

McRAE DATA

"Muster Rolls of Soldiers of War of 1812", detached from the militia
of N. C. in 1812 and 1814.
Raleigh, 1851.

10th Co., 4th Regt., 1st Brig.-- Brig., Gen. Thos. Davis.
Page 29 --- Richmond County.
Alexander McRae
John McRae
Daniel Watson

SURRY MARRIAGE BONDS

William Henry Pell to Sarah Lettie (Letitia) Cook, July 30, 1864.
He died 1897 -- 62 years old. William Pell (HIS FATHER) died
1890 at age of 92 years.

Jestin Pell to Joseph C. East, Aug. 3, 1814

W. H. Pell & Elijah } Seely County
Pell Ex of Wm } In Superior Court -
Pell adw } Petition to sell for cash
Ex parte } (personally)

To The Clerk of the Superior Court of said County
The petitioners would show that they are the duly
qualified executors of Wm Pell adw & as such that
they desire to sell the personal estate of their testa-
tor for cash - for the reasons that owing to the
mounting expenses there is great inconvenience of
taking notes security for small amount at such
sales - and that in their opinion the property
sold for cash would bring about as much as
if sold on time - besides the great risk in
selling on time - therefore they would ask
an order allowing them to sell said property
for cash this 4th April 1890

W. H. Pell }
Elijah Pell }
Executors

Petition heard & order of sale granted
Judgment against petition for cost
R. S. Folsom Jc

Surry Deeds (Bell)

5 407 - Jonathon Bell F Geo Burns
Feb 14 1826 with date of City of Surry.
75 A on Frazar River.

(w) Mark Laffoon

L 208 Jonathon Bell Grant
100 A. (Cent. May 15 1799) adj. his
old line.

Dec 18 1802

L 209 Same grant
100 A. (Cent. April 29 1792)

Dec 18 1802

V 229 Wm Bell F Nathar Bailes
Sept 26 1833. 55A both sides 27th Doms Creek
line formerly Grant Jerning - now abell Cookes.

(w) Jacob L Pfaff
W Marshall

V 254 Same F Wm Boyles
July 15 1835. 24 A Doms Creek.

(w) Wm Cardwell
John Cook

V 257 Same F. Thos Hunter
Dec 6 1834. 37A Doms Creek.

(w) Jacob L Pfaff
Thos Pfaff
John Cook

X 302 Jemp Bell F Richard Bell
(Bell)

X 304 Richard Bell F H G Hampton (shff.)
Sept 7 1830 - 130 A of Stephen Chilton's
land to satisfy levy of \$1200

(art) A K Armstrong
Alfred W Martin over

4376 Martha Bell F George Sprather
Oct 3 1840. (Love & affection for daughter)
60 A on ararat. (Was it Pele)

(W) Thos Dillworth
limited child

(1) 305 Richard Bell F Noah Hill
July 8 1840. Dot T for debt owed
Bell by Noah Hill. - Dye Riddle surety

(2) 429 Same F Same & Priscilla Hill.
June 28 1840. 30 A on ararat.

(W) Geo Sprather
Richard Beeson.
Grantee

(4) 215 Jonathon Bell to Matt Simms.
Mar 10 1821 ^{surety} 54 1/4 A.

(W) Drury Kersey
R Shipp

V 296 Jonathon Bell to Drury Kersey Jr.
Feb 9 1832 → off Hawkes City Tenn. ^{Drury}
70 A on Fisher River.

(W) James H Tucker
Drury Kersey Sr.

V 296 Same to Same ^{Kersey Jr.}
Mar 1 1832. 500 A Fisher River.

(W) Drury Kersey Jr.
Jonathon Davis.

V 297 Same to Same ^{Kersey Jr.}
Feb 12 1827 ^{then of Drury}
46 A. on Fisher River.

(W) Bartlett Cave & Drury Kersey Sr.

W 210 Wm Bell to Wm Lovell (Lenville).
July 3, 1837 D. Trust.

EXECUTOR'S OATH.— Printed and for sale at Harrell's Printing House, Weldon, N. C.—4-17-88-1000

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SS. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Swain COUNTY.

Wm. H. Pull & Elijah Pull do solemnly swear (or affirm)

that I believe this writing to be and contain the last Will and Testament of Wm. Pull

deceased; and that I will well and truly execute the same by first paying his debts and then his legacies, as far as the said estate shall extend, or the law will charge me; and that I will well and faithfully execute the office of an executor agreeable to the trust and confidence reposed in me, and according to law, so help me God.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th

day of April 1890

R. H. Holman

Clerk Superior Court.

W. H. Pull
Elijah Pull

In the name of god amen
I William Pell of the County of Surry
and State of North Carolina being of
Sound mind and memory and knowing
the uncertainty of Life and the certainty
of death do make and ordain this my
last will and Testament in manner
and form following To wit.)

Item 1.st I Commit my body to the Cust wher
it came and bequeath my soul to
God who gave it.

Item 2.nd my Executors herein after named
will prepare for my body a decent
buriall suitable to the wishes of my
Relatives and friends.

Item 3.rd I bequeath to my son Eliah Pell all of the
following or parcel of Land Lying on both sides of
Toms creek adjoining the Lands of John H Hunter
and others bounded as follows to wit Beginning
at John H Hunter, and Jeremiah Hunter division
corner Running a North direction to the County
Road at the Asa Murr House thence
again in North direction with the said
County Road as it wanders to a white oak
on the East Side of said Road opposite
Side of the Road leading to my house where
I now live thence East to Sarah J. Phillips
line thence South on her line to her corner

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Smy

County.

SS. In the Superior Court.

A paper writing purporting to be the **LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT** of *William Pelt* deceased, is exhibited before me, the undersigned, Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, by *Wm H. Pelt and Elijah Pelt* the executors therein mentioned, and the due execution thereof by the said *William Pelt*

is proved by the oath and examination of *Lee Jessup & A. Jackson* the subscribing witnesses thereto: who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, and each for *himself* depose and saith that *he* is a subscribing witness to the paper-writing now shown *him* purporting to be the last will and testament of *William Pelt* that the said *William Pelt*, in the presence of this deponent, subscribed *his* name at the end of said paper writing, now shown as aforesaid, and which bears date of the *28th* day of *January*, 188*8*.

AND THE DEPONENT FURTHER SAITH, That the said *William Pelt* the testator aforesaid, did, at the time of subscribing *his* name as aforesaid, declare the said paper-writing so subscribed by *him* and exhibited, to be *his* **LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT**, and this deponent did thereupon subscribe *his* name at the end of said Will as an attesting witness thereto, and at the request and in the presence of the said testator. And this deponent further saith, that at the said time when the said testator subscribed *his* name to the said last Will as aforesaid, and at the time of deponent's subscribing *his* name as an attesting witness thereto, as aforesaid, the said *William Pelt* was of sound mind and memory, of full age to execute a will, and was not under any restraint to the knowledge, information or belief of this deponent: And further these deponents say not.

Lee Jessup (Seal.)

(Seal.)

A. Jackson (Seal.)

affixed to

Severally sworn and subscribed this *4th*

day of *April*, 188*0*, before me

R. S. Falger

Clerk Superior Court.

Henry Pell (1765-1861)

md Sarah ~~Wors~~ ^{Wors} about 1788
md Elizabeth Jessup ^{md} 1810

sketch 1790 d. 1870 ^{after}

- ① - Katy md John Flippin ~~and~~ went west to Indiana
- ② - Thompson ~~and~~
- ③ - William ¹⁷⁹⁸⁻¹⁸⁹¹ md Mary Jessup -
- ④ - Nancy md Elijah Gugg (1824)
- ⑤ - Cassandra md Anderson Gugg (1824)
- ⑥ - Polly md Martin Jessup
- ⑦ - Sally md David Anderson she died 1865
- ⑧ - Richard went west.
- ⑨ - Susan went west
- ⑩ - Jenny J. never married
- ⑪ - Robert J. M.
- ⑫ - Army md Jesse McKimney
- ⑬ - Labitha md Armistead Chilton (Long Hill)
- ⑭ - Meredith md Susan Deatherage (to the Hollow)
- ⑮ - Martha (n m)
- ⑯ - Jane md John Gilbert
- ⑰ - Lydia (n m)
- ⑱ - Rebecca md Frank Carter
- ⑲ - James md Elizabeth Owens
(1831-1913)

Linda - 1881-1961

3 gen.

Peter Alderman 177
Peter A. — 177 Kowan
Daniel 193 New Haven
David 191 ~~Duplin~~

Ralph Bell and Jewell
Lawson
Dellie Bell and
Boyd Owensson
Nellie Bell and John
Greene
playing
Tom Bell and ~~Patricia~~
Pansy Hamrick
Claude Bell and
anna mae Wilson
Mallie Bell and olie George
Anna Bell and
Fyree Broadwell
Oct 1 1919 and
~~May 13~~ 1949 to
Fyree Broadwell

Altamas

Alderman
Italian

Grace Alderman
Paul 105
Second Betts
July 6 1635

DAR

Samuel Alderman
(3-11-1748 - 5-8-1824)
and Sarah Newton
Comp h (W)

Sarah Alderman
(1749-1831) Jamaica Hall

John 1742-1822
Sal NC
Pw. NC

Three Alex. H. of Sal
Paper - Emphases
Alex. H. of Sal
Alex. H. of Sal
Alex. H. of Sal
Alex. H. of Sal

PITTSYLVANIA MGS. (VA)

Henry Pell, Betsy Jennings, Oct. 30, 1810 ROBERT JENNING (F)
(SEE JENNING WILL IN CHARLOTTE)

Catherine Pell, John Flippin, Jan. 18, 1813 HENRY PELL (F) *cty va*

MANY ANDERSON AND COLLINS MGS. IN PITTSYLVANIA

HALIFAX MGS. (VA)

Thompson Pell Sally Davis, Oct. 31, 1825

GRIGG CENSUS -- STOKES

	1850	1860	1870
Anderson Grigg VA	55		
Cassandra VA	46		
Eliza NC	24		
Elizabeth	21		
Rosanna M.	18		
Nancy	16		
William	15		
James	13		
Mary	11		
Martin	7		
Pasley (boy)	5		

PELL LINEAGE (FROM JIM PELL, AUGUST 21, 1942)

1. William Pell, born 1798, died 1890, was married in Stokes Jan. 2, 1828 to Mary Jessup, daughter of Joseph Jessup, Jr., and Betty McKinney Jessup, b. about 1804(SEE #115 JESSUP LINE). They lived near Old Westfield Quaker Church on east side of Tom's Creek. Their children were
 2. Joseph Pell, who was killed in Civil War. He was married to Lucy Chilton, daughter of Raleigh and Olive McKinney Chilton, who was born Sept. 15, 1833 and died Sept. 12, 1912. They were married about 1860. She later was married Oct. 21, 1881 to Martin Sawyer.
 3. Thompson Pell never married. Lived with his father.
 4. Jonathon Pell, married April 25, 1860 ~~to Mary Cooke~~ in Surry to Mary Cooke, daughter of Isham and Malinda Cooke. (SEE
 5. William Henry Pell, b. 1834, died 1897, married in Surry July 30, 1864 to Lettie Cooke, daughter of James "Dock" Cooke.
 6. Elijah Pell, b. May 11, 1837, died Aug. 19, 1918, was married in Surry Feb. 22, 1866 to Martha E. Jackson, daughter of Amer and Sallie Hill Jackson, who was born April 14, 1844 and died Oct. 7, 1927.
 7. Sallie Pell, b. July 2, 1843, died Dec. 1, 1917, married in Surry Dec. 31, 1866 to James A. Chilton, son of Raleigh and Olive McKinney Chilton, who was born Mar. 30, 1843 and died Oct. 6, 1920.
2. Joseph Pell and Lucy Chilton had
 8. Mary Olive Pell, b. Feb. 22, 1862, d. Feb. 3, 1917, married Lewis Johnson.
 9. *Joseph Jessup* ~~Joe Pell, b. 1862, died 1933, married January 6, 1884 to Frances Owens, d. John Owens, Sr., who was born in 1865 and was still living in 1943.~~ *b Jan 3 1863 d Jan 25 1933*
4. Jonathon Pell supposed to have married Jemima Linville, reputed to have been the father of the Linville child, which died as a child. But he married Mary Cooke against his parents' wishes. He died soon Mima Linville later married Tom Simmons. By Mary Jane Cooke he had
 10. Laura (Toby) Pell, who educated herself and taught school. She was born 1862 and married in Stokes March. 3, 1881 to Rufus Bennett.
5. William Henry Pell, lieutenant in Civil War, and Lettie Cooke
 11. ~~Joseph Jonathon Pell~~ Joseph Jonathon Pell, b. 1865, married in Surry Jan. 7, 1892 to ~~his~~ Martha Adeline Taylor, daughter of Jonas Taylor, who was half-brother of Lewis Taylor. He later married second time in Carróll County, Va., on Mar. 3, 1919 to Lucinda Richardson.
 12. James W. Pell, b. Sept. 8, 1867, was married in Stokes on Feb. 5, 1890 to Susan Ellen Taylor, daughter of Lewis and Priscilla Cooke Taylor, was born May 29, 1871 and died Dec. 3, 1933.
 13. Samuel Grant Pell, born 1870, married in Surry April 11, 1894 (?) to Jane or Jennie Bryant, d. of Matthew Bryant.
 14. Henry Jay Pell, b. May 4, 1871, married in Stokes Dec. 26, 1894 to Harriett Hall, daughter of William Hall.

15. Mary Ellen Pell, b. Mar. 15, 1874, died Mar. 11, 1937, married in Surry Dec. 18, 1894 to William Gideon Owens, son of John Owens.
 16. Newell Franklin Pell, b. 1877, married in Stokes, Jan. 15, 1902 to Rosa Ella Cooke, d. of Newell and Arrington Cooke. Both living in 1943.
 17. Catherine Pell, b. 1879, married in Stokes Dec. 29, 1901 to Matt Lynch, son Squire John P. Lynch.
 18. Richard T. Pell, b. 1881, married in Surry on Jan. 2, 1918 to Isabell Matthews, daughter of Tandy Matthews.
 19. Nancy H. Pell, b. 1882, married in Stokes on Nov. 25, 1902 to Charlie Nunn, son of Columbus Nunn.
6. Elijah Pell (BIRTH DATES FROM FAMILY BIBLE AT LAURA PELL'S)
20. Sarah Pell, b. Dec. 27, 1866, married in Surry Mar. 24, 1889 to Charles Matthews, son of Oat, Matthews.
 21. William Pell, b. June 5, 1868. Never Married.
 22. Lafayette A. Pell, born. Nov. 1, 1873, married in Surry May 13, 1906 to Cornelia Matthews, d. of Caleb Matthews.
 23. Samyra Ellen Pell, b. May 25, 1877, died July 28, 1897, married in Surry, Mar. 5, 1896 to Wyatt Hunter, son of John and Sally Simmons Hunter.
 24. ~~James A. Pell~~ MARY VIRGINIA PELL, b. Sept. 16, 1879. SHE WAS IN FAMILY BIBLE, BUT WAS NOT MENTIONED BY JIM PELL.
 25. Joseph A. Pell, b. 1884, married in Surry Dec. 31, 1910 to Mallie Hiatt.
 26. Laura Pell, married Frank Lynch.
11. Joseph Jonathon Pell and Adeline Taylor Pell, live in W-S
27. Ellen Pell never married.
 28. George Pell m. . Lives Washington, D. C.
 29. Maggie Pell never married.
12. James W. Pell and Susan Ellen Taylor
30. Oliver Pell, b. Dec. 10, 1890, married in Stokes Dec. 25, 1910 to Vady Collins, d. Lum Collins. Lives Greensboro.
 31. Alvin Pell, b. April 29, 1892, died Oct. 31, 1922, married first in Stokes Jan. 30, 1910 to Ada Barnes. Later married a Dinkins, who died in 1942.
 32. Henry Pell, b. April 18, 1894, died Nov. 26, 1913, never married.
 33. Myrtle Pell, b. April 29, 1896, died November 22, 1897.
 34. James Wesley Pell, b. May 30, 1898, married in Stokes Nov. 28, 1920 to Alice Hall, d. of Andrew and Rebecca Cooke Hall.
 35. Lillie Pell, b. June 22, 1900, married in Surry Feb. 21, 1922 to Joel A. Jessup, son of James M. and Mary Jane Jessup.
 36. Thomas Carey Pell, one of twins, born June 3, 1903, married Florence Jessup.
 37. Curtis Pell, one of twins, born June 3, 1903, died Nov. 5, 1921, never married.
 38. Ellen Beatrice Pell, b. Mar. 15, 1905, m. in Stokes Mar. 20, 1929 to Curtis Joyce.
 39. Beulah Pell, b. May 12, 1909, married Moir Tilley.

13. Samuel Grant Pell, who died Dec. 1, 1940 in Graham, N. C.
 40. HESSIE PELL.
 41. Bertha Pell.
 42. Baron Pell died young.
 43. A son, name unknown.

14. Henry J. Pell lives at High Point.
 44. Bessie Pell.
 45. Bertha Pell.
 46. Elsie Pell.
 47. Carrie Pell.
 48. Earl Pell.

16. Newell Pell
 49. Bertie Pell, b. 1902, married December 31, 1922 to Jesse Brinkley.
 50. Odell Pell m. Aldie Wilson.
 51. Sarah Lettie Pell, b. 1908, married Ramey East Mar. 2, 1923.
 52. Lester Pell married Annice Cooke, d. Wallace Cooke.

 53. Henry Pell born 1914, married in Carroll County Dec. 19, 1935 to Lucy Cooke, d. of Wallace Cooke.
 54. Iva Pell.
 - ~~18x~~ 55. Stella Pell
 56. Junior Pell.

18. Richard T. Pell
 57. Raynor Pell, b. 1919, married in Carroll Nov. 28, 1937 to Carl Wilson.
 58. Ersie Pell
 59. Richard T. Pell, Jr.
 60. J. T. Pell.

22. Lafayette A. Pell

STOKES MARRIAGEES

Manerva E. Pell 21 (JAMES W. AND ELIZABETH JANE) Oliver J. Denny, 24,
(GABRIEL AND SARAH D.) May 21, 1896

Catherine Pell 22 (HENRY AND SARAH LETTIE) Matt O. Lynch 25 Dec. 29, 1901

Nancy J. Pell 18 (WM. H. AND SARAH LETTIE) to Charles O. Nunn 21, Nov. 25, 1902

Maude Pell 17 (S. F. AND MARTHA) C. E. Jones 22 (J. F. AND HESTER) Dec. 7, 1910

Beatrice Pell 23 (J. W. AND ELLEN) to Curtis Joyce 19, Mar. 20, 1929

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

State North Carolina

City Burlington

Name of Chapter Battle of Alamance

Computer Code Number 3-005 N.C.

National Number _____

(~~Miss~~ Mrs.) Anna Pell Broadwell
(First name) (Middle or Maiden name) (Last name)

Wife Widow Divorced Tyree K. Broadwell
(Husband)

Residence R.F.D. 2 Box 441 Gibsonville N. C. 27249
Number Street City State Zip Code

DESCENDANT OF

Captain Robert Hill

The undersigned have investigated and approved the applicant and her application.

Chapter Regent.

_____, 19____
Chapter Registrar.

Application, duplicate, and Fees received by Treasurer General _____

Application and duplicate received by Organizing Secretary General _____

Application and duplicate received by Registrar General _____

Application verified and approved _____

Registrar General.

Accepted by the National Board of Management _____, 19____

Recording Secretary General.

Endorsement for membership at large:

State Regent.

Nominated and recommended by the two undersigned members of the Society in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known. Endorsers must be of same Chapter; if joining At Large, of the same State.

ENDORSED IN HANDWRITING BY

Name _____ Name _____

Residence _____ Residence _____

Chapter _____ Chapter _____

When filled out and properly endorsed, the application must be forwarded to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006, with the necessary fee and dues. When approved by the National Board, one copy will be returned to the Registrar of the Chapter or to the individual, if joining At Large, and the other will be filed with the National Society. The application, information thereon, and supplementary data become the property of the National Society.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

LINEAGE

Fill out only to the Revolutionary ancestor's generation. Please give all dates by date, month in writing, year (ex: 10 Feb. 1825). Given names must be in full. First two generations must be filled in completely.

Mrs. Anna Pell Broadwell being duly sworn (Full name of applicant)

1. I was born October 1919 at Surry County, N. C. married on 15 August 1943 at Four Oaks, N. C. to Tyree K. Broadwell born on at Four Oaks, N. C. I am the daughter of

2. Lafayette A. Pell born 1 Nov. 1873 at Westfield, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 13 Oct. 1952 and his (first of xxx) wife Cornelia Matthews born 14 Feb. 1885 at Surry County, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 26 April 1970 married 13 May, 1906 N.C. date and place

3. The said Lafayette A. Pell was the child of Elijah Pell born 11 May, 1837 at Surry County, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 19 August 1918 and his (first of xxx) wife Martha E. Jackson born 14 April, 1844 at Westfield, N. C. died at Westfield, N. C. on 7 October 1927 married 22 Feb. 1866 N.C. date and place

4. The said Martha E. Jackson was the child of Amer Jackson born 1779 at Westfield, N. C. died at Westfield, N. C. on 1870 and his (first of xxx) wife Sarah Hill born 1809 at Surry County, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 1880 married About 1837 N.C. date and place

5. The said Sarah Hill (known by family as Sallie) was the child of Robert Hill (Jr.) born about 1786 at Stokes County, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 8 Sept. 1844 and his (first of xxx) wife Elizabeth Vest born about 1787 at Stokes County, N. C. died at Surry County, N. C. on 30 Jan. 1869 married 9 May 1807 N. C. date and place

6. The said Robert Hill (Jr.) was the child of Robert Hill born 17 Feb. 1752 at Caroline County, Va. died at Stokes County, N. C. on 2 August 1834 and his (first of xxx) wife Martha Halbert born 1749 at Essex County, Va. died at Stokes County, Va. on After 1834 married about 1769 Va. date and place

7. The said was the child of born at died at on and his (first or) wife born at died at on married date and place

8. The said was the child of born at died at on and his (first or) wife born at died at on married date and place

9. The said was the child of born at died at on and his (first or) wife born at died at on married date and place

10. The said was the child of born at died at on and his (first or) wife born at died at on married date and place

11. The said was the child of born at died at on and his (first or) wife born at died at on married date and place

12. The said _____ was the child of _____
 _____ born _____ at _____
 died at _____ on _____ and his (first or) wife _____
 _____ born _____ at _____
 died at _____ on _____ married _____
 _____ date and place _____

REFERENCES FOR LINEAGE

Give below authorities for EACH statement of Birth, Marriage, Death dates and places and connections between generations from the applicant through the generation of the Revolutionary ancestor. Published authorities should be cited by title, author, date of publication, volume and page. Send one certified, attested copy or photocopy of each piece of unpublished data. Proofs for line of descent comprise wills, administrations, deeds, church, town and court records, Bible, census and pension records, tombstone inscriptions, genealogies and such other records. TRADITION is not acceptable. Give National Numbers and relationships of any close relatives credited with this ancestor.

GENERATION I: Photostat of birth certificate of Anna Elizabeth Pell. Also photostat of marriage certificate for marriage of Anna Pell to Tyree K. Broadwell. This proves birth date of applicant and also her marriage date.

GENERATION II: Photostat of birth certificate of Anna Pell proves her parentage and also serves as proof of marriage of Lafayette A. Pell to Cornelia Matthews. Also attached is a notarized copy of funeral home record of Lafayette A. Pell at time of his death, which shows date of death and age at death. It also shows names of his parents. Please note that his death certificate was destroyed when a fire burned the records of the physician who attended him in his last illness.

GENERATION III: Note the above record of the funeral for Lafayette A. Pell, which states that he was the son of Elijah Pell and Martha Jackson. Photostat copy of the death certificate of Martha E. (Jackson) Pell is also attached to prove dates of her birth and death and also proves her as the wife of Elijah Pell. It is through Martha Jackson Pell that the DAR lineage moves into the next generation. Also Photostat of the will of Elijah Pell proves that Lafayette A. Pell was his son, that his wife was named Martha, and that his death date was 1918 according to probate of will.

GENERATION IV: Photostat of Martha E. (Jackson) Pell, proves her parents to be Amer Jackson and Sally Hill. The dates for Amer Jackson and Sally Hill Jackson will be shown on affidavit concerning their tomstones in Old Westfield Quaker Cemetery.

GENERATION V: Photostat of dower petition for Robert Hill in Surry County in 1844 proves that Amer Jackson's wife, Sally Hill, was one of daughters of Robert Hill and Elizabeth Jackson, Affidavit by genealogist shows Elizabeth Hill had been a Vest.

GENERATION VI: Photostat of will of Captain Robert Hill, Revolutionary veteran, lists his wife, Martha (who had been Martha Halbert), and also lists son Robert above. His dates, wife's name and Rev. service also shown in DAR Patriot Index, Page 329.

Give, if possible, the following data: My Revolutionary ancestor was married

- (1) to Martha Halbert at Caroline or Essex County, Va., 1 circa 1769
- (2) to _____ at _____, 1 _____
- (3) to _____ at _____, 1 _____

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR
 (By each marriage, if married more than once.)

<i>Names</i>	<i>Dates of Birth</i>	<i>To Whom Married, noting if Married more than once</i>
Son: Robert Hill (Jr.)	<u>circa 1848</u>	<u>Elizabeth Vest (9 May, 1807)</u>
Son: Joel Hill	_____	<u>Milly Golding (28 Jan. 1815)</u>
Dau.: Martha Hill	_____	<u>William Haynes (3 Mar. 1810)</u>
Son: John Hill	_____	<u>Mary Clark (29 Oct. 1810)</u>
Son: Caleb Hill	_____	<u>Mary Flint (28 Dec. 1797)</u>
Dau.: Susannah Hill	_____	<u>? Samuels (Date unknown)</u>
Dau.: Elizabeth Hill	_____	<u>Tandy Matthews (21 Oct. 1797)</u>
Dau.: Frances	_____	<u>Thomas Davis (25 July, 1809)</u>

(ALL OF THESE CHILDREN WERE BY CAPTAIN HILL'S MARRIAGE TO MARTHA HALBERT)

PROOF: These children were listed in that order in the attached will of Captain Robert Hill, which is attached among the photostat documents presented with this application. This will was written April 6, 1833 and was probated in Sept., 1834 in Stokes County, N. C. The known marriage dats are from marriage bond records of Stokes County, N. C.

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(First name) (Middle or Maiden name) (Last name)

Wife Widow Divorced Tyree K. Broadwell
(Husband)

Residence R.F.D. 2 Box 441 Gibsonville N. C. 27249
Number Street City State Zip Code

DESCENDANT OF

Captain Robert Hill

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STOKES MARRIAGES

Sally Pell David N. Anderson, Dec. 17, 1839 ROBERT PELL

Amy Pell Jesse McKinney, April 5, 1823

Cassandra Pell Anderson J. Grigg, Dec. 30, 1824

Ann Pell Elijah Grigg, Dec. 15, 1824

Elizabeth Jane Pell John Gilbert, Dec. 12, 1853 AMBROSE J. FLIPPIN

Mary Pell Martin Jessup, Dec. 19, 1829

Rebecca Ann Pell, James F. Carter, Feb. 8, 1848

Tabitha Pell, Amistead Chilton, Dec. 13, 1841

Meredith Pell Susan Deatherage, Dec. 31, 1850 GRANVILLE MCKINNEY

Richard Pell Martha Spratlin, Sept. 10, 1835 CALEB JESSUP

Wm. Pell Mary Jessup, Jan. 2, 1828

James W. Pell Elizabeth Jane Owen, Mar. 10, 1857

Marcus Oliver Pell 21 J.W. AND ELLEN Vadie J. Collins 19 Dec. 25, 1910

James William Pell 22, ~~Wm.~~ (Wm. H. and Lettie) Susan Ellen Taylor (LEWIS
AND PRISCILLA) Feb. 5, 1890

Henry J. Pell 23 (WM. H. AND LETTIE) ~~HARRIETT~~ Hall 18, Dec. 26, 1894
(WM. AND MARY)

Newell F. Pell 24 (WM. H. AND SARAH LETTIE) Rosa Ellen Cooke 16 (NEWELL
AND SIS) Jan. 15, 1902

Lindo P. Pell 27 (JAMES W. AND JANE) Roxie A. Tilley 23 (W.A. AND SARAH)
Nov. 1, 1908

Alvin Pell 17 (J.W. AND ELLEN) Ada Barnes 15, Jan. 30, 1910

James S. Pell 37 (JAMES W. AND JANE) Lillie Lawson 27 (T.M. AND M.E.)
Oct. 5, 1910

James Wesley Pell 22 (J.W. AND ELLEN) Alice Hall 20 Nov. 28, 1920

Laura E. Pell 19 (JONATHON AND MARY J. COOKE PELL) Rufus Bennett, Mar. 3, 1881

Jennie Pell, 20 (J.W. AND ELIZABETH JANE) James W. Stone (F.R. AND CAROLINE)
Sept. 7, 1890 (SHE LATER MARRIED AN OWENS)

S. E. Pell 24 (JAMES AND L.J. PELL) W. R. Chilton 31 (S.A. AND LUCY)
Dec. 24, 1890

Florence C. Pell (J.W. AND ELIZABETH JANE) Josiah Needham 24, Feb. 14, 1894

JAMES W. PELL LINEAGE, (FROM JIM PELL AUG. 21, 1942)

1. James W. Pell, married in Stokes either Mar. 9, 1857 or Na. 9, 1856 to Elizabeth Jane Owens, d. of Isom Owens.
2. William Pell, b. 1858, married in Surry Nov. 21, 1880 to Roxie McDaniel, d. of Henry McDaniel, who was born 1861. They lived and he died a merchant at Pilot Mountain. No children. She later married in Surry Dec. 9, 1909 to J. C. Lawrence.
3. John E. Pell, b. 1860, died 1942, lived at Ramseur. Married in Surry April 5, 1888 to Amanda J. Cooke, d. of Sandy and Mary Catherine Haymore Cooke, who was born in 1866.
4. Franklin Pell, b. 1864, m1 ~~Marham~~ ^{Janey died 1906} Redman, then m2 in Surry Nov. 21, 1908 to Mrs. M. J. Forkner. Lived at Ramseur.
5. Sarah Elizabeth "Lizzie" Pell, b. 1866, married in Stokes Dec. 24, 1890 to William Chilton, son of Stephen Anderson Chilton,
6. Jennie Pell, b. 1870, married in Stokes Sept. 7, 1890 to Wesley Stone, son of Francis Rutherford and Sarah Carolina Poindexter Stone.
7. ~~Ellen~~ ~~Elly~~ Minerva Ellen Pell, b. 1875, married in Stokes May 21, 1896 to Oliver J. Denny, son of Gabriel and Delphina Stone Denny.
8. Florence C. Pell, b. 1874 m. in Stokes Feb. 14, 1894 to Josiah Needham.
9. James "Jimmie" Pell, b. 1873, married in Stokes Oct. 5, 1910 to Lillie Lawson, d. of Tom Lawson. Lives near Volunteer in Yadkin Township.
10. Lindo P. Pell, b. 1881, married in Stokes Nov. 1, 1908 to Roxie Tilley, d. William Aaron and Sarah Jessup Tilley.

*She was
nee Redman*

CARROLL MARRIAGES

James J. Pell or Joseph J. Pell (HENRY AND LETITIA) to Lucinda Richardson
(JAMES AND ELIZABETH) Mar. 13, 1919

James Ralph Pell 23 (L.A. AND CORNELIA) Mary Jewell Lawson 21 (J.P. AND
SAVANNAH) Nov. 30, 1934

Henry Pell 21 (NEWELL AND ROSA) Lucy Cooke 22 (WALLACE AND ETTA MATTHEWS)
Dec. 19, 1935

Alda Pell 23 (JIM AND LILLIE LAWSON) Josephine Eaton/²¹(FOUNTAIN AND
LOTTIE) Between 1935 and 1939

Lester Pell 22 (JIM AND LILLIE LAWSON) Hettie Boyles 21 (SAM AND ELIZA)
Between 1935 and 1939

Paul Aaron Pell 24 (L.P. AND ROXIE) Lucy Simmons 21 (ABB. AND VERDA)
Dec. 20, 1939

Dellie Pell 23 (L.A. AND CORNELIA) Boyd Owens 26 (JOHN AND MARY HUNTER)
Nov. 6, 1936

Raynor Pell 21 (R.T. AND ISOBELL) Carl Wilson 33 (ELISHA AND MARY CARSON)
Nov. 28, 1937

Frances Pell 27 (L.P. AND ROXIE) Jack Martin 27 (ROBERT AND NANNIE C.)
Aug. 20, 1937

Arlene Pell 21 (JIM AND LILLIE LAWSON) John D. Hutchens 27 (JOSHUA
AND ANNA RACHEL) Dec. 9, 1939

DOUBLE*CHECKING HENRY PELL'S CHILDREN WITH WILL AND JIM ANDERSON
JUN# 9, 1943

Henry and Sally Williams had ten children, three of whom died as babies. The other seven were mentioned ~~in~~ his will in 1845 and 1861.

Henry Pell, b. 1790⁶⁵, died 1861. m. Sallie Williams, b. about 1770 and died about 1810. M2 Elizabeth Jennings, d. of Robin Jennings, of Pittsylvania County, who was born 1790 and died 1865.

BY FIRST MARRIAGE

1. Katy, b. about 1794, d. about 1880, m. John Flippin, lived below Francisco.
2. Thompson Pell, b. about 1796, went West as young man, and married out there.
3. William, b. 1798, died 1890, m. Mary Jessup, b. 1795
4. Amy, b. about 1800, married Jesse McKinney. Had Alex, Granville, Hardin
5. ~~Ann~~ Nancy, b. about 1803, m. Elijah Grigg in Stokes Dec. 15, 1824.
6. Cassandra, b. about 1806, m. Dr. Andrew V. Grigg in Stokes, Dec. 30, 1824
7. Mary "Polly", b. 1809, m. in Stokes Dec. 19, 1829 to Martin Jessup

BY SECOND MARRIAGE

8. Susan, b. about 1811, became involved with a married man, named Griggsby or something similar, and she went off West with him. He was a cooper whom Henry Pell kept employed there, and the young girl "fell for him".
9. Richard, b. about 1811, ~~and~~ his wife's name Martha was listed in Surry deeds, but Jim Anderson says he married Susan or "Patty" Prattley, d. of George Prattley, who sold out to Dearmins. It is possible he married Martha Susan Prattley, or he may have married twice. Died in Oklahoma.
10. Henry Pell, Jr., b. 1813, was mentally handicapped. Lived to be man of about 60 years, making home with Robin and dying about 1873.
11. Robin, b. 1817, Never Married. Died about 1893.
12. Sally, ~~probably~~ Sarah, b. about 1819, died Nov. 17, 1865. Married David Anderson.
13. Tabitha, b. about 1820, died in the 1870's (CHECK HER WILL), m. in Stokes Dec. 31, 1841 to Armistead Chilton.
~~Martha b. 1824, never married, died about 1860~~
14. Meredith, b. 1822, m. in Stokes Dec. 31, 1850 to Susan G. Deatherage, d. Bill Deatherage. Bank
Red
15. Martha, b. 1824, died about 1900. Never married.
16. Rebecca, b. 1826, m. Frank Carter. Moved Patrick. One son, Barney near
17. Jane, b. 1829, ~~never~~ died about 1903, m. John Gilbert in Stokes Dec. 22, 1853. Moved to Patrick.
18. James W., b. Aug. 24, 1831, d. Sept. 16, 1913, m. in Stokes Mar. 9, 1857 to Elizabeth Jane Owens, d. Isom Owens, who was b. April 19, 1837 and died Nov. 6, 1923. Both buried in marked graves at Westfield Baptist church.
19. Lydia Bell, b. 1835 and died 1863 of TB. Never married.

ELIZABETH HAD FIVE DAUGHTERS THIS SECTION WHEN SHE MADE HER WILL, INCLUDING Sally Anderson, Tabitha Chilton, Martha Pell, Rebecca Carter and Jane Gilbert. Susan was gone, and Lydia was dead.

Jim Anderson says that Richard Pell (father of Henry, Sr.,) had old Bible, which Robin Pell had, and that Frank Carter gave it James W. Pell after Robin's death. CHECK ON IT.

Jim Pell evidently wrong about girl marrying John McKinney and living ~~back~~ of Uncle Tom Neal's, must be a Cooke. Martin Venable married d. of Dr. Andy and Cassie Grigg, and Martin's son Jim Venable lives near Brim's Grove church .

PELL DEATHS IN SURRY VITAL STATISTICS

Sebrit Darius Pell, son John E. and Amanda Cooke Pell
~~Jan~~ Dec. 1, 1890 June 3, 1914 SINGLE

John Pell, son Meredith and Susan Deatherage Pell
Died July 30, 1915, aged 35 to 40 yrs. Buried Hunters Chapel

Herbert C. Pell, son James M. and Maggie L. McBryde Pell
July 18, 1928 Dec. 18, 1928

Joe Pell, son George and Harriett Dean Pell
April 6, 1919 July 28, 1935

Ruby Lee Pell, d. J. Meredith and Maggie McBryde Pell
Sept. 25, 1935 April 13, 1937

Alma Cleo Pell, d. J. S. and Lillian Lawson Pell
Aug. 14, 1913 Feb. 12, 1936

Harrison Odell Pell, d. J. S. and Lillian Lawson Pell
Feb. 16, 1920 Sept. 30, 1936

PELL FAMILY RECORD

Westfield MM

Henry J. Pell, son, of Henry and Lettie Cooke Pell, b. May 4, 1871,
m. Dec. 26, 1894

~~Deer River MM Records show Westfield & Deer River received~~
Springfield MM in Guilford

William H. Pell recf Westfield 1871

Mary J. Pell and minor d. Laura E., recf Westfield Sept. 11, 1872

Sarah Letitia Pell and minor ch. Jonathon, James, Grant and Henry
Jay Pell recf. Westfield Sept. 11, 1872

Exum Pell and wife Mary Juma and d. Hester Ann Frances, recf Westfield
May 11, 1870

Lucy Pell and minor ch. Mary Olive and Joseph J. recf Westfield 9-11-1872

PELL FAMILY FROM HINSHAW VOLUME III

New York Monthly Meeting

Aaron, son of Caleb, dis mou 1-7-1795

Abraham and _____ Pell
Ch. Elizabeth, d. 4-13-1818 aged 9 months

Benjamin Pell m. Mary _____
Ch. Sands b. 3-1-1786
Gilbert, b . 2-15--1788
Ferris, b. 8-15-1790

Page 87 Hinshaw III
Mary Cornell m. Elijah Pell in 1780 -- New York MM

Page 428 Westbury, L.I., MM
Hannah, d. William and Hannah Mott, m. Philip Pell, 1731.

Page 453
Mary, D. William and Sarah Titus, m. Benjamin Pell, 1795

Page 173 Vol. III
Mary R. Howland, d, John H. and Sarah Howland, m. _____ Pell
and was dis. ~~marry~~ marrying out of churchm 3-1831.

PELL INFORMATION IN FAMILY BIBLE AT HOME OF LAURA PELL LYNCH

Sarah E. Pell, born Dec. 27, 1866

William J. Pell, born June 5, 1868

L. A. Pell, born Nov. 1, 1873

Samyra Ellen Pell, born May 25, 1877

Mary Virginia Pell, born, ~~Marx2x~~ Sept. 16, 1879

Joe A. Pell

Laura Pell

The said boundary includes ~~of~~ all of my
Lands on the west side of the aforesaid
line

Item

4th I bequeath to my son W^m H. Pell the
following piece or parcel of Land lying
on the waters of Tom's creek adjoining the
Lands of Jeremiah Hunters and others and
bounded as follows to wit Beginning at
John H. Hunters and Jeremiah Hunters
division corner running with Jeremiah
Hunter line to his post oak corner
thence north to a black oak thence
East to Elijah Pells Joe Lanes thence
North to Elijah Pells corner thence East
to the Back Entry thence North to Alfred
Cooks line thence west on Alfred Cooks
and Sarah J. Flippin line to the Rock
x corner thence North on Flippin line to
the division corner between the said W^m
H. Pell + Elijah Pell in Flippin line
thence on the said Elijah Pells line to
the Beginning also the Tract of Land
where the said W^m H. Pell now lives
known as the horse lands containing
one hundred and eighty nine acres more
or less

Item

5th I bequeath to my grand children
Joseph Pell and Mary C. Pell the heirs of

Joseph Pell the following Land to wit
Beginning at a Black oak W^m H. Pell corner
thence South to John H Owens line thence
East on Owens line to his corner thence
East to Elijah Pells corner thence North
on his line to W^m H. Pells corner thence
West on his line to the Beginning)

Item 6. I Bequeath to my grand son S. G. Pell
heir of W^m H. Pell the following Land to
wit Bounded as follows on the East by
the County line on the North by the lands
of Alfred Cook on the West by the
lands of Elijah Pell on the South by
the lands of W^m H. Pell known as the
Baileys Entry

Item 7th I Bequeath to my Grand daughter
Laura E Bennett heir of Jonathan Pell
Three Hundred & fifty Dollars

Item 8 I Bequeath to my daughter Sarah A. Chilton
wife of James A. Chilton one Hundred
Dollars in money or personal property

Item 9th The Said W^m H. Pell & Elijah Pell
agree to take care and support William Pell
the maker of this Instrument and supply his
Ever want during his natural life

Item lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint
my Sons W^m H. Pell & Elijah Pell my
Lawful Executors to all Intents & meanings

of the same and every part and clause thereof hereby Revoking and declaring utterly void all other wills & Testaments by me heretofore made

In Witness whereof I the said William Pell do hereunto set my hand and Seal this January the 28th 1888

signed sealed published and declared by the said William Pell to be his last will & Testament

his Seal
William Pell
mark

Witness

Lee Jessup
A. H. Jackson

William Pell's
Will

Recorded in Book
311 - Record of wills

70. To draw and this
70 cts for copy
\$1.40

PELL DATA -- LITTLE BLUE NOTEBOOKS 1942

Joseph Pell in Nansemond Cty., in ¹⁷⁹⁰ Census of 1790 had 6 persons in family, 1 dwelling and 6 other bldgs.

PELL MARRIAGES IN SURRY

Odell Pell, 17 to Z. D. Wilson, 16, Dec. 31, 1922

Samyra Pell, 18 to Wyatt Hunter, 30, Mar. 5, 1896

Bertie Pell (NEWELL), 20 to Jesse Brinkley, 18, Dec. 31, 1922 WESTF.
~~BERTIE~~

PELL MARRIAGES IN SURRY

Sarah Pell 19 to Charles Matthews, 26, March 24, 1889

E. F. Pell to Dicy Creed, Sept. 22, 1870 (MEREDITH GROUP)

James H. Pell to Anna Catherine Bennett, Nov. 27, 1870

Joseph N. Pell to Nancy W. Taylor, April 9, 1871

Sebon F. Pell, 28 to Martha M. Stamey, 21, Dec. 22, 1892

James B. Pell (PATRICK), 24 to Rosella Dalton, 18, Dec. 15, 1895

Jesse L. Pell, 28 (PATRICK) to Mary A. Gibbons, 15 -- Dec. 30, 1897

C. S. Pell, 26 (PATRICK) to Lusa A. Jones, 20, July 17, 1898

~~ExzExzxx~~

S. E. Pell, 21 (PATRICK) to M. A. Johnson, 18, Jan. 8, 1905

Robert L. Pell, 20 to Ollie White, 15 -- Aug. 21, 1909

Thomas Pell, 24 to Oder Bullin, 18 -- June 26, 1910

J. M. Pell, 24 (ALEX AND MARY) to Maggie McBryde, 17 -June 12, 1915

Ray Pell, 22 (ALEX AND MARY) to Bettue McBryde, 19, Nov. 21, 1920

Roy Pell, 31 to Ethel Simmons 29, June 18, 1924

J. Weldon Pell, 22, to Alice Schaub, 21 -- Nov. 27, 1935

Joe A. Pell, Jr., 23 to Mary Tuttle Atwater, 22 -- Jan. 6, 1939

WOMEN

R. E. Pell, 47, to J. C. Lawrence, 60, Dec. 9, 1909

~~MaryzRalkx~~

WAS JOE PELL AND LUCY CHILTON MARRIED IN PATRICK

OLD BOND IN SURRY

Catherine Peel or Pell to William Matthews, July 20, 1825

Jesten Pell to Joseph C. East, Aug. 3, 1814 SURETY JOHN EAST

Sarah A. Pell to James A. Chilton, Dec. 31, 1868

Lucy Ann Pell, 48, to Martin Sawyers, 55 Oct. 25, 1881

SHE WAS A CHILTON --SISTER OF JIM BHILTON

Lizzie B. Pell, 21, to Ike T. Bottoms, 22, Mar. 18, 1915 MA

Evelyn Pell, 25 (JOE A. OF PM) to Maurice Burnside, 34, May 29, 1937

~~and~~ Ada Pell, 27 to Johnnie Denkins, 21, Feb. 9, 1925 PM

Delilah Pell, 20 to James Culler, 23, Dec. 29, 1915 MA

PELL CENSUS -- SURRY

	1850	1860	1870
William Pell VA	50		70
Mary (JESSUP*)	55		
Joseph	21		<u>40</u>
Thompson	19		—
Henry	15		—
Elijah	13		—
Sally	6		—
Laura			<u>9</u>
James			7
Mary			16

NOTE; Jonathon lived with some one.

THESE 3 MUST BEEN GRAND-CHILDREN

William H. Pell.			35
Sarah L (COOKE)			22
Joseph			4
James W.			2
Samuel Grant			10/12

Elijah Pell			32
Martha			25
Sarah			3
William			2

NOTE:

Jonathon Pell, 17, lived with Robert N. Lowe in 1850

died Monday, Nov. 6 1961

Lindo Pell, 80

Lindo Preston Pell, 80, retired farmer of Pilot Mountain, Rt. 1, died at 11:25 p.m. Monday at the Northern Surry Hospital after suffering a stroke.

Mr. Pell was born in Stokes County to James William and Jane Elizabeth Owen Pell.

He was a member of Westfield Baptist Church.

His wife, the former Roxie Tiley, survives.

Also surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Jack Martin of Westfield; four sons, Weldon and Paul Pell, both of Mount Airy, Joe Bill and Carl Ray Pell, both of Pilot Mountain; a sister, Mrs. Jennie Owens of Winston-Salem; and nine grandchildren.

The funeral was conducted at 2:0 p.m. Wednesday at Westfield Baptist Church by the Rev.

Talmadge Hall and Mr. O. H. Hauser. Burial was in the church cemetery.

Johnny Pike, 36, Passes In Fla.

John J. "Johnny" Pike, 36, formerly of Mount Airy, died Tuesday at Bay Pines Veterans Hospital, Orlando, Fla. He had been ill for nine months.

Mr. Pike, an automobile dealer was born in Surry County.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Ruth Bennett Pike of Orlando; one son, Buddy Pike and one daughter, Miss Marilyn Sue Pike, both of the home; one brother, Fred Pike of Newport News, Va.; one sister, Miss Juanita Pike of Florida.

The funeral will be conducted at 2 p.m. today (Friday) at Orlando. Burial will be at Orlando.

C. A.

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PENNEY'S

ALWAYS FIRST

of Mt. Airy
and Mrs.
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PELL INFORMATION FROM ~~DAZ~~ JAMES D. ANDERSON, AGED 90, ON JUNE 3, 1943

Meredith Pell married Susan Deatherage and settled on Clark's Creek in Patrick County. Buried Hunters Chapel, near The Hollow, Va. Old Deatherage home where Numa Christian lives.

RICHARD PELL WAS FATHER OF HENRY PELL, SR., WHEN A SMALL BOY HE WAS PLAYED "CAT" IN ENGLAND AND THREW HIS BALL INTO A HOG LOT. WENT TO GET IT. HOG JUMPED ON HIM AND HE PICKED UP PIG AND KILLED IT. HE WAS ONLY TEN YEARS OF AGE, BUT HE WAS PICKED UP AND SHIPPED TO AMERICA AS PUNISHMENT. CAME TO VIRGINIA DOWN ON COAST.

X (Henry married first Sally Williams and had ten children.
Henry married second Elizabeth Jennings and had twelve children.

Thompson Pell, oldest son, was not in this country very long. He went West before the Confederate War and had son who was named Henry.

Billy married Mary Jessup.

Sally married David Anderson, son of Meredith Anderson and Jane Ferguson, of Halifax County. Meredith Anderson died when David was small, and Jane later married Hardin Beasley and came to Patrick County. David was born in 1818 and died in 1881, buried at Dick Mills' cemetery. Oldest children buried at Rock House. Sally died in 1865, less than 50 years of age. (CHECK CENSUS OF 1850)

Susan & Bill Deatherage moved west to Clark's Creek in Patrick

Meredith and Susan Deatherage Pell had (a) John, killed on handcar on Old Mount Airy and Eastern Railroad, married _____ Wilson (b) Alex married _____ Shelton. (c) Lizzie married Voss Collins (d) Emma married Matt Cullers. (e) Vickie married John Buckhart lived on Clark's Creek.

Martha never married, died about 1900 and buried at Mills graveyard. Lizzie never married died prior to 1890.

Robin Pell died 1893 buried at Mills Cemetery near Red Bank.

He was administrator of Henry Estate.

Jane married John Gilbert, lived in Patrick

Cassandra married Dr. Andy Grigg, doctor and Mormon Preacher went to Utah.

Tabitha married Armistead Chilton, who was 45 or 50 years of age at time of his death. Killed by _____ Davis, brother of Milt. Davis, and by Davis' brother-in-law. They were sons of Evan Davis.

Katy married John "Johnnie Flippin", brother to Josiah, Sam, and Tom. Tom stayed in Pittsylvania. Their father was Dr. Joe Flippin, who tore up his books. Katy and John Flippin had Henry Flippin, and also Sallie, who married John Newman, Annice who married Jim Collins, Joe _____, Bill, never married and found dead in bed. Jesse _____, ~~Betsy married xxxxxxxx~~ John "Katy John" married _____ Cox. Betsy oldest girl and Emily never married.

HENRY PELL HAD BROTHERS RICHARD AND JOHN (WAS THIS JOHN REALLY THE JONATHON, WHO WAS IN SURRY EARLY?)



SURRY WILL BOOKS

WILLIAM PELL -- Will -- probated April 4, 1890 -- written
January 28, 1888. Witness Lee Jessup and Andrew Jackson.

Son -- Elijah, land on Toms Creek.

Son -- W. H. Pell, land on Toms Creek, mentions old Baile Entry

Son -- Joseph Pell (heirs Joseph J. and Mary C. Pell)

NOTE -- Grant Pell, brother of Jim

Grand-son -- S. G. Pell, heir ~~of~~ William H. Pell)

Grand-daughter -- Laura E. Bennett, heir of Jonathan Pell.

Daughter -- Sarah E. Chilton, wife of J. A. Chilton.

INFORMATION FROM JIM PELL IN AUGUST 1941

William Pell married Mary Jessup, sister to Caleb Jessup.

Henry Pell and Sarah E. Pell Chilton were cousins to Shep and
John H. Jessup.

Henry Pell came from Virginia.

Thompson Pell, oldest son of Henry Pell, Sr., brother to William
Pell.

Henry Pell, Sr., had 22 children, and Jim Pell was half-brother to
William Pell. Jim Pell was father of Lindo and Johnny (the latter
father of Roy Pell)

Joseph Pell, oldest ^{son} brother of G-Gr. William Pell married Lucy
Chilton. ----

William Pell had a son Tom (Thompson), ~~wife~~ who died a bachelor in
1888 at age of 57. Named after his uncle who went west.

Henry Pell, Sr., was twice married and had 22 children. Lived at
Frank Tilley place. They included

Thompson Pell, went west to Indiana. First Marriage.

William Pell m. Mary Jessup. First Marriage.

Robert "Robin" Pell, probably of Second Marriage. He never married.

James "Jim" Pell, also of second marriage, father of Lindo and Johnny

Katy, married a Flippin. First Marriage.

Meredith Pell, now in Virginia, of second marriage.

Cassandra married Dr. Andy Grigg

Polly married Martin Jessup December 19, 1829

a girl married Jesse McKinney, had son Alex.

A John McKinney married another sister of William Pell

SURRY DEED BOOKS

V - 229 (1833) William Pell of Stokes County from Nathan Bailes.
Land formerly owned by Joseph Jessup on East Fork
of Tom's Creek. Now Abel Cook's.

~~Exxxsz(1792)x~~

V - 215 () Jonathan Pell to Matt Simmons.

L - 208 and 209 (1802) Jonathan Pell from State. The first was
entered 1799 and other entered in 1792.

W - 210 (1837) William Pell to William Lovell. Deed of Trust

Z - 400 (1842) R. Pell to Josiah Flippin. Flippin of Stokes County.
Richard Pell and Wife Martha.

V - 296 and 297 (1832) Jonathon Pell to Drury Kersey. J. Pell then
in Hawkins County, Tenn. ~~Land on Fishers River.~~

V - 221 () William Pell from William Hudson. 60 acres on
Tom's Creek.

R - 407. (1826) Johnathon Pell, late of County of Surry, to
George Burrus, land on Fishers River.

STOKES DEED BOOK

7 - 356 -(1821) William Jessup to Henry Pell, of Pittsylvania
County, Va., 174 acres on Stock Fork. South Part.

PELL CENSUS RECORDS	STOKES		
	1850	1860	1870
Henry Pell VA	85		
Elizabeth VA-	60		<u>80</u>
Robert VA	33	187	53
Henry VA	37		57
Meredith VA	28		
James VA	19		—
Martha VA	26		<u>56</u>
Jane VA	21		
Lydia NC	15		<u>35</u>

James Pell	—	29
Jane (OWENS)	—	23
William	—	2
John	—	1

SENATE



STATE OF INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

August 5, 1943

Mr. Luther N. Byrd.
Westfield, North Carolina

Dear Friend:

Just a few days ago, I received a letter from Fred Pell of Attica, Ind. also a notice from C. E. Pell of Rumney, Indiana together with your letter that you wrote Mr. C. E. Pell. This letter of yours was indeed very interesting and I am truly glad to hear from you folks down in the Carolina State. The Pells are going to have a reunion at Brazil, Indiana the latter part of this month. You will receive notice by card. I hope you will take your vacation and meet one of the largest group of Pells that you ever hear of. Time will not permit me to go into detail about the Pell family at this time, but will in the future.

With best personal regards, I hope to meet you at the reunion.

Yours very truly,

Senator, C. Herman Pell



"Rev. Soldiers of Va."

John Pell (War 4-305)

Joseph Spell (Surv. n) (BW)

Simon Pell (Surv n) (MS, 22)

PELL FAMILY

ITEMS IN G. & H. MAGAZINE

3320

7121

Linda Lee Pell

Ray Pell

John C Pell

James Pell

Billy Bell

Mary Hill

Isom Owens

Jane Owens

Betsy Woodall

Sandy Cooke

James Cook

Eliza Boyd

Amanda Cooke

Billy Hayman

Daniel Hayman

Sadie Cook

Ethel Simmons

August Simmons

John C. Simmons

William Simmons

Flora Dickman

Jane Busham

Austin Busham

Penelope Shelton

John L. Smith

Jabez Smith

Elizabeth Light

Otha Smith

Martha Anne Cobb

John Cobb

Annella Kennerly

Jimmy Ball

James Mully, Pell

James William ^{Pell}

Ellen Taylor

Mary Alice Hall

Andrew Hall

Sally Cook

James Brown

Lolita Cook

Lewis Taylor

Brescill Cook

David Hall

Juliana Hall

Alfred Cook

Rebecca Simon

Mary Jones

James Cook

James Cook

Starling

James Cook

Eliza

James Cook

Eliza

William

PELL FAMILY

SURRY DEED BOOKS

H-280

Jonathon Pell Grant 100 A. on Dutchman's Creek Dec. 22, 1790

H-281 Jonathon Pell Grant 100 A. on Dutchman's Creek, Dec. 22, 1790

N-208 Jonathon Pell Grant 100 A. on Hammons Branch, Dec. 8, 1792

N-209 Jonathon Pell 100 Acres Dec. 8, 1792

S-407 Jonathon Pell from George Burrus Feb. 14, 1826 land on
Fishers River

V-254 William Pell from Wm. Boyles July 15, 1835 land Toms Creek

V-257 Wm. Pell from Thomas Hunter, Dec. 6, 1834 land on East Prong
of Tom's Creek

Q-215 Jonathon Pell to Matthew Simms March 10, 1820

V-296 Jonathon Pell to Drewy Kersey land on Fishers River.
Pell then of Hawkins Cty. Tenn. Feb. 9, 1832

V-296 SAME PARTIES AS ABOVE Mar. 1, 1832

V-297 SAME PARTIES EXCEPT PELL WAS THEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

3-9 Richard Pell and wife, Martha, of Surry to Josiah Flippin, of
Stokes, land on Ararat River. WITNESSES Tyre Riddle and Armistead
Chilton. Sept. 28, 1842

PELLS WILL LISTED IN VA. STATE LIBRARY

NAME	COUNTY	DATE
Timothy Pells Will	Rappahanoek	1677 ✓

OLD RAPPAHANOCK WILLS
P. 29

Timothy Pelle or Pells
Dec. 8, 1676 Dec. 7, 1677
d. Kezie
d. Susannah
d. Ekizabeth
wife Alice (EXOR)

VA. LAND OFFICE LAND GRANTS

6-37 1666-79 April 22, 1670
Thomas Pells 400 a. in Old Rappahanoek, formerly granted to
Robert Beverly.

CHARLOTTE WILLS (VA)

3-42 Robert Jennings (FILE WITH PELLIS)

Feb. 23, 1805 Dec. 1, 1806

s. Robert C.

s. Clement A.

s. John A.

s-in-1 Wm. Gaines

s-in-1 Geo. Revely

TAYLOR FAMILY -- FROM JIM PELL, AUGUST 23, 1943

#79

l. May 9 1841, d. June 13 1898
Lewis Taylor, son of Starling, md. Priscilla Cooke, d. James and Eliza *both bd old westfield*
He died June 13, 1898, aged 57-1-4 ---- She died Dec. 5, 1892, Aged 50-2-20
Their children in order of ages

James 1. Silas --died Dec. 1928 -- md. Kizzie Simmons, dau. Tom and Mimie
at Mt. Airy *md Sunny Sept 17 1883*

l. Oct 9 1866 May 21 1902 b. 1867
2. Edna md. Marion Chilton *md Sunny March 15 1892 both bd old westfield*

3. Amos²⁸ md. Crockett Joyce²², died several years ago.
md Sunny Oct 19 1890

4. Susan Ellen, b. May 29, 1871, d. Dec. 3, 1933, md. J. W. Pell *Born Sept 8 1867*

5. Sandy J., md. Delia Simmons, dau. Tom and Mimie

~~CHARLES~~
l. July 13 1877 d. Apr. 30 1924
6. Charles Samuel md. Dora Chilton *b. 1882 Feb 2 1882 d. Nov 5 1938 both bd old westfield*
md Sunny Dec 24 1905

8. Malinda Etta md Carl Shaw, lived Greensboro she
2 William Hannah, lived Greensboro --still living 1943

9. Lindley md. *Rebecca* Angel¹⁸ dau. Milton Angel, died several
years ago in Mt. Airy *md Sunny Sept 18 1861*
l. Sept 6 1850 d. Jan 29 1923 TB bd Old Hollow.

10. Mattie md. Jasper Slate, lives at Mtn. View

Silas' children live in Mount Airy -- Tom, oldest, md. _____ Robertson.

① Rev Daniel Taylor
b 1665 to Va York City in 1703
an episcopal minister

② Thomas Taylor Jr
died about 1758 will
with Ann Jones

③ Thomas Taylor Jr. b 1718 d 1772
married Penelope ~~last name unknown~~

④ Thomas Taylor III
m d Alisha ~~name unknown~~
b 1750 d. 1820

⑤ Benjamin Taylor b
July 13 1780
d. ~~July 23 1853~~
m d Nancy Williams
d. John Wms.

Wm. who
b 1728
d 1814
Buried
Ch.

b Aug 25 1787
d. Aug 19 1866

⑥ Sterling Taylor b. d. m d
m d ^{to 1800} ~~1800~~ Mary Taylor
d. of ~~Benjamin Taylor~~ & Nancy Wms
and ¹⁷⁹⁸ ~~1798~~ Susan
Myler

⑦ Lewis m d - Willis Cooke
1841 - 1898

Elizabeth d. of Benjamin and Nancy Wms
1st cousin
Aug 22 1819
b June 24 1804

Pell data -

Thos Pell, Lord of Pelham
memo in NY -

Wardell & Mungerode: Caron Burr
p 90 -

McKinney came of
most powerful families The
Scottish Highlanders

Son of Kenneth (Cormack) ^{in Galway}

he descended from

9 generations from Gilcoin,
Big of Aird.

received royal grant of land
as early as ~~1378~~ =

1138 -

Ancient McKinney stronghold
was Islandman, built on
a rock at the extreme end
Lock Alsh near junction
of Loch Dunch and
Loch Long.

Gugg genealogy in one book

p 11

Anderson, Iwan Gugg b 4 Sept 1797 Grayson
he died 15 June 1886 Sta Va and Cassandra Bell
she died 9 June 1890 6 Jan 1825 she b 7 Dec
Rayson it alk 804 in Pennsylvania City Va.
Elyash Gugg b April 2 1800 Grayson City
Va and Nancy Ann Bell 15 Dec 1824
d. Henry Bell & Sarah Wms

McKinney clan McKenzie

Arms Azure, a stag
head cabossed or.

Crest: A Mtn in flames. Or

Mottos: Over the Crest.

ooooo

son of Kenneth

over

Luceo non ura ^{about flame}
"light not darkness"

vive ut vivas below
live & let live.

a generous
azure truth & loyalty.

stag - policy in warfare

(Staff Photo)

Tabernacle

Sat May 1, 1948

W. J. Pell, 79, Surry Farmer, Passes Away

Pilot Mountain. — William J. Pell, 79, farmer of near Westfield, died unexpectedly of a heart attack in Winston-Salem yesterday. He had been in declining health for a year.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. Sunday at Friends Church in Westfield by Rev. James Crabtree and Rev. W. C. Presnell. The body will lie in state at the church from 2 to 3. Interment will be in the church cemetery.

Surviving are one brother, L. A. Pell of Pilot Mountain, Route 2, one sister, Mrs. Laura Lynch of Pilot Mountain; 11 nephews, Bob, W. E., Andy and Caleb Matthews, Joe Jr., Phillip, Allen, Ralph and Claude Pell, all of Pilot Mountain, John Hunter of Westfield and Tom Pell, Winston-Salem; seven nieces, Mrs. Boyd Owens and Mrs. Martha Matthews of Pilot Mountain, Mrs. Ollie George of Winston-Salem, Mrs. J. T. Greene of Battlesboro, Mrs. Tyree Broodwell of Angier, Miss Mary Matthews of Morganton, and Mrs. M. G. Burnside of Huntington, W. Va.

The body will be taken at 11 a.m. today from the Cox Funeral Home to the home of the brother, where it will remain until time for the funeral.

Miss Elizabeth Allen Dies Near Stoneville

Madison.—Miss Elizabeth Allen, 17, daughter of Mr. Allen

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Legion Hut
with Solicitor
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is the only
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James Cook
M.F. 1812

John Cook
md about 1810
Pucella Young

~~James Cook~~
~~with the granville~~
~~of the granville~~

Robert Cook

md 1781
near Neatman Creek
John
Cook
was
born

James Cook Cook
~~with~~ Anna Cook
sister of James and Pucella Young

even with James Young
June 8 1814

Sally Cook
d. of Alfred Smith
m. ~~by~~ Andrew Hall

~~with~~ Pucella
of Pucella
who m. Lewis Taylor

PELL MARRIAGES IN STOKES

Rebecca Ann Pell James F. Carter, Feb. 8, 1848 MEREDITH PELL

Who was the following?
Buried at Pilot Mtn Cemetery

SF Pell

Feb 15 1864

Mar 25 1925

Franklin Pell
son of Jim
brother of Linda

Martha M

wife of SF Pell

Sept 11 1871

Sept 27 1906

md Martha
M Starney

turn water

Josiah

md

Ed Dodson

Starney lived in
north of Jones Creek
from old Dodson mill
in Sunny. d. of
Rev Alex
Starney

On the Mayflower landing at Plymouth, Mass. in November 1620, was Francis Billington. Hayden, the great genealogist, thinks he was the same family as the Bullington Family of Virginia.

The name of Bullington is honorable in Henrico (Va.). The family received grants of land from the colonial days of Charles, 1st., King of England, thro succeeding years. They were God-fearing, thrifty and honest farmers, who upheld the law and order, using litigation and force, if necessary, for the right. Tho scores of Record Books and thousands of pages covering nearly 300 years no seemingly act is recorded of one of them. They were jurymen, witnesses, highway surveyers, executors and administrators, guardians of minor children of neighbors, processioners of land (i.e., appointed by Armes Church Vestry to adjust boundry disputes) and rendered such other public services as were needful in their day.

In colonial days they were loyal to the Revolution; in the war of Secession, 1861-1865, their descent rendered valliant services to their State and to the Southern cause.

The locality of the family was generally Henrico County, Virginia, or Richmond City, unless otherwise stated.

The name of Nicholas Bullington appears in the first census of Virginia in 1625. The population then living in Virginia was 1277. He was not then married, living on the "Maine" on the James River, near Jamestown. Date of birth, marriage and death unobtainable.

Generations as follows:

- 1st. - Nicholas Bullington 1770 ¹⁰⁷⁵
2nd. - Nicholas Bullington 1700 ⁴⁵
3rd. - John Bullington 1726
4th John Bullington about 17
5th. - Josiah Bullington d. 1783
6th. - Josiah Bullington and Maria Hobson
7th. - Children of Josiah Bullington and Maria Hobson

Times
Aug 17 1845

Floyd F. Culler Taken By Death

Funeral services for Floyd F. Culler, 86, husband of Mrs. Victoria Culler, who died at his home on Route 1, Brim, Va., last Wednesday, were held at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon at Center Presbyterian church north of Mount Airy.

Mr. Culler was born in Stokes county, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Culler. Survivors include the wife; five sons, Herbert and Emmitt Culler of Brim, Va., Irby Culler of Ararat, Va., and Ernest and Oscar Culler of Hampton, Va.; one daughter, Mrs. W. C. Sparger, of Spencer; and thirty-one grandchildren.

daughter,
Mawr, Pa., one brother,
Method- Smith of Houston, Tex., and
The child sister, Mrs. Ruth Anderson
Athens, Ga.

Howell 1959

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Mrs. John
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NEWELL FRANKLIN PELL
PILOT MOUNTAIN, July 14 —
Newell Franklin Pell, 82, of
Route 2, Pilot Mountain, died
Monday in a Winston-Salem hos-
pital after declining health for a
year, serious for the last three
months. He was a native of Surry
County and a retired farmer. Sur-
viving are three sons, Henry and
Lester Pell of Petersburg, Va.,
and Newell Pell Jr., of Winston-
Salem; five daughters, Mrs.
Jesse Brinkley of Pilot Mountain,
Mrs. Odell Wilson of Knoxville,
Tenn., Mrs. Ramie East of
Petersburg, Va., Mrs. Tom Jes-
sup of Route 2, Pilot Mountain,
and Miss Stella Pell of the home;
29 grandchildren; 43 great-grand-
children; one great-great-grand-
child; one brother, Richard Pell
of Westfield; and one sister, Mrs.
Nancy Nunn of Pilot Mountain.
Funeral services will be con-
ducted at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday
at Old Westfield Friends Church
by the Revs. Ora and Cleta
Evans. Burial will be in the
church cemetery.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON
GRAHAM, July 14 — William
McKinley (Bud) Williamson, 63,
of Graham died last night in Bur-
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W.S. Journal 1/2/46

Pell Funeral Services To Be Held Thursday

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Thursday at the home, 2800 Stockton Street, here, for Joseph Johnson Pell, 80, who died Monday at the home of a daughter at Pilot Mountain.

Services will be conducted by Elder W. J. Brown. Burial will be in Woodland Cemetery. The body will remain at Needham Funeral Home, Pilot Mountain, until 10 o'clock this morning.

Born in Surry County, Mr. Pell spent the major part of his life in the Westfield community, except for the last few years when he resided in Pilot Mountain. He was a member of the Rock House Primitive Baptist Church.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Martha Taylor Pell; three daughters, Mrs. Sarah Peeoples, Pilot Mountain; Mrs. I. A. Smith, Winston-Salem; Mrs. O. V. Edwards, Secum, Wash.; one son, George Pell, Washington, D. C.; three brothers, J. W., Newell and Richard, all of Westfield community; two sisters, Mrs. O. M. Lynch and Mrs. Charlie Nunn, also of the Westfield community.

Clothing

the office
conferences
individuals

H. J. PELL

High Point.—H. J. Pell, 74, retired building contractor, died suddenly at his home, 329 South Wrenn Street, Tuesday night.

He was born in Surry County and came to High Point 37 years ago from Stokes County. He was a member of Green Street Baptist Church. He was twice married, first to Miss Harriet Hall, who died in 1933. He was later married to Miss Minnie Clark, who survives.

Also surviving are five daughters, Mrs. R. W. Halstead, Mrs. F. L. Allred, Mrs. O. D. Overcash, Mrs. J. B. Griffith, and Mrs. R. M. Burchfield, all of High Point; four sons, Leslie Pell, Cleveland, Ohio; Clayton Pell, air corps, in Texas, and D. B. and Earl Pell, both of this city; three brothers, Jim, Newell and Johnathan Pell, both of Westfield, and two sisters, Mrs. Matt Lynch and Mrs. Charlie

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Nunn, both of Westfield.

Funeral will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel of Koonce Funeral Home, by Rev. Julian S. Hopkins and Paul Tudor Jones. Interment will be in Floral Garden Cemetery.

MRS. ROSA LEE WILLIAMSON

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PELL DATA

Joseph Pell listed in census of V. (1790) in Nansemond Cty. 6 in family



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Luther N. Byrd
Westfield,
North Carolina

27th ANNUAL

PELL REUNION

Forest Park—Brazil, Indiana

Sunday, August 20th, 1944

Basket Dinner--bring sugar and table service--Cafeteria Style

Notice!

Please bring snap shot of any member of your family in the Armed Forces, for our SERVICE STAR. Notify all members of your family.

C. Hermon Pell, Pres.

Maude Marian Herbert, Vice-Pres.

Waneta M. Pell, Sec'y-Treas.

26th ANNUAL

PELL REUNION

Forest Park—Brazil, Indiana

Sunday, August 22nd, 1943

Basket Dinner---bring sugar and table service---Cafeteria Style

Please bring snap shot of any member of your family in the Armed Forces, for our SERVICE STAR. Notify all members of your family.

EARL PELL, President

MARSHALL WILDER, Vice-President

MRS. G. R. PELL, Secretary-Treasurer

28th ANNUAL

PELL REUNION

Forest Park—Brazil, Indiana

Sunday, August 19th, 1945

Basket Dinner—Bring sugar and table service—Cafeteria Style

Please bring snap shot of any member of your family in the Armed Forces, for our SERVICE STAR. Notify all members of your family.

MARSHALL WILDER, President

EARL PELL, Vice-President

MRS. H. M. PELL, Secretary-Treasurer

29th ANNUAL

PELL REUNION

Forest Park—Brazil, Indiana
Sunday, August 25th, 1946

BASKET DINNER

BRING SUGAR
and Table Service

CAFETERIA STYLE

Please be present and welcome our returned service men and women. Bring snap shot of the ones in service. Notify all the members of your family.

GROVER M. PELL, President JOHN B. PELL, Vice-President
MRS. GROVER M. PELL, Secretary-Treasurer

on En-
forcement and Safety, American
Association of Motor Vehicle Ad-
ministrators; member, Executive
Committee, AAMVA; and past
president, Region Two, AAMVA.

Rites Held For Mrs. Needham

deed Aug. 31 1961
Mrs. Florence Pell Needham, 87,
of Pilot Mountain, Rt. 2, widow
of Joshin Nathaniel Needham, died
at 3 a.m. Thursday of last week
at Blue Ridge Nursing Home at
Stuart, Va. She had been in declin-
ing health several months and
seriously ill a week.

She was born in Surry County
to James and Jane Owens Pell.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs.
Barte Needham of Pilot Moun-
tain; five sons, Milton and Mar-
vin Needham, both of Pinnacle,
Arthur, Eugene and Braxton
Needham, all of Pilot Mountain;
22 grandchildren and 32 great-
grandchildren; a brother, Lendo
Pell of Pilot Mountain; a sister,
Mrs. Jennie Owens of Winston-
Salem.

The funeral was conducted at
2:30 p.m. Saturday at New Hope
Methodist Church by the Rev.
Marion Fulk, the Rev. Granville
Gwyn and the Rev. Henry Riden-
hour. Burial was in the church
cemetery.

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Mrs. Witherspoon Passes Thursday

Mrs. Minerva Shelton Witherspoon, 87, died at her home in the Quarry section of Mount Airy at 10 p. m. Thursday.

She was born in Surry County, November 16, 1860, a daughter of John and Sallie Jessup Shelton.

Funeral services were conducted at 2:30 p. m. Saturday at Korners Grove Baptist Church by Rev. Charlie Simmons. Burial was in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Witherspoon had been a member of the Salem Methodist Church for many years. Her husband, Archie Witherspoon, died two years ago.

Surviving are one sister, Mrs. Ellie Cooke of Mount Airy, Route 2, and several nieces and nephews.

She died Aug 12 1948
J F Shelton died July 22 1948

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PELL MGS. IN SURRY

Sarah Pell, 19, Chas. Matthews 26, Mar. 24, 1889 (AT ELIJAH PELL'S)

Mira Pell, George Burrus, May 8, 1808,

PATRICK MARRIAGES

E. H. Pell GIRL 22 (M. AND S.G.) to G. W. COLLins 23 (J.M. AND T.J.)
June 17, 1878

Emma S. Pell 24 (M.AND S.) to Matt Culler 21 (W. AND MARGARET)
Octo. 2, 1888

Victoria Pell 25 (M.AND S.) to John Burkhart 22 (E. AND E.)
Jan. 7, 1892

CHARLOTTE WILLS (VA)

1-106

James Grigg

Mar. 30, 1773 Oct. 5, 1773

Wife EX ?

d. Patty

d. Katy White Grigg

PELL MG. IN SURRY SINCE 1853

~~xxxxxx~~

Mary J. Fell, 25, Hiram Lewis Johnson, 22, April 12, 1891

Delila Pell, 20; James Culler 23, Dec. 29, 1915

Jonathon Pell in Aglerly district
no land 1 poll 1796

Grand
Parents
Boyd

John W. Hunter - Mar. 16, 1835 -

d. June 26, 1916

Sarah A. (Simmons) Feb. 22, 1835 -

d. May 17, 1915

Boyd

C. E. PELL, TRUSTEE
Randolph Twp., Tippecanoe County
Rural Route 1
ROMNEY, INDIANA

July 10, 1943.

Mr. Luther N. Byrd.
Westfield N.C.

Dear Mr. Byrd:-

Your letter dated June 15th
sorry I have been unable to find out a lot of
the request you ask, as I have lost track of
the secretary, but I am writing to a
Fred Pell that I think know so you I am
sure will hear from him so, I am sorry I
can't help out, but I will try to get information
to you. I am sorry I am unable to help

out

Sincerely
C. E. Pell.

HERALDIC AND FAMILY CHARTS FOR
MR. AND MRS. RALPH PELL
AND FAMILY MEMBERS

This heraldic and family chart for Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pell shows four generations in the line of descent for ~~Ralph~~ Ralph Pell and of his wife, the former Jewell Lawson. This descent is shown in the charted lines of descent, with the family lineage of Mr. Pell set forth in the lined diagrams on the left of the center and those of Mrs. Pell in the lined diagrams on the right of the center. The lines at the upper left show Mr. Pell's ancestry through his father, and those at the lower left show his ancestry through his mother. In the same way the lines at upper right show Mrs. Pell's ancestry through her father and those at the lower right show her ancestry through her mother.

Arranged about the two family ancestral charts are sixteen family coats of arms. In the upper left center, immediately above the name of Ralph Pell himself is the Pell coat of arms for the line going back through his father, and immediately below Mr. Pell ~~name~~ name at bottom left center is the Matthews coat of arms for the line going back through his mother. Immediately above the name of Mrs. Pell, which is shown in her maiden name of Jewell Lawson, in the upper right center is the Lawson coat of arms, and immediately below her name in the bottom right center is the Turpin coat of arms for the line going back through her mother.

These four major lines are portrayed with designs somewhat larger than the others on the chart, each of them of approximately the same size. Ranging out left and right from the four principal designs are somewhat smaller coats of arms for other families into which the Pell, Matthews, Lawson and Turpin descent branches through various marriages.

In the upper left corner of the chart, arranged counter-clockwise from the Pell design, are the coats of arms for the Jessup, Jackson and Hill families in the same order that those names appear top to bottom on the initial generation of the chart. In the lower left corner of the chart, clockwise from the Matthews design, are the other three designs for the Matthews branch of the family, including in order the designs for the Hill, Bullington and McDonald families which intermarried with the Matthews line.

In the upper right corner of the chart, arranged in clockwise order from the Lawson design, are the coats of arms for the ~~Lawson~~ Hooker, Pringle and ~~Pringle~~ in the same order that those names appear from top to bottom on the earliest generation of the chart. In the lower right corner of the chart and arranged counter-clockwise from the Turpin design are the Heyler, Boyles and Edwards designs for the families which intermarried with the Turpins.

Upon the following pages are informational notes on the origin of the names of each family in England or in other Old World countries where the families had their beginning, along with pertinent data on the families in America. Along with each family write-up is the description of the coat of arms in formal heraldic style, along with a full explanation of what the coat of arms itself means, explanation in regard to the various figures found upon the shield and crest and the meaning of the ~~the~~ colors involved.

PELL AND RELATED FAMILIES

PELL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Pell family and the Pell family name is of English origin and of the place name type, deriving from the fact that the first Pells lived near a pool of water. There were at least two branches of the Pell family which came to America during the colonial period, one of them migrating into New York and spreading from there, but the Pell family of northwestern North Carolina is descended from a certain Richard Pell, who was in Virginia prior to 1740. His son, Henry Pell, moved from Pittsylvania County, Va., into the area of Westfield, N. C., in the early 1800's and became the ancestor of the many Pell families in northwestern North Carolina in recent years. That Henry Pell was married twice and had twenty-two children, nineteen of them being living when he died in 1861 at the age of 96 years, and large numbers of persons in the Westfield area can trace descent to him. The Pell coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Ermine, on a canton azure a pelican or, vulning herself gules.

CREST: On a chaplet vert, flowered or, a pelican of the last vulning herself gules.

MOTTO: Mea Spes Est En Deus (My Hope Is In God).

NOTE: The above description means that the principal color of the shield is ermine (white with small black figures symbolic of the luxurious fur worn by royalty and nobility). Use of the ermine indicates that the Pell family was connected by service or kinship with persons of high rank. The entire Pell shield is of ermine, but in the upper left hand corner is a canton or small square of azure (blue), and upon that canton is a pelican of or (gold) color, which is vulning herself (that is pecking herself to bring forth drops of blood), the blood drops of gules (red). The crest is a similar pelican, also vulning herself and standing upon a chaplet or wreath of vert (green), which has flowers of or (gold). The motto beneath the shield is Mea Spes Est En Deus, which translates as "My Hope Is In God." The two Pelican figures are in reference to the Pell name, while the green wreath and flowers symbolize hope. The colors also have meaning. Ermine is the symbol of prudence and wisdom; blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

JESSUP FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Jessup family and the Jessup family name is of English origin, with the Jessup families of northwestern North Carolina tracing back their origin without a break to a certain Timothy Jessup, who married a Mary Jessup in Rawcliffe Monthly Meeting of Friends in England in 1676. The name and Jessup family dated back far earlier than that, however, for English records list a certain Richard Jesop (note slightly different spelling) in Cambridgeshire near Cambridge University in 1273, and a certain Adam Jessup was living in Yorkshire by 1379. The Jessups of Yorksgire joined the Quaker church very early, and it was the Quaker Jessups who came to America. Thomas Jessup, son of Timothy and Mary, was in Perquimons County, N. C., by 1722, and his son, another Thomas Jessup, settled near Guilford College. It was his son, Joseph Jessup, Sr., who first settled at Westfield and became the ancestor of the Jessups in the Westfield area. The Jessup coat of arms, also of English origin, is as follows:

ARMS: Or, two bars gules, in chief three leopards' heads of the second.

CREST: A dove with olive branch proper.

MOTTO: Pax Et Amor (Peace And Love).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is or (gold), with two bars (narrow bands placed horizontally across the shield), the bars being of gules (red). In the chief or upper portion of the shield are three leopards' heads, which are of the second (of the second color, which was red). The crest is a dove with olive branch proper (meaning the dove is of natural grey, and the olive branch of green). The two bars were symbols of sword belts worn by medieval knights, and the leopards were symbols of strength and courage. The dove and olive branch were probably added after joining the Quaker church, for both are symbols of peace-loving Quakers. The motto in Latin is Pax Et Amor (translating as "Peace And Love"), which also fits Quaker faith. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and red is the symbol of courage and valor.

JACKSON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Jackson family and the Jackson family name is of English origin, the name being of the surname type known as a patronym, deriving from the given name of the first known ancestor. The Jackson name meant "son of Jack," and the given name Jack was a nickname for John. That name ~~is~~ John meant "gracious gift of Jehovah." The Jackson name was found in England more than 800 years ago in the 1100's, and the name appeared in the New World very early in the colonial period. The Jackson family of Westfield was like the Jessups in that it was of Quaker origin. In fact the two families settled together in eastern North Carolina and migrated to Westfield at the same time. The ancestors of the Jackson family at Westfield were Samuel and Catherine Jackson, and the first two marriages ever solemnized at Old Westfield Quaker Church were those of Joseph Jackson to Sarah Jessup and of William Jackson to Mary Jessup, with Jackson brothers marrying Jessup sisters. Most of the Jackson family of Westfield are descended from Joseph Jackson and Sarah Jessup. The coat of arms for the Jackson family of Westfield is as follows:

ARMS: Gules, three shovellers argent, beaked and tufted or, each charged on the wing with a trefoil vert.

CREST: A shoveller as in the arms.

MOTTO: Malo Mori Quam Foedari (I Had Rather Die Than Be Disgraced).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is gules (red), and upon it are three shovellers (a well known type of duck found in medieval England), each duck being of argent (silver) and each with a tuft and beak and claws of or (gold). Upon the wings of each duck is a trefoil (flower with three petals) that are of vert (green). The crest above the helmet is a shoveller like those on the shield. The motto below the shield indicates a very high sense of honor, for it reads Malo Mori Quam Foedari, translating as "I Had Rather Die Than Be Disgraced." Ducks were widely hunted in ancient times, and their use indicates that Jacksons were skilled hunters. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Red is the symbol of courage and valor; silver is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind. The three petals of the trefoils were symbols of faith, hope and wisdom.

HILL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Hill family and the Hill family name is of English origin and is of the type known as a place name, referring to the fact that the family lived "near a high hill." It was a name found frequently in England, and it was found in several of the colonies in America prior to the American Revolution. The Hill family in northwestern North Carolina descended from a certain William Hill, who was ~~born in~~ in Surry County in what later became Stokes County by about 1770. He was a member of the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro in 1775 and cast a vote for American independence. The Hills of Westfield, through early marriages in Virginia, are also direct descendants of Pocahuntas. William Hill died and left a will in 1776, and he has many descendants in the Westfield area and other parts of North Carolina. The Hill coat of arms for the North Carolina branch of the family follows:

ARMS: Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads argent.

CREST: A talbot's head argent as those in the arms between two laurel branches vert.

NOTE: The description means that the principal color of the shield is sable (black), with a chevron of ermine (white with small black figures symbolic of the luxurious fur worn by royalty and nobility). The chevron is placed between talbots' heads of argent (silver), and their use indicates that the Hills were lovers of hunting and skilled in that sport, for the talbots were fine medieval hunting dogs. The fact that the talbot's head in the crest is placed between two branches of laurel of vert (green) is significant, for the laurel is the symbol of growth and beauty. The chevron took its inverted "V" shape from the gable rafters of English manor houses and castles, and its use indicates that the Hills lived in or near one of those ancient homes. The ermine on the chevron indicates that the Hills were connected by service or kinship with families of high rank. Ermine is also the symbol of prudence and wisdom, and the other colors also have meaning. Black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

MATTHEWS AND RELATED FAMILIES

MATTHEWS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Matthews family and the Matthews family name is generally considered of English origin, but the records indicate that the family came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror when he crossed the Channel to conquer England in 1066. Other English records mention an Alan Matthews by the year 1260 and a John Matthews by the year 1395. Lists of immigrants to America mention a certain Captain Samuel Matthews owning a large plantation near Jamestown in 1624, and migration records list a Roger Matthews and a William Matthews, probably brothers, who came to Virginia on the ship Abraham on November 10, 1635, the ship being commanded by Captain John Barker. Captain Samuel Matthews, listed earlier, had arrived on the ship Southampton in 1619. Those men were the ancestors of the many persons of the Matthews name in Virginia and northwestern North Carolina in later years. There were several of the Matthews name in Surry and Stokes counties in Northwestern North Carolina when the Census of 1790, first federal census, was taken. The Matthews coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gyronny of eight, gules and sable, a chief or.

CREST: A cross-crosslet fitchee azure and a palm branch vert in saltire.

NOTE: The description means that the principal portion of the shield is gyronny of eight (that is divided into eight portions by intersecting lines in vertical, horizontal and diagonal placement on the shield) with the eight portions in alternating colors of gules (red) and sable (black); and above the divided portion of the shield is a chief or upper band that is of or (gold). The crest above the helmet is a cross-crosslet fitchee, meaning a cross with its main arms also crossed and with its bottom arm pointed, this cross being of azure (blue), and it is crossed in a saltire or diagonal direction with a palm branch of vert (green). There is no motto, but the absence of the motto indicates the Matthews design to be a very old one, since earliest coats of arms had no motto. The gyronny design was one of the oldest decorations for coats of arms, with the crossed lines being somewhat symbolic of the Christian belief. The cross-crosslet with its bottom arm pointed is very clear proof that the Matthews family took part in the Crusades. The Knights going to the Holy Land took small crosses with their bottom arms sharpened so that if they fell in battle before reaching the Holy Land they might with last bit of strength stick the cross into the ground to show God their furthest point of advance. The palm branch was also symbolic of the palm trees in the Holy Land and also of hope for peace. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; red is the symbol of courage and valor; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

HILL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: It is noted here that this Hill coat of arms and data is a duplication of that described above for Sarah Hill Jackson, for Amer Jackson and Oates Matthews married sisters. Frances Hill Matthews had previously married a Brinkley, but her coat of arms and descent is from the same Hill lineage as that of Sarah Hill Jackson.

BULLINGTON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Bullington family and the Bullington family name was of Ancient English and Saxon origin, and it indicated early place of residence. One of the finest authorities on family names says that it referred to "a family which lived at the homestead of Bull's people," Bulla having been one of the ancient Saxon leaders and pagan deities. The Bullington name appeared in Virginia quite early, for a certain Nicholas Bullington was one of those persons who remained alive at Jamestown after the Indian massacre of 1622, and he was almost certainly the ancestor of others of the Bullington name in Virginia in later years. Records also show that Nicholas Bullington himself had come to Virginia on the ship Maine in 1619. The Virginia Tax Lists of 1783 showed Josiah and William Bullington living in Henry County, Va., at that time, and members of their families moved down across the line into Stokes County. The Bullington coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, an eagle displayed argent, holding in beak a laurel sprig vert; on a chief or a rose between two crosses-crosslet gules.

CREST: A fleur-de-lis argent between two palm leaves vert.

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is azure (blue) with a figure centered of an eagle displayed (meaning with wings expanded), the eagle being of argent (silver) and holding in beak a sprig of laurel vert (green). The crest above the helmet is a fleur-de-lis of heraldic lily between two palm leaves, the fleur-de-lis being of silver and the palm leaves of green. There is no motto, but the earliest designs had no motto, so this proves the Bullington design to be an old one. The eagle, the king of birds, was symbolic of high rank. The rose on the upper part of the shield is of red with golden seeds and green barbs, and the crosses-crosslet are also of red, having long arms also crossed and have its bottom arm pointed. The rose was a symbol of beauty, and the crosses-crosslet proved beyond doubt that some of the Bullingtons took part in the Crusades against the Mohammedans. The crusading knights carried these small crosses with pointed ends to mark their furthest point of advance if they fell in battle. The fleur-de-lis was a symbol of purity, and the palm leaves also related to the Holy Land and were symbols of a hope for peace. The colors have meaning. Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

MCDONALD FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The McDonald family was of Scotch origin, with the syllable "Mc" indicating a son or descendant of Donald. Actually the name Donald dated back into the old Gaelic tongue and had originally been spelled Domhnall, and that name itself meant "mighty one." It is interesting that the names Donald and Daniel both originated from the same source, and the McDonald and McDaniel coats of arms were similar except for the colors. The McDonald family was found in both Virginia and North Carolina, and Frances McDonald who married into the Bullington family, came from Virginia. Her parents lived in Pittsylvania County, Va., and by marriage her ancestry extended into the Strange and Terrell families. The McDonald coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Or, a lion rampant gules.

CREST: A dexter arm in armor, holding erect a cross-crosslet fitchee gules.

NOTE: That very short description means that the principal color of the shield is or (gold), and centered upon the shield is a lion rampant (meaning reared up on its hind legs in fighting pose) and of gules (red) color. The crest is a dexter arm or hand in silver armored gauntlet, holding up a cross-crosslet fitchee (bottom arm pointed) and of gules (red). The design has no motto, but its absence proves the McDonald arms to be a very old design. The lion is a symbol of courage and strength. The sharpened cross, as described earlier, proves beyond doubt that the McDonalds took part in the Crusades or Holy Wars against the Mohammedans. The colors also have meaning. Gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and red is the symbol of courage and valor.

LAWSON AND RELATED FAMILIES

LAWSON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Lawson family and the Lawson family name is of very ancient origin in England and Scotland, and the name itself is of the type known as a patronym, deriving from the given name of the first known ancestor. In this case the name means "son of Law," and the word Law was a nickname or pet name for Lawrence. The name Lawrence itself meant "symbol of victory." The family from ancient times was adventurous in nature, and the family in Virginia and North Carolina is said by reliable authorities to be of the same origin as a certain John Lawson, who came to North Carolina by or before 1700 and explored the entire area that now makes up North Carolina, later writing the first history of North Carolina as a colony. However, the earliest Lawsons in Virginia arrived even earlier than that explorer and writer in North Carolina, for there was a certain Christopher Lawson and his wife, named Alice, who were living at Jamestown in Virginia by the year 1623. The Lawsons in Stokes County, N. C., migrated down from Halifax County in Virginia, and the Census of 1790 mentioned a number of the Lawson name already in Stokes County. A certain John Lawson married Patsy Hooker in Stokes County in 1824, and census records show them as the parents of John W. Lawson, who was born in 1825. That John W. Lawson, who married Anna Pringle, was the father of John P. Lawson, the father of Mrs. Jewel Lawson Pell, wife of Ralph Pell. The Lawson coat of arms used by the family in Virginia and North Carolina from early days follows:

ARMS: Argent, a saltire and chief sable; on the chief three garbs or.

CREST: A garb as in the arms.

MOTTO: Dominus Providebit (The Lord Will Provide).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield for the Lawson arms is argent (silver), and upon the silver shield is a saltire (diagonal cross from upper left corner to lower right and from upper right to lower left corner), this cross being of sable (black). There is a chief or band across the top of the shield which is also of sable (black), and upon that black chief are three garbs (sheafs of grain), which are of or (gold). The crest above the helmet is a garb or head of grain like those on the shield. The motto beneath the shield in Latin is Dominus Providebit, which means "The Lord Will Provide." The saltire cross indicates that the early Lawson men were Crusaders, taking part in the the Crusades or Holy Wars fought between 1095 and 1295 to free the tomb of Christ from the Mohammedans. The use of the chief at the top of the shield shows the Lawsons to have been of upper rank in England, and the garbs show that they were engaged in farming and were industrious. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

HOOKER FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Hooker family and the Hooker family name is of English origin, and the name itself is of the type known as a place name, indicating that the family lived "near the hook or bend in the river." The name is a very old one in England, for English records mention

a certain William Hooker by the year ~~1196~~ 1196, and the family arrived in the New World quite early. Just as was the case with the Lawsons family, the Hooker family was in Virginia very early. A certain Thomas Hooker was among those living at James town in 1623, the year following the great Indian Massacre of 1622. He was probably the ancestor of the several Hooker families included in the Virginia Tax Lists of 1783, and records show that the Hooker family like the Lawsons moved down into Stokes County from southside Virginia. The Hooker coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gules, a fesse between six fleur-de-lis argent.

CREST: An eagle displayed gules, beak and legs or.

NOTE: That brief description means that the principal color of the shield in the Hooker arms is gules (red), and across the center of the shield is a fesse (horizontal band) which is of argent (silver). The silver fesse is placed between six fleur-de-lis (which are heraldic lilies), the fleur-de-lis being of argent (silver) like the fesse. The crest above the helmet is an eagle displayed (meaning with wings expanded), the eagle being of gules (red) with its beak and legs being of or (gold). There is no motto, but earliest coats of arms had no motto, so this proves the Hooker design to be a very old one, dating back at least 800 years prior to the year 1200. The fesse is a symbol of the sword belt worn by ancient knights, so this indicates that the early Hooker men were of knightly rank. The fleur-de-lis or heraldic lilies were symbols of purity. The eagle, as the king of birds, was a symbol of high rank and power. The colors also have meaning. Red is the symbol of courage and valor; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

PRINGLE FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Pringle family and the Pringle family name is of Scotch origin, and the family is one of the oldest and most powerful groups on the border of England and Scotland. The name first appeared in Scotland by the year 1100 A.D. and at that time was spelled as Hoppingill, and it meant "a family which lived in an enclosed valley near a round hill." The Hoppingill family was closely associated with the royal family during the reign of King Alexander III shortly after 1200, and a certain Adam Hoppingill was a leading figure in the Battle of Otterburn in 1388. Those early Hoppingill's were almost all knights for their services to the Scotch king. By about 1500 and afterward the family shortened its name from Hoppingill to Pringill and later to Pringle, and it was in the form of Pringle that the family name was found in Virginia in the 1700's and early 1800's. There was a certain Allen Pringle who married Nancy Shelton in Halifax County, Va., in 1813, and by 1820 he had moved to Stokes County, where he and his wife became parents of a goodly number of children. One of them was a certain Anna Pringle, born in 1825, who was married ~~in 1846~~ on October 11, 1846 in Stokes to John W. Lawson. Allen Pringle and his wife Nancy were both shown in the Census of 1850 as born in Virginia, and later ~~in 1850~~ death certificates in the family carried their records back to Halifax County in Virginia. The Census of 1850 showed that both Allen Pringle and his wife Nancy were born about ~~1793~~ 1793. Allen Pringle himself died before 1860, but the Census of 1860 showed Nancy Pringle still living near John W. Lawson and wife in 1860. The pringle coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, a bezant between three escallops or.

CREST: A saltire or within a garland of bay leaves vert.

MOTTO: Coronat Fides (Fidelity Crowns).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is azure, and centered upon the blue shield is a bezant (which is a golden circle representing a golden coin from the Byzantine Empire). The bezant is placed between three escallops (a type of sea shell), the escallops being of or (gold). The crest is a saltire or diagonal cross of or (gold), which is surrounded by a garland or wreath of bay leaves that is of vert (green). The motto in Latin is Coronat Fides, which translates as "Fidelity Crowns." The designs of the coat of arms and crest prove beyond doubt that the early Pringle men too part in the Crusades or Holy Wars against the Mohammedans. The Crusaders got the bezants or golden coins at Constantinople during their trips to the Holy Land. The escallops or sea shells were personal symbols of St. James the Pilgrim, the brother of Christ, and the Crusaders used them as symbols of their own pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The cross in the crest were also symbols of Crusading. The colors also have meaning, Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

SHELTON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Shelton family and the Shelton family name is of English origin, and one of the best dictionaries of family names says that the name is a place name, referring to "a family which lived on or near a rocky cliff." It was a very old name in England, for it was listed in the famous Domesday Book, the first English census that was taken by William the Conqueror in 1086. Other records mentioned a certain Stephen de Shelton by 1134 and a William Shelton by 1150. The Shelton family migrated to Virginia very early, for there was a Ralph Shelton and his wife, Mary Gower, who lived in eastern Virginia in Essex County before 1700, and they had eight sons and two daughters. Two of their sons settled in ~~Halifax~~ southern Virginia in Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties, and a goodly number of their descendants later moved down into Stokes County in North Carolina. It was one of that Shelton family in Halifax County who married ALK Pringle and moved with him to Stokes County. The Shelton coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Argent, a fesse sable between three martlets gules.

CREST: A Saracen's head in profile and coupé proper.

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is argent (silver), with a fesse (horizontal band) of sable (black), which is placed between three martlets (mythical birds which had no feet, having only tufts of feathers where feet should be), the martlets being of gules (red) color. There is no motto, but earliest designs had no motto, so this proves that the Shelton coat of arms originated prior to the year 1200. The three martlets on the arms prove beyond question that the Sheltons were Crusaders, fighting against the Mohammedans to free the tomb of Christ. Because martlets had no feet, they could never alight to rest, so they had to fly forever. Because of that Crusaders used martlets as symbols of the hardships they had to endure on Crusades to the Holy Land. The crest also proves that

the Shelton family took part in the Crusades, for above the helmet is the head of a Saracen or Mohammedan, with its brown complexion, dark hair and band about the head. The head is cut off at the neck and indicates that some of the Shelton men killed a Saracen or Mohammedan warrior in battle. The color of the arms also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; and red is the symbol of courage and valor.

TURPIN AND RELATED FAMILIES

TURPIN FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Turpin family is of English origin and is of ancient origin in the Yorkshire area of England, with the name probably originating from the early place of residence in a Yorkshire village of the Turpin name. The family came to Virginia quite early, with one of the better collections of family history stating that Michael Turpin was the earliest of the name in Virginia, having come from Yorkshire in 1655 to purchase a plantation known as Henrico in 1656. He had a family at the time, including several sons, and the Turpin name was quite prominent in Henrico County, Va. In later years there were families of the Turpin name in several Virginia counties, including Henrico, Goochland, Cumberland, Powhatan and still later in Bedford County. It is believed that Meads Turpin, first of the name to live in Stokes County, N. C. may have been of the Bedford County group. At any rate he was in Stokes County by about 1850 and was married to Elizabeth Hyler, supposed to have been of Dutch or German origin. Added data on that Hyler name will be given under the section that follows this Turpin data. It is known that Meads and Elizabeth Turpin were parents of Adolphus Turpin, who was born in 1859 and died in 1940. His death certificate shows that name of his parents. Adolphus Turpin married Jane Boyles, and they were parents of Savannah Turpin, who became the wife of Jon P. Lawson and the mother of Mrs. Jewel Lawson Pell. The Turpin coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gules, on a bend argent three lions' heads erased sable.

CREST: A griffin passant argent, wings endorsed or.

NOTE: That description of the Turpin arms means that the principal color of the shield is gules (red), with a bend (that being a diagonal band from upper left to lower right corner of the shield), the bend being of argent (silver) color. Upon that silver bend are three lions' heads erased (meaning torn off raggedly at the neck), the lions' heads being of sable (black) color. The crest above the helmet is a griffin (a mythical monster that is half eagle and half lion, with head, wings and front legs of the eagle and with body, hind legs and tail of the lion). The griffin is passant (walking) and is of argent (silver) with wings that are endorsed or lifted and that are of or (gold) color. There is no motto, but earliest coats of arms had no motto, so this proves the Turpin design to be a very old one, probably dating prior to the year 1200. The diagonal band is a symbol of the shoulder sashes worn by knights in tournament combat and thus indicates that the Turpins were knights. The lions were symbols of strength and courage, and the griffin in the crest was a symbol of prudence and financial wisdom. The colors also have meaning. Red is the symbol of courage and valor; and silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; with black the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility.

HYLER FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Hyler family, according to information among the Turpin family members, was of Dutch origin, and the immigration records indicate that this was true, with the name having been spelled Heyler in the old Dutch records. Immigration records for Dutch and German families who came to Pennsylvania in early days show that a certain Michael Heyler sailed from Rotterdam in Holland to Philadelphia on September 14, 1751, coming on the ship Duke of Bedford, which was commanded by Captain Richard Jeffreys. Full twenty years later on June 17, 1771 a certain Johannes Heyler also sailed from Rotterdam in Holland to Philadelphia on the ship Pennsylvania Packet, which was commanded by Captain Allen Osborn. The Heyler name was found quite frequently in later times, and occasionally census records show that the first "e" was dropped in spelling, with the name appearing as Hyler. There was a heavy movement of Dutch and German families from Pennsylvania southward into Virginia and North Carolina, and that explains how Elizabeth Hyler appeared in Virginia and North Carolina to become the wife of Meads Turpin and thus became an ancestor of the Turpin, Lawson and other families of modern times. The Heyler coat of arms was also of Dutch origin, and it is presented below, but it is used in the present-day spelling, although it was originally listed with the Heyler name.

ARMS: Argent, a tree vert cut off at the base and ringed about the trunk by a ducal crown or; in base a hunting horn sable, ringed or and stringed gules.

NOTE: That description of the Heyler or Hyler coat of arms means that the principal color of the shield is argent (silver), and centered is a tree with its top of vert (green) and with its trunk cut squarely off at the base. The trunk is ringed about with a ducal crown of or (gold), the crown being of the type worn by dukes. In the base or bottom of the shield is a hunting horn of sable (black), with ringed decorations of or (gold) and with a string of gules (red). There is no crest and no motto, but oldest coats of arms had neither crest nor motto, so this proves the design to be a very old one. The green tree was a symbol of growth and hope; and the ducal crown indicates that the early Heyler or Hyler family was connected by either kinship or service with some of the ancient dukes in Holland. The hunting horn indicates an early love of hunting. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness; and black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility.

BOYLES FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Boyles family and the Boyles family name is of Scotch and Irish origin, and the name is of the surname type known as a place name. Actually the family had come into Scotland from Normandy with William the Conqueror when he invaded England in the year 1066, and the name dated back to the time when the family had lived in the village of Boyville in Normandy, which changed into the English and Scotch form of Boyles. The family came to America quite early in the colonial period, and there were three families of the Boyles name in Stokes County by 1790 when the first census of the United States was taken. Living in Stokes in 1790 was the family of John Boyles and two families with the father named William Boyles. A descendant of those early Stokes settler was a certain Harmon Boyles, born in Stokes in 1812, who became the father of Jane Boyles, who was born in 1852 and died in 1919. She married

Adolphus Turpin in 1883 and thus became the ~~great~~ mother of Savannah Turpin, who in turn became the mother of Mrs. Jewel Lawson Pell through her marriage with John P. Lawson. Jane Boyles' death certificate listed her mother as Sarah Edwards, and marriage records in Stokes County showed that Harmon Boyles married her in Stokes in 1833. The Boyles coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Per bend crenellee argent and gules.

CREST: Out of a ducal crown or a lion's head per pale crenellee argent and gules.

NOTE: That brief description means that the shield in the Boyles arms is divided by a broken line from upper left to lower right corner of the shield, the lion showing more or less square type scallops of the type used along the top of walls in ancient castles. The upper right portion of the shield is of argent (silver) and the lower left corner of the shield is gules (red). The crest above the helmet is a lion's head, also divided by a scalloped line into silver and red portions, is shown rising from a ducal crown of or (gold). There ~~is~~ is no motto, but oldest designs had no motto, so this proves the Boyles design to be a very old one. The diagonal line in the shield is symbolic of the shoulder sashes worn by knights in tournament combats, so this indicates that those early Boyles men were knights, and surely they were when they came over with William the Conqueror. The ducal crown shows connection by service or kinship with some duke. The lion in the crest is a symbol of strength and courage. The colors also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; red is the symbol of courage and valor; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

EDWARDS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Edwards family and the Edwards family name is of English origin, with the name being of the surname type known as a patronym, meaning that it derived from the given name of the first known ancestor. In this case the name of that oldest ancestor was Edward, a name which had been a favorite in England in early days and a name which was used by a number of English kings. The "s" added to the given name of Edward to mean "descendant of Edwards. The family was listed in the Domesday Book, the oldest English census, taken by William the Conqueror in 1086. The family name also came to America early in the colonial period, and the Census of 1790 listed numerous Edwards families in both Virginia and North Carolina. Several Edwards families were in Stokes County at that time, and they were undoubtedly relatives of Sarah Edwards, who married Harmon Boyles in Stokes County in 1833, thus becoming the mother of Jane Boyles who married into the Turpin family as listed above. The Edwards coat of arms used by the family in the states of Virginia and North Carolina is given below:

ARMS: Ermine, a lion rampant gules.

CREST: A lion's head erased or.

NOTE: That brief description of the Edwards coat of arms means that the color of the shield is ermine (meaning white with small black figures symbolic of the luxurious furs of ermine), and centered upon that ermine shield is a lion rampant (meaning reared up on its hind legs in fighting pose) and of gules (red). The crest above the helmet is a lion's head erased (meaning it is torn off raggedly at the neck) and of or (gold).

The ermine fur was worn by kings and nobles, and the use of ermine on the shield for the Edwards arms indicates relation by service or kinship with royalty and nobility. The lion on the shield and in the crest is symbolic of courage and strength. The fact that there is no motto indicates that the Edwards design is a very old one, surely dating back 800 to 900 years. The colors also have meaning. Ermine, in addition to data given above, is a symbol of prudence and wisdom; red is the symbol of courage and valor; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

THIS ENTIRE COMPILATION OF HISTORIC AND
HERALDIC INFORMATION ~~IS~~ HAS BEEN DONE FOR
THE PELL FAMILY, AND ~~IS~~ IS HEREBY SIGNED
AND AUTOGRAPHED BY LUTHER N. BYRD.

T

LUTHER N. BYRD, ELON COLLEGE, N. C.

INTRODUCTION TO
ANNALS AND ANECDOTES OF THE PELL FAMILY

It is with great pleasure that I have prepared this introduction to a truly outstanding compilation of historic annals and anecdotes in regard to the family of the late Lafayette and Cornelia Matthews Pell, both of whom were lifelong residents of the eastern part of Surry County in the section between Westfield and Pilot Mountain.

The compilation represents a long time effort on the part of Mrs. Dellie Pell Owens, whis is one of a pair of twin daughters and one of a group of seven children of the Pell family just listed above; and it a mater of pride with this writer that he had the privilege of teaching five the children of Lafayette and Cornelia Matthews Pell while serving for a period of nineteen years as a teacher in the Westfield High School. The Westfield school was founded by the Quakers prior to 1800 and proved to be a fitting educational center for one of the areas historic families.

The writer, Luther N. Byrd, now of Elon College, N. C., found the Pell family members to be of exceptional ability and is happy to say that three of the Pell daughters, among them Mrs. Owens and her sisters, Nellie Pell Green and Anna Pell Broadwell, chose to follow his own path into the field of secondary education. Other members of the family chose other fields of activity and have lived productive and useful lives.

In addition to his own work as an educator in both high school and college, it has been part of his own lifetime interest to do many years of work in the fields of family history and heraldry. A special part of that work in family history has been the privilege of working side by side with Mrs. Dellie Pell Owens in the compilation of the extensive history of the Pell family and other families that figured in the development of Westfield; and he takes this opportunity to say that Dellie has always been a highly capable and productive reseacher in all types of genealogical records.

The above comments serve as a tribute to the "annals" portions of Mrs. Owens' work on her Pell and Matthews families, and now comes a very special tribute to her work in the field of "anecdotes" in regard to the Pell family growth and development. She has shown one of the finest memories in the world as she recounted bits of activity in so many fields of family life. There are few people in the world who can remember things that happened in her pre-school years when she was only three or four years old.

And so with this sincere tribute I have left to the various and sundry readers the privilege and pleasure of reading of the Pell family background. It is with sincere love and pleasure that I sign this introduction

LUTHER N. BYRD, ELON COLLEGE, N. C.
October 8, 1981

GENERATION SKETCHES AND DATA
TO ACCOMPANY LINEAGE CHART FOR ANNA PELL BROADWELL

Prepared By
LUTHER N. BYRD
Elon College, N. C.

1977

GENERATION SKETCHES AND DATA
TO ACCOMPANY LINEAGE CHART FOR DELLIE PELL OWENS

Prepared By
LUTHER N. BYRD
Elon College, N. C.

1977

LINEAGES SHOWN ON FAMILY CHART PREPARED
FOR MRS. DELLIE PELL OWENS

The family lineages written up in the following pages have been prepared in connection with the large family chart prepared for Mrs. Dellie Pell Owens. The chart itself, drawn up on a large white design, shows some lineages going back eight generations from Mrs. Owens, with her own name and person representing the present of latest generation. Extending back from her name upon a semi-circular chart are the lines, showing her parents, her grand-parents, her great-grand-parents and back to her fifth great-grand-parents. Each generation is indicated by Roman numerals, which begin with the Number II for her parents and extending on each side of her name with the successive Roman numerals up to Number VIII for the row that lists known ancestors of that eighth generation.

In some instances there is information concerning more than eight generations, and in some family lines the information does not go back the full eight generations from Mrs. Owens herself. When more than eight generations is known, the diagram will be extended upon the typed sheets that form this compilation. The write-ups that follow begin at the extreme left of this diagram with the Pell family, the main line going back from Mrs. Owens' father, and then the families are taken up in the order in which they are found from left to right in the earliest generation. For instance, the next family name is that of Sarah Williams. Succeeding families in the order from left to right will be Jessup, Pease, Small, Jackson and others.

PELL FAMILY

The Pell lineage begins with the sixth generation back from Dellie Pell Owens with a certain Richard Pell, who is said to have been the immigrant ancestor from England. One of his great-grandsons, a certain James Anderson, still living at age 96 about 1940, stated that this Richard Pell was sent to Virginia as a "bound boy" at the age of nine and was apprenticed to a family in eastern Virginia until age 21 years. Best information indicates that he was born about 1725 and must have come to Virginia about 1734. James Anderson, the great-grandson, possessed one of the finest memories in his nineties that this writer has ever known, and public and Bible records never proved him wrong in any statement ever made on early family history. He stated that this Richard Pell was the father of a certain Henry Pell, who is the fifth generation back from Mrs. Owens.

GENERATION FIVE: Henry Pell, son of the above Richard Pell, lived in Pittsylvania County, Va., when his first records are found. He was born in 1765 and died in 1861, the date when his will was probated. Henry Pell was first married to Sarah Williams in Virginia about 1786. She was born about 1765 or 1770 and died before 1810, for Henry Pell married Betsy Jennings in Pittsylvania County, Va., on October 30, 1810. There were ten children by that first marriage and twelve children by the second marriage, and nineteen of those children were living when Henry Pell died in 1861 at the age of 96 years. Henry Pell and his family moved from Pittsylvania County, Va., to Stokes County, N. C., about 1812 and lived there the rest of his life. His second

Westfield, N. C.
August 8, 1943

Senator C. Herman Pell
c/o Indiana State Senate
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Friend:

I have just received your letter this morning, written in response to the letter I wrote to C. E. Pell, of Romney, Indiana, some weeks ago, and I was indeed glad to hear from you.

I was much interested to hear that you Pells out there are planning a huge reunion, and I regret very much that circumstances will prevent me attending. Unfortunately, due to war shortages in helpers, I am unable to take a vacation trip this summer. I am both a school man and a newspaper man, being editor of a weekly newspaper in Mount Airy, N. C., and for more than a year now I have had no help on the news end of the paper. That means I have to stick by the job continuously.

I note that you promise to go into more detail regarding your branch of the Pell family in the near future, and I await with much interest the information you are planning to send.

I am related to the Pells only by marriage, but I am compiling a sectional history and genealogy and hope to publish a more or less complete genealogy of the Pell family along with the history of other pioneer families of this section.

There were several Pells of the Virginia and North Carolina family that moved west many years ago, and I am wondering if your branch of the family is from some of those westward immigrants.

I have traced the family back through records to Henry Pell, Sr., who was born in Virginia in 1765 and migrated to what is now Stokes County, N. C., (three miles from Westfield) in 1818. He was in Pittsylvania county from 1794 until 1818. There was also a Jonathon Pell in Surry county between 1792 and 1827, he having sold out here and moved west to Tennessee and possibly further on west. The Henry Pell above also had a son Thompson Pell, who went west.

The ancestry of Henry Pell, Sr., is known only by tradition, but he is supposed to have been a son of Richard Pell, who was the immigrant from England. I hope to establish that by definite evidence. Henry, who was twice married and had 22 children, is also said to have had two brothers, Richard, Jr., and John or Jonathon. I would appreciate as complete a line as you can give me on the Pells of your branch, and upon hearing further from you, I will send you a more complete sketch of the family as I know it, giving marriages and dates where possible. I am pushed for time today.

I am mailing this letter c/o Indiana State Senate. You may give me your permanent home address in your next letter.

Very truly yours

LUTHER N. BYRD
Westfield, N. C.

LINEAGES SHOWN ON FAMILY CHART PREPARED
FOR MRS. ANNA PELL BROADWELL

The family lineages written up in the following pages have been prepared in connection with the large family chart prepared for Mrs. Anna Pell Broadwell. The chart itself, drawn upon a large white design, shows some lineages going back eight generations from Mrs. Broadwell, with her own name and person representing the present or latest generation. Extending back from her name upon a semi-circular chart are the lines, showing her parents, her grand-parents, her great-grand-parents and back to her fifth great-grand-parents. Each generation group is indicated by Roman numerals, beginning with the Number II for her parents and extending on each side from her name with the successive Roman numerals up to Number VIII for the row that lists known ancestors of that eighth generation.

In some instances there is information concerning more than eight generations, and in some family lines the information does not go back the full eight generations from Mrs. Broadwell herself. When more than eight generations is known, the diagram will be extended upon the typed sheets that form this compilation. The write-ups that follow begin at the extreme left of the diagram with the Pell family, the main line going back from Mrs. Broadwell's father, and then the families are taken up in the order in which they are first found from left to ~~right~~ right in the earliest generation. For instance the next family name found moving right from the Pell name is that of Sarah Williams. Succeeding families in the order from left to right will be Jessup, Pease, Small, Jackson and others.

PELL FAMILY

The Pell lineage begins with the sixth generation back from Anna Pell Broadwell with a certain Richard Pell, who is said to have been the immigrant ancestor from England. One of his great-grandsons, a certain James Anderson, still living at age 96 about 1940, stated that this Richard Pell was sent to Virginia as a "bound boy" at the age of nine and was apprenticed to a family in eastern Virginia until age 21 years. Best information indicates that he was born about 1725 and must have come to America about 1734. James Anderson, the great-grandson, possessed one of the finest memories in his nineties that this writer has ever known, and public and Bible records never proved him wrong in any statement ever made on early family history. He stated that this Richard Pell was the father of a certain Henry Pell, who is the ~~fifth~~ generation back from Mrs. Broadwell.

GENERATION ~~FIVE~~: Henry Pell, son the above Richard Pell, lived in Pittsylvania County, Va., when his first records are found. He was born in 1765 and died in 1861, the date when his will was probated. Henry Pell first married Sarah Williams in Virginia about the year 1786. She was born about 1765 or 1770 and died before 1810, for Henry Pell married Betsy Jennings in Pittsylvania County, Va., on October 30, 1810. There were ten children by that first marriage and twelve children by the second marriage, and nineteen of those children were living when Henry Pell died in 1861 at 96 years of age. Henry Pell and his family moved from Pittsylvania County, Va., to Stokes County, N. C., about 1812 and lived there the rest of his life. His second

PELL FAMILY

One of the most interesting backgrounds out of all the families in Surry County belongs to the Pell family, although the known origin extends back only to the early 1700's and includes only one known ancestor from England. That one ancestor from England was a small boy named Richard Pell, who was quite literally "shipped" to Virginia when he was barely ten years old.

The story about this small boy came to this writer from James "Jim" Anderson, who lived in the Claudeville area of Patrick County, Va., until he was more than 95 years old. This writer knew Jim Anderson well in his later years, he found that Mr. Anderson's memory was one of the best he ever knew. Long years of research in Bible records, county records and cemetery records never once proved Jim Anderson's old time memories false.

The story of young Richard Pell's coming to America tells of a group of boys playing an old-time ball game on the estate where the family lived about the year ~~1735~~¹⁷³⁵, and the ball was accidentally knocked over into the hog lot. Young Richard Pell was the only boy who had the nerve to go after the ball, and an old sow with a gang of baby pigs charged him. The young boy picked up a rock and threw it at the sow, and he accidentally struck and killed a baby pig.

The English laws of that long ago period were very strict, and the small boy was immediately arrested and charged with "pig murder" for killing the pig. The child ~~was~~^{was} taken from his family and was shipped to Virginia as a "bound bby" until he reached 21 years of age. While serving as an apprentice or bound bay, young Pell was trained as an iron worker and became highly skilled in that line. At age 21 he was freed and married an unknown wife and took up free land.

One son of that little boy who killed the pig was Henry Pell, who was born in 1765 in Virginia and died in 1861 in North Carolina. That Henry Pell, who was the grandfather of Jim Anderson, ~~he~~ told his Anderson grandson of the

"pig murder" charges. Henry Pell himself was twice married in his long life, and he and two wives had twenty-two children, of whom nineteen were living and mentioned in his will in 1861. He was first married in Virginia about 1785 to Sally Williams and had ten children by that first marriage. Henry Pell then married Betsy Jennings in Pittsylvania County, Va., on Oct. 30, 1810, and by this second marriage had twelve children.

Ten of the twenty-two children married into families well known in Surry County and neighboring counties, and all have descendants living today. Other children died unmarried or migrated west. The ten who remained in this area include William Pell, who married Mary Jessup; Meredith Pell, who married Susan Deatherage; James Pell, who married Elizabeth Owens; Katy Pell, who married John Flippin; Amy Pell, who married Jesse McKinney; Polly Pell, who married Martin Jessup; Sarah Pell, who married David Anderson; Tabitha Pell, who married Annistead Chilton; Rebecca Pell, who married Frank Carter; and Jane Pell, who married John Gilbert.

Two of the three sons listed above have descendants in Surry County and adjoining counties. William Pell, born in 1796 and died in 1891, married January 2, 1828 to Mary Jessup, daughter of Joseph Jessup, Jr., and his wife, Betty McKinney. William Pell's wife was born in 1804 and died before her husband's will was written in 1888. The other son with descendants in the area was James Pell, born 1831 and died 1913, who married Elizabeth Owens.

Among the seven children of William and Mary Jessup Pell there were three who had large families and who have many descendants in this modern period. William Henry Pell, with a fine Civil War record, married Lettie Cook, and ^{they} had nine children who intermarried with the Taylors, Bryants, Owens, Cookes, Matthews and Halls. Second of the two sons mentioned above was Elijah Pell, who married

Martha Jackson, and they had seven children who intermarried with the Matthews, Hunters, Hiatts and Lynches. William and Mary Jessup Pell had only one daughter named Sarah "Sallie" Pell, who married James A. Chilton, and their family data has ~~already~~ been recorded in the story regarding the Chilton family.

Among the seven children of Elijah and Martha Jackson Pell mentioned above, there were two sons who had families. Lafayette A. Pell, older of the two sons, was born Nov. 1, 1873 and died Oct. 13, 1952. He was married on May 13, 1906 to Cornelia Matthews, who was born Feb. 14, 1885 and died April 26, 1970. Joseph A. Pell, the younger son, born in 1884, was married Dec. 31, 1910 to Mollie Hiatt. Both sons had children who were prominent in such fields as education, business and government.

Among the children of Lafayette and Cornelia Matthews Pell were Mollie Pell, who married Ollie George; Thomas Pell, who married Pansy Hamrick; Ralph Pell, who married Jewell Lawson; Dellie Pell, who married Boyd Owens; Nellie Pell, who married Dr. John Greehe; Anna Pell, who married Tyree Broadwell; and Claude Pell, who married Anna Mae Wilson.

Down through the years the various Pells have possessed extensive areas of land, and one of the oft-repeated anecdotes related to William Pell, who married Mary Jessup more than a century and a half ago. The story quotes William Pell as saying, "Everybody says that I love land, but I really don't care so much about it. All the land I want is what joins onto mine."

— LUTHER N. BYRD.

GENERATION SKETCHES AND DATA
TO ACCOMPANY
LINEAGE CHARTS FOR JAMES RALPH PELL
AND FOR HIS SON AND DAUGHTER
JAMES EDDY PELL
AND
PATRICIA ANN PELL

Prepared By
LUTHER N. BYRD
Elon College, N. C.

1978

LINEAGE SHOWN ON FAMILY CHART PREPARED
FOR JAMES RALPH PELL AND FOR
JAMES EDDY PELL AND PATRICIA ANN PELL

The family lineages in the following pages have been prepared for James Ralph Pell and for his son and daughter, James Eddy Pell and Patricia Ann Pell, the lineages being associated with the large chart which accompanies the write-up. The chart itself, drawn up on a large white design, shows some lineages going back eight generations from James Ralph Pell himself and nine generations from his son and daughter. James Ralph Pell himself represents the present generation, being shown in the center circle. Extending back from that center circles in a semi-circular chart are seven more generations through the parents, grand-parents, great-grand-parents and on back to the fifth reat-grand-parents. The various generations are numbered in Roman numerals to the eighth generation.

In some instances there is information concerning more than eight generations, but in some family lines the information is not available back as far as the eighth generations. When more than eight generations is known, the diagram is extended upon the typed sheets that form this compilation. The write-ups that follow begin at the extreme left of the diagram with the Pell family, the main line going back from James Ralph Pell's father, and then the other families are taken up in the order in which they are found from left to right in the earliest generations. For instance the next names from Pell is that of Sarah Williams. Succeeding families in order from left to right will be Jessup, Pease, Small, Jackson and others.

PELL FAMILY

The Pell lineage begins with the sixth generation with the first name that of a certain Richard Pell, who is said to have been the immigrant ancestor from England. One of his great-grandsons, a certain James Anderson, still living at the age of 96 about 1940, stated that this Richard Pell was sent to Virginia as a bound boy at the age of nine and was apprenticed to a family in eastern Virginia until age 21 years. Best information indicates that Richard Pell was born about 1725 and came to Virginia about 1734. James Anderson, the great-grandson, possessed one of the finest memories in his nineties that this writer has ever known, and public and Bible records never proved him wrong in any statement he made on early family history. He stated that this Richard Pell was the father of a certain Henry Pell, who is the fifth generation back from James Ralph Pell and his family.

GENERATION FIVE: Henry Pell, son of the above Richard Pell, lived in Pittsylvania County, Va., when his first records are found. He was born in 1765 and died in 1861, the date on which his will was probated. Henry Pell was first married to Sarah Williams in Virginia about 1786. She was born about 1765 or 1770 and died sometime before 1810, for Henry Pell married Betsy Jennings in Pittsylvania County in Virginia on October 30, 1810. There were ten children by that first marriage and later there were twelve children by the second marriage, and nineteen of those children were living when Henry Pell died in 1861 at the age of 96 years. Henry Pell, accompanied by his family, moved from Pittsylvania County, Va., to Stokes County, N. C., about 1812 and lived the rest of his life. His second

wife, Betsy Jennings, was born in 1790 and died in 1865. The second son and third child of Henry Pell by his first marriage was William Pell, who becomes the next link in descent for the Pell line. He is listed as the next generation below; the fourth back from Anna Pell Broadwell.

GENERATION FOUR: William Pell, the son of the above Henry Pell by his first marriage to Sarah Williams, was born in 1798, according to the census listing, and he died in 1890, the year in which his will was probated. He was married January 2, 1828 to Mary Jessup, who was born in 1795, also according to the census listing. They lived for many years at a home near Tom's Creek in the Westfield community. Mary Jessup Pell died before 1888, the date when her husband's will was written. One of the children born to William and Mary Jessup Pell was Elijah Pell, who becomes the next link in descent for the Pell line. His represents the third generation back from Mrs. Broadwell.

GENERATION THREE: Elijah Pell, son of the above William Pell, was born May 11, 1837 and died August 19, 1918. He was married February 22, 1866 according to date of license, to Martha Jackson, daughter of Amer and Sallie or Sarah Hill Jackson. Martha Jackson Pell was born April 14, 1844 and died October 7, 1927. They were the parents of Lafayette A. Pell, who becomes the next link in the Pell descent.

GENERATION TWO: Lafayette A. Pell, son of Elijah and Martha Jackson Pell, was born November 1, 1873 and died October 13, 1952. He was married May 13, 1906 to Cornelia Matthews, who was born February 14, 1885 and died April 26, 1970. They were the parents of Mrs. Broadwell, who ~~was~~ thus becomes the basic center of this family lineage chart. As the center she represents Generation One of the entire chart.

WILLIAMS FAMILY

As one moves to the right from the Pell lineage on the large chart, the next surname found is that of Sarah Williams, who was the first wife of Henry Pell, and best information available indicates that she was born about 1765 or 1770, probably in Halifax County, the county from which Pittsylvania County, Va., was formed. She died before 1810, the date when Henry Pell married his second wife. Research done so far does not indicate the ancestry of Sarah Williams Pell, but she herself is ranked in Generation Five as numbered on the chart. The descent from her moves down through the Pell line as previously written, reaching Anna Pell Broadwell in Generation One.

JESSUP FAMILY

Moving further to the right on the big chart, the next family found is the Jessup family, and it is the first family which extends back for the full eight generations from James Ralph Pell. Moving backward from Mary Jessup, found in Generation Four after she became the wife of William Pell in 1828, the Jessup line progresses back to a Thomas Jessup in the last line of the large chart, he being a part of Generation Eight, but he is not the earliest of Ralph Pell's own Jessup ancestry, for there is a ninth generation. The parents of that Thomas Jessup named just above were Timothy Jessup, who was married to his cousin, Mary Jessup, in Yorkshire, England in 1676.

wife, Betsy Jennings, was born in 1790 and died in 1865. The second son and third child of Henry Pell by his first marriage was William Pell, who becomes the next link in descent for the Pell line. He is listed as the next generation below; the fourth back from the Ralph Pell family.

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WILLIAMS FAMILY

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JESSUP FAMILY

Moving further to the right on the big chart, the next family found is the Jessup family, and it is the first family which extends back for the full eight generations from James Ralph Pell. Moving backward from Mary Jessup, found in Generation Four after she became the wife of William Pell in 1828, the Jessup line progresses back to a Thomas Jessup in the last line of the large chart, he being a part of Generation Eight, but he is not the earliest of Ralph Pell's own Jessup ancestry, for there is a ninth generation. The parents of that Thomas Jessup named just above were Timothy Jessup, who was married to his cousin, Mary Jessup, in Yorkshire, England in 1676.

GENERATION NUMBERS

VIII

IX

Thomas Jessup	Timothy Jessup
	Mary Jessup

GENERATION NINE: Timothy Jessup, of Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, England, probably born about 1752, was married at the Rawcliffe Monthly Meeting of Friends on February 26, 1676 to Mary Jessup, probably a cousin of his. He died there on June 20, 1696,

and Mary, the wife, died there on June 20, 1719. The dates are from the records of the Quaker meeting. They had twelve children, one of them being Thomas Jessup, who was born March 14, 1688, who was married three times and became the first of the Jessup lineage to move to America. He is found as part of Generation Eight at the upper level of the large lineage chart.

GENERATION EIGHT: Thomas Jessup, son of Timothy Jessup and Mary Jessup, was born March 14, 1688 in Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, England. He was first married on May 13, 1710 to Rachel Pease, who was born September 11, 1690 and died in Yorkshire on April 18, 1720. He later married two other wives, but it was by this marriage to Rachel Pease that he had a son, also named Thomas Jessup, born July 10, 1715. The older Thomas Jessup crossed the ocean in 1722 and settled in eastern North Carolina, where he died in 1744. His son, the younger Thomas Jessup, came to North Carolina with his father in 1722. He is found on Generation Seven as a Pell ancestor.

GENERATION SEVEN: Thomas Jessup, son of Thomas Jessup and Rachel Pease, was born July 10, 1715 in Yorkshire, England, and came to North Carolina with his father when seven years old. He first lived in Perquimans County, N. C., but later moved to Guilford County, N. C., where he died December 13, 1783. Like his father, he married three times, first about 1736 to Sarah Small, who was born about 1718 and died January 1, 1757. They were the parents of a son, Joseph Jessup, the first of the family to live at Westfield. He is found as Generation Six of Pell ancestry.

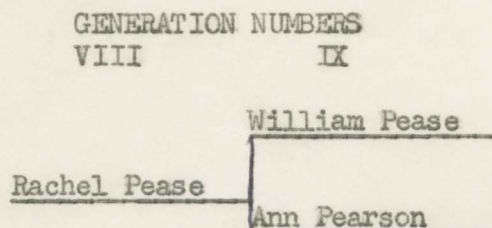
GENERATION SIX: Joseph Jessup, son of Thomas and Sarah Small Jessup, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., on September 7, 1738, and he later moved to Guilford County and still later about 1786 to Westfield, where he settled on a farm near the John Tilley Home in the Albion community. He was married about 1762 to Priscilla Jackson, whose brother, Samuel Jackson, founded the well known Jackson family in the Westfield area. Joseph Jessup died in 1796, for his will is probated in that year. His wife lived until 1819, her will being probated at that time. Among their twelve children, the fourth was a Joseph Jessup Jr., born March 22, 1767, who moved to Westfield with his father, and he becomes part of Generation Five of the Pell ancestry.

GENERATION FIVE: Joseph Jessup, Jr., son of Joseph Jessup and Priscilla Jackson Jessup, was born March 22, 1767, probably in Perquimans County, N. C., but he moved to Westfield with his parents and was married September 10, 1791 to Betty McKinney, daughter of James McKinney and Mary Ballard McKinney. She was born in 1772 and died after 1820, for she was still living when her husband, Joseph Jessup, Jr., died and had his will probated in September 1820. One of their six children was Mary Jessup, born about 1804 and married in Stokes County on January 2, 1828 to William Pell. She has previously been shown on the Pell family write-up, and she appears as part of Generation Four of the Pell ancestry.

PEASE FAMILY

Moving another step right from the Jessup lineage on the large chart, one finds Rachel Pease, the wife of Thomas Jessup, as part of the Eighth Generation

back from the center of the Pell lineage. However, her parentage is known, and they fit back into the ninth generation shown in diagram at the left.



GENERATION NINE: William Pease, who was probably born about 1665, and his wife named Ann Pearson, also probably born about 1765, lived in Brathwaite, Yorkshire, England. They were probably married about 1687, and they form the ninth generation of the lineage back from James Ralph Pell. Their daughter, Rachel Pease, born 1690, was part of the Generation Eight

GENERATION EIGHT: Rachel Pease, daughter of William Pease and Ann Pearson, was born in Brathwaite, Yorkshire, England, on September 11, 1690. She was married May 13, 1710 to Thomas Jessup, and with him she is found on the earliest lines of the large chart of the Pell lineage. The descent from her moves down through the Jessup lineage.

SMALL FAMILY

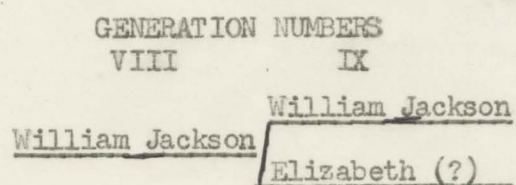
Moving further to the right on the large chart, one drops down to the ~~seventh~~ seventh generation to the younger of the two Thomas Jessups, who has already been listed as marrying Sarah Small, who is found on the line for Generation Seven. Her parents, at least the name of her father and the first name of her mother are found on the lines for Generation Eight, but there is no known earlier data.

GENERATION EIGHT: Benjamin Small, born about 1695 in England, migrated to North Carolina in young manhood, and there he and his wife, Sarah (last name not known), became the parents of a daughter, Sarah Small, who bore her mother's given name. This Sarah Small became part of Generation Seven.

GENERATION SEVEN: Sarah Small, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Small, born about 1718, probably in eastern North Carolina, and married about 1736 to the younger of the two Thomas Jessups. She died about 1757, but they were part of Generation Seven, with the Pell lineage coming down from her through the Jessup family.

JACKSON FAMILY

The next move to the right on the large chart is to the Jackson family, long one of the most prominent at Westfield. The family was surely of English origin, and it appeared in eastern North Carolina prior to 1700, dating back beyond the top of the chart to the ninth generation back in the Pell lineage. Actually William Jackson, who died in 1735, is the final generation on the big chart, but an earlier William Jackson, who died in 1697, comes earlier as generation Nine, shown at the left. That earlier



William Jackson was found in Albemarle County, N. C., with a wife named Elizabeth, in the period when Albemarle was the one and only county in N. C. See his write-up on next page.

GENERATION NINE: Appearing as the first Pell ancestor of the Jackson name was William Jackson, whose will in Albemarle County, N. C., bore the date of 1697, proving the date of his death. The will is located through the collection of earliest North Carolina wills by Francis Olds. The given name of his wife was Elizabeth, but her surname is unknown. This William Jackson was probably born in England by ~~about~~ 1635 or ~~later~~ earlier. His son, also named William, is found in Generation Eight of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION EIGHT: William Jackson, who represents Generation Eight of the Pell lineage, was surely in North Carolina prior to the year 1700, and he later lived and died in Perquimans County, N. C., where his will was probated in the year ~~1675~~ 1735. This is revealed in Olds' great book of early North Carolina wills. His wife, surname unknown, bore the given name of Margaret. They were the parents of a certain Aaron Jackson, who died in 1772 in Perquimans County, N. C., death determined by the date of his will.

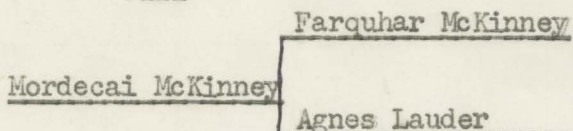
GENERATION SEVEN: Aaron Jackson, son of William and Margaret Jackson, also lived in Perquimans County, N. C., and he became the parents of two ancestors of the Pell family, including both a daughter and a son. Appearing first at this point as a Pell ancestor is the daughter, Priscilla Jackson, who married Joseph Jessup and moved with him to Westfield, N. C., where they became the forebears of a large group of people. Aaron Jackson is found on the large chart.

GENERATION SIX: Priscilla Jackson, a daughter of Aaron Jackson of Perquimans County, N. C., married Joseph Jessup April 12, 1762, according to marriage records of the Quaker Church. He died in 1796, but Priscilla lived until 1819, the year in which her will was probated. Descent from her down to Ralph Pell family progresses down through the Jessup lineage, which has already been recorded in this story.

McKINNEY FAMILY

Moving further to the right on the big chart, the next family found is that of McKinney, which has already been encountered in Generation Four, where Betty McKinney was the wife of Joseph Jessup and the mother of Mary Jessup, who married William Pell. The line progresses backward from Betty McKinney to Mordecai McKinney, listed in Generation Eight at the top of the chart, but he is not the earliest ancestor of the McKinney name, for Mordecai McKinney was the son of Farquhar McKinney, born in Scotland about 1650. He represents Generation Nine of the Pell lineage. See diagram at the left.

GENERATION NUMBERS
VIII



GENERATION NINE: Farquhar McKinney, born in Scotland about 1650, had an ancestry in Scotland that extended back twelve generations to a certain William de Kyner, ^{name} The McKinney had originally held that Kyner form, with the addition of the Mc syllable to form McKyner and with changes in spelling that changed to McKinney. The

original ancestor, William de Kyner, had held very high position as advisor to William the Lion, famous king of Scotland in the 1100's. Farquhar McKinney

was married, probably about 1675 to Agnes Lauder, bearer of another famous Scotch name. She was a descendant of the ancient family ~~de~~ de Lavedra, which ~~she~~ came to England as one of the Norman barons with William the Conqueror in the year 1066. Farquhar McKinney and his wife were parents of four sons, one of them being Mordecai McKinney, born in Scotland in 1686, who migrated to New Jersey. He is found at the top of the chart as Generation Eight.

GENERATION EIGHT: Mordecai McKinney, the son of Farquhar McKinney and Agnes Lauder McKinney, was born in Scotland in 1686 and came to Hunterdon County, N. J., as a young man. There he married Mary Sebring, who was born in New Bergen, N. J., in 1685. The marriage took place in 1713, and they became the parents of seven children, the oldest of them being a son, John McKinney, who was born in 1714 in New Jersey. ~~That John McKinney~~ takes a spot in the seventh generation of the lineage to James Ralph Pell. Mordecai died in 1759.

GENERATION SEVEN: John McKinney, son of Mordecai McKinney and Mary Sebring McKinney, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., on June 3, 1714, and family history records in New Jersey state that he returned to Scotland as a young man, perhaps to visit some of his father's people and there he married Susanna Campbell, that Campbell name being one of the most ancient and most famous in all Scotch annals. Research in Scotch records might reveal her exact ancestry, but she was born about 1715, and after the birth of one son, she and her husband returned to New Jersey. They had a total of ten children, and the sixth child was James McKinney, born in New Jersey in 1748. The marriage of John McKinney and Susanna Campbell took place about 1738. John McKinney and his family moved to North Carolina about 1756, and he died there about ~~1772~~ 1772, dying in Sunbury, N. C., in the northeastern part of the state. The son, James McKinney, is the one who later settled at Westfield and lived at the old Jim Chilton place. He is listed as part of Generation Six of the Pell lineage.

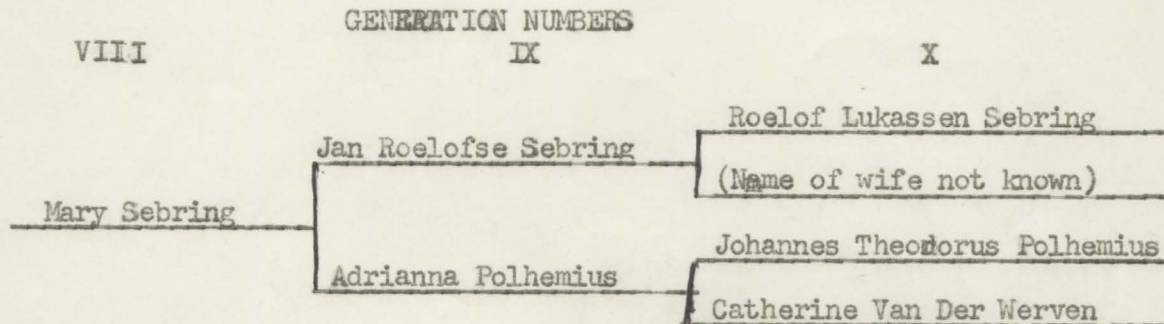
GENERATION SIX: James McKinney, son of John McKinney and Susanna Campbell McKinney, was born in New Jersey in 1748 and died at Westfield, N. C., in 1829. He was married twice, the first time about 1770 to Mary Ballard, who was a daughter of William Ballard and Mary Byrom Ballard, and records of some McKinney descendants in Arizona state that William Ballard and his wife were of English descent. James McKinney and his first wife, Mary Ballard, had a daughter named Betty McKinney, who was born in 1772 and lived until after 1820. She married Joseph Jessup, Jr., in a Quaker ceremony at Westfield on September 10, 1791. They had several children, one of them being Mary Jessup, who married William Pell, thus becoming an intergral part of the chart.

GENERATION FIVE: Betty McKinney, daughter of James McKinney and his first wife, Mary Ballard McKinney, was born in 1772 and died after 1820. She was married September 10, 1791 to Joseph Jessup, Jr., who has previously been shown in the accounts of the Jessup family. Their descent in the ~~Pell lineage goes~~ Pell line, as stated just above goes down through their daughter Mary, who married William Pell.

SEBRING FAMILY

The next move to the right in the Generation Eight line is to the Sebring name, referring to Mary Sebring, who was married to Mordecai McKinney

in 1713 in New Jersey, and she has her parents and three of her four grandparents who back of the main chart line into the ninth and tenth generations. The diagram below shows that earlier descent for Mary Sebring.



GENERATION X: Roelof Lukassen Sebring, the grandfather of Mary Sebring, is part of the tenth generation in the lineage of James Ralph Pell. His identity was revealed in a study by descendants of ancient church records in both New Jersey and in Holland. He was born about 1600 and lived and died at the town of Beyles in Holland. He was the father of Jan Roelofse Sebring, who appears on Generation Nine of the large chart. ~~His name is~~

GENERATION IX: Jan Roelofse Sebring, the son of the above Roelof Lukassen Sebring, was born in Holland in 1631, and he migrated in young manhood to the Dutch colonies in New Amsterdam or New York, but he later settled in New Jersey, where he married Adrianna Polhemius, who was of German descent and was a daughter of one of the truly great early German missionaries to the New World. He will have a sketch below as part of Generation Ten. Jan Roelofse Sebring and his wife were parents of Mary Sebring, who is shown on the Generation Eight of the main chart.

GENERATION VIII: Mary Sebring, whose parentage is shown just above, was born in Bergen, N. J., about 1685. She married Mordecai McKinney there about 1713, and they became the first in the McKinney descent on the main chart. Her descent to the Pell family is shown down through the McKinney line.

POLHEMIUS FAMILY

The Polhemius family connection with the McKinney line is shown in the diagram just above, going back to Johannes Theodorus Polhemius, who is of the Generation Ten in Pell descent. He was born in 1598 in Rhenish Bavaria and entered Heidelberg University in 1620 to study for the ministry. He served pastorates in the German Reformed Church in Germany for some years, but he accepted a missionary assignment under support of the West India Company in 1637 and went to Brazil. There he preached in four languages, German, Dutch, French and Portuguese, but he later settled as a plantation owner on the Island of Ithamarca off the Brazilian coast and married Catherine Van Der Werven. They had seven children, one of whom was Adrianna Polhemius, who married Jan Roelofse Sebring after the Polhemius family moved from South America to New York and later to New Jersey.

GENERATION X: Johannes Theodorus Polhemius, born in Germany in 1598, who later studied for the German Reformed ministry as stated above and still later went to Brazil as a missionary, where he married Catherine Van Der Werven, and they became Generation Ten of the Pell descent.

GENERATION IX: Adrianna Polhemius, daughter of the above couple, was born in Brazil in about 1644 and later moved with her family to New York and New Jersey, where she married Jan Roelofse Sebring, and they became the parents of Mary Sebring, thus becoming part of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION VIII: Mary Sebring, daughter of the above couple, born in New Jersey in 1685, married Mordecai McKinney and thus joined the Pell lineage in the eighth generation. Her connection moves down through the McKinney family as previously told in the account of that family name.

BALLARD FAMILY

The Ballard family, which was of record in north central Virginia by or before the early 1700's, is the next family found as one moves to the right on the large ancestral chart. Immigration records of the English movement to America show that there were persons of the Ballard name who came to America by 1635, but the first absolute listing as one moves backward on the line of descent for Ralph Pell's family shows that a certain James Ballard was living in Albemarle County, Va., before 1750, for estates records there show that his estate was settled about 1745, indicating his death at that time. He appears on Generation Eight of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION EIGHT: James Ballard, who died in Albemarle County, Va., in 1745 is the earliest known ancestor of the Pell line under the Ballard name. His wife was a certain Frances Jarman, and this fact is attested by the fact that in later years the Ballard family in Stokes County, N. C., had more than one man who bore the given name of Jarman or Garman, the given name coming from this grandmother. James and Frances Jarman Ballard had a son William Ballard, born about 1720, who married ~~Byrom~~ Mary Byrom. They are on Generation Seven

GENERATION SEVEN: William Ballard, son of James and Frances Jarman Ballard, lived in both Virginia and North Carolina. He married Mary Byrom, and they had several children, one of whom was Mary Byrom Ballard, better known as just Mary Ballard, who ~~was~~ became the first wife of James McKinney. ~~William~~ William Ballard was born about 1720, probably in Albemarle County, Va. He and Mary Byrom were married about 1745, and they had a daughter Mary born about 1750. She becomes Generation Six of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION SIX: Mary Ballard, born about 1750, was married about 1770 to James McKinney, and they settled near Westfield, N. C. Records of their family are found in Quaker church records, which shows that their first daughter was ~~was~~ Betty McKinney, born 1772, who married Joseph Jessup. Her connection has already been shown in the large chart diagram and write-up of the Jessup family. It is through the Jessup marriage that she moves down into the Pell lineage. More than twenty generations of the Byrom family of England is presented on the added pages just after this page.

JACKSON FAMILY

In moving further right on the big chart, one skips over the Byrom name, since the only knowledge is of Mary Byrom, wife of William Ballard. That being the case, the next step comes a second time to the Jackson family name, with William Jackson and his wife, Margaret, ~~was~~ found on Generation Eight. They have already been written up in full, including a step backward to his parents, William Jackson and wife Elizabeth, who were part of Generation Nine beyond the large chart. That write-up (found on pages 4 and 5 of this account) extended down through Generation Seven and Generation Six through Aaron Jackson to Priscilla Jackson, who was the wife of Joseph Jessup, of Westfield. This second meeting with the Jackson family beyond the Ballards is exactly the same in Generation Nine, Generation Eight and Generation Seven, but in this case we find that a certain Samuel Jackson, brother of Priscilla Jackson Jessup, makes up Generation Six as the ancestor of later Jacksons at Westfield. His descent picks up just below:

GENERATION SIX: Samuel Jackson, son of Aaron Jackson and brother of Priscilla Jackson Jessup, born about 1740 and died in 1807. He was married in Perquimans County, N. C., about 1760 to Catherine (surname unknown), and they moved to Westfield along with Joseph and Priscilla Jessup in early years. This family, like that of Joseph and Priscilla Jessup, was of Quaker faith, and its records are found in the books of the Westfield Monthly Meeting of Quakers. Two of their sons married Jessup first cousins. One of them was Joseph Jackson, who was born December 27, 1761, and was married April 24, 1787 to Sarah Jessup, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Jackson Jessup. Sarah Jessup was born August 20, 1764, and she died January 20, 1818. This couple is found on Generation Five of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION FIVE: Joseph Jackson, the son of Samuel and Catherine Jackson, who was born December 27, 1761, and was married (as shown above) on April 24, 1787 to Sarah Jessup. Her dates ~~was~~ of birth and death are shown above along with the marriage. Joseph Jackson died about October 1815, for his will was probated in November 1815. As shown above, Sarah died in 1818. One of their children was Amer Jackson, born 1797, who married Sarah (Sally) Hill, daughter of Robert Hill and Elizabeth Vest. They appear on Generation Four of the large Pell lineage chart.

GENERATION FOUR: Amer Jackson, son of Joseph Jackson and Sarah Jessup Jackson, was born ~~near~~ Westfield in 1797 and died in 1870. He was married to Sarah Hill, daughter of Robert Hill and Elizabeth Vest Hill, who was born in 1809 and died in 1880. Their birth and death dates are shown on their tombstones at Old Westfield Friends Church graveyard. Their daughter was Martha Jackson, born April 14, 1844 and died October 7, 1927, who was married February 22, 1866 to Elijah Pell, son of William and Mary Jessup Pell. she appears with her husband on Generation Three of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION THREE: Martha Jackson, daughter of Amer Jackson and Sarah Hill Jackson, born 1844 and died 1927 as shown above, moved into the Pell family when she married Elijah Pell and became the grandmother of **James Ralph Pell and the great-grandmother of his children.**

JESSUP FAMILY

Moving further right from this second appearance of the Jackson family on the large chart, one finds a complete repeat of the Jessup family

and the allied families of Pease and Small, all of which have been fully covered on ~~Pages 2, 3 and 4~~ Pages 2, 3 and 4 of this compilation. A quick check backward to those pages makes it unnecessary to repeat that data.

HILL FAMILY

Moving on to the right on the large chart, the next family is the Hills, who have long been prominent in the activities of Surry County and North Carolina. The earliest ancestor of the Pell family of the Hill name was William Hill, born in Virginia, who came to Surry County and North Carolina. After coming to North Carolina, he represented Surry County in the Provincial Congress of 1775, which set up the first state government and which cast the vote for freedom from England. There are a number of memberships in the Daughters of the American Revolution based upon his record, and part of this material comes from DAR files. His name is found on the Generation Seven line of the Pell ancestral chart.

GENERATION SEVEN: William Hill, born in 1715 and died in 1786, was born and spent his early life in Virginia. It appears likely that he came from Caroline County, Va., since there were a number of other families from that section of Virginia who came down into North Carolina and settled within the same area as the Hill family. William Hill, as stated above served in the North Carolina Provincial Congress of 1775 at Hillsboro and cast a vote for American freedom. He married Susanna Smithers, also of Virginia. There is no data on her parentage, so her family name will not be traced further back on this chart. William and Susanna Smithers Hill had ten children, all of them named in William Hill's will, which was written in 1777 and probated in 1786. One of those children was a certain Robert Hill, who was born in 1750 and died in 1831. He becomes a part of Generation Six of Pell ancestry.

GENERATION SIX: Robert Hill, the son of William and Susanna Smithers Hill, was born in 1750 in Virginia and came to North Carolina with his parents to spend his later life in ~~Stokes~~ Stokes County, N. C. He was married about 1770 to Martha Halbert, member of another prominent Virginia and North Carolina family. She was born in 1749 and died after 1831, for she was listed in her husband's will at the time of his death. They had nine children, one of them being a younger Robert Hill, born in 1786 and died in 1844, who married ~~Elizabeth Vest, born in 1787 and died in 1869.~~ ~~Elizabeth Vest, born in 1787 and died in 1869.~~ ~~Elizabeth Vest, born in 1787 and died in 1869.~~ This younger Robert Hill and wife are on Generation Five of the ancestry of James Ralph Pell, and they are so shown on the chart.

GENERATION FIVE: Robert Hill, the son of Robert Hill and Martha Halbert, is the next in the Pell lineage. He was born in 1786 and died in 1844, his will being probated in Stokes County in that latter year. He married Elizabeth Vest, who was born in 1787 and died in 1869. Both are buried in marked graves at Hill's Chapel Church. Their marriage bond in Stokes County bears the date of May 9, 1807. They were the parents of Sarah Hill, born 1809 and died in 1880, who married Amer Jackson to become part of the Pell family lineage, being listed in Generation Four.

GENERATION FOUR: Sarah Hill, daughter of Robert Hill and Elizabeth Vest Hill, born in 1809 and died in 1880, married Amer Jackson, who has already been listed on Generation Four in the account of the Jackson family on Page 9 of this account.

HALBERT FAMILY

Moving a step further to the right on the chart, the next family shown is the Halbert family, which has been found in Virginia and a number of other states. The family was of ancient origin in England, for the name originated in France in reference to a soldier who carried a halberd, which was a type of battle axe used in olden times. First of the name to come to England seems to have come over the Channel with William the Conqueror in 1066, and there are numerous references to persons of the Halbert name in England as far back as the 1200's. The first positive Halbert ancestor of the Pell family was a certain William Halbert, who was in Essex County, Va., by or very soon after 1700. He is shown below and appears on the chart as part of Generation Eight, which is first on the chart itself.

GENERATION EIGHT: William Halbert was owning land in Virginia in Essex County when he was married in 1709 to Mary Wood, who was the widow of a certain Thomas Wood. It appears that her maiden name had been Mary Cole, but that is not certain, so she appears on the ancestral chart under the name of Mary Wood. No effort has been made to trace her lineage further. All information indicates that William Halbert and his wife, Mary, were both born by 1685 and possibly earlier. William and Mary Halbert had at least two sons, Joel and William, and possibly others. William Halbert died by 1723, when his will was filed for probate in Essex County, Va. Their oldest son was Joel Halbert, who is shown on Generation Seven of the chart.

GENERATION SEVEN: Joel Halbert, born about 1714 in Essex County, Va., was married about 1740 in Caroline County, Va., to Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of John Jones and Frances Randolph, and he and his wife spent their life in Carolina County. Records of that county were burned, and there is no sure record of the date of Joel Halbert's death. However, he was still living in 1754 when he signed a bond with his brother, William Halbert. Joel Halbert and his wife, Elizabeth, had at least six children, and all of them migrated down into North Carolina into what was first Surry County and which later was cut off to form Stokes County. Three of the Halbert children married into the family of William Hill (whose write-up appeared on Page 10 of this record), and it seems that the Halbert's came to North Carolina along with their Hill relatives. At least all were in Surry County in the first year that county was listing taxes in 1771. Two of the Joel Halbert children later migrated to Tennessee. The next in the Pell lineage is Martha Halbert, born 1747, who married Robert Hill, the son of William and Susanna Smithers Hill. She and her husband appear on Generation Six of the chart.

GENERATION SIX: Martha Halbert, daughter of Joel Halbert and Elizabeth Jones Halbert, was born in Caroline County, Va., in 1747 and was married about 1769 or 1770 to Robert Hill. They moved down into North Carolina soon after their marriage in Caroline County, and he and his father and brothers and other relatives were listing taxes in Surry County in 1771. Their property was later cut off into Stokes County, N. C., in 1789. Martha Halbert Hill was still living in 1831 when her husband's will was probated. Full record of them has already been shown on Page 10 of this record.

JONES FAMILY

Moving a single step further to the right on this chart, one finds the Jones family listed, the name of John Jones and his wife Frances Randolph appearing on Generation Eight. Their marriage is shown in John B. Boddie's great series of genealogical books entitled Historic Southern Families. That listing appears in Volume IX of Boddie's series of books, and at that point he inserts a parenthetical statement in which he calls Frances Randolph a (daughter of Colonel Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling(?)). If it is true that Frances Randolph was a daughter of Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling, then the lineage of James Ralph Pell goes back through several ~~successive~~ generations in direct descent to Pocahontas, the Indian heroine of early Jamestown in Virginia. Such descent may be only declared as possible or probable, but this writer and researcher (Luther Byrd) will discuss his belief that the descent through the Randolph family is true in an account which appears immediately after this Jones listing and under the Randolph heading. In the meantime, John Jones appears just here as ~~present~~ part of Generation Eight.

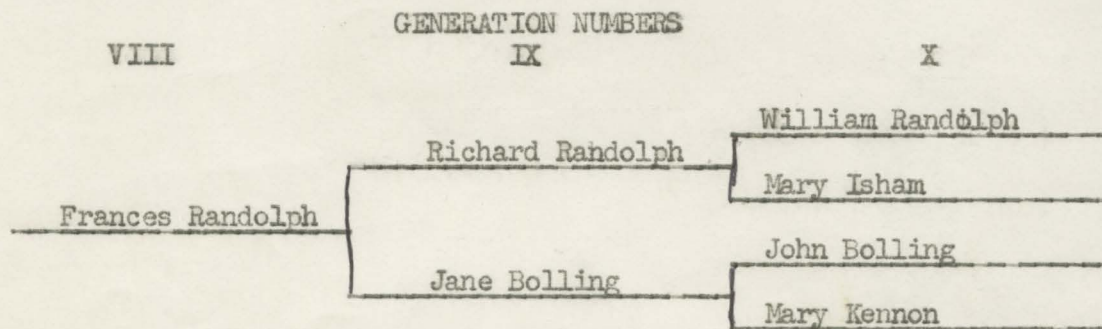
GENERATION EIGHT: John Jones, whose point of residence in Virginia and whose date of birth and marriage is not known, married Frances Randolph, as shown in the preceding paragraph, the information coming from one of the finest collections of Virginia family history in existence. This couple had a daughter, Elizabeth Frances Jones, who married Joel Halbert about 1740. she and her husband appear in Generation Seven.

GENERATION SEVEN: Elizabeth Frances Jones, daughter of John Jones and Frances Randolph Jones, married Joel Halbert. That marriage has already appeared in the Halbert listing, and it appears on the chart.

RANDOLPH FAMILY

As stated above, this descent from the famous Randolph family is not absolutely sure, but this writer and student of family history is sincere in his belief that the descent is genuine. As a student of family history in Virginia and North Carolina for more than forty years, it has been the writer's privilege to have known John B. Boddie and his historical works on Virginia and Virginia ^{and his} through a long period of time. His listing of Frances Randolph, wife of John Jones, as a daughter of Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling, does show a question mark in parenthesis, but this writer does not believe that Boddie or any other historian of such long ~~experience~~ would have even mentioned the relationship if he himself had ~~not~~ not thought it to be true. In studying the matter, this writer has spent much time studying material on the Randolph family, one of the sources being another series of books entitled Of Whom We Came, From Whence We Came, also dealing with Virginia ancestry and presenting a very fine Randolph history. The author of this series states that Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling are "said to have had nine children, five sons and four daughters, but only five sons and two daughters are named in his will" or other records. There is no record of the other two daughters having died in early life, and the writer of this record and compiler of the Pell ancestral chart, is convinced in his own mind that Richard Randolph probably disowned the daughter, Frances Randolph, because of displeasure over her marriage to such a plebeian person as John Jones.

Lengthy search has failed to produce any Virginia record of the ancestry of John Jones, although there were some Jones family records in a number Virginia counties. The family of James Ralph Pell may term the descent from the Randolphs and Pocahontas as probable instead of factual, but this writer states ~~once~~ more that through his acquaintance with John B. Boddie and his genealogical work he believes the descent to be real. In such a belief, this writer has chosen to include the Randolph and related descents in the following listing. Note the added generations charted below:



GENERATION TEN: William Randolph, known in Virginia annals as William Randolph of Turkey Island, was the first of the family in Virginia. He was born in 1651 and died in 1711. He married Mary Isham, member of another wellknown family. They had, among other children, a son named Richard Randolph, who married Jane Bolling, daughter of John Bolling and Mary Kennan Bolling. Richard Randolph appears as Generation Nine of the ancestral chart.

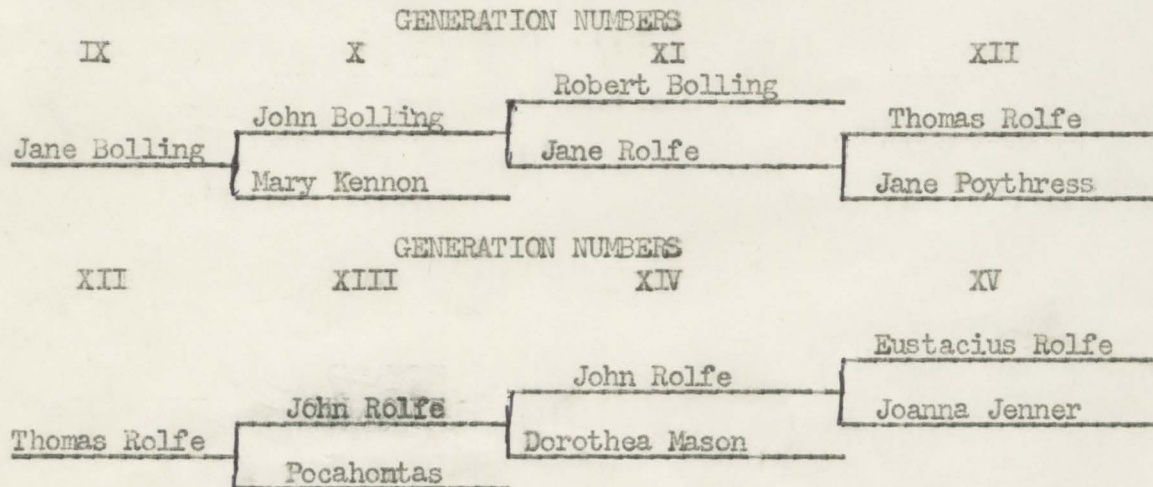
GENERATION NINE: Richard Randolph, son of William and Mary Isham Randolph, was born in 1686 and died in 1748. He was married ~~about 1710~~ to Jane Bolling, who was descended through her father, John Bolling, from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Richard and his wife are part of Generation Nine on the chart. Records show that they had nine children, but only seven of them appeared in his will, and close study indicates that he may have disowned completely a daughter, Frances Randolph, possibly through displeasure with her wedding to John Jones.

GENERATION EIGHT: Frances Randolph, probably the daughter of Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling Randolph, has already been written into this account as the wife of John Jones (see Page 12).

BOLLING FAMILY

Moving on from the Randolph family to the Bolling family through Jane Bolling, wife of Richard Randolph, one is able to trace her back through the Bolling line to her great-great-grandparents, John Rolfe and Pocahontas. Jane Bolling herself does not appear on the large family chart, but this writer has placed an extended chart at the top of the next page, starting with Jane Bolling as part of Generation Nine and going back to John Bolling of Generation Ten and Robert Bolling of Generation Eleven. That Robert Bolling was the one who married Jane Rolfe, a grand-daughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, and through the Rolfe line it is possible to

Thomas Rolfe of Generation Twelve, John Rolfe of Generation Thirteen, another John Rolfe of Generation Fourteen and to Eustacius Rolfe of Generation Fifteen, whose birth date was 1540. The Bolling and Rolfe lineage as shown in the added diagrams is given just below, followed afterward by typed data on the Bolling family and typed data on the Rolfe family.



Picking up just here with the earliest Bolling lineage, the name of Robert Bolling is taken first and listed under Generation Eleven.

GENERATION ELEVEN: Robert Bolling, the ancestor who married into the Rolfe family, was born about 1646 and died after 1700. He married Jane Rolfe, the daughter of Thomas Rolfe and Jane Poythress Rolfe. Exact date of ~~her~~ her birth is not known, but records show that she died in 1676. They were the parents of John Bolling, who married Mary Kennon. They appear as part of Generation Ten.

GENERATION TEN: John Bolling, son of Robert Bolling and Jane Rolfe Bolling, was born about 1670 and died in 1729. He married Mary Kennon, and they became the parents of Jane Bolling, who married Richard Randolph. John Bolling and Mary Kennon were married about 1790 or 1791, ~~1791~~.

GENERATION NINE: Jane Bolling, daughter of John Bolling and Mary Kennon Bolling, was the one who married into the Randolph family. Exact date of her birth is not known. Once source had it near 1700, but that was impossible, for she was married to Richard Randolph about 1710, and they began having children soon after that date. They appear as part of Generation Nine on the supplemental chart typed on the added sheet and added to the lineage chart.

ROLFE FAMILY

Moving on from the Bolling family into the Rolfe family lineage, one is able to go back to the fifteenth generation from James Ralph Pell and this Rolfe family data begins with the earliest known Rolfe, a certain Eustacius Rolfe, who was born in 1540. That Eustacius Rolfe himself, is introduced on the next page as part of Generation Fifteen.

GENERATION FIFTEEN: Eustacius Rolfe, oldest known ancestor of John Rolfe, goes back fifteen generations and more than four hundred years from the present day Pell family. He was born in 1540 and was married May 27, 1560 to Joanna Jenner. They had a son, John Rolfe, who was born in 1562 and died in 1594. He became part of Generation Fourteen of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION FOURTEEN: John Rolfe, son of Eustacius Rolfe and Joanna Jenner Rolfe, was born October 16, 1562 and was married September 29, 1582 to Dorothea Mason. They became the parents of John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas.

GENERATION THIRTEEN: John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas, was born in England as one of twin sons of John Rolfe and Dorothea Mason Rolfe. He and his twin brother were born May 15, 1585, but the twin brother died in infancy. John Rolfe himself migrated to Virginia in the early years of the Jamestown colony, and there he met Pocahontas, the Indian heroine who is credited with saving the life of Captain John Smith. Pocahontas, born in 1595, was married to John Rolfe in 1613, and she died in England in 1617 after giving birth to a son, Thomas Rolfe, who was born in 1615.

GENERATION TWELVE: Thomas Rolfe, son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, was born in England in 1615 and was brought back to Virginia after the death of his parents. In Virginia, he met and was married to, Jane Poythress. Their marriage took place in 1650, and they became the parents of Jane Rolfe, who married Robert Bolling, and they became part of Generation Eleven of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION ELEVEN: Jane Rolfe, daughter of Thomas Rolfe and Jane Poythress Rolfe, was born in 1655 and was married to Robert Bolling, who was born in 1646 and died in 1709. Jane Rolfe herself died in 1676 after giving birth to John Bolling, who in turn became an ancestor in the Pell lineage as part of Generation Ten. The Bolling connections have already been shown on Pages 13 and 14.

ADDITIONAL GENERATIONS OF THE BOLLING FAMILY

Having diagrammed and traced the Bolling ancestry back to the first of the name to come to America in the person of Robert Bolling, who married Jane Rolfe, it was interesting to find an extended lineage in England for the Bolling family. That Robert Bolling, born 1646, came to Virginia in 1660 and became part of the Eleventh generation back from James Ralph Pell, and one finds that there were sixteen generations of the Bolling name back of the American family. This means that the name begins with Generation Twenty-Seven back from the Pell family. These added generations will be listed very quickly, for there is almost no personal data concerning the various individuals. No attempt will be made to diagram the lengthy list, which has been organized to take as little space as possible, beginning with Generation Twenty-Seven and moving down until the listing reaches Robert Bolling, the immigrant ancestor. Note that the names have been arranged in ~~two columns~~ a simple column, with the generation number, name and dates where known.

GENERATION TWENTY-SEVEN: William de Bolling, born 1140.

GENERATION TWENTY-SIX: William de Bolling, born 1170.

GENERATION TWENTY-FIVE: Robert de Bolling, born 1200.

GENERATION TWENTY-FOUR: John de Bolling, born 1230.

GENERATION TWENTY-THREE: William de Bolling, born 1260.

GENERATION TWENTY-TWO: John de Bolling, born 1290.

- GENERATION TWENTY-ONE: Robert de Bolling, born 1312, married in 1337 to Elizabeth Thornton.
- GENERATION TWENTY: John de Bolling, born 1338 and died 1408, married to Grace Popeley.
- GENERATION NINETEEN: Robert de Bolling, born 1360 and died 1423, married to Margaret Thornore.
- GENERATION EIGHTEEN: Robert de Bolling, born 1412 and died 1487, married to Isabel Thornton.
- GENERATION SEVENTEEN: Tristram Bolling, born 1445, married Beatrice Calverly.
- GENERATION SIXTEEN: Edward Bolling, born 1475, wife not known.
- GENERATION FIFTEEN: Tristram Bolling, born 1505, wife not known.
- GENERATION FOURTEEN: Edward Bolling, born 1533, wife not known.
- GENERATION THIRTEEN: Robert Bolling, born 1569 and died 1639, married to Anne Clark.
- GENERATION TWELVE: John Bolling, born 1605, married Marye Carie. They became the parents of Robert Bolling, who migrated to America.
- GENERATION ELEVEN: Robert Bolling, born 1646 and came to America in 1660, and married Jane Rolfe. They have already been shown on Page 14 of this ancestral account.

SPECIAL NOTE ON RANDOLPH-BOLLING-ROLFE FAMILIES

Just at this point the writer of this historical material (Luther N. Byrd) states once more that Ralph Pell's family and others of the Pell family may choose to simply disregard the data on the Randolph-Bolling-Rolfe lines and related families due to the ~~the~~ question mark which appeared in the sketch of Halbert history that appeared in John B. Boddie's great series of books on outstanding southern families, but this writer has known John B. Boddie and his great research and writing career on family history, and the writer does not ~~believe~~ believe that Boddie would have even mentioned the connection through the Jones-Randolph marriage if he himself had not believed that such connections were justified. If the situation involved the writer's own Byrd family, he would accept the Boddie material.

VEST FAMILY

Moving on to the right, the next family name encountered on the Pell lineage chart is that of Vest, which comes into the lineage through the marriage of Robert Hill, of Stokes County, to Elizabeth Vest, which took place in 1807. The Vest family originally came from France to England, and the name seems to have come from the place of residence at a village known as Vesse, for the Vest name appeared first in England as either Vesse or Vess, and there are times when the name appeared as Vess in America. However, in modern times the Vest spelling has been used, being thus found in Stokes County. Material in Stokes County records reveals that Elizabeth Vest Hill was a daughter of Charles Vest, and moving back from his records in Stokes shows that the family came out of Virginia and goes back to a certain John Vest, who was in north-central Virginia by the early 1700. He appears as Generation Eight on the chart.

GENERATION EIGHT: John Vest, earliest known in the Vest family lineage, was in Goochland County, Va., by the very early 1700's, and he was probably born about 1700. He was married to a Mary Thomas in Goochland County by about 1725, and they became the parents of a certain William Vest. Mary Thomas herself joins her husband on Generation Eight, but no effort has been made to carry her own lineage back further. The William Vest, son of John Vest and Mary Thomas Vest, himself takes a spot on Generation Seven. Land records of Virginia show that William Vest held at least 400 acres of land in what later became Powhattan County, Va., by 1755. The son, William Vest, appears on a Generation Seven spot.

GENERATION SEVEN: William Vest, son of John Vest and Mary Thomas Vest, was in Campbell County, Va., by about 1750, and he was married about 1755 in Bedford County, Va., to Lucy Alford. Her name is shown in a brief sketch of the the Vest family compiled by her descendants, and her identity is further proven by the fact that William Vest mentioned her as "my wife, Lucy," in his will that was written in 1803 and probated in 1812 in Stokes County. William Vest himself held land in Surry County by about 1780, but he was later in Stokes County after it was cut from Surry in 1789. William Vest himself died in 1812, and his wife was still living when the will was written in 1803, but date of her death is not known for sure. They had a son Charles Vest, who joins Generation Six.

GENERATION SIX: Charles Vest, born in Virginia about 1760, was the son of William Vest and Lucy Alford Vest, for he is listed in William Vest's will. Charles Vest himself was married, according to family sketches, to Sarah Briggs by soon after 1780, apparently in Surry County, N. C. Proof of his wife's identity and her family connection lies in certain documents regarding the settlement of her father's estate in Stokes, the documents being filed by her mother and brother and witnessed by Charles Vest. Charles Vest and Sarah Briggs Vest were parents of Elizabeth Vest, who became the wife of Robert Hill, as shown on Page 10 of this write-up. She joins her husband on Generation Five.

GENERATION FIVE: Elizabeth Vest, daughter of Charles Vest and Sarah Briggs Vest, was born about 1787, and a marriage bond in Stokes County shows her marriage to Robert Hill on May 9, 1807. She was born in 1787 and died in 1869, and record of her marriage to Robert Hill is previously listed and shown on Page 10, as listed just above. The marriage into the Hill family placed her in the lineage of the Pell family.

ALFORD FAMILY

Moving a step further to the right from the Vest family brings attention to the Alford family, which came into the Pell ancestry through the marriage of Lucy Alford to William Vest, although the Alford name first appears in the person of Lucy's father, Thomas Alford, who was listed as owning property in Montgomery County, Va., in the late 1700's. She appears on Generation Seven, and her father appears on Generation Eight. This brief Alford account starts with Thomas Alford.

GENERATION EIGHT: Thomas Alford, who lived and owned property in Montgomery County, Va., in the late 1700's had apparently lived earlier in Bedford County, Va., for records of the Vest family show that ~~his~~ he had a daughter, named Lucy Alford, who married William Vest in Bedford County about 1755. She was

mentioned by name in the will of her husband, which was written and probated in Stokes County. The will was written in 1803 and probated in 1812. She was thus very surely still living in 1803.

BRIGGS FAMILY

Still moving right on the family chart, the Briggs family is the the next to come to view. The first generation of this family on the chart is that of William Briggs, who appeared on Generation Eight. He was in Brunswick County, Va., soon after 1700, and Brunswick County was formed from parts of Surry County, Va., and Isle of Wight County, Va., in 1722, and several other counties were later cut from Brunswick. One of those counties was Mecklenburg County, Va., and documents regarding the Briggs family that appeared in Stokes County, N. C., tied back into Mecklenburg County, thus tying back to this William Briggs, who is on the chart.

GENERATION EIGHT: William Briggs, earliest known ancestor of the Briggs and Vest families of Stokes County was apparently born in either Surry County, Va., or Isle of Wight County, Va., by about 1700, for he was in Brunswick County, Va., where evidence shows that he married Jane Hall about 1725. Land Transactions in Brunswick indicated her identity, but no effort has been made to carry her lineage back further than this Generation Eight. Their son was Thomas Briggs, who later appeared in North Carolina and who died in Stokes County, N. C., in 1796.

CHAPER SEVEN: Thomas Briggs, son of William Briggs and Jane Hall Briggs, was born in Brunswick County, Va., about 1730 and died in Stokes County, N. C., in 1796, for documents settling his estate in Stokes were of record to show his death ~~date~~ date. He was married about 1755 in Brunswick County, Va., to Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of Robert Bell and Sarah Bell. William Briggs was listing property in Surry County, N. C., by 1784, and then in he died ~~there~~ in Stokes County in 1796. His wife, Elizabeth, and a son named John settled his estate, with some papers being witnessed by Charles Vest, who married Sarah Briggs, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bell Briggs. She became part of Generation Six on the chart.

GENERATION SIX: Sarah Briggs, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bell Briggs, was born in Virginia in 1760 and came to North Carolina with her family when it migrated to Surry County, N. C. She seems to have been named for one of her grandmothers, Sarah Bell. ~~As a result~~ Sarah Briggs married Charles Vest about 1780 and thus became the mother of Elizabeth Vest, who married into the Hill family.

MATTHEWS FAMILY

Still moving to the right on the top of the chart, one next finds the Matthews family, which has long been a prominent one in Surry and Stokes Counties in North Carolina. All evidence shows that the Matthews family came from Virginia and was probably originally located in north-central Virginia in Albemarle, Orange and adjacent counties. One reason for this conclusion is that the given name of Tandy was used by the first Matthews to migrate into northwestern North Carolina, and there was a Tandy surname found quite often in north-central Virginia. Tandy Matthews, the first of the family to come to North Carolina, probably got that unusual

given name through intermarriage of the Matthews and Tandy families. It seems likely that his mother may have been a Tandy. That first Tandy Matthews became part of Generation Seven of the Pell lineage chart, a fact shown just below.

GENERATION SEVEN: Tandy Matthews, shown on the chart as the earliest Matthews ancestor, was apparently born about 1720 in Virginia, but the names of his parents and that of his wife is no available at this time. He owned land in Surry County, N. C., by the time of the American Revolution, that land being in the area which was cut off in 1789 to form Stokes County. His land was ~~located~~ located near the Hollingsworth and Hill families, both of which were later located at Westfield. The Matthews family married into both the Hollingsworth and Hill lines, and the given name of Tandy was handed down in the Hollingsworth family. This Tandy Matthews was dead before the Census of 1790 was taken, but he left a son named James Matthews, who became part of Generation Six.

GENERATION SIX: James Matthews, son of Tandy Matthews, was born in Virginia by or before 1750, for he is listed in Stokes County in the Census of 1790 with a family that included himself and wife and one son and one daughter, but his will, written in 1802 and probated in 1806 (proving his death in 1806) showed that he had at least one ~~married~~ married daughter by 1790. One of his sons was a younger Tandy Matthews, who was apparently born about 1775 and who became part of Generation Five on the chart.

GENERATION FIVE: Tandy Matthews, son of James Matthews, was born about 1775 and was married October 21, 1797 to Elizabeth Hill, a daughter of Robert Hill and Martha Halbert. That Elizabeth Hill was a sister of a younger Robert Hill, who married Elizabeth Vest, and has already been shown as a Pell ancestor on Pages 10 and 11 of these records. Tandy Matthews and Elizabeth Hill Matthews in turn became the parents of Oates Matthews, who becomes part of Generation Four.

GENERATION FOUR: Oates Matthews, son of Tandy Matthews and Elizabeth Hill Matthews, was born May 22, 1822 and died November 14, 1903. He was married December 8, 1847 to Frances Hill (Brinkley), a daughter of Robert Hill and Elizabeth Vest. She was born September 8, 1819 and died March 19, 1899. The Brinkley name is used in parenthesis, for she had first married a Brinkley. However, she is listed in this Pell lineage under her maiden name of Hill, since her ancestry goes back up the chart through the Hill family. It will be noted that Oates Matthews and Frances Hill were first cousins, and she in turn was a sister of Sarah Hill, who married Amer Jackson. Sarah and Amer have already appeared in this material on Pages 9 and 10. Oates Matthews and his wife became the parents of Caleb Matthews, who takes spot on Generation Three of this lineage.

GENERATION THREE: Caleb Matthews, son of Oates Matthews and Frances Hill Matthews, was born April 22, 1855 and died August 9, 1938. He was married to Arabella Bullington, probably about 1880, although the exact date is unknown at this time. Arabella Bullington Matthews herself was born September 22, 1850 and died May 18, 1936. They had a daughter, Cornelia Matthews, who married Lafayette Pell and became the mother of James Ralph Pell, thus taking Generation Two on the chart.

GENERATION TWO: Cornelia Matthews, daughter of Caleb Matthews and Arabella Bullington Matthews, was born February 14, 1835 and died April 26, 1970. She was married May 13, 1906 to Lafayette Pell. The record of their marriage

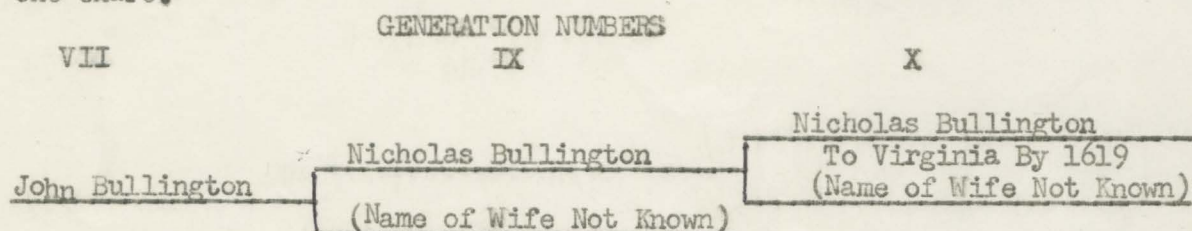
has already been recorded on Page 2 of this material, where it was noted that they were the parents of **Ralph Pell** and thus near the center of the lineage chart itself.

SPECIAL NOTE ON DUPLICATION OF FAMILY LINEAGES

Just at this point, after completing the Matthews material, one moves to the right on the chart and finds that the Hill, Halbert, Jones and Randolph names are repeated just as they appeared in earlier lines; and then as one moves still further to the right, the Hill, Halbert, Jones, Randolph, Vest, Alford and Briggs families appear again, just as they have been recorded between Pages 10 and 19. There is no reason to repeat the material on those families, so the account moves on to record material on the Bullington and Hobson families and connected lines. See below.

BULLINGTON FAMILY

Moving on past the Hill, Halbert, Jones, Randolph, Vest, Alford and Briggs families, one comes near the extreme left of the lineage chart to the name of Bullington, which progresses backward from Arabella Bullington, who was the mother of Cornelia Matthews Pell and the grandmother of Anna Pell Broadwell. Checking backward in the Bullington line, one finds that the Bullington name was a very ancient one in England, meaning "one who lived at the homestead of Bullas' people," with Bulla having been one of the ancient Saxon leaders and deities. A certain Nicholas Bullington came to Virginia by 1619 and was listed as living in Virginia by 1623. One person tried to relate the Bullington's to a Billington name in New England, but this was very obviously not true. The Bullington name itself was too well known in England and came directly to Virginia. That first Nicholas Bullington was probably the father of a second Nicholas Bullington, shown on data compiled by historians of the Bullington family, and he was probably in the Generation Ten of the Pell lineage. The following sketch shows him in that spot and begins with the following diagram, moving back from John Bullington, of the Generation Eight at the top of the chart.



GENERATION X: The original Nicholas Bullington, who came to Virginia in 1619 and was living in 1623 after the great Indian Massacre, was probably the father of a second Nicholas Bullington who was living in the late 1600's. Exact date of his death is not known, but he could very well have been living as late as 1675 or 1680. His son, also Nicholas Bullington, was probably born by or before 1650, with date of his death not known, but he fits in the list from Bullington family records as the father of a John Bullington, probably born about 1675. The second Nicholas was of Generation Nine.

GENERATION NINE: The second Nicholas Bullington, possibly born by or before 1650, was probably the same Nicholas Bullington, who left a will in Henrico

County, Va., under date of 1691. His wife is not known, but there was a Marjery Bullington, who also lived in Henrico and had an estate settled about the same time, who may have been his wife. This Nicholas, according to the family listing had a son John, who born about 1675 and still living in Henrico County, Va., as late as 1726. He became Generation Eight on the lineage chart.

GENERATION EIGHT: John Bullington, the son of the second Nicholas Bullington, born about 1675, left a will in Henrico County by 1726, probably dying young. He was the father of ~~the first Josiah Bullington~~ a second John Bullington, born about 1710, who became part of Generation Seven on the chart. This John Bullington's wife was Temperance Clark.

GENERATION SEVEN: John Bullington, second of the name on the family listing, was born about 1710, with the family data showing him as the father of a Josiah Bullington. That Josiah Bullington died and left a will in Henrico County, Va., in 1783. He must have been born about 1740. He was the father of a second Josiah Bullington, who was seemingly born about 1775 and who was married on January 23, 1801 in Henrico County to Maria Hobson, shown in family and county records as the daughter of a Matthew Hobson. The first of the two Josiah Bullingtons became part of Generation Six. The wife of this second John Bullington was Sallie Giles.

GENERATION SIX: Josiah Bullington, son of the second John Bullington, was born in Henrico County, Va., about 1740 and died in 1783, leaving a son, also named Josiah Bullington, who became part of Generation Five. The wife of this first Josiah Bullington was Sarah Clark.

GENERATION FIVE: Josiah Bullington, son of the first Josiah Bullington, born about 1775, was married in Henrico County, Va., on January 23, 1801 to Maria Hobson, daughter of Matthew Hobson. Josiah and Maria Hobson moved fairly early in life to Henry County, Va., for he was listed as holding property in that county in tax records. They became the parents of Jonathon Bullington, born in Virginia in 1826 and married in young manhood to Frances McDaniel, who was also probably born in Virginia. They moved to the Westfield area, and ~~tax~~ they are listed as Generation Four.

GENERATION FOUR: Jonathon Bullington, son of Josiah Bullington and Maria Hobson Bullington, was born February 11, 1826 and died July 15, 1864, death probably being due to wounds sustained during the Civil War. He was married before 1850 to Frances McDaniel, who was born November 23, 1828 and died September 14, 1916. The parentage of Frances McDaniel has not been determined by her Pell descendants, so she appears as the first of her name on this fourth generation level of the chart. Information handed down in her family has been that her parents disapproved of her marriage and left her no property except one slave at the time of the parents' deaths. Jonathon and Frances Bullington were the parents of Arabella Bullington, who is shown on Generation Three of the Pell lineage.

GENERATION THREE: Arabella Bullington, daughter of Jonathon Bullington and Frances McDaniel Bullington, was born September 22, 1850 and died May 18, 1936. She was married in young womanhood to Caleb Matthews, son of Oates Matthews and Frances Hill Matthews, and they became the parents of Cornelia Matthews, who married Lafayette Pell, ~~son of Oates Matthews~~ listed Generation Two.

HOBSON FAMILY

Moving still further to the the right to final spots on the chart, one comes to the Hobson family, which was a prominent one in Virginia history. The Hobson family came into the Pell lineage when Josiah Bullington, of Henrico County, Va., married Maria Hobson in Henrico County in 1801, with the marriage records showing her as the daughter of Matthew Hobson. As the wife of Josiah Bullington, Maria Hobson became part of Generation Five on the chart, and from her it is possible to move back to her great-grandfather named John Hobson on Generation Eight. The Hobson family was of English origin, referring to the "son of Hob" or "descendant of Hob," with the given name of Hob having been a nickname for Robert. The migration records show that there was an Edward Hobson and a Thomas Hobson both at Jamestown in 1623 along with the first Nicholas Bullington, and the John Hobson who appears on Generation Eight in central Virginia after ~~1623~~ 1700 was apparently descended from either Edward Hobson or Thomas Hobson, those early migrants to Jamestown. The Hobson family may have been related to the Bullington family, for the given name of Nicholas is found in both families, probably due to intermarriage early in the colonial period. ~~xxxxxxx~~ The first Hobson name on the chart is John Hobson, shown on Generation Eight.

GENERATION EIGHT: John Hobson, probably either a grandson or great-grandson of Edward Hobson or Thomas Hobson, found early at Jamestown, was in Goochland County, Va., north of the James River soon after 1700, and papers relating to his estate indicate that he died in 1728, his survivors including a wife Annie and a son, Nicholas Hobson, who appears on Generation Seven of the lineage chart.

GENERATION SEVEN: Nicholas Hobson, son of John Hobson, was in Cumberland County, Va., which was cut off from Goochland County, and he died in 1758, leaving a will in which he listed his wife as Agnes Hobson. He also listed a son, Matthew Hobson, who was later found in Henrico County and who becomes a part of Generation Six of the Pell ancestry. This name of Nicholas Hobson is the one which indicates some kinship, probably by marriage, with the early Nicholas Bullington.

GENERATION SIX: Matthew Hobson, son of Nicholas Hobson and Agnes Hobson, was born about 1740 and died in 1782. His will mentions his wife as Milly or Mildred, and the marriage papers of Josiah Bullington to Maria Hobson in 1801 shows that Maria was a daughter of Matthew Hobson. She thus takes place on Generation Five.

GENERATION FIVE: Maria Hobson, daughter of Matthew Hobson and Mildred Hobson, was married in Henrico County, Va., in 1801 to Josiah Bullington, and she came with him and others of their family to Henry County, Va., with their son named Jonathon Bullington moving into Stokes and Surry Counties in North Carolina. The descent of this Maria Hobson into the Pell family has been shown on Page 21.

McDONALD FAMILY

As the story of the Hobson family closes, the data on the lineage chart itself comes to ~~its~~ its final chapter with the McDonald name and family. A certain Frances McDonald was the wife of Jonathon Bullington, and until a recent discovery of her descent, the Bullington family and the Pell family knew of her under the name of Frances McDaniel, but the discovery

in Raleigh of her death certificate revealed that her real family name was McDonald. Family data in past years had been that her parents more or less disowned her because of displeasure over her marriage, and it would appear that she herself may have adopted the name of McDaniel. However, the following data, going back to Generation Six, picks up the maternal grandparents of Frances McDonald in Virginia and joins them with her McDonald father under Generation Five.

GENERATION SIX: This McDonald data picks up first with the name of Bailey Strange and his wife, who was Susanna Terrell, and then moves down to their daughter, who ~~married~~ married Nathan McDonald to become part of Generation Five. Bailey Strange and Susanna Terrell were married in Halifax County, Va., on May 25, 1789. Both of them, according to marriage date, were born about 1765, and Bailey Strange was apparently dead before 1811, for only the name of his wife was mentioned in marriage papers for their daughter, Frances Strange, when she became the wife of Nathan McDonald in Pittsylvania County, Va. Susannah herself was still living and thus died after 1811.

GENERATION FIVE: The McDonald name actually makes its first appearance in the person of Nathan McDonald, who was married January 5, 1811 in Pittsylvania County, Va., to Frances Strange. The fact that they were the parents of Frances McDonald, who married Jonathon Bullington, was discovered in the death certificate of Frances McDonald Bullington, who died at Pilot Mountain, N. C., in 1916. Family data in past years had been that the parents of Frances McDonald Bullington, located in Virginia, were quite wealthy but that they disowned their daughter with one or maybe two slaves due to displeasure over her marriage.

GENERATION FOUR: Frances McDonald, ^{/ whose /} ~~whose~~ name had for many years been recorded in the Pell ancestral legends as Frances ~~McDaniel~~ McDaniel, may have taken the McDaniel name of her own accord after being disowned, but her true name (as has been stated above) was recorded in her death certificate in 1916. She was born in Virginia on November 23, 1828 and died on September 13, 1916. She ~~was~~ was married prior to 1850 to Jonathon Bullington, and both are buried in marked graves in the Bullington family cemetery near Pilot Mountain. This brief sketch of the McDonald family concludes the data of the families shown on the ancestral chart for the Pell family.

SPECIAL NOTE

The following pages carry brief sketches for the coats of arms for the Williams, McKinney, Randolph and Hobson families which have been placed on the ancestral chart done for Dallis Pell Owens. The coats of arms for the Pell, Jackson, Matthews and Bullington families were used on the ancestral chart for Mrs. Anna Pell Broadwell. However, varying coats of arms have been placed on the charts for Dallis Pell Owens and James R. W. Pell's family.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COATS OF ARMS
FOR THE WILLIAMS, McKINNEY,
RANDOLPH AND HOBSON
FAMILIES

The four families listed above are those with coats of arms placed on the family ancestral chart for Mrs. Dellie Pell Owens, and the sketches that follow include data on the family origins and also the meaning of the four coats of arms themselves. These family coats of arms have been used for Ralph Pell and children, and in addition the arms of the Pell family appear.

WILLIAMS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS

The Williams family and the Williams family name is of both English and Welsh origin, with the people of both England and Wales having been very closely associated in ancient times. It is the type of surname known as a patronym, deriving from the given name of the earliest known ancestor. This means that the Williams family came from an original ancestor with the given name of William. The Williams family migrated from England and Wales to the American colonies very early in the colonial period, with several families of the name settling in Virginia long before the American Revolution. The family which became the ancestors of Mrs. Dellie Pell Owens was in Halifax and Pittsylvania Counties in Virginia quite early, and it was probably in Halifax County, Va., that Sarah Williams became the first wife of Henry Pell. She died by or before 1810, and Henry Pell later married Betsy Jennings and moved with his family to Stokes County, N. C., locating near the present village of Westfield. The Williams coat of arms, also of English and Welsh origin, is as follows:

ARMS: Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or.

CREST: An eagle displayed as in the arms.

MOTTO: Deus Haec Otia Fecit (God Has Given Us Tranquillity).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is vert (green), with three eagles displayed (that is with wings expanded) and of or (gold) color. The three eagles are placed in fesse (that being in a straight line across the middle of the shield). The eagle in the crest, like those on the shield, has its wings expanded and is also of gold color. The motto in Latin is Deus Haec Otia Fecit, which means "God Has Given Us Tranquillity." The eagle was one of the most frequently used symbols on coats of arms, and because it was the king ~~of~~ of birds, it became the symbol of majesty and strength. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

McKINNEY FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS

The McKinney family and the McKinney family name is of Scotch origin, with the name being of the surname type known as a patronym, which originated from the given name of the original ancestor. In this case that given name was Kinne or Kinney, and that name in turn came from the older Gaelic name of Cionneach, which meant "son of fire" or "born of fire," referring of course

to a person with fiery and determined nature. The syllable Mc and Mac meant "son of," and thus came about the name of McCionneach, which in turn was changed to McKinney, which meant "son of Kinney." The name appeared in Scotch records more than 800 years ago, with a certain Mordecai McKinney migrating to New Jersey to become the ancestor of the McKinney family of North Carolina. James McKinney was the first of the name to settle in the Westfield area of Surry and Stokes Counties and became the ancestor of the Pell family. The McKinney coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Or, a fleur-de-lis between three crescents vert; on a chief vert a stag pursued by a greyhound both proper.

CREST: A hand in armor, couped at the wrist, holding a scroll of parchment all proper.

MOTTO: Vincit Veritas (Truth Prevails).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is or (gold), and centered upon it is a fleur-de-lis (heraldic lily) between three crescents, all of vert (green), and there is also a band or chief across the top of the shield that is also of vert (green). Upon that green band is a stag or ~~stuck~~ deer running and followed or ~~persecuted~~ pursued by a greyhound or dog, also running and also of natural light brown color. The crest above the helmet is a hand in silver armor, holding a rolled parchment of proper or natural white. The fleur-de-lis is a symbol of purity, and the crescents were symbols used by the Mohammedans, so their use indicates that the early McKinney men took part in the Crusades or Holy Wars against the Mohammedans. The chief or band across the top of the shield shows that the McKinney family held high rank, and the stag and hound show a love of hunting. The armored hand was a symbol of knighthood, and the scroll was a symbol of ~~education~~ learning. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

RANDOLPH FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS

The Randolph family, which was one of the most famous in Virginia and in early American history, was of English origin and was of the type of surname known as a patronym. One of the best authorities on surnames says that Randolph mean "descendant of Randwulf" and dated back to the very early Saxon history. William Randolph of Turkey Island, who was born in 1651 and died in 1711, was the first ancestor of the Pell family in Virginia. He had a son Richard, who had a daughter named Frances. His wife was Mary Bolling, and it is through her that the Pell descent from Pocahuntas came. The Randolph coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gules, a cross or charged with five mullets of five points gules.

CREST: An antelope head couped argent armed or, holding in mouth a baton of the second.

MOTTO: Fari Qui Sentiat (To Speak What He Feels).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is gules (red), and centered upon the shield is

a cross of or (gold). The cross is charged or decorated with five mullets or stars of five points, which are of gules (red) color. The crest above the helmet is an antelope head coupé or cut off at the neck of argent, charged with ~~horns~~ horns of or (gold). The antelope holds in its mouth a baton or stick of or (gold). The motto in Latin is Fari Qui Sentiat, which means "To Speak What He Feels." The cross is a symbol of crusading and indicates that the early Randolphs fought in the Crusades or Holy Wars against the Mohammedans. The stars were symbols of the rowels in spurs worn by mounted knights, and they indicate knighthood. The antelope with the baton in its mouth indicates authority, for batons were symbols of authority in ancient times. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Red is the symbol of courage and valor; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity.

HOBSON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS

The Hobson family and the Hobson family name is of English origin, with the name meaning "son of Hob" and thus being of the type of name known as a patronym, since it refers to the given name of the first known ancestor. That name was Hob, and Hob was a nickname for Robert. The Hobson family came into Virginia very early, first the first of the name was at Jamestown by 1623. They were surely the ancestors of later families of the name, and thus the ancestor of Maria Hobson who married Josiah Bullington and thus became the ancestor of the Pell family. The Hobson coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Argent, a chevron between three circles azure; a chief of the second.
 CREST: A griffin's head coupé argent between two wings erected azure.
 MOTTO: Fortitudine (With Fortitude).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is argent (silver), with a chevron of azure (blue), which is placed between three circles, also of azure (blue). At the top of the shield is a chief or band, also of azure (blue). The crest above the helmet is a griffin's head of argent (silver), which is coupé or cut off at the neck and which is between two wings that are held erect and of azure (blue) color. The motto in Latin is Fortitudine (With Fortitude). The chevron takes its inverted "V" shape from gable rafters of old English manor houses or castles, and it shows that the Hobsons lived in or near one of those old homes and probably owned one of them. The blue circles are symbols of never-ending friendship and service. The blue chief at the top of the shield shows that the Hobson family was a family of power and influence. The griffin was a mythical monster, half eagle and half lion, which indicated participation in the Crusades. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth. -- LUTHER N. BYRD, ELON COLLEGE, N. C.

ARMS FOR FOUR PRINCIPAL ANCESTRAL FAMILIES

PELL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Pell family and the Pell family name is of English origin and of the place name type, deriving from the fact that the first Pells lived near a pool of water. There were at least two branches of the Pell family which came to America during the colonial period, one of them migrating into New York and spreading from there, but the Pell family of north-western North Carolina is descended from a certain Richard Pell, who was in Virginia prior to 1740. His son, Henry Pell, moved from Pittsylvania County, Va., into the area of Westfield, N. C., in the early 1800's and became the ancestor of the many Pell families in northwestern North Carolina in recent years. That Henry Pell was married twice and had twenty-two children, nineteen of them being living when he died in 1861 at the age of 96 years, and large numbers of persons in the Westfield area can trace descent to him. The Pell coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Ermine, on a canton azure a pelican or, vulning herself gules.

CREST: On a chaplet vert, flowered or, a pelican of the last vulning herself gules.

MOTTO: Mea Spes Est En Deus (My Hope Is In God).

NOTE: The above description means that the principal color of the shield is ermine (white with small black figures symbolic of the luxurious fur worn by royalty and nobility). Use of the ermine indicates that the Pell family was connected by service or kinship with persons of high rank. The entire Pell shield is of ermine, but in the upper left hand corner is a canton or small square of azure (blue), and upon that canton is a pelican of or (gold) color, which is vulning herself (that is pecking herself to bring forth drops of blood), the blood drops of gules (red). The crest is a similar pelican, also vulning herself and standing upon a chaplet or wreath of vert (green), which has flowers of or (gold). The motto beneath the shield is Mea Spes Est En Deus, which translates as "My Hope Is In God." The two Pelican figures are in reference to the Pell name, while the green wreath and flowers symbolize hope. The colors also have meaning. Ermine is the symbol of prudence and wisdom; blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

JACKSON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Jackson family and the Jackson family name is of English origin, the name being of the surname type known as a patronym, deriving from the given name of the first known ancestor. The Jackson name meant "son of Jack," and the given name Jack was a nickname for John. That name ~~is~~ John meant "gracious gift of Jehovah." The Jackson name was found in England more than 800 years ago in the 1100's, and the name appeared in the New World very early in the colonial period. The Jackson family of Westfield was like the Jessups in that it was of Quaker origin. In fact the two families settled together in eastern North Carolina and migrated to Westfield at the same time. The ancestors of the Jackson family at Westfield were Samuel and Catherine Jackson, and the first two marriages ever solemnized at Old Westfield Quaker Church were those of Joseph Jackson to Sarah Jessup and of William Jackson to Mary Jessup, with Jackson brothers marrying Jessup sisters. Most of the Jackson family of Westfield are descended from Joseph Jackson and Sarah Jessup. The coat of arms for the Jackson family of Westfield is as follows:

ARMS: Gules, three shovellers argent, beaked and tufted or, each charged on the wing with a trefoil vert.

CREST: A shoveller as in the arms.

MOTTO: Malo Mori Quam Foedari (I Had Rather Die Than Be Disgraced).

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is gules (red), and upon it are three shovellers (a well known type of duck found in medieval England), each duck being of argent (silver) and each with a tuft and beak and claws of or (gold). Upon the wings of each duck is a trefoil (flower with three petals) that are of vert (green). The crest above the helmet is a shoveller like those on the shield. The motto below the shield indicates a very high sense of honor, for it reads Malo Mori Quam Foedari, translating as "I Had Rather Die Than Be Disgraced." Ducks were widely hunted in ancient times, and their use indicates that Jacksons were skilled hunters. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Red is the symbol of courage and valor; silver is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind. The three petals of the trefoils were symbols of faith, hope and wisdom.

MATTHEWS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Matthews family and the Matthews family name is generally considered of English origin, but the records indicate that the family came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror when he crossed the Channel to conquer England in 1066. Other English records mention an Alan Matthews by the year 1260 and a John Matthews by the year 1395. Lists of immigrants to America mention a certain Captain Samuel Matthews owning a large plantation near Jamestown in 1624, and migration records list a Roger Matthews and a William Matthews, probably brothers, who came to Virginia on the ship Abraham on November 10, 1635, the ship being commanded by Captain John Barker. Captain Samuel Matthews, listed earlier, had arrived on the ship Southampton in 1619. Those men were the ancestors of the many persons of the Matthews name in Virginia and northwestern North Carolina in later years. There were several of the Matthews name in Surry and Stokes counties in Northwestern North Carolina when the Census of 1790, first federal census, was taken. The Matthews coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gyronny of eight, gules and sable, a chief or.

CREST: A cross-crosslet fitchee azure and a palm branch vert in saltire.

NOTE: The description means that the principal portion of the shield is gyronny of eight (that is divided into eight portions by intersecting lines in vertical, horizontal and diagonal placement on the shield) with the eight portions in alternating colors of gules (red) and sable (black); and above the divided portion of the shield is a chief or upper band that is of or (gold). The crest above the helmet is a cross-crosslet fitchee, meaning a cross with its main arms also crossed and with its bottom arm pointed, this cross being of azure (blue), and it is crossed in a saltire or diagonal direction with a palm branch of vert (green). There is no motto, but the absence of the motto indicates the Matthews design to be a very old one, since earliest coats of arms had no motto. The gyronny design was one of the oldest decorations for coats of arms, with the crossed lines being somewhat symbolic of the Christian belief. The cross-crosslet with its bottom arm pointed is very clear

proof that the Matthews family took part in the Crusades. The Knights going to the Holy Land took small crosses with their bottom arms sharpened so that if they fell in battle before reaching the Holy Land they might with last bit of strength stick the cross into the ground to show God their furthest point of advance. The palm branch was also symbolic of the palm trees in the Holy Land and also of hope for peace. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; red is the symbol of courage and valor; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

BULLINGTON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Bullington family and the Bullington family name was of Ancient English and Saxon origin, and it indicated early place of residence. One of the finest authorities on family names says that it referred to "a family which lived at the homestead of Bulla's people," Bulla having been one of the ancient Saxon leaders and pagan deities. The Bullington name appeared in Virginia quite early, for a certain Nicholas Bullington was one of those persons who remained alive at Jamestown after the Indian massacre of 1622, and he was almost certainly the ancestor of others of the Bullington name in Virginia in later years. Records also show that Nicholas Bullington himself had come to Virginia on the ship Maine in 1619. The Virginia Tax Lists of 1783 showed Joiah and William Bullington living in Henry County, Va., at that time, and members of their families moved down across the line into Stokes County. The Bullington coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, an eagle displayed argent, holding in beak a laurel sprig vert; on a chief or a rose between two crosses-crosslet gules.

CREST: A fleur-de-lis argent between two palm leaves vert.

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is azure (blue) with a figure centered of an eagle displayed (meaning with wings expanded), the eagle being of argent (silver) and holding in beak a sprig of laurel vert (green). The crest above the helmet is a fleur-de-lis of heraldic lily between two palm leaves, the fleur-de-lis being of silver and the palm leaves of green. There is no motto, but the earliest designs had no motto, so this proves the Bullington design to be an old one. The eagle, the king of birds, was symbolic of high rank. The rose on the upper part of the shield is of red with golden seeds and green barbs, and the crosses-crosslet are also of red, having long arms also crossed and have its bottom arm pointed. The rose was a symbol of beauty, and the crosses-crosslet proved beyond doubt that some of the Bullingtons took part in the Crusades against the Mohammedans. The crusading knights carried these small crosses with pointed ends to mark their furthest point of advance if they fell in battle. The fleur-de-lis was a symbol of purity, and the palm leaves also related to the Holy Land and were symbols of a hope for peace. The colors have meaning. Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness.

(SEE STATEMENT ON NEXT PAGE)

STATEMENT: As has already been stated, the historical accuracy of the family ancestry and the data on the four family coats of arms for the Pell and related families is attested by Luther N. Byrd, of Elon College, N. C., who has been doing genealogy and heraldry for more than forty years. In testimony he signs this entire compilation just below:

SIGNED Luther N. Byrd
Elon College, N. C.