Fred Denny
B. June 19, 1905
Md. Dec. 29, 1934

Gail Denny
B. Nov. 6, 1937
Md. Richard Westmoreland.

Belle Stone
B. Oct. 21, 1914

Squire Denny
B.
D. 1957

Md. Dec. 25, 1866

Ella Holland
B. Sept. 6 1878
D. Aug. 17 1955

Byrd Denny
B. Jan. 13, 1846
D. Jan. 21, 1921.

Ellen Gordon
B Oct. 15, 1842
D Dec. 5 1928

Md. Sept. 28, 1867

Henry Holland
B. About 1845

Mary Ransom
B. About 1845

Preston Stone
B. Oct. 2 1872
D. Aug. 30, 1959
Md. Mar. 21, 1897

Cassie Chilton
B. July 11 1876
D. Aug. 21 1931

Md. Mar. 1851

Sarah Poindexter
B. Dec. 26 1833
D. July 5, 1911

Md. Dec. 26, 1866

Sarah Pell
B. July 2 1843
D. Dec. 1, 1917

James Chilton
B. Mar. 30 1843
D Oct. 6, 1920

Joel Denny
B. Sept. 30 1813
D May 4 1896

Mary B. Jones
B. June 26 1819
D. Dec 19 1903

Squire Gordon
B 1810 D. 1849
Md. About 1840
Eliza Davis
B. 1822 D. After 1870

Edward Holland
Md. Dec. 21, 1839
Mary Collins
B. © 1820

Richard Ransom
B. © 1825
Md. Mar. 22, 1848
Sarah Billeter
B. © 1827

Francis R. Stone
B. Mar. 6 1828
D Mar. 30 1918

Md. Mar. 1851

Sarah Poindexter
B. Dec. 26 1833
D. July 5, 1911

Denson Poindexter
B. 1791 D. 1876
Md. © 1825.
Sarah Jones
B. 1806 D. 1862

Raleigh Chilton
B. 1800 D 1869
Md. Dec. 5. 1830
Olive McKinney
B 1798 D. 1875.

William Pell
B. 1798 D. 1890
Md. Jan 2, 1828
Mary Jessup
B. 1795 D. Before 1890

Enoch Stone Jr.
B. 1791, D. 1878
Md. Oct. 21, 1819
Elizabeth Gordon
B. 1797 D 1877

Azariah Denny
B Jan 12 1788
D Dec 4 1878
Md. Oct. 23 1810
Elizabeth Stone
B. 1789 D. 1864

John Jones
B © 1790 D. 1870
(wife Unknown)

William Gordon
B. Nov. 17, 1779
D. 1873
Elizabeth Herring
B 1776 D. 1860

Benjamin Holland
B. © 1795
Md. Apr. 24 1818
Edith Bruner
B. © 1798

Thomas Ransom
B. © 1800
md. Jan. 17, 1824
Polly Ann Shouse
B. © 1800.

Enoch Stone Sr.
B. © 1760 D 1823
Md. 1785
Nancy Anthony

John Gordon
B. 1772. D 1842
Barzillai Martin
B. 1774 D. 1834

William Poindexter
B. 1766 D. 1844
Elizabeth Ashburn
B. 1778 D. 1849
Isaac Jones
B. 1780
Sarah Hylton
B. 1780
Stephen Chilton
B. 1775 D. 1837
Frances Norman

James McKinney
B. 1748 D. 1824
Lucy Hurst
B. 1790 D. 1840
Henry Pell
B 1765 D 1861
Sarah Williams
B. 1770 D 1809

Joseph Jessup Jr.
md. Sept 7 1791
Betty McKinney

William Denny
B 1750 D. 1820
Md. About 1770
Rebecca Hooper
B. 1750 D 1810

Enoch Stone Sr.
B 1760 D. 1823
Md. 1785
Nancy Anthony
B 1768

Thomas Gordon
B 1745 D 1803
Md. About 1765
Sarah Flynn
B 1750 D 1803

Thomas Ransom
B 1775
Md. Mar. 10. 1798
Elizabeth Tate

John Stone Sr.
B. 1745 D. © 1790
Miss Corder

John Anthony
Ursula (?)

Thomas Gordon
B 1745 D. 1803
Sarah Flynn
B. 1750 D. 1803.

John Martin
Sarah Simpson

Thomas Poindexter
B. 1733 D 1807
Md. Feb 12, 1760
Elizabeth Pledge
B. 1733 D. 1816

Richard Chilton
B 1740 D 1820
Judith Carter

Richard Pell
(Came From England)

Joseph Jessup Sr.
B Sept 7 1738
Md Apr. 12 1762
Priscilla Jackson

Samuel Denny
B. 1715
Md. About 1740
Miss Southard

John Stone Sr.
B 1745
Miss Corder

John Anthony
Ursula (?)

Alexander Gordon
B 1715 D 1770
Md. About 1740
Jane Stewart
B. 1720

Thomas Stone Jr
B. 1724 D 1748
Mary Butler

James Anthony
B. 1710 D. 1780
(wife Unknown)

Alexander Gordon
B 1715 D. 1770
Md. About 1740
Jane Stewart,
B. 1720

Thomas Poindexter
B. 1705 D. 1774
Sarah Brechin
B. 1705

William Chilton Jr.
B 1720 D 1791
(wife Unknown)

Thomas Jessup Jr.
B. July 10 1715
Sarah Small

Azariah Denny
B Jan 12 1788
D. Dec 4 1878
Md. Oct. 23 1810
Elizabeth Stone
B. 1789 D. 1864
John Jones
B. ©1790 D. 1870
(wife unknown)

William Denny
B. 1750 D. 1820
Md. About 1770
Rebecca Hooper
B. 1750 D. 1810

Samuel Denny
B. 1715
Md. About 1740
Miss Southard

John Denny
B. 1690 D. 1765
Sarah (?)

David Denny
B 1665 D 1735
Rebecca Bell

Samuel Denny
B 1635 D. 1710
Came From England

Enoch Stone Sr.
B 1760 D. 1823
Md. 1785
Nancy Anthony
B 1768

John Stone Sr.
B 1745
Miss Corder

Thomas Stone Jr.
B 1724 D 1748
Mary Butler

Thomas Stone
B. 1677 D. 1727
Martha Hoskins

John Stone
B. 1630
Elizabeth Warren

William Stone
B 1603 D. 1660
Gov. of Maryland
Verlinda Graves

Matthew Stone
B. 1583
Lived in England

Thomas Graves
To Jamestown
In 1607
Capt. of Jamestown
guard 30 years

William Gordon
B. Nov. 17, 1773
D. 1873
Elizabeth Herring
B 1776 D. 1860

Thomas Gordon
B 1745 D 1803
Md. About 1765
Sarah Flynn
B 1750 D 1803

Alexander Gordon
B 1715 D 1770
Md About 1740
Jane Stewart
B. 1720

John Anthony
Ursula (?)

James Anthony
B 1710 D 1780
(Wife Unknown)

Benjamin Holland
B. ©1795
Md. Apr. 24 1818
Edith Bruner
B. ©1798

Thomas Ransom
B 1775
Md. Mar. 10. 1798
Elizabeth Tate

Thomas Ransom
B. ©1800
md. Jan. 17, 1824
Polly Ann Shouse
B. ©1800.

Thomas Stone
B. 1677 D. 1727
Martha Hoskins

John Stone
B 1630
Elizabeth Warren

William Stone
B 1603 D. 1660
Gov. of Maryland
Verlinda Graves

Matthew Stone
B. 1583
Lived in England

Thomas Graves
To Jamestown
In 1607
Capt. of Jamestown
guard 30 years

Thomas Stone Jr.
B. 1724 D 1748
Mary Butler

John Stone Sr.
B. 1745 D. ©1790
Miss Corder

John Anthony
In Va. By 1691
(Wife Unknown)

James Anthony
B. 1710 D. 1780
(Wife Unknown)

Enoch Stone Sr.
B. ©1760 D. 1823
Md. 1785
Nancy Anthony

John Anthony
Ursula (?)

Alexander Gordon
B 1715 D. 1770
Md. About 1740
Jane Stewart
B. 1720

Edward Poyndestre
B. 1560
Pauline Ahers

Thomas Poyndestre
B 1581
Elizabeth Efford

George Poindexter
(Came from England)
Susannah Marsden

Thomas Poindexter
B. 1670
md About 1691
Sarah Crawford
B. 1670

John Gordon
B. 1772 D. 1842

Barzillai Martin
B. 1774 D. 1834

William Poindexter
B. 1766 D. 1844
Elizabeth Ashburn
B. 1778 D. 1849

Isaac Jones
B. 1780
Sarah Hylton
B. 1780

Thomas Poindexter
B. 1733 D 1807
Md. Feb 12, 1760
Elizabeth Pledge
B. 1733 D. 1816

Thomas Poindexter
B. 1705 D. 1774
Sarah Brechin
B. 1705

Richard Chilton
B 1740 D 1820
Judith Carter

William Chilton Jr.
B 1720 D 1791
(Wife Unknown)

William Chilton
B 1700 D 1791
(Wife Unknown)

Stephen Chilton
B 1775 D. 1837
Frances Norman

Stephen Chilton
B 1670 D. 1743
(Wife Unknown)

Mark Chilton
B 1640 D. 1715
(Came from England)
(Wife Unknown)

John Chilton
(Lived & Died in England)
(Catherine (?))

James McKinney
B. 1748 D. 1824
Lucy Hurst
B. 1790 D. 1840

Henry Pell
B 1765 D 1861
Sarah Williams
B. 1770 D 1809

Richard Pell
(Came From England)

Joseph Jessup Jr.
md. Sept 7 1791
Betty McKinney

Joseph Jessup Sr.
B Sept 7 1738
Md Apr. 12 1762
Priscilla Jackson

Thomas Jessup Jr
B. July 10 1775
Sarah Small

Thomas Jessup
B. Mar. 14 1688
Rachel Pease

Benjamin Small
B. 1695
Sarah (?)

Timothy Jessup
Md. Feb. 26 1686
Lived in England
Mary Jessup

William Pease
B 1667
md. 1687
Ann Pearson
B. 1667

ANCESTRAL LINEAGE
DENNY AND STONE

Abbreviations Used

B. for Born D. for Died

Md. for Married © for About

Benj: Ransom
Elyth Dezern
26 Sept 1806
Forsyth

Man (1)

(2) Richard Ransom
Sarah Belleter
22 Mar 1848.
Stokes

(3) Thos Ransom
Polly Ann Shores
17 Jan 1834

(4) (X) Thos Ransom
Elyth Dale
Mar 10 1798 Stokes

Edwd Holland
Mary Collins
21 Dec 1839 Stokes

Jno Ransom
Eliz Short
Mar 15 1833
Stokes

Ann Pease Ann Pearson

B 1663
m 1687

Fulcher
Pilcher
Barr

Hatthorn

Manley
Joyce

Johann Jacob Frey
Anna Maria Schaub
had

Johann Peter Frey
b Sept 2 1689 d. 1764
wife alive
md 1716
Anna Barbara Schmidt
to Pa moved NC 1765

Hans Leonhard Schmidt
Anna Maria Schlebey
she b. Apr 15 1696

Johann Valentine Frey
b May 9 1721 d Sept 13 1798 d. Jan 9 1768
wife alive
md 1742
Anna Barbara Brechele

Johann Peter Brechely
b Mar 4 1704
Bern Switz
md 1721
Anna Maria Werlyn
d 1745 in York Pa

Christian Brechely
Elizabeth

had

Johann Michael Frey
b Jan 8 1745 d Mar 26 1815
in Pa
md Dorothea Schmidt
b 1745 in Pa
she died Mar 21 1815
had

Anna Barbara Frey
md June 16 1783
md John Tuttle
b Jan 22 1761.
She b. June 15 1765
d. After 1839
b Fauquier Cty Va.
they md June 16 1783
was in Rev.

Hugo Tuttle
Elizabeth

Peter Tuttle

alexander Boles
md
Frances Carmichael
MB 12 29, 1835

John Boles
~~Susannal~~ Grubbs
MB 4, 25, 1838

James Boles
md Elizth Tuttle
2-8-1809

d. of
John Tuttle
& Anna Barbara
Fry

son of
David
alexander
Boles
x
Sarah Mosby

ADAM WALL
md IN MONTGOMERY CTY VA.
JANE BROWN

J R Griffin
B 1836
Elizth J Griffin
B 1847

Wm Grubbs.
B 1845

Catherine Boles
B-1838

James Terry
Henry Cty Va.
b. c 1780
md Jan 5 1806
Mary Thomas
b. 1784

Nathan Terry
Lunenburg Cty Va.
ANNIE STANLEY

Check Census 1850
Grubbs b 1845 Parentage

Check 1850 Index

wife
JR GRIFFIN b 1836

Benj. Marshall
m 4 Amherst Cty Va.
Feb 15 1796

William Tandy Campbell Cty

Elon College, N. C.
Jan. 30, 1982

Registrar of Deeds
Stokes County Court House
Danbury, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelopes to facilitate a reply to this inquiry, and I am also attaching $3 in cash and hoping that you can find the following death certificates to help with a historical book which I am doing.

1. Lucy Mae Krause Crews Grubbs, born August 28, 1860 and died July 31, 1934. Note that her maiden name was Lucy Mae Krause and she first married a Crews and then as a second husband she married a Grubbs. I would like a photostatic copy of her death certificate if it is located. NOTE THAT IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CERTIFIED.

2. Virginia Griffin Bolejack, born Sept. 21, 1873 and died Feb. 14, 1944. Note that her maiden name was Virginia Griffin, and she was married to Joseph E. Bolejack. Again I state that I only want a photostatic copy. IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CERTIFIED.

3. Catherine Wall Westmoreland (The first name may be spelled Katherine with a K at the start). I do not have any birth or death dates for her, but I feel sure that she died after 1914. She was born as Catherine Wall and married Hansel Westmoreland. I know that she was born near Pinnacle., but do not know the date of birth. AGAIN I SAY THAT THE DEATH CERTIFICATE DOES NOT HAVE TO BE CERTIFIED. Just a photostat copy.

If there is no death certificate for Catherine Wall Westmoreland, does your marriage records that started after marriage bonds were changed to licenses show any record pf her marriage to Hansel Westmoreland. All I would need is a date of the marriage and the name of her father or mother if it shows on the marriage license.

If the $3 which I enclose is not enough, let me know what charged would be necessary.

SINCERELY

Luther N Byrd

LUTHER N. BYRD
Box 576
Elon College, N. C.

We do not have these death certificates.

54

58

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH Registration District No. 24-3431
County Forsyth State N.C. Register No. 10
Township Bethania or Village or
City No. St. Ward
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

2 FULL NAME Mrs. Ellen Grubbs
(a) Residence. No. R.F.D #1 Rural Hall St. Ward.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 Sex	4 Color or Race	5 Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word)
Female	White	Widowed

5a If married, widowed, or divorced
(or) Wife of J. M. Grubbs

6 Date of birth (month, day, and year)

7 Age	Months	Days	If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.
73 years	2	9	

8 Occupation of deceased
(a) Trade, Profession, or particular kind of work Retired
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)
(c) Name of employer

9 Birthplace (city or town) Forsyth County
(State or country) N.C.

Parents
10 Name of Father Sandy Marshall
11 Birthplace of Father (city or town)
(State or country) N.C.
12 Maiden Name of Mother Mary Terry
13 Birthplace of Mother (city or town)
(State or country) N.C.

14 Informant Mrs. J. M. Grubbs
(Address) Rural Stat. R-1

15 Filed 3/25 19 25 R. M. Butner
REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 Date of Death (month, day, and year) March 13 192.

17
I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from
✓, 19..., to ✓, 19...
that I last saw h... alive on ..., 19...
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 9:45 P. m
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:

Fractured Skull
(Automobile accident)
(duration) yrs. mos. ds

Contributory (SECONDARY)
(duration) yrs. mos. ds

18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?
Did an operation precede death? Date of
Was there an autopsy?
What test confirmed diagnosis?
(Signed) M. M. Dalton, M.
3/14, 192 5 (Address) Winston Salem N.C.

*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 Place of Burial, Cremation, or removal	Date of Burial
Mardell Graveyard	3/15 192 5
20 Undertaker	**Address**
Frank Vogler & Sons	W.S. N.C.

North Carolina-Forsyth County

I Hereby Certify That This Is A True And

Accurate Copy Of A Record Which Appears in The

Office of The Register Of Deeds Of Forsyth County, N.C.

Witness My Hand And Official Seal, This

The 1 Day Of Feb ,19 82

Eunice Ayers, Register Of Deeds

By Betty N. Thompson

Deputy ~~Asst~~.

B. V. S. Form 1

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Rt. 1, R. S. Halstead

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Forsyth
(b) Township Bethania
(If in town limits, leave blank)
(c) City or town Rural Hall N.C. R.F.D.
(If outside city or town limits, write RURAL)
(d) Street, hospital or institution
(e) Length of stay in hospital or institution (Yrs., mos., or days)
In this community all her life
(Yrs., mos., or days)

Registration Dist. No. 34-02 Certificate No. 15

2. NOME (USUAL RESIDENCE) OF DECEASED:
(a) State N.C. (b) County Forsyth
(c) City or town Rural Hall.
(d) Street or R.F.D. N.C. R.F.D.
(e) Is place of residence in corporate limits?
(f) If foreign born, how long in U.S.A.? years.

3(a) FULL NAME Virginia Griffin Dalepoch

3(b) If veteran, name war
3(c) Social Security No.

4. Sex Female
5. Color or Race White
6(a) Single, married, widowed, or divorced Married
6(b) Name of husband or wife H. Dalepoch
(c) Age of husband or wife if alive 75 years.
7. Birth date of deceased Sept. 21 - 1870
(month, day and year)
8. AGE: Years 73 Months 4 Days 21 If less than one day hrs. mins.
9. Birthplace N.C.
(City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)
10. Usual occupation Domestic
11. Industry or business

FATHER
12. Name J.R. Griffin
13. Birthplace N.C.
MOTHER
14. Maiden Name Elizabeth Griffin
15. Birthplace N.C.

16(a) Informant's Signature Evan A. Dalepoch
(b) Address Rural Hall. N.C.
17(a) Burial (Burial, cremation, or removal) (b) Date thereof 3/17/44 (Month, day, year)
(c) Cemetery Hopedale Memory Park
(d) Location Rural Hall Star Route
18(a) Funeral director H. Hudson
(b) Address Pilot Mountain. N.C.
19(a) Filed MAR 24 1944 (b) J. Roy Hedgecock M.D.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. Date of death Feb. 15 1944, at 7 P.M.
21. I certify that death occurred on the date above stated; that I attended deceased from Jan 1 - 1944 to Feb 16 - 1944 and that I last saw him alive on Feb 14 - 1944

Immediate cause of death	Duration
Cardio-Renal Disease	
Due to	
Due to	
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)	
Major findings: Of operations	
Of autopsy	

Physician: Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically.

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify)
(b) Date of occurrence
(c) Where did injury occur? (City or town) (County) (State)
(d) Did injury occur about home, on farm, in industrial place, in a public place? (Specify type of place)
While at work?
(e) Means of injury

23. Signature R. S. Halstead M.D.
Address Rural Hall N.C. Date signed 3-2-1944

Please write this and legibly.

North Carolina-Forsyth County

I Hereby Certify That This Is A True And

Accurate Copy Of A Record Which Appears in The

Office of The Register Of Deeds Of Forsyth County, N.C.

Witness My Hand And Official Seal, This

The 8 Day Of Feb. ,1982

Eunice Ayers, Register Of Deeds

By Betty D. Thompson

Deputy Asst.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

336

...syth State N. C. Registered No. 567

...ton-Salem, N.C. or Village Baptist Hospital St. Ward
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its Name instead of street and number)

...th of residence in city or town where death occurred ... yrs. ... mos. ... ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? ... yrs. ... mos. ... ds.

FULL NAME Mrs. Lucy M. Grubbs,

(a) Residence: No. R.F.D. #1, Winston-Salem, N.C. Ward.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX: Female
4. COLOR OR RACE: White
5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word): Married

5a. If married, widowed, or divorced — HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of: O. E. Grubbs

6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year): Aug., 1861

7. AGE — Years: 73 | Months: | Days: | If LESS than 1 day, ... hrs. or ... min.

OCCUPATION

8. Trade profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.: Domestic

9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc.:

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year): 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation:

12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country): Forsyth Co., N.C.

FATHER

13. NAME: Edward Crouse

14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country): N. C.

MOTHER

15. MAIDEN NAME: Emily Lawrence

16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country): N. C.

17. INFORMANT (Address): O. E. Grubbs, R.F.D. #1, City

BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL
Place: New Hope Date: 8-1, 1934

...DERTAKER (Address): Frank Vogler & Sons, City

...Aug. 2, 1934 R.L. Carlton
REGISTRAR.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year): July 31, 1934

22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from ..., 19..., to ..., 19...

I last saw h... alive on ..., 19..., death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at 2:50 A. m.

The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:

	Date of onset
Carcinoma of Sigmoid	

Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause:

Intestinal obstruction	

Name of operation: Colocolostomy date of:

What test confirmed diagnosis? Was there an autopsy?

23. If death was due to external cause (violence) fill in also the following:

Accident, suicide, or homicide? Date of injury ..., 19...

Where did injury occur?
(Specify city or town, county, and State)

Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.

Manner of injury

Nature of injury

24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased?

If so, specify

(Signed) W. H. Sprunt, Jr. M. D.

(Address) City

...ions on back of certificate.

North Carolina-Forsyth County

I Hereby Certify That This Is A True And Accurate Copy Of A Record Which Appears in The Office of The Register Of Deeds Of Forsyth County, N.C.

Witness My Hand And Official Seal, This

The 8 Day Of Feb. ,1982

Eunice Ayers, Register Of Deeds

By Betty D. Thompson

Deputy-Asst.

Sarah 46

Isaac 21

John 16

Lucy 12

John E 8

James W 4

Endsley Smith 45

Polly 39

Dipo. F 21

James M 14

Martha E 16

Sally A 15

Nancy C 12

Orland 7

Linda 7

John A W

T Gaston

5-18-2002

Right one to go to front wheel

Hi Cutlass Olds

use set small V8

or V6

26 or 24

20 Town

Franklin 37
Nancy 36
Robt W 14
Susanna W 12
Henry H 8
Louis F 7
James 5
Thomas W 4

1830 census

252 John Gubbs St. [illegible]
263 Ensley " " [illegible]
[illegible] Tsp

1820's
John Gubbs
md Sarah

1810 census
Stokes
Wm Gubbs
127 N Tsp

1790

1800 Stokes
Thomas Gubbs
1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 - 0 0
0 0 1 0 1 6 1 6 2 6 4 5 4 5
Thomas Gubbs

1850

Louis 304 Tsp
Martha 364 " "
Sarah 302 " "
Ensley 310 " "
Franklin 302 " "

1790
Power Conrad 173 132
Elijah 176 115
Geo 173 234
Bowen

John Grubbs Sarah Kirk

16 Mar. 1819 Stokes Co. NC

Lock Hitchcock's

Thomas Grubbs

land
10

Richard Westmoreland
b. 1938

gail Denny

Fred Denny

Squire Denny

Ellen Holland

Byrd Denny (1) #8

Ellen Gordon (X) #30

Henry Holland (1) #1

Mary Ransom (#85)

Preston Stone

Frances Stone (#16)

Sarah Poindexter (#36)

Belle Stone

Richard Chilton (8) #56

Cassie Chilton

Sarah Bell (1) #[illegible] #3 (#26)

#1 Holland
#3 Gubbs
#3 Bell 5.7 cent.
#8 Denny
#8 Chilton
#16 Stone
#36 Poindexter
#52 Belyeah
#56 Chilton
#85 Parsons
Odell

38
9 | 345
27
75

ews
1896

Richard Westmoreland
b. 1938

gail Denny

Fred Denny

Ellen Holland

Squire Denny

Byrd Denny (1) #8

Ellen Gordon (X) #30

Henry Holland (9) (#1)

Mary Ransom (#85)

Francina Stone (X) #16

Preston Stone

Sarah Poindexter (#36)

Belle Stone

Richard Chilton (8) #56 (8)

Casie Chilton

Sarah Field (2) #[illegible] #3 (2)

#1 Holland
#3 Gubbs
~~#3 Bell~~ 5.7 cent.
#8 Denny
#8 Chilton
#16 Stone
#36 Poindexter
#52 Belcher
#56 Chilton
#85 Ransom
Odell

38
9 ⟌ 345
27
75

6

[ ] [Hansel overtimoreland
[ ] Catherine wall]

md 30 Jan 1858 Joseph B Bolejack
Mary Catherine Bole
Joseph E Bolejack
t R Griffin
~~B Feb 25 1836~~
Elizabeth d May 4 1812
Va Griffin
B. Mar 25 1827
D. July 18 1902

[ ] Thos M Crew

[ ] Thos M Crew
Edward L Krauss
B Jan 21 1827
d Nov 5 1907
Emily F Krauss
b Sept 1 1828
d Jan 25 1907
Lucy Mae Krauss

James Bolejack
29 Jan

Gottfried Bolejack
Martha Frances —
Sweety Matthews

Joseph B —
B.C 1835

Joseph E
B. [illegible] 181

...woodland
...all I

...ejack

...in)

James Bolejack Susan Denton
29 June 1816

Gottfredd Bolejack
Martha Frances —
Smith Matthew Bolejack

Joseph B —
B.C 1835

Joseph Bolejack
B. ⓔ 1810

Samuel B.
m 7 Aug 1795
Martha Martin

Gotfred Bool
B. Before 1750
Wife Unknown

Isaac Barr b: Fauquier Co Va
~~Anna Barr~~ De 14 1751
d. De 14 1832

2nd
Anna Foster
b 1762 d ante 1820

Lid for
John Barr
b 1790 m A on Oct 11 1811
Annie Ray d ante Dec X
~~b Oct~~ Mary Ray
b 1790.
served War 1812.

Lock
dau
Mary "Polly" Barr B 1815
md Adam Wall
Nov 15 1830

Census 1860 Stokes
Adam Wall 50 M b: 1810
Polly Wall 46 F b 1814
Daniel 18 M
Catherine 14 F 1846
Anna 12 F
John 10 M
Jenney 8 F

Adam Wall
md Mary "Polly" Barr
Nov 15 1830

Adam Wall m Polly Barr Bonds 1830
Stokes Co
Wyatt Bowers Stokes

William Wall Sally Krieger
25 Feb 1835 (90)

Benjamin Wall Charity Parks
07 Mar 1846 (90)

Daniel Wall Polly Gregg
30 Jan 1838 (90)

Isaac Wall Mary Styers
24 Feb 1838 (90)

James Wall Silvia Gubbs
10 Oct 1839 (90)

John Wall Nancy Kiser
11 Dec 1843 (90)

John Wall Rebecca Barr
13 Dec 1836 (90)

Robt ~~Wall Catherine Wall~~
15 Feb 1830

Isaac Barr b: Fauquier Co Va
~~Anne Barr~~ b. Dec 14 1751
d. Dec 14 1832

md

Anna Foster
b 1762 d. ante 1820

Had son

John Barr
b 1790 m ABT Oct 11 1811.
Annie Ray dau of Geo. X
~~b Oct~~ Mary Ray
b 1790.
moved May 1812.

Back
down

Mary "Polly" Barr B 1815
md Adam Wall
Nov 15 1830

Census 1860 Stokes
Adam Wall 50 M b 1810
Polly Wall 46 F b 1814
Daniel 18 M
Catherine 14 F 1846
Anna 12 F
John 10 M
Jenney 8 F

Adam Wall
md Mary "Polly" Barr
Nov 15 1830

Adam Wall ~~Mary~~ Polly Barr Bonds 1830
~~Wyatt Bowen Stokes~~
Stokes PO

William Wall Sally Krueger
25 Feb 1833 PO

Benryman Wall Charity Parks
07 Mar 1846 PO

Dan. Wall Polly Gregg
30 Jan 1830 PO

Isaac Wall Mary Styers
24 Feb 1838 PO

James Wall Felicia Gubbs
10 Oct 1839 PO

John Wall Nancy Kisel
11 Dec 1843 PO

John Wall Rebecca Barr
13 Dec 1836 PO

Robt ~~Wall Catherine Wall~~
15 Feb 1830

estmoreland
775 D Jan 2, 1862
t 1795
a Byrum
1775, D April 0, 1846
dam.

Barr
1811
Ray

Bolejack
1810
known
Boles
1812
29 1835
Carmichael
1816

Alex Westmoreland
B. About 1750
(Wife Unknown)

Isaac Barr
B. 1751 D. 1832
Anna Foster
B. 1762 D. 1820

George Ray
md Sept 1 1779 Bedford Va
Mary Webster

Samuel Bolejack
B About 1770
md. Aug 10, 1795
Mary Martin
B. About 1775

James Boles
Born About 1784
md Oct 2, 1809
Elizabeth Tuttle
B. Apr 19 1788

Thomas Westmoreland
Died 1752 (date of Will)
Edith Nipper
B. About 1720

Jacob Ray
B 1735 (Bedford Co) md 1799
Mary Ashton
md 1st Richard Webster

Gottfried Bolejack
Came from Germany
in Middle 1700's
(Wife Unknown)

David Alex Boles
Sarah Moore

John Tuttle
B May 22 1761 (Fairfax)
md June 16 1785 (in DAR)
Anna Barbara Frey
B. June 15 1765
D After 1839

Thomas Tuttle
B About 1730 (Fairfax)
Elizabeth (?)

Peter Tuttle
B 1700 (Fairfax Va.)

Johann Michael Frey
B June 8 1745 D. Mar 26 1815
md 1764 in Pa
Dorothea Schmidt
B. 1746 D. Mar 27 1815

Johann Valentine Frey
B May 9 1721 D Sept 13 1798
Md 1742
Anna Barbara Binckele
B 1725

Johann Peter Frey
B Sept 27 1689 d. 1766
(Wingin Alsace)
Anna Barbara Schmidt
B Apr 15 1696

Peter Binckele
B. Mar 4 1704
(Born Switz)
md 1726
Anna Maria Werlyn
B. 1705 D 1748 (York Pa)

Johann Jacob Frey
B 1660
md 1685
Anna Maria Schaub
B 1665

Hans Theobald Schmidt
B 1660 (Born Switz)
md 1685
Anna Maria Schleber
B 1664

Christian Binckele
B. 1675 (Born Switz)
Elizabeth (?)

ANCESTRAL LINEAGE
WESTMORELAND AND GRUBBS

Abbreviations Used
B for Born D for Died
Md for Married

Nathan Terry
B. About 1755
Md. About 1778
Annie Stanley
B. About 1760

Gottlieb Krause
B. About 1760 D. 1802
Md. July 10, 1791
Christina Beckel
B About 1770

Matthews Krause
B Feb 10, 1720 D Oct 7, 1762
Md May 27, 1743
Christian B. Bohmer
B. 1722 D Sept 15, 1761

Richard Westmoreland
Born 1938
M

Dennis Westmoreland
B. May 31, 1910

Arthur Westmoreland
B. Dec. 14, 1886
D. Jan. 5 1975

Etta Bolejack
B. Jan. 20, 1891
D. Oct. 31, 1980

Hansel Westmoreland
B. Oct. 24, 1847
D. Mar. 19, 1909

Catherine Wall
B. About 1876
D

Joseph E Bolejack
B. Jan 3, 1870
D. Mar. 31, 1963
B. About 1890.

Virginia Griffin
B. Sept. 21, 1873
D. Feb. 14, 1944

John Westmoreland
B July 15 1797

Charlotte Horn
B. 1786

Adam Wall
B 1807 md. Nov 15 1830

Mary "Polly" Barr
B 1812

Joseph B. Bolejack
B. About 1835
md. June 30, 1858

Catherine Boles
B About 1838

J. R. Griffin
B Feb. 25, 1836
D. May 4, 1910

Elizabeth J Griffin
B Mar. 25, 1847
D. July 13, 1912

David Westmoreland
B Mar 1, 1775 D Jan 2, 1862
md. About 1795
Rebecca Byrum
B Aug 20, 1775, D April 0, 1846

Alex Westm
B. About 17
(Wife Unk

Isaac Barr
B. 1751 D. 18
Anna Fost
B. 1762 D 18

John Barr
B. 1790
md. Oct 11 1811
Annie Ray

George Ray
md Sept 1 1779 Bed
Mary Webst

Samuel Bolej
B About 1770
md. Aug 10, 17
Mary Martin
B. About 17

Joseph Bolejack
B About 1810
(Wife Unknown

James Boles
Born About 178
md Oct 2 1809
Elisabeth Tuttle
B. Apr 19 1788

Alexander Boles
B. Mar. 29 1812
md. Dec 29 1835
Frances Carmichael
B. About, 1816

Margaret Grubbs
B. 1912

Tandy Grubbs
B Oct. 11, 1875
D. Nov. 28, 1946
md. Dec. 24, 1896

Carrie Crews
B. May 2 1878
D. Jan. 11, 1955

William Grubbs
B. Sept. 11 1845
D. March 16 1906

Ellen Marshall
B Jan. 4, 1853
D. Mar 13, 1925

Thomas Crews
B. Sept 12 1857
D. Jan. 26, 1959

Lucy Krause
B. Aug. 28 1860
D. July, 31, 1934

John Grubbs
md. Mar. 16, 1819
Sarah Kirk

Tandy Marshall
B. About 1805
md. Mar 6 1827

Mary Terry
B. About 1808

Joseph E. Crews
B. About 1826

Mary E.
B. About 1836

Edward L. Krause
B Jan. 21 1827
D. Nov. 5 1907

Emily Lawrence
B Sept 1, 1828
D Jan 25, 1908

Benjamin Marshall
B. About 1765
md Feb 15 1796
Ellen Tandy
B About 1775

James Terry
B. About 1780
md Jan 5 1806
Mary Thomas
B About 1784

Samuel Krause
B 1800 D 1882
Md. About 1822
Anna Maria (?)

Nathan Terry
B. About 1755
md. About 1778
Annie Stanley
B. About 1760

Gottlieb Krauss
B About 1760 D. 18
Md. July 10, 1791
Christina Becke
B About 1770

INFORMATION CONCERNING
HERALDIC AND FAMILY CHART FOR
MR. AND MRES RICHARD WESTMORELAND,
WITH DATA FOR VARIOUS FAMILIES
AND SIXTEEN COATS OF ARMS
FOR WESTMORELAND AND DENNY LINEAGES

Chart Designed And Booklet Typed

By

LUTHER N. BYRD

Elon College, N. C.

1982

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INFORMATIONAL DATA
ON WESTMORELAND-DENNY
HERALDIC CHART

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Inserted After The Final Typed Page
Of The Booklet There Will Be Lengthy
Family Tree Diagrams For The Westmoreland
And Grubbs Families and also For The Denny
And Stone Families.

HERALDIC AND FAMILY CHART FOR
MR. AND MRS. RICHARD WESTMORELAND

This heraldic and family chart for Mr. and Mrs. Rich shows four generations in the descent of Richard Westmoreland who is the former Gail Denny. The descent is shown in charte cent, with the lineage of Mr. Westmoreland shown in the lined the left of the center and those of Mrs. Westmoreland shown i diagrams on the right of the center. The lines at the upper l diagram portinn show Mr. Westmoreland's ancestry through his at the lower left show his ancestry through his mother. In t lines at the upper right show Mrs. Westmoreland's ancestry th and those at the lower right show her ancestry through her mo

Arranged around the two family ancestral diagrams ar coats of arms. In upper left center, almost above the name of land is the Westmoreland coat of arms for his father's family Mr. Westmoreland's name is the Grubbs coat of arms for his mo mediately above Mrs. Westmoreland's name, which is shown for her Gail Denny, there is the Denny coat of arms, and below her na center is the Stone coat of arms for the family of Mrs. Westm

Those four major lines of Westmoreland, Grubbs, Den the coats of arms larger than the others that encircle the di designs are all approximately the same size and are approxima of twelve coats of arms for the families into which the famil Grubbs, Denny and Stone have inter-married within the past ce

In the upper left corner of the chart, ranging out from the Westmoreland design, there are the smaller designs jack and Griffin families. Those arms appear in the same orde top to bottom of the family tree. In the lower left corner o in clockwise order from the Grubbs design, the reader finds th the [illegible] Marshall, Crews and Krause designs in the order t bottom on the lower part of the family tree design.

Moving once more to the right of the chart, there a upper right corner in clockwise order from the Denny design t arms for Gordon, Holland, Ransom. In the lower right corner, a clockwise from the Stone coat of arms there are the Poindexte Pell designs.

Upon the following pages are information write-up of the sixteen families and coats of arms. There is histori ily in England or other European country and also since the a Along with each family sketch is the exact information concer arms, telling what each item found on the shields and crests about meanings for various colors. This chart, both histori been prepared by Luther N. Byrd, who has done forty years wo and heraldry. He signs just below in testimony to its accur

SIGNED Luther N. Byr
Elon College, N. C., Janua

WESTMORELAND AND RELATED FAMILIES

WESTMORELAND FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Westmoreland family and the Westmoreland family name is of English origin, with the name being of the type known as a place name, for it referred to a family which lived in the English county or shire of the same name. The name referred to the old English word moor, which meant grass lands, so it meant that the family lived on the moor lands of western England. In later years the family adopted the modern spelling of Westmoreland, and there was in olden times an English noble known as the Earl of Westmoreland. Rsearch indicates that the first of the name to come to Virginia may have been a certain Thomas Westmoreland who came to Virginia by 1720, and he made a will in Brunswick County, Va., in 1752. He married Edith Nipper, and one of Thomas and Edith Westmoreland's children is said to have been a certain Alexander Westmoreland, born about 1750 in Virginia, and he is the first of record living in Stokes County, having probably come down into North Carolina while Stokes was still a part of the Surry County extensive area. Surry in the years prior to 1790 included all of Surry, Stokes, Forsythe and Yadkin. There is no record of Alexander's wife's name, but they had nine children, one of them having been David Westmoreland, born about 1775, who married Rebecca Bynum, and they had a son named John Westmoreland, who was born July 15, 1797. John was married Feb. 15, 1817 to Charlotte Horn, said to have been born about 1790. John and Charlotte Westmoreland became the parents of Hansel Westmoreland, born October 25, 1847 and died March 19, 1909. Hansel was twice married, and his second wife was Catherine Wall, said to have been of the Pinnacke area in Stokes County. A son of Hansel and Catherine Wall Westmoreland was Arthur Westmoreland, born Dec. 14, 1886 and died Jan. 5, 1975. Arthur Westmoreland was married to Etta Bolejack, who was born Jan. 20, 1891 and died October 31, 1980. They were the parents of Dennis Everette Westmoreland (better known as Bob to family and friends), his birth date having been May 31, 1910. Dennis Bob Westmoreland married Margaret Grubbs, and they are the parents of Richard Westmoreland, born in 1938, a banking executive at King, N. C., who was married to Gail Denny, and the two of them are the central figures of the large family and coat of arms chart. The Westmoreland coat of arms, an ancient one in England, is as follows:

ARMS: Azure, three dexter gauntlets backs affrontee or.
CREST: Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head argent, armed or and pied sable, charged on the neck by a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper.
MOTTO: Ne Vile Fano (Northing to Disgrace The Altar).

NOTE: This description means that the shield is azure (blue), with three right-handed or dexter gauntlets or gloves of or (gold), with the backs of the gloves facing front. The crest is a ducal crown of or (gold), and out of that golden crown there rises a bull's head of argent (silver), with horns of or (gold) and pied or spotted with sable (black). Upon the bull's neck is a rose of gules (red), with barbs and seeds of natural green and gold. The gauntlets on the shield indicate that the Westmorelands were military men, and the crown indicates service with king or nobles and also show relationship with the Earls of Westmoreland. The bull was a symbol of strength, and the motto shows strong

religious faith. The colors also have meaning. The blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; the gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; the silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and red is the symbol of courage and valor.

WALL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Wall family of Stokes County comes into the Westmoreland linkage through the second marriage of Hansel Westmoreland to Catherine Wall, who is said to have been of the Pinnacle area in upper Stokes County, but present information does not show the exact parentage for Catherine Wall Westmoreland. However, best available data indicates that Catherine Wall must have been the grand-daughter of a certain ~~Bird Wall~~ James Mastin Wall, born in 1816 in Halifax County, Va., and he came to Stokes County in 1833 and bought land from George Barr. In fact he married Rebecca Barr in 1836. He was later ~~Bird~~ the father of a number of sons, and one of those sons in Stokes was probably the father of Catherine Wall, who married Hansel Westmoreland as his second wife. The father of James Mastin Wall listed above was a certain Bird Wall, who migrated from Halifax County, Va., in 1833. He had been married in 1809 to a Lucy Griffin in Virginia, and she came with him to Stokes County. They later had Griffin neighbors in Stokes, and this strengthens the evidence that this was the line of descent for Catherine Wall Westmoreland. The Wall family had come to Virginia as early as 1635, and there were later many Wall families in both Virginia and North Carolina. At least four Wall men were in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. The Wall coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Per fesse ermine and azure, in chief a lion passant guardant of the second.
CREST: A demi-lion, rampant guardant azure, holding a battle axe headed argent and handled gules.

NOTE: The above description means that the shield is divided by a horizontal line across the middle, the upper half of ermine (white with small black figures to represent the fur of the ermine) and the lower half is of azure (blue) color. Upon the ermine upper half there is a figure of lion passant (walking) and guardant (with face looking front), and that lion is of the second listed color, which is blue. The crest above the helmet is a second lion, actually only a demi-lion or half lion, which is rampant or reared up in fighting pose and is holding in its front paws a battle axe with blade of argent (silver) and with the handle of gules (red). The ermine was the luxurious fur worn in olden times by kings and nobles, and its use shows that the Walls were related to the royalty and nobility by either service or kinship. Ermine also indicated indicated prudence and financial wisdom. The lions were indicative of strength and fighting skill. The battle axe clearly indicates that the early Walls were fighting men. The colors also have meaning. The blue was the symbol of loyalty and truth; the silver was the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and gold was the symbol of generosity and elavation of mind.

BOLEJACK FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Bolejack family and the Bolejack family name was of German origin, but exact location of the ancient family in Germany is unknown. However, the first mention of the name used an early German spelling of Bohljaeck, and one of the greatest authorities on family names states that the

ancient name meant "a bold man." This indicates that the original Bohljaeck was a brave and fighting man. The change in spelling seems to have come after the migration into America or other English-speaking country. Exact date of the first arrival in America is unknown, but there was a ~~Gottfried~~ Gottfried Bolejack in North Carolina soon after 1750, and he and his unknown wife were apparently part of the huge migration of German church groups such as the Moravians, Lutherans and Dutch Reformed into the Tar Heel state. He seems to have been the father of a certain Samuel Bolejack, whose marriage is of record from Stokes County. He married Martha Martin in Stokes on Aug. 10, 1795, and records indicate that Samuel and Martha Martin Bolejack were parents of a certain Joseph Bolejack, who is listed in Stokes in the Census of 1830. He was apparently the first of three successive Joseph Bolejacks, with the next one being Joseph B. Bolejack, born about 1835, who married Mary Catherine Boles in Stokes County on January 30, 1858, record not available at this time of Catherine Boles Bolejack's parentage. They in turn were the parents of Joseph Erastus Bolejack, who was born Jan. 3, 1880 and died March 31, 1963. Joseph Erastus Bolejack married Virginia Griffin, who was born Sept. 21, 1873 and died Feb. 15, 1944. They in their time ware the parents of Etta Bolejack, who was born Jan. 20, 1891 and died Oct. 31, 1980. She married Arthur Westmoreland, as was recorded in the Westmoreland sketch, and they became the parents of Dennis Everette Westmoreland and the grandparents of Richard Westmoreland, who is one of the central figures on the Westmoreland-Denny chart of family name and coats of arms. The Bolejack coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Argent, rising from a brick wall in base proper a demi-lion rampant or, holding in dexter paw a ring of keys of the last.

CREST: A lion rampant or.

NOTE: That brief description of the Bolejack arms in heraldic language means that the principal color of the shield is argent (silver), and in the base of that shield there is a brick wall proper, which means that the wall is of red bricks; and rising from that brick wall there is a demi-lion or half-lion of or (gold), and according to heraldic rules the golden lion has eyes, tongue and claws of red. This demi-lion is holding in its paw a ring of keys of the last-named color of gold. The crest above the helmet is a lion rampant (meaning that it is reared up on hind legs in fighting pose) This lion is also of gold and has eyes, tongue and claws of red. There is no motto, but the oldest coats of arms had no motto, so this proves the Bolejack design to be 800 or 900 years old. The lions on shield and crest were symbols of courage and valor and thus attests to the old legends in regard to the "bold men." The ring of keys and the brick wall attests to the responsibility and obligations of the family. The colors also have meaning. The silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; the red is the symbol of courage and valor; and the gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

GRIFFIN FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Griffin family and the Griffin family name was of English origin, and it was the type of surname known as a place name, since it referred to a family which lived near one of the ancient inns with the name and sign of the griffin, and it may have indicated an

early or original ancestor who exhibited the characteristics of the griffin, which was a purely mythical monster whoch was half eagle and half liom and which was one of the most regarded monsters in antiquity. The name was somtimes spelled gryphon and had been corrupted to the English spelling of griffin. It was half eagle and half lion, having the front legs, head and wings of the eagle and the hind legs and body and tail of a lion. It seems to have originated in Asiatic mythology, and knowledge of the monster came back to Europe with men who went on the Crusades to the Holy Wars against the Mohammedans. Therefore it is sometimes regarded as evidence that early men from a family like the Griffins may have taken part in the Crusades. The records show a certain John Griffin came to Virginia as early as 1624 on the ship named William and John, and later a William Griffin came to Virginia in 1635 on the ship Primrose, and they were probably the ancestors of more than twenty Griffin families which were in Virginia by the 1780's and also for the large number of Griffin families which were in North Carolina by the time of the Census of 1790, which was the very first census ever taken in the U. S. Records show that no less than eight Griffin men from Virginia and eight Griffin men from North Carolina were soldiers in the American Revolution. The Griffin name came into the Bolejack and Westmoreland family when a certain Virginia Griffin became the wife of Joseph E. Bolejack in Stokes County and thus became the grandmother of Dennis "Bob" Westmoreland and the great=grandmother of Richard Westmoreland. This Virginia Griffin was born Sept. 21, 1873 and died Feb. 15, 1944. She was the daughter of J. R. Griffin, who was born Feb. 27, 1836 and died May 4, 1912. His wife was Elizabeth J. Griffin, with the "J" probably being the initial letter of her family name prior to mariage. However, exact knowledge of that maiden surname is unknown at this writing. The Griffin coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Gules, three griffin's heads, two in chief argent, one in base or.

NOTE: That very brief description of the Griffin arms in heraldic language means that the chief color of the shield is gules (red), and upon that red shield there are three griffins' heads, two in chief or upper portion of the shield and one in base or lower part of the shield. Each of the griffins' heads are couped or cut off at the neck, and two in chief are argent (silver). Each one has its beak of gold and the eyes and tongue of red. The one in base is a body of or (gold), with beak of silver and the eye and tongue of red. There is no crest above the helmet and no motto below the shield, but the oldest designs had neither crest nor motto, so this proves that the Griffin design is 800 or 900 years old. The griffin was the symbol of prudenee and financial wisdom, and as stated before its use often indicated that some early ancestor had taken part in the Crusades or Holy Wars which were fought between 1095 and 1295 to free the tomb of Christ from the Mohammedans. The colors also have meaning. The blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; the silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation and elevation of mind.

GRUBBS AND RELATED FAMILIES

GRUBBS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: Attention moves downward at this point on the large ancestral and heraldic chart from the Westmoreland and allied families to the ancestry of Richard Westmoreland through his mother, who was Margaret Grubbs prior to her marriage with Dennis "Dab" Westmoreland. Almost immediated beneahh the name of Richard Westmoreland is the Grubbs coat of arms and on the following pages the reader will view and study the families that intermarried with the Grubbs line. The Grubbs family and the Grubbs family name is of English origin, with the name being of the descriptive type, referring to an original ancestor who was "a short and stocky-built man." The name appeared in England well before 1200, and there was record of a certain John Grubbes in the middle 1100's. The spelling had settled on Grubbs form when a certain Thomas Grubbs appeared in the island colony of Barbadoes on the ship Ann and Elizabeth by 1635, and ~~a~~ even before that another Thomas Grubbs had come to Virginia on the ship George by 1620 The Grubbs name was found in a goodly number of states by the time of the American Revolution. In fact there were a total of seven different Grubbs men who served in the Revolutionary army from Virginia, and at least two in the same war from North Carolina. The immediate ancestry of Margaret Grubbs Westmoreland through the Grubbs lineage shows a James William Grubbs, born Sept. 11, 1845 and died Mar. 16, 1906. He married Ellen Valerie Marshall, who was born Jan. 4, 1853 and died March 13, 1925. They were the parents of William Tandy Grubbs, who was born Oct. 11, 1875 and died Nov. 28, 1946. Better known as Tandy Grubbs, he was married Dec. 24, 1896 to Susan Carribell Crews, and the two of them became the parents of Margaret Grubbs, who was born in 1912 and married Dennis "Dab" Westmoreland to become the mother of Richard Westmoreland and become a prominent figure on the Westmoreland-Denny family chart. The Grubbs coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Vert, on a chevron argent between three demi-lions or as many crosses-crosslet, sable.
CREST: A lion's head ducally crowned or.
MOTTO: Strength Is From Heaven.

NOTE: That description of the Grubbs arms means that the principal color of the shield is vert (green), and centered upon the green shield is a chevron argent (silver) which is placed between three demi-lions or half-lions of or (gold), each lion being reared up in fighting pose. Each gold lion has eyes, tongue and claws of red. Upon the silver chevron there are three crosses-crosslet sable (black). The crest above the helmet is a lion's head of or (gold), and this lion's head is ducally crownd, wearing a ducal crown of or (gold). Beneath the shield is a motto in English, which says "Strength Is From Heaven." The chevron takes its inverted "V" shape from the gable rafters of the ancient English manor houses and castles, indicating that the Grubbs family lived in or near one of those old home and may have owned one of them. The lions on the shield and lion's head in the crest indicate strength and courage, and the ducal crown in the crest indicates that the early Grubbs family was of noble rank. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Green is the symbol of charity, hope and sturdiness; the silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; the gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and black is the symbol of dignity constancy and nobility. The three crosses indicates service in the Crusades.

MARSHALL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Marshall family came into the Grubbs lineage when Ellen Valerie Marshall became the wife of James Grubbs in the latter part of the 1800's, but the Marshall family had been in Stokes County prior to 1800 and was in the area while Stokes County was still a part of Surry County. One account of Marshall history is that the family had come out of Maryland, but the first Marshalls that ever came to the Surry-Stokes area had come in from Pennsylvania with the German Moravian migration, and there was later a movement of English Marshalls into the area from Virginia. The Marshall family had really migrated into Virginia along before Maryland was settled. A certain Robert Marshall and his wife named Ann Marshall had arrived at Jamestown by 1623 on the ship named George and were living there after the great Indian massacres of the year 1622; and a certain Edward Marshall had come to Jamestown two years earlier in the year 1621 in the ship Abigail. He was also living after the Indian raids. There is also record the arrival in Virginia by 1635 of Henry Marshall, John Marshall, Matthew Marshall and Walter Marshall; and it is almost certain that some of those early arrivals were ancestors of the numerous families of the Marshall name in Virginia and North Carolina in later years. Family records show that Ellen Valerie Marshall, wife of James William Grubbs, was born on Jan. 4, 1853 and died Mar. 13, 1925. As was stated above, she became the grandmother of Margaret Grubbs Westmoreland and the great-grandmother of Richard Westmoreland. The Marshall coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Sable a fesse three martlets or.

CREST: An arrow erect proper encircled by a ducal crown or.

NOTE: That description of the Marshall coat of arms means that the principal color of the shield is sable (black), and the shield is charged with a fesse (horizontal band across the middle of the shield) with the color of the fesse being or (gold). That golden fesse is placed between three martlets (a mythical type of bird, which had not feet, having only feathers where feet should have been); and those three martlets were placed with two above the crossways fesse and one placed below the fessse. The golden martlets have eyes of red for contrast. The crest above the helmet is an arrow placed erect proper with black staff and with silver point and feathers. That arrow is encircled by a ducal crown of or (gold). There is no motto beneath the shield, but oldest coats of arms had no motto, so this means that the Marshall design is 800 to 900 years old. The fesse across the shield is symbolic of the sword belt worn by ancient knights, and therefore it indicates that the early Marshalls were of knightly rank. The arrow in the crest also indicates fighting men such as knights. Because the martlets on shield had no feet, they could never alight to rest, so they became the symbol of tremendous endurance because they had to fly forever. As a result men who went on Crusade to the Holy Land adopted the martlets as symbols of the hardships which they had to endure. As a result these three martlets indicate that early Marshall ancestors were Crusaders. The ducal crown in the crest indicates that early Marshalls were of noble rank. The colors also have meaning. The black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; and the gold is the symbol of Generosity and elevation of mind.

CREWS FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The next move into the maternal ancestry for Richard Westmoreland carries the reader into the Crews family, which represents the maternal ancestry of Margaret Grubbs Westmoreland. Her mother was Carrie Crews, whose full name was Susan Carriebell Crews, who moved into the Grubbs and Westmoreland lineage when she married William Tandy Grubbs, who was presented in the Grubbs sketch two pages back. Thew Crews family is of English origin, probably through an earlier Nordic background. Like so many ancient names it is said to have referred to a bold and brave ancestry. There were several ancient spellings such as Crewes, Crews, Cruse and Cruise, but soon after the middle ages got underway, the Crews spellings became the most frequently used, and that was the form of the name which appeared in Virginia by the middle 1600's. There were numerous families of the Crews name in Virginia by the time of the Virginia Tax Lists of the 1780's, and the Census of 1790 listed numerous families of the Crews name in North Carolina. The records of the Revolutionary period show five men in Virginia and two in North Carolina who fought to gain American independence. There were eighteen persons of the Crews name in Forsythe County near the Stokes line in 1850, and certainly one of those families was that of the parents for Thomas William Crews, who was born Sept. 12, 1857 and died at a fairly young age on Jan. 26, 1899. He married Lucy Mae Krause, who was born on August 28, 1860 and died on July 31, 1934. They became the parents of Susan Carriebell Crews, already presented briefly in the early part of this sketch. She was born May 2, 1878 and died Jan. 12, 1955. She was married to William Tandy Grubbs on Dec. 24, 1896 and became the mother of Margaret Grubbs and the grandmother of Richard Westmoreland. The Crews coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, a bend dancette, per bend gules and argent between six escallops or.

NOTE: That description of the Crews coat of arms in heraldic language means that the principal color of the shield is azure (blue); and across the shield there is a bend dencette (The bend is a diagonal band or band from upper left corner of the shield to the lower left corner, with the band being dancette or notched along its top and bottom edge). The notchy or scalloped bend is divided per bend by a diagonal linn down through its middle, thus dividing the bend or band into two different colors of gules (red) and argent (silver). In other words the upper half of the diagonal bend is of red, and the lower half if of silver. This red and silver bend is placed between six escallops or (gold), three in the upper right and three in lower left. There is no crest above the helmt and no motto below the shield, but this means that the Crews design is 800 or 900 years old. The diagonal bend is symbolic of the sash worn by knights; and the escallops or sea shells are symbolic of Crusading. The escallops were the personal symbol of St. James the Pilgrim, brother of Jesus, and crusaders used them symbolize their own pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The colors also have meaning. Blue is symbolic of loyalty and truth; 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.

KRAUSE FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Krause family and the Krause family name is definitely of German origin, and the Krause family was one of the very earliest to come into the Moravian settlements of what is now Forsyth county. The earliest known Krause ancestor was a certain Mattheus Krause, using the German version of the Matthew name, but he became known as Matthew Krause after coming to America. He married Christian Barbara Bohner before leaving Germany, marriage dated May 27, 1743. They were both born about 1720 in Germany and came to Pennsylvania soon after marriage. Thdy had four sons and two daughters, and they came to North Carolina prior to 1760. One of their sons was Gottlieb Krause, born about 1750, who Married Christina Beckel, member of another German Moravian family; and they had a son named Samuel Krause, whose wife was named Anna Maria, but her maiden surname is unknown, and they in turn were parents of a certain Edward L. Krause who was born Jan. 21, 1827 and died Nov. 5, 1907. He was married about 1850 (exact date unknown) to Emily F. Lawrence, who was born Sept. 1, 1828 and died Jan. 25, 1908. Their birth and death dates are of record on their tombstones. Proof that Emily F. Krause's maiden name was Emily Lawrence is from the death certificate of their daughter named Lucy Mae Krause. Lucy Mae Krause was born Aug. 28, 1860 and died July 31, 1934, and her death certificate is on record in Forsyth County, listing her father as Edward L. Krause and her mother as Emily Lawrence. Lucy Mae Krause became the wife of Thomas Crews, and by that marriage she became the grandmother of Margraet Grubbs and the great-grandmother of Richard Westmoreland. These varioys ancestral generations are of record on Richard Westmoreland's lineage chart. The Krause coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Sable, a fesse argent between three mullets of six points of the second.

CREST: A paschal lamb argent holding a sacred banner argent with cross azure.

NOTE: That brief description in heraldic language means that the chief color of the shield is sable (black), with a fesse (horizontal band) of argent (silver). The silver bend is between three mullets or stars of six points, each of the second (meaning the secomd listed color that was silver). There is no motto below the shield, but oldest designs had no motto, thus proving that the Krause arms are 800 to 900 years old. The horizontal bend is symbolic of the sword belts of ancient knights, indicating that the Krause men were of knightly rank. The silver stars also indicate knighthood, for they were symbols of the spur rowels or spur wheels worn by knights. The paschal lmb is a holy lamb that carries the Christian flag, and it indicates strong religious interest. The colors also have meaning. Black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and the blue cross on the Christian flag is the symbol of loyalty and truth.

SPECIAL NOTE

This concludes the heraldic material and coats of arms for the ancestors of Richard Westmoreland, and the following pages carry the heraldic data for the ancestors of Gail Denny Westmoreland.

DENNY AND RELATED FAMILIES

DENNY FAMILY AND DENNY COAT OF ARMS: In taking up the Denny family and the related families, the data moves to the right-hand side of the large chart. Previous studies have been of the background for Richard Westmoreland, and now the search moves into the lineages for Gail Denny Westmoreland through her Denny and Stone families. In this immediate section the families that group with the Denny name will be the Gordons, Hollands and Ransoms. The Denny family , according to a family history compiled many years ago by two Denny sisters in Richmond, Va., is of Scotch-Irish background, with a still earlier origin in France, and it appeared in England for the first tine when soldiers of the Denny name came with William the Conqueror when he won the famous Battle of Hastings in 1066. The family is recorded in the Battle Abbey Rolls at that time under such spellings as Denis, Dennis and Denny, but the family quickly adopted the English spelling of Denny. It seems that the name was originally taken from the famous French saint named St. Denis. The Denny family of Virginia and North Carolina is descended from an English knight named Sir Geoffrey Denny, who was living in England in 1329. The migration to America was part of the great Scotch-Irish migration in the early 1700's. That initial immigrant to Virginia was a certain Samuel Denny, born 1635 and died in 1710. He and an unknown wife had a son named David Denny, born 1665 and died 1733, who married Rebecca Bell, born 1670 and died 1750, and they in turn had a son John Denny (1690-1765) with a wife Sarah whose surname is not known. Their son named Samuel Denny, born about 1715, was married about 1740 to a girl named Southard, whose first name is unknown. This Samuel Denny and a family of 17 children came to Surry County, N. C., in 1771 Perhaps the oldest of of the sons was William Denny, who married Rebecca Hooper in Virginia prior to the move to Surry County, and they had a son named Azariah Denny, born Jan. 12, 1788 and died Nov. 23, 1873 . He married Elizabeth Stone on Oct. 23, 1810. She was born on Oct. 14, 1789 and died Oct. 11, 1864. They had a son named Joel Denny, born about 1812 and died May 4, 1886. He married a certain Nancy B. Jones, whose exact ancestry is unknown, Joel and Nancy Jones Denny were the parents of Carey Byrd Denny, who was born Jan. 23, 1846 and died April 21, 1921. He was married Dec. 25, 1866 to Ellen Gordon, who was born Oct. 15, 1842 and died Dec. 5, 1928. They in turn were parents of Squire Joel Denny, who was born between 1870 and 1880 and died in 1957. He was married on Jan. 5, 1899 to Ella Holland, who was born Sept. 6, 1878 and died Aug. 17, 1955. They in turn had a son named Fred Maxwell Denny, born June 19, 1905, who married Bell Stone on Dec. 29, 1934, and they were parents of Gail Denny Westmoreland, for whom this large chart has been prepared. The coat of arms, used by Sir Geoffrey Denny in the 1300's, dates back to between 1000 A.D. and 1100 A.D., and it follows:

ARMS: Argent, a chevron sable between three mullets of five points gules, pierced or.

NOTE: That brief description means that the principal color of the shield is argent (silver), with a chevron of sable (black), which is placed between three mullets or stars of five points of gules (red), each red star being pierced through the middle by a hole of or (gold). There is no crest above the helmet nor motto below the shield, but oldest coats of arms had neither crest nor motto, so this means that the Denny design is 800 or

900 years old. The chevron took its inverted "V" shape from the gable rafters of ancient medieval castles and manor houses, and it indicates that the Denny family may have lived in or near one of those old homes and may have owned one. The mullets of stars were symbols of the spur rowels or wheels worn by mounted knight, and their use indicates that the Denny men were knights. The colors also have meaning. Silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility; red is the symbol of courage and valor; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

GORDON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Gordon family and the Gordon family name comes into the Denny lineage when Ellen Gordon became the wife of Byrd Denny in 1866, and it brings another distinguished family and name into the picture. The Gordon family and name is of Scotch origin, with the name being of the surname type known as a place name, for it referred to a family which lived on a large hill. The family and name dates back about 900 years to Richard, Laird of Gordon, who was a soldier and was killed in the famous Battle of the Standard in 1133. He had two sons, and they became the ancestors of the Gordons of the Galloway area in Scotland. That group migrated to Ireland and later to Virginia, and the first Gordon to come to Virginia was a certain Steven Gordon, who came to Virginia on the ship Safety on Aug. 10, 1635. He was probably the ancestor of many Gordons found in Virginia and North Carolina later. The Virginia Tax Lists of 1783 showed more than 30 Gordon families in Virginia at that time, and the Census of 1790 (first census ever taken for the U. S.) listed more than 20 Gordon families. Among the families in North Carolina was the Gordon family of Surry and Stokes Counties in Northwest North Carolina, which in the Denny lineage and also in the Stone family background. First of this family to come to Virginia was an Alexander Gordon, born about 1715 and died in 1770. He married a Jane Stewart, member of another prominent Scotch family, and she remained in Virginia with the family when her husband went back to Scotland died while there. Among their children was a certain Thomas Gordon, born 1745 and married about 1765 to Sarah Flynn in Virginia. She was born about 1750, and Thomas Gordon himself served in the American Revolution but survived and came back to live in Surry County near the present towns of Mount Airy and White Plains until April 1803 when both husband and wife were killed by the same bolt of lighting. They were buried in separate coffins but in the same grave. Their two oldest sons were name John and William, with William being an ancestor of the Denny family and John being an ancestor of the Stone family. William Gordon, born Nov. 17, 1779 and died in 1873, married about 1803 to Elizabeth Herring, and they were the parents of Squire Gordon, born 1810 and died in 1849. He married Eliza Davis about 1840, and she was born in 1822 and died in 1870. They were parents of Ellen Gordon, born Oct. 15, 1842 and died Dec. 5, 1928. She was married Dec. 25, 1866 to Byrd Denny, long-time Primitive Baptist minister, and they became the parents of Squire Joel Denny, who was named after his Denny and Gordon grandfathers. Squire Joel himself was in turn the grandfather of Fred M. Denny, and the Gordon family like the Denny family had moved into the ancestry of Gail Denny Westmoreland. The Gordon coat of arms follows; being listed at the top of the following page and followed by the full explanation of the design.

ARMS: Azure, a cross moline between three boars' heads couped or.
CREST: A boar's head couped or, holding in its mouth a sword proper.
MOTTO: Aut Mors, Aut Vita Deus (Either Death Or Life Is of God).

NOTE: That description of the Gordon coat of arms is in heraldic language and means that the principal color of the shield is of azure (blue), and centered upon it is a cross moline (a cross with arms ornamental at the end) and of or (gold) color. The golden cross is placed between four boars' heads that are couped or cut off at the neck. The boars' heads are also of or (gold) color, each with red eye and tongue, with a white tusk. The crest above the helmet is another boar's head, also cut off at the neck and holding in its mouth a sword proper (meaning a sword with gold hilt and silver blade). The motto in Latin is Aut Mors, Aut Vita Deus, which translates as "Either Death Or Life Is Of God." The wild boar was the largest and most fierce animal in Scotland, and it is used as a symbol of both strength and hunting skill. The cross was a symbol of Christian faith and indicates that the Gordons took part in the Crusades or Holy Wars fought between 1095 and 1295 to free the tomb of Christ from the Mohammedans. The sword in the crest was a symbol of fighting skill. The motto also indicates Christian faith. The colors also have meaning. Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; and the gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

HOLLAND FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The Holland family, , which becomes the the next line to move into the Denny background becomes part of the extensive background of Gail Denny Westmoreland derives from the ancestry of Mrs. Westmoreland's grandmother, who was Ella Holland prior to her marriage to Squire Joel Denny in 1899. The Holland family and the Holland family name is of English origin, but the name itself originated in the fact that the family had come to England from Holland in ancient times. It was not an unusual circumstance, for hundreds of families of Germanic and Dutch origin had through the centures migrated across the English Channel to become citizens of England. Quite frequently the migration had a religious reason, for the Catholic organization in Germany and Holland had quite often put pressure on the Protestant religious activities of many Teutonic groups. There were records of the Holland name in England well before the year 1200 A.D. The Holland name appeared in Virginia and North Carolona quite early in the colonial period, for there is record of a certain Gabriel Holland and his wife, Rebecca Holland, who came to Jamestown, Va., in the ship John and Frances in 1620, barely 13 years after the first settlement was made; and they were listed among the living in 1623 after the great Indian massacres. In later times there were at least 25 different families of the Holland name in both Virginia and North Carolina, and no doubt those later Hollands were descended from those earl arrivals. Also, it is well to add that there were others of the Holland name who had reached the New World on later ships. The men of the family were particularly active in the fight for American independence during the Revolutionary War, for records show that at least eight men of the Holland name saw Revolutionary service in Virginia and at least eight in North Carolina. The Holland name appeared in Stokes County by or before 1800, and there was record of the marriage of Benjamin Holland to Edith Bruner on April 24, 1818; and they became parents of an Edward Holland who

married Mary Collins in Stokes County on December 21, 1839. They in turn became the parents of Henry Holland, born about 1845, who was married on Sept. 28, 1867 to Mary Ransom. Henry Holland and Mary Ransom Holland were the parents of Ella Holland, who was born Sept. 6, 1878 and died on Aug. 17, 1955. She in turn was married Jan. 5, 1899 to Squire Joel Denny, and they were the parents of Fred M. Denny and the grand-parents of Gail Denny Westmoreland, thus occupying a place on the large Westmoreland-Denny ancestral and heraldic chart. The Holland coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, a lion rampant argent within an orle of eight fleur-de-lis argent.
CREST: Out of a ducal crown or a demi-lion rampant argent.
MOTTO: Vincit Qui Se Vincit (He Conquers who conquers Himself).

NOTE: The above description of the Holland arms means that the principal color of the shield is azure (blue), with a lion rampant (rampant meaning that it is reared up on its hind legs in a fighting pose), and the lion is within an orle or border of eight fleur-de-lis,, with both the lion and the fleur-de-lis of argent (silver) color. The lion has its eyes, togue and claws of red for contrast. The crest above the helmet is a ducal crown of or (gold) from which there is rising a demi-lion or half-lion of argent (silver). The motto beneath the shield is in Latin and reads Vincit Qui Se Vincit, which translate as "He Conquers Who Conquers Himself." The use of the lion on the shield and also in the crest is a symbol of strength and courage as a quality of the Holland family. The fleur-de-lis on the shield is a symbol of purity, a meaning always attributed to the French heraldic lily. The ducal crown in the crest indicates relations by service or kinship between the Hollands and the English nobility. The colors also have meaning. Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; and gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

RANSOM FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The fourth family and name to become part of the Denny lineage on the large chart is the name and family of Ransom, and it comes into the background Mrs. Gail Denny Westmoreland through her great-grandmother Mary Ramsom, becoming part of the lineage when Mary Ransom married Henry Holland in Stokes County on Sept. 27, 1867. The Ransom family and the Ransom family name was of English origin, with the name referring to an original ancestor who was named Randolph, being given the nickname of pet name of "Ran" by the family, and in later times the son Ran became known by the surname of Ranson, with the ensuing changes in spelling bringing about the modern name of Ransom. The Ransom name was quite well known in England by the years between 1200 and 1300. In later years after the beginning of American settlements, the Ransom family appeared in Virginia by the middle 1600's, The Ransom family moved down across the line from Virginia into North Carolina, and the Census of 1790 revealed that a certain Joseph Ransom was at that time living in Stokes County with family that included himself and his wife along with four sons under 16 years of age and one daughter. He seem to have been the earlist of the Ransom family in Stokes, with the descent coming down through Thomas Ransom, who married Elizabeth Tate in Stokes on Mar. 10, 1798 to Thomas Ransom, who married Polly Ann Shouse in Stokes on Jan. 17, 1824. Evidence is that the next in line was Richard Ransom, who married Sarah Billeter in Stokes on March 22, 1848 to become of the parents of Mary Ransom, who was

to Henry Holland in Stokes on Sept. 27, 1867. This marriage brought the Ransom family and the Ransom coat of arms into the picture on the large chart for the Denny-Stone-Westmoreland-Grubbs group; for Henry and Mary Ransom Holland became the parents of Ella Holland, previously written up as the mother of Fred M. Denny and the grand-mother of Gail Denny Westmoreland. The Ransom coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Azure, on a chevron or three roses gules, seeded or and barbed vert; a canton ermine.

CREST: A hawk's head azure, in beak gules an annulet or.

NOTE: That description of the Ransom arms in heraldic language means that the principal color of the shield is azure (blue); and centered upon the blue shield is a chevron of or (gold). Upon that gold chevron there are three roses of gules (red), each rose being seeded with golden seeds in the center and with barbs around the edge of vert (green). In the upper left hand corner of the shield is canton or small square of ermine (that being of white with small black figures that are symbolic of the luxurious fur of ancient ermines). The crest above the helmet shows a hawk's head cut off at the next which is of azure (blue), the hawk's head having a beak of gules (red) for contrast and with the beak holding an annulet or ~~gold~~ circle of or (gold). There is no motto beneath the shield, but the oldest designs had no motto, so this proves that the Ransom coat of arms is 800 to 900 years old. The chevron took its inverted "V" shape from the gable rafters of the ancient manor houses and castles, and its use on the Ransom design indicates that the Ransoms lived near or in one of those old homes and perhaps owned one. The roses on the chevron were symbols of hope and happiness. The canton or small square in the upper corner with its ermine decorations indicates high rank for the early Ransoms, for the ermine fur was worn by the royalty and nobility. The hawk's head in the crest indicates that the Ransoms were hunters, for the hawk or falcon was used by hunters to pick up the small game animals that were killed. The golden annulet or ring in the hawk's beak is a symbol of never-ending friendship and service. The colors of the coat of arms also have meaning. The blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; the red is the symbol of courage and valor; the ermine is the symbol of ½rudence and financial wisdom; and the ~~ax~~ gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind.

SPECIAL NOTE

This series of family sketches closes the data on Gail Denny's paternal lines, and following pages will present the data concerning her maternal lineages.

STONE AND RELATED FAMILIES

STONE FAMILY AND STONE COAT OF ARMS: The Stones of Northwest North Carolina, one of the principapal family lines in the ancestral background of Gail Denny Westmoreland, is of strictly English background and is directly descended from William Stone, who became the first Protestant governor of Maryland in 1648, succeeding the first and second Lords Baltimore as the governor of that colony. However, the early Maryland governor is himself descended from prominent ancestry in England, and the Stone family is said to have received its Stone name from the fact the ancient family lived near the famous Stonehenge, the Druid religious shrine that is still in existence on Salisbury Plain in England. Governor William Stone himself is an eleventh generation ancestor for Gail Denny Westmoreland through Mrs. Westmoreland's mother, Anna Belle Stone (better known as Belle Stone) who was born October 21, 1914. She was married on Dec. 29, 1934 to Fred Denny, who has been written up in the elaborate Denny lineage for Gail Westmoreland. The Gail Denny lineage into the Stone family of her mother actually goes fourteen generations to William Stone of Twistom, who lived in England in the early 1500's. He married Elizabeth Bradley about 1520, and they became the parents of Richard Stone, who was born in ~~1480~~ 1540 and married Elizabeth Girdler, daughter of John Girdler. Richard and Isabel Stone in turn became parents of Matthew Stone, born in 1583 and married to a wife named Jane, whose family name is unknown. Matthew and Jane Stone became parents of William Stone, born in 1603 and died in 1660, who migrated to Virginia in 1633 and later moved to Maryland to become the Maryland governor in 1648. Governor Stone married Verlinda Graves, a daughter of Captain Thomas Graves, who came to Jamestown in 1607 and was captain of the Jamestown Guard for thirty years. Governor William Stone and Verlinda Stone became the parents of John Stone, who married Elizabeth Warren. John and Elizabeth Stone were the parents of Captain Thomas Stone, born 1677 and died 1727, and he married Martha Hoskins, daughter of Col. Philip Hoskins. Captain Thomas and Martha Hoskins Stone were the parents of Thomas Stone, Jr. born in 1724 and died in 1748. Thomas Stone, Jr., married Mary Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler. Thomas Stone, Jr., became the first of the Stone family to move to Virginia; and he had a son named John Stone, who married a Miss Corder and then became the first Stone to move to North Carolina. He settled in Caswell County, N. C., about 1780; and there in Caswell County he became the father of Enoch Stone Sr., who married Nancy Anthony there in Caswell about 1785. Enoch Stone Sr. was a Revolutionary soldier, and he and his wife became the first of the Stones to come to Surry County; and he and his wife had a son named Enoch Stone Jr., who was married on Oct. 21, 1819 to Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John Gordon and Barzillai Martin Gordon. Enoch Stone Sr. and Nancy Anthony just above were also the parents of a daughter named Elizabeth Stone, who has previously been recorded as the wife of Azariah Denny, and that marriage meant that the Stone family was also in the background of Fred Denny himself as well as being the background for Belle Stone, who became Fred Denny's wife. Enoch Stone Jr., and Elizabeth Gordon became parents of Francis Rutherford Stone, born 1828 and died 1918, and he married March 4, 1852 to Sarah Caroline Poindexter; and they in turn became the parents of Francis Preston Stone, long-time Primitive Baptist minister, born Oct. 2, 1872 and died August 30, 1959. He married Cassie Chilton on March 21, 1897, and they became the parents of Anna Belle Stone, listed earlier

in this Stone family write-up as the mother of Gail Denny Westmoreland. It is well to point out just here that Gail Denny Westmoreland's Stone ancestry goes back for more than forty generations of unbroken descent to the Emperor Charlemagne, who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope at Rome on Christmas Day of the year 800 A. D. However, it is impossible to list that long line in this document. The Stone coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Per pale or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

CREST: A unicorn's head sable, issuing from rays or, maned and armed of the last between wings of the first.

NOTE: This Stone coat of arms appears on the big chart almost directly beneath the name of Gail Denny and slightly left of center of the bottom of the chart. Using heraldic terms, this description means that the shield is divided by a vertical line down the center into two colors of or (gold) and sable (black), with the gold on the left and the black on the right of the shield. Centered upon the shield is a lion rampant (reared upon on hind legs) and counterchanged, meaning that the portion of the lion on the gold side of the shield is of black and that the portion on the black side of the shield is of gold. The crest above the helmet is a unicorn's head of sable(black), issuing from rays of or (gold). The head is also decorated with mane and horn of or (gold). The unicorn head is between two wings of sable (black), and the wings are adorned with golden lines. There is no motto beneath the shield, but oldest coats of arms had no motto, so this proves the Stone design to be 800 or 900 years old. The lion on the shield is the symbol of courage and strength, and the unicorn was the symbol of pride, purity and matchless endurance. The unicorn was a mythical animal from Asia, half horse and half antelope, and it came back to Europe's knowledge through returning Crusaders, and its use indicates that the early Stone men fought in the Crusades between 1095 and 1295 to free the tomb of Christ from the Mohammedans. The colors of the arms also have meaning. Gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility.

POINDEXTER FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The next family to come into the lineage of Gail Westmoreland is the Poindexter line, which became part of the Stone backgfound when Francis Rutherford Stone married Sarah Caroline Poindexter, who thus became the great-grandmother of Gail Denny Westmoreland. This marriage took place in 1852 as was recorded on the preceding page. This Poindexter line is a truly long one for Gail Denny Westmoreland, for it goes back for eighteen generations from North Carolina through Virginia into England. The Poindexter family and the Poindexter family name was French, and the name itself in the French spelling was Poigndestre. Oldest known ancestor for a certainty was John Poigndestre, who came across the English Channel to the Island of Jersey and was serving as bailiff for the island just after 1400. There were four consecutive John Poigndestres in Jersey from 1400 until 1544, and there is no record of the wives for any of the four; but George Poigndestre was the son of the fourth John and was ruling in Jersey in 1559. His wife was Girette Ahiers, and they had a son John Poigndestre who died in 1583. That John was the father of Edward Poigndestre, who married Pauline Ahiers, and the son of Edward Poigndestre was Thomas Poigndestre, born in 1581, who married Elizabeth Efford. Thomas and Elizabeth Efford Poigndestre were the

parents of another George Poigndestre, and he became the first of the name to come to Virginia about 1630, and he was the first to change the name to Poindexter. He was married to Susanna Marsden in the old brick church at Jamestown prior to 1650. They became the parents of a son named Thomas Poindexter, born about 1670 who married Sarah Crawford in 1691. That Thomas and Sarah Crawford Poindexter had a son named Thomas Poindexter, who was born in 1705 and married Sarah Brechin. Thomas and Sarah Brechin Poindexter became parents of a third consecutive Thomas Poindexter, born in 1733 in Virgina, and he became the first of the name to come to Surry County, N. C. He was twice married, the second time to Elizabeth Pledge, and they settled at what is now Donnaha on the Yadkin River. He was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. It is interesting to know that President Andrew Jackson, while still a young man visited in the home of Thomas Poindexter at Donnaho and presented Elizabeth Pledge Poindexter with a wild turkey which he had killed. She cooked the turkey, and Andrew Jackson helped to eat it in the Poindexter home. Thomas and Elizabeth Pledge Poindexter were parents of William Poindexter, born in 1766 and died in 1844. William Poindexter married Elizabeth Ashburn on April 25, 1795, and they were parents for Denson Poindexter who was born in 1795 and who became a Primitive Baptist preacher. Denson Poindexter married Sarah Jones, who was a daughter of Isaac Jones and his wife named Sarah Hylton. Denson and Sarah Jones Poindexter became parents of Sarah Caroline Poindexter, who was born in 1833 and was married on March 4, 1851 to Francis Rutherford Stone. That Francis Rutherford Stone, as shown upon an earlier page under the Stone family, became the great-great Grandfather of Gail Denny Westmoreland, and it was thus that the Poindexter coat of arms gained a place upon the large chart. The Poindexter coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Per fesse azure and or; in chief a dexter hand clinched proper and garbed or; in base a mullet of the first.

MOTTO: Me Impunit Necessit (No One Provokes Me With Impunity).

(Nemo)

NOTE: That description of the Poindexter arms in heraldic language mens that the shield is divided by a horizontal line across the center of the shield, with the upper half being of azure (blue) and the lower half being of or (gold). Upon the blue upper half there is a human fist with a right hand or dexter hand clinched in flesh color, with a sleeve or cuff of gold. In the bottom half of the shield, which is of or (gold), there is a mullet or star of the first named color that was blue. There is no crest above the helmet, but oldest coats of arms had no crest, so this proves that the Poindexter design is 800 or 900 years old. It is unusual, but despite the absence of the crest, there is a motto beneath the shield. The motto in Latin is Nemo Me Impunit Necessit, which translates into English as "No One Provotes Me With Impunity." The clinched fist is a symbol of determination and strength. The blue star is the symbol of the spur rowels worn by mounted knights and thus indicates that the Poindexter men were of knightly rank. The colors of the arms have meaning. Blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; and silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity.

CHILTON FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: Moving one step further to the right at the bottom of the large chart for Gail Denny Westmoreland, the next family design presented is for the Chilton family, moving back through her mother to the maternal grandmother named Cassie Chilton, who was the wife of Elder Francis Preston Stone through their marriage is 1897. Her full name was Sarah Cassandra Chilton, but she was more familiarly known as Cassie Chilton. She in turn was the daughter of James Chilton, born March 30, 1843 and died Oct. 6, 1920. He was married Dec. 26, 1866 to Sarah Pell, who will be presented in the ensuing Pell family write-up. From James Chilton, the Chilton family ancestry for Gail Denny Westmoreland goes back without a break to the early 1600's in England. Earliest of Gail's Chilton ancestors was a certain John Chilton, who lived at Chilston Manor in Kent in England along with his wife Catherine, whose surname is unknown. The Chilton family name is of the type known as a place name, referring to "a family which lived near a deep and cool well or pool of water." The name itself dated back to the time of William the Conqueror, for there was a record of a Roger de Chilton in the Domesday Book of 1686, which was the very first census record ever made in England. However, as stated above the first sure known ancestor was John Chilton in the early 1600's. That John Chilton was twelve generations back from Gail Westmoreland. John Chilton had three sons who came to Virginia in 1660. One of them was Mark Chilton, who lived until 1715 in Prince William County, Va. His son named Stephen Chilton lived and died in Lancaster County, Va.. and in 1753 that Stephen had a son named William Chilton Sr. and there was later a grandson named William Chilton Jr., with both the father and son named William dying in the year 1791. The younger William Chilton had a son named Richard Chilton, born in 1740 and died in 1820. This Richard Chilton married Judith Carter, and he owned a plantation called Catalpa Grove which covered the entire western half of the modern city of Lynchburg, Va. That Richard Chilton was the eighth generation in the ancestry of Mrs. Westmoreland. He was also active in the American Revolution in furnishing money, arms and supplies. He had a son named Stephen Chilton, born 1775 and died 1837, who married Frances Norman, daughter of a certain James Norman, of Culpepper County, Va. Stephen and Frances Norman Chilton moved to Patrick County, Va. about 1800 and later moved to Surry County where he died in 1837. His son Raleigh Chilton was born in 1800 and died in 1869. That Raleigh Chilton was twice married, the second time to Olive McKinney about 1830. Raleigh and Olive Chilton had a son named James Chilton, already listed near the beginning of the sketch, where it was stated that he married Sarah Pell. James and Sarah Pell Chilton became the parents of Cassie Chilton, Cassie Chilton was born July 11, 1876 and died August 24, 1931 and was married in 1897 to Elder Francis Preston Stone, and they became the parents of Belle Stone, who became the wife of Fred Denny; and it was thus that the Chilton lineage reached Gail Denny Westmoreland. It is interesting to state just here that the Chilton ancestry dates back in unbroken lineage for forty-one generations to the Emperor Charlemagn, just as was the case in the Stone background. The Chilton ancestry also goes back to Egbert of Wessex, who became the very first king of united England in the year 775 A.D. The Chilton coat of arms follows:

ARMS: Argent, a chevron gules within a bordue gobonnated or and azure.
CREST: A griffin passant sable.

NOTE: That description means that the principal color of the shield is <u>argent</u> (silver), with a chevron of <u>gules</u> (red), all within a bordure or border of alternating squares of <u>or</u> (gold) and

azure (blue). The crest above the helmet is is a griffin (which is a purely mythical animal which has the head and wings and front legs of an eagle and the hind legs and tail of a lion). Ths griffin is passant or walking and is of sable (black), with trimming of gold and with eyes, tongue of red. The mythical animal had its origin in Asia and is often termed a symbol of participation in the Crusades or Holy Wars between 1095 and 1295 to free the tomb of Christ from the Mohammedans. The griffin was also a symbol of financial wisdom. The chevron on the shield took its inverted "V" shape from the gable rafters of the ancient manor houses or castles, and its use indicated that the Chiltons lived in or near one and possibly owned one. It will be recalled that John Chilton lived at Chilston Manor in the Middle Ages. There is no motto beneath the shield, but oldest designs had no motto, so this indicates that the Chilton coat of arms is 800 or 900 years old. The colors of the arms also have meaning. The silver is the symbol of peace, innocence and sincerity; the red is the symbol of courage and valor; the gold is the symbol of generosity and elevation of mind; the blue is the symbol of loyalty and truth; and the black is the symbol of dignity, constancy and nobility.

PELL FAMILY AND COAT OF ARMS: The eighth and last family name and coat of arms on the right of the large chart designed for Gail Denny Westmoreland is Pell family, and the Pell design is at the right side of the chart jusst above the Chilton arms. The Pell family and the Pell family name is of strictly English origin, with the name referring to a family which lived near a pool of water, and it is quite a coincidence that the Chilton name also referred to a pool of water. It shows how necessary ~~necessary~~ good water was in family living. The Pell family was of record in England prior to 1100 A.D.but the name did not come into America until the early 1700's. There is a well circulated family legend that a certain Richard Pell, born in England about 1720, was when about nine years of age playing ball on one of the English estates where the family lived and that the ball was knocked into a hog lot on the estate. Richard Pell ventured into the lot to get the ball, and an old sow with baby pigs charged toward him. The youthful Richard Pell threw a rock at the sow and actually killed one of the baby pigs. Under ancient laws of that time, the small boy was tried for killing the pig and was convicted of "pig murder." As a result the 9-year old boy was sentenced to be sent to Virginia as a "bound boy" to work until he became 21 years old. Such was done, and according to custom and colonial law, Richard Chilton was freed when he became 21 years old and later accumulated considerable property. The little bound boy became the father of a certain Henry Pell, born in 1765 and died in 1861, and that Henry Pell became the first of the name to move to Surry County, N. C.; and he also became the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Gail Denny Westmoreland. (Note fourth-great). Henry Pell was twice married and had 22 children, of whom 19 were living ~~when~~ when he died, and he owned so much land that there was an inheritance for all the surviving children. By his first marriage to Sarah Williams he had a son named William Pell, born in 1798 and died in 1890. This William Pell married Mary Jessup, member of one of the well known families of Northwest North Carolina, and they had a daughter named Sarah Pell, born on July 2, 1843 and died Dec. 1, 1917. She became the wife of James Chilton (a fact already given

in the account of the Chilton background), and James Chilton and Sarah Pell Chilton became the grand-parents of Belle Stone, the wife of Fred Denny, also also the great-grandparents of Gail Westmoreland. 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 that indicate the rich and luxurious fur of the ermine). Such fur was worn by kings and nobles, and the use of the ermine fur on the Pell coat of arms indicated that the Pells were associated by either service or kinship with kings or nobles, and the ermine also indicates prudence and wisdom. The entire shield of the Pell arms is of ermine except for a small canton or square in the upper left-hand corner which is of blue and decorated by a pelican of or (gold) which is vulning itself or pecking itself and causing drops of blood. The crest above the helmet is a similar pelican that is slightly larger and is standing upon a chaplet or wreath of vert (green) that is ornament by golden flowers. This wreath is a symbol of hope for the Pell family, and the pelicans on shield and crest are symbolic of the Pell name. The history of the Pell family proves that the spirit of hope has paid off, for the Pell family has produced many persons of exalted position such as ministers, bishops, legislators and congressmen and one chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. There a number of cities and towns in various states associated with the Pell name, among them Pell City, Ala., and Pell City, Ind. The Pell family has always been a lover of land, and one of Gail Denny's direct ancestors once stated that he only wanted "all the land that jines onto mine." The colors of the arms also have meaning. As already stated the ermine meant prudence and financial 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.

CLOSING STATEMENT

As previously stated on the first page of this compilation, Luther N. Byrd, of Elon College, N. C., has been doing heraldry and genealogy for forty years, and he once more signs this statement in testimony to the accuracy of records which have been here compiled.

SIGNED Luther N. Byrd
Elon College, N. C., January 1982

Margaret - Grandparents

Thomas William Crews

Sept. 12 - 1857 - jan. 26, 1899

Lucy Mae Krause Crews - Gribbs

Aug. 28 - 1860 - July 31, 1934 (2nd. Marriage

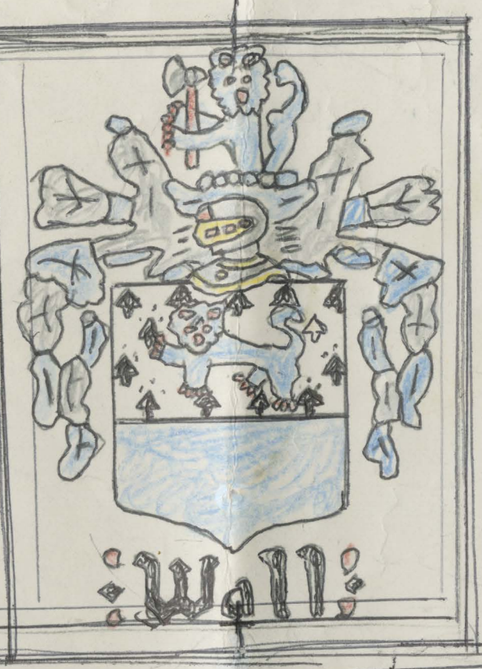
178 - 182

ONT Pleasant Meth. Ch

on Sparrow mill road

Thomas Foster Fauquier County -









Hansel Westmoreland

Catherime Wall

Arthur Westmoreland

Joseph Bolejack

Virginia Griffin

Etta Bolejack

Dennis Westmoreland

William Grubbs

Richard Westmoreland

HERALDIC
AND FAMILY CHA
for
MR AND MRS RICH









HERALDIC
FAMILY CHART
for
ID MRS. RICHARD
STMORELAND

Fred Denny

Gail Denny

Squire Denny

Ella Holland

Byrd Denny

Ellen Gordon

Henry Holland

Mary Ransom

Preston Stone

Francis Stone

Sarah Painderter

Griffin

Virginia Griffin

William Grubbs

Ellen Marshall

Thomas Crews

Lucy Krause



Krause

William Grubbs

Margaret Grubbs

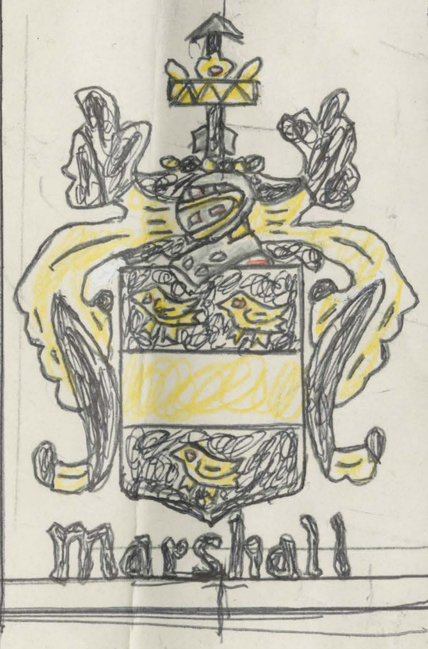
Carrie Crews

Richard Westmoreland

AND FAMILY CH
for
MR AND MRS RICH
WESTMORELAN



Crews



Marshall



Grubbs

for
RAND MRS. RICHARD
WESTMORELAND

Gail Denny

Francis Stone

Preston Stone

Sarah Poindexter

Belle Stone

James Chilton

Cassie Chilton

Sarah Pell

Ransom

MERITES·EST·EN·DEUS

Pell

Stone

NEMO·ME·IMPUNIT·LACESSIT

Poindexter

Chilton