

First Generation

1. [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 1] **James M. Todd Sr**¹⁻⁴ was born on 16 Jan 1749 in County Antrim, Ireland.¹ He immigrated in 1764 to Immigrated to U.S. in his fifteenth year at about 1764.. [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 2]¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 3] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 2] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 3] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 4] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Fact 2] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 5] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 6] He died on 15 Jan 1815 at the age of 65 in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Fact 1] James was buried in Sugar Creek, Green Co., Ohio.¹ He served in the military in Fought in Revolutionary War.¹ He was an a farmer and teacher.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Residence 4] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 1]⁵ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 5] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Event 6] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Fact 2]⁶ James M. Todd was born January 16, 1749 in County Antrim, Ireland. He immigrated to the United States from Ireland in his fifteenth year at about 1764 and settled on a farm in Cumberland or Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, where he married Jane "Jennie" Buchanan September 17, 1777.

Early in the spring of 1779 preparations were made at the Watauga Settlement in North Carolina which was the frontier of the United States at that time, to plant a permanent settlement on the Cumberland. The place selected was the bluff near the French Lick (now Nashville). Before reaching their destination the party was split into two companies . Captain James Robertson took command of one group [which came overland] while Colonel John Donelson became the leader of the other group [which came by river]." (Whitley, Edythe Rucker, comp., Pioneers of Davidson County, Tennessee, p.1) A third group led by John Buchanan , Senior with members of his immediate family, son-in-laws and friends also traveled toward the Cumberland in 1779, arriving in 1780.

James Todd fought in the Revolutionary War and after the Revolution he moved with his family to South Carolina or Virginia. He joined the third party led by his father-in-law in 1779 traveling toward the Cumberland Gap. (Wolldridge, p. 72 says). The party set out from the Watauga settlements in what is now western North Carolina. It included John, his wife, their three sons, their two daughters and their husbands (one was James Todd, the other was James Mulherrin), and several others, including Jane Mulherrin (James Mulherrin's sister), Thomas Thompson and Daniel Williams.

Nashville's first 134 settlers arrived in November 1780, lots were laid out in 1784 (p.89), the first store was opened in 1786. In 1787 Nashville consisted of 6 framed houses and 26-30 log cabins. (Richard C . Fulcher, 1770-1790 Census of the Cumberland Settlements, p.14 says) James' father-in-law, John Buchanan, Sr.: Built a station at French Lick (later called Fort Nashborough) in 1779.

Buchanan had been born in Ireland, married in Pennsylvania, moved to North Carolina and, perhaps, to South Carolina or Virginia and back, before he assembled his own party and moved towards the Cumberland. Indians at Buchanan's Station in 1787 or 88 killed him there.

James Todd, in 1784 was granted 640 acres of land by the government of North Carolina (which then had jurisdiction over the Nashville area) for having been one of the pre-1780 settlers of Davidson County. He built Todd's Fort, located at Todd's Knob on the Stone River at Donelson near Nashville, Tennessee. This same James Todd was listed in 1787 as having paid a land and poll tax in Davidson County - his household did not contain any other white male over 21 nor any black between ages 12 and 60. By 1812 James is no longer listed in the county, neither is any other Todd.

Jane Buchanan Todd is believed to have died in 1802 at Todd's Fort at Todd's Knob on the Stone River near Nashville and probably buried near her parents at the Buchanan Station Mill Creek Cemetery, Nashville , Tennessee. After the war of 1812 James went to Columbus, Indiana and then to Xenia, Ohio, where he died January 15, 1815. His party going from Nashville to Greene County, Ohio was just as large, if not larger than the one he traveled with to Nashville. Dick Kraus, a descendant, states: . . . I do not know what route they took, whether all of them first went back to North Carolina, as Robert Casebolt and Polly Todd Casebolt evidently did, or not. The "Todd" party included at least James, himself, his daughter Polly and her husband Robert Casebolt , his daughter Nancy and her husband Henry Phenix, his sons John Buchanan Todd and James Mulherin Todd, his daughter Jennie and her husband Charles Phillips, his daughters Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Sarah Todd . I do not yet know if any unrelated folk, besides Andrew W. Davidson who married Rebecca in 1807 in Xenia, were part of the

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group. These people arrived in Greene County at least as early as 1805-06.

The members of this party rapidly became leading citizens in the county and in Xenia, the county seat. To site just one example, Andrew W . Davidson/Davission, served as the first doctor in Xenia, built the first brick house and then the first stone house in the city.

Letter to Miss Merlin Wilkin January 29, 1832. from Harvey Elam, Clerk of Courts, Xenia, Greene County, Ohio
Your ancestry, James Todd Sr., bought 1000 acres of land from William Elzey of Loudon County, Va. Originally the land was surveyed for Gen . Horatio Gates of Revolutionary fame. It is located about two miles south of Cederville, Ohio. If James Todd ever lived on this land , it was a very short time. He became a resident of Xenia, Ohio at a very early day, and died here about the first of January 1814. At the time of death, he was estimated to be worth at least five thousand dollars, which was quite a substantial fortune for that day. . . . After the death of James Todd the executors of his estate were sued by Henry McBride for his inheritance. The record of this suit is to be found in this office Book C. Pages 223-242.

Letter to Miss Merlin Wilkin February 12, 1832. from Harvey Elam, Clerk of Courts, Xenia, Greene County, Ohio
A dispute arose in the Todd family concerning their father's estate . Your ancestor Henry McBride was allowed his \$550.00 and a small sum in addition, but much less than his claim.

WILL OF JAMES TODD November 1813

COPY---- Given to Cecil Wood March 6, 1998 by Norma Wood Webb

RE-TYPED BY CECIL B. WOOD, JAN. 4, 1999-COPY OF WILL OF JAMES TODD, JR. - IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN: I, James Todd, of Xenia, County of Greene and state of Ohio, being weak and sickly of body, but of perfect and sound mind, calling to mind the certainty of death, I make and ordain this, my last Will and Testament, as follows:

Having already given to my son John, and my daughter, Polly, what I intended and wished to bequeath unto them, I now bequeath unto each of them one dollar (\$1.00). In the next place, I give and bequeath unto my son James, two hundred and eighty three (283) acres of land, including a spring and small prairie adjoining the land, sold Robert Hanna, and also my watch. In like manner, I bequeath unto my daughter Sarah, the two hundred acre (200) tract, next to Charles Phillips. Again I bequeath to my son-in-law, Charles Phillips, the two hundred (200) acre tract which he now lives on. I also bequeath unto my son-in-law, Henry McBride, Five Hundred Fifty & No/100 Dollars (\$550.00), to be paid out of money due my estate from Joseph and John McFarland, also to my son-in-laws, Henry Phoenix and Andrew W. Davidson, each, one hundred & no/100 dollars (\$100.00) to be paid out of the money due from David Pugh of Waynesville, so soon as said money can be recovered. The remainder of my estate, real and personal, after the payment of my just debts, particularly a debt due A. W. Campbell of Pennsylvania, I will and ordain to be equally divided among my children, hereinafter named , Via., John Todd, James Todd, Sarah Todd, Rebecca Todd Davidson and Betsy McBride, excepting my great coat and my saddle, which I bequeath unto my son James. My bed and furniture, I bequeath unto my daughter Sarah and my books, if not divided in my life, time, to be divided among my children, residing in this state, at the discretion of my executors, and I hereby appoint and constitute and ordain James Bain, Hugh Hamil and Andrew W. Davidson, my executors to see and provide that this, my last will and testament is duly and fully executed, according to the true interest and spirit thereof.

WITNESS whereof I have set my hand and seal, this Twentieth day of November, 1813. JAMES TODD IN THE
PRESENCE OF:-Robert Armstrong,
Hugh Hamil, James McBride

1894 Letter from James Buchanan Todd to Mr. Draper of the Draper Manuscripts:

From the Draper Manuscripts, Wisconsin: Letter to William Draper from John Buchanan Todd, Madison, Ind., Nov 9, 1884

Mr. Draper: Dear Sir, I received your letter a few days ago making enquiries of me relative to the defense of Buchanan Station [NOTE: This was the first station at French Lick. The second Buchanan Station was located at Mill Creek] and in regard to my father who aided in that defense. I was in the fort myself at the time of its attack, was about ten years of age, and have a distinct recollection of many incidents of the attack and defense. Major Buchanan from whom the station took its

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name was my uncle.

My father's name was James Todd. He was born in July 1747 in County Antrim, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1763, settled first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania where he remained to about the commencement of the war (NOTE: Revolutionary War) when he emigrated to Kentucky and settled at Crow's Station. He remained there about two years and in the winter of 1789-90 went in a company of some 39 or 40 persons to Cumberland, the site of Nashville. He assisted in building the first camp that was ever built in the State of Tennessee.

Gen. Robertson no doubt commanded in many skirmishes and fights with the Indians but I have no distinct recollection of any myself excepting the attack on the station. In the fall of 1783 about the 1st of September the Indians made an attack on Cumberland (now Nashville) when the fort was defended by not over thirty or forty men. The leading men, Gen. Robertson, Major John Buchanan, Alexander Buchanan and James Mulherrin and my father. The attack was kept up for three days and nights.

Before the commencement of the attack when it was known that there were Indians at hand, it was the advice of Gen. Robertson that the men should leave the fort and pursue. Major Buchanan and his brother opposed this but yielded to their commander. They had not gone more than 100 steps until they were intercepted by a large ambushment of Indians, with difficulty made their way back into the fort. Seven of their number being mortally wounded, among whom was my uncle Alexander Buchanan.

At the end of three days, the Indians finding they were getting the worst of it and ignorant of the amount of force in the fort abandoned the attack and left the neighborhood. Sometime after this the Indians came to the farm of Gen. Robertson and fired upon and killed two of his sons, Peyton and Randal Robertson, while at work in the field. And to shew all the indignity they could they cut off their heads and stuck them up on poles near the spot where they were slain.

In July or August of 1792, a number of chiefs of the Cherokees came to the house of Gen. R. for the ostensible purpose of holding a council for peace. The names of those chiefs were Walker Fields, Taylor, Chiachattalla and I think Black Fox. Their object however as it afterwards proved was only to get a view of the forts and of their capability of defense. After signing articles of peace and smoking the calumet with Gen R. they left and coming also to Buchanan's Station making the same pretensions to friendship they had done to Gen R. Every kindness was shown by Maj. Buchanan. They were conducted all around the fort and became perfectly acquainted with its situation. This was not more than two months previous to the attack on the station.

The people of Nashville and of the station were made aware of the perfidy of the Indians by a halfbreed named Findlestone and a Frenchman who lived among the Indians. They had stayed to marry in Nashville two females with whom they had become acquainted and returned and made known to the whites their danger. But for this the whole settlement must have been cut off.

On the night of the 3 of September the attack was made upon the station. They sent spies before to reconnoitre who finding that all were asleep returned and made the report that the fort could be taken by sunrise. They rushed upon the fort with such fury as to alarm the animals around the fort who rushed in towards it so as to awaken one of the men, John McCrory. It was a clear moonlight night and when he looked through the fort hole to see the cause of the disturbance he saw the Indians rushing toward the gate. When he instantly gave the alarm and all were at once ready to do their utmost.

At the first onset the Indians rushed toward the gate a large number of them carrying a heavy elm log upon their shoulders to break it down. McCrory fired upon the line with a large ounce ball rifle and dropped five men by the single fire. Another man named Kennedy fired the 2nd shot at the same line and killed three more. They dropped their battering ram and did not attempt to force the gate again. One of their chiefs named Thomas Tunbridge, a Canadian, attempted to fire the fort but was killed in the attempt. The attack was made about 10 o'clock and lasted until near day light when the Indians fled carrying with them all their dead and wounded excepting the above named chief. Among the wounded was their chief commander John Watts.

The names of the defenders of the station were Maj. John Buchanan Commander, John McCrory, James Mulherrin, James Bryant, Wm. Turnbull, Wetherell Lattimore, Robert Castbolt, Thomas Kennedy, Abram Kennedy, Morris O'Shane, John Jory, George Davidson, Thomas Wilcox, John Crabtree, John Gain, Wm. Gain & James Todd.

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There was a man in the fort so much of a coward that he could not fight--what his proper name was I do not remember but in derision he was ever after called Jenny Glisten. Andrew Jackson came to the fort about daylight and counseled to pursue the Indians at once. Upon the arrival of Gen. Robertson at about 10 o'clock this was given up as not advisable and the Indians made their escape. I do not know what became of Walker Fields. I can give no information in regard to the death of Watts, my father was not on the Nickojack Campaign. My brother- in-law Capt. H.[Henry] Phoenix was in that campaign. Col. Whitlaw was the Commander of the expedition from Kentucky. They came upon the Indians in their town by surprise and killed about 60 of their numbers. A few and but a few having fled.

I can give no particulars of interest in regard to that campaign. My father died in 1815 in Greene Co., Ohio in the 68th year of his age . He was about five feet 8 inches high, weighed about 165, was a lean spare man, fare complected, blue eyes and open pleasant countenance .

I think of another individual in the defense, James O'Connor an Irishman. In connection with the circumstance which perhaps ___ the attack . Jimmy had got a blunderbuss [NOTE: The blunderbuss belonged to Jane "Jennie" Buchanan] which was loaded and when he attempted to fire it, it flashed. Being partially intoxicated he did not know but that his gun had gone off and running to Maj. [John] Buchanan desired another lead. He rammed it down on the old lead, rushed to the port hole and fired. The old fuse proved a blunder buss to Jimmy for she fired both ways and knocked the poor Irishman from the garret down the ladder way into the room below, so blackened and defaced that he could scarcely be recognized. The report was, of course, tremendous and the Indians thinking we had opened upon them our artillery buss in all probability saved the station.

Mrs. Castbolt is six years my senior but I have no idea that she can give you any more particulars than I can. Her post office is Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa. If you were here and make suggestions to me as to the particulars on which you desire information I will perhaps tell you much more. But not being aware of what might be of interest to you I can not give you more in this way.

I am sincerely yours, John Buchanan Todd.

1934 LETTER FROM James Todd great grandson of James M. Todd

Copy given to Cecil Wood March 6, 1998 by Norma Wood Webb

Retyped by Cecil Wood, Jan. 4, 1999

BECKMAN, TODD, HOUGH AND WOODS

Attorneys at Law

134 North LaSalle Street

Chicago State 3245

March 17, 1934

Wm. H. Beckman, James Todd, Chas. F. Hough, Geo. E. Woods, John P. Dea ring, Louie Marks, Jno. W. Browning, Andrew J. O'Donnell, Wm. E. Beckm an, Glenn E. Miller, Robert H. Melangton

J. A. Wilson, Esq.

C/o Lubbock Building and Loan Assn.

Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Your letter of the 8th, of March was duly received while I was absen t from Chicago in Florida.

I was formerly connected with the firm of Todd and Plummer, attorneys at 137 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. My father was James Todd. He w as the son of John Buchanan Todd, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee on September 5, 1783 and died October 11, 1863 at Madison, Indiana . He married Nancy Kemper on June 26, 1806 at Xenia, Ohio. Nancy Kemper was born on September 3, 1783 at Farquire, Virginia, and died January 26, 1869 at Madison, Indiana. The following children were born of th at union:

Presley Kemper Todd, born 4-4-1807, Green County, Ohio; died 7-21-183 9 at Cincinnati, Ohio;

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James M. Todd, born 11-6-1808; died 11-11-1808;
Isabella Jane Todd, born 12-22-1809; died 11-23-1812;
Mary Todd, born 8-18-1811; date of death unknown;
Betsy Todd, born 8-28-1813; died 4-15-1814;
Harriet Todd, born 2-14-1815; died 10-14-1815;
James Todd, my father, born 2-14-1816 at Xenia, Ohio; died 4-7-1887 at Franklin, Louisiana;
Margaret Todd, born 1-26-1818; died about 1819 at Madison, Indiana;
Robert O. Todd, born 8-19-1819; died in 1876 at Franklin, Louisiana;
John Todd, born 5-26-1821; died 9-29-1821;
Samuel Todd, born 9-29-1822; died 7-24-1824 at Cincinnati, Ohio;
Caroline Todd, born 2-22-1825; died 10-16-1869;
Stephen Kemper Todd, born 10-4-1826; died at Madison, Indiana about 19 00;

You will observe that my grandfather, John Buchanan Todd was rather prolific in comparison with the modern generation.

My great-grandfather, James Mulherin Todd, the father of John Buchanan Todd and Rebecca Todd was born January 16, 1749 in County Antrim, Ireland and died in January 1815 at Xenia, Ohio. He married Janet Buchanan 9-17-1777 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His children consisted of: Mary Todd; Nancy Todd; John Buchanan Todd, my grandfather, who married Nancy Kemper; (John Buchanan Todd was born at Nashville, Tenn.); Jennie Todd; Esther Todd; Rebecca Todd, who married Dr. Andrew Davison 6-2-1807 at Xenia, Ohio; (Rebecca Todd, was born 3-2-1790 at Buchanan Station, Tennessee; died 1-10-1870 at Chicago, Illinois) Betsey Todd; James Mulherin Todd, who married Mary Porter, was born 7-7-1795 at Nashville, Tennessee and died 1878 on a farm between Shelbyville and Eminence, Kentucky; and Sarah Todd, who married Joseph Davison and died at Princeton, Indiana at the age of eighty.

From the records which I have, James M. Todd immigrated to the United States in his fifteenth year at about 1764 and settled on a farm near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he married Jane Buchanan. He fought in the Revolutionary War and after the Revolution he moved with his family to South Carolina. Later they went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he built Todd's Fort, said to be still standing at Todd's Knob near Nashville. After the war of 1812 he went to Columbus, Indiana and then to Xenia, Ohio, where he died.

Outside of the above records I know nothing whatever about my forebears, except that they remind me of a potato patch, the best part being underground.

I have no record in regard to Janet Buchanan except that she was an aunt of President James Buchanan and consequently a cousin of my father.

If you have any information on that line of the family I should be pleased to hear from you.

With kindest regards and trust that I have answered your letter fully, I remain
Yours very truly
JT - James Todd

This sketch was dictated (1863-4) by Rebecca Todd Davisson, (born, 2 March 1790 - died 2 January 1870, daughter of Jane/Jennie/Janet Buchanan & James Todd, mother-in-law of Dr. Robert Clark Hamill, and my - Judith Hamill's - great great great grandmother.

I have not changed any of the words, but added spacing, punctuation and bold section heads to clarify the timeline and information. Any other additions are in brackets, i.e., [change].

All of the dates for Rebecca Todd Davisson's siblings came originally from Linda McInnis and were subsequently confirmed by researchers Christine Haw, Richard A. Kraus, Mary Jane Pattillo and Mel Wood.

A SKETCH OF MY EARLY LIFE
By Rebecca Todd Davisson

It is not pleasant to write about oneself, particularly when we have but little that is good or remarkable to say. But, having lived nearly three-fourths of a century, and though blind and knew not the way in which I should go, yet I have been led by an invisible hand in ways that I knew not. Now I desire to acknowledge and testify to the goodness, to the long suffering and forbearing mercy of my covenant God. To me, who had no merit, or aught to plead in my favor but my helpless need, and when I knew His promises I could plead them. Now I wish to leave on record that my children may see that I set to my seal that God is true, that none of his promises have failed and that any self-sacrifice or self-denial or service rendered on my part I have been re-warded - even in this life - one hundred fold. Some of my children may like to see this when I am gone.

Early 1790's - Life in the Fort

My most early recollections are of dread and hatred of the Indians, who had killed my grandfather and my two uncles Alex and Sam Buchanan, and then being driven from our place on the bank of Stones River. The Indians having killed our neighbors and stolen horses, we were warned to leave immediately. So we threw off the roofs of our cabins, for fear the Indians would burn them, and went this time to the Fort - to my uncle James Mulheran, Esq. (the husband of my mother's only sister), only a mile and a half distant.

The Fort enclosed a few acres of ground and had three sides with a block house on each corner and stockade and cabins between, in the triangle, with gates and bars. A fort is an unfavorable place to raise children, so many kinds confined together. My parents were pious sad wished to instruct us in the right way. I remember once being catechized on a Sabbath evening and when speaking of the eighth commandment father asked us if any of us had been guilty of breaking this commandment. I could not say that I had seen goodly Babylonish garments or a wedge of gold to tempt my cupidity or avarice but feeling guilty, ingenuously answered yes. Well, what and where? I said I had taken two pins from a girl in the fort who kept them in a crack in a log of the house. Father said I might think that a small matter but it was the beginning and next time I might be induced to take some-thing greater and so on - we could not tell when it might stop and besides, would I be a thief for two pins. I never forgot that, though I have taken a pin both before and behind persons when I needed them. We had no school here so my brother John who was six years older than I [born, 5 September, 1783] and sister Jennie [born c. 1786] boarded in Nashville and went to school. One day there when I was eating breakfast I said and thought there was a bone in my egg - when' they came to look there was another egg inside, as large as a partridge egg. I have never seen or heard of one like it since, though it is about sixty-nine years since.

My oldest sister [Mary, born 28 June, 1778], having married [on 10 August 1792, Robert Casebolt (1754, Baltimore Co, MD - 9 April 1840, Gibson Co, IN)] in her fourteenth year, moved down the Cumberland river to Illinois taking most of our cattle with them, we expecting soon to go too, which we never did.

After the battle of Nickeljack [September, 1794], we returned to our place on Stones River, after an absence of four years, taking two men to guard us. The ground being very rich the cane had grown out of the top of our cabins, the orchard was bearing peaches. There were so many beautiful springs, so many sweet birds and bird's nests I was greatly delighted.

Late 1790's - Life on the Stones River Farm

But there were also wild beasts and snakes. We caught a wolf once in a trap that had been trespassing and when wounded set the dogs on it which made a frightful ado. Again a big bear came into our cornfield and destroyed corn. Then one night they treed it as it was called, up a big shell bark hickory tree when all the family but me was taken to see the fun. The men shot it, only wounding it when it came down among the dogs making the greatest excitement, when it was soon dispatched. I awoke in the morning not knowing what had become of the family when not long after they brought the huge beast and threw it down.

Capt. Caffery

One day Capt. Caffery, a brother-in-law of General Jackson, came and stayed all night and bought land of father, at the mouth of Stones River. They came and built a. frame house, which being the first house I had ever seen, but once when my mother took me to Nashville. Cafferys were our nearest neighbors on the northwest.

School

We soon built a schoolhouse of round logs, near one of our springs, about three fourths of a mile distant. I was then about seven years old [c. 1797]. I had learned to repeat the A B C off the book, but did not know them on the book. So when I went to school, a girl looking over my shoulder laughed and said I read upside down, but I turned my back and learned my

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letters mostly myself by looking on what I had learned to repeat off it, but in a few months I could read my Testament at the head of my class. Our pedagogue boarded with the employers, and after a stay of six months got married and left us, but before dismissing him I give you one specimen of his cuteness. There was a long window on one side of the house, a log cut out for the writer's light, so he told us to mind our books, whilst he went out. He then went out and peeped in all along the window, whilst some of them said -"See the Master is looking in." So when he came in he asked if any of us saw him looking in - they all answered "no, no" but me. I said I saw him - well how could I see him if I was minding my book?

We feared father more than mother, although he was not severe with us. She would tell us kindly what we should do, and if we had always obeyed it would have been well; but, if we did not, she would often do what we should have done. She loved peace and quiet much. Once, in summer, I was told to make the fire burn, then cover it so it would not go out, otherwise it would not be well with me, there being then no such thing as matches to light up with. So I made the fire blaze awhile, then I covered it with heavy ashes; but, when they went to light the candle, the fire had gone out. That was bad indeed, so Father got a cowhide and whipped me slightly. I think, however, my fault was more in lack of judgement than want of obedience. Next day the cowhide was hid and a remark, not meant to be heard, was that her children should not be whipped with a cowhide like Negroes.

Preachers

Even when very young I went to God in prayer as my refuge in times of trouble, and thought sometimes He answered my prayer; but, it was only as he hears the young ravens as they cry, for I never remember giving him thanks when he answered me. We had no preaching. I had never even seen a preacher. We met sometimes at William [Turnbull's] on Sabbath for social prayer etc. I, with, others, wrote to Scotland for a supply of preaching from the Synod. They sent us Rev'd Andrew Walton and Robert Armstrong. They soon organized a church having three branches, one in Nashville which we attended, six of us were baptized as children and two adults by profession. These two ministers settled in Kentucky but in a year or two we got one of our own named William Hume whom we liked well.

At this time my father kept a distillery making plenty of brandy and whiskey. It was our staple of trade and was presented to almost every person that called. It seems a wonder of mercy that none of us inclined to drink.

Once when brother John was carrying a basket of melons past Todd's Knob not a mile from home he saw two cub bears. When he tried to catch them the old she bear made her appearance. Then he set down his basket and climbed a tree so slim that she could not climb. She came to the place, smelt of the melons, walked a few steps, then standing on her hind feet she hugged her fore feet round showing what she could do, then went off at her leisure; when out of sight he came down and hurried home with his basket. Not long after father bought him a new rifle when he killed his first buck near the same place which gave him great pleasure.

We had a fish trap, too, which sometimes yielded both pleasure and profit. The river bottom was a flat solid rock; so, they built a dam of rocks across the stream, pointing down in the middle where a space was left in the dam. Then tied large canes together like a mat, ten or a dozen feet wide, then placed it slanting in the dam, then the fish going down were caught on the canes. Then we had a turkey trap in the orchard of the same nature, it being a pen of logs with pretty heavy cover, then a way dug a little like a ditch under the wall of the pen and partly covered. Then corn is strewed from the outside into the pen. They come and pick the corn until they get in. They never look down the way they came in so they are caught. The first time I went to the pen there were five turkeys caught. Then I stepped in as they did, with a small stick and would strike one on the head, when it would drop and I would hand it out and so on till all were safe. The next time we caught seven but we never sold or sent one to market but gave to friends what we did not need.

Snake stories

We had pleasant times also bathing in the river in warm weather in a shady nook at the back of the orchard. We had to go down a little bluff to a quiet place where we were not seen. We enjoyed this much but once we were going down I was bitten by a snake, supposed a water moccasin, and so called. I was almost as much frightened as hurt. I got home as soon as I could and thought I saw many snakes on the way. My ankle was bleeding when I got home and mother could not find anything she wanted. However, she applied strong tobacco steeped in whiskey which proved an excellent remedy. My foot and ankle swelled a good deal and turned dark blue and green but it soon got well.

Once as brother John was coming home from his work near the house he saw a rattlesnake so large he was afraid to attack it, and so ran home for mother who would never let a snake live if she could help it. So she got a large stick and soon brought

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it in the yard, when John cut its head off and opened it as he would a fish when there was a full grown rabbit whole inside. The snake had fourteen rattles and a button which would make it fourteen years old.

Once I heard a hen in the loom house that had chickens squeaking after night, when I got a candle and went to see what the matter was. There was a very large chicken snake coiled around the hen squeezing her to death while it was swallowing a chicken from under her. I called father who came to the rescue. But there was nothing there to kill it with but a large augur, an awkward tool for the purpose, but he took the snake by the tail and ran out in the yard and killed it. Two nights after the mate of the snake came and coiled round the same hen when the very same scene of slaughter took place with the augur. We were never disturbed with the like again.

But my sister Casebolt had a high pole in the yard with a box of blue birds on top. She heard a disturbance and went to see what it was. One of those snakes had climbed the pole and was helping itself to the little birdies.

One more snake story and I have done. I was one day sitting alone in the house; John had a violin which was leaning against the wall when I heard a tingling on the strings. When I looked up I saw a snake moving over the strings, not very melodious indeed but no doubt the best music he could make.

1799-school

When I was nine years old we got another school nearer home and an Irish teacher. He liked to use the birch and ferule very much and told us to keep out books "nate and clane". He made us read at the top of our voices, to fix it in our memories and that the people on the road should not think we were asleep. I fared better than most of the scholars being naturally fond of my book but I was rather mischievous and loved to tease but not to hurt. On New Years day the boys turned the Master out, as it was called, and barred the door. This was to compel him to give them a gala day but they failed as he came in through a crack near the roof of the house! Some of the parents were sent for, and a compromise got some time for play.

1800

This year, the great and good General Washington died [14 December, 1799]. Father and Mother went to Nashville to see his funeral ceremonies. And this year I finished my education and went home to toil in business of almost every kind. It might surprise the present generation to see how much cotton we could pick off the seeds (for there were no gins in those days) and spin, etc. etc.

1802

About two years after this we employed a shoemaker to come to the house to make our shoes. He had been there but a short time when he took typhoid fever and died. My Mother waited on him as kindly as if he had been her son. Not long after she took the same complaint and was very ill for some time. Then nearly recovered by exposing herself too much, she relapsed, became delirious and after three days departed this life leaving a very helpless family to deplore their loss. We could not however, realize our great loss at first as we did afterwards, though I trust it was her great gain. I was 12 years old, my sister Jennie on whom most of the family care devolved, was four years older; but she was not efficient or trustworthy. Father was in poor health and poorer spirits.

Preachers

The celebrated eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, came into our neighborhood and we were permitted to go and see and hear him for curiosity; he prophesied many things that would come to pass, as well as things that had transpired. He pointed toward my sister and said she had dreamed of salvation last night which she had not but perhaps he meant some one near her. He touched a man and said he would take the measure of the dead before a week and to another that he would make a coffin, but whether these important prophecies were fulfilled or not I did not ascertain. One thing he said for my benefit - I was in the habit of praying after I had gone to bed which he condemned in toto, he said we should fall on our knees and pray before we went to bed which I never forgot.

Aunt Sally Ridley

About this time Father said he wished me to go and stay awhile with my aunt, the wife of my mother's only brother, Major John Buchanan. Aunt was one of Mrs. Elliot's honor women of the Revolution. She who when riding with her friend Susan [Everett], was surprised and alarmed by seeing Indians close at hand. She said, "Susan do as I do" - then she threw her leg over the saddle man-fashion, gave her horse the whip, yelled, screamed and galloped as hard as they could, till safe in the Fort. The Indians seemed dumbfounded or perhaps they thought the girls were demented and as such they would not

harm them.

My Aunt was an ambitious smart woman and had some good traits. But she had ruled and managed slaves so long who would sometimes deceive her, that she seemed to have no confidence in anyone. When I first went there she told me so much of their evil deeds that I sympathized with her but I had not been there long till I found they were more sinned against than sinning. So too their own Master let them stand or fall and did not meddle to their hurt. I am sorry now I did not try to instruct them in the way of life which they so much wanted but I had not then been taught of God myself nor the worth of immortals. I had their goodwill however. I was often blamed when innocent. My sisters all said they would not stay. But I knew if I left the blame would be laid on me, so I staid, and find it good to bear the yoke in my youth.

Father having poor health thought he would go south and see his brothers who lived there. So Jennie went to stay with sister Phenix [Nancy, born 2 August, 1780, and married Henry Phenix - 11 February - 1798]; James [born 7 July, 1796] and Betsy [born 1792] boarded and went to school; while Sally [born 1798] staid with an Aunt. John and another man attended the farm with a black woman to keep house.

Gen. Jackson & Coffee

About this time General Jackson and Coffee bought a farm about a mile east of ours on the river; called it Clover Bottom, bought a store there and established race grounds. When Father came back after a few months with renewed health he found Jennie married [to Charles Phillips] and ready to move to Kentucky. The boys had not done well; but, with Phenix, had raced, etc. etc.

In the meantime, Ohio being received as free from slavery [1803], my brother-in-law, Casebolt and Phenix, ever restless and on the wing, sold their farms and moved to Ohio. I had to go home to keep house for Father. About this time Rev. Robert Armstrong having been disgusted with the sin of slavery as he and many of his people thought religion could not thrive with that evil so sold out in Kentucky and moved to Ohio on the little Miami River.

Col. Burr - 1805

This year Col. Burr (Aaron Burr), who had been Vice President, came through Tennessee seeking who he might devour, in assisting him in his conspiracy. One morning I was at uncle Mulheran's when Burr and Gen. Jackson were there to breakfast. Aunt wished me to breakfast with them but I, being bashful, declined the honor. Burr was too shrewd to let Jackson and others know the extent of his ambition when wishing them to assist in his schemes.

The first wax figures I ever saw came to Nashville at this time. Among them was one of Burr killing Hamilton in a duel [11 July, 1804]. I did not go in to see that though I was invited. I went once to Nashville to witness balloon ascension. It took sixty yards of silk to make the balloon. The man who was to ascend was himself a sight dressed in pink silk with ribbons and pink feathers flying. Many were there but were doomed to disappointment. It was said that large bets were made whether it would go up and that a boy was bribed to go up and cut a slit in the balloon, at any rate it did not go up; it was a failure.

1806 - move to Ohio

Many more slaves were now brought into the country and father thought he should take his family to a free state while he lived. So he sold his property except horse, wagon, etc. John and I had at that time considerable southern prejudice against the north. Our friends there did not wish us to come. Father gave us liberty to stay and we had agreed to do so. One thing that made me more unwilling to come was a young man who was so foolish as to pay attention to me who was only fifteen years old and thought there would be no difficulty in the way as two of his sisters had married clergymen and he was irresistible. He came at last to persuade me to come but I could not hear him. But in the meantime I took sick and wanted much to see Father who was not there then. This brought me to my right mind and I determined to come with the rest. My Aunt in Nashville was the only friend who said go with your father. I did go and always thought that sickness was a kind providence to open my eyes to a sense of my duty.

We had a pleasant journey, fine weather, camped out in primitive style, except one night in the two weeks when it rained when we went into a house. I was delighted when we came to the Beautiful Ohio River at Cincinnati and was much surprised to see the city so large. Phenix had bought land and built a house. It might be seen from Newport, KY. It was a beautiful place and as we had no place of our own John and I stayed here. The first time I went to meeting I was surprised to see the church filled with so respectable looking people and mostly in cloth riding habit, it being in the country.

In the course of the summer John married Nancy Kemper [on 26 June, 1806] and Phenix ever restless and fond of change, sold his place and we all moved up to the Miami in Green Co. We went into what was called the emigrant house, a large square cabin with a back room attached which I occupied. The post ran near the river, land very rich, with a large never failing spring boiling out of the earth close to the house with an abundance of wild fruit of almost every description. The forest and birds were delightful and only about a mile from Mr. Armstrong's church.

1807

Here I lived happily for a season when Phenix bought property in Xenia and went there to keep public house. Then and there I first made the acquaintance of your father. We were pleased with each other and so on began the conflict between inclination and duty he being a gay man of the world, without even a religious education. And I thought not a Christian had been taught to know that I ought to be one and could never be truly happy until I was one. Like Olivia in the "Vicar of Wakefield" I had read "The Religious Courtship" and my Bible too, somewhat. But was still not well fitted for the trial. I thought at least that we should have a fair understanding and that he should know the real cause of my refusal. I said I thought I would likely not marry at all; that I was not a Christian and therefore a good man would not have me, yet, I was so well convinced of the importance of living a religious life that I would risk the happiness of my future life - that I needed help and not hindrance in the good way, etc. He said he thought that I was very good (of course) that he wished to be so too and thought I would help to make him so- that we would be mutual helps and I have no doubt that this was spoken in all sincerity. So I consented.

Father was then in Tennessee, collecting money; and, Phenix was a subtle, mischievous man. He said we should get married then as Father could not give consent, it being contrary to the rules of the Church, like the Quaker who could not break rules, or like the Jews who could not give their daughters to the heathen around them. I ought to have known better but did not. How they got the license I can't tell, as I was not of age. So, we got married [20 June, 1807]; and, a most kind husband he was. He attended church with me and we read some good books. On Sabbath night after he had gone to bed, I was reading one of R. Erskine's sermons that was very good and I was enabled to lay hold on the promise by faith and covenant that henceforth I would serve him as my own God and Savior. Since that time I have served him though in much weakness and have never looked back but still forward in my journey.

RECORDS

Davidson County Tax List for 1787

Names of persons who were in Davidson county, in 1787, being the first year in which the tax on land and polls was taken, being (white) males over twenty-one years, three hundred and seventy-two and blacks one hundred and five between twelve and sixty years old.

Buchanan, Archibald 2

Buchanan, Samuel 1

Buchanan, John 1

Todd, James 1

DNA results on various Todds in America, compared to samples in Ireland & Scotland.

These are the relevant pieces:

Todds of Ohio

Greene County

James Todd 1749-1815 was in Nashville by 1780, then Xenia, Greene Co., OH and died there in 1815. He is genetically related to the Todds who settled in Somerset Co NJ in the 1730s and to the Todds who settled in northwest County Antrim and in Co Down, Northern Ireland in the 1600s.

James M. Todd Sr and Jane "Jennie" Buchanan were married on 17 Sep 1777 in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.¹ **Jane "Jennie" Buchanan**^{1,7} was born between 5 Nov 1755 and 1768 in Harrisburg, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.¹ She died in 1802 at the age of 47 in Todd's Fort, Todd's Knob, Stone's River, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE]

Descendants of James M. Todd Sr

19 October 2022

SENTENCE:Fact 1] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Fact 2] She was buried in possibly died 1815 Todd's Knob.¹ Jane "Jennie" Buchanan was born November 5, 1760 in Harrisburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter John Buchanan Sr. and Jane Trindle Buchanan.

She married James M. Todd September 17, 1777 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She and her family were early settlers of Nashville having arrived December 14, 1778.

She was the mother of nine children, Mary "Polly" who married Robert Casebolt, Nancy who married Henry Phenix, John Buchanan who married Nancy Kemper, Jennie, Esther, Rebecca who married Dr. Andrew W. Davisson, Elizabeth who married Henry McBride, James Mulherin who married Mary Porter and Sarah who married Dr. Joseph Davisson.

She and her husband James settled on their land known as Todd's Knob which overlooked Stone's River near the current settlement known as Donelson's.

Early 1790's--Life in the Fort (Rebecca Todd Davisson Memoirs)

My most early recollections are of dread and hatred of the Indians, who had killed my grandfather and my two uncles Alex and Sam Buchanan, and then being driven from our place on the bank of Stones River. The Indians having killed our neighbors and stolen horses, we were warned to leave immediately. So we threw off the roofs of our cabins, for fear the Indians would burn them, and went this time to the Fort - to my uncle James Mulheran, Esq. (the husband of my mother's only sister), only a mile and a half distant.

The Fort enclosed a few acres of ground and had three sides with a block house on each corner and stockade and cabins between, in the triangle, with gates and bars.

We had no school here so my brother John who was six years older than I [born, 5 September, 1783] and sister Jennie [born c. 1786] boarded in Nashville and went to school.

My oldest sister [Mary, born 28 June, 1778], having married [on 10 August 1792, Robert Casebolt (1754, Baltimore Co, MD - 9 April 1840, Gibson Co, IN)] in her fourteenth year, moved down the Cumberland river to Illinois taking most of our cattle with them, we expecting soon to go too, which we never did.

After the battle of Nickeljack [September, 1794], we returned to our place on Stones River, after an absence of four years, taking two men to guard us. The ground being very rich the cane had grown out of the top of our cabins, the orchard was bearing peaches. There were so many beautiful springs, so many sweet birds and bird's nests I was greatly delighted.

Late 1790's - Life on the Stones River Farm

But there were also wild beasts and snakes. We caught a wolf once in a trap that had been trespassing and when wounded set the dogs on it which made a frightful ado. Again a big bear came into our cornfield and destroyed corn. Then one night they treed it as it was called, up a big shell bark hickory tree when all the family but me was taken to see the fun. The men shot it, only wounding it when it came down among the dogs making the greatest excitement, when it was soon dispatched. I awoke in the morning not knowing what had become of the family when not long after they brought the huge beast and threw it down.

Capt. Caffery

One day Capt. Caffery, a brother-in-law of General Jackson, came and stayed all night and bought land of father, at the mouth of Stones River. They came and built a frame house, which being the first house I had ever seen, but once when my mother took me to Nashville. Caffery's were our nearest neighbors on the northwest.

School

We soon built a schoolhouse of round logs, near one of our springs, about three fourths of a mile distant. I was then about seven years old [c. 1797]

We feared father more than mother, although he was not severe with us. She would tell us kindly what we should do, and if we had always obeyed it would have been well; but, if we did not, she would often do what we should have done. She

Descendants of James M. Todd Sr

19 October 2022

loved peace and quiet much. Once, in summer, I was told to make the fire burn, then cover it so it would not go out, otherwise it would not be well with me, there being then no such thing as matches to light up with. So I made the fire blaze awhile, then I covered it with heavy ashes; but, when they went to light the candle, the fire had gone out. That was bad indeed, so Father got a cowhide and whipped me slightly. I think, however, my fault was more in lack of judgment than want of obedience. Next day the cowhide was hid and a remark, not meant to be heard, was that her children should not be whipped with a cowhide like Negroes.

At this time my father kept a distillery making plenty of brandy and whiskey. It was our staple of trade and was presented to almost every person that called. It seems a wonder of mercy that none of us were inclined to drink.

Once when brother John was carrying a basket of melons past Todd's Knob not a mile from home he saw two cub bears. When he tried to catch them the old she bear made her appearance. Then he set down his basket and climbed a tree so slim that she could not climb. She came to the place, smelt of the melons, walked a few steps, then standing on her hind feet she hugged her fore feet round showing what she could do, then went off at her leisure; when out of sight he came down and hurried home with his basket. Not long after father bought him a new rifle when he killed his first buck near the same place which gave him great pleasure.

We had a fish trap, too, which sometimes yielded both pleasure and profit. The river bottom was a flat solid rock; so, they built a dam of rocks across the stream, pointing down in the middle where a space was left in the dam. Then tied large canes together like a mat, ten or a dozen feet wide, then placed it slanting in the dam, then the fish going down were caught on the canes. Then we had a turkey trap in the orchard of the same nature, it being a pen of logs with pretty heavy cover, then a way dug a little like a ditch under the wall of the pen and partly covered. Then corn is strewed from the outside into the pen. They come and pick the corn until they get in. They never look down the way they came in so they are caught. The first time I went to the pen there were five turkeys caught. Then I stepped in as they did, with a small stick and would strike one on the head, when it would drop and I would hand it out and so on till all were safe. The next time we caught seven but we never sold or sent one to market but gave to friends what we did not need.

We had pleasant times also bathing in the river in warm weather in a shady nook at the back of the orchard.

1799-school

When I was nine years old we got another school nearer home and an Irish teacher. He liked to use the birch and ferule very much and told us to keep our books "nate and clane". He made us read at the top of our voices, to fix it in our memories and that the people on the road should not think we were asleep. I fared better than most of the scholars being naturally fond of my books but I was rather mischievous and loved to tease but not to hurt. On New Years day the boys turned the Master out, as it was called, and barred the door. This was to compel him to give them a gala day but they failed as he came in through a crack near the roof of the house! Some of the parents were sent for, and a compromise got some time for play.

1800

This year, the great and good General Washington died [14 December, 1799]. Father and Mother went to Nashville to see his funeral ceremonies. And this year I finished my education and went home to toil in business of almost every kind. It might surprise the present generation to see how much cotton we could pick off the seeds (for there were no gins in those days) and spin, etc.

1802

About two years after this we employed a shoemaker to come to the house to make our shoes. He had been there but a short time when he took typhoid fever and died. My Mother waited on him as kindly as if he had been her son. Not long after she took the same complaint and was very ill for some time. Then nearly recovered by exposing herself to much, she relapsed, became delirious and after three days departed this life leaving a very helpless family to deplore their loss. We could not however, realize our great loss at first as we did afterwards, though I trust it was her great gain. I was 12 years old, my sister Jennie on whom most of the family care devolved, was four years older; but she was not efficient or trustworthy. Father in poor health and poorer spirits.

Jane having died 1802 at her home on Todd's Knob is believed to be buried with her parents and brothers in the Buchanan Station Cemetery at Mill Creek, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.

CLAN Buchanan (Scottish Clans)

The progenitor of the Buchanans, Ansalen O'Cain, son of a king of Ulster, is said to have received from King Malcolm II the lands of Buchanan on Loch Lomondside for his services against the Danes. The island of Clarinach later became the Clan's gathering place in time of war.

The earliest family of this name came from the shores of Loch Lomond, which were granted by the Earls of Lennox to one Sir Absalon of Buchanan, referred to in contemporaneous sources as 'clericus meus' i.e. he was a clergyman. (Ansalen O'Cain?) around 1225. Absalon may have been a clergyman or from one of those families dedicated to the service of the ancient Celtic Church. Morris of Buchanan received a charter in 1282, confirming him in his lands with baronial rights. He also held the small island of Clarinach, the name of which was afterwards to become the battle-cry of the clan.

During the War of Independence, The Buchanans supported the cause of Bruce and fought at Flodden, where their Chief lost his life. They also took an active part in the battles of Pinkie and Langside which assured the fortunes of the family. Sir Alexander Buchanan fought for the French against Henry V of England, and fought at the Battle of Beaugé in Normandy in March 1421. His exploits during this battle are given as one explanation for the heraldry of the family. It's thought that Sir Alexander killed the Duke of Clarence and took his coronet as a trophy, this is the reason for the ducal cap held aloft in the crest. The shield differed only by changing the lion and the double treasure of fleurs de lis from red to black. This is said to allude to the marriage of Sir Walter Buchanan to the only daughter of Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. His estates were confiscated in 1425, and the regent was ultimately beheaded by his cousin, James I. His son had died childless and the Buchanans were the nearest relatives to this disinherited branch of the royal family. The arms are said to mourn the family's loss of status.

The Buchanans of Arnprior, who held lands in Perthshire around Kippen, are also descended from the chiefly family. The Lairds of Arnprior lived in some style and were nicknamed the 'kings of Kippen'. James V was fond of travelling in disguise, using a name known only to his close friends and attendants. When the king arrived at Arnprior, a grim retainer met him and advised him that the laird was having dinner and was not to be disturbed. The king asked him to tell the king of Kippen that 'the Goodman of Ballengeich is come to feast'. When Buchanan heard this, he knew the king was at his door and he begged forgiveness. The laird was killed at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547. When the last chief died in 1682, Buchanan of Arnprior was supposed to receive the ancient lands of Buchanan, but they were sold to meet heavy debts. In 1746 Buchanan of Drumnakkil be trayed Lord Tullibardine to the Government. The principal line became extinct in 1762. The Graham Dukes of Montrose now have the mansion house of Buchanan.

Distinguished poet and protestant reformer George, is possibly the most famous Buchanan. He was born at Killearn in Stirlingshire in 1506, the third son of Buchanan of Drumkill. Around 1520, he moved to Paris to continue his education and travelled around the Continent, and began a literary career. Around 1560 he returned to Scotland and in April 1562 he was appointed tutor in classics to the young Mary, Queen of Scots. Even though he was in with the royals, he still made vicious attacks on the queen in his writings.

He was appointed preceptor and tutor to the young James VI after the abdication of his mother, and he is generally credited with laying the foundations for that monarch's considerable academic prowess as well, unfortunately, as poisoning the child's mind against his mother.

James Buchanan was the fifteenth president of the United States of America. There has not been a recognized chief since the seventeenth century.

Most Buchanans in North America came through Ireland, where they migrated to from Scotland as early as the 16th century and as late as the 19th century.

Gaelic Name: Cononach

Motto: Audaces juvo (Latin: I help the brave); Clarius hinc honos (He bears the brighter honour)

Badge: Bilberry; A hand holding a tasselled cap

Lands: Loch Lomond

Origin of Name: From Both-Charain (Canon's Seat)

Arms: Or, a lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules, within a double tressure flory counterflory of the Second

Branches: Arnprior, Auchmar, Carbeth, Leny, Spital.

Tartans: Buchanan, Buchanan Hunting, Buchanan Old.

Slogan: Clar Innis (Clairinch, an island in Loch Lomond).

Septs: Colman, Cormack, Cousland, Dewar, Dove, Dow, Gibb, Gibbon, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gilbertson, Harper, Harpison, Leavy, Lennie, Lenny, MacAldonich, MacAlman, MacAslan, MacAuslan, MacAuslan, MacAusland, MacAuslane, MacAlman, MacAlmont, MacAmmond, MacAsland, MacChruiter, MacColman, MacCormack, MacCubbin, MacxCubbing, MacCubin, MacGeorge, MacGibbon, MacGreuisich, MacGubbin, MacInally, MacIndeoir, MacIndoe, MacKinlay, MacKinley, MacMaster, MacMaurice, MacMurchie, MacNeur, MacNuir, MacNuyer, MacQuattie, MacWattie, MacWhirter, Master s, Masterson, Morrice, Morris, Morrison, Murchie, Murchison, Richardson, Risk, Rusk, Ruskin, Spittal, Spittel, Walter, Walters, Wason, Waters, Watson, Watt, Watters, Weir, Yuill, Yool, Yule, Zuill.

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James M. Todd and Jane "Jennie" Buchanan had the following children:

- +2 i. **Mary "Polly" Todd**, born 28 Jun 1779, Virginia, USA; married Robert Casebolt, 10 Aug 1782, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee; died abt 1857, Probably Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa.
- +3 ii. **Nancy Todd**, born 2 Aug 1781, Fort Nashborough, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.; married William Henry Phenix Sr, 11 Feb 1798, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee; died 1821, Lawrence Co., Tennessee.
- +4 iii. **John Buchanan Todd**, born 5 Sep 1783, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married Nancy Kemper, 26 Jun 1806, Walnut Hills, (Zenia) Ohio; died 11 Aug 1861, Madison, Jefferson, Indiana, USA.
- +5 iv. **Jennie Todd**, born 6 Nov 1785, Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee; married Charles Phillips, abt 1806; died Tennessee.
- 6 v. **Esther Todd**¹ was born in 1788 in Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Comment 1] She died in Tennessee.
- +7 vi. **Rebecca Todd**, born 2 Mar 1790, Buchanan Station, near Nashville, Tennessee; married Andrew William Davisson M.D., 26 Jun 1807, Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio; died 10 Jan 1870, Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.
- +8 vii. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Todd**, born 29 Jun 1792, Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee; married Henry McBride, 1810; died 1 Sep 1882, near Lake City, Monroe County, Iowa.
- +9 viii. **James Mulherin Todd**, born 7 Jul 1795, Buchanan Station, near Nashville, Tennessee; married Mary Porter, 1823, Shelby Co, Kentucky; died 1878, Shelbyville, Eminence Co., Kentucky.
- +10 ix. **Sarah Todd**, born 22 Nov 1798, Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee; died bet 1877 and 1878, Princeton, Indiana.

Second Generation

2. **Mary "Polly" Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 28 Jun 1779 in Virginia, USA. She died about 1857 at the age of 78 in Probably Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa.⁸

Book 1 - Thomas and Sarah Casebolt of Maryland, their Children and Grandchildren

Dick Kraus: www.rakgen.com

Richard A. Kraus

12 Clamshell Cove Road

Descendants of James M. Todd Sr

19 October 2022

Cotuit, MA 02635

Chapter Three - The Second Generation, North

Sometime shortly following Thomas Casebolt's death, his minor children may have been farmed out to friends or relatives in northern Maryland and, possibly, in southeastern Pennsylvania. It may well have been that they were placed in pairs. The eldest son, John may have taken the youngest, Henry under his wing. As we will see in Chapter 4, they both settled in the same out-of-the-way area in what is now West Virginia.

NAOMI2 (CASEBOLT) BURNEY (1750? - 1842)

Naomi and Robert must have been placed together at some distance from the family home. This would help explain why Naomi and Robert remained so close throughout their lives, whereas, as adults, they seem to have had virtually no contact with John and Henry.

Naomi and Robert were probably placed further north in Maryland than the neighborhood of the Thomas Casebolt properties; perhaps, as far north as southern Pennsylvania. Robert who enlisted in 1777 at York, Pennsylvania, said in 1832 that when he left Pennsylvania to go west following his discharge in 1781, he left his discharge papers with his elder sister, Naomi who was by then, or who was shortly to be, the wife of Thomas Burney. Naomi Casebolt Burney in 1832 immediately confirmed that she had been living in Pennsylvania in 1781 and that Robert had left his papers with her. She signed her statement with an X. Thomas Burney confirmed that he had seen the discharge papers in his wife's possession.

In that deposition, Naomi claimed 1) to know when she was born (but did not say when), 2) to be older than Robert, and 3) that Robert was 77 in early 1832, therefore she would have been born earlier than 1754.

ROBERT CASEBOLT (1754? - 1840)

When Robert Casebolt enlisted on 7 April 1777 at York, Pennsylvania, he was recorded as born in York County, 20 years of age, 5 foot six inches tall and with no trade.

York is the seat of York County, which is the Pennsylvania county immediately north of Baltimore County, Maryland, where Robert probably was born. By 1777, however, he and his sister Naomi may have been living in York County with relatives or family friends for as long as ten years. His residence could easily, in the press of enlistment, have been listed as his birthplace.

His pension materials stated that no one remembered his exact birth date, but that his elder sister Naomi knew hers. She said that he was 77 years old at the time, 17 October 1831. Thus, despite the enlistment "age", his birth date must have been in 1754 or possibly in late 1753.

At York, Robert signed up with Captain George Bush's Company of Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment of light infantry under Brigadier General Anthony Wayne. This regiment was in the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade.

Hartley was something of a public hero, having participated in the attack on Quebec and in the subsequent defense of Crown Point and Ticonderoga in upstate New York in 1776. In December 1776, the Continental Congress authorized General Washington to raise sixteen new battalions of infantry. On 11 January 1777, Washington issued a commission to Hartley to raise one of these regiments and by 1 March 1777, he was signing men up at York.

Robert and his regiment saw action at Brandywine, Paoli Tavern (near Philadelphia), and Germantown. Their losses at Brandywine were particularly severe. In early 1778, Robert was chosen to serve in General Lafayette's 1500-man Corps of Light Infantry, during that general's first campaign. At the close of that brief campaign, Robert returned to Bush's company which was later commanded by Capt. Andrew Walker and then by Capt. Claypool.

In July 1778, following the Wyoming Massacre of June, Hartley's regiment, including Bush's company, was ordered to Sunbury on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River to defend the frontier from Wyoming, Pennsylvania to the Allegheny. In describing this assignment, Col. Hartley wrote:

"My little regiment with two classes of Lancaster and Berk's County militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopack Falls to Muncy and from thence to the head of Penn's Valley."

Robert said that while stationed at Sunbury, his unit fought a battle with the Six Nations in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Gereese Rivers. The regiment continued service on the frontiers of Pennsylvania until incorporated into the New 11th of the Pennsylvania Line.

On 16 December 1778, Congress resolved that Col. Hartley's regiment, with some independent companies from Pennsylvania, be incorporated with the 11th regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, to form a complete battalion which would be called the New 11th. Robert's papers seem to indicate that this unit engaged in no more battles until General Anthony Wayne in the state of Jersey honorably discharged him in January 1781.

Robert served as a private for his entire enlistment. On 28 October 1784, he accepted \$33 33/90 in back pay and interest from 1 January 1781.

It could be that Robert met his future brother-in-law, Thomas Burney, while stationed at Sunbury. As was just noted, some units of the Lancaster County militia were at Sunbury when Robert's regiment was assigned there, and as was noted above in the section on Naomi, a Thomas Burney was in the Lancaster County militia.

Robert's whereabouts from 1781 to 1786 are unknown. By 1786, he was in western Pennsylvania, where he was listed on the state tax list for Rostraver Township of Westmoreland County, paying a levy of 10 shillings. This area is on the Monongahela River just south of present-day Pittsburgh.

Sometime during 1786-88, Robert evidently set out down the Ohio River and subsequently down the Mississippi, on which he may have proceeded all the way to New Orleans, which was then Spanish territory. On 15 March 1789, he obtained a patent from the Spanish government for some land on the Homochitto River in the present state of Mississippi, just east of Natchez.

Later, that year or the following year, Robert evidently made his way, probably overland via the Natchez Trace, possibly up the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, to the newly established town of Nashville, Tennessee. The first hundred or so settlers had arrived in that area by boat from eastern Tennessee, about eight years earlier, in 1780.

In Nashville, Robert met Polly Todd, daughter of one of the first settlers and leading citizens, James Todd. Apparently they were both mightily smitten, and despite the opposition of her parents, eloped. She went out to milk one evening, set down her pail, led out her father's horse, jumped on it behind Robert (described as her "lover") and rode away to be married.

Lest anyone think this was ordinary behavior in those days, over 100 years later, long after there were no Casebolt's around, people were still talking about the story in central Ohio and it was included in the 1902 edition of a history of Greene County, Ohio where Robert and Polly had lived most of their adult lives.

On 10 August 1792, Robert, then about 38 years old, married in Nashville a thirteen-year-old girl, Mary "Polly" Todd. David Hay, a justice of the peace, performed the ceremony. (Memory had made the story less remarkable than it was. Robinson in his History of Greene County had her age as 14 instead of the 13 it was, and Robert's age as 30 instead of the 38 he was.) Polly later claimed that Robert had lived in Davison [now Davidson] County [where Nashville is] for at least three years by 28 September 1793. Robert and Polly evidently stayed on in the Nashville area for a few years. On September 1796 Robert may have purchased land in Nashville from one William Lomark.

Robert and Polly must have left Nashville in late 1796 or early 1797 because in either November 1796 or early 1797, Robert may have served jury duty somewhere in North Carolina, doubtless in the same area where his elder brother John was settling at about that time, the area from which the Todd's and their in-laws had launched their daring 1779 trip to the area that was to become Nashville. Surely both Robert and Polly had friends and relatives to visit back in North Carolina.

Sometime between 1797 and 1808, Robert and Polly evidently moved northward, perhaps pausing for a time in eastern

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Kentucky. In May 1808, a John Casebolt, who might have been their son, married in Floyd County, Kentucky. The move from Nashville to Green County, Ohio was modeled on an earlier move.

Robert and Polly were also prominent. Robert was listed as a carpenter when he first arrived. In 1814 he built a large house for himself and Polly on Main Street. It later became the home of Xenia's leading physician. In 1902 it was described as "among the few remaining monuments of the olden times. Robert was for years the city constable [chief law enforcement officer] and tax collector. He was widely known for his very sensitive eyes and when riding horseback around the country would often wear a thin scarf over his face to protect his eyes. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Polly was a force to be reckoned with. Her young elopement really impressed people and she evidently spoke her mind, warranting the following description decades after her death: "Mrs. Casebolt was a strong-minded woman and had she lived in these days [1902] when women have organized for their required rights she would have stood high among them." She was a midwife and dowser. Although the county historian could not bring himself to write the indelicate word "midwife", he did say "Mrs. Casebolt practiced a very useful vocation, as many now living can well attest." Often times following a delivery, she would then "witch for water with a peach tree rod, telling how far [deep?] they would have to dig by the nod of the wand."

By 1810, Robert Casebolt is recorded on the personal property tax list of Sugar Creek Township in Greene County, Ohio. The household is also listed in the federal censuses of 1820 and 1830 in the same county, in the town of Xenia, Ohio.

In 1812, Robert served under Captain Robert McClellan of Sugarcreek township, adding this military service to his service during the Revolution.

Polly is named as a daughter and heir in her father's 1813 will (Greene, Probate, pp.212-13). Fulcher, p.14: James Todd m. Jane Todd, James, letter to J.A. Wilson, 17 March 1934: My great-grandfather, James Muller [this surely was not his middle name, but was the middle name of his son James - Dick Kraus] Todd married Janet Buchanan 9-17-1777 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His children consisted of Mary, Sarah Jane (Jennie/Janet) Buchanan born ...)

In 1831, Robert testified that he had for a very long time been constable of Xenia, living on the proceeds of fines and the like. He evidently was literate since he had, at the time of his application for pension, his own small library, his third most valuable asset next to his house and a loan due him. His wife Polly practiced midwifery.

However, by October 1831, Polly was too frail to continue as a midwife and Robert for two years had been too blind to function as constable. He said that in 1830 he had sold three lots he had owned in Xenia (one each to John Alexander, to William C. Robinson, and to David Monroe), that he had "no living children," and that his entire worldly possessions amounted to \$868.75 of which his house and 1/2 lot accounted for \$495.00. Hence, his need to apply for a federal pension. Robert, in his later years consistently spelled his family name "Casebolt".

On Monday 13 February 1832, "Mr. Bucher (representing the congressional district that included the Pennsylvania State Capitol, Harrisburg) presented to the US Congress the petition of Robert Casebolt of the State of Pennsylvania". This petition for a federal pension was approved and on 4 September 1832, Robert began receiving his pension of \$ 80 per year retroactive to 4 March 1831.

On 16 February 1835, Robert asked that his pension payments be forwarded to Indiana. On 13 December 1837 he bought 40 acres of land in Gibson County, Indiana - the NE 40 in the SW quarter of section 11 in range 9 west, township 2 south. Robert died there on 9 April 1840. He is reported to be buried in grave 32, row 1 of the Lawrence Cemetery in Gibson County.

Polly evidently stayed on in this county for some while, although she is not listed as the head of a household in the 1840 federal census there. On 7 June 1841, she bought the southwest 40 acres in the same quarter section where Robert had purchased the northeast 40.1

By 1844, Polly Casebolt (or Casebolt as she signed it), had moved to southeastern Indiana where she evidently lived with her younger (born about 1784) brother, John B. Todd who had lived in Greene County, Ohio during the time that Polly and Robert lived there. On 25 March 1844, Polly, in Jefferson County, Indiana laid claim to her widow's half of Robert's US

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pension.

On 22 June 1849, Polly filed an affidavit in Monmouth of Warren County in east-central Illinois saying she had previously been in Indiana and in Iowa, and had now been in Warren County for a week. A certificate for her widow's pension was sent to Monmouth on 15 October 1849. However, on that same day, Polly filed, or had filed for her, another affidavit in Monroe County, Iowa asking that her pension be paid in Indiana. For the period 1854-57, at least, it was evidently paid to her in Springfield, Illinois. That makes one wonder if she, Mary (Todd) Casebolt, was at all related to another Mary Todd from Lexington, Kentucky who was then living in Springfield, Illinois -- Mary (Todd) Lincoln!

In a letter dated 19 October 1852, Polly said that although she earlier was in Illinois, that for the past three years (i.e. from 1849 on, since?) she had been living in Panora in Guthrie County, Iowa. On 10 May 1855, Polly filed an application for bounty land in Panora. Witnesses were John W. Gustine and Lewis Harvnot.

On 12 June 1857, Polly filed another affidavit in Panora saying that she was "lately removed" from Indiana, that she will henceforth be staying with "old acquaintances" here in Iowa, and that she would like her pension payments made in Iowa from now on. A William L. Henderson filed an affidavit in her support at the same time.

The last notation in the Robert Casebolt pension file indicates that the pension payments were in fact transferred from Springfield, Illinois to Ottumwa, Iowa care of W. L. Henderson of Panora, Iowa on 11 July 1857. Polly's letters from Iowa simply stop in 1857. Polly evidently died shortly thereafter.

Robert's initial petition did not say that he and Polly had no children, but stated that they had "no children living". When I (Dick Kraus) published the first edition of the Casebolt Family Book in 1992, I thought "they must have had at least one son, since one young man, who evidently died long before Robert's pension application, could scarcely have been the son of either of Robert's brothers, John or Henry."

Since then, I have come to doubt that the "young man" in question - the John who married Sabra Estep in Floyd Co, KY in 1808 - died before Robert and Polly. And, I have been unable to uncover any evidence that Robert and Polly were ever in Floyd County. So now I strongly doubt that they had any children.

However, if they had any, I think it most likely that they had two. The fact that they seem to have named their son John, gnawed at the back of my mind. Then I found the record of a Thomas Casebolt in Greene County. So, if they had children, I think it was twins, with serious complications for the 14-year-old mother Polly that meant no more children and may have aimed her at the career in midwifery. If this was the case, all three sons of the first American Casebolt, Thomas, named their eldest sons after their father.

(The only reference I have found which might be to a son Thomas is in a list originally compiled by George Robinson, premier Greene County historian, found in 1948 in the attic of the county court house, then typed from the manuscript and now held in the county library: Greene County Soldiers in the War of 1812. The names are typed alphabetically and the list includes as serving under Capt. Robert McClelland in Sugar Creek Township: Thomas Burney, Thomas Casebolt, Robert Casebolt, and John B. Todd (brother of Polly). Thomas Casebolt does not appear in the official state lists of 1812 service men, so my guess is, if he really was a son to Robert and Polly, he died almost immediately upon signing up and never made it to the state payroll. My own current belief is that this Thomas is Thomas, estranged son of Robert's brother John, who stayed just long enough for a son to be born and then went on his way. If this was the son of Robert and Polly he surely was their elder twin son born in Nashville very soon after their marriage.)

So we have the following "tentative" family group sheet:

Family Group Sheet prepared by Dick Kraus 18 September 2001

Husband: Robert Casebolt

Born: Abt. 1754 in: Baltimore Co, MD

Married: 10 August 1792 in: Nashville, Davidson Co, TN

Died: 9 April 1840 in: Gibson Co, IN

Father: Thomas Casebolt

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Mother: Sarah (Unknown) Casebolt

Other Spouses: none known

Wife: Mary "Polly" (Todd) Casebolt

Born: 28 June 1778 in: North or South Carolina?

Died: abt. 1857 in: Iowa?

Father: James Todd

Mother: Sarah Jane "Jennie/Janet" (Buchanan) Todd

Other Spouses: none known

Children:

1. Name: Thomas Casebolt

Born: abt. 1792 in: Nashville, Davidson Co, TN

Died: abt. 1812 in: Greene Co, OH

Married: none known

Spouse: none known

2. Name: John Casebolt

Born: abt. 1792 in: Nashville, Davidson Co, TN

Died: abt. 1814 in: Kentucky

Married: 29 May 1808 in: Floyd Co, KY

Spouse: Sabra "Sabry" (Estep/Eastep) Casebolt

(I (Dick Kraus) am no longer am convinced that the man who married Sabra was the son of Robert and Polly, but if he was, he surely was the younger of this set of twins born in Nashville shortly after their marriage. His wife remarried (to William Terry) in 1816 in Floyd County (Kozee, p.53), so John, if he was John, must have died there a year or two before. Kozee, p.33; Jillson, W.R., Kentucky Marriage Records, Floyd County 1803-1860, p.167, John Casebolt m. Salverry Estep 29 May 1808. Walls, Charles C., Annals of Floyd County, Kentucky 1810-26, p.120, a marriage bond dated 23 May 1808 was taken by John Casebolt and John Spurlock for a marriage between John and Sabrey Estep; permission of daughter Sabrey to marry was given by Shadrack Estep, 20 May 1808, witnessed by John Estep.)

From Dick Kraus: Polly's birth date and marriage date are only apparently in conflict. She really was 13 when she eloped with Robert. Evidence she was a VERY strong-willed woman and the story of her eloping became legend, so much so that when the Greene County, Ohio history was written in 1902, it was still very much alive in people's minds. If you can get access to a copy, you will be interested in G.F. Robinson's HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, pp.126-27. Time faded memory a bit and he had promoted her from 13 to 14 years of age.[TrindleBackupTree.FTW]

Mary "Polly" Todd and Robert Casebolt were married on 10 Aug 1782 in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.^{1,8} **Robert Casebolt**^{1,8-9} was born in 1751 in York, Pennsylvania, USA. He lived in York County, Pennsylvania in 1777. [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Military 1] He lived in Greene Co., Georgia in 1806. Robert appeared in the census in 1820 in Xenia Township, Pennsylvania. He appeared in the census in 1830 in Xenia Township, Pennsylvania. [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Comment 1] He lived in Gibson Co., Indiana in 1837. Robert died on 9 Apr 1840 at the age of 89 in Gibson Co., Indiana. He was a Carpenter. He was Xenia Associate Presbyterian Church, Xenia, Ohio. Robert was buried in Reported to be grave 32, row 1 of the Lawrence Cemetery in Gibson County, Indiana. He was a Constable. Copies provided to M.J. Pattillo by Greene County Room, Genealogy & Local History, 76 E. Market St., P.O. Box 520, Xenia, OH 45385-0520, January 10, 2000

"Revolutionary War Veterans of Greene County, Ohio," edited by Julie Overton, Greene County Chapter, Ohio Genealogical Society, 1995, Page 44 Robert Casebolt (also spelled Casebolt)

Background: Born about 1753 (age 77 in October, 1830), resided in York County, Pennsylvania when enlisted, was 5'6" tall; was age 20 when he enlisted in 1777.

Service: Enlisted Apr 1777, in Captain George Bush's Company, Colonel Hartley's regiment, Pennsylvania, served until January, 1781; he also served in Lafayette's Corps of Light Infantry, and was in the Battle of Brandywine, Battle of Paoli Tavern, and Battle of Germantown.

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He had given his discharge papers to his sister, Naomi, the wife of Thomas Burney, but she indicated, in 1830, while a resident of Greene County, Ohio, that she had lost it.

Wife/Children: He married Polly Todd, daughter of (John and Mary Todd in book but has to be our James and Sarah Jane Todd.MJPattillo) , in August 1792, by David Hay, J.P. in Nashville, Tennessee. There were no children living by 1830, when he applied for a pension.

Life: He is reputed to have come to Greene County in 1806, was a carpenter by occupation, was living in Xenia Township when the 1820 and 1830 census records were taken. He was a member of the Xenia Associate Church (Presbyterian). He was also a constable, which had provided him with a good living, until his eyesight became too poor. He moved to Gibson County, Indiana in 1837.

Death: He died 9 Apr 1840 at Gibson County, Indiana.

Sources: Xenia Associate Church session records; Robinson's History of Greene County, Ohio; Revolutionary War pension application W-8575; Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, edited by John B. Linn

Researcher: Julie M. Overton

From Dick Krause: In 1813 he built a large home at 71 E. Main, Xenia, Ohio which was occupied by Dr. Samuel Martin, Xenia's leading physician, from 1834 to 1879, and which was still standing in 1902. It is long gone. According to an old Plat Map the local museum has, it occupied what is now a parking lot to the right of the new fire station on Main Street.

I did not know that he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but did recently find that his grand-niece, Polly (Burney) Bruer, left the Burney family farm to the Presbyterian missions.[TrindleBackupTree.FTW]

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Robert Casebolt and Mary "Polly" Todd had the following child:

11 i. **John Casebolt** was born in 1784 in Tennessee. He died in 1814 at the age of 30 in Floyd, Kentucky, USA.

3. **Nancy Todd**^{1,10} (James M.-1) was born on 2 Aug 1781 in Fort Nashborough, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.¹⁰⁻¹¹ She was buried in 1821 in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee. She died probably from a complication from birth of last child, Andrew Jackson Phenix, in 1821 at the age of 40 in Lawrence Co., Tennessee.¹⁰ Nancy Todd was born August 2, 1780 Fort Nashborough, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee. She was the daughter of James M. Todd and Jane "Jennie" Buchanan. She married Henry Phenix February 11, 1798 in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee. She was the mother of 11 children, Margaret, Zelotta, Jane, Eliza, James Madison, Preston Kemper, Andrew Jackson, Mary, Sarah, Lewis and Joseph. She died in 1821 probably as a result of complications of the birth of her last child, Andrew Jackson, in Lawrenceburg, Lawrence Co., Tennessee.

CENSUS RECORDS:

She was in the 26 to 45 age bracket in 1820.

Nancy Todd and William Henry Phenix Sr were married on 11 Feb 1798 in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.¹⁰ **William Henry Phenix Sr**^{1,10,12} was born on 11 Feb 1778 in Brunswick Co., Virginia.^{10,13-14} He served in the military on 24 Feb 1801 in Capt. 1st Regiment, Tennessee.¹⁵ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Census 1] [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Census 2] He was buried in 1845 in Kentucky. William died on 12 May 1845 at the age of 67 in Crittenden, Livingston Co., Kentucky.¹⁰ Henry Phenix was born February 11, 1778 in Brunswick Co., Virginia. He was the son of Frederick Phenix and Sarah Piercy.

Nancy Todd, later to become the wife of Henry, was the granddaughter of John Buchanan Senior who with his family had left Fort Nashborough and moved six miles east near a stream now called Mill Creek, from the fact that they built the first mill that was ever built in the country on it. As a necessity they soon erected a fort known as Buchanan Station, in simplicity of style but formidable in strength, to guard against the attacks of the Indians in their savage mode of warfare in the time of the early settlers of Tennessee. The station occupied rocky high ground on Mill Creek, a stream that bubbled into the Cumberland through pastures in which cows grazed. Buchanan's Station was a simple fortification. It consisted of a few buildings surrounded by a picket stockade, with a blockhouse dominating the front gate overlooking the creek.

As Henry is found from 1795 through 1801 buying and selling land in Davidson Co., Tennessee (with the 1800 and 1801 sales for land on Mill Creek where Buchanan Station was located) it is possible that he was residing at Buchanan's Station on the night of September 30, 1792 when the station was attacked by the combined force of three tribes of Indians, numbering about 900 warriors of the Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw tribes. Even though the men at Buchanan's Station numbered only about 20 or so, they were successful in winning this fierce battle. When it was daylight the settlers ventured forth and found that John Watts, Chief of the Chickamauga, was killed and left near the fort in the act of setting fire to the fort. From the blood and other signs left by the Indians there were many killed or wounded.

Henry married Nancy Todd, daughter of James Todd and Jane "Jennie" Buchanan, February 11, 1798, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.

He was listed in the Tennessee Records of Commission of Officers as a Captain in the First Regiment of Tennessee on

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February 24, 1801 . He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, and was a Capitan (in Captain Barnhart's Militia Company) under him in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

Sometime between 1812 and 1817 the Phenix family moved to what was later to become Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Lawrence County, Tennessee was created by an Act of the Tennessee General Assembly on October 21, 1817. Lawrenceburg was established as the county seat by an act of the General Assembly of the State at Murfreesboro on the 2nd of November 1819. Named to select the actual site as Commissioners were Henry Phenix, David Crockett, Enoch Tucker, Josephus Irvine, Maximillian H. Buchanan.

Nancy Todd Phenix died 1821 in Lawrenceburg possibly due to complications of Childbirth with her last son Andrew Jackson Phenix.

Henry is still found in Lawrenceburg in the Tennessee Census and Voter Lists through 1826. In 1840 he is found in the Swingslow, Livingston Co., Kentucky Census. Henry passed away May 12, 1845 in Crittenden, Livingston Co., Kentucky. An inventory of his estate is also found in Crittenden.

NOTE

Henry's full name may be "William Henry." One Phenix researcher (Vickie Beard Thompson, Vickie@familyQuestResearch.com) has identified him as such. An email from Vickie is included below.

RECORDS

1796 - 1801

LAND RECORDS: Davidson County, Tennessee

Book D, page 32, 20 Oct 1795 Henry Phenix buys from Robert Heaton 10 3 acres for \$100, recorded 30 July 1796.

Book D, page 466, 24 Apr 1798 Henry Phenix sold to Thomas Wilcox Jr. 1 03 acres for \$206.

Book E, page 248, 16 Oct 1800 Henry Phenix sold to Daniel Williams 5 0 acres on Mill Creek for \$150.

Book E, page 313, 8 Aug 1801 for \$520 from Richard Drewry, Henry Phenix sells an estimated 156 acres lying on waters of Mill Creek. Witnesses were James Mulherin and Joseph Durratt.

1823 - 1828

LAND RECORDS: Lawrence County, Tennessee

Book U, pages 895-896, general grants, 400 acres dated 16 Jan 1823, Henry Phenix, Josephus Irvine, M. H. Buchanan and Enoch Tucker for the use of and entire benefit of the town of Lawrenceburg, Grant #18672.

Book X, page 204, general grants, 50 acres dated 17 Sep 1823, Grantee : Henry Phenix, Grant #20227.

Henry Phenix sells 50 acres to John McCrackin on 17 Sep 1828 for \$900 , M. H. Buchanan, clerk.

MARRIAGE RECORDS

Marriage Index: IL, IN, KY, OH, TN, 1720-1926

Phenix, Henry Spouse : Todd, Nancy Marriage date : Feb 11, 1798

Tennessee Marriages to 1825 Tennessee Davidson County

Phenix, Henry married Todd, Nancy on 11 Feb 1798 in Davidson Co., TN

MARRIAGE RECORDS: Christian County, Kentucky

William Henry Phenix to Nancy VINCENT 12 Sep 1835, married by Orville Collins, magistrate.

MILITARY RECORDS

Commission Book of Governor John Sevier, State of Tennessee April 2, 1796 - June 16, 1801

Henry Phenix commissioned Captain in the first regiment of Davidson County during good behavior, February 24th 1801.

Descendants of James M. Todd Sr

19 October 2022

CENSUS RECORDS

1818, November list of Lawrence County, Tn. Voters

James Forbes, Henson Day, David Crockett and John Hillhouse, Esquires , who were appointed at the November term, 1818, of Lawrence County Co urt, to take a list of Taxable property and polls and to take a list o f voters according to the late Act of assembly, making provisions fo r taking the Census, returned into Court their several lists of voter s according to law.

The following is a list of the number and names of Census returned b y James Forbes, Esquire, as above, to-wit:
Henry Phenix

The following is a list of the number and names of the Census returne d by David Crockett, Esquire, to-wit:
Patterson Crockett

1820 Lawrence Co., Tennessee

Name State County Location Year

Phenix, Henry TN LAWRENCE CO. 1820 Page 205

Henry Phenix 2 males under 10 (Preston & ?), 1 male 10 to 16 (?), 1 ma le over 45 (Henry), 2 females under 10 (? & ?), 1 females 10 to 16 (?), 2 females 16 to 26 (? & ?), 1 female 26 to 45 (Nancy)

Census of 1826

Head of Household Males Females Slaves

0-10 10-16 16-18 18-26 26-45 45+ 0-10 10-16 16-26 26-45 45

Phenix, Henry 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 1

1840 Swingslow, Livingston, Kentucky page #161

Henry PHOENIX 1 male 10 to 15 (William), 1 male 15 to 20 (?), 1 male 5 0 to 60 (Henry), 2 females 5 to 10 (Emily & Elizabeth), 1 female 10 t o 15 (Nancy), 1 female 15 to 20 (?), 1 female 40 to 50 (Eliza)

MARRIAGE RECORDS Crittenden Co., Kentucky

Nancy Penelope Phenix to Lorenzo Dow PARMENTER Sr., January 26, 1843

Groom of age, bondsman was Henry Phenix, married by Joseph Hughes a Ju stice of the Peace

COURT RECORDS: Crittenden County, Kentucky Inventories 12 May 1845, pa ge 97

H. Phoenix. It states that 3 months have elasped since Henry's death a nd the Sheriff is appointing commissioners for the purpose of allottin g dower to the widow of said Phoenix (no name was listed). It lists th e inventory, and sale of property - Penelope Phoenix (I believe she ma y be Henry's widow and not his daughter) bought a number of items, Jos iah A. Samuels also bought several items, and James Moore, Alfred Moor e and Joseph Hughes also brought items.

BEARD-THOMPSON LETTER TO CHRISTINE HAW (a Todd descendant) from Vicki e Beard Thompson

"Christine,

Yes, I believe William and Henry are one in the same person. I did no t have anything on them in my online file but knew I had quite a bi t in my paper files. I have spent the day going through what I do ha ve on the Phenix and Moore families and adding it to my computer file s and updated online with all the new info. I have never found a marr iage date yet for William Henry Phenix and Eliza Jane (Polly) Moore Sa muels. I know William Henry was married to Nancy Todd in 1798 and the y had at least 9 children before she died probably in childbirth wit h the last one Andrew Jackson in 1821 in Lawrence County, Tennessee . Sometime around 1825 in Tennessee, William Henry Phenix then marrie d Eliza Jane Moore widow of Josiah Samuels. Eliza had at least one so n by Samuels who was also named Josiah, there may have been more Samue ls children but so far I have not located any.

William Henry Phenix and Eliza Moore had at least 4 children together . These children were: Nancy Penelope born 1827 who married Lorenzo D ow Parmenter in 1843; William Henry born 1829 who disappears after 185 0; Emily Parella born 1831 who married 1st John B. Oglesby in 1848 an d then James Jackson Moore her 1st cousin in 1854; and Elizabeth S. bo rn in 1836 who married Robert E. Phillips in 1858.

According to the 1880 census for Emily she says her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in North Carolina. Elizabeth's death records state her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in North Carolina and Elizabeth's marriage record says she was born in McMinn County, Tennessee.

Everything I found in my paper files I updated online just a few minutes ago. Here is the link:
<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=popfraley>

These guys are not blood related to me, but my great-aunt is related to the Moore family and I was looking for info for her a few years ago and found most of this then.

I was born in Crittenden County, Kentucky and so I have a ton of records for that area here at home. If I can help with anything else just let me know.

Sincerely,
Vickie Beard Thompson, PO Box 177, Morgan, UT 84050
WEB: <http://FamilyQuestResearch.com/>

William Henry Phenix and Nancy Todd had the following children:

- 12 i. **Margaret Phenix**^{1,10} was born in 1801 in Davidson Co., Tennessee.¹⁰ She died UNKNOWN in Probably Tennessee. Margaret Phenix was the daughter of Henry Phenix and Nancy Todd. She was born circa 1799 probably at Buchanan Station, Davidson Co., Tennessee. No other information is known.
- +13 ii. **Zelotta Phenix**, born abt 1802, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married Charles Lewis, 1 Jun 1825, Crittenden Co., Kentucky; married James Maddux, 20 Aug 1856, Clinton Co., Illinois; married Timothy Reeves, 1 Jan 1844, Clinton Co., Indiana; died aft 1856, Illinois.
- +14 iii. **Jane Ann Phenix**, born abt 1803, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married James G. Campbell, 21 Oct 1831, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married Manning Anderson Bruce, 11 Aug 1838, Morgan Co., Illinois; died 1877, Sangamon Co., Illinois.
- +15 iv. **Eliza H. Phenix**, born 23 Jan 1807, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married James G. Campbell, 17 Nov 1824, Davidson Co., Tennessee; died 14 Jun 1831, Davidson Co., Tennessee.
- 16 v. **John Phenix III** was born about 1809 in Davidson Co., Tennessee. He died after 1840 at the age of 31 in Clinton Co., Illinois. John Phenix was born circa 1809 Davidson Co., Tennessee to Henry Phenix and Nancy Todd.
CENSUS
He was in the 10 to 16 age bracket in 1820.

1840 Clinton County, Illinois page #129
John PHENIX 1 male under 5, 1 male 5 to 10, 1 male 20 to 30, 1 female 20 to 30

LAND RECORD

Original Land Owners in Clinton County, Illinois

Name of Purchaser: John PHENOX; Sale Type: Federal; Legal Description: SWSE; Section 2; Township 01N; Range 05W; Meridian 3; Number Acres Bought: 40; Price Per Acre: \$1.25; Total Price \$50.00;
Date Purchased: 12 Aug 1837; County: Clinton; Volume #339; Page #180; Original Township: Looking Glass; Today's Township: Looking Glass

- 17 vi. **James Madison Phenix**^{1,10} was born about 1810 in Davidson Co., Tennessee.^{1,10} He died after 1810 at the age of 0 in Possibly Tennessee.
- +18 vii. **Preston Kemper Phenix**, born 30 Oct 1815, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married Mary Arminda Nix, 30 Oct 1838, Rushville, Schuyler Co., Illinois; died 7 Nov 1898, Alvin, Brazoria Co., Texas.
- +19 viii. **Mary Phenix**, born abt 1817, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married [---] Perkins, abt 1837, Tennessee; died Tennessee.

Descendants of James M. Todd Sr

19 October 2022

- +20 ix. **Sarah "Sallie" Phenix**, born abt 1819, Davidson Co., Tennessee; married William Burton, abt 1839, Tennessee; died aft 1870, Tennessee.
- +21 x. **Lewis Weaver Phenix**, born abt 1819, Kentucky; married Mary Elizabeth Garrison, 28 Jul 1839, Clinton Co., Illinois; died 11 Oct 1893, Clinton Co., Illinois.
- +22 xi. **Andrew Jackson Phenix**, born 1821, Lawrence Co., Tennessee; married Jane Porter, abt 1852, Monroe, Iowa; died Sep 1884, Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa.

4. **John Buchanan Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 5 Sep 1783 in Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.¹ He died on 11 Aug 1861 at the age of 77 in Madison, Jefferson, Indiana, USA.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Comment 1] By 1844, Polly Todd Casebolt (or Casbolt as she signed it), had moved to southeastern Indiana where she evidently lived with her younger (born about 1784) brother, John B. Todd who had lived in Greene County, Ohio during the time that Polly and Robert lived there.

Greene County Soldiers in the War of 1812. The names are typed alphabetically and the list includes as serving under Capt. Robert McClelland in Sugar Creek Township: Thomas Burney, Thomas Casbole, Robert Casbold, and John B. Todd

John Buchanan Todd and Nancy Kemper were married on 26 Jun 1806 in Walnut Hills, (Zenia) Ohio.¹ **Nancy Kemper**¹ was born on 5 Sep 1783 in Farquhar, Virginia.¹ She died between 24 Jan 1868 and 1869 at the age of 84 in Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana.¹

John Buchanan Todd and Nancy Kemper had the following children:

- +23 i. **Preston Presley Kemper Todd**, born 14 Apr 1807, Xenia, Green Co., Ohio; married Margaret Marrow, 14 Jul 1828, Probably Ohio; died 21 Jul 1839, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 24 ii. **James M. Todd I** was born on 6 Nov 1808 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ He died on 11 Nov 1808 at the age of 0 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶
- 25 iii. **Isabella B. (Jane) Todd** was born on 22 Dec 1809 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ She died on 23 Oct 1812 at the age of 2 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶
- 26 iv. **Betsy Todd** was born on 28 Aug 1813 in Green Co., Ohio. She died on 15 Apr 1814 at the age of 0 in Green Co., Ohio.
- 27 v. **Harriet Todd** was born on 14 Feb 1815 in Green Co., Ohio. She died on 14 Oct 1815 at the age of 0 in Green Co., Ohio.
- +28 vi. **James M. Todd II**, born 24 Aug 1816, Xenia, Green Co., Ohio; married Felianne Huston Tremble, 19 Feb 1863, Immaculate Conception Ch., Charenton, La.; died 4 Apr 1887, St Marys Parish, Louisiana, United States.
- +29 vii. **Mary Todd**, born 18 Aug 1817, Green Co., Ohio; married Gabriel Voris, Dec 1826; died aft 7 Nov 1855, Hamilton, Kansas.
- 30 viii. **Margaret Todd** was born on 26 Jan 1818 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ She died about 1819 at the age of 1 in Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana. She was also known as Peggy. [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Comment 1]
- 31 ix. **Roberta Todd** was born on 19 Aug 1819 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ She died in 1876 at the age of 57 in Franklin, Louisiana.¹⁶
- 32 x. **John Todd** was born on 26 May 1821 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ He died on 29 Sep 1821 at the age of 0 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ From Christine Haw--I haven't figured out where this John Todd fits in but I know he does-MJPattillo
- 33 xi. **Samuel Todd** was born on 9 Sep 1822 in Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.¹⁶ He died on 27 Jul 1826 at the age of 3 in Cincinnati, Green Co., Ohio.
- +34 xii. **Caroline A. Todd**, born 22 Feb 1825, Green Co., Ohio; married Samuel Marrs, 20 Jan 1852; died bet 15 Oct 1868 and 1869, Dupont, Indiana.

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+35 xiii. **Stephen Kemper Todd**, born 9 Oct 1826, Xenia, Green Co., Ohio; married Hester A. Ball, 20 Jan 1853, Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana; died abt 1900, Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana.

5. **Jennie Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 6 Nov 1785 in Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ She died in Tennessee.

Jennie Todd and Charles Phillips were married about 1806. **Charles Phillips**¹ was born about 1786. He died in Tennessee.

7. **Rebecca Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 2 Mar 1790 in Buchanan Station, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ She died on 10 Jan 1870 at the age of 79 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.¹

Rebecca Todd and Andrew William Davisson M.D. were married on 26 Jun 1807 in Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio.¹ **Andrew William Davisson M.D.** was born on 11 Nov 1783 in Clarksburg, Harrison Co., West Virginia. He died on 12 Jul 1822 at the age of 38 in Madison, Jefferson Co., Indiana. CLIPPINGS FROM EARLY OHIO NEWSPAPERS DAYTON WATCHMAN

1822, Aug. 20 - DIED, at Madison, Indiana, on July 23rd, DR. A.W. DAVISSON, formerly of Xenia, Ohio.

8. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 29 Jun 1792 in Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ She died on 1 Sep 1882 at the age of 90 in near Lake City, Monroe County, Iowa.¹

Elizabeth "Betsy" Todd and Henry McBride were married in 1810.¹ **Henry McBride**¹ was born about 1790. He died on 1 Sep 1875 at the age of 85 in Albion, Iowa.¹

9. **James Mulherin Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 7 Jul 1795 in Buchanan Station, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ He died in 1878 at the age of 83 in Shelbyville, Eminence Co., Kentucky.¹ [NEED TO DEFINE SENTENCE:Fact 1]

James Mulherin Todd and Mary Porter were married in 1823 in Shelby Co, Kentucky.¹ **Mary Porter** was born in 1802 in Kentucky, United States.

James Mulherin Todd and Mary Porter had the following child:

36 i. **James M. Todd** was born on 2 Jul 1835 in Shelby Co, Kentucky. He died on 23 Dec 1912 at the age of 77 in Shelby Col., Kentucky.

10. **Sarah Todd**¹ (James M.-1) was born on 22 Nov 1798 in Buchanan Fort, near Nashville, Tennessee.¹ She died between 1877 and 1878 at the age of 79 in Princeton, Indiana.¹

Dr Joseph Davison¹ was born about 1796.

Preparer:

1. Turning the Pages of History- Andy Wilson.
2. Will of James Todd, Jr.
3. Letter from James Todd.
4. Todd-L@RootsWeb - Todd Discussion List.
5. Tennessee Cousins, by Worth S. Ray.
6. Hamill, Judith <110222.2531.@compuserve.com>.
7. Clan Buchanan.
8. Dick Kraus" patrak@mediaone.net.
9. Genealogical and History Library, Ohio, Greene County.
10. Cecil Wood<cecilbw@olypen.com>.
11. Footnote: Turning The Pages Of History By: Sylva Wilson Wesendonk 19 86.
12. Marriage Index: IL, IN, KY, OH, TN, 1720-1926.
13. Footnote: Turning The Pages Of History By: Sylva Wilson Wesendonk 19 86.
14. Barbara Augspurger.
15. Tennessee Records of Commissions of Officers, 1796-1815, Part I, Pag e 10.
16. Haw, Christine<etolach@swbell.net>.

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