

Everything Berryhill

by Gary Tietjen

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Everything Berryhill

The Berryhill name in Western New Mexico has all but died out and alas, I am the only one left who knows much of the story, so I feel a need to get it on paper. Wallace Berryhill and May Martin were the parents of the tribe. There were five children in the family, Thelma (1906-1916), Velma (1908-1964), Adrian (1910-1974), Edna (1912-2008), and Duane (1918-2005). Thelma died in Tatum at four years of age. She had been thrown from a horse and did not get over it. The Berryhills came from Tatum, New Mexico, in 1918, with a shipment of cattle, unloading them at Grants, New Mexico, and driving them to their ranch, 10 miles north of Prewitt, New Mexico. Prewitt was then known as Baca, only a Section House for the Railroad. Bob Prewitt put up a trading post there. Tatum is about 15 miles west of the Texas - New Mexico line and about 22 miles north of Lovington. I shall start with the story of their coming to New Mexico, then work backwards. [Those wanting to go back to North Carolina immediately can search for "The Mecklenburg County Berryhills", page 27]

Years ago I had my mother, Edna Berryhill, dictate what she could remember of her early life. "In 1918 we started from our ranch at Tatum, NM. I was 6 and Duane was a baby. We had quite a few cattle (Herefords). The summer before we had come out and looked at the country. We were in a Ford car, and we toured the State Penitentiary at Santa Fe. We went from Tatum to Kenna where Uncle Marvin (Berryhill) and Aunt Willie lived. We picked up a bulldog there. Dad thought he was a great dog with the cows. At Tieban (or some such name) we loaded the cattle on the train and shipped them to Grants. The day we got to Grants they were having Jeff's (Tietjen) Dad's funeral. Frank Puckett moved out with us. He worked for us. That first winter we moved out to the ranch, Mother was going to teach us. It was a very bad winter with all that flu (1918).

[The Spanish Flu caused between 50 and 100 million deaths worldwide. The death rate among those who got it was 25 times as high as that for other flu. About 50,000 got it in New Mexico and about 5,000 died. There were real problems getting them buried]

A lot of our cattle died. Adrian was gone all the time and didn't get any lessons – he didn't want any. The next winter mother bought a hotel in Albuquerque and ran it and she put us in school there. Right next door there was a big ice cream factory. Two or three times Duane ran off and went to the factory. Sometimes we caught him up on top of the fire escape of that building. Adrian used to climb up there and throw rocks at the negro kids. We had good friends named Magee who published the Albuquerque Tribune.

[**Carlton Cole "Carl" Magee** (January 1872 – February 1946) was an American [lawyer](#) and [publisher](#). He also patented the first [parking meter](#) which was installed for use. Magee founded the *Magee's Independent* in 1922, which would change its name to the *New Mexico State Tribune* in 1923 and to the *Albuquerque Tribune* in 1933. The Tribune became defunct in 2008. Magee was important in bringing the [Teapot Dome Scandal](#) to the fore. When a judge Magee had once accused of corruption knocked him down in a hotel lobby, Magee drew his pistol and fired, accidentally killing a bystander. Magee was acquitted of manslaughter, but moved to [Oklahoma City](#) to run the [Oklahoma News](#).^[a] He was the paper's editor until he was transferred to the *Oklahoma City News*.]

The hotel was on 3rd St. That was where we lived when Vera Martin(mother's sister) married Fred Berryhill, Dad's brother. The MaGee kids went out to the ranch with us sometimes. We were still there in the 1920 census. After that we moved to Bluewater, NM to go to school in the old brick house where George Rowley lives. The next year we lived in a house of Hyrum Chapman's between the white bridge

and the highway. The Elkins kids went to school there. I was in the same grade with Joe Nielson and Clifford Young. Selma Graff was my teacher and Velma's teacher was Mrs. Hollingsworth. They came out to the ranch to visit sometimes. They went horseback riding and Mama rode with them and I felt so sorry for Mama because she wasn't used to that.

Selma married a Laguna Indian (Marmon) first, then later she married Bob Prewitt. Harold Prewitt tried to go with Aunt Vera – she wouldn't have him. Grandma (Martin) lived with us and Aunt Vera was the youngest girl, so she lived there until she married. In Albuquerque Vera worked in a photo shop. Before we left Tatum she was engaged to a Roberts boy and Fred was engaged to his sister Nona. Fred came out to the Ranch in 1918 after the War. He had been in a car wreck in New York and they never got all the glass out and that caused him to have a bad leg. Grandma [Edwina Martin, May's mother] homesteaded one section [adjoining the Berryhill home.] She had to live on it part of every month, so she came from Albuquerque by train to Baca and I stayed with her the last of each month and the first of the next month. When she proved up on it (all of Section 10) she sold it to Dad who had homesteaded at Tatum.

Part of one year, about 3 months, we rode over to Baca and went to school under Clara Peternell. I got to know the Tietjen kids there. We had school at their ranch in a room Grandma Tietjen had built. Peternells had a furniture store in Gallup. I think she taught there two years.



*Old House at Berryhill Ranch
(Probably Velma and Edna.)*



Edwina Martin with Duane Berryhill at Ranch



The adobe house at the Berryhill ranch. The attic contained about three inches of dirt for insulation. The wells were all alkaline, so drinking water had to be caught in the cistern shown. We got water by letting a rope and bucket down into the cistern. Sometimes water was hauled in barrels. We kids loved to go up into the attic and play. Linda Berryhill shown.



Berryhill House At McGaffey

When Dad went to Gallup he always caught the train [from Baca]. There was one family who lived at Baca and ran the train station and the Old Man and Old Lady Prewitt ran the store. Mrs. Prewitt was a full-bosomed lady, but she was very formal. She wore a high stiff white collar and black blouse with a full black skirt. She was very dignified. Everything had to be just perfect with her. She brought some Jello once and it was so beautifully decorated. Her house was spotless. I didn't feel comfortable around her because of that. Bob Prewitt married Cornelia __. Years later he married Selma Graff. He ran the store after his Dad and Mother died.

Andrews lived at McGaffey. They didn't move over to Pinatada until after I was married. After we went to school at Prewitt, the next year Dad took over the receivership of the 6A ranch for the Bank in Gallup. The ranch had belonged to ___ Cox. He threatened to kill everybody who had anything to do with it. In the summer we lived at the 6A ranch. That winter I was about 10 and we moved to McGaffey for school. [Average snowfall is 82 inches at McGaffey]. Dad ran the ranch for 2 or 3 years. Dean Johnson, Buck Wilcoxon, Munroe Parson, Oscar Denton, Fred Thompson worked for Dad. Oscar Denton came from Trechado. There was a good house and barns at the 6A. They had lots of horses and cattle. They had a good stud called Old Jack, and I was really afraid of him. One day Velma and I and Burly Denton had gone down to Perea and were coming back when we saw Old Jack coming for us on the run. Velma was riding Old Peggy, a slow mare. Burly and I whipped our horses into a run and when we got to the house we told Mama and Stella [Denton] that Old Jack had killed Velma.

I remember how disgusted I was when we went to McGaffey for our mail and went by Old Lady Polich's and she was making sauerkraut and she had this kid tramping the sauerkraut with his bare feet in a wooden barrel. I had never heard of anything like that.

Andrews did logging at McGaffey. They were very poor. They had a few head of cattle which ran with ours. Velma was engaged to Burke Glover when she was 13. He was wild about her. She was sick and he wouldn't leave her. He stayed right there.

At McGaffey we lived next door to Lawrence and Hollis Clawson. Lude Clawson (Lawrence's Brother) stayed with them and Hollis was at our house a lot. Hollis was always laughing. Everybody (Jo Hargus, Stella Denton, Mrs. Andrews and Hollis) called Mother "Berryhill". Adrian didn't like to get up in the mornings and Hollis would help Mother pull him out of bed.

I had lots of fun at McGaffey. Old Man Mott was a clerk at the store and post office. He was a little old man. There was a whole town of Mexicans who lived on the side of the town nearest Gallup. It was called Torreon. They worked for the McGaffey Company. There was a planer mill and sawmill there. There was a big pool of hot water there. They put the logs in the water before they sawed them. Everytime I came in the store, Mr. Mott would give Burly Denton and I a nickel or a piece of candy to fight those Mexican kids. It was every day. He was a little fat guy and just really laughed about it. Later Mr. Mott lived in part of our house at Thoreau. Mrs. Smaltz was his niece – she taught you kids at McGaffey. The bohunks [of Slavic Descent] went to school at Page. They came into town on sleds. We had electricity at McGaffey then. It was run from the mill. We lived next to the schoolhouse then. We lived every summer at McGaffey in lots of places, one summer in a tent.

When Dad and Andrews rounded up, Mama would bake a blackberry cobbler pie in a big roaster. She put a gallon of blackberries in it. Mama always cooked a big meal at dinner for the working men, but at night we always had cornflakes for supper. Sometimes we had canned milk with it. When we lived over by the dance hall [at McGaffey] we took the phonograph over there and danced. One summer Jean Gray [my cousin] and I decided we would teach Adrian how to dance. We worked and worked with him, but he never did learn very well. Velma couldn't dance very well either. This was a year or two before I married.

One day while there, Mama had to be gone, so she left me there to cook for Dad. I cooked beans and it was the awfulest mess. I didn't put any seasoning in.

One day we came home and Duane and Morris Stambaugh were there. They had killed a bunch of chickens and had cut them up and had them in our Maytag washer and it was full. I guess they intended to cook them. One day I went with Fern Hamlin and Charlie Herring and Ross Wilmeth out to Chaco Canyon. We really got lost and had to stay out all night. They couldn't talk Navajo and there were no phones and we couldn't find our way back. I don't know how my poor mother stood it.

Old lady Reed and her two sisters-in-law taught at McGaffey. Mrs. Hoisington lived there. Jim Clark lived there – his wife was Sade Lambson's sister. There were some Greens who lived there. They were all loggers. The Prestige's lived there and later moved to Grants. There was Rex and Bill and Red. Bill later had some sawmills of their own. The Zimmermans were there.

When I was a sophomore in high school I boarded in Gallup 2 months a year and lived with McDonalds. He was a salesman for J N Cotton (After Cotton died, she married Jones who ran the trading post at Thoreau). Grace Bloomfield boarded there too. In better weather we rode the school bus from Thoreau which Mr. Horton drove. Thelma Kirk and Leslie Clawson rode from Ft. Wingate. Inez and Nancy Bond and Clarence Davis were going to school at the same time. Bob Lambson and Marion and Lydia Lambson stayed with Gene Lambson and went to school. Every night we danced at our house. Marion Lambson played the mouth harp. He played for us on the bus too. We also had a phonograph to dance by. They sang western songs too.

The Bransons came to Thoreau later. Dorothy Branson was in High school before they moved to Thoreau. She went to St. Vincents in Albuquerque first. The Hortons were at Thoreau and Gladdus Horton was teaching at Thoreau when I was there. Gladdus' sister was married to Longwell, but they got a divorce. We bought our house at Thoreau from Branson. The Bransons knew the Hortons and the Byrnes from Des Moines, New Mexico. Up at Breece there was the Parsons and Childress families. Childress' had a place over by Smith's Lake and used to come out by the Ranch. Both of these families were good friends of McPhauls. Dad knew the McPhauls down on the plains before they come to this country. Will McPhaul lived at McGaffey and Arch (Ellis' Dad) came up there and stayed awhile.

After we moved to Thoreau there were many ways Mama tried to help make money. One year she took in boarders. There were lots of men drilling for oil at Seven Lakes and they came a lot to Thoreau. Another year she raised chicken. She sprouted wheat and gave it to them for greens to keep them laying all winter. After the Red Arrow store went into receivership, George Kennedy came out from Gallup and

took it over and boarded with Mama. He was a very nice man. After I was married, she was taking in school teachers to board. One of them was Fay Heath who lives in Gallup and is retired.

After I was married awhile, we bought the house at Thoreau. I had spent most of my school there. We were living in St. Johns before we sold the two lots at Thoreau. Lude Kirk's family lived a year at Thoreau. We had a community Church at Thoreau. The Mormon Elders came out on the bus sometimes and held services. I thought Mother knew everything there was to know about the Bible, and they didn't convince her, so I didn't think they knew. She didn't go to the meetings, but the Elders came and talked to her. Adrian and I went to every other kind of a preacher, but Mother didn't go. We had dances and every other kind of thing to raise money to build that Church. Mother and Gene Lambson and Mrs. Branson and Mr. Horton were on the board. They were permanent trustees. The Carters came there when you kids were there – when their kids got big enough to go to school. He was a well driller and lived at Ambrosia.

After I married, we lived at Buck Wilcoxon's little house the bad winter (1931) when Joe was a baby. It was a miserable place. There was Jack Cooper, Adrian, Dad and I and Joe in that one room. I had to melt snow to wash, to drink, and to cook with [with one of those tiny wood stoves, about 2 foot square, to cook on] Joe had a continual cold. We couldn't leave – we were snowbound. My Dad went to get the groceries, but he would forget the list. He never forgot molasses. He went to Thoreau for groceries. He had them brought as far as he could on a tractor, then it came the rest of the way on a sled. Jeff was hauling feed every day on a sled, trying to get feed to the cattle.

May Martin was born in 1883 in Comanche County, Texas, and Mark Elkins mentions Comanche County a number of times. In 1901 the Martins moved to Barstow, TX, where they rented a farm and grew cotton. There were a lot of people who were renting places to farm on; they didn't have the money to buy outright and renting gave people an idea of whether the farm was a good one. They stayed almost 3 years (1904), then moved to Synder, Scurry Co, TX where they grew more cotton.

Snyder is named for merchant and buffalo hunter William Henry (Pete) Snyder, who built a trading post on Deep Creek in 1878. It soon drew fellow hunters and a small settlement grew up around the post. The nature of those early dwellings, mostly constructed of buffalo hide and tree branches, led to the communities first, if unofficial, name of "Hide Town". Another early name, "Robber's Roost" is said to owe its beginnings to the sometimes nefarious nature of a few residents and a lack of law enforcement.⁴¹ A statue of an albino buffalo on the grounds of the Scurry County courthouse in Snyder pays homage to the town's beginnings as a buffalo trading post.

Snyder was where the Elkins were from. Did they know the Elkins family? There she met Wallace Berryhill. He had been away, working on a ranch. Two years later they were married, in 1906. Thelma was born in Snyder. Then they moved to **Seminole**, TX (about 25 miles east of Hobbs, NM) where Velma, Adrian, and Edna were born. In Seminole, the community was plotted and lots went on sale in 1906, about the time Velma was born.

May writes: *"The year Edna was born we bought land in Tatum after selling eight sections at Seminole. We bought three or four homesteaders out. Grandpa helped build the court house at Seminole which was a dugout. He was chairman of the county commissioners in Chavez County and signed the check to build the present day court house in Roswell. We came to Tatum in a hack, which was a two seated*

buggy, and drove the cattle up there. In 1918 we came to McKinley county when Duane was five months old."

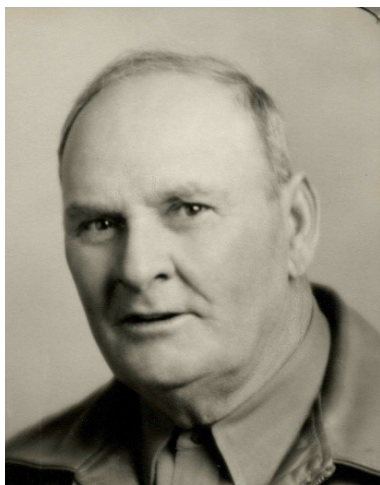
Edna was born in 1912 and they moved to Tatum, NM when she was a baby. It sounds like they held up on moving until Edna was born.] They came in a hack to NM, driving the cattle. May is doing the cooking out on the plains where she has to gather cow chips in her apron for fuel. This puts them in New Mexico five years before the Elkins start their move in 1917 but they are about 50 miles from where the Elkins landed in NM. Somewhere I have a note that Dave Stiles had talked to both of them when they were down in that country.] Tatum was a new town. James G Tatum didn't get there until 1909.

While at Tatum, Edna remembers that "we had a windmill that pumped fresh water into a dirt tank and we had lots of fish in this tank. I can remember one time my Dad went to Lovington and brought back big blocks of ice and when he got home they called all of neighbors to come to a fish fry and they seined the tank for fish and made homemade ice cream. I think there was 30 or 40 people who came. At another time my Dad bought a Model T Ford car. That part of the country was on the plains, so he loaded my brother Adrian and myself in and we chased a coyote all over. I thought that was so much fun. My Dad didn't know anything at all about mechanics. When we would go anyplace after it had rained and we would start to stick in the mud and Dad would yell at us to get out and push the car. When I was four, my sister Thelma died. I loved her so much. That same year my grandfather Martin died. They lived about a half mile from us and I can remember how much I loved him. I think he died about 2 weeks after my sister died. [May absolutely dreaded December. Her father, her husband, and her daughter all died in that month]

Edna writes: "Jeff and I were married 11 Oct 1930. Jeff was working for the county highway and he took what money he had got from his father's will [\$4200] and went in with my father and my brother Adrian on the cattle ranch that my Dad had in McKinley county, NM. [Adrian entered the agreement at the same time as Jeff did] . Edna writes: When I was 6 years old (1912) we moved out to the ranch. On the day we got into Grants with the cattle, they were having Jeff's Dad's funeral. There was about 500 people at his funeral. He was really well liked. The year we rode horses over to the Tietjen ranch to go to school, we only had 2 horses, so I was the one who had to ride behind the saddle with either Velma my sister or Adrian my brother. They both liked to race when they got out of sight of my Dad, so that is the way I learned to ride horseback. The one I was riding with always lost the race, so they said it was my fault. The year after we went to school in Albuquerque when I was in my first year we moved to Bluewater, NM to go to school and went to school there for 2 years. I really loved my teacher there . Her name was Selma Graff. Sometimes she and Velma's teacher would come to the ranch. They liked to go horseback riding.

Wallace Berryhill was something of a joker. There was a long cave over by Andrews' place. It was not high enough to stand in and you had to stoop over to get inside. Once he got all his guests inside the cave, we would yell, "Run, there is a snake in here!" Trying to get out when you are scared and can't run was job!.

The Berryhills



Wallace Berryhill



May Martin Berryhill



Velma Berryhill Willcoxson



Adrian Berryhill



Edna Berryhill Tietjen



Duane Berryhill



*Wallace Berryhill's family: Roy, Marvin,
George Right (holding Fred), Wallace,
Martha Bynum (holding Myrtle), Kate*

Wallace Berryhill's parents were George Right Berryhill and Martha Bynum, shown above. George was born in Tishomingo, Mississippi and his family then moved across the line into Franklin County, Alabama, near Russelville. George was the son of J.H. W Berryhill and Artilla Wilson. When the Civil War broke out in 1860, the Berryhill family was close to the battle line. J.H. W (John Hurley Wright) and three brothers enlisted and were sent to Shiloh, just across the Tennessee line. This was the bloodiest battle of the war (in percentage of fatalities). The oldest son, John H.W., was badly wounded and sent home and died. His wife (Artilla Wilson) moved to Blount County, Alabama where the only surviving son, George Berryhill, became acquainted with the Bynum family and moved to Ellis County, Texas with the Bynums in 1870. Wallace Berryhill was George's oldest son. Wallace was born in Zephyr, Brown County, Texas and married May Martin.

Below is a picture. The man in the center (tallest) George Berryhill, father of Wallace Alexander Berryhill, our grandfather. George is holding his two youngest children, Lee and Lue. Wallace is the oldest child and is on the far right. There is a man holding a bible and Wallace's head partly covers the Bible. Just in front of Wallace is his brother, Marvin Berryhill. Most of the other people are Bynums and some are identified by name. George's wife, Martha/Mattie, is standing just in front of him. Kate and Roy Berryhill are in the same line with Wallace and identified by their names. Fred is on the far left.



Going way back in time, In the 1600s the English had conquered Ireland and sent a large number of Presbyterian Scots to northern Ireland (Ulster) as tenant farmers on their estates, among them the Berryhills. Not long before the American Revolution the English landlords made steep hikes in their rents and the Ulster Scots started migrating to America *en masse*. They were called Scotch Irish but insisted they were in no sense Irish. They were Presbyterian and by request of one of their ministers settled in Lancaster and Dauphin counties in Pennsylvania. There was very little land available for them in Pennsylvania, so many thousands of them took the Great Wagon Trail down the Shenandoah Valley into Augusta County Virginia (where many stayed) and then on to the Carolinas in search of cheap land. Four Berryhill brothers settled in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in the 1760s. One of them, Joseph Berryhill, died in 1781. Among his 12 children was a William Berryhill who married Ann Freeman and whose son was Thomas Price Berryhill, our ancestor. Thomas married a granddaughter of another brother William Berryhill, a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, [Lt. Berryhill's unit was defeated at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, but fought the British to a standstill at Monmouth, NJ.] Thomas Price Berryhill moved down into Walker County Georgia in about 1840, the heart of Cherokee country. They went because the Cherokees were being driven out and land was available. That part of Georgia was also experiencing a gold rush. From there Thomas Price Berryhill went to Tishomingo County, Mississippi then just across the line into Franklin County, Alabama. At this point the Civil War broke out and four of his boys joined the Confederacy and fought in the nearby Battle of Shiloh. This was the bloodiest battle of the war (in percentage of fatalities). The oldest son, John H.W., was badly wounded and sent home and

died. His wife (Artilla Wilson) moved to Blount County, Alabama where the only surviving son, George Berryhill, became acquainted with the Bynum family and moved to Ellis County, Texas with them in 1870. Wallace Berryhill was George's oldest son. Wallace was born in Zephyr, Brown County, Texas and married May Martin.

Jonathan Norman Martin (May's grandfather) came with his wife Sarah Minerva Jacobs from Pontotoc County Mississippi to Kaufman County Texas, then to Comanche County when May's father, Jefferson Davis Martin, was sixteen. While Jonathan was clearing land for farming, a tree fell on him and killed him. Sarah Jacobs was of Scotch-Irish descent and had a spoon which came from Ireland. She persuaded her grandchildren to take medicine by allowing them to use the Irish spoon. In those days, the children often had to wear a string around their neck with strong-smelling assefidity tied to it to ward off disease or illness. Sarah Jacobs was a "shouting Methodist" and any argument from her son, who was a fundamentalist, was enough to put her to shouting and walking on her tiptoes praising God. The bonnets then had tails as long as the skirts, and both drug the ground. Jonathan taught his grandchildren to read by memorizing the letters in the family Bible.

While in Kaufman County, Jefferson Davis Martin met and married Edwina Summers. She was not only beautiful, but was possessed of a gentle disposition which made everyone love and admire her. Edwina's father was Charles Jona Summers II. He was a blacksmith by trade. As a young man he participated in one of the Indian Wars and was captured by Indians. Among his experiences while a prisoner is told the following: Once when he was exceptionally hungry, and the aroma from the big earthen pot filled with stew, smelled so good, he ate his fill and later learned that it was dog head stew. After a few days, one of the braves led him out into the forest, gave him an old broken gun, and pointing westward, told him to go. As Charles Jona walked away he could almost feel an arrow in his back but none came zipping through the air. Unknown to the Indians, he carried a message through the lines sewed in his moccasin sole.

During the war with Mexico, when Texas called for help, Charles Jona was sent to their rescue. At the close of the war in 1836, he drifted to Eastern Texas, and on June 12, 1849, was married to Mary Ann Coyle. After his marriage, Charles Jona Summers again took up his trade as a blacksmith in the town of Elysian Fields, Texas. In 1860, the Civil war broke out, and Charles Jona Summers and his blacksmith shop were conscripted to work for the Government. His wife and children resided on a farm near Cartage, in Panola County, Texas. Edwina tells that as a girl she helped drive a wagon with supplies for the soldiers. After the war, in 1869, they moved to Dallas county where they lived near Terrell, Texas, until the father died November 15, 1873.



May Martin's family: Minnie & May, Jefferson Davis Martin, Brad Summers (cousin), Jennie, Edwina Summers. Not yet born is Vera Martin. May married Wallace Berryhill, Minnie married Les Peters, Jennie married Will Gray, Vera married Fred Berryhill.

May Martin, whose family are shown above, was born in Sipe Springs, Comanche county, Texas. It is thickly wooded with brush and low trees. Possum and Raccoon hunting are still favorites there. Okra, black-eyed peas, corn bread and cracklins, ice tea, and fried chicken are the menu items. The people are most hospitable. May recalls seeing one boy hit another boy in school. The instructor piled ten books on the offender's head and made him stand in the corner an hour. When May was eighteen, the family moved to Barstow, Texas, where they rented a farm and raised cotton. She had a reputation as a fast cotton picker; one morning she picked 300 pounds. They stayed almost three years at Barstow, then moved to Snyder in Scurry County, where they continued to raise cotton. [The Kindred Elkins family was also from Snyder. It was a favorite gathering place for Buffalo hunters] She met Wallace Berryhill there and says:

"He thought he was a cow-trader, but he raised cotton, too. Two years later we married and went to Seminole where we filed on some land and lived until 1912, when we moved to New Mexico. The year Edna was born we bought land in Tatum, New Mexico after selling eight sections at Seminole. We bought three or four homesteaders out. Wallace helped build the court house at Seminole which was a dugout. He was chairman of the county commissioners in Chavez County and signed the check to build the present day court house in Roswell. We came to Tatum in a hack, which was a two seated buggy, and drove the cattle up there." May does not tell us that in 1912 she was the cook for that cattle drive from Texas to New Mexico with a new-born, Edna Berryhill, and that she had to wander out on the plains to gather cow chips in her apron with which to start fires.

The Berryhill family had moved into southern New Mexico five years prior to the Elkins family, but came to McKinley county a year later than the Elkins. In the summer of 1917 they visited McKinley County, and an old friend Dave Stiles, who had advised the Elkins family about land as well. Then in 1918 they shipped a sizeable herd of Hereford cattle to Bluewater and came to McKinley county when Duane was five months old. By that time the eight year old Adrian Berryhill had acquired an extraordinary gift: he knew every cow in their herd by its markings and knew which calf belonged to

which cow, so with his help, they were able to “mother-up” the calves very quickly. If this is not done, the calves panic and run off, trying to return to the last place they sucked their mother.

The Berryhills bought the Kindred Elkins homestead and the homestead of Buck Willcoxson, a future son-in-law. There was BLM land for lease and many ranches used leasing as a major part of their operation. Railroad land could also be leased or bought. May Berryhill was such a kind and compassionate woman that she had a never-ending stream of visitors who wanted to talk to her. She was always serving people and trying to make them more comfortable. Their first winter was a bad one for the cattle.

In the 1920s the Berryhills moved to Thoreau so the children could go to school. May tried to help out by taking in boarders, particularly oil drillers from Seven Lakes and school teachers. Another year she raised chickens. She sprouted wheat for them to keep them laying through the winter.

Mark Elkins tells us more about the Berryhills and ranching in the Zuni Mountains: “When we were gathering this herd from the summer mountain range, to go to the flats it took us several days to gather these steers out of this brushy range and some of it is pretty rough over in the northwest part they called the hogbacks that run down through the country for miles and on down through to Gallup., N.M. There were some wild cattle in this part of this rugged brushy part of the range. Many of them grown with no brands and belonged to whoever could catch them and get them out. Whoever was the wildest best brush hand cowboy was the one that could catch one of these wild cows once in a while if everything broke in his favor in these roughs and brush. I believe here is where Adrian Berryhill got his start of cattle catching these wild cows as he was the best brush hand cowboy in the Zuni Mts. in his day that I knew about.”

Abe Peña wrote: “Ranchers Adrian Berryhill and his wife Gladdus Tietjen Berryhill were our neighbors in the Ambrosio Lake area north of [Grants](#), New Mexico. They had two daughters, Linda and Ann Lee. They were primarily cattle ranchers, and also bred fine horses. We were sheep ranchers and raised some cattle.”



Gladdus, Ann, Linda, and Adrian Berryhill

“The Ambrosio Lake country was excellent for wintering livestock, and the “mountains” were

better for summer grazing. The Berryhills had a grazing permit from the Forest Service in the Zuni Mountains, where they summered some of their cattle, and we also had a permit further east in the Zunis, where we pastured some of our sheep and, later, some cattle.”

“From the 1930 – 40s, when the Forest Service acquired forest lands in the area and permits were awarded to applicant ranchers, the Berryhills trailed their cattle to summer range some fifty miles, and trailed them back in the fall. We crossed some of the Berryhill land when we trekked our sheep and, later, cattle some sixty miles to the Zunis. In the late 1960s, we began to truck the cattle back and forth. Roads and cattle trucks had improved over time.”

“Henry Andrews, a cattle rancher in the Prewitt area now retired and living in Grants, told me, “The Berryhills were hard workers. One time, Adrian moved over 100 mother cows and calves on foot from one ranch to another. [You can bet that he ran into the situation and did not have a horse with him] If there was a job to do, they just did it,” adding, “and his brother Duane was one of the best cowboys in the country, especially when gathering cattle in brush and broken country.”

“The Berryhills were and are beef cattle people through and through, and have a fine sense of humor. Duane had a bumper sticker on his bumper that said, “Support beef, run over a chicken!” They were members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association as well as the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau.”

“Adrian and Gladdus purchased a home and stables in Scottsdale, Arizona in the 1960s, where they raised quarter horses and lived part of the year. Adrian passed away in 1974 and Gladdus in 1987. Nelda passed away in 1974 at the young age of 49. Duane lives in Grants, where, until recently, he walked several miles a day to keep in condition. A year or so ago, he had his larynx removed and now speaks through an artificial larynx. He was always a man of action, and, in his golden years, wants to be outdoors. I see him walking on the prairie on the east side of Grants from time to time.”

[Note: Adrian became famous for the cutting horses he raised and rode. In 1970 one article says that “The Futurity capped an amazing year for Freeman and Berryhill in which they won the National Cutting Horse Association Maturity (now known as the Derby) with Doc’s Kitty, and the World Championship with King Skeet” The prize money from the World Championship was \$14,646].

“During the uranium boom from the 1950s to the 1980s, Adrian staked a lot of claims in the ore-rich Ambrosio Lake area that became good producers. He, along with Maxie Anderson, Ellis McPhaul, B. C. Ringer, and others, were founders of Ranchers Exploration Company, which he served as president for several years.”

“Adrian and Gladdus, who had worked so hard on their ranch over the years, made a lot of money from uranium leases and royalties. In the opinion of neighbors and those who knew them well, it couldn't have happened to a nicer couple. Nabor Márquez, their neighbor from San Mateo, once told me, “They're just fine, fine neighbors.”

“I recall one time riding up to their ranchhouse to see Adrian. The house was up on a hillside overlooking the Ambrosio Lake plain. Gladdus was home and invited me in to show her remodeled kitchen and custom-made cupboards. I remember her excitedly saying, “Look at these drawers, Abe, they ride in and out on rollers that don't make any noise.” She ran the drawer quietly in and out with her

index finger, her face beaming with pleasure, concluding, "With the old cupboards, I sometimes had to use my knee to yank them open!"

"Gladdus, an attractive lady with hazel eyes and beautiful brown hair, had been a teacher in San Mateo when she first started working, and was being courted by Adrian, a tall, handsome man with slightly humped shoulders, always smiling, with a pleasant face. She played a big part in the life of my younger brother Fermín and the life of the Peña family. Fermín had a speech impediment and had been kept out of school. She came to my mother and father and suggested Fermín go to school, where she could give him special instruction. By the end of the school year, Fermín had learned to speak, and graduated with honors with the rest of the eighth grade class that spring. The Peña family has never forgotten "Miss Tietjen" and her love for Fermín and the rest of the people of San Mateo, especially the young people. . [Note: Gladdus taught in New Mexico schools for 10 years]

"Both of their daughters died in crushing automobile accidents. Linda missed a curve on highway 117 coming to Grants from the ranch, and rolled over. Ann Lee was hit head-on by an ore truck on the dusty Ambrosio Lake road on her way to High School in Grants. Those were sad days for Adrian and Gladdus and for our entire community, who mourned them. Adrian's younger brother Duane, with fair skin, blue eyes, blond hair, standing tall and straight, ranched north of the village of Bluewater. Duane married Nelda Elkins, who was teaching home economics at Grants Union High School. Nelda and I were schoolmates at New Mexico A & M in Las Cruces in the 1940s."

"Nelda was one of the first girls in school to have a car of her own. It was Fleetline Chevy, and I rode to school with her from time to time. She got a degree in Home Economics and decided to become a teacher like Gladdus Tietjen Berryhill, her aunt."

"They raised four daughters and a son, Nelda Rae, Ina May, Glenda Kay, Duwana Gay, and Wallace Jay. The daughters have three children each, for a total of twelve grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Wallace, who runs the ranch, is single at age 34 and the question is, "Is he the last to bear the name Berryhill?"



Duane Berryhill, Nelda Ray, Ina May, Glenda Kay, Nelda Elkins Berryhill. Not shown are Duana Gay (now deceased) and Wallace Jay.

Edna Berryhill married Jeff Tietjen in 1930. Here is a composite picture:



Edna and Jeff in the center. At the top and going left are Joe, Gary, Tom, Wallace, Jerry, and Sheryl Ann.

The family lived in the vicinity of Thoreau and Bluewater until 1948 when they moved to Datil, NM to manage the Drag A Ranch. They stayed there seven years, then all except Gary went to Alaska to Homestead around Homer. Except for Tom, they came drifting back to Bosque Farms, and Ramah. Gary worked most of his life at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Wallace was killed on a horse at age 10 and Sheryl died of Lupus at age 50.

Velma Berryhill married Buck Wilcoxson and they had two children: Garland and Betty Lou. They spent their lives ranching in the Ambrosia Lake area and near Sawyer in the Zuni Mountains.

Locating Berryhill Genealogy

Edna Berryhill continues: *My aunt Lillian had a family bible and by writing to her we learned that George Berryhill's parents were John H.W. Berryhill and Artilla Wilson. The Bible also had the names of all the children (Levi, Eugenia Adaline, George, John Thomas, and Mary). George and his sister, Mary Payne, were the only ones who grew to be adults. My uncle, Fred Berryhill, told me that he used to visit relatives in Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, so Jeff and I went up there. We found a couple of Berryhill families but we didn't know for sure how they were related. About this time we were writing to Virginia Brittain who was compiling a book on the Berryhills. She found a family group sheet and sent it to us. It was the family of Thomas Price Berryhill who was the father of our J.H.W. Berryhill. It came from the family bible of William N Berryhill who had lived in Bonham, Texas. From it we learned that Thomas Price Berryhill was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.*

From the group sheet we learned that Thomas had gone from North Carolina to Walker County Georgia. Our John H.W. married Artilla Wilson there in 1847. Thomas' last two children were born there and John's brother, Levi, married there. Thomas Price Berryhill then moved to Tishomingo, Mississippi and then across the state line into Franklin County, Alabama where he lived the rest of his life (near Russellville). Four of the Berryhill boys enlisted in the Civil War and fought at Shiloh, Tennessee. It was said to be the bloodiest battle of the Civil War in terms of its numbers (a larger percentage were killed there than at Gettysburg). Our John was badly wounded, went home, and died a short time later (1863). His wife received some pay for taking care of him. George was raised mostly by his uncle William N Berryhill.

Investigating the Mecklenburg County, NC line we found a lot of Berryhills there and it was hard to know which one our Thomas belonged to. We did find, rather early on, an old DAR application listing four children of Lt. William Berryhill who had been in the Revolutionary War. The children were Hannah, Price, Wash, and Jefferson. The problem here was that all except Hannah were born after the Lieutenant died in 1799. It took years to clear things up. After Gary moved to Albuquerque in 2000, he found that census records showed that our Thomas could belong only to another William Berryhill, son of Joseph Berryhill who had left a will in Mecklenburg County. The DAR application had the children right but had the wrong William Berryhill. The children belonged to the younger William who is called William Jr. in the records, but is the nephew of Lt. William Berryhill rather than his son. Some over zealous people, writing a Berryhill book, had *imagined* that our Thomas Price Berryhill was the son of James Berryhill and Elizabeth Quincy, but Thomas was born a few months before they were married. From the estate record of the younger William Berryhill it was found that his wife was Ann.

There was a will of one David Freeman in Mecklenburg county who had a daughter Ann, married to a Mr. Berryhill, so it seemed clear that Ann Freeman was the wife of our William (there were no other Ann Berryhills). It was found from Census records that "Wash" Berryhill was Michael Washington Berryhill. His mother, Ann Berryhill, was living with him in the 1860 census). Michael and Washington were not Berryhill names, but Ann had a brother named Michael Washington. Joseph Jefferson Berryhill and

Michael Washington Berryhill named their kids after each other and their wives, so it was pretty clear they were brothers. Thomas Price Berryhill's grandmother was Hannah Price and her father was Thomas Price so that is how our ancestor got his name. Hannah Berryhill married William Rea. This information vindicates the DAR application which had come from family knowledge except that they had the wrong William Berryhill. It was believed for many years that Hannah was the daughter of Lt. William Berryhill and his wife, Elizabeth Whiteside, but when the Lt. Wm. died, he left only two minor girls (Mary and Susannah) and they were appointed guardians. Hannah was younger than either of these girls and was NOT appointed a guardian, hence she could not belong to Lt. William Berryhill. When Elizabeth died six years later, she mentions only her daughters Mary and Susannah in her will. By then, Mary was married to John Todd, and he is mentioned in Elizabeth's will. We concluded that Hannah was the daughter of the younger William Berryhill. Mary Berryhill Todd lived 16 years after marriage and is buried in Steele Creek Cemetery. John Todd later married twice. Their children were

- + 191 i. Cynthia Minair⁴ Todd, born August 20, 1802 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died December 12, 1871 in Franklin Co., AL. She married our Thomas Price Berryhill.
- 192 ii. William B. Todd, born December 22, 1806 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died December 1, 1824 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. He is buried in Steele Creek
- + 193 iii. Nancy S. Todd, born Abt. 1809 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died Bef. 1838 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 194 iv. Adam Harvey Todd, born October 28, 1812 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died December 8, 1889 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.

Our John Todd, father of Cyntia Todd, was the son of Adam Todd and Esther Barr. Adam's family was as follows:

Adam² Todd (John¹) was born 1751, and died October 4, 1844 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. He married Esther Barr Bef. 1780, daughter of William Barr and Esther Garrison. She was born 1755 in South Carolina, and died May 24, 1848 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. He is buried in Paw Creek Presb. Ch. Cem., Mecklenburg Co., NC Military service: Rev. War

Children of Adam Todd and Esther Barr are:

- + 50 i. John³ Todd, born October 21, 1780 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died November 21, 1860 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. This is our relative
- + 51 ii. James Anderson Todd, born 1789 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died November 24, 1862 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.

- 52 iii. Jane Todd, born Abt. 1790 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. She married Hugh Bailey April 11, 1807 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; born Abt. 1780.
- + 53 iv. Adam Todd, born October 10, 1794 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died March 9, 1879 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 54 v. Susannah Todd, born Abt. 1797 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 55 vi. Samuel Harvey Todd, born January 1, 1800 in Mecklenburg Co., NC; died June 21, 1884 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.

Adam Todd was the son of John Todd. The family of this first John Todd is:

John¹ Todd was born Abt. 1712, and died Bef. April 1799 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. He married Margaret Russell?. She was born Abt. 1715, and died Aft. June 1800 in Mecklenburg Co., NC. John's Will: March 28, 1795, Mecklenburg Co., NC Prb Apr 1799 Ct.

Children of John Todd and Margaret Russell? are:

- + 2 i. Elizabeth "Lilly"² Todd, born 1731; died March 7, 1813 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 3 ii. James Todd, born Abt. 1733; died Aft. October 1800 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- 4 iii. Polly Todd, born Abt. 1736; died Aft. March 1795.
- + 5 iv. John Todd, Jr., born 1739; died February 23, 1813 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 6 v. William Todd, born Bet. 1738 - 1739; died January 8, 1829 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 7 vi. Hugh Todd, born Abt. 1742; died Bef. October 1787.
- + 8 vii. Joseph Todd, born 1749; died November 7, 1825 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.
- + 9 viii. Hannah Todd, born Aft. 1750; died Aft. March 1795.
- + 10 ix. Adam Todd, born 1751; died October 4, 1844 in Mecklenburg Co., NC.

Getting back to William Berryhill and Ann Freeman, their children were Hannah, David F, William M, Thomas Price, Michael Washington, Joseph Jefferson and Andrew A. There was one other boy and a girl whose names we do not know. David was definitely not a Berryhill name. He was named after his grandfather, David Freeman. He was

married and died shortly thereafter. William Berryhill became the guardian of his infant son, David Alexander, until the mother remarried.

David Freeman was the son of James Freeman, the son of John Freeman, the son of John Freeman of Norfolk, Virginia.

John Freeman born about 1685-90, probably in Norfolk Co., VA. He was a "house carpenter" and lived in Norfolk Co., VA and moved to Chowan Precinct, NC about 1722-24 and died there in 1732. NC. He married first ? about 1710-20 and second Mary ? His first child by his first wife was:

John Freeman, born between 1711-21, died Bertie Co., NC in 1785. He married 1st Ann ?, 2nd Elizabeth ?, and 3rd Sarah ? (widow of Henry Winbourne & James Rascoe). By the second marriage, a child was

James Freeman who lived in Bertie Co., NC. Dead by 1772. His first child was David Freeman. David Freeman's family was as follows:

David married (1) **Mary** in , , North Carolina. Mary was born in 1743 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. She died on 13 Feb 1779 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

They had the following children:

- 2 M i **James Freeman** was born about 1764 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- 3 M ii **Michael Freeman** was born about 1765 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- + 4 F iii **Sarah Margaret Freeman**
- 5 F iv **Ann or Jane Freeman** was born about 1768 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. She married Wm. Berryhill
- 6 M v **Reuben Freeman** was born about 1772 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He died on 1 Mar 1846 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- 7 F vi **Jemimah Freeman** was born about 1774 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- 8 M vii **John B Freeman** was born about 1776 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- 9 M viii **David Freeman** was born about 1778 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He died on 25 Apr 1802 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He was buried in Apr 1802 in Steele Creek Cemetery, Mecklenburg, North Carolina.
- 10 M ix **Hugh Freeman** was born about 1780 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

David married (2) **Jane** Hayes about 1790 in , , North Carolina. Jane was born about 1745 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina. She died on 19 Apr 1809 in , Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

We go now to Artilla Wilson, wife of John H.W. Berryhill. This is her family:

Her father: John Wilson, called “Dummie Wilson” because he was deaf and dumb

- > DOB: 03 Aug 1803
- > Place of Birth: Abbeville District, SC
- > DOD: 11 May 1876
- > Place of Death: Chatooga Valley, Walker Co., GA
- > DOM: ca. 1825
- > Place of Marriage:
- > Spouse Name: Miranda (Myranda) Nelson
- > DOB: 27 Oct 1807
- > Place of Birth: SC
- >

> Children:

Child 1. Syvilla Wilson b. 27 Oct 1826 d. 1901 Faulkner Co.. Arkansas m. Archibald Cathey Hovis b. 1826 Lincoln Co., NC d. Oct. 1900 Faulkner Co., Arkansas

Child 2. Juliana Louisa Wilson u/k

Child 3. William Hugh Wilson b. 1849

Child 4. Thomas Green Wilson b. 1847

Child 5. Artilla Wilson b. 1829 (In the 1860 census, Franklin Co.AL she is 31)

Child 6. Nancy Jane Wilson b. 1831

Child 7. Mary C. Wilson b. 1835

Child 8. Webster Walter Wilson b. 1840

Child 9. John Carruth Wilson b. 1842

Child 10. James Lawson Wilson b. 1844

Child 11. D. Franklin Wilson b. 1852

Child 12. Tharon Scott Wilson b. 1854

This is the family of Jonathan Norman Martin

Husband: Jonathan Norman MARTIN

Birthdate: April 16, 1816

Birthplace: Tennessee

Death date: September 8, 1883

Place of death: Comanche County TX

Father:

Mother:

Marriage date: January 14, 1847
Marriage place: Pontotoc Co. MS

Wife: Sarah Minerva JACOBS
Birthdate: January 16, 1829
Birthplace: Hardeman County, Tennessee
Death date: July 17, 1921
Place of death: Comanche Co. TX
Father: Henry Jacobs
Mother: Jane C. Dillard

CHILDREN

Child No. 1: Henry Lewis Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: October 28, 1847
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co. MS
Death date: April 23, 1917
Place of death: Comanche Co TX
Marriage date: September 13, 1868
Marriage place: Pontotoc Co MS
Spouse's name: Arthana Johnson

Child No. 2: Jonathan Wesley Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: May 17, 1849
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co MS
Death date: April 8, 1919
Place of death: Plainview, Hale Co TX
Marriage date: August 15, 1869
Marriage place: Pontotoc Co MS
Spouse's name: Jane Johnson

Child No. 3: Edmun Little Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: September 24, 1851
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co MS
Death date:
Place of death:
Marriage date: December 16, 1870
Marriage place: Pontotoc Co MS
Spouse's name: Mary Hale

Child No. 4: Allen Cook Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: October 20, 1854
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co MS
Death date: November 15, 1889
Place of death: Comanche Co TX
Marriage date:
Marriage place:
Spouse's name:

Child No. 5: Minerva Jane Martin
Sex:
Birthdate: December 14, 1857

Birthplace: Pontotoc Co. MS
Death date: February 14, 1900
Place of death: Comanche Co. TX
Marriage date: July 17, 1877
Marriage place: Kaufman Co. TX
Spouse's name: Benjamin Frank Lovett

Child No. 6: Jefferson Davis Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: June 19, 1861
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co. MS
Death date: December 16, 1916
Place of death: Tatum, Lee Co NM
Marriage date: October 19, 1880
Marriage place: Kaufman Co TX
Spouse's name: Edwina Summers

Child No. 7: James Marshall Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: March 30, 1864
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co. MS
Death date: about 1866
Place of death: Pontotoc Co. MS
Marriage date:
Marriage place:
Spouse's name:

Child No. 8: William Calvin Martin
Sex: M
Birthdate: January 3, 1868
Birthplace: Pontotoc Co. MS
Death date: September 28, 1933
Place of death: Shamrock Wheeler Co TX
Marriage date: September 28, 1893
Marriage place: Comanche Co. TX
Spouse's name: Elizabeth Ophelia Buchanan

Documentation: Family Bible of Jonathan Norman Martin
Census of Pontotoc Co. MS 1850,1860, 1870
Census of Kaufman Co Tx 1880
Grave inscriptions Sipe Springs Cemetery, Comanche Co TX
Grave inscriptions Amith Cemetery, Comanch Co TX
Marriage index of Pontotoc Co. MS
Death certificate H. L. Martin #9770 Comanche Co. TX

I have a NEW AND ENLIGHTENING story about Lewis Martin (b.1766 in SC), our ancestor. As you recall, he is in Pontotoc County, MS in 1850, living with his daughter Jane(1808). Next door is his son Barham Bobo Martin (1811) and nearby is another son, Jonathan Norman Martin. In 1840 the family was in Marshall County, AL. We found Lewis in the 1810 census in Union County, SC, but there was no data on his family: nothing except his name. The only evidence that this was our Lewis Martin was that he was next door to a Barrum/ Barham Bobo and a near neighbor was Jonathan Norman; I believed he named two sons after these neighbors.

There are only 3 Lewis Martins in SC in 1810. One is in Union County, another is Louis D Martin in Pendleton County [but he was the Captain who fought in the Revolution, and our Lewis would have been around 10 years old at the time of the Revolution, so Louis D is not ours]. Some have imagined that Lewis M Martin who married Mary Wright in Kentucky was our Lewis Martin (and this is posted on Ancestry.com), but that Lewis Martin went to Indiana and lived there, so he is not ours.

The third Lewis Martin in SC is found in Edgefield County, SC. The 1810 census is

Name:	Lewis Martin
Home in 1810 (City, County, State):	Edgefield, South Carolina
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10:	3
Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 15:	1
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44:	1
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10:	1
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44:	1

In 1810 Lewis has 3 boys under 10, 1 boy 10-15, and 1 girl under 10. Lewis himself is 26-44. We have reconstructed the ages of his children as follows [Francis (1803), Stephen(1804), Jane(1806), Lewis Jr (1808), Rosannah Susan (1810), Barham (1811), Jonathan Norman(1816), Matthew P (1817), and Elizabeth (1821)], all born in SC except the last three who are born in Tennessee. This matches the family of Lewis Martin in Edgefield county in 1810 exactly, so we match on 4 ages and the state. That is a pretty convincing evidence.

We also believe that the Lewis Martin found in Bedford County, TN in 1820 is our ancestor. He has 5 boys under 10, 2 boys 16-25, with Lewis being over 45 (he is actually 54). There are 3 girls under 10, and 2 girls 10-14. The wife is over 45. There is nothing here that contradicts the ages of any of the children, but there are more children than we know about, and some may have died. If this were a different Lewis Martin, it is hard to see how the children's ages would match.

Name:	Lewis Martin
Home in 1820 (City, County, State):	Bedford, Tennessee
Enumeration Date:	August 7, 1820
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10:	5
Free White Persons	2

- Males - 16 thru 25:	
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over:	1
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10:	3
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15:	2
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over :	1

O.K. , but how can we make all the stories hang together? Here is the story of the Martin family of Edgefield SC as given in “History of Edgefield”, under a section called “The Martins of Martintown”.. They were a Scotch-Irish family who came from Northern Ireland towards the close of the 1600s and settled in Caroline Co. VA. There were seven sons (Abram, John, George, William, Matthew, Barclay, and Edmund, with one daughter, Letty. They scattered to PA, KY, TN, NC, OH, and SC. The head of the SC branch was Abram, born in 1708 in Caroline Co. VA. He married Elizabeth Marshall, said to be a niece of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Abram had 8 sons (William, James, John, George, Barclay, Edmund, Marshall, Matt, and one daughter, Letty. The deed books of Edgefield County show that Abraham Martin was granted land there in 1771 and 1772. This reference gives about 20 more generations on this family <http://edduvall.tripod.com/martininengland2.html>

Unexpectedly we now jump to the “Family History Book” of Bedford County, TN, we read that “Bedford County was formed by legislative action in 1807. Capt Matt Martin and his brother, Col. Barkley Martin, settled on the Garrison Fork of the Duck River between 1805-1806. The two brothers, alongside their five brothers fought for seven years with General Washington in the American Revolutionary War...Matthew Martin was b. 1763 in VA and d.1846, son of Abram Martin and Elizabeth Marshall. In Mar 1797 he md. Sarah Clay”. We have a list of Matt’s children, and none of them are Lewis.


Thus at least two of the Martin family in Edgefield, SC came to Bedford Co. TN in 1806 and in fact there was a Benjamin, John, Richard Jr, Richard Sr. and three William Martins who were there. It would thus appear that our Lewis Martin joined in the migration of Martins from Edgefield to Bedford County. Along the way Lewis may have stopped 50 miles up the road in Union County, SC and caught up some of the Bobo and Norman families and persuaded them to go to Bedford County, because Elijah Bobo and Jonathan Norman were in Bedford Co. TN. Is it likely that Lewis Martin went back and forth to SC several times to settle up his business?


What we do not know is how Lewis Martin is connected to the other Martins in Edgefield County. A good part of the Lewis Martin family then migrate to Marshall County, AL and finally to Pontotoc County, MS.

They settled close together in Marshall County. He had land in Edgefield county up until about 1818. I invite you to poke holes in the narrative. A lot of associated Martin names are found here:

<http://tribalpages.com/tribe/familytree?uid=dollins69&surname=Martin>

Gary Tietjen

LEWIS4 BOBO [Bobo, Lewis](#)  (SPENCER³ BOBO, GABRIEL² BAUBAU, GABRIEL¹ BAUBEAU), was born 1736 in Caroline, Virginia, and died March 07, 1808, in Union, South Carolina. He married SARAH SOLOMAN Bef. 1755 in Virginia. She was born Abt 1740 in Culpepper County, Virginia, and died 1809 in Union County, South Carolina. Children of LEWIS BOBO and SARAH SOLOMAN are:

1. ELIZABETH BOBO, b. Abt 1757, Culpepper County, Virginia; d. Abt 1827, Georgia; m. ROBERT SKELTON, Abt 1774, Ninety Sixth District, South Carolina; b. Abt 1747, South Carolina; d. 1826, Madison County, Alabama.
2. SAMPSON BOBO, b. Abt 1759, Virginia; d. Aft. 1806, Franklin County, Georgia; m. SARAH.
3. SARAH MARTHA "SALLY" BOBO, b. Abt 1763, Virginia; d. Tennessee; m. JONATHAN CHARLES NORMAN; b. 1759, Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia; d. 1839, Bedford County, Tennessee.
4. SOLOMON BOBO, SR., [Bobo, Solomon, Sr](#)  b. 1765, Virginia; d. February 10, 1847, New Prospect, Union County, South Carolina.
5. PATSY BOBO, b. Abt 1765, Virginia; m. LEVI SMITH.
6. JEANNY BOBO, b. 1768, North Carolina; m. RAY.
7. MARY "POLLY" BOBO, b. Abt 1769, North Carolina; d. April 07, 1815, Union County, South Carolina; m. JOHN A. RHODES, 1798; b. Abt 1761, Union County, South Carolina; d. 1807, Richmond County, Georgia.
8. ABIGALE BOBO, b. Abt 1771, Union County, South Carolina; d. Aft. 1805, Union County, South Carolina; m. JOHN M. COOPER, Abt 1789; b. Abt 1763; d. Aft. 1850, Marion County, Mississippi.
9. NANCY BOBO, b. Abt 1773, South Carolina; m. JOSEPH RAY; d. 1805, Georgia.

10. LAODICEA "DICEY" BOBO, b. September 09, 1773, Spartanburg County, South Carolina; d. October 31, 1837, Union County, South Carolina.

11. KINDRED BOBO, b. June 14, 1775., Union County, South Carolina; d. 1829, South Carolina.

Signed will in Union County on 12 September 1829 "...my estate should be appraised by five freeholders chosen by my executors; my plantation business in general to continue for three years and employ Samuel Peckring my present overseer; to my wife Frances Bobo, the plantation and lands annexed thereto where I now live called the Cross Key place, also 10 negroes of her choice, at the time my son Fincher Gist comes of age; to my son Barrum Bobo, when he shall come of age, three negroes such as I have before given to my children and such other property as his mother shall think fit; to my daughter Eliza M. Bobo, when she shall come of age or marry, three negroes; my younger children be supported and educated, to do equal justice to my my eight children Wm J., Spencer A., Jane L., Sarah, Barrum, Eliza M., Fincher Gist and Louisa; my wife Frances Bobo and Robert Martin and John T. Murrell my son in laws exrs., 12 September 1829. B. Bobo (LS), Wit: John Ray, Joseph H. Dogan, Frances Ray (X). Proven and recorded 3 October 1829" (Union County Will Book B, pp. 152-156)

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Died in Union District, on the 20th inst., after a long and severe illness, at his residence the Cross-Keys, Capt. Barram Bobo, in the fifty-fourth year of his age (ibid.).

The Cross Keys House
The Cross Keys House

The Cross Keys House was built by Barham (Barram) Bobo and was originally three stories, with original lands of thousands of acres. Barham Bobo built the house from 1812 to 1814 and in 1952 it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn, descendants of the Whitmire Family - related to the Bobos. The house is large, with two chimneys at each end of the house. Between each chimney at the top of the house is a white stone approximately 18 inches square. The stone on the west side of the house has the two crossed keys, the date 1812, and the initials W. B., supposedly those of the contractor. On the east side of the house is the same kind of stone, the same crossed keys and the initials B. B. for Barham Bobo, and the date 1814.

The original woodwork of the mantels and walls is still intact and was all done by slaves with penknives. In the main sitting room, the original fireplaces are still in use. Among the many patterns of dishes, etc., and in good condition, are two beautiful purple vases belonging to Mary Bobo. These vases are original Steigal glass and ring clear and true to the touch of a finger. They are always handed down to a daughter named Mary. The original candlesticks are in use on the mantle. Among the many treasured items are Barham's toddy pitcher, meat platters, whisky decanters and wine glasses. Jefferson Davis passed through Cross Keys on his retreat from Richmond and stopped at Barham's place for dinner. The platter, from which he carved a leg of lamb, is still in use, as is a knife and the table from which he ate. He did not reveal his identity until he was ready to leave. There is also a sword with which a southerner killed a Yankee for

insulting a lady, which had dried, rusted blood stains, still, where it cut the man's head. Among the valuable pieces of furniture are these; a sugar chest of walnut, and an old carved trunk, which "came over" in the Baltimore Colony.

The house has only a small entrance porch. There is a wide porch at the rear across the entire length of the house. Branching off in an L shape is the kitchen. There is a large hall in the center of the house, downstairs and upstairs, on each side of which are four rooms - two upstairs - two downstairs. The main sitting room and dining room are on the left. Above these are two nursery rooms - one for boys - one for girls. A small stairway leads to these rooms from the dining room so the children would not have to use the large stairway in the hall. There is also a stairway leading from the nursery rooms to the attic, where the children played. Each child had a slave to watch over it.

At the entrance of the house are two gardenia bushes which were set out at the time the house was built. At each end of the house are three cedar trees which were imported from Porto Rica. They were set out at the time the house was built.

Barham later sold the house to a Whitmire family, and moved to Mississippi. At his death, his wife, Mary married Jessie Whitmire. She died in Mississippi and her body was brought back by train to Knoxville, Tennessee and by wagon to Cross Keys.

"Bobo Cousins by the Dozens" by Herbert Moses Newell, 1978.

The Cross Keys House still stands today, 2002, in Union County, South Carolina, off Highway 49 just east of Cross Keys. The house, now privately owned, proudly stands as a testament to the quality and workmanship that Barham Bobo built into his family estate. Although the gardenia bushes are long gone, a large cedar tree still stands in front of the house having provided almost two hundred years of shade to guests and passers-by.

Along side the highway, in front of the house, is a marker placed there by the Cherokee District Daughters of the Confederacy that reads, "Cross Keys House, On April 30, 1865, during the retreat from Richmond, Virginia, Jefferson Davis passed through Cross Keys, S. C. accompanied by the Confederate cabinet and his military escort of five brigades. Mrs. Mary Whitmire Davis who owned the Cross Keys House at that time afterwards related to her descendants the story of President Davis's luncheon at the house."

The small entrance porch, with its large white colonial columns, stands ready to greet anyone who enters, just as it did centuries ago. Large transom topped double doors mark the entryway to the interior of the house. This formidable red brick structure, with its white-washed windows and stately green shutters, will continue to stand as a monument to the history and legacy of the Bobo family for years to come.

Dennis C. Wilson, 2002

- *Birth*: 28 MAR 1776 in Union, SC
- *Death*: 20 SEP 1829 in Cross Keys, Union Co.SC
- *Burial*: Bobo Family cemetery, Cross Keys, Union Co., SC

The Mecklenburg County Berryhills

Update on the Berryhills of Mecklenburg County, NC

In this story there are a half dozen men named Samuel Berryhill, and as many William and Andrew Berryhills, so naturally researchers have been confused. I have used Roman Numerals (I,II,III,IV) for the first generation and capital Roman letters (A,B,C...) for the second generation and 1,2,3... for the third generation.

I. Samuel Berryhill died in 1778 and left a will naming his wife Hannah and four children:(A) John, (B) Andrew, (C) Samuel, and (D) Margaret. In 1782, James Taggart is appointed guardian of these four children. John is born in 1769, Samuel Jr in 1774, and Margaret 12 Jan 1778. This leaves Andrew b. abt 1771. Andrew is very probably the one shown on the 1800 census. He would be 29 and has 2 daughters and a son under 10. The 1810 census shows him with 3 sons and 3 daughters.

A. More about **John Berryhill**, son of Samuel. John died at the age of 51, Mar 17 1820 and is buried in Steele Creek, Plot 7GE. His wife was Elizabeth Allison who died Apr 12, 1834 at the age of 58 years (the Steele Creek Cemetery booklet mistakenly shows 1854). John left a will (1818) mentioning his older sons Allison and Samuel A whom he designates as guardians of the younger children. Samuel A is still not of age in 1820. In 1826 Samuel A is appointed guardian of "Jo, Peggy, John Jr, Billy, Jimmey, and Wallace Berryhill, orphans of John Berryhill". Buried with Elizabeth in Steele Creek are "two sons" whose names are not known, Archibald Wallace (b. abt 1814, d. 17 Sep 1835), Belfey (d. June 13, 1800 at the age of 21 months) and Joseph (d. 12 Oct 1834, age 22 yrs).

According to the will, some of John's land is to be sold and divided equally among four sons: John Jr, William Rufus, James, and Archy Wallis (Wallace). Additional land is to be divided between three more sons: Samuel A, Jefferson, and Joseph. When the latter land is divided by the court, it goes to Samuel, ANDREW J, and Joseph. In the instrument dividing the land, Jefferson is repeatedly referred to as Andrew J. [Andrew Jefferson]. Since Samuel A is born in 1800, Andrew J is born abt 1802 (he is still an apprentice in 1818). John's daughters Hannah, Caroline, and Peggy are to be given a horse and saddle and beds. One source falsely claims that this Hannah md. Wm. Rea/Rhea. (That Hannah Rea was a dau of Wm. Berryhill Jr. and she died in 1826 so she cannot be this Hannah) John mentions in the will that "if it is my family's desire to move to the Western Cuntry" that the above lands may be sold. When John's wife, Elizabeth, dies in 1834, the heirs are Susannah G Berryhill, Hannah P, Joseph R, John, and Caroline. We do not know who Susanna G is, but she could be a dau of Samuel A. Not mentioned in the will is a son Belfy or Belfry who died 13 Jun 1800 at the age of 21 months. We now list what we know of the marriages of John's children:

1. Allison Berryhill (1796-1880), son of John, married a cousin, Peggy Ann Allison 11 Jan 1820. The marriage record lists her as Peggy Berryhill, but in the will of William Allison in 1824 he mentions his

sisters, Peggy Berryhill and Betsy Berryhill. This has been a source of confusion for many genealogists. Archibald Allison (from a history compiled in 1893) had the following children: Margaret Clark, Nancy Freeman, Elizabeth Berryhill, Sarah (never married), William (never married) and Andrew. Archibald's will in 1806 names Andrew, Sarah, and son-in-law John Berryhill. William Allison left a will in 1824 naming his sisters Sally, Nancy, Peggy Berryhill, Betsy Berryhill and Abby Clark along with brothers Andrew and John. From the striking similarity in names, many genealogists have believed that this is Archibald's family until we realize they are a generation apart. We see that Peggy (a nickname for Margaret) is born in 1802 while Margaret Clark is born in 1786 and is married to William Clark and she stays married to him, i.e. Peggy and Margaret are not the same person. We see that William gives the last name of Peggy and Betsy but only the first name for his sister Nancy, but Archibald's daughter Nancy has been married to Reuben Freeman 12 years before William makes his will. We see that Andrew, son of Archibald, is 32 years older than Peggy, and this is a biological impossibility. Incidentally, John Allison, Peggy's brother, is the father of the famous gunfighter, Clay Allison, said to have killed 15 men.

Allison Berryhill and Peggy moved to Weakley Co. TN abt 1833. Allison's children are Elizabeth Caroline (b. 1823- , md James Reed in 1843 in Weakley Co.), Samuel Wallace (1826), Mary Ann (1828), Wm. K.R. (1831), Sarah Adeline (1834), James A (1836), and John Jefferson (1839). These are ancestors of Ken Berryhill.

2. **Samuel A. Berryhill** - Samuel (b.2 Feb 1800-d.6 Jan 1879), son of John, md Margaret Alexander 12 Feb 1823. Margaret is b.1804, d.29 Nov 1861. Their children were John A, Stephen Jefferson, Margaret Bernice, Joseph W, William Rufus, James Lawson, Catherine Elizabeth, Susan Isabella, and Samuel Pinkney Alexander (SPA). Samuel and Margaret and their sons Joseph W, SPA, and James L are buried in plot 4FW in Steele Creek Cemetery. SPA never married. James L Berryhill, age 24, killed at Yorktown, VA 1 May, 1862. has been erroneously attached to several other families. Joseph W Berryhill, is age 22, d 12 Oct 1854 and S.P.A. Berryhill, (25 Dec 1847-27 Aug 1875). Joseph W had a minor child at his death, Triphena, and his brother Samuel is appointed guardian while Samuel and Stephen Jefferson administer his estate. Samuel's will and census records show these are sons of Samuel and Margaret. Margaret Bernice md Robert McKnight Biggam 14 Apr 1847. She was b.1829, d.1904 and is buried in Steele Creek. Stephen Jefferson Berryhill (Jan 2, 1827-Sep 22, 1891) md Jane Elizabeth Porter in 1847. They are on the 1860 census in Mecklenburg Co. but later went to Carroll Co. TN. William Rufus (8 Dec, 1834-22 Dec 1901), mentioned above, md Emily Elizabeth Arms (7 Feb 1843-16 Jul 1928) and both are buried at Steele Creek. Theirs is the Irma Winchester line. Catherine Elizabeth (b.Nov 22, 1839) md H.J. Walker 20 Jun 1864 and Susan Isabella (Dec 18, 1842- Mar 25, 1923),md. Charles B. Todd 22 Aug 1866. This is deduced from the settlement of the estate of Samuel A in 1879. In 1839 Allison and his brother, Samuel A Berryhill, purchased 2785 acres of land in Carrol and Weakley County, TN but Samuel A never went there.

3. **Caroline Berryhill**, dau of John, md Evan Pinkney Alexander Feb 24, 1824. Another source says that Caroline md James Reed. Instead, it was Allison's daughter Caroline who md James Reid. A website with personal knowledge http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnweakle/trees_todd.htm says Evan was a brother to Margaret who md Samuel A. Berryhill. Evan was a bondsman with Samuel Berryhill when he is appointed guardian of the minor children of John. Evan and Caroline are in Carroll Co. TN in 1850 along with A.N. Berryhill and Andrew A Berryhill.

4. **Hannah Berryhill** .

5. **Peggy/Margaret Berryhill** b.abt 1810, d.17 Sep 1830 md. Wm. K. Reid 3 Feb 1830.

6. **John B. Berryhill** born 19 Nov 1811 in Mecklenburg Co., NC, and died 08 AUG 1884 in Floyd County, GA. He married Catherine S. Reed 30 Mar 1836

7. **William Rufus Berryhill** born 30 MAR 1813, died 30 May 1863 in Floyd Co., GA. He married Mary L. Reed 11 Dec 1837. She is a sister of Catherine S. Reed.

8. **James Berryhill** According to James' obituary he moved to Rome, GA in 1838. He never married and died in 1871, leaving his estate to his nephews.

9. **Andrew Jefferson Berryhill** Nothing is known of him.

B. More about **Andrew Berryhill**, son of Samuel Berryhill and Hannah, brother of John, Samuel, and Margaret. Andrew md. Rachel ? and is the father of Samuel C. Berryhill (b.abt 1796) We have personal knowledge of Alice S Berryhill, grand-dau of Samuel C. Berryhill, who md Elizabeth Rodden in 1828. She showed their children and approximate ages as Pinkney Leroy (1827), Alexander(1830), Andrew (1832), William Allison (1834), Rachael Harriet (1837), John (1840), Dorcas (1842), Caroline (1847), James Matthew(1844-1881), Samuel (1848), and Richard (1845). Alice Berryhill was a dau of James Matthew. The family of Samuel C Berryhill is found on the 1850 census (Samuel and Eliza). The 1810 and 1820 census shows Andrew with 3 sons and 3 daughters.

C. More about **Samuel Berryhill Jr**, son of Samuel Berryhill and Hannah, brother of John, Andrew, and Margaret. He md Sarah Bigham 6 Jan 1802. Sarah Bigham is the daughter of Elizabeth Bigham who married Lt. William Berryhill, an uncle of Samuel. In her will in 1806, Elizabeth leaves part of her estate to Samuel Berryhill.

D. More about **Margaret Berryhill**, dau of Samuel, sister of John, Samuel, and Andrew. She married Josiah Auten 20 Feb 1800 in Mecklenburg Co., and they went to Franklin County, IL.

II. **William Rufus Berryhill** (1738-1799), brother of Samuel and Joseph Berryhill, was a Lt. in the Revolutionary War. He was married to Elizabeth Whiteside and they had two known children: (E) Mary Todd (1781-1816) and (F) Susanna Costen. For years genealogists have claimed that Lt. William R Berryhill of Mecklenburg County, NC was married to Ruth Steele and later to Elizabeth Whiteside. There is not a SHRED of evidence that THIS Wm. Berryhill was married to Ruth Steele. As a matter of fact, a Capt. William Berryhill who lived in PA was married to Ruth Steele and they never came to NC as shown in *Beers, J. H. and Co., Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1893)* which says:

"William Berryhill was of Scotch descent and served as captain under Washington throughout the Revolution. After the war he settled near Greencastle, Penn., and followed the blacksmith's trade some years, afterward purchasing the farm where his life was passed. In early manhood he was united in marriage with Ruth Steele, who was born in Ireland, coming with her parents to America when but one year of age. The children born to William and Ruth (Steele) Berryhill were as follows: Alexander S., Ruth (Mrs. Noble), William, Samuel, Elias and Isabella (wife of Rev. Blackburn). Mr. Berryhill was a Federalist in politics, taking an active interest in the affairs of the county. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church." It is only fair to say that others have claimed that Captain William Berryhill married Ruth McLean.

The persistent story that Lt. William Berryhill first md Ruth Steele has it that Ruth Steele died about 1810 and that she was childless for 13 years then had four children in quick succession. We know that is not true because William's known wife, Elizabeth Whiteside Bigham, died in 1806. If the Ruth Steele story were true, why is Ruth not buried in Steele Creek Cemetery? No child has been, to my knowledge, been shown to be theirs. It has been claimed that Sarah Berryhill was a child of theirs, born in 1775. She is known to have married William Baxter in 1788. That would make her 13 years old at marriage. We show later that Sarah is the daughter of Joseph Berryhill, brother of William R Berryhill. Neither Sam Berryhill (mentioned in Elizabeth's will) nor Mary Berryhill Todd are children of Ruth Steele.

Elizabeth Whiteside was married to Samuel Bigham before she married Lt. Wm. Berryhill. In Apr 1783 the court appointed John Whiteside (who is Elizabeth's father) guardian of the orphans of Samuel Bigham, viz. Mary; Hugh, Ann, and Sarah. Whiteside entered into bond with William Berryhill, Sec'y of the court (who by then is married to Elizabeth). William Rufus Berryhill died in 1799. In her 1806 will Elizabeth leaves Susanna BERRYHILL a new bed tick with its feathers and a sheet. (The published court record differs from the original will and is wrong in saying Susanna *Bigham* got the bed clothing. The remainder of the estate is divided equally between Hugh Bigham, Samuel Berryhill (husband of Sarah Bigham), Susanna BERRYHILL, John Tod (husband of Mary Berryhill) and Joseph Hartt (probably married to Mary Bigham). Mary Berryhill Todd, wife of John Todd, died Feb 18, 1816, age 35 (this makes Mary born in 1781, before the Bigham guardians are appointed (hence William and Elizabeth are married abt. 1780), but it is likely that Mary Bigham was nearly of age at that time). Mary Todd's daughter, Cynthia Todd, md Thomas Price Berryhill. Ann Bigham Whiteside is buried at Steele Creek. She died in 1798, age

27. On her marker it states, "Daughter of Elizabeth Berryhill". Elizabeth leaves \$1 to her son-in-law SAMUEL Whitsett [Whiteside], the husband of Ann Bigham. (The court record is wrong in saying *William* Whitsett) To confuse things, Hugh Bigham married a Sarah Bigham in 1795 and Samuel Berryhill marries another Sarah Bigham in 1802. Since Sarah Bigham is not mentioned in Elizabeth's will, we can conclude that it was she who married Samuel Berryhill, son of Samuel. Sam and Sarah have 3 girls under 10 in 1810. Elizabeth names a granddaughter in her will, a dau of Joseph Hartt. There are two children in Steele Creek Cemetery, born in 1785 and 1787, sons of Joseph and Mary Hartt, so Mary Hartt is probably the older Mary Bigham. As we have said before, at the death of Wm. Berryhill Sr. in 1799, guardians were appointed for Mary and Susanna, "orphans of Wm. Berryhill". Hannah Berryhill Rea (b.1794) has been claimed to be their daughter, but if so, a guardian would have been appointed for her also. We show later that she is the daughter of the younger William Berryhill, son of Joseph. Susanna Berryhill md. James Costen 24 Feb 1808 Mecklenburg Co., NC. Their known children are William W. b. 28 Aug 1809; Mary Ann b. 1814 m. Richard Haley; John Harvey b. 1822.

It is important to note here that the Bigham family sites have some serious errors in them. They have Elizabeth Berryhill's will showing that her son, Hugh Bigham, and her son-in-law, William Whiteside, are alive in 1806, but they show both of them dead before that date. Some have claimed that Samuel Berryhill ("Sam") who md Sarah Bigham in 1802 was a son of Wm. Berryhill and Ruth Steele, but there is only one Samuel Berryhill on the 1810 census.. We are practically certain he is the son of Samuel. At any rate, others have claimed that Michael Washington Berryhill was the first son of Samuel and Sarah and we know that is not true (see next paragraph). The census also shows 3 daughters, none of whom are mentioned.

III. Last, we consider the family of **Joseph Berryhill** (1734-1781) who md Hannah Price (-d. Jul 1790). He left a will naming 12 children: (G) Samuel, (H) Jane (Mrs. ThomasWilliams), (I) Mary (Mrs. David Rea), (J) Andrew, (K) Sarah, (L) Betty, (M) Hannah, (N) William, (O) Joseph, (P) Margaret, (Q) Thomas, and (R) James. Of the younger Joseph, the will says, "in case of death before he come to the actual enjoyment thereof" his part is to descend to his brother James. We assume he did die young. Andrew, Sarah, and Hannah are still minors in 1781 and have guardians appointed. Assuming Andrew is 20 in 1781 and those following him are two years apart would make him born about 1761, and this matches William's age (1769-). William is known in court records and his brother's will as Wm. Jr. to distinguish him from Lt. William Berryhill (When the county names William Berryhill as a juror or assigns him to do road work, there must be a way to distinguish the two Williams). He comes of age in 1790, making him born in 1769, and his mother, who is about to die, appoints him guardian of Margaret (b.1776), Thomas (b.1778), and James (b.1780). In 1799 Thomas dies and leaves a will, most of his money (118 pounds) going to his brother James. He leaves a dollar to each sister. From the receipts of the dollar we learn that his sister Mary married David Rea, Hannah md. Andrew Rea, Jane (1767-1812) md. John Hepworth, Margaret (1774-1808) md David McDonald, Sarah (1764-1810) md Wm Baxter, Elizabeth md Wm Sharpley. [Bobbie Patterson writes that Sarah Baxter's tombstone was read wrongly when it was replaced and that an aspiring member to the DAR in the 1920s wrote on her tombstone (without any evidence) that she was the daughter of Lt.Wm. Berryhill. Sarah's birthdate was also wrong and should be

1764 and death date 1810]. We are mystified by the \$1 given to James Tagert, the administrator, on behalf of his wife, but James Tagert is an administrator of both Samuel and Joseph Berryhill's will; he must have been married to their sister. We have accounted for all the other James Berryhills, so we can conclude, with reasonable certainty, that James, son of Joseph, is James McRea Berryhill who marries Elizabeth Quincy 2 Aug 1802. It is emphasized that he is NOT the father of Thomas Price Berryhill who was born 9 months earlier than James was married and we know that he is not the James McRea Berryhill who went to Staunton, Virginia. That James was a fastidious bachelor, much older than this James. James has no children the age of Thomas Price on the 1820 census. James appears on the 1830 but not 1840 census. Of Joseph Berryhill's children, Samuel, Andrew, William, and James could have appeared on the censuses. Since Thomas does not mention his brothers, Andrew and Samuel, in his will, but does mention all the others, there is some reason to believe Andrew and Samuel went to Georgia according to tradition. *We have two deeds to confirm this. Joseph Berryhill left to his sons Samuel and Andrew 140 acres each, and Andrew's portion is mentioned as adjoining Robert McKnight. On 7 Nov 1786 Samuel and his wife Prusilla [Ross] sell their 140 acres to Andrew. Andrew then sells this to James Tagert on 8 Dec 1786. It is not until 1812 that Andrew sells his 140 acres to Miles Castillo, but he seems to have left before 1800. In 1845 there is a court document, Samuel Berryhill v. Andrew Berryhill: In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Andrew Berryhill resides beyond the limits of this State...* but this document probably refers to the Andrew, son of Samuel. Andrew, son of Joseph, and Andrew, son of Samuel, can be confused. Andrew (son of Joseph), was born AFTER 1761 (he is a minor when his father dies in 1781) but before 1763 (his sister Sarah is born in 1764). Thus he is 47-49 in 1810. The Andrew appearing on the census is under 45 in 1810, so he is Andrew, son of Samuel.

We calculate back from Andrew's age (son of Joseph) to get his brother Samuel's age (abt 1759). making Samuel, son of Joseph, 51 in 1810, too old to be the Samuel on the 1810 census. It is thus Samuel son of Samuel, who appears on that census. This confirms what we guessed: that Joseph's two older children went to Georgia. They sold their 140 acres each in 1786. Joseph and Hannah are buried in Steele Creek Cemetery in plot 7GE along with his nephew, John Berryhill. Incidentally, there is a Mary Berryhill who died at the age of 22 in 1778 who is buried in the same plot. Is she a sister of William, Joseph, and Samuel? Also, Thomas Price Berryhill is admr for a Sarah Berryhill in 1826. We do not know who she is.

More about **William Berryhill Jr.** son of Joseph Berryhill and Hannah Price. In the vouchers of William's estate No. 1 is "By Ann Berryhill (her allowance)" and a group is appointed by the court "to lay off the Wid. Ann Berryhill one year's provision." A will of David Freeman in 1806 lists his daughter, Ann Berryhill, hence William md. Ann Freeman [others have insisted that her name was Jane Freeman, but this is wrong!]

The 1800 census shows William with 2 males under 10 and 1 female under 10. There is, in addition, 1 male 16-25 which is too old to be his son. The 1810 census shows William with 6 sons and a daughter. When all the census data are put together, they show that William M Berryhill and Thomas

Price Berryhill cannot be the sons of anyone except William Berryhill Jr. William M Berryhill is born about 1797 and David F Berryhill is slightly older. Hannah is born in 1794, hence these three children show up on the 1800 census. There are three DAR applications which list Hannah(1794), Price (1802), Wash (1804), and Jefferson (1807) as children of William Berryhill. The information comes from Irma Winchester and Frankie Neal Proctor, some of the "old researchers". The DAR applicants thought these were children of Lt. Wm. Berryhill, but 3 of them were born after his death, so, if they are one family, they are obviously the children of Wm. Berryhill Jr, son of Joseph. Hannah md. Wm. Rea in 1814, Price is Thomas Price, Jefferson is Joseph Jefferson and Wash is Michael Washington Berryhill. That Ann Freeman is the mother of these four children is shown by her living with her son Michael Washington Berryhill in the 1860 census. (Ann had a brother named Michael W Freeman and names this son after him). Michael Washington Berryhill had children named Harriet and Joseph, named after his brother, Joseph Jefferson, who m. Harriet Todd.

David F. Berryhill is another child of Wm. Berryhill Jr. William is the admr. of the will of David F Berryhill and guardian of his infant son (David Alexander) so we see that David F is David Freeman Berryhill, son of Wm. Jr. and Ann Freeman. David F. Berryhill md Elizabeth Cathcart and died shortly thereafter (1817). His widow, Elizabeth Berryhill, then married Wm. Boyles, so she appears twice on the list of Berryhill marriages.

Thomas Price Berryhill would have been named after his g-grandfather, Thomas Price, and Hannah is named after William's mother. Wm. Jr. and his dau Hannah Rea and his son, Joseph Jefferson, are all buried at Elmwood cemetery. Joseph Jefferson Berryhill was killed in a head-on train collision in 1862. There is an Andrew A. Berryhill (b. 1809) who some have believed was a son of Andrew and Rachel Berryhill based on the fact that he went to Carroll County TN. Very probably he is the last son of William Berryhill Jr. based on evidence of Dora Berryhill Colvin, Andrew's daughter by his second marriage. Dora's mother was said to be a full-blood Cherokee, and in her application for benefits, she says that her paternal grandparents were *William and Annie Berryhill*. Furthermore, in 1860 Andrew A. takes up land in Franklin County, AL, next to Thomas Price Berryhill who is probably his brother.

We can now make a few deductions from just the census records with only a small chance of being wrong. We have to be careful with the census records for Samuel Berryhill. The Samuel who is the son of Samuel and Hannah (born in 1774) would not marry earlier than about 20 years of age (1794) so would not be expected to have children over 5 years of age in 1800. We believe he is the Samuel who married Sarah Bigham in 1802 (at 28 years of age) and thus does not appear on the 1800 census. On the 1810 census there is a Samuel with no sons and 3 daughters under 10, so this must be Samuel and Sarah Bigham's family. On the 1800 census there is a Samuel with four sons over 10. so this is not the son of Samuel and Hannah. Consequently this must be Samuel son of Joseph.

Thomas Price (Pricie) Berryhill is born in 1802, 9 months after James Berryhill marries Elizabeth Quincy. He is thus 18 years old in 1820. Elizabeth Berryhill on the 1820 census is the wife of John Berryhill, and we know the names of all her children. William Berryhill Jr. is then the only Berryhill with a son aged 18, so Thomas Price is his son. We have confirming evidence from the name (Thomas Price is his grandfather) and from some early DAR applications.

From the 1850 and 1860 censuses, Wm. M Berryhill gave his birthdate as 1794 or 1797 (3-6 years old in 1800, 13-16 in 1810, 23-26 in 1820). From the 1810 census, then, he is either the son of William Jr. or Andrew. In the 1820 census Andrew does not have a son this age while William does. We conclude that Wm. M Berryhill is the second son of William Berryhill Jr.

Now who is Taylor Berryhill? Taylor was married in 1832 and died in 1837 near Chattanooga, TN. There were two children, Sarah b.1833 in Mecklenburg and Wm. Hamilton b.1836 in TN. Margaret is 16 when she marries Taylor. If we suppose he was 20 when he married, he would be born in 1812, so there is little chance of his appearing on the 1810 census. In 1830 he would be 18. There is no one that age in 1830, but if we suppose he was 22 or so when he married, he would be 20 in 1830 and the only possible parent for him (the only one with a son that age) is James Berryhill. Confusing the Berryhill marriage records is Margaret Rea who md Taylor H Berryhill (Margaret was the dau of Hannah Berryhill [dau of Wm. Berryhill Jr.] and Wm. Rea who were married in 1814). Taylor died in 1837 and Margaret came back to Mecklenburg County and md James Rodden in 1847, thus appearing twice on the Berryhill marriages.

To wind up this history, we give here the 1850 Census for Mecklenburg County Berryhill families with their ancestry in brackets:

1. Samuel Berryhill[Samuel A, John] 50, Marg't 46, Joseph 18, James 14, Catherine 12, Susan 10, Samuel 5
2. Wash. Berryhill [William Jr, Joseph] 46, Mary 45, Rachel 18, Elizabeth 15, Elmira 13, Harriet 12, Jefferson 9, Marg't 6, William 1
3. Sam'l Berryhill [Samuel C, Andrew, Samuel]54, Eliza 39, Andrew B. 15, Rachel 13, John 10, Dorcas 8, Matthew 5, Samuel 2
4. J.J Berryhill [William Jr, Joseph] 43, Harriet 40, Emeline, 222 Amanda 7, Ganeswell 7, Rachel 12, James Hutchison 11
5. W.M. Berryhill 53, Elizabeth 48, James 21 [Elizabeth is believed to be the sister of Peggy Allison, wife of Allison Berryhill. They are NOT daughters of Archibald Allison, but are sisters of William Allison (1824 will)].
6. P. Berryhill 23, Mary 22, A.C. 20 [J.Pinckney Berryhill md Mary Ann Taylor, 21 Jan 1850 in Cabarrus County. He and A.C. are believed to be the sons of W.M. Berryhill and Elizabeth, #5 above].

The 1860 Census of Mecklenburg Co. NC is as follows, with notes shown below:

1. Daniel C. Barnhart 45, Mary 33 [dau of Joseph Jefferson Berryhill, Wm, Joseph], Harriet 7, Joseph 4
2. William A. Berryhill [Married Mary E Rodden] 24, Mary 23, Wm. 2
3. M. Washington Berryhill [see Wash in 1850] 56, Mary 55, Joseph Jefferson 18, Margaret 16, Wm. W 11, Ann 94 (born SC)
4. James L.Rodden 39, Margaret 43, Letha 13,Charles 11, Alberline 9F,Harriet 6
5. Pinkney Berryhill 32, Mary 28, Mary 10, Dallas 3
6. Wm. M. Berryhill 66, Elizabeth 62, James 27, James 4 [The younger James M marries Ruth Sloan, dau of Martha Sloan]

7. Stephen J Berryhill 33 [Samuel A, John], Elizabeth 35, Emily 11, Ida 11, Margaret 4, Elizabeth 10/12, Mary Welch 80 (born in Ire.)
8. Samuel Berryhill 59, Margaret 55, James 23, Catherine 20, Susan 17, Samuel 13
9. Andrew Berryhill 27 [probably the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Rodden], Hannah _
10. Wm. L. Sloan __, Rachel __, Margaret __
11. Alex Berryhill 30
12. Wm. Reid 60, H.C. 23M, Hugh K 20, John F 17, Sarah Isabella 21, James M White 22, Mary A.F. White 20
13. Robert M. Bigham 38, Margaret 31, Samuel 12, Margaret 10, Lenora 6, susan 4, Joseph 1
14. Wm. Mitton Reid 27, Sarah 26, Jasper 5, Annis 2F

Notes on the 1860 Census

#1 is Daniel Barnhart md Mary E. Berryhill [dau of Joseph Jefferson Berryhill]

#3 is Michael Washington Berryhill and Mary Pelt. Ann Berryhill is Michael's mother.

#4 is James Rodden and Margaret E Berryhill

#5 See P. Berryhill on the 1850 census.

#8 Samuel Berryhill and Margaret Alexander

#9 Andrew Berryhill and Hannah J. Love

#10 Wm. L. Sloan and Rachel H. Berryhill-

#13 Robert McKnight. Bigham and Margaret Bernice Berryhill

#14 is Wm. M. Reid and Sarah Berryhill, m.7 Mar 1854