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THE RECORDS *of*
The MORRIS FAMILY
BY S. L. MORRIS, D. D., LL. D.

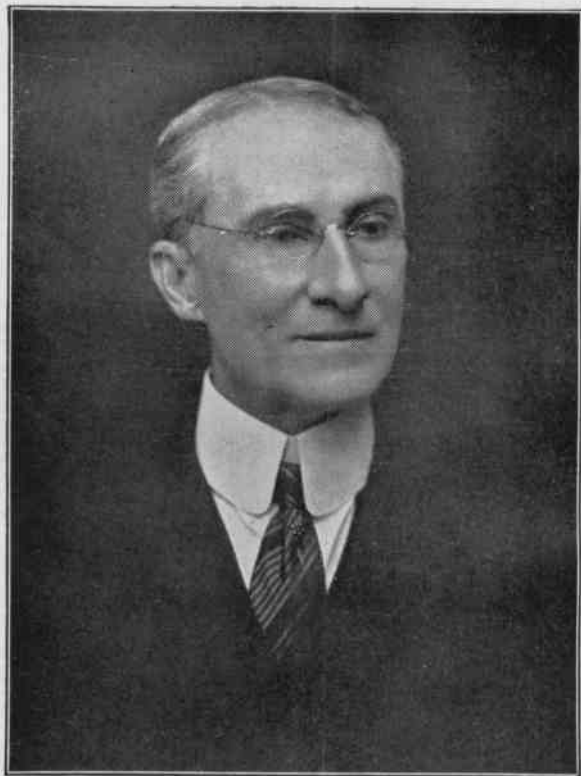
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REV. S. L. MORRIS, D. D.

The Records of the Morris Family

BY

S. L. MORRIS, D. D., LL. D.

Executive Secretary of Home Missions
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

AUTHOR OF

"AT OUR OWN DOOR"

"THE TASK THAT CHALLENGES"

"CHRISTIANIZING CHRISTENDOM"

"PRESBYTERIANISM, ITS PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE"

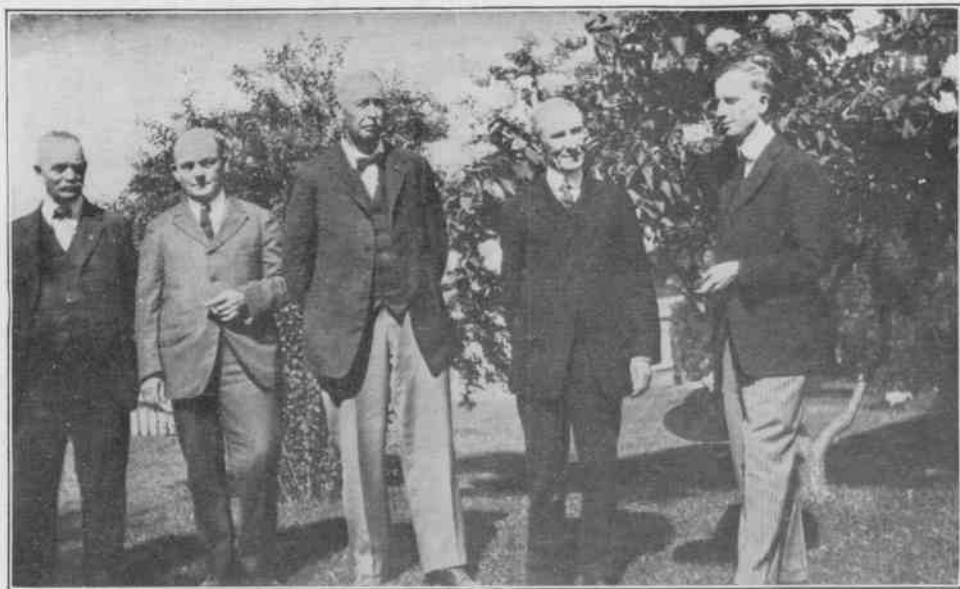
AND NUMEROUS PAMPHLETS.

HUBBARD BROS., Publishers
Atlanta, Ga.

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FIVE BY THE NAME OF MORRIS AT FIRST REUNION:

Wm. N. Morris, Dr. O. M. Morris, Philip V. Morris, Dr. S. L. Morris and Rev. Lowell E. Morris.



THE FIRST REUNION.

Front Row Seated: Jas. C. Lewis, Dr. O. M. Morris, Vincent B. Goodhew and Wm. N. Morris.
Front Row Standing: Phillip V. Morris, Mrs. Jas. C. Lewis, Dr. S. L. Morris, Mrs. Francina Williams, Simon Parks,
Florence K. and her mother, Mrs. Catherine Goodhew.
Standing Behind: John F. Parks between his sisters, Mary and Etta.

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INTRODUCTION

AT the request of my children and for their information, I undertook to write an account of our immediate family, giving more particularly the recollections and incidents of my own life. In the midst of this undertaking the whole character of the narrative changed to a more impersonal and historic chronicle of the Morris family. This was caused by a discovery of our relatives in Ohio and adjacent States, from whom we had been separated for more than a half century and for whom I had been searching two decades.

As my father was the only male member of the family in South Carolina, and lost his life in the Civil War when I was but a child, with his death we lost all record of the branches of the family living in the North. Upon reaching manhood and making inquiry for our relatives, no one could tell me anything except that my grandfather's brothers went to Ohio about 1800 and that one was name "Richard." It was meager data with which to begin the search. However, in 1900 I advertised in papers circulating in Ohio but to no purpose. Several years later I employed a genealogist of New York to assist in the search, which brought no results.

In March 1920, upon casual advice, I spent hours in Washington, D. C., searching the Ohio Census of 1820. After deciphering well nigh illegible records of five of the eleven volumes, I discovered in Preble County, Ohio, the name of "Richard Morris." I lost no time in advertising in the "Eaton Democrat" for

any "descendants of Richard Morris." A reply came from Simon Parks, 85 years of age, saying he was a grandson. After much correspondence and after many expedients we could not establish positively any relationship.

It was a singular coincidence that the very week—April 1st, 1920—when my advertisement reached Eaton, Ohio, there was received by the Postmaster a letter from W. C. Wright of California, making inquiry for the "descendants of Richard Morris"—as he had married Clara Mae Morris, a great grand-daughter. This letter was referred to Mr. Simon Parks at the very time I was vainly trying to identify my kinsman. He put Mr. Wright and myself in correspondence. After following many clues at last we were rewarded with success and established the relationship beyond question by incontestible evidence. This opened for me a new happy world and in a few weeks dozens of us who did not know of each others existence were in rapturous correspondence.

The "will" made by our great great grand-father, Samuel Morris, of England, in 1794, being in the possession of Philip V. Morris, of Hersman, Illinois, was copied and circulated among us. Being in my native County of Abbeville, S. C., in July 1920, I paid a visit to my grand-father's home, which I had visited with my parents many, many times in my childhood. At my request the relative, Miss Sarah V. Martin, who now owns the place made a search for old papers and documents, and we were rewarded by finding in the garret a copy of the "will" of 1794. It was so frail and fragmentary, it could not be taken apart. I mastered my impatience till I could bring it to Atlanta when it took several hours to pick it apart in small fragments and paste it on white paper. It can now be read distinctly and corresponds in every particular with the copy in Illinois. The property devised has been located in England, but it is doubtful whether the legal heirs will ever be able to recover it.

As the outcome of these discoveries a family

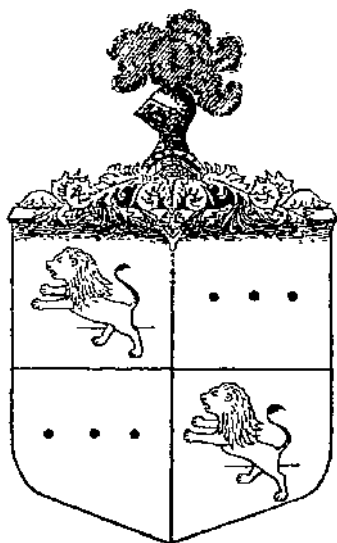
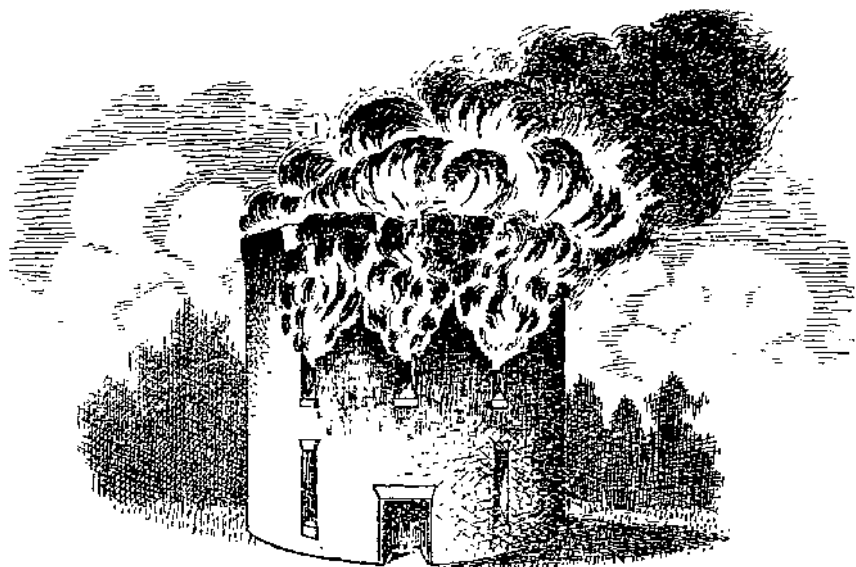
reunion was arranged, which took place August 25, 1920, in the home of Mr. Simon Parks, who died a few months afterwards, in Preble County, Ohio. There were fourteen representatives present residing in five States—descendants of Richard, William and Samuel—sons of Samuel Morris, who emigrated to America in 1788. We visited the ancestral home of Richard Morris and saw on his tomb that he was born in Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. It was a memorable occasion and we planned other reunions; and I agreed to write the annals of the Morris family if they would co-operate by furnishing data. Two other reunions have been held—one October 8, 1921, in the home of the author at Atlanta, Ga. and the third in the home of Jas. I. Morris, Centralia, Illinois, April 22, 1922.

Having now ascertained the ancestral home of our family in England, I began a correspondence immediately which led me to employ Richard Savage, of Stratford, England, an expert genealogist, to search the parish records for our family history. The result is the data contained in this narrative, which will ever remain an invaluable inheritance of our children and our children's children. A noble ancestry should inspire them to noble deeds as the expression of character of the highest ideals.

SAMUEL LESLIE MORRIS.

Atlanta, Ga.

MORRIS CREST



TANDEM VINCITUR

THE SONG OF THE MORRIS MEN

Poem by S. L. Morris, D. D.
Read at the Reunion.

October 8, 1921.

Sing a song of sixpence—
I'll tell you the reason why:
Here come the Morrisises
Proudly marching by—
"George Morris," he
"Frances Morris, she
And all the other Morrisises
Including you and me.

The castle long withstands
Assaults of these heroic bands,
"Tandem Viucitur,"—the cry rings out,
"Conquered at last," the victors shout,
"George Junior," he
"Elizabeth Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises
Celebrate the victory.

Brightly gleams the Morris Crest
Upon each valiant breast,
Inspiring all to nobler deeds
In paths where duty bravely leads,
"Robert Morris," he
"Ursula Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises
Of numerous progeny.

Princes great adorn their line
Gentlemen and ladies fine,
Yeomen too who humbly toil,
To win the product of the soil,
"Samuel Morris," he
"Alice Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises
In joyous harmony.

In seventeen eighty eight they came,
"Samuel" and wife—Lucy by name—
From Stratford-on-Avon
To this American haven—
Father Morris, he
Mother Morris, she
And the eight little Morrisises
To grow the family tree.

"Richard" son, "Sarah" daughter,
They brought across the water,
"William," "George," "Thomas," "Alice,"
"Lucy" and "Mary,"—too young for malice—
Farmer Morris, he
Mistress Morris, she
And the eight little Morrisises
That came across the sea.

In South Carolina—
What State could be finer?—
They built their family home
E'er their sons began to roam—
"Samuel Morris," he
"Lucy Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises—
In glad felicity.

From Abbeville west they went
Each with different purpose bent
Scattered now in twenty states—
Hundreds sharing varying fates—
"Richard Morris," he
"Sophie Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises—
Except one family.

The War between the States
Caught them in its sectional hates,
Some heard "Yankee Doodle's strains,
Others came from Dixie's plains—
"William Morris," he
"Betsy Morris," she
And all the other Morrisises
Cheered their own "Company."

Estranged by the Civil War
And Sundered leagues afar
They are again united
With kinship ties delighted—
"Cousin" Morris, he
Mistress Morris, she
And all the other Morrisises
In sweet fraternity.

Naught stains their honored name
From Sire to Son ages past acclaim
Them gentle folk by birth—
Whose lives sustain their worth—

Mister Morris, he
Mistress Morris, she
And all the other Morrises
To each remote degree.

Long live their generous fame
Let glowing deeds proclaim
Their sons in future history
Worthy of their ancestry--
"Samuel Morris," he
Margaret Morris, she
And all the other Morrises
Of noble pedigree.

CHAPTER I. ANCESTRY.

According to the genealogists, the "Morris" family is not only of great antiquity but distinguished in Norman, British and American history, and was probably a branch of the Royal Family of Wales. Few families today, however noble or ancient, can trace their descent by more accurate data farther back into the twilight of history.

The name is variously written and passed through marvelous modifications according to nationality or family habit of spelling. The more frequent forms are: Mawrrhys or Mawrees according to the original Welsh spelling; Morres, Morys, Morrice or Morris in its English variations; Maurice in French; Mauritz in German, and Mauritius in Latin.

Branches of the Family.

As "All Gaul is divided into three parts," so the "Morris" family is divided into three branches according to its three sources of ancestry: 1. Welsh, 2. Continental and 3. Jewish. Mark Antony Lower divides them into the first two, and existing facts create the third. They will be considered in that order, as it follows the natural order of time.

1. The Welsh or Celtic branch of the "House of Morris" is the most ancient so far as historic data can determine in the effort to trace the genealogical line. Two derivations of the word are given. One states that Morris is formed from two Welsh words, 1. "Mawr," which signifies "brave" (perhaps the same as

"Mars," the God of War,) and 2. "Rhys," meaning "rushing" or "flaming," so that "Mawrrhys" would signify "warlike." One other explanation is that "Mawr" means "great" and "Rhys" is "chief," so that "Mawrrhys" originally was equivalent to "great chief." In support of this latter theory it is a historic fact that several of the Kings of Wales bore the name "Mawrrhys."

If "Mawrrhys" was not the official title of the Kings of Wales, it is at least certain that several of them bore that name. Reynulph, contemporary writer, states that "Mawrrhys," the last to bear the title of King of Wales, died in 1200 A. D., and he pronounces the following eulogy on him: "O blisse of battaile, chyld of chivalrie, defence of countrie, worship of aimes, arm of strength, hand of largeness, eye of reason, brightness of honestie, bearing in breast, Hector's prowess, Achilles' sharpness, Nestor's soberness, Eurillaus' swiftness, Tydeus' hardiness, Samson's strength, Hector's worthiness, Ulysses' faire speech, Solomon's wisdom, Ajax hardness, etc. etc., and several more pages in the same strain,—bewailing that "Great Mawrrhys is dead" and "Wales is dead" in having no defender. We sincerely hope our great, great ancestor was all that his narrator says of him, but did not exhaust the family virtues, and that his mantle may fall on some of his descendants of the name "Morris."

Burke in his "Commoners" says:

"The family of Morrice (Morris) is of great antiquity and can be traced in lineal descent from Athelstan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlex, betwixt Wye and Severn, who sprang from the old Princess of Powys, and who through his mother, Rheingar, daughter and heir of Grono ap (son) Tudor Trevor, was eighth in a direct line from Caradac Vriechfras, Lord of Hereford, one of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table (A.D. 540.) Athelstan Glodrydd was godson of Athelstan, King of England (924) and founded the fourth Royal

tribe of Wales. His grandson Holdliw was Prince of Ferlex."

From Lewys Dwnn's "Heraldic Visitations of Wales" the following line of descent from Teon, Archbishop of Gloucester (542) is compiled.

1. Teon himself descended from Beli-Mawr, King of all England and Wales.

2. Tagonwy, his son.

3. Iorwerth Hirvlawdd.

4. Idnerth.

5. Owen.

6. Cadvan from whom descended in the 8th generation:

14. Cadwaladr Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Reult and Rodnor in the time of Alfred the Great (871-901.)

15. Severus, his son, reigned from 893 to 1001, when he died aged 129 years.

16. Ivon (Son or descendant.)

17. Cyhelyn, son of Ivon, married Rheingar, daughter of Gronwy, son of Tudor Trevor, descendant of Rodri Mawr, King of all Wales (843-877.)

18. Athelstan Glodrydd, King of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, Godson of Athelstan, King of England.

19. Cadwgan, Lord of Rodnor, from whom Wm. Conqueror wrested the Earldom of Hereford and his great landed estates, had two sons.

(1) Idnerth ancestor of one branch of the Morris family.

(2) Same as

20. Holdliw, who was Prince of Ferlex.

21. Rys, Lord of Rodnor.

22. Holdliw Goch.

23. Gwrgenan.

24. Grono.

25. Griffith.

26. Madoc.

27. Howel.

28. Philip Dvrddn.

29. Cadwgan, His Second Son.
30. David.
31. Philip.
32. Ievan.
33. Rees.
34. Morgan.
35. Morris.

Whose children assumed the surname Morris as follows:

1. William Morris.
2. Ievan Morris.
3. Owen Morris.

Several other Morris families are descended from this same line—our ancestors came from Stratford and Gloucester.

Owen Morris had a son James, who was high sheriff of Surrey in 1764. His son Roger married Mary Philipse, original of heroine of Cooper's "Spy," one of Geo. Washington's "flames." Her children sold their property to John Jacob Astor, which had been confiscated at the opening of the Revolution.

2. The Continental branch of the family came to England with the army of William the Conqueror. It is said to be of Moorish origin, and that Morris or Maurice is another name for Moorish. It is claimed that the "Morris Dance" was introduced into Europe from Morocco by the Moors, and may have given its name to individuals who became founders of a family connection. In that case the probability is that they came by way of Spain into Normandy. It is certain that several leaders in the army of William the Conqueror bore the name of Morris or Maurice. He erected a Battle Abbey on the field of Hastings to commemorate his victory, and several by the name of Morris are inscribed on this historic monument and were rewarded with grants of land in England. Maurice, one of William's chaplains, was made Bishop of London and is said to have crowned Henry I in 1100 A. D. This Continental family of Morris is of entirely different origin from the Welsh branch.

These facts as to the Welsh and Continental divisions are narrated in two books now in the Public Library of New York City, and in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., entitled "The Morris Family" and "The Morris Register."

3. In addition to these two branches, there is now a third, distinct from both, and of Jewish origin. None have ever been able to account for the fact that so many Jews bear the name of "Morris." It was their well known custom to take the names of families belonging to the country in which they lived to escape persecution, by concealing their racial identity. Why did they never take the name of "Smith," "Brown" or "Jones?" Why were they so partial to the name of "Morris?" Was it a compliment to some influential "Morris" family in Great Britain which kindly sheltered and protected these ancient people of God?

Several prominent families of the Welsh connection in England have preserved their ancestral records. The Morris family of Warrington and Betshanger trace their line to Brut, first king of England 100 years B. C. Morris of York and of Kent claim the same origin, and that Roger Morris, one of their descendants, was the successful suitor over George Washington for the hand of Mary Philipse, a famous beauty of that period and heroine of "The spy," a Novel by J. Fenimore Cooper.

The Morris family of Essex claim descent from "Mawrrhys" the Welsh prince of the twelfth century, so eloquently eulogized by Reynulph. Waltham Abbey in the County of Essex, only twelve miles north of London, had Nicholas Morris as its Abbot from 1371 to 1390. John Morris (perhaps his relative) gave the Abbey forty acres of land in 1377. Unless we were writing an extended history of the family, we could not give account of those who have distinguished themselves in history, such as Robert Morris, Treasurer of the United States, who financed the American Revolution, and William Morris, one of the great poets of England.

Our Branch of the Family.

The question which concerns us particularly is, to which branch does our family belong; and we will consider the probabilities in the reverse order.

1. Is our branch of the Morris family some Jewish stock which assumed the name and then lost its identity among the Gentiles? Some of us would rejoice to know that we are lineal descendants of Abraham; but there is no family tradition, trait or circumstance which would justify that conjecture.

2. Are we descendants of the Norman magnates of that name who came over with William the Conqueror? This is extremely doubtful, for the Normans spelled the name "Maurice" and usually had some prefix, such as FitzMaurice, DeMaurice or MontMaurice.

3. These considerations shut us up to the belief that we belong to the Welsh branch. As they were ever so much more numerous, the law of probabilities would give the over-whelming preponderance to that conjecture.

British History.

If this be the case, then we are British but probably not English. The earliest historic inhabitants of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland were Celts, who originated in Asia and migrated across Europe till they occupied Western Europe and the British Isles. England was subsequently invaded by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B. C.; and these Romans left their impress on the Britons and ruled England for several hundred years.

The "English" were not natives of the British Isles, but came from Germany. The barbarians of Germany poured down in great hordes from the north upon southern Europe, and overrun and destroyed the Roman Empire. This gave opportunity to another colony of these German tribes to invade England under Hengist and Horsa in 449, which till that time was a

Roman colony. They were known as "Angles" and "Saxons," and after years of conflict drove the Britons back into the mountains and took possession of England, and are known forever afterward as "Anglo-Saxons." The name "England" is the evolution of "Angle" from one of these tribes of invaders. Several hundred years later came an invasion of Danes, under Canute, King of Denmark, who conquered these Anglo-Saxons, ruled England for many years and mingled their blood with the Anglo-Saxons. The last great invasion of England was by the Normans of France, under William the Conqueror and his Maurice captains, which still further injected a new racial blood into the veins of these islanders, though they are still known as Anglo-Saxons. The "English" are therefore chiefly Teutonic, the same race as the Germans.

This admixture of blood however, did not affect a large element of the original Celtic races of the British Isles. They were driven back into the mountains of Wales, the highlands of Scotland and the bogs of Ireland, but they were never entirely conquered and never became Anglo-Saxon. The English won them by compromise, but the inhabitants of Wales, Ireland and Scotland are descendants chiefly of the original Celtic Britons.

Morris Ancestry.

Athelstan Glodrydd was the 18th direct descendant of Teon, Archbishop of Gloucester in 542 A. D., who was himself descended from Beli Mawr (Beli, the great or chief,) King of all England and Wales. It is a singular coincidence that the 18th descendant of Athelstan himself was named "Morris." His children assumed the surname "Morris" from their father, which is the origin of the family name in its present spelling.

It is thus comparatively easy to trace the family line from father to son by historic records down through the above mentioned parties until their descendants assumed the surname of "Morris" at

Gloucester. It is equally easy to trace our immediate family back to Clifford-Chambers, a section of Gloucester, and to Statford-on-Avon in the same vicinity. Our forefathers owned estates at both places and their children were baptized some at Clifford-Chambers in Gloucester and others at Stratford, according to the official records—only four miles apart.

The difficult task is to form the connecting links of the two lines which meet in Gloucester; but the explanation of the difficulty itself is not difficult. The ancient line consisted of individual names such as "Idnerth," "Athelstan," "Griffith," etc., until they began to duplicate the common names of "John," "William," "George," etc., with nothing whatever to distinguish between father, son, grandson or cousin. The modern line can be traced back officially to "George, Sr." of Clifford-Chambers, about the time Queen Elizabeth died. Between the two lines there is unfortunately a period of confusion, because the parish clerk records simply the baptism of "John Morris," "Richard Morris" or "William Morris" with no data showing their relationship except in some cases. The connection between the ancient and modern lines is a moral certainty which, however, as yet still lacks official confirmation.

The official records show that members of the Morris family were living at Stratford as early as the reign of Edward IV. and have done so uninterruptedly until the time when our line begins definitely as shown by the parish records. At the time Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1558 and during her reign there were living at Stratford or at Gloucester, "Richard Morris" who had a son Ferdinand; "John Morris," who married Elnor Jones and had a son "William;" Julian Morris," "Kathryn Morris," who died in the home of Shakespeare, Rev. "Jasper Morris," Rector of the Church of Clifford-Chambers, "Anne Morris" and "Matthew Morris, Gentleman." It is impossible to determine their relationship to each other, nor which was father or brother of "George Morris, Sr.," who was born about

1600 and the first one positively identified as our ancestor.

Definite Data.

The records from his time, however, become more definite and give relationships. He was the father of George, Jr. (1641,) who was the father of Robert (1673,) who was the father of Samuel, Sr., (1712,) who was the father of Samuel, Jr. (1739,) who married Lucy Stevens in 1772, of Stratford, and who emigrated to the United States in 1788 and settled in Abbeville, S. C.

Connection With Shakespeare.

It is singular and interesting to note the connection between our family and William Shakespeare, the Poet. The two families resided in the same town and must often have been associated together. Kathryn Morris served in the Shakespeare home in some capacity during the boyhood of the poet, as that fact is made a matter of record at the time of her death in 1587. Whether she was his "governess," "nurse," or "maid" cannot be determined. The Morris estate was at Shottery—a suburb of Stratford, where Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway. Samuel Morris, Sr., was on the Committee which restored the tomb of Shakespeare in 1748, containing the famous curse upon any who should disturb his bones. Rev. Richard Morris (1801,) Rector, has a tablet in the church, where Shakespeare is buried. William George Morris, Mayor of the town in 1800, is buried in the same church cemetery.

Family History.

Robert Morris (1673) was a mechanic, being described as a "locksmith." George Sr., George Jr., Robert, Samuel Morris Sr. (1712) and his son, Samuel Jr., (1739) is each described as a "yeoman," which shows they were landlords. Beginning with George Sr., (1600) each man for six

successive generations left a "will," which is on record and which will be incorporated in this history. Samuel Sr., (1712-1798) married Alice Edden of remarkably fine family and must have thereby acquired good property through her. They had four children, Samuel, Sarah, Alice and Elizabeth,—the second and fourth dying in infancy. His "will," dated June 19, 1794, at Clifford-Chambers in Gloucester,—copies of which are in the possession of his descendants in America—gives his estate, (land, moneys and securities) to his daughter, Alice, who married Nathaniel Vyse, during her natural life and afterward to be divided equally among the children of his son, Samuel, who married Lucy Stevens.

As his son Samuel, with his family emigrated to the U. S. the estate could not be settled so long as his daughter Alice lived, and it is unsettled to this date. Richard Morris, of Preble County, Ohio, his oldest grandson, visited England in 1823 in order to settle the estate, but for some unknown reason failed. James H. Morris, father of the writer, received a clipping from a New York paper in 1862 advertising for the heirs of Samuel Morris of England, who settled in Abbeville, S. C., but as he was on the eve of entering the Confederate Army during the Civil War, in which he lost his life, no effort at that time could be made to settle the estate. The present value of the estate, the parties in possession and the legal status are unknown. If it is in chancery it will perhaps take the course of the celebrated case of "Jarndyce vs Jarndyce" to be made famous by some future Dickens as the case of "Morris vs Vyse."

Emigration to America.

Samuel Morris, Jr., who married Lucy Stevens, had thirteen children. Richard (1773) and Sarah (1774) were baptized at Stratford, Lucy (1776) who died in infancy. William (1777,) George (1779,) Thomas (1780,) Alice (1782,) Lucy Stevens (1784,)

and Mary (1786) were baptized at Clifford Chambers. Maria, Benjamin, Samuel and Caroline were born in America. He emigrated in 1788 to Abbeville, S. C., and settled on Long Cane Creek near Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church, which is still in existence and where he and some of his family are buried. The crossing of Long Cane on his place was for many years known as "the Englishman's Ford." His place has been in the possession of his descendants for more than a hundred years. His wife, Lucy Stevens, died between 1790 and 1800 and he married Mrs. Margaret Henderson, who had two sons at the time. He had at least one child by this last marriage, but there is no way of knowing which of the four born in America was the youngest.

His son, Richard, went to Pennsylvania, where he married and afterward moved to Ohio; William married in Abbeville, S. C., removed to Ohio, where he married the second time and went to Sparta, Ill.; and each left a numerous posterity. George left one son, Alexander, who went to his uncle Richard in Ohio and no further trace of him can be found. Alice married a Calhoun and her descendants live at Mt. Carmel, S. C. Lucy Stevens married Samuel White and Mary married David Hawthorne and their descendants live near Sparta, Centralia and other places in Illinois. Maria married an Agnor and her descendants live in Abbeville, S. C. Samuel married Margaret McCullough and the writer is his grandson (Samuel) who has passed the name Samuel on to his only son, a physician in Atlanta, Ga. Nothing whatever is known of Sarah, Thomas, Benjamin or Caroline. Perhaps the first two went North to relatives in Ohio or returned to England; and the last two probably died in infancy.

The descendants of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens are now living in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Utah, Texas, California, Washington, Wyom-



REUNION AT CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS, APRIL 22, 1922.

Beginning on left those in the back are: David M. Hawthorne, Mrs. Della Van Doren, W. W. Stephenson and child, Mrs. Stephenson.
Middle Row: Jas. I. Morris, Mrs. Jas. I. Morris and child, Dr. S. L. Morris, Miss Dean with her nephew, Jas. I Jr., in arms.
Front Row: Wm. N. Morris, Mrs. Alfred Ross Morris, George Holmes Van Doren, Florence May Morris and Alfred Ross Morris.

ing, Idaho and Dakota—several hundred in number. They fill various professions,—ministers, teachers, physicians, dentists, engineers, real estate agents, merchants, postmasters, undertakers, farmers, bankers, editors, and perhaps many others. So far as known to the writer they have never furnished a criminal and are the leading and influential people in their respective communities.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Great Britain has wisely preserved its family registers and its official records, which not only makes it comparatively easy to transcribe its national history, but enables its historic families to trace their ancestry to remote generations. The sources of historic and family life are private papers, parish registers, court records and inscriptions on monuments.

The Morris Crest.

Burke in his "Commoners" bears testimony to the antiquity of the Morris family, which, however, does not imply that it is older in a historic sense than many others, but that the worthy achievements of its sons and daughters have created a family pride which has inspired them to record the deeds of the fathers for the inspiration of high ideals in their children. This has resulted in the adoption of a "Crest," or "Coat of Arms," by individual families—the emblem supposed to be significant of the chief characteristics of the family. While the various branches of the Morris Family have adopted crests differing somewhat, yet there is a similarity between them. The most familiar form is a shield adorned with lions rampant, above which is a warrior's head protected with visor, the whole surmounted with a burning castle; and underneath all is inscribed the motto, "Tandem Vincitur," which signifies, "At length it is conquered"—the shout of victory.

Authentic Records.

The modern line of our family is established by two-fold process,—each confirming and reinforcing the other—family “wills” and parish registers. In a subsequent chapter will be given the ancestral history copied from the official parish registers of Stratford, Pebworth and Clifford-Chambers.

In this chapter are presented in consecutive order the “wills” of six generations, which confirm the parish registers as to family history. These wills cover a period of about two-hundred years. Beginning with George Morris, Sr., of Clifford-Chambers, born about the time Queen Elizabeth died, they end with Samuel Morris, who died in Abbeville, South Carolina, August 1, 1841. Four of these “wills” are on record in England and two at Abbeville, South Carolina. They are hereby given in their historic order. The will of Samuel Morris, Sr., entailed his property June 19, 1794, on his grandchildren; and the estate has never been settled. The last “will” made July 30, 1841, left an estate which was not settled till 1881, forty years afterward, and the writer inherited under its provisions.

Family Correspondence.

Only one relative from England followed the family to South Carolina. Early in the last century Mr. Harry Fosbroke, a tailor by trade, lived in the home of Samuel Morris near Cedar Springs Church in Abbeville, S. C. He was known as “Cousin Henry.” He received the following letter from his mother in England, which he forwarded to Richard Morris in Preble County, Ohio, and is preserved among the family papers:

“December 28, 1831.

Dr. H. F.

I should have written before but got so very weak that every little thing tires me and I hate writing. It is quite a task but while I am able to hold a pen, I

shall write to you. I am glad to hear of Richard's prosperity; in providence I hope the Lord will give him soul prosperity. Give my love to him tell him his old aunt is as well as she can expect at 73, very weak and feeble. The rest of the family are well. Mr. Backland is nearly as feeble as myself; he always desires to be remembered to you. I often think you think I am very long time a dying, but I must live the Lord's time; I must wait till my change comes. You must not expect any more long letters from me; I am so tired, I must now bid you adieu, believe me

Your affectionate mother,
S. FOSBROKE."

In sending the above letter to Dr. S. L. Morris, Mr. W. C. Wright added the following note:

"'Dr. H. F.' I suppose stands for Harry Fosbroke. This letter must have been written in England to 'H. F.' and he forwarded same to Richard Morris. Date on back of this letter copied by me with names as they appear in ledger of Richard Morris. I find entree of cash paid out: 'Alexander Morris, \$300.00;' so Alexander must have been in Preble County, Ohio. The date of entree is 1832.

W. C. W."

Harry Fosbroke was with Samuel Morris, Esq. at the time of his death and was one of the witnesses to his "will." He wrote the following letter to Richard Morris informing him of the death of his brother Samuel:

"Abbeville, S. C., August 14, 1841.

Dear Friend:

I once more write you a few lines which I hope will find you and your family in good health. I wrote to you some time ago but have not as yet received any answer. I write this at the request of Mrs. Morris to inform you of the death of her husband, which I expect you will have heard before you receive

this. Your brother, Samuel died on the 1 day of Aug. just at day-break of bilious fever; he was sick about 10 or 12 days and left a will. His family are well as usual. Mr. Harper Foster left here immediately after the death of your brother for Ohio for the purpose of bringing back his father. I shall be glad to see the squire return to Abbeville; he is a man I much respect. I have no late news from England to send you. My mother the last account was still alive. Should you receive this we shall be glad of a few lines in answer. As for myself it would give me a great pleasure to correspond with you, as we are at too great a distance to visit each other. My best respect to your family.

Yours Affectionate,
HARRY FOSBROOK."

Sometime after this Mr. Fosbrook went to England to receive his property left him by his mother. He married in his old age and died in 1873, and is probably buried at Lebanon Presbyterian Church—five miles from Abbeville—in which he was an honored Elder. The writer has but slight recollection of him but has often heard him spoken of as a man of industrious habits and of conspicuous piety.

The Will of George Morris, Sr.

Abstract of will of George Morris, the elder of Clifford-Chambers, County of Gloucester, yeoman.

To Frances, my wife, annuity of £8 payable out of my yard land &c. in the Common Field at Clifford-Chambers first payment to be paid in or at the Church porch of Clifford-Chambers and for sure payment have settled same by deed in writing unto Thomas Winge and Thomas Morris.

To my son, Thomas Morris his heirs &c. my acre of ground in the common field aforesaid, I purchased of Humphrey Silvester and his mother and that little close in Clifford between a close of my Brother William

Cale on one side and a close late of Henry Tomes on the other side.

To my daughter, Sara Morris £40.

To my son, William Morris 12d.

To my daughter, Margaret Winge 12d.

To my son, George Morris, all that Messuage land, &c. in Clifford.

Executor—Son, George Morris.

Overseers—William Cale and son-in-law, Thomas Winge.

Will dated 1 November 1675.

Signed—The X mark of George Morris.

Witnesses:

William Watts.

William Cale.

Edward Owen.

Proved at Campden 27 June 1676.

Buried at Clifford, 15 November, 1675.

The Will of George Morris, Jr.

Abstract of will of George Morris of Clifford-Chambers Co. Gloucester, yeoman.

To be buried among my ancestors in Clifford.

Recites settlement of Messuages and land, &c.

To my son, George Morris, all my pewter, brass, &c. and appoint him executor.

Dated 5 October, 1719.

The X mark of George Morris.

Witnesses:

P. Dighton.

Chris Smith.

Dorothy Jones.

Inventory £ 16, 19s, 4d.

Proved 11 May, 1720 by George Morris,
Son and Executor.

Buried at Clifford, 9 October, 1719.

The Will of Robert Morris.

Abstract of will of Robert Morris of Clifford-Chambers, yeoman.

Whereas, my son, Samuel Morris, will on my decease be entitled to a Messuage &c. in Clifford that was his mother's jointure and one-third part of another estate purchased by my father-in-law, Samuel Haltham.

To my brother, George Morris, of Pebworth, yeoman, all my estate in trust for my 5 other children, viz: Ursula, Elizabeth, Mary, George and Thomas as they attain 21 years, and I appoint my said Brother George Executor.

Dated 20 August, 1727.

Rob Morris.

Witnesses:

Mary Bird.
George Bird.
Will Niccolls.

Proved 20 October 1737 by George Morris
the Sole Executor.

Buried at Clifford 19 September, 1737.

The Will of Samuel Morris, Sr.

The last will and testament of me, Samuel Morris, Clifford-Chambers in the County of Gloucester, yeoman, who considering the uncertainty of life do make the same as follows, viz: First, I direct all my just debts and funeral expenses to be fully paid; then I give and devise unto my daughter, now Alice Vyse, and assigns for and during the time of her natural life all those three messuages or tenements situated in the Parish of Clifford-Chambers, aforesaid, now or late in the co-occupation of Edward Commander, Samuel Bubb and James, together with all that allotment, piece or parcel of new inclosed land situated in the parish aforesaid containing about 25 acres, which said allotment was upon the late inclosure of the field of Clifford, aforesaid allotted for me in lieu of half a yard land called Martin's Land; and from and after her decease I give and devise all and singular the same premises to all and every one the

children of my son, Samuel Morris then living and lawfully begotten and which shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, as well sons and daughters and to their heirs and assign forever equally share and share alike; also I give and bequeath unto my said daughter Alice her executor all my household furniture whatsoever except moneys or securities for moneys and all except my wearing apparel of all sorts which I give unto John Cooper, Shoemaker; and all my moneys and securities for moneys all my personal estate whatsoever I bequeath and give the same to John Millward, of Brails, in the County of Warwick and Nathaniel Vyse of Norton upon trust that they or their survivors of them do and shall take account of all my said moneys and also place and continue the same at interest upon good and sufficient security, and duly pay and apply the yearly interest or produce of such moneys to my daughter during the term of her natural life and after death then pay same principal moneys equally between all the children of my son, Samuel, as they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, aforesaid, then their share shall be equally divided amongst the survivor or survivors and be paid to them as aforesaid; and lastly I do appoint John Milward and Nathaniel Vyse sole executors hereof. In witness I have to this my last will and testament signed in the presence of

George Hiron.
Charles Smith,

June 19, 1794.

The Will of Samuel Morris, Jr.

In the name of God-Amen:

I, Samuel Morris, of the state of South Carolina, and district of Abbeville, being in weak state of body, but sound mind and memory—Glory to God for the same— Do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following—to-wit:

First—It is my will and desire that all my just debts be promptly paid.

Second—I give and bequeath to my wife, Margaret this plantation, I now live on with all my goods thereon and chattels, plantation tools and household furniture as they now stand except one negro child, during her natural life, and likewise Three Hundred and Fifty dollars, to be at her disposal at her death.

Third—I give and bequeath to my son, Samuel Morris, at the death of his mother, all that plantation or tract of land where I now live to him and his heirs forever, with the goods and chattels thereon, the same on conditions of the said Samuel paying the following legacies that I give and bequeath—to-wit: to my son Richard Morris and William Morris, fifty dollars each, also to Lucy White and Mary Hathorn, my daughters, forty dollars each—also Adam Henderson my wife's son, one dollar—also to William Henderson my wife's son, one dollar—also to Alis Calhoun, my daughter, one dollar—also to Adam Henderson's four children, namely, Lucy, Margaret, John and Alis, the sum of forty dollars for to be equally divided among them.

I give and bequeath to my grandson, John Henderson, son of my daughter, Alis Calhoun, forty dollars—also to my grand son, Alexander Morris, son of George Morris, I give the sum of ten dollars.

Notwithstanding the above legacies not to be paid until my son, Samuel shall receive his legacie left to him by his grand father in England—provided the said Samuel Morris shall make lawful industry to recover the same.

I give and bequeath to my daughter, Mariah, one young negro child, name Jane, about two years old, not to become Mariah's property until the death of my wife, Margaret.

The said Samuel Morris being possessed with one negro woman named Elizer and the said negro shall have one or more children to be at my wife's disposal.

And I nominate and appoint my loving wife, Mar-

garet Morris, and my trusty friend, William Hill my only and sole Executrix and Executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 29th day of March, 1815.

Signed, sealed and declared by the above named Samuel Morris for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, in his presence and at his request, have subscribed our names as witnesses.

Andrew Leard,
William Hill, Jr.,
Robert Hill.

Samuel Morris (Seal.)

State of South Carolina, }
 } In Probate Court.
County of Abbeville, }

I, J. F. Miller, Judge of Probate in and for the State and County aforesaid, do hereby certify that the preceeding two pages of typewritten matter is a true and correct copy of the last will and testament of Samuel Morris late of said state and county, deceased: That the same is on file and of record in this court.

Witness my hand and official seal, this the 8th day June, 1920.

J. F. MILLER,
Judge of Probate Court.

(Seal.)

The Will of Samuel Morris, III.

In the name of God-Amen:

I, Samuel Morris of the State of South Carolina, and District of Abbeville, being in weak state of body, but of sound mind and memory—Glory to God, for the same: do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz: It is my will and desire that all my just debts be punctually paid—

I will and bequeath to my loving wife, Margaret Morris, all my landed estate, including the plantation on which I now live, with the Davidson place; and also one bay mare—during her natural life—I also will and bequeath to my four children, Louisa M. Morris, James H. Morris, Elizabeth Morris and Sarah Jane Morris each Seven hundred dollars—And I do empower my executors to bring the balance of my property to sale and divide the proceeds—after giving one-third to my loving wife, Margaret Morris,—equally among my six children, Mariah A. C. Martin, Samuel T. Morris, Louisa M. Morris, James H. Morris, Elizabeth Morris, and Sarah Jane Morris — and I do nominate and appoint my faithful friends, Archibald Kennedy and Doctor Geo. W. Presley, my only and sole executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 30th day July, 1841.

I also will and bequeath to my loving wife, Margaret Morris, the Gin and Thrasher with the running gear.

SAMUEL MORRIS, (Seal.)

In presence of:

John Ruff,
Henry Fosbrook,
John Riley.

Proven by the oath of John Ruff and qualified both executors, 17th August, 1841.

MOSES TAGGART, Ordinary.

Rev. S. L. Morris,

Dear Sir:—I enclose you a copy of the last will and testament of Samuel Morris, deceased. (See above.)

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. F. MILLER, J. P.
Abbeville County, S. C.

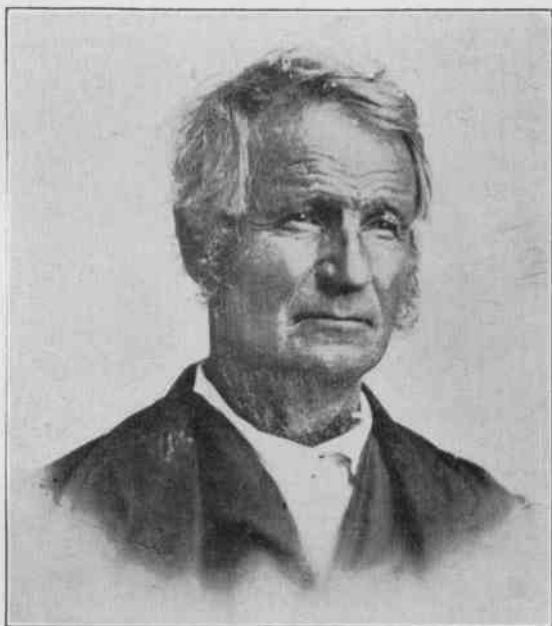
Legacies vs History.

These "wills" are more valuable as history than as legacies. The names of the children mentioned in

the wills correspond strictly to the "baptisms" in the official parish registers.

The last two "wills" were made by father and son—each by the name of Samuel Morris; the son's is evidently a copy of the other in form; and they differ only in the details according to the numbers and names of the respective heirs. The will of 1815, made by Samuel Morris, who married Lucy Stevens as his first wife, mentions eight of his twelve children, and the names correspond strictly with the official parish registers of England, and also with the names of the children in the family Bible of Richard, the oldest child. Of those not mentioned, Sarah and Thomas may have returned to England, according to a tradition in the family—that some went back. Benjamin and Caroline possibly died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Margaret Henderson, the mother of several of the younger children, and she is mentioned in the "will," and her two children by a former marriage are remembered with small bequests. It also alludes to the "will" of 1794 as "his legacy left to him by his grandfather in England."

The two oldest "wills" made by George Morris, Sr., and his son, George, Jr., are signed by "the mark" of each. Notwithstanding that they were "yeomen" and landholders, it is probable that they were not able to write. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is said that 90% of the population were illiterate. This put such a premium upon writing that anyone condemned to death, being able to write, could claim "the benefit of clergy," which meant ability to write, and thus escape the penalty. Such, in a population of 90% illiterates, were too valuable to be executed, and were consequently immune against capital punishment. The records of the Morris family show that its members were, however, immune against crime as well, and have never needed to claim "the benefit of clergy." May that worthy record never be broken!



HENRY MORRIS,
Oldest Son of Richard Morris, (1773.)

CHAPTER III.

PEDIGREE

From reliable data mentioned in previous chapters we are undertaking to construct a pedigree of the Morris family for the benefit of future generations. It is a record of which no descendant can ever be ashamed. Nothing is included except that which is official as furnished by some responsible party or based on historic documents. Unfortunately after repeated efforts to secure data we have failed to secure some modern names and dates and it is to that extent incomplete.

Those who failed to comply with our request for family history can insert their "family tree" in their copy and keep in this way a permanent record.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the latter half of the Sixteenth Century there were living in Stratford--on-Avon or in Clifford-Chambers the following:

1. Richard Morris and his son Ferdinand (1580.)
2. John Morris who married Elnor Jones in 1580, and whose son, William, was born in 1581.
3. Matthew Morris, Gentleman, born about 1580, who married Elizabeth Rogers in 1612.
4. Rev. Jasper Morris (1596-1667) the rector of the Church at Clifford-Chambers.
5. Kathryn Morris, who died in the home of Shakespeare, 1587.

Some of the above was father, brother or relative of George Morris, Sr., our earliest known ancestor, and from his time to the present the records are definite.

Earliest Known Ancestors.

1.—George Morris Sr., (died Nov. 15, 1675) and Frances Cale, (died 1695) were married May 1, 1636, and were parents of:

- (1) William (Jan. 13, 1639);
- (2) George, Jr., (July 18, 1641—Oct. 9, 1719)
- (3) Thomas (Mar. 24, 1644—Aug. 14, 1646);
- (4) Thomas (Aug. 14, 1646—Jan. 26, 1705);
- (5) Frances (Nov. 14, 1648—Jan. 8, 1665);
- (6) Sarah (Mar. 1, 1651);
- (7) Mary (Sept. 25, 1653—Dec. 15, 1655);
- (8) Margaret (married Thomas Winge).

2.—George, Jr., married Elizabeth (unknown) (Died October 9, 1719) about 1665 and their children were:

- (1) Thomas (May 31, 1666);
- (2) John (Aug. 31, 1667—June 4, 1668);
- (3) Sarah (Jan. 23, 1670—Dec. 28, 1702);
- (4) George (Oct. 7, 1671); (Mar. 8, 1696.)
- (5) Robert (Mar. 16, 1673—Sept. 19, 1737);
- (6) Elizabeth (Dec. 31 1676—Aug. 22, 1677);

3.—Robert married Hester Padget first (no children) and afterward Ursula Haltham (died Oct. 10, 1726) June 6, 1707, and their children were:

- (1) Ursula (Aug. 9, 1710);
- (2) Samuel (Jan. 21, 1712—Nov. 2, 1798);
- (3) George (June 12, 1713);
- (4) Elizabeth (March 11, 1714—March 23, 1725);
- (5) Mary (Oct. 28, 1716).
- (6) Sarah (May 22, 1720);
- (7) George (May 27, 1722);
- (8) Robert (Oct. 23, 1724—Apr. 29, 1727);
- (9) Sidney (Sept. 24, 1726—Sept. 27, 1726);
- (10) Thomas. (No records given.)

4. Samuel, Sr., married Alice Edden (April 13, 1712—Nov. 14, 1765) April 5, 1738, whose children were:
- (1) Samuel, Jr., (1739—1816);
 - (2) Sarah (Sept. 18, 1741—July 29, 1742);
 - (3) Alice (Sept. 9, 1743), who married (1) Sant, (2) Nathaniel Vyse, and (3) Henry Richardson.
 - (4) Elizabeth (Mar. 29, 1745—Sept. 5, 1745);
- 5.—Samuel, Jr., married Lucy Stevens in 1772, (Rev. S. Nason officiating), and their children were:
- (1) Richard (Mar. 31, 1773—Jan. 25, 1855);
 - (2) Sarah (Sept. 17, 1774); Died perhaps unmarried.
 - (3) Lucy (Apr. 1, 1776, died same year);
 - (4) William (July 2, 1777—Oct. 3, 1874);
 - (5) George (Jan. 17, 1779);
 - (6) Thomas (July 12, 1780); Perhaps went to West Indies.
 - (7) Alice (Aug. 23, 1782);
 - (8) Lucy Stevens (Jan. 16, 1784);
 - (9) Mary (Aug. 20, 1786—Jan. 18, 1835);
- After emigrating to America in 1788 the following were born:
- (10) Maria;
 - (11) Benjamin;
 - (12) Caroline;
 - (13) Samuel (Mar. 7, 1796—Aug. 1, 1841).

Key to this Narrative.

In order to make this narrative uniform and to classify the descendants of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, all descendants from this point in the Narrative will be considered in their relation to this couple, which emigrated to America in 1788.

Their immediate children will be designated by letters of the alphabet, A. B. C., etc.

Their grandchildren by Roman Numerals, I, II, III, etc.

Their great grand children by figures, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Their great, great, grandchildren by figures bracketed, (1), (2), (3), etc.

All beyond the latter will be unmarked.

Descendants of Richard Morris.

A. Richard, oldest child of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, married Sophia Glessner at Berlin, Somerset Co., Penn., April 22, 1805, and their children were:

- I Henry (Jan. 21, 1806) ;
- II Lucy (April 28, 1807) ;
- III Mariah (Aug. 16, 1818—June 8, 1845) ;
- IV Thomas (Jan. 28, 1810—Oct. 17, 1873) ;
- V Samuel (Aug. 25, 1811—Feb. 9, 1812) ;
- VI Catherine (Feb. 7, 1813) ;
- VII Stephen (Nov. 12, 1814) ;
- VIII Peter (Dec. 16, 1816) ;
- IX George (Aug. 12, 1818) ;
- X John (Nov. 11, 1821) ;

Richard, their father, left South Carolina about 1800 and went to Pennsylvania, where he married and where most of his children were born. He afterward moved to Preble County, Ohio, and prospered in business. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Fair Haven, Ohio, and was killed by a falling tree January 25, 1855, and is buried in a private cemetery not far from his residence.

His tombstone has at the top the design of an open Bible, with the following Epitaph:

RICHARD MORRIS

BORN IN

STRATFORD, WARWICKSHIRE,

ENGLAND

MARCH 31, 1773,

DIED,

JANUARY 25, 1855,

"What man is he that liveth and shall not see death; And now, Lord, what will I? For my hope is in thee; make me know the measure of my days, what it is; O that thou would hide me in the grave and remember me."

By his side is his wife, with this inscription:

SOPHIA G. MORRIS,

BORN MARCH 7, 1777,

DIED MAY 5, 1845.

"The Lord is my Shepherd, etc."

Near by is the tomb of his infant son, Samuel, (fifth child), the subject of the following lines:

*"Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To Earth whose body lent
Hereafter shall more glorious rise
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel trump shall blow
And souls to bodies join
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been so short as thine."*

Family of Henry.

I.—Henry (Jan. 21, 1806) the eldest child of Richard, married Sarah Lambert, and their children are:

- 1 Charles (March 20, 1837);
- 2 Samuel (Feb. 14, 1839) (dead)
- 3 Richard Lee (July 28, 1843—Dec. 22, 1909);
- 4 Thomas J. (Sept. 20, 1846);
- 5 Philip Van Courtland (April 1, 1849);
- 6 Lucy, (Aug. 16, 1851—Sept. 17, 1851.)

1.—Charles (March. 20, 1837) living at Lamar, (R. F. D.) Missouri, married Ellen Frazier in 1866, their children are:

- (1) Mary L. (July 23, 1867)—Married Hurley Taylor in 1896—No children.

- (2) Albert H. (June 20, 1869);—No children, Poplin, Mo.
 - (3) Lucy A. (Sept. 17, 1871); married McGrath. No children, Buffalo, Wyo.
 - (4) Allie J. (Mar. 17, 1874) (Dead);
 - (5) Sarah A. (Mar. 17, 1876) dead.
 - (6) Herbert L. (May 6, 1881); Phicher, Okla. Children; Violet May, Bessie, Mabele, Herbert and Charles Leon.
 - (7) Edith Pearl (May 18, 1885) No children.
 - (8) Philip (Dec. 7, 1886); married Georgia Cockbill in 1919—one child, Marjorie. Valley Center, Kansas.
- 2.—Samuel (February 14, 1839) married Sallie Sanford, (Jan. 3, 1846) on May 14, 1863, and their children are:
- (1) Richard Ellsworth (Sept. 4, 1865); the father of the following children: Lola May, (Jan. 7, 1895) McKinley Hobart (Dec. 17, 1896) Leo Glenn, (Sept. 17, 1899), Mabel Irene, (Nov. 24, 1901), Ella Missouri, (Dec. 29, 1903), Raymond Monroe (April 16, 1908), James Oral (July 17, 1911), Hazel Lenora (April 2, 1914).
 - (2) Ivan Jane (Aug. 4, 1867) married Tiller. Her children were: Estella May (Aug. 12, 1886) Roy Ellsworth, (Dec. 4, 1890), Sallie Dorothea (April 8, 1906).
 - (3) Thomas Orian (April 28, 1871);
 - (4) Emma Ethel (May 27, 1876);
 - (5) Earl Van Courtland (Nov. 15, 1879.)
- 3.—Richard Lee (July 28, 1843) married Elizabeth Black, Dec. 3, 1876, and their children are:
- (1) Laura Belle (Jan. 14, 1878);
 - (2) Jennie Eva (April 16, 1880);
 - (3) Sarah Ellen (Dec. 21, 1881);
 - (4) Mary Elizabeth (Nov. 24, 1887) (died July 17, 1907).

- 4.—Thomas J. (Sept. 20, 1846), Payson, Utah, Married Hannah Isabel Scott (Mar. 3, 1855) Dec. 25, 1873, and their children are:
(1) Philip Frederick (Dec. 21, 1874—Feb. 25, 1891);
(2) Oliver Levi (Aug. 13, 1876) married Mary M. McKay on June 8, 1908, Payson Utah. Two children; Lester (June 21, 1909); Arthur, Dec. 16, 1915.)
(3) Bertha Josephine (Oct. 15, 1878) married Wm. H. Gadd, June 2, 1908.
(4) Matilda Estella (Oct. 28, 1882—Dec. 11, 1892.)
- 5.—Philip Van Courtland (April 1, 1849) married Mary E. Meservey, December 24, 1882, who died November 3, 1892; married second wife, Clara May Meservey, August 15, 1895.
(1) Grace Elinor (August 13, 1896), their daughter, married Sibley Gaddis, May 10, 1920. One child, Clara May, (Mar. 6, 1921).

Family of Lucy.

- II. Lucy, (May 4, 1807) second child of Richard Morris and Sophie Glessner, married James Davis, October 30, 1828, and had a daughter who married Robison, whose son (Fred Morris) lives at Muncie, Ind.

Family of Maria.

- III. Maria (Aug. 16, 1818), third child, married Willis Creason and had several children:
1. William, who died of tuberculosis contracted in Civil War
2. George, who died of heart disease in army;
3. Isaac, killed in Battle of the Wilderness;

4. John, married widow of Jno. Franklin Morris and died in Ricdan, Washington in 1920;
5. Nannie, married Kelly—died suddenly;

Family of Thomas.

IV Thomas, fourth child of Richard and Sophia Glessner, married Elizabeth Collins (died Nov. 1884) on March 8, 1838, whose children are:

1. John Franklin (Jan. 21, 1839—Jan. 1881);
2. Richard Alfred (Mar. 9, 1841); (died in 1912) unmarried.
3. Matilda Ann (Mar. 3, 1844);
4. Nancy Catherine (Feb. 16, 1847);
5. Lycurgus Kimball (May 23, 1850);
6. Emma Josephine (Dec. 29, 1853—Mar. 29, 1880).

1.—John Franklin married Sarah Sanford and their children are:

- (1) Will T. Springfield, Mo.
- (2) Sarah, who never married;
- (3) George Alfred, San Jacinto, California;
- (4) Clara Mae, married W. C. Wright, Long Beach, California, whose children are, Winifred Eliza, Clara Josephine, and William Barkley.

2.—Matilda Ann, third child of Thomas Morris and Elizabeth Collins, married Saunders, living in Holdredge, Nebraska, and has three children, (1) Uiah, (2) Fred and (3) Roy.

3.—Nancy Catherine (Feb. 16, 1847) fourth child, married Thomas Edmondson, Feb. 14, 1861 who died March 17, 1882. Their children were:

- (1) John Franklin (Mar. 3, 1868)
- (2) Lilian E. (Oct. 24, 1870)
- (3) Thomas M. (Oct. 14, 1873) who married Bertha Peachy on Feb. 8, 1910, and

they have one child, Catherine, (born May 22, 1911.)

4.—Lycurgus Kimball, Brownsville, Texas, has two sons, and one daughter: (1) Roy, (2) Laverne who married McKay, and (3) Richard.

5.—Emma Josephine, unmarried (died Mar. 29, 1880.)

V. Samuel, fifth child of Richard and Sophia Morris, died in infancy.

Family of Catherine.

VI. Catherine, sixth child of Richard Morris and Sophia Glessner, (Feb. 2, 1813—Nov. 5, 1887), married Nathaniel Parks August 14, 1834, and had three sons:

1. Simon (Apr. 12, 1835—Feb. 20, 1921);
2. Richard (July 25, 1836—Dec. 27, 1915);
3. John (Oct. 25, 1837—Aug. 25, 1839);

1.—Simon Parks married Elizabeth Collins (died Dec. 25, 1910) March 9, 1865. Their children are:

- (1) Emma C. (Dec. 31, 1865), who married James C. Lewis in 1887, has three children, Owen (who married Mayme Hoke and has daughter, Frances); Virgil (who married Edna Larkins, with no children living); and Imogene, unmarried;
- (2) Charles, (July 4, 1867—Sept. 12, 1876);
- (3) Mary C. (Nov. 2, 1868);
- (4) Etta M. (June 6, 1871);
- (5) John F. (Feb. 10, 1873).

These latter three are unmarried, living near Eaton, Ohio.

2.—Richard M. Parks (July 25, 1836—Dec. 27, 1915) married Elizabeth Norris, (who died June 18, 1913) December 21, 1865, to whom were born seven children:

- (1) Addie (Dec 31, 1866) ;
- (2) John McClain (Mar. 13, 1867) has three children; one son served in France during the war.
- (3) Jacob N. (Oct. 6, 1869) ;
- (4) Lola B. (Oct. 3, 1871) ;
- (5) Lot Lee (Feb. 22, 1873) has five children;
- (6) Alvira Jane (Sept. 10, 1876, died 1907) ;
- (7) Minnie Kate (Dec. 12, 1884) (died Apr. 15, 1920). Had one son.

VII. Stephen and VIII Peter, sons of Richard Morris and Sophia Glessner, died unmarried.

Family of George.

IX. George, (Aug. 3, 1818), the ninth child on October 11, 1849, was married to Mary Anne Riggs (1830-1916). They made their home in Madison County, Indiana. In the fall of 1855, with three children, they moved to Howard County, Indiana. One acre of ground was cleared and a cabin already built. This became the Morris homestead for sixty-two years. It is located four miles west of New London. He died at home of blood pioson April 21, 1892, 73 years old and she died in the same house May 9, 1916, of bronchial tuberculosis, age 86 years.

Children of George and Mary Anne Morris.

1.—Martha Anne, (Aug. 3, 1851—Oct. 1, 1915) married to Hiram Fritz, had a family of twelve children, and lived on the farm in Kokomo Indiana. One died in infancy and the others are:

- (1) Mrs. Alice Floyd, Russiaville, Ind.;
Whose daughter Hazel married Earl Butler; and they have three children: Ralph age 6, Ester Lorine age 4, and Helen Lucile, (born Sept. 28, 1921.)

- (2) Howard M. Brownstown, Ind., has three children: Kenith, Ruby, and Ralph. Kenith has two, Inez and Cecil.
 - (3) Mrs. Wm. E. Rishel, Lafayette, Ind., whose son, Monsel, served a year in the world war, fighting in France.
 - (4) Mrs. Lillie Hodson, Indianapolis, Ind., one son, George.
 - (5) Mrs. Lottie Lindley, Russiaville, Ind., has two sons, Dale and Dwain Plummer, by former marriage.
 - (6) Mrs. Guerney Cosand (deceased) whose son, Nigel Cosand, was killed in action in France, 1918, Verne, (also deceased.)
 - (7) Mrs. Earl Vogus, Russiaville, Ind., has two children, Edith and Russell.
 - (8) Carl M., Kokomo, Ind.
 - (9) Mrs. Cleo Lines, 90 Clay Street, Battle Creek, Mich., has three children, Elaine, Roland and Margarette.
 - (10) Bernice, age 16, burned to death in 1903.
 - (11) Walter, Connersville, Ind., has three children, Virginia, Leola May and Cleo Janette.
- 2.—Minerva, (Born Feb. 2, 1854) married Daniel Graham, mother of four children. She resides on farm near Markleville, Ind.
- (1) Ora;
 - (2) Perry;
 - (3) Mrs. Martha Keesling;
 - (4) Mrs. Mina Jarvis (Apr. 5, 1855,) Markleville, Ind.
- 3.—William Montreville, (April 5, 1855) married Lillie Crawford, lives with his wife at 801 John St., Frankfort, Indiana. Two sons are living, the only grandsons of George Morris by the name of Morris:
- (1) Lowell E. (Sept. 18, 1885), teacher and minister;

- (2) James L. (Dec. 8, 1887), machinist, Whitefish, Montana, married Ruth Coon, has two sons, Bert William and James, Jr.
- 4.—Angeline Rebecca (Oct. 2, 1857) died in 1859.
- 5.—Mrs. Florence McClrath (January 29, 1859) lives at her home, Russiaville, Indiana, whose children are:
- (1) Mrs. Bertha Stoms, Middlefork, Ind.;
 - (2) Mrs. Norma Iles, Russiaville, Ind.;
 - (3) Arnold, chief engineer, Indiana Railway & Light Co., Russiaville, Ind.
 - (4) John, Akron, Ohio, served one year in France in World War. Graduate Indiana University;
 - (5) Lucy, Russiaville, Ind., accountant.
- 6.—Commodore Perry (Mar. 9, 1860—Feb. 1, 1920) a teacher of music; a lover of poetry. Lived most of his life at the old homestead. Married Anna George of Buffalo, West Virginia, and died of pneumonia. No children.
- 7.—Francina (July 2, 1862) married Frank Williams. They live in their beautiful home in Russiaville. No children.
- 8.—Oliver Morton, (Mar. 29, 1864,) physician and surgeon of Bloomington, Indiana, where he now resides with his wife, who was Miss Minnie Boroff of Mattoon, Illinois. No children.
- 9.—Ulysses Grant (Mar. 8, 1866—Mar. 1, 1916). a teacher of music, wrote "Beautiful Days of my Childhood." For several years an expert carriage painter. Lived much on the old farm home. Married Maude Boxley of Sheridan, Indiana. Died two years later of pneumonia at his home, Russiaville. No children.

- 10.—Eunice Elvira (Nov. 23, 1869—Apr. 27, 1907.) A beautiful young woman, never married. Lived on the old farm. Died of peritonitis at Kokomo, Indiana.

Family of John.

X. John, the youngest child of Richard Morris and Sophia Glessner, (Nov. 11, 1821), married Matilda Gift on Feb. 10, 1844. Their children were:

1.—Catherine (Nov. 26, 1845,) married George Goodhew Oct. 4, 1869, and living at Covington, Ky., to whom were born:

- (1) John William (Nov. 5, 1871);
- (2) Edward T. (Apr. 20, 1873);
- (3) Charles T. (Mar. 29, 1875);
- (4) Fred A. (July 8, 1876);
- (5) Florence K. (July 16, 1878);
- (6) Nellie G. (July 7, 1880);
- (7) Frank S. (Nov. 13, 1882);
- (8) Benjamin (Sept. 10, 1885);
- (9) Vincent B. (Aug. 1, 1887).

2.—Martha E. (May 2, 1847) married Thomas Exley, July 5, 1870, to whom were born:

- (1) Mary M., who married William Wilkinson;
- (2) Amelia, who married John Hogg;
- (3) Ira;
- (4) Grace;
- (5) Grover;
- (6) Angie, who married Walter Lyerla;
- (7) Mary Alice, died in infancy;
- (8) Sarah Jane (May 30, 1852) married Wm. Scammon and died June 5, 1897.

B.—Sarah, the second child of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, cannot be traced—May have returned to England.

C.—Lucy, the third child, born 1776, died the same year.

Descendants of William Morris, Sr.

D.—William, fourth child of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, lived to be ninety-seven years of age, dying near Sparta, Illinois, October 3, 1874, and is buried in Union Cemetery, Illinois. According to his own statement he ran away from his home in Abbeville, South Carolina, when his father married the second wife, Mrs. Margaret Henderson—carrying nothing except the clothes he wore and an axe from the woodpile, and claims never to have heard from his family again. He married first in Abbeville, South Carolina, and had one son, "Samuel" (Sept. 15, 1802). He served in the War of 1812 and married the second time, Elizabeth Newton in Preble Co., Ohio (died Jan. 15, 1831) in 1813. His children were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| I Samuel (1802); | VI Lucy (1820); |
| II Jane (1814); | VII Isaac (1822); |
| III Newton (1815); | VIII Elizabeth (1824); |
| IV Ephraim (1816); | IX May Ann (1826); |
| V William, Jr., (1819); | X Sarah (1828); |
| | XI Alice (1830); |

His tombstone has a design of a weeping willow at the top and the following inscription:

IN
MEMORY OF
WILLIAM MORRIS

BORN

JUNE 7, 1777

IN WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND

DIED

OCTOBER 3, 1874

AGED

97 YEARS, 3 MONTHS AND 26 DAYS.

I.—Samuel, born Sept. 15, 1802,) was son of William Morris, Sr., by his first wife, and died

close to Grand Tower, Illinois, and is buried across the river on the Bluffs just north of Wittenberg, Missouri. He had a daughter who married Swann. All of his family are dead.

Children of William Morris by Second Wife:

II.—Jane was born (Feb. 10, 1814) in Preble County, Ohio, near Eaton and died in July, 1834, with cholera during the epidemic of that year and was twenty years old, single and is buried at Union Grave Yard, three miles South of Sparta, Illinois, and has a tombstone made and placed to the head of her grave by her father, William Morris.

III.—Newton, born in Preble County, Ohio, (Mar. 1, 1815), died near Sparta, Illinois (July 18, 1834) during the cholera epidemic, age nineteen years, never married, and is buried at Union Grave Yard.

Family of Ephraim.

IV.—Ephraim Morris, born in Preble County, Ohio, (Oct. 29, 1816) died near Sparta, Illinois, (Nov. 1, 1869); married Malinda Crawford (April 21, 1820,—Aug 31, 1896). Their children were:

1. John, lost his life in Civil War;
2. Sarah, married Edward Barnes, had several children and left a son (1) Charles. Moved to Missouri.
3. Samuel C. Morris, killed in Geo. Stanway's coal mine, married Lizzie Meyers, (two children) (1) Louie (2) Franie, both dead.
4. J. Luke Morris, married Miss Nannie Nixon, had three children; (1) Flora, married, living in Aberdeen, N. D. (2) The other child living with her sister, Flora, (3) John, (dead.)

5. Rachel, married Andy Richmond, had three children, (all dead.)
6. Martha, married Brandt, who was killed by a falling tree, one child living (1) Mattie.

Family of William, Jr.

V.—William Morris, Jr., born near Sparta, Illinois, (Feb. 14, 1819), (died June 17, 1864) and is buried at Union Grave Yard, three miles south of Sparta, Illinois, married Catherine Colbert, first wife (1822-1852.) Children of William Morris, Jr., by first wife:

1. George, (dead) married Nannie Milligan. No children, she lives at Sparta, Illinois.
2. William Newton, (May, 16, 1846) now living at Litchfield, Illinois, married Martha Eaker, (died May 7, 1919) Nov. 29, 1866, and they have four children:
 - (1.) Nellie G. (Oct. 19, 1867) died aged four months.
 - (2) George E. (July 30, 1869—Sept. 11, 1889);
 - (3.) Della (June 29, 1873) now living at Litchfield, Illinois, married H. H. Van Doren, Feb. 1, 1893. Two children: Harry Morris; Editor Akron Ohio, (May 18, 1898) who married Elizabeth Price, June 11, 1921. George Holmes (Dec. 22, 1910.)
 - (4) Charles W. (Dec. 1, 1879) married Stella Capoot, Nov. 1909. Four children: Florence Marie, (May 22, 1911) Evelyn, (July 28, 1913,) Grace Lillian (July 26, 1915); Charles W. Jr., (Aug. 6, 1917) living at Litchfield, Illinois.
3. James M., married Mollie Tate, first wife, no children. Married Mary Hubshmann,

second wife, (no children.) Living at Charleston, Illinois.

Children of William Morris, Jr., by second wife, Catherine Harmon nee Caudle (May 1823—Dec. 2, 1905);

4. Margaret, (July 22, 1854—May 19, 1907) married Chas. Neal Lemons, (July 27, 1848) on Nov. 3, 1870, and they had ten children, who live on farms close to Sparta, Illinois, and are as follows:
 - (1) Adelah J. (Nov. 17, 1871);
 - (2) James A. (Aug. 11, 1873);
 - (3) George A. (April 5, 1876);
 - (4) Infant (July 2, 1878, still born);
 - (5) Matilda A. (Mar. 16, 1879);
 - (6) Minnie M. (Mar. 15, 1881);
 - (7) William A. (June 2, 1884—May 10, 1914);
 - (8) Bertha G. (March 7, 1886);
 - (9) J. Everett (Nov. 9, 1887);
 - (10) Thomas J. (Jan. 29, 1890).
5. Jackson and twin brother died in infancy.
6. Nancy, married Jonas D. Eaker, engineer, near Sparta, Illinois, (died Jan. 28, 1910) in 1875, had seven children. She now lives at Carthage, Missouri.
 - (1) Jno. Wesley, (born Jan. 4, 1877) married Elizabeth Tell, Oct. 14, 1901; one child, Thelma Marguerite, (born July 15, 1902.)
 - (2) Lora Katherine (born May 4, 1879) Unmarried.
 - (3) Wm. Richard (born March 27, 1881) (died Mar. 19, 1882);
 - (4) Emma Ethel (born Aug. 16, 1884); married George Palmer Garrett, Oct. 13, 1905);
 - (5) Christy Edward (born May 6, 1887);

- married Jane Sarah Schale, Sept. 7, 1917; no children.
- (6) Bryan (born and died July 18, 1896);
- (7) Wendell Morris (born Jan. 13, 1898) married Pearl Higdon, April 7, 1919; one child, Betty Normie, (born Dec. 15, 1920.)
7. Richard Allen (Sept. 5, 1861) married Laura B. Elliott, Oct. 23, 1882, is a farmer at Sparta, Illinois, and has nine children:
- (1) Etta Mae, (Jan. 1, 1884 —March 2, 1920) married James Herron Nov. 3, 1904. Her children, (two) are, Rupert (Aug. 29, 1905); Eula, (Sept. 15, 1909).
- (2) William Everett, (Oct. 7, 1885) married Clara Colbert, July 11, 1918; one child, Richard, (Nov. 8, 1919).
- (3) John Allen, (Nov. 6, 1887) unmarried.
- (4) Luella (Aug. 23, 1890) married William H. Hemphill, Aug. 23, 1909. Four children: Irene, (Aug. 2, 1910,) Baby, (born and died Sept. 13, 1912,) Richard Earl (Sept. 19, 1913) Roger Morris, (April 22, 1916.)
- (5) Aletha Iola, (Aug. 22, 1892,) married James B. Brown, (July 1, 1915.) One child: Robert Morris (April 22, 1916.)
- (6) Eva Gertrude (Mar. 14, 1895,) married Floyd Livingston, June 22, 1922.
- (7) Mabel Fern (April 11, 1899—Sept. 1, 1917.)
- (8) Geneva Irene, (July 6, 1901.)
- (9) Floyd Lavern, (Mar. 25, 1904.)
- 8.—Ida Catherine (born Aug. 17, 1864) married John Dial, (Mar. 5, 1851—Dec. 20, 1920) on Aug. 5, 1881. Their children are:
- (1) Ida Eulalio (April 10, 1882—Sept. 11, 1886.)
- (2) Charles Cleveland (July 29, 1884) mar-

ried Bertha Alice Mayfield, Nov. 2, 1910.
No children.

- (3) Catherine Annie, (Dec. 8, 1886) married Hugh Wallace, April 20, 1910. No children.

Family of Lucy.

VI.—Lucy Morris, born near Sparta, Illinois, (Dec. 25, 1820, died there (Aug. 5, 1906,) and is buried at Union Grave Yard. Married Milton McNulty. Children: 1. Jane, 2. Hugh, 3. Sarah, 4. Lucy Ann, 5. Belle 6. James H. 7. William and 8 Margaret. No records as to last two.

Children of Lucy Morris McNulty:

- 1 Jane, married Henry McDonald, first husband, who was killed in Civil War in Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864 and buried on the battlefield, and had two children.

(1) Joseph, undertaker and lives at Willisville, Ill. Several children.

(2) Margaret, married Thomas Barnes, (now deceased) has several children living with their uncle Joseph at Willisville, Ill.

Jane McNulty married Second husband, T. Richard Caudle and has one child.

(3) Emma, who married Dean Brown. They have three children the oldest son being Professor of the Missouri State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

2.—Hugh married Nancy Mahan, had five children:

(1) William L., (born Sept. 28, 1870,) married Cora Warner, Sept. 5, 1912. No children.

(2) Mary Jane, (born April 27, 1873.—died Jan. 28, 1892.) Never married.

(3) Andrew Milton, (born Sept. 13, 1876, died Feb. 1, 1877.)

- (4) Anna Lulu (born Feb. 24, 1880) married Richard J. Lickiss, Aug. 11, 1897. Had two children Lloyd Roscoe, (born Sept. 11, 1897. Died Sept. 21, 1918 in the World War) unnamed baby born Aug. 28, 1900 and died same day.
- (5) John H. C., (born Aug. 27, 1882) married Mabel Brockham, Oct. 9, 1909: children, Doris, (born Nov. 13, 1910) Elmer (born Jan. 28, 1913). Richard (born May 25, 1918—died Nov. 14, 1918.)
- 3.—Sarah (Dec. 16, 1846—Oct. 14, 1872) married Wm. Barnes, both dead, left one child.
(1) Alice, single, living in Kellog, Iowa.
- 4.—Lucy Ann, single, (Aug. 8, 1853—Jan. 26, 1875.)
- 5.—James H., married Alice Barnes, one child:
(1) William, living at East St. Louis, Ill.
- 6.—Belle (Jan. 7, 1860) single, lives with her brother Hugh, at Sparta, Illinois.

Family of Isaac.

- VII.—Isaac, farmer, born near Sparta, Illinois, (April 5, 1822,) died there (Mar. 15, 1905.) A man of fine business ability and member of the United Presbyterian Church.
- Children of Isaac Morris by wife, Priscilla Colbert, whom he married in 1843, and who died in 1848, leaving two children:
1. George died in infancy.
 2. Elizabeth, never married, born near Sparta Illinois, (Apr. 3, 1845), died (Mar. 6, 1876,) buried at Union Grave yard. Children by second wife, Mrs. Mary Campbell, nee Caudle.
 3. Albert Ross, living at Murpheysboro, Ill., married Sarah Hartley, Oct. 6, 1876. She was born May 8, 1855 at Pine Fork, Siota

County, Ohio. Albert Ross was born at Blair, Ill., July 30, 1855. They have four children, all living.

- (1) James Isaac (born Sept. 17, 1880) married Roxie Rudella Dean, Oct. 18, 1914 and have two children, James Isaac, Jr., (born Nov. 26, 1919) and Samuel Anderson, (born June 8th, 1921.) 128 N. Cherry St., Centralia, Ill.
 - (2) Mary Celestine, (born Dec. 28, 1884) married David A. Higgins, (born Jan. 18-1872), June 30, 1913 and have 3 children: Jos. Morris (born Jan. 8, 1915,) Charles Morris, (born Aug. 7, 1917—died Feb. 1, 1918,) David Morris (born Jan. 30, 1921.)
 - (3) Annetta Josephine (born Aug. 25, 1888,) single and teaches school at East St. Louis, Ill.
 - (4) Leonard Orin, (born Jan. 25, 1893,) married Clarice Hunt, of Batesville, Ark. have one child, Sarah Lucile. Age five years. Poplar Bluff, Mo.
4. Mary Jane, died in infancy.
 5. James I., died in infancy.
 6. William Henry, (born Jan. 19, 1868) near Sparta, Ill., Randolph County, married Nellie M. Allen (born Apr. 13, 1870,) Dec. 21, 1892, and has three children, all born at Omaha, Nebraska. Lives at Council Bluff, Iowa.
 - (1) Wayne Allen, (born Oct. 22, 1893) studying for ministry, single.
 - (2) Sidney Albert, (born Aug. 17, 1896,) single and lives at 3028 Avenue "C," Council Bluff, Iowa.
 - (3) Jessie Alice (born Dec. 1, 1898) married John Clausen, June 10, 1920, who

was born (Aug. 21, 1897) and resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

- 7.—Priscilla Ellen, born (June 3, 1859—died 5, 1909,) married William A. Ennis, Oct. 6-1881, (born March 9, 1859) and had 4 children, all girls:
- (1) Ora Ethel, (born Sept. 18, 1885,) married Chas. W. Nelson, Nov. 1st, 1906, and have three children, Harold Ennis, (born Dec. 5, 1907;) Eleanor Grace, (born Oct. 28, 1910;) Chas. Wesley, born March 4, 1913.)
 - (2) Lydie Elizabeth, (born March 22, 1887,) married Chas. Clinton Reed, Dec. 20, 1911 (and died June 27, 1918.) Have two children: Dessa Adelaide (born Apr. 16, 1913) ; Helen Elizabeth, (born Dec. 3, 1915.)
 - (3) Hilda Ellen, (born July 10th, 1890,) married William Watson Stephenson, Dec. 20, 1911. Two children: Wilma Ellen, (born July 8, 1913) ; William James, (born July 24, 1920.) Live at Sparta, Illinois.
 - (4) Mary- first child of Ellen and W. A. Ennis, died at age of 7 years.
8. Sidney Thomas, never married, died at age of seventeen years.
9. Lydia Annetta (born Dec. 16, 1861) near Sparta, Illinois, Randolph County, married Sylvester M. Brown, Nov. 17- 1897, (who died Dec. 31, 1907 at Sparta Illinois,) and is buried in Old Union Cemetery, 3 miles south of Sparta, Illinois. Three children:
- (1) Clara Dell, (born Aug. 25, 1898) ;
 - (2) Morris, (born Nov. 2, 1900) ;
 - (3) Elsie May, (born April 7, 1905.) All born at Sparta, Illinois, Randolph County. Residence Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Family of Elizabeth.

VIII.—Elizabeth, (born Sept. 1, 1824—died Jan. 24, 1891) married Robert Cunningham at Blair, Illinois, and lived on a farm three miles north of Blair, where they both died and were buried in Old Union Cemetery. They had two children:

1. William, died in infancy.
2. Mary, (born July 4, 1861, died Feb. 19, 1916.) Married William Peel, July 12, 1888 and they have eight children:
 - (1) Alice Ann, (born May 14, 1889) married Viefhans.
 - (2) Josephine Mary, (born Mar. 27, 1891,) married Otto Stevenson. They have three children: Wallace, Maxine and Baby.
 - (3) William Thomas, (born June 3, 1892—died Aug. 25, 1892.)
 - (4) Eleanor May, (born Oct. 5, 1893) married Henderson. One child.
 - (5) Robert Everett, (born Sept. 6, 1896).
 - (6) Hazel Ellen, (born Sept. 6, 1899—died Sept. 14, 1899.)
 - (7) Mayme Elberta, (born Dec. 10, 1900.)
 - (8) Florence Edna, (born Jan. 19, 1903.)

IX.—Mary Ann Morris, born 1826, died 1837, age eleven years, three months and five days, and is buried at Union Grave Yard, three miles south of Sparta, Illinois.

Family of Sarah.

X.—Sarah, (Apr. 24, 1828) died near Sparta, (Jan. 26, 1892,) married Newton Parks and afterward George Stanway.

Children of Sarah Morris by first husband: Newton Parks:

1. William, died in infancy;

2. Minerva, (Oct. 21, 1860—died March 5, 1904,) and is buried at Union Cemetery. Married John Wesley Bixby, and they have the following children:
 - (1) Wilma Mae, (born Dec. 21, 1879);
 - (2) Chas. Newton, (born Oct. 18, 1881);
 - (3) Henry Hanson, (born June 25, 1884);
 - (4) John Wesley, Jr., (born Feb. 12, 1887);
 - (5) Sarah, (born Feb. 4, 1889);
 - (6) Reba Fern, (born Jan. 26, 1894);
 - (7) Mildred Minerva, born (Dec. 24, 1903—died July 3, 1905);
Child of Sarah Morris by second husband, George M. Stanway.
3. Ada, (born Apr. 25, 1870) married John W. Wright, two children:
 - (1) Ralph Stanway, (born Feb. 24, 1889—died in infancy);
 - (2) Fleta May, born (April 22, 1890) married Rilen McConnachie, lives at Sparta, Illinois, and has one child, Donald Wright born (Feb. 16, 1922.)

Family of Alice.

- XI.—Alice, (June 6, 1830—April 12, 1902) had one child, Annie E. (Jan. 18, 1860) who married Edmund Bertrun Welshanse (Dec. 1851) on Oct. 28, 1875; and they were the parents of six children:
- 1 William Louis (Sept. 6, 1876) unmarried.
 - 2 Henry Marion (Jan. 6, 1878) married Gussie Smith and has four children.
 3. Arthur Isaac, (May 9, 1880) married Martha E. Blair, (Jan. 29, 1885,) and have 3 sons living:
 - (1) Alvin Howard, (June 22, 1907);
 - (2) Wilbur Eugene, (Aug. 3, 1910);
 - (3) Merle Talmadge, (June 17, 1918).

4. Ernest Everett, (May 9, 1882,) Centralia, Illinois, married Amanda Lively, (July 2, 1884,) and they have seven children:
 - (1) Rexford E., (Mar. 13, 1904—July 29, 1905);
 - (2) Nola M. (Aug. 12, 1906);
 - (3) Bessie M. (Nov. 5, 1908);
 - (4) William I. (Feb. 4, 1912);
 - (5) Lee E. (Oct. 2, 1913);
 - (6) Lester E. (Dec. 30, 1915);
 - (7) Cecil O. (July 24, 1920);
 5. Bertha Alice, (Dec. 1, 1891,) married William Hawthorne, no children:
 6. Mary Minerva, (Dec. 4, 1893,) married Ralph Shaw. No children.
- All the above live at Blair, Illinois.

E.—George (Jan. 17, 1779,) fifth child of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, left one son, "Alexander," mentioned in the will of his grand-father, (Samuel Morris) in 1815, who is also mentioned in the papers of his Uncle Richard of Preble County, Ohio, as being there in 1832. All further trace of him is lost.

F.—Thomas, (July 12, 1780) the sixth child cannot be traced—may have returned to England. It is said by some that he went to the West Indies.

Descendants of Alice Morris.

G.—Alice, (Aug. 23, 1782,) daughter of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, married John Calhoun,—a relative of John C. Calhoun, Vice-president of the United States,—and he is buried on Calhoun Creek in Abbeville County, South Carolina. Had two children by first husband:

- I. John Henderson and his brother. Records unknown.

Children by John Calhoun:

- II. William and III Wardlaw. The latter entered Methodist ministry and is buried in Augusta, Ga.
 - IV. Rebecca Calhoun married James McKelvey, of Mt. Carmel, S. C., to whom were born the following:
 1. John, 2. James, 3. William, 4. George, all four being killed in the Civil War;
 5. Hugh, who married and moved his family to Radcliffe, Texas;
 6. Sarah, who married Scott;
 7. Elizabeth, who married Baskins;
 8. Alice, who married first John McBride, killed in Civil War, and they had one daughter.
 - (1) Rebecca, who married William Boyd, and the children of this marriage were:
 - John who married Dorothy Wormsley;
 - Robert;
 - Alice, who married Joe T. Scott;
 - Janie, who married Dr. Humphries;
 - James;
 - Ernest, who married Lily Poor;
 - Mabel, who married Horace Brown.
 - Mildred.
- Mrs. Alice McKelvey McBride married second husband, Adolphus White, and by this marriage were born:
- (1) George, unmarried.
 - (2) Annie "
 - (3) Payson, a physician, married but no children, living at Tignall, Ga.
9. Patrick Lewis, the youngest child, married Eunice Mars, and their children were:
 - (1) James Owens, who has one son, (James);

- (2) George Calhoun ;
- (3) Elizabeth Rebecca (deceased) ;
- (4) William Mars (deceased) ;
- (5) Hugh Augustus, (died in infancy) ;
- (6) Carrie Rosa, who married Lawrence Hester, (one child, Lawrence, Jr.) ;
- (7) Floride Alice ;
- (8) Sarah Eunice ;

Most of the descendants of Alice Morris Calhoun whose addresses are known live near Mt. Carmel, S. C.

Descendants of Lucy Stevens Morris.

H.—Lucy Stevens, (Jan. 16, 1784,) daughter of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens married Samuel White of Abbeville, S. C. and afterward moved to Illinois, to whom were born:

- I. Andrew ;
- II. William Hamilton ;
- III. Emma, who died in infancy.

I.—Andrew, married first wife, Fannie Downs, and had one child.

- 1. Charles, living in South Dakota.
His second wife was Lucinda Livesay, to whom were born:
- 2. John living at Centralia, Illinois.
- 3. Joseph, living at Centralia, Illinois.
- 4. Monroe, died at sixteen years of age.
His third wife was Miss Noltings who had one child.
- 5. Emma, who died in infancy.
His fourth wife was Mrs. Thompson, no children.

II.—William Hamilton married Lucinda Farmer and both died at the same time.

Their children were:

1. Hattie, who married Matthew Sproul, in 1871 and to whom were born:
 - (1) Daisy, who married William Pinkerton, (four children) living at Sparta, Ill.
 - (2) Myrta, who married William Cunningham, (six children) living at Sparta, Ill.
 - (3) Thomas, who married Lizzie Findley (one child,) living at Sparta, Ill.
 - (4) Charles, who married Lyda Perkins, no children.)
 - (5) Bessie, married Robert Hodd, (two children) living at Sparta, Ill.
2. Elza, unmarried, living at Sparta, Ill.

Descendants of Mary Morris.

J.—Mary, (August 20, 1786—Jan. 18, 1835,) daughter of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, married David Samuel Hawthorne (born 1779 and died March 15, 1864) near Sparta, Ill. Their children are:

- I. Samuel had ten children: four boys and six girls.
1. Sarah, married James Morrow. (7 children):
 - (1) Margaret Cornelia, died 1862, (infant.)
 - (2) Leander, died 1868 (infant.)
 - (3) William E., died 1864, (3 years old.)
 - (4) Effie died 1864, (infant.)
 - (5) George Allen, (deceased), married Alice Dunn, (5 children); Cecil Alvis, Mabel, Hazel, (deceased.) Dorothy, (deceased.) Infant, (deceased.)
 - (6) Sarah Elizabeth (born June 15, 1871, died Sept. 22, 1920,) married Elmer Baird, May, 1914.

- Grace Elizabeth, (born Feb. 4, 1907.)
 Helen Esther, (born July 8, 1908.)
 Martha, (born July 15, 1916.)
2. Polly married James G. Parks, (born Aug. 28, 1837) (died Dec. 7, 1913) (10 children.)
 - (1) Mary Agnes, (born Jan. 26, 1859,) married Geo. Rollins, lives at Loveland, Colorado.
 - (2) Samuel H. (born Apr. 8, 1861,) married Mattie Worley, live at Hokium, Washington.
 - (3) Loretta Isabella, (born Feb. 17, 1863,) married Geo. C. Briggs, live at Greeley, Colorado.
 - (4) Sarah Irene, (born July 14, 1866,) married Sylvester Johnston, live at Rockford, Wash.
 - (5) John G., (born Dec. 5, 1869,) married Clara Denison, live at Loveland Colorado.
 - (6) Anna Estella, (born Apr. 26, 1871,) (died Feb. 17, 1876.)
 - (7) Infant son, (born July 7, 1873,) lived three weeks.
 - (8) James Albert, (born June 7, 1873, died July 6, 1875.)
 - (9) George Thomas, (born Sept. 5, 1877,) married Mary Congdon, lives at Howard California.
 - (10) Wm. Arthur, (born Nov. 27, 1879, died Sept. 21, 1905.)
 3. Martha, (born May 4, 1838, died Apr. 28, 1902,) married first to Wm. M. Baird, (8 children) :
 - (1) Samuel, (born Dec. 23, 1855, died Dec. 8, 1875.)
 - (2) William, (born Sept. 9, 1858, died Aug. 18, 1869.)

(3) Jessie, (born Sept. 22, 1860) married
John Gossege, (1 child.)
Allie Ludlew.

(4) James, (born Oct. 8, 1862, died Aug.
28, 1864.)

(5) Harvey, (born Sept. 9, 1865, died
Sept. 19, 1871.)

(6) John had 5 children, (born Sept. 19,
1867, died Sept. 1919.)

Children of John Baird were:

Bessie.

William.

Ivan.

Mary.

John.

(7) Ella, (Sept. 25, 1872, July 31, 1909);
one child, Florence, (deceased.)

Martha Hawthorne Baird then married John
Burke, (1 child by this union.)

(8) Della, (born Aug. 1, 1877,) married
Bredeineier, (6 children.)

Oliver.

Valeda.

Ruth.

Gladys.

Irma.

Herman.

4. Margaret, died single.

5. Caroline, (deceased) married John Fos-
ter, (one child.)

(1) Ada, (born Oct. 13, 1871—died Mar.
1918.)

6. Elizabeth, (born July 30, 1850) married
Morris Cook. (4 children.)

(1) Eva, (born Sept. 6, 1879,) married
Elihu McClure, whose children are:

- Marjorie, (July 17, 1903.)
 Myron, (Jan. 27, 1907.)
 Leland, (Sept. 11, 1909.)
 Elihu, Jr., (Apr. 17, 1911.)
- (2) Inez, (born July 30, 1881,) married
 Leonard Cummings, (deceased) (1 child.)
 Ralph, (born March 20, 1914.) Later
 married John T. Moeser, also deceased.)
- (3) John, (born July 28, 1884) single.
- (4) Harry, (born Sept. 13, 1887) married
 Lillian Hermes, (1 child.)
 Louise, (born June 7, 1910.)
7. William, (deceased) married Elizabeth
 Blair, one child: (1) Ivan, (deceased.)
8. James M. (born Aug. 1850) (died May
 1903) married Flora E. Blair, (4 child-
 ren.)
- (1) Myrtle, (born Sept. 1, 1881,) married
 J. T. Hughes.
- (2) Samuel R., (born Aug. 1, 1891.)
- (3) Orrin B., (born May 4, 1896.)
- (4) Fred W. (born May 29, 1899.)
9. Samuel Albert, (born Feb. 8, 1854,) mar-
 ried McCormick and had six children:
- (1.) Eliza Ann, (born June 5, 1875) mar-
 ried Preston, (1 son.)
 Floyd, (October 6, 1892.)
- (2) Eva May, (born Aug. 7, 1878,) mar-
 ried Rhoades, (one child,) Helen Haw-
 thorne.
- (3) Ella Pearl, (born May 20, 1886, died
 Dec. 7, 1903.)
- (4) Albert Dana, (born Nov. 24, 1887.)
- (5) Wm. Carl, (born March 16, 1890.) (3
 children.)
 Margaret Leigh, (born July 7, 1911.)
 Philip Eugene, (born Dec. 3, 1914.)

Phyllis Emily, (Dec. 3, 1914—April 25, 1918.)

(6) Ada Bell, (born Oct. 8, 1892,) married. C. C. Huebner, (died Dec. 10, 1918.) one child.

Dale Clay, (born Apr. 15, 1917.)

II.—James, (born 1816—died April 18, 1866,) second son of David S. and Mary Hawthorne, married Jennie A. Hetherington, (Oct. 16, 1819—Feb. 18, 1897) on Dec. 17, 1840; to whom were born:

1. George W., (born Feb. 8, 1842—May 3, 1857.)
2. David M., (Mar. 3, 1844,) who married Jennie G. Wilson, Jan. 9, 1872. and their children are:
 - (1) May, who married Samuel Townsend (two children.)
 - (2) James, who married Josephine Blair, has a daughter Beulah, and a son David Emmet.
 - (3) Mattie, single.
 - (4) William, married Bertha Welshanse, (no children.)
3. Mary Jane, died unmarried (Nov. 29, 1846—Jan. 14, 1921.)
4. Jas. Newton, (Feb. 16, 1849—Oct. 4, 1880) married Elizabeth V. Wright, Nov. 23, 1875, two children.
 - (1) Laura, married Everett McDill, one son, Leland.
 - (2) Clara, Unmarried.
5. Martha E., (March 23, 1854—Dec. 17, 1888) unmarried.
6. Jno. Calvin (July 6, 1851—Nov. 16, 1886) died on train en route from Texas where he had just graduated from Law School.

7. William M. (June 12 1859—Dec. 4, 1884)
unmarried.

III.—William, no records.

IV.—Thomas, no records.

V.—David, (1824-May 9, 1847) unmarried.

VI.—Lucy, married John McFarland, three children.

1. David.

2. Sarah.

3. Thomas, Presbyterian Minister (dead.)

VII.—Peggy who died in infancy.

Descendants of Maria.

K.—Maria married Agnor and left four children:

I.—Samuel, (no records.)

II.—John (No records.)

III.—Polly, who married Scott.

Two children: 1, John; 2 Ella, (deceased.)

IV.—Lucy who married James McKelvey as his second wife. No children.

L.—Benjamin and Caroline, children of Samuel Morris, may have been by the last wife and evidently died in infancy.

Descendants of Samuel Morris, III.

M.—Samuel was born March 7, 1796, and died August 1, 1841. He was a half brother of Maria, who married Agnor. If he is younger than she, then he was a child of the second marriage. If older, then his mother was Lucy Stevens. They were the only two children living with Samuel Morris, their father, at his death in 1816, who is buried at Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church in Abbeville, S. C.

He left the place to Samuel III, his son, who on January 25, 1816, married Margaret

McCullough, (1791-1881.) He is buried at Cedar Springs Church by his father and his epitaph is as follows:

IN
MEMORY OF
SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq.

BORN MARCH 7, 1796

DIED AUG. 1, 1841

A man full of the Holy Ghost and faithful in all his house and ruled well in the Church of God.

THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED.

To him were born the following:

- I.—Maria Ann Caroline, (Nov. 25, 1816);
- II.—Mary Louisa, (Dec. 25, 1818);
- III.—Samuel Taplin, (Apr. 14, 1821—Sept. 16, 1848);
- IV.—Margaret, (Dec. 28, 1823); (died in infancy);
- V.—Martha, (Nov. 18, 1826) (died in infancy);
- VI.—Jas. Hervey, (May 6, 1829—June 29, 1864);
- VII.—Elizabeth (July 5, 1832) who never married.
- VIII.—Sarah Jane, (May 19, 1834).

Family of Maria Caroline.

- I.—Maria Caroline, married Robert Martin and had four children:
 - 1. John, killed in Civil War.
 - 2. Samuel Taplin, who married Beasley and died without children.
 - 3. Mary, married Wm. Butler and had two children:
 - (1) Sarah, who married William Harris and left one son, William Anderson Morris, (born Nov. 5, 1883.) living at Abbeville, S. C., who married Maude Bookman, (born Aug. 10, 1890,) on Feb. 16, 1916; and they have one child, Mary Salome, (born Nov. 19, 1919.)

(2) Margaret, who married T. P. Cresswell, and left the following children: Mary Louise, (1891), who married Charles McKenzie; Margaret Jane (1893), who married Elliott Langford; Sarah Agnes (1895,) unmarried; Lavinia Pressly (1897), who married Laurie Carter; Oliver Bryson, (1899.)

4. Sarah Victoria, who never married and owns the home place of the Morris estate.

II.—Mary Louisa married William Gibson and left no children, dying in 1895.

III.—Samuel Taplin graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1842, entered the Presbyterian Ministry and married Eliza Graham of Mount Hope, Alabama, and lived only six weeks, dying September 16, 1848, without children.

Family of James Hervey.

IV. James Hervey graduated with honor at Erskine College, in Abbeville County S. C., and married Ann E. McCaslan, January 3, 1854, taught school in Louisville, Georgia, Laurens county, South Carolina, Edgefield, South Carolina, and in Abbeville County; served several years in Confederate Army and was mortally wounded June 11, 1864. His children are:

1. Samuel Leslie, (born Dec. 25, 1854);
2. Oliver Clark, (born Dec. 17, 1856 and died Aug. 6, 1859.)
3. Robert Foster, (born June 5, 1860);
4. Frances Agnes, (born June 21, 1862, died October 15, 1870.)
1. Samuel Leslie (1854) married Ella M. Brice, October 23, 1877, graduated at Erskine College, Abbeville, County, S. C., (1873) and

Columbia, S. C., Theological Seminary, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Macon Georgia; Secretary of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church since 1901; author of "At Our Own Door," "The Task That Challenges," "Christianizing Christendom," and "Presbyterianism, Principles and Practices."

His children are:

- (1) Margaret Anne, (Feb. 5, 1883), married R. P. Akers;
 - (2) Hattie Woodrow, (Dec. 3, 1886,) married S. T. Hughes (one child, Stephen); afterward married Hugh Gilbert, (one daughter, Leslie Morris);
 - (3) Marion Christine (Aug. 16, 1889), married Clyde M. Wood, (two children, Clyde M., Jr., and Martha Eleanor);
 - (4) Samuel Leslie, Jr., (May 8, 1891), physician, Atlanta, Ga.
- 2.—Robert Foster, (1860) married Mary E. Cowan (Jan. 20, 1862) —December 29, 1881, to whom were born the following:
- (1) Frances Clark, (Oct. 15, 1882) who married Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, Health Officer of the State of Georgia, on November 6, 1906, and has one child, Frances Clark, (Oct. 3, 1915);
 - (2) Samuel Leslie (Aug. 8, 1884—June 27, 1886);
 - (3) Margaret Susan, (Aug. 13, 1886), married R. L. Ariail, June 8, 1910, and had two children, Foster Morris, (Nov. 29, 1915—Jan. 9, 1918,) and Robert Lee Jr., (Jan. 10, 1919;)
 - (4) Ella Brice, (May 14, 1888), married A. B. Kennedy, December 1, 1909. No children.
 - (5) Robert F. (Feb. 26, 1890—Mar. 26, 1890);

- (6) Janie Foster, (Mar. 10, 1891) ;
- (7) Mary Annie, (Apr. 9, 1893), married Rev. H. B. Blakely, July 15, 1919, and has one child (Mary Morris, Jan. 11, 1921) ;
- (8) James Hervey, (May 5, 1895) married Casandra Sims, Aug. 16, 1922.
- (9) Mattie Gertrude, (July 22, 1897) ;
- (10) Roberta, (Jan. 7, 1900).

Family of Sarah Jane.

V.—Sarah Jane, youngest child of Samuel Morris and Margaret McCullough, married the Rev. Jas. A. Myers, to whom were born:

1-2 Twins who died in infancy.

3 Margaret Cynthia Loyola ;

4 Amanda Ophelia ;

5 Aprilis Prima Donna ;

6 Samuel Morris ;

7 James Fitzwilliam ;

8 Octavius Alexander ;

9 Mellilula Nona (signifying ninth, who died in infancy.)

1. Margaret married Patterson and lives at Blanche, Tennessee, and her children are:
 - (1) Edna married William Milton Voorhies, June 23, 1921.
 - (2) Lilybel married Christian Lee Groth, Oct. 12, 1921.
 - (3) Logan married Catherine Stone.
 - (4) Samuel Harwell.
 - (5) Grady Williams.
2. Amanda, (deceased) married Forbes and left one son, Morris Cowan.
3. Donna, (deceased) married Atterbery, and her children are: (1) Malinda Jane, (2) Ovie Lois, (3) Asenath May and (4)

James Nathaniel. The first three are married.

4. Samuel Morris, dentist, living in Waco, Texas, has three sons: (1) Morris Budd, (2) James Strickland and (3) William Gehard. None married. The eldest son, Morris, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, and is now on Admiral Rodman's Flagship "New Mexico." He was for nearly two years a member of the Admiral's staff, and he is now assistant navigator.
5. James Fitzwilliam married Delane Maben. Two children were born: (1) Lottie and (2) James Maben. Lottie was burned to death in 1908.
6. Octavius Alexander married Ellen Vanderpool, and one child was born: (1) Frances Lorraine.

Classification.

These records of the Morris Family show that seven descendants were ministers: Jasper Morris, Rector of Clifford-Chambers; Richard Morris, buried in the church of Stratford-on-Avon; Samuel Taplin Morris Montgomery, Alabama; Samuel Leslie Morris, Secretary of Home Missions, Atlanta, Ga., Lowell E. Morris, Frankford, Ind. Thomas McFarland, Grandson of Mary Morris and David Hawthorn and Wayne Allen Morris, Omaha, Nebraska, studying for the ministry.

William, fourth child of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens, served in the war of 1812 and lived to be ninety-seven years old.

These descendants of Samuel Morris and Lucy Stevens fought on opposite sides in the Civil War; and at least seven were killed in the Southern Army and five in the Northern. Some served in the World



WM. N. MORRIS, LITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS,

Grandson of William Morris, (1777,) wounded and captured in the
battle of Atlanta, July 23, 1864.

War and several were killed in France. Two were killed by falling trees, two were burned to death, and one was drowned and several died by accidents of other kinds. About 500 can be given by name and by actual count who lived or are now living in twenty states.

Many of them have been devoutly religious, and though scattered far and wide, they are mostly members of the Presbyterian Church. Richard was a member of Fair Haven Presbyterian Church, in Preble County, Ohio; William, of Union Presbyterian Church, Randolph County, Illinois, and Samuel of Cedar Springs in Abbeville County, South Carolina. It is singular that all three of these Churches belong to that branch of the Presbyterian Church which sings the Psalms of David exclusively. Their religious history is a striking illustration of the fulfillment of God's promise unto the fathers and their seed after them. Our earnest and united prayer should be:

"God of the fathers be the God
Of their succeeding race."

May the remotest generations be true to the "Faith of our Fathers." And "When he writeth up the people," may the Lord "count" thousands of our family among the redeemed in Glory!

CHAPTER IV. PARENTAGE.

In the preceding chapters, evidence was cited showing that the Morris family was evidently Welsh, originally spelled Mawrrhys, and probably related to some branch of the Royal family of Wales. This chapter is more personal and gives the immediate parentage of the author. It contains valuable information; and it is greatly regretted that it has been impossible to secure similar data for other branches of the family.

My great grandfather, Samuel Morris, of Stratford and Clifford-Chambers, England, emigrated to America in 1788, landing at Charleston, S. C. In the Census of Abbeville, S. C., for 1800 he is recorded as living on the East side of Long Cane Creek. Eight of his children were born in England by his marriage with Lucy Stevens. She, however, died after a few years residence in South Carolina and he married Mrs. Margaret Henderson with two children, by whom he had at least one child and possibly more. In all probability he is buried in the cemetery at Cedar Springs Presbyterian Church. By the side of his son, Samuel, there are two very ancient graves marked with large native stones having no inscriptions, and it is believed these are the graves of his parents.

Characteristics.

Samuel, my grandfather, was born March 7, 1796, and died August 1, 1841. It is impossible to determine whether he was a son of Lucy Stevens or of the last wife. He married Margaret McCullough, Jan. 25, 1816,

who was born in 1791, five years his senior. By reason of education and character he was perhaps the most prominent citizen of the community, and known far and wide for his integrity and as "Squire Morris." He died young, with bilious fever, 45 years of age.

His wife was in some respects the most remarkable woman of the county. Left a widow with six small children, she not only managed the estate well but accumulated considerable property. I have seen her mount a horse when 75 years of age, and ride over her large plantation and direct her numerous "hands" in the cultivation of her varied crops. Her children often complained of her indiscriminate charities, but she maintained that God had entrusted her with worldly possessions, that she was accountable for her stewardship, and that liberality tended not poverty but to plenty.

She knew her Bible; and when occasionally the worldly-wise or skeptical attacked church and religion in her presence, she never failed to take up the gauntlet in defense of God and truth; and her antagonists ordinarily limped away, so discomfited by the laugh she turned against them that they seldom repeated the experiment. As an illustration, on one occasion a scoffer in the community said to her: "Mrs. Morris, do you believe in the resurrection of the body?" To which she replied: "Most certainly I do, for such is the teaching of God's Word." "Well," said the skeptic, "How is it possible for God to reproduce the dust of the millions who have been dead for centuries?" Quick as a flash came her knockout reply: "Please tell me, Mr. Frazier, where you could hide a particle of this dust so God could not find it?" She was very small in stature and was so bent with age and reduced in flesh that she could not have weighed over 70 pounds when she died in July 1881, lacking only three months of being 90 years old. She and her husband were above reproach, and sleep side by side in the cemetery of Cedar Spring Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church,

of which they were consistent members and he was an honored elder.

To them were born eight children: six daughters, Caroline, (Mrs. Martin), Louisa (Mrs. Gibson), Sarah (Mrs. Myers), Margaret, who died suddenly at school, Martha, who died young, Elizabeth who never married and two sons, Samuel Taplin and James Hervey, the latter being my father.

Aunt Caroline Martin left two sons, John, killed in Civil War, and Samuel Taplin, who died without children; and two daughters, Sarah Victoria, who never married, and Mary, who married William Butler. The latter has several grandchildren living, whose family names are Harris and Creswell. Aunt Louisa Gibson had no children. Aunt Sallie (Sarah) married Rev. James A. Myers, to whom were born twins who died in infancy. The other children were blessed or afflicted with remarkable names: "Margaret Cynthia Loyola," "Amanda Ophelia," "Aprilis Prima Donna," (born April 1), "Samuel Morris," "James Fitzwilliam," "Octavius Alexander," and "Mellilula Nona" (being as the name signifies the ninth.) Despite their names they nearly all survived, married and left a creditable posterity to the world.

My uncle Samuel Taplin Morris graduated at Miami University in Ohio. He rode horseback from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Ohio, sold his horse and used the money for his college expenses. He visited during his vacation among our relatives in Preble County, Ohio. He entered the ministry, married Miss Eliza Graham of Alabama and located at Montgomery, where he died at the age of 28, without children. His widow married Mr. Fay; and her children and descendants reside at Prattville, Alabama.

Author's Father.

My father, "James Hervey," named for the author of "Hervey's Meditations," was born May 6, 1829, near "Reedy Branch," between Cedar Springs Church and "Harrisburg," on land which is still in the possession

of the descendants of Aunt Caroline, the oldest child—being owned by our family now for more than one hundred years. He was very frail, remarkably conscientious, and entered Erskine College at Due West, South Carolina, when only 14, beginning in the Preparatory Department. He remained six years in college and graduated Sept. 19, 1849, twenty years old. He was a faithful student, with a bright mind, and was awarded one of the honors of his class. Naturally religious, his graduating speech was on "The Progress of Christianity." Upon receiving his diploma he shocked the faculty of the college and the audience by tearing it into shreds, stamping upon it, exclaiming, "Honor to whom honor is due."—(Romans 13:7.) His explanation was, that a member of the class related to the faculty had been awarded "first honor" by "favoritism," thereby doing him an injustice. It was his dramatic method of showing his righteous indignation. The college evidently did not cherish resentment against him long, if at all, for he was elected Professor of Mathematics, which position he declined as he was engaged in business more remunerative.

His inclination was to study for the ministry, but the death of his only brother Samuel, a Presbyterian Minister at Montgomery, Alabama, made it necessary that the only living son should remain in close proximity to his widowed mother, where he could assist her in the management of the estate consisting of two plantations and a goodly number of slaves.

He formed a teaching alliance with Hon. James Louis Leslie, an eminent graduate of the famous South Carolina College at Columbia, the State Capitol. Mr. Leslie and he taught together in the celebrated grammar schools at Clear Spring, South Carolina, (within two miles of my birthplace,) and at Curryton in Edgefield County, near Augusta, Georgia. He also taught at Louisville, Georgia, Mt. Carmel, South Carolina, Cross Hill, Laurens County, South Carolina, and at Long Cane Church in our native county of

Abbeville. It was while teaching at Clear Spring that he boarded in the family of my grandfather, M. O. McCaslan, and met his daughter Ann Elizabeth, my mother, whom he married January 3, 1854.

Maternal Line.

Her grandfather, Robert McCaslan (born 1767) emigrated from County Tyrone in Ireland, and he married Margaret Link from Virginia (born 1782.) The name in Ireland is McCausland and has some distinguished scions. Dominick McCausland being a famous scientist and another of the name being Lord Mayor of Belfast, whose statue still stands in its magnificent City Hall. Why the family tolerated the corruption of their honored name into the American contraction, "McCaslan," passes my comprehension. I myself have seen the signature of my great grandfather in one of his books as "Robert McCausland." He rests in Long Cane Cemetery as Robert McCaslan, with the following epitaph on his tomb:

*"Here lie the remains of Robert McCaslan
Who was born March 17, 1767
He emigrated to America from the County Tyrone,
Ireland
And departed this life Nov. 27, 1849
Aged 82 years, 8 months and 10 days
He acted on the stage
In virtue's paths he always trod
But now he is gone to dwell with God."*

He had five sons: James, William, Moses Oliver, Alexander and Patrick; two daughters, Mrs. Polly McLane and Mrs. Betsy Chunn. They were all far above the average; but my grandfather, Moses Oliver, was a character, decided in his convictions, outspoken in his opinions, uncompromising in his principles, honest in his dealings and rather intolerant in his manner. Naturally he made bitter enemies and staunch friends who could be counted on to stand by him to the

last ditch. As an illustration, he was such an uncompromising "rebel" he would insult any man and almost lay violent hands on such as even admitted that the Confederacy might by any misadventure fail of its independence. He married Susanna Clark Foster, one of the gentlest, most patient and Christian among women, and very naturally she was scarcely allowed to say her soul was her own. Despite his defects, which were in reality virtues unrestrained by moderation, he was a man of noble character, influenced by the very highest motives, the leading elder in the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell. He was generous to the poor, liberal toward the church, a man of large wealth accumulated by his industrious habits. So frequently was he the leader of men that he was known jocularly throughout the county as "M. O. McCaslan, Foreman of the Jury." His oldest daughter, my mother, born Dec. 17, 1831, and died June 22, 1922, inherited his intense religious convictions, greatly impressed her children and lived to a great age, far exceeding all of her family.

My maternal grandmother, Susana Clark Foster, was a granddaughter of Alexander Clark, who came from Pennsylvania, (being one of twenty-one children) and who was a near relative of General George Rogers Clark who opened up the Ohio Valley, and who is the hero of the story of "Alice of Old Vincennes." The Clarks are buried near the banks of Little River, on land now owned by my brother Foster and myself. Her grandfather, Robert Foster, was a member of General Pickens' Command in the Revolutionary War. In the fight with the Tories near Patterson's Bridge on Long Cane, about five miles from my birthplace, he was killed. I have heard my grandmother relate this incident many a time; and if the records were available, it would entitle his descendants to be enrolled as "Daughters of the American Revolution."

To my parents were born four children, I being

the eldest. The second, Oliver Clark, died in infancy. Robert Foster, the third son, married Mary Cowan and is the father of ten children, eight surviving at this time. He has been a successful farmer, merchant and man of affairs, and accumulated by industry and good business management a creditable fortune. The youngest child, my only sister, Frances Agnes, died in infancy.

War Record.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 my father was farming on his plantation adjoining that of his wife's father, and teaching at Long Cane Church. Just as soon as his school term ended he volunteered and went out in Orr's famous Regiment of Infantry, General Micah Jenkins commanding his Brigade in Longstreet's Division. My sister "Fannie" was born June 1862, while he was in the service, and he never saw his daughter till she was six months old, when he was allowed a furlough of twelve days to come home from Virginia and return thither to the army. He took part in the "Seven Days Fighting Around Richmond," in such battles as Gaines Mill, Frazier's Farm and in other severe engagements, while he served in the Infantry.

The scourge of diphtheria broke out on our place in 1863, while he was in the army. My brother Foster (born 1860) was ill for months and did not swallow anything for three weeks. Several of the negro children, my playmates, died. My father came home and stayed several months according to my recollection. In January 1864 he joined Company B, Capt. A. B. Mulligan commanding, being part of the Fifth South Carolina Calvary of Gen. Wade Hampton's Division. I was too young to remember his first leaving, but I well remember this latter occasion, my mother's grief and falling prostrate on the bed, my father taking me up in his arms and saying I might never see him again. I ran after him to the front

door, saw him mount his horse and watched him as far as I could see him, till the road entered the woods. I never saw him again.

At the time of this writing (May 1920) only one of his comrades survives, Rev. W. H. Dowling, of Hampton, South Carolina, who was the Sergeant of the Company and he writes me of his service in the Cavalry. "I loved your father. He was a Christian gentleman and a brave Confederate Soldier; and served faithfully with us, videtting on the North Carolina Coast till May 6, 1864. We marched as Col. Jefford's Squadron from Magnolia, North Carolina, to Petersburg, Virginia; arriving at Swift's Creek near Petersburg, May 13.

"Fought at Chester Station—16th.

Fought at Bermuda Hundred—18th.

Fought at Howe's Shop—29th.

Fought at Gaines Mill—30th.

Fought at Cold Harbor—31st.

Fought at Cold Harbor June 3rd.

"At Trevillian Station in Virginia June 11th, 1864, our Company and Regiment fought continuously from 5:30 A. M. till 5 P. M. About 3:30 or 4 P. M. Ger Hampton ordered the charge about one and one-half miles south from Trevillian, in which your noble father—my loyal comrade—fell mortally wounded."

Father's Death.

He was shot directly through the left knee, and was found on the battlefield unconscious from pain and loss of blood. He was carried to Charlottesville, Virginia, near by, where the University of Virginia was used as a hospital. He refused to take chloroform until the physicians had promised not to amputate his leg. If this had been done, it might have saved his life. He lingered until the 29th, and died alone in the

night. His servant was cut off from him by the advance of the enemy. Our family sent Mr. William H. Taggart, a relative, to minister to him as soon as we heard he was wounded. Both he and the servant reached him too late. I have often thought of him, wounded, suffering from homesickness, and dying with no acquaintance to sooth his last moments. Kind ladies wrote my mother of their visit to him, "of his speaking of his approaching death with the greatest composure as taking a pleasant journey," and of receiving his dying messages to be forwarded to his wife and little children requesting that they "meet him in the Eden of rest."

It was weeks afterwards before we heard the fatal news. Well do I remember the Sabbath morning in July 1864, that as our carriage drove up to Hopewell Church, two of our neighbors met my mother and her little children. One put his arm around my mother and said nothing except, "Ann get back in the carriage and go home." The other took me by the hand and told me I had no father. It was thus we learned the awful news that my mother was a widow and I an orphan. On the way home we met a number of people on their way to church. Some joined in our tears, and turned and went with us to my grandfather's home. My mother was prostrated for weeks, and I determined to take my father's place.

He was an upright man, the soul of honor, an earnest and consecrated Christian. His character and memory have been an inspiration to me during all my life. I was not ten years old, but as a boy I always thought of him as watching me, and I made up my mind firmly not to disappoint him. I could not imagine such a father as having an unworthy son. My life was largely influenced by that thought. I always felt very proud to tell people I was his son, and they invariably informed me that he was a man of irreproachable character.

War's Deadly Toll.

As an illustration of the War's deadly toll and its demands upon the manhood of the South I cite three incidents. The farms of Mr. James Cason, Uncle James McCaslan and my father joined each other at a point where the three houses were practically visible. Mr. Cason's son, Uncle James McCaslan's four sons and my father, making six, the only men in the immediate neighborhood, all went into the war. Not one of the six came back. Four brothers, sons of James McKelvey, who married a daughter of Alice Morris Calhoun, all lost their lives in the Civil War. The other incident occurred at Abbeville, our county seat. Mr. Robert Wardlaw and two other men of the town met casually one day on the street corner. Some one remarked the number of his sons in service; and when they counted up it was found the three men had 27 sons in the Confederate Army.

Within less than a year after my father's death the war ended, the negroes were freed, most of our worldly possessions were swept away, and my mother left to battle with an indifferent world and to care for her orphan children, two boys and a girl. One of the first things we did, even before the war ended, was to send a minister to Virginia to bring home the remains of my father. In company with dozens of other bodies of Confederate soldiers they reached Charlotte, North Carolina, where the bodies were placed in the depot. That night the depot caught fire. Soldiers rushed in to save the bodies. The fire was too severe. They saved only one body. It was that of my father. Our cousin, W. M. McCaslan, was one of the number who saved it from the flames and did not know till afterward whose body it was, and so wrote my mother. It was taken to Columbia, South Carolina, but a great freshet washed away the railroad tracks along the Broad River as far up as Alston, and it was necessary to bury my father again in Columbia. We sent our

wagon to Columbia, over 100 miles, and brought him home in December 1865, and he now rests in the little family cemetery, having been buried the third time.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, being asked how early the training of a child should begin, answered, "One hundred years before its birth." The children of the Morris family have had that advantage of ancestry. These details are minutely recorded for their information and encouragement, that they may be assured they are descended of a noble ancestry. The older surviving members can have no higher aspirations for our children than that they should prove worthy of the long line of their godly forefathers.

CHAPTER V.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

As a concluding chapter the author may be indulged in a few reflections on life for the benefit of the younger generation. As our ancestors were all Presbyterians and nearly all of their descendants are adherents of the same faith, it may not be amiss to put on record our reasons for the faith that is in us. If any of our family are not of this faith, they perhaps will not object to a statement of the principles which have been embraced by the majority of the Morris Family.

My life now lies chiefly behind me, and my work is practically done. My "record is on high." It has had its lights and shadows, and I look back upon it with but little regret—except that I did not make more of my opportunity. "If I were to live life over again," is a contingency which I have considered over and over. Of one thing I am sure, if I had to live over again I would enter the ministry; but there are other things and ways I perhaps would change.

Retrospect of Life.

1. If I were to live life over again I would be more thorough. My ability to learn easily and quickly had its advantages and disadvantages. It gave me such advantage over my classmates that I could always without much study make a creditable showing and so lead every class to which I belonged. The disadvantage consisted in making me regard good recitations as the end rather than the means. I now realize that I should

have paid the price of hard study for the sake of thoroughness. As a consequence I often forgot as easily as I learned, and, while I have a comprehensive smattering of an encyclopaedic character, it would have been better to have mastered a few things thoroughly. The most successful man is the specialist whose motto is: "This one thing I do." Intensive-ness is better than comprehensiveness.

"He who seeks one thing in life and but one,
May hope to achieve it e'er life be done;
But he who seeks all things wherever he goes
Only reaps from the hopes which around him
he sows
A harvest of barren regrets."

2. My second proposed amendment of life I would designate as more systematic study. It is easy to drift in the current of life. Each man should master himself and not allow the circumstances to control his habit and movements. Adopting a consistent policy and rigidly adhering to its ideals will lift to higher attainments than haphazard pursuit of every rainbow of hope which dazzles his sight.

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

3. I regret that I have not been more decided and stood more uncompromisingly for great principles. It is difficult at times to stem the current of popular movements. The temptation is always to follow the line of least resistance. Christ warns against time-servers: "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." It is better to make enemies and suffer for one's principles for the sake of the compensation in the end. Christ's life was the success which comes through failure—from the human standpoint. The devil offered him "the kingdoms of the world" as the price

of worldly success. He chose the way of the Cross and will eventually be crowned "Lord of all." "The Disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servant as his Lord," and "follow his steps" to the cross as a stepping stone to the throne.

4. I could wish I had mastered one modern language preferably French. Such was always my intention. Procrastination ruined my purpose. I waited too long for "a convenient season" to begin. If I had only made a beginning, fifteen minutes a day in study would have spelled success.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

5. My greatest regret in the retrospect of life is that I did not give more time and attention to my family. God entrusted me with children, and, while I have lived and toiled for them, I fear that I allowed my official duties to absorb too much of my time and thought. I have often reproached myself and taken up the lamentation of the shepherdess in the Song of Solomon: "They made me the keeper of the vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept"—satisfactorily to myself, to them and perhaps to my Master. My children have been given the advantage of a good education at considerable expense and some sacrifice, which I regard as a precious legacy and absolutely inalienable. They are fixed in life and in their principles, I trust. I am satisfied with their moral character, and the only improvement I can suggest or wish is more intense spiritual life and active interest in the "Kingdom" of God among men, and so perpetuate the family heritage of generations past. The chief joy of the life which yet remains for me is to live life over again in them, and that God will give me this reward. "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth." III. John 4.

Presbyterianism.

6. If I could live life over again, I would undoubtedly be a Presbyterian. Three men were discussing among themselves what nationality each would choose next to his own. The first said, "If I were not a Frenchman, I would be an Englishman." The second said, "If I were not English, I would be an American." The Irishman said, "If I were not an Irishman, I would be ashamed of myself." I follow his example. I thank God I am a Presbyterian by birth. I am still more grateful that I have had Presbyterian training. I am most profoundly thankful I am a Presbyterian by conviction. I have studied the system of every denomination and know the foundation upon which each is built, and it makes me more thoroughly satisfied with the scriptural basis of Presbyterianism.

This does not prevent me loving the other branches of the church, and I delight to co-operate with them in the work of the Lord and pray for their highest success. Liberality towards other churches is one of the things which commends Presbyterianism to me. I could not belong to an intolerant church. If any of my children by honest conviction should join some other denomination believing it more scriptural, I would say, "God bless you, my children, in following your conscience and obeying your convictions." If, however, any of them should be weak enough to be proselyted by the flattering attention and the Jesuitical methods employed by schemers, trained in the art of proselyting, I would feel disgraced to my dying day. For the information of the coming generation I am attempting to "give a reason for the hope that is in me," and to leave behind me the convictions which have influenced and satisfied me.

The Presbyterian Church stands for two systems:
1. Calvinism in Theology; and 2. Presbyterianism in

Church Government. It is my purpose to expound briefly and defend earnestly these two pillars of its structure.

Calvinism.

1. By Calvinism is meant that system which holds to the sovereignty of God and the free agency of man, and which insists that they do not conflict. Calvinism takes its name from John Calvin, its ablest expounder, but it did not originate with him. Renan, the great French skeptic, uttered a profound truth when he said: "Paul begat Augustine and Augustine begat John Calvin," which indicates that Calvinism, in his opinion, reaches back to the Apostle Paul. Presbyterians believe not only that God's sovereignty and man's free agency are taught in God's word, but sometimes in the same text, as when Paul recognizes the free agency of man in the exhortation, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," and immediately affirms the sovereignty of God by declaring "For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Phil. 2: 12-13.

Men have caricatured Calvinism and misrepresented it in all ages, but have never been able to refute it. Even where men are not willing to accept the plain statements of God's Word, such as Romans 8:30, "Moreover whom he did predestinate them he also called, and whom he called them he also justified; and whom he justified them he also glorified," they can at least satisfy themselves by an appeal to their own experience. Who determined whether you should be born in a Christian or a heathen land? Who determined whether you should have the environment of godly parents and Christian influences or be influenced by an ungodly atmosphere? Who influenced the Holy Ghost to regenerate your soul by a new birth or else to leave you to the consequences of sin? Whose divine grace has transformed your life? Yet notwithstanding these gracious, determining influences compelling you

to say, "By the grace of God I am what I am," you know absolutely in your experience there was no power that forced your will, and that you were perfectly free in all your actions.

Form of Government.

2. Not only is our Church Calvinistic in theology, but it is Presbyterian in government. Strictly speaking, the name "Presbyterian" has reference exclusively to the form of Church government. There are only three essential and primary types: 1. The Episcopal, or government by Bishops, corresponding to monarchy in the State; 2. The Congregational, or popular vote, equivalent to independency. These are the extremes 3. Between them is the Presbyterian, or government by Elders elected by popular vote, corresponding to republicanism in State. All other forms of church government are modifications of these three. The tendency in modern church life is the conformity of others to the Presbyterian type. The Congregational, which was once ruled by the popular vote of the local church independent of all others now has its "Associations" or "Councils," which differ very little from our Presbyteries. The Methodist Church as late as our Civil War did not admit the laity, and was ruled chiefly by bishops; but it has now admitted laymen in its Conferences and is practically Presbyterian in government. The Lutheran form is as Presbyterian as the Presbyterian itself in everything except name. So that the whole religious world is now essentially Presbyterian in government except the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal. Lord Macaulay, himself an Episcopalian, says of his church that it is "a compromise between Catholicism and Protestantism." H. G. Wells in his "Outline of History" page 776, makes the same statement.

After this exposition intended to define Presbyterianism, it devolves on me to give some of the reasons why it commands my individual and undivided allegiance.

Scriptural.

1. Above all things I am a Presbyterian because I am thoroughly convinced it is scriptural. I have carefully examined its claims, and for every doctrine, precept and practice I can produce a "Thus saith the Lord." Lack of space alone prevents my undertaking to expound its scriptural character. It is so interwoven throughout the Word of God that you cannot eradicate it by cutting out a few passages of Scripture here and there. It cannot be eliminated from the Scriptures except by rewriting the whole Bible. It is the warp and woof of its fabric from Genesis to Revelation.

Historic Church.

2. I am an adherent of Presbyterianism because of its historic record. If you compare it today in theology or church government with the primitive Church in the early days of Christianity, the two are as like as the photographs of the same individual. In the Apostolic Church ecclesiastical history can discern no Pope, Archbishop or Bishop. The only bishops mentioned in the Bible or early church history were officers in a local church. The Jews called them "Elders" and the Gentile Christians spoke of them as "bishops," and the Apostle Paul uses the terms as interchangeable. Gibbon in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" states that in one section of Northern Africa there were "a thousand bishops." This of itself would indicate that they were only officers in the local churches—Presbyterian bishops—in nothing resembling modern "bishops," whose very existence was unknown for hundreds of years. The great scholars of the Episcopal Church, such as Bishop Lightfoot, Dean Stanley, Canon Farar and others, practically admit that the early Church was Presbyterian, and that Episcopacy was a later growth—which finally culminated in the Pope of Rome. John in his Apocalyptic Vision on Patmos looked through the open door into the heavenly world and saw no "Pope," "Archbishop" or "Bishop" in Heaven, but "the four and twenty

elders"—the Greek word for "elders" being "Presbyters," which gives the name to the Presbyterian Church.

The simplicity of the ancient Presbyterian form of government was changed by ambitious men exalting themselves into Bishops and Archbishops, and finally one of them was recognized as the chiefest of all and gradually developed into the Pope of Rome. The Roman Catholic Church overran Presbyterianism, but never succeeded in destroying it. Instead it "fled to the wilderness" and lived in the Waldenses among the mountains of Italy, beyond the reach of the persecuting hand of Rome. Augustine the Monk in the fifth century carried the Roman Catholic type to England, but found among these ancient Britons the simple forms of the Presbyterian faith, transplanted there by some representative of Apostolic times. St. Columba from Ireland founded a great theological school, and St. Patrick went from Scotland, his native land, and became the patron saint of Ireland. A little book entitled "The Culdee Church," gives a good account of that church, which antedates history and where Presbyterianism flourished far from the restraining power of Rome.

More than a thousand years before the Protestant Reformation under Luther, as the result of Augustine carrying Catholicism to England there was started the conflict between Catholics and these primitive Presbyterians in Britain. In consequence the Catholics eventually captured Anglo-Saxon England, while the Presbyterians held the Celtic Briton in Scotland and Wales and North Ireland.

As the outcome of the Reformation, Henry VIII., threw off the yoke of the Pope and made himself the head of what afterwards became the Episcopal church of England. This eliminated the Catholic church for the time, and the struggle went on chiefly between the Episcopal church of England and the Presbyterian of the Britons in Scotland and Wales. James I., a Pres-

byterian monarch of Scotland, was now chosen King of Great Britain and proceeded to betray his Presbyterian Scottish subjects, because he believed Presbyterians would not tamely submit to the unrestrained tyranny of monarchs. He was the author of the famous saying, "Presbyterianism and monarchy agree about as well as God and the devil." I thoroughly agree with him. He undertook to eradicate Presbyterianism, but died and left his unfinished job to his son, Charles I., who entered heartily into the task, which eventually caused him to lose his royal head.

Under Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, Presbyterianism came into its own, and the Westminster Confession of Faith was formulated in the meantime. At the time that Presbyterianism ruled England the Puritans came into being, and England reached the high water mark of her religious life. Righteousness was in the ascendancy. Then came the Restoration of the monarchy under the dissolute King Charles II., who could not tolerate the strict religious standards of the Presbyterian Church and he drove two thousand Presbyterian ministers from their pulpits in one day and restored the Episcopal church. Ever since that time Presbyterianism has ruled Scotland and Wales and North Ireland; and the Episcopal has been the established Church of England. The latter is gradually losing its superiority in numbers and today the non-Episcopal churches of England outnumber the Episcopal, notwithstanding it is supported by state appropriations. It is a singular "mix-up." In England the monarch is an Episcopalian, but the moment he crosses into Scotland he becomes automatically a Presbyterian. I have seen the Royal Presbyterian Chapel at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, where Queen Victoria had some of her family baptized in the Presbyterian Church, and where the present King worships during his summer residence in Scotland.

This historic narrative of the struggle of Presbyterianism for liberty would not be complete if it did

not give some account of the part the Presbyterian church played in the American Revolution. Before the Declaration of Independence the Presbyterians of North Carolina adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration, being the forerunner and model of the National on July 4, 1776. So prominent were Presbyterians in the Revolution that an eminent British statesman, Sir Horace Walpole said, "Cousin America has run away with a Presbyterian parson." "King's Mountain," regarded the decisive battle of the war, was fought by Presbyterian regiments commanded by officers in the Presbyterian church. The Presbyterian influence was so potent in the Continental Congress that the Constitution of the United States was modeled largely after the Presbyterian form of government. As an appreciation of their loyalty and valuable aid in the Revolution, George Washington, though attached to the Episcopal Church, gave the Presbyterian church \$30,000 for the establishment of a college in Virginia, called first "Washington college," and now known as Washington and Lee University. Is it any wonder such historians as Bancroft speak of John Calvin as "the father of America."

"By Their Fruits."

3. I am convinced of the truth of the Presbyterian system, judging the tree by its fruit. "Do men gather grapes of thistles?" Christ uttered the same truth in another form: "Wisdom is justified of her children." Without in the slightest disparaging any others, I believe it would be practically admitted by any community in which I have lived that the Presbyterian contained the largest percentage of the best people and maintained the highest standard of character and efficiency. History would justify that statement by an array of the grandest characters the world has ever produced and assign the largest percentage to the Presbyterian church. James Anthony Froude could not be accused of partiality to Calvinism, and yet his state-

ment remains unchallenged that Calvinism, as long as it was the creed of the Church, made the grandest heroes of men, and he gives as illustrations William the Silent, Luther, Knox, Andrew Melville, the Regent Murray, Coligny, Cromwell, Milton and Bunyan. In modern times the Presbyterian Church has produced such characters as Andrew Jackson, Martin VanBuren, William Henry Harrison, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, all Presidents of the United States, as well as such warriors as Stonewall Jackson, Sir Douglas Haig, and a host of others equally eminent in their service to humanity and in Christian character.

Missionary Character.

4. As evidence of its divine character I appeal to history for its record as a missionary institution. At the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance in Glasgow, Prof. Lindsay informed that august and venerable body, representing the larger part of the Calvinistic forces of the world, that "The Presbyterian churches do more than a fourth of the whole mission work among the heathen than is done by all the Protestant churches together;" and mentioning three of the greatest denominations, asserted that "The Presbyterian Church is doing more in the foreign field than all of them combined." At the same meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance, representatives of the Eastern Section of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference appeared and made a most cordial and pleasing address, expressing their fraternal good will and appreciation of our principles and work in the following complimentary language:

"Taking the world over, Presbyterianism in the future must be looked to as one of the greatest and most beneficent forces for the conversion and evangelization of the generations of mankind on every continent. We do unfeignedly rejoice as we behold your goodly array of churches, giving the noblest of their sons, and consecrating their vast resources of learning

and wealth to the greatest, the mightiest of all enterprises, the conversion of the world to Christ;" and the address closes with the prayer that our "cherished ideal of 'a free church in a free state' shall in every nation under heaven be an accomplished fact, and every citizen be taught that the chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever."

The Noblest Legacy.

In conclusion, we leave to our children the legacy of our unfinished work. In the natural course of events we shall soon answer the summons to lay our armor by and set sail for that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." "God buries his workman but carries on his work." "Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors," said Christ to his disciples. Who will enter into our labors? Will our mantle fall on the shoulders of any of our children?

In writing my first book, "At Our Own Door," I dedicated it to my father and mother in recognition of my obligation to them in my equipment for service. My second book, "The Task That Challenges," I have dedicated to my children in the hope that they will accept the legacy of my unfinished work and enter into my labors for their part in bringing in the Kingdom of God.

God bless you, the young and rising generation.
May each live every day at his very best.

"The work of the world is done by a few,
God asks that a part be done by you."

God bless our work, and may it live long after these "poor lisping stammering tongues lie silent in the grave."

'Establish thou the work of our hands upon us,
yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.'

"The prayers of David, the Son of Jesse, are ended.
Amen and amen."

