

IN DEFIANCE



THE MACBRAIR FAMILY ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 11, NO. 2

APRIL 2000

6TH FAMILY NATIONAL REUNION



FROM THE CHIEF ●●●●●●●●●●

Yes it's July and yes this is the April newsletter. Rest assured that you will get all four issues of *In Defiance* this year. I won't give you any excuses, but I'll make it.

Thanks to those of you who sent in your dues with the first mailing of this year. Dues notices are being sent to ONLY those who have not paid for the year 2000. You can also check the address label. The code after your first name gives your dues status; if it does not include 00 or L, your dues have not been recorded for this year. If I have made a mistake please let me know. Dues are used only to support this newsletter. No family member is paid for routine duties of the Family Association. It is hoped that in the future we will be able to have a "slicker" printing process which will enable us to have better duplication of photos and illustrations, but it will take everybody cooperating by paying dues. There will have to be a purging of members who have not paid their dues, I have been lax in doing this, but it will have to be done. Nobody will be cut without a personal letter of appeal to continue. Please support the family's efforts.

Chief Bob

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In the January issue of *In Defiance*, it was stated that we would have an informal vote on a location for the 2001 reunion. Unfortunately the response for suggestions was disappointing to say the least; one person replied and that was for Kentucky. One person also has offered to help on the reunion, this is a start. Since the January newsletter, some contacts have been made with family in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky and there seems to be some enthusiasm about having the reunion there and if this develops, we could build ties with the line of James that are limited now. There are many things to do in the area and this location will be now considered seriously. The question now is when would be a good time for it. To give us the best attendance due to school schedules, late July or early August would seem to be best; please comment.

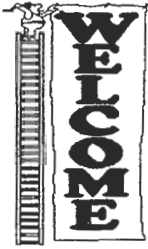
PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH

On this year's dues notice there was an added option for a voluntary contribution for professional research. Thanks to those who responded to this appeal even though it was without explanation. Those of you who actively are searching for our roots know that there are some unknowns that are supported only by family lore. A professional researcher may help us to determine the facts. No specific project has been identified yet, however, a number of possible researchers have been found. Some inquiries will be made to determine the capabilities and scope of these people. Several family members have proposed areas for research and it may be that we will have to leave the choice for emphasis to an open discussion at a family reunion. Any comments would gratefully be accepted.

Genealogy Bumper Sticker

My family tree is lost in the forest

TO OUR NEW MEMBERS !



Dr. *Harry McBrayer Bayne* (M 135-6/3C, 8th gen), is the third child of Martha Abbott McBrayer and William C. Bayne . His lineage is given in the Updates section of this newsletter. Harry is in the Department of English, Brewton Parker College, Mt. Vernon, GA.

John Soward Bayne is Harry's younger brother. He and his wife Deborah live in Atlanta, GA. John is in Network Planning with Nortel and recently had an extended assignment in the Netherlands.

Matthew Brier, lineage to be determined, has a B.S. degree in Computer Information Systems and is working in that field. Matt lives in Kentucky and is engaged to Heather Ney. Their wedding is planned for September 23, 2000. You can learn more about him at his web site: <http://members.ave.net/~mdbrie01> .

Dr. *Gerald Wray Gibson* is descended from 4th gen Levicey McBrayer Harrill, the oldest child and daughter of David McBrayer (M 79, 3rd, William 421, William 1). She is his 3-grandmother. Gerald is President of Maryville College, Maryville, TN. He and his wife Rachel have three adult children. Gerald joined as a LIFE MEMBER.

James Richard McBrayer (M 194-5, 8th gen, Bert 36-5, Charles 52, Lewis 282, James 193, Ichabod 156, Samuel 360, William 1) lives in Sulphur Springs, TX. Richard and his wife Sylvia have three children. He joins four of his siblings as Family Association members.

Josephine Castile McBrayer (widow of Thomas Lynch McBrayer, M 383-5, 8th gen, George 126, Thomas 383, Napoleon 310, James 201, David 79, William 421, William 1) now lives in Palm Harbor, FL. She is the sister-in-law of the late Family Association member William Paul McBrayer.

Robert Oren McBrayer (M 347/3A, 9th gen, Paul 347/3, Robert 347, William 433, Andrew 15, John 223, Samuel 360, William 1) and his wife Rebecca live in Madison, AL. His current position with NASA was featured in the January 2000 issue of *In Defiance*, pages 6 & 7. His

lineage is given in this issue's Update.

Thomas Lynch McBrayer, Jr. is the oldest child of Josephine and the late Thomas Lynch McBrayer. He also lives in Palm Harbor, FL.

Judith Marie McBrayer McGuire is the sister of Thomas Lynch McBrayer, Jr. Judi and her husband Timothy live in Oneonta, AL. She credits her late Uncle William Paul McBrayer for generating her interest in the Family Association.

MEMBER NEWS

Lillie Washington McBrayer Hill (M 201-5/9, 7th gen, James W. 201-5, William 440, James 188, James 162, Samuel 360, William 1) received a plaque for "Teacher of the Century" at the McCurtain Co. (OK) Chamber of Commerce banquet this spring. Lillie received this recognition after 38 years of teaching children.

Patrick Allen McBrayer (M 325-3, 8th gen, James 204-8 , Reuben 337-3, David 90, Elisha 104, David 79, William 421, William 1) has been named Chief Executive Officer of Xylos Corporation, a new biomaterials company specializing in wound dressings, implantable medical devices and tissue engineering. Xylos has a strategic alliance with Smith & Nephew, Inc. A new facility is under construction. Prior to this assignment, Pat was the President & CEO of Exogen, Inc., a Smith & Nephew company, and President and CEO of Osteotech, Inc., a world leader in tissue technology. Prior to joining Osteotech, Pat worked for Johnson & Johnson, Inc.

Pat reports that his family is building a new home, an English Manor in Bucks Co., PA, that they will name Almagill!

THE INTERNATIONAL MCBRAYER FAMILY NEWS

For a number of years, a company called "The Family News" in Denver, CO, has advertised and sold various products such as a newsletter, cookbooks , joke books, records books, CD-ROMs, a family crest and most heavily advertised lately, "The 1999 McBrayer Family Achieves." If the newsletter is any indication, these products are essentially useless and with only minor

exceptions, the same newsletter can be sent to any family. It is clear that they operate using computer data bases and take no effort to eliminate errors which occur because of this. The recent advertising is particular disturbing since it implies that there are a "Maxwell and Tina McBrayer" making the offer of "The Year 2000 McBrayer Family Yearbook". They try to avoid a direct connection by putting the first names on a line above our name, or by adding "n.d.p." after McBrayer. While I am not sure what this means, I am reasonably sure that they will say that it means that they really are not McBrayers. In fact, their real last name is McMaster based on the identification in "The McBrayer Family News." Maxwell is Editor and Tina is Assistant Editor. A few years ago the late Chief Ben wrote Maxwell and asked him how he justified using our name, no reply was received. In my opinion, they are as bad as the Halbert's organization which is well known. It is most strongly recommended that you ignore the offers from "The Family News" organization.

There are a number of other organizations who advertise family history scrolls, representations of coats of arms, family cookbooks, key chain fobs and the like. In the ads seen, the descriptions are similar with a recognition of family origin in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The basic coat of arms offered all use the description in Burke's General Armory. It can be stated with certainty that the basic coat of arms was at one time registered to a McBrayer (this is the one we use improperly as a familial arms today), but the right to it was lost following the Jacobite Rebellions; this according to the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, the absolute authority in this area. (More will be said about this in a later issue of *In Defiance*). These companies include The Historical Research Center, Inc. and Hall of Names International Inc. You will often see the Historical Research Center offerings in malls, art fairs and in some National Parks (such as Ellis Island). Some of these companies are located outside the U.S. and make their offerings on the Internet. With this approach, it seems difficult to check out and prosecution for fraud would be hard. The best that can be said is: Buyer Beware!

GENEALOGIST'S PRAYER

*God grant me the serenity to accept the
ancestors I cannot find, the courage to find
the ones I can, and the wisdom to document
thoroughly.*

OBITUARIES ARE NEVER ROUTINE

This was the headline for the article below which is reprinted with the permission of the author. It may give you a better feeling about why there are numerous listings of obituaries in this newsletter. Obituaries are a very important tool for the genealogist. Even with family we know about, the obituary often gives us additional information and direction for tracking down even more details about our kin. A well written obituary tells a story worth telling.

Early in my reporting career at The Detroit News, I was invited to lunch by the newspaper's city editor to assess my performance.

I was a rookie, working hard to make a good impression. And while I was pleased to be on the staff of a major metropolitan daily I was a bit frustrated.

Many of my first assignments involved writing those dreadful, routine things called "obituaries." I wanted some really important meaningful work and I let the city editor know how I felt.

He probably didn't tell me what he was really thinking, but gently admonished me to "prove yourself on obits - they're pretty significant," before worrying about writing for Page One.

Much older now, and hopefully wiser I realize that he was right - not just about my career aspirations but because he understood the importance of obituaries to our readers and their families. Therefore, I needed to take them seriously and give them my best writing effort.

Invariably, the obituary page—generally published on Page 2 of the Metro section in The News—is one of the most widely read in the newspaper.

This is not as morbid as it sounds. Obituaries record the history of a community through the lives of its people. Done well, they capture the texture of a person's life in a way that transcends the simple notation of the dates of their birth and death.

For instance in Tuesday's News we learned James Speight of Northville, who died May 26 at 74, was a former Detroit police officer who was honored for heroism and returned to the force after being stricken with polio.

"He was a fighter," his daughter, Andrea Watson, told News reporter Santiago Esparza. "It was like he wasn't in a wheelchair. He never let it get in the way of what he wanted to do."

We also learned the story of Daniel Rackov 78, of Royal Oak who died Saturday. A retired Chrysler Corp. employee, he served in the Army, was shot down over Budapest, Hungary, and spent the last year of World War II in a

prisoner of war camp.

Elizabeth Rose Cook of Northville, 80, who died May 26, was a homemaker who worked for the J.L. Hudson Co. at Northland Mall and for the Federal Reserve Bank in Detroit. She was a whiz at crossword puzzles and other mind-challenging games.

Each touched a family, touched friends and touched our community, even if they never made the newspapers while they were alive.

To those who loved them, there was nothing "routine" about their lives or the lives of countless others. Neither should there be about their obituaries.

(Written by Luther Keith, public editor, The Detroit News, Detroit, MI, published May 31, 2000)

For nearly two years I have been a contributor to an Internet program "Obituary Daily Times" - <http://www.rootsweb.com/~obituary> . Volunteers all across the U.S and Canada check newspapers for obituaries and death notices, then input data in a specific form. An example is: "HOUTS, Jarrell M; 61; Maryville TN; Louisville C-J (KY); 2000-1-10; greas". Entries such as this are consolidated on a daily basis and an e-mail message containing 4000 - 5000 entries goes out to all the contributors. A contributor can then scan the list and request the full obituary from the inputting contributor; Jerry's is in the *Rest in Peace* column of this newsletter in an abridged form. A non-contributor can go to the Web site and get information as well, however, in that case they may have to go to the paper where the obituary is published. I scan several variations of our family name and have found about 50 known or possible family members. If you would be interested in helping out with this project, you can go to the web site and check your local paper to see if someone is already checking it or not.



REST IN PEACE

We are saddened to announce the passing of the following family members:

Memorial services were held at 11 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 14, 1999, at First Baptist Church Chapel for **Miles Avery McBrayer, Jr.** (M 309-5, 7th gen, Miles 309-5, H. Davis 134-5, James 188, James 162, Samuel 360, William 1), 86, of 879 Tall Oaks Drive N.W., Gainesville, GA. The Rev. Bruce Fields and Dr.

Bill Coates officiated. The family had a private burial service. The family received friends in the Church Parlor immediately following the memorial service.

Miles died Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1999, at New Horizons West Nursing Home following several years of declining health having suffered a stroke on 7 May 1995. He was born in Marietta the son of the late Miles A. McBrayer Sr. and Frances Beaver McBrayer He was the last survivor of his immediate family. He attended Georgia Tech for two years on an athletic scholarship and graduated from Oglethorpe University In Atlanta where he was affiliated with the Kappa Alpha Fraternity. He was a veteran of World War II and served in the distinguished 101st Antiaircraft Artillery Squadron in New Guinea and the East Indies. Decorations and citations received were as follows: Presidential Unit Citation, American Theater Ribbon and the Asiatic Theater Ribbon with three Bronze Stars. Mr. McBrayer was a former member of the Elks Club, the American Legion and the Gainesville Lions Club. He was awarded a lifetime membership from Lions International in recognition of his outstanding and dedicated service to the local club. He was a member of the First Baptist Church and the Berean Sunday School Class.

Survivors include his wife, Frances Wheeler McBrayer, Gainesville; stepson, Clinton Strother, Gainesville; son, Miles McBrayer III, Atlanta; granddaughters, Julie McBrayer, Robin McBrayer, both of Marietta; sisters-in-law, Mrs. William McBrayer, Marietta, Mrs. Harry McBrayer, Greenville, S.C., Mrs. Robert McBrayer, Mesquite, Texas; sister-in-law and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thurmond, Gainesville; sisters-in-law, Mrs. Emory Robinson, Atlanta, Mrs. Carol Alexander, Gainesville, Mrs. Julian Timberlake, Virginia Beach, Va.; and a large number of nieces and nephews.

In lieu of flowers, memorials were made to the Ministry of Caring or the Sanctuary Restoration Fund at First Baptist Church, 751 Green St. N.W., Gainesville, GA 30501. Arrangements were by Ward's Funeral Home, Gainesville.

(The above information was provided by Family Association member Dorothy (Mrs. Harry) McBrayer, sister -in-law of Miles. The obituary appeared in a un-named newspaper and it contained a major error. It gave his age as 79 while he was actually 86.)

Thomas Benjamin McBrayer (M 375-5, 7th gen, John

226-5, George 131, Andrew 15, John 223, Samuel, 360, William 1), of Marietta, GA, died at Wellstar Kennestone Hospital Friday, Dec. 31, 1999 at the age of 90.

Services were Monday, January 3, 2000, at Mt. Paran Church of God Central, with Dr. David Cooper and the Revs. Ternell McBrayer and Hollis Gause officiating. Burial was in Cheatham Hill Memorial Park in Marietta. Mr. McBrayer lived in Marietta for four years. He worked for the federal government's Fannie Mae Foundation for 30 years and also worked in the State of Georgia Records Department for 10 years. He was a member of Mt. Paran Church of God Central. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth McBrayer; one daughter, Eugenia Taylor of Marietta; one sister, Mattie Lou Smith of Roswell; and four grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Arrangements were by the Carmichael Funeral Home in Marietta. The funeral remembrance included the 23rd Psalm.

(The above is derived from an un-named newspaper obituary and additional information from the funeral home. They were provided by Family Association members Dr. Terrell McBrayer and Joyce Cunningham, his nephew and niece. Uncle Tom was able to attend the National Family Reunion in Bremen, GA, in 1999, and became a member of the Family Association at that time.)

Claude Owen McBrayer II (M 70-85/1, 9th gen, Claude 70-85, Theodore 375-29, Jasper 207, William 440, James 188, James 162, Samuel 360, William 1) - age 32 of Maryville, TN, passed away Friday morning, December 31, 1999 at the family home. A member of Zion Chapel Baptist Church in Louisville, he attended Friendship Baptist Church in Maryville. He was preceded in death by uncle, Elbert Purkey; grandparents, Thomas Owen & Ethel Purkey; T.L. & Mamie McBrayer. Survivors include his parents, Claude O. & Madge Purkey McBrayer of Maryville; special aunt & uncle, Phyllis & Ben Purkey of Rockford; uncles & aunts, Thomas & Norma Purkey of Fla., Jim & Carol McBrayer of Maryville; aunts and uncles, Barbara & Don Bryant of Maryville, Imogene & Buddy Kelley of Macon, Ga., Sue McBrayer & Shirley McBrayer both of Maryville; special friends, Eleanor Hobbs & Debbie Hobbs both of Louisville & Mike McBrayer of Maryville; several cousins & friends. The funeral service was Sunday, January 2, 2000 at Miller Funeral Home Chapel with Rev. Jimmy Riner officiating. Interment was Monday,

January 3, 2000 at Zion chapel Cemetery in Louisville. Arrangements were by the Miller Funeral Home, Maryville.

Claude was called Claude Owen II even though he never married and there is no Claude Owen III. His death was sudden. The evening before he had gone to the grocery store to prepare for the New Year's Eve celebration. On his return, he told his dad goodnight and went to bed. His dad found him dead the following morning.

(The above is derived from obituaries in the Knoxville News-Sentinel on January 1 and 2, 2000 and additional information from his 1st cousin once removed, Family Association member Judy McBrayer Sparks.)

Jarrell Malcom Houts (M 35-3/1B, 9th, Mary Gladys 35-3/1, Benjamin 35-3, Jasper 207, William 440, James 188, James 162, Samuel 360, William 1) 61, formerly of Louisville, died Saturday January 8, 2000, in Maryville, TN. He was a truck driver for Matlack Trucking and an Air Force veteran of the Vietnam War, a member of Masonic Lodge, Kosair Shrine Temple and Scottish Rite and a Baptist. Survivors include his mother, Mary Gladys McBrayer Sherwood; a brother, James X. Houts; and two sisters, the Rev. Dolores F. Villarreal and Lynelle Bennett. The funeral was Wednesday, January 12, 2000, at Highlands, 4441 Taylorsville Road with burial at St. Louis Cemetery.

(Family Association member Judy McBrayer Sparks, his 1st cousin once removed, informed the editor of Jerry's death; the obituary used was from the Louisville, KY Courier-Journal, Monday, January 10, 2000, Page B5.)

Funeral services for **Ellen Lavoice McBrayer** (wife of Robert Randolph McBrayer, M 353-5, 9th gen, line of William) age 68, of Windom, were held at 2:00p.m. Friday, May 5, 2000 at Windom First Baptist Church under the direction of Wise Funeral Home. Rev. Keith Moore officiated and burial followed in Pecan Gap Cemetery Mrs McBrayer passed away Tuesday, May 2, 2000 at Texoma Medical Center in Denison. She did not survive a fourth heart by-pass operation.

Ellen was born August 18, 1931 in Denison, Texas, the daughter of Larry Shipley and Winnie Mable Nichols Shipley. She married Robert Randolph McBrayer in May 1980 in Athens, Texas. She was a member of Field City Baptist Church. She was the owner and operator of "Ellen's Dolls" in Windom. Surviving are: husband: Robert McBrayer of Windom; one son; Larry Good of

Coppell, Texas; 2 daughters: Diane Davis of Bonham and Pam Givers of Lewisville; step daughter: Cindy Hornbuckle of Roxton; one brother: Larry Shipley of Hempstead; 3 sisters: Dovie Morgan of Anna; Ladonia Clark of Dallas; Annie Mae Smith of Hurst; 5 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren. Pallbearers were Audrey Smith, Robby Givens, Clyde Clark, Clyde Burris, Danny Smithson, and David Conklin. Memorials were made to the American Heart Association.

(The above information is derived from the obituary appearing in the Cooper, TX, *Cooper Review*, 11 May 2000, and private correspondence from Family Association members Joyce Williams and Sohnie Hill.)

Long time Family Association member **William Paul McBrayer** M 457, 8th gen, George 132-7, Benjamin 35-5, Lewis 282, James 193, Ichabod 156, Smauel 360, William 1), 73, of 131 Creekside Drive, Forest City, NC, died at his home Wednesday morning.

A native of Rutherford County, Paul was the son of the late George Coster and Alva Lynch McBrayer and was married to Doris Blackburn McBrayer of the home. He is also survived by two daughters, Susan McBrayer of Atlanta and Ann McBrayer Royster and her husband, Michael, of, Shelby; one son, William Paul (Bill) McBrayer Jr. and his wife, Laura, of Hickory; one sister, Margaret McBrayer Holland and her husband, Joe, of Douglasville, GA, and three grandsons, Paul Stephen Royster of Shelby and Thomas Blackburn and William Paul McBrayer III of Hickory.

He was a member and elder of First Presbyterian Church of Forest City and a volunteer at Rutherford Hospital.

He spent more than 50 years in retail management in Forest City and Rutherfordton before retiring from Cowan Tire and Battery in 1998. He was a graduate of Cool Springs High School and a veteran of World War II having served in the South Pacific. He was a charter member of V.F.W. #5204.

He was an active member of the Forest City Kiwanis Club with 35 years of perfect attendance. He was past president, a member of the board of directors for 27 years, and recipient of the George F. Hixson Fellow.

A life-long Republican, he was a member of the Rutherford County Republican Party's Executive Committee for more than 35 years serving as vice chairman in 1991-93 and was chairman of Forest City

precinct number 2 for more than 30 years. He was a former member of the 11th Congressional District executive committee and the N.C. executive committee and chaired campaigns in Rutherford County for local, regional and national Republican candidates. He received the Carolyn Smith Gardner Award for Republican Excellence in 1992 and the 11th Congressional District Golden Elephant Award in 1995.

He served as a public member of the N.C. State Board of Examiners in Optometry for eight years and was former board secretary-treasurer.

He was former chairman of the Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce's Ambassadors, former member of the Forest City Parks and Recreation Commission and former member of the Rutherford County March of Dimes' board of directors. A lifetime member and past president of the Forest City Jaycees, he was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award and was named Young Man of the Year and Boss of the Year.

Funeral services were held Friday, July 7, 2000, at 11 a.m. at the First Presbyterian Church with Dr. Charles Davenport officiating. Burial was in Cool Springs Cemetery. Arrangements were by the Padgett & King Mortuary. Memorials may be made to First Presbyterian Church's Family Life Center, P.O. Box 181, Forest City, NC, 28043.

(The above information is a slight modification of an obituary provided by Family Association member Susan McBrayer, Paul's daughter. A shortened version appeared in *The Star*, Shelby, NC, July 7, 2000)



SEARCHING FOR MISSING MEMBERS

Mailings have been returned from the following members without any forwarding addresses. If you know anything about these members, please inform Chief Bob.

Dixie Algary, Asheville, NC
Melinda Dennis, Richardson, TX

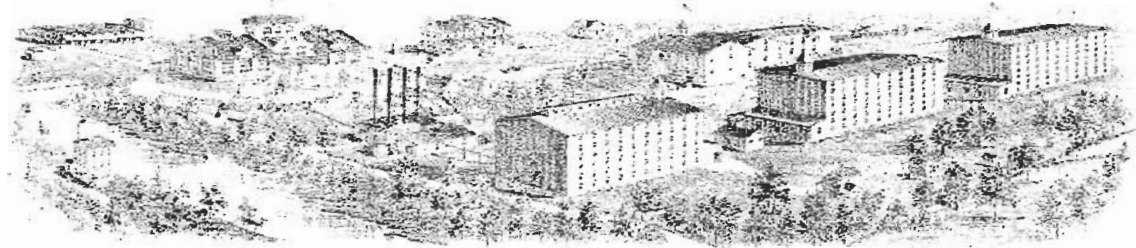
Only a Genealogist regards a step backwards as progress! ☺



OLD PRENTICE DISTILLERY NO 2

ESTABLISHED 1869
MC BRAYER, KY.

DAVIS BROWN, President
GREGG BROWN, Vice President
J. T. BROWN, Secretary
WALTER BROWN, Treasurer

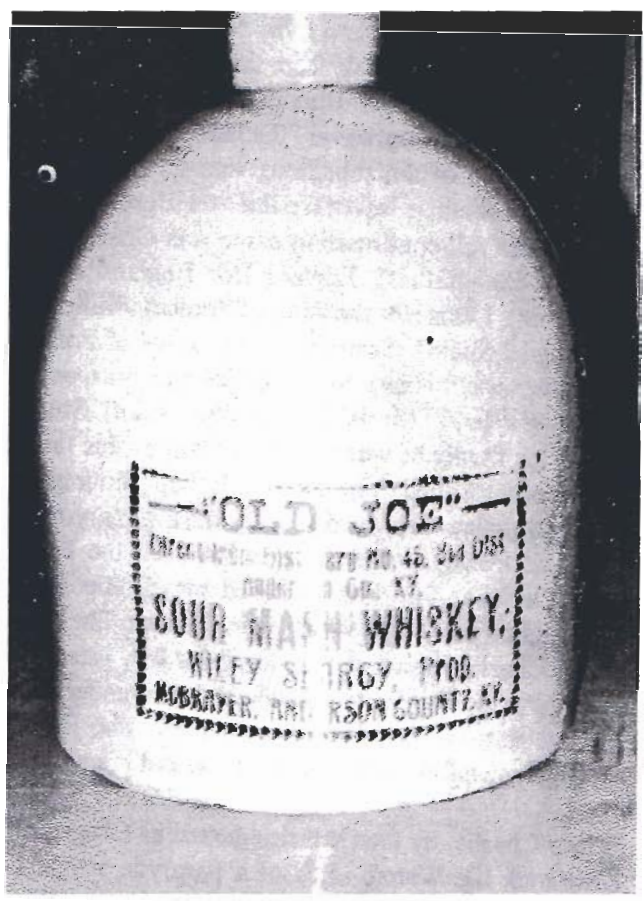


ESTABLISHED 1869
J. T. S. BROWN & SONS, DISTILLERS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Above is shown the letterhead from the Old Prentice Distillery in McBrayer, KY. This particular copy was taken from a letter dated January 28, 1916. The building with the flag at the left side of the picture is identified as The Old Joe Distillery in "The Book of Bourbon" dating the picture in the early 1900s. In 1885, the Old Joe Distillery was owned by Thomas B. Ripy, but he sold it a year later to Captain Wiley Searcy. (T. B. Ripy and Judge William H. McBrayer were partners in another distillery in 1869. That distillery was in Tyrone, KY, close to Lawrenceburg.) According to one report, Ripy's sons bought back the Old Joe distillery in 1911, but clearly the J.T S. Brown and Old Prentice names were associated with McBrayer, KY, after that date. J.T.S. Brown & Sons eventually became the company known today as Brown-Forman. We know that the "Old McBrayer" brand was sold by the National Distillers Products Company after Prohibition. That company was acquired by Jim Beam Brands in the 1980s. - You can't tell the players with out a program!

The jug in the photo contained "Old Joe" whiskey and the distillery in McBrayer, KY, was at the time owned by the aforementioned Wiley Searcy. (The letterhead is in the collection of Chief Bob and the jug is owned by Family Association member James Franklin McBrayer.)

Whiskey making came to America with our ancestors. The name is derived from the Gaelic word uisgebaugh



(roughly pronounced "WEEZ-ga-bochh"), meaning water of life. When shortened a bit it becomes "WEEZ-ga" or whiskey - whisky in Scotland.

Why did whiskey become such a big business in

Kentucky? There are two very distinct reasons why the farmers would go that way instead of shipping their grain across the mountains to the east coast. First, alcohol can be stored nearly indefinitely, grain can rot or be eaten by varmits. The second is shipping; a horse can carry about four bushels of grain or one 60-gallon barrel of whiskey, the product of 24 bushels of wheat. Our ancestors were good businessmen!

POLITICS

Here we are in America in the midst of a political campaign. We know that many of our ancestors were involved in politics. How did politics influence their decisions important to us? We may never know, but the history in Scotland still should be of interest to us.

While we are not certain why our ancestors left Scotland, it seems possible from family stories and the timing of their arrival in America that they left during a period of political upheaval - the Jacobite Rebellions. One out shoot of the rebellions was the end of the Stuart Dynasty. The last of the line was Bonnie Prince Charlie. His full confirmation name was Charles (for his great-grandfather), Edward (for England's only royal saint), Louis (for the King of France), Philip (for the King of Spain), Casimir (for the kings of Poland, his mother was Polish), Sylvester (he was born on St. Sylvester's day), Maria (for another saint) Stuart. Within his family he was known as Charles; his father James often called him by the Italian diminutive, Caluccio (since they lived in Italy during his youth), while his Polish mother Clementina used the Polish form, Carlusu. The French called him Edouard (he spent a good part of his adult life in France). The name Prince Charlie, which came later in his life, was not a diminutive the way we would take it, but a rendering of his Gaelic name *Tearlach* into English. The Bonnie sprang from his attractive appearance as a young man.

Prince Charlie, by then self designated as Charles III, King over the Water, died of a paralytic stroke on January 30, 1788 in the company of his daughter, Charlotte, and his brother Henry. They kept his death a secret until the next day since the 30th of January was the anniversary of the execution of his great-grandfather, King Charles I in 1649. Henry, even though he was self proclaimed "Henry Ninth, King of England" was ignored by the world. Charlotte, his only

legitimate heir, died childless and the Royal Stuart line was finished as rulers of Scotland and England.

At least Prince Charlie died a more or less natural death. This was not the case of most of his Stuart ancestors who ruled Scotland. Often, these rulers also were proclaimed monarchs as very young children. How did they fare?

- ◆ Robert II (1371-1390), the first Stuart ruler was the grandson of Robert the Bruce succeeded his uncle at the age of 55. He was an ineffective ruler who turned the government over to his son, John, after 13 years. John, who had been kicked by a horse and disabled, was almost as bad a ruler as his father. Robert died a natural death.
- ◆ Robert III (1390-1406). John, who was 53 when he became King, changed his name to Robert since by calling himself John II would have recognized the legitimacy of John Balliol whose family members still claimed the crown. Because of his disability, he was proclaimed unfit to rule even before he was crowned and his brother ruled, but the country continued to decline. Robert died a few days after learning that his only surviving son, James, had been captured by pirates and sold to the English.
- ◆ James I (1406-1437) was 12 when he became King. The first 18 years of his reign were spent in England and he did not return to Scotland until 1424. In his absence, this uncle and cousin governed. James was stabbed to death in an attempted coup.
- ◆ James II (1437-1460) was not quite 7 when his father was murdered. He was called "James of the Fiery Face" due to a disfiguring birthmark. Several people governed until he took control in 1449.
- ◆ James III (1460-1488) was only 8 when he became king upon his father's death. He was an easy going fellow who had little interest in matters of state. A civil war resulted. He fell from his horse and was taken to a mill where he was stabbed through the heart by an assassin disguised as a priest.
- ◆ James IV (1488-1513) was 15 when his father was killed. He was a man's man and took an active role in governing. He was well liked by the people and had the grandest court Scotland

had seen. He built up the Scottish navy, supported universities and a college of surgeons, and backed Scotland's first printing press. He invaded England in 1513, an act of treachery which resulted in his excommunication. He was killed in battle at Flodden and was denied a Christian burial.

- ◆ James V (1513-1542) was only 17 months old when he became king. His mother was a sister of Henry VIII and he was taken from her at an early age. He was not well educated and was disliked by the nobility. The people liked him though because the government was good. He often moved among the people in disguise to get their ideas (and seduced their daughters!). Both his sons died in 1541 leaving him distraught and he died the next year. He was Scotland's last Catholic king.
- ◆ Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1567) was less than a week old when her father died. She spent most of her childhood in France and married the heir to the French throne when she was 15. He proclaimed himself King of Scotland, but he died soon after. Mary returned to Scotland alone in 1561. She did not rule wisely and plotted to take over the English throne from her cousin Elizabeth. Through Mary's series of love affairs/marriages, she was forced to abdicate. She fled to England, was imprisoned and was executed in 1587.
- ◆ James VI/I (1567-1625)[VI of Scotland, I of England] was only one when his mother abdicated, he never saw her again. He took control of the government when he was 17. He was an intelligent and a competent ruler who believed in the divine right of monarch. He was an author of poetry and books on witchcraft. He authorized in 1611 the translation of the Bible into English - the King James version so well known to us today. When his mother's cousin Elizabeth died childless in 1603, he moved to London to become James I of England, returning to Scotland only once thereafter. He promoted the union of the countries, an idea not accepted in either nation. Never the less, he began the idea of the plantations in Northern Ireland where Scottish farmers displaced the Irish. (Maybe this is when some of our ancestors moved to Ireland.)

James died in 1625.

- ◆ Charles I (1625-1649) was born in England in 1600, but had a Scots tutor and always took interest in his ancestral county. He was not a good king and a civil war broke out in 1641. The Royalists lost out, the Parliamentarians put him on trial for warring against his own people and he was beheaded in 1649.
- ◆ Charles II (1651-1685) was born in 1630. After his father was beheaded, England was a republic for 11 years. Charles II was crowned with great pomp in 1651 in Scotland. A few months later he led a Scots invasion of England where he was defeated at Worcester, then fled to France and never saw Scotland again. He was restored to England in 1660, but left the running of Scotland to representatives. He lived life to the fullest and was loved by the English who called him the "Merry Monarch." He fathered numerous illegitimate children.
- ◆ James VII/II (1685-1689) born in 1633, succeeded his brother at the age of 52. While he had visited Scotland twice, he never did as King. He was a Catholic convert, a real problem in a fiercely Protestant country. Due to the religious conflict, the English invited his daughter Mary and her Protestant husband, William of Orange, to rule. Scotland's parliament debated whether or not to follow suit, but James sent such a tactless ultimatum that the Scots sided with Mary and William. James died in 1701.
- ◆ William II (1689-1702) born in 1650 was a grandson of Charles I who married James VII/II's daughter Mary. She would not accept the crown unless her husband was joint monarch. The Scots agreed, provided the couple ruled constitutionally under the law and not by divine right (as does the current monarch Elizabeth II). James invaded Ireland to try to win back his throne, but he was beaten by William at the Boyne. He never visited Scotland, preferring to administer the country through favorites. He died when his horse slipped on a molehill. Jacobites everywhere raised their glasses to "the little gentleman in black velvet".
- ◆ Mary II (1689-1694) born in 1662, married William when she was 15. She was not happy

about this and the marriage was not a good one. She took no interest in government and knew little of Scotland. She died at the age of 32.

- ◆ Anne (1702-1714) born in 1665 was the second daughter of James VII/II. She should have succeeded Mary upon her death, but she allowed William to remain on the throne until he died in 1702. She presided over the Union of the England and Scotland on 1707. She outlived her 17 children to die in 1714.
- ◆ James VIII/III did not reign. He would have succeeded his sister Anne if he had renounced his Catholicism, but he refused. He always felt he would be restored to the throne. He went to Scotland late in the Jacobite rebellion on 1715, but played no meaningful role. He died a broken man in France in 1766.

Anne was succeeded by Prince George of Hanover, a great-grandson of James VI/I, who spoke no English. While the Scots recognized him as king, many felt that James VII/II's removal had been unconstitutional and that his son James - the Old Pretender - was therefore the king. The Jacobites called him "King over the water".

Which brings us back to Bonnie Prince Charlie - almost. There still is a pretender to the Scottish throne, Prince Michael of Albany, but his right of succession is not based on facts available. He is not recognized by the Scots today even though he lives in the country.

Actually, Queen Elizabeth II has a better claim through George I to James VI/I and almost all the Scottish monarchs who went before. She is descended from Robert the Bruce through both parents, as her mother was the daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. She has a great interest in Scottish affairs, her three sons and eldest grandson have gone to school in Scotland and the family almost always spends their summers at Balmoral. Now that there is an independent Scottish parliament, maybe we should consider her as Elizabeth I of Scotland as well.

Suggested reading:

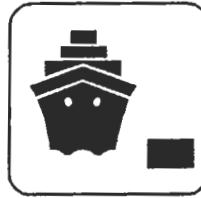
"The Private Passions of Bonnie Prince Charlie", 1998, Hugh Douglas, Sutton Publishing Ltd., ISBN 0 7509

1902 7

"The Kings and Queens of Scotland", 1999, Nicholas Best, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, ISBN 0 297 82489 9

"The Forgotten Monarchy of Scotland", 1998, HRH Prince Michael of Albany, Element Books Ltd., ISBN 1 86204 234 9

Note: All these books were used in developing the article above and are acknowledged as the sources.



PASSENGER LISTS

For some time now there has been an effort to find a ship passenger list that may tell us when and where our ancestors left Europe and came to America. Our tradition suggests to us that they at least passed through Ireland on their way over and were part of the Scotch-Irish migration.

First off it might be a good idea to once again define the term Scotch-Irish and how they ended up in America. The following excerpt from the book "Mountain Spirits" by Joseph Earl Dabney does a good job of it. Dabney's book is a very interesting story of whiskey making particularly as it relates to the Prohibition era. Many of the moonshiners were of Scotch-Irish origin.

Here's how the Scotch-Irish came to be:

King James I, the first joint king of the two countries to come from Scotland, "planted" Protestants in the province of Ulster, the ten counties of Catholic Northern Ireland, beginning in 1610, with the aim in part of trying to make "wild Irish" more peaceful. Just before James' predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, had died, her British troops had finally brought the rebellious Irish in Ulster to heel after having literally burned and starved them into submission. At that point, Ulster's two clan chieftains, the Earl of Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill) and the Earl of Tyrconnel (Red Hugh O'Donnell), who had led the bloody rebellion with the backing of the Pope and with the help of troops from Spain, fled to France. With their departure, almost three million acres of land reverted to the British crown.

With the flight of the earls, King James gave his support to the expanded plantation idea, hoping "that the sea-coasts (of Ulster) might be

possessed by Scottish men, who would be traders as proper for his Majesty's future advantage." Doubtless, he also envisioned the opportunity to spread the Protestant faith into Ulster. The Scottish lairds who received big land grants from James drew thousands of willing settlers from the ranks of the poor across the Lowlands, who leapt at the opportunity presented by the Ulster land. The Lowlanders could get on a thirty-one-year "feu"—virtually a lifetime lease—under general circumstances that were far better than those available under the caste system in Scotland. Further, social order did not operate so rigidly in Ulster, and the immigrant, however lowly in station, considered himself a "royal colonist." He could live where he pleased, could own a gun, could distill and drink his corn whiskey without interference (that is, before it was subjected to an excise) and, perhaps most important of all, he could worship as and where he pleased, which meant, of course, in the Presbyterian "kirk."

The first Scots in Ulster did come indeed for economic reasons, but later on many came for religious reasons. It was during this period of Ulster colonization that the English Parliament decided to adopt excise (tax) laws against spirits mainly to raise money to finance suppression of the Civil War which broke out in 1642. Scotland followed with its excise law in 1644. Naturally these laws were not popular and smuggling became common practice. (Even though he later became an exciseman, Robbie Burns wrote in objection to the tax laws.) The Scots in Ulster learned the craft of distilling from the Irish since the Irish whisky was more popular than that made in Scotland. The Ulster Scots also developed the marshy land, introduced the potato to Ireland and with the help of French Huguenots developed successful woolen and linen manufacturing. Because the manufacturing interests conflicted with those in England, the English enacted laws that in effect eliminated the exporting of goods from Ulster. "Rack-renting" also became prevalent. The Scottish proprietors of land "racked" up rents so high as to cause the Scot farmers to give up the land to the highest bidder, often an Irishman. They were then faced with the prospect of returning to Scotland - or go to America. Dabney continues:

The first big wave of Scotch-Irish immigration began

about 1717 when Lord Donegal led the way in rack-renting his Ulster tenants in County Antrim. In 1716, rot had decimated flocks of sheep. In 1718, smallpox spread over Ulster. Over and above all this, from 1714—19 six years of drought ruined crops of flax and exploded what was left of the linen industry.

So to America they came. It was almost a repeat of the Scots' experience in moving to Northern Ireland. Only this time, the individual Ulsterman was making an irrevocable break with Europe on behalf of America. But he was ready to take the risk. He was fed up with the persecution of the monarchs and the Parliament and the landed gentry and fed up with the excise. He was ambitious to "become his own man." And in some part, he really just wanted to move, a characteristic that would surface time and time again after he arrived in America.

It is estimated that a quarter million Ulstermen poured into America during the five heavy waves of the great migration of 1717—1776, and some estimates go as high as four hundred thousand. While they landed at many ports from Boston to Charleston, most of them came into Philadelphia, New Castle, and Chester, flocking into Pennsylvania and its "three lower counties" which were to become Delaware.

Now with that known, let's look again for passenger lists. Richard K. MacMaster, writing in the June/July 2000 issue of *The Family Tree*, reports that there are few records that will tell us anything about those Scotch-Irish who came to America from 1717 on, a critical period for us in our research. Why is this? It is simple, prior to 1783, immigrants from the British Isles to America needed no special documentation since they were simply moving from one part of the British Empire to another. Departure records similarly were not kept. Still there are some books, now out of print, that we need to search for in an effort to find a record of our ancestors journey.

CENSUS RECORDS

Census records are an important source of information about our ancestors. Any of you who has searched these records has found out how difficult it can be to read these old, hand-written documents. Census records are not released immediately. It was recently announced that the 1930 Federal Census will be released for general use in April 2001. The following article from *Treasure Maps* will give you some very valuable tips

in your study of census records.

"Eight Tips to Successfully Use Census
Information"

Copyright 1999-2000 - Lee C. Rickerson

1. Don't waste time trying to decipher a name or word from a census roll by using a reference on old handwriting. Unfortunately, no two people have the exact style of writing today or 150 years ago. A reference might give general customs in writing for a particular time period but it can not cover every exception or personal style. A better source is to scan the census page(s) written by the same enumerator. Get to know that person's style of writing and use of abbreviations and symbols.

2. When hunting for similar incidents of the same letter, do not mix and match letter placement. For example, if you think your mystery letter is "m" and it is in the middle of a word, look for other words where "m" is in the middle (not the beginning or end). If I come across a name like "Tho--as" I can assume the mystery mark is an "m." Yet to verify my hunch, I will start looking for other examples. If I see the same mystery mark in "A--anda" and "Ca--ilia" and "Ray--ond" I have more reliability that it is indeed the letter "m". On the other hand, I would not have used the names Mandy or William since the "m" is not in the middle of the word and will usually be written differently--which leads right into the next tip.

3. Handwritten letters located at the end of words have a tendency to be "pressed." The letter "m" at the end of a word might wind up being a horizontal squiggle line. The most common letters to get pressed are E, I, M, N, R, U, V, and W. Letter pressing has its finest hour with words used repeatedly in the enumeration. The column for occupation is a good example, if the census taker was in a rural area, you might find the occupational title of "farmer" listed many times. The first "farmer" in the occupation column might be very legible. Unfortunately, by the time farmer

has been written twenty-five times, you might find the letter "f" and a squiggly line to mean the same thing! (In most instances, however, you will find ditto marks.) Needless to say, letters that have been reduced to horizontal lines have a low probability of being deciphered.

4. Don't consider all capital letters in a person's name as being equal in the census. For example, take the names of two people listed in the census, "Adams, John Quincy" and "Quick, Alfred James." The "A" in Adams will probably have more flair and be larger than the "A" in Alfred. (To help understand this principle, take a piece of notebook paper and number twenty lines. Then choose a page from the residential section of the phone book and write (do not print) the first twenty names.) If you are trying to decipher the first letter of a surname, look for clues with other surnames that seem to have the same beginning letter. The name "?eed" is most likely to be Reed if the same mystery letter is used at the beginning of "?ichardson", "?icketts" and "?eynolds". This principle holds true for given names, as well.

5. Microfilm machines are like snowflakes--no two are alike. Don't unpack all of your equipment or materials until you test out a potential machine to see if it operates correctly. See "The Ten Commandments Regarding Microfilm Machines" for particular information.

6. Always pay attention to the neighbors listed in the census. In many cases, families lived together. Many people married others who lived in the same community or neighborhood. Maiden names can sometimes be discerned from elderly people living within a relatively younger family.

7. Most computerized genealogical programs have some sort of utility that allows you to print out fill-in-the-blank forms that are specific for each decennial census taken in the U.S. Do not try to reinvent the wheel. Print and/or copy as many sheets as you think will

be needed and take them with you to the research facility. Remember, it is much better to over estimate than to run short of the number of sheets needed to copy census information. There is a simple test that will convince you that these types of forms are valuable. Transcribe one hundred names from a census list to a notepad. Transcribe another hundred names using a form. You will see how nicely the form organizes the information.

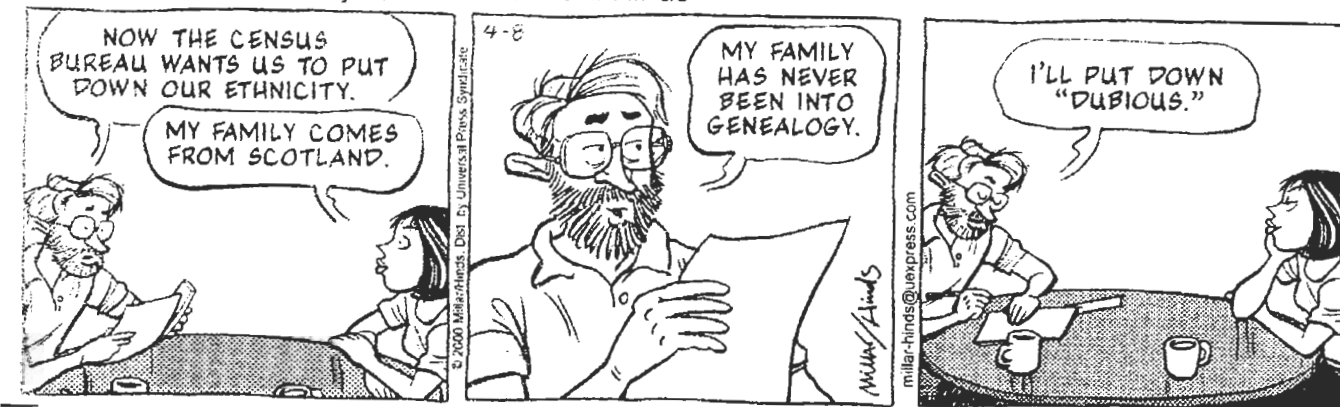
8. There are several index points to remember. (A) Keep an index of which census districts you have viewed and which surnames you have extracted. There is nothing worse than viewing the same reel of film three times in the same number of years. (B) The error rate increases the more something is indexed. Thus, original enumerations are more accurate than compilations like Soundex which are more accurate than an electronic, print, or micrographic index. Just because something is computerized does not mean that it is reliable.

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particular interest since there is a report that Rebecca was Agnes' aunt! This is something we obviously want to track down. A past report was that there was mention of this connection in one of the Robert Burns museums in Scotland.

Brown is the second most common name in Scotland and is also found frequently in England and the USA as well as other parts of the world. It might be thought that a name such as this, which was spread so widely, would not have a specifically Scottish pedigree. But the Broun family has a crest recognized by the Lord Lyon King of Arms and is included in the list of clans and families maintained by the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. They also have a recognized tartan. The French "Le Brun" appeared early in England (around 970, but did not arise in Scotland until the 12th century. Walterus Brown was involved with the church in Glasgow in 1116 and Richard de Broun and others with the same surname signed the Ragman Roll in 1296 when all the nobles and landowners were forced to swear allegiance to Edward I of England. A long line of Browns, which can be traced for 850 years, is the Brouns of Colstoun in East Lothian. The first of the line may have been Sir David le Brun who gave the land and witnessed the charter founding the Abbey of Holyrood house in 1128. These Brouns claimed that they were originally descended from the royal house of France - their arms bore the three gold lilies of France. The Broun arms registered with the Lord Lyon has a lion rampant holding a French "fleur de lis". Sir John Brune

SECOND CHANCES By Jeff Millar and Bill Hinds



BROWN/BROUN

There is some thought that the maiden name of first generation William's wife Rebecca was Brown. The following article explains the origin of the Brown name. Note that it mentions that Agnes Brown was the mother of the most famous Scottish poet Robert Burns, of

was High Sheriff of Aberdeenshire in 1368. Patrick Broun of Colstoun was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1686. The 12th Baronet, Sir Lionel Broun, lives in New South Wales, Australia. Robert Brown, who was born in Montrose in 1773 was a botanist who worked in Australia. His experiments on powder suspended in water resulted in a phenomenon known as the

"Brownian Motion". Agnes Broun was the mother of the poet Robert Burns and the name occurs frequently in Ayrshire. James Brown of Lochton was the provost (roughly the mayor) of Dundee in 1844-47. George Brown of Edinburgh emigrated to Canada in 1843 and was influential in the purchase of the Northwest Territories by Canada. The name Brown was adopted by a fair number of Highland clansmen when they wanted to get rid of their cumbersome (or at times politically incorrect) Gaelic names. John Brown, Queen Victoria's famous gillie may have been in this category. Additionally, it has been suggested by some researchers that at least some of Celtic origins may have been named after local judges who were called "brehons".

(Scottish snippets - 3/25/00)

MORE ON JUDGE MCBRAYER

In the last issue, a brief history of Judge William Harrison McBrayer's life was given. The article below is a contemporary look at his life written prior to his death.

In the 1880's, W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffin wrote "Kentucky: A History of the State." Several editions were published with the same text, but with different appendices and biographical sketches. The 5th Edition contained the following sketch:

JUDGE WILLIAM H. MCBRAYER was born near Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, December 10, 1821. He is descended from Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, his grandfather, William McBrayer, having settled in Kentucky nearly 100 years ago, being among the first settlers of the State. Andrew McBrayer, his father, resided near Lawrenceburg during his lifetime, and was recognized as an intelligent, honest and industrious farmer. He served in the Legislature of the State in 1829 and 1838, his death occurring in the latter year. He married Martha Blackwell, of Virginia, and had a family of eleven children. Of these, Dr. John A. McBrayer was a prominent physician of Mercer County, but died young. Sandford McBrayer engaged in banking and mercantile business in Harrodsburg for many years, and became widely known as a skillful and judicious manager and financier. Judge McBrayer received a good English education in the common schools of Anderson county, and when about eighteen years of age entered the store of his brothers, S. & R. C. McBrayer, at Lawrenceburg, where he remained until

the death of his brother Robert in 1840, when he became the sole proprietor of the business by purchase, and for thirty years engaged in trade on his own account. During all of this time he conducted his affairs in such a way as to win the confidence and respect of all, and by his genial and affable manner made himself, as he is to-day, one of the most popular men of Anderson County. In 1851 he was elected judge of the county under the new constitution of the State, and in 1856 was chosen to represent Anderson and Mercer Counties in the State Senate, a position in which he served for four years with ability and success. Besides his continuance in the mercantile line for so long a time, Judge McBrayer has been engaged for many years in the distillation of fine liquors, and has acquired a wide reputation throughout the United States for the quality and superiority of his productions, chiefly known as the "Cedar Brook" brand. In a county so noted as Anderson for the excellence of its liquors, it is not too much to say that Judge McBrayer is the recognized leader of the large distilling interest of the county. No man sustains a higher character than he for integrity and uprightness, nor is more closely identified with the material development of the county. He is a liberal supporter of the church and kindred institutions, and one of the leading educational establishments of the State is indebted to him for an endowment of unusual magnitude and value. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and occupies the position of elder in the church at Lawrenceburg. Besides his farming and manufacturing interests in Anderson County, the Judge is also the owner of a large farm in Orange County, Fla., which is considered one of the finest in the State, and where he passes a large portion of the winter season. He is developing his Florida orange grove rapidly, and feels a warm interest in it. Judge McBrayer's only daughter, born of his first marriage, Miss Henrietta McBrayer, became the wife of Hon. Daniel L. Moore, of Mercer County, and by her death left behind three interesting children, who reside with their grandfather, and serve to enliven and cheer his home life.

VIRUS HOAXES AND NETLORE

All of us using the Internet for research or for just communications with friends and relatives have no doubt received copies of urgent e-mail with subject such as "You must read this", "This is too good to pass

up” and “Beware of this danger”. Some of them are very believable, but are they true? In past issue, various web sites have been mentioned which expose these hoaxes for what they are. Another site has been found that gives good brief explanations of many hoaxes. It is <http://w3.uwis.com/~rich92/hoaxes.htm> . Next time you get an e-mail with a virus warning (from other than from one of the reputable anti-virus providers), chainletters, petitions, health and criminal activity warnings, and the like, take a few minutes to check out this site or www.urbanlegends.com and find out if whether or not you should just hit delete instead of forward.

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT CAN DEBATE IN GAELIC

Gaelic is one of the ancient languages of Scotland and one which still can be found in use today. The following article will give you an idea how common that language is today in the land of our forefathers.

Facilities to provide simultaneous translation of Gaelic into English have now been installed in the Scottish Parliament, allowing any member to make a speech or ask questions in Gaelic. However, as in the country at large, where less than 1% can speak the language (and even fewer can write it), there are only a handful of Gaelic speakers amongst the MSPs (Member of the Scottish Parliament). Some cynics have suggested that there should also be simultaneous translation for some of the Executive “gobbledegook” which is spouted from time to time, but that is another matter. (Scottish Snippets - 19 Feb 2000)

HELP WANTED!

Please help in providing information, news and family lore stories for this newsletter. With your help, we can have more interesting stories that we can pass along through the generations.

With the advent of the Internet, there are many sources available to give information, but family stories can be more interesting. Dig out those old letters, books, newspaper clippings, pictures and the like and pass them along. For those of you who have sent things in in the past and have not seen them in this newsletter, I

either have them saved on disk already and available or have them in a stack you do not want to see. I'll try to get them all, but don't hesitate to send them in again. Send anything to the address at the bottom of column 1, page 1.

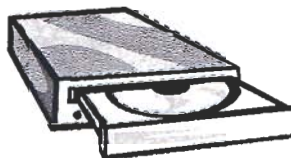
Thank you!

GLASWEGIAN BUS JOKES

The residents of Glasgow are reported to have a unique sense of humor and a dialect of their own.

One Saturday night, in the days when buses still had conductors and dancing was a popular Saturday night's entertainment, a Glaswegian asked "Does this bus go tae the dancin'?" to which he received the reply "Naw, this bus cannae dance."

A Glasgow sage (there were/are a lot of them) once remarked "You sholdnae ever try and impress a woman on a bus - if you're on a bus you're not impressive." (Scottish Snippets 3/25/00)



FAMILY CD-ROM AVAILABLE

Family Historian Carl McBrayer announces the availability of a CD-ROM containing all the family data he has received and input into his files. You can now obtain this file for \$20.00 including shipping costs. Carl used “Family Tree Maker” to input the data and that is his preferred program; he is using Version 7.5. To get your copy, send Carl a check, made out to him; at:

Carl B. McBrayer
412 Char Lane
Midwest City, OK 73110

Specify in your request what genealogy program you will be using. He will provide both FTW and GEDCOM files. Pictures included will be in JPG format which can be read by most picture programs. If you have any questions before ordering contact Carl at (405) 732-1757, fax (405) 732-1757 or e-mail:

highlander@theshop .

BAILEY MERRITT MCBRAYER

Carl's book contains information on Bailey, including the fact that he was a veteran of the Civil War. Still there is some missing data. Recently during an Internet search, files were found at The Library of Virginia for both Bailey and his wife Susan. The images of the records are available for downloading. Bailey's file is his Pension Application for a Disabled Confederate Soldier dated 5 November 1915. From this we can learn where he lived (806 Wise Street, Lynchburg, VA) what he did at the age of 70 (part time laborer), how much he made (about \$75), the names of two men who served with him, who his immediate superiors were in the army, when he left the service ("Not until I was discharged after Gen'l Lee surrendered") and what his signature looked like. The cover of Bailey application is shown below.

Susan's Pension Application for a Widow of (A) Confederate Soldier is dated 12 April 1926. Her application tells where she was living (with her daughter at 312 5th Street in Lynchburg), that she and Bailey were married in Campbell Co., VA, by Rev. Jos. Griggs on 12 October 1866, that Bailey died 25 March 1926 from "valvulor disease of heart", that Bailey had been put on the pension roll of Virginia at the Soldier's Home and that she had no income and depended upon her children for assistance.

This shows us that we cannot overlook any records available since they may give us information unavailable from any other existing source.

If you are interested in seeing all the pages go to:
<http://aries.vsla.edu/CP/html/30613.html> and
<http://aries.vsla.edu/CP/html/30614.html> .

NOTICE

NO FEE TO BE CHARGED FOR SERVICES RENDERED APPLICANT; FURNISH; EXEMPT FROM LAWFUL GARNISHMENT OR ATTACHMENT.

That no fee or other compensation shall be charged or received by any clerk, attorney, officer, or other person for any services rendered to any applicant under the provisions of this act and any person who shall purchase from a soldier, widow, or next of kin, or from any widow of any deceased soldier, officer or non-com, any claim allowed under the provisions of this act for a price or sum of money less than the full amount thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court. The provision hereby made for disabled soldiers, widows, or next of kin of deceased soldiers, officers or non-coms, shall be exempt from levy, garnishment, or attachment for any debt or pecuniary demand. (Section 19, Pension Law.)

2880

Filed to the Clerk's Office of the Corporation
 Court of Lynchburg, Virginia,
 this 5th day of Nov. 1915.

Pension Application FOR A Disabled Confederate Soldier

ACT 1902, AS AMENDED

BEFORE more trouble for Applicant and Pension Department, please write plainly in spaces below, the County or City in which the Pension was granted and the name and Postoffice Address of the applicant.

Roll No. 131

County Lynchburg, Va.

City MA. B. M. McBrayer

Name 806 Wise St.,

Postoffice Lynchburg, Va.

Class _____ Rating _____ Age _____

Filed to Auditor's office 1915

Paid Warrant No. 7118 \$ 28.80

Date of Payment 1915

MEMORANDA

WAS RECEIVED THAT

Form No. 2-444-120

(436)

INSTRUCTIONS

READ BEFORE THE FORM IS FILLED IN.

All questions must be answered fully. It is necessary to have Certificate A, D and G filled out in full. If certificate cannot be found to fill in Certificate B, Certificate C must be filled. Where there is a copy of Confederate Veterans, Certificate B must be filled. Where there is no copy, Certificate B must be filled. When the name of the applicant, or any one making affidavit, is made by X mark, a witness must always be had to the mark. The date in filling in Certificate D, must not be clearly his examination, and define his case, whether partial or total, otherwise the ruling of the applicant cannot be properly determined. After the application is filled in through Certificate G, file it with the clerk of the Corporation or Circuit Court of your city or county.