



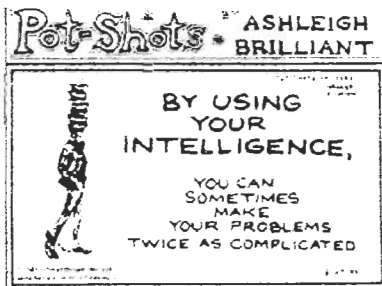
IN DEFIANCE!

VOLUME 14
NUMBERS 1
JANUARY 2003

THE MACBRAIR FAMILY
ASSOCIATION, INC.

RESEARCHING THE
VARIATIONS OF THE
SURNAME MACBRAIR,
MCBRAUER AND BRIER
SEARCHING FOR OUR
SCOTTISH ROOTS

Contact:
Robert L. McBrayer
Chief and Newsletter Editor
952 Old Goddard Road
Lincoln Park, MI 48146-4453
Phone: 313.928.3109
Fax: 313.928.3109
E-mail: RMcBrayer@metroshores.net



© Ashleigh Brilliant
www.ashleighbrilliant.com
used with permission

*A family is a unit
composed not only of
children, but of men,
women, an occasional
animal, and the
common cold.*

Ogden Nash



FROM THE CHIEF ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

Surprise! I didn't even think this would happen so soon - getting another newsletter out so soon after the last one. It helped that I had some of the input already completed from past issues that were not used, so here we go!

Thank you to those who sent in their dues right away. It is appreciated. The number of responses so far regarding the reunion questionnaire is considerably smaller than the dues submission, so the results will be reported later. If you have any comments and/or ideas for a reunion, PLEASE send them along.

CORRECTIONS

While every effort is made to avoid mistakes in this newsletter through the use of a spell checker, a grammar checker and proofreading, they do happen. Assistance of Family Association members to catch these is appreciated. Some mistakes/omissions are also found as the immediate past newsletter is reread while preparing a new newsletter. That said, please make the following corrections to Volume 13 (appropriate to anyone who believes in superstitions), Numbers 3 & 4:

Page 7, last paragraph, second line - insert "wife" following "William's" and "was." The omission probably did not cause any confusion, but it might as well be corrected.

Page 21, the update sketch for Levisa McBrayer. At the end of the basic update, there was information pointing out marriages between other Harrills and McBrayers. While the generation listings are correct, it obviously would be quite improbable for the 5th generation Leah to be the sister of 4th generation Robert and James (unless of course it was something like the old novelty song "I'm My Own Grandpa."). She, of course, would be their niece since they were the brothers of her father William. The relationships were checked between the information in Carl McBrayer's book and the Genealogical Society of Old Tyron County bulletin. The only difference found was that the bulletin gave a date of 5 Jan 1837 for the marriage of James McBrayer and Susannah Harrill. Thanks to Family Association Member JoAnn Hardwick for catching this one. JoAnn has been researching this particular twig on the family tree. A little more on this family is reported later in this newsletter.

"Mea culpa"

NORTH CAROLINA MARRIAGE BONDS

With the corrections on the previous page in mind, additional research was done on marriages which took place in North Carolina in the 1800's. Some interesting information was found which provides clarification for some marriages previously reported. A data base on the Ancestry.com web site lists North Carolina Marriage Bonds for the years 1741 to 1868. When planning to marry, the prospective groom took out a bond from the clerk of the court in the county where the bride had her usual residence as surety that there was no legal obstacle to the proposed marriage. There are approximately 170,000 marriage bonds on file in the North Carolina archives for the period stated before. The records were abstracted by WPA workers. This information is particularly valuable because prior to 1868, most North Carolina marriages were not recorded. You should be aware that the date of marriage is then not known for certain. It might be soon after the bond was filed, but it could be much later. In many cases, the dates of marriage given in earlier records are actually the bond dates. Note also differences in the spelling of names, this seems to be common in looking at old records. Sometimes we learn something more about people associated with the family. See for instance the entry for W. J. Willkie and Delilia McBrayer who were married by William Harrill whom we learn was a minister. The original records can be considered as primary sources since they were created at the time the event occurred. Because the information below is taken from transcribed records, there may be errors; the originals need to be checked if they are available for confirmation. Other name variations were checked during this records search without results. (Original data source: **An Index to Marriage Bonds Filed in North Carolina State Archives**, Raleigh, NC, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1997.)

GROOM	BRIDE	BOND	COUNTY	RECORD #	BONDSMAN	WITNESS	BOND #
James McBrayer	Fanny Doggett	11 Jul 1820	Rutherford	01 194	Francis Beatey George Doggett	Berryn Hicks	000134850
David McBrayer	Elizabeth Durham	2 Mar 1843	Rutherford	01 194	Benja. D. Durtham	Drury Dobbins	000134847
William McBrayer	Sarah Dye	11 Jan 1841	Rutherford	01 195	Peter Jolly	S. Wilkins, Deputy Clerk	000134856
Adolphus McBrayer	Nercissy Gillem	5 Nov 1839	Rutherford	01 194	James McBrayer	Luke Waldrop	000134846
Robert McBrayer	Frances Harrell	10 Mar 1831	Rutherford	01 195	Wm. McBrayer	Alfred Webb	000134854
Jason McBrayer	Amelia Julin	10 Jan 1831	Rutherford	01 194	Housen Harrill	T. F. Birchett and other	000134849
L. N. McBrayer	Catharine King	6 Jan 1856 a	Rutherford	01 194	Joseph C. Willkie	Wm. Harrill	000134848
Wm. McBrayer	Drucilla McEntire	24 Jun 1825	Rutherford	01 195	Housen Harrill	Theo F. Birchett	000134852

Samuel McBrayer	Rhoda McEnrire	29 Oct 1811	Rutherford	01 195	Wm. McEntire Wm. McBrayer	Berryn Hicks	000134851
Martin McBrayer	Nancy Purkins	17 Sep 1846	Rutherford	01 195	Thos. Parkes	Th. Jefferson	000134853
N. B. McBrayer	Mary E. Sparks	8 Aug 1865b	Rutherford	01 195	J. B. Eaves	J. B. Eaves, Clerk	000134855
Albirty T. Elliott	Amelia McBrayer	24 Oct 1839	Rutherford	01 083	J. H. Alley, Jr.	D. Dobbins	000133322
W. J. Willkie	Delila McBrayer	25 Jan 1859c	Rutherford	01 337	E. McArthur	M. O. Dickerson	000136847
Moses W. McDanil	Elizabeth McBrayer	28 Feb 1861d	Rutherford	01 200	James Rhodes	J. W. Morgan	000134925
Reuben Hill	Margaret McBrayer	4 Aug 1829	Rutherford	01 144	Asaph Hill	Alfred Webb	000134156
Noah Weeks	Martha McBrayer	12 Aug 1831	Rutherford	01 325	Robert Magness	T. F. Birchett	000136662
David A. Solomon	Mary J. McBrayer	20 Jul 1866	Rutherford	01 013	G. S. Smith X.	A. M. Finley	000079802
Francis Beatey	Rebekah McBrayer	2 dec 1807	Rutherford	01 013	Wallace Beatey	Wm. McBrayer	000132339
Leaher McBrier	Samuel Harrill	9 Mar 1846	Rutherford	01 131	A. W. Harrill	(none recorded)	000133989

a. Marriage 10 Jan 1856 performed by Wm. Harrill

b. Marriage 12 Sep 1865 performed by A. W. Harrill, Justice of the Peace

c. Marriage 25 Jan 1859 performed by Wm. Harrill, Minister of the Gospel

d. Marriage 28 Mar 1861

With one exception, all the family members documented above can be identified. In the same order as listed in the table they are:

James (M 161-5, 4th gen, son of William 418), **David** (M 79-5, 4th gen, son of David 79), **William** (M 415-5, may be the same person as William M 416 - see following), **Adolphus** (M 6, 4th gen, son of James 162. His wife was given previously as Nancy Gilliam), **Robert** (M 343, 4th gen, son of David 79), Jason (M 205, 4th gen, son of William 418), **Lorenzo N.** (M 286, 5th gen, son of James 20), **William** (M 416, 4th gen, son of David 79), **Samuel** (M 362, 4th gen, son of William 418), **Martin** (M 298, 4th gen, son of Samuel 361. His wife was previously given as Nancy Perkins), **Napolean Bonaparte** (M 310, 5th gen, son of James 310), **Amelia** (M 79/11, 4th gen, daughter of David 79), **Delila** (M 343/3, 5th gen, daughter of Robert 343 above), **Elizabeth** (she is the only one not currently identified), **Margaret** (M 79/5, 4th gen, daughter of David 79. Her husband Reuben was a cousin (M 421/4L, son of Reuben Hill and her aunt Margaret McBrayer M 421/4, 3rd gen, the daughter of William 421. The bondsman Asaph Hill M 421/4J was Reuben Hill, Jr.'s younger brother.), **Martha** (M 79/7, 4th gen, daughter of David 79), **Mary Jane**, (M 6/2, 5th gen, daughter of Adolphus above), **Rebekah** (M 418/1, 4th gen, daughter of William 418, given previously as Rebecca. Her husband's name was given as Beatey), **Leaher** (M 416/2, 5th gen, daughter of William 416, her name previously given as Leah McBrayer).

To give an idea of how difficult it is at times to find documented proof of events, prior to finding the records above, a book reference was checked. The book is *North and South Carolina Marriage Records - From the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War*, compiled and Edited by William Montgomery Clemens, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1973. None of the records on the previous two pages can be found in the book! In fact, no McBrayers/McBriars/Briers are shown in these records. It was noted however, no references were attributed to Rutherford County - the author apparently did not compile all the records for the two states. Just shows you have to turn over all the stones.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

We already have known that ancestors David McBrayer (Brier) and Andrew Reed were veterans of the Revolutionary War. In addition, there is a Nathaniel McBrier who served and who is thought to be related, in fact, the book *American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania* compiled by Virginia Shannon Fendrick for the Franklin County Chapter, DAR, Chambersburg, PA. in 1969 reports the death of David's mother Rebecca under the sketch of Nathaniel instead of his. The reason for this is probably because of the spelling of the last name. Rebecca's obituary gives her name as McBrier. Recently the Pennsylvania State Archives has made available the "Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File." The card files contain data extracted from the original records in the custody of the State Archives for service in the Pennsylvania Militia, Pennsylvania Line and the Navy. Service after November 1783 is not considered Revolutionary War service. In the card files located, all duty was found to be in the Militia. The Pennsylvania Militia was organized under an Act of the assembly of March 17, 1777 that required compulsory enrollment by constables of all able-bodied white males between the ages of 18 and 53 to repel invaders. Included on the cards is a notation if militia fines were imposed. No explanation is given on reasons for fines. Different formats are found on cards. The category "Class" listed on the cards is not defined.

Here are cards which were found:

1. Name: **McBrier, David** Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland Unit: 6th Bn. 2nd Co.
Class: 4th Company or Commander: Capt. James Patton Inactive Duty Militia
Authority: Fine Book of John Carothers, Cnty. Lt., p. 103, Militia Operations, "Military Accounts."
2. Name: **McBriar, David** Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland Unit: 6th Bn. 2nd Co.
Class: 4th Company or Commander: Capt. James Patton Active Duty Militia
Remarks "Dqt" Order of Council, July 14, 1778 Authority: Fine Book of John Carothers, Cnty. Lt.,
p. 350, 2nd Tour, 3rd & 4th Classes - 300 Men to Ye Standing Stone Muster Fines £ 100.
3. Name: **McBrayer, David** Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland Unit: 4th Bn. 6th Co.
Class: 4th Inactive Duty Militia Authority: Class Roll Date Oct. 24, 1782
It is assumed that these three records refer to the same person, the youngest son of William and Rebecca.
4. Name: **Briar, Nathan** Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland Unit: 6th Bn. 2nd Co.
Class: 4th Company or Commander: Capt. James Patton Active Duty Militia
Remarks "Dqt" Order of Council, July 14, 1778 Authority: Fine Book of John Carothers, Cnty. Lt.,
p. 350, 2nd Tour, 3rd & 4th Classes - 300 Men to Ye Standing Stone Muster Fines £ 100.
5. Name: **Brier, Nathaniel** Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland Unit: 4th Bn. 6th Co.
Class: 4th Inactive Duty Militia Authority: Class Roll Date Oct. 24, 1782
It is assumed that these two records refer to the same person and the one previously identified as Nathaniel McBrier, see more comment following.

6. Name: **Brier, Jno.** Rank: Pvt. County: Washington Unit: 3rd Bn. 1st Co.
 Class: 4th Inactive Duty Militia Authority: Return to the 1st Class Date Oct. 24, 1782
While 1st generation James had a son John, his birth date is unknown. Without a birth date, it cannot be determined if this individual might be the same person. Washington County is on the western border of Pennsylvania adjoining West Virginia.
7. Name: **Brier, Emanuel** Rank: Pvt. Lieutenantcy: Phila. City, Lt. Col. Robert Knox
 Unit: 6th Bn. 6th Co. Class: 4th Inactive Duty Militia
 Authority: Gen. M/R Bk 1, p.215 dated 1780-1781
At this time, there is nothing to show this individual is related, but since marriage records for a McBrier have been found for Philadelphia, it is conceivable that this person might be related. We might also assume that the family entered America through the port of Philadelphia or its environs.

Addition to uncertainty is that the book referenced in the first paragraph of this section states that both David McBrayer and Nathaniel McBrier served with Captain Patrick Jack, not mentioned on the cards. The book entries are based on information in the Pennsylvania Archives 5th Ser. Vol. 6, p. 292, 296, 313 and 373. Obviously there is a need to look at all these records more closely.

Carl McBrayer's book contains considerable information about Nathaniel. He is thought to have been born in Northern Ireland in 1748, the son of Alexander M'Brear. There is some confusion about Nathaniel's wives, he had two, as to when they were married. One researcher has quoted a reference that may be a help in clarifying the situation. Nathaniel has been now found in the 1810 Federal Census in Washington Township, Westmoreland County, PA (this is not new) with the surname McBrier. The family at the time of the census consisted of white males: two - under 10, one - 10 thru 15, one - 26 thru 44 and one - 45 and over; and white females: one - under 10, one - 10 thru 15, one - 26 thru 44 and one - 45 and over. This, the gap in ages, seems to indicate that he had children by both wives.

One other point, the book refers to Franklin County while the cards show Cumberland County. Fortunately this is easily explained. Franklin County was not created until 9 September 1784. It was taken from part of Cumberland County (itself created from part of Lancaster County on 27 January 1750) and was named for Benjamin Franklin. The county seat, Chambersburg, was founded by Benjamin Chambers in 1764 and incorporated as a borough on 21 March 1803. Chambers' settlement in 1730 was the first permanent settler community in the lower Cumberland Valley. Heavy Indian fighting took place during the period of 1756 to 1763. We do know that our ancestors were in the area of Chambersburg during this period. The present town of Greencastle, close to Old Brown's Mill Cemetery, was not laid out until 1782; it was formed from Antrim Township. Does the name Antrim give a clue where our ancestors may have settled in Ireland on their journey from Scotland to America?

In the Revolutionary War card files, there are a number of Andrew Reeds and Reids. These also will be studied further to clarify the records and determine the one related to us. At least there are records which might help us to learn more about our earliest ancestors in America and perhaps clues as to their places of birth and homes in Europe.

CHAMBERSBURG

As stated just above, we know that our earliest ancestors in America settled in the area of Chambersburg. Recently I became aware of a book "**Chambersburg, Frontier Town, 1730 -1784, A Bicentennial Narrative of the**

Origin and Growth of Chambersburg and Franklin County in Pennsylvania” by Paul Swain Havens. Mr. Havens was President of Wilson College, where our National Reunion was held in 1997, from 1936 until 1970. The book was written as part of the Bicentennial of United States celebration. Since the period covered by the book is of particular interest to our family, a search was made to find a copy. One was found in a used bookstore in Shippensburg, PA. Unfortunately there is no mention of any McBrayer/McBrier. Brier in this small book. It is however, an interesting history of the founding and early growth of Chambersburg.

The prologue is particularly interesting. Four Chambers brothers came to America in about 1725 and settled first near present day Harrisburg. Mr. Havens credits many writers for telling us that they came from Ulster. About 1730 they moved to three areas near present day Chambersburg; you can see historical markers where Benjamin founded the town.

The author then gives an interesting short history of the “Scotch-Irish,” the misnomer that he states is properly “Scots in Ireland.” His account describes the conflicts between the Irish and the English which eventually led to English, and later Scots to settle in Northern Ireland. There was a strict legislative apartheid that kept the English and Irish separate and no way equal. This resulted in considerable conflict. When King James I (James VI of Scotland) took the throne in 1603, he was of the opinion that his fellow Scots could succeed where the English had not. The settlers that began to go to Ireland were mostly lowland Scots. By the mid-1600s it was thought that some 50,000 Scots were in Ulster. They considered the Irish to be semi-savages in the same way they later considered the Native Americans. Another area of conflict arose because the Scots were almost all staunch Presbyterians as opposed to the Roman Catholic Irish. Religious conflict further came about when Charles I came to the throne and tried to enforce Anglican practices which of course did not work since the Scots considered the Anglican Prayer Book to be too close to Catholic practice. As time passed, there was open religious persecution and many Protestants were killed by Catholics. This continued through the later half of the 1600s. The strictest of the Protestants were the Covenantors and during the persecution the anti-Catholic feelings became so strong, most Protestants subscribed to the Covenant:

We promise, and swear by the Great Name of the Lord our God, to continue in the Profession and Obedience of the Foresaid Religion: That we shall defend the same and resist all these contrary errors and corruptions, according to our vocation, and to the uttermost of that power that God hath put in our hands, all the dayes of our life.

We know at least some of our ancestors adhered to the Covenant. It was not only an expression of religious faith, but also feeling of a spirit of a chosen people. This is borne out in their pioneering spirit when they crossed the ocean to America. The bond between the Scots in Ireland and the Scots in Scotland remained strong. The early 1700s saw the Jacobean conflict and the failure of the Stuart cause. Many Scots felt outcast in their own country and America looked a better land to go to than Ireland which was still a troubled land.

The first Scotch-Irish settlement in America was in 1632 along the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The real migration began around 1718 after a series of bad harvests in Ulster. The harrowing voyage across the Atlantic would take two months or so before they landed in Philadelphia. Many settled close by, but others pushed to the west as did the Chambers brothers.

Our questions remain: did the McBrayers know the Chambers in Ulster? Did they go to Chambersburg because they knew about the town being founded there? We are told that William was a surveyor and so would have been expected to have known, on some basis, Benjamin Chambers or his brothers. From the land records we know that the McBrayer brothers were more than mere farmers, they were men of standing.

The search continues.



WHISKEY REBELLION

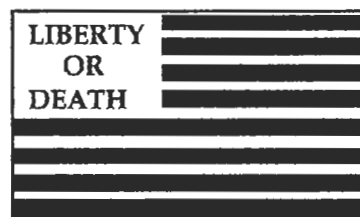
Even before the Revolutionary War, some states attempted to levy taxes upon their citizens. They were never popular and often were repealed under severe public pressure. Finally in 1772 Pennsylvania was able to pass an excise law which was not opposed because people could see that the state really needed the money. Enforcement was, however lax. Still money was raised and fortunately for the government, funds kept coming in during the Revolution. Then the law was repealed.

A short but crucial step in American history was created by an official proclamation in 1791 setting an excise tax on liquor throughout the newly formed United States. Particularly affected were the grain farmers of Western Pennsylvania, many of them Ulster Scots, who found no profitability in taking their grain to markets across mountainous country. Converting grain to alcohol was more profitable since while a horse could carry only four bushels of rye, it could carry two - eight gallon kegs of whiskey, equivalent to twenty-four bushels of grain. When the government imposed the excise tax on all spirits, the farmers felt they were being treated unfairly. The tax was two pence per quart. It is interesting to note that the tax was in pence even though by that time the nation had converted to the dollar, so the tax was equivalent to about seven or eight cents per gallon. The actual tax depended upon the capacity of the still, not what was actually produced. Whiskey sold on the eastern side of the mountains normally cost about fifty cents a gallon while in the west it brought only about twenty-five cents. Because the tax was collected at the source rather than at the point of sale, the tax on western whiskey was 28% while eastern produced product was taxed at only 14%. Registration of stills took place in June at the single tax office in each county. Some counties did not have a tax office because they opposed the tax. It was possible to go to another county in this case. In the case of trials for excise tax avoidance, these were held only in the Federal Court in Philadelphia. As a result, the Whiskey Rebellion broke out in Western Pennsylvania.

It might be said that the insurrection really began in mid-August 1791 and came to a head in 1794. Tax collectors sent to western Pennsylvania were often threatened, some were even tarred and feathered. Collection of the Whiskey Tax had become next to impossible.

In June 1794, local officials ordered the arrest of the leaders of the whiskey tax resistance, which only angered the farmers more. In July, the commander of the local militia, James McFarlane was shot and killed by federal troops who claimed to be protecting a tax collector named John Neville. The anti-tax settlers became further enraged, burning the buildings belonging to Neville, while he was hustled to safety by federal troops.

This is one of the flags flown by the tax rebels. It was red on a white background.



In reaction to these actions, President George Washington established a militia force from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia. The force was nicknamed the "Watermelon Army" by the western Pennsylvania whiskey tax rebels. Approximately 13,000 members of the militia were mobilized, nearly the same number involved in defeating the British during the Revolutionary War. Reportedly there was a quota of 291 men from Franklin County. General Harry Lee, the then-Governor of Virginia and father of Robert E. Lee,

commanded the army. This was the first use of the Militia Law of 1792 and set a precedent for the use of the militia to “execute the laws of the union, (and) suppress insurrections.”

Amnesty was offered to the tax rebels, but not enough signatures were obtained since many felt that by signing they would be admitting to guilt. Washington himself led the troops to Bedford, PA, where he established a headquarters to begin rounding up suspects. By mid-November the trouble was over. Two men were convicted of treason but Washington eventually pardoned them. He apparently did not want to leave bad feelings toward his administration. The Whiskey Rebellion actions did firmly establish the supremacy of the federal government, but the people of the states were wary of the power. The question of states rights was not resolved until the Civil War, some 65 years later.

Many articles and books can be found regarding the Whiskey Rebellion and the article above uses several as the sources.

So what does this have to do with our family? At least one family member was a member of the “Watermelon Army.” The involvement is mentioned by Family Association Life Member Rev. Dr. Reid W. Stewart in an article which appeared in the *Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 21, Number 1, Summer 1994, p.13, the title of the following is that of the article:

DAVID REID OF THE WATERMELON ARMY 1794

David Reid, son of Andrew and Esther (McBrayer) Reed, was born in Antrim Township, Cumberland (now Franklin) County PA, in January 1772. (1) His father, Andrew Reed, who used the Irish spelling of the surname while his children reverted to the Scottish, migrated from County Londonderry, Ireland, in the 1760's (2) and was married to Ester McBrayer by Rev. John Cuthbertson on March 24, 1769, (3) at the home of her parents, David and Elizabeth McBrayer, who had settled on this land in 1737. At the age of ten, David helped his father drive wagons for the army during the American Revolution, and received an injury from a wagging incident which caused him to have a slight limp the rest of his life.

In 1794 David came west with Gen. Henry Lee's Watermelon Army to quell the insurrection on the frontier. He liked the looks of the west and soon after he determined to settle with his bride in the region. (4)

About 1795 David married Elizabeth (Mitchell) daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Mitchell) Mitchell. Shortly after marriage the young couple settled on land owned by David's father in what is today West Wheatfield Township, Indiana County, PA. (5) This land lay to the north of the Conemaugh River in a loop, and in the 1820's the Pennsylvania Canal was dug through the farm. (6) The village of Centerville later sprang up nearby.

In 1808 David became one of the organizers of the Bethel Associate Reformed Congregation several miles north of his farm. He was elected a ruling elder of that church, and he and his wife were buried in the old cemetery adjacent to the church. (7)

David and Elizabeth Reid had ten children, four daughters: Ruth, Esther, Elizabeth, A., and Martha; and six sons: Andrew, Thomas S., David, Jesse M., William and Robert. (8) One of the sons, David Fullerton Reid became a United Presbyterian minister and served congregations in Ohio. (9) Another son, Thomas S. Reid, became a newspaper man and published a *History of Indiana County, Pa: An Autobiographical Skerch* in 1870. (10)

David Reid died Feb 1863 (11), and in his will made in 1857 (12) asked to be buried next to his wife in Bethel Cemetery.

Family tradition has not passed down the company of militia in which David served, but his son Thomas S. Reid recorded the information, "In 1794 he was out under General Henry Lee with the Militia, whom President Washington sent into Westmoreland to regulate the 'whiskey boys.'" (13).

1. Thomas S. Reid, LIFE OF AN OLD POLITICAL JOURNALIST. Pittsburgh, PA, 1870 p. 7
2. *ibid.*, p. 6
3. Helen S. Fields, REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS PERFORMED BY REV. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, COVENENTER MINISTER, 1751—1791. Washington, D.C., 1934 p. 8, Thomas S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 6.
- (4) Thomas S. Reid, *op. cit.*, pp. 9, 10.
- (5) Original Survey made Nov. 25, 1774, and Deed dated April 14, 1804 in possession of Robert W. Reid, 6450 Curl Road. Tillamook, OR 97141.
- (6) Thomas S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 35.
- (7) W. B. McCrory, HISTORY OF BETHEL CHURCH, n.s., 1918, p. 12
- (8) Reid family papers in possession of Reid W. Stewart (the compiler).
- (9) M. W. Glasgow, CYCLOPEDIA MANUAL OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, Pittsburgh, PA., 1903, p. 292.
- (10) Thomas S. Reid, *op. cit.* and Clarence D. Stephenson, INDIANA COUNTY PA: 175th ANNIVERSARY HISTORY Indiana Pa., 1983, Vol. 4 p. 1.
- (11) Indiana County, PA, Will Book 3 p.64.
- (12) *Ibid.*, and Clarence Stephenson, *op. cit.*, Vol. 4 p. 292.
- (13) Thomas S. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 7.



NEW FAMILY MEMBER

We welcome to the family **Hunter Michael Asbury** born 23 Jan 2003 in Oklahoma City, OK, the son of **Dr. Jeffrey Michael** (M 139/2A1, 9th gen, Eddie Asbury - 139/2A, Gladys McBrayer - 139/2, Harvard - 139, Henry - 144, Samuel - 364, David - 82, Samuel - 360, William -1) and **Sunny Young Pak Asbury**. Little Hunter weighed in at 7 pounds, 5 ounces. The family lives in Oklahoma City.



Jeff and Sunny's wedding was reported in the January 2000 issue, page 5. Family historian Carl McBrayer is Hunter's great-grand-uncle.

CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. James Donald McBrayer (M 173, 8th gen, Benjamin - 35, John - 236, Henry - 141, James - 193, Ichabod - 156, Samuel - 360, William - 1), Professor Emeritus, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, received the National Faculty Advisor Award at the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics 41st Aerospace Science Meeting, 7 January 2003. The award was presented for outstanding contributions as a student branch faculty advisor, as evidenced by the record of his student branch in local, regional, and national activities. The citation read "For



significant contributions as AIAA Faculty Advisor and selfless dedication to advancing all aspects of Aerospace Engineering education.” He was the 18th advisor to receive this award.

Jim also received an outstanding alumni award at the St. Louis University Alumni Reunion. While there, his wife June bought him a sweater with the university logo on it, but what made it special was the name on the inside! The McBriar name is registered as a trademark in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. It was first registered by Bernard Hirshberg in 1966. The first use of the mark was in October 1962 and sales of merchandise bearing the name was in September 1963. It is registered for sweaters. The currently listed owner is McBriar Sportswear, Inc. The last listed address is in Philadelphia but thus far I have been unable to locate the current address. An inquiry has been made to an industrial register.



While searching for the McBriar® trademark, other possibilities were looked for as well. McBrayer shows up with two variants of Old McBrayer®:

Old McBrayer

This mark was registered 12 January 1915 for whiskey by Rosenfield Bros. & Co. of Chicago. The first use was reported in 1892 and that was the first year of commercial use. It was renewed for the third time in 1975, but now is considered “dead,” that is, expired.

This mark was registered 19 April 1927 for whiskey. The registrant’s name is unknown. The first use was reported in 1861 as was the first commercial use. It was renewed the second time in 1967, but is now expired.



The other name associated with Judge McBrayer’s famous whiskey was Cedar Brook. This name to has been trademarked:

“Cedar Brook” This mark was registered 4 December 1934 for whiskey by The American Medicinal Spirits Company of Louisville, KY. The first use also was 1861. It was renewed a second time in 1974, but is now expired. It is interesting to note that although American Medicinal Spirits trademarked the name, during prohibition Old McBrayer® bottles had a label with the Old English style letter trademark and the producer was given as “Jos. Schwab, Jr., Distillery 409, 5th District of Ky.”

Cedar Brook® is now an active trademark for wines of the Bronco Wine Company of Ceres, CA. In the past it has been used for playground equipment and building products. With “Farms” following Cedar Brook it was a trademark of Kraft Foods Company. The last three trademarks have expired. There are many trademarks which contain the names “Briar” and “Brier,” none of which seem to have anything to do with the family name.



REST IN PEACE

We mourn the passing of family members.

Two sisters who have been longtime members of the Family Association, **Charlotte Fowler Crawford** and **Rachel Fowler Mullinax**, lost their husbands in November 2002. Charlotte and Rachel are 8th generation (Lillie Farrabee McBrayer 455-5/7,

William Osborn (Ozzie) - 455-5, Hugh - 149, Martin - 297, William - 418, Samuel - 360, William - 1). Their sister Gwendolyn Fowler Porter passed along the obituaries.

Farrell Eugene "Red" Crawford of Dalton, passed away Friday, Nov. 1, 2002, in Loudon, Tenn. He was preceded in death by his parents, Bill and Mattie Sue Nations Crawford; brothers, William Gerald Crawford and Ronald Earl Crawford. Survivors include his wife, Charlotte Fowler Crawford of the residence; daughter and son-in-law Lisa and Bruce Painter; sons and daughter-in-law, Danny and Sherry Crawford and Eric Crawford. all of Dalton; grandchildren. Jason Crawford of Dalton son Issac Crawford and Emma Crawford, both of Cypress, Texas; sister-in-law, Sharon Long Crawford; aunts, uncles, nephews and nieces. The funeral is today at 11 a.m. at East Side Baptist Church with the Rev. Bob Coleman and Dr. Ron Hanie officiating. Burial will be in West Hill Cemetery. The family received friends at the funeral home Sunday. In lieu of flowers contributions may be made to the American Heart Association or East Side Baptist Church building fund. Messages of comfort may be sent and the guest book signed at www.peeblesfuneralhome.com. Arrangements are by Julian Peebles Funeral Home, Pleasant Grove Chapel, Dalton. (Eugene was on an outing with a group of men from his church. They had stopped in Loudon for a round of golf. He had a heart attack and died there.)

Mr. Jeff H. Mullinax, 78, of Cartersville and formerly of Murray County died Sunday Nov. 3, 2002 at Emory Cartersville Medical Center. Mr. Mullinax was a member of Chatsworth First Baptist Church, a veteran of World War II, a former employee for the Murray County Tax Assessors, a retired co-owner of Mullinax Ford and served on the Murray County Hospital Board. He was preceded in death by parents, Thad and Dora Mullinax; five brothers, Walter, Wyatt, Boyd, Buford and Dooly Mullinax; and four sisters, Stella, Irene, and Sarah Mullinax and Bulah Buttler. Survivors include his wife, Rachel Mullinax, sons and daughters-in-law, Lane and Tara Mullinax and Chris and Mary Mullinax; grandchildren, Katie Mullinax and Ellie Mullinax, all of Cartersville; brother and sister-in-law, T. P. and Betty Mullinax of Chatsworth; nieces and nephews. Services are Wednesday at 1 p.m. in the chapel of Peebles Funeral Home with the Rev. Don Parker and the Rev. Ted Smith officiating. Burial will be in the West Hill Cemetery. The family will receive friends at the funeral home today after 4:30 p.m. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to your favorite charity. Peebles Funeral Home of Chatsworth in charge of arrangements.

(The obituary appeared in the *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, Chattanooga, TN, 5 Nov 2002. Jeff had several medical problems and had been hospitalized multiple times. He had been in the hospital about a week prior to his death.)

Ethel Lee McBrayer Helms, daughter and oldest child of Dr. William Henry (M 449-5, 6th gen, William - 440, James - 188, James - 162, Samuel -360, William -1) and Ozella Lee Byram McBrayer, died 9 January 2003 in Idabel, McCurtain Co., OK, according to a death notice in the 10 Jan 2003 *Daily Oklahoman*. No other details are available.

On page 17 of the January - April 2002 issue of *In Defiance*, the death of Jason Bryan McBrayer was announced. Another obituary for his twig of the family has been found and is given below.

Graveside services for **Darrell D. McBrayer**, 62, of Denver, Colo., will be at 11 a.m. Monday at Loftin Cemetery at Teaselville (TX) with the Rev. Art Jones officiating. Burial under the direction of Lloyd James Funeral Home of Tyler. He died Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1997, in Denver. He was born in Fort Worth and was a Baptist. He served with the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean conflict. After the service, he joined his father and brothers in the family business, McBrayer Piano Co. Inc. He was a member of the Teen Challenge Christian Organization based in Denver. Survivors include his son, Randy of Fort Worth, two daughters Christi Horak of Fort Worth and Julie Kirk of Paonia, Colo.; two brothers, Donald Ray and Jody, both of Amarillo; one sister, Iris Pritchett of Tyler; and seven grandchildren. The family will receive friends at the funeral home today from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The family suggests memorials to the American Heart Association, 3800 Paluxy, Suite 430, Tyler 75703.

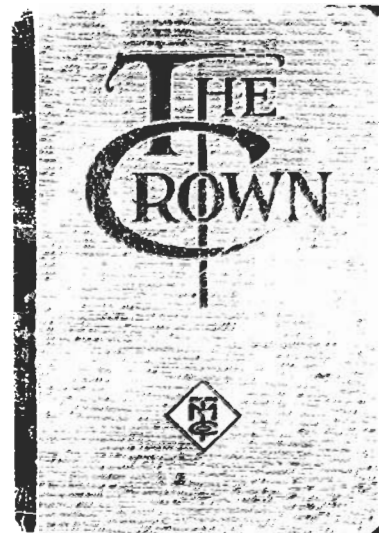
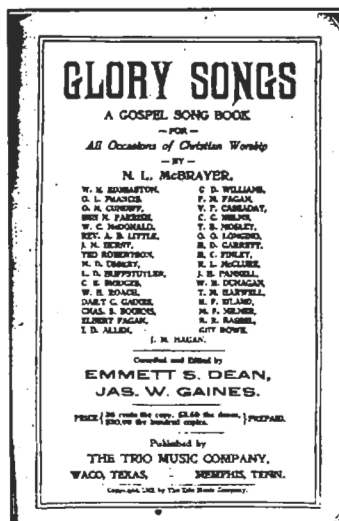
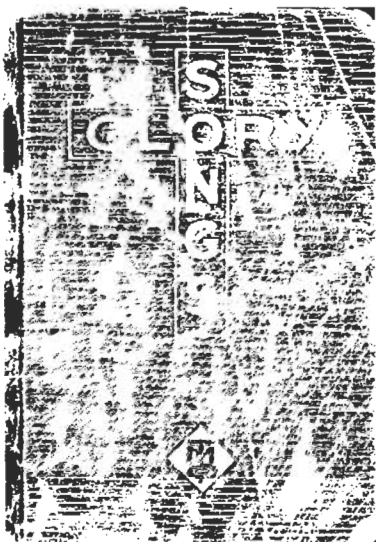
(Source: <http://lubbockonline.com/news/090797/obituari.htm> ; a similar obituary appeared at <http://ftp.rootweb.co/pub/userweb/tx/potter/obits/1997/07sep97.txt> , Amarillo Newspapers on-line for Potter County, TX.)

With the two obituaries we can begin to put some things together. Unfortunately, the surviving family members have not been willing to share information with the rest of us. Both Carl and I have tried without success. But there is more.....

SACRED MUSIC

Throughout the history of the family in both Scotland and America, we can find many ministers of God and church musicians. Those who attended the National Reunion in Bremen, GA, will remember the gospel singing of Durrett McBrayer and his family.

I recently acquired two old books of gospel songs published by The Trio Music Company of Waco, Texas and Memphis, Tennessee, in 1922 and 1923. The contributor given primary credit was **N. L. McBrayer**. N. L. primarily composed and arranged the music, but in some case he wrote the words as well. The 5 by 7.5 inch paper-bound books are well worn and have some marks which show they were used. Some hymns were particularly favored by the owner.



Here is one song with both words and music by N. L. McBrayer →

No. 21 My Life Boat Is Drifting Along.
N. L. McB. Copyright, 1922, by The Trio Music Co., in "The Crown." N. L. McBrayer.
Earnestly.

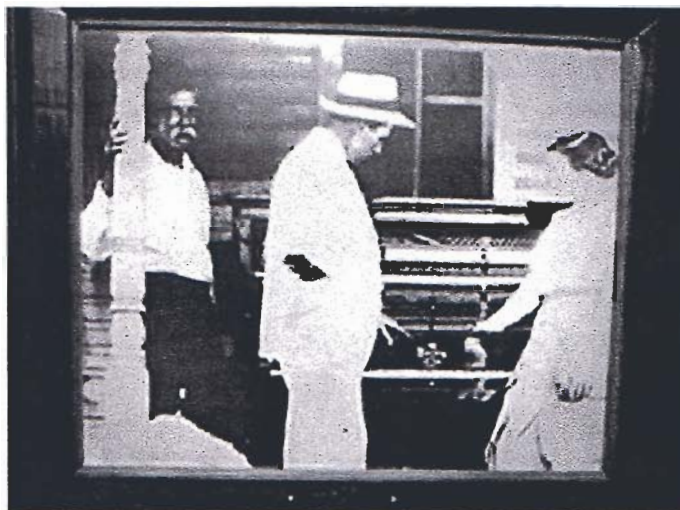
1. De - pend - ing on Je - sus as compass and guide My life-boat is drift-ing a -
2. My trust is in Je - sus, I'll weather each gale, My life-boat is drift-ing a -
3. Soon life will be end-ed, earth's tri-als be done, My life-boat is drift-ing a -

Take a look at the unusual notation. This is called the “shape-note system” developed in principle some three hundred years ago in England and refined in America around 1800. The purpose was to make it easier to make music more accessible. The system used four basic symbols: triangle for *fa*, circle for *sol*, square for *la* and diamond for *mi*. In the example above, there are some other symbols showing a further modification.

So now a leap to make a tie between the composer N. L. McBrayer and the McBrayer Piano Company. While there is speculation involved, it certainly seems possible.

MCBRAYER PIANOS

N. L. McBrayer established a piano business in 1903 in Brownwood (southwest of Fort Worth), Texas. They then had stores in Stephenville (about half way between Brownwood and Fort Worth) and Fort Worth. In 1930 N. L. and Joe McBrayer went to Amarillo, opening a store on Sixth Street, later moving to 10th and Polk to be close to downtown. The family purchased a Georgia Street location in 1977, and added space a year later to accommodate room for repairs and restoration. Presently, this business is located on South Washington and the old Claude highway.



N. L. McBrayer in the center showing a piano to a customer in 1905 in his Brownwood store.

Today the fifth generation of McBrayers continues the business. In Springtown (northwest of Fort Worth), TX, family members include Randy and Lynn McBrayer, while in Amarillo are Jody, Don and Eddy McBrayer. Some of these names can be tied to the obituaries.

N. L. was in the right business to possibly be a composer. He lived during the time the hymnals above were published. One of the locations of the publisher was in Waco. His descendants are proud to be Christian. These things give a good chance that the N. L. of the hymns is the same as the N. L. of the pianos. Perhaps some family member can add more to this story.
(Source: www.mcbrayerpianos.com)

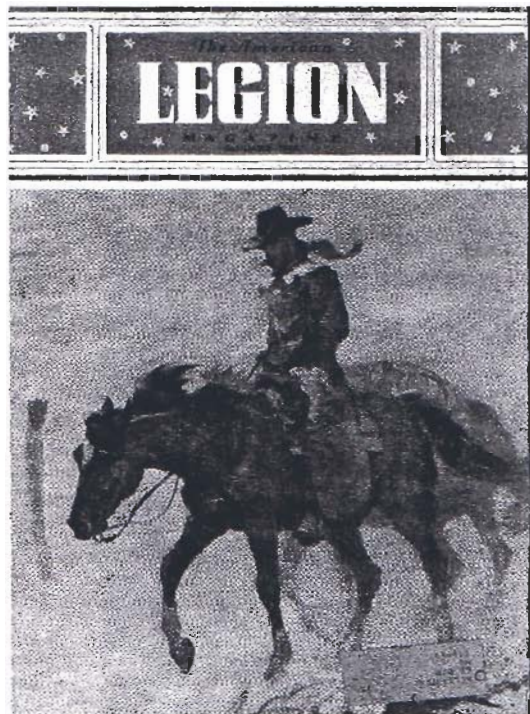
AUTHORS

A number of family members over the years have published books and stories. The purpose of this article is not to name those who are known due to the risk of omitting someone. Rather the purpose is to ask if any family member knows who the folks mentioned here are.

Malcolm's “The New “Guaranteed” Magazine” shown here was Volume 1, Number 1, dated January 1954. I don’t know how long this magazine was published, but current magazines of the type are the *Alfred Hitchcock* and *Ellery Queen* Magazines. On page 105 was a short story, “Flight of a Killer” - She knew her brother was going to kill her . . . but did he know?” by **Edwin E. McBrayer**.



All that is said about Edwin is: *Not only is Malcom's publishing stories by well-known authors but our editors are constantly seeking new writers. "Flight of a Killer" is Edwin McBrayer's first published story. While we have a couple of Edwin's in our family, neither can be tied to this story. Can you solve the mystery?*



January 1940 Issue
The American Legion Magazine

RIGHT GUY

By PAT McBRAYER
Illustration by George Skands



I WAS just out of Asheville and had several several adventures and unfortunately in the observation car for an enjoyable trip and view of The Land of the Sky, when I bumped out here.

During my Legion business he gave the grand looking signal on I reach. "Bonjour to every body; I see you before! Car-ty's my name; I was just a back and I tucked the leg all the way. What was your rank and name?"

"I was a first lie—" but I didn't get to finish. "Well," he said, "you gotta have 'Nestor' and even yourself but I mean tell you build and bone lesions without the old man and the old man was, they be up—that's French for 'Get on'."

"Sure, you are dead right," I said, but got no farther, the way of again.

"Here, take me for instance. When I went over the top I met on the duty of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost and I was always way out front, the only morning I had outstanced the boys and was dead against no enemy that- ever I saw it and I felt a little bit nervous but I put no piece of brass and I rolled down to 'em in their own language. I says 'I've been before you in, my respect, and they yelled back 'mice' and I says 'mice or 'mice, my respect and some our morning for the man. They was crews of 'em. 'You know, while I was just

a plain back, a fuffin' man and all that, and didn't care no damn, I'd 'a got one if I hadn't been for what I thought. You don't see on three days after my brave deed. You know he captured a whole lot of German betrales much- handed. When he done that he wore God bless my shouders—but at that I had some my duty by Lark Sars."

Here I started another attempt to get in a few words and only succeeded in saying, "How would you like going to the camp?"

"That all depends," he said. "If this country had a real reason for fighting I'd go in a minute, but when a fellow goes through one war and done his duty so I done and all that, it's mighty fine to hear them French words, 'Feeny la gair' which means to cease firing."

"You have an amazing knowledge of the French language, managed to converse, and made him think I meant it."

"Yes," he says, "I think he is like a duck to water; learned him it just came natural to him and all that—and why, these French folk. I see 'em 'ere often" their sides laughing when I'd tell 'em American jobs remained his I could."

At this juncture I reached for my cigarette case and was about to offer him one when he said: "I'll take one off you, 'silver play'—that's French for 'please'."

Now, speaking of French, it's easy if you'd remember it by something—the romance silver is money and if you've money you can play or do as you please, that's the system and it works every time. Don't say what French is to a fellow that has an ear for it. Now you take Germans, they say 'Nestor' and 'do you understand', well, I like to see 'em' cry up like a baseball pitcher and all that, not for show but because German and French, and especially French, is so respectable and everybody knows that French is what great fiction and di- plomers is written in.

"As one of these French college towns one day the boys got me to talk to a French professor and boy did I wind him up! I'd previously with German and Greek with Spanish that I picked up during the border campaign, he didn't tarry long but humped it off, shaking his head and shaking his hand. 'Cervez, different sections (Continued on page 2)

"I tucked the leg all the way . . ."

This story is about a World War One veteran, a Legionnaire, who meets another vet on a train. One a former officer, the other former enlisted. The enlisted man displays his "excellent command" of the French language through statements such as "'silver play' – that's French for 'please.'" and "'Feeny la gair,' which means cease firing." At a train stop, the enlisted man, befriends an old mountain woman traveling to see her sick daughter. The problem is that she has lost her money. He ends up giving just about all the money he had. When the officer offers later to give him some money to tide him over, he turns it down saying that it was just something he had to do and that he still had a ticket to finish his trip and that missing a meal or two would not be so bad. At their parting, the officer knew he had met the "Right Guy."

Pat McBrayer is identified only as a member of the Warren F. Hoyle Post of Shelby, NC. Do you know him?

SMILE

The children of a prominent family chose to give the patriarch a book of their family's history. The biographer they hired was warned of one problem. Uncle Willie, the "Black Sheep," had gone to Sing Sing's Electric chair for murder. The writer carefully handled the situation in the following way: "Uncle Willie occupied a chair of applied electronics at one of our nation's leading institutions. He was attached to his position by the strongest of ties. His death came as a true shock." (From *Ka Pupa Nihonih (Mayflower Quarterly - Nov 1990)*)