

BRADSHAW

The Bradshaw family was an ancient English family prior to the Norman period and claimed to be descended from Anglo-Saxon kings. Sir John Bradshaw was in possession of the Bradshaw estate at the time of the Conquest and his rights were confirmed by William the Conqueror.

Records of the family are found in the County of Lancashire in the Parishes of Bolton and Turton in the vicinity of Manchester. The name means "vast wood" or "broad glade". Bradshaw Hall was situated on the south slope of Eccles Pike 1½ miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith. It was demolished under Henry II and rebuilt under the Tudors. Between 1600-1620 it -as entirely rebuilt.

The Bradshaws were mostly of the landed gentry and lesser nobility. Although it was an old family, records are scattered until the 1600's when John Bradshaw came into prominence as a follower of Oliver Cromwell. He was elected Sheriff of Lancashire in 1645. Elected to Parliament, he became president and presided at the trial of Charles I. As such, he was the signer of the order for his execution. High honors and rewards came to him but his fortunes waned when he opposed Cromwell's aggrandizement. He died in 1669 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, but with the Restoration his body was taken up along with Cromwell's and Ireton's and gibbeted. His property was left to his Nephew, Henry, who became owner of Marple Hall as well as Bradshaw Hall.

With the Restoration of the monarchy all branches of the family scattered to Ireland and America. Eight by that name are listed among "Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1666" by George C. Greer. Their arrival in this country was between 1637 and 1656. However, it is quite possible that our line is descended from William and Elizabeth Bradshaw who lived in Priestwith Parish near Manchester in Lancashire. Their son, James, was born there in April, 1619. According to Albert Myers in "Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania", he went to Ireland in 1649 as a soldier and was married to Ann Patterson of Carrickfergus, daughter of Robert and Katherine Patterson on 24 October, 1657. James died 14 September, 1686 from wounds received at Drogheda in 1649. The Pattersons were from the Isle of Man. They had ten children listed in the Lurgan (Friends) Meeting records.

A Thomas Bradshaw is given in the same source as being witness to the marriage of Joshua Marsh of Drumcannon, Parish of Segoe, County of Armagh, and Elizabeth Rogers. This Thomas's will was probated in 1754 in the Diocese of Dromore. Inasmuch as this family repeated the same given names from generation to generation and a history of Pocahontas County, West Virginia states that John and James Bradshaw came to America from Ireland it is logical to assume that their father and our ancestor, Thomas Bradshaw, belonged to this Irish branch of the family.

The first of the name in Pennsylvania were among the first settlers of Darby: Samuel and Thomas Bradshaw from Oxton, Nottingham County, England in 1682. They also were Quakers and were probably the progenitors of the Bucks County and Bedford County families.

The relationship of these families to Thomas and Margaret Bradshaw, who witnessed the will of Hume Richardson of New Londonberry, Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1740, has not been established. We next find Thomas having a warrantee of 50 acres of land in Donegal Township, Lancaster County in 1742. In the settlement of Pennsylvania there was conflict between the Scotch-Irish and German settlers which was usually resolved by the former being pushed on to the frontier while the Germans occupied the fertile farm lands. Thomas's land was in a Scotch-Irish settlement near the Susquehanna River not far from the present city of Harrisburg, however, he did not occupy it and probably was lured on by relatives or friends to a similar settlement on the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. At this time the boundary between the two states had not been established and there was conflict among the settlers. The Scotch-Irish settlement, known as the Manor of Maske, which lay at the foot of the Endless Mountains and was at the crossroads of travel "west" but at this point the migration route was mainly southwest as it wound its way to the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina, then on to Kentucky. We find that many of our ancestors stopped at this settlement for a time: the McKamies who intermarried with the Bradshaw family in Virginia; the Kentons and McGaugheys who went west through Pennsylvania; and several of the McMackin name.

All of these came from Ireland and were known as Scotch-Irish but racially they were Scotch or English who had migrated from Scotland or England to northern Ireland. They were Presbyterian and Calvinists for the most part, and had been persecuted for their faith in Scotland and Ireland. Apparently the Bradshaws were under Quaker influence. In fact, Raphe Bradshaw, a descendant of James Bradshaw of Hope, County of Lancaster, married Rachel Penn, a sister of William Penn.

Virginia records of the Thomas Bradshaw family of Augusta County begin with the purchase of land by Thomas from Robert Rallstone 15 December 1751. It was 364 acres located on Moffett's branch of Cathy's River. In 1767, 150 acres was sold to James Hogshead. William Bradshaw, probably a brother, obtained a 200-acre grant of land on Back Creek above Davidson's Survey in 1749/50. Thomas's occupation is listed as weaver but he also served as highway surveyor. Henning's Statutes indicates payment to him of one pound, five shillings for supplies to the militia of Augusta County in September, 1758.

It is not known how large a family Thomas had but those mentioned in his will were James, Jane and Thomas. In addition, there was John who married Isabell (Nancy) McKamie and Elinor who married Richard Mathews. Son Thomas was married July 20, 1768. Records

do not give his wife's name except as Margaret. She was probably the daughter of John McKemie who was born in 1710, the son of John McKemy who died in 1735 in Letterkenny Township, Cumberland (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania. These two families, neighbors in Pennsylvania probably made the trip together up the beautiful Shenandoah Valley to the settlement at the forks of the James River.

Thomas 1 made his will 22 March 1776 and it was probated 16 February 1779 in Augusta County. It reads as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Bradshaw, of Augusta County, Colony of Virginia, being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God. Therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed...To my dearly beloved wife, 1/3 of my plantation as long as she lives, 1 negro wench, 2 cows, her choice of my 2 mares and horses, household furniture and 1/3 of my moneys and debts. To son James, 1 negro boy named Dick; to daughter Jane and her son, Thomas, 1 negro boy; to son Thomas, all my lands and bay horse and saddle, 1 negro wench, Aggie, loom of tacklings, all my plantation tacklings and half of my money and debts. The rest of money and debts to be equally divided between James and Jane and what other stock I have not mentioned. Executors, son James and Thomas. Witnesses, Joseph Wright, R. Mathews, Wm. Mathews, Mary Mathews. Signed Thomas (X) Bradshaw."

Thomas, Junior, now Thomas, Sr., remained in Augusta County for several years but we find James on the tax list in Fayette County, Kentucky in 1787. However, Thomas is on the tax list there as of 11 January 1790, and the "Second census" of Kentucky in 1800 shows Thomas, Sr., Thomas, James and John as living in Shelby County. James and Thomas, Sr. had sold the land in Augusta County which they had inherited from their father to John Canote on 23 August 1791. Thomas, Sr. bought land from Richard and Elizabeth Mathews in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Thomas, Jr. of Augusta County records who was married in 1768 had a family of six when he crossed the mountains into Fayette County, Kentucky. By 1792 he was moving again farther west into the blue grass country. That year Shelby County was set off from Jefferson County and we find his purchase of 800 acres of land recorded in the Courthouse at Shelbyville on 19 March 1793. By this time his children were of marriageable age and their records are there also. His children were:

James married Sarah Coombs, daughter of William and Rebecca M. Coombs.

Sarah married William Shipman 9 July 1798.

Margaret married John Watson 12 February 1798.

Thomas married Ann McGaughey 7 August 1799.

Polly married Benjamin Ashby 1 March 1808.

Ann married James Moore 9 March 1809.

Will of Thomas Bradshaw —

"In the Name of God amen I Thomas Bradshaw of Shelby County Kentucky being weak in body but of sound disposing mind do make & Constitute this my last will & Testament in manner & form that is to say First It is my desire that after my deceased my body be buried in a decent Christean like manner at the discretion of my Executors 2ndly I Give & bequeath to my Grandson Arrington Bradshaw my farm in Shelby County Containing Two hundred and sixteen acres more or less To have & hold to him & his heirs forever and I do hereby direct that the above farm be under the management and controle of my son James Bradshaw until my said Grandson Arrington Bradshaw arrives at the age of Twenty one years then to be given up to him and I do further direct that in case my said Grandson Arington should die before he arrives at the age of Twenty one years Then & in that Event I direct my son I direct my son James Bradshaw To sell the farm above bequeathed for the best price he can get & to pay himself five hundred dollars for the truble & Expences he has been at in raising my Grandson Arington Bradshaw and the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of my farm to be Equally diveded amongst my children 3rdly I do hereby mansipate set free & discharge from Servitude my negro woman Liza at my death & I do hereby direct that she shall use occupy & Enjoy the cabin that was built for her on my farm together with three acres of ground adjoining the same, during her life and also to have a good cow out of my Estate for her support and mentainance. 4thly I Give & bequeath to my son James Bradshaw the service of my negro man Dick for the term of Six years from my death at the Expiration of which Term of six years I will & direct that he be set free provided he will take care of his mother. 5thly I Give & bequeath to Sarah Shipman my riding horse Charley, to be given to her at my death to have & to hold to her & her heirs forever. 6thly I Give & bequath to my grandson Thomas Bradshaw Watson my young Steed Horse to Have & to hold to him & his heirs forever. 7thly I Give & bequeath to my Daughter Margaret Watson my beadstead bed & furniture to have & to hold to her & their heirs forever. 8thly I Will & Direct that all my farming utentials Chest of Drawers & other personal property not herein disposed of be sold & that all monies due me by bond or otherwise be collected by my Executors and of the same I will & direct that my Grand Daughter Mary Mariah Bradshaw receive the sum of fifty dollars & the ballance after paying Just Debts & funeral Expences To be equally divided between my children. 9thly I do hereby constitute & appoint my son James Bradshaw & John Bradshaw Executors of this my last Will & Testament hereby revoking all others by me hereafter made & Declairing this & none other to be my last Will & Testament In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, affixed my seal this 5th day of November 1824 "

Signed sealed acknd and
delivered in presence of

Thos. Bradshaw (Seal)

Geo. W. Johnston
John W. Taylor

Shelby County Sct.

August Term 1826

A Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Thomas Bradshaw decd was produced in Court whereupon George W. Johnston and John W. Taylor two of the Subscribing Witnesses to said writing being duly sworn state that said writing was signed sealed acknowledged and delivered by the said Thomas Bradshaw as and for his last Will and Testament and that they believe the sd Thos was of sound disposing mind & memory at the time of doing the same which Will is ordered to be recorded and on motion of the executors named in said Will time is given them to qualify

Att Ja S. Whitaker Clk

Our family records begin with Thomas who married Ann McGaughey. It is quite possible that he was the oldest son as he was born 10 Feb. 1772, and the custom of naming the oldest son after the father seemed to prevail in this line. Ann was born 14 Dec. 1779 in Bedford, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Arthur McGaughey who had recently moved to Shelby County. (See McGaughey Family) He was one of the first judges to preside in the new Courthouse. There were a number of Bradshaw and McGaughey families in Shelbyville. John Bradshaw from Maryland was active in the Masonic Lodge and the Methodist Church, and the first tavern was kept by John McGaughey.

In 1808 Arthur McGaughey moved on to Hardin (later Hart) County and took up land on Bacon Creek. Thomas and Ann Bradshaw followed in 1816 after selling their land on Clear Creek for \$1796.35 and buying 347 acres on Bacon Creek which is a branch of the Green River not far from Bonnierville. Both Arthur and Thomas are on the tax list for 1819, but Thomas had moved on to Wayne County, Illinois to be counted there for the 1820 census. Illinois had just become a state, land was cheap, slavery was not practiced and many people with large families were moving out of Kentucky to escape the slavery system as well as to provide greater opportunities for their children. Thomas had a family of five boys and three girls, all under twenty-one when he arrived in Illinois in 1819. He entered the southeastern quarter of Section 10, Jasper township, Wayne County where he died September 18, 1823, preceding his father in Kentucky by three years. The following statement was published in reference to his wife: "...a friend to the needy, a wise counselor to those in distress, she gave comfort and relief to the afflicted within her reach. A smile of pleasure and approbation is seen to play over the countenance of men whose heads are silvered with age at the mention of her name, after more than half a century." She lived to be nearly seventy-six years of age and is buried beside her husband in Posey Cemetery on the John McMackin land in Jasper township.

Thomas and Ann Bradshaw were among the first members of the Methodist Society which was organized at the home of John McMackin in 1826. Thomas and his eldest son, James, were 'class leaders'. In 1843

James donated the land on which the first church was built. Their children attended the school taught by George Wilson near "Pigeon Roost".

This record of the children of Thomas and Ann may be incomplete as the family scattered south, west and north as they grew to adulthood.

1. James (our ancestor) b. 3 June 1800; d. 17 Jan. 1879; married Matilda Frances McMackin, daughter of John and Polly (Borah) McMackin. (see McMackin Family)
2. Greenup b. 1810; d. 1876, married Mary A. Boze in 1837. He had fourteen children.
3. Eleanor d. 3 July 1841; married George Borah 3 June 1822 (his second wife). She had eleven children.
4. Thomas
5. Arthur married Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Presley and Martha (Sutherland) Simpson. He was an early Methodist Episcopal Minister and his first appointment in 1836 was to the Wabash Circuit.
6. Jane
7. Melvina b. 1822; d. 15 Dec. 1873; married Samuel Borah in 1841 (second wife). She had seven children.

James Bradshaw was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky and was a young man when his parents began moving west. Although they did not remain long in Hart County and Butler County it is quite possible that there he became acquainted with the McMackin and Borah families and knew his future wife as a little girl. The latter families followed the Bradshaws a few years later in settlement in Wayne County. James was a shoemaker and was probably the mainstay of the family following his father's death in 1823 which may have delayed his marriage to Matilda Frances McMackin in 1826 although she was only seventeen at the time of their marriage. She was born 28 May 1809 and died 14 April 1852. Both are buried in the Posey Cemetery, Jasper Township, Wayne County.

Their children were:

1. John b. 4 April 1827; d. 10 April 1862; married Mary Curtis.
2. Almira (our ancestor) b. 4 Sept. 1829; d. 24 May 1896; married (1) ----- Shannon, (2) Thomas Mason 5 Aug. 1850, (3) Henry T. Walser 20 Oct. 1866.
3. Emaline b. 7 Jan. 1832; d. 5 Dec. 1876.
4. Sabrina b. 3 June 1834; d. 19 March 1876; married Henry Travers 1851.

5. James Warren b. 8 May 1838; d. 19 Jan. 1909; married Mariah Elizabeth Allender.
6. Sarah Ann b. 9 Jan. 1841; d. 17 Nov. 1861.
7. William Ariton b. 1 April 1843; d. 7 July 1923; married (1) Lizzie Usey, (2) Anna Usey.
8. Ann b. 1843; d. 3 Dec. 1860.
9. Ira Wayne b. 1 Feb. 1847; d. 19 Jan. 1935; married (1) Lora Walser 23 Aug. 1870, (2) Jennie King.

The loss of Wayne County records has deprived us of any certain information of Almira's first marriage to a Mr. Shannon, but she was only twenty-one when she married Thomas Mason. A copy of the Bible record of James E. Mason is as follows:

"Thomas Mason and Almira Shannon were married August 5, 1850.
 Almira Mason was born September 4, 1829
 Frances Emaline Mason was born July 7, 1851
 Mary Jane Mason was born June 21, 1854
 John W. Mason was born May 2, 1857
 James E. Mason was born March 1, 1861
 Margret Mason was born April 2, 1858

Deaths

Thomas Mason died October 4, 1862
 Frances Matilda Mason died October 2, 1851
 Frances E. Mason died July 26, 1852
 Almirah Mason buried April 10, 1843 (1853?)
 Mary Jane Mason died August 26, 1855
 John W. Mason died May 18, 1857
 Almira Mason lost still born twins 1860."

(See MASON FAMILY)

MCMACKIN

This family surname probably has more variations in spelling than most of those that underwent change in the early history of our country. It is "Scotch-Irish" in origin, and in Ireland there were thirteen different forms according to the author of "Surnames of Scotland". All were Galloway names probably derived from the Irish MacMiadhachain, son of Middhachan. In this country Delaware history cross-references with the following spellings: McMachin, McMaken, McMahan, McMechen, McMeehan, McMekin, McMicken, McMackin. In most areas of settlement the 'k' sound in the name was preserved from earliest times, but McMahan was more frequently found in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania and in Cumberland County, New Jersey. As to first names, there seems to be a William, James and John in every line and in every generation.

The port of entry for Scotch-Irish immigrants during the colonial period was New Castle, Delaware. From there they quickly spread out, fan-fashion, to the frontier as soon as, or before, land was available. They were frequently squatters on Indian lands before these had been purchased from the Indians. This was true in Pennsylvania where there were several Scotch-Irish settlements. They also followed the paths of migration into the Valley of Virginia and North Carolina, and they were always in the vanguard of settlement on the frontier. However, there seems to be at least one in each family who settled in Delaware near the port of entry.

Our earliest McMechen records are found in New Castle County. William begins selling land in 1726, so he must have arrived several years before this. He sells land to Andrew McMechen in 1734. There are twenty-five transfers of land in the name of William McMechen, father or son, in the New Castle County Court House at Wilmington, Delaware, from 1726 to 1825; fifteen for James McMechen, Sr.; five for John McMicken and five for Mary McMechen for the same period of time.

The "History of Delaware" states that Dr. William McMechen purchased three tracts of land on June 2, 1726: Standing Manor was one of 961-3/4 acres "on the circle" in Mill Creek Hundred. He lived in Christiana Bridge for many years and practiced medicine there. He became owner of large tracts of land in different parts of the county. He served in the French and Indian War as a surgeon in the Third Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment. He is also listed as an officer of the Lower Government on the Delaware, 1758-9. His son, William, also served in this conflict.

We find the service of Dr. William McMechen during the Revolutionary War in the Virginia records where he is listed as surgeon in the Third and Fourth Virginia Regiments. His pay abstracts at the National Archives indicate his appointment on October 14, 1776 and continue to October, 1779. During this period various notations have been made, such as: "In Philadelphia for medicine", "Absent

with leave", "On furlough Christeana Bridge", "Camp near Middlebrook", "Camp Ramaprough", and the last "Absent without leave". Final pay is made November 1, 1783 in the amount of 266 pounds 9 shillings 3 pence. It is signed William McMeakin, Surg. Inf. "received full pay".

Dr. McMechen's name appears in the Delaware records in 1780, so perhaps we can assume that for some reason or other he returned home, or was no longer with the Virginia line. For his services he was given a military warrant in Kentucky of six thousand acres for his three years as surgeon of the Virginia line. Damages to his property in White Clay Creek Hundred, Delaware by the British army in 1777 were estimated at sixteen pounds.

At the time Dr. William McMechen and his sons were active in Delaware another William McMechan with sons, William, John and Richard was acquiring land in Frederick County, Virginia. In 1739, William McMackin was one of the petitioners to separate Frederick County from Orange County, and when it was established he became its first Justice in 1743. He died in 1749. In his will he mentions wife, Elizabeth, daughters, Agnes, Jane and Ann, and sons, William, John and Richard. It is believed that our branch of the family is descended from either William or Richard as their names, as well as a John, are found on the tax lists of Kentucky for 1790 and 1800. John, son of Judge McMachen, moved south to Guilford County, North Carolina, then west to Washington County, Tennessee. Some of his descendants eventually settled in Butler County, Kentucky where cousins had arrived by way of the Ohio River.

Although we know that John McMackin, who is listed in the 1810 Census for Butler County, is our ancestor, little is known for sure of his life up to that point. By this time he was married and had one son and three daughters, all under the age of ten. His wife was Polly Borah, born in 1787 and married to John McMackin in Frederick Parish, Virginia. (See Borah-Bohrer Family). Also in this Census is William McMackin in the same age bracket. Later census records indicate John was born between 1780 and 1790.

The area in which they settled was in Morgantown. The evidence which links the Tennessee branch with ours lies in the will of James McMackin, Greene County, Tennessee, probated 30 October 1820 in which he mentions wife, Mary and three oldest sons: Thomas, James, John. He gives them land in Butler County, Kentucky 200 acres formerly conveyed from William McMackin to James McMackin. He names three minor children: Nancy, William, Peggy and appoints his brother Thomas as executor.

The will of Thomas McMackin probated 7 February 1821 mentions wife, Sarah. He leaves son, Thomas, 126 acres; mentions William McMackin, son of James, deceased and children Andrew, John, Martha McFarland, Nancy Wilson, Mary Reed and Betsy Scruggs. Appoints Thomas McMackin, executor.

Butler County records reveal that William McMackin received pay as jailor and John as a guard for William Talbert. Both were trustees of Morgantown in 1814. Morgantown was the county seat of Butler County which had been set off from Logan County in 1810. One is intrigued by the possibilities by which three lines of McMackins managed to converge in this part of Kentucky. This was also the place where Jacob Borah took up land, and in the nearby county of Hart Thomas Bradshaw and his father-in-law, Arthur McGaughey, were established on Bacon Creek. Was it the slavery system or the fact that they all had large families that made their stay in Kentucky temporary? Or was the attraction of cheap and easily cultivable land in the newly constituted state of Illinois a factor in their being willing to move on? How much influence did Peter Cartwright, the itinerant Methodist preacher have? His circuit included Illinois as well as Kentucky and the Bradshaws and McMackins were devout Methodists.

It seems that some of the Borahs were the first to leave Butler County travelling by boat down the Greene River to the Ohio, then down the Ohio to the Wabash, up this river to the Little Wabash to Wayne County where all eventually settled. John McMackin did not make the move until 1822. Matilda Frances, his eldest daughter, was thirteen at this time. It is probable that the family knew the Bradshaws who had already located in Wayne County and were near neighbors of the Borahs. The McMackins settled near a crab apple thicket, later called Fairfield. After a tornado blew down their house they moved to Jasper township where John lived until he died.

Items from a history of Wayne County indicate that John McMackin was the first cabinet maker of the community; that he was one of the organizers of a debating and literary society; and that he was one of the first members of the Ebenezer and Woodland churches. Descendants recall stories told about Peter Cartwright visiting in their home.

While the McMackin name is found throughout the South and West, Illinois has been the home state for many of the descendants of Col. Warren E. McMackin and Thomas Jefferson McMackin. Salem has been their family seat since the early 1850s and has furnished the town with four mayors, one sheriff, one judge and two long-time representatives in the state legislature.

BORAH

An exhaustive study of the "Bohrer-Borah-Borer Families, 1720-1965" by Camden Borah Meyer places our ancestor, Polly Borah, as a descendant of Abraham Bohrer who died in Frederick County, Maryland in 1779. Many immigrants to America used the above variations in spelling their name indiscriminately and there were many stories as to the origin of the family. The most likely one according to Mr. Meyer is that the first of the family which settled finally in Illinois was named John. He was born near Weurzburg, Germany in 1720. (This was found in ship records in St. Louis, Missouri). He boarded the ship at Amsterdam, the latter part of August 1742 arriving in Philadelphia on October 12, 1742. He went to live with an aunt in Lancaster County near Mannheim staying in that county the rest of his life. He married (no knowledge of his wife) and had seven children. It is likely that this branch of the family was related to Abraham Bohrer as they visited the latter in Maryland on their way to Kentucky.

Polly Bohrer was born in 1787 in Frederick County, Virginia. She married John McMackin and they moved to Kentucky about the same time the Borahs settled in Butler County.

Abraham Bohrer had four children: John Adam of Berkeley County, Va.; John Peter of Montgomery County, Md.; John George of Washington County, Md.; Anna Maria who married Nicholas Fry and moved to North Carolina.

John George Bohrer and his wife Rosanna lived in Washington County, Md. in 1789. It is possible that Polly Borah was one of his children. The McMackin and Bohrer families lived in the same general area and it is quite probable that this Bohrer family was related to the other Borahs (descendants of Peter) who also went to Butler County, Ky. In Kentucky the name was spelled Borah. Jacob Borah was the father of eight children several of whom moved to Wayne County, Ill. and two of them intermarried with the Bradshaw family. One became the ancestor of William E. Borah, a former Senator from the state of Idaho. I am indebted to Mr. Meyer for most of the information on this family.

MCGAUGHEY-MCGAHEY

As with many other Scotch and Irish names the spelling of McGaughey has seen many changes. The first spelling in America was McGaughey. A reference to the family in the Pennsylvania archives is to Maggoy. A few families spell it McGaha but by the time our family reached Illinois it was written McGahey but always pronounced with a broad a. This form is also used by a collateral line in Virginia and found in the town of McGaheysville, Virginia. Mr. Hunter of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission told me that McGuffey is also a variation of the name.

Family records state that the father of our immigrant ancestor, Charles McGaughey, 1727-1760, died in Ireland. He married Lavinia Wilson by whom he had three sons:

1. Arthur (our ancestor) b. 11 Aug. 1755; d. 23 June 1830
2. John b. 1756; d. 7 Nov. 1813
3. Thomas b. 1759; d. 20 March 1794

After Charles's death Lavinia married George Millegan in 1761 and the family came to America. It is possible that they came with William McGaughey, age twenty, and his two brothers who settled in Delaware. William was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was the youngest of eleven children. Probably Charles was an older brother. Their parents left Scotland in 1748 because of persecution by the Church of England and went to Antrim County, Ireland where they suffered further persecution by the Roman Catholics. Immigrants by the same name and probably related were in the Scotch-Irish colony in York (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania by 1741. Wilson families were also early settlers in this area known as the Manor of Maske. It is likely that the Millegans and McGaughey boys came to this group when they arrived in America and remained there during the early years of the Revolution. All three boys served as Rangers on the Frontier during the period 1778-1783 as well as their step-father who by this time had land in Bedford County which was situated high in the mountains west of Bedford and came to be known as Millekin's Cove.

We find Arthur is taxed for horses and cattle in 1779 and 1783 in Bedford County but it is not until 1784 that he has a house on the tax list there. He received a warrantee of land for 100 acres on January 13, 1786. John and Thomas did not take up land until 1793. It appears that Milliken's Cove was the sheltered spot in the mountains where the horses of the trader, Thomas Kinton, were kept. It was also near Kinton's Knob, a viewpoint high enough to see all approaches on the trails to and from Bedford. Thomas Kinton had long since given up trading with the Indians and was no doubt living in Bedford as the first survey of that town in 1766 shows him owning two lots. At any rate his family was living there and perhaps the McGaugheys and Kintons had known each other in the Manor

of Maske. Thomas died in March of 1779 and it was early in that year that Arthur McGaughey and Eleanor Kenton were married. (See KENTON FAMILY)

Arthur continued to add to his land holdings and in addition to his service in the militia became Collector of Excise in 1783 and served two terms as High Sheriff of Bedford County. Thomas McGaughey died in 1794 and Arthur was administrator of his estate. Arthur and John sold their land in 1796 and moved to Shelbyville, Kentucky. Arthur is said to have had eleven children, only five of whom lived to maturity and four of them married while the family lived in Shelbyville. Arthur was one of the first judges to preside in the new court house there.

In 1808 he moved on to Hardin (Hart) County and took up land on Bacon Creek. The tax list of 1819 credits him with 1000 acres. Here again Arthur serves in a judicial capacity when Gov. Slaughter appointed him as magistrate for Hart County Feb. 6, 1819.

Arthur McGaughey, a grandson of Charles, wrote the history of the family as of 15 Nov. 1835. He records the death of his parents as follows as given in the Historical Register of Kentucky, vol. 35, p. 170:

"Lieutenant Arthur McGaughey 1755-8-11 — 1830-6-23. Married Eleanor Kenton. Died 1830-5-15." There is some question as to the accuracy of Eleanor's death date because of the wording of her mother's will. Rachel Kenton made her will in 1798 in which she states "ten pounds to be given to Ann and Rachel McGaughey for their mother's share". By this it has been assumed that their mother was deceased as of this date.

Children of Arthur and Eleanor (Kenton) McGaughey:

1. Ann (our ancestor) b. 14 Dec. 1779 in Bedford, Pennsylvania. A few years after the family moved to Kentucky she married Thomas Bradshaw on 7 Aug. 1799. His family had arrived in Shelbyville from Augusta County, Virginia several years previously. (See BRADSHAW FAMILY)
2. Rachel b. about 1785; d. before 1826; married James Millikin in 1807.
3. Lavinia married Robert Blackwell 27 Sept. 1802. This family moved to Missouri.
4. John died at an early age.
5. Thomas died at an early age.
6. Jane married ----- Milam 3 Sept. 1819.
7. Colonel Arthur b. 1 Apr. 1790; d. 1 Aug. 1852 in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, married Julia Hume 24 Dec. 1818 in Clark County. She was born 7 Jan. 1799 and died 30 July 1852. Both died of cholera within a couple of days of each other.

I am indebted to Georgia Brakmo of Los Angeles for much of the information on lines other than mine of the McGaughey family. Her manuscript is on film in Salt Lake City at the Genealogical Library of the Mormon Church.

KENTON-KINTON FAMILY

Tradition tells of triplets being born to a family by the name of Kenton in Ireland on March 1, 1701. It is probable that the father's name was John Kenton. Although the name is of English origin the family is listed as being in Ireland as early as the sixteenth century.

We know the names of only two of the triplets — Mark and Thomas — and they came to America at an early age. One story tells of Mark being kidnaped and brought to Virginia to be sold to pay for passage money. Regardless of when or how these two came to America, they found relatives living in the Philadelphia area when they arrived. A Mark Kenton was one of the first lot owners of that city and another, Thomas Kenton, was living in Oxford township in Philadelphia County. Mark eventually settled in Virginia and became the father of Simon Kenton who won fame as an Indian fighter and a pioneer in Kentucky.

Thomas Kenton (our ancestor) lived for a time in the Germantown, Pennsylvania area with relatives. We have no record of his early life but as of 1737 he was trading with the Indians on the Ohio and was one of that intrepid band of frontiersmen who carried blankets, ammunition, trinkets and probably rum to the Indians in exchange for peltry and furs. His first purchase of land was in that area where other Irish and Scotch-Irish had settled and at that time the farthest frontier in Pennsylvania. These people, fleeing from religious persecution first in Scotland, then in Ireland, were not welcomed by the Germans who had settled in the fertile southern tier of the counties of Pennsylvania, and they quickly passed through Chester and Lancaster Counties to the west bank of the Susquehanna River settling along the Pennsylvania-Maryland border. They have been described as "champions of civil and religious liberty, cool, calculating, practical and hardheaded" — a type not calculated to adjust well with the German population but definitely the kind of people to open up the wilderness of the frontier. Trade with the Indians of the Ohio Valley was the opening wedge and also a profitable venture.

Thomas Kinton was issued a warrant of land in Lancaster (now York) County on a Northern branch of Bermudian Creek. The old maps show it in Manahan township, and the road northwest from York to his place, which is so marked, seems to end at the foot of the mountains at Trent's Gap, a name which is not now familiar to residents of the area. It is significant, however, as Thomas Kinton, (as the name was spelled in early records) was definitely associated with the group known as George Croghan's Irish Traders and William Trent was Croghan's partner. This was a choice spot for a trader as it was not far from the Carlisle-Hanover road and its intersection with a York-Shippensburg road or path which is not shown on the road maps of today. It was about the middle point of his trading area at that

time. We find him among the petitioners for a road to be built on the west side of the Susquehanna in the vicinity of Dillsburg and York Springs to Harris's ferry. He was associated with Simon Edgil who had a trading post at the mouth of the Juniata River.

There is record of Thomas Kinton using the Packer's Path between Philadelphia and Fort Pitt. This followed the Indian trails through Lancaster and York counties to Frederick, Maryland which was the crossroads of trails leading north and south and east and west. Going west it passed through Hagerstown, Maryland, up the Tuscarora or Cove Mountain by the gap west of Mercersburg. It crossed Ray's Hill on a diagonal line south of the present Lincoln Highway and somewhat parallel to Route 126 near Breezewood. Just west of Bedford the path crossed over Wills Mountain at Kinton's Knob. From this summit there was a breath-taking view of the gaps of the Juniata River for a circuit of forty miles. It was a spot for Indian and white man alike to scout hostile territory ahead. Nearby was the small canoe-shaped valley of Millekin's Cove which furnished good grazing as well as protection for the horses which a trader would need.

It was probably early in his trading venture with Simon Edgil that Thomas lived in the Scotch-Irish settlement in Paxtang and there met and married Rachel Carson, daughter of John Carson and Sarah Dickey, whose father was Moses Dickey. Both Carson and Dickey families were originally from the Highlands of Scotland but lived in northern Ireland before coming to America. Members of both families took out warrants of land in that section of Lancaster County in the 1740s. Moses Dickey was a millwright who died 3 October 1765 and is buried in the graveyard near Elder's Meeting House in Paxtang Township. By her father's will Sarah was left five shillings in lieu of her share "if she had not disobeyed me in the case of her marriage" to John Carson. John was listed as a merchant in the tax list of 1740 and would thereby have business or knowledge of the traders who crossed the river at Harris's Ferry (Harrisburg).

The conflict known as the French and Indian War was brought on by the struggle between the French and English to gain the support and trade of the Indian country. Thomas Kinton was with George Croghan at Pickawillany in 1751 when a treaty was made between the Indian tribes and the English. However, the Indians resented the encroachment of the English upon their lands and violation of treaties and tried to force them back from the frontier. They were supported in this by the French who were trying to get control of the Ohio Valley. The resulting conflict forced the settlers back to Carlisle where English forces were formed to meet the French and Indians. During this period from 1758-1764 Thomas Kinton was horse master of the York County Militia that was organized under Colonel John Armstrong with his supply headquarters in Carlisle. A wagon road was maintained between Carlisle and Bedford which was one of the frontier forts.

A story which has come down in the family was that Chief Will of the Shawnees, who had an encampment near Bedford, traded 600 acres of land for a barrel of whiskey from Thomas Kinton. It is probable that after the French and Indian War Thomas gave up his trading and decided to settle in Bedford. When the town was laid out into lots in 1766 he was assigned lots 196 and 197. He also had uncultivated land and the Kinton homestead was located at the foot of Wills Mountain, a mile or so east of Mann's Choice. The elevation behind it is known as Kinton's Knob. His daughter's father-in-law, George Millegan, gave his name to Millegan's Cove. A county history states that Thomas Kinton was the largest land holder when the county of Bedford was set off from Cumberland County in 1771. He also served on the first grand jury and held the office of supervisor of Bedford County.

By this time most of his family of eight children were married. He made his will in February 1777 and died in March 1779. His wife, Rachel, outlived him by 18 years. In his will he mentions he sons, John, Simon and Thomas and two of his five daughters Jean and Ann. When Rachel died in 1798 we learn that they had all married into well-established families: Nixon, Anderson, McGaughey, Rose and Adams.