

LINVILLE ROOTS

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THE LINVILLE BENEFACTORS - RICHARD WICKERSHAM AND HUMPHREY KILLINGBECK

When Richard and Mary (Hart) Linvill's family, with their two very young sons John and Thomas, journeyed to Penn's Colony, they more than likely did so because of the association with Richard's grandfather Richard Wickersham and uncle Humphrey Killingbeck. The role of these two men and their families in Sussex is not entirely brought to light yet, but there are fascinating things already known about them. The Linvills, being of rather limited means financially could probably not have booked passage by themselves and all attempts thus far to document that this family of four came as indentured servants have failed. It would have been unlikely for a whole family to be indentured. But, if they were indentured, it would have been to someone who lived near then in the parishes that flanked the East/West Sussex border.

This issue of "Linville Roots" will look at what can already be documented about grandfather Richard Wickersham and uncle Humphrey Killingbeck. It is interesting to note that although neither of them ever came to America, their only other known relatives, besides the Linvills, to make the journey was the family of Thomas Wickersham who were rather wealthy land owners and settled a large estate in Marlboro Township, Chester Co., PA. Apparently, all the Wickershams in America are descended through that family, as are all the Linvilles descended in America from their distant relative Richard Linvill.

RICHARD WICKERSHAM

Richard Linvill's mother, Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill, descends from an early land owner in the Middle Ages, though it may never be possible to trace it back precisely because of the lack of documents before the inception of Parish Registers in the 1500s. There are old tax records in *Sussex Record Society Publications* (Vol. X, 1909, Sussex subsidies) for 1296, 1327, 1332 that list two Wickersham taxpayers. The 1327 List for "Fremfeld" (now called Framfield) assesses both a Walter de Wilkeresham and John de Wylkeresham, while the spelling for the 1332 list is Walter de Bikerershamme and John de Wykereshamme. The "de" particle indicates a place-name derivation, although no place by

that name has yet been discovered [See Parish Map of East Sussex in "Linville Roots," Vol. 3, No. 1 for parish locations].

Because a thorough documentation is presently still being constructed, here we will stick with what is easily documented and save the preponderance of evidence arguments for Richard Wickersham's likely siblings, parents and grand-parents for another time. Here we are interested in his life and, particularly, his assistance to his son-in-law Thomas Linvill.

Richard Wickersham's marriage to Elizabeth Evans took place in St. John sub Castro parish, Lewes, Sussex on 3 April 1627. The marriage license indicates he is "of Fletching," but the actual marriage record is for Richard Wicerson "of Barcombe." If not a clerical error, it probably suggests he had connections with the parish of Barcombe. There were Wickershams present in that parish, as well.

The first Fletching Parish Register gives the baptisms of Richard Wickersham's eight children, three of their deaths and two marriages. For the present, the discussion below will be confined to two daughters - Elizabeth, baptized 6 July 1628 and Cassandra, baptized 8 Nov 1628, both whose first marriages were also recorded in Fletching.

Elizabeth Wickersham married Thomas Linvill, a seaman, originally from New Haven, on the 25 May 1648 in Fletching Parish [See "Linville Roots," Vol. 3 No. 2]. They acquired North Northlands in that parish, a part of the Sheffield Manor. The Sheffield Manor Court Book I, at the East Sussex Records Office [ESRO], references not only their occupation (29 Sept 1655) and acquisition (22 Apr 1656) of North Northlands, but numerous other activities of her father Richard Wickersham. In 1636 (day and month not indicated), he was a Steward of the Court. Then there is a twenty year period (which coincided with the English Civil War) during which there are no references to Wickersham. But on 22 Apr 1656 he reemerges as a Reeve of the Court, the same day that Thomas and Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill received North Northlands. Danehill Historical Society researchers have suggested that there was some political dimension to this coincidence having to do with the English Civil War.

Wickersham appeared in court as Reeve on 15 Apr 1657 and 1 Oct 1657. Then on 29 Apr 1658, Richard Wickersham, "late Reeve of this Manor, died seised of part of a parcel of freehold land called Woodgates held of this manor" and his son Richard Wickersham, Jr. was next heir to the premises. "At his death there happened to the Lord for heriot 1 cow coloured brown price L3," a kind of death duty.

"Woodgates," the likely birth home for Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill still exists and is now a school just north of the center of Danehill.



WOOGATES -- Photograph taken by Dr. Richard L. Eichholz, June 1987

Richard Wickersham was buried 16 Nov 1657 [Fletching Parish Register II], but, surprisingly for someone in his position, there was no entry in the Sussex Will Indexes for him. Instead, it was located (and proved) in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC] in London. "The richer folk, who might have property in more than one diocese, tended to have wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. So did those who were nonconformists who sought to avoid the local church dignitaries. Use of this 'top' court was far more widespread throughout the social spectrum than is generally realized" (McLaughlin, Eve. *Wills Before 1858*. 2nd Ed. Solihull: Federation of Family History Societies, 1985).

Whatever the reason, Richard Wickersham's will was proved at the PCC court and is available on microfilm at the Family Records Center, London (Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Wills, 1658, Quire No. 82-on microfilm PRO/PROB II/273, p. 271). It is a fascinating and lengthy

will, written 29 July 1657, just three months after daughter Elizabeth acquired North Northlands, he being "visited by sickness and thereby put in mind of last end." Bequests were made to:

- daughter Elizabeth "now wife of Thomas Lindfield"[also spelled Lyndefield in the same document.]
- daughter Cassandra, "now wife of John Yeomans"
- Jane Yeomans, sister of his son-in-law John Yeomans
- Michael Yeomans her brother
- brother-in-law Edward Gates
- sister Mary Venis
- son Richard on reaching the age of 22
- the poor of Fletching
- and wife Margaret

Executors were friends William Roots of Fletching and Robert Freer of Plumpton. Witnesses - Margaret Pethey, John Roots and Richard Garrett. Garrett is probably a relative through the Linvill family, but since a discussion of the connection would take us far afield here, it will be left to a discussion another time.

Given the information in the will it is obvious that:

1) Elizabeth (Evans) Wickersham had already died. There is a burial for an Elizabeth Wickersham in Fletching on 16 Oct 1629, shortly before Cassandra's baptism on 8 Nov 1629. Perhaps Elizabeth died in childbirth and the children after Elizabeth and Cassandra were Margaret's. A record of Richard's marriage to Margaret has not yet been found.

2) Since only his children Elizabeth, Cassandra and Richard received bequests, it is likely that the two younger children who were twins baptized 6 Oct 1641 had died before 1657.

3) Richard Wickersham had a sister Mary Venis; a brother-in-law Edward Gates. Again, we will leave the discussion that explores the ancestry of Richard Wickersham and his siblings to a later time.

In a mutilated entry of the Second Fletching Parish Register, Margaret appears to have died shortly after Richard and before the will was probated: Oct ____ 1657 _____ (eaten away) wife of Richard Wickersham.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD WICKERSHAM AND ELIZABETH EVANS

- Elizabeth Wickersham, bap 6 Jul 1628 Fletching Parish, Sussex m. Thomas Linville 25 May 1648 Fletching Parish, Sussex [See "Linville Roots," Vol. 3 No. 2, Aug 1987]. Elizabeth was to receive her bequest from her father's estate in a weekly dole for her lifetime. Apparently her father was concerned about how it would be spent if granted in a lump sum as he had done with the other legatees. After her husband Thomas Linvill's death [buried 11 Jan 1657/8 in Horsted Keynes], she second married, as Elizabeth Linvill, widow, Richard Deane/Dane of Fletching at All Saints Church in Lewes, 21 Apr 1662. She was still living when her second husband wrote his will 15 Nov 1672 and appears to have had at least one child with him - Elizabeth Deane, a minor child under her care in Deane/Dane's will. She was only 44 at the time of Deane's death and may have married again. She most likely maintained some association with her Linvill children Cassandra and Richard (named after her sister and father) Linvill after they reached adulthood, because it is her sister Cassandra (Wickersham) Killingbeck who seems to be the connection between the Linvills and their journey to Penn's Colony in 1682/3.
- Cassandra Wickersham, bap 8 Nov 1628 Fletching Parish, Sussex. Cassandra Wickersham seems obviously to have been close to her sister Elizabeth. She first married in Fletching Parish to John Yeomans 27 June 1653, which is in keeping with her father's will in 1657. No baptisms have yet been found in Parish Registers for her Yeoman children, if she had any. A Levy Yeoman, who died in 1702/3, did hold some land in Woodgates, Fletching as did the Wickershams, but no connection has yet been found. It is her second marriage, to Humphrey Killingbeck, that has finally come to light, which is most intriguing and provides the connection for the Linvills to likely have been in Bolney where, supposedly, grandson Thomas Linvill was born in 1679, and provided an opportunity for their passage to the colonies.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD WICKERSHAM AND (?) MARGARET _____ [All events from Fletching Parish Register]

- John Wickersham, bap 27 Feb 1630/31; bur 11 Jun 1636
- Katherine Wickersham, bap 8 Sept 1633; bur 6 Sept 1637
- Frances Wickersham, bap 1 Nov 1636; bur 28 Aug 1639

- Richard Wickersham, bap 13 Jan 1638. Richard Wickersham, Jr.'s vital events suggest that indeed the family was moving toward Anabaptist inclination. His marriage was not recorded in the Parish Register but in Rev. Giles Moore's account book [Sussex Record Society Publications Vol. LXVIII, 1971] which also recorded the marriage of Mary (Hart) Linvill's uncle and the labors of the Hart brothers [See "Linville Roots" Vol. 3 No. 1, Feb 1987]. In addition, his children's births, not baptisms, were recorded. The family is not followed further here although there is a possibility that he could have been the father (but certainly a relative) of the Thomas Wickersham who emigrated to Penn's Colony as Humphrey Killingbeck's kinsman in 1700. Research along these lines is proceeding.
- Robert Wickersham, bap 6 Oct 1641; d. before 1657
- Jane Wickersham, bap 6 Oct 1641; d. before 1657

HUMPHREY KILLINGBECK

The Killingbecks, though clearly a persecuted family, remained in England while the Linvills, much less wealthy and doubtfully persecuted, left. The Killingbecks were wealthy, well-connected; the Linvills of struggling means. By discovering who Killingbeck's second wife was, a plausible explanation emerges for the Linvill's chance to have a new start overseas, made possible by the Killingbecks.

Killingbecks in Sussex descend from Francis Killingbeck who arrived in the second half of the sixteenth century. Even John Killingbeck who wrote out Thomas Hart's (dau Mary wife of Richard Linvill) will, was a close kinsman of Humphrey and the family clearly owned land in Fletching before Humphrey's birth, although their major residence was in Twineham. They were, in social class above the Wickershams, and not only yeoman, but several attained noblesse de robe. Humphrey's grandfather Francis was Rector of Twineham, his aunt Margaret married the Rev. John Bishe or Bysshe, parson of Pycombe and a distant collateral relative of Percy Bysshe Shelley, and others married into the Church of England.

Humphrey's mother, Elizabeth (Walles) Killingbeck, however, became one of the very first Quaker converts in Sussex, and remained steadfast in the face of considerable difficulties. In 1656 she refused to pay her tithes to the local vicar. Goods worth more than three times her assessment were distrained, and the local incumbent (her father-in-law's successor) threatened her with prison.

But he having received some harme in the secret parts of his Body was Reduced thereby into a Weak and Sad Condition, soe that he dyed before he could compass his wicked intentions towards the woman, a manifest Token of God's Judgments on Such a Wicked minded man. [MS of Society of Friends, "Sussex Sufferings" ESRO]

This did not save Elizabeth Killingbeck, who was imprisoned on 27 Oct 1656 in Horsham goal for non-payment of tithes "where shee lay in the Could winter season, they not regarding the Tender yeares of her old Age" [Ibid]. The entry for her burial in the Society of Friends Register adds: "being very Aged, and having for many years, even from the first breaking forth of Truth in these parts, continued in the same, and for it patiently suffered what the Lord pleased shee should sustain from the hands of Persecutors, in the Losing her Goods."

Humphrey Killingbeck himself was equally opposed to the Established Church.

In this yeare[1659] Humphry Killingbeck of the Parish of Bolney, being moved to goe into the Steeplehouse of Bolney and as he was speakeing to the priest, he was by a Butcher who stood behind him, strooke over the head with a Great Stick, which had it not beene for his hat, have (sic) endangered his life. [Ibid]

In 1670, he was informed against for attending a meeting at John Grover's house in Hurstpierpoint, fined, and his goods distrained for nonpayment of the fine. He was excommunicated by the Church of England "for not coming to their Parish Church to hear divine service and a sermon for the space of three months past" [Visitation Book of the Archdeacon's Registry, 1682].

Interestingly enough, despite this zealous opposition, he also came into serious trouble with the Friends' strict discipline, and at risk of expulsion from the Society. At the Sussex Quarterly Meeting of Friends held 25 Oct 1672, it was reported that Humphrey Killingbeck "hath Married contrary to ye order of truth and friends." Fellow-members were sent to admonish him. It was a year or so before they prevailed on him to sign a Paper of Condemnation, which still was not wholly satisfactory to some. It is reproduced in full here for both personal and social interest. In addition it led to the question as to who the Cassandra, "Woman of the world," was and eventually identified her as Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeoman, Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill Deane's sister:

[S04 4/1. Sussex Quarterly Meetings, Testimonys Denials, 1674-1767. ESRO]

To all dear Friends of the Truth and all other whome in This are anyway concerned.

The dear sense of the love and mercy of ye Lord who seperated me from my mother's wombe and called me by His Grace and gave mee a measure of his good Spirrit to direct my steps in the way of righteousness in which while I walked I had true peace and unity with God and his people and was Blessed of him Both in Spirituall and Temporall things and dwelt in unity with the Children of Light sitting often down with them at the Table of the Lord where I was nourished up and abundantly satisfied in the enjoyment of this Comfortable presence which often refreshed my soull and I had no want of any good thing while I walked in uprightness and Sincerity of Heart before the Lord but O the Enemy O the Enemy of my Soull he envied my felicity and laid a snare for my foot and for want of keeping close to my watch thee nobility of my understand become Clouded with Darkness and I was taken and led Captive by the power of my Soules adversary into that which both the Light of Christ in my own Conscience they who walk in it doth deny and are preserved from for Darkness having covered my understanding and the just one being captivated in mee I went to A woman of the world to take her to me to be my wife who went with me amongst the people of the Lord who are in scorn called Quakers and consented to be married after the manner of the holy men and women in the dayes of old, and yet for an end to Selfe not justified of the Truth not fitt to be named among the righteous I was bowed down to A Hireling priest and went and was married by one of them whome God had many years before manifestly shewed me to be the Enemies of him and of his people. This I did Contrary to the wittness of God in my Conscience to the Griefe and Burden of my Soull and doe freely condemn it as being out of the unity of the Spirit of Truth which Leads to the honorable marriage and into the steps of the holy men and women of Old who were joyned together by the Lord whome no man might separate yet I doe declare to all Friends & people that I doe own her to be my wife and doe intend to dwell with her as her husband, Nevertheless I doe warne all Friends not to Follow my Example in this thing least they fall into condemnation with me and soe lose the enjoyment of Inward peace with God and outward Felicity with men as I have done, and this I freely confess for the clearing of Gods pretious Truth which by me hath been dishounoured. Oh pittty me pittty me ye that dwell in the house of the Lord and pray for me ye that are of an upright heart that I may be Truly subjected under the mighty hand of God that hee in mercy may lift mee up over all the snares of the enemy and restore mee to the joy of his salvation while it is called today that in Love peace and unity I may once again feed with you in the fresh

pastures of Life Eternall and goe no more forth which in the breathing of my soul to God who waite to be manifest.

Your dear Friends
Humphrey Killingbeck
Cassandra Killingbeck

At the same time this was going on, the Society of Friends was also negotiating with Humphrey for a piece of land for their burial ground. Finally, things were resolved. Humphrey and Cassandra were reinstated and were active Friends - frequently delegates to Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

Proceedings of the Lewes Men's Monthly Meetings 1669-1695 [East Sussex Record Office - SOF 30/1] reveals Cassandra's identity. The expression "Woman of the World" seems to derive from a statement about marriage by Quaker George Fox. He declared that "marriage with a non-Quaker quenched the Inner light: 'But when the sons of those holy men (which were called the sons of God) went to the World for wives, they slew the birth in them and so quenched the Spirit of God" [Lloyd, Arnold. *Quaker Social History, 1669-1738*. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1950].

Despite incredibly strong admonitions against marrying outside the faith, Humphrey and Cassandra's marriage was at first approved by the Society of Friends.

Monthly Meeting at house of Ambrose Galloway, Lewes, 18 Aug 1672.
[ESRO]

Humphrey Killingbeck of Twineham declared to the Meeting his "intent to take Casandria (sic) Yeomans to wife (a widow) now abiding in the house of Thomas Parsons in the parish of Slafham" [Slaugham]. Cassandra Yeomans equally declared her intent.

After examination to determine whether the couple was clear of any other marital bonds, which included even asking 42 year-old Humphrey's mother for her consent, brother-in-law John Grover and Francis Randall declared at Monthly Meeting [Lewes, 20 Sept, 1672] that Humphrey Killingbeck and Cassandra Yeomans "hath proceeded according to the order of friends in the way of marriage." The certificate was signed by Thomas Moseley, Walter Norman, John Grover, Thomas Westover, Ambrose Galloway, John Ellis and Steven Eager. Between then and the Quarterly Meeting on 25 Oct 1672, the marriage must have been performed by the unidentified hierling priest.

There is an account in the *Society of Friends Digest of Births, Marriages and Deaths* of the family which appears to be in error. What follows is what can be documented and, therefore, not in error.

Edward Killingbeck of Twineham married Elizabeth Wal(l)es in Bolney 3 Nov 1629. She died 18 July 1684 [Bolney - Society of Friends Records-SOF]. His will dated 7 May 1640 proved at Lewes 17 Oct 1642 makes bequests to children Humphrey, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD KILLINGBECK AND ELIZABETH WALLEs

- Humphrey Killingbeck bap Bolney 31 Jan 1630 married Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans Sept-Oct 1672. She was buried in Horsham - SOF 13 Apr 1697. He died before Sept 1710 [Will A 48/47 - ESRO] There are no records of their having any children, nor are any named in his will.
- Elizabeth Killingbeck bap 9 Jan 1633/4 Bolney married Richard Mercer of Twineham 8 Feb 1660/1 [or 1666/7 Society of Friends Digest at John Grover's house, Hurstpierpoint].
- Mary Killingbeck bap 27 Jan 1635/6 Bolney
- Anne Killingbeck bap 27 Dec 1638 Twineham married John Grover 4 Apr 1667 [SOF] at John Grover's house in Hurstpierpoint. He died 1688/9 after marrying a second time to a Mary

CHILDREN OF ANN KILLINGBECK AND JOHN GROVER

- Ann Grover married Thomas Wickersham of Bolney 19 Sept 1685 [SOF] at house of John Grover. She was buried in Twineham 24 Aug 1697 after giving birth to at least Humphrey [born 27 Sept 1687 Bolney]; Thomas, Jr. [who died 1726 in Chester County, Pennsylvania], John and Ann. Thomas Wickersham, Sr. second married Alice _____, emigrated to Penn's Colony, purchasing all of the 1000 acres his former uncle-in-law had originally purchase from William Penn and additionally had children Alice, Richard, William and Elizabeth. Thomas Wickersham, Sr., died in Marlboro Twp., Chester Co. PA in 1730.

CHILDREN OF JOHN GROVER AND EITHER ANN KILLINGBECK OR SECOND WIFE MARY _____

- Mary Grover [in 1688/9 a spinster of Charlwood, Surrey]

- John Grover
- James Grover

Now, if you are still with me, since Humphrey Killingbeck made it possible for the children and grandchildren of his sister Ann (Killingbeck) Wickersham to make a home in the new Colony, it seems fitting to suggest he did the same for his wife Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans Killingbeck's nephew and his family, as well. It still has not been determined whether Thomas Wickersham and the two Wickersham sisters, Cassandra and Elizabeth, were closely related through their Wickersham line, which seems possible.

When Killingbeck's grand-niece Mary (Hart) Linvill arrived in Penn's Colony in 1682/3, her husband had apparently died in England before the trip, at sea in the crossing or shortly after arrival. She requested a survey in order to obtain a warrant for 100 acres [See "Linville Roots," Vol. 4, No. 2, Aug 1988]. The request for the survey was filed 20 Oct 1683 [Pennsylvania Warrants and Surveys" Chester County "L", p. 292, #32 Microfilm Collection LDS U. S. and Canada 020,886 - filed as "Lindfield"]. To date, the actual survey hasn't been located, but the way land acquisition worked in Penn's Colony, "Freemen" were entitled to 100 acres if they had paid their passage. If they had journeyed as servants, the allotment would have been 50 acres per adult. Since she requested 100 acres, we don't know if her passage was paid and she was not indentured to another passenger and Richard never made the trip OR they were both indentured and she was claiming his right as well.

The speculation that Humphrey loaned them the funds for the journey is supported by the timing of Mary and her children John and Thomas Linvill selling their Fletching land to Killingbeck. The sale came (12 Dec 1699) shortly after Aunt Cassandra Killingbeck's death (13 Apr 1697), breaking the familiar relationship between the Linvills and Killingbecks. This allows time for the news of the death to travel across the ocean and Mary, John and Thomas to go to Philadelphia to execute the deed in order to repay the "loan." Whatever the reason, the suggestion that the Killingbecks, well-to-do Quakers, had a strong hand in the Linvill family emigration seems highly probable.

Without benefactor, Richard Wickersham's court involvement to make the acquisition of North Northlands possible for Thomas and Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill, there would have been no property on which to "borrow" the means for the journey to the New World from Uncle Humphrey.

PROGRESS ON FIVE GENERATION PROJECT

Small bits and pieces have begun making it possible to be much more definitive about the fourth and fifth generations of Linvilles in America. Some of this has come from concentrating on the missing women in the second and third generation and some from a concentrated effort to explore every person in every document in which a Linville is listed, including plotting out the land holdings in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. Land locations and neighbors solve so many genealogical problems, but are sometimes difficult to develop.

I now have a drawn a completed map of the 7,009 acres on Linville Creek in Virginia which Hite and McKay and Co. obtained from Colonial Virginia. William Linville, Joseph Bryan (and wife Alice who now seems likely to be Alice Linville, making her mother or step-mother to Rebecca Bryan, Daniel Boone's wife) and Thomas Linville owned at least three lots on the head waters of Linville Creek. I am now trying to determine who their neighbors were on the east and west.

Second, a complete listing of all the soldiers paid for action in the Dunmore War in 1774 includes not only Peter Linville, but many men whose families were still in Frederick Co., VA ten years later. By first comparing this list with the tax lists for 1787 and now working to identify exactly where each of the soldiers lived in Frederick County, I hope to be able to be more definitive about Peter Linvill and his father [See "Linville Roots," Vol. 6, Nos 1-2, Feb-Aug 1990].

Third, four more Linville women in these early generations have been found (in addition to the probability of Alice Linville Bryan). Two are definitively identified and two by conjecture, so far.

The DAR recently published an index to wives of Revolutionary War soldiers. The index reveals, in addition to Nancy (Linville) Boone, daughter of William and Ellender, and wife of George Boone, Daniel's brother, the following Linville wives are listed:

- Ezekiel Morris b. 1744 d. 10-24-1822 Private in PA married Mary Linvill

- David Hindman, Private in PA [Corrected Aug, 1999 through research of Christine Crawford-Oppenheimer] born before 1738; d Aug 1802 in Westmoreland Co., PA. As David "Hinman" married Agnes Lindville (sic) 16 Aug 1756 by Rev. Thomas Barton in or around York or Adams County, PA. This location definitively connects Agnes to the descendants of John and Ann (---) Linville [See "Linville Roots," Vol. 6, Nos. 1-2, Feb-Aug 1990].

By 1790 there were two men in North Carolina with Linville as their first name.

Linville Cole appears on the 1790 Census in Wilkes County with one male over 16; 2 under and 3 females. He is listed in the near vicinity with Thomas Linvill and consequently would have been old enough for his mother to have been a sister of Thomas Linvill and born in the 1740ls. A Sarah Cole married James Linville, grandson of this Thomas Linville as well. Ruby Cole Williams of 616 30th St. Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 is hoping someone will start concentrating on these Cole connections [DISPROVED: Original records make it clear that it is Levell Cole and NOT Linville Cole.]

Linville McDaniel (later McDonald), born in Orange/Chatham Co. NC and married before 1790 there, later moved to Williamson Co. TN and Jefferson Co. IL. Peggy Cansler, 5151 S. Greenway Dr., Tucson, AZ 85706 contacted me about this line.

LINVILLE FAMILY FOUNDATION

Only three people contacted either Jim Linville or me about being interested in establishing a Linville Family Foundation to direct the research on the family and make some decisions about appropriate memorials. Obviously, with such a poor response, the research will have to continue in the way that it has. I have nearly 50 letters [Aug 1999, over 500 e-mails in the last two years] from various Linvilles wanting information or questions answered about unresolved connections and collateral lines. I try to answer all of them, but my time is very limited. At least once a year I try to spend a block of research time on the Linvilles. Some of the resources are available on microfilm that I can order and read on my microfilm machine, but NOTHING beats on-site research for depth of coverage. Among the interesting

materials I have located but can't get to are some manuscript collections listed in the National Union Catalog as follows:

E. Burton Linville papers 1842-1905 located at Duke University Library. Letters from brother A.J. Linville and son A.Y. Linville are included in the 237 items in the collection.

Benjamin A. Linville Papers 1843-1927. Diaries 1871-1927 included from this Ohio and Indiana farmer and teacher located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus.

Jim Linville in Millersville, MD continues to work on the Joseph, ?Elisha, ?Isayas line. In order to straighten out this line I would like to try and locate the ORIGINAL tax lists from which the 1800 "Census" of Kentucky was developed. I am working on a better connection for this line. If anyone can get to the Kentucky Historical Society to check this out, please let me know.

Subsequent errata from this original publication:

"New Haven" should be "Newhaven" throughout.

p. 5 Cassandra Wickersham's baptism year is listed in error. She was baptized in Fletching 8 Nov 1629, following the death of her mother 16-Oct 1629.