

The Life and Legacy of Fontaine Richard Earle

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Local historical information does not mention many men who have done as much for their communities as Fontaine Richard Earle. From his arrival in Northwest Arkansas in 1859 to his death here in 1908, Earle left a lasting legacy on the canvas of history that should never be forgotten. Earle wore many hats and had many responsibilities, but it seems that he handled all of them with the charm and grace of a Southern gentleman. He put God first in all that he did, and no doubt was given direction because of his love for the Lord. Historian David Ellis states "he was easily the leading educator and evangelist of Northwest Arkansas throughout the end of the century."¹ The truth of this statement can only be determined by turning to historical evidence about Earle. Who was this man, and how did he come to be here in Northwest Arkansas? Was he actually the leading educator of the area, and if so, what made him that way? Why were his preaching and efforts of evangelism seen by so many to be effective? Earle served as President of two colleges during his lifetime, Cane Hill College and Cumberland College where he laid the foundation for education to flourish. He lived God's word every day and preached his message as pastor for the Salem Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as well as the occasional sermon for the Cane Hill congregation. During the Civil War Earle's leadership was apparent on the battlefield as Captain of Company B and Commander of the 34th Infantry but more importantly through the unofficial role as chaplain in the Army. By taking a look at Earle's sermons, letters, speeches, and the many articles and biographies that were written about him, the statement that Ellis makes above will prove to ring true- Fontaine Richard Earle was one of the most influential men in Northwest Arkansas during his lifetime.

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Rev. Fount R. Earle, ca. 1870s

Courtesy: Shiloh Museum of Ozark History/
Washington County Historical Society Collection (P-1377)

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FONTAINE RICHARD EARLE

Fontaine Richard Earle began his life in Pond River, Hopkins County, Kentucky on January 9, 1831. He was born to Samuel Baylis Earle and Jane Woodson Earle. As a young man, Earle attended small rural schools and at the age of thirteen, he left school and went to work in the fields. Earle moved to Greenville, Kentucky at the age of twenty and found a position as a clerk in a local store, which helped him to earn enough money so that he could go to seminary. To further maintain his living, he also taught at local schools.² Eventually, Earle enrolled at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee in 1856. From here he received his Bachelor of Arts degree and his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1858, and became part of the first graduating class from the university.³ Upon graduation, Earle also became an ordained minister for the Presbyterian Church and returned to Greenville, Kentucky to preach. He preached for a short time at Old Liberty Church in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, but shortly after graduating and attaining this position, he was offered the position as President of Cane Hill College in Boonsboro (Cane Hill), Arkansas. He gladly accepted, and assumed the role upon his move to the state in 1859. He also became pastor for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Cane Hill.⁴ Upon his move to Cane Hill, Earle met Ms. Amanda Buchanan, daughter of a local minister named John Buchanan whose family was influential in local politics, religion, and education. It is said that she may have been teaching in the area of Cane Hill, or even at the college itself at the time of their first meeting. Wherever she may have been teaching, she met Earle and they became enamored with one another.⁵

Cane Hill was a growing little community nestled in the Ozarks when Earle arrived there. There were many springs in the region, wild game to be hunted, and prosperous soil to be farmed, so many flocked to the area.⁶ Several prominent families had moved to the area from Crystal Hill, a community outside Little Rock, and as population increased the needs were seen to establish a church and a school. Most of these early settlers belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, so a congregation was organized in 1828 that first met in a log cabin. Small country schools were also established. Six years later, in 1834, men from the local Presbyterian Church met to discuss opening a school, resulting in the establishment of Cane Hill Collegiate Institute. Robert Waterman, professor and family historian, states "it was exclusively for boys, and was primarily concerned with preparing them for the ministry."⁷ These young men began their college education in a log cabin, which was later replaced by a brick building in 1852. In this same year, the name was changed to Cane Hill College, and became the

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first establishment west of the Mississippi to be able to issue degrees to students upon graduation.⁸

As President of Cane Hill College, Earle joined this group who had established the college "to train young men for the Cumberland Presbyterian Ministry".⁹ With his background and education, Earle was a perfect fit for this position. In his inaugural address to the Board of Trustees and the audience gathered, Earle lays out his vision for the school, in which he states his ideas on what made a prosperous college, and what courses he felt should be taught there. Among those subjects Earle saw as necessary were mathematics, Greek, Latin, natural, mental and moral sciences, and religion. He felt that religion did not have to be a stand-alone course, but could instead be woven through the curriculum and appear in all classes.¹⁰ In the first two years of his presidency, he had improved the college's facilities and hired on a number of new staff members who were qualified to teach the aforementioned subjects. Local historian Lacy McColloch states that in these years, "the college was in its most flourishing condition yet."¹¹ The college catalogue published in 1859 shows an enrollment of 88, and in 1860 an enrollment of 103. This small college was obviously flourishing under Earle's leadership. However prosperous the school was becoming, events on the horizon threatened to slow it down, and by the time the Civil War came to Arkansas, Earle found it advisable to close the school at the end of the 1861 school year and focus on the war.

Earle's early years give us a small glimpse at the man he was to become during and after the Civil War. At the outset of the war, Earle was in his third year as President of Cane Hill College, but decided to enlist in the army as a private. Enrollment records show that he was 31 years of age, stood six feet tall, had dark hair and eyes, and his profession was listed as ministry. The cause written for Earle's enlistment was simply "for the war."¹² He saw no action in the first year of the war and local writer Thomas Rothrock states that during this first year, Earle and the rest of the men raised in the early regiments were sent home. Rothrock further states that Earle "preached and farmed in the winter and spring of 1861-62... and courted Amanda,"¹³ who was busy traveling and teaching in the Fort Smith/Van Buren area. She and Earle had most of their courtship through letters, where Earle even proposed marriage through the written page, stating in one letter that they should make "a mutual pledge to be united in the bond of matrimony as soon as we may think it advisable."¹⁴ That dream would not come true for three more years, because during the summer of 1862 Earle was asked to raise a regiment. He was given the post of captain of the



Amanda Buchanan Earle, ca. 1880

From: "The History of Cane Hill"
by Robert Basham. (1969)

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regiment, and sought to gather even more friends, acquaintances, students, neighbors, and relatives alike to join the cause. The men that became part of Company B of the Arkansas 34th fought in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, and Jenkins Ferry. Later on in the war, Earle further emerged as a leader and eventually led men as Major of the famous Arkansas "Fighting 34th".¹⁵

During his travels with Company B, Earle wrote many letters home to his love Amanda in which he described the conditions of life in the camp: "We have been on march two days... the arms of our regiment were drawn last evening by four or five companies, leaving my company unarmed. I hope we have more in a short time."¹⁶ Earle shows in this letter his desire to fight for his country, further stating that he feared being left behind in Arkansas if weapons were not provided for his men soon. This was not to be, however, for the men fought a few weeks later at Prairie Grove, where the Confederacy lost the battle because Major General Hindman feared their regiments would be outnumbered, but Earle states that he is unsure why.

"As you all remember, our army retreated somewhat hastily from Prairie Grove. But why it retreated I never knew. You know that we won the field, for you saw the enemy fly from it. You know that when night put an end to the strife, the whole field was ours. I charge no man with dishonor, but I repeat I never knew why we ran away."¹⁷

Rothrock states that Earle and his men of Company B were "in the thick of the tough fighting on December 7th when a Yankee bullet creased the back of the captain's head, perforating his campaign cap and taking a patch of skin and hair with it."¹⁸ Earle is recorded as saying, as he removed his hat and looked at it, "what happened to the back of my head?! If it had been an inch the other way it wouldn't have touched me!"¹⁹ Rothrock records from Earle's personal records of the Battle at Prairie Grove that six men died, either on the battlefield or from wounds sustained there, while three additional men who were wounded recovered and survived. He also records that within the first year that Earle drew up his regiment, thirty-five men were called deserters.

To Earle's dismay, the war rolled on through the rest of 1862 and into 1863. In a letter written to his beloved Amanda, Earle records: "I content



Painting of First Building at Cane Hill College
by Amanda Buchanan Earle

Courtesy: Walter John Lemke Papers (MS L541),
S4, B5, F32, No. 1296, Special Collections,
University of Arkansas Libraries

myself with the consciousness of doing duty. The end of the war now is beyond my power of vision. It will come though at some time in the course of human events... that cruel demon of war frowns sternly and in his fury says NOT YET... I now do not expect peace for many months."²⁰ And peace did not come for a while- Earle was to fight next in Helena. He records his experiences at the battle there, describing the less-than-favorable conditions in which they marched. Aim was taken at the enemy, who retreated for a time but Earle states that there were more soldiers there than originally thought: "they leapt up from their covering and advanced with a shout... we were repulsed and retreated and kept on retreating... our defeat would have been more cheerfully borne had it not been so closely followed by the news that Vicksburg had fallen." Lines of communication must have been open for Earle to find out that information, which was clearly not taken well, for he knew that they "must stand or fall alone... no helping hand can be extended across the Mississippi to aid us."²¹ Earle goes on to fight at the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, and gives a brief account of

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the battle in a Speech to the survivors of the Arkansas 34th. "On the 30th of April 1864 we fought the Battle of Jenkins Ferry. Of all the battles in which we took part, this was the fiercest and the hottest".²² He goes on to describe the conditions of the battlefield, the position of the enemy, and the valor with which men fought and died. Shortly after this battle, Rothrock states that Earle, due to lack of men in the regiment, was elected the commander of the whole of the 34th Infantry but never saw action again. It is unclear where most of the regiment was during the last months of 1864, but records show that most were in Northern Louisiana and Texas. All of this information proves yet again that Earle was diligent in his cause to fight in the war. He was not a quitter- he was a southern gentleman, whose conduct would not allow him to quit. He wanted to see his men through to the end; to a peace that all could find with one another.

Earle was stationed in Texas when word came of Lee's surrender, and he and his men made their way home. Rothrock records that "on the 9th day of June, 1865, the greater part of what was left of the old regiment, stacked arms in the garrison at Fort Smith and ceased to be Confederate Soldiers."²³ Upon the end of the war, Earle returned to Cane Hill, only to find his town and college virtually burnt to the ground by United States soldiers under the command of General Blunt. This did not deter his intentions, however, and four days later, he and Amanda finally wed. The Earle's eventually had seven children: Ellen (Earle) Richardson, Fontaine P. Earle, Woodson Earle, and Clara Earle. Three other children died as youngsters.²⁴

Extensive records for Earle's preaching during the war have not been found, but it is evident in his writings to Amanda during the war and those that reflect on his time in the war that his faith was unwavering. Bibles were hard to come by, and it is not known whether Earle and his men had testaments or if they went without. There was no state bible society in Arkansas to gather and distribute testaments or tracts to the soldiers, so it is doubtful that Earle or his men had them unless they brought along their personal copies from home.²⁵ There is evidence in Earle's collection of letters, however, that men were trying to raise money to "supply the southern army west of the Mississippi with Bibles and Testaments", and further evidence that Earle's own brother in law, John Buchanan, was a member of the American Bible Society who traveled extensively in the state of Arkansas to gather money for bibles.²⁶ Earle's letters to Amanda show that, whether or not he had a bible, he was devout in prayer to God, "I join you in your prayer for peace, but until then we must endure all that comes. Let us put our trust in God and all will be well... time will become better in

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the course of human events, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.”²⁷ It is sentiments like these that show no doubt Earle was as pious on the battlefield as he was on the home front.

Present research does not show that there was a designated chaplain in the Arkansas 34th, but it is known that Earle assumed the role of chaplain on many occasions. In a tribute written for Earle at the time of his death, a colleague named Thomas Campbell who was a board member at Arkansas Cumberland College, states: “through the war he never forgot his higher calling as a Soldier of the Cross and often preached to the soldiers and in revival meetings held in camp.”²⁸ This must have been a wonderful treat for the soldiers of his regiment, because at times it was hard to find a Chaplain, and it is estimated by Historian Gardiner Shattuck that if there was a chaplain, he didn’t stay long: “the average length of time that chaplains stayed in the army was eighteen months, and very few remained with their original regiments for the entire war.”²⁹ Most could not financially afford to give up their jobs with congregations to enter the war, nor were they willing to leave congregations behind. According to Historian Charles Wilson, those who did enter the army and remain there as clergy members and chaplains had the challenging job of “nurturing morale and encouraging unity in the face of hardships... they celebrated fast days as somber rituals... cared for soldiers, led revivals, conducted prayer groups, performed mass baptisms... distributed religious tracts, hymnals, and Bibles.”³⁰ Other duties included “writing letters for hospitalized soldiers, acting as postmaster for his unit, maintaining a library stocked with religious and secular literature, teaching soldiers how to read and write, informing families of the deaths of loved ones, aided freed blacks who flocked to the army, carried men and equipment...dug wells... and foraged for fresh vegetables.”³¹ According to Brinsfield, a chaplain’s job was dependent on several things, “the weather, on the expectations and support of their commanders, on the proximity of the enemy, and on whatever resources they could scrape together.”³²

Revivals seem to have left the most lasting impact on history of religion in the civil war. Revivals were held often in order to continue educating the soldiers as Christian men and to “keep them unspotted from the world.” Historian Reid Mitchell suggests that revivals also served to “church the un-churched.”³³ It is evident from letters written home to Amanda that Earle himself attended such revivals: “Religion is reviving at a cheering rate in this part of the land. When we reached Searcy a revival had just closed. At Austin one was in progress. About ten miles from here another is now going on. These facts give comfort, and if they could become general

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better times would follow. I hope the good Lord will take this matter and settle it.”³⁴ Again, Earle shows that even in times of disparity and war, he knew whom to call upon- the Heavenly Father. The duties that he likely performed as an unofficial chaplain would carry over into his work as a minister after the war, further showing Earle’s high standards and pious ways.

During and most assuredly after the war, Earle continued in his position as a minister to the Salem Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that met at Cane Hill. He had strong feelings about the way preachers must behave: “Certain qualifications are necessary. The preacher must have a converted heart. He must have a proper estimate of the value of immortal souls. He must be in continuous communication with his God. He must study the word then preach the word because it is sharp and quick.”³⁵ Many in the community must have felt exactly this way about Earle, for he was called on to speak in many places. Earle’s great-grandson Robert Waterman, a professor and historian, has collected family records that include the following statement published by the Central Presbyterian Church: “at several different times he (Earle) served as pastor at Fayetteville, and at all times ready to lend help when needed. When in extreme difficulties the church would send for Major Earle.”³⁶

Early sermons preached by Earle have been collected, and some of his early messages reflect themes of redemption, salvation, and God as our protector and provider. It is evident from his writings that Earle was a devout man who preached on every subject imaginable. He knew his scripture well, both Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and had done extensive research on the Gospels, the book of Matthew in particular, as well as the holy spirit, angels, and had studied the Hebrew language. It is also evident that he believed in an afterlife, preaching often on judgment, heaven, hell, and what happened to one’s soul upon departure from this life. Earle firmly believed in God and his son, and thought that salvation came through him: “It is a firm and immovable confidence in the truths of the bible, together with a full, implicit, and unreserved reliance upon the efficiency of the blood of Christ to cleanse from all sin.”³⁷ Earle also felt that God was watching over him and taking care of him throughout all his life. In an undated sermon on the providence of God, Earle states “there is a general providence- God has not left us without evidence of his care.”³⁸ His message throughout the war is unwavering, and he continues his theme of the providence of God and salvation, as well as eternal life. A sermon titled “In my Father’s House are many Mansions” allows readers to see Earle’s belief in the afterlife: “our father’s house has two chambers- the one here



Earle House at Cane Hill, ca. 1945. Photograph by Walter Lemke
Courtesy: Margaret Smith Ross Papers (1587),
Box 42, File 41, #970,
Special Collections, University of
Arkansas Libraries

on earth, the other in heaven, divided by the veil of death. The ante-chamber is now occupied by those who have been made kings and priests unto God. Rev. 1.6.”³⁹ In another of Earle’s sermons, he states “Eternal Life! The expression itself is without limit. No mathematical computation could show the beginning or ending of an eternal life. It is a blissful immortality beyond the grave, it is a life of perfect peace and infinite joy; it is a never ending existence into the immediate presence of the Holy Trinity.”⁴⁰

Also evident from Earle’s writings is the importance he found in Sunday School. In an undated document, Earle records the tenets of “Sabbath School” that he finds essential to all members. He begins with the “superintendents and teachers”, asking them to “have a normal class, and be in your place”. He further asks the scholars to “Stand for Jesus. Support his cause. Defend his truth because he has stood up for you- this gives you a principle of action for life.”⁴¹ In another letter, written to the New York Observer on September 21, 1876, Earle expresses his gratitude to a “Brother A”, asking “where would we be if Brother A had not come to us? He

Earle Family

speaks of how there used to be no Sunday school or church, and that now there are both. He also says that Sundays "used to be spent hunting and fishing, and now we go to church and Sunday school."⁴² Earle is again seen to be a devout man, even to the point that he pushed the importance of "Sabbath School" to all he encountered.

As pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Earle's influence within the community is evident. His impact on the educational foundation within the area following the war was just as prominent. The first of Earle's Presidential duties after the war was to rebuild the campus that had been ravaged by US soldiers. Waterman states: "the college buildings along with a valuable library were burned to the ground in November, 1864. Only a boarding house for young preachers that was used as a hospital during the war was spared."⁴³ Historian Braly states that if it had not been for men like Earle, whose "generosity and self sacrifice made the re-establishment of the college a possibility" the school would have never been rebuilt.⁴⁴ Earle worked to re-open the school, and during this time McColloch states that he kept himself very busy: "In addition to his administrative duties President Earle taught a full schedule of courses and preached at least two Sundays a month to the local Salem Presbyterian Congregation... Other Sundays he preached elsewhere and throughout the years was active in the Arkansas Synod."⁴⁵ Earle's influence even reached outside Cane Hill when in 1866, he was elected as a senator for the state of Arkansas, and went to work in Little Rock. He was able to help in passing a bill that allowed for free public schooling in the state, and was elected in 1867 to the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. While holding this office, Earle also wrote a grammar book that was published by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.⁴⁶

In 1868, Earle returned to his duties as President of Cane Hill, and a new building was opened on the university grounds- the college continued to flourish under his leadership. He also built a beautiful family home in the same year. Earle was quickly becoming well known all over Northwest Arkansas for being a well-respected man as president, as a leader in his regiment during the war, and as a preacher and teacher of the Lords' word. But he did not stop there- his local popularity began to manifest in the form of speaking engagements, and in the summer of 1873 Earle was asked to speak at the dedication of the Fayetteville Confederate Cemetery. In his speech, he states: "The men whose remains are gathered here were Southern soldiers. As such they went to the war, as such they endured the heat and cold, as such they fought and fell in many a battlefield, and as such we honor them."⁴⁷ Another speaking engagement came his way just ten years

EARLE FAMILY of VIRGINIA

There were Earles in Virginia as early as 1622 when the Virginia Colony was still under the control of the Virginia Company of London directed by, among others, Sir Walter Earle and his brother Christopher Earle. Nathaniel Earle was killed in the Indian War of 1622. An interesting aside is that the third Earl of Southampton was the patron of William Shakespeare and was the treasurer of the Virginia Company and likely received contributions from his colleagues and friends. (ref to Earle of Southampton, Patron of Shakespeare).

The most commonly assumed origin of the name Earle was of Norman origin. Sir Richard Earle, descendant of Henry de Erleigh from the lordship of Erleigh was Lord of Newton and descendant of Sir John Earle (1334-1410) known as the "White Knight" who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Guy de Brian, whose originator went to England with William the Conqueror (from First Families of America by Virkus). These Virginia Earles were of the west of England branch centered near Bath. Some were christened in Bath Abbey.

However, there is another accounting for the name "Earle" and that is the name Earl which indicated one of the nobility. This origin is in the history of the Aberdeen Masonic Lodge records circa 1670 and other records. The preponderance of records support the Norman origin of the name Earle, at least for the Earle family which is the subject of this report.

FIRST GENERATION

The progenitor of the Earle family in Virginia was Sir(?) John Earle of Nye, Somersetshire, England, Winscombe Parish

THE MEANING OF EARLY GRAVESTONE ART

Anchors & Ships- seafaring profession
Arches ----- victory in death
Arrows -----mortality
Bouquets -----condolences & grief
Buds -----renewal of life
Bugles -----resurrection & the military
Candle being Snuffed - time, mortality
Coffins -----mortality
Crossed Swords --high-ranking military person
Darts -----mortality
Doves -----the soul, purity
Father Time -----mortality, grim reaper
Flowers -----brevity of earthly existence
Flying Birds ----flight of the soul
Fruits -----eternal plenty
Garlands -----victory in death
Imps -----mortality
Hand of God chopping - sudden death
Handshakes -----farewell to earthly existence
Hearts -----love of Christ, soul in bliss
Horns -----the resurrection
Hourglass -----swiftness of time
Lambs -----innocence
Picks & Shovels -mortality
Portals-----passageway to eternal journey
Roses -----brevity of earthly existence
Sheaves of Wheat -time, divine harvest
Shells -----pilgrimage of life
Suns-----the Resurrection
Thistles -----remembrance
Tombs -----mortality
Trees -----life
Trumpeters -----heralds of resurrection
Willows -----earthly sorrow
Winged deaths-head ---mortality
Winged Effigies --the flight of the soul

(from: Hopkins County Heritage Quarterly
of the Hopkins Co. TX Genealogical Society
Vol. 4 #2 June 1937)

near Bath. He married Mary SYMONS (born 1619) of Gloucestershire in 1637 in Nyland. John EARLE in 1649 went to Virginia, returned to England for his family and they immigrated to Virginia in 1652 with their daughter Mary, a Rachel WILLIS and a Mary HOLDEN, who were presumably related to the EARLES. John Sr. died in Westmoreland in September or October of 1660. He was a royalist and it may be presumed that his emigration was motivated by Charles I having lost his head in 1649 (First Families in America, Virkus), an example he did not wish to emulate.

John EARLE started with four patents consisting of 1700 acres of land on Yeocomoco Neck (ibid) in Northumberland. The account of his patents being in Westmoreland County is explained by the fact that Westmoreland was formed from a part of Northumberland in the year 1663. He also patented more land in his own name, more in his childrens' names and in the names of the 34 immigrants whose immigration he sponsored (transported). A partial list follows: from (Cavaliers and Pioneers by Nugent and Colonial Families of the United States of America by Mackensie). (There is not perfect agreement between the references and therefore further research is required.)

| NAME | COUNTY | NO | PARCEL | DATE |
|------------|---------------------------|------|--------|------------|
| John EARLE | Yeocomoco R ^{er} | 1700 | | 1652 |
| John EARLE | N'umb'land | 20 | 1000 A | 13/10/53 |
| John | " " | 4 | 200 | 4/11/52 |
| John | " " | | 1100 | 7/10/56 |
| John | " " | | 1000 | 13/10/53 |
| John | " " | | 100 | 24/10/55 |
| Mary EARLE | Surry | 6 | 275 | 20/4/82 |
| Sarah | | 10 | | |
| John | James River | 36 | 1797 | 20/10/1702 |
| Eliza | New Kent | 48 | 2400 | 24/10/1704 |
| Richard | King William | 47 | 2340 | 24/10/1717 |
| John | N'umb'land | 32 | 1600 | 1660 |

John EARLE arrived in Virginia in 1652 with his wife Mary (SYMONS), their three children, John Jr., Samuel and Mary who were all born in Somersetshire, England. John Jr. and Samuel apparently came on a different ship and may have been accompanied by their brother or half-brother William, which was a common practice in order to prevent an entire family from being lost in a one accident. The fact that about the same time patents were issued to the EARLES, BENNETS, SYMONS and other Somerset families indicates that before they immigrated to Virginia they were acquainted and had to some extent intermarried. John died at about age 46, his wife died at about 41 and John Jr shortly after he became of age.

Virkus confirms that John EARLE of Westmoreland came from Dorset, but the Mormon IGI and "History and Genealogy of the EARLES of Secaucus" names Somerset. This seeming discrepancy can probably be explained by the family first living in Maryland and soon thereafter acquiring extensive land in Virginia, first from the Virginia Company and then from the Virginia (Crown) colony. Land was also obtained by purchase.

SECOND GENERATION

John Jr was directed by his father's will to live with his mother (or stepmother) during her widowhood. This widow, Elizabeth (who otherwise does not appear in the family history) was given all the property she brought into the marriage, daughter Mary received only personal property as her portion. The real property was divided between John and Samuel. Land patent records also show that there was a William EARLE, apparently unmarried living in Northumberland in 1653 who came with a Jane or Joan WILLIS and he may have been the one

who transported John Jr and Samuel to Virginia. Mary EARLE, daughter of John and Mary EARLE was born in England in 1642, married Martin COLE in Virginia. Nothing more is known of her at this time. William probably died before John Sr wrote his will in 1660. John Jr died young, never married and therefore the family line was continued by:

THIRD GENERATION

Samuel EARLE II (grandson of John of Nye) was born in Westmoreland Co. in 1662 and died in Westmoreland Co in 1746. He was a planter, surveyor of highways, grand juror many times, a large landowner. He married Phyllis BENNETT apparently of the pioneer BENNETT family. She was related to Richard BENNETT, 1606-1676, who arrived from England in 1622, was a member of the House of Burgesses 1629, member of the King's Council 1642-1660, Governor 1652-1655, Commercial to England 1657 and a Major General VA Forces 1662-1672.

Samuel EARLE 2nd was passed over by his father in favor of Samuel EARLE III apparently something to do with primogeniture*. Refer to his 1771 will in "Virginia Wills & Testaments".

Will of Samuel EARLE 2nd: "In the name of God Amen. I Samuel EARLE of Cople Parishand Westmoreland County being sick and weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory praised be the Almighty God for it the same do make and Ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form as follows viz: First and principally I give my soul into the hands of Almighty God... and my body to be buried at the discretion of my Executors...I give and bequeath to my daughter Phyllis MOCKBRIDGE one Shilling Sterling...my two daughters Hannah BALEY

*the earliest ancestor of a family, race etc

and Elizabeth HACKNEY each of them one Shilling Sterling...unto my grandson Samuel EARLE my Dwelling and all my land therunto belonging to him my said grandson and to the male issue of his body forever and for want of said issue to my grandson John EARLE ... My will and desire is none of the upper part of my land be cleared until my Grandson Samuel comes of age. I give and bequeath to my Grandson Samuel EARLE two negroes George and Moll... I will and desire that all my Debts and Legacies be justly paid and discharged..." At a court held for said county the 19th day of July 1746...This last Will and Testament was presented into court etc.

FOURTH GENERATION

Major Samuel EARLE III, next heir to the EARLE family estates, was born in Westmoreland County (circa 1692-1771) first moved to Prince William then to Stafford, then to Fauquier and then to Frederick Co. He was attorney at law, justice on the same bench in Frederick Co with Thomas Lord FAIRFAX, Baon of Cameron, and he was one of the first members of the House of Burgesses from Frederick County. He was a Major of Militia under George William FAIRFAX colonial regiment, High Sheriff, Church Warden, Collector of Tobacco (tax) for the Crown and surveyor of the site for the city of Winchester, Frederick Co. Note: one of the litigents who appeared before the Court was George Washington, son of Augustine. (History and Genealogy of the EARLES of Secausus).

At this point it is reasonable to postulate that he must have known the JEFFERSONS because Peter JEFFERSON, Tom's father, was on the crew surveying the bounds of Lord Fairfax' land, the largest

holdings in the colony. The extent of Samuel EARLES estate in Westmoreland Co. is not accurately known but it is interesting to note that it adjoined the land of Augustine WASHINGTON, father of George. Samuel EARLE married Anne SORRELL (1707-1748) in 1726. The DAR Index and other references lists Samuel EARLE as the husband of Anne SORRELL daughter of Elizabeth and Thomas SORRELL. Thomas SORRELL was Clerk of the Westmoreland County Court for many years. Samuel EARLE and Anne had five children. Anne SORRELL died in 1748 and is buried in what is now Warren Co. near Greenway Court, the home of Lord Fairfax, on an estate belonging to the family of Capt. Alexander MILLER EARLE. The inscription on her tombstone is said to be "very odd". She had five children: Samuel 4th, Judge Baylis b 1734, Col John b 1737, Rachel and Hannah.

Samuel EARLE III (1690-1746) next married Elizabeth HOLBROOK in 1748 and they had eight children one of whom was Col Elias EARLE. Samuel EARLE 3rd and his second wife Elizabeth are said to have been buried under the the Episcopal Church in Winchester, VA. Elizabeth survived him and remarried twice; a Mr. BURNS and a Mr. ROGERS and moved with her youngest son Isaiah (Esias) to Greenville SC where she became known as Granny ROGERS. Major Samuel EARLE died in Frederick Co. circa 1771 (ref. Colonial Families of the United States)

An explanation is required at this point. The name Isaiah has several variations, Elias, Ezias, Eziah, Esias sometimes occurring twice in the same document. Also the custom of naming a baby for an older brother who has died occurred quite often because the infant mortality was high and families wanted to preserve family continuity.

Samuel EARLE 4th may have gone with his parents at the time of their westward migration to Frederick Co or he may have remained with his grandparents in Westmoreland (Samuel II lived until 1746, age 92 years).

FIFTH GENERATION

Ezaias EARLE (1758-1826) was the eldest son of Samuel III and Elizabeth HOLBROOK. He appears in various documents as Ezaias, Esaias, Esias, Isaias and Ezias. The parents seem to have intended to name both sons after different forms of the name Isaiah but both sets of names have been applied to both sons with resulting confusion, especially to genealogists. Major Ezaias was a captain during the Revolutionary War and was appointed Major of Militia in 1795.

Ezaias EARLE married Miss Sarah (Sally) BROWNLEY (1768-1830) on 15 Dec 1785, Rev John MONTGOMERY officiating. She was the daughter of John BROWNLEY of Frederick Co, VA. Ezaias died 30 Oct 1826. Sarah died 3 Aug 1830. They are both buried on the Silver Ridge Farm of Major Alexander MILLER EARLE adjoining Greenway Court the home of Thomas Lord FAIRFAX at White Post, Clske Co. VA. Clarke Co was at one time a part of Frederick Co.

SIXTH GENERATION

Archibald EARLE married Mary BUCKEY 29 Sept 1812 in Randolph Co (History of Randolph County by Dr AS Bosworth) Rev. John ROWEN officiating. Miss BUCKEY was the daughter of Peter BUCKEY and Christine MARTENY of Frederick Co Maryland, and was the granddaughter of John Peter BOUQUET who was born in France in 1736. Mary BUCKEY was born in Frederick, Co MD, 22 Apr 1796.

The BOUQUETS were Huguenots and apparently refugees from France after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes which had provided them with a nominal amount of religious tolerance. When this Edict was abrogated by

Louis XIV they lost their citizenship, all rights to their religion and were hunted down for execution. (BUCKEY was an Americanization of the name BOUQUET which was prominent in Rancolph Co Va.) It is not known whether the BOUQUETS of Randolph Co were related to General Henry BOUQUET the leader of the third expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Dusquisne but the American Regiment commanded by Gen BOUQUET was composed of German and Swiaa, mostly from PA.

Archibald was born in that part of Frederick Co that is now known as Clarke Co, 26 Sep 1788 and died in Beverly in 1842. He was Clerk of the Randolph County Court from 1810 to 1839. He was appointed Major of the 1st Battalion in the 107th Militia Regiment 28 Oct 1816 and was promoted to rank Colonel of Militia in 1822. He was one of the most influential men of Randolph Co. Born of this marriage were 12 children. From the Bible of Archibald EARLE entries from 1777 and printed in 1814 were: John Bayles, 13 Sep 1813, Sally Ann 29 Sep 1815, Lucinda 25 Sep 1817, Maria 19 Aug 1819, Christina Margarete 15 Sep 1821, Edith 8 Oct 1823, Elias Buckey 26 Jan 1826, Anzianna 21 Feb 1828, Archibald 17 Apr 1830, Jefferson 3 Aug 1832 and Creed Kuther 28 Jul 1837. Archibald died 1842 and May 1836 in Beverly Randolph Co VA.

SEVENTH GENERATION

John Bayles EARLE m Elizabeth WINEGARD 11 Sep 1836 and they had five children: Mary Elizabeth, Nancy Ann, Matilda V., 1842 Burns S. 1844 and Charles Page 1847. (1850 census Randolph Co.)

John next married Labonoe (SABANA) STALNAKER 25 Nov 1852 and they had four children: John Bayles Jr born 1853, Leonora A. in 1855, Bloyd Birkett 18 Dec 1858 and Linda birth date unknown. This marriage was documented in the Randolph County Records and in the bible of Archibald EARLE.

John next married Elizabeth CURRENCE and they had five children: Eliza A. b 30 Jan 1865, Lucinda S. 11 Jul 1867, Archibald Buckey 31 Oct 1868, Jefferson Clay 10 Mar 1872 and Bernice in Jun 1874. John and Elizabeth were my great-grandparents.

John Bayles EARLE was also an active Freemason and helped establish Randolph Lodge A.F.& A.M.#55 in Beverly on or about 31 Aug 1872. He petitioned the Lodge 6 Sep 1872 and was initiated an entered apprentice and passed to the degree of Fellowcraft on the same date. The next day he was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason. His sword from his military service is still used by the Tiler of the lodge. Creed Luther EARLE, his brother, was initiated 13 April 1872, passed to the degree of Fellowcraft 7 Oct 1872 and was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason 4 Nov 1872. He later moved to Elkins WV. The town of Elkins, the county seat, was sited on land he owned.

John Bayles EARLE was an outstanding citizen according to Bosworth's History of Randolph County, and was county clerk after his father Archibald. Dr. Bosworth was assistant county clerk under ARchibald for some time also.

EIGHTH GENERATION

The next chapter in the EARLE family of Virginia centers on Archibald Buckey EARLE who married Mary Caroline SPIKER (SPEICHER) in 1899 in Upshur Co WV. He operated a lumber mill in WV from 1899 to 1914 and then an automobile service station in Akkron, Ohio until he retired in 1937. Archibald Buckey EARLE died in Akron in 1948 at the age of 80 and his wife Mary passed away in the same place in 194?. Their

children were: Elizabeth 1899, Clara 1892, Mabel 1896, Edwin Bernard 1898, Harold 1900, Herbert S. 1903, and Floyd 1907. Mary his wife died two years before her husband in Akron, Ohio. Included in this chronicle are pictures, birth certificates and other communication.

NINTH GENERATION

My story ends here with Clara EARLE ANDERSON 1892-1960. Included in this chronological are several photographs of her, her sisters, friends and relatives. Refer to her birth certificate, marriage license et al. Her life was very difficult because she was frequently uprooted and had to start a new life each time in a strange place without the support of friends, family or the infrastructure to which she may have expected some support.

She had twelve children, an irresponsible husband, a life of extreme drudgery complicated by the great depression and a difficult life. She deserved better.

Sincerely, her son
Lawrence Clifton ANDERSON

(Submitted by Lawrence "Larry" ANDERSON)

BUILDING RAILROADS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

In 1855 General Isaac Stevens came west to buy Indian lands to build a railroad. Herds of buffalo covered the stretches of country seventy miles long and thirty miles wide.

In 1869 a train in Kansas was stopped nine hours waiting for a herd of buffalo to cross the track. It took three days to pass through the herd.

NORDHOFF CEMETERY, cont.

Compiled by June WINEINGER SEERY and Patricia PERRY, members of VCGS and United Daughters of the Confederacy.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| SWANSON, Taisia | 165C |
| b. 6 Jun 1887 d 6 May 1983 | |
| SWINDLER, Beulah M. | 136C |
| SWINDLER, Howard F. | 136C |
| b 6 Aug 1908 d 2 Dec 1978 | |
| TAYLOR, Elmer | 122B |
| b 1854 d 1916 | |
| TAYLOR, Mrs. Ezra | 122B |
| TAYLOR, Jack O[rlan] | 144C |
| b 21 Oct 1906 d 21 Apr 1979 | |
| TAYLOR, Marvin J. | 144C |
| TAYLOR, [REV] Townsend E. | 13B |
| b 18 Jul 1818 d 12 Feb 1883 | |
| THACHER, E.S. | 16B |
| THACHER, George | 74B |
| b 11 Aug 1870 New Haven, CT | |
| d 22 Jan 1889 Ojai | |
| Son of Thos. & Elizabeth B. Thacher | |
| THACHER, Roger B. | 13B |
| 8 Nov 1920 | |
| THACHER, S.D. | |
| Three children, 1898 | |
| THACHER, Sherman Day | 73B, 74B |
| THACHER, Elizabeth R. | 73B, 74B |
| THEIS, Victor | 128B |
| THEIS, Mrs. Victor | 128B |
| THOMAS, C.M. | 129B |
| | 143B |
| THOMAS, Charles M. | 143B |
| b 1886 d 1980 | |
| THOMAS, Frances E. | 137B |
| b 1924 d 1931 | |
| THOMAS, Grace L. | 143 |
| b 1886 d 1984 | |
| THOMAS, John D[udley] | 137B |
| b 1882 d 1931 | |

7

*Earle
Family*

Miller

EARLE FAMILY OF BISHOP'S
STORTFORD, CO. HERTS,
ENGLAND

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The National Society
Colonial Dames
XVII Century

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Chapter

California

State

Reprint from Oct. 1936, number of the
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record

EARLE FAMILY OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD, CO. HERTS, ENGLAND
ANCESTORS OF RALPHE EARLE OF BOSTON, 1634

CONTRIBUTED BY DR. SPENCER MILLER

Member of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society

My photostat copy of Mr. J. L. Glasscock's Transcription of the Parish Register of St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford, extends from 1561 to 1652 for Baptisms; from 1561 to 1711 for Marriages and from 1561 to 1680 for Burials.

Most of the data which follows was taken from this Transcription and also from Mr. Glasscock's book entitled *Records of St. Michael's Church* from 1431 to 1875; *Herts Genealogist & Antiquary*, 3 vols., and the two principal published Earle genealogies by Dr. Pliny Earle and Isaac Newton Earle, the latter having 700 pages. Both of these authorities assumed that Ralph Earle and his wife Joan Savage, who arrived in Boston in 1634, probably came from Exeter. I. N. Earle's Genealogy contains no early Earles bearing the name of Ralph, excepting the Ralph Earle who married Joan Savage.

The Parish Register of Stortford (beginning 1561) fails to record any person by the name of Earle before 1605, when the marriage of Raulphe Earll and Margaret Browne was recorded. This clearly indicates that Raulphe Earll was born elsewhere. His wife was baptized in Stortford, June 1581, daughter of George Browne, a man of importance in Stortford.

It is quite possible that Raulphe Earll came to Stortford and became a student in the famous grammar school, endowed by Margaret Dane in 1579 and well-organized in 1590. In this school, Sir Henry Chauncy, nephew of Rev. Charles Chauncy, President of Harvard College in 1654, and Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, were students. This school was located on Church Street opposite St. Michael's Church and within a block of a shop that was operated by Raulphe Earll in 1642, on Basbowe Lane (Glasscock's *Records of St. Michael's Church*).

Herts Genealogist reveals a "Henry Earle" who paid a subsidy in 1545 in Therfeld, Co. Herts, and a William Earle who witnessed a will of Thomas Sterne of Barkway, Co. Herts, 1571, which Will was probated in Stortford 18 Sept. 1571 (Vol. 1, p. 374).

Thomas Earle of Thonridge (Thunridge), 9 miles from Bishop's Stortford, left a will dated 10 May 1618, mentioning servant William Earle; son Humphre Earle; son Henry Earle; clearly indicating that there were families of Earles in Hertfordshire, which, by the way, is only about 35 miles wide east and west and less than 30 miles north and south.

The following literal Transcription from Register of all Earles shows a wide difference in spelling.

- 1605 "RAULPHE EARLL and Margaret Browne", mar. "ye xxvth of Aug."
 1606 "Raulphe ye sonne of Raulphe Earles", bapt. "ye ixth of Feb."*
 1608 "Samuel ye sonne of Raulphe", bapt. "ye xxvii of Aug."
 1610 "John the sonne of Raulfe Earle", bapt. "ye xix of April".
 1612 "Dorathy the daughter of Raulph Earle", bapt. "xxiii of Aug."
 1614 "Doritha daughter of Raphe Earle", bur. "second of September".
 1614 "Margaret daughter of Raphe Earle", bapt. "ix of October".
 1616 "George Earle sonne of Ralfe and Margaret", bapt. "December xxvth".
 1617 "George Earle sonne of Ralfe and Margaret", bur. "Eleventh of June".
 1617 "Jonas Earle sonne of Ralfe & Margaret", bapt. "Jan. eighteenth".*

* The year ended in March.

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- 1619 "Jonas Earle son of Ralfe and Margaret", bur. "November second".
 1619 "Elizabeth Earle daughter of Ralfe & Margaret", bapt. "Aug. xvth".
 1620 "Richard Earle son of Ralfe & Margaret", bapt. "ye first of Nov."
 1622 "Mary Earle of Ralfe & Margaret", bapt. "nynth of November".
 1631 "Ralphe Earle & Joan Savage", mar. "the 29 of June".
 1632 "April 22 Ralphe Earle s. of Ralph & Joan", bapt.
 1634 "May 11 William Earle s. of Ralphe & Joan", bapt.

Glasscock's Records show that of Ralph¹ Earle remained in Stortford and in 1642 was housed in Basbowe Lane within a stone's throw of St. Michael's Church. In that year he paid to the church 4 pence, and from page 156 the following is transcribed: "Of Ralfe Earles shop at Mich^m 1642 xs". At that time his wife Margaret and the following children were probably living—Samuel² age 34, John² 32, Margaret² 28, Elizabeth² 23, Richard² 22 and Mary² 20.

Additional Transcription from Parish Register

- 1646 Apr. 4, "Richard Earle son of Richard", bapt.
 1647 Nov. 27, "The wife of Ralfe Earle", bur. (Margaret).
 1648 Sep. 24, "Samuel Earle son of Richard", bapt.
 1653 Oct. 18 "Samuel Earle son of Richard", bur.
 1657 "Mar. 20 RAPH EARLE", bur. (Raulphe¹).
 1673 "March 31 Edward Walker & Anne Earle", mar.

FIRST GENERATION

1. RAULPHE¹ EARLL of Basbowe Lane, Bishop's Stortford, b. —; died March 30, 1657; married Aug. 25, 1605, MARGARET BROWNE, dau. of George Browne of Bishop's Stortford and his wife Elizabeth Lawe, whom he married in Stortford, Oct. 2, 1580. Margaret was baptized June 1581 in St. Michael's Church, buried Nov. 27, 1647.

Children:

- +2. i. Raulphe², bapt. Feb. 9, 1606.
 ii. Samuel, " Aug. 27, 1608.
 iii. John, bapt. Apr. 19, 1610.
 iv. Dorothy, " Aug. 23, 1612; bur. Sept. 2, 1614.
 v. Margaret, " Oct. 9, 1614.
 vi. George, " Dec. 25, 1616; bur. June 11, 1617.
 vii. Jonas, " Jan. 18, 1617; bur. Nov. 2, 1619.
 viii. Elizabeth, " Aug. 15, 1619.
 ix. Richard, " Nov. 1, 1620 (alive in 1653).
 x. Mary, " Nov. 1, 1622.

SECOND GENERATION

2. RALPHE² EARLE, son of Raulphe & Margaret (Browne) Earll, bapt. in Bishop's Stortford, Feb. 9, 1606; married June 29, 1631, JOAN SAVAGE; bur. 1678 in Portsmouth, R. I. Emigrated to New England about 1633/4. In Boston, Mass., 1634.

Children:

- +3. i. Ralphe³, bap. Apr. 22, 1632 in Stortford; m. Dorcas Sprague.
 +4. ii. William, " May 11, 1632 " " ; m. Mary Walker & 2nd, Prudence.
 iii. Mary, born in N. E.; m. Wm. Cory.
 iv. Sarah, born in N. E.; m. Thomas Cornell.

THIRD GENERATION

3. RALPH³ EARLE (Ralph², Raulph¹) married in Portsmouth, R. I., DORCAS SPRAGUE, dau. of Francis & Lydia Sprague of Duxbury. Children: Ralph⁴ and William⁴ and John⁴.

4. WILLIAM³ EARLE (Ralph², Raulphe¹), brother of Ralphe¹, married MARY WALKER and had Mary⁴, William⁴, Ralph⁴, Thomas⁴, Caleb⁴, John⁴, & Prudence⁴.

The name of "Mr." Christopher Earle first appears in the Parish Register of 1625. I. N. Earle's Genealogy gives a very complete ancestry of this Christopher Earle and states that he married April 26, 1623, Elizabeth Denny of Stortford, dau. of Sir Edward Denny, Sheriff of Co. Herts Knt. (I. N. Earle Genealogy, Chap. 5, p. 37).

THE CHRISTOPHER EARLE FAMILY BAPTIZED IN STORTFORD

1623 "Christopher Earle, of Christofer gent. & Elizabeth", bapt. "February xxvth."

1625 "Margaret Earle of Mr. Christofer & Elizabeth", bapt. "the eight of January".

1627 "Anna Earle of Christofer & Eliza. gent.", bapt. "August xxiii".

CHRISTOPHER EARLE, ESQ. of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset—Recorder & M.P. for LYME REGIS, was the brother of Sir Walter Erle and son of Thomas Erle of Charborough (d. Mar. 16, 1597) and his wife Dorothy, da. of Wm. Pole.

CHRISTOPHER EARLE, son of Christopher & Elizabeth (Denny) Erle, baptized in Bishop's Stortford, Feb. 25, 1625; mar. MARY BARRINGTON of Hatfield, Co. Essex and had a home in Topsfield, Co. Essex, as well as in Sturminster Dorset. After the birth of i. Robert Erle, he mar. 2nd, ELIZABETH BALLET of Hatfield, Co. Essex, they had ii. Christopher, who remained in Topsfield, Co. Essex. His brothers and sisters were Walter, John, Elizabeth and Dorothy. He had a son Edward, born 1673 and died 1728.

I. N. Earle's Book of 700 pages has no early Ralphe Earls or Erles except the Ralphe born in Stortford. This leads me to conclude that Ralphe of Stortford is a descendant of some Hertfordshire Earle family.

THE BROWNES OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD

The grandfather of Ralph³ Earle, the emigrant to New England about 1634, was GEORGE BROWNE and his grandmother was ELISABETH LAWE. There are innumerable entries by the name of Browne in the Parish Register of St. Michael's Church, but there is no entry of any Browne who could be assumed to be the father of George Browne.

A large number of Brownes lived in Sawbridgeworth, four miles south of Bishop's Stortford, but no George Browne early enough to be identified either as George Browne of Stortford or his father have been located.

Herts Genealogist contains only one reference to George Browne of Stortford, as follows: FEET OF FINES 1594: "George Browne: (buys of) Robt. Perrye and Margaret his wife messuage and land in Stortford" (Vol. 3, p. 151).

GEORGE BROWNE FAMILY

GEORGE BROWNE of Bishop's Stortford, b. —; died after 1613; m. 1st ELIZABETH LAWE*, Oct. 2, 1580. She died Feb. 6, 1612.

Children:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| i. Elizabeth, bapt. June 1581 | } probably twins. |
| ii. Margaret, " June 1581 | |
| iii. John, " Jan. 1, 1585. | A John Browne bur. Jan. 2, 1610. |
| iv. Susan, " Feb. 3, 1587. | |
| v. George, " Jan. 1, 1589; bur. Jan. 9, 1589 | } probably twins. |
| vi. Toby, " Jan. 1, 1589; bur. Jan. 12, 1589 | |
| vii. Sara, " May 9, 1591. | |

* The baptism of *Elisabeth Lawe* does not appear in Parish Register of St. Michael's Church. She was probably born before 1561 when Register began.

George Browne married 2nd, Feb. 24, 1613,† MARGARET (GRENE), widow of Nicholas Reade. The latter was buried Sept. 17, 1613. No issue was found of George Browne's second marriage.

NO SAVAGE FAMILY IN BISHOP'S STORTFORD

The only entry of the name Savage in Glasscock's Transcription or his *Records of St. Michael's Church* is in 1631, when the marriage of Joan Savage to Ralph² Earl (son of Raulphe¹ Earll) is recorded. This indicates that Joan Savage was born elsewhere.

Herts Genealogist (Vol. 1, p. 231) reveals one Sir John Savage, probably of St. Albans, co. Herts, as an heir of Johannes Mathewe. The will was dated 25 May, 1428.

Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 80, under Feet of Fines, 1519, one Robert Savage is a purchaser of lands and messuage in the parish of Agmondesham, co. Herts. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 259, Nicholas Savage (clerk) in 1543 witnessed a deed relating to "Stonehall" in St. Albans, co. Herts. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 34, Robert Savage in Feet of Fines (in 1568) sold his interest in a barn and lands in East Barnet.

Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 376, Thomas Savage is found under an extended article by Eben Putnam of Danvers, Mass., U. S. A., the synopsis of which reads in part as follows: "In April, 1635, settlers on ship 'Planter' had certificates from the minister at St. Albans. Among these were Tuttle, who settled in Ipswich, Lynn and Boston, Allen Perley, Francis Peabody and Thomas Savage, who founded a most illustrious family and whose blood runs in the veins of some of the most prominent public men of U. S."

Ibid., Vol. 3, pages 156, 157, 158 yields a "J. Savage, curate, 1581/2, in the parish of Rickmersworth."

Thomas Savage (1607-82), Boston, 1635; went to Providence, 1638, but returned to Boston the following yr.; later at Hingham and Andover, Mass.; tailor; lt. and capt. A. and H. A. Co.; capt. Suffolk regt. before 1655; maj. comdg. Mass. forces in Mt. Hope campaign, King Philip's War 1675; dep. Gen. Ct., 1654, et seq.; gov's. asst., 1680-81; m. 1637, Faith, dau. William Hutchinson.

COMPILER'S NOTE.

Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, was the home of many emigrants to New England notably Geo. Abbott, Thomas Emerson, Wm. Chandler, Joseph Miller, Arthur Gary, John Dane and Wm. Denison, and doubtless many others. The compiler cordially invites correspondence from descendants of other Stortford families, especially those who through their own searches may add testimony to prove the identity of presumed ancestor.

DR. SPENCER MILLER,

661 Glenneyre St.,

Laguna Beach,

Oct., 1936.

Calif.

† The year 1613 ended in March.

EARLE FAMILY

Donated by
Colonial Dames
Cavalier Chapter

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The Orange County California
Genealogical Society

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

Wills

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

✓
EAR
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SAMUEL GIRARD EARLE, JR. WILL

We have all searched for a will in a county where the courthouse has burned, such as Ouachita Co. Have you considered looking in an adjoining county where the person may have also owned land? Or in the county and state that the person emigrated from? This is the case of the following will for Samuel Girard Earle, Jr.

Samuel Girard Earle, Jr. (son of Samuel Girard Earle and Elizabeth Hampton Harrison) was born 9 June 1832 at Evergreen Plantation, Anderson District, SC; killed at Thompson's Station, Williamson Co., TN, 5 March 1863 (Civil War). His wife was Catherine P. Hobbs born ca. 1836, Edgefield District, SC; died ca. 1916, Ouachita Co., AR. The family moved to Ouachita Co. in the fall of 1856.

The data has been copied with the spelling and punctuation as it was in the probate packet.

(Back Cover) Personally of Saml G Earle Jr.
Package No 13
Bundle No 56
No 2199

Clerks office in Vacation June the 23rd 1863
State of Arkansas)
Ouachita County) Be it Remembered that on this day Mrs Catherine P
Earl came before me Philip Agee, Clerk of the Circuit Court & Ex-officio
clerk of the Probate Court in & for the County of Ouachita County Arkansas
and propounded the same for Probate and upon inspection of the same It
appears that George W. Culp and Daniel A Thompson was the only two sub-
scribing witnesses to said Will one of which have since the execution of
said Will departed this life (to wit George W Culp) the other witness to
wit Daniel A Thompson being present and being by me duly sworn Testifies
as follows: I was well acquainted with Samuel Girard Earl he was a
citizen of Ouachita County Arkansas he was over the age of twenty one
years and capable of Making of his own Will I was present when he subscrib-
ed his name to said Will I subscribed my name to the same as a witness as
well as George W Culp the other subscribing witness. Each of us subscrib-
ed our names to said Will as witnesses at the request of Samuel Girard
Earl. I saw George W Culp the other witness subscribe his name to said
Will as a witness as well as myself.

Sworn and Subscribed before)
me this 23rd day of June AD 1863) D A Thompson

/s/ Philip Agee, Clerk

And on the same day came before said Clerk James McGee to me personally
well known and being by me duly sworn says that he was personally well
acquainted with said Samuel Girard Earl and was also acquainted with his
handwriting, and said writing purported to be the Last will and Testament
of said Samuel Girard Earl was presented to said James McGee and he test-
ified that he believed the same to be Executed by said Samuel Girard
Earl that the whole of said Will was written and signed by him, James
McGee.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23rd) Philip Agee, Clerk
day of Jun AD 1863)

And on the same day came before said Clerk Peter Connolly to me also
known and being by me duly sworn testifies that he was well acquainted
with George W Culp the subscribing witness to said Last Will and Testament
of Samuel Girard Earl deceased and that said signature of George W Culp
was in the handwriting of said George W Culp he being well acquainted
with the handwriting of said George W Culp deceased and believes the same
to be his genuine signature.

Sworn to and Subscribed before)
me this 23rd day of June AD 1863) Peter Connolly

Philip Agee, Clerk

And it appearing that Mrs Catherine P Earl and Theodrick A Ridout was
appointed the executrix and executor to said Last Will & Testament and
said Catherine P Earl being present stated that said Theodrick A. Ridout
Refuses to act and qualify as Executor to said Will and she Relinquishes
her right also and desired that Henry Ross the Sherriff of said Ouachita



be appointed administrator with the will annexed on the Estate of said Samuel Girard Earle deceased. And the said Henry Ross appeared and Expressed his willingness to take out letters of administration on said Estate.

It is therefore ordered and considered adjudged and decreed by said Clerk that said Will be probated as the Last Will & Testament of Samuel Girard Earle deceased and ordered to be recorded as such. And it is further ordered that letters of Administration be granted unto Henry Ross with the will annexed on said Estate of Samuel Girard Earle deceased on condition that he execute his bond conditioned according to law in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars with good and approved securities & qualify as such. Whereas said Henry Ross Executed his bond in said sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars with Israel Ross & A C Brownlee as his securities which Bond is approved by said Clerk

It is therefore ordered and considered adjudged and decreed by said Clerk that Henry Ross be and he is appointed the administrator of the Estate of Samuel Earle deced and that Letters of Administration issue unto him together with a certificate of Probate of said Will.

Attest Philip Agee, Clerk

Copy of Will)
The State of Arkansas)
Ouachita County)

In the name of God, Amen.

I Samuel Girard Earle of the state and county aforesaid being of sound mind and disposing Memory do make and publish this to be my last Will and Testament.

Item 1st That my Just and Lawful debts be paid by the disposal of such property as may be decided by my Executors.

Item 2nd My entire property Real and personal I bequeath to my Beloved wife Catherine P Earle during her natural life and at her death to be equally divided between my children.

3rd I appoint my wife Catherine P Earle and Theodric A Ridout my true and Lawful Executors.

And in witness whereof I have hereunto sat my hand and affix my seal at Freeo in the State and County aforesaid on this 8th day of Jul AD 1861

/s/ Samuel Girard Earle (LS)

Signed by the Testator in the presence of the undersigned who subscribed the same as witnesses at his request.

George W Culp
D A Thompson

Filed in my office on the 23rd day of June 1863

Philip Agee, Clerk

The State of Arkansas)
Ouachita County)

I, John G Browning Clerk of the Circuit Court & exoffico Clerk of the Probate Court in & for the County of Ouachita aforesaid do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered from one to five contain a full true and complete copy or transcript from the Record of the Evidence probating the Last Will & Testament of Samuel Girard Earle deced & a true copy of his last Will & Testament as the same is record in my office.

Given under my hand and Seal of office at my office in the city of Camden this 10th day of October AD 1866

John G. Browning Clerk
by Philip Agee

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
10 GENERAL SOCIETY