

MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN

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McALLISTERS OF SAVANNAH & SAN FRANCISCO - A04

New York City and Newport R.I.

MATTHEW McALLISTER

(4 MAY 1758 - 9 MAY 1823) A04-2-5

- 1758: 4 May born: York County PA
- 1779: Graduated from Princeton College (letter to Washington.)
- 1779: - Dec m. Hannah, daughter of Jos. Gibbons, Chattam Co.
- 1784: Removed to Savannah GA.
- 1786: Member GA House of Representatives
- 1788-9: Attorney General of Georgia
- 1788: Delegate to GA Constitutional Convention
- 1789: Appointed 6 Sept GA's first US District Attorney by President George Washington
- 1790-1: Alderman, Savannah, 8 Mar 1790- 9 Mar 1791
- 1797: Resigned as US District Attorney
- 1798-9: Mayor of Savannah 9 July 1798- 8 July 1799
- 1800-3: President of the Union Society
- 1801-2: Judge, Superior Court, Eastern Circuit of GA, 2 Feb 1801 - June 1802
- 1812-14: Alderman, City of Savannah 3 June 1812 - 12 Sept 1814.
- 1814-15: Mayor of Savannah 12 Sept 1814 - 10 April 1815 (resigned)
- 1823: Died 9 May at Savannah GA
(1 son)

MATTHEW HALL McALLISTER

(26 NOV 1800 - 18 DEC 1865) A04-2-5-3

- 1800: born at Savannah GA
- 1817-18: At Princeton College 5 June 1817 - 4 Oct 1818
- 1819-20: Studied law with Jared Ingersoll, Philadelphia PA
- 1822: Married 30 Oct, Charlotte Louisa Cutler at Quincy MA
- 1827: Appointed US District Attorney for GA, by President John Quincy Adams. There is a bust of him in Federal Court in San Francisco. He was known as a "Champion of the Colored People in the South."
- 1834: Resigned in Sept. as US District Attorney for GA
- 1834-7: Member, Georgia State Senate
- 1837-9: Mayor of Savannah. 11 Sept 1837- 28 Mar 1839, resigned.
- 1839: One of the organizers of the GA Historical Society, Curator, 1839-41, senior vice president 12 Feb 1841 - 12 Feb 1851
- 1839-41: Alderman, City of Savannah, 28 March 1839 - 12 Feb 1841
- 1840: Delivered on July 4th a notable address at the Democratic Convention at Milledgeville GA
- 1842: Declined Democratic nomination and election to US Senate
- 1843: Appointed director of the Bank of the State of GA by Gov. McDonald
- 1845: Democratic candidate for Governor of GA

- 1848: May, Chairman of the GA delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore
- 1848-50: Georgia member of the first Democratic National Committee
- 1850: February, GA legislature elected delegate-at-large to Southern Convention at Nashville; declined
- 1850: May, left for California to practice law in that state. He arrived 20 May 1850 on the ship *Oregon*
- 1855-62: first US Circuit Judge in CA, 3 Mar 1855 - Apr 1862, resigned.
- 1860: LL.D. degree conferred on him by Columbia University.
- 1865: Died 18 Dec. at San Francisco CA.
(5 sons, 1 daughter)

JULIAN McALLISTER

(29 OCT 1823- 3 JAN 1887) A04-2-5-3-1

- 1823: Born at Bowling Green, NYC
- 1847: Graduated 1 July, West Point, number 4 in a class of 38, appointed 2nd Lt., of 2nd Artillery
- 1847-8: Served in the artillery in the War with Mexico.
- 1848: 13 Apr, Transferred to Ordnance Dept.
- 1848: m. 2 May 1848 Elizabeth Manigault Butler*, daughter of Capt. John Butler and Gabriella Manigault Morris
- 1853: 3 Mar, promoted to 1st Lt of Ordnance after surviving an explosion in his ordnance laboratory (two assistants died). He organized and sponsored the building of the present Centurion Church at Ft. Monroe, now the oldest US military chapel.
- 1861: 1 July, promoted to Captain of Ordnance In Command. Benicia Arsenal, CA, 1 Dec 1860 -29 Mar 1864; Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept of the Pacific, 12 Oct 1861 to June 1864. On duty in New York City 1864-67
- 1862: - June, wife Elizabeth died of burns when her dress caught on fire.
- 1865: Brevetted Major, Lt. Col. and Colonel
- 1866: 6 Apr, promoted to Major of Ordnance
- 1867-86: Command of Benicia Arsenal, CA
- 1868: m. (2) 2 June Amelia H. Trenor (one child, died age 3)
- 1874: 23 June, promoted to Lt. Col of Ordnance
- 1881: 1 June, promoted to Colonel of Ordnance
- 1886-7: Command of New York Arsenal.
- 1887: Died 3 Jan, at NY Arsenal, buried at West Point.
(Ordnance Orders No.2, War Dept., 12 Jan 1887)
(3 daughters)

* of the famous Morris, Manigault and Izard families. Her uncle Pierce Butler married Shakesperian actress Fanny Kemble.

M(ATTHEW) HALL McALLISTER

(2 FEB 1828 - 1 Dec 1888) A04-2-5-3-2

1828: Born at Savannah GA

1849: Yale University

1849: 9 Feb admitted to practice law at Savannah GA

1849: 10 Feb leaves for California; arrived 4 June in San Francisco with brother, Samuel Ward McAllister and cousin, Samuel Ward * (brother of Julia Ward Howe).

1849: 25 Sept appointed Attorney for District of San Francisco Won fame by prosecuting the notorious "Hounds" gang.

1849-88: Practiced law in San Francisco; for years a recognized leader of the bar. McAllister Street named for him; it is on the north side of the City Hall, as is a statue of him.

1860: Honorary MA degree conferred by Yale University

1888: Died at Ross Valley, Marin County, CA

1905: BA degree conferred by Yale University as of the Class of 1849

(married Louise Clemence Hermann of New Orleans LA) when? (4 daughters, 1 son)

S (AMUEL) WARD McALLISTER

(28 DEC 1827 - 31 JAN 1895) A04-2-5-3-3

1827: Born at Savannah GA

1849: Arrived in San Francisco with brother Hall.

1850-2: Practiced law in San Francisco CA

1852: Removed to New York City

1853: 15 Mar m. Sarah Taintor Gibbons.

1870-90: Society Leader in New York NY and Newport RI

1890: Author of *Society as I Have Found It*

1895 Died in New York City.

F(RANCIS) MARION McALLISTER

(15 OCT 1829 - 18 NOV 1895) A04-2-5-3-4:

1829: Born 15 Oct in New York City

First Rector, Church of the Advent, San Francisco

Rector, Trinity Episcopal Church, Trenton NJ

1870: 20 Apr Married Anna Lindsley

1878: 3 Apr wife Anna died.

Married Caroline Ogden Cornel Sheppard, daughter of Col. John Henry Cornell

1895: 18 Nov, Died, Elizabeth NJ Trinity say 15th?
(1 son, 2 daughters)

B (ENJAMIN) CUTLER McALLISTER

(18 SEP 1832 - 8 JAN 1879) A04-2-5-3-5

1832 Born 18 Sept in Newport RI

1857: 16 Jan m. Julia Bedlow Parkman, by her brother, the Rev. Francis Marion McAllister in Savannah. She was the daughter of Samuel Breckman Parkman, and a niece of Francis Parkman, the Historian. Her mother died when she was 8, and before she was 9 her father, a brother and 3 sisters died on the ship *Pulaski*.

1879: 8 Jan, d. in Jacksonville FL, where he had gone for his health.

HARRIET HANNAH McALLISTER

(23 NOV 1833 - 28 OCT 1879) A04-2-5-3-6

1833 23 Nov born in New York City

1859: 16 Jan m. her cousin

Dr. Samuel Ward Francis, son of Dr. John Wakefield Francis, author of *Old New York*

1879: 28 Oct d. in Newport RI



—GOLD RUSH CHRONOLOGY—

(San Francisco Historical Society file)

June 4, 1849

●The ship *Panama* arrived in San Francisco Bay. There were already about 200 deserted ships in the harbor because crews have abandoned them for the gold fields.

●Hall McAllister* arrived board the *Panama*.

●Dr. Stephen R Harris** arrived on the *Panama*.

●Eighteen men from the USS *Ohio* deserted to go to the gold fields.

* General Riley appointed him Attorney for the San Francisco District in September 1849.

** Dr. Harris was later elected to the posts of mayor, controller and coroner.

* He later married Emily Astor, daughter of John Jacob Astor. He became famous as the "King of the Lobby" in Washington DC.



MATTHEW
HALL
McALLISTER
1800-1865



Col. JULAIN
McALLISTER
1823-1887



FRANCIS
MARION
McALLISTER
1829-1895



HARRIET
HANNAH
McALLISTER
1833-1879

MATTHEW
HALL
McALLISTER
1828-1888

SAMUEL WARD
McALLISTER
1827-1895

CUTLER
McALLISTER
1832-1879



MATTHEW HALL McALLISTER (A04)

In Savannah He was One of the Leaders of the Party Opposing Calhounism When Savannah stood for the Union Against Extreme States Rights

These McAllisters of Savannah were the subject of a five part series written by Thomas Gamble for the *SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS* in 1932. The first installment was reprinted in *Mac-Alasdair Clan*, Vol.V No.2 at p. 17 and the second in Vol. VII No 2 at p. 76. Here we continue the series with part three.

— — —

All through Georgia's history the law has been the avenue through which ambitious men have gone into active public life. Their profession and politics have been so closely allied that one is frequently at a loss to determine which held the first place in their attention and interest. With Matthew Hall McAllister, though, the law really seems to have been at all times of chief importance. With him the law was not so much a stepping-stone to political office as political office was the natural and direct result of the public appreciation of his superior qualifications as an attorney—of the admiration and confidence bred by his success at the bar. Certainly his career shows no neglect of his profession in order that he might grasp the prizes of politics. They were accepted when they came, but in one or more instances clearly waved aside as minor compared to the other duties and activities of his life.

For twenty eight years he practiced law at the Savannah bar, the associate and equal of the leaders of his profession in Georgia during those three decades. "From his ability and attainments he was the only lawyer except Judge Law recognized as capable of contending with Judge Berrien, who by friend and foe was adjudged the ablest lawyer of the Savannah bar." This was the tribute paid to Matthew Hall McAllister by Judge Richard H. Clark, many years after the former's death. Judge Clark had studied law in the offices of Ward and McAllister in Savannah. He had

known McAllister for some years and had followed the later years of the Georgian's career with unbroken interest. His verdict may be accepted without dissent, although there were many lawyers of unusual abilities, men who won distinction in their profession and in public life.

Matthew Hall McAllister was eminent in both the civil and the criminal practice. Possessing decided powers of eloquence, he was enlisted in important criminal cases, and memories of his powers in cross-examining witnesses and pleading before the jury came down through the generation after the War Between the States. Judge Clark, in his memoirs, tells very interestingly of one trial of outstanding interest in which McAllister was the counsel for the defense. The county court house that preceded the present one was then in the course of construction, and the Superior Court was being held in the long room of the old City Exchange. It was in the month of February, 1832. "There was proceeding there a criminal trial of extraordinary interest," wrote Judge Clark. "One of the most prominent merchants in the city had committed homicide and he was on trial for it. After tea, my father went and took me with him. I well remember the scene. Judge William Law was presiding. The prisoner was sitting in the dock, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate an exciting trial, and there were but few persons in the court room. The judge was seated at the eastern end of the room. I infer that the jury must have been taken out for supper or some other purpose, because I after learned that the case was submitted to the jury at a late hour that night and resulted in an acquittal. The leading counsel for the prisoner was Matthew Hall McAllister, who distinguished himself by a great effort, and when the verdict was reached the friends of the

prisoner took McAllister on their shoulders and bore him down to where they could celebrate the victory."

This case was that of Michael Brown, charged with homicide in causing the death of Odrey Miller, who died about a month after wounds were inflicted on him. In these McAllister researches I cleared up the old mystery of the large tombstone in Colonial Cemetery bearing the inscription:

**To the Memory of
ODREY MILLER
a native of
Scott County, Kentucky,
who died (from a wound
inflicted by)
on the 13th July 1831.**

"Who killed Odrey Miller has often been asked," the newspapers giving no account of the tragedy at the time. Now we know it was Michael Brown, whose name had been chiseled from the tombstone. It was eight months after Miller's death that the trial Judge Clark refers to was held. *The Georgian* wrote of it: "We have never known a case in our courts to attract more attention than this. The verdict was received with a loud shout of approbation, which, after a proper reprimand by Judge Law, was excused in consequence of the deep anxiety felt by the friends of the accused." Michael Brown was a politician of local standing, who had served as alderman several years prior to 1830. For his defense the attorneys were Thomas U. P. Chariton and Matthew Hall McAllister, while arrayed for the state were Acting Solicitor General C. S. Henry, George W. Owens, John Millen and R. R. Cuyler, among the leaders of the bar. It was evidently a *cause celebre* of a century ago—but as yet causes of the tragedy have not been revealed. But now we know who killed Odrey Miller.

This case, Jundge Law says, "established McAllister's reputation as the

first criminal lawyer of the city, which he held up to the time he changed his residence, but it must not be inferred that his reputation as a lawyer was limited to this branch of the practice." Dr. Richard D. Arnold wrote of him, "In the practice of his profession he fulfilled his early promise and attained one of the highest positions at the Savannah bar, which was illustrated in his day by a Berrien, a Law, a Charlton, a Gordon, a Millen. To the advantages of a strong and cultivated mind, he added a prepossessing appearance, and a most polished address, and he shone a bright particular star in public and private life.

"Up to the year 1834 he quietly and successfully followed his profession, laying broad and deep those foundations of legal learning and general information on which he soon built his brilliant reputation as a jurist and statesman. It was a belief amongst many that Mr. McAllister was but little of a student. This was a mistake: he was a student but not a plodder. His powers of concentration were great and his verbal memory was almost marvelous. But in the intervals of work, he loved and enjoyed rational relaxation." Dr. Arnold applied to McAllister some features of Lord Mahone's character sketch of the great Lord Chancellor Camden: "One especial characteristic was his gentleness of temper. With many political opponents, he had not one personal enemy; and a circle of attached friends was always the gainer when he could allow himself, as he did most willingly, intervals of leisure and ease. He did not love labor for its own sake, but only when prompted by some strong resolution of some worthy object."

As intimated by Dr. Arnold, Matthew Hall McAllister, enjoyed the social life of the Savannah of his day, and was a prominent figure in it. His culture, his charms as a conversationalist, his vivacity, his eagerness to give pleasure to others, the deep enjoyment he took in communion with his friends, made him an attractive and welcome visitor in family circles and in leading social functions of the city. From him, it would seem, his son Ward McAllister derived those rare qualities which enabled him to conquer the New

York society of later decades. Evidently like that son, Matthew Hall McAllister, possessed the genius of a social leader. Recently, in assorting the mass of old family papers of the Telfairs, preserved at the Telfair Academy Mrs. Marmaduke Floyd found, in the delicate handwriting of one of the women of the Telfair family, this tribute to McAllister. Written perhaps a hundred years ago, it is an appreciation that seems even more befitting his son, Ward, as an organizer of New York's "four hundred," and clearly evidences how the latter's social traits were hereditary in their origin.

"To Mr. McALLISTER

"King of the Revels, we acknowledge thy power,

"Oh! Give us thy wit in a plentiful shower,

"For we famish for want of a mental repast;

"Relieve us, I pray thee, from repentance and fast,

"With appetites keene for the jest and the song,

"On the flood tide of gaiety do bear us along,

"And we'll make thee Monarch of frolic and glee.

"And give thee a garland from the laurel's sweet tree."

No ordinary man could have inspired these lines. They come as a message from a generation long since dissolved into dust, and seem to open a door through which one can glimpse the social life of that day. If the walls of the old Telfair, McAllister, Owens, and others of the remaining mansions of the Savannah of the 1830 to 1860 could speak, what tales they could tell of the revels and gaiety, of the more leisurely living, perhaps more genuinely cultured men and women, who, to quote Dr. Arnold again "loved and enjoyed rational relaxation." Even to their political conferences there was given a decided social flavor and the McAllister home on South Broad Street, and the Berrien home on Broughton Street, when Democratic or Whig leaders gathered, found the discussion of grave and pressing public questions mellowed by the famous Madeira and other wines of noted vintages that Savannah epicureans personally imported and cherished.

Matthew Hall McAllister's political career began with his appointment as United States District Attorney in 1827. He was then but twenty-seven years of age, and presumably from his admission to the bar had displayed some interest in the local and state politics, in which there were no clear cut issues to separate voters into distinctive camps. With John Quincy Adams' administration came "the parting of the ways," new party formations and fresh alignments that later crystalized into the Democratic and Whig parties, or more clearly, for twelve years at least, Jackson and anti-Jackson. McAllister, through the political principles absorbed from his father and his old law-instructor, and by force of his position in opposition to nullification, found himself enrolled as a Democrat, opposing any movements that threatened the unity of the nation or the actual disruption of the government. His conception of the attitude of his party was, as he expressed it, that "Having been prepared to defend the rights of our state from the encroachments of the general government, we stand alike ready to defend that general government from what we believe the unjust pretensions of a party in the state," referring to the extreme States Rights party, that is, those who were rapidly veering to the policy of complete state sovereignty and were espousing Calhounism. When it sought to swing Georgia into support of the South Carolinian's ideas, McAllister and others solidified the union sentiment in Savannah in opposition. Resigning the district attorneyship in September, 1834, he became the "Union Party" candidate for the state Senate, with William W. Gordon, John Millen, and George Shick, as the candidates for the House, and James Moore Wayne and George W. Owens as its Savannah candidates for Congress. Representatives in Congress were then elected by the entire state and not by districts as now.

Although the States Rights ticket likewise had strong and popular nominees, the Union men conducted so strenuous a campaign, so full of fiery enthusiasm and patriotic devotion to the deeds of the forefathers and the fruits of their labors in

establishing the union, that the States Rights ticket was buried from sight on election day, giving Savannah the unusual and probably never duplicated honor of having two members of the House at Washington at one time. This in itself is significant as showing the pre-eminent position of Savannah at that time held in the politics of the state. There was a local poet who pictured each candidate in a song for use of the Union Party's campaign. As he saw it:

"McAllister was born to grace
A Senate grave, and a' that;
A star so bright would soon efface
The cloud so dark and a' that."

On the night of the election the successful candidates and their other party leaders gathered on the deck of the good ship *Constitution* then in the harbor, and when the cannon on the bluff had ceased firing a salute to each of the twenty-four states in the "indivisible union," another poet, Robert Milledge Charlton, afterwards mayor, judge of the Superior Court, and United States Senator, read his ode, pledging all renewed consecration to the country of their birth and affection:

"We swear that 'till our life shall end
Whilst one remains of all our band
With utmost vigor to defend
Our Flag, Our Union, and Our Land."

This was the real baptism of Matthew Hall McAllister, in the maelstrom of Georgia politics. Twenty-seven years later, prematurely aged by the burdens of his federal judicial duties, far from the scenes where his boyhood and young manhood and the meridian of his life had been passed there came the news to him in San Francisco that the flag that had flown over him and his Savannah associates on the *Constitution* no longer floated in the air of his native city, that the pledge of 1843 had been irrevocably shattered in the surging tides of Southern feeling, swept into a raging storm by a sense of sectional wrongs and a Northern interpretation of the

constitution alien and hostile to the thoughts and intentions of the forefathers of the South. As he read the fateful news one wonders if, with closed eyes, he did not again hear the guns and cheers that swept over the little Georgia city, see once more the happy faces, and feel once more the warm clasp of hands of those who had stood with him at that time for *Our Flag, OUR UNION, and Our Land.* There is many an unwritten personal tragedy in the 1861-65. Of those Savannah Union candidates of 1834 McAllister and Wayne alone survived in 1861, McAllister as United States Circuit Judge for California and Wayne as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

That legislature of 1834 was greatly disturbed by the efforts to commit Georgia to a further policy of antagonism to the federal government. Following the trouble with the Creeks there was to come an equally dangerous issue as to the State's jurisdiction over the Cherokee country. Treating with open contempt a writ of error allowed by Chief Justice John Marshall, Georgia had hanged George Tassels, an Indian found guilty in its court of murder in the Cherokee country. Later it treated with equal disdain a similar writ of error in the case of Graves, another Indian, and executed him. Governor Lumpkin in effect advised the Chief Justice that "such control over Georgia's criminal jurisdiction had not been delegated to the United States," and suggested to the state legislature a state law making a "highly penal crime" for any Georgian to be a party to "bringing into question before any tribunal the state's right of sovereignty over its entire population and territory." The real test of authority of the United States Supreme Court came, though, in the case of missionaries arrested, convicted and imprisoned for entering the Cherokee country without taking the oath of allegiance to Georgia and securing licenses required by recent state statutes. Chief Justice Marshall, always ready to expand the jurisdiction of his court, and weld the Union closer by Supreme Court interpretations of the constitution, had

enjoyed writing the opinion of the Court that these Georgia laws were unconstitutional and directing the release of the missionaries. Marshall outraged Georgia sentiment with the declaration that the Cherokees constituted "a distinct national state" and that in their territory "the laws of Georgia can have no force." Fortunately perhaps, for Georgia, President Andrew Jackson had but little more love for John Marshall than he had for Calhoun. The world can recall his grim and pithy remark: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it." Georgia had again triumphed in an issue with a branch of the central government. This time, however, instead of being in open antagonism to a president, the state had with it the sympathy of a president with iron nerve. Governor Lumpkin had been quick to assure Secretary of War Cass that "Those who suppose they can succeed in identifying Georgia with South Carolina and her heresies and thereby cast odium upon the President of the United States, do but deceive themselves." He repudiated the idea that Georgia's defiance of the Supreme Court was at all parallel to South Carolina's defiance of a law passed by Congress and the executive's determination to enforce it. Whether good logic or not it was good politics. One of the great "ifs" of American history is what would have happened if Andrew Jackson felt kindly to Chief Justice John Marshall and determined to enforce in Georgia the mandates of the United States Supreme Court? Perhaps then Georgia might have been welded to South Carolina and the course of history changed in more ways than one. Jackson's intense likes and dislikes greatly governed him and affected all the currents of the country's political history.

The radical states rights elements in the legislature, however, thought this an opportune opening to strengthen their position, but McAllister, chairman of the "Committee on the State of the Republic," and the solid Union majority voted against and defeated their bill to "nullify and make void all notices, mandates, etc., by or on

the part of the Supreme Court of the United States to stop Georgia from punishing in her own way crimes committed within her own limits. The victory had been won, why rasp the sore spots? McAllister's speech on this and other issues of the day gave him an immediate statewide reputation. Dr. Arnold in his panegyric on his dead friend in 1866, declares "He took first rank in an assembly which then contained some of Georgia's most distinguished sons, McDonald, Colquitt, Dawson, Nisbet, Dougherty, King and others. While few could equal him in the force of argument, no one could approach him in all the graces of a finished speaker. A clear, full and distinct voice, easy and most graceful gestures, and a finely proportioned figure gave him material advantages." From 1834 open nullification sentiment in Georgia rapidly subsided. But it was merely dormant, not dead. And one cannot but feel that Andrew Jackson's threats of armed coercion of South Carolina were too reminiscent of John Quincy Adams' similar threat against Georgia to have rested comfortably on many Georgia political consciences, or be forgotten, even if for the time being conveniently ignored.

McAllister served for four years in the Georgia Senate, 1834-1837, four years of constructive efforts. Two great ambitions impelled his legislative course, the creation of the Central Georgia Railroad and the establishment of a state Supreme Court. The doom of the proposed canal system had been sounded. People ceased to talk of a continuous waterway from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee and from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi. The Chattahoochee canal is Savannah's lone reminder of that class of internal improvements. Railroads had driven out this idea of cheap water transportation and awakened the belief that iron rails were to build Savannah into another New York. But strong opposition, even of a local character, had to be overcome before a necessary charter could be obtained from the state. It seems strange today that so much bitterness could have evolved over the proposition that a railroad and banking company receive a charter, when the entire

country was on tiptoe of expectations as to the rapid developments that were to follow railroad construction. A bill to use the credit of the state to assist in the construction of a railroad from Savannah to Macon was lost by a large majority in the House, and the enterprise became one of individual support and municipal aid. Wall Street cold-shouldered the idea of securing a loan through its agencies. The confidence of northern capitalists in railroads had not yet been established. The finances of the municipality of Macon did not permit it to subscribe for stock. Savannah's municipal government signed up for 5000 shares representing a public obligation of \$500,000, and citizens individually became heavy subscribers.

In order to insure the successful financing of the project it was regarded as essential that the charter give to the new corporation banking privileges as well as the right to construct a railroad. A petition was therefore before the Legislature for a charter for "The Savannah Bank," and its supporters fought the proposed railroad-bank charter locally and throughout the state, and before the Legislature when that body assembled in the winter of 1835. Matthew Hall McAllister represented Savannah in the Senate and Messrs. Millen and Shick in the House. The opposition was so strong to the banking feature of the charter that the bill conferring it was first defeated, but with the renewed efforts, led by McAllister in the Senate and Gordon in the House, a change of opinion was wrought at Milledgeville. It had taken all of McAllister's persuasive powers as a speaker, all of his skill as a conciliator in committee, to overcome the objections and bring the Senate to a favorable vote. On Dec. 14 City Council, in special session, received a message from Mayor Gordon announcing the passage of the bill, removing all obstacles to the beginning of the work. A procession, headed by the aldermen was formed to celebrate this monumental event in the history of Savannah, dirt was turned up to signify the beginning of construction, and the exchange that night was illuminated from basement to belfry.

Dr. Arnold was right when he wrote thirty-one years later, "They have passed away, but their works have not, nor ought the parts taken by them in the establishment of the railroad system be allowed to be forgotten." Senator McAllister had done yeoman service for north Georgia in its work of originating the railroad, and the Cherokee country came to the aid of old Chatham. The bank, the center of the storm, was operated by the Central Railroad Corporation from 1836 to 1895, perhaps the longest Savannah has ever known.

In 1835 McAllister was one of the leaders urging the building of a bridge across the river "to bring Savannah into direct communication with South Carolina," a project not completed until 86 years later. At a great public meeting, McAllister declared, "Now is the time to strike the blow; now will Savannah like the strong man whose arms were bound, arise in her might and burst her bonds asunder. Georgia is the gate way," he said, "through which the great trade of the mighty West is destined to pass to the Atlantic Ocean," a dream even now but slightly realized.

Of his work in awakening public excitement and inaugurating the movement to establish the Court of Appeals as the Supreme Court for Georgia, McAllister felt pardonable pride. Before the creation of the higher court it was customary for judges of the Superior Courts to meet once a year to review cases from their own courts, a clumsy and unsatisfactory expedient. While lawyers no doubt, as a class, recognize this, and favored the creation of the higher court, for many years there was public feeling against the establishment of new courts or new public offices of any kind, and opposition was stubborn. Furthermore, the people were apprehensive of any transfer of additional power to the judiciary. They preferred to keep it in the hands of the people. As Z. D. Harrison said in addressing the Bar Association in 1916: "The responsibility for the protection of society and for administration of justice" was placed in the jury. "The seat of power was not on the bench but in the jury box." Perhaps vague traditions

lingered of the tyranny of the judges in old England, from which their forefathers had suffered. "Fear of the concentration of power in a few officials was sufficiently strong to prevent a disregard of any limitations imposed upon the judicial system authorized by the constitution. The good behavior of the judges, their wise discretion in the exercise of their limited jurisdiction, evinced a purpose to conform themselves and their administration to popular ideals."

For four years in the Senate McAllister led in the movement to amend the constitution and "authorize the creation of a tribunal for the correction of errors in the courts below." In 1834 he was chairman of the committee to unite with a committee of the House in reporting such a measure. Again in 1835 he was chairman of a special Senate committee handling this question. Although the measure failed in the House, McAllister was undaunted and led the forces in favor of a Supreme Court at the sessions of the General Assembly in 1836 and 1837, and succeeded in having the bill again passed in the Senate, only to have it defeated in the House. His work was effective in stimulating interest and centering attention on the need of what was generally referred to as "a court for the correction of errors." By degrees people were brought to realize the weakness of the existing system and the absolute need, for their own protection, for a court of higher jurisdiction. Six years later a similar bill was passed, the amendment ratified by the voters, and in December 1845, the Supreme Court came into existence, with Joseph Lumpkin, Hiram Warner and Eugenius A. Nisbet the first bench. In a sense, Matthew Hall McAllister of Savannah may be regarded as the father of the Supreme Court of his native state. Certainly his efforts in the Legislature and before the people paved the way for its establishment.

McAllister was twice elected as Mayor of Savannah by the City Council. It was not until 1844 that mayors were directly elected by the people. There was a keene appreciation of his services as

senator, especially in the matter of the charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and on Sept. 11, 1837, he was elected mayor, being re-elected on Sept. 10, 1838, and serving until March 28, 1839, when he resigned. His interest in internal improvements led him to attend, as one of Savannah's delegates, a great convention at Knoxville, Tennessee, called to consider the building of a railroad from Cincinnati to some harbor on the south Atlantic Coast, and to give his aid and encouragement to other projects calculated to open up the South to trade and insure the commercial growth of Savannah. Under his administration the municipality negotiated loans and paid the entire balance due on its \$500,000 subscription to the Central Railroad stock. As the *Macon Telegraph* at that time said "After a long and almost fatal slumber old Yamacraw has at length put out her front, determined to go ahead." Matthew Hall McAllister had done his full share in the re-awakening of Savannah. His portrait well deserves to hang in the Council chamber at the City Hall.

The cultural growth of Savannah was also close to his heart. He was one of those enlisted by Israel K. Tefft, Dr. Stevens, and Dr. Arnold in the organization of the Georgia Historical Society in 1839, and was one of the first curators, 1839-41, and senior vice-president 1841-51. His association with its members, including the highest type of Savannah's citizenship of his day, brought brought intellectual companionship highly gratifying to a man of his tastes.

— — —

(The fourth section of this series, in a future issue, will cover the gubernatorial campaign of 1845, and other outstanding political events in the life of Matthew Hall McAllister in Georgia, leading up to his subsequent, notable career and that of his son, Hall McAllister, on the Pacific Coast.)

— — —

LINE CO-ORDINATORS ARE NEEDED

In this issue both the full active membership (p. 33) and the current CMA Ancestral Lines (p. 21), with co-ordinators are listed. If your line lacks a co-ordinator why not volunteer? Or if you are willing, why not volunteer for another line that is without a co-ordinator? Call or e-mail the Genealogist to explore the responsibilities and rewards.

also in this issue
find forms for
Registration and Reservation
for the
1998 ROANOKE GATHERING
of
Clan McAllister of America
YOU-ALL COME!

And a post card ballot for the
1998 election for
Board of Directors.
Exercise your franchise.

TOO MUCH!

A SALE OF BACK ISSUES

THERE IS AN ORDER FORM ENCLOSED
AS WELL AS A FOUR-PAGE LISTING
OF THE CONTENTS OF THE
MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN BEGINNING
WITH THE VERY FIRST ISSUE.

AND IF YOU HAVEN'T RENEWED,
NOW IS A VERY GOOD TIME.

JAMES McALLISTER - J27

By Sandra Jones Parcher

WHITEHAVEN, ENGLAND TO ILLINOIS

The earliest ancestors of this line, to date, are James and Margaret Hutchinson McAllister of Whitehaven, Cumberland County, England. They were married about 1841 or 42 and are enumerated with four of their children in the 1851 Cumberland Co. census, Thomas - 8, Hector - 5, James - 3, Elizabeth - 1. James is listed as a coal miner and the family lived in the New Houses area near the coal pits.

They later had William, John and Mary Jane. At the age of eight, Hector along with Thomas, the older brother, was working in the coal mines of County Durham, England.

In 1862, James and Margaret, along with William, John and Mary Jane immigrated to the U. S. Evidently the children James and Elizabeth must have died sometime before the family left England. Thomas, 21, and Hector, 18, came in 1864. It is believed that the family spent some time in PA, but we haven't yet been able to verify this. From Hector's obituary, it is known that he worked in the coal mines of western PA for a year and then went to IL where he worked in the mines at Belleville.

In 1867 Hector and possibly the rest of the family, was in Greenup Co. KY where he married Hannah Ellwood, of a family also from Whitehaven, England, who had immigrated in 1852. Two of Hector's children were born in Hunnewell Furnace, Greenup Co. By late 1869 Hector's family was located in Streator, LaSalle Co. IL Hector and Hannah had a total of 10 children, 6 of whom lived to adulthood: Elizabeth, James, William, Margaret, Martha and Bertha.

Family history says the wife of James, Margaret Hutchinson, died when Mary Jane (b. Jan 1861) was seven years old. Her father's brother, Charles McAllister and his wife Margaret, took her. Margaret died, so Mary Jane's brother,

Hector and his wife, took her and raised her as their own. She was enumerated in the 1870 LaSalle Co. IL census in the household of Hector and Hannah.

Thomas McAllister also married in Greenup Co. KY to Mary Morrell, in 1869. They were still in KY in 1872 as they had a son born there. But by 1875 they joined Hector in Streator as had brothers William and John. William was married to Mary Ann Jones in 1875 and John to Martha Amelia Jones in 1880, both in Streator. Mary Jane McAllister married James Henry Jones, also in Streator. James Henry was the brother of Mary Ann and Martha Amelia Jones. So, there were three Jones/McAllister marriages.

In 1875, after having lost track of their father, James, and believing him dead, his children were happy when he came to Streator. Two weeks later he was working in the coal mine with sons Thomas and John, when there was a cave-in which killed him.

Hector was appointed a State Mine Inspector by Governor John Tanner in 1897 and held the office until 1913 when he retired. He was very prominent in the rescue efforts at the time of one of the worst disasters in U. S. mining history, the Cherry Mine disaster of Nov. 13, 1909, when 259 miners were killed. The mine was in the town of Cherry, in eastern Bureau Co, IL, about 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It was a very successful business which had begun operating only four years earlier, in 1905. It was said to be one of the safest mines in the world, but it wasn't the physical plant that caused the disaster. A later investigation proved that the carelessness of some of the men in charge was the cause.

Most of the miners were immigrants from almost every country in Europe. Many didn't speak English. They worked in pairs, many of which were father and son or brother teams. At the time of the disaster they were working in areas lighted

with kerosene torches because the electrical system had been out of order for quite a while.

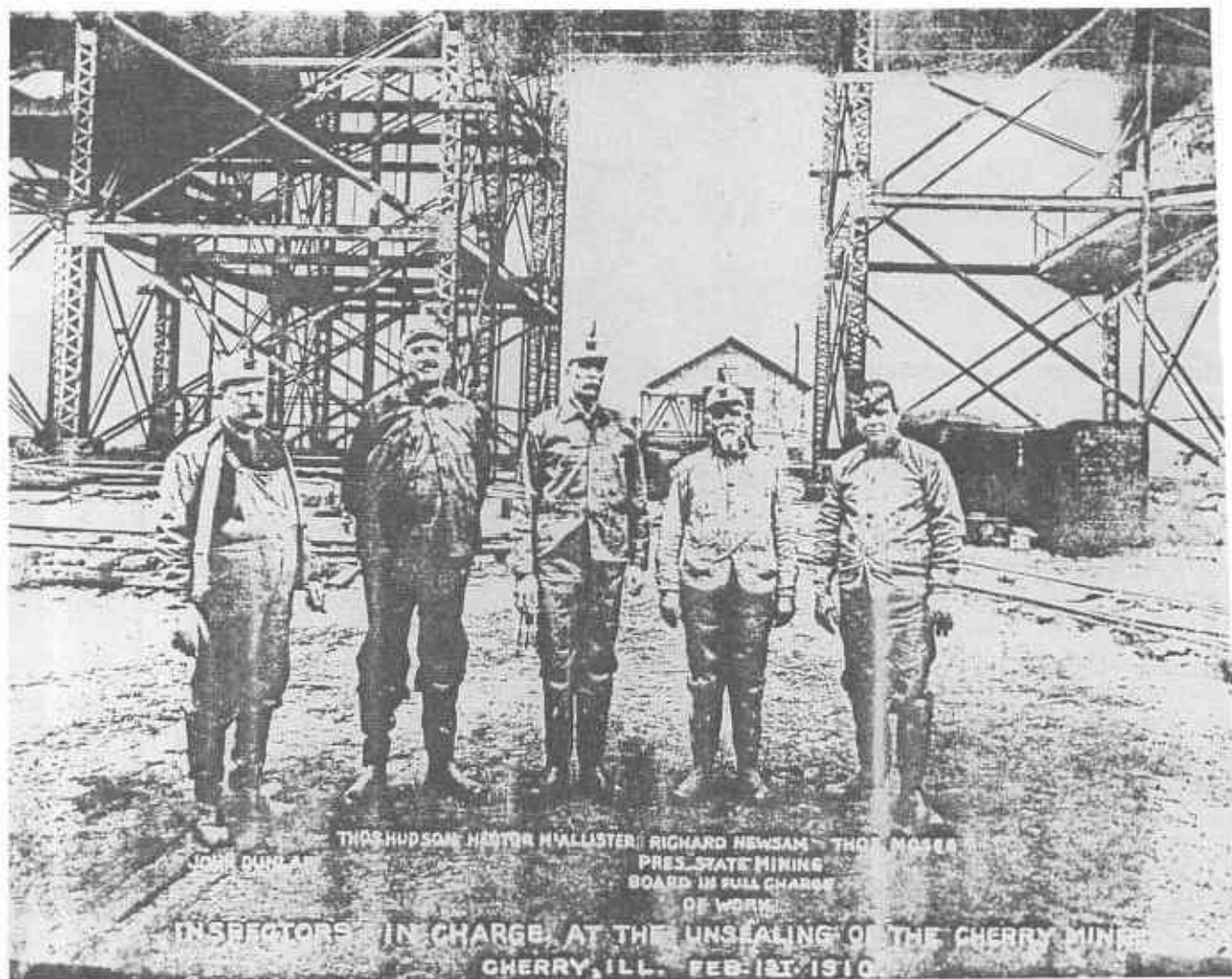
In the afternoon several bales of hay were sent down to the stables where the mules were kept on the second level of the three-level mine. One of the bales was placed too close to the torch and caught fire. Although several miners noticed the fire apparently there was no organized effort to extinguish the flames at first. By the time the alarm was sounded it was well out of control. There were 481 men in the mine, the fire spread quickly and trapped many men before they were able to escape. Some did manage to get out and some were rescued. Some of the men who entered the mine in rescue efforts also became victims.

The fire burned for days, making the mine a roaring inferno despite heroic efforts to extinguish it. Several more rescue attempts were made unsuccessfully although at one point, on Nov. 20, there were 21 miners rescued. Finally, on Nov. 25, after discovering that many of the coal veins were burning and releasing poisonous gas, the mine was sealed. It was truly a tragic event in the history of Illinois.

As state mine inspector, Hector McAllister had joined in the efforts to rescue the trapped miners and was among the inspectors in charge of the unsealing of the Cherry mine on Feb. 1, 1910.

Hector's sister, Mary Jane, married James Henry Jones in Streator IL. His family was also in the coal mining business. They had seven children, of whom 4 lived to adulthood: William Cadet, Ralph Gerald, Earl H., and daughter Pauline Ellwood Jones Ivester.

Mary Jane and James Henry eventually left Streator for the Galveston TX area where he was associated with the Southern Pacific Railway Steamship Lines. In 1915 they moved to Arizona where he was connected with a large copper mining company until 1922. From



there they moved to Santa Ana CA where they spent their remaining years. Sons, Ralph and Earl and daughter Pauline also located there. In 1930 Mary Jane and James Henry celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Mary Jane's oldest son, William Cadet Jones, born in 1881, was my grandfather. As a young man he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1902. He was associated with Judge Kenesaw Landis in Chicago for several years and in 1907 returned to Streator to practice law.

As a lawyer, in 1927, he participated in the sensational Harry Hill murder trial in Streator. Hill was accused of murdering his mother. The jury deadlocked and the judge declared a mistrial and set a date for a second trial. In the meantime the defendant

was released on bail and died in an airplane crash.

Cadet, as he was called, was appointed by Governor Emmerson to the Illinois State Board of Pardons and Paroles as Chairman, a position he held for 20 years, through the terms of three governors until he retired.

He married Gussie Hoobler in 1905 in Streator and they became parents of 3 children: William D., Virginia M., and Bruce M. Jones. All three attended the University of Illinois where the two brothers became lawyers. Virginia Jones Hyson, mother of two sons, Robert and William, is deceased. Bruce and Ardyth Teas Jones are living in Salt Lake City UT, near their daughter, Melanie S. Heath and her family. Bruce was senior vice president and general counsel for SAFECO

Title Insurance Co., and retired several years ago.

Cadet's son, William Donald Jones was my father. 'Don' joined his father in practicing law in Streator and as a member of an Illinois farm community and with an interest in the canning industry, he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Canning Association, a position he held for many years, until he retired.

In 1934, Don married Marian Sapp of Ottawa IL, daughter of a newspaper publisher, Fred A Sapp. They became parents of two daughters, Sandra and Suzanne. At the age of fifteen, Suzanne was killed in an automobile accident in Nov. 1953.

'Sandy' was married in June 1953 to Gerald D. Parcher, also of Streator. He was in the U.S. Air Force, which he made his

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

career., and we are now retired and living about 40 miles north of San Antonio TX. We have two daughters, Sheri Susan and Ruthann, both of whom are married and each with two children - three grandsons and a granddaughter.

(Credit and thanks go to Bruce Morrison of Lexington KY, Hector G. McAllister of Kalamazoo MI, and my uncle, Bruce M. Jones of Salt Lake City UT, for much research, information and the pictures. S.J.P)

Fatal Accident at Shaft No. 1 December 1875

Streator newspaper article

The "man killed in the mines today," is so common in all mining communities that it scarcely deserves a second thought by any except the friends of the deceased, and Streator is no exception to this apparent thoughtlessness of the frequent coming of a swift and horrible death. The world goes on even though the best and noblest go down to the grave. Death is too common for men to pause in the busy hum of life for days of mourning. And perhaps it is better that it is so. Tears are idle and avail nothing, but in every individual develops a duty to perform and in doing the best shows his regard for his friend, whether they be among the dead or living.

Last Monday morning about 10 o'clock, James McAllister, father of the McAllister boys, well known in Streator, while at work with his sons, John and Thomas, in a room in shaft No. 1, was crushed beneath a heavy mass of slate and rock as he was at work turning back coal while they were digging and was a few steps from them when a huge, "horse break" in the roof gave way and crushed him. The roof had been tested just before but that particular conformation of strata renders a roof very treacherous, and in a moment it came down on him. He was taken out and Dr. Woods summoned as soon as possible, but the injury was beyond the surgeon's skill and after lingering about three hours he breathed his last, surrounded by all his children. Esq. Johnson summoned a coroner's jury who

found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. McAllister's seems like a remarkable case. His children had not heard from him for a year or so until last summer, when a lady came here from the east and told his sons that he was dead, she having seen him buried. One of his sons visited his supposed grave and all supposed

that he was really dead, until last spring when a letter was received from him from where he was then residing in Michigan. About three weeks ago he came to Streator, to make his home with his boys, but as it now seems, to his death. He was buried in Riverside Cemetery Thursday afternoon.



Five generations: seated: Martha Ellwood Jones (1st) holding William Joseph Lyons (5th) J47-3-1-1-1; standing: Maggie McAllister Dixon (3rd) J47-3-1, Mary Ann Jones McAllister (2nd) J47-3, Muriel Dixon Lyons (4th) J47-3-1-1. (taken Dec. 1922).



LETTERS

QUAIRADING, West Australia

30 January 1998

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of this year's Winter Journal, that your Genealogist Robert M. McAllister had sent to me after settling my fee for membership. Thank you and him, or perhaps I should be communicating with S.M. or Frank! Because of my situation (in retirement up country) and my age, I am trusting that you will be tolerant and keep me "sorted out."

I found much of extreme interest in the Journal to hand and much that surprised and encouraged me in my search for any records of my forebears. I feel so Australian and yet I am only a first generation Australian!

After the end of this year one of my nephews, Donald Charles McAllister (born 1931 or 33) will be retiring and intends concentrating on "Our Search." He has been in Finance all his life working life; latterly Red Cross and most recently Catholic Education—its finance and Administration. He is well-trained in computers, database and internet etc. (they are mysteries to me). He has four sons, the eldest—an architect, the next one a Solo Dancer in the Australian Ballet; next one in the air with Qantas and the youngest still studying and specializing in computerization.

I would very much like to have any of the back issues that are available—please inform me of the procedures.

Earlier, in a letter (posted 13th Nov.) to 'Bob' I asked for the particulars of the July reunion at Roanoke Va. (not received yet). If you are in a position to respond, could a state map be included. (a little bit more of humoring this little old lady, eh!)

You will see that I am enclosing a photo of my sister and myself; also, the obituary (see p. X) for our last brother and one of my writings

Where I am living we continue to have hotter than usual Summer weather, brush fires and water restrictions. With any luck, we might end up with a drenching in due course as the cyclone in the north



comes down the coast. Harvest is over, and most of the dry paddock feed is thin, so rain would do more good than harm, but not as extreme as in Northern Territory and Kimberleys.

All for now—God Bless

Rita McAllister

(We did send a Virginia and environs map (AAA), and all the information on the Roanoke '98 Gathering. Wouldn't it be great if they were to attend. Ed.)

THANKS

Tillamuck, OR

Dear President Betty,

Just a note to say again, THANK YOU SO VERY MUCH for the great honor you, the Clan McAlister of America, has bestowed upon me by presenting me with my adoption papers! Words are so inadequate but I do hope you all know how much this means to me!

As I told you on the phone, my own immediate family is very small so my Towry family and now, my McAlister Family, are very important to me!

Also, as I explained to my big brother, Col. Paul Towry, now I am more McAlister than he is!! After all, he was born into the McAlister family—they had



no choice..they had to accept him. I was adopted!! MUCH MORE IMPORTANT, don't you think?

Please tell all my newly adopted MAC cousins how thrilled I am and I plan to try hard to attend a CMA National Reunion just as soon as possible.

In Appreciation,

Della Guise (adopted McAlister)

17 December 1997

Dear Editor

Here is a photo of Robin and me with our new son, COLIN ANGUS McALISTER. I hope it isn't overexposed. You'll notice that wee Colin is wrapped in the McAlister tartan.

Lynn C. McAlister

(Can you believe that they have promised to bring wee Colin to the Gathering at Roanoke? He'll be the youngest McA in attendance, nae doubt. Dad will be busy, as Lynn, our Historian, is scheduled to speak.)

BIRTHS

BABY BOY (Line to be determined.)

Son: COLIN ANGUS McALISTER, born 27 November 1997 to Robin and Lynn C. McAlister, in Wheeling, Illinois. (Lynn is CMA Historian.)

R07 TWINS

Sons: ADAM MITCHELL McALISTER and ALEX KENT McALISTER born Nov. 21, 1997, Harrisonburg, VA to William Thomas McAlister and Feleza. WILLIAM THOMAS (Tom) McALISTER, father of the twins, is CMA R07-1-4-8-1-1-4.

R07 BABY BOY

Son: ANTHONY JORDAN MELCHOR born Dec. 23, 1997, Harrisonburg, VA to Alfredo Melchor and Angela Dawn (Cooper) Melchor. ANGELA DAWN (COOPER) MELCHOR, the mother, is CMA R07-1-4-8-1-1-3.

>

CONTINUING GOOD NEWS

SAPULPA, OK

We talked with Ted McAlister and Rhonda. Ted reports he has been back at work since December 15. He "feels fantastic," works out on his treadmill thirty minutes a day, and when he saw his physician he was told his next check-up is due a year. He promises they will be with us at Roanoke



ROANOKE BANQUET SPEAKER

John Y. McCollister (P01)



John Y. McCollister will speak at the Gathering Banquet in Roanoke. He is member #988, P01-1-3-3-3-3-6-1-2, a descendant of Patrick and Elmo

McAllister (note spelling), who settled in Somerset Co., MD in the 17th Century. Three times elected to the US House of Representatives from the State of Nebraska (1971-1977) and a candidate for the US Senate in 1976, he lives in Omaha and winters in South Padre Island, Texas. He is "partially retired," remaining active as Chairman of the Board of McCollister & Company of Council Bluffs, a firm which manufactures fluid lubricants.

A graduate of the University of Iowa with a BS in Commerce, 1943, he went directly into the Naval Reserve as an Ensign and was sent to Harvard and MIT for training at the Navy Radar Technical School. On graduation he served on the Cruiser BIRMINGHAM as Radar Officer. He was released to inactive duty as a Lieutenant in 1946. Going to work for IBM, he was a sales representative in Illinois and Iowa until 1952.

He joined with his father in McCollister & Company in 1953. After his service in Congress, he remained in Washington as manager of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.'s Government Affairs Office.

He has been actively working on his family history for some time. Some members of this family joined the Mormon Church in the 1840's; John D. T. McAllister (Handsome John), who moved from Delaware to Utah with the historic Mormon migration, was from this branch. He and his family were featured in the *MacAlasdair Clan* June 1996, pages 18-31. Our speaker is not of the Mormon branch.

Paul Towry reports that he spent a very pleasant time with John and Nan last year, and was able to get "a lot more genea-logy" from him than he had already submitted. Paul says that he is a witty, dynamic speaker, and that he and his wife were delightful houseguests.

QUERIES

Dear Editor

I noted with interest the story by J. Pat McAlister on JN08: James Newton McAlister who was pictured on the cover of the September journal. He was my great-grandfather. My grandfather was James Lafayette McAlister who died in 1930 and is buried in Walters OK. I look forward to "Gone to Texas" and would appreciate any information of this ancestry.

Sincerely

Aubrey McAlister
2006 Liberty St, Bonham TX 75418
(903) 583-4868

ALEXANDER McALISTER

Alexander McAlister of Loup, Islay, Argyllshire immigrated to Wilmington NC in 1736, returned to Scotland in 1739, and came back to NC in 1740. He settled near Fayetteville. Was a Colonel in the Cumberland Co. Militia. Married Mary McNeil who died at sea in 1740, Married 2nd, Flora McNeil (4 children); married 3rd, Jean Colvin (11 children). Can you help with the names of these children?

Hector McAlister, Alexander' cousin, settled in NC prior to 1771. Any descendants out there?

Alexander's will proved 13 JAN 1810, Abbeyville SC left property to wife Sarah (?) & children: Nathan, Francis, Andrew, Elizabeth, Rosy, John & Thomas. The latter two were executors. I have some information but need more on Andrew, his widow and children. Help?

Nathan McAlister had a plantation in Granville SC recorded 20 July 1772 (Royal Proclamation). Any descendants?

Sibyl D. Slavin #548 of the N04 Line

BIDDIE ANGELINE CORDRAY

John Henry McCallister (b. c. 1830 and d. c. 1893 in Maryland) married the above lassie. He was said to be the son of Jesse McCallister (born in Ulster?) (Paul Towry, calling her an "old Biddie," asks for help with "Cordray Connection").

John Henry and Biddie had ten children, birth dates are approximate and death dates are unknown: 1-1 John 1847;

1-2 Jesse 1849, 1-3 William 1850, 1-4 Mary 1851, 1-5 Thomas F. 1851, 1-6 Martin 1854, 1-7 Virginia 1855, 1-8 James Henry 1860, 1-9 Maggie 1862, 1-A William A. 1864.

Paul Towry (3613 Scenic Dr. Cibola TX 78108) challenges every MacA with a Maryland connection to send him answers on the "Cordray* Connection" and reminds us all that "your facts may solve someone else's riddle."

WILLIAM McALLISTER

Born in c. 1861 in Madison IN, d. before 1913. All we know about this grandfather is that he was a traveling actor. He is documented as the unwed father of Lester Kitzmiller (later changed to McAllister) b. 1 April 1891 in Columbus OH to Carrie Kitzmiller. Any help?

David L. McAllister
104 Gettysburg
Coatesville IN 46121
(765) 386-2531

CALDWELL'S KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS 1793

Can anyone tell me where David Caldwell's Cavalry Battallion (KY Volunteers) operated from in 1793? I have found a Joseph McCOLLISTER who was in that battalion in 1793 as a Corporal. I believe part of KY used to be in the portion that is now the western part of WV. The Joseph McCOLLISTER I'm interested in lived in that area. So, I'm wondering if the corporal could possibly be my Joseph's father.

David J. McCallister
CMA Member # 998, Line J43,
(David@Mccallister.net)

JAMES / SARAH McCALLISTER

I have intended to send this information to you for months, but hope it will be useful. Most of my efforts in research are in my direct lines; some of which are going well and some that I am

* It was noted in connection with materials on the Savannah McAllisters that there was a Cordray in that family.

stuck on. That is how it goes with disease, right? Is there any chance any of this information will be in the journal Most of my McCallister facts come from a book by my cousin, Joseph N. Meredith, *The Dolans and Bostics of VA and WVA* copies of which are in the Library of Congress (where he worked for over 20 years) and the LDS Library in Salt Lake City.

How do James and Sarah McCallister fit in? Eleanor Jane Lemon m. Thomas Jefferson McCallister. Eleanor was the daughter of Peter Matthew Lemon and Martha Eleanor Davis.? I would appreciate any help on any of these names.

Helen D. Gainey #682
4636 S. Woodduck Lane
Salt Lake City UT 84117

ROBERT LEE McALISTER

Dear Editor

Please, would you publish this little bit of information we have? We have been members for over two years, but have never seen any of our information in your magazine:

Robert Lee McAlister was born in either 1877 or 1888 at a place unknown. He married Malinda Thursday Anna Azelle Childs, who died 11 July 1934, place unknown. Robert died around 1965 in Reedley CA. One child, Benjamin Franklin McAlister, b. 21 Feb 1901 in Biglow AR married Reable Beatrice Mills. They had five children: Arthur, Bruce, Florence, Violet and Roy Gene. Benjamin died in Orange Cove CA d. 9 Sept 1981; Reable d. in Feb 1966 in Orange Cove. Roy Gene, McAlister, my husband, was born 26 April 1940 in Tulare CA and married Ruth Elaine Johnson Carroll 28 Oct 1968. I was born 9 July 1930 in Fresno CA. We have one child, Carol Lynn McAlister Keeler, b. 24 Sept. 1970, Oak Harbor WA.

Can you help us in finding Roy's ancestors?.

Mrs. Roy G. McAlister
PO Box 1576, Oak Harbor WA 98277
e-mail: ruthmc@pugetsound.net

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Joe McAllister – My Dad A McAllister History

by Mary Flo Edmiston

Joe McAllister, my dad, was a true "Gravettite." He was born in 1901 only a few years after the small town of Nebo or Chalk Valley, which was down the valley east of the present town of Gravette, moved up the hill to the east of the tracks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf Railroad. The railroad came through what is now Gravette in 1893 and is now known as the Kansas City Southern.

Joe McAllister spent his entire life in Gravette. He attended school there until he was 14 when he quit school and went to work in his father's store. He worked there until he died in 1979. He spent 64 years in McAllisters store doing what he thought was best for the public—the store's customers. These people were important to him, and he loved to visit with old timers and the young alike.

The original family of McAllisters probably came from Scotland sometime in the mid-1700s. The first family we know of lived in Page County, Virginia in the Shenandoah Valley. Some of them fought for their countries freedom in the Revolutionary War.

Sometime between 1840 and 1850 the McAllisters left Virginia and moved first to Charlton County, Missouri. One of the brothers, John McAllister, brought with him his wife and the following children: Jacob A., born 1818; Nancy, born 1814; Joseph R., born 1820; and William Will, born 1821. The family farmed and raised tobacco as they had done in Virginia.

Of the above, William Will married Mary Ann Fleetwood. The Fleetwoods had come from Fleetwood, England. This couple had only one child, John Will McAllister, born 1851. This man became my dad's grandfather. When John Will was a small child his parents died and he was raised by Jacob McAllister, his uncle.

John Will McAllister married Julia Frances Lakin, who was born in 1850 in Cattlettsburg, Ky. They lived on a farm near Triplett, Mo. Five children were born to this couple; Joseph Milton, Arthur W., John, Ernest P., and one daughter, Cora.

The family left northern Missouri, lived a few years in Galena, Kansas, where they operated a dairy farm, then they moved to Northwest Arkansas in 1889. John Will and his family settled on the flatland just east of Nebo. In order to feed his family that first winter, John Will went by wagon to Rocky Dell, a community northeast of



Joseph Milton "Joe" McAllister (1901-1979)



Joe McAllister (Circa 1904)

what is now Gravette, and bought on credit, a side of hog, two gallons of molasses, and ten bushels of corn. The next summer he paid this debt by raising his own farm animals and garden.

The railroad came through west of Nebo, on the hill, and the town was moved out of the hollow to be near the railroad. John Will and Julia Frances built the McAllister Hotel on Main Street. An ad from the "Gravette News" May 18, 1895, read, "This house is centrally located and offers the best accommodations. Tables are supplied with the best the market affords. There are some rooms for commercial men." Also from the same newspaper, "Have you heard the dinner bell at the McAllister Hotel? Mack has certainly come to the conclusion that he will let people know he is alive at mealtime. He has placed a large bell at the southeast corner of his popular inn and a tap of the bell is an invitation to all, the lame, the maimed, and the meek, to shove their feet under his table and feed their face." The hotel was sold in 1897 and John and Julia moved west of town.



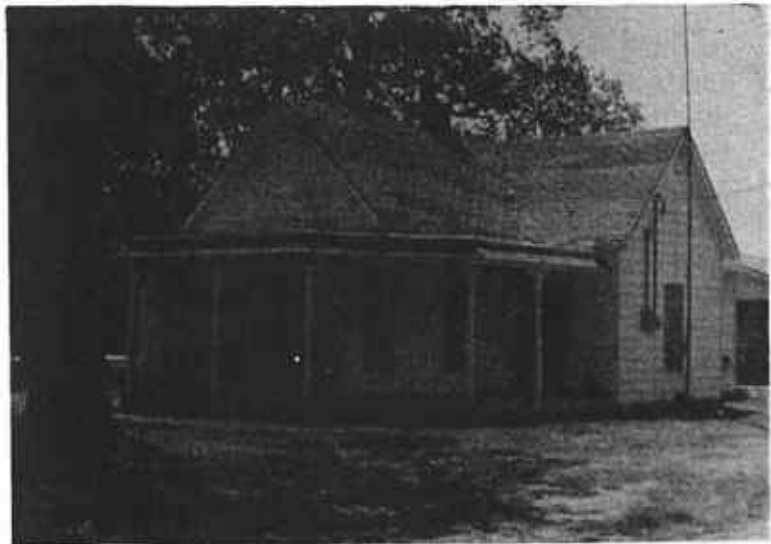
The McAllister Hotel on East Main in Gravette (Second Building from Left) in 1895

John Will's children grew up and took their places in the community. Cora McAllister had a millinery shop in Gravette and married Ernest Hayes. Arthur "Ott" McAllister bought a livery stable, married Myrtle Pearson and a few years after her death, married Alice Young. John E. married Emma Stokes and was a clerk and meat cutter in Gravette and later had a grocery business in Jay, Ok. Ernest P. married Laura Casto and they spent their entire life in Gravette. Joseph Milton, my grandfather, worked in Cochran's Hardware. He had "heap sheep" wire for the territory trade. Later Milt bought an interest in Adkins Lumber Yard. That same year he put out several thousand strawberry plants and the next year realized a profit. This strawberry patch was located where the Gravette Elementary School is today.

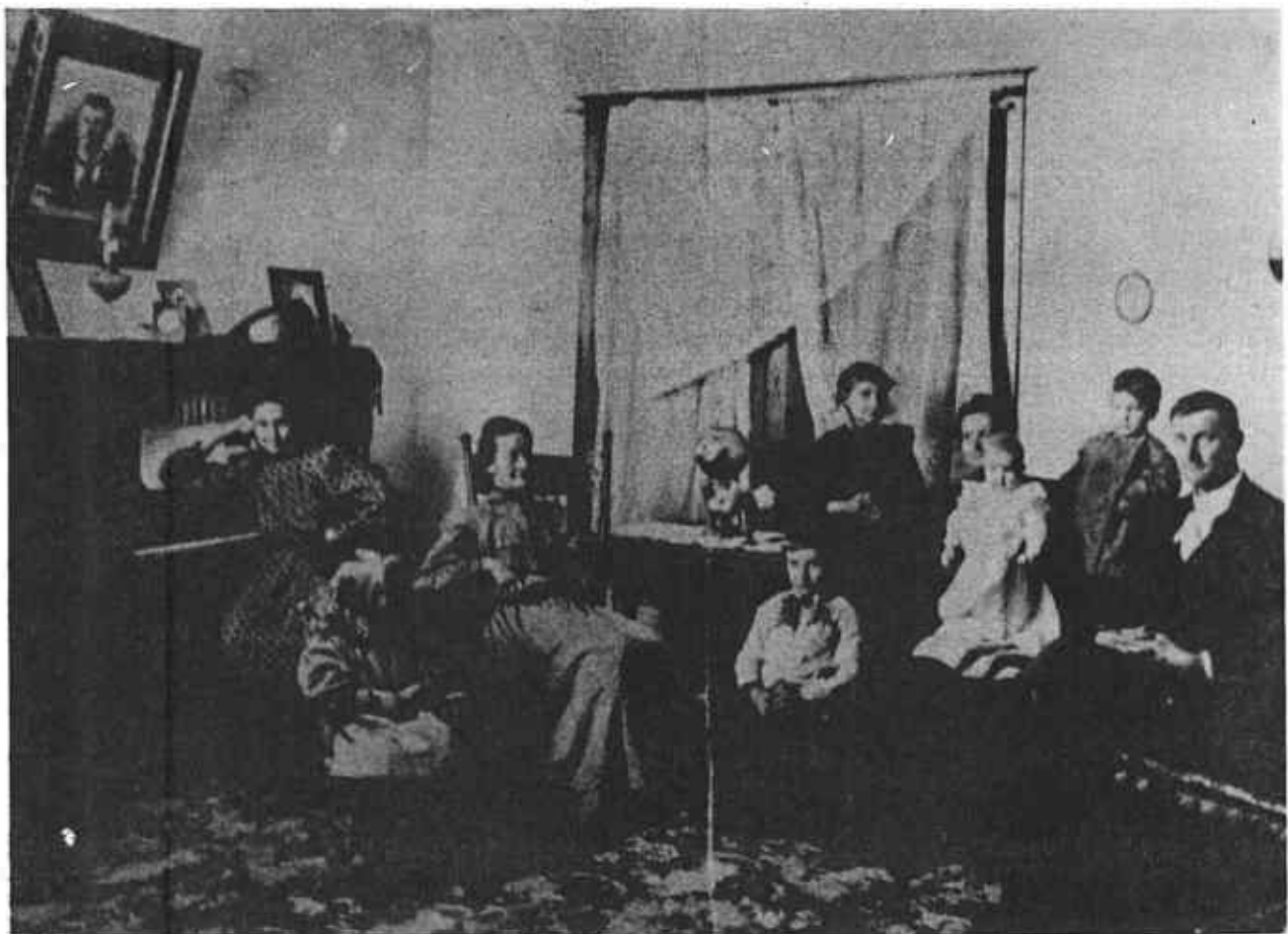
Bicycles came to Gravett and Milt became the 'handsomest wheeler' in town. With the profits realized from his businesses, Milt bought one-third interest in the lumber yard and it became Adkins and McAllister. Also, Milt bought two and one-half acres of land from J. D. Covey on which he planned to build a residence. According to the "Gravette News" he was going to "build a cage before he caught the bird."

Joseph Milton McAllister married Mary Etta Patton on December 22, 1895. The children of Milt and Mary Etta were: Nola "Midge", Hallie M. (1899-1964), Joseph "Joe" Milton Jr. (My dad), Ruth (Johnson, 1903-1954), Bodie, Marguerite, and John Will.

About 1903, Milt and his father, J. W. McAllister, erected a building which became McAllister and Company. Some years later Milt became the owner of this store which would see five generations work in it. Milt's early store was on Main Street but many years later, the new store was located on the corner of Highways 59 and 72.

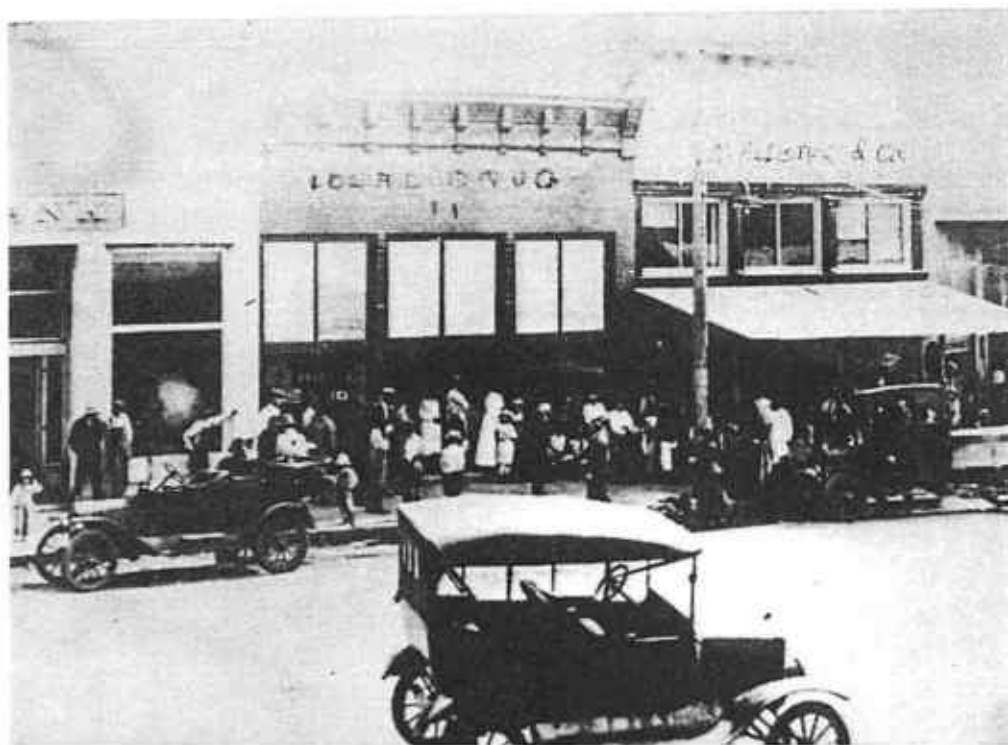


Later picture of Milt McAllister' first home built in 1895

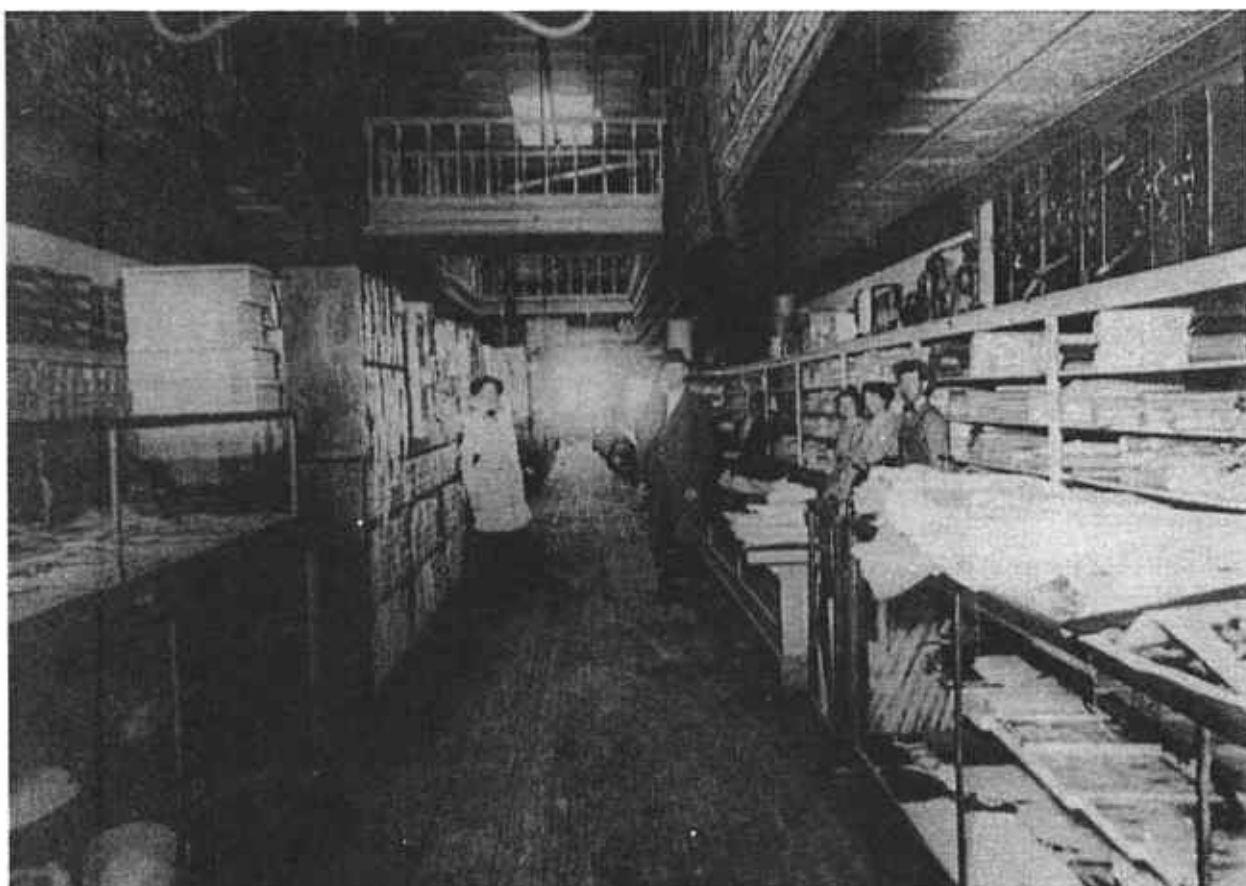


Milt McAllister Family (Circa 1908)

Midge at Piano, Ruth, Grandma Patton, Joe, Hallie behind Joe, Etta holding Marguerite, Bodie, and Milt



McAllister and Company Store on East Main Street in Gravette (Circa 1910)



Inside the Old McAllister Store (Circa 1910) [Milt McAllister in Aisle]

F. H. HILBOLDT, Pres. FRANK HIDY, Asst. Cashier J. M. McALLISTER, V.P.
JAMES BANKS, Cashier MALLIN McALLISTER, Bookkeeper L. M. PEARSON, V.P.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

GRAVETTE, - ARKANSAS

DIRECTORS

James Banks	L. M. Pearson	F. H. Hilboldt
J. M. McAllister	J. D. Leonard	Joe McAllister

CAPITAL PAID UP 25,000.00 SURPLUS AND PROFITS 29,019.57

My grandfather Milt, was a man with many business ventures. Among them was a produce business, buying and selling eggs, cream and chickens. Before Thanksgiving and Christmas he had geese and turkeys dressed, packed in barrels, and sent out on the train for an overnight trip to the Kansas City market. He went into the apple business, raised grapes, fed hogs for the market, and grew broiler chickens. He also built a large barn and went into the horse collar and bridle business. He died in 1947.

Some time about 1907 the First National Bank was chartered. The original name was the Citizens Bank, but later it was organized as the National Bank. My grandfather, Milt McAllister, and my maternal grandfather, Frank H. Hilbolt, were on the bank board. Other board members were E. T. Gravett, L. M. Pearson, J. D. Leonard, and James Banks, the cashier. The bank was a success and survived the depression years of the thirties only to be liquidated after James Banks died and Frank Hidy, the new cashier, was called to military service in World War II.

Ad in Gravette News Herald May 1896

THE BEST STRAWBERRY

Is the Crescent Seedling. It is a good shipper and yields large

After May 25 I will have any quantity of the variety for sale at

75¢ per 1000

Will wait until you pick your first crop for my pay

J. M. McALLISTER

GRAVETTE, ARK.



Christmas - 1923

Lolita McAllister, holding Mary Flo, and Etta, Julia Francis, Milt, Joe, and J. W. McAllister



Milt McAllister's Family (Circa 1925)
Milt, Etta, Midge, Hallie, Joe & Lolita (Mary Flo in front of Lolita), Ruth, Bodie, Marguerite, and John Will



Milt McAllister's Second Home on East Main Street in Gravette

My grandfather, Frank H. Hilboldt, came to Gravette as agent for the Kansas, Pittsburg, and Gulf Railroad and was the Kansas City Southern agent in Gravette for 45 years. He died January 28th, 1950 and is buried in Hillcrest Cemetery in Gravette.

My dad, married Lolita Hilboldt on May 2nd, 1922. I was their only child. On October 4, 1979, my father died of a heart attack at the Mayo Clinic. Those who knew my dad knows he had many good qualities. He loved his friends and would go that extra mile for them. He was diligent worker, not letting anything stand in the way when finishing a job. He was a man of integrity and always wanted fair business dealings. The store, McAllisters, thrived on his willingness to help those in need. He was loyal to his family and his brothers and sisters. He was devoted to my mother. He used his spare time working among his flowers, his iris and lillies - each he named and he knew each one's name. And last, but not least, he was a Christian.

It has been ten years since this article was originally written. Since then, in 1989, the McAllisters store was sold after 96 years of continuous service to the public. Midge (Nola) McAllister died in 1988. Lolita (Hilboldt) McAllister (My mother), died June 24th, 1989. John Will McAllister died in 1991 and Marguerite died in 1994, the last of Milt McAllister's children. Kathryn (Lancaster) McAllister, widow of Bodie, died in 1995. At this time, Bea (Austin) McAllister, widow of John Will, is the only one of that generation still living.

For over 100 years the McAllisters were in Gravette.

Mary Flo Edmiston

BROWN - LYNCH

Seeking information on the descendants of George H. Brown, Born 1851 in Tennessee, and Jennie Lynch Brown, Born 1867 in Tennessee. George and Jennie were married in 1888, in Mesquite, Texas. They moved to Benton County about 1905. Later moved to Washington County (Oak Grove Community) where George died in 1924. Jennie died in 1931 in Muskogee, OK and both were buried in Elm Springs Cemetery, Elm Springs, AR. Their Children were: John Norman (Born about 1891); Robert V. (Bob) (Born 1894-95 and possibly married Lucy White); Martha (Born 1897-98 and Married ? Kellogg); George Lynch (Born 1906 and Married ? Martin). Anyone with information on these people or their descendants, please write: Pauline Howard, 18783 First Avenue, Tuolumne, CA 95379.

The Benton County Pioneer Quarterly (A12)
Vol. 41, No. 2, April - June 1996
Pages 26- 32

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN

MacAlister

Vol. VII

JUNE (SUMMER) 1997

NO. 2



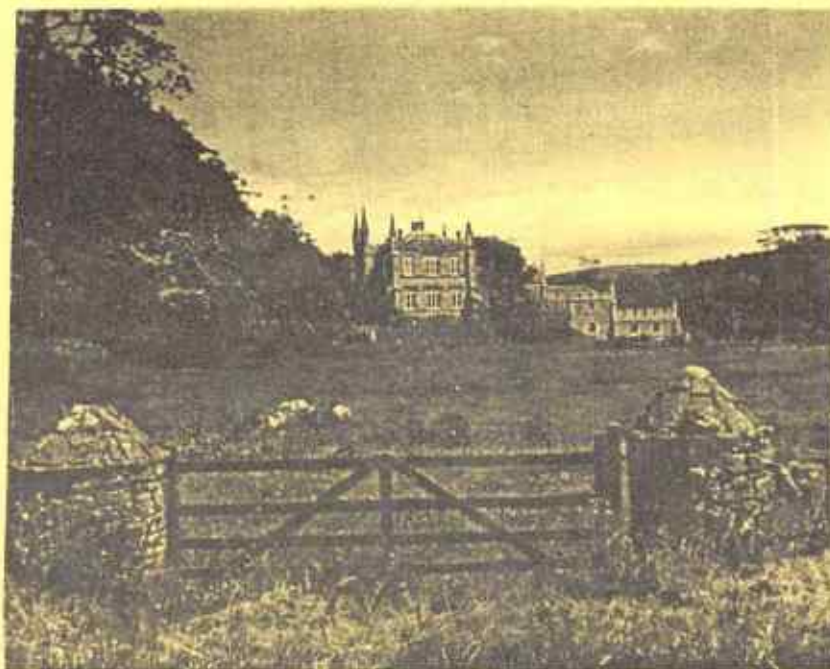
ANDREW JACKSON McALLISTER FAMILY REUNION

August 1914

Photo by Andrew Jackson McAllister II



Quarterly Journal of the Clan McAlister of America, Inc.



**MACALISTER CLAN
CENTER**



**Glenbarr Abbey
Kintyre, Scotland
Tel: 05832 247**

MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN

Quarterly Journal of the Clan McAlister of America

Vol. VII

JUNE (SUMMER) 1997

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OH, ALLISTER MACALLISTER

Arranged by T. S. GLEADHILL.

VOICE.

Animato.

PIANO-FORTE.

1. Oh Al - lis - ter Mac - al - lis - ter, Your chan - ter sets us a' a - stir, Get
2. The mil - ler Rab was fid - gin' fain To dance the High - land fling his lane; He

out your pipes and blaw wi' birr, We'll dance the High - land fling. Now
lap and danc'd wi' might and main, The like was ne - ver seen. As

Al - lis - ter has tun'd his pipes, And, thrang as bum - bees frae their bykes, The
round a - bout the ring he whuds, He cracks his thumbs and shakes his duds, The

Thanks to Gene McAllister, Denver CO, copied from an ancient folk song book of Scottish tunes, he says. He sent along a photograph of himself in kilt, Argyle jacket and brand-new Inverness cape, but that will have to wait for another issue.

OH, ALLISTER MACALLISTER.

lads and lass - es loup the dykes, An' ga - ther on the green. } Oh
meal flew frae his tail in cluds. And blind - ed a' their een. }

Al - lis - ter Mac - al - lis - ter, Your chan - ter sets us a' a - stir, Then

to your bags and blaw wi' birr, We'll dance the High-land fling.

III.

Neist rackle-handed smithy Jock.
A' blacken'd owre wi' coom and smoke,
Wi' bletherin', bleer-e'd Bess did yoke,
That harum scarum quean.
He shook his doublet in the wind,
His feet like hammers strak the grund,
The very moudiwarts were stunn'd,
Nor kenn'd what it could mean.

Oh Allister Macallister, &c.

IV.

Now Allister has done his best,
And weary stumps are needin' rest,
Besides wi' drouth they're sair distressed
Wi' dancin' sae, I ween.
I trow the gauntrees got a lift,
An' round the bickers flew like drift.
An' Allister that very nicht
Could scarcely stand his lane.
Oh Allister Macallister,

William C. McAllister and the Long Trail. (J34)

By HOWARD LONDON MCALLISTER (J34-3-1--3-1-6-1)

(Author's note: This article is dedicated to my cousin **James Edward McAllister**, whose painstaking work years ago finally ignited the spark of my own interest in our family history, and to **Dorcas Powers McAllister**, my great-great-grandmother, whose fierce pride in her Tennessee birth was the thread that helped make the connection to our Scottish past.)

(Editor's note: **Andrew Jackson McAllister II**, a photographer in the early days of this century made the family reunion photograph on the cover and that on page 59 of the Mount Ephraim Methodist Church, circa 1915. The church as organized in 1828, and this building replaced an earlier one in 1914. Descendants of William C. McAllister are buried in the churchyard, dating from the 1890's, and possibly earlier.

The Andrew Jackson family reunion was in August 1914. By 1921 the number of people shown in the photograph had more than doubled.)

Yes, the old lost stars wheel back, dear lass,
That blaze in the velvet blue.
They're all old friends on the old trail,
our own trail, the out trail,
They're God's own guides on the Long Trail —
the trail that is always new.

Rudyard Kipling
Barrack Room Ballads, L'Envoi, 1915



On the booksellers' racks in Edinburgh today, there is a postcard for sale. It is one of a series approved by the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs. On the face of the card, there is a figure taken from an old print in the MacIain Collection. It is of a young Scotsman, about 1830. He wears the *feile beg*, or small kilt, in the Clan MacAlister tartan, and a dark Balmoral bonnet with the familiar red pom-pom. Draped across his chest, over a brown woolen jacket, is another piece of the tartan, to ward off the morning chill. His walking-stick is across his shoulder, his eyes are cast down, and forlorn. Behind him on a hillside is an old stone cottage, and in the distance, the blue haze of the Highlands. He rests his right foot on a strap-bound wooden packing crate containing all his worldly possessions. Three words are visible on the side of the crate--"McAlister--passenger--Canada."

This card symbolizes, as much as anything could, a moment in the life of my ancestor William McAllister. The trail of his life led him first from his birthplace in Scotland to Canada. Later he went to Tennessee, where he found a wife, and started a family. And still later, his journey took him to the rock-ribbed mountains of Wythe County, Virginia, and then to the battlefields of the Civil War, and finally to an unmarked grave in a country churchyard near his Wythe County home.

Today his descendants number more than 500, and many still live their lives in that part of Virginia, where life is rural, and insulated from the pressures of more populous areas. Each year in July, William McAllister's descendants gather for a reunion at a small park across the street from the weathered yellow brick courthouse in Wytheville. It is usually on a Saturday, and for a few hours, they talk about family, dine on covered-dish picnic fare, and listen to a bit of country music. Then they part, a little wistfully, knowing that some will not be there the next time. This year, it is my cousin Charlotte's good husband, Gene Mabe, who will not be there for the next reunion. But nearly every year, in life's renewal, there are new babies in arms, and so our tradition survives.

Researchers believe William McAllister began his life's journey about 1811, in Stirling, Scotland, born to a blacksmith, John McAllister and his wife Agnes Henderson. The couple are thought to have been the parents of another son, John, born about 1814, and known to have produced Robert McAllister in 1822. We are indebted to George McAllister Farnworth for his thoughtful study of the life of Robert McAllister and Jane Fraser McAllister in *MacAlasdair Clan*, vol. VI, no. 4, December 1996. The article indicated how little is presently known about Robert McAllister's ancestors and other members of his family.

According to George Farnworth's account, John McAllister may have been a journeyman blacksmith in the employ of a smithy operated by the Rennie family in the village of Kippen. There may have been little opportunity for his sons to follow him in his craft. In any case, the attraction to emigration was strong. Life in Scotland was not easy for the poor, and one of the traditional occupations for poor Scots lads, the British army, had very little appeal, in the aftermath of the American Revolution and the even more bloody Napoleonic Wars. The Scots regiments had paid a fearful price in the wars, and the prospect of beginning a new life in Canada or in the rapidly-growing United States must have seemed an infinitely brighter prospect. The three young brothers left for Canada in 1833. Upon arrival, according to some accounts, they were put ashore by a ruthless ship's captain.

Nothing is known about how William McAllister made his way into the United States. Some in the family speculate he may have simply crossed the border and made his way south, without a word to U.S. immigration officials. It was a common enough practice in those days, and there were few border controls on either side until the Civil War. But however he managed it, he took pains to conceal the details from the government officials he encountered in the 40 or more years he spent in the United States. He or his wife Dorcas Powers McAllister were interviewed in each of the three U.S. censuses from 1850 to 1870. On two of these occasions, 1850 and 1870, the census taker was told he had been born in Pennsylvania. In 1870, he is believed to have been disabled, but the nature of the disability is not known. On that occasion, his census information may have been provided by his daughter or her husband, John D. Ward, in whose household he was residing.

I was new to genealogy when I started my search, but I was familiar with census records and procedures. In the 1990 census, I was honored to serve as the district manager for Census District 2873, which covered 18 counties in Southwestern Virginia. There is a wealth of personal information which can be gathered on individuals in census data. From the 1850 census forward, census records are among the most valuable tools in genealogical research.

Early in my research, I collected and photocopied all known census records for William C. McAllister. These were in Tennessee in 1850, and in Virginia in 1860 and 1870. Then I turned to the Pennsylvania census records for the period 1800-1840, and examined every record for anyone named McAllister, including every spelling variant of the surname, and all others without regard to middle initials or the absence of them. This was a very time-consuming task.

Altogether there were more than 150 records in the five censuses conducted from 1800 through 1840, and I saw them all, even in the knowledge that William C. McAllister could not have been noted in the first two, and possibly even the third. A number of the census index entries appeared promising, but when I got around to examining the actual microfilm record, there was reason to cross each name off the list. I checked every detail of each census record.

In the 1800 Pennsylvania census, of 16 records, William Mcholaster was as close as I could come to the name of William McAllister. Some of the spelling variations were inventive. In one of the Pennsylvania records, either the bearer of the name or the census taker must have thought the origin of our surname was Welsh--like Llewellyn or Lloyd, it was spelled McLlister. When pronounced Mac-ell-ister, it makes perfectly good sense.

After I finished with the Pennsylvania census records, I went back to the Tennessee records for 1840. When I examined the 1840 Tennessee index, there were 4 William McAllisters listed in four counties, and I searched these records along with 31 other McAllister records without result.

It was about this point in my research that I received an e-mail message from Eric McAllister, Coordinator of the CMA J34 Line. He listed his early ancestors, and asked if I could be descended from William McAllister, born about 1811 in Stirling, Scotland. From the first, I thought it possible, and I found interesting the 1833 date given for the arrival of the brothers in Canada.

I had expected my search in the Pennsylvania census records would provide some link, and I was beginning to wonder if I had missed something. Eric and I exchanged e-mail messages daily, sometimes four or five of them, discussing the details of my search. There was a wealth of family stories, but little hard evidence of anything. But there was an amusing little story from 1860 that made Pennsylvania seem improbable as the birthplace of William McAllister. I went back to the microfilm. I was halfway through rechecking the Pennsylvania census records, when I secured copies of the 1880 Virginia census record for four of the sons of William McAllister. Shortly afterward, everything started to fall into place.

In the 1860 census, William C. McAllister was interviewed by the learned and astute John H. Gibboney, who later held various public offices in Wythe County for many years. It is said that Gibboney noticed the trace of a Scots burr in his speech and asked him directly if he was foreign-born. Taken by surprise, he told Gibboney, uncharacteristically, that he had been born in Wales, and it was duly recorded on the form. But it was not until after his death that Scotland, his real birthplace, appeared on any public record.

He seems to have carried on the deception within his own family. But with the 1880 census, about seven years after his death, the truth came out. Andrew Jackson McAllister (1852-1927), the eldest surviving son and the only one who knew all of the facts, reported William McAllister's place of birth as Scotland. In addition to Andrew, three of the other sons were interviewed by census takers. Robert James McAllister (1854-1881), was a shoemaker in the Speedwell Township. He was said to be the best-read of the children, and his mother's favorite. Robert knew at least part of his father's story. He told the census taker his father was born in Canada. This fits in with the oral history accounts of several of his descendants, who talk of McAllister brothers who left Canada and went to Tennessee.

Two of the younger brothers, Samuel McAllister (1856-1921), and John Sanders McAllister (1858-1927), were living in the Elk Creek District of adjoining Grayson County. These two said they did not know the birthplace of their father, and census enumerator Joseph J. Thomas wrote "unknown" on the form. There is no reason to question their truthfulness, but there is something odd about it. Every son in that family knew and accurately reported their mother's birthplace as Tennessee, something of which she was always proud. Why would they not know the birthplace of their father? The answer must be that he had concealed it from them, or had for some reason asked them to keep it secret. The latter is unlikely, as he had been dead for seven years when they were interviewed, and the two would have been under no pressure to continue the fiction.

Why did he keep secret the place of his birth? No reason is apparent. He could have had no fear of immigration officials after he had established himself as a law-abiding citizen with a family. Did he leave Canada as a fugitive? We have no reason to believe that was the case, but it points out one of the perils of genealogical research. We are not permitted to design our own ancestors. Once research is undertaken, if it is to mean anything, it must be scrupulously honest. The researcher must let the chips fall where they may. In the case of William McAllister, apparently he was for the forty years he spent in the United States, a good and honorable citizen. He risked the hazards of war to defend his adopted country when he was over the age of 50, when others chose to stay at home by their firesides. But it is possible that he knew of something in his past that would not be erased by good citizenship or military valor.

There is reason to suppose that the middle initial he always favored was merely a device used to Americanize his name. Scots commoners of his generation rarely had more than surname and christian name, but by the time he arrived in the United States, the practice of using first, middle and last names was widely accepted in this country.

The figures given for his age in public documents vary so much from time to time as to almost appear contrived. In the 1850 census, he was said to be 43; in the 1860 census, it was 60; in the 1870 census, 62; and when he died in 1873, the register indicated he was 67. If his record was typical, it does not speak well for the reliability of such records. And he may have never known the actual year of his birth; christenings cost money in Scotland, and many a poor Scot went without one.

In later years, his children always took pride in calling themselves "Scotch-Irish," believing their mother's ancestry to be Irish, which, from my limited research to date seems to be essentially accurate. And it is my next direction in genealogical research.

Still later, interesting legends were passed down in the next two generations. Among the families descended from Andrew Jackson McAllister, the tale of the three young brothers who left Scotland is still told. Some of the descendants of John Sanders McAllister heard and passed down a story that their ancestor William left home at the age of 11 or 12, which was the actual age of Robert McAllister, the youngest of the three, when they left Scotland. Told separately, the stories are either incomplete or wrong. But when compared in their several versions, they seem to supply the elements of the real story, and I believe they do. There is always the question of how much reliance can be placed on oral history, but among the country people in the Southern highlands, it has a long and rich tradition. It is often uncannily accurate, and is almost never dead wrong.

In 1880, when her sons made their census reports, Dorcas was already lying beside her husband in her grave. In my judgment, and while it is something I can never know for certain, I believe hers was the singular strength of character that helped her children get through the difficult times, and difficult times were the rule, not the exception. From the time he went to war in 1861, leaving her with three-month old William and her other five children, Dorcas Powers McAllister took hold. The Tennessee girl who had named her third child after Andrew Jackson, her state's first populist hero, became the head of her household; she had seven mouths to feed, and fed they were.

Later, after the war, when her husband became disabled and went to live with his daughter, she again had all of the responsibility for the family's welfare, but this time the children were older, and the three oldest sons were sent forth from the home, perhaps unceremoniously, to become breadwinners. They had few skills, but they had strong hands and backs, and they became day laborers. Jobs on the farms in the county were plentiful, and together they kept food on the table.

But let us go back for a moment to the time when William McAllister first came to this country. It was a time of rapid migrations--for thirty years, a steady stream of immigrants and relocating urban dwellers swept down what was known as the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, intersecting with the Wilderness Road, from which settlers moved out on primitive trails into Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, drawn by the magnet of free land, or land that was nearly free. The Scots among them immediately felt at home in the Southern highlands, and they put down roots quickly.

In 1850, the census marshal found William McAllister in Sullivan County, Tennessee, near Kingsport in the northeastern part of the state, not far from the Virginia state line. He had become a farmer, or more accurately, a farm laborer, and he had started a family. He married Dorcas Powers, probably in 1846, and their first child Amanda was born in 1847. By the time of the 1850 census, they had added a son, John William McAllister, who was about nine months old when the census was taken in the summer of that year.

Dorcas Powers was born about 1826, and she was a member of one of the numerous Powers families of Henderson County, Tennessee, in the south-central part of the state. Dorcas, and other variations of the spelling of the name, was a popular name for women among the Powers families, most of whom had migrated to Henderson County from South Carolina after the American Revolution. The name was variously spelled Dorcas, Dorcus, Darkus, or even Dorkus. It is not known if Dorcas and William were married in her native Henderson County, or in Sullivan County, where their first two children were born.

By 1852, William and Dorcas McAllister had moved north into Virginia, settling at first in the Elk Creek district of Grayson County. Andrew Jackson McAllister, their third child was born on January 23, 1852. Before the next child was born, the family moved again, over the Iron Mountain into Wythe County, between Speedwell and Wytheville, settling near a rough country road with the grand name of Wythe-Grayson Pike. Here they were to remain. Robert James McAllister was born to them on August 6, 1854, followed by Samuel McAllister on June 9, 1856. John Sanders McAllister, the sixth child, was born on March 27, 1858.

The Civil War was already raging when William McAllister, the seventh child, was born on May 11, 1861. Helen Ellen McAllister, the last of the children of William and Dorcas, was born on January 20, 1865, a few months before the war ended. John William, the second child, had died before 1860. His date of death is unknown, but Virginia began keeping death records in 1853, the year after the birth of Andrew Jackson McAllister, and no death record for John William has been found in the register. His name does not appear on the census record of 1860, and he is presumed to have died before the family left Tennessee, or during the brief period before 1854, when they lived in Grayson County.

Today, when it is common for soldiers to spend twenty years in military service, and retire by the age of 40, a 52-year old private in an infantry company would be unthinkable. But in the Civil War, with the Confederacy fighting for its existence against vastly superior numbers, few volunteers were turned away. William C. McAllister first enlisted on August 24, 1861 for an initial period of six months in a company raised as a militia unit. When his term expired, he was one of the men who were signed up again by Captain W. R. B. Horne at Sulphur Spring in Wythe County on April 1, 1862. When he arrived at Camp Cumbo, in Russell County, on the following day, he joined Company B of the 29th Virginia Infantry as a private. He was paid a fifty-dollar re-enlistment bounty by Captain V. C. Huff, a Confederate Army quartermaster.

On May 20, following a minor battle at Princeton, West Virginia, he was assigned as an ambulance driver. One other military muster record lists him simply as a wagoner. In that war, good infantry units were expected to march 20 miles a day, and superior units up to 30 miles a day. His assignments were consistent with those held by others of advanced age or some physical infirmity. But it was no bed of roses. Every duty assignment in an infantry unit was physically demanding. Living conditions were primitive, the food was poor and never plentiful, and medical care generally ranged from bad to non-existent.

How bad living conditions were in the ranks can be seen from records of the period. The main enemy of the 29th Virginia was disease. The regiment had no battle casualties from January 1862 to April 1863, but a total of 57 men died from disease and sickness in 1862, and the number was nearly as large in 1863, with 53 dead.

The last date for a muster record in his name is May 26, 1863. When Longstreet's corps was withdrawn following the battle at Suffolk, the 29th was one of the infantry regiments left to protect the approaches to Richmond while the bulk of the Confederate army streamed north into Pennsylvania to fight the crucial battle at Gettysburg. It is an odd place and time to have a military record end without explanation. I believe there is more to it, and my research will continue. In any case, the 29th Virginia later had a long and distinguished war record, and it was among the units to lay down their arms and tattered banners when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

One of the curiosities of William McAllister's military record is that his surname was spelled at least four different ways in various muster records and other documents. There is no reason to suppose it means more than the best guesswork of army clerks about how to spell the name, but this is one of the things that produces endless quarrels within families about "proper" spelling. And when levels of literacy are relatively low, these various spellings tempt individuals to make changes. The Canadian descendants of John and Agnes McAllister have consistently spelled the name as it appears here, but within two generations in a relatively small area in Southwestern Virginia, some of the descendants use McAlister or McCallister. However, about 95 percent of them stick with the single "C," double "L" spelling.

The family of William McAllister survived the Civil War intact. He had done his share in the war, and fortunately, his sons had been too young for service. After the defeat of the Confederacy, the family got on with their lives. Amanda, the eldest of the children, was 21 when she married 26-year old John Draper Ward on June 25, 1868. Ward, the son of David Ward of Henry County, was also a Confederate army veteran who saw service in two Virginia infantry regiments. From 1861 to the end of 1864, Ward was in Company D of the 45th Virginia Infantry. He transferred to Company A of the 29th Virginia, and was in some of the last desperate battles before the fall of the Confederacy. About a week before the end, he was shot in the leg and hospitalized at Farmville. He was there when Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865.

The year 1870 and its census poses one of the unsolvable riddles in the life of William McAllister and his family. On August 20, when Assistant Marshal Elbert J. Repass arrived at the McAllister dwelling in the Speedwell Township of Wythe County, he recorded Dorcas McAllister as head of the household; sons Andrew, Robert and Samuel,

the teen-age sons, were listed as day laborers. The younger children, who were 12 or under --John Sanders, William and Ellen-- were noted as "without occupation." But the name of William McAllister, their father, is not on the form.

Two days later, on August 22, Repass enumerated the household of John D. Ward and his wife Amanda, who lived in the same Speedwell Township. After their names and that of one-year old daughter Frances, appeared the name of William McAllister, 62, and the entry in the *Occupation* column was the cryptic phrase, "retired from occupation."

The reason for William McAllister living in his daughter's household is open to speculation. He seems to have become an invalid, who, for some reason, could be cared for better in his daughter's home. The answer may never be known with certainty. There are no surviving written records, and it is unlikely that anything was written about it anyway, unless a physician or someone outside the family made note of it. The country families recorded some things in their family bibles, but the usual entries were limited to births, deaths and marriages.

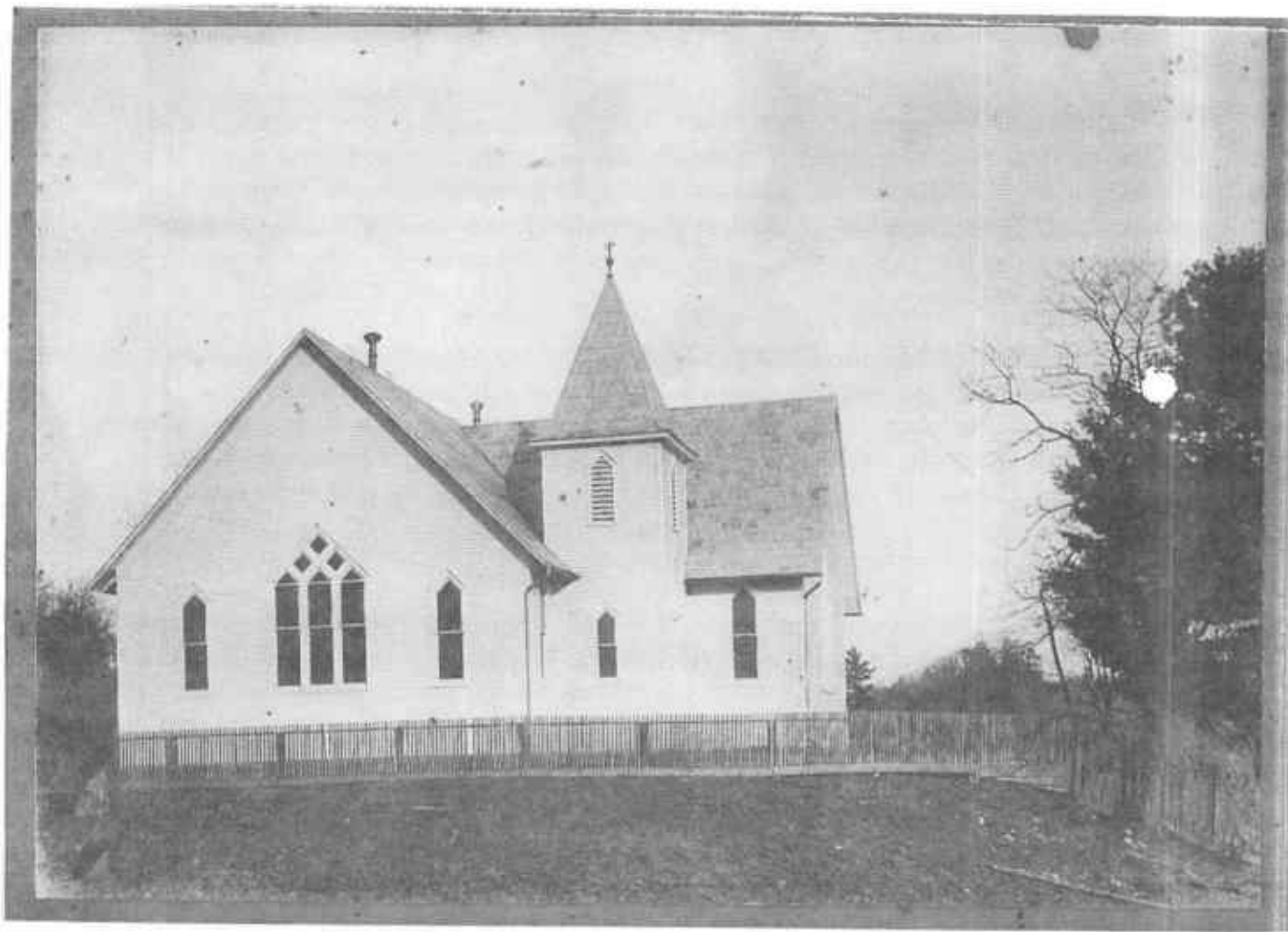
William McAllister died on July 27, 1873. The death record lists him as being 67 years old, and the cause of death unknown. On a register where ages were accounted for in years, months and days, the figure seems remarkably imprecise. And even at the end he could not escape having his name misspelled. On the death register it appears as McCollister. His wife Dorcas lived on until July 16, 1875, when she died at the age of 49. The cause of her death was said to be consumption, the name used for tuberculosis, but the term was sometimes applied to other ailments.

On June 19, 1881, the bright Robert James McAllister, the Speedwell shoemaker, was also struck down by consumption before his 27th birthday, leaving his wife Caroline to care for their three young children and two nieces who lived in the household. The other children of William C. McAllister, lived on into the 20th century, and Helen Ellen, the last of them, died on April 13, 1948. She was 83, a gentle, but iron-spirited old lady who lived for many years with the handicap of an artificial leg.

And where do we go from here, in these latter days of the 20th century, when our families are fragmented and we are sometimes pulled far away from our roots? Things may not be entirely as bad as they seem. A few weeks ago, I spent a couple of hours with my personal hero, my uncle Arthur Ford McAllister, who always had time for us kids when I was young, and whose image was always the one I had before my face when I was in combat in Vietnam twenty-five years ago. For some reason, he was always the one I didn't want to let down by losing my nerve in perilous times--and some of those times were days I thought I would not live through. I finally figured it out, although it took me years to do so.

Uncle Ford was the one who would drop everything on a weekend to take a bunch of squabbling children (mostly not his) on a hike in the mountains. He taught us how to bait a hook and catch the skittish little bass we called "redeyes." There were many other things he taught us, and at 77 years of age, he is still at it. Among his grandchildren is Guy, a tow-headed bundle of energy named for my grandfather, now in his grave for more than a half-century. Uncle Ford is still lavishing the same kind of attention on little Guy that he gave us as children, and that truly is the secret of successful family relationships.

We honor the memory of our ancestors best by paying our dues in our relationships with our children. I am convinced that William C. and Dorcas Powers McAllister would approve. In one sense, that is our real monument to them. I hope I will live to see their graves located with certainty, and the placement of a granite stone there someday, but there are other kinds of monuments on the long trail of life.



Mount Ephraim Methodist Church, circa 1915. The church was organized in 1828, and this building replaced an earlier one in 1914. Descendants of William C. McAllister are buried in the churchyard, dating from the 1890s, but possibly earlier.

AN INTERVIEW WITH R. A. McALLISTER

McClennan County TX

I was born in 1865 near the present town of Odds, but at that time it was just an open range country. It is located half way between Marlin and Groesbeck, on the road that connects the two towns. My father was William B. McAllister. He was born in South Carolina, a son of Andrew McAllister who came to America from Ireland in the days before the Revolution. Father came to Texas in 1853 and located on the strip of land known as the Blue Ridge some eight or ten miles from Marlin, Texas. He lived there a few years and then moved to the present Odds community in 1856. Here he married my mother, Mary Erskine, who was the daughter of Hugh and Jane Erskine of this community and who came to Texas with my parents.

To my father and mother were born eight children, all of whom lived to reach maturity and had families of their own. There were three boys and four girls, namely, Margaret, who became Mrs. Z. T. Todd of Falls County; Mary Ann, wife of T. H. Hammond; Olive, wife of J. Walker of Falls County; and Lizzie, wife of J. H. Sandy. The boys were Hugh (who moved to the Indian Territory before it was the State of Oklahoma), and myself. All have passed away but my sister, Mrs. Walker and myself.

My father's family were of the old school Presbyterian denomination, and he belonged to the Blue Ridge and later the (?) Church, was an elder in the Church from the time I can remember. The first church which he attended was the first church organized in Falls County. This was the non-denominational church located at Salt Branch. The first Presbyterian minister to preach at the Odds Church was named Jones, and went from house to house. The first Methodist that I remember was Rev. J. C. Jordan and later Rev. Sanders. And for the Baptists, Rev. Willingham, who

was an evangelist. Before the Baptists had a church, either on the Ridge or in the Odds community, they went to Marlin to hear Rev. Z. Morrell who organized that church on 10 April 1852 just one year before my father located in the Blue Ridge settlement. I have heard my father speak of the charter members of that church, who were A. B. Ewing, L. S. Barton, Nancy Dobbs, Margay (?) Morgan, a Mr. & Mrs. Prewitt, and their one servant.

The first Presbyterian church organized in Falls County was across the Brazos River two miles east of the present town of Durango at a place known as Carolina and was organized by John Balsch on 12 Nov 1853. As it was the only church of my father's faith in the county, we sometimes attended church there.

The pioneer schools were supported by private donations, the first in the county being held at Coleman's Prairie, three miles south-west of Marlin, with J. W. Jarvis as the teacher. The early school buildings were made of logs. Marlin, the county seat of Falls County was just a cross-roads village when my father came in 1855. In 1856 Green and Bartlett had a hardware store as did Boles & Company. The latter store was the first brick building to be erected in Marlin. Until the new City Hall was built, it was used as the City Hall. The first Court House was built by Francis Fredro. This was one large room built of split logs with a ground (dirt) floor. The old court house was replaced by a two-storey cedar building in the early fifties and this was burned in 1868.

They had a Union Church in Marlin which was used as a school building during the week. This building was located about 250 yards west of the present court house.

After father moved to the Odds community in 1856, I remember that there was a one-teacher school about three

miles south of us where I attended and my teacher was Miss Mollie Sanders. I was a small boy then. There was a school which served the Odds community in 1880, taught by Rev. John Soders on what was called Rocky Island near the T. Garrett home about a mile south of the present town of Odds. Among the first teachers were Jeb Long, Mrs. Price, Solon Bunn, and later A. C. McDaniel, John Erskine, J. C. McKinley, Jim Brady and later on Tom Garrett. The first school was built on the present site of Locust Grove School about 1890. The original building being rebuilt. This was on the Odds-Groesbeck road. It is called the Locust Grove School and the present teachers are Mrs. J. A. Byrd and Miss Dimple Miles and a Mr. (?). The present trustees are R. R. Erskine, G. Small and Carl McAllister, all descendants of early pioneers. It was about this time that a church was built at the present site of Odds. Mr. McDaniel and Tom Garrett helped to organize the Methodist Church. It was under the Thornton Charge.

The Baptist denomination organized several years later. Ellsbury Crisswell was Church Clerk. The membership in both churches was small, but they were earnest and believed in having the benefit of schools and churches close by. The younger generation had the benefit of the religious and educational advantages at their door.

Father was a stock man. We did not raise cotton at all those first years of my boyhood. There was some stealing of young calves on the range. The unbranded calves or yearlings were called mavericks. In that day, it was not really thought to be stealing, the range was free and therefore the stray yearlings were supposed to belong to the first man who branded them. The cattle were taken to Marlin. After the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was built from Houston to Waco cattle were

Contributed by Mr. & Mrs. S. M. McAllister, of Hartselle, AL. The interview comes from *White Pioneers* by Miss Effie Cowan. It was found on the internet. Historian Robert M. McAllister writes he "believes William B. was A09-3-6, born 23 Dec 1807, son of Andrew (A09-3) and grandson to Alexander (A09). There is nothing in the database about W.B. or his descendants. Can you help?

shipped to other markets. Before that time the men would go in together and drive their cattle up the trails to markets in Abilene and Kansas City.

I do not remember the exact year, but I was a boy of about twelve years of age and was working in the field thrashing grain. It was in the middle of the afternoon and the sky all at once became dark with no clouds to indicate rain. We rushed to the house, the chickens all went to roost, and we could not at first think "what in the world it meant." We children were scared and thought the world had come to an end. It was dark as the darkest of nights. My oldest brother was out on the range hunting cattle and when he saw it, (he had) one thought, and that was to make it to our Uncle Jeems' before the end of the world. But after a while the sun came out and father said it must have been the sun in eclipse. In that day we had no weather forecasts and did not know when to expect these things.

It was in the fall of 1877, that the grasshoppers came through our community and the sky was again darkened for two or three days. They were in great droves and they destroyed the grain and damaged the bark on the trees. They left their eggs and the next spring they hatched out and the gardens were ruined by them. When they grew wings they left. They came with a September equinox storm.

In the earlier days the land produced far more abundant crops than it does now. It was expected after we commenced to raise cotton that at least a bale would be harvested to the acre. The insects had not gotten a start. The soil had not washed away. If we had had soil conservation in those days our production would have been a different story and the land would be in much better shape today.

The open spaces in the Odds community in the early days were covered with mesquite trees. It was considered prairie land, although the terrain was hilly and rolling. Prairie fires must have prevented the growth of trees in days gone by. A few trees dot the community here and there and

only if they could talk, they could tell many a story of picnics and happy days of the young (now old) generation. Up at Buffalo (Mott), where the cowboys used to camp, and to rest from the heat of the summer sun, many a boy's name with the initials of his sweetheart were carved on the trees.

A Mr. (?) of Marlin and Bill Cooper owned a cotton gin in our community. I can recollect taking the cotton to the gin where it was unloaded from the wagons. Baskets were used to carry it to the gin stands. This was before the invention whereby the cotton was carried to the stands by conveyors or wind suction pipes. It was not only work to carry the cotton to the gin stands but it was very uncomfortable at times. Stinging scorpions were bad and many times the carrier was stung by them. I recollect one time the late Whit Crisswell decided to play a prank on the man hired to carry the baskets. He found a large scorpion and clipped his tail and said: "Now watch!" whereupon he dropped the tail in the workman's open shirt. Of course, the workman gave out a long range of bad words when the stinger took effect. However, the funny part was when Whit Crisswell gave a yell at the same time—a lizard had stung him just below the eye.

Speaking of jokes, when boys and girls got together and did not have the benefit of picture shows and radios, as well as automobiles to help pass the time, they found other amusements, sometimes in jokes on each other. One instance, when the following boys and girls were picnicking around the rocks at Old Buffalo Mott. In the group were Irma Ship, (now Mrs. R. Carter), Oscar and Frank McKinley, Beulah and Amelia McKinley (the latter now Mrs. Turner Crisswell of Marlin), John, Jim, and Lee Brady plus others. Lee Brady (now vice-president of the First National Bank of Marlin), became dissatisfied because the others would not play the games he wanted to play assumed a downcast attitude and told the crowd that he had as soon kill himself

as not. He disappeared from the crowd and a little later they heard groans coming from the grove of small trees nearby. Some of the boys and girls went to investigate and there lay poor Lee Brady with what looked like blood all over his shirt and face, around his throat and collar—with a bloody knife across his chest. With wails of surprise and horror everyone ran frightened to break the news of the tragedy. (Note: This was long before 911 was thought of.) Lee had to run like the devil to catch up with them to stop the news from getting back to the old folks, since the boys and girls were really scared out of their senses. Lee had only faked the stunt by using pokeberry juice to resemble blood.

This is my father's diary, written when he was in business in the Stranger-Odds Community. The first page reads as follows:

Monday, December 25, 1848—Myself, A., Stevenson, Wm. R. Erskine and John Todd went to Broadway bottom and split out some buggy spokes and it rained all day. We stayed all night at Erskines.

Tuesday, 26th—Clear in the morning but clouded up in the evening. Myself, Wm., R.E., A.S., and I.T. went to the sewing at John Stevenson's this evening but part of us left after supper and went to Anderson's to a dance. Stayed all night at Todd's.

Thursday, 28th—A little cloudy and cold. I came home this morning. Myself, A.S., and I.T. started serenading and gathered a crowd and had a frolic at Mrs. Smith's. It rained all night and we played all night. Misses N.S. D., M.E., M.E.K., I., B.S., and S. were the crowd of girls.

Friday, 29th—I came home this morning. It was cold and rained all day.

Saturday, 30th—I came home this morning and went to Dr. Anderson's today. Returned home and went to Uncle James Todd's.

(Each day is more or less of a routine nature until starting again on:)

Monday, January 8th, 1849—I went to Anderson's to the clerk's election. I also went to Mr. Bailey's this morning.

Sunday, January 14, 1849—I went to Broadway to preaching today and Mr. Carlile preached from the 8th verse of the 49th Psalm. I went with Margaret and stayed at Todd's.

Monday, January 15th—I stayed all day in the village trying to get a Negro boy for mother. I bargained for Henry, a yellow boy today.

Tuesday, January 16th—I went to B. Erskine's last night and stayed all night. I came home this morning and went to work.

Wednesday, January 17th—I made a pair of cart shafts for D. Brown on account today, etc.

Saturday, the 20th—I went to the election today; we elected I.B. Moore captain-

(Here the record becomes illegible)

Monday, the 22nd—I worked today and went to Andersons' and stayed all night and heard a Temperance lecture by Mr. Duryea.

(Elsewhere in the book this notation occurs:

Something uncommon:

April 15th, 1849—A considerable snow fell today.

April 16th—A heavy frost this morning.

Also on the 17th, 18th, and 19th.

(Father's Diary was not kept up but the names in the book for whom the blacksmith's work was done from 1848-1855 are of some interest.)

(Editor's Note: but not for us, so the 56 names are omitted. But the work done is interesting:

The day book shows that branding irons were in use the (1848-1856). The words pinchers, staples, clevis, horse shoeing, buzzard plow, re-rim wheels, hooks, chains, ox-tongues, filling wagon wheels, mend spur, sharpen plow, fit head on barrel, sharpen maddox, set of chair frames, ragwheel and catch for loom, chimney irons, were all used in describing the work done.

In the day book are receipts of accounts paid by my father as well as those he received. One receipt is in final payment on the estate of Wilbur Jones and reads this way:

"Received of S. McAllister the sum of \$20.00 same being in the amount in full of all demands in favor of the estate of Wilburn Jones, deceased 10 May 1860."

Our forefathers were not without their feelings of sentiment and in view of the shortage of song books, in the back of his day book are the following songs written in his own hand: "Remember Me," "Will You Love Me Then As Now?" "Think of Me," and a few other popular songs of the day.

This book reveals the lives of the working world in the accounts, as well as my father's own life—as evidenced by his diary, and the finishing touch with the longing common to all the world—to be remembered when "Time is no more."

THE WILL OF JOHN McALISTER

30 October 1738

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The thirtieth day of October in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the faith and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand and Seven hundred & Thirty Eight, I, John McAlister of Colleton County in the province of South Carolina Clark, being Sick in Body But of sound & perfect Mind and Memory (Blessed be God) and knowing that I am Naturally Born to Dye in order therefore to prepare for Death Do Make & Ordain this my Last Will and Testament in Manner & Form following, Hereby & Make Null & Void all former Wills & Testaments whatsoever by me made & Declared; and first I Commend My Immortal Soul into the Hands of Almighty God Assuredly Believing that thro the precious Death & Merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour & Redeemer I shall receive the full and free pardon of all my Sins and Inherit Eternal Life, my Frail Body I Commit to the Earth to be Buried in a Decent Manner with Such Funeral Expenses as my Executors hereinafter Mentioned Shall in their discretion think proper Nothing Doubting of a Glorious resurrection And Reunion of Body and Soul, the Last Day and as such Worldly Goods & Estate as it Hath pleased God to Bestow upon me, I Dispose thereof as Follows Imprimis. I Will that all my just Debts and Funeral Charges be well and truly paid and Discharged with all Convenient Speed after my Decease.

Item: I Give and bequeath unto Mrs. Elizabeth Didcott, Jr., my Watch, Plaid Gown, Pocket Bible, a large piece of Gold which is in my Trunk & a Decent Suit of Mourning.

Item: I Give and Bequeath to Mrs. Elizabeth Didcott Senior Forty Pounds Current Money of this Province.

Item: I Give and Bequeath to Mr. George Farley's Wife my Callicoe Night Gown.

It is my will that all my Effects be Exposed at Publick Sale and Turned into Money to discharge my just Debts and Funeral Charges, Excepting those things I have bequeathed above.

Item: I Give and bequeath all the Remainder of my Estate if there should be any left after my just debts and funeral Charges are paid, to Mrs. Elizabeth Didcott, Jr.

Item: I Nominate & appoint Mr. George Farley, Mr. Isaac Haynes Executors of this my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I the said John McAlister have Set my hand and Seal the Day and Year first above Written.

John McAlister ((Seal))

Signed and Sealed & Declared
By the Testator to be his Last Will
and Testament in the presence of
us who at his Request & in his Presence
have Subscribed Our Names as Witnesses

Moses Martin
Wm. Jackson
Henry Livingston

Before me Personally appeared George Farley and Isaac Haynes who being Duly Sworn On the Holy Evangelist Maketh Oath that they Believe this Instrument of Writing (annexed) to be the Last Will and Testament deceased & that they will well & Truly administer all & Singular the goods Rights & Credits of the dais Deceased & pay his debts and Legacy's So far forth as his good Rights and Credits will Extend according to their Rate and Order of Law and So far forth as the Law shall bind them and also that they will Make a true & perfect Inventory of all and Singular the Goods Rights & Credits of the said Deceased & Return the Same into the Secretary's Office of this Province according to the time prescribed by Law & finally that they will in all things behave themselves as Exec By Law ought to do.

Sworn Before me this 18th April 1739

Culch Golightly

Recorded this 4th Day of December 1739

Recorded in Will Book 1736 - 40, page 467.

Is This Your John?

Among the papers contributed to the Clan Historian by Peggy Riley (A05) of Anchorage AL, long time Query Secretary and member of CMA, was this will. It is, to our knowledge, one of the earliest recorded McAlister family wills. It is printed here in the hope that someone will recognize the names and claim this John McAlister as their own. Our Historian notes that Colleton County was one of five proprietary counties established in South Carolina in 1682. The county exists today in the southern part of the state, with its seat at Walterboro. There are presently no CMA McAlister family lines with roots in this part of South Carolina. All our other families settled first in counties and districts like Williamsburg, Pendleton, and Abbeville. Since this John makes no reference to wife or children, it is presumed that with only the names of his parents and siblings to help trace him.

VOLLIE ROSCOE McALISTER and IDA ELLEN WRIGHT
MY GRANDPARENTS

By Paul Towry

To me, Grandpa Roscoe was "Papa," and Grandma Ida was "Mama." I had a mama and papa but they were called "Mother and Dad." You see, the 12th child of my grandparents was only two years older than me. So, everything he said, I said! Uncle Foster was like a brother. So Grandpa was "Papa" and Grandma was "Mama." To this day, all my brothers and sisters call our McAlister grandparents "Papa and Mama." Copy Cats!

Papa and Mama were not rich but we thought they were, for they gave us almost everything they could afford. But, most of all, they gave us LOVE, in abundance. I think, --- I hope that I speak for every grandchild of Roscoe and Ida in saying that no other grandparents in the world could "OUT DO" them when it came to being totally impartial. Every grandchild truly believed they were the favorite. Ah, the magic of such diplomacy!

Mama was a tiny lady who spent most of her time in the home, dressed in a gingham dress, usually covered with an apron. But, when she went out in public, this little lady was one of America's best dressed. She was known for her beautiful hair and her equally beautiful hats. I only remember seeing her once when she was grooming her hair. It was down, and she was combing it. It reached almost to her knees.

Without a doubt, Roscoe and Ida had the happiest home in the neighborhood! Singing would ring from the rafters at a moment's notice, as one or more of Papa's children would burst into song. On Sunday, the church would be filled with the voices of the neighborhood. The magnificent harmony of the McAlister's family would bring glances of admiration as their God-given talents filled the air. And Papa? Well, Papa's deep base voice seemed to suggest that he was indeed a man to be admired; and, believe me, Ida did admire her Roscoe. I guess I always knew how much Papa and Mama loved each other, for they showed it at every turn. Often, Papa would come into the house at breakfast time, while Mama was cooking breakfast, and he would pick Mama up in his arms and swing her around the room. She would laugh and mildly rebuke him for his display of affection in front of the grandchildren. But somehow we knew that their love for one another was a good thing! Indeed, it was an inspiration to all of us. I for one always hoped that my marriage would be just as full of love as that of my grandparents.

Mama knew that the task of preparing for Christmas would become much easier when Aunt Lois arrived. For Lois was a "take charge" person! Every Christmas, when Aunt Lois "blew in" from Miami, all of her nieces and nephews were on hand to greet her. Aunt Lois (a librarian at Miami Beach High School) believed that every child must be given a book every year! And, even though we knew what present we might get, we always looked forward to Aunt Lois' visit. We knew that Aunt Lois would correct our grammar at every turn, but "we ain't never got mad at Aunt Lois about nothing!" Sorry, Aunt Lois!

Mama was a YANKEE! Born 3 August 1875, in Sandusky County, Ohio. She was Ida Ellen Wright, daughter of Levi Lockwood Wright and Julia Fidelia Greene. Her ancestral

roots lead back to: St. Lawrence County, New York; Killingly, Connecticut; and Malden, Massachusetts. Mama's family came south after the civil war and settled in the beautiful hill country of Lincoln County, Tennessee. Upon becoming of age, Ida married that wonderful young man, Vollie Roscoe McAlister and had twelve children, only seven of which lived past the age childhood. Today, only two are left. My Aunt Effie Estella McAlister Martin is now past the century mark and my Uncle Foster just turned eighty last fall.

For several years before a fire destroyed it, Papa had a general store in the community called, "McAlister," just south of Fayetteville, Tennessee. In the same community was a chair factory and a chicken coop factory, owned and operated by Roscoe's father and my grandfather, William James McAlister. When fire destroyed the general store, Papa decided to move to Fayetteville, where he started the first bus line between Nashville, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, a distance of about 125 miles. This was in the days before paved roads and tubeless tires. One can imagine the number of flat tires from the flint rock gravel. In those days a bus line was called a "Transfer Company." Papa's transfer company had two busses, one driven by Papa, the other driven by Mama's brother, Charles Wright. The Hudson Super Six busses were like elongated touring cars, having front, middle and back seats, and a large rack on the back for the luggage. I remember riding Papa's bus to Fayetteville one day and marveling at all the gauges on the dashboard and the two big spare tires, one in each front fender well.

My memory isn't good enough to recall when or why Papa got rid of the bus line but I do remember that he and Mama moved to Florence, Alabama, somewhere around 1925, and Papa opened a service station at a place called Seven Points and named the station the Seven-Seven-Seven service station. It had the brightest lights I had ever seen! Papa also had what I thought to be the prettiest house I had ever seen, with its beautiful rock walls. They moved back to Fayetteville, Tennessee, just before the great depression and during the depression, Papa opened a woodworking shop in Fayetteville and because of his unique business sign he made Ripley's Believe It Or Not! His sign said, "McAlister's Place. Makes Anything But A Living."

In the depression, Papa's levity made many a friend smile when it was the last thing the friend cared to do. Once a friend inquired of Papa as to how he was. Papa said to the friend, "Aw, I'd just soon be living as dead," whereupon the friend left with a worried look on his face. In a few minutes he returned and said, "What's wrong, Roscoe?" Papa replied, "Nothing's wrong, why do you ask?" The friend said, "Roscoe, you told me a few minutes ago that you would just soon be dead as alive." "No, I didn't," replied Papa. "I told you that I'd just as soon be living as dead. As a matter of fact I'd a LOT RATHER be living." He was full of this kind of jest.

I could go on and on telling of Papa's little jokes that always seemed to lighten the mental burden on folks during the depression. But, if I do, Cousin Donald (our editor) is likely to do a bit of slicing and splicing. So, I'll just say that my life was touched almost daily in my youth by two wonderful, loving McAlister grandparents. My mother, Julia McAlister, was indeed lucky to have been born to Roscoe and Ida. I am lucky to have experienced the love of Papa and Mama. Everyone should be so lucky.

A McALISTER FAMILY ALBUM

A05

WILLIAM HOUSTON McALISTER
15 FEB 1821 - 10 APR 1879

married, 21 APR 1847

VERINA DEADMAN McWHARTER
30 JUN 1831 - 27 JUN 1901

parents of

WILLIAM JAMES McALISTER
4 NOV 1853 - 12 NOV 1929

married, 29 SEP 1873

TABITHA CRAWFORD

-- JUL 1857 - ----

with

granddaughter

Mary Spray, daughter of Bertha

parents of

VOLLIE ROSCOE McALISTER
3 MAR 1876 - 4 MAR 1948

married, 5 SEP 1894

IDA ELLEN WRIGHT
3 AUG 1875 - 2 SEPT 1947





Back Row: Tabitha, Mamie*, Roscoe,
Bertha Olie, John Roy, and Stacey Alberta
Front Row: Fred, William James, Tabitha
Mollie Crawford and Hugh
* Huse McAlister's daughter



Roscoe and Ida Ellen 1927 above

and later, right



1972: The seven children
of Roscoe and Ida who lived to maturity:
Back row: Foster, James, and Robert
Front: Julia, Maude, Effie and Lois



Paul's "Aunt Lois from Miami"

Below:
Sisters Lois and Mary Julia with
her son, William Towry



1996: The children of Mary Julia
McAlister and John Ewin Towry
Back row: Ruth, Patricia, and John
Front row: Paul, Anita and William



Left: 'Nita, Billie and Paul 1926
in front of grandparents
Roscoe and Ida Wright McAlister's
home in Florence, Alabama

Right: Paul, Billie and 'Nita 1929
with father
John Ewin Towry's Buick





Ida Maude McAlister Thompson in 1927 and 1983

22 May 1908 - 18 Mar 1994

Eighth child of Roscoe and Ida McAlister



James Levi McAlister

22 Aug 1911 - 9 June 1990

Ninth child of Roscoe and Ida McAlister
with Martha Frances Hastings McAlister

b. 1 Sept 1932



Edmund Foster McAlister

b. 20 Sept 1916

Twelfth child of Roscoe and Ida McAlister

Effie Estella McAlister Martin
who celebrated her 100th birthday 19 Dec 1996

was acknowledged in the
March issue of *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN*, page 32. (picture)



Charles Robert "Bob" McAlister with sister Lois in 1988

Bob is the fourth and Lois the seventh child
of Roscoe and Ida McAlister

McALLISTERS OF CABARRUS

Robert Meisenheimer McAllister

(J26-2-2-1-2-2)

The first McAllister to settle in Cabarrus County NC was Harvey Caswell McAllister (J26-2-2). Born 8 Sept 1835 in Lincoln County NC, he was the son of George W. and Elizabeth Plonk McAllister.

The beginning of the textile industry in the Piedmont section of North Carolina changed a lot of things. The first mills were built on streams of running water. With little effort the stream could be harnessed to provide power for the machinery. The first mills were built of wood because it was abundant in the forest. But in a few years a serious problem developed. The combination of cotton dust, lint and oil from the machinery created a fire hazard. As soon as possible the owners built new mills of brick, with sections divided by fire resistant walls of brick. There was water power so the new mills were built near the old structures; the water was also important for fire-fighting. Harvey Caswell or H.C., as he was known, saw this building boom as an opportunity. He became a brick mason, the first in the family. He later taught the trade to his younger brother, Levi,* and one of his sons and some of his nephews.

In the early 1850's the Lutheran Church decided to build a college in Mount Pleasant NC. The first phase was to build a three story brick administration building and a two story frame house for the school president. A contract was awarded to Col. William A. Weddington, of Concord NC. The cornerstone for the administration building was laid on July 4, 1854. Both buildings are still standing.

Matthew Cooke (Koch), was born in 1812 in Baden, Germany. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Concord NC. He married in the early 1840's Mary Coster. In 1846 Matthew, Mary and children moved to the Mount Pleasant community in eastern Cabarrus County. They built a house on the Salisbury NC and Cheraw SC road near a cross road

that became the business section of Mount Pleasant. When the town incorporated, this became North Main Street. From the 1850 Census we find Matthew listed as a merchant and farmer with a wife, three sons and two daughters living in the household. He also had three boarders. The oldest girl is Frances Christine, then age 5.

H. C. McAllister came to Mount Pleasant and got a job laying brick on the college. He boarded at the Cooke residence. H.C. and Mary Coster were distant cousins and not total strangers. The McAllisters and the Costers were members of the Philadelphia Lutheran Church, Dallas NC.

Enrollment in the college grew, and in 1859 two additional buildings were built. H.C. was hired to supervise the brick work on these buildings. One building is still standing and is a part of the Museum of Eastern Cabarrus.

On 13 April 1861 the Civil War erupted in Charleston SC. Four days later, on 17 April 1861, H. C. enlisted in Co. A, 20th Regiment of North Carolina Troops. At Camp Macon, Warrington NC, on 14 Sept. 1861, H.C. mustered into Co. H, 8th Regiment as drill master, with the rank of 3rd Lieutenant. From a copy of this transfer slip we learn the following:

Aged 25,

Height 5 ft. 8 in.,

Occupation Plasterer.

Company H was raised in eastern Cabarrus County and Mount Pleasant. In this company there were two Cooke boys, Captain Jonas and Private Michael, sons of Matthew Cooke. Military life came naturally to H. C.; his father had been an officer in the Lincoln County militia. Also, his grandmother, Tabitha Delea McAllister was the daughter of Charles Regan, who served in the North Carolina Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. H.C.'s other grandmother, Christine "Katie" Costner Plonk was a granddaughter of Jacob Costner, who served on the Committee of

*Levi Alexander McAllister, J26-2-4, is the great-grandfather of Historian Robert M. McAllister.

Safety in Tryon County during the Revolutionary War, and was very active in opposing British.

According to an article written by Professor H. T. J. Lidwick in 1900, Company H, 8th Regiment was captured 8 Feb 1862 at the battle for Roanoke Island on the coast of North Carolina. They were held prisoner and then paroled at Elizabeth City NC on 21 Feb 1862. The men of Company H came home.

Family tradition has it that H.C. and Mary Frances Christine Cooke wanted to get married and Matthew Cooke would not give permission for the marriage. A plan was made by the young people. With her older brother, Jomas, covering for her, Mary Frances slipped away from the Cooke home and met H.C. They eloped to the east side of Mount Pleasant where the local Justice of the Peace married them on 19 June 1862.

By 1 July 1862, Company H was reassembled near Raleigh NC in General T. I. Clingham's Brigade. Company H fought battles in eastern North Carolina, coastal South Carolina and several places in Virginia from Charleston to Petersburg. H.C. was wounded twice fighting near Petersburg. When General Joe Johnson surrendered, he was paroled.

Company H, 8th Regiment enlisted over 1300 men and were under fire 200 times and at the end 150 men survived. H.C. returned to Mount Pleasant to his wife and new baby boy, Robert Lee McAllister, my grandfather.



ROBERT LEE McALLISTER, Age 22

b. 1863- d. 1911

Oldest son of H. C. McAllister and Grandfather of the author.

He was named after his uncle Levi. General Robert E. Lee was not a hero until later.

To survive the terrible reconstruction period H.C. and his young family returned to Gaston County. There he worked on restoring the old mills and building a few new ones. While in Gaston County, two more children

Persons included in the photographs or mentioned in the text:

J26-2-2 Harvey C. McAllister
 Mary Frances Christine Cooke, his wife
 J26-2-2-1 Robert Lee McAllister
 Martha Jane Meisenheimer his wife
 J26-2-2-1-5 Everett McAllister
 J26-2-2-1-6 Mabel McAllister Moose
 J26-2-2-1-7 Robert Brown McAllister
 J26-2-2-3 Martha Alice McAllister Meisenheimer
 J26-2-2-3-2 Ruth Margaret Meisenheimer McGuire
 J26-2-2-3-4 James Caswell Meisenheimer
 J26-2-2-4 Sarah Ann McAllister Meisenheimer
 J26-2-2-4-1 Bonnie Lucille Meisenheimer
 J26-2-2-4-2 Stella Blanch Meisenheimer Squires
 J26-2-2-4-3 Ruby Meisenheimer Smithdeal

J26-2-2-5 John Birk McAllister
 Myrtie Foil McAllister, his wife
 J26-2-2-5-1 Joseph Banks McAllister
 J26-2-2-5-2 George W McAllister
 J26-2-2-5-3 Harmon C. McAllister
 J26-2-2-7 Lulu Blanch McAllister Barrier
 J26-2-2-7-1 Mildred Barrier McDaniel
 J26-2-2-8 Emma Mae McAllister
 J26-2-2-9 Margaret C. McAllister Hite



Above: FAMILY HOME, NORTH MAIN STREET
MOUNT PLEASANT, NC. June 1912

Seated: Joseph, Harmon C., Ruth Margaret, Mabel, and Everette.

To their left: James C. and Mildred.

To their right: Bonnie and Stella Blanch.

Standing: Lula Blanch, Ruby, George W., and Brown

To the Right
FIFTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY
June 1912

Seated on the bench: Joseph Banks McAllister, Mary Frances Christine Cooke McAlister, Robert Brown McAllister, and Harvey Caswell McAllister.

Foreground: Mildred Barrier McDaniel, Bonnie Lucille Meisenheimer, George W. McAllister, Stella Blanch Meisenheimer Squires, and Ruby Meisenheimer Smithdeal.

Standing: Lula Blanch McAllister Barrier, Sarah Ann McAllister Meisenheimer, Myrtie Foil McAllister, Mabel McAllister Moose, (in arms) Harmon C. McAllister, Everette McAllister, James Caswell Meisenheimer, Ruth Margaret Meisenheimer McGuire, Martha Alice McAllister Meisenheimer, Emma May McAllister, Martha Jane Meisenheimer McAllister, and Margaret C. McAllister Hite.



were born to this couple, daughters Mary Catherine, b. 1865, and Martha Alice, born 1866. The McAllisters were back in Cabarrus County by 1869 when death took Mary Catherine, aged 4.

H.C. worked as a farmer and builder to raise his family. The farm he purchased was between Mount Pleasant and Concord in the St Johns community. Family tradition is that this farm once belonged to the Rev. Adolphus Nussman, first minister to St. Johns. In recent years it was the home of Archie and Virginia McAllister Smith.

H.C.'s third daughter, Martha Alice, married James F. Meisenheimer in her father's home in 1888. The marriage license states "Married, St. Johns, N. C."

In the late 1880's H.C. purchased a house and lot on North Main Street in Mount Pleasant, not a stone's throw from the home of Matthew Cooke. Both homes are still standing in Mount Pleasant.

The McAllister's had eight children, seven of whom reached adulthood, and produced thirty grandchildren.

On 15 Feb 1875 the Court House in Concord was destroyed by fire. On 21 August 1875, H.C. and two others were appointed to a committee to build a new court house and jail. When the outside work was completed, H.C. was employed to plaster the walls and ceiling of the court room. When the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was formed in Mount Pleasant in 1878, H.C. and his family were members. While living in the town he served as magistrate, was elected to the North Carolina Legislature in 1882, and he served on the Board of the North Carolina College / Mount Pleasant College for forty years.

Harvey Caswell McAllister died 11 Oct 1914. Mary Frances Christine Cooke McAllister died 2 Jan 1918. Both were buried in the Lutheran Cemetery in Mount Pleasant. All her life, Frances referred to her three oldest children as "the furlough babies."

Sources: State Records, Dept. of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History. *Progress Magazine*, Easter Issue, 1985, article by Billie Cline McAllister. **Material Collected** by R. Brown McAllister. **Recollections** of older family members, especially Jean Meisenheimer Smith and her sister Helen Meisenheimer.

MATTHEW HALL MCALLISTER (A04)

An Incident in His Career That May Have Cost Him the Governorship of Georgia

By THOMAS GAMBLE*

The McAllisters have as their crest a dexter arm in armor, couped, holding a dagger, and as their family motto "Per Mare, Per Terras," "by sea, and by land," that is everywhere. This is the motto of the Macalesters of Loup and Kennox, from which these American McAllisters have descended, of the allied Macdonalds, Drummonds, Rutherfords, and the Macdonells of Clanronald and Glengarry. "Mac" merely means "son of," and the McAllisters, as sire names originated, are sons of Alexander. They trace back to the Alister Mor, Lord of the Isles and Kintyre in 1248, and the American branches have brought no discredit on the family traditions in Scotland.

"By sea, and by land" may now be said to cover a world-wide conception of the family activities. While the American branch has no sea record, as far as is known, the implication that the McAllisters do their duty fearlessly, as they see it, "everywhere," holds good for the generation that arose on American soil, from the loins of old Archibald, whose quiver, like that of many another old Scottish patriarch, was full of offspring. In three states they have left a record of outstanding achievements. In Pennsylvania, in Georgia and in California, the pages of history tell of their positions in the worlds of business, of the law, of politics, of war and of society.

Most prominent of the fourth American generation—Archibald (1), Richard (2), Matthew (3), and Matthew Hall (4)—was Matthew Hall McAllister, born in Savannah 26 Nov 1800, probably in the old home of his grandparents that stood on the west end of the present Pulaski House site and was burned in 1820.

An article from the *SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS*, Sunday, November 23, 1930, submitted by S. M. McAllister; an earlier issue, carried a similar article about this family (Vol. V, No. 2, p17).

Savannah was then a mere village as to population, though of steadily increasing commercial importance, the center of Georgia culture and the dominating factor in the state's business and political life. As his father had gone to Princeton, so went he for his classical course. Princeton and Yale vied for Savannah students in those days—there were no Southern institutions of higher learning worthy of the name—and good Presbyterians—if not a dominant at least a tremendously important element in Savannah life—seemed to favor the old New Jersey college. After graduation he studied law under Jared Ingersoll, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished lawyers—and even then a Philadelphia lawyer was popularly supposed to be of an exceptionally keen variety—and no doubt benefitting also from the guidance and learning of his father, for many years a leader of the early Savannah bar. Jared Ingersoll, educated at Yale and at the Inns of Court, entirely in sympathy with the American patriots, an associate of Benjamin Franklin and other Americans in Paris, a member of the constitutional convention, and a federal candidate for vice president in 1812, no doubt tinged the mind of his Georgia student with his own political views and gave him that marked trend toward national unity, opposing nullification and secession, that came to the front in the later crises of his political career.

Returning to Savannah, McAllister was admitted to practice in the Georgia courts in 1822. His marriage to Charlotte Louisa Cutler on 30 Oct 1822 at Quincy, MA—the home town of the Adams family—proved a happy union. It brought him into relationships with many families of wealth and prominence in the North, connections that later guided his son, Ward McAllister, into his unique position as censor, one might almost say czar, of New York's exclusive society. Old Judge McAllister, dying in 1823, left a legacy of financial problems and family responsibilities which the son met with the characteristic fortitude and determination that were transmitted from one generation to another. Family influence and professional ability were

combined with a personal charm that all recognized to quickly establish Matthew Hall in a position of progressive influence in the bar and in politics. Even at that early period Savannah and Georgia were disturbed by the growing issues of the tariff and state sovereignty, soon to be magnified by the South Carolina leaders into open nullification of federal statutes with threats of armed disruption of the Union. The tariff could not tear Georgia from its moorings, from its deep seated Union sentiment. Was Georgia not among the first to ratify the Constitution, in less than four months after its adoption? But federal interference with its right to conduct its own domestic affairs within its own borders could and did provoke to white heat an instant, righteous indignation. It was such an early issue between state and the federal governments, between Washington and Milledgeville, that brought McAllister more prominently into the public view—an issue which incidentally gave him an important federal office and later played its part in keeping him from the gubernatorial chair, and perhaps the United States Senate.

As is well known, Georgia under its royal grants claimed all the territory from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river. In the settlement of the Yazoo land troubles and adjustment of other difficulties, the state in 1802 ceded to the United States government the lands from the Chatahoochee to the Mississippi, 64 million acres, out of which the states of Alabama and Mississippi were subsequently carved. For this it received the meager sum of \$1,250,000. As Gov. Troup wrote John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, in 1824, "Georgia parted with an empire for a song." One of the principal conditions—the one on which the state laid the most stress—was that the "United States should at its own expense, extinguish for the use of Georgia the Indian title to all the lands within the state as soon as that might be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions," and remove the tribes to lands west of the Mississippi. By successive arrangements, some millions of acres were ceded to the state by the

Indians, but great areas still remained occupied by the Creeks and Cherokees constituting a barrier to the state's development and a menace to its border settlers. Georgia chafed under the dilatory tactics of the government at Washington, and a seeming readiness to protect the Indians rather than to promote the interests of the whites. Georgia did not forget—never did forget—how Gen. Jackson and Gen. Floyd in 1814 had thoroughly whipped the Creeks who had been making murderous forays, massacring settlers, and destroying property. At that time the Creeks were so cowed that Washington could have easily completed arrangements for their removal. But the Madison administration failed to avail itself of the opportunity and by treaty reserved and guaranteed them many millions of acres of land. From then on the federal government's efforts toward the removal of the Indians seemed puerile and futile. Difficulties with the Indians continued confront the state government. As Dr. D. W. Daniell of Savannah, somewhat of an outstanding political figure in this day, wrote, it had been a long period of "occasional conflicts and continual insecurity."

Protests and petitions to the President and to Congress from the governor and the legislature were unavailing. Under President Monroe's administration the state pressed with more vigor for the execution of the contract. "The United States has but to command and the claims of Georgia will be satisfied," declared Gov. Troup to the legislature in 1823, and John M. Berrien, then in the State Senate from Savannah, in the report on the governor's message declared him "inspired by discretion and a zeal which is guided by intelligence." More and more the federal administration seemed to accept and assume the Indian's attitude, that the agreement for removal was only conditional "depending upon the will and the pleasure of the Indians." President Munroe who was a sincere and earnest advocate of civilizing the Indians, in a message to Congress in 1824 held that "the Indian title was not affected in the slightest by the compact with Georgia

and that there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force." The fact that Calhoun, then Secretary of War, apparently endorsed this view, was no doubt a factor in Georgia's later attitude toward the South Carolina statesman in cold-shouldering his states rights nullification program. Like the Indians, Georgia had a good memory.

Finally, early in 1825, commissioners from the federal government met a large body of Creek chiefs and warriors at Indian Springs and concluded a treaty under which that "Nation" was to cede all lands held by Georgia and accept, acre for acre, lands beyond the Mississippi. President Monroe, reporting to Congress the negotiations then under way, favored removal as the only course that "would shield the Creeks from impending ruin and promote their welfare and happiness." The federal commissioners had advised Governor Troup that "the long agony is over." The treaty signed at Indian Springs, Feb. 12, was approved by the United States Senate on March 3, too late for Monroe to ratify it, but President Adams signed it three days after his inauguration, as he stated later "under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith." Then came the brutal murder of General William McIntosh, leading chief of those Creeks who had signed the treaty. the plea being that under a law of the "Nation" any chief forfeited his life "who would sell lands of the Nation without the consent of the Nation"—an alleged law concocted to palliate the crime and avert vengeance. Instigated by what Troup denounced as the "perfidious interference and inveterate hostility" of the U. S. Indian Agent, Col. John Crowell, and others interested in continuing existing conditions, the Creeks rebelled against the execution of the treaty. Crowell privately advised the new Adams administration at Washington against the treaty, and claims were put forward that it was the result of treachery and corruption. Chiefs of the Creeks were gathered at Washington, and a new treaty was prepared and sent to the Senate on Jan. 31, 1826, under which the Creeks were to hold what the President described as

Georgia "lands of comparatively small amounts and importance."

As Edward J. Harden, father of the present William Harden, says in his *Life of George M. Troup* "many thought or feared that Troup might precipitate a crisis that would result in civil war between the United States and Georgia." The murder of old Chief McIntosh, friend and war-time ally of Georgia, and the assembling of the hostile Creeks, intensified the menacing situation. President John Quincy Adams sent T. P. Andrews and Gen. E. P. Gaines to the scene of the trouble, and the former "out of courtesy," on demands of Troup, suspended Col. Crowell, who, it was claimed, was encouraging, instigating, and upholding the Indians in their attitude. Gen. Gaines was charged with the duty by the Washington administration of protecting the Indians against the whites and all others who might invade their lands, until the official time for their departure arrived. The Indians had been led to expect the complete abrogation of the treaty made at Indian Springs, and they were preparing to resist any survey of the lands. Troup never faltered in the whole affair.

To the commissioners had gone the governor's warning that if the United States did not intend to take the part of the Indians in opposing the state's proposed survey of the lands occupied by them, "humanity would dictate the propriety of forewarning them of the consequences of their resisting." Gen. Gaines, evidently in strong sympathy with the Indians, after conferences with their chiefs, wrote that "they will make no resistance, but will sit down quietly and be put to death where the bones of their ancestors are deposited; that the world shall know the the Muscogee Nation so loved their country that they were willing to die in it rather than sell it or leave it," that the Indian Springs treaty "was the offspring of fraud and the Indians refused to receive the money or any other consideration." But Troup understood the Indians better than Gaines, and insisted "that this ardent love of country was of recent origin," "that white men had prejudiced them against their new home," and that "the

entire body should move without sorrow to the country allotted to them." Eventually Troup refused to have any further relations or correspondence with Gaines.

Gov. Troup, as he did not hesitate to tell the Georgia Legislature, addressed himself to the President and his Secretary of War, then and thereafter, "in very plain language." His comment that "Georgia in the last resort is forced to draw her sword against her own flesh and blood," anticipated by thirty-five years, the day when that tragic eventuality came about. By degrees the tension between the state and federal governments increased. When it came to letter writing, and the drafting of official messages Gov. Troup was the vitriolic equal of President Adams or any of his family of officialdom. Expressing his views as to much of what was going on, the Governor declared it "attempts by malignant villains to palm falsehoods upon credulity," and "that any vagabond of the Indian nation may be put in requisition to discredit the Governor of Georgia." Adams held that if "the government of Georgia should undertake the projected surveying of lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation before the time of removing the Indians it must assume all responsibility as to the consequences." And Troup was no less positive in letting the testy head of the nation know that "Georgia in the maintenance of her undoubted rights fears no responsibility," and that "the legislature having come to the almost unanimous conclusion that by treaty the jurisdiction together with the soil had passed to Georgia, the survey will be made in due time." Georgia stood pat on the original treaty of the Monroe administration.

As Gov. Wilson Lumpkin wrote in later years, that the last of the federalists, John Quincy Adams, "was his father's own legitimate son," "holding in contempt the rights and sovereignty of the states." President Adams, through Secretary of War Barbour, instructed Gen. Gaines to convey to the Governor the President's suggestion that "Georgia abstain from entering into and surveying the ceded lands until the time for removal had come," although the original treaty gave the right to survey when the legislature thought proper.

The United States troops potentially, if not actually, stood between Georgia and the surveying of the territory to be eventually evacuated by the Creeks. The atmosphere was thick with suggestions of civil warfare. In open Congress Savannah's representative Col. Edward P. Tattnall, commander of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, had with bitter vehemence declared his "readiness, if force should be resorted to, to shoulder his musket, to defend at every hazard, the rights of Georgia and to enforce the original treaty. He was willing to lead the Guards against Adams troops if the emergency arose." Forsyth declared in congress that the federal military force then on the spot had been carried to the scene ostensibly "with the design of preserving peace among the Indians."

Gov. Troup was a fearless executive, not at all to be intimidated by the threats from Washington. He had told the legislature in 1825 that "Georgia would not take counsel of her fears" and "make an inglorious surrender of her rights." Gov. Forsyth later similarly stood ready at all hazards to protect Georgia's sovereignty over her own domain. That no actual clash came was probably due to the realization that delays would be but temporary, that in the end Georgia would triumph and her views and authority prevail. But Georgians did not forget John Quincy Adams' attitude. He became "peculiarly obnoxious" to them, and no state rejoiced more over his ignominious defeat and the incoming of Andrew Jackson than this.

It was at the height of this conflict between federal and state governments that Matthew Hall McAllister came within the shadow of the stirring events and gave to his later political enemies a weapon they used unjustly many years later to defeat his gubernatorial aspirations. On the protest of some of the Creek chiefs no doubt instigated by government agents, there finally came a sharp, peremptory order from President Adams through his Secretary of War: "The President states distinctly that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made," with an official notice that Gen. Gaines had been directed to arrest any persons

entering Indian territory and turn them over to the federal court to be dealt with; and the further advice that the President proposed to bring the Indian treaty again to the attention of the Congress as having been procured by "intrigue and treachery."

Georgia boiled with indignation, "Troup and the Treaty" had already been the rallying cry in that stirring gubernatorial campaign of 1825, Gov. Troup against the former governor, old Gen. Clarke. Troup was a former citizen of Savannah and a member of the Chattam Artillery—he remained an honorary member until his death—and that company celebrated his victory with salvos that shook the houses. But it was a close call, a mere majority of 683 of the total vote: Trout 20,545; Clarke 19,862. If there was a division then, there was none later. Adams' threat of recourse to military force unified Georgia. Forsyth, who succeeded Troup as governor was elected without opposition.

The treaty pledged the United States to protect the Indians from encroachments until their removal. Troup held that the surveys proposed were not encroachments and were clearly within the rights of the state, and that Adams had "declared military vengeance against those who should attempt to carry the survey into execution." All through the correspondence run the expressions "our Government," that is the State of Georgia, and "your Government," that is the United States, and never is the latter referred to as "our Government." The lines between the sovereignties were clearly and unmistakably drawn, and while the actual resort to arms did not ensue there was a clear prevision, in a smaller way, of the issues that brought the war in 1861. As Gov. Lumpkin put it, "but for the want of nerve President John Quincy Adams was ready to carry out the doctrine of force—brute force on the sovereign states."

President Adams announced his final decision, in February 1827, that the arms of the United States would be used to protect the Creek country from surveys or other alleged forms of invasion. Georgia's Governor, in his reply to the Secretary of War, took up

the gauntlet, without a moment's hesitation. The fighting blood of the McIntoshes ran in his veins. "The military character of the menace is established," declared Troup, "and I am only at liberty to give it the defiance which it merits. I feel it my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the government of the United States shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia. From the first decisive act of hostility you will be considered and treated as a public enemy." Orders were issued to the commanding officers to put military forces of Georgia in readiness "to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of the state," with "depots of arms and ammunition" to be established. The state's attorneys and magistrates were directed to give no aid to the federal authorities, but to "assert the right to sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state over all the lands within her chartered limits," and to secure the release of persons arrested and bring justice to the "officers concerned in such arrests" as violations of the peace. This was the answer and ultimatum of Georgia to President Adams' assurance to Congress that "if the state of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territory secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians it will compel the executive of the United States to enforce the laws and fulfill the duties of the nation by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge."

One of the Adams biographers said he was possessed by the old New England notion that "no pill should be sugar-coated, but that the bitterest ingredients should be placed on the outside." Georgia might have been induced by gentle pressure to take a sugar-coated pill, but threats of force, or actual force itself, could not make it take a bitter pill. If, as has been said, Adams discerned in passing events "The title page to a great tragic volume," perhaps, as in a vision, he saw in Georgia's defiance of federal authority the prelude to a great movement toward disunion in the coming years.

From the Attorney General's office at Washington came word to David Habersham of Savannah, then the

United States District Attorney, to proceed "without a moment's delay" in having warrants issued for the arrest of the state's surveyors and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for service. President Adams had recognized in his message to Congress that "these surveyors were agents of 'the sovereign state and not acting in an individual capacity.'" Habersham was no federalist. As promptly as possible, on Feb. 2, 1827, he resigned his office. Then came one of the most unique incidents in the legal history of Georgia. The bar of the state agreed that "as long as the presidential threat of armed intervention existed" no one could apply for or accept an appointment as United States District Attorney for Georgia. This boycotting an office of dignity and good emoluments stands probably without a parallel in American history. Georgia had a way of establishing precedents in her early days. Efforts to induce Habersham to withdraw his resignation were ineffective. A few weeks after tendering it, at the St. Patrick's day banquet he gave as his toast: "My native state of Georgia. If the mother who has nurtured us be wrong, we are bound to side with her; and if she be right, we deserve contempt if we took part against her," a sentiment applauded to the skies. He ever after leaned more and more to the extreme state's rights view, and as he expressed it "believed in the the right of state interposition to prevent the operation of an unconstitutional law after a fair resort to the ballot box had failed, or when mischief is too urgent to permit delay to that resort," the state to decide for itself whether any federal law was constitutional or not. It was with these views he was sent to Congress in 1838 and again in 1840, he having removed from Savannah to Habersham County. Calhoun, apparently, could not go too far for him.

A federal court without a District Attorney was in an awkward position. The agreement that no lawyer would seek to fill the vacant office as long as there was reason to believe that President Adams intended "to carry his threatening message against Georgia into effect," was scrupulously adhered to. Matthew Hall McAllister,

while not extreme in his views, was in accord with the general Georgia sentiment as regarded federal interference with the state in this issue. As was shown by correspondence, published in 1843, United States Supreme Court Justice Johnson, whose circuit included Georgia, when the tension was somewhat relaxed, urged Habersham to accept the District Attorneyship again, the appointment having been made out for him and merely awaiting his decision to bring the presidential signature. He refused, but acceded to the Justice's request to name four attorneys, either of whom would fill the office acceptably. Among the four he named McAllister, who later showed he accepted the office only after he consulted Habersham, and after he had told the former district attorney that "no inducement could urge him to prosecute the surveyors or take the office pledged to the performance of such an ungracious duty." His letter of acceptance was also submitted to and revised by Habersham. Perhaps the fact that his wife's family was connected to the Adams home town may have had some weight with the President, who quickly made the appointment when Justice Johnson submitted McAllister's name with his endorsement. Justice Johnson, by the way, was so outspoken and bitter in his opposition to nullification and secession, at the height of the excitement caused by Calhoun's advocacy of those doctrines, that fears for his personal safety induced his temporary withdrawal from his native state of South Carolina.

Fortunately, cooler and wiser counsels quickly prevailed at Washington and Milledge. Georgia's senators and representatives were not slow to protest against John Quincy Adams' declaration of probable war against their state. Others in Congress came to their support. To enforce with troops submission of a sovereign state to federal authority was something new in the country's history. The clash that was feared between federal and state troops was averted. The Adams' administration, with Congress aroused, soon found that the Indians would "sell their lands for a suitable amount of money consideration." It was not a

drawn political battle. It was a real victory for Georgia. In due season the Creeks were removed, as the Cherokees were later, to a fair domain beyond the "Father of Waters." One wonders if Calhoun and South Carolina were not encouraged by Georgia's attitude to their defiance of the federal government a little later. But John Quincy Adams was not Andrew Jackson—furthermore he did not hate Troup as Jackson hated Calhoun. It seemed to be with a sense of prophecy that the editor of *Niles Register* wrote that "If Gov. Troup has been right this Union is held together by a rope of sand." It took the lives of half a million soldiers and billions of treasure to convert this "rope of sand" into the indivisible Union of today.

Matthew Hall McAllister held the district attorneyship as his father had done, for nearly eight years or until September 1834. Then as a candidate for the State Senate, he first felt the sting of the accusation that he betrayed Georgia for federal office—and clearly disproved it. Eleven years later when Georgia again rang with the cries of the Whigs that he had not stood firmly by his state in the hour of her trial and danger, he again showed the absolute falsity of the charge. But, nevertheless, it must be accepted as one of the potential causes of his defeat in a campaign in which at one time his victory seemed assured.

(This is the second of a series on this McAllister family. The first article in the series was included in *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN*, June 1995, p 17-25. In the third article, Matthew Hall McAllister's further political history will be sketched, with his campaign as Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia. The "backwoods" were arrayed against him as the "candidate of Savannah kid gloves" who had no regard for "country crackers." A few years later the family moved to California.)



LETTER FROM SCOTLAND

CRACK

GOOD COMPANY—Is it the next basic human need after food and shelter? We spend a great deal of time in the pursuit of it. Perhaps, like Narcissus, in a reflection of ourselves. In any case, it can be found in abundance here in Scotland: high, low, Highland, Central, Borders, East Coast and West. “*Guid Crack*” here has nothing to do with the Scourge of the inner cities; it is the convivial chatter so loved and practiced by Burns and all of his people before and since.

It has always puzzled me how the English have managed to project a genial, bluff Mr. Pickwick image to an unsuspecting world while lumbering the good natured Scots with a crabbit, mean and bitter name. Surely, the reverse is true! I can easily contrast the warm, curious welcome we have received here with the supercilious and defensive arrogance I was first greeted with in England. In proof let me offer these two tales of friendly tables.

On the strength of a five minute conversation and the discovery of a shared love of the pipes I was invited to be the the guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Scottish Pipers’ Society in November last year. Held in the beautiful, panelled High Victorian glory of the

headquarters of the Edinburgh Zoo (now na’ shirty comments about pipers and the zoo!), about seventy-five gentlemen assembled in their idiosyncratic kilted best for a bibulous evening. Every one of you would have felt as I felt—as I did—immediately at home; it was just like one of our own stag do’s. Course followed course, and bottle after bottle, and then the piping began with the guest piper the Pipe Major of the amalgamated Queen’s Own and Gordons, “The Highlanders.” Sure enough, one of the members muttered, “Ah kent ‘is faither...” It was wonderful! Piping as it should be heard, thunderous, strong, brilliant, ringing—and the listener on the verge of sliding under the table. By the end of the evening we all loved each other eternally—all, that is, but the designated drivers, who seemed less moved by it all. Who could resist? **I joined.**

Then in January this year I was once again invited along by the most tenuous of acquaintances to the annual meeting of The Wagering Club. Actually the 221st annual meeting. It is an excuse for a very good dinner at which the members and their guests are genially mulcted for charity. There is a sheet of the years bets on which you wager what you will. At no time in the Club’s history, however, has it ever paid on a successful wager. In 1796 the wagers ran to war with France and a baby for the then, Princess of

Wales. In 1996 it ran to the *divorce* of the now Princess and the fall of the Government! So on a frosty Monday night some two hundred merry gentlemen tied on the old black tie and assembled at the Balmoral Hotel to tie one on and to throw their money to the wolves of charity.

In addition, the “Chaplain” offers a delightfully witty speech punctuated by barbed fines: e.g. All those not *in* a kilt, then all those *in* a kilt (“party frock”), and finishing with “All those not presently subject to a *fatwa*!”

But the main business of the dinner is to hear the annual memorial celebration of the life and times of the noble founder, Bain Whyt. Once again this year it was given with verve, wit and insight. The only odd thing is that Bain Whyt never actually existed; each year’s speaker just makes him up! You have to love a 221 year old practical joke. **I joined.**

Whatever may be said for the English, there’s *nae a dour loon about here*. A warm and wonderful people, favoured of God, companionable, the Scots.

Wish you were here,

Mark ...

Mark Dennis, lawyer, piper, and watercolorist, currently living with his family near Edinburgh, writes his LETTER FROM SCOTLAND occasionally to San Francisco St. Andrews Society. He is missed by his friends in California, as you might guess.

BUSINESS OF THE CLAN

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



19 May 1997

Hello Cousins,

Another very busy and interesting three months have passed and it is time for our July 11 and 12 1997 planning meeting in Roanoke, Virginia. This meeting will also serve as a local or two-state mini-reunion for Virginia and West Virginia McAlisters.

Combined with the fun and fellowship of getting to know new cousins, our main purpose is to get down to the business of setting the stage for our big national CMA reunion July 2-3-and 4, 1998 in Roanoke at the Holiday Inn-Tanglewood. It takes a year (and more) to get ready for this happy Gathering of the Clan McAlister. To this purpose we are looking forward to an exciting, jam-packed two days in July!

Clan McAlister of America continues to grow and thrive. I am continually impressed by the energy and devotion of our recruiters and membership committee. I am also impressed each time I receive my copy of our journal. Our editor, Donald MacAllaster Sanford, does a job that can only be classed as excellent.

In my last message I mentioned that I had finally summoned the courage to buy a computer. It arrived and I am in the process of learning to use it. I misunderstood the meaning of the word "courage" when I decided to buy one. I am redefining the word while learning to use this technological marvel. And marvel it is!

Wishing all of you a good, fun-filled summer I remain

Your devoted clanswoman

Betty McAlister Johns

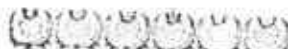
Betty McAlister Johns
CMA President

HEROES OF
Recognizing

JOHN THRELFALL, a retired engineer of Madison, Wisconsin and member of the A01 line. Though not a member of CMA ("there are too many organizations!"), he has done yeoman work in the field for those of us who are descendants of Angus MacAllaster. Not the least of his efforts was to identify the Patriot grandson, William, and place a monument on his grave. His effort leads the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to place a flag on his grave every Memorial Day.

His publications have been cited and his photographs printed (see the back cover of *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN* for September 1994) in prior issues. He declined to send a photograph of himself (A01 line coordinator Margaret Hall Roberson suggested that he be ask for one), but he sends his appreciation for what we are doing, his encouragement to press on, his request to keep him informed of our findings, and his greetings to kin.

The Clan McAlister of America, Inc. is in a transition period, and transitions may be fraught with growing pains. Paul Towry, our founder, has of choice, accepted a less active role, and expects the organization to find its way with new leadership. He will continue to work actively on outreach and recruiting, for which there is no better person. The Board and its officers will have to pick up responsibility for "the business of the Clan." One aspect of growth and maturity is that the organization must stand on its own feet financially. Paul not only poured his energy and enthusiasm into the organization, he has poured in his treasure. For example, preliminary report of the

THE CLAN
contributions—

JAMES JOHNS, of Waynesboro VA, husband of our president, Betty McAlister Johns, is a Clan Hero in his support of Betty's work with the Clan McAlister of



America. In the past few months he has driven over much of the State of Virginia with Betty in search of the best possible reunion site for the 1998 National Clan McAlister Gathering. His enthusiasm and warm support deserve our appreciation.

PAYING THE PIPER

Tulsa Gathering shows this clearly. He bank-rolled the preparatory stages with about \$2,600 of his own funds. He has never told us how much he has spent, over the years, on telephoning, or on many aspects of his organization building. He has never expected to be repaid for that. This generosity is something we can no longer accept.

The annual financial report of the Treasurer and the Tulsa Gathering report will be included in the fall issue of the *Mac-Alasdair Clan*, and the affairs of the organization will receive a thorough discussion at the planning meeting in Roanoke this July. On this meeting we expect to be reporting in detail.

D. McA. S.



HISTORIAN'S UPDATE

Robert M. McAllister, Historian



Since my last "UPDATE" the CMA computer database has grown to a total of 40,074 records. The database records are now organized into 174 active families. No mergers have been accomplished since the last report, reflecting the emphasis placed on entering records into the system, and answering queries from active and prospective members.

The Internet Home Page has accounted for the large number of new members this year. First, there is the Guest Book, which Internet "surfers" and others sign. It was recently revised to ask those who signed the Book to let us know whether they are CMA members, and if not, to post their McAlister lineage so that the database could be searched for a connection. There is also a separate McAlister "Interest Group," by means of which McAlisters post queries. Since I am also a member, I receive copies of all queries and answer them when I can.

An interesting development has been that queries have begun to be received from Sanders, Allisons, Alexanders and other McAlister septs or related families, which are listed in the Clan McAlister Society's advertisement in the *Highlander* bi-monthly magazine. To all requesters for sept research, I have answered that the CMA presently has no plan to add the septs, primarily because I have no time to do so. However, I have volunteered to instruct people to set up a database like ours, so that they could take responsibility for the support of their own family lines.

An important issue that has arisen during recent weeks concerns data privacy. Since the database was first established, Paul Towry, Frank McAlister and I have provided free of charge all materials pertaining to a member's family line. This has resulted in a large outpouring of letters, pedigree charts, family group sheets, phone call and e-mail messages. It has contributed to the rapid growth of the CMA database and CMA membership, which now exceeds 1,000, the majority

of whom are still active and interested. As you know, each family line should have a line coordinator, the member interested enough in the family line to keep the records, resolve differences, and help us to maintain the database. We provide computer listings and disk copies of many lines so that they can be edited, and the data validated for accuracy.

Recently, some of the lines' family genealogical data has been linked to the CMA Internet Home Page. For instance, anyone with an Internet access can now click on the topic on the Home Page, look at Alice Mason's Home Page, and review her associations with the R02 (Ronald) line, consisting of names, dates, and places. I had helped Alice by sending her a copy of the R02 file, and she posted the results, in anticipation of receiving queries which would add data to the database. David McCallister did the same for J04 (James) data which I copied for him for posting to his Home Page. However, some members recently sent me e-mail messages, requesting that their CMA database records not be posted on these linked Internet Home Pages, since many credit card and other financial validation procedures use items like birth date and mother's maiden name for checking access.

The policy I now follow, and which I will submit to the Board of Directors meeting in Roanoke VA, July 11-12, 1997 for their approval, is that no data on any person born after 1920 will be released from the CMA database for posting on an Internet Home Page. This follows the current rules of the National Archives on the release of Census data. Many people who are new to genealogy believe that if it is available on line, then it is in the public domain, and is therefore accurate. Most "laborers in the vineyard" have discovered only too often, validated research must precede any conclusions in genealogy. Any member of CMA can request copies of his or her family file, in order to place it in a personal computer, to assist in research.

There should be no reluctance on the part of any member to send to me, or to their line coordinator, data on their own family line all the way down to the member and his or her own family. This free flow of information has been invaluable in linking up lines, merging one into another, and improving the knowledge we have of our ancestors.

As long as I am Historian, I will never allow the CMA database to be directly accessed on line through a modem. The first reason has been described above. The second reason is that the database could be corrupted by accident or on purpose by an unscrupulous "hacker," the terrorist of the new computer age. Frank McAlister, who does a great deal of the CMA data processing, and I are in complete agreement that database will never be made accessible on line.

A most interesting letter came recently from Jeanette Taggart Holmes, Danville CA. She is a descendant of Angus and Margaret Boyce MacAllister (A01). In the past Jeanette has provided genealogical reference material to Kathy Pike, which was reviewed in the hope of finding a link between A01 and John (J12) and John (J27). A copy of this material has been forwarded to line coordinators Margaret Hall Roberson (A01), Kathy Pike (J12) and Cindy Bresson (J27). One of Jeanette's Family Group Sheets states that the father of Angus was named Andres, born about 1640, probably in Londonderry or Antrim County, Northern Ireland. Cindy Bresson is to be credited with finding Mrs. Holmes, who lives, it turns out, not far from Editor Donald Sanford.

Mrs. Holmes and her cousin, Lloyd W. Taggart, Cody WY, have joined CMA. Since there are some differences in the information provided by Jeanette and that provided by John B. Threlfall of Madison WI, I will write and ask Margaret Roberson of Chattanooga TN to advise me in resolving differences in names and birth-order of Angus and Margaret Boyce MacAllister's children. I will also provide Jeanette with the source of Margaret Boyce's name.

S. M. McAllister, Hartselle AL, CMA Treasurer, sent in an article (p.63) which contains an interview with A. R. McAllister by Miss Effie Cowan, McLennan County TX. After consulting the database, I believe that R. A. was the son of William McAllister (A09-3-6) and grandson of Alexander McAllister, progenitor of A09.

Bill Vincent, Lutherville MD, line coordinator of the Angus (A18) line wrote that he is continuing his research for Angus' parents. He sent a copy of the material which was sent to him by the London Society of Genealogists. It pertains principally to the A04 (Archibald) line, and is a copy of the August 23, 1988 letter written to Thomas and Alice McAllister Wright of San Francisco by Ross (Charles Alton) Grasse (H02-1-4-1--1--1--1--1-Hugh). Ross is now living in Stockton CA. I have written to him requesting help in identifying his source material, and also with the pedigree chart which shows the family connection between A04, C01, D03, and H02 lines, linked by their ancestors Angus and Mairi O'Flaherty MacAlister. This chart appeared on page 2 of the *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN* for June 1995, and has interested us for years with its possibilities. Bill Vincent is actively pursuing leads in NC. He has requested a listing of the R02 (Ronald) line.

A package of material was sent to Lynn McAlister, Wheeling IL, the Historian who is specializing in researching our overseas families. Lynn has been in touch with Angus Macalister in Tarbert, and others who may help to document our Scottish and Irish family connections. Cindy McAlister Bresson, Alliance OH, a CMA Board of Directors member, has posted information on the Ulster Historical Foundation on the CMA internet Home Page Guest Book. This is another organization which might help in establishing the places in Ireland from which our forebears came. An interesting sidelight on our clan history came from a letter received by Betty Johns from a Ms. Stoddard in AZ, who wrote she is planning to write an historical novel based on Scottish McAlister families. We may one day be portrayed in a *Braveheart* or *Rob Roy* epic.

New information on the McAllister Plantation near Winnsboro SC where General Lord Cornwallis stayed a few nights in January 1781 was sent by Iris Kelso, New Orleans LA. Ahe referred to notes made by Elmer O. Parker, historian from Columbia SC, who wrote that there were numerous references to :”McAllister’s Plantation” in the Cornwallis Papers in the Public Record Office in London. Parker also wrote that the plantation may have been on the lower side of Chester County, about where Hopewell Church is now located. The only family reference that he found in Chester County was for Alexander McLester and his wife Mary, both born in Ireland, and their son John, born in SC. Iris also knows of a William McCallister who lived in Fairfield County during the Revolutionary War era. She believes that he might be the father of Jane McCallister, b. c. 1754, probably in Ireland, who married Alexander Turner. The search continues.

I recently discovered the Revolutionary War pension file (R6602) for Andrew and Elizabeth McAllister of SC, which was part of a large volume of notes and papers that Paul Towry gave me some years ago. It seemed that this couple might be the progenitors of the A05 line.(Andrew) line, so I took time off from data processing and answering e-mail, telephone and letter queries, and went to the National Archives in Washington DC, to do some research. There is a lot of material on Andrew and Elizabeth McAlister. He had been granted a pension by SC, and was one of the first Federal Revolutionary War pensioners. After his death in 1831, his wife Elizabeth applied for a widow’s pension and a land grant., both of which she was finally granted. This is a fertile field for research, if you have the time and patience to do it. Most of the original thirteen states, and the Federal government, set up pension funds for severely wounded veterans and widows of those killed in the war soon after the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783. The Act of March 18, 1818 was the first Federal pension act which established benefits based on service alone; all previous pension acts were based on infirmity. Although a

minimum of two years service in a Continental establishment was required, thousands of applications were made by veterans who found themselves impoverished and in need of assistance. The final pension legislation which dealt with Revolutionary War veterans, the Act of June 7, 1832, was the most liberal and comprehensive. It stipulated a two year minimum service in either or both the Continental establishment and a (state) militia organization, in order to qualify for a full life pension, or any combination of service longer than six months for a half pay life pension. The pension applications made by these veterans, and later by their widows, list many genealogical details, since they had to list their marriage place and date, and often included their children.

Various states of the former Confederacy also granted pensions. I have located my great grandfather Levi’s pension application in the NC State Archives with the help of the local Mormon church Family History Center. The State of Texas maintains a web site at the Texas State Electronic Library (<http://link.tsl.tx.us>), through which you can locate and order pension applications records for your ancestor or his widow. Remember to use all the variations for spelling McAlister, since the name files are kept separate. File No. 170039 contains the pension application records for James Wilson McAllister and File No. 454706 contains records for his widow, Laura Davis Woodford McAllister. He applied in Wood County, and she from Cass County TX. I sent an e-mail message to Annie Kenney, Slayton TX referring these files to her and asking her to let me know if she found anything of value in them.

RESPONSES TO THE SPRING ISSUE: CAN YOU HELP ?

In our last issue we began this column with thirteen items (p. 22-3) and as of May 22 three items have elicited responses.

- Sibyl Slavin (N05) of Oklahoma City answered Rosemary Nichols Hollis’ request for information on

Benjamin Franklin and Mary Jane Cunningham McAllister. Sibyl enclosed an item from the *Tippah County, MS Heritage*, Vol. 1 1986, which described this family. I sent an e-mail to Rosemary, relaying the information and offering further help. Sibyl's N05 line also has roots in Tippah Co.

- The request of Therese Tinklepaugh, Plover WI, concerning George Robert and May Luella Bateman McAllister, Putnam Co. WV, brought an answer from Susan McAllister, Schertz TX, a new member (#1023). Susan requested Therese's addresses since she has relevant information. I believe that Therese's line may be J04.

- Herma Deal, Moore OK asked about her ancestors William A. and Catherine T. McAllister, Louisa Co. VA. Paulletta King, Raleigh NC, W15 line coordinator, has agreed that Herma's information warrants its inclusion in the W15 line. Herma has been researching a family connection for many years.

On the basis of these responses, I will continue to write a CAN YOU HELP column whenever new inquiries come in.

WHO ARE WE (Part VIII)

This eighth part of the series "Who Are We?" describes the Clan McAlister of America (CMA) family lines beginning with MA01 (Marcus A. McAlister). It is our purpose in this series to describe all of the 263 CMA family lines established since 1991, when Paul Towry created the computer database. In April 1997, there were 174 active lines, and the balance of 89 have been merged into appropriate lines as relationships were established. For those unfamiliar with the system, the family line designators begin with the initial(s) of the progenitor's name(s). The number provides for two digits, allowing for 99 lines within an initial letter. For example, A01 was given to the first identified in the "A" series: Angus McAllister. His first born child would then be A01-1, and *his* first born child would be A01-1-1. Another example is JN01 which is James Newton McAlister. This system for designating each

generation is a modification of the "Henry system," one of the more commonly used in computer genealogy. Almost every line has a line coordinator, a member who is interested in providing information to the CMA from his or her family. As Historian I maintain both the paper and computer files for each of the 174 lines.

In previous articles I have described lines from A01 through M08. The M09 (Mahulda McCallister) another new line was described in the "New Ancestral Lines" by Frank McAlister on page 27 of the Spring issue.

The MA01 (Marcus A. McAlister) was set up from information provided by William A. Lackie, Carlisle AR, Member #205, who is no longer active. There are three MA01 records in the data base. Marcus was born in AR in 1859, and his wife, Callie Lackie Smith was born in MS in 1866. The family lived in Indian Bayou Township, Lonoke Co., AR.

Marquis Lafayette and Mary Ann Hicks McAlister were progenitors of the ML01 line, which has been merged into the J25 (Joseph McAlister) line. The ML01 data was provided by Kenneth McAlister, Union City TN, Member #444.

The MM01 (Malcolm McRae McAllister) line was established from data provided by Bill McAllister, Farmington AR, Member #217. This line was merged into the JB01 (James Blanton McAlister) line, which now consists of 140 records in the CMA database. The line coordinator of JB01 is Maralyn Posey Chandler, Abilene TX, Member #497.

William McAlister, Madera CA, Member #522 provided the data for the MVB1 (Martin Van Buren McAlister) line, which merged into the JH04 line whose coordinator is Charles D. McAlister of Raleigh NC, Member # 650. JH04 now consists of 185 records.

The N01 (Nancy McAlister) line was merged into the A05 (Andrew McAlister) line. Nancy McAlister, born in 1826, married William Billings. Their migratory path was SC and Lincoln County TN. The data for N01 was provided by Philip McCowan, Fayetteville TN, CMA Life Member #7.

Nicholas M. and Anne McAllister were the progenitors of the N02 line. Nicholas was born 31 May 1793 and died 11 Jan 1859. He is buried in the Christian Cemetery, Owens County IN. There 132 N02 records in the database. It is coordinated by Virginia Stoddard, Los Gatos CA, Member #124. The N02 migratory path was: PA, Owens County IN, OH and IL. Recent additions to the N02 line have been made by Suzi McAllister via e-mail. She signed the Guest Book on the CMA internet Home Page; I answered her, and she forwarded her lineage from Seymour Claude and Indiana Belle Buchanan McAllister. The other N02 member is Gene P. Robinson, Arvada CO, Member #483.

The N03 (Newton McAlister) line was merged into JN01 (James Newton McAlister) line. The line coordinator is Pat McAlister, Perryton TX, Member #676 and Vice-President of CMA. There are now 15 active N02 members in the CMA, and 344 records in the database. The N03 records which were merged into JN01 were contributed by Louis W. McAlister, Keene TX, Member #594. Its migratory path was from Morristown TN to Ellis County TX. The N04 (Nathaniel "Nathan" and Elizabeth Lindsay McAlister) line was merged into the WN02 (William Nathan and Elizabeth Lindsay McAlister) line. In fact, N04 and WN02 turned out to be the same person, as discovered by Gene McAllister, Denver CO, Member #358, and both lines were in turn merged into the A09 (Alexander McAlister) line. The migratory path for N04 was Sebastian County AR to Pueblo CO.

N05 (Nathan and Isabella Mitchel McAlister) consists of 389 records in the database. It is coordinated by Carolyn Stuart, Lubbock TX, Member #482 and Secretary of the CMA Board of Directors. Recent additions to the line were provided by Wade Starr, Dallas TX, Member #881. Other CMA members who have contributed N05 data include Sybil Slavin, Oklahoma City OK, Member #548, and Kay Davis, Marlow OK, Member #376, who is a member of A09 (Alexander McAlister) line. The N05 migratory path

was from Ireland to SC to Tippah County MS, then to TX. Research toward merging N05 into A09 is continuing.

N06 (Neil McAlister) is a new line, and was described by Frank McAlister, in the Spring issue.

N07 (Nathaniel McAlister) another new line, was covered in the same place.

NB01 (Nathan Billions McAlister) line was merged into the A05 (Andrew McAlister) line. The NB01 data was given by Philip McCown of Fayetteville TN, CMA Life Member #7. Nathan's migratory path was from Chester County SC to Giles and Lincoln Counties TN.

A Past President of CMA, the Rev. Fred McAlister, Jr., Charlotte NC, Member #4, contributed all the data on the O01 (Obediah Bowen and Elvira Adams McAlister) line. Obediah Bowen McAlister was born 20 June 1824 in the Abbeville District SC and died in May 1862 in Jackson MS. The O01 line was merged into the A09 (Alexander McAlister) line.

The O02 (Otis McAlister) was set up from data provided in a June 1995 phone call from Paul Towry to Roy Franklin "Frankie" McAllister, Peewee Valley KY. There are eleven records in the O02 database. Otis's son, Thomas Franklin McAllister, Sr., married Charlene Mitchell of Indiana and Frankie is his grandson.

The P01 (Patrick and Elinor McAllister) line was first established from data provided by Eleanor McAllister Hall, St. George UT. Since that time, the line has grown considerably, thanks to new data from Colleen Simkins, Hurricane UT, Member #869, the line coordinator; Jeane Huprich, Enon OH; Michael D. Lewis, Papillion NE; and Sue Dellos, Gooding ID, Member #991. More data will be forthcoming from John Y. McCollister, Omaha NE, Member #988, a former Congressman from Nebraska; and Thomas Ballard, Sandy UT, Member #955. Jean Huprich, who died in 1995, had forwarded information from George Maxwell McCollister, Claremont CA which she received in 1981 and 1982. There are now 5 P01 CMA members and 373 records in the database. The June

1996 issue of *Mac-Alasdair Clan* included an article about a member of P01, John Daniel Thompson McAllister.

The only "Q" line so far identified is QP01 (Q. Pinkney and Mariah Ann Freeman McAllister). He was born 4 Dec 1855 in Obion County TN and died there 16 Feb 1899. Mariah lived from 1853 until 1924. There were married in McNairy County TN. There are 101 QP01 records in the database. The line coordinator is Charles H McAlister, Ormond Beach FL., Member #87, to whom I recently sent a print-out for audit and update. The only other active member of this line in Mary Sue Maughan, Covington TN, Member #277.

The first line in the "R" series is R01 (Richard and Ann Rebecca McAllister). Richard was born in AR, August 1833, died about 1907, and was buried in Kingsland, Cleveland County AR. There are 169 CMA records in the R01 database. In addition there are four R01 members in the CMA, two of them still active. The original line coordinator, Dr. Lee Garner, Santa Ana CA, Member #127 is no longer active, but Vi McAllister, Sand Spring OK, Member #291, has kept R01 active. The R01 migratory path began in AR and has extended to CA.

The R02 (Ronald McAllister) line is one of a very few lines with documented proof back to Scotland. Two of Ronald's sons, Coll and John, emigrated from Kintyre beginning in the 1730's, settling in the Cape Fear River Valley of Cumberland County NC, near Fayetteville. Records of their descendants in the CMA database now total 853. It is also one of the families which came directly to America, without settling for a time in Northern Ireland. The R02 migratory path extends from NC into GA, AL and TX. The most active R02 member of the CMA is George Maynard, Birmingham AL, Member #826, who contributed data on John's descendants. Another CMA member of R02, Alice Mason, Cookeville, Member #910, has placed her lineage on a file which can be retrieved from the CMA Internet Home Page.

The R03 line was merge into the R04 line (Richard

and Ann Miller McAllister) line. The R03 data was submitted for the descendants of James Edward McAllister, by Charles Ray McAllister, Warner Robins GA, R04 Member #257.

R04 was named for Richard and Ann Miller McAllister, who emigrated from County Antrim, Northern Ireland to NH in the winter of 1738/9. There are 1000 descendants records in the R04 database file. Thirty R04 members have joined CMA, of whom 21 are active, including the line coordinator Gertrude Means, Stillwater OK, Member #312. William M. Worth, Clarksville TN, Member #961, has recently sent additional R04 data. The migratory path began in Ireland, the to New Bedford NH, NY, KS, IA, and GA.

The R05 (Col. Richard and Mary Dill McAllister) line was merged into the A04 (Archibald and Jean McClure McAllister) line when it was determined that Richard was the son of Archibald. Col. Richard McAllister was a Revolutionary War veteran who founded Hanover PA. It was called "McAllister's Town" as well as "Robber's Roost," because it was located near the PA MD border, before the Mason Dixon Line was surveyed. Fugitives and other miscreants felt safe there from officers of the law of both border states.

The R06 line was named for Randolph (1818 - 7 Oct 1870) and Elizabeth Hayes McAlister. There are 398 R06 records in the database. This line has two members Elaine McAlister Dellinger, Burnsville NC, Member #423, the line coordinator. and Dennis McAlister, Williamsburg VA, Member #981. The migratory path of R06 began in Ireland, then to PA, VA, to Carter and Washington Counties in TN, and thence to Buncombe and Yancey County NC, where their annual reunions are held.

R07 is the family line of the CMA President, Betty McAlister Johns, Waynesboro VA, Member #377, who is the line coordinator. It was named for Robert (5 Feb 1804 - 30 Jun 1842) and Leah Allen McAlister. There are 150 R07 records in the database. This line has lived in Shenandoah, Page, Augusta and Orange Counties of VA. There are three R07 members, two are active.

The R08 line was named for Ronald (1799-1895) and Mary Cooke McAllister. The R08 line consists of 161 records of their descendants. The line coordinator is Sandy Jeane MacAllister, Fortville IN, Life Member #599. The R08 migratory path began in Scotland, then to New Brunswick, and to IN and WI.

Robert (c. 1797 - 1851) and Mary McAlister from Ballbogy, County Antrim, Northern Ireland were the progenitors of the R09 line. James C. McAllister, Kirkwood MO, Member #653, provided all of the R09 data, which consists of 90 records the R09 migratory path was from Northern Ireland to Philadelphia PA.

Scott Patterson, Berwyn PA, Member #891, provided most of the data for the R10 records in the database. The progenitors of R10 were Robert (1831-1911) and Mary Ann McGuire McAlister of Ballymoney Parish, County Antrim in Northern Ireland. They emigrated to the US in 1905. Another member of R10 is Col. William S. McAllister, III, US Army Command Chaplain of the Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal AL. I recently sent an e-mail message to Scott and to William, requesting updates for R10.

The R11 (Rylan B. (8 Jul 1810 - 23 Dec 1879) and Susan Miller McAllister) line was established from information provided by Gene Robinson, Arvada CO, Member #483, who has also provided information of Nicholas M. McAllister, the progenitor of N02. According to Gene's information, Rylan and Nicholas had the same parents. The 14 R11 records show that Rylan's descendants have lived in MD, IN and KS. R11 will be merged with N02 when the parents of Nicholas and Rylan are identified. There are no R11 MCA members.

The RJ01 line's progenitors were Robert Jennings (Oct 1807-6 Mar 1881) and Louisa McAlister. There are 143 RJ01 records. This line has an interesting migratory path. Robert Jennings was born in Virginia, probably Page County. Members of this line then moved to IL, KS and CO. There are five RJ01 members of the CMA, including the line coordinator, Oneta Stamper, Bartlesville OK, Member #334. Patricia

McAlister Williams, Sioux City IA, Member #889, wrote that Robert's middle name Jennings may not be correct. He is referred to in the 1840 and 1850 Virginia Census reports as Jennings. As many of you know, there are a number of Robert McAlisters from Virginia whose lines are not completely developed yet.

There are four RJ02 (Roxie Jane McCalister, 1849-1929) records in the CMA database, based on information provided by Betty Lala, Columbia TN. Ms. Lala is not a member of CMA. Roxie Jane McCalister married William Vaughn about 1882. They had three children, and lived in Colbert County AL and Gibson County TN.

The RN01 (Ralph Napoleon McAllister) line was merged into the WA02 (William Alexander McAllister) line.

The RP01 line was named for Rebecca Priscilla McAlister. CMA database entries were from information received from Mrs. J. B. Waggoner, Ft. Worth TX, Member #470. Rebecca Priscilla's parents were James and Nancy McAlister, who may be related to JN01 (James Newton McAlister). I have discussed this with Pat McAlister, Perryton TX, the CMA Vice President, who has written an article including information about this connection. After more research I will mail a listing of the RP01 line to Pat McAlister and to Mrs. Waggoner for audit and updating. The 1850 Census for Grainger County TN shows James, a paper maker, age 51, born in NC, married to Nancy, age 39, also born in NC. Their first three children were born in NC, and the last six in TN, the dates indicating that they moved to TN between 1832 and 1836.

The RP02 (Robert P. McAlister) line was merged into the J19 (James McAlister) line.



COMPUTER TALK

by Frank McAlister

OUR FAMILY DATABASE

We continue to receive computer genealogy files from members for incorporation into our McAlister database. Many of the recent genealogy contributions identified families that were new to our Historian. These families are described in the article "New Ancestral Lines," which follows. Significant additions were also received for existing family lines; these were:

W15 WILLIAM McALLISTER

The W15 line has its early roots in Louisa County VA in the mid-1700's. Herma McAllister's computer file identified more than 300 new descendants of the line, predominantly from William's son who is also named William. This is a case of complimentary information from two members, since line coordinator Pauletta King had previously provided data that primarily focused on a different son, James. As a result, two branches of this early McAllister family are now documented in our database. However, there are at least five or six other children of William for whom we have little descendant data. Does anyone have this information? (Herma McAllister, 601 Champion Lane, Moore, OK 73160.)

J18 JOSEPH McALISTER

Donna K. Smith sent genealogical information that confirmed much of the J18 data, and helped clarify the child order in some of the older generations. Her file also added some previously unidentified descendants. (Donna K. Smith, 10904 East 72nd Terrace, Raytown MO.)

FEEL FREE to write if you have questions or special requests. Frank McAlister, e-mail address is:

frankmc@juno.com

NEW ANCESTRAL LINES

by Frank McAlister

The new lines recognized by the CMA Historian recently are listed below. A brief summary of the family origins and migratory patterns are provided in the hope that some CMA members will recognize a family as their own and will join in with their genealogical data and family stories. The name and address of the coordinator is provided for each line.

In many cases the line coordinators are preparing more detailed articles that will be presented in a future issues of *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN* along with a database listing of the lines.

J41 JOHN McALLISTER

(Jan 1777 - 7 May 1848)

John was born in PA and died in Delaware Co. IN. John and his wife, Hannah, had seven children born between the late 1700's and 1818—Andrew, John, Mary, Nancy Ezekiel, Margaret and Hannah. The line coordinator Linda Thorpe has also discovered Alexander McAllister who was born in 1761 in PA, and believes he may be a brother of John but is seeking more evidence. Alexander's wife was named Ruanna, which may mean he is the same Alexander as J21-2-6. Both John and Alexander lived in Ohio and Kentucky before settling permanently in Indiana. From Linda's work the database includes 475 descendants of J41 (Linda Thorpe, 5019 Bridget Ave SE, Auburn WA 98092. E-mail **bthorp@mail.sisna.com**)

WJ01 WILLIAM JAMES McALLISTER

(1805 - 28 Oct 1865)

Callan Swenson provided significant information on this Irish family from County Derry. William married Mollie Catherwood and they had thirteen children. William did not emigrate to the US, but three sons and one grandson did. James (28 Aug 1832 - 1 Jan

1917) arrived in New Orleans on 2 Feb 1857 from Liverpool and settled in Nebraska. William James (22 Feb 1827 - 9 Jan 1900) came to the US in about 1860, and moved to Nebraska in 1864. Robert (20 Feb 1843 - 7 Apr 1901) came to the US about 1865 and also lived in Nebraska. In 1880 one of William's grandsons, David, was sent from Ireland to America to live with his uncle Robert. These four immigrants from one family may be a key addition to the CMA database. Callan has some very interesting stories about the migration of these family members which we hope to feature in a future issue of *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN*. The WJ01 line contains 111 descendants.


(E-mail: callan.swenson@bea.doc.gov)

T06 THOMAS McALLISTER

(about 1821 - 1880)

Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, married Mary _____, and settled in Missouri. The family had nine children: Lou, Martha, Rebecca William, Herman, Joseph, Cloyd North, Robert Lewis, and Horah. This new line identifies 43 descendants of Thomas. (John B. McAllister, 11651 Barn Swallow Place, Marietta GA 30062, E-mail: smcallis@mindspring.com.)

For those of us who do not see the Odum Library's *FAMILY TREE*, here is the CMA advertisement which appears regularly. The publication is sent free to those requesting it.



**The Clan McAlister
of America**

...cordially invites new members to join other McAllisters (any spelling). The CMA publishes a quarterly journal, "MacAlasdair Clan." Annual dues are \$15. Contact the president for membership application. Historian provides genealogical information to all members.

Betty McAlister Johns,
President
512 Bader Ave.
Waynesboro, VA
22980

CONGRATULATIONS!

A09's CENTENARIAN McALISTER



Celebrating 100 years

Laura Mae McAlister Weir (A09-2-9-1-2-2) celebrated her 100th birthday Sunday with a reception from 2 to 4 p.m. hosted by her children in the fellowship hall of Rye Hill Baptist Church. The family requested no gifts. Mrs. Weir, born May 5, 1897 in Barling (old Ft. Chaffee) AR to Nancy Angeline McAlister and W. F. Byrum, is the widow of P. J. Weir. The couple had six children, Keith Weir, Leslie Weir, Eula Jean Roberts, George Weir, and the late Kenneth Weir and Geraldine Kesner. Mrs. Weir now lives in the Sebastian County Retirement Center in Barling AR. She has eleven grand children and twenty-four great grandchildren.

Thanks to Gene McAllister (A09) of Denver CO who sent this picture. He comments that Laura Mae was the granddaughter of John Alexander McAlister, eldest son of Nathan L. McAlister (A09-2-9).

Ceud Mille Failte*

*(kee-ud meel fal-chay)

One Hundred Thousand Welcomes!

* Now you know how to pronounce it.

McAlisters in the News

A WEDDING (A09) IN DENVER

Raymond John McAllister and Callie Linden, both of Colorado, were married last year and enjoyed an extended honeymoon in the Pacific.



Upon their return they resumed their careers. He is with the Denver School system and she is with the US Department of the Interior. (Raymond is A09-2-9-3-6-2-1.) They joyfully announce that there will be a brand new little McAllister later this year. (Thanks to Gene McAllister of Denver, cousin of the groom.)

A SAN ANTONIO WEDDING

(from the Express News, March 16, 1997)

The Don Strange Ranch in Welfare was the setting Saturday for the wedding of Paige Anne McCallister and Patrick Edward Lenz of Houston. The Rev. Mike Cave of Coker United Methodist Church officiated.



The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lamar McCallister. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald William Lenz. Maid of honor was the bride's sister, Melissa McCallister and Jodi Gregg was matron of honor. Best man

was Charles Scott. After the reception they left on a honeymoon ski trip. The couple will reside in Houston.

70th ANNIVERSARY

Ellis Posey met Alive McAllister in 1925 when sshe came to his community to teach school.. He courted her for two years before they were married 2 Jan 1927 in Hatfield AR.



Ellis is a retired lumberman and heavy equipment operator and Alice was a teacher before she retired to become a full time mother and home maker. They lived most of their married life in Arkansas and Oklahoma with a few years in Colorado and New Mexico. They retired to Sulpher in 1965. Saturday, 4 Jan 1997 they celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary with family and friends at a reception held at the Chicasaw Motor Inn in Sulphur. Ellis and Alice have five children, 14 grandchildren, and 36 great grandchildren. Their children are Gwen Neal of Bethany, Rev. Lloyd Posey of Mena AR, Dorothy Bolin of Rosedale, Maralyn Chandler of Abilene TX, and Clayton Posey of Rosedale. All or their children and their spouses and several grand children and great grandchildren were able to attend the reception.

Also in attendance were Alice Posey's sister, Nettie Mae Earls and her husband Rev. Grady Earls of Houston TX, accompanied by their son Paul Earls of Corpus Christi TX; her sister Lillian Hart of Mena AR, and her brother Cecil McCallister of Hatfield AR, accompanied by his son Bill McCallister of Farmington AR.

(Thanks to Della Guise for this report from *The MENA STAR*)

A TEACHER HONORED

(from the Express News, March 16, 1997)

Mary McAllister, is a special education teacher in the Schertz-Cibolo University City School District. She is



MCALLISTER

cited for her effective and innovative teaching strategies that assist Dobie Intermediate School students in content mastery. The 26-year veteran teaches in the school's learning labs and serves on the district's facilities planning committee.

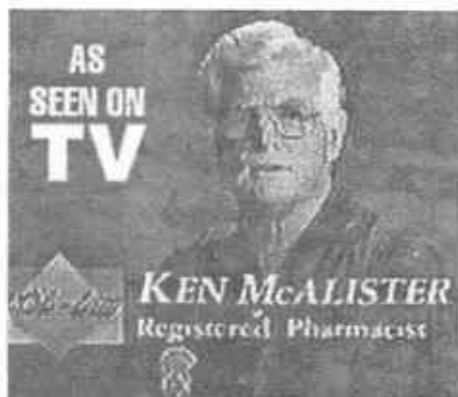
Congratulations!

AND now, caught in Paul Towry's "net" we have the following:

Ken McAlister Says

http://www.cyberton.com/wgi/fdi_lite_dil.html

Does anyone know this cousin? He can be heard (takes several second to load) talking about something in his line of work. This posting does not let us know where he practices his profession or what



would fall under the heading of the shamelessly commercial. (You never know what Col. Towry will bring up from his trollog.)

K. Gwen McAlister

<http://aseezy.ari.com/gwen.html>



Gwen McAlister is a Senior Systems Administrator in the System Technology Division of Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park CA. That is a lot, but not much more is known from the page.

Hill McAlister

<http://www.state.tn.us/other/hion/govs/mcalist.htm>



Hill McAlister, Governor of Tennessee, 1933-1937, Democrat. From the family of a long line of governors (William Blount, Willie Blount, and Aaron Brown), McAlister was born in Nashville in 1875. He was a Vanderbilt law school graduate and served as city attorney in Nashville. After serving in the state senate he served eight years as state treasurer. Losing the race for governor twice, he finally won the nomination in 1932. He became Tennessee's depression governor. He cut government expenses to the bone and was re-elected in 1934. He was a strong supporter of TVA, friendly to labor

concerns, and supported unemployment compensation. He did not seek re-election in 1936, having come into conflict with Memphis mayor Edward H. Crump's giant political machine. McAlister died in 1959. (He could never have imagined being on the WWWeb, and not because he wished it but because he held elective office.)

Kathleen McCallister

<http://www.ned.state.ne.us/IPS/8dist.html>



Kathleen McCallister, member of the State Board of Education for District 8, lives in Omaha NE. She is a graduate of Omaha Central High School, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha. She is a freelance writer, a public relations consultant, a mother and volunteer.

She has in the past served on the Omaha Douglas County Republican Central Committee and the Nebraska Republican Party Central Committee.

She was elected to the Omaha Public Schools Board of Education 1988 and 1992, was chair Building Plans Committee 1990, 1991 and 1994; elected member of Educational Services Unit No. 19, 1988, 1992; appointed member of the Douglas County Land Reutilization Commission (vice chair, 1993, 1994); appointed member, Omaha Public Schools Youth Violence Task Force, 1988; member Nebraska Association of Public Schools Boards; member, National School Boards Association; and member Covenant Live Fellowship.

Karla McAlister<http://www.mmbpc/karla.html>

Karla McAlister was born in Durant OK and was raised in Madill. She received her undergraduate degree in Home Economics from Oklahoma State University in 1977 and her law degree from the University of Texas School of Law in 1980. She is the wife of Lloyd McAlister.

She practices law with her husband in the firm McAlister, McAlister & Burnett. She is a member of the Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, and Texas Bar Associations. She is a member of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America and the Christian Legal Society and has been a Barrister in the William J. Holloway American Inn of Court. In addition to Oklahoma state courts, she is admitted to practice before the US Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and the US District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

She was an Assistant US Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma and an Assistant District Attorney of Oklahoma County. In 1982 she was honored as the Outstanding Assistant District Attorney for the State of Oklahoma by the District Attorney's Association. She practices in the areas of estate planning, probate, contested estate and trust matters, and civil litigation. In her spare time between church and school volunteer work and chauffeuring her children, Karla enjoys camping, traveling, golfing, and hiking.

David F. McAllister<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu>

Professor McAllister of the Department of Computer Science, Engineering College, North Carolina State University, has his personal home page. His primary research areas are computer graphics and imaging. He is also interested in true 3D display and has presented several tutorials in this area for SPIE and SIGGRAPH. He has published in the areas of curve and surface representations and fault-tolerant software reliability.

His homepage lists his publications which are too numerous and abstruse to be reproduced here. His PhD is from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Melinda Frayer<http://www.jdetech.com/parry/mel.htm>

Nellie MacAlister, great-grandmother of Melinda Frayer, who here portrays Nellie for the Arizona Renaissance Festival for the first time in 1996.



Melinda was awarded the title of "A walking Kodak moment," which means she was the most photogenic. Melinda feels right at home as her Scottish character and would have loved to have lived in this time period. The Festival is put on by Parry's Enchanted World.

**Harold A. McAlister**<http://www.chara.gsu.edu/hal/mcalister.html>

Harold A. McAlister is director of CHARA at the Georgia State University since 1987. His education was at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (BA in Physics), and the University of Virginia (MA and PhD in Astronomy). His employment at Georgia State University as Assistant, Associate, and Professor of Astronomy, as Astronomy Graduate Director, and now director of the CHARA project. He states that his research interests are binary star speckle interferometry, stellar distances, masses and luminosities, detection of other planetary systems, ground based and space astronomy and interferometry. He has published widely.

Mike and Michael McAlister

<http://206.72.226.34/family/mikemc/mike.html>

Mike McAlister is the assistant Instructor at Family Tae Kwon Do in



Knoxville TN. He enjoys teaching children's classes. His son is 7 year old Michael, a 1st Degree Black Belt at the school. Michael began his training at age four, and at 7 he has earned his black belt



and competed in 7 tournaments earning 14 medals and 5 trophies. He takes classes with his dad.

Whidbey Island McAlisters

<http://www.whidbey.net/~tiche/>

Welcome to our home on the world wide web: This is my family: Front row, my daughter Carol Keeler with son



J.M. MACALLISTER

The poster below is revealed to be that of an egregious imposter. The real MacAllister was Andrew. This man, John Mawhr, was a native of Ayr in Scotland. He produced bowls of fire and water, livestock, did the "Couch of Angels" levitation and used a rising card effect built into a helmet which an volunteer wore on his head. He eventually died a pauper on 22 Oct. 1899 in San Francisco. This was posted by an affianado of antique posters.

Does anyone know about the real illusionist Andrew MacAllister?



Michael and husband Bill, me (Ruth, alias Tyche) and my husband Roy. Back row: my grandson Brian, my granddaughter Kadie, my daughter-in-law Dawn and my son Rick Carroll.

OBITUARIES

Griffin, Mary Josephine McCalister
McAlister, Clarence 1896
McAllaster, Ansel
McAllister, Col. Charles Dawson

Mary Josephine McCalister Griffin, as "Jo," 64, of Redbud Court, Kuttawa, KY, died Wednesday 22 Jan 1997 at 8 p.m. at Western Baptist Hospital in Paducah, following a short illness.

A retired executive secretary at the University of Kentucky Research Center in Princeton where she served 445 years and a member of the Kuttawa United Methodist Church, she was born 24 Feb 1932, in Caldwell County, a daughter of the late R. R. and Inex Cravens McCalister.

Survivors include her husband, James Griffin; five brothers, Raymond C. McCalister, of Evansville IN, Adrian "Bay" McCalister and Carroll McCalister, both of Princeton; Robert J. McCalister of Madisonville; and James E. McCalister of Cleveland OH; a sister, Irene Allen of Princeton, and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services were conducted Saturday, Jan 25 at Morgan's Funeral Home with Rev. Ray Brinegar and Rev. John Reilly officiating. Burial was at Kuttawa Cemetery.

(Thanks to Della Guise. The notice was from the Princeton KY TIMES-LEADER.)

Clarence McAlister, aged about eight months, son of Roscoe and Ida McAlister, died 19 April 1896 of pneumonia near Towry, TN. Burial was at Sandlin graveyard.

He was of the A05 line. Refer to pages 67-8.

(Thanks to Foster McAlister: "Towry was the name of a small village in Tennessee. It later was called McAlister and is currently Skinem. It is south of Fayetteville." It was reprinted in a column in a Fayetteville newspaper "One Hundred Years Ago Today.")

(Obituaries continued on p. 98.)

Ansel McAllaster, 73, died 20 April, 1997, of leukemia at his home in Broomfield, CO. He was a member of CMA, and R04 line.

He was born 27 Nov 1923, in Little River, the son of Guy M. and Altha Brayton McAllaster. A long time resident of the Denver area, he was a graduate of Sterling KA High School in 1942. He was a retired FAA Chief Administrator, and a pilot.

He was a member of Northwest Baptist Church in Broomfield. He was a US Air Corps veteran of World War II. He was inducted into the Colorado Aviation Hall of Fame in 1993, and last year received a Lifetime Safety Award from the FAA. He was an active Churchman, and a

volunteer carpenter for churches and missions. On 23 March 1944 he married Doris Bourgain at Sterling. She survives.

Other survivors include: a son, Cary McAllaster, Plano TX, Kathy Dickersbach, Malvern IA, and Phyllis McAllaster, Evergreen CO. his mother, Altha, of Wesley Towers, Hutchinson, two brothers, Daniel of Beaverton OR and Carol of Horton, a sister, Ann Wyatt, Dodge City, and six grandchildren.


The funeral was April 23 at Northwest Baptist Church, Broomfield. Burial was with military honors in Fort Logan National Cemetery. Memorials may be sent to the Lynn Rose Memorial Scholarship Fund in care of Sterling High School, Sterling KS 67579. Newcomer

Family Mortuary was in charge of arrangements.

(Thanks to Charles Ray McAllaster of Warner Robins GA. Ansel was R04-3-8-5-4-2. The notice is from the *LYONS DAILY NEWS*, and was furnished by Nellie Faye McAllaster of Lyons KA. Ray adds that Ansel was master of ceremonies at the reunion of McAllasters in Kansas last August.)

Charles Dawson McAllister. Word reach us that Col McAllister died 26 April 1997. His obituary, which we did not have at going to press, will appear in the September issue. A story in the June 1996 *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN*, told of his encounter with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Their picture was on the cover.

All descendants of this family, regardless of membership, are encouraged to submit articles and photographs for free to the Editor for publication in the *MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN* (MAC). All original material published in the MAC becomes the property of Clan McAlister of America (CMA) and all rights are reserved by CMA.

MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN, the CMA journal is produced on a Macintosh  computers. Submissions can be accepted on diskette, by e-mail, or in printed format. The preferred format is on diskette; we are able to read and translate files that are submitted on 3.5" low (720K/800K) or high (1.2MB/1.44MB) density diskettes in standard word processing formats (Mac: Word, WordPerfect, MacWrite, Write Now; IBM: WordPerfect 5.1, Word, WordStar). We are also able to accept files sent through CompuServe (address: 76307,663) Thomas Sanford's account, or in printed format. (Note for typed/printed articles: In order to simplify the OCR process, we request that articles are printed in a monospaced font (Courier is excellent) on white paper without water marks or other "backgrounds" which cause difficulty when scanning the text.)

MCA and the membership of CMA, including the editor, assume no responsibility for opinions or errors of fact expressed by contributors. Corrections and/or retractions will be printed in subsequent issues as errors are brought to the attention of the editor.

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Please send questions to the editor; address changes, etc. to Rhonda McAlister, not to the printer.

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PIPING ...

THE SOUL OF SCOTLAND

THE HIGHLAND BAGPIPE

The bagpipe is one of the most ancient instruments known to man. Greek sculptures of about 4000 BC show the bagpipe and reference is made to the instrument in the book of Daniel.

The Scottish bagpipe is

thought to date back to about 100 A.D.

Over the centuries the sound of the Highland Bagpipes has inspired Scottish warriors and terrorized their enemies. It is, however, traditionally a solo instrument and each clan chieftain had his hereditary piper.

The Highland bagpipes consists of a bag of sheepskin or elkhide from which 5 pipes protrude. There is a mouthpiece for inflating the bag, a single octave chanter for creating the melody and three drones, one bass and two tenors, which sound a constant two-note chord which softens the overall sound. The bag is covered by the tartan of the pipers family or pipe band and the pipe major, or leader of the band, will often fit a banner to the base drone.

The first pipe band competition was held in 1906 at the Cowal Highland Gathering in Dunoon.

Scottish bagpipe music is divided into three main classes: small music, middle music and great music. Small or light music (cool beag or aotrom) is used primarily for marching and dancing and consists of marches, retreats, strathspeys, reels, jigs and hornpipes. Middle music (cool meadhonach) consists mainly of the slower tunes such as the laments, lullabies and slow marches, as well as the music of the old Highland folk songs. This class of music lends itself to more individual expression and represents a more deeply emotional type of music. The great music (cool mor) is called the piobaireachd (pibroch) and is the classical music of the bagpipes. The pioaireachd tells a story through the music and requires great expression from the piper.

The finest competition today is the Glenfiddich Piping Championship held at Blair Castle near Pitlochry. This invitational event brings together the ten best pipers in the world-winners of such major competitions as: Senior Event at Oban; Silver Chanter at Dunvegan; Bratach Gorm at London. The U.S. qualifier is the Silver Chalice at Fairhill, Maryland. In the piping competition, judges keenly observe the perfection of the fingering, the technical execution of the grace notes, and listen to the emotional expression conveyed by the piper in the music.

*G
Per
Sam* DEC 16 1996

MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN

ORANGE COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PERIODICAL

Vol. V

SEPTEMBER (FALL) 1995

NO. 3



HOME FROM THE "GOOD WAR":
SHELBY LEE McALESTER (1921-1995) in 1945

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

OCCGS
REFERENCE Quarterly Journal of the Clan McAlister of America

ABOUT THE COVER

Freshly home from the ordeal of years of detention in prisoner of war camps and as a slave worker in enemy war industry, our late fellow member of the McAlister Clan, Shelby Lee McAlester (G02) is featured in an article at page 20. We honor him, and all veterans as a fitting remembrance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the End of World War II.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The price of growth is sometimes painful. As we have become a larger organization we have come to the attention of the Internal Revenue Service. Yes, the fact that we take in more than five thousand dollars a year has alerted the IRS to take an interest in us. Never mind that we always spend more than we take in; the fact that we take it in gives Uncle Sam license to mandate certain things. So—uncle said that we must incorporate. So we had to shell out money to incorporate. Our name is the same and our job is the same, but uncle will no be looking over our shoulder. In a way that is good. It makes us follow corporate bylaws and corporate law, which is a protection to our members.

We goofed! We were supposed to send you a blank family group sheet with the June journal but we did not. We apologize. Let's hope you find a group sheet enclosed with this issue. More importantly, let's hope that you make copies of the blank form, and use them to send in your lineage to our Clan Historian, Bob McAllister.

Also, look for an order form for back issues. Back issues are now available in printed copies of volumes III, IV and V and in microfiche form of issues in the first two volumes.

Nita's and my plan to relocate to Texas has become reality and, effective October 19th, our address and phone number will be changed to:

3613 SCENIC DRIVE, CIBOLO, TX 78108

(210) 620-0305

And Folks—the 1996 Clan McAlister of America Reunion will take place in Tulsa, Oklahoma in June or July (the date is not yet known). You will hear more about Tulsa in the next few weeks as our plans become set in concrete. Ted and Rhonda McAlister, 402 Hickory Hill Road, Sapulpa OK 74066 are chairing the committee. If you would like to volunteer to help with this reunion, write to Ted and Rhonda and offer your services. They will be pleased that you are willing to help.

I hope to see you in Tulsa, next summer. In the meantime, very best wishes to you.

Col. Paul Towry, President

MAC-ALASDAIR CLAN

Quarterly Journal of the Clan McAlister of America

Vol. V

SEPTEMBER (FALL) 1995

NO. 3

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FAMILY RECORDS

BY J. GRAY McALLISTER

THE FOLLOWING CONTINUES REPRINTING FROM A BOOK LOANED BY NORENE PENCE OF LEWISBURG, W. VA. IT WAS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER 1912 "FOR THE DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM ADDAMS McALLISTER AND HIS WIFE JULIA ELLEN (STRATTON) McALLISTER OF COVINGTON, VIRGINIA." THE FAMILY IS OF THE CMA H02 LINE. A REPRINT COPY OF THE BOOK IS ON DEPOSIT AT THE ODOM GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY IN MOULTRIE, GA WITH THE McALISTER CLAN ARCHIVE, THE GIFT OF ROBERT McALLISTER OF GALAX, VA. WE ARE INDEBTED TO EACH OF THESE GENEROUS MEMBERS.

CHAPTER III

THROUGH THE YEARS OF PEACE

"Just after the war," reads the narrative of Mr. A. A. McAllister, "I don't believe that all of us together had a dollar in money. Everything was in a chaotic condition. Your grandfather went to Augusta County and on his own obligation bought wheat and flour, which he shipped over the Virginia Central Railroad to Jackson's river (nine miles below Covington) and turned it over to the committee (he, Mr. Fudge, Captain McCurdy and possibly others composing it) to distribute to the people to keep them from starving. Feed, hay and everything he had was at the disposal of the needy. His debts were growing, and he could not collect on what was due him. He had been one of the securities of John D. Sadler, Sheriff of the county, who failed. Mr. Rosser at this time was unable to make a settlement with him. [He was very feeble and Capt. McAllister was also in bad health.] Some years later—just before or just after your grandfather's death—the settlement was effected, Virginia State bonds being turned over by Mr. Rosser for the amount due.

"Even under such conditions your grandfather was always ready—as he always had been—to throw himself into anything that helped the community and county. I remember the bad stretches of road he helped make into good ones—one from the mill to town and another from the river bridge down through the town to what was known as Skeen's hotel (corner Main and Locust). Before the war when the Virginia Central Railroad had

been projected to Jackson's River and the Covington & Ohio had been started from Covington, your grandfather had an intimation that the Virginia Central would build to Covington if properly encouraged, and subscribed \$2,000, although already heavily in debt. When the roads joined at Covington the people at Healing Springs, then a more noted resort than now, wanted to get a road through to Covington instead of being forced to use the longer road via Warm Springs and Millboro Springs to the railroad. Your grandfather and others interested the people here in the enterprise, took stock in it and persuaded others to do the same. I have heard that he was speaking at the court house in favor of the project and gave his estimate of the cost of half the road nearest Covington, when some one called out "Will you build it for that?" "Yes, I will," he replied. He and King took the contract for that part of the road from Covington to the top of the mountain (about 8 miles) and Mr. Shultz took the rest. Your grandfather and King lost something, not much, on their contract. The road was laid out by Mr. Kuper, a railroad engineer, and it was one of the best roads in the state.

Mention has been made of the marriage of the returned soldier less than a month after he was mustered out of the service. The bride-to-be he first met in church at Covington, in 1862,—Miss Julia Ellen Stratton, who was born in Malden, Kanawha county, (then) Virginia, the daughter of Joseph Dickinson and Mary Ann (Buster) Stratton. The Stratton line* has been

traced back to England through Edward Stratton (I) of Bermuda Hundred, Va., whose son Edward (II) married Martha Shippey. Their son Edward (III) married Ann Batte; their son Henry (who was a lieutenant in the naval service during the revolutionary war and later drew a pension of land) married Sarah Hampton; their son Archibald married Edna Dickinson (Oct. 13, 1793); their son Joseph Dickinson Stratton married Mary Ann Buster (Oct. 30, 1832). Edna Dickinson (born Sept. 15, 1770; died in Kanawha county, W. Va., January 7, 1862) was the oldest child of Joseph Dickinson (born April 11, 1742; died Sept. 16, 1818) and Elizabeth (Wooldridge) Dickinson (born Jan. 11, 1744; married Joseph Dickinson, March 6, 1769; died Nov. 7, 1818).** Joseph Dickinson was from Bedford county, Va., and Elizabeth Wooldridge was from near Richmond, Va.

** (From framed memorial owned by Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Covington, Virginia):

"In memory of Joseph Dickinson, born April 11th, 1742, married Elizabeth Wooldridge, March 6th, 1769. Rigid honesty and plain dealing were conspicuous traits of his whole life. And died September 16th, 1818.

"In memory of Elizabeth Wooldridge, born January 11th, 1744, married Joseph Dickinson, March 6th, 1769 by whom she had

Edna Stratton, Sept'r. 15th, 1770
William Dickinson, Jan'y. 7th, 1772
Nancy Robertson, Oct'r. 29th, 1773
Sally Shrewsbury, Sept'r. 15th, 1776
Pleasant Dickinson, April 15th, 1785

For many years a consistent member of the Goose Creek Baptist Church.
And died November 7th, 1818.

* *A Book of Strattons* by H. R. Stratton

Joseph Dickinson Stratton, son of Archibald and Edna (Dickinson) Stratton, was born about the year 1790. He married, first, Theresa Gray, of Bedford county, who died six months after their marriage. He remained a widower for twenty years. He was for a number of years sheriff of Bedford county.

It is said that Archibald Stratton served in the War of 1812. It is certain that his son Joseph Dickinson Stratton did, and "Uncle Isham," until his death a servant in the family, was with him as his body-servant. Here is a letter written to the young soldier by his mother:

"BEDFORD SEPTEMBER THE 21TH 1814

DEAR

Son I now take up my pen in order to write a few lines to you though destitute of a subject to write on but as we are at a distance a part I think our duty compells us to write to each other to let us know how each other are. We have understood from Capt. Hopkins your Company was divided & I wish to know What officers you fell under and how you are pleased with them.



The Thomson Homestead, Thompsonstown, Pa.

My Dear Son I hope you will discharge your duty towards your Country and return home and enjoy the Blessings of seeing us all and sitting down in peace for a season if not during life. My son discharge your duty towards your officers and receive an honorable discharge from

the duty of your Country-Be very particular my child to keep from disipation of of every description—I am fully aware of the snares and enchantments which attend on an army an which in thousands of instances tends to ruin the youths of our Country.



"Rose Dale," The McAllister Homestead, Covington, Va.

I am surprised my son you have not wrote to me before this time when you had a very good chance to write by Capt. Hopkins. We are all well and hope these may find you the same. Your sisters desire to be remembered to you.

Don't fail Writing by Henry Frankling as we understand Henry Davis is to take his place & he is to come up-if you write by post direct your letters to Hendreks So no more at present but remain your ever affectionate Mother Till Death.

EDNA STRATTON

MR. JOSEPH D. STRATTON

Now read another letter (or part of one) the destination, date and signature of which are lacking.

Tell Aunt Edna, Cousin Molly Rock, and Mr. Bousman who are all interested, that Capt. Walter Otey's Company Marched from Bedford on 1st September 1814—was attached to the 1st Brigade & 1st Division of Cavalry—which was attached to the 4th Brigade of Infantry Commanded by Genl. John H. Cocke and discharged 22nd February 1815.

This information I have lately ob[tain]ed & is by me to be relied on.



Some time (we do not know how long) after the close of hostilities Joseph Stratton moved to Malden (then called "Kanawha Salines"), Kanawha county (now) W. Va., where for some years he clerked in the store of Dickinson & Shrewsbury, salt-makers, his kinsmen, both of whom had moved from Bedford county, Va. While living in Kanawha county he met and married Mary Ann Buster. The Busters (name originally Bustard), are of Irish ancestry. Claudius Buster, a son of William Buster of Albemarle county, Va., married Dorcas Sumpter. Their son Claudius N. Buster ("Major Claudius") was born in Amherst county, Va., March 19, 1779; married in Amherst county, Va., March 19, 1798 Nancy Maffit (sometimes spelled Maffet) (born Dec. 25, 1776; died Oct. 2, 1841), daughter of Thomas Maffit* who came from Ireland and married Elizabeth Johnson; was a farmer of large means; represented Kanawha county, then Virginia

* Found among the papers of Mrs. Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister, and in her handwriting. Written about 1870. Added material is in brackets, and our line is italicized: "Great grandpa Maffit came from Ireland and married a Miss Johnson, by whom he had: Mary Maffit and Nancy Maffit. Mary Maffit married Wm. Buster. Nancy Maffit married Claudius Buster, by whom she had: Helitia [or Helvetia] (commonly called Eliza), who married Sudden Matthews; George Washington Buster, who married Elizabeth Reynolds and Ann Chilton; Claudius, who was scalded to death as an infant; Thomas Jefferson, who never married; Julia who married [Capt.] John K. Johnson, died without children; Claudius (2nd) [Claudius Franklin] who married Elizabeth Rader; Mary Ann, who married Joseph Stratton and M. M. Rocke. By her last husband she [Mrs. Rocke] had two sons, William and Thomas. By her first husband she had Theresa Gray Stratton, Julia Ellen Stratton, who married A. Addams McAllister, 1865; James H. S. Stratton, who married Annie Handley of Greenbrier [county, W. Va.], 1868.

"Claudius Buster [the grandfather of Mrs. Mary Ann Rocke and great-grandfather of Mrs. Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister] married a Miss Sumpter, by whom he had Claudius, Thomas, Franklin, William, Robert, Betsy and Nancy. Claudius married Miss Nancy Maffit, my grandmother. William married Miss Polly Maffit. Thomas married Miss Polly Todd.

"Edna Dickinson married Archibald Stratton, by whom she had 5 children. Henry [and] Fanny died while young; Joseph Dickinson, who married Theresa Gray and Mary A. Buster; Amoret, who married wsoo married Philip Bouseman; and Mecca, who married Nathaniel Fuqua. Joseph Stratton had by his wife Mary, 4 children: Theresa Gray; Julia Ellen, James Henry Steptoe, and one who [was] born dead. Julia Ellen married A. Addams McAllister on May 10th, 1865.

"Claudius and Dorcas (Sumpter) Buster had two other children not mentioned above: Benjamin and

in the Virginia legislature in 1810 and again in 1819; died Nov. 5 1842, at his (the Crawley) farm in Green-brier county, now West Virginia, and is buried in the cemetery near Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mary Ann Buster, daughter of Claudius N. and Nancy (Maffit) Buster** was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., April 25, 1812 and was married to Joseph D. Stratton at Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 30, 1832.

Mr. Stratton, while agent for several salt companies of the Kanawha Valley, with home and headquarters in Malden, died July 6, 1843, at Perrysville, Ind., as a result of a fall from a horse (caused, it was thought, by apoplexy) on the 28th of June previous, and was buried about two miles below Perrysville. A letter from Mr. A. Hatcher, dated Lafayette, July 8, 1843, says: "I have never known the death of a stranger more regretted. He was very much esteemed throughout the Wabash Valley. His bland, open and frank manner of doing business had endeared him to all." He was a Baptist by preference, but had never connected himself with any church. A few minutes before his death he expressed himself as having no fear of the inevitable change awaiting him.

*Your affectionate
Husband
Joseph D. Stratton*

Some years after, namely on January 7, 1847, his widow married the Rev. Maloy Mason Rocke, who was born in Botetourt county, Va., January 19, 1819; came to Malden as a young Baptist minister in 1842; and died there, at the

Pauline who married a Mr. Bailey. Edna (Dickinson) Stratton is buried in the Bouseman family grave-yard near Paint Creek, W. Va.—Julia Maffit Johnson (for whom our mother was named) died in Malden, W. Va., June 28, 1868, in her 52nd year.

*We have at Rose Dale two silver cups once belonging to him marked "C. N. B." then (above) "H. A. C." then (above) "McAllister," then (below) 1865."

early age of 32, May 16, 1850. His will, written May 4, 1850, and admitted to probate in Kanawha county, May 20, 1850, left everything to his widow. The children of Joseph D. and Mary A. Stratton were: Theresa Gray, who died May 18, 1893 at the age of 57; Julia Ellen; and "Major" James Henry Steptoe Stratton (born June 12, 1840; member of Co. H, 22nd Va. Infantry and then in the cavalry service until the close of the war; died Lewisburg, W. Va., Feb. 3, 1895).



Mary A. Roche

The children of Rev. M. Mason Roche and Mary A. Roche were: William Bernard Roche, now living in Charleston, W. Va., and Thomas Mason Roche, who lives in Covington, Va. Mrs. Mary A. Roche, whose strength and beauty of character and generous hospitality were conspicuous traits, spent her last years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, died there July 21, 1890, and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, Va. Her daughter, Theresa G. Stratton is buried by her side.

Julia Ellen Stratton graduated with honor at the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall), Staunton, Virginia in 1857, being especially distinguished in vocal and instrumental music. She was a member, while in Staunton, of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. We

have before us as we write, two medals she won at the V. F. I., one for scholarship and deportment (in 1855) and the other for music (in 1856). There are memories still in Staunton of her clear, sweet voice.

The war came on. The family boarded for a while at the home of Mr. Harvey Handley near Lewisburg, W. Va. the in January, 1862, they refueged at Callaghan's, five miles west of Covington, the family consisting of Mrs. M. A. Roche, her brother Thomas J. Buster, her children Theresa and Ellen Stratton (James was in the army), William and Thomas Roche, and several servants. Mr. and Mrs. "Pip" Fry and Mr. and Mrs. Alben Goshorn, of Malden, W. Va., boarded with them. With them, too, was Mrs. Roche's brother, Mr. George W. Buster, and his family. This brother had owned the beautiful and famous Blue Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county, then Virginia, but had sold the property to educators of the Baptist Church who established a boys' school there. The large buildings were burned by the Federal army. The property, in litigation for some years, subsequently reverted to the former owner. The refugees rented together, for a year, and occupied the famous Callaghan stage stand, property later owned and occupied by Lord Milton and some years ago burned in part, during his occupancy of it, in the Christmas holidays. The writer has heard his mother speak of the consideration and courtesy shown to the family there by the Union cavalry officer, General Averill, who campaigned through this mountain section of Virginia. "General Averill was a gentleman," she always said. But Callaghan's was right on the track of the contending armies and General Averill was not always at hand. At the expiration of the rental year, January, 1863, Mr. George Buster and family moved to the Lee Persinger place in Potts' Creek, near Covington, where they lived for the remainder of the war, and Mrs. M. A. Roche and family moved to Covington, their home for the next three years.

Covington afforded more of safety, but they were still to be disturbed by wars and rumors of wars, once, at least, set going by their whilom protector. General Averill's force of cavalry came into Covington the night of December 19, 1863, and on the 20th burnt the county (toll) bridge. The town was saved by the efforts of John Hunter (a slave of Mr. James Burk who owned the bridge) and by the ladies of the town, who, while the Federals on the side of the river laughed, formed in line and carried water to save the bridge toll house, which sheltered also a store, a tailor shop and the post office. This was done and when the two west spans fell the town was considered safe.*

But it is a long lane that knows no turning. The war ended at last, the soldiers came back home to their wives and sweethearts and two lives full dear to us selected as their wedding day the 10th of May, 1865. Something more must be said about this event. It might seem a very bold thing to do to marry in such a time. Everything at "Rose Dale" and in Covington was disorganized. Though the estate was worth many thousands, money was scarce. Yet some money must be had, and so a collection was taken up, even the hands on the farm contributing. When it was counted it was found to total \$1.15! But love laughs at all things save locksmiths. The eldest brother, William, "borrowed," he says, "a horse from one man and a spring wagon from another, took a load of bacon to Fincastle, Va., and traded it for enough factory jeans cloth for your father's wedding suit and a suit for myself as his "best man" (a three day's trip)." This resourcefulness found its match in the party of the second part. The bride-to-be declared she wanted a wedding in white. Mrs. Amanda M. Evans, of Covington, tells us in a letter how this was carried out:

The marriage "was as you know in the dark days so soon after the close of

*Information given by Mrs. Amanda M. Evans to J. Gray McAllister, Nov. 1906.

the war. There was but a select company of friends present and the girls of the party decided to make the occasion as bright and joyful as possible; but how should we dress? We had nothing to wear and could get nothing. So we got out the old party dresses that we had worn before the war, straightened them out and pressed them out and all appeared as we had five years before,—except the slippers. Having taken up the art of making shoes and slippers during the previous four years, I was quite an expert, and the making of the slippers for the wedding fell to my share," (leather soles, from the tannery, and cloth tops, she once told the writer) . . . We made the occasion as cheerful and joyous as it was possible in those sad days when we were guarded at every corner and almost afraid to say our lives were our own."

With such spirit in the principals and helpers it needs no wisdom to surmise that the event took place at the appointed time. The knot was tied at the home of the bride's mother, the home later occupied by Major Dennis Shanahan, standing on the west side of Main Street, Covington, north of the Citizen's Bank and in the year 1912 numbered as 2108 South Main Street. From all accounts the very obstacles and make-shifts made the wedding bells ring all the more merrily. The Rev. James M. Rice, pastor of the Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony. Miss Theresa Stratton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. William M. McAllister, brother of the groom, was best man. The other attendants were Miss Jennie Pitzer (now Mrs. Wm. E. Hill, Fulton, Ky...), Miss Georgiana Payne (now Mrs. Wm. Skeen, of Covington) and Miss Mary Watson Payne (now Mrs. G. G. Gooch of Staunton Va.) and Messrs. James H. Stratton, John Bernard Pitzer and J. F. Clark (the army friend of the groom), all three of whom are now dead. The marriage certificate is witnessed by Miss Jennie K. Pitzer (Mrs. Hill) and Miss Amanda M. McCurdy (now Mrs. Evans, of Covington). The wedding gifts quite elaborate for the time) were a wash-rag

(still among Mother's relics), a cake of soap and half a paper of pins. The wedding tip was a walk to the farm!

Mr. and Mrs. McAllister after the marriage lived at the home of Mrs. Roche.

again occupied as her home. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister went with them, the party going by private conveyance. Mr. McAllister returned to Covington. The oldest child was born at Malden, Feb. 27, 1866. In May of that year the father,

*Mrs. Roche
At Home
Wednesday evening May 10th 8 O'Clock P.M.*

Miss J. Ellen Stratton. A. A. McAllister

Soon after the war Mr. McAllister was made a magistrate and served until 1866, when the civil government was replaced by military rule. It was while he was serving as magistrate, and very soon after the war, that he was beaten by soldiers in the street for his firmness in protecting some of the family servants of Mrs. Roche from insults of these men. It is unnecessary to add that nothing was done about it. This military government in Covington lasted about two years. In October, 1965, Mrs. Roche moved back to Malden, now West Virginia, where she still owned two houses, one of which she

mother and baby came to Covington and made their home at "Rose Dale" until Captain McAllister had finished building "White Hall" and they occupied it as their home after the second child, Mary Lydia, was born. Mrs. Roche later made her home in Gallipolis, Ohio.

IN THE WHIRL OF BUSINESS

In March and April, 1866, while making his home temporarily at Malden, Mr. McAllister took a six weeks' business course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Cincinnati. He had



Home of Mrs. M. A. Roche, Covington, Va., 1863-'5

again been placed in charge, under his father, of the latter's large business affairs. By the will of his father, Captain McAllister, who died March 13, 1871, he managed the estate from that date for five years, paying off in that period debts against the estate (including security debts) aggregating more than \$20,000. This was a time of financial depression, when creditors were swift, debtors slow and losses large. But for advances to heirs the estate would have been entirely free of debt by 1876. Mr. Wm. M. McAllister attended to all legal matters relating to the estate through this period.

The estate, consisting, besides buildings, of 2,467 acres of land, was divided in 1876 according to the terms of a will that is clear, logical and a model of accurate and minute description. The will, dated October 31, 1870, was written by Captain McAllister, while lying on his back in bed, a sufferer. Its first item reads: "I commit my body to the dust and my spirit to the Lord who gave it."

Captain McAllister had himself made plats of his lands and had before him also a list of all his holdings. He dictated the items to his son William, who put them into final form. To Clara and May McDonald, infant heirs of Mrs. Gabriel McDonald who had died two years before, was bequeathed the mill property, consisting of the mills and about 12 1/2 acres of land adjoining. To A. A. and E. T. McAllister jointly, the southern part of the estate, including "Rose Dale" and lands on both sides of Dunlap's Creek and Jackson's River. To William M. and Annie E. McAllister jointly, the northern part of the estate and "White Hall." The further division of the estate was made under the direction of the committee named in the will and on the basis of valuations placed by Captain McAllister himself on lands and buildings. In this division and by purchase, at prices fixed by Captain McAllister, the "Rose Dale" tract, lands lying mainly south, but in part north, of the creek, the present Paper Mill tract, and the strip between the river and the

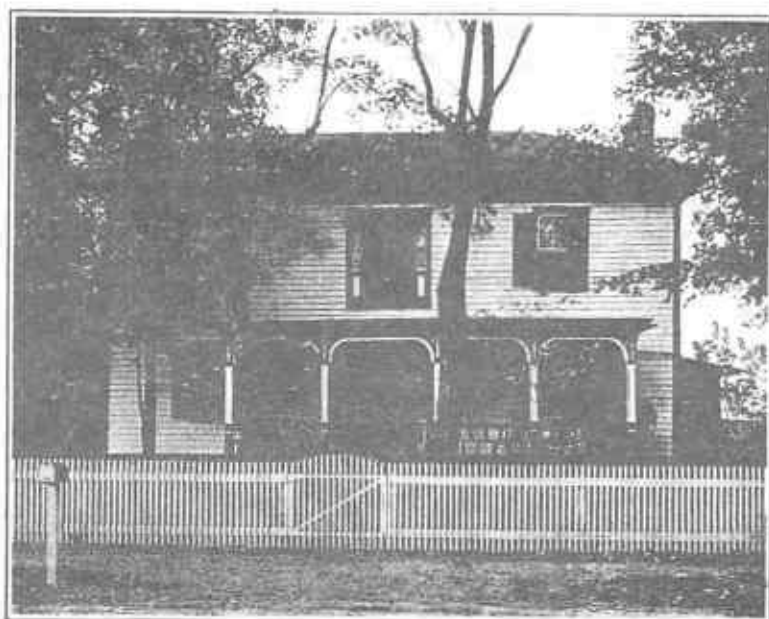
Huntersville Turnpike fell to A. A. McAllister. (The "Rose Dale" tract has been added to by sub-sequent purchases and the strip near the river has rapidly enhanced in value in recent years.) The "Field Point" tract between the creek and the river and what is now known as the "Wm. M. McAllister Addition" to Covington fell to E. T. McAllister, the former tract being later bought from him by A. A. McAllister and the latter by Wm. M. McAllister. In the division of the northern part of the estate Wm. M. McAllister received the property east of this Turnpike and Mrs. England that lying west of the same. Mrs. Lydia M. McAllister, according to the provision of the will, occupied the homestead until her death, which occurred in 1902.

Mr. A. A. McAllister rented the mill property from the McDonald heirs until July 1, 1884, when he took with him as partner in the milling business Mr. John W. Bell, who had been the miller in charge since about 1868. The new firm continued to rent the property as before until 1890, when it was sold to the Covington Improvement Company, from whom it was rented for a year. Then

(1891) it was purchased by McAllister and Bell. This firm, which was incorporated in March, 1909, has enlarged and otherwise improved into the Covington Roller Mills. When the mills were purchased in 1849 the grinding capacity was six or eight barrels of flour and 20 bushels of corn. The present capacity is 100 barrels of flour and 500 bushels of feed per day.

In January, 1876, Mr. McAllister began merchandising in Covington with Capt. Garret G. Gooch, under the firm name of Gooch & McAllister. This partnership continued until 1881, when the business was purchased and conducted by A. A. McAllister and Co., Mr. Robert L. Parrish, Sr. the distinguished lawyer of Covington being the partner. On February 1, 1902 the business was sold to Messrs. Julian McAllister and George W. Call and was conducted until 1904 under the name of McAllister & Call; since that time under the name of Julian R. McAllister & Co.

Within this time Mr. McAllister purchased the Scott estate (of 300 acres) and the Cross estate (of 41 acres), estates on which the greater part of East



"White Hall," Covington, Va.

Covington is now built, the west line running just below the present freight depot of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, on both sides of the railroad, from the mountain to the river, and the east line beyond Burk Hill. These properties were sold before the large developments on them began. He also purchased the Burk tract (of 75 acres), the James Skeen tract (of 100 acres), the tract of 71 acres belonging to Mrs. G. G. Gooch and adjoining the Burk land, and 25 acres, nearby, of the Andrew Fudge land; and there he has used scientific methods of farming with excellent results. These tracts and others adjoining, making in all about 600 acres and lying east of Covington and near the corporate limits, are a part of his holdings at the present time, as is also a tract of 132 acres (20 acres in a peach orchard) on the mountain several miles to the west. Parts of the land near "Rose Dale" beginning in 1887, were used as the "Rose Dale Market Farm," from 1890 to January, 1908, in partnership with and under the management of Mr. Thomas H. Coleman and now (1912) under lease to Mr. A. A. Wickline. Another portion consisting of nearly all the cleared land on the west side of the river and lying to the west of "Rose Dale," has been laid off into building lots as the "A. A. McAllister Addition" and sold to desirable purchasers, this plan consistently carried out resulting in the erection of a number of attractive homes in what is recognized as the most desirable suburb of Covington. The total of landed property, exclusive of platted lots, is given in for assessment as 2,282 acres, just 15 acres less than Captain McAllister had bought when settling in Virginia. Three brick stores, together with a number of dwellings in and just outside of Covington, are also on the list.

HELPING THE PUBLIC GOOD

Another tract of land belonging to Mr. McAllister became the site of the paper and pulp mills of the West Virginia

Pulp and Paper Company, the largest industry in or near Covington and the largest of their kind in the South. This firm had purchased land for the establishment of their mills at Caldwell, just over the line in West Virginia, but such obstacles were thrown in their way that they decided to seek a site elsewhere. Mr. McAllister was largely instrumental in securing this great enterprise for Covington. The initial impulse and visit came from Mr. R. L. Parrish, Sr., likewise a man of large public spirit and vision. He had the thought. Mr. McAllister had the land desirable and needed. A brief conference between the two resulted in negotiations between the Paper Mill Company and Mr. McAllister and the location of the plant in Covington in 1899-1900.

The public spirit of the man has been nowhere better shown than in the series of transactions that soon followed. He sold his own land for the actual site of the mills at a low figure, in fact, at the valuation placed on it in his father's will, years before the development of Covington had begun; he sold, at reasonable figures, sites for homes for the officials of the company near "Rose Dale;" he exerted his influence to induce others to act as fairly and generously with the Company; he especially urged and effected the sale of lots owned by the Covington Improvement Company by which the Paper Company was able to provide suitable homes for their workmen; he entered, with his partner, into an arrangement by which water, which the Paper Company needs, is exchanged, when necessary for power needed by McAllister & Bell, whose mills lie opposite the main plant of the Paper Company; and, in brief, in every way possible he encouraged the establishment of the mills in Covington. When it is remembered that the paper mills and allied plants adjoining them cost a million dollars, occupy about 50 acres of ground (14 acres covered by buildings), use 275-375 cords of wood per day per day, burn 300 tons of coal a day, produce

100 tons tons of paper and 110 tons of pulp a day, give employment to 600 hands in their day and night shifts, and run no company stores, some indication of the value of such an enterprise to the town and the surrounding country may be seen, and the services of a public spirited man who figured largely and essentially in the result may well be cherished by the whole community.

This service, while probably Mr. McAllister's largest single contribution to the commercial welfare of the town and community, has been by no means the only one. As president of the Covington Improvement Company from about 1901 down to the present time he has been quick to help in securing and establishing other industries at Covington and, once established, in encouraging them in every possible way. The iron furnace, the machine shops, the tannery, the Alleghany Ice Company (stockholder), and other industries in Covington; the Virginia Hot Springs Company (stockholder) and the branch railroad line connecting Covington and the Hot Springs nearby (holder of bonds), have had in him always an interested friend and helper. He assisted in the organization of the Citizen's National Bank of Covington, was vice-president from its organization, 1900, until he was made president in 1908 and president from that date to January 1, 1912. Through his term as president, at least, not a dollar was lost on bad paper and not a piece of paper was charged off,—a record rarely duplicated anywhere. Much of this was due to his knowledge of persons seeking credit at the bank, for some of whom he endorsed personally when others of the directorate hesitated, and without the loss of a penny thereby. Both banks are doing well and he is a stockholder in both. His help to smaller enterprises has been as constant.

From 1895 to 1899 Mr. McAllister was a member of the Board of the Western State Hospital at Staunton, and his influence in placing the conduct of that institution on a basis worthy of its

purpose was marked and recognized. From 1888 down to the present time (1912), with the exception of one term, he has been a trustee of the public schools of the district including Covington. His interest in this work has been unflagging and his service for it unremitting and of the highest order. It will go without question that he has done more than any other one man in building up in Covington what is conceded to be one of the best schools in the State. He has always insisted on securing the best that was possible in the way of material equipment and teaching force. When for lack of funds progress was halted on the present frame school building he put teams to work and had material for the large foundations placed ready to hand, asking and receiving no pay for the entire outlay. With this stimulus the work went forward to completion. The handsome High School structure just completed owes much to him. He gave freely of his time and thought to securing an excellent building for the colored school and in building it up in every way. The principals of these schools will bear willing testimony to his constant encouragement not only by word but in firm support in Board meeting and out, of their efforts to enforce discipline and advance the standards of education. More

than once, in advocacy of the principle that authority and responsibility must be co-ordinate and that discipline must be maintained irrespective of social and financial position of the offender, he has stood stoutly for the interests of the school against the imaginary grievances of an unruly boy and unreasonable parents and friends. His firm stand, the others of the Board cooperating, followed steadily through a score of years, held the principal of the school in more than one crisis and has happily reduced to a minimum the clashes of earlier days. He has been likewise an unswerving friend of good roads, and it is no new fad with him. We are tempted indeed to believe that he is the pioneer of the good roads movement in Alleghany county, for it seems to the writer that a good many hours of his boyhood days were spent in clearing nearby roads of rocks that persisted in reappearing with regular and distressing frequency. What is now Lexington Avenue was years ago a bad stretch of road known as "Scott's Lane." He put teams and men to work and made a solid road of the worst parts of it.

Mr. McAllister has been also an advocate of a fair and an efficient system of taxation. We remember the big assessment books and, busy with other

affairs though he was, his faithful work on them for the public good; much of it, as also his recent work for equalizing the burdens of taxation, in the face of criticism.



J. E. McAllister

Taken 1872.

OTHER CLAIMS AND SERVICES

These business and civic interests have not caused him to neglect that which furnish their inspiration and direction: the interests of religion. He was



"Hosedalen" Cor. Va. All well. Love to all.

May 29th
My dear boy,
Do you recognize
your home?
We came home
Sunday morning
Josie is still
away. Can't you
go to Hampden
Lyons about the
18th? You will go
about the 6th
"Hosedalen" Cor. Va. All well. Love to all.



Photograph taken at the home of Mr. Procter, Brooklet, Ga., long Mr. and Mrs. McAllister to the left.

elected an elder of the Covington Presbyterian Church in August, 1871, soon after the death of his father (who had served in the same office from 1853 until his death, March 13, 11871) and is today the oldest elder in point of service in the church and one of the most useful. He was a commissioner of his (the Montgomery) Presbytery in the famous General Assembly that met in Baltimore in 1887; and in every enterprise of his church, as well as in the work of other churches of the town, he was always a liberal supporter. His home, as was his father's, has always been the recognized and welcome home of the minister, whether for a meal or a visit. For all other friends as well the latchstring was always hung outside in token of the open-handed hospitality to be found within; happy offices in which our mother, his faithful helper in all things, shared most heartily. Few days have gone by, whether at "White Hall" or "Rose Dale," when friends have not been guests within the home.

This is not the place to speak of aid given to those who could never hope to make return in kind. But without breach of the proprieties it may be said that his

help to the poor and struggling has always been timely and wise. Young men just starting out in business and older men discouraged have known that they could count always on his wise counsel and help. Many families of limited resources, among the colored people particularly, owe their homes and their habits of thrift to him. The writer used to keep his father's books and he remembers the small payments, often with long intervals between, helped out by a days work now and then. Mr. McAllister erected the first and second buildings occupied by the First Baptist (colored), the payments for them, finally completed, running through a number of years. And much of this help was extended when times were hard, expenses for the education of several children off at school at one time a problem in finance, and other financial burdens, known, and then only in part, to some of us, taxing every resource and straining credit almost to the breaking point, to say nothing of the handicap of ill-health, especially in the early eighties, when weeks of travelling by carriage through the country proved the needed prescription for restoration of shattered nerves and

weakened frame, conditions resulting in no small degree from overwork and worry. Only a long-headed and energetic business man could have accomplished the task successfully. Such a man was he.

One of his sons once said of him that "he thinks in figures." We know that he can see as far and as sanely into a business proposition as anyone we have ever met. When the "boom" struck Covington in the early nineties he was one of the very few men who kept his head and refrained from speculation. There were laughable instances of the reverse, but we forbear to mention them. And what energy! What an amount of it has been stored up and used in those five feet eight inches and those one hundred and twenty-seven pounds! Driving hard all day; posting books far into the night! Success has been hard won, but won by hard work and constant struggles beginning (under his father) in 1865 and (himself in charge) in 1871 and continuing without break for a generation. That the panics of 1873 and 1893 and 1907 were safely passed; the estate freed from large debts, imposed in part by the heavy hand of war; the education of a large family accomplished; every enterprise for the common good advanced, and help wisely extended to the less fortunate is eloquent testimony to the living of a life that well deserves the reward, financial and otherwise, that crown the later years. Yet what we value most is the knowledge that high purpose, unflinching integrity and generous dealings with the other man have marked every business relation and transaction through these years. When asked why he had resigned a certain responsible position he wrote in answer: "I could not stand for some things they were in favor of." The wisdom and energy and public spirit and keen sense of honor that characterized his ancestors have in no wise faded out in him. Nor have we power to measure what such a man is worth to his community.

SHADOWS

The years have not passed without their meed of sorrow. On May 28th, 1869, the older sister, Mrs. Clara Biddle McDonald, wife of the beloved physician, Dr. Gabriel McDonald, passed away; and in less than two years, March 13, 1871 after a brave fight for life against an incurable disease, the father of the home, Captain Thompson McAllister went out from earthly life.



Mary Lydia Hammond

Two lovely daughters, each after a short married life, were cut down in the bloom of early young womanhood. Mary Lydia Hammond on October 9th, 1888 and Clara Annie Call, of typhoid fever on August 12th, 1903. Not long before the latter date, of February 3rd, 1902, the widowed mother died at "Rose Dale." Then on Friday morning, November 23rd, 1906 at "Rose Dale," came the heaviest blow of all in the death of the wife and tried companion of more than forty years, Mrs. J. Ellen McAllister. The end came unexpectedly. Mrs. McAllister had been sick for about ten days with bronchitis, from which she suffered at times for a number of years, but except for weakness her symptoms

indicated no serious condition until Friday morning, when, after a comfortable night and some evidences of improvement, she suddenly grew worse. Her physician was hastily summoned and restoratives were applied, but within a few minutes time, surrounded by her loved ones, she passed without pain or struggle into everlasting rest, leaving to mourn her loss and to be grateful for precious memories her husband and six sons.



Clara Annie Call

The funeral services were conducted at the home on Saturday afternoon, the 24th, at 2 o'clock, by the pastor of the Covington Presbyterian Church, of which she had been a member for many years, and in the presence of many who knew and loved her.

The active pall-bearers were Messrs. J. W. Wallace, E. M. Nettle, Thomas H. Coleman, George A. Revercomb, Thomas A. Sterling, Wm. A. Luke, Albert L. Noell, and the honorary pall-bearers were Messrs. John W. Bell, John W. Bowie, Frank H. Hammond, J. J. Dobbs, Wm. F. Anderson, Sr., C. M. Shanahan, Dr. A. C. Jones, Dr. Orville L. Rodgers, and W. S. Friend.

"Asleep in Jesus," "My Times are in

Thy Hand," and "Rock of Ages" were sweetly rendered at the home, and "In the Christian's Home in Glory," at the grave, and there under a wealth of flowers sent by loving friends the body was laid to rest, awaiting the day when all who are in their graves shall come forth and when they who serve the King shall know complete reunion and endless service.

A sincere Christian, impatient of pretense, a loving wife, a true friend, reserved to others, feeling deeply her crushing sorrows, and deeply sympathizing with others in great losses, hospitable, a lover of books and music and travel, gifted as a letter writer, generous, abounding in good works, she left stricken hearts, and memories that are helpful and forever precious.

THE LATER YEARS

Mr. McAllister had spent part of the summer and early fall of 1906 in travel in Europe with the two older sons, Joseph and William. The benefits resulting were needed in the long fight for health, and finally for life itself, between the years 1908 and 1910. Treatment at home was followed by a sojourn of several months in Florida and then by resort to surgery. Finally, as a result of operations and treatment in Louisville, where he spent the winter of 1909-10, he was brought to full health again. On the 18th of August, 1908, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, he had married Miss Nettie B. Handley, a friend and connection of the family, daughter of Harrison Handley (July 10, 1821-July 29, 1903) of Lewisburg, W. Va. and Susan (Mann) Handley (March 4, 1829-November 5, 1903) of Covington, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Handley, of near Lewisburg W. Va. and Moses Hamilton Mann (died March 10, 1864) and Alice (McClintic) Mann (died March 16, 1877), of near Falling Spring Station, Alleghany county, Va. To her self-effacing devotion and skill Mr. McAllister's recovery to health is very largely due. Her nobleness

of character, wisdom, tact, and constant thought and service of others have placed not him alone, but all of us, and many more outside the home, more largely in her debt than words can say and have united us in the deepest sympathy for her through these days of suffering and in the earnest wish that she may be spared through many years to come.*

On the 25th of August, 1911, Mr. McAllister celebrated, at "Rose Dale," his 70th anniversary. His six living children were present to bring their greetings. J. T. McAllister, of Hot Springs, Va., Wm McD. McAllister of Covington, Va., J. Gray McAllister of Louisville, Ky., Addams S. McAllister of New York, Hugh M. McAllister and Julian R. McAllister of Covington, Va.; and the following grandchildren: Joe T. McAllister, Jr., and Jean McAllister, Hot Springs, Va.; Franklin Addams McAllister, Mary Lydia, Gertrude and Catherine Ellen McAllister of Covington. Others present were: the hostess, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Mrs William D. McAllister, Mrs. Julian McAllister, Mrs. Willie Stevenson, of Covington; Mrs. G. W. Stribbling of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Miss Josephine Telford, of Lewisburg, W. Va. The reunion dinner was one the memory of which will linger; and the fellowship of the day one that will not be forgotten. Quite a good photograph was secured and then we wrote down our signatures from the oldest to the youngest, in unconscious preparation for this pamphlet as we see it now. Since our grandchildren will some day be curious to know how we sign our checks in the payment of monthly bills, or lest, alas! some of them should raise a doubt whether we were able to write at all, we give imme-

diately a facsimile of the page of signatures written down that reunion day:

An account of the reunion would not be complete without mention of another feature. We have a poet in our number, by name J. T. McAllister, and he has placed us in his debt before. It was fitting that as the eldest son and brother he should voice this tribute for us all, and here it is:

"A Well Rounded Life."

Written for A. A. McAllister on his 70th birthday by
J. T. McAllister

Full three score years ago and ten
He crossed life's threshold, to begin
That toilsome path which all true men
Must climb who manhood's crown would win

Amid the busy ways of trade,
his act stood ever plumb with creed.
His foe e'er found him unafraid,
His needy friend, a friend indeed.

If ever wrongful gain would buy
His name and honor at a price
His flaming wrath made such reply
That no man made that offer twice.

He fawned before no wealth or power;
No subtle bribe could make him blind.
He counted manhood's richest dower
A loyal heart and honest mind.

In bitter days, when hope seemed dead,
He wrestled still with fate, unthrown;
Yet envy of another's bread
Ne'er took the sweetness of his own.

Still on his sturdy frame abides
The freshness of the morning's dew;
As high burns faith and run love's tides
As when to him the world was new.

Now stands he where life's afternoon
Shines on his record and his fame,
Yet it reveals, Oh blessed Boob!
No stain nor blot on his fair name.

And so we hail him, Father! Friend!

And pledge him love, and wish him joy;
With earnest prayer that heaven may send
To him its peace without alloy.

The best thing about this poem is that every word of it is true. Inflexible integrity, unassuming physical and mental courage, a certain Scotch reserve blended with cordial hospitality and ready sympathy, "long-headedness," deeply based convictions and readiness to abide by them at any cost, blazing scorn of the wrong and mean, a large and practical public spirit—such are some of the traits and possessions of the man who is honored most by those who know him best.

CHAPTER IV.

The Descendants

To bring the records down to 1912 something must be added concerning the descendants of A. A. & J. E. McAllister. Eight children were born to them: Joseph Thompson, Mary Lydia, William McDonald, James Gray, Addams Stratton, Clara Annie, Hugh Maffit, Julian Robert. The oldest, Joseph T., was born in Malden, W. Va., then the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Rocke. Mary Lydia was born at "Rose Dale." The other six children were born at "White Hall," the present home of Mrs. Annie (McAllister) England, less than two hundred yards from "Rose Dale." We have often thought that no finer place to raise a family could be found. We lived, in a way, on a farm, and thus were trained to ride and drive and work out of doors, yet we were close in touch with the town of Covington. A big barn for rainy days was near, with an orchard just beyond. A copper-shop and a black-smith shop were within a stone's throw. A creek, well stocked with fish, and boasting an appropriate, though not elaborate, water craft and a swimming hole well filled with boys in season and out, ran just back of the home and

* News is received, as final proofs are undergoing correction, that the end has come. After long months of suffering, borne with beautiful acquiescence and trust, Mrs. McAllister passed away at "Rose Dale" at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 24, 1912, and was buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, the Saturday morning following. The utmost in medical science and skill in Richmond, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia had proved unavailing. She was in her 55th year, having been born near Kansas City, Mo., December 2, 1857.

emptied into the river that separated us from town. There was no bridge between when the older six of us were children, and boats, which seemed oftenest on the other side, were used for passage over. Thus were developed biceps, lungs and skill in rowing even when the floods were high. And winters brought skating and the harvesting of ice. We can be thankful now that we were trained to work (and shirkers were tolerated, no not for a moment,) in an environment such as this. We can be thankful, too, for being reared in a family large enough to teach the value of economy, cooperation, the rights of others (which sometimes they were not slow to assert or defend) and the rule of "give and take." The family through many years consisted of the parents, eight children, Grandmother Rocke and Aunt Theresa Stratton, the latter of whom helped in the teaching of quite all of us. On this teaching, at home, in the schools in town and later in seminary, academy or college, strong emphasis was laid. "The war, and what preceded and followed," in the words of Father's statement, "made it impossible for me to get a college education, but I am determined to educate my children. At the time I was education you I was borrowing every dollar of the money that was needed. I believed it would be a good investment to put money into your heads." The Shorter Catechism was faithfully drilled into us. The parents cooperated in the government of the children according to the rule determined upon from the start, that each should uphold the other in all cases of discipline. Obedience was considered fundamental and any delay in rendering it was the subject of deep regret on the part of the offender at the end of the inning (or before). We count as among the most delightful memories of the home the evenings the mother would gather a few of us about her (it was no small task to corral the whole number) and read to us, in inimitable fashion from "Marse Chan" or "Meh Lady." Her command of the negro dialect, in reading and in story telling, was unusual and charming.

A score of negro "Aunts" and "Uncles" were our affectionate friends and a dozen or so of shining little pickaninnies were our playmates and we knew their language and their life.

In a large Bible, extensively read and marked, which Mother used for years, the following, in her clear, bold script, was found among the obituaries of members of the family. It is a brief and beautiful tribute to "Aunt" Martha, our cook for many years:

"Martha Morris died 28th December, 1893.—A faithful servant & friend in A. McAllister's family for 23 years. Honesty and truthfulness were marked traits in her character, and when she died, after months of intense suffering, the McAllister family felt as if a member of the family had passed away.

JOSEPH THOMPSON McALLISTER, the oldest of the children was born at Malden, W. Va., Feb. 28, 1866. He was named for his two grandfathers, Joseph D. Stratton and Thompson McAllister. Two things marked him out in youth: he stood at the head of his class in mathematics and he could write better than any boy in town. (He has abandoned this latter accomplishment and employs a typewriter). He graduated B.A. with honors at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., with the class of 1889 developing a literary style that has stood him in later years in good stead. Deciding on the life of a lawyer, he entered the University of Virginia, spending four months of the session of 1889-90 and the whole of 1890-91 there and graduating LL.B. in July 1891. He was admitted to the bar at the July term of the court, 1891, and was from that time to February, 1900, associated with his uncle, William M. McAllister in the practice of law at Warm Springs, Va., under the firm name of Wm. M. & J. T. McAllister. He married, April 18, 1893, at Warm Springs, Va., Virginia Richards Anderson, daughter of Captain Samuel Wilberforce and Virginia (Richards) Anderson of Warm Springs, Va. Captain Anderson was born in

Nelson county, Va., April 5, 1836, organized the first company that left Nelson county for the Civil War, but turned the actual command of it over to a friend, and was soon elected Captain of the 19th Virginia Infantry. His father was Robert H. Anderson of Nelson county, Va. son of Robert Nelson Anderson and _____ (Spencer) Anderson; his mother was Susan Kimbrough, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Yancey) Kimbrough.

When large developments began at Hot Springs, Va., Mr. McAllister decided to open up an office at that place. He numbers among his clients the Virginia Hot Springs Co., and various other corporations in Bath county, and has besides an extensive practice in the northern centers, in Philadelphia and New York especially. He is a recognized authority on the land laws of Virginia, has been requested to redraft these laws and is consulted at every session of the State Legislature by members charged with the preparation of laws affecting the lands of the State. He is president of the Hot Springs Investment Co., the Alleghany Land Co., etc., but has found time to do important literary work. He has made a large collection of material on the Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War and is recognized as the best authority on that subject in America. This material will be issued in book form April 1, 1913. He assisted Secretary Reuben G. Thwaite, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in the publication of "The Dunmore War;" and has been a valued contributor to the "Virginia Magazine of History" and to "West Virginia Historical Magazine." He issued his "Historical Sketches of Hot Springs and Bath County, Va." in 1908 and character sketches, "Humor in Ebony," in 1911. He was a trustee of Hampden-Sidney College from 1896 to 1910; organized the Hot Springs Library, which has been of untold good to the guests and the community, and served as its first president; and is put down in *Who's Who in America* 1912-3 as a Democrat, a Presbyterian, a member of the Virginia Bar Association, once General Secretary

of Pi Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity, and a Mason, K.T. He lives at Hot Springs in a bungalow of most ingenious and attractive structure. the children of Joseph Thompson and Virginia (Anderson) McAllister are: Joseph Thompson McAllister, Jr., born at Warm Springs, Va., March 24, 1894 and Jean Graham McAllister, born at Warm Springs, Va., December 6, 1897. The older, "Joe T.," attended Cluster Springs Academy, Cluster Springs, Va., 1911-12.

MARY LYDIA McALLISTER was born September 1, 1868, and was named for her two grandmothers, Mrs. Mary A. Rocke and Mrs. Lydia M. McAllister. She attended school at the Lewisburgh (W. Va.) Seminary during the session of 1883-4, but contracting scarlet fever was brought home as soon as convalescent, and was never again as strong. On November 29, 1887, she became the wife of Frank Holloway Hammond, of Covington, Va., son of Col. George Wilson Hammond (C.S.A.) and Emma Mason (Scott) Hammond, of Covington, Va. She died at "White Hall," Covington, Va., on the afternoon of October 9th, 1888. Her beauty of face, strength of character and winsomeness are memories that abide with her host of friends. The following tribute, no less true than beautiful, was penned by her pastor, the now sainted Rev. Wm. E. Hill:

"October 10th, 1888, was a day of gloom in Covington, Va. The face of every citizen had its lineaments overspread with grief. The deep toned bell of the Presbyterian Church, in dull monotonous, sent a hush to everyone. Four ministers of the Gospel, the pastor, and a brother, who formerly occupied that tender relationship to this people, a Methodist and a Baptist, were in the pulpit. The 90th Psalm is read, the hymn, 'How Happy Are They, Who Their Savior Obey,' by request, is sung. First Cor. 15: 35-38 is followed with a prayer by the pastor. 'Asleep in Jesus,' touchingly, tenderly sung, falls with its sweet refrain upon the breaking hearts. The text, Matthew 25:23, 'Well done



Joe



Wm.



Gray



Add.



Hugh



Julian

good and faithful servant . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,' was dwelt upon. The coffin lid was removed and an almost packed house, white and colored, passed by to see the remains, which were taken to the cemetery and tenderly committed 'in hope of a glorious resurrection.'

"It was the body of the loved and loving Mary Lydia Hammond, consort of Mr. Frank H. Hammond, whose breaking heart seemed buried with her, whom, but a few short months before, he had led to the hymeneal altar. Side by side the mother and child sleep. "Asleep in Jesus," mother and 'Child of the Covenant.'

"She was Mary Lydia, daughter of A. A. and J. Ellen McAllister, and in the 21st year of life, who was called to the bright scenes of glory to meet the 'loved ones gone before,' and to be 'waiting and watching' for us who linger here. She was born into a devoted Presbyterian family. With such a mother and father, she could but be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Baptized by the sainted J. M. Rice, received into full communion by Rev. W. A. Dabney, present at her funeral, she was united in the holy state of matrimony and buried by the present pastor, who knew her when she was but a child, and watched her ripen into womanhood. 'To know her was to love her.' She seemed to have been born again at a very early age, for in all her relationships she seemed to have been imbued with a spirit of almighty grace. An obedient child, a tender and considerate sister, a loving friend, an affectionate and intensely devoted wife, she bound to herself by cords of esteem and love all those thus related to her. Above all and sanctifying all, there was the crown of Christian womanhood.

She waits in the sweet fields of Eden,
The loved ones here below.

"As she followed Christ, so may we follow her,' bidding our time with patience, until the Grand Master of the

Universe will say to us 'Well done . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"As her prayer had been so shaped it was answered—'May I live the life of a Christian and my end be like his!' She so lived and so died. 'Therefore be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.'"
W. E. H.

WILLIAM McDONALD McALLISTER was born January 15, 1871, and was named for his two uncles, Wm. M. McAllister and Dr. Gabriel McDonald. From about the most mischievous boy in Covington he has developed into one of its steadiest and most successful business men. He attended Fishburne Military School (looked pretty well, too, in military clothes, and regularly wrote home for cakes and stamps) through the sessions of 1886-7 and 1887-8. After a while he thought he would see how railroads work agreed with him, so he helped construct the tunnel at Cumberland Gap, near Middlesboro, Ky., staying there about eight months. Later on he undertook some contract work on his own hook, and constructed one of the approaches to the county bridge at Covington. He made money on it and decided to go into business. May 1, 1893, he and J. Hollis Rinehart, under the name of McAllister and Rinehart established a hardware store in Covington. He bought out Mr. Rinehart's interest in the business August 15, 1894. The enterprise not only weathered the hard times that marked that year, but developed after a few years into the McAllister Hardware and Furniture Co., and the combined business has grown to still larger proportions, in both a wholesale and a retail trade, under the firm name of the Covington Hardware and Furniture Co., Incorporated, Wm McD. McAllister being both president and owner. He has also gone extensively into apple growing. He is president of the Virginia Hot Springs Valley Orchard Co., with offices in Covington, and is

vice-president of the Virginia Fruit Growers Association, with offices at Staunton. He is a director of the Covington National Bank and the Covington Savings Bank, and was one of the organizers and for a time vice-president of the latter. He is vice-president and one of the owners of the Covington Grocery Company (wholesale), of Covington, and is largely interested in other business enterprises in the town. He has taken an active interest in the good roads movement, and is an enthusiastic motorist and a member of the Alleghany Automobile Club. He was for some time a member of the town council.

At Lewisburg, W. Va., September 25th, 1895, he married Annie Virginia Harlow, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Henrietta Clay (Renick) Harlow of Lewisburg, W. Va. They were married at Renick's Valley, W. Va., Greenbrier county W. Va., February 28, 1867. Col. Harlow was born in Albemarle county, Va., July 20, 1835, the son of Henry Martin Harlow; was for some years one of the editors of the *Farmers Friend* at Union, Monroe county, W. Va.; from 1855 to 1858 was editor of the *Greenbrier Era*; and was for about a year in Memphis, Tenn., on the *Daily Bulletin* of that place. "He returned to Lewisburg in 1859 and began the practice of law, which he continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Greenbrier Cavalry, and May 11, 1862, was taken prisoner and confined in Camp Chase until the following fall, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, and was in service to the close of the war." From June, 1866 to September 2, 1887, he was editor and publisher of the *Greenbrier Independent* of Lewisburg. After selling out the *Independent*, he gave his attention to farming and stock raising. "He was many times mayor of Lewisburg, three times a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, twice a member of the State Legislature, holding the latter position at the time of his death. He served on the staff of Gov. Wilson and thus obtained

his title of 'Colonel'. Col Harlow was married three times. His first wife was Henrietta Clay Renick, daughter of the late B. F. Renick, and to this union twelve children were born . . . Some years after the death of his first wife Col. Harlow married Miss Jennie Renick (also a daughter of the late B. F. Renick), who died a few years after. In June 1900, he married Mrs. Rives Hoffman, of Montvale, Va. Col Harlow died in Lewisburg, W.Va., June 25, 1901.

The children of William McD. and Virginia (Harlow) McAllister are: Franklin Addams McAllister, born in Covington, Va., July 17, 1896 and Mary Lydia McAllister, born Covington, Va., November 13, 1897.

Mary Lydia is now attending school at Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Va.

JAMES GRAY McALLISTER was born

November 27, 1872 and was named for his uncle, James H. Stratton, and his aunt Theresa Gray Stratton. There is nothing to be noted about his boyhood except his love for books. He would have been taller had he read less. He graduated B.A. (with honors) at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1894; was editor of the *Bath News*, Warm Springs, Va. 1894-5; business manager of the *Central Presbyterian*, Richmond, Va., 1895-8; graduated B.D. Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. 1901, took a post-graduate course there on the Hoge Memorial Fellowship (first holder of the same), 1901-2; was assistant professor of Hebrew there, 1902-3; pastor, Farmville (Va.) Presbyterian Church, 1903-4; adjunct professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., 1904--5; president of Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1905-8; acting professor (1909-11), in absence of Dr. W. H. Marquess on sick leave), then professor (since May 1911) of Biblical Introduction, English Bible, and Biblical Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Louisville; (D.D. Washington and Jefferson College, Pa. and Central University of Kentucky,

1906.) Contributor to theological magazines and to the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, now being issued by the Howard-Severance Company, Chicago. Was secretary and later chaplain of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity; on the staff of commander in chief of Sons of Confederate Veterans one year, and chaplain of the Virginia Division, S.C.V., 1905-6. (See *Men of Mark in Virginia*, 1908; and *Men of America*, 1908; *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*; *Who's Who in Louisville*, 1912; *Who's Who in America*, 1912-13.)

He married, in Winchester, Va., May 18, 1904, Meta Eggleston Russell, daughter of Isaac Willaim Russell (Hospital Steward, second corps, Valley Division, Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A), and Sarah Henrietta Elizabeth (Eggleston) Russell, of Winchester, Va. The marriage ceremony was performed by the grandfather of the bride, Rev. W. G. Eggleston, when he was 89 years of age.

The progenitor of the Russell family was an "Englishman who moved from England to Holland in 1688. His son, Richard Russell, in 1732, in company with many others, left Holland in the vessel *City of London* and came to America, and with some others of his company purchased eight square miles of land from the Indians in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania.

He had seven sons and one daughter, and of these sons, John settled in New York, Richard was killed by Indians, Isaac remained on the home farm, Matthew settled in Western Pennsylvania, Samuel settled in New Jersey, and James Russell and David Russell went to Winchester, Va. David married (Feb. 2 1789) Hannah Greenway, "daughter of William Greenway of Greenway Manor, Va., who came to this country with Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court," whose vast domain was surveyed by George Washington. William Greenway, who was born, reared, and married in Scotland, it is thought, was Lord Fairfax's agent and confidential friend, wed Mary Stevens, and their children

were Mary, who wed Seth Stratton (kin to us); Hannah, who wed David Russell; George and William, volunteers in the Revolution, serving under General Daniel Morgan. David Russell was born in 1755 and died December 23, 1824. Hannah Greenway was born January 22, 1764 and died May 27, 1843. Their third son, Isaac (August 16, 1775-died February 15, 1857), a soldier in the War of 1812, and a merchant in Winchester, Va., until his death, married, first Matilda Perry, daughter of Alexander Perry, of Alexandria, Va. (She died in 1822.) He married, January 12, 1837, Eliza Ann Baker (March 4, 1814-August 9, 1904), whose French Huguenot ancestors "left France on account of the religious persecutions in that country in the sixteenth century." Eliza Baker's father was James Baker and her mother was Magdalen Warden, both of Wardensville, (now) W. Va. (See *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley*, Norris 1890.) Isaac W. Russell, whose sister, Matilda M., was the heroine of the battlefield immortalized on canvas (in Oregon Russell's painting "Women's Devotion", etc.), and in the writings of the novelist John Esten Cooke, was the third child and the second son of Isaac and Eliza (Baker) Russell; was born February 16, 1844 and wed, November 23, 1871, Sarah H. E. Eggleston, third child and second daughter of Rev. William George Eggleston and Frances Sanford (Muse) Eggleston (born February 27, 1814; died May 12, 1862), both of Frederick county, Va. Rev. William G. Eggleston, born Baltimore, October 23, 1815 (died April 23, 1908), wed, first, Frances S. Muse, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Muse, June 9, 1840. He married second, in 1863, Rebecca Jane (Kerr) Hackney (died February 7, 1875, aged 56 years), daughter of Wm. D. and Elizabeth Kerr and widow of John B. Hackney; and third, Mrs. Mary (Sperry) Heater, widow of John Heater, all of Frederick county, Va. Mr. Eggleston for many years a striking figure in the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South,

was the son of Joseph and Sarah Henrietta Elizabeth (George) Eggleston, of Baltimore. See *Sketches of Baltimore Conference, No. 1* by Rogers, 1881, and *Family Records Compiled for the Descendants of I. W. and S. E. Russell*, compiled by J. Gray McAllister, 1912.

The children of J. Gray and Meta (Russell) McAllister are: James Gray McAllister, Jr., born Hampden- Sidney, Va., November 1, 1907, and Russell Greenway McAllister, born Winchester, Va., July 20, 1911. Address (1912) 1133 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.

ADDAMS STRATTON McALLISTER was born February 24, 1875, and was named for his father, A. Addams McAllister and the line of his mother, Ellen (Stratton) McAllister. He was wound up in the mill and later "drowned" (being rescued by his father), but lives on as one of the healthiest specimens of the family. Mathematics was his pastime while a boy and setting a self binder a half holiday. His career has been a remarkable one, and he ranks today as a world-authority on certain subjects in the electrical world. He graduated at Pennsylvania State College B.S. (first honors) 1898. Previous to graduation he spent one summer in the shops of Covington, Va., Machine Company, doing practical mechanical work, and two summers with a civil engineering corps doing local railway and similar surveying. From July, 1898 to August, 1899, he obtained practical experience with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, at Windber, Pa. The time from August 1899 to September 1900 was spent in the factory of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, to acquire information concerning the manufacturing details of direct-current and alternating current machinery. In 1900 he received from Penn State College the additional degree of E.E. for work done after graduation. In September, 1900 he entered Cornell University to take post-graduate work in electrical engineering and received the

degree of M.M.E. (with first honors) in 1901. From 1901 to 1904 he held the positions of assistant and instructor in physics and applied electricity at Cornell and was appointed acting assistant professor of electrical engineering at that University in 1904. In 1905 he received from Cornell University the degree of Ph.D. From 1905 to 1912, he was associate editor of the *Electrical World*, New York. He is now the editor of that periodical, the most widely circulated journal published in America. Since 1909 he has also been professorial lecturer on electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State College. Inventor of alternating current machinery and write on electrical subjects. Author of *Alternating Current Motors*, used widely as a text- and reference book in leading engineering schools of America and now in the third edition, and also Chapters 6 and 8 of *Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers*. Member and office holder of numerous scientific (especially electrical) societies. His piano is his pipe. His hobby is the family tree, and he has dug deeper and climbed higher than anyone in the line. (See *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, *Men of America*, 1912, *Who's Who in New York*, *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in Science*, etc.) Address (1912) 2339 W 39th Street, New York.

CLARA ANNIE McALLISTER was born March 17, 1877, and was named for her father's two sisters Clara and Annie. She entered the Lewisburg (W.Va.) Seminary in 1896. After graduating at this school in 1898 and winning, that year, gold medals for proficiency in voice culture and instrumental music, she took a course in these subjects at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, finishing there in April, 1900. On October 16, 1901, she married George Wellford Call, son of Manfred and Sallie Elizabeth (Watt) Call, of Richmond, Va., and grandson of Moses Call (of New Hampshire) and Sarah Elizabeth (Bryant) Call (born in Maine). She died of

typhoid fever at Covington, Va., August 12, 1903. Talented in music, gifted with a fine sense of humor, unselfish, lovable, she well deserved this tribute from the pen of the president of Lewisburg Seminary, Rev. R. L. Telford:

"Trusting in the Savior whom she had known and loved from childhood, this beloved daughter and lamented young wife fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of the 12th of August, and entered into the rest that 'remaineth for the people of God.' She was the only daughter of A. A. and J. E. McAllister, her mother's devoted and sympathetic companion, the pride and joy of her father's home, from which she went forth but a few short months ago as a radiant young bride to establish and brighten a home of her own. To the making of this home she brought to bear all the faith, devotion and sacrifice of a high, generous and noble womanly nature. It was the sacred and unchanging center of the orbit in which her life revolved, and none who knew her in this home could doubt that had she lived she would have made it a sacred spot, from which sweet and gracious influences would have gone forth to bless and brighten the world.

"Indissolubly joined with her love for home was her love for her church. She was a 'child of the covenant,' reared in an atmosphere of prayer, and early gave her heart to the Master whom she served with devoted loyalty all her days.

"She was keenly alive and interested in everything affecting the welfare of the church, and was never happier than when engaged in some good work in behalf of the Master.

"She was not only a member of several societies organized within her own church for Christian work, but was also a member of the Yohannan Society of the Second Presbyterian Church of Petersburg, Va., and was the first member of that noble band to enter the society of heaven. The news of her death reached the farewell meeting of this society to Mr. Yohannon on the eve of

his departure for Persia, and sensibly deepened the sadness and solemnity of that service. Resolutions of profound sorrow adopted by the society on that occasion have already been published.

"But how inadequate is all human speech to convey the sense of loss that comes with her death! Our hearts are greater than our vocabularies. No words can voice the unutterable loneliness that can voice the unutterable loneliness that is felt in the home once brightened and blessed by her spirit! From how many lips have sadly fallen the words, 'She had so much to live for!' Young and gifted, rich in friends and hope, possessing a winning and gracious personality, with life just opening before her in all of its new experiences, its sweet revelations, its labors and hopes and its sweet fruitions—suddenly the message came to her, 'The Master is come and calleth for thee,' and in swift obedience to that summons she laid down the work of life and hastened to meet her Lord.

"It is hard to realize that she is really gone, and that that sweet voice which cheered many a saddened spirit and soothed many an aching heart will be heard on earth no more. But a new note is heard in heaven, and another voice has joined the mighty chorus of song which the redeemed above 'cease not, day or night, to celebrate his praise.'

"Another hand is beckoning us,

Another call is given;

And glows once more with angel steps

The path which reaches heaven."

D. L. T.

The home occupied by Mr. Yohannan, at Uramia, Persia, has been named, in her memory, the "Clara (McAllister) Call Manse."

HUGH MAFFIT McALLISTER was born April 7, 1879, and was named for "Major Hugh" McAllister and the Maffit family on his mother's side. He was delicate when a boy and was devoted to

his books. Even now you have to pry him away from a newspaper (But there are others) After attending schools in Covington he entered Hampden-Sidney College, Va., and graduated there B.A. in June 1902. While in college he did not a little literary work, in short story writing, as review editor of the *Hampden-Sidney Magazine* and as one of the staff editors of the college annual, *The Kaleidoscope*. He has been always interested in historic subjects and won the Venerable Historical Medal, one of the coveted honors of the College, treating the subject, "The History of Alleghany County." This history appeared later in the *Clifton Forge Review*. This work admirably fitted him for his share in compiling with J. J. Lear, Jr., and J. G. Jeter The Jamestown Souvenir Edition of *Alleghany County, Va.*, an excellent manual of the county.

Before entering college he had engaged from time to time in newspaper writing, and on graduation he took up this work. He was associate editor of the *Clifton Forge (Va.) Review*, June to October 1902; reporter for the Newport News (Va.) *Times-Herald*, July to November, 1903, and April to November 1904; associate editor *Petersburg Trade Journal*, now *The American Fruit and Nut Journal*, November 1903 to April 1904. From November, 1904 to August 1907, he was bookkeeper for the McAllister Hardware & Furniture Co., Covington, Va.; August 1907 to December 1909, Cashier Covington Savings Bank; December 1909 to October 1910, bookkeeper for the McAllister (now Covington) Hardware and Furniture Co. Since October 1910 he has been partner and Secretary-Treasurer of the firm of Julian R. McAllister & Co., of Covington, Va. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Hot Springs Valley Orchard Co. From January to May, 1912, he substituted as individual bookkeeper for the Covington National Bank. He was for some years Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity (being the

third of the brothers who has held office in that prominent college fraternity) and was for sometime Alumni Editor of the Pi Kappa Alpha *Shield and Diamond*. He was for some years a deacon of the Covington Presbyterian Church and its treasurer.

On January 3, 1907, he married at Southside, Mason county, W.Va., Evalene Long, daughter of James Washington Long and Catherine Ann (Hannan) Long. Philip Long came from Lorraine, Germany (sic), settled in Pennsylvania, and after a short time located permanently in 1720, in Page county, Virginia. His estate has been handed down to Lee Long of the sixth generation. Traces of the old fort; old storage cellar, with walls and arched roof of hewn stone and secret drawers for valuables; the old well with its underground passages to the house and fort etc., may still be seen, in a fair state of preservation. Philip Long's son was named Paul; his son was named Philip. His son Adam (who spent his boyhood at the homestead) married Ann Rosenberger, of Rockingham county, Va. Their son George Long married Emily Kirk Sterrett of Point Pleasant, Va., and their son was James Washington Long, father of Evalene (Long) McAllister. Adam Long moved from Page Co. Va. to Mason Co., W.Va. in 1810, when his son George was two years old; and his estate was handed down to J. W. Long. The father of Emily Kirk Sterrett was William Sterrett, of Point Pleasant, W.Va., and her mother was Agnes Bell, of Augusta Co., Va.—The Sterrett ancestors came from Pennsylvania and originally from Scotland.—The Hannans came from Cork, Ireland. Thomas Hannan, of Augusta Co., Va., married Elizabeth Henry of the family of Patrick Henry. Their son Patrick married Rhoda Henderson, of Henderson, W.Va. and their daughter Catherine Ann Hannan, is the mother of Evalene (Long) McAllister. Thomas Hannan (a fine oars-man) was commissioned by the government to carry important messages between ports on the Ohio river. He was a special friend

of Daniel Boon, and because of his knowledge of the country and his tact in dealing with the Indians, Boone selected him as his travelling companion in his work of exploration. As first man to leave the fort at Point Pleasant he took up land and built a home some miles below on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, where he remained undisturbed by the Indians, while others who had followed were driven back to the fort. Henry, the son of Thomas Hannan, was born in the fort at Point Pleasant.—William Henderson married Margaret Bruce. Both lived in Scotland. Their son James Henderson, born in Scotland, married Martha Hamilton, of Virginia. *Their* son Lieutenant John Henderson, of Augusta Co., Va. fought in the battle of Pleasant Point, October 10, 1774. His wife was Anne Givens. *Their* son, Col. John Henderson, of Greenbrier Co., (now) W.Va., married Elizabeth Stadghill, of Greenbrier Co., W.Va., and *their* daughter, Rhoda Henderson, married Henry Hannan. Col. John Henderson served in various offices of the county and the State. He represented his district for eighteen years consecutively in the State legislature.

The Long homestead, "Elm Grove," is on the Kanawha river, near Arbuckle in Mason Co., W.Va. The Sterrett homestead is near Point Pleasant, Mason Co., W.Va. The Hannan homestead is at Swan Creek, (near Gallipolis), Gallia Co., Ohio. The Henderson homestead is at Henderson (near Point Pleasant), Mason Co., W.Va.

The children of Hugh M. and Evalene (Long) McAllister, all born at the home of their parents near "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., are:

Catherine Ellen McAllister, born August 31, 1908; Clara Long McAllister, born January 23, 1910; and Emily Ann McAllister, born August 28, 1911.

JULIAN ROBERT McALLISTER was born Nov. 21, 1881, and was named for his mother (Julia) and his grandfather's

brother, General Robert McAllister. No one knows how early he began to ride and drive horses; but he has loved them from the start. Indeed, he is the horseman of the family and winner (except one time, when Hugh distanced the crowd and gave them a shock from which they have not recovered to this day). Julian struck a gold mine of disposition and keeps it working all the time. Consequently he is one of the most popular young chaps that ever lived in Covington. He decided to settle down to business some years ago and being something of a salesman he clerked in the store of A. A. McAllister & Co. for several years; then entered general merchandising, first with George W. Call, under the firm name of McAllister & Call, February 1, 1902, and then (in 1904) under the name of Julian R. McAllister & Co. Will and Hugh being, successively, the partners with him in a successful business enterprise. the former until 1910 and the latter since that time. Julian was a charter member and prime mover in the "Retail Merchants Association," organized in 1911.

On October 1, 1908, at "Oak Grove," near Savannah, Alleghany county, Va., he was united in marriage with Anna Gertrude Massie, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Gray McAllister, the brother of the groom. This branch of the Massie family goes back to Captain Thomas Massie (Colonist) who wed a Miss Bland, and died before 1740. Their son William wed Lucy Macon. The son of William and Lucy Massie was Major Thomas Massie (born August 11, 1747, at "Bottom's Bridge," New Kent county, Va.; married Sally Cocke, who was born March 8, 1761, at "Turkey Island," on the James River, and who died April 20, 1838, at "Level Green," Nelson county, Va.) Major Massie was in the spring of 1775 chosen Captain of a large company of Volunteers to assist in protecting Williamsburg and environs against the depredations of Lord Dunmore; was that Fall commissioned Captain to recruit a

company of regulars to serve in the 6th Va. Regiment of the line on continental establishment and marched it to Williamsburg in the spring of 1776 and thence with its regiment to the north, where he saw service under General Washington, he himself for the two succeeding years being usually on detached or particular service. Feb. 20, 1778, he was promoted to the rank of Major. "He acted alternately under the commands of Generals Scott, Weedon, Sullivan, Morgan, Woodford, General Lord Sterling" and others, and "was afterward under the command of Gen. Nelson as aidecamp in the winter of 1780-81, when Arnold invaded Virginia and destroyed public stores and houses at Richmond," etc., "and was finally at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of that post with the British army, in October 1781." (See "Affidavit of Major Thomas Massie, Feb. 15, 1833.") He died Feb. 2, 1834, at his home "Level Green," Nelson county, Va. His son Captain Henry Massie was born Oct. 16, 1784; wed, first, Susan Preston Lewis (six children by this marriage); wed, second, on May 18, 1826, Elizabeth Rutherford Daggs, of Hot Springs, Va., and died at "Oak Grove," Jan. 12, 1841. Capt. Hezekiah William Massie, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Daggs) Massie, was born Oct. 21, 1834 at "Oak Grove," where he lived all his life; was captain of Company G, 22nd Virginia Infantry; wed Emma Judson Ryals, sister of novelist J. V. Ryals; died Aug. 23, 1905. Their daughter Gertrude is the wife of Julian R. McAllister.

Julian R. and Gertrude (Massie) McAllister have one child: Gertrude Massie McAllister, born at "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., October 6, 1909. They live (1912) at "Rose Dale".

THE END



Griffin Anderson McAllister —GA02

Griffin Anderson McAllister, progenitor of the GA02 line, was born 8 Feb. 1823 in Monroe Co. TN. The family name was also spelled McAllester or McAlester in the records. His wife was Hannah Tie Crow, born 1 Jan. 1824, near Charleston, SC. They were married near Dalton, in *Whitfield Co., GA, 3 Feb. 1848. They had ten children before Griffin died 3 Oct. 1863, at Elkhorn in Taylor Co. GA, while serving as a second sergeant in Company B, 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army. The 39th Regiment* was captured at Vicksburg by General Grant's Union Army on 4 July 1863. All of its men were later paroled.

Last November, I got in touch with Shelby Lee and Lois McAlester, Pittsburg, TX, who had provided almost all of the information on the GA02 line. Included among the material which they sent were eleven letters written by Griffin to his wife Hannah, from 27 March 1862 at Camp McDonald, GA, to 19 Sept 1862 in Scott Co., KY. Reading these letters after 132 years makes it clear that Griffin was a strong patriot, a loving husband and father, as well as a devout Christian.

He was 39 years old when he joined the Confederate Army. Being older than most of his comrades, he earned a responsible rank almost immediately. He suffered along with his men on the long, hot and dry marches, slept in the open when no tents were available, and participated in a series of battles with the Union forces.

This branch of the McAllister family has had members in every American war

since the Revolution. When the research on Griffin's ancestors is done, it is most probable that it will show that they fought in that war as well.

In one of his letters, Griffin writes the following advice to his wife, and tells of his beliefs, which have been shared by McAllisters in every time:

"Do the best you can for yourself. Go to meetings as often as you can and take as many of the children as you can, and instruct them in the way they should go, while they are young.

"Children, obey your mother, and be industrious, for I can't be with you for a while, and — probably never. My desire is to be with you. Trouble yourself not about me. For I am in the hands of Providence. I put my trust in Him. And I believe He will deliver me safe in His kingdom above, whether I get home or not. I desire all Christians to remember me in their prayers."



Shelby Lee and Lois McAlester

SHELBY LEE MCALESTER enlisted in the Army on 15 Feb 1941, ten months before Pearl Harbor. He was almost immediately sent off to the Philippine Islands, where he served with the 60th Anti-Aircraft Regiment. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese after the

fall of Corregidor. He was a survivor of the prisoner-of-war camps at Camp O'Donnell, Bilibid, and Cabanatuan Camps 1 and 2. Towards the end of the war he was moved to Honshu in Japan, where he worked as a slave laborer in the steel mills of Fukuoka. He was released from the POW camp on 20 Sept 1945, after three and one half years of captivity. It is his picture that appears on the cover of this issue.

After the war he lived in Pittsburg, TX, where he was the CEO of McAlester Construction and Fence, Inc. He died in his home town, Pittsburg, TX on 2 Feb 1995.

Shelby is survived by Lois, his wife of forty-eight years, by sons Timothy Lee and Terrill David, and grandchildren Chad Allen, Julie Kay, Rannone Marie, Kelly Jean, Angela Nicole, and Jennifer Michelle McAlester. A son, Ronald Drew McAlester, predeceased him.

The GA02 line includes 168 records at present and has members found in Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. The line coordinator is Lois McAlester. We are grateful to her for providing this information. On page 24, a newspaper clipping gives members not included in the data base at time of publication.

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, we should honor the memory of one of our extended family, Shelby Lee McAlester, who fought for us. We should also remember the words of his great grandfather, Griffin Anderson McAllister.

* Historian's Note: In part, my interest in this family is based on the fact that Henry Netherton, my greatgrandfather, served in Company A of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry, CSA. He may have known Griffin A. McAllister. My great-grandfather Netherton died at Sweetwater, TN, in 1868. R. M. McA.



Descendant #	NAME	LNAME	BORN	DIED	BORN WHERE	BURIED WHERE	SPOUSE
GA02	Griffin Anderson	McAllester	3 Feb 1823	3 Oct 1862	Monroe Co., TN	Camp McDonald, El	Hannah Tie Crow
GA02-1	Mary Elizabeth	McAllester	25 Dec 1848	?? Aug 1916			Sam Mince
GA02-1	Mary Elizabeth	McAllester	25 Dec 1848	?? Aug 1916			John Lusk
GA02-2	Isaac Russell	McAllester	24 Dec 1849	22 Mar 1899			
GA02-3	Hannah Lavada	McAllester	14 Dec 1850	1937			Rich Cry
GA02-4	John Tipton	McAllester	25 May 1852	9 Dec 1937	Nr. Varnell Sta., Whitf	Aurora Cem., Rhom	Emily Elizabeth Lambert
GA02-5	Clara Malinda	McAllester	18 Sep 1853	6 Mar 1880			
GA02-6	William Anderson	McAllester	25 Aug 1885	1937			Emma Lynch
GA02-6-1	Eunice	McAllester	5 Nov 1885	7 Jun 1889			
GA02-6-2	Anderson Lee Ray	McAllester	18 Jun 1887				
GA02-6-3	Thomas Luther	McAllester	25 Jun 1889	12 Feb 1894			
GA02-6-4	John Ivy	McAllester	29 Jun 1891	24 Sep 1918			
GA02-6-5	Eula May	McAllester	23 Aug 1893	7 Jul 1894			
GA02-6-6	Ola	McAllester	30 May 1894				
GA02-6-7	Pearl	McAllester	1 Jul 1898				
GA02-6-8	Jewel	McAllester	3 Aug 1901				
GA02-6-9	Elsa	McAllester	30 Mar 1903				
GA02-6-A	William Arthur	McAllester	28 Apr 1906				
GA02-6-B	James Russell	McAllester	14 Apr 1909	14 Apr 1909			
GA02-7	Thomas Howard	McAllester	13 Oct 1857	28 Dec 1928	Vernell Sta., GA	Center Plains, Hi	Angero Juliette Miles
GA02-7-1	Minnie Lue Stella	McAllester	25 Jan 1895	30 Aug 1977	Hubbard, Hill Co., TX	Antlers, OK	James Monroe Moore
GA02-7-1-1	Hollis Dale	Moore	17 Aug 1914				
GA02-7-1-2	Vester Eugene	Moore	7 Sep 1918	24 Feb 1944			
GA02-7-1-3	Vera Catherine	Moore	7 Sep 1918				
GA02-7-1-4	Thomas Howard	Moore	16 Jan 1925				
GA02-7-1-5	James Herman	Moore	3 Nov 1927				
GA02-7-2	Lonnie Marvin	McAllester	21 Oct 1896	30 Aug 1977	Hubbard, Hill Co., TX	Riverside Cem., W	Georgia Starnes
GA02-7-2-1	Marvin Willard	McAllester	11 Aug 1929		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-2-2	Jessie Wayne	McAllester	11 Mar 1932				Bobbie Jo Ervin
GA02-7-2-2-1	Cheri Lynne	McAllester	3 Sep 1958		Riverside, CA		Thomas Wayne Allingham, Jr
GA02-7-2-2-1	Cheri Lynne	McAllester	3 Sep 1958		Riverside, CA		Raymond Mark Simon
GA02-7-2-2-1-1	Brenna Desirae	Allingham	27 Jul 1979		San Diego, CA		
GA02-7-2-2-1-2	Jennifer Christine	Simon	30 Jul 1983		Milwaukee, WI		
GA02-7-2-2-1-3	Ryan Kevin	Simon	19 Aug 1988		Chicago, IL		
GA02-7-2-2-2	Tamara Sue	McAllester	4 May 1961		Riverside, CA		Mohammed Rezeq Khalifeh
GA02-7-2-2-2-1	Jessica Brianne	Khalifeh	18 Nov 1987		Los Angeles, CA		
GA02-7-2-2-2-2	Rezeq Mohammed	Khalifeh	20 Jan 1990		Ridgecrest, CA		
GA02-7-2-2-2-3	Jamila Rose-Mohammed	Khalifeh	14 Jun 1994		Casablanca, Morocco		
GA02-7-2-2-3	Karen Jean	McAllester	3 Jan 1963		San Pedro, CA		Craig Martin Stolte
GA02-7-2-2-3	Karen Jean	McAllester	3 Jan 1963		San Pedro, CA		Mark Steven Horton
GA02-7-2-2-3-1	Jeremy Scott	Stolte	17 Apr 1980		Bremerton, WA		
GA02-7-2-2-3-2	Christopher Paul	Stolte	9 Nov 1981		Ridgecrest, CA		
GA02-7-2-2-3-3	Amber Marie	Stolte	2 May 1984		Fresno, CA		
GA02-7-2-3	Elizabeth Earlene	McAllester	25 Jul 1937				
GA02-7-3	Lillie Ophelia	McAllester	16 Feb 1898	15 Mar 1967	Hubbard, Hill Co., TX	Mead, OK	Jefferson Davis Syler, Sr.
GA02-7-3-1	Wesley Howard	Syler	10 Jun 1920		Platter, OK		Ruby Jean Harlow
GA02-7-3-1-1	Wesley Howard, Jr.	Syler	12 Mar 1967		Colbert, OK		
GA02-7-3-2	Jefferson Davis, Jr.	Syler	24 Apr 1922	27 Jul 1980	Mead, OK	Mead Cem., Mead,	Ruby Charlene Walker
GA02-7-3-2-1	Ruby Geraldine	Syler	13 Jun 1947				Joe Elmer Ellison
GA02-7-3-2-1-1	Stephanie Joe	Ellison	8 Jul 1966				Michael Allen Dunn
GA02-7-3-2-1-1-1	Bailey Michael	Dunn	18 Mar 1991				
GA02-7-3-2-1-2	Nora Allen	Ellison	26 Nov 1980				

Descendant #	NAME	LNAME	BORN	DIED	BORN WHERE	BURIED WHERE	SPOUSE
GA02-7-3-2-2	Lillie Elizabeth	Syler	18 Dec 1948				Stan Rapp
GA02-7-3-2-3	Jefferson Davis III	Syler	8 Nov 1950				Theresa ???
GA02-7-3-2-3	Jefferson Davis III	Syler	8 Nov 1950				Darlene Peters
GA02-7-3-2-3-1	Jennifer Denise	Syler	24 Dec 1973				
GA02-7-3-2-3-2	Amanda Jo	Syler	24 Nov 1979				
GA02-7-3-2-4	Ethel Juliette	Syler	6 Jul 1952				Owen Mott
GA02-7-3-2-4-1	Vincent Owen	Mott	5 Jan 1971				
GA02-7-3-2-4-2	Felisha Belle	Mott	20 Nov 1976				
GA02-7-3-2-5	John Wesley	Syler	13 Feb 1954				Sylvia de la Cruz
GA02-7-3-2-5-1	William Austin	Syler	19 Sep 1987				
GA02-7-3-2-5-2	Zachery Scott	Syler	5 Dec 1990				
GA02-7-3-2-6	William Tuck	Syler	5 May 1956	16 Jan 1983			
GA02-7-3-2-7	Royce Dwain	Syler	15 Apr 1958				Laura ???
GA02-7-3-2-7-1	Erika Louise	Syler	16 Feb 1981				
GA02-7-3-2-8	Michael Hugh	Syler	1 Feb 1960				Keri Shector
GA02-7-3-2-9	Kate Iowa	Syler	21 Jun 1962				Jeff Hendrix
GA02-7-3-2-9-1	Mathias Kevin	Hendrix	9 Jul 1988				
GA02-7-3-3	Claude Olander	Syler	20 Apr 1924		Mead, OK	Mead, OK	Anne Mae Smith Bowers
GA02-7-3-4	Lucretia Lorene	Syler	1 Sep 1926		Mead, OK		Edgle Leon Rogers
GA02-7-3-4-1	Edgle Leon Jr.	Rogers	14 Feb 1949		Worland, WY		Judy Johnson
GA02-7-3-4-1-1	Treva Ann	Rogers	5 Feb 1951		Tishmingo, OK		Steven John Barta
GA02-7-3-4-1-1-1	Darenda Michelle	Barta	7 Aug 1974		Springfield, MA		
GA02-7-3-4-1-1-2	John Kevin	Barta	5 Nov 1975		Springfield, MA		
GA02-7-3-4-1-1-3	Scott William	Barta	25 Feb 1977		Vallejo, CA		
GA02-7-3-4-2	Nedra Jan	Rogers	12 Sep 1954		Oakdale, CA		Carl Goodman
GA02-7-3-4-2-1	Jena Faye	Goodman	31 May 1985		Vallejo, CA		
GA02-7-3-4-3	Vickie Gayling	Rogers	12 Jun 1957		Modesto, CA		Eliseo Cruz
GA02-7-3-5	Thomas Hubard	Syler	15 Jul 1929	30 Aug 1983	Platter, OK	Mead, OK	Doris Mays
GA02-7-3-6	Robert Eugene	Syler	25 Feb 1932		Mead, OK		Mary Webb
GA02-7-3-6-1	Robert Eugene Jr	Syler	22 Jan 1961				
GA02-7-3-6-2	Glen Keith	Syler	3 Aug 1963				Nanciann Ligon Dickerson
GA02-7-3-6-3	Lisa Dianne	Syler	18 Mar 1967				Tedwin Vance Maxey
GA02-7-3-6-3-1	Zachary Vance	Maxey	1988				
GA02-7-3-6-3-2	Robert Colby	Maxey	21 Sep 1989				
GA02-7-3-6-3-3	Krister Lee	Maxey	20 Aug 1991				
GA02-7-3-7	Clyde Lee	Syler	28 Apr 1934		Mead, OK		Glenna Kay White
GA02-7-3-7-1	Jamie L.	Syler	1 Oct 1959				Jose Honesto
GA02-7-3-7-1-1	Brandon Joseph	Honesto	21 Nov 1981				
GA02-7-3-7-1-2	Justin Kyle	Honesto	15 Nov 1983				
GA02-7-3-7-2	Rebecca Mae	Syler	14 Nov 1960				Max Woods
GA02-7-3-7-2-1	Melissa Dawn	Woods	4 Mar 1982				
GA02-7-3-7-2-2	April Rene	Woods	18 Apr 1983				
GA02-7-3-7-2-3	Cody Wayne	Woods	13 May 1990				
GA02-7-3-7-3	Trina Dawn	Syler	16 Sep 1964				Bobby Lee Monroe
GA02-7-3-7-3-1	Devin Lee	Monroe	7 May 1987				
GA02-7-3-7-3-2	Sean Anthony	Monroe	7 Mar 1989				
GA02-7-3-7-3-3	Trista Dawn	Monroe	27 Aug 1991				
GA02-7-3-7-4	Terry Lynn	Syler	9 Mar 1971				???
GA02-7-3-8	Easter Juliette	Syler	17 Jun 1936		Mead, OK		Roy McGehee
GA02-7-3-8-1	John Scott	McGehee	28 May 1966				Karen George
GA02-7-3-8-1-1	Lauren Paige	McGehee	2 Apr 1994				
GA02-7-3-8-2	Winnie Marie	McGehee	30 Aug 1967				Patrick A. O'Brien

Descendant #	NAME	LNAME	BORN	DIED	BORN WHERE	BURIED WHERE	SPOUSE
GA02-7-3-8-2-1	Jason Daniel	O'Brien	21 Jun 1976				
GA02-7-3-8-2-1	April Marie	O'Brien	15 Feb 1978				
GA02-7-3-8-3	Roy III	McGehee	28 Jul 1968				Darla Jolly
GA02-7-3-8-3-1	Felecia Marie	McGehee	12 May 1991				
GA02-7-4	Curtis	McAllester	18 Feb 1900	29 Feb 1900	Johnson Co., TX		
GA02-7-5	Alva M.	McAllester	3 Feb 1901	7 Jun 1966	Ravvie, OK		Flem Bates Sutton
GA02-7-5-1	Marguerite	Sutton	28 Jul 1920				
GA02-7-5-2	Harold Lloyd	Sutton	15 Nov 1922	22 Apr 1960			
GA02-7-5-3	Troy Ray	Sutton	22 Nov 1927				
GA02-7-5-4	Flem Bernard	Sutton	14 Sep 1935				
GA02-7-6	Claude O.	McAllester	18 Mar 1902				
GA02-7-7	Floyde Ray	McAllester	1 Nov 1905		1905 Bryan Co., OK		
GA02-7-8	Clyde B.	McAllester	8 Aug 1907	9 Apr 1995	Mead, Bryan Co., OK	Sholo, AZ	Lavina Mae Pyle
GA02-7-8-1	Carlton Howard	McAllester	8 Jan 1942		Phoenix, AZ		Nancy Gillespie
GA02-7-8-2	Lavina Fay	McAllester	3 Dec 1943		Phoenix, AZ		Orland Glen Goodman
GA02-7-9	John William	McAllester	29 Jun 1910		1910 Woodville, Marshall Co.	Marshall Co., OK	Died in infancy
GA02-7-A	Eunice Itura	McAllester	13 Feb 1912		Woodville, Marshall Co.	Antlers, OK	Walter Baxter Masters
GA02-7-A-1	Norma Lavonne	Masters	27 Jul 1935		Antlers, OK		Eugene Hill
GA02-7-A-1-1	Katheryn Lavonne	Hill	18 Dec 1954		Hugo, OK		Larry Edward Kaser
GA02-7-A-1-1-1	Lauren Lavonne	Kaser	17 Mar 1983		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-A-1-2	Karen Louise	Hill	3 Dec 1957		Antlers, OK		Jim Honold
GA02-7-A-1-3	Karla Lynn	Hill	31 Jul 1959		Antlers, OK		Mitchell Allen Blan
GA02-7-A-1-3-1	Bradley Ryan	Blan	20 Dec 1984		Arlington, TX		
GA02-7-A-1-3-2	Kandace Nicole	Blan	1 Jun 1988		Arlington, TX		
GA02-7-A-2	Joyce Ann	Masters	14 Oct 1938		Finley, OK		Carroll D. Brown
GA02-7-A-3	Donald Ray	Masters	19 Sep 1940		Rahan, OK		Martha Jo Carlisle
GA02-7-A-3-1	Eddie Don	Masters	6 Dec 1962		Benton, AR		Shannon Denise Otwell
GA02-7-A-3-1-1	Clarissa Faye	Masters	19 Aug 1983		Little Rock, AR		
GA02-7-A-3-1-2	Kevin Rau	Masters	6 Nov 1984		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-A-3-2	Donna Jo	Masters	14 Mar 1964		Benton, AR		Ancil Martin Donley
GA02-7-A-3-2-1	Martin Andrew	Donley	6 Aug 1985		Benton, AR		
GA02-7-A-3-2-2	Daniel Colton	Donley	21 Nov 1989		Benton, AR		
GA02-7-A-3-3	David Ray	Masters	12 Aug 1968	12 Mar 1969	Little Rock, AR		
GA02-7-A-3-4	Tonna Decon	Masters	21 Nov 1969		Little Rock, AR		Thomas John Becker
GA02-7-A-4	Barbara Jannell	Masters	2 Aug 1943	22 Jan 1991	Finley, OK	Wichita Falls, TX	Douglas Bradford
GA02-7-A-5	Wanda Lou	Masters	8 Aug 1945	11 Jul 1975	Finley, OK	Antlers, OK	Rod Palmer
GA02-7-A-5-1	Rocky Lance	Palmer	30 Dec 1965		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-A-6	Nancy Gayle	Masters	2 Oct 1952		Antlers, OK		Tim E. Seabolt
GA02-7-A-6-1	Taylor Renee	Seabolt	30 Jul 1982		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-A-6-2	Heather Marie	Seabolt	31 Jul 1984		Oklahoma City, OK		
GA02-7-A-7	Dennis Wayne	Masters	4 Jun 1958		Antlers, OK		Debbie Pritchett
GA02-7-B	Nolan Edgar	McAllester	7 Jan 1915	1915	Woodville, OK		Died in infancy
GA02-7-C	Juanita Tennie	McAllester	20 Mar 1917	1918	Bryan Co., OK		
GA02-7-D	Valice Oleta	McAllester	31 May 1919		Bryan Co., OK		Carl Edward Shires
GA02-7-D-1	Carl Enoch	Shires	29 Feb 1948		Bowie, TX		Linda Stodole
GA02-7-D-2	Carey Haines	Shires	1 Jul 1950		Tempe, AZ		Shelley Hickman
GA02-7-D-2-1	Kimberly Hope	Shires	6 Oct 1970		Vicksburg, MS		Wayne Erickson
GA02-7-D-2-1-1	Stepheny	Erickson	7 May 1990		CA		
GA02-7-D-2-1-2	Alecia	Erickson	18 Sep 1991		NH		
GA02-7-D-2-1-3	Joshua	Erickson	16 Dec 1993		Anchorage, AK		
GA02-7-E	Shelby Lee	McAlester	28 Sep 1921	24 Feb 1995	Mead, Bryan Co., OK	Pittsburg, Camp C	Lois Ellen Strickland
GA02-7-E-1	Ronald Drew	McAlester	26 Aug 1947	21 Aug 1968	Wichita Falls, Wichita	Pittsburg, Camp Co., TX	

GA02 - DESCENDANTS OF GRIFFIN A. McALLESTER

Descendant #	NAME	LNAME	BORN	DIED	BORN WHERE	BURIED WHERE	SPOUSE
GA02-7-E-2	Timothy Lee	McAlester	11 May 1949		Wichita Falls, TX		Kathy Ruth Partridge
GA02-7-E-2-1	Chad Allen	McAlester	31 Oct 1972		Nacodoches, TX		Susan De Kruff
GA02-7-E-2-2	Julie Kay	McAlester	5 May 1977		Mt. Pleasant, TX		
GA02-7-E-3	Terrill David	McAlester	22 May 1954		Wichita Falls, Wichita Co., TX		Mary Ellen Bradshaw
GA02-7-E-3-1	Ranonne Marie	McAlester	30 Jun 1976		Pittsburg, Camp Co., TX		
GA02-7-E-3-2	Kelly Jean	McAlester	26 Jan 1978		Pittsburg, Camp Co., TX		
GA02-7-E-3-3	Angela Nicole	McAlester	15 Aug 1980		Pittsburg, Camp Co., TX		
GA02-7-E-3-4	Jennifer Michelle	McAlester	2 May 1983		Pittsburg, Camp Co., TX		
GA02-7-F	Ruby Jewell	McAllester	17 Mar 1925	12 Nov 1947	Bryan Co., OK		Harold W. Nivens
GA02-7-F-1	Harold Wayne	McAllester	7 Nov 1947			Poplar Springs CeDied at birth	
GA02-8	Howell	McAllester	13 Oct 1857	13 Oct 1857		Elvis Pierce Chisenhall	
GA02-9	Louvenia	McAllester	25 May 1859	2 Mar 1887			
GA02-A	Martha Jane	McAllester	10 Jun 1861	21 Oct 1946	Whitfield Co., GA	Hubbard Cem., Hub Caleb Joshua Collins	

ADDITIONAL GA02 DETAILS:

Recently, to late to be included, we have, from an old Parker Co. TX news-paper (name and date unknown) further information about this family:

John Tipton McAlister and wife Emily Elizabeth Lambert came from a farm near Aurora in Wise Co. to their Salt Creek Farm. There they reares six children:Griffin Hamilton; Rufus Edward who married Pearl Odom; John Anderson who married Ethel Wilkerson; Grover Elijah who married Grace Hobbs; Roger Elisha who married Lottie Hillman; and Maudie who married Bill Byers. Mary Jane, Emily Anis and Claudie died in infancy.

Sometime after their children were grown these McAlisters moved to a farmnear Reno where they lived until their death. They are buried by their three infants in Aurora Cemetery.

The father, John, was born near Varnell Station, Whitfield Co. GFA, and was living when his father, Griffin Anderson McAlister, a Confederate soldier, was killed during the Civil War. He came by wagon with friends to Corsicana TX. Eventually, his mother, Hannah Crow McAlister, married John Law and they and the other children came to Texas and settled near Hubbard City.

The mother, Emily was born near Melrose, Nacogdoches Co. TX. Her parents, Hamilton Lambert and Carolyn Muckleroy, had come to Nacogdoches Co. with their parents, Thomas and Mary Lambert and Elijah and Catharine Muckleroy and several other families by wagon train from Benton (now Calhoun) Co. AL about 1850. The Hamilton Lamberts moved on to Dresden, Navarro Co., where Emily met and married John McAlister.

By Mrs. J. B. Sharp

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR FAMILY DETAILS TO THE HISTORIAN ?

HAVE YOU ASKED YOUR McALISTER_QUESTION ?

CHRISTOPHER McALLISTER,

is the immigrant ancestor of this line. (From a 19th Century "Mug Book" for CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OH, not further identified, the following is excerpted:

Col. Arthur McAllister, contractor and builder, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Delaware Co., in 1830. His father, Christopher McAllister (C10) emigrated from Ireland to Wilmington DE in 1800. The senior McAllister served in the US Navy and was on board the USS Philadelphia when that good old vessel grounded at Tripoli.

When 17 years of age Arthur McAllister went to Philadelphia, where he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and builder with whom he remained for four years, completing his trade. A few months later he went to New York ccity, where he remained until 1855, during which year he began a tour of the southern and southwestern states. He was in Mississippi when that state ceceded from the Union, and he at once hastened north and enlisted in the Fourth New York Battery. He served in the Army of the Potomac until 1863, when he was ordered to New Orleans and operated with the Army of the Gulf in Louisiana, Texas and Florida. He was mustered out as a Captain and Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel in 1867, having been retained in the service after his term by General Sherman, upon special authority from the War Dept., and serving two years on the staff of that general.

Following his discharge from the army Col. McAllister engaged in contracting and building for two years in St. Louis. He spent several years at Ft. Scott KS. In 1874 he came to Cleveland. Year by year he forged ahead as a builder. Many of the most modern (1894, ed.) buildings are a product of his handiwork. He erected the Second Presbyterian and St. Bridget's Catholic Churches and other buildings of note in and near Cleveland. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Andrew Dall, under the



A. McAllister

name of McAllister & Dall. They erected among many others, the Calvary Presbyterian Church, the Euclid Ave. Opera House, and the Society for Savings bank building, decidedly the largest and most conspicuous building in the city.

The building is taller than most 10-story buildings because its first story is twenty-five feet high. The size is 110 by 132 feet on the ground and from grade to cornice it is 151 feet eight inches. The interior is French Gothic of the 13th and 14th century type, executed, in the first story, in Missouri syenite granite, and above in Lake Superior red sandstone. It is wainscoted to a height of six feet with deep red Vermont marble and floored with Roman mosaics. Walls and ceilings are decorated in oil color applied to canvass and hung upon stucco. The central portion of the ceiling, a space 45 by 65 feet is filled by a skylight designed in rich

color. With the second story, a great interior court is reached, 50 by 75 feet, surrounded by galleries of iron, with glass floors, faced from top to bottom with white marble, and covered by a skylight, through which the sky is plainly seen. (But enough! -Ed.)

Col. McAllister was married at Painesville OH in 1872 and is the father of three sons. (Names would have been nice. Ed.) Always a Republican with an active interest in the affairs of his party, he served five years on Cleveland's Board of Criminal Correction. He is a member of the order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as the Union, Roadside and Athletic Clubs.

"Of positive character, great force, splendid executive ability, with a great capacity for work, he is patriotic, public-spirited and progressive". (And much, much more. Ed.)

JAMES NEWTON McALISTER JN01

At page 23 of the journal issue for March 1993, this family lineage was printed. The following is excerpted from a Texas local history. It was authored by Annie McAlister Wacaster:

The McAlisters came from Ireland. The first known records were that on 28 AUG 1822, my great grandfather James Newton McAlister was born in North Carolina. In 1833 his family moved near Morristown, Hamlin Co. TN. He was a Confederate soldier. My great grandmother, Lucindy E. Garretson, was born near Morristown. Children were: John, Matt, James, Thomas, William, Sallie and Charley. During the 1880's two or three at a time came to Texas. James, Lucindy E., Charley and Thomas settled in Mansfield TX. All are buried in the old cemetery and have tombs, except Lucindy E. She died before 1906, followed by James 1906, Charley 1907, and Thomas 1926.

John, my grandfather, and Sarah Jane Rogers, both being born near Morristown TN grew up to adults and were married in 1876. They came to Texas about 1882, with three children, a few belongings and twenty-one dollars.. They rode a train from Vicksburg MS to Houston TX, and then on to Waxahachie TX. They farmed for Sheriff Sweat. Some years later they bought a large farm in the Prairie Valley community, south of Venus TX, living there until their deaths. Children were Jim, Will, Robert, Raymond, Sam, Dan, Lillie, Ethel, Kate, Lucy, Lura, and Daisy. Dan is still living at age 83.

About 1900 they built a large two story house (See the back cover. Ed.) which stood until some time in the 1920's. In 1909 my grandfather went to Dallas. He bought a two cylinder, red Maxwell, 18 horsepower engine under the hood, gasoline tank under the front seat and steering wheel on the right side. It cost \$1,465. My dad being the oldest son at home, did the driving. Being the

first car in the area, car owners and drivers were very unpopular. Cars caused many buggies and wagons to be wrecked as the teams of horses were very scared of cars. Top speed was five miles an hour, making the trip to Cleburne a long trip. In 1914 Grandpa traded the old red Maxwell in on a more modern four cylinder Maxwell with a starter that worked sometimes. From 1909 until 1920 many changes took place in transportation. Later Grandpa bought a seven passenger Reo—which my father fell heir to at Grandpa's death.

My father, Will McAlister married Trannie Turner in the early 1900's. Children were Donnie, Lillian, Callie, Fletcher (d. 1982), Annie, Houston, Verdell (d. 1960), Euzeal, John and Patsy. As we all grew up, we lived at the following locations in Johnson Co.: Grigg's farm, west of the McAlister home place, Burseson, back to the old home place, Sandflat, Venus, Griffith Switch, Lillian, East and south of Alvarado. Our parents lived east of Sandflat during their last years. Both died in a Cleburne nursing home. We attended a number of rural churches and schools—which I have many happy memories of. I'm proud to be a native of Johnson Co. I return often to visit.

Names and burial places all in Johnson Co., except Howard Crowe and Lura. Grandpa and Grandma, Raymond, Merle, Daisy McAlister, at Venus TX. Lillie, Luke Martin, Jim, Ben, at Alvarado TX. Howard Crow was the first Johnson Co. boy killed in action during World War II (d. Hawaii). Robert and Lois McAlister at Laurel Land, Ft. Worth TX. Will and Trannie McAlister at Rose Hill, Cleburne TX. Sam and Abby McAlister at Denton TX. Kate and Ben Lightfoot at Grandview TX. Lucy and Robert Goats and infant son at Bethesda TX. Lura Krate Roberts at Dukedom TN.

NATHAN THOMAS McALISTER (N05)

From the same source as the preceding, and written by Theodore E. McAlister:

Nathan Thomas McAlister, Sr., was born on 18 Sept 1833, in Anderson District SC, the first child of Andrew and Mary Ann (Hume) McAlister. The McAlister family moved to Hardeman Co TN in 1835, and later over the line into Tippah Co, MS, where Nathan grew up. In the 1850's Nathan went to Arkansas and settled near Magnolia, Columbia Co., engaging in farming and probably some carpentry. A solid walnut chest which he made for his wife remained in the family for many years, attesting to Nathan's woodworking skill.



Nathan Thomas McAlister, Sr. 1833-1862

On 21 Sept 1859, Nathan married Frances Ann Lelona "Fannie" McKinley, the youngest child of William M. and Mary McKinley, who had moved with their family to Magnolia in the late 1840's from Georgia. Nathan and Fannie purchased eighty acres covered with native walnut and other hardwood forest,

built a house, and cleared enough land to begin farming and raising cattle.

Their first child, William Andrew, was born 23 June 1861... Fannie was expecting a second child when Nathan entered the Confederate army on 12 May 1862. The commanding officer of the Arkansas region, evidently believing in equalizing the misery or in toughening his new recruits by hardship, confiscated all blankets and extra clothing that any man had brought with him, leaving the troops with no protection from the damp and cold, and forcing them to sleep on the bare ground. As a consequence, more Confederate troops died in the Arkansas swamps from exposure, influenza and pneumonia than were killed in battle. Nathan was one of those lost in this way, dying of illness 11 Oct 1862, at the army camp at Pine Bluff AR. His second son,



Nathan Thomas McAlister, Jr., and Emma Carper McAlister

whom Fannie named Nathan Thomas McAlister, Jr., was born a few months later on 9 Jan 1863.

After the war, in which most of the men in her family were killed and her farm was burned by Union troops, Fannie provided for her family by becoming a midwife, an occupation she

continued to pursue to the end of her life. In 1869 Fannie and her sons moved to Texas with others of her family, first to Hopkins Co., Then to Cooke Co., where she married John L. Lovett in 1872. The Lovetts moved to Fannin Co. in 1874, and in 1877 Will and Tom McAlister left home and came to Johnson Co. Will worked as a farmhand, and Tom worked for his aunt (sister of his mother) and uncle, the Francis M. Copelands, who operated a mercantile store on the north side of the square at Cleburne, and he also attended school at the college at Joshua for several years.

The Lovett family, which now included three daughters, soon followed the boys to Johnson Co. and John Lovett worked as a farm laborer until purchasing thirty-seven acres of adjoining land in 1887 and at that time Tom purchased a general store on the land at the southwest corner of the juncture of the Rio Vista road with the Cleburne-Covington road. The Philadelphia Church was across the road on the east side of the store.

Tom soon set up a post office in his store and named the location "Nathan" in honor of his deceased father, Nathan Thomas McAlister, Sr. He operated the store and farmed for only a short time, however, soon selling the store and leaving the land for the Lovett's use. The store building was later moved about one-half mile further south on the Covington road and became the center of the growing community. Tom became a school teacher at Godley and on 25 Sept 1890 he married Emma Carper there. In the mid-nineties he moved his family to Oklamoma, where he pursued a teaching career for the remainder of his life. He eventually became a college professor, teaching in Oklahoma and Arkansas colleges. He died in Tulsa OK on 27 June 1942.

William Andrew McAlister, the first son of Nathan Thomas McAlister Sr., worked ten years as a farm hand in Johnson Co. TX, finally purchasing land at Nathan. On 9 Oct 1892 he married

Matilda Ann "Tillie" Ramey at the Philadelphia Church at Nathan (later, Parker).

Tillie Ramey was born 15 Sept 1873, in Arkansas, the last child of Jesse M. Ramey and Elizabeth (McMillan) Ramey. Mr. Ramey had been a Methodist circuit rider and farmer and had died several years before Mrs. Ramey's death in Sheelby Co., TX, in 1891. Tillie came to Nathan to live with an aunt, Mrs. John Evans of Nathan, and thus met Will who lived nearby.



William Andrew McAlister and Matilda Ann Ramey McAlister

The couple farmed the land at Nathan until 1895, when they purchased a farm at Bono. In 1905 they moved to a farm at Sand Flat, which Will traded to Tom Brummett in 1909 for a half section of land at Claude TX in the Panhandle. The family moved to the plains where they lived thereafter. Tillie died of diabetes 16 Jan 1919, in the prime of life. Will McAlister died 16 May 1932. Both were buried in the Claude Cemetery in Armstrong Co.

MacALLASTERS THAT SETTLED KANSAS

By Ray McAllaster -R04

Our first McAllaster came to Kansas in 1857, before the start of the Civil War, when Kansas was still a territory. Kansas has been home to many McAllasters since.

Most of our families live in central Kansas, and the surrounding areas, having settled in Rice Co. in 1884.

My family and I have lived in the

deep south for over forty years, and although we live in Georgia. I am still a transplanted Kansas McAllaster.

Most of us know we are descended from James Edwin McAllaster, and the fact is that he was born in Morristown, NY. Then how did we ever get to be Kansas McAllasters?

Have you ever wondered what prompted our great-grandfather to be one of the early pioneers to Kansas? I have thought about that many times.

The person who inspired almost all of his family to relocate to Kansas was a great grand uncle of ours, Octavius Warren McAllaster. He was our great grandfather's youngest brother, and I can say that in all my years of genealogical research I have never found anyone else with this same name.

The following is a short outline of how our McAllaster branch got to Kansas:

Benjamin McAllaster and Martha McKinney married 24 Feb 1822. They settled, not long after, in Morristown NY, where they raised a family of three boys, and two girls.

The eldest child, Martha Ann, died there 21 July 1842 at the age of 17 years, 6 months. The youngest son, O.W. as he was known (Octavius Warren), left home at 15 to learn the trade of a printer. When he was through learning his trade, O.W. went to the young town of Lawrence, KS where he decided to settle. It was here he met Ella Parry Jones, and they were married 10 Sept 1862. They had no children that survived. O.W. continued to live in this town for over fifty years until his death.

O.W.'s middle brother, James Erwin, was a farmer. It was in the mid-fifties that he left New York and ventured west to settle in Des Moines Co, IA.

In 1868, Benjamin, eldest of the three brothers relocated from New York to Lawrence, KS. He had married Cynthia Jane Ophir in Rossie NY 1 June 1859, and they had three children. lived in Lawrence for a period of years, but later moved to Omaha NB. He was Land



O. W. McAllister

1834-1911

"Sweetly he lived and sweetly died. Not great
But in the flowering of gracious deeds;
Not Proud, but in the dignity which fate
To noble impulse leads

he was always well liked and highly respected by the citizens of Lawrence KS, and after his death they wrote a booklet in his honor. It was printed in the June 1994 issue of *Mac-ALASDAIR CLAN* at page 8.

POCAHONTAS—

A McALISTER CONNECTION ?

By Frank McAlister

There was an unexpected flurry of activity for our McAlister family this past July. What started as a trip to the National Genealogical Society (NGS) library led to a reporter and TV camera-man visiting our home four days later to discuss the possible connection between our family and Pocahontas!

It started innocently enough, as I set out to search the NGS library for several recently published books that appear to be relevant to southern McAlister family histories. I was disappointed to find that the library had not yet acquired any of the books I sought.

On my way out I looked at the "New Books" shelf and was struck by a thick, green book: *Pocahontas' Descendants*. Suddenly, one of those stored memories flashed by. I remembered a great aunt who once told me that "some of the McAlisters of Lincoln Co. NC are direct descendants of Pocahontas." This aunt brought out some family bibles and documents to share with me—it was a gold mine for a novice family history researcher. One published history is dated 1930, and each time the siblings of my great-great-grandfather appear in the genealogy there is a statement that they descended from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. However, there is no present evidence to support the claim.

I picked up the Pocahontas genealogy, wondering if my McAlister family would be listed. No such luck. It's never easy, is it? The librarian noticed me flipping through the book and asked I were a Pocahontas descendant. I recounted

Commissioner for the Union Pacific Railroad.

The following year, 1869, the youngest of O.W.'s siblings, Apphia J., moved to Lawrence KS. She was a teacher, and taught in Lawrence schools for many, many years.

In 1872, James Edwin decided to leave Iowa and move to Kansas. It was in October of 1872 that he, his wife, and most of their children settled on a farm near Lawrence. They left their eldest son, Warren James (my grandfather), in Iowa. I am inclined to think that he stayed to

look after his grandfather, Kimball Chase.

Now all of O.W.'s siblings were living in or near Lawrence KS and it was his inspiration that brought this branch of McAllisters to Kansas.

Later, James Erwin and his family settled in Rice Co., near Mitchell in February, 1884, and I have been told that my grandfather, Warren James, relocated from Iowa to Rice Co., in the winter of 1891.

Probably many of you have never heard of Octavius Warren McAllister, but

the family lore and said I was still looking for some proof. in an excited voice she exclaimed "you must talk to this TV reporter who has called me almost every day to find someone searching for possible connections to Pocahontas!"

A few days later the news reporter from station KEZI of Eugene OR came to our Arlington VA house. The reporter, who turned out to be an Australian, asked me a number of questions about what inspired me to search for family roots, what I had found so far, and if it was the Disney movie that prompted me to look for Pocahontas connections. Then she interviewed Elizabeth, my six year old daughter, about how she liked the movie and if she was excited about possibly being related to this famous native American. Elizabeth's answers to most questions was "Pocahontas is beautiful." The cameraman then filmed a number of my McAlister documents, including the *Mac-ALASDAIR CLAN* for December 1992 that featured my Larkin McAlister family ancestors on the cover! Since the story will be broadcast only in Oregon, she promised to send us a tape.

I decided to borrow the Pocahontas book from the library. Published in 1992 by the Pocahontas Foundation, an update of an 1887 document, it contains more than 700 pages of descendant listings and indexes. There is only one documented McAlister connection identified in the book. On 24 Oct. 1923, Jean Graham McAllister (born 6 Dec 1897) married Orlando Robbins Randolph (born 11 Jul 1894). Orlando is documented as a direct descendant of Pocahontas' great-great-granddaughter Jane Bolling (1698- 1767). Therefore, in turn all the descendants of this McAllister can claim Pocahontas as an ancestor. I searched our clan database and found no record of her. If any readers know about this McAllister family, please let us know.

As for the J26 McAlisters, we are still looking for the magic link to this famous historic figure.

LETTERS

Warner Robins GA

Dear Editor Don

19 Sept 1995

I hope you remember me, as we met at Tupelo. You might recall that I am the one that spells our name with a "a"ster.

The journal *Mac-ALASDAIR CLAN* is the back-bone of the CMA. It is the main attraction to get people to join the CMA. A good journal is what keeps our members interested and many join only for the journal. . . . remember that about 90% of our members are not genealogists . . . and are not too interested in records, in merging lines and in-depth research. They do, however, like to read interesting stories about our family's lives. They like good human interest stories. Of course, 10% like to read about re-searching , matching up, and seeing line records in print. I am sure everyone reads the obituary section.

I am sending you a short article on us Kansas McAllisters, also a couple of calling cards. We are always anxious to receive and read each issue of the journal. Wishing you the best of luck.

Ol' cousin Ray

THANKS, very much, Ray. The cards are on page 36 and the article is on page 27.

It is the help of people like Ray McAllister that make the CMA tick. You will remember Ray is the man who reminds us all that there is one correct spelling of our name—every chance he gets.

Little Rock AR

Dear CMA Editor

8/28/95

This is my first attempt to contribute an article, I do hope you can find space for it. The enclosed clipping is from the *Arkansas Democrat Gazette* of Aug. 12 1995. Louis Francis McAlister is great great grandson of Elizabeth McAlister (E01), Pope Co. AR

He and his wife Helen celebrated their 50th anniversary with forty family members attending. Their three children, seven grandchildren and one great-grand-

child were all able to attend.



Mr. and Mrs. Louis McAlister

Mr. and Mrs. Louis McAlister of Little Rock celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with a family dinner Saturday at Cafe Saint Moritz. The couple were married Aug. 19, 1945. Mrs. McAlister is the former Helen Forester. McAlister is retired from Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. The couple are the parents of Cathy McAlister of Detroit; Louis McAlister Jr. of St. Louis; and Michael McAlister of Little Rock. They have seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Some of you will remember that Louis and Helen helped host the Clan meet in Little Rock AR in 1993.

We would like to add this personal note of thanks to all the people that work so hard to make CMA a wonderful working organization. We have met and enjoyed many cousins through the reunions and the journal. Thank you,

Helen McAlister

CONGRATULATIONS !

Everyone who was at Little Rock remembers you two, and the special occasion it was. And yes, some who weren't at Little Rock remember your warmth and friendliness from Tupelo, another fine occasion.



HISTORIAN'S SECTION

by Robert M McAllister

UPDATE

Before leaving Arlington VA for the Dallas TX "mini reunion" in mid-May, I reviewed the data on the GW03 line, (George Washington McAlister, b.1810-d.8 Jan 1897, Hanover Co., VA) sent by Mary Pomfrey, New Kent, VA. The 51 records for GW03 were entered into the Clan McAlister of America (CMA) database (DB). An item of interest is that Edward, a brother of George W., was living in Wythe Co., VA, with two daughters, Alice and Georgia. When the parents of George and Edward are identified, a new line will be set up.

A lot of new family data was collected at the Dallas meeting. Connections were made between members of the same lines who had not known each other beforehand. Paul Towry and I were able to accomplish the analysis to make a number of connections for various members. We had brought our laptop computers which contained identical copies of the CMA DB. New Information which I received included a line whose progenitor was Malcom McAllister, and whose current descendants include James Deloy McAllister, Fort Worth, TX.

Other new data was received from Mrs. Charles W. McAllister, Liberty, SC, a descendant of William Ezekiel McAllister and his wife Harriet Slatton McAllister. This family was resident in Anderson and Pickens Counties, SC. Dean McAlister, Hurst, TX, provided information for his family line, which was new. Vondell McAllister Stone, Azle, TX, gave me some information on her line which descends from William B. McAllister (1825-1894) and Mary Erskine (1824-1894) William B. was a son of William McAllister (b. 1797 SC), and his wife Margarette P. Todd. William B., and his family moved to Falls County, Texas in 1853. All of this information

has been compared in the computer for linkage with existing lines. No links have been established to date. Research is continuing, which will probably result in new lines being created in the DB.

After returning from the Dallas mini reunion, the J25 line (Joseph McAlister, d.1836, lived in TN & KY) was reviewed and updated, since new data had been received from Lt.Gen. R. C. Carter, USA, Ret., Satellite Beach, FL. After processing, this line now consists of 62 records. The J25 line coordinator is Kenneth McAlister, Union City, TN.

The JH04 (John H. McAllister, b. 1805 KY-d. KS) line was updated from information provided by Donna O'Keefe and Rick McAlister, San Diego CA. It now includes 185 records coordinated by Charles McAlister of Raleigh NC.

Letters were exchanged with Sarah Fisher, Charlotte NC and Neva Kelley, Whittier CA of the H02 (Hugh McAlister b 1701 Scotland -d. 1769 PA) line coordinated by Robert M. McAllister of Galax. This line now consists of 335 records.

Two members of the JN01 (James Newton McAlister b. 1822 NC-d. 1906 TX) line, Lleta Lightfoot of Alvarado TX and Jerry Pat McAlister of Perryton TX gave me a lot of new data at the reunion. It was all combined so that this line now consists of 221 records. The coordinator for JN01 is Jerry Pat McAlister. A printout of JN01 was also sent to Gwen Rawlings, Babson Park, FL, since she had sent data in 1993 and 1994, which was also entered into the database.

Mrs. Donna Beals Clark, coordinator of JL02 (James Lee McAlister, b. 1828 TN- d. 1881 Wayne C. MO) line responded to my April request for an audit and update of the JL02 information. Her data for the 30 JL02 records was entered into the CMA

database.

The R02 (Ronald McAllister b and d in Tarbert, Scotland) line was updated from information received from the Sons of the American Revolution membership application files in Louisville KY. The AC01 and C07 lines have been merged into the R02 line which now consists of 90 records. Mrs. Jimmie Carruth, Knickerbocker TX provided new information. This line does not have a coordinator. Coll McAllister, the first of Ronald's six children, was the subject of an article in the December 1994 journal, pages 3-7. The I03 (Isabella McAllister: Coll's daughter) line was also merged into the R02 line.

The A09 (Alexander McAllister b. 1740-d 1809, lived in SC) coordinated by Rhonda McAlister, Sapulpa OK consists of 338 records. Update activity included exchange of letters with Russell Sorrels, Bell Buckle TN; Mary Smith, Saratoga, CA, and M. L. & Ann McAlister, Harrisonburg VA. Ann says she requires further proof that their ancestor John A. C. McAlister belongs to the A09 line. Mary has provided her thoughts on a possible link between A09 and C01 (Charles). In her May 21 letter to Don Sanford, Mary suggested that a way might be found to group McAlister researchers into geo-graphical areas, based on where they think their lines were located in colonial times. This could facilitate collaboration between members doing research in New England, the Carolinas, the Middle West, etc.

The WH02 (William Henry McAllister b 1812 KY- d 1896 IA) line coordinated by Ellie McAllister Harber, Bedford, TX, was entered into the BD. It now consists of 178 records. Mary Jane Beggs, Eureka Springs, AR donated an excellent picture of her grandparents, Abel James and Sarah Jane McAllister, which will appear in a future issue. Other

WH02 data contributors were Loretta Bertholf, Stillwater, OK, and Kenneth Hanson, Berwyn, PA.

I received a most welcome telephone call from Tom Wright, San Francisco, husband of Alice McAllister Wright of the A04 line (Archibald McAllister b. 1768 PA) Tom has agreed to coordinate this line which now consists of 870 records. An A04 printout was sent to him for audit and update.

Two of the attendees of the Dallas mini-reunion were Priscilla Shoulders, and her husband David, from Flower Mound, TX. They provided information which added to the JK02 line (John Kenson McAllister, b. 1809, GA) which is coordinated by Priscilla's mother, Mrs. A. J. Gamble, Bastrop, LA. Other contributors to JK02 are Gary McKeithen, Huntsville, TX, and Frances Sparks, Bloomington, TX. JK02 printouts were mailed to them for audit and update. There are now 51 JK02 records in the CMA DB.

The J02 line, coordinated by J.A. McAllister, Loneoke, AR, was augmented by data from a floppy disk forwarded by Paul Towry. This line now consists of 707 records. A letter and a floppy disk was sent to Dale Fulenchek, Irving, TX.

Since the database has been growing so rapidly I decided to place the J27 line, consisting of 4084 records, on a separate floppy disk in the CMA DB. The DB is now on four floppy disks, which serve as the backup for the hard disk files. As of August 22, 1995, the total DB consists of 22,504 records, and continues to grow. Frank McAlister has been performing his usual miracles of deciphering various genealogical data base programs into the MicrosoftWorks format. Data is still entered by hand, but large amounts are becoming the exception, rather than the rule.

The D03 Daniel McAllister (b. bef. 1718 Scotland- d. 1748 PA) line, coordinated by Elmer McAllister, Wilmington, DE, was updated with information received from Virginia

Smith, Mantua, NJ. Virginia is an enthusiastic genealogist, who has provided much new information. I sent her a floppy disk copy of the D03 line in MicrosoftWorks format for ease in updating and maintenance. D03 now consists of 232 records.

E05 (Elijah McAllister 1805-SC) line was added to the CMA DB from information provided by Katherine Chaple, Rogers SAR. There are 7 records and a print out has been sent to her for audit and updating..

The GA02 (Griffin H. McAllister b. 1823 TN- d. 1863 GA) was added to the database from information received principally from Lois McAlester, Pittsburg, TX, the line-coordinator. GA02 now consists of 169 records. It is printed at page 20-24 in this issue, and her late husband's picture is on the cover.

The J29 (John McAllister, m. 13 Nov 1798, Orange Co. VA) line was added to the database and its line coordinator is Dale McAllister, Singers Glen, VA, who had forwarded his information in the form of a detailed pedigree chart. This new line consists of 102 records.

Another new line: AM01 (Andrew Mathew McAlister, b. 1815 KY -d. 1897) is coordinated by Anna York, Sultan WA. The line consists of 210 records. Ted McAlister, Aurora, CO, has contributed a great deal of information on AM01. During a mid-August World War II veterans reunion that I attended in Salt Lake City, UT, Ted and I went to the Mormon Church Family History Center, where he copied many archival records for a number of CMA lines. This new data is now being evaluated for inclusion in the respective line records.

The J12 line (John McAllister b. 1770 Ireland - d New Boston NH) was augmented with information provided by Marilyn Jones, Norway ME; Barbara Farr, West Paris, ME; Kevin I Raymond Farr, South Paris, ME; and Barbara Eastman, Center Conway, NH. J12 consists of 283 records, and is coordinated by Fr. Donald McAllister, Portland, ME.

The J22 line (John McAllister b. 1770- d. 1 July 1826 OH) was entered. There are now 34 records coordinated by Ann McCallister, Oklahoma City OK

J28, another new line, (James McAllister b. in England- d. 1824 NY) was entered into the CMA database. Although there are only 6 records in this line, the data was entered to insure a "hit" if a computer search was conducted on any person in the line. The J28 coordinator is Robert C. Baron, Denver, CO.

The JA02 (James A. McAllister b. 1822 GA-d. 1920 TX) line was provided by Franklin S. McAllister, Austin TX giving us another new line. It now consists of 90 records.

JE02 (James Edward McCallister b. 1834 VA -d. 1924 AR) line was updated, and now consists of 119 records. Farrell Dee McCallister, Aurora, CO, is the JE02 line coordinator.

The N05 (Nathan McAllister b. 1782 Ireland- d 1860 MS) line was updated from information provided by the coordinator, Carol Stuart, Lubbock, TX. There are now 196 records for the N05 line in the data base.

Paul Towry forwarded information from Roy Franklin "Frankie" McAlister, Pewee Valley, KY, about a new line whose progenitor was Otis McAllister. This new line is designated O02 and consists of 11 records in the DB.

Research indicated that the SW01 line (Samuel Wesley McAlister b 1854 TX- d. 1913 TX) should be merged into the SB01 line (Samuel B. McAlister b. 1812 TX) Samuel Wesley proved to be Samuel B.'s sixth child. SB01 now consists of 39 records. The line is coordinated I by Raymond E. McAlister, Sealy, TX.

The F02 (Findley McAllister, b. abt. 1720 VA) line was extended with information received from Doris Barkley, White City, OR. Charles Faber has contributed most of the information on the descendants of Zachariah McAllister, while Joan Achille, Almagordo, NM and

Helen Sutherland, Lexington KY, have provided data on the rest of the line. There are now 1096 records for the F02 line in the CMA DB

The J11 (John McAllister b. Scotland - d. early 1800s SC) was added to with information recieved from Jim McDonald, genealogist of the Clan Donald. There are now 332 J11 records in the data base. The line coordinator is Melba McAllister Priestly, Garden City, GA.

R04 (Richard McAllister b. 1710 Londonderry IR - d. 1776 Bedford NH) line was reviewed since there are only 13 R04 records in the database. I wrote to Dr. Allan R. McAllister, Blaine, MN, requesting a computer disk containing his R04 information. There are about 650 names in the paper files, most of them listed in the book *A BRANCH OF THE McALLISTER FAMILY IN AMERICA* by Gertrude McAllister Means, Stillwater, OK, published in 1976. Excerpts of this book have been published in *Mac-ALASDAIR CLAN*, Vol. III, No. 2; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2. It did save a great deal of time and insure accuracy of the data transferred from Allan's computer file to the CMA DB.

THE A01 (Angus McAllister b. 1670 Ireland - buried in Derry NH) was increased by data sent by Don Sanford, Berkeley, CA, our journal editor. An A01 print out from the CMA data base was sent to Don, and to the line coordinator, Margaret Hall Roberson, Chattanooga, TN, for audit and update. Margaret had written all CMA members of the A01 early in 1995, and had received some information. If you are a member of the A01 line, and have some information which you believe to be new, please send it to Margaret. Gertrude McAllister White, Brooksville, FL, wrote twice with new information on A01, and a promise of more.

Additions were made from information received from Charles Williams, Mocksville, NC, and James Edward McAllister, Kalamazoo, MI, the WC02 line coordinator. Printouts from

the DB were sent to both. There are 76 WC02 records in the DB.

Don McAllister, Spanaway, WA, the line coordinator for D06, called to discuss the feasibility of setting up a CMA Bulletin Board System (BBS). Such a computer system would enable all McAlisters who have a computer with a modem to reach each other about their cousins. The BBS would be operated by a system operator (SYSOP), who would provide maintenance and software support. I would like to hear from other CMA members who are interested in a CMA BBS. Don had also sent a disk of updated D06 information, which was translated by Frank McAlister. Since there was such a large variation between the current DB and Don's information, a print out was mailed to him for data reconciliation.

New members have been forwarding their information which is being researched for linkage before establishing new lines. Bill McCallister, Ocoee, FL is sending a pedigree chart, Family Group Records (FGR) and a GEDCOM disk. Col. Herb Holland, New Braunfels, TX, sent a pedigree chart and FGRs. Shirley McAllister Meinert, Springfield, MO; Nila Davis, Friday Harbor, WA; Dr. Patricia Cripe Manning, Titusville, FL; and Thomas McAlister, Bossier City, LA, have all contributed information, on which research is being conducted.

Most of July was spent with our grandchildren in Dalton MA, at our condo in Arlington VA and on the beach at Chincoteague VA. After that holiday the W02 (William McAllister b. 1807-8 PA - d. 1876 VA) line was updated from information from Charles Williams, Mocksville NC and James Edward McAllister Kalamazoo MI, the line coordinator. Printouts were sent to each. There are now 76 WC02 records in the database.



EDITOR'S NOTES

My own curiosity paid off in an unexpectedly pleasant surprise. I had remembered reading about a clan cousin, a "Poet-in Residence" at a college in Illinois. So I went back and found the card I had noticed on page 9 of the journal for March 1994; later I located a photo and biography on page 12 of the December 1992 issue. I phoned her the other day to see if she might have something of interest for this journal. She generously and promptly sent me a sheaf of poems she selected from her unpublished work, and said I might select some. I found that I was delighted with what she sent, and, unable to pass over any, have included all of them at pages 45-48. I hope, too, that we'll hear more from our cousin, Elva McAllister, who as you can see, also knows how to spell.

Thank you, Elva.

When you accept a responsibility like this you never know what to expect in your mail; it is one of the things that makes it fun. Ted McAlister of Aurora, CO, sent me a packet the other day that introduced me to a dashing, daring figure—Remington McAllister. An adventurer apparently widely known for his deeds on the western frontier, albeit a fictional character in the western novels of Matt Chisholm Included were *Guns smoke for McAllister* and *Rage of McAllister*. Eight other titles are listed for this sterling Scot, bold, resourceful, fluent in Spanish (who just perhaps might have had a Mexican mother—that is never clarified), a "hard man," up against crooked sheriffs, cruel hardbitten desperadoes, deadly natives, etc. Did you know we even had kin like this in wild west fiction? Thank you, Ted.

REUNIONS

At this writing we know of no family reunion plans. If you are planning one, please let us know so we can mention it in the next issue of *Mac-ALASDAIR CLAN*. If you have had one recently, tell us all about it—Please.

QUERIES SECRETARY

Peggy Riley

(1820 State St., Anchorage AK 99504)

ATHA McGALISTER

(ANOTHER WAY TO SPELL IT!)

Seeking information: It is known that he married Mary Ann McAlvis and they had a son, Joseph Jesse McAlister, born 18 Feb. 1852. (The 1900 Census says he was born in KY and the 1910 Census indicates GA.) He died 30 Oct 1939 in Morganfield, Union Co., KY and is buried in the cemetery of Saint Ann's Catholic Church in an unmarked grave. He married on 8 Nov 1884 Nancy Ellen Nichols, born 15 Feb 1852, Allen Co. KY, died 15 Feb 1940, Morganville, Union Co. KY. Jesse's baptismal record states he was the son of Atha McGalister and Mary Ann McAlvis, with his name spelled McGallister at that time. The 1900 Census reflects that Atha and Mary Ann were born in KY and the 1910 Census says they were born in Scotland!

Anyone having information on Atha McGalister (or a similar spelling of the name) please write Carl E. McAlister, 605 Dueno Drive, Chino Valley AZ 86323.

GLENN McALLISTER

IS THIS YOUR MISSING PIECE?

A Clan member looking for another line (thanks for sharing) found Glenn McAllister in the 1920 Census (Pacific Co. WA, Knappton Precinct, ED #170, SD 3, Sheet 7 dwelling #151, family #155. Also found with him was his wife, Ruth, born 1899 in WA, father born OR and mother born in WA. One daughter, Marian, was listed as 06 months, born in OR, father born in SD and mother born in WA. Glenn's birth was about 1893 and his father and mother were born in NY.



WHO WERE PETER'S SIBLINGS?

The question comes from Col. and Mrs. H. S. Holland, New Braunfels TX:

On the southwestern edge of the small community of Knockbridge in County Louth, Ireland, lived three families on adjacent small tracts of land: the Kings, the Begleys and the Byrnes. In the Patrick Byrne cottage lived young Mary. Mrs. James Begley, next door, was her aunt and when Mary was orphaned by her father's death in a fox hunt, she went next door to live. One day, when Mary was eighteen, a young man of twenty four, Peter McAllister, showed up at the door looking for work. (Family legend says that he walked in from County Monaghan, the border of which is only about twenty miles from Knockbridge.) James Begley took him on and within the year Peter and Mary were wed.

In the next fourteen years ten children were born to Peter and Mary and they moved from the Begley home to another cottage nearby. As this was a period of terrible famine, it is amazing that only one child died. The other nine and their parents came to this country, to central New York state, in several groups about 1862. Peter died 19 years later but Mary lived until 1903, dying at the age of 86 from pneumonia. Before Mary died, she showed her love for Peter and her love for God by paying from her meager savings for a beautiful stained glass window, dedicated to his memory, in Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Ithica, NY.

The family prospered there, by dint of hard work, frugal living and mutual support. Michael, the oldest son, went into the meat business and married Ann Connolly, Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, married John Troy. Patrick married Catherine Handlen, Rose Ann married Robert Dunlavey, Peter married Ellen Hassett from nearby Elmira (the Hassetts were from County Clare), and John Byrne married Bridget McNamara. Three of the daughters never married. Mary, Bridget and Catherine built two

large homes on the edge of Cornell University, and made a good living running a boarding house for students. The suffering and hardships of Ireland under British rule were put in the past and a new American family became strong and vital part of Ithica.

Peter and Ellen were my wife's grandparents. They and their five married siblings had thirty successful grandchildren who had careers in the hotel business, the law, education, business and medicine. A large number were university graduates. And back in Knockbridge—a few stones, covered with vegetation, mark the ruins of the Begley home where it all began.

And what about the King family? Were they related or only neighbors? We know some of the Kings were Godparents of Peter and Mary's children. Pat King owns the land there today and showed us the ruins. Family legend, not supported by documentation, says that Peter's parents were Michael McAllister and Rose Quigley. Are there descendants of brothers and sisters of Peter in County Louth? Did some come to America? There were supposed to be some Begley cousins in Colorado many years ago. Where are their descendants? Are some of Betty's relatives members of Clan McAlister? Are they in the data base? Can any of you help us answer these questions? We have a lot of work yet to do on the Peter McAllister line!

WILLIAM NEWTON MCALISTER

(spelled Mcalister!)

Dr. Patricia Cripe Manning of Titusville FL writes: "I just received my first copy of the Clan's quarterly journal. I was pleased with the amount of material it contained. I have included all that I know of my Mcalister ancestors.* So far I have not been able to get past William Newton 1849-1890. Perhaps there is someone out there who can help? *(Dr. Manning's ancestor list was sent to the Historian, will be numbered, and then printed in a future journal.)

IDENTIFICATION MADE

IT DOES REALLY PAY TO ASK

Remember the anonymous family photograph on the back cover of the journal for March 1995? We asked for help in identification.

We got it: "Dad" was Leslie James McAlister, AM01-3-6, father of Ted McAlister, AM01-3-6-1, Aurora CO; the others: "Grampa" was Edward Reed McAlister, AM01-3 (b. 23 Sept 1861 - d. 28 Oct 1932); and "Grandmother," his wife, was Lavina Pierce; Bessie (May) McAlister, AM01-3-1, (her husband, Walter Farnsworth, was one of the two named) Nannie was Nancy Ann McAlister, AM01-3-3; Dee (Lee) McAlister, AM01-3-4; Ida (Bell Clair) McAlister, AM01-3-2, (her husband Bill Barnes, was named); Helen and Grey were probably* other children of Edward and Lavina McAlister.

Ted had given this photograph to the CMA a few years ago and the connection had been lost. We are grateful to have the information

RESOURCES

There have been inquiries and suggestions about books from Carl Edward McAlister of Chino Valley AZ, and Robert McAllister of Galax, VA. Carl mentioned *THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN THOMPSON, PIONEER SCOTCH COVENENTER*, Compiled for the Cousins of Addams S. McAllister, New York, NY 1917, Easton PA. He mentions that it includes 124 of the name, and urged a hunt through used book shops.

Bob responded from Galax that the compiler, Addams S. McAllister was, in fact, his uncle. The book has been republished in two forms:

Higginson Book Co., 14 Derby Square, POB 778, Salem MA 01970; phone (508) 745-7170. Offers it in hard-bound edition at a cost of \$69.50

(ISBN 0-8228-3422-X) and paperback at \$59.50. It was reprinted in 1993.

James W. Thompson, POB 1032, Stevensville MD 21666 offers a reprint of the 1917 material plus much updated material to 1994. It is a paperback at a price of \$40.00 postpaid.

REVIEWS



HIGHLAND PAPERS, VOL. I

J. R. N. MacPHAIL, Editor, Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1914, reprinted as a Heritage Classic facsimile, 1994. Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl/Suite 300, Bowie MD 20716

This interesting volume begins with a history (1100-1500) of the MacDonalds written after 1628 and attributed to Hugh MacDonald, a Skye seannachie, of which the editor comments "it lacks the authority of a contemporary record, but it is of great value in preserving the traditional beliefs current some three hundred years ago among the Skye MacDonalds."

Other families covered include MacNaughtan, Campbell of Cawder, MacRas, and MacLeans of Duart. Future volumes are planned.

By the same press, a new venture is the issuing of a facsimile edition of *THE SCOTTISH NATION*, the first two parts have been released, with 18 to come. I have looked them over and found them rich in interesting history and biography. Vol. A (Abercorn to Ayton) and Vol. B (Badeboch to Byres) are subtitled "The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honors, and Biographical History of the People of Scotland". The compiler was William Anderson, Secretary of the Scottish Literary Institute. The original edition was published in Edinburgh about a hundred years ago by A. Fullarton & Co. History buffs will find this good reading, and family history researchers will find useful background information. D.M.S.

OBITUARIES

Shelby Lee McAlester, GA02, page 20.
Patsy R. McAllister
Robert Teeple Sanford, A01

From the *SEATTLE TIMES*:

(thanks to Peggy Riley)

Patsy R. McAllister, 54, passed away 2 Feb 1995. She was born in Altus OK on 3 April 1940 and had resided in Sumner WA for 10 years.

Survived by her husband, Dale; daughters Diane Abel, Sheri Hand, Patricia Post, and Shannon McAllister; stepsons Russ and Scott Dickson; nine grand children; mother, Ruth Thornton, sisters, Joyce Gresham and Tommy Ables; brothers Charles and Donald Robertson.

Viewing, Friday, 3-6 p.m., and Sat. 9-10 a.m. Funeral services Saturday, at 11 a.m. at Powers Funeral Home.

Robert Teeple Sanford, 71, died peacefully at Los Altos, CA, 27 June 1995, after a lingering illness. He was born 21 June 1924 at Minneapolis, MN, and had lived in California since 1959. He was educated at the University of Minnesota and at San Francisco State University where he did post graduate work. He served in the US Army Signal Corps in World War II, seeing service in Hawaii and elsewhere in the Pacific. He had a fulfilling career as a technical writer in Silicon Valley. He was active in the affairs of his church, serving as an officer of the local congregation. He was of the A01, Angus McAllister line.

On his return from service he married Jackie Ebert at Minneapolis, and they had two sons, Mark born in Minneapolis and Jack born in Billings, MT. In addition to his wife and sons, he is survived by granddaughters Samantha Anna and Whitney Louise Sanford, a brother, Donald M., all of California, and a cousin, Roy L. Sanford, Jr., of Minneapolis, MN.

There were no services, and following cremation, his ashes were committed to the Pacific Ocean.

*Has anyone checked the census?

BUSINESS CARDS

From time to time business cards have been included in the journal. My predecessor invited members to contribute cards of interest, and the invitation is still open. The first two were submitted by Ray McAllister of Warner Robins GA; the third I received at the Dallas Airport as I was leaving the May meeting. Tom makes musical instruments; and the fourth I received at the 1995 Highland Games in Pleasanton CA.

PHONE 284-0300

Paul E. MacAllister

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

4233 KANSAS STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92104

Magnolia Park Cemetery div. of



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ANNUAL MEETING of CMS

CLAN McALLISTER SOCIETY

Sunday, September 3rd, 1995, Clan President Paul McAllister of San Jose, CA, called to order the annual meeting at the Clan McAlister tent on the Avenue of Clans at the 130th annual Scottish Gathering and Highland Games of the San Francisco Caledonian Club at Pleasanton, CA.



Paul is shown with his wife, Kathy, at the tent.

The meeting began with a tribute to the late Doug Murdock of the Clan Donald, a true friend and supporter of the Clan McAlister Society. It was remembered that he had addressed the last annual meeting of the Society, and that he had devoted many years to promoting interest in things Scottish.

John Lane reported the results of his efforts to determine the present state of the Society. He found that incorporation had not been accomplished, and it was the sense of the meeting that this should not be pursued for the present.

Karen McAllister was thanked for her work on the *FORTITER*. Cynthia Loubier has volunteered to take on the job of editor. She asked for contributions and suggestions.

It was agreed to announce in the *FORTITER* plans for nominations of board members and officers, with plans for an election by mail. The next annual meeting was set for Pleasanton, CA at 10 a.m. Sunday, Sept. 1, 1996.

THE WILL OF DAVID McALLASTER

David McAllaster (b. 1704 - d. 1750) whose will appears at page 37 is the son of Angus McAllaster, immigrant ancestor of A01. It is from the Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire Vol. IV.

WILL OF DAVID McALLASTER

1750

LONDONDERRY, NH

In the Name of God Amen The Twenty fifth Day of July 1750 & the Twenty fourth year of The Reign of our Sovereign Lord George y^e Second &c: I David McAllaster of Londonderry in y^e Province of Newhampshire yeoman being sick and weak in Body * * *

Imprimis I Give and Bequeath to Elinor my Dearly Beloved wife my Division of meadow in the Five & Twenty Acre meadow so called in Londonderry aforesaid for and During ye time That she continueth a Widow after my Deceass and also my oldest Brown Mare and young colt I give to her and her heirs or assigns forever and also over and above what is above mentioned I give and bequeath to my said wife after my Just Debts and Funeral Charges are paid the third part of my Estate Real and personal for and During the Time of her natural Life and further if my Said wife Should be Reduced by Sickness or any other way by the hand of providence to such Indigent circumstancesthat her thirds with that which I have given her over and above is not Sufficiant for her Support and if it Should so happen I give unto my Said wife the sum of thirty seven pounds ten shillings Bills of the New tenor to be paid to her my Said wife out of my Estate viz that part pf my Estate which I shall give to my three Sons one third part of said sum to be paid by my oldest son Alexander when he shall arive to the age of Twenty one and a third part by my Second son John when he arives to y^e age of Twenty one and the other third part by my third son Archibald when he comes to the age of Twenty one that is if my wife should stand in need of it as above said and not otherwise

Item I Give and Bequeath to my three Eldest Sons viz Alexander McAllaster John McAllaster and Archibald McAllaster what remains of my Estate after my wife hath gotten what I have before bequeathed her and after my Debts and funeral charges are paid to be Equally Divided among them their Heirs and Assigns forever they paying out to my other children Such sums as shall be hereafter Inserted

Item : I give and bequeath to my fourth son George McAllaster seventy five pounds Bills of the New tenor at the value at which they now pass to be paid by my three Sons viz Alexander John and Archibald by each his equal part to my said son George When he arives to Twenty two years of age and I also give my son George his bringing up out of my estate over and above said sum till he is ten years of age

Item . I give and bequeath to my eldest Daughter Margaret McAllaster Twenty five pounds Bills of New tenor at there present value to be paid to her by my three sons viz Alexander John and Archibald by each his Equal part when my son Archibald is Twenty one years of age and not before

Item I give and Bequeath to my second Daughter Jannet McAllaster Twenty five pounds Bills of y^e new tenor as they are now valued to be paid out of my Estate by my three sons viz Alexander John and Archibald when my son Archibald comes to Twenty one years of age and not Before

and I do hereby ordain my Just Debts and funeral charges to be paid out of my Personal Estate by my Executors

and I make & ordain James Wilson William McAllaster and Samuel Dickey all of Londonderry aforesaid to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament

and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannul all and Every other former Testaments wills Legacies and Bequests by me in any others wise willed and Bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my Last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Day & year above written

his

David X McAllaster

mark

[Witnesses] Abram morrison, David McAllaster, John McAllaster

[Proved Oct 31, 1750]

[Inventory, Oct. 22, 1750; amount, £161.14.4; signed by John Mack and Peter Patterson.]

[Alexander McAllister (sic), minor, aged more than fourteen years, makes choice of John Barnett of Londonderry as his guardian; witnesses, William Addison and John McMurphy; attest July 30, 1753.]

[Bond of John Barnett, yeoman, with William Addison as surety, both of Londonderry, in the sum of £500, July 27, 1753, for the guardianship of Alexander McAllister (sic);witnesses Robert McMurphy and John McMurphy.

[Account of the settlement of the estate; receipts £952.2.; expenditures £1002.12.2; allowed Feb. 23 1757; mentions "Supporting 2 Children by agreem^t with the father in Law at 30 £ each one Year . . . one Child three Year at 52£ p ann^m being Since the agreement Said Child by the Will being to be Supported out of the Estate."]

[New Hampshire Wills]

McALISTERVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Last summer, Jerry Lloyd, of Forsyth GA, CMA Boardmember, visited historic McAlisterville and sent these photos.



One which did not reproduce legibly, marked the site of the church at McAlisterville:

THIS TABLET MARKS THE
ORIGINAL SITE OF THE LOST
CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ERECTED PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1800
REV. MATTHEW BROWN WAS
THE FIRST PASTOR UNTIL 1805
WHEN HE RESIGNED.

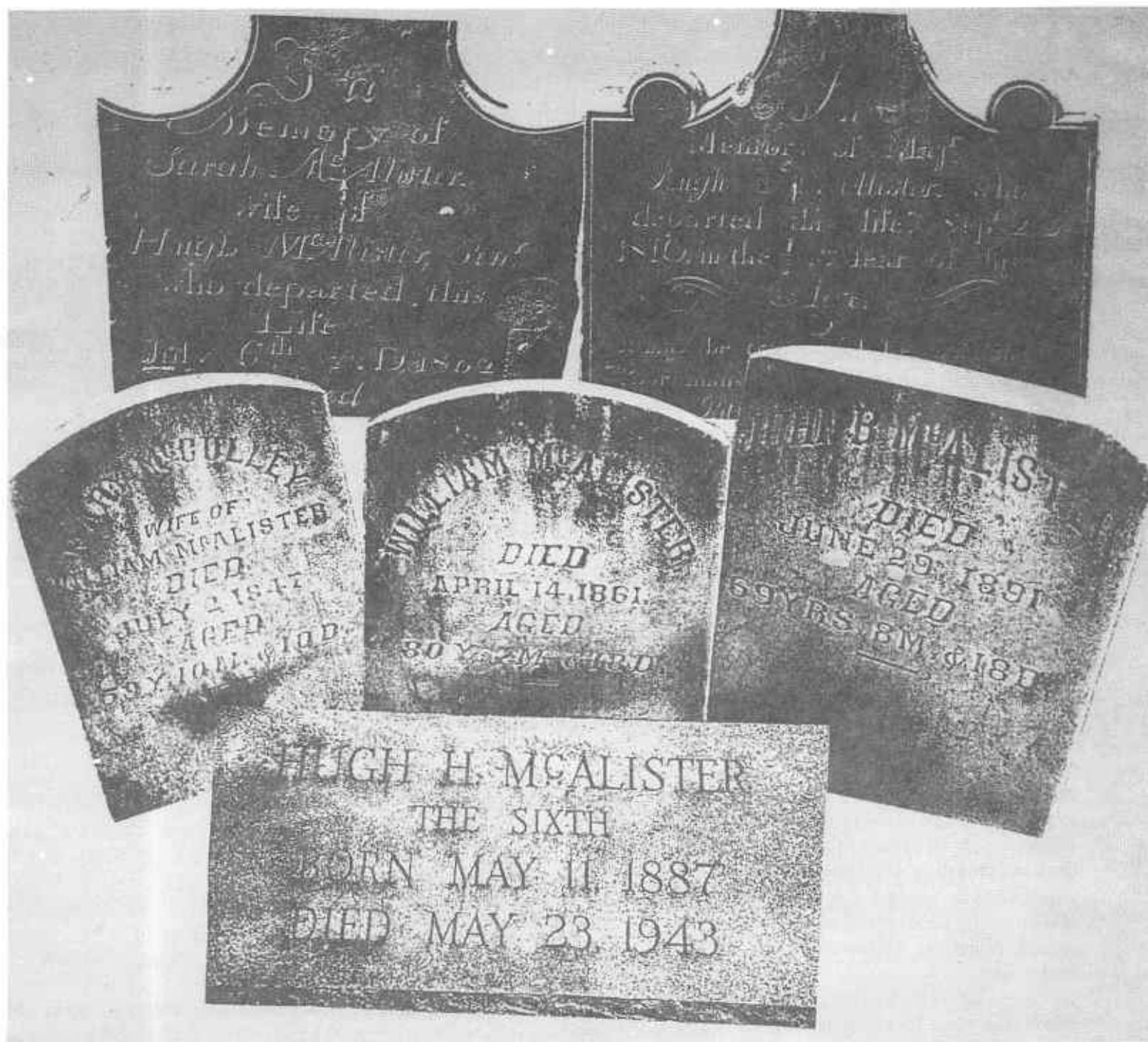
REV. JOHN HUTCHESON WAS
CALLED 1806 AND SERVED
UNTIL HIS DEATH 1844.

REV. MATTHEW ALLISON
BECAME PASTOR MARCH 26, 1845 AND
CONTINUED UNTIL HIS DEATH 1872.

THE FIRST BUILDING WAS
OF LOGS WHICH WAS DESTROYED
BY FIRE 1856 AND WAS REPLACED BY
A BRICK CHURCH ON THIS SITE.
THE BUILDING WAS RAZED AND
REBUILT IN McALISTERVILLE 1887.

PLACED BY THE
JUNIATA COUNTY MEMORIAL SOCIETY
SEPT. 16, 1939





THE SCOTTISH MELTING POT

by Leonard Thorp

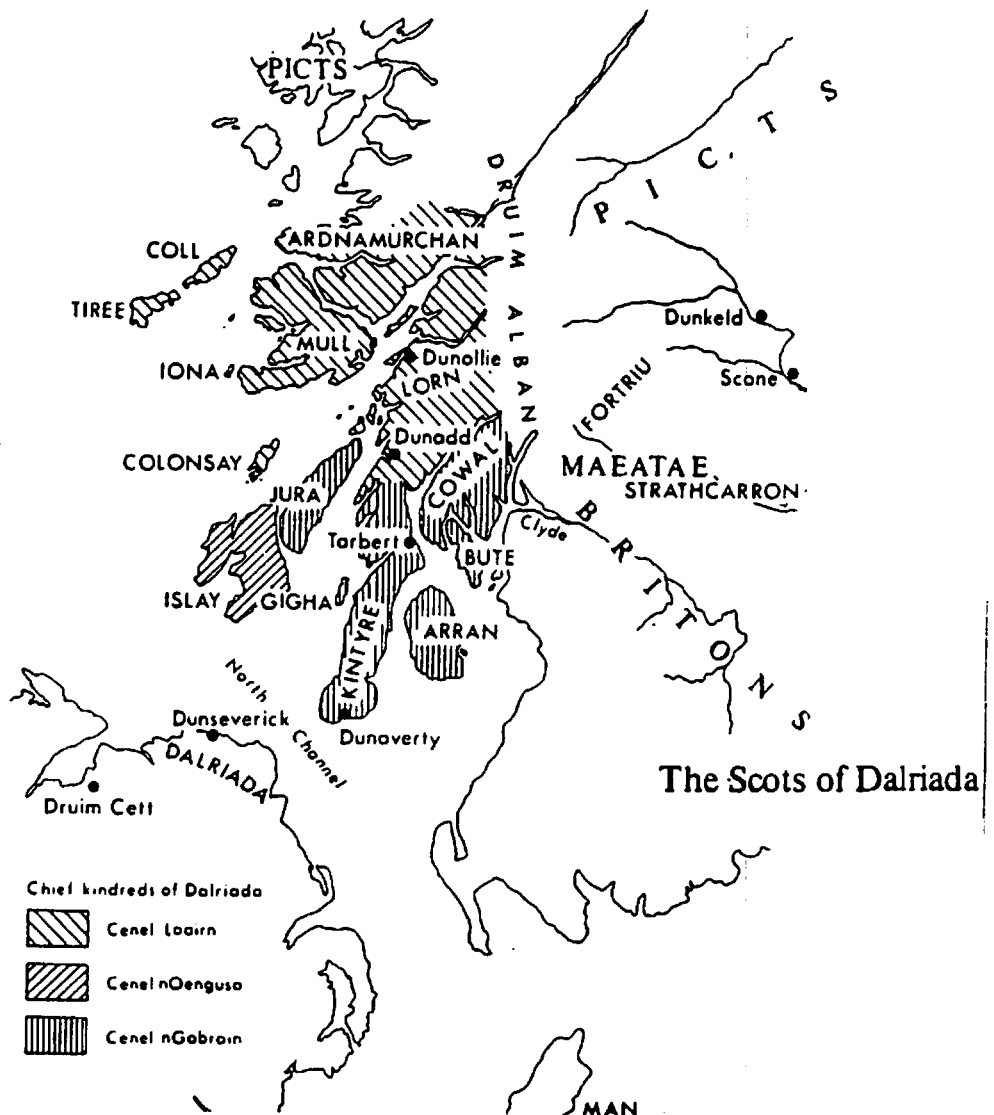
(reprinted from the *Newsletter* of the Saint Andrews Society of San Francisco, 1995. and originally from *PRESSE PRECAIRE*, 1972, BAKERSFIELD, CA)

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries there was a lot of boasting in this country about the "American melting pot" in which immigrants from many lands were put into the Americanization crucible, and poured out as a steady and uniform stream of one hundred percent Americans., as though the melting pot were something new and unique in human experience. National melting pots have always existed, but in this century a note of doubt began to be heard—it seemed that the melting pot wasn't working too well. People seemed to be remaining what their ancestors had been: Germans remaining Germans, Scots remaining Scots, Irish remaining Irish, Polish remaining Polish, and so on.

These doubts were a product of a too-short view of history. 150 to 200 years is a very short time in human affairs. All the nations and peoples of the world, possibly barring the Eskimo, have come out of melting pots, given enough time. Certainly, Scotland is an example of a successful melting pot, but the least estimate of the time for Scotland would be 600 years.

There are two varieties of fusion which take place in a human melting pot. One is physical, the other is cultural. The physical denotes race or the characteristics we were born with: height, weight, coloring and complexion; cultural denotes the characteristics we acquire after we are born: education, morality, peacefulness and aggressiveness. Both types have to be assimilated before the melting pot has really functioned.

Except in unusual circumstances, such as Negro slavery and the Indian



resistance in this country, physical assimilation usually proceeds more smoothly and rapidly than cultural. An American Caucasian family which might be horrified if one of its members should marry a Negro, would completely ignore other kinds of racial difference. A Caucasian of short, slender stature, small bones, long head, long face, brunette hair and skin, might marry another Caucasian with tall stature, big bones, blond skin and hair, round face, round head, wide body, and nobody would notice the race mixture. Yet in that marriage there would be at least six kinds of race mix-

ture, all as serious as white versus black mixture.

According to chemical tests of rocks in which the oldest human bones have been found, the human race has been wandering over the face of the earth for 1,750,000 years. As watered lands became deserts, cold lands became warm, and warm lands cold; as some lands sank beneath the sea and others rose out of the sea, and as favored areas became overpopulated, tribes great and small have been forced to move, and in moving encountered other tribes. Sometimes the encounter was hostile, and bloody battles

The other race which appeared in Scotland and Great Britain not far from the same time is known as the Bell Beaker people. From Palestine to Denmark and Poland their graves are



found, and always with their pottery drinking cups, or beakers, shaped like a bell upside down. But their skeletal remains are also very distinctive. They were stocky, rather of heavy build quite different from both strains of Mediterraneans. Their heads were especially distinctive. They were short and broad as to be almost round, but their faces were long and projecting. Their remains in small numbers are found all over north-west Europe: it is believed from this and other facts that they were usually traders.

Another thousand or more years passed, and by that time the Celts, who came from the east into Central Europe, had pushed on into Germany, the Low Countries and France. Three, or possibly four different invasions by two branches of Celts eventually migrated into Great Britain. The first ones came to England and amalgamated with the small Mediterraneans producing a mixed race usually called Britons. The famous but mysterious Picts of Scotland may have been another Celtic invasion group. Whether Celts or not, the Picts were probably driven out of Denmark by a later invasion and took refuge in Scotland, where they conquered the Britons, and became the dominant people. Prominent as the Picts are in history, we know little about them, because their religion, which seems to have been the Druid or Celtic religion, forbade the art of writing, and so no records were ever made by the Picts. All we have is the writings of Irish or English churchmen, those lands having been Christianized before the Picts disappeared. If the Picts were Celts, they were probably tall, heavy, and reddish of face and hair. (The Romans always marveled at the great stature of the Celts.)

Besides their physique, the Picts left two memorials: first, names: many names in the Highlands are thought to be Pictish, because they are not Gaelic nor British. At least three clans have Pictish names: Moncrieff, Moray or Murray, and McNaughton; the latter comes from Nachtan, the name of several Pictish

kings. Caledonia is not a Scottish name: it is the name of a large Pictish tribe. The second inheritance from the Picts was a wealth of sculpture: they had an artistic bent which is seen today in the sculpture they left.

The Gaels, or Goidelic branch of the Celts, established themselves in Ireland, possibly 500 to 600 B.C. Around 500 A.D. they began to migrate to western Scotland, where they established the kingdom of Dalriada, in what is now Argyre. They increased in numbers gradually, but even after three hundred years were hardly strong enough to challenge the Pictish kingdom, except for one thing. The Pictish eastern coast was invaded by the Norwegians, and expelling them exhausted the Pictish army. The Dalriada Scots, under their king, Kenneth McAlpin, who may have had a Pictish mother, then attacked and conquered the Picts; and the Highlands then became a joint Scots-Picts kingdom. The three peoples—Scots, Picts and Britons—with a dash of Megalithers and Bell Beakers came to be one people.

At about the time the Scots came to Argyre, German tribes were landing on the eastern coasts: the Saxons and the Jutes in southeastern England and southeastern Scotland. These people were probably much like the Germans of today, of medium height to tall in stature, of a strong athletic build. In the main, the Britons were able to hold them back from western Scotland: the Scots kept them back from the Highlands.

Shortly after the takeover of the Highlands, by the Scots, the Norwegians, still aggressive, tried the west side of the island. In time they took all of the islands of western Scotland as far as the Isle of Man. They also got much of Ireland, and set up Norse kingdoms in Dublin and Man. Many Norse people migrated and became the major populations of the Shetlands and the Orkneys, Harris and Lewis, as well as Caithness and Sutherland.

They brought some changes in law and government, but eventually took up

the native languages, customs, dress and clan system. The original stock of clans Sinclair, Sutherland, Gunn, Morrison, and McLeod and McAulay of Lewis, was largely Norse. Eventually the Norse hold weakened, and finally a Norse king realizing he could not hold the islands, gave them back to Scotland as the dowry of a Norwegian princess.

The final invasion was few in numbers and came largely by invitation. This was the coming of Normans from France and England. Though few in number, they were wealthy and influential, and received lands and titles of nobility. The Normans were Norse who had taken over the French territory on the lower Seine River and became a mixture of French and Norse peoples. The families of the chiefs of the Bruces, the Hays, the Oliphants, the Frazers, the Sinclairs, the Grahams, the Chisholms, the Cummings, all were of Norman origin.

Thus we see the Scot today: a physical blend of Mediterranean—small and tall—Bell Beakers, two or three branches of Celts, Picts, Norsemen, Germans (Angles), and Normans. In the physical realm the melting pot has not been a complete success. There are still tall and short, slender and heavy ones, brunette and blond ones; but this doesn't matter too much. Mixture of breeds seems to strengthen the population. The really significant melting pot is the cultural one. It has succeeded very well indeed. Every Scot is conscious of being a Scot, is jealous of any infringement on Scots and Scotland. The long wars for freedom from England were the fuel which set the cultural melting pot to boiling, and the end product was a very uniform and intense belief in Scottish nationalism.

So that now, in all parts of the world Scots by the million boast of their origin and get together to celebrate the glories of Scotland. They, like the old Scot in the story, find two kinds of people in the world: those who are Scots and those who wish they were.

HIGHLAND DRESS AND TARTANS

(adapted from a publication of the Edinburgh National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.)

Visitors to Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries often commented that the garb of the highlanders—loosley, the inhabitants of the mountainous* north and west—was unlike that commonly worn in the rest of Scotland. It is this, and developments of it which are referred to as highland dress.

Like most costumes it has not been static but has adapted according to time and circumstance. The highland dress of today is very different from its counterparts three centuries ago. Similarly, like other forms of dress, its wearing is affected by social convention but, except as a military uniform, is not and never has been governed by rules and regulations.

After the 1745-46 rising the wearing of tartan and 'the Plaid, Philabeg or little Kilt, Trowse, Shoulder Belts or any Part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland Garb' was proscribed, and the Act of Parliament was not lifted until 1782. In the process what had been simply a form of regional dress came to be regarded as a symbol for that region and eventually a national symbol.

It may be the effect of the Proscription, combined with textiles' lack of durability, that few surviving garments or samples of tartan can safely be dated before the late 18th century. Accessories such as sporrans and weapons fared better, there being examples dating back to the 17th century

TARTANS

The word tartan seems originally to have meant a variety of light Woolen cloth, rather than a type of pattern, and this usage continued into the 18th century. What may have been the first reference to tartan in the modern sense is

in the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1538: it is recorded that a *heland* outfit was James V which consisted of short jacket of multicolored velvet, hose (stockings and breeches in one) of *Heland tartane*. Even so, there are no good representations of tartan until the 17th century when it is first shown in portraits.

Tartan is now thought of as a fabric woven in bands of colored yarn which repeat in a sequence not only across the width but down the length of the material. Since a new hue is formed whenever bands of different colors cross, a rich and elaborate appearance is achieved with a few colors. Although particularly associated with wool, tartan can equally well be woven from other fibers, and the weight and quality varied according to the purpose for which it is intended.

At first the cloth was made on a domestic or district basis, the yarn often being spun and dyed in the home and made up by the local weaver, but during the 18th century it began to be manufactured industrially. The best known firm at Bannockburn, near Stirling, was, by the end of the century, sending tartans and other woolen goods to all parts of Scotland, supplying the highland regiments, and had a flourishing export trade, particularly with America.

It is doubtful whether specific tartans were associated with specific clans before the '45. Early portraits often show an individual wearing several different setts—that is, designs—and these are rarely identifiable with modern clan tartans. More probable is that the naming of designs first gained ground after the lifting of the Proscription. At this time the demand for tartans was so great that it became commercially** convenient to give popular designs a name. Correspondence of the leading firm mentioned not only clans and regiments, but people and places, e.g. Janet Wilson sett, Crieff sett. New patterns have con-

tinued to be produced, and the number of setts recorded by the Scottish Tartans Society is now well over a thousand.***

KILT, PLAID and TREWS

The *plaid* was the most simple of garments, being just a length of woolen cloth, not necessarily of tartan. It was worn by both men and women and could serve as an enveloping outer garment by day and a blanket by night. The use of the plaid was not confined to the highlands, and it continued to be worn as an outer wrap, for example by border shepherds, into the present century.

The origins of the kilt lay in the highland practice of pleating part of the plaid round the waist with a belt, forming a 'skirt' to cover the lower part of the body and allowing the remainder to be draped over the torso at need. The belted plaid of *feileadh mor* (literally "big wrap") in its most flamboyant was worn with a court doublet and elaborate lace-trimmed shirt. On a more humble level, an illustration from Burt's *Letters from a Gentleman in the North*, shows several highlanders of the 1730s dressed in plaids disposed in various ways.



By mid 18th century the two parts of the plaid began to be worn separately, the lower half—the *feilebeg* or 'little kilt'—

* The Highland Line is drawn roughly from Dumbarton near Glasgow to near Aberdeen, passing north of Perth.

** This is a shock for those of us raised on myths and legends on this subject.

***Remember the Texas Tartan and the US Bicentennial Tartan?

becoming a garment in its own right. *Trews*, survivors of a more general 15th century fashion, were made of cloth, cut on the bias to give more elasticity, were worn by rich and poor alike. They seem to have gone out of use about 1800, those worn since by both soldiers and civilians being in reality tartan trousers.

The *bonnet* has its origins in the fashions of the late 15th century. Although discarded by the modish a century later it continued to be worn in Scotland in general. There is some doubt as to whether it was adopted by the highlanders in the 16th century as they are usually described as bareheaded, but thereafter it became a standard part of highland dress, even for the wealthy; in portraits it is shown if not actually worn.

Throughout the 17th and much of the 18th century the form of the bonnet changed little. It was usually, although not invariably, knitted, often of blue wool. The crown was beret-like, in varying sizes, drawn into a narrow headband. Some early 18th century examples have a headband decorated with knots of colored wool. The familiar diced band did not appear until the 1760s. The *glengarry*, so-called from 1840, was derived from a form of military bonnet of the late 18th century.

The *sporrán* began as a small bag worn at the waist, in common use in medieval Europe. At its simplest it was a pouch of skin, gathered at the top with thongs; more elaborate examples were decorated with tassels. In the 17th century the mouth was sometimes mounted in metal, which in time became a more massive frame, fitted with clasps and locks. Large ornamental sporrans were introduced by the army late in the 18th century, and from these were derived the monstrous horsehair specimens sported by the Victorians.

Plaid brooches are mentioned by Martin Martin in his *Description of the Western Isles of Scotland*, 1703. He describes the women's plaids as 'tied before the breast with a Buckle of Silver or Brass, according to the Quality of the

Person. I have seen one of the former of an hundred Marks value; it was broad as any Pewter Plate, the whole curiously engraved with various animals, etc.'



The brooch consists of a flat ring of metal with one surface engraved, with a pin that passed through the plaid and rested on the front of the ring, thus holding the fabric in place. As far as is known the use of these brooches was limited to women, the men's plaids being secured by pins until the 19th century.

POST PROSCRIPTION

With the lifting of the Proscription in 1782 there was a revival of interest, not only among the highlanders, in everything associated with highland dress. This enthusiasm found a focal point in the visit of George IV to Scotland in 1822—the first of a reigning monarch since the 17th century—when the demand for tartan garments by far exceeded supply.

Highland dress in its revived forms was much more standardized than previously, mainly as a result of the influence of the military version. It has been adopted for the highland regiments in the 1740s and had continued to be allowed to them during Proscription. In the intervening forty years it had become a regulated uniform.

The kilt now had an apron front and pleats sewn and neatly marshalled at the

back. The plaid, for formal wear, gradually ceased to have any practical use, becoming a skimpy length of fabric draped from the shoulder and held in place

with a brooch, itself an innovation. The practices of pinning the kilt fronts, and wearing a *skean dhu* tucked into the hose top also seem to have originated in this era. Jackets continued to be cut with an eye to the dictates of fashion. At first they were generally of tartan, but as men's dress became more drab, they were usually cut from a plain dark cloth.

In 1870 two volumes of illustrations by Kenneth Macleay were issued under the title *Highlanders of Scotland* with the idea of providing 'some record of the People of the Highlands, as they now are'. An examination of the book will show that highland dress has changed very little in the century and more since its publication.

FURTHER READING

Old Highland Dress and Tartans, H. F. McClintock with J. T. Dunbar. Dundald, 1949.

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The Tartan-Spotter's Guide, J. D. Scarlett, London, 1973.

Setts of the Scottish Tartans C. D. Stewart, Edinburgh, 1950

GLEANINGS FROM *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA*

(Contributed by Col. Paul Towry.)

Maurice L. McAlister

A software company executive, born 1925; married. Presiding director, Downey Savings and Loan, Newport Beach, CA, Chairman of the board since 1957. Office: Downey Savings and Loan, Newport Beach CA 992660.

Michael Hillis McAlister

An architect. Born Bakersfield CA 22 May 1945, son of Doyle R. and Mary E. McAlister. Bakersfield College AA 1967; California Polytechnic University. BArch 1971. Office Suite B, 5030 Office Park Dr. Bakersfield 93309.

Robert Beaton McAlister

A lawyer. Born New York City, 5 Oct 1932, son of Richard Charles and Martha Olive McAlister; widowed with three children, Michael, Peter and Betsy. Kenyon College BA 1954; University of Michigan JD 1957. Was with the US Air Force 1964-68. Home: Westerville OH.

Gerald Nicholas McAllister

Retired Episcopal bishop. Born 23 Feb 1923 at San Antonio TX, the son of Walter Williams and Leonora Elizabeth Alexander McAllister. He married on 2 Oct 1953 Helen Earle Black. Student University of Texas 1939-42, Virginia Theological Seminary 1977. Rancher 1946-48. He was ordained deacon 1953; priest 1954; consecrated Episcopal bishop of Oklahoma City 1977-89; bishop-in-residence Episcopal Theological Seminary, Austin TX. He served in the merchant marine, 1942; 1st. Lieutenant, USAAF, 1942-45. Home: San Antonio TX. He and Mrs. McAllister are members of CMA.

MEET ELVA McALLASTER

(R04-3-3-5-9-5-3):

Elva McAllaster grew up in the high plains country of western Kansas—among sunflowers, prairie dogs, dust storms and magnificent sunsets. Her father, Rollin Marquis McAllaster, was a farmer with an enthusiasm for all his crops, whether wheat, corn, cattle, sheep or his dearly-loved children. Her mother was Edna Pearl Stanley. Her siblings are Dr. Allan McAllaster, a retired seminary professor; Dr. Wendale McAllaster, a surgeon and Iladeene McAllaster Leierer, wife of a football coach.

As a small child, she lived for a time in the sod house which had been built as a homestead dwelling by her grandfather, Charles Albert McAllaster. His wife was Emily McAllaster, a third cousin, who, when questioned years later would, with acerbity, reply, "It was legal in the State of Kansas."



Three days after her 18th birthday, Elva started teaching in a one-room country school—as 18-year olds could then do. After two years of that life, she completed her A.B. degree at Greenville College and then went on for her M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois, in English studies. Later opportunities brought study in summer sessions at the University of London and in St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Elva enjoys travel. Other privileges have included tours in Mexico, Canada, Israel and on the Continent, as well as a sabbatical year of life in London and another sabbatical at Westmont College in Santa Barbara, CA.

After the Ph.D. was completed, she taught for a time at Seattle Pacific College before returning to Greenville as a Professor of English. In 1988, she was given her title, Poet-in-Residence.

She has published six books and, plus or minus, some 500 poems in many magazines, newspapers and bulletins.

THERE

Any onlooker would say
I'm in a mundane town, midwest,
on a zero-bitter winter night.

Actually, I'm strolling
in a spring-misty Oxford
and revelling in banked daffodils
beside lush green
of Merton's playing fields.

I'm studying the pinnacled stone towers
of Merton: mellow, gold-toned,
framed by a massive arching bough.

Behind me lies the placid Thames;
above me, gentle British sky.

I'm here. I was there.
I am often there.

SURPASSED

Cornstalks stand four feet
Above my humbled human head.
I can admire

TO PANMURE ISLAND*

Today I drove to Montague, and on,
As highway bends kept beconing ahead,
To Panmure Island.

With my maps in hand
And arrowed markers, I still felt like Jacques
Or Christopher or Ferdinand, setting foot
And sovereign flag upon new realms. I flung
New gladness for a banner, whirled my heels
In metaphoric cartwheels; touched wild flowers
And tiny pines and broad expanse of sand
With glance to gild them in caress and praise.

Tonight I told a farmer's kindly wife:
"Panmure."

"I've never been," she murmured. "Is
It pleasant there? Is it an island, really?"

She's lived more years adjacent, here, than miles
Away from Panmure. Now I'm yet more glad
For every footloose day I've ever had.

*An island off Prince Edward Island, Canada

PANORAMA

One slim gray spire
above the distant misted tip
of southwest lake.

Four silent ducks,
dipping, gliding, bobbing:
black and beautiful.

Woods curving with the lake shores,
tawny gold and red and russet:
like French horns or trombones
in concert.

Wide water: intermix
of twenty grays and thirty blues
and silver, silver, silver,
ever.

One meadowlark's
reiterated affirmations.

Sun-dazzle through a film
of high cirrus
and dazzle in my watching mind.

Silence. Peace. So many ingredients of an awe.

RUMINANT

While each Angus or Shorthorn
(viewed from within this Plymouth)
grazes, grazes, grazes,
filling all its four stomachs
with succulent and chewy chlorophyll
from the Flint Hill slopes,

my famished soul must also
graze, and graze, and graze.

What soul devours here
will be a wholesome cud,
a nutriment,

when I am far and far
from Flint Hill slopes
again.

(Flint Hills, a region in Kansas. Ed.)

RETROSPECT

When Goldfinch pecked at
sunflower seeds in my feeder,
he blessed this whole day.

REMEMBERING

From her funeral,
why do I remember mostly
the wind-blown snowflakes
across the heads hatless in respect
beside a prairie grave site?

My empathy for the shivering scalps
of neighbors and uncles
must have insulated me
from my own devastation.

She was merriment incarnate.
She was only twelve.

CHRISM

Mild February brought green tips from earth,
And sap was stirring in late-winter trees.
I paused beneath old maple boughs, and scanned

Brown bark for tell-tale moisture oozing there.
I think God has a sense of fun, for tree-
Splashed maple sap crossed my uplifted brow
Right then, baptizing me with maple grace.

New chrism touched me with a new season's joy.
I stood amazed. Among earth's millions, who
Am I to be thus singled out and blessed?

When August heat encircles me instead,
That cool spring touch will yet refresh my head.

SOLOIST

His trumpet dartles
Reds, greens, blues;
His trumpet sings
Celestial news.

RECIPIENT

To stroll, late night
in my deep-dark back yard

To taste cool crackers in icy milk
while I watch an apricot-gold moon
climb higher, higher;
climb above all the waftings
of honeysuckle-heavy fragrances.

To stroll,
thinking about Linda, Doris, Eva;
Darrell, Bruce, Larry, Ed;
and others: old friendlings, new friendlings.

To thank God that "receive"
and "deserve"
do not match.
How could I ever merit this, all this?

WORTH DOING

(Haymaking at Interlaken, Switzerland)

Her brawny sons stood by, hay forks in hand,
Surveyed the sculptured load and called it done,
But she, not yet at ease, smoothed trailing wisps
Protruding from their hand-hewn hill. (Yet one?)

Though Michelangelo used other tools
This peasant matron keeps the self-same rules
That he once worked from. Now, content,
She goes from hay, as he from stone-work went.

TWILIGHT, OCEAN COAST

Good night, dark clouds in a somber sky.
Good night to each seagull's shrieking cry.

Good night to the miles of firm white sand,
To cliffs, and to shore lines and spiny land.

Good night, wild flowers; good night, white star.
Good night, waves, and warblers, and driftwood spar.

Good night—until Good morning.
As twilight deepens, world,

I watch you, love you, with more poignant pain.
To lose you briefly deepens what I gain.

FROM THE CASTLE

Tall ferns growing
from crevices in black rocks
can still remind me

We walked from Edinburg Castle
down the Royal Mile
to Holyrood

A mile befitting you
you: regal enough

We talked about John Knox
or Bothwell or Mary Queen of Scots
and the lowering day was utterly luminous
between century-black buildings

Rounding the bulwarks behind Holyrood
you cleared your throat twice
(Do you remember?)
twice, oh,
I heard you

But I was too timid, you being you,
to discuss modern us
instead of discussing ancient Scotsmen

I prattled, I chattered
and we lapsed into silence


When we walked back toward Princes Street
a gust from the Solway
brushed your blowing raincoat against me
in greeting and protest
(Did you know? Did you notice?)

Sometimes I still wonder

Off in your eminences
do you ever see tall ferns growing
from crevices in black rocks?



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The John Wesley McAlister (JN01) family home at Venus, Texas, about 1910. See pages 25-6.