

The Story of the Rutherford Brothers of Falkner, Tippah County, Mississippi During the War of Northern Aggression

Submitted by MHGS Member, Bobby Rutherford

Thomas Rutherford, my great, great grandfather, was born on 21 September 1804 in Rowan County, North Carolina. Thomas' father, David, died in 1811 and Thomas and his four siblings were raised by their mother, Elizabeth Williamson Rutherford, on a small piece of land on the south side of Third Creek, which they farmed.

In 1828, at the age of 24, Thomas sold his share of the land his father had owned and is believed to have gone to the gold fields of Lumpkin County, Georgia. The next we hear of Thomas is on 27 February 1832 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina when he married Margaret Adeline Lemmond. They move to Union County, Georgia that year and Thomas is listed as a millwright.

In 1848 the family moved to Tippah County, Mississippi near Falkner. Thomas buys land and is listed as a farmer and mechanic. During their marriage ten children are born to them, seven boys and three girls. This is the story of the six oldest boys of Thomas and Margaret while they served the war effort of the Confederacy.



William Williamson Rutherford

William Williamson Rutherford was the oldest of the six sons of Thomas and Margaret who fought for the Confederacy. William was born 5 January 1833 in Union County, Georgia. W. W. had married Elizabeth Reed about 1856 and already had children at the start of the war. William enlisted at Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi on 15 December 1862 in Captain Solomon Street's Company. The Company was called "Citizen Guards of Tippah County" but the official designation was "Company A 2nd Mississippi State Cavalry". William, 29 years of age, enlisted for twelve months of service.

Captain Street resigned his command of Company A and William was officially elected Captain of Company A 2nd Mississippi State Cavalry on 1 October 1863. This was the highest rank attained by any of the brothers. Captain William fought many battles with his unit. They covered a lot of northeastern Mississippi. In February 1864 the 2nd was in the Tupelo, Mississippi area. In March they were near Houston and Pontotoc. In April they were in Aberdeen and even though William's tour of duty had expired, he signed up for another two years and was reelected Captain.

In June 1864 the 2nd fought near Jackson, Mississippi and in July they were shipped by rail to the Atlanta, Georgia area. The unit fought on foot in the trenches there. At Ezra Church, ten

miles west of Atlanta, the 2nd fought on foot and had it's worst day of the whole war. Many were killed, wounded, or captured.

On 4 October 1864 Captain Rutherford was detailed for forty days to go to northeast Mississippi to look for and arrest deserters. William was back in the Ripley area again in March because on 6 March 1865 he and two others were captured by the Union regiment of the 2nd Arkansas. As a prisoner of war, William was first sent to Memphis on 11 March and then sent to Vicksburg. 3 April William was exchanged for a Union prisoner at Camp Fisk and while on his way back home, heard of Lee's surrender and just went home.

After the war, William Williamson, (Capt'n Bill) was a farmer, had a store in Faulkner, bought and sold land, and had eleven children. William died in Falkner on 17 February 1890 at the age of fifty-seven. He is buried in Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Miss. with many of his family.



James McCullough Rutherford

James McCullough Rutherford was the second oldest of the six sons of Thomas and Margaret to fight for the Confederacy. James was born in Union County, Georgia 18 November 1834. James enlisted at Holly Springs, Marshall County, Mississippi 1 May 1862 at age 27. He joined Company A 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry known as "Tippah Rangers". This regiment would shortly become the 34th and will be so called from now on. The Company was commanded by Captain John Y. Murry. Also enlisting with James that day was another brother, John, of whom we will hear more later.

The 34th was sent to Corinth, Mississippi by train on 8 May 1862. The next day, 9 May 1862, the 34th saw its first action at Farmington, Tennessee just north of Corinth. Three of the Rutherford brothers, James, Thomas, and John would see action that day. The next day, another brother, Robert Walker, joined the Company and for a short while four Rutherford brothers served in the same Company.

On the morning of 26 May 1862 the Confederates abandoned Corinth and started a retreat to Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi. While in Tupelo, on 24 July John Rutherford was given a Surgeon's Certificate discharging him from the service. This was due to an old wound which we will discuss later. The 34th took a train to Mobile, Alabama on 2 August. From there they took a train to Atlanta. On 9 August the 34th arrived in Chattanooga, Tennessee. This was the first of three times the 34th would see Chattanooga, a city that would change the history of the 34th and the lives of some of it's soldiers.

About the 1st of September, the Confederates left southern Tennessee and started on a march which would bring them into Kentucky and an attempt to gain control of that state from the Union forces there. At Perryville, Kentucky on the 7th and 8th of October the Confederates won a battle but withdrew from Kentucky and went back into Tennessee.

During the time spent in Tennessee, James advanced in rank quickly. At Knoxville, Tennessee on 30 October 1862 he was appointed (or elected) Corporal. In Shelbyville, Tennessee he was elected 3rd Lieutenant during the month of December. On 22 January 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee he was elected Junior 2nd Lieutenant, the highest rank he would obtain.

James seems to have had a good education, a good head for details, and good leadership qualities. From this point on he seems to have been used in supply service and in a recruiting capacity. While in Atlanta, Georgia on 15 August 1863 James was put on detached service for recruiting purposes by General Braxton Bragg for several months time. This kept him from the fighting at Chickamauga and from being captured at Lookout Mountain like his brothers, Thomas and Robert. What happened to him the rest of the war, we do not know. He was discharged from the service 26 April 1865.

James had married Harriet Reed before the war and they had four children. After the death of Harriet, James married Molly Hensley in 1896. Molly was thirty years younger than James. James was a farmer, bought and sold land, and for fifteen years served as sheriff of Tippah County, Mississippi. James died 8 September 1909 in Falkner, Miss. at the age of 74 and is buried in Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Mississippi.



Thomas Franklin Rutherford

Thomas Franklin Rutherford, my great grandfather, was the third oldest son of Thomas and Margaret to fight for the Confederacy. Thomas was born in Union County, Georgia 27 October 1837. He had been married to Martha Ann Wright for fifteen months and had a five-month-old boy when he joined the service.

Thomas enlisted, at the age of 24, in Tippah County, Mississippi in Company A 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry on 25 February 1862. Company A was called "Tippah Rangers" and the 37th would shortly become the 34th. Time wise, Thomas was the second son to enlist. Thomas, his brothers, James and John all rode the train from Holly Springs, Mississippi to Corinth, Mississippi on 8 May 1862 and the next day the 34th had it's first test under fire at Farmington, Tennessee. The next day, 10 May 1862, another brother, Robert Walker, joined the Rutherford clan in Corinth.

We have talked about the retreat to Tupelo, the train to Mobile, the train to Atlanta and Chattanooga and the march into Kentucky. Now, lets follow, Thomas, James, and Robert a little more closely in Kentucky and back through Tennessee. On the 16 September the 34th passed through Glasgow in the rain. The next day the troops passed through Cave City and on to Mumfordsville after an all night march. At Mumfordsville the Confederate forces were being withdrawn and the 34th learned that close behind them was the Union force of Buell.

Marching the whole night again, the Army in a moment of irony, arrived at Hogenville, Kentucky, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and rested for three days.

The next several days were spent crisscrossing central Kentucky, to the dismay of the troops and the three Rutherfords. On 4 October 1862 the 34th passed through Perryville, Kentucky and on to Harrodsburg. Resting there for three days on the 7th of the month, the 34th came back to Perryville at the end of a days fighting. The next day, the 8th, the 34th was in the center of the Confederate line and advanced across an open field and against an artillery battery. Caught in a crossfire and being blasted by canister, the 34th took a beating. The Confederates won the day, but at a high cost. Out of 300 men in the 34th, 24 were killed, 125 wounded. Among those wounded was Thomas Franklin Rutherford. He was listed as being wounded "severely", whatever that meant. Have no idea where he was wounded. He did answer all roll calls and never left the unit.

The two things remembered about Perryville are that both sides were very disorganized and confused during the battle and that the Confederates conceded Kentucky to the Union. The 34th now started their retreat back to Tennessee with James, Robert, and the injured Thomas all marching without shoes, as their's were worn out. The Army passed through the Cumberland Gap and reached Knoxville by the 24th of October. Through Allisionia and into Shelbyville due south of Murfreesboro, where at Camp Autry they spent several weeks resting and training.

31 December 1862 Union General Rosecrans started an offensive against the Confederates just west of Stones River. The Union forces were pushed back that day. There was no fighting on 1 January 1863, but the 34th was marched at sunset six miles to the town of Wartrace where they caught a train to Murfreesboro. They arrived at break of day, were put into position, and faced a charge by the enemy. At the end of the day the yanks had been pushed back, but the Confederacy lacked the manpower to continue the fight. Once again the 34th returned to Shelbyville.

There at Shelbyville on 15 April 1863, Thomas Franklin was elected First Sergeant. This was the highest rank he achieved. A pattern had been set, each younger brother achieving less rank than his older brother. The last three brothers could not read or write and all remained Privates through out the war.

1 July 1863 the 34th left their camp in the rain and started marching south. The other regiments rode trains, but the 34th walked through the mud and rain. On 6 July the regiment reached Chattanooga. This was their second time to be there. 25 July 1863 at 9:00 P.M. the 34th got an a train and rode the 188 miles to Atlanta, Georgia The regiment stayed in Atlanta until 21 August 1863 at which time they again boarded a train going toward Chattanooga. 24 August the regiment got off the train near the Chickamauga River south of Chattanooga.

Time was spent in camp until the 17th of September when the regiment moved out to look for the Union forces. They were not found that day, but the next day contact was made. The 19th and 20th were days of hard fighting. The regiment pushed the enemy back and captured many cannon and small arms. The Union forces retreated going north to Chattanooga and

were pursued by the Confederates. On 27 September the Confederates had reached Missionary Ridge and could see the Union forces in the city of Chattanooga below. This was the third time for the 34th to reach Chattanooga, but it would not be a charm for them.

The 34th was doing picket duty in the breastworks of Missionary Ridge from their arrival until 12 November. They then marched up the road leading to the top of Lookout Mountain and down the west or left side of the mountain. They replaced a regiment there. This position was below the northwest face of Lookout Mountain and was exposed to the enemy. General Braxton Bragg had earlier in the month sent 15,000 men from the mountain to Knoxville with Longstreet in command. The Union men, who had been on short rations, received reinforcements of food, ammunition, and men. So, as the Confederates lost strength, the Union gained strength. Realizing the shape they were in, the 34th built trenches and breastworks, but they did not have enough time or men.

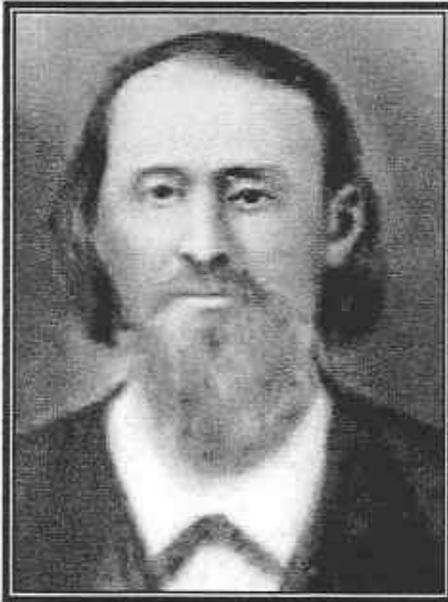
The morning of 24 November 1863 was cold, wet, and foggy. At 9:00 A.M. the Union forces came up the slope from Lookout Creek and swiftly charged through the thin ranks of the 34th and confusion quickly followed. Some of the men escaped down a creek and others ran for cover. The whole right side of the line was captured. Included in the captured were Sergeant Thomas Franklin Rutherford and Private Robert Walker Rutherford. After the fighting of 24th and 25th of November 235 men and officers of the 34th were reported missing, most being captured.

After being captured, the men of the 34th were sent to Nashville. On 30 November they were forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky. From Louisville the men were sent by train to Rock Island Barracks, Illinois arriving there 5 December. This was the first POW group to arrive at the just completed prison, located on a three mile by half mile island in the middle of the Mississippi River. Five thousand five hundred and ninety-three prisoners arrived that day.

Rock Island Barracks was not a good place to be. Thomas and brother Robert quickly discovered an acute shortage of clothing, blankets, and bedding straw. In three weeks, the temperature dropped to thirty degrees below zero. The men had to go outside to use the privies and to get their rations, which could take up to an hour. The men brought smallpox with them and there were no provisions to handle the disease. Hundreds died during the first three months before things were brought under control. There were two coal burning stoves in each barracks, but in winter time, a bucket of water could freeze just feet from a stove. Later on, there was not enough food available.

Some how, Thomas and Robert survived all of this and on 20 March 1865 along with 1086 others they were exchanged and allowed to start home. It is not clear how the brothers got home, but at least they had each other and the knowledge that life had to get better than the last sixteen months had been. Rock Island is important to the men of the 34th because one out of four in the regiment passed through its gates. Of those, one in five did not leave the island alive. There are more men from the 34th buried there than at any other place. Thomas and Robert had to know they had beaten the odds and were special.

Thomas made it back to Mississippi and to Martha Ann and his son, Thomas Nathaniel. Thomas farmed and he and Martha Ann raised nine children. In 1878 the family left Mississippi and moved to Bristol, Ellis County, Texas. In 1881 Thomas moved to Rice, Navarro County, Texas where he bought land and was a farmer. In 1897 Thomas moved to Santa Anna, Coleman County, Texas where he bought several tracks of land and did well by his family. Thomas died in Santa Anna 25 March 1906 at age 69. T. F. is buried at Santa Anna, the only one of the seven Rutherford brothers to not be buried in Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Tippah County, Mississippi.



John Lemon Rutherford was the fourth oldest son of the six sons of Thomas and Margaret to serve in the Confederacy. Looking at his record, he may have been the most dedicated of the brothers. John like his brothers, was born in Union County, Georgia. His date of birth was 5 November 1840.

At the age of 21, John enlisted in Company A 23rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The date was either 1 November 1861 or 6 December 1861. The record is not clear as to the correct date. John was actually the first of the sons to join the Confederacy. In February 1862, Private Rutherford was wounded at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and was sent home. There is no information about the part of his body injured nor of the extent of the injury.

John Lemon Rutherford

After recovering from his injury, John enlisted with Company A 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry on 1 May 1862. This is the same day that brother James enlists with the same unit. Indeed, James, Thomas, and John may have ridden together from Falkner to Holly Springs. John was with these brothers at the battle of Farmington, Tennessee. After the retreat to Tupelo, John's previous injury must have been bothering him. He along with some sick troops was sent to the hospital at Columbia. There, on 24 July 1862 John was discharged from the 34th upon a Surgeon's Certificate. This quickly ended four of the six brothers serving together in the same unit. James, Thomas, and Robert would still be together in Company A 34th Regiment.

John, after healing for five months, again enlisted in the Confederacy. This time it was the 2nd Mississippi State Cavalry. The date was 16 December 1862 at Ripley, Tippah County, Miss. and was one day after his oldest brother, William, had enlisted in the same unit. This was the third enlistment in the third different unit for John. He stayed in the 2nd the rest of the war.

The fights, which William's story relates would be the same that John, took part in. One exception though, when W.W. was captured in Ripley, John was still with the 2nd and was with General Forrest in Selma, Alabama when they were attacked on 2 April 1865. In that

fight, many were killed, wounded, or captured. Many were scattered about the area trying to elude capture. John is not listed as being wounded or captured and there is no record of a parole. He may have been one of those who escaped the battle and just went home.

After the war, John married Nancy Ann Elizabeth Ketchum and they had two children. John bought land and was a farmer. Private John Lemon Rutherford died 24 August 1896 in Tippah County, Mississippi at age 55 and is buried in Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Mississippi.

Robert Walker Rutherford was the fifth oldest of the six sons of Thomas and Margaret who fought for the Confederacy. Robert was born in Union County, Georgia 22 December 1842.

Robert enlisted in Company A 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry at Corinth, Mississippi on 10 May 1862. The 37th later became the 34th Regiment. Robert was 19 years old at the time and this was one day after his brothers fought in the Battle of Farmington.

Robert and his older brother, Thomas, would be in the same unit during the whole war. Their stories would be the same except for minor differences. They were at the same battles, suffered the same hardships and with the exception of difference in rank pulled the same jobs.

On 24 August 1863, the day the 34th got off the train to make camp at Chickamauga Creek, Robert was put "On daily extra duty by order of General Liddell with the supply train". Don't know what this was all about, but sure sounds like some sort of punishment. There are some things an older brother First Sergeant can't protect you from.

Exactly three months after being put on extra duty, Robert and Thomas were captured at Lookout Mountain. They were together during their whole time in prison. Don't know if they were in the same barracks or not. Hope they were. We have already in Thomas' story talked about the hardships they faced there. They were exchanged on 20 March 1865 and together made the long journey home to Falkner.

After the war Private Robert Walker became a farmer. He married Mary Artilla Singleton and they raised nine children. Robert died 22 March 1905 at home at Falkner and is buried at Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Mississippi.

David Flynn Rutherford is the sixth of six sons of Thomas and Margaret known to have fought for the Confederacy. David was born 22 October 1844 in Union County, Georgia.

David enlisted at Ripley, Mississippi 23 October 1862. He was 18 when he joined Company G 23rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. Company G was commanded by Captain John Riddlespurger and the Regiment was commanded by Colonel Joe Wells.

On 5 December 1862 David was wounded in action near Coffeeville, Mississippi. This injury was to his left hip. On 25 March 1863 he was returned to duty by order of the surgeon in charge at the General Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi.

On a Muster Roll dated 28 February-30 June 1863 David is listed as "absent, cut off from his command 16 May 1863 and is in Vicksburg". Vicksburg was not a good place for David or any other person to be at this time. The city was under constant bombardment and after 47 days of siege there was no food left in the city. John C. Pemberton surrendered the city to Grant on 4 July 1863. David was paroled the next day and signed (placed his mark) on a certificate stating that he would not take up arms against the Union again.

After being paroled, David could not find his old regiment, the 23rd, and attached himself to the 2nd Mississippi Infantry. He stayed with them to the end of the war. The 2nd surrendered at Demopolis, Alabama. I have no information on the 2nd at this time so, do not know what battles he man have been in.

After the war David married Mary Delilah Ketchum and they had two daughters who reached maturity. The family was plagued with problems. They had possibly as many as nine children born dead or died as infants. David tried farming, but must not have been good at it. In 1895 his farm was confiscated and sold for the \$2.57 he owed in taxes. From that point on David and his wife lived the rest of their lives going from one member of his family to the next. In 1917 David applied for a state Confederate pension. On the pension application he stated his property as being one horse worth about \$100. He received a pension of \$97 per year.

Private David Flynn Rutherford died in Tippah County, Mississippi on 4 August 1924, age 79, and is buried at Little Hope Cemetery, Falkner, Mississippi.

Of the six Rutherford brothers to serve in the Confederacy, three, Thomas, John, and David were wounded. Four, William, Thomas, Robert, and David were captured. But they did all come back alive. No records can be found for anyone else in the family to have served during the war. However, family tradition says that Thomas, who would have been fifty-seven when the war started, and the youngest son, Alexander W., who would have been thirteen when the war started, did serve in a local militia group. There were groups of men and boys in Tippah County who did harass the Union forces. Thomas' wife, Margaret, did tell people that with all the men gone, the women had to hide the livestock and the food when the Union people came by. Perhaps, there were really two more in the family who fought the Yankees. Would like to know that story!

Cost

Special Requisitions

Dr

- July 31st 1868
- (6) Six Buckets
 - (1) One Apr & Saddle
 - (5) Five Jackets
 - (2) Two Pairs Pants
 - (7) Seven Shirts
 - (10) Ten Pairs Shoes
 - (17) Seventeen Pairs Drawers
 - (2) Two Socks

I certify that the above requisition is correct and that the articles specified are absolutely requisite for the public service rendered by the following circumstances, that the men are in need of them.

J. M. Kutherford Lt. Col.
Co. A 34th Miss Regt

Capt. H. A. Stubbs A. C. M. C. S. A. will issue the articles specified in the above requisition N. S. P. & Co. being the company.

Received at Chattanooga Tenn. the 31st day of July 1868 of Capt. H. A. Stubbs A. C. M. C. S. A. Six Buckets one Apr & Saddle Five Jackets Two Pairs Pants seven Shirts Ten Pairs Shoes Seventeen Pairs Drawers ^{Two Socks} per full of this requisition

(Signed in duplicate)

J. M. Kutherford Lt. Col.
Co. A, 34th Miss Regt

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 5th A. D. 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, KNOW YE THAT:

I *D. H. Rutherford* a *Private* of Co. *G*th Reg. *23rd Miss*
Vols. C S A., being a Prisoner of War in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the
capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its Garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. A.,
Commanding; on the 4th day of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give
this my solemn parole under oath—

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, po-
lice, or constabulary force in any Fort, Garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of
America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores, nor
discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers against the United States of America, until
duly exchanged by the proper authority.

his
D. H. Rutherford
made

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss., this 5th day of July, 1863.

J. W. Davis 9th Reg't *Miss* Vols.
Capt. AND PAROLLING OFFICER.

15

THE FIRST BRICK PLANTOF MESQUITE

Skyler B. Marshall decided that Mesquite needed a brick plant. The clay and shale deposits were very good and he knew that the brick made from these deposits would be good. The plant was started about 1899. The Brickyard was completed and the first brick pressed in 1904. Henry Cleveland Potter was one of the men who pressed the first brick on a hand press. Mr. Marshall gave it the name of "The Dallas Pressed Brick Co." He was Manager and a man by the name of Kytal Crane was Superintendent. Mr. Marshall owned the plant until _____ when he sold it to Charlie and George Mershbacker. The plant still had the same name and Charlie was Manager of it. The Mershbackers then sold it to a man by the name of Hewitt. He changed the name to the "King Bee" until he found that there was already a plant by that name and changed it back to the original name. Then the Ferris Brick Co. bought the plant and gave it their name. The plant then had several superintendents, Quincy Kinslow, C. J. Soules, H. E. "Bud" Williams and finally Melvin Mullins. The plant was finally shut down in 1968. Before this plant was ever built the people used a type of brick that was called sand brick which was "Sundried". Skyler Marshall owned this plant before he built the new one. Sandbrick are very different and do not last as long as one made of clay and shale.

Some other interesting things were that during World War II some of the men who worked there were German P O W'S. These men although prisoners were a happy crew. Bricks from this yard are in buildings in a lot of cities. Bricks were loaded by the thousands into boxcars, and then shipped by railroad to large cities. As for the Machines that were used there were many. Until the middle of the 1950's, they still used mules in the pit to help in gathering the shale to be processed. Mr. Wilson and his son were the owners of the "Ferris Brick Co.". They worked the mules every day, but not one had a scare nor blemish from the harness they wore. The men who worked at the plant were white and black both. They worked side by side for long hours each day. Many years before Skyler Marshall gave the black people some ground where they could build a church and have a cemetery also. The church is no longer there and only three headstones remain today. Also a school was built close by so that their children also could have an Education. Most of the people who knew anything about this plant are now gone just as the plant is now gone. This plant though was one of the first industries in Mesquite, and although it is gone some will not forget when 5:00 A.M. Comes the sound of the old steam whistle signalling the start of a new day.

INFORMATION BY: Jennie I. (Potter) Williams

AND: Mark O. Potter

WRITEN BY: Julie J. (Loyed) Belew

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OCOGS REFERENCE ONLY

Rutherford Family

THE EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



L'EMPIRE, COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCE-VIE

Tenth Floor, 165 University Avenue, Toronto

Office of the
Chairman of the Board

April 7, 1983

Mr. Michael James Watt
1590 West Palm Lane #40
Anaheim, California

Dear Michael:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your interesting letters regarding the Rutherford genealogy.

Using some information which my own family had, together with the information you have supplied, I compiled the enclosed notes which you are welcome to keep.

Information on your great-great grandfather William Rutherford (my own great grandfather), together with the information on John Freeborn, who was William Rutherford's brother-in-law, was extracted from a publication called "Morningside and Its Pioneers", which outlined the early settlement of Perth County in southwestern Ontario.

Needless to say, this information is far from being complete, and if there is anything further you can add in filling out the branches, please do not hesitate to write. Similarly if I find out anything more I shall likewise be in touch.

Wishing you the very best in your research.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. R. Jackman

jam

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Rutherford - Freeborn Families

William Charles
Campbell
(Belfast, Ireland)

Mary Reid
(1786-1884)

James Freeborn
b. 1768 d. 1848
(County Donegal, Ireland)

Ebenezer Rutherford
(County Monaghan, Ireland)

==== Maria Sophia
Campbell

John Freeborn
b. 1820 County Donegal
arr. Cda. 1840

Mary Jane Freeborn
b. 1822, County Donegal

William Rutherford
b. 1815, County Monaghan
arr. Canada 1833
died 1886.

==== Eleonor Freeborn
b. 1832, County Donegal

Ebenezer
Rutherford
b. Wellesley, Ont
1846
d. 1920
Havannah

James
Boyd
Rutherford
b. 1848
Wellesley, Ont.
d. 1923
Los Angeles

Grace
Ellen
Rutherford
b. 1849, Millbank
d. 1895

Mary Jane
b. 1851
(both died young)

William
b. 1853

Eliza
Jane
Rutherford
(1854-1937)
m.
Jc Turnbull

Mary
Theresa
Rutherford
(1856-1933)
m.
Dobson

William
Alexander
Rutherford
(1857-1941)

Sarah
Ann
Rutherford
(1862-1957)
m.
Henry B.
Jackman

Alice
Rutherford
(1867-1964)
m.
Emil
Kantell

Hattie
Rutherford
1867-
1964
m.
Isaac
Hess

Sam
Rutherford
1865-
1967
m.
Bessie
MacLaren

Mary Powell = Henry R. Jackman
(1900-1979)

Mary a Duncan = Henry N. R. Jackman
(1932 -)

Henry
Jackman

Duncan
Jackman

Victoria
Jackman

Consuelo
Jackman

Trinity
Jackman

1. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD (b. 1815 County of Monaghan, Ireland

d. 1886 at Millbank, Perth County, Ontario)

William Rutherford, the second son of the late Ebenezer Rutherford and Maria Sofia Campbell, was one of a family of seven children, born in the year 1815 in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. Maria Sofia Campbell was the daughter of William Charles Campbell, a solicitor of Belfast, Ireland. It is believed that Ebenezer Rutherford and his wife had a farm in Markham Township in York County, Ontario. Maria Campbell Rutherford's sister and her husband may have had the adjoining farm.

With the family he came to Canada in 1833, landing at Quebec, having taken seven weeks to cross the ocean in a sailing vessel.

He proceeded west to Ontario and settled near Peterborough in the Township of Cavan where he cleared a farm. He was known as one of the Cavan Blazers, having enlisted to put down the rebellion of 1837. However, the lure of the Queen's Bush attracted him and we find him travelling west again, passing through Muddy York (Now Toronto) and Hamilton and on over the primitive roads by oxcart until he came to the Township of Wellesley where he decided to settle and there started clearing another farm from the bush lands. Here he married Mary, daughter of James Freeborn, of Donegal, Ireland, but after a few years his beloved wife passed away, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Ambitious to advance still farther into the bush, Mr. 4

Rutherford sold his farm and with his brother-in-law, John Freeborn, went west a further ten miles where they located on the banks of a small river and cleared land enough to build a log home. In a short time Mr. Rutherford built a grist and saw mill and this was the nucleus of a settlement which they called the Village of Millbank. Here he married Eleanor Freeborn, a sister of his deceased wife, and to them were born two sons and five daughters.

The grist mill was the first industry established in the Village but in the years following, Mr. Rutherford built a tannery, a flax mill and a woollen mill and also established a general store which served the newly settled district for many miles around and eventually grew to quite large proportions. These industries all prospered but his chief interests were the management of the store and looking after two farms, both of which were grants from the Crown and consisting, one of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the village and the other of one hundred acres on part of which the village was surveyed and from one corner of his farm he donated to the village lands for a public cemetery, and a further portion to the Episcopal church for the erection of a church building and manse.

For many years Mr. Rutherford was actively interested in the buying and shipping of live stock to the United States, his principal markets being Buffalo, Albany and New York, and to these places he shipped many hundreds of carloads. In these earlier days the nearest railway point was Moorefield Station, about sixteen miles away, and it was necessary to drive the stock this distance for shipment, but later when the railway was built through the

Township of Mornington, he had a shipping base close at hand.

Mr. Rutherford was widely known and very highly respected throughout North Perth and North Waterloo and was the first Postmaster for the Village of Millbank, receiving his appointment in 1850 and which office he retained during the remainder of his life.

He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Millbank and was a firm believer in salvation through Jesus Christ, his last testimony being a confession of faith in which he quoted the words of the Scripture, "Look unto Me all ye ends of the earth and be ye saved".

He died on February 10, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years and was buried in Rush's Cemetery, near Wellesley Village. His family left Millbank in 1888.

His first wife, Mary Freeborn, died March 10, 1853. His second wife, Eleanor Freeborn, died in Los Angeles, California around 1928 at the age of 96.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD (1815 - 1886)

Mornington and Its Pioneers by Malcolm
McBeth, published by the Milverton
Sun, Milverton, Ontario, 1933.

From the first marriage to Mary Freeborn

1. (a) EBENEZER ("EBEN") Rutherford (b. Dec 23, 1846, Wellesley, Ontario
d. Feb. 28, 1920)

Eben Rutherford, the eldest son of William Rutherford and Mary Freeborn, was probably born in 1846 in Wellesley Township, Waterloo County, Ontario.

After the age of 50, and probably after the Spanish American War (1900), Eben Rutherford, together with a Major Mulolland from Toronto, started an orange grove on the outskirts of Havana, Cuba. As the City developed, Eben became a property developer. Correspondence with his brother-in-law (Henry B. Jackman) dated 1912, refers to his real estate speculations and his promotion of land companies in which he wanted his relatives to invest. He refers to the necessary bribes to the "car line" and its manager to "put the line our way". He was promoting a company which would be capitalized at \$250,000 in 6% nineteen year bonds with 125,000 shares attached. An additional 350,000 shares were given as a bonus to the promoter. He refers to being able to sell 100 acres for \$1,070,000 to net a profit of \$490,000. Eben Rutherford was President of the Country Club in Havana. He died around 1917 without a wife or children. His estate of approximately \$500,000 was divided equally between his nine brothers and sisters. This was a considerable sum in those days and the significance of this inheritance to his relatives should not be underestimated.

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2. (a) JAMES BOYD RUTHERFORD (b. 1848, Wellesley, Ontario

d. Feb 26, 1923, in Los Angeles, Calif.)

James Boyd Rutherford was the second son of William Rutherford and Mary Freeborn. He married Elizabeth McKee, December 25, 1877 and had issue:

1 (b) Elizabeth Maude Rutherford, who married William Gunn

and had issue:

1 (c) Beatrice Ruth Gunn who married ? Giegoldt

2 (b) Mary Eleanor Ruth Rutherford, who married a John Beverley Cuthbert in 1923. She resided in 1983 at 1861 West Embassy, Anaheim, California.

3. (a) ELLEN GRACE RUTHERFORD b. July 31, 1849, Millbank, Ontario

d. Sept. 30, 1895

The eldest daughter who married a ? Morton

Her son (or grandson?) was Boyd Rutherford Morton living in 1973 at 4105 Dover Street, Wheatridge, Colorado, U.S.A.

4. (a) MARY JANE RUTHERFORD, born April 9, 1851, Millbank, Ontario

believed to have died young.

5. (a) WILLIAM RUTHERFORD born March 8, 1853, Millbank. Believed

to have died young. His mother, Mary Jane Freeborn, died (March 10, 1853) bearing this child.

From the second marriage to Eleanor Rutherford (married in 1853)

6. (a) ELIZA JANE RUTHERFORD born April 3, 1854 in Millbank.
She became Mrs. John C. Turnbull living in Los Angeles, California in 1931. She died November 22, 1937.

7. (a) MARY THERESA RUTHERFORD born July 20, 1856 in Millbank.
She became Mrs. Mary R. Dobson living in Los Angeles, California, in 1931. She had had a previous marriage to a Mr. Hutchison. She died Sept. 17, 1933.

8. (a) WILLIAM ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD born Aug. 1, 1859 in Millbank, Ontario. He ran the store in Millbank after his father's death in 1886 and who lived in Los Angeles, California in 1931. He married Margaret McClaren?. He died March 26, 1941.

9. (a) SARA ANN RUTHERFORD born April 1, 1862 in Millbank who married, October 1887, Henry B. Jackman and lived most of her life at 26 Binscarth Avenue in North Rosedale. She died in Toronto May 25, 1957.

(see Jackman for issue)

10. (a) HARRIET ("HATTIE") EMILINE RUTHERFORD (Hattie Hess) born March 3, 1865, Millbank, Ontario. Died January 4, 1967, age 102. She spent most of her life in Los Angeles. She was a missionary for over thirty years in China and received a medal for her part in the Boxer rebellion in 1900. Her husband was Issac Hess.

11. (a) ALICE ADELAIDE RUTHERFORD born November 19, 1867 in Millbank, Ontario and died June 27, 1964 in Los Angeles, California. She married Emil A. Kantel (born 1859) a German born immigrant who was the head buyer for the Wilkes fancy goods business of which, by 1891, Mr. H. H. Fudger, the prominent Toronto capitalist and merchandiser, was the sole owner. In 1899, Fudger recapitalized the company, naming it the "Fancy Goods Company of Canada" which was solely engaged in the wholesale trade. Fudger retained 51% of the stock, with Kantell being given 35% and Charles L. Burton, the 23 year old office manager, the remaining 14%. Fudger was not involved in the active management, devoting his entire time to his retailing interests which were centred around his control of the Robert Simpson Company. As well as manager, Kantell continued as head buyer, purchasing goods in Germany for sale by travellers which visited all the small towns in Ontario. The warehouse and office was located in a large building at the corner of Yonge and Wellington.

The business was successful. Sales of \$188,000 in 1899 were to reach \$550,000 in 1911.

Friction developed, however, between Kantell and C. L. Burton, the young Secretary-Treasurer of the Company and by 1905 it was apparent that Burton had gained the confidence of H. H. Fudger, the senior partner. According to Burton's memoirs "A Sense of Urgency" published in 1952 by Clarke, Irwin & Company, Kantell wanted a four to one split between himself and Burton, and

when Fudger refused to agree, Kantell resigned.

Burton's biography, which cannot be considered unbiased, describes Kantell as follows:

"his German nature was phlegmatic and a little stiff..... not the man to encourage the sort of intimacy of outlook and plan that should characterize partnerships such as ours..... He was a shrewd buyer and an excellent salesman. While not secretive, his instinct was to keep all things in their place, to mind his business, and to expect others to mind theirs....."

"Both his business instinct and his taste were above average; but he belonged to that regime, which was at this very time drawing to its close, in which the wholesaler told the manufacturer what to make, and then told the retailer what he could have to sell. Kantell did not do enough selling, in a few important accounts he attended to in Ontario, to obtain a proper realization of what the customers wanted. By reason of his self-centered attitude towards his fellow employees, he did not hear from his travellers the criticism, suggestions and ideas they brought in every week, as a result of their contact with the retail customers and, through them, with the public....."

Emil Kantell and his wife Alice Rutherford lived at 24 Binscarth Road in North Rosedale immediately adjacent to Alice's sister, Sara Jackman at 26 Binscarth and her brother Samuel at 30 Binscarth. They had issue:

1. (b) IVA KANTELL who married Thomas Charles Edgar Watt and had issue:

1. (c) ELIZABETH WATT who became Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton and who, in 1973, lived at 664 Church Lane, Thornhill, Ontario, whose son was

1. (d) MR. THOMAS WHARTON who in 1973 lived at 75 Arnold Cres., Richmond Hill, Ontario and was married

2. (c) MISS ELEANOR WATT who in 1973 lived at 3000 Yonge Street, Toronto.

2. (b) GRACE ALICE KANTELL who also married Thomas Charles Edgar Watt, her deceased sister's husband and had issue. In 1973, Grace Watt was living at 3965 Hamstead Road, Pasadena, California, 91103, U.S.A.

1. (c) JACK EDGAR WATT who married Doris Adele Dodds and who in 1982 lived at 32880 Olive Avenue, Winchester, Los Angeles, 92396 and had seven sons and two daughters. One son was

1. (d) PETER JOHN WATT who married Dolores Margaret Pahlberg and had three sons and one daughter.

One son was

1. (e) MICHAEL WATT of 1590 West Palm, Anaheim California, 92802.

2. (c) DOUGLAS RUTHERFORD WATT

3. (b) FRED W. KANTELL who in 1973 lived in Apdo Postal #1341, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

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12. (a) SAMUEL JOHN RUTHERFORD born March 12, 1870 at Millbank, Ontario. After attending Millbank Public Schools, was a student at the Collegiate Institute at Stratford, Ontario. In 1889, he joined the Toronto Plate Glass Importing Company Limited as a junior clerk. In 1918 he succeeded to the Presidency. He was also a director of Malcolm & Hill Limited of Kitchener, the furniture manufacturer. He was a member of the Ontario Club, Scarborough Golf Club, Eastbourne Golf Club and the Canada Lawn Bowling Club. He had homes at 28 Binscarth Road in North Rosedale and at Eastbourne on Lake Simcoe. He died May 14, 1938.

In 1902 he married Bessie MacLaren, the sister of the late A. F. MacLaren, M.P. They had five children 1) Helen (Mrs. J. R. ? Bunting; 2) William Rutherford of Ottawa; 3) Elizabeth (Mrs. Alfred B. Ward of 32 Hudson Drive, Toronto; 4) John Rutherford; and 5) Ruth (Mrs. Thomas C. Kinnear of 225 Dunvegan Road, Toronto.

Both sons, William and John Rutherford, were colonels of the Toronto Scottish and became Brigadier Generals in the Canadian Militia.

In 1902, Samuel Rutherford married Bessie MacLaren, the sister of the late A. F. MacLaren, M.P, and had issue;

1. (b) HELEN RUTHERFORD who married J. Dawson "Tots" Bunting and in 1973 lived at 1477 Bayview Avenue in Toronto and had issue:

1. (c) BETTY BUNTING who married W. E. Duffield and who in 1973 lived at 1462 Carley Drive in London, Ontario and had two sons at St. Andrews College

2. (c) JOHN R. BUNTING who in 1973 lived at 1203 Wynchgate Street in Oakville, Ontario. He is married and works for one of the large banks.

2. (b) BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM S. RUTHERFORD who in 1973 lived at 108 St. Leopolds Drive, Ottawa. William Rutherford was with Shell Oil and was Colonel of the Toronto Scottish and a Brigadier General in the Canadian Militia. He is married and has issue;

1. (c) DOUGLAS RUTHERFORD who, in 1973 lived at 303 Queenston Street, Winnipeg and was Director of the western office of the

Federal Department of Justice in Winnipeg.
He is married.

2. (c) DONALD RUTHERFORD who in 1973 lived at 11 Colin Avenue, Toronto and was married.

3. (c) MRS. PIERRE DUBE who in 1973 lived at 583 Rolling Hills Drive in Waterloo, Ontario. Her husband is a french Professor at Waterloo University. She had at least one son Jean Pierre Herbert Dube, born in 1973.

3. (b) ELIZABETH (BETTY) RUTHERFORD who married Alfred B. Ward of 32 Hudson Drive, a stock broker with Bell Gouinlock and had issue;

1. (c) MRS. JAMES W. DALEY who in 1973 lived at 41 Brentwood Drive, Dundas, Ontario. Her husband was a history professor at McMaster.

2. (c) MR. LARRY WARD who in 1973 lived at 131 Eastbourne Avenue in Toronto and was married.

4. (b) BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN (JACK) MACLAREN RUTHERFORD who in 1973 was living at 141 Bombay, Toronto. Jack Rutherford was, like his brother, Colonel of the Toronto Scottish and a Brigadier General in the Militia. He was married and had issue;

1. (c) DOUGLAS J. S. RUTHERFORD who in 1973 lived at 28 Oriole Crescent, Toronto and is married.

5. (b) RUTH RUTHERFORD who married Thomas C. Kinnear, a partner in Clarkson, Gordon, Toronto and in 1973 lived at 225 Dunvegan Road in Toronto. They had issue:

1. (c) THOMAS RUTHERFORD KINNEAR who in 1973 lived at 18 Aster Avenue, Toronto and was married in 1965 to Karen Rosar;

2. (c) ROBERT C. KINNEAR who in 1973 lived at 11 Dacre Avenue, Toronto and was married;

3. (c) W. D. KINNEAR who in 1973 lived at 224 Pinetree Way, Mississauga, Ontario and was married in 1968 to Beverly Ward;

4. (c) MRS. J. ANGUS ROSS who in 1973 lived at 149 Collingwood Avenue, Kingston, Ontario and who may be divorced (Margo Ruth Kinnear).



JOHN FREEBORN



WILLIAM RUTHERFORD

1. JAMES FREEBORN of County Donegal, Ireland. Born 1768, died 1848. He may have come to Canada in 1840 with at least three of his children. His wife Mary Reid died February 20, 1884 at age 98.

1. (a) JOHN FREEBORN (born Donegal, Ireland, 1820)

Formal history and standard biography play an important part in fostering a national spirit. Canada has an ample supply of such works; but the history of the beginners of the nation, the men and women who carved out homes for themselves in the dense forests, on the wide, lonely prairies and in the stern mountain valleys, their story can be gleaned only from almost inaccessible nooks, where lies "a veritable storehouse of information" on pioneer days. Just as it was the unknown soldier that won the Great World War so was it the unknown pioneers that with suffering, heroism and dogged determination laid broad and deep the foundations of Canada.

In the middle forties there opened up the "Queen's Bush" for settlement, about the last available territory for settlement in Western Ontario. In this territory was the unsurveyed Township of Mornington and many people "squatted" on what turned out to be excellent farms. The first of these came in 1843 and took up land in the vicinity of Musselburg and Poole and within three or four years the whole township was populated. Among the very first settlers of Millbank was William Rutherford and John Freeborn, the subject of this sketch, who arrived in 1847. The village plot was laid out by these two gentlemen. It received its name some years later in the following manner. Mr. Freeborn had built a mill on

the west side of the creek which was flanked by a bank of considerable height; and one day when passing the place in company with a surveyor named Maxwell, he asked Maxwell to suggest a name for the village and that gentleman, taking inspiration from his surroundings, suggested the circumstances of the "mill and the "bank", a combination of which resulted in the name of Millbank, by which the willage was thenceforward known.

John Freeborn was born in County Donegal, Ireland in 1820 and in 1840 embarked for America, resolved to try his fortune in the New World. He arrived at St. John, N.B., and remained there one year working at ship carpentering which trade he learned in Ireland, removing at the end of that time to Boston, Mass., where he pursued the same avocation with credit and profit till induced by friends living in Peterborough County, Canada West, to visit them in 1842. Mr. Freeborn's friends persuaded him to remain in Canada and during the next three years he was connected with the Government works on the Ontonabee and Trent Rivers, where large timber slides and kindred works were being constructed, but being compelled by ill-health to leave that locality he came west and settled in Stratford when the only building it contained was a tavern and a store. Here he worked at his trade until 1847 when he came to Millbank and in the same year commenced the erection on the pioneer mill in Mornington operated by a waterwheel which drove a muley, or up and down saw. After being in operation for four years it was destroyed by fire when he rebuilt an improved scale. He continued the operation of it for several years when he embarked in the mercantile business from which he retired a number of years later after having acquired a competence by a long career of energetic perseverance, enterprise and strict integrity.

2. (a) MARY JANE FREEBORN (born 1817) who married William Rutherford around ? She died March 10, 1853 bearing her last child.

3. (a) ELEANOR FREEBORN (born 1832?) who married William Rutherford after her sister died. She died in Los Angeles around 1928 at the age of 96.

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JAMES FREEBORN (1820 - ?)

Mornington and its Pioneers by Malcolm McBeth,
Published by the Milverton Sun, Milverton,
Ontario, 1933.

H. R. JACKMAN

TENTH FLOOR
165 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO, CANADA

January 10, 1974.

Dear Grace:

As a minder for those who were present at the "Rutherford Roundup" on November 3, 1973 and as a record for those relatives who were unable to attend, please find enclosed a few remarks which were made on that memorable occasion.

We do not have the ages of all Rutherford girls, but I am informed that my Mother, Sara, reached 95, her Mother 94, and her Grandmother 98. Also, Aunt Hattie did not die at 100 but at 101 years, 8 months. She was not only bright but intelligent and still played her piano to the last.

With Best Wishes for 1974 and until you establish a new record for Rutherford longevity - 101 years, 8 months.

Affectionately,

Harry

Henry Rutherford Jackman

Encl.

P.S. an extra copy enclosed for your family. With dear Aunt Hattie gone I scarcely hear how you are spent thro' Cleona and Elizabeth. If you have Ruth Rutherford's address I should like to send her a copy - H.

Remarks At

"THE RUTHERFORD ROUNDUP"

Held in Toronto on November 3, 1973

On which occasion Brigadier W. S. Rutherford
unveiled a portrait of the Reverend Samuel
Rutherford, 1600 - 1661.

In attendance were 48 descendants,
including spouses, of the illustrious Scottish
divine.

2.

The founder of our branch of the family was the late William Rutherford, who as a boy of eighteen, came with his family to Canada in 1833. The family landed at Quebec, having taken seven weeks to cross the Ocean in a sailing vessel.

William Rutherford was the second son of the late Ebenezer Rutherford and was one of a family of seven children. He was born in 1815 in the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

It has always been a tradition in the Rutherford family that among our ancestors was the Rev. Samuel Rutherford who, among his many distinctions, was in 1647 the Principal of St. Mary's College at St. Andrews University.

St. Andrews was then the ecclesiastical centre of Scotland but to quote from a book on St. Andrews:

"In a certain way, the history of St. Andrews is undeniably disappointing. It was the scene of great events; we know that the events occurred but, as a rule, we do not, until after the Reformation, find any vivifying details - Wallace was here, and Bruce, and Edward I and the Black Douglas. We know this and there our knowledge stops; the history of St. Andrews, for more than half of its period, is destitute of colour and personal fact."

Some day I hope that if you have not already visited St. Andrews you will do so and see the ruins of the magnifi-

cent Cathedral built on the rise overlooking the East Coast of the North Sea. There you will see the large Memorial Plaque to the memory to the Rev. Samuel Rutherford. His actual burial place, however, is at Anwoth, where for many years he was the greatly beloved Pastor. At St. Andrews you will see in the dining room of St. Mary's College the portrait of the Rev. Samuel. On the outside of the College carved in stone are the Rutherford Arms. In the library you will find some of his manuscripts in fine hand-writing and the College is still doing research on his theological teachings. His is a name greatly to be revered as I shall try to point out in this brief sketch of some of the outstanding events of his life.

First let me pause to ask the senior member of our Rutherford Clan, Brigadier Bill, to unveil a full-size copy of the portrait I mentioned.

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The Rev. Samuel Rutherford was born about 1600 in the Village of Nisbet, Roxburgshire, and entered Edinburgh College in 1617, earned his M.A. in 1621 and two years after, elected Professor of Humanity. In 1627, he was appointed Minister at Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire, and soon took a leading place among the clergy of Galloway.

In 1636 his first book, "Exercitationes Apologeticae

Pro Divina Gratia" - an elaborate treatise against Arminianism - appeared at Amsterdam. Its severe Calvinism led to a prosecution by the Bishop. Rutherford was deposed from his pastoral office and sentenced to confinement in Aberdeen during the King's pleasure. He was as proficient in Greek and Latin as in English. It was here that he wrote his famous "Letters" which have gone through many editions. The copy in my hand belonged to Robert Burns and bears Robbie's signature.

Rutherford was present at the signing of the Covenant at Edinburgh in 1638 and at the Glasgow Assembly he was restored to his Parish.

In 1639 he was appointed Professor of Divinity at St. Mary's College.

In 1643 he was one of eight Commissioners sent from Scotland to the Westminster Assembly.

More books followed including "Lex Rex" - a Dispute for the Just Prerogative of King and People. This treatise established Rutherford as one of the early writers on Constitutional Law.

There followed "Divine Right of Church Government and Excommunication" (1646) and "Free Disputation Against Pretended

Liberty of Conscience" (1648) described as "perhaps the most elaborate defence of persecution which has ever appeared in a Christian country".

Further books followed and in 1648 - 1651 he declined successive invitations to theological chairs at Harderwijk and Utrecht.

After the Restoration in 1660, his "Lex Rex" was ordered to be burned by the Stuarts. He was deprived of all his offices and on a charge of high treason was cited to appear before the ensuing Parliament. He died on the 23rd of the following March.

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At St. Andrews you may see the gate in the wall from which he delivered his polemic against rule by Divine Right in the presence of Charles II.

He was a man of great intellect, of great humanitarian qualities and a defender unto death of those principles in which he believed.

Thirteen generations is a long time to trace a family tree, even with two marriages. It is difficult to trace any of the Rev. Samuel's family. Allowing three children per generation and three and a half centuries, there should

be about 200,000 of us!

The tradition has always been passed on by word-of-mouth. My Mother used to say that until her generation, there had always been a Presbyterian Minister in the family by the name of Samuel.

In any case, tradition is often stronger than reality and there can be no possible, probable doubt that we are all Rutherfords!

We have good reason to be proud of our Rutherford ancestry. There used to be a couple of Rutherford peerages but on checking "Burkes", I found none. We do know, however, that it was the scientist, Lord Rutherford, one time professor at McGill, who made a notable contribution toward the splitting of the atom. Also, I think there used to be a title in abeyance for want of heirs and I thought how nice it would be to have Brigadier Bill receive it. The British "Who's Who" lists five Rutherfords who are Knights. We trust they are worthy of some connection with our family.

As to our immediate ancestry. William Rutherford married twice - to sisters. By his first wife, he was the father of Uncles Eben and Boyd and Aunt Grace Morton. At the age of 50 Uncle Eben and a Major Mulholland from Toronto started an orange grove on the outskirts of Havana, Cuba. The city developed, Uncle Eben became a "developer", was the first President of the Country Club, and died leaving over half a million, a consider-

able sum in those days, even when it was divided among nine brothers and sisters.

By his second marriage, our grandfather or great-grandfather Rutherford, as the case may be, had seven children: Eliza, Mary, Will, Sara, Sam, Alice and Hattie. As I recall, Grandmother Rutherford lived to be 96, my mother Sara 95, Aunt Alice 97 and Aunt Hattie 100. Aunt Hattie was a missionary in China and on the table is a medal which she received at the time of the Boxer Rebellion.

As I mentioned I cannot find that we are "related to a peer" but in these changing times it may be of comfort to relate that according to the "Mornington Times", our grandfather cleared three farms, and this before the days of tractors, etc., finally settling in a beautiful location at Millbank, Ontario, near Stratford. There he not only had a fine farm, but was the Postmaster, owned the general store, the saw mill and a tannery as well.

If the worst comes to the worst, with an inheritance of such a work ethic we should be able to survive and look forward to another "Rutherford Roundup" three and a half centuries down the line with happiness and prosperity again clearly depicted on the faces of each and every one of us.

November, 1973.

ADDENDA:

From a biography of the Reverend Samuel Rutherford:

"He was known as Joshua Redivivus" and one chapter is entitled: "Samuel Rutherford and some of his Extremes".

A further quotation is as follows:

"For no man of his age in broad Scotland stood higher as a scholar, a theologian, a controversialist, a preacher and a very saint than Samuel Rutherford ... He could write in Latin better than either in Scotch or English." He is also quoted as saying, "I am made of extremes".

From the tombstone at Anwoth:

"What tongue or pen or skill of men
Can famous Rutherford commend
His learning greatly raised his fame
True godliness adorned his name
He did converse with things above
Acquainted with Emmanuel's love
Most orthodox he was and sound
And many errors did confound
For Zion Kingdom and Zion's cause
And Scotland's covenanted laws
Most constantly he did commend
Until his time was at an end
Then he went to the full fruition
Of that which he had seen in vision".