

It is a Long Way from Tipperary....


The 400 Year Journey of the Sheppard/Shepherd Family

This story is dedicated to all of those Sheppard/Shepherd ancestors who took a chance on the unknown. They left their known world behind while taking with them only their family, (sometimes) meager belongings and a fierce determination to make a better life. Thanks for being willing to take the risk ! This is your story.


Mark Reider
Grandson of Olive Gladys Shepherd
December 2009

Relationship: Capt. Thomas Sheppard to Patricia Elaine HEATH


Patricia Elaine HEATH is the 8th great granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Sheppard

	Capt. Thomas Sheppard b: Abt. 1620 Shropshire, England d: Abt. 1679
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Son

	David SHEPPARD b: Abt. 1648 England d: 20 Nov 1695
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Grandson

	David SHEPPARD Jr b: Abt. 1672 d: Abt. 1755 Greenwich, Cumberland, N.J.
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Great grandson

	Ephraim SHEPPARD b: 21 May 1723 d: 08 May 1783 Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jers
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2nd great grandson

	Joel SHEPPARD b: 17 Sep 1748 Hopewell, Cumberland, N.J. d: 19 Jan 1820 Roadstown, Cumberland, New Je
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3rd great grandson

	Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD b: Abt. 1776 Hopewell, Cumberland, N. J. d: Abt 1842 Highland, Ohio, USA
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Relationship: Capt. Thomas Sheppard to Patricia Elaine HEATH

Patricia Elaine HEATH is the 8th great granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Sheppard


4th great grandson

	William Alfred SHEPPARD M.D. b: 12 Sep 1814 Hopewell, Cumberland, N.J. d: 13 May 1871 New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio, USA
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5th great grandson

	Theodore SHEPHERD b: 29 Jun 1841 Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA d: 27 Dec 1915 Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
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6th great grandson

	William Alfred SHEPHERD b: 09 Nov 1860 Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA d: 25 Jan 1934 Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, US
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7th great granddaughter

	Olive Gladys SHEPHERD b: 21 Jan 1905 Wilmington, Wabaunsee, Kan. d: 20 Dec 1996 Huntington Beach, Orange, Calif
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8th great granddaughter

	Patricia Elaine HEATH b: 23 Jul 1924 Long Beach, Los Angeles, Calif. d:
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Shepherd Coat of Arms



Deus Pastor Meus – The Lord is my Shepherd

Shepherd Coat of Arms – Azure on a chevron engrailed (*scalloped*) between three fleurs-de-lys argent (*silver or white*); as many estoiles gule. (*red stars*)

Crest – A cubit arm vested azure Cuffed argent, the hand holding a shepherd's crook ppr (*proper or natural color*). Motto – Deus Pastor Meus

The story of the Shepherd family coming to America actually begins with Oliver Cromwell. He was nearly at the peak of his power when he arrived in Ireland at the head of his Army in August of 1649. England had been subdued by forces loyal to Parliament and more importantly loyal to Cromwell. His loyal followers formed the core of his so-called "New Model Army" including a large group of fervent Baptists. They had defeated the Royal troops in the second English Civil War leading to rise of Cromwell. He will become the Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth in 1653. One such believer was a native of Shropshire, England named Thomas Shepherd. He was a Captain in this Army and had served for many years. To the English Parliament, he declared that he had enlisted just prior to the Battle of Edgehill in the First English Civil. (See Appendix A) Although the name has had several variations in spelling, I will use Shepherd for consistency.

That Thomas Shepherd was a devout Baptist is without question. It framed his outlook in virtually everything he did. He felt it was his duty to spread his beliefs both to friends and foes alike. His support for Cromwell was at least partly based on Cromwell's own puritanical beliefs. One of the first mentions of Thomas is as an officer of the "8 Regiments of the Horse" who sent a letter to Parliament along with several fellow officers. This was in 1647 and was in response to Parliamentary proposals to disband the Army. Thomas, along with several others, was brought before Parliament (see Appendix B) to be questioned. There are other mentions of a Thomas Shepherd in early Baptist records and writings. Although there is no certainty this is the same Thomas Shepherd, the circumstantial evidence is fairly convincing given his later prominence in the army.

When Cromwell led his troops (known as Roundheads for their short "cropped" hair) to Ireland in 1649 to put down the "papist supporters of Royalty", Captain Thomas Shepherd was among them. Shepherd is mentioned in one record as "accompanying a priest to his arrest and confinement in return for £5 as a bounty. Only sporadic other mentions of Thomas have been found to date due to the lack of specific records.

Captain Shepherd was well-regarded as evident by his later short-term appointment as Governor of New Ross, a walled city in County Wexford. The "Sack of Wexford" by Cromwell's troops is still infamous some 350 years later as a symbol of Cromwellian brutality. Whether Thomas had any part in this is unknown but his name is not mentioned in contemporary accounts of this slaughter.

Once Ireland was defeated and occupied by English troops, Irish Catholics, as well as "Old English" who were Royalists, were forcibly moved off their land. This land was distributed to Cromwell's soldiers in lieu of wages as well as to the so-called Adventurers who funded the invasion in return for land in Ireland. Thomas Shepherd was given 1439 acres of land in Tipperary County as confirmed by the 'Down Survey of Distribution' and the "Census of 1659" (See Appendix C).

This census shows that Captain Thomas Shepherd (along with other English soldiers) was residing in Castle John. It is likely that Thomas had his wife and family living with him as well. The census clearly divides the English from the Irish. The 20 Irish shown in the census likely inhabited tenant farms surrounding the castle. This would have provided an income for Thomas and his family. The designation Esq. or Esquire after his name denoted that he was considered a "gentleman".

Castle John was the name given to the land surrounding the castle as well as to the Castle itself. The castle was originally built for Irish royalty in the 1400s and was known as a Tobin castle. Castle John stayed in the Shepherd family until the mid-1800s. One fanciful story mentions that Captain Shepherd traded a white horse for the castle. (the castle itself was not included with the initial land grant) (See Appendix D). However he acquired it, the family did take possession of the castle and made it their home.

After the land was distributed, many soldiers sold their land or their interest in shared properties in order to return to England. They wished to return to their families and friends. It is estimated that only one soldier in five remained in Ireland by the mid-1650s. Thomas Shepherd was one of those who stayed and made Ireland his home.

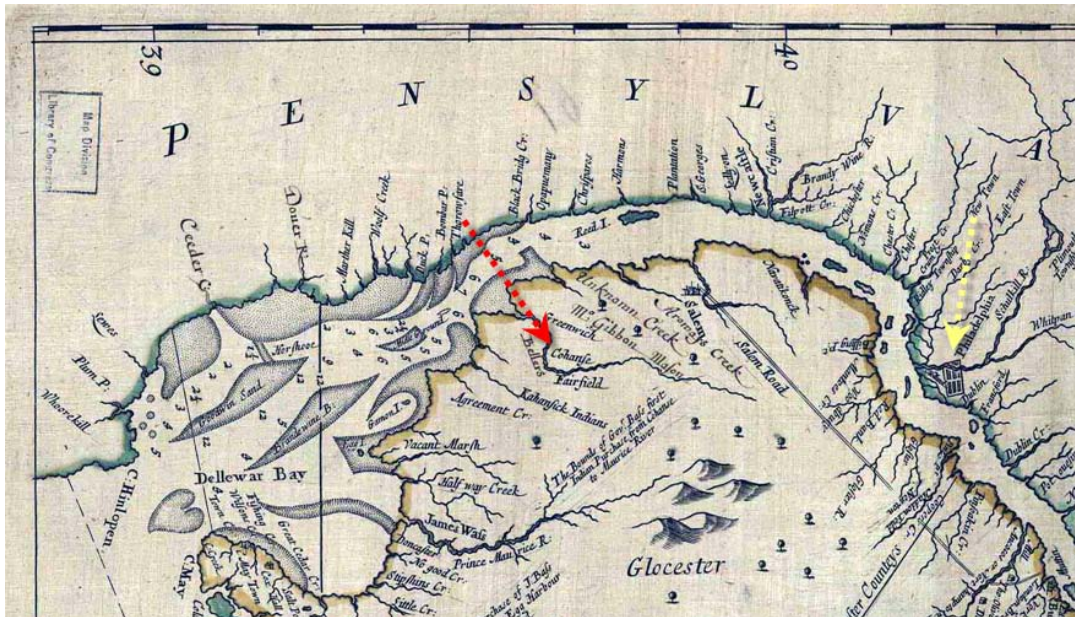
Captain Shepherd's brother, William, also lived nearby and established Castle Sheppard which still stands today as a country home. Whether William was a soldier or an Adventurer is not clear. According to the "List of Adventurers" there was a William Shepherd who was a grocer. He was also awarded land in Tipperary.

By the time of Captain Shepherd's death in 1671, some Shepherds had been born in Ireland and considered themselves to be natives but they never forgot their devotion to their faith. Irish or English, they were still fervent Baptists although we start seeing some becoming Quakers through marriage. The Shepherds continued their Baptist worship at a church in Tipperary known as Clough Keating. Their religious convictions remained strong even in the face of being surrounded by those of other faiths.

When the Monarchy was finally restored in the years following the death of Oliver Cromwell, the Shepherds did not abandon Ireland or their possessions. They still however opposed the idea of royalty. When some of the Shepherds left for America, it was whispered they had been involved in the planning for the abortive Rye House Plot to assassinate the King Charles II and his brother.

What is known for sure is that David, Thomas (not the Thomas II mentioned above), James and John Shepherd settled in West Jersey in 1683 along the Cohansey River in Cumberland County. Letters and legal documents establish the fact that they are brothers. The exact lineage from Captain Thomas Shepherd is not clear due to the loss of records in Ireland. They are either children and/or grandchildren of Captain Thomas Shepherd. The information and timing suggests children but there is some evidence for identification as grandchildren.

They settled huge swaths of land in what is today New Jersey with other branches of the family settling in North Carolina and Maryland. William Penn had joined a group of prominent Quakers to purchase West Jersey as a religious haven in 1677. This prospect of religious freedom may have been one of the spurs that brought the Shepherds to America as they quickly settled in this general area and began establishing deep roots.



This is a 1696 map of a portion of West Jersey. The top of the map is actually pointing East. The red arrow points to Cohansey which is where the Shepherds originally settled. Just as a reference, the yellow arrow points to Philadelphia. Both of these areas were havens for religious freedom pushed by William Penn. Cohansey was part of what was known as the "Irish Tenth". This name comes from the fact that the land shares were originally divided into tenths by the original proprietors and was then settled by Irish of whom many were Baptists and Quakers

A touching look at life back in Ireland during this time is seen in letters to Ann Wansborough from her brother that remained in Ireland. She was the wife of Thomas Shepherd who immigrated along with David and John. Some of those letters have been preserved in the Quaker archives. (As indicated some branches of the family had become Quakers though marriage). Some of these letters were published in a book called "Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan". A few of those letters pertaining to the Shepherds may be viewed in Appendix F.

David Shepherd (our direct ancestor) and his family established one of the first Baptist Churches in America at Cohansey in West Jersey. The Shepherds and their descendants remained strongly religious for generations to come. Baptist and Quakers were the dominant faiths with Quaker leanings persisted into the 20th century. By the time

David Shepherd died in 1695, the Shepherds were firmly established in America. David and his wife Eve had several children (see Appendix G). David Shepherd Jr. was one of the sons of David Sr. and inherited his father's homestead.

David Shepherd Jr. may have been born in Ireland or shortly after the family's arrival in America. He married a Sarah Vickers about 1719. (See Appendix H). Most of the information regarding David and Sarah comes through wills and other legal documents. This was an intense period of rapid growth for the area of Cumberland County and the Shepherds as well as related kin were heavily involved. Cumberland County was officially split from Salem County in 1748. There had not been any trouble with local natives in over 50 years. It was a time of prosperity. By the time of David's death in about 1755, the Shepherds were leaders in the area known as Back Neck.

Ephraim Shepherd, son of David and Sarah was born in 1722 in Back Neck, Salem (later Cumberland County) New Jersey (By this time the area was known as New Jersey as it had become a royal colony). Ephraim was a well known and respected leader in his community. He greatly enlarged the holdings of the family. He married Sarah Dennis in 1747 (the second of 3 wives) and had a very large family. (See appendix I). In Thomas Shourd's "History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony" he is described as follows:

"...Ephraim, the son of David Sheppard, Jr., born 1722, was married three times. His first wife was Kesiah Kelsey; his second was Sarah Dennis; third, Rebecca Barrett. He lived in Hopewell township, on the road from Bowentown to Roadstown, and was owner of a large landed estate in that section; leaving at his death large farms to all four of his sons, all adjoining one another on the straight road from Bridgeton to Roadstown. He was a highly respected citizen, and like his brother Philip, was one of the deacons of the Cohansey (Baptist) Church. He died 8th of 5th month, 1783, aged sixty years, and was buried in the Baptist yard adjoining the church, near Sheppard's mill, by the side of his wife Sarah Dennis, who died 21st of 1st month, 1777. She died in her fifty-first year. His third wife, Rebecca Barrett, survived him twenty years. She was buried at Shiloh,

being a Seventh-day Baptist. Ephraim had ten children, all by his second wife, Sarah Dennis. The oldest was Joel, born 1748;..."

By the time of Ephraim's death, vast changes had come to America. The Revolution was over and a preliminary peace treaty signed. The Shepherds were ready to play a part in a nation poised on the brink of expansion.

Joel Shepherd (see appendix J) was born 17 September 1748 in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Like many of the Shepherds, he was a Deacon of the church as well as a prosperous farmer. In 1769 he married Hannah Jenkins with whom he had 7 children. Several of his children eventually moved to the frontier of Ohio. His daughter Amy married Oliver Harris and they were among those that moved to Highland County, Ohio. Oliver kept a diary for many years and mentions Joel on several occasions:

1803

... *June 20. On mon I went to Levi Halls & helpd set bricks till 11 oclock then came home & went to **Joel Sheppards** in the afternoon & was maried to his Daughter Amy Sheppard about 5 oclock PM. after we was maried we came to Mr D PLatts to meeting & made our appearance. Samuel B. H. & **Lydia Sheppard** was the wators. Mr Sm preachd from st Luke X & 42. after meeting we all came home but some went away again in the evening.

1818... May 31. On Sun I was at home. Father in law **Joel Sheppard** arrived here from Jersey. it rained some. wind SW.

... Nov 1 On Tues I made **Joel Sheppard** a pair of shoes & went to brother Faris & took home a peace of flannel. it rained part of the day. wind SW.

1820

...Jan16. On Thurs I finisd a pair of shoes for **Joel Sheppard**. Hosea halld 2 lodes

...Feb 17. On Thurs I tramped out wheet. we got a letter from brother Ozwell. It gave an account of the deth of our respected father (**Joel**) **Sheppard** who died the 19th of last month in the 72 year of his age. (Note: this is the only place we have found a mention of the date of Joel's death).

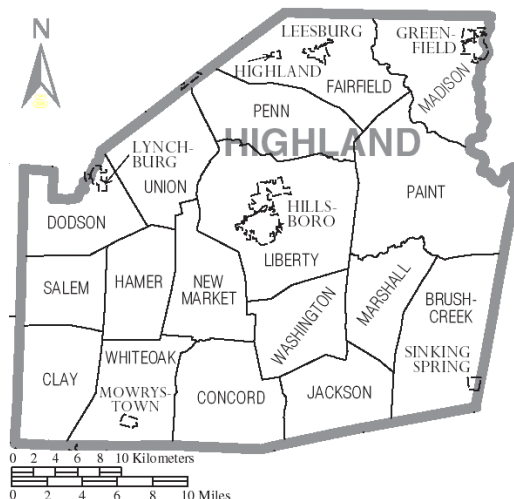
By the time of Joel's death in 1820 in New Jersey, the Shepherds had firmly established a branch of the family in Highland County, Ohio. Ohio was (along with Indiana) the destination for many pioneers in the early 1800s. Trouble with the Indians had only been settled in 1795 and Ohio would see a few battles in the War of 1812. Nonetheless, the allure of cheap land was enough to draw many including the Shepherds.

One of the sons of Joel and Hannah was Reuben Jenkins Shepherd (see appendix K) who was born about 1776 in New Jersey. Reuben saw some of his siblings and their spouses preceded him to the "New Country", as they called Ohio, in the years around the turn of the century. As mentioned, the wanderlust gene seemed to run strong in some the Shepherds. America was rapidly expanding. The Louisiana Purchase occurred in 1803 followed by the Lewis & Clark Expedition from 1804-1806. Ohio which was part of the Northwest Territory became a state in 1803.

Location of Ohio within the US



Location of Highland County in Ohio



Highland County is in the lower South-West portion of Ohio. The Shepherds mainly settled in the townships of Paint, Penn, Liberty (Hillsboro), Fairfield and New Market.

Reuben was married to Elizabeth Dare in the early 1800s in New Jersey. The Dare family had been allied with the Shepherds since they first arrived in America. Elizabeth is a descendant of a famous sea captain William Dare. Reuben made several exploratory trips to this land of opportunity and those are noted in the diary of Oliver Harris.

1806

...Mar 26. On Wed I started in the morn with David Bateman & **Reuben Sheppard** to stoneck & got a boat & went to back neck after oysters.

1809

... * April 28. On Thurs I went & took two of my cattle to the marsh & fetchd home a turn of reeds & put on the colts hovel as I was going to the marsh the horses ran away with my son in the waggon & turnd it bottom up hard & hurt him conciderable but the Lord preservd his life. Brother **Reuben Sheppard** got home from the **new country**.

1810

...April 13. On Fri I went to David Dares & paid some seat money then went to aunt Zerviah Reeves s & bought waggon sides then came home. **Reuben** came here & made up his mind to go to the New Cuntry with us.

...Nov 17 I settled with **Reuben Shepherd** for work & owe him \$24 - 58 cents.

...Nov 24. On Sat I broke a little flax then went to the school house whare the trustees met where **Reuben** teaches.

...Dec 24. On Mon I went to Collins s saw mill got a lode of boards & comeing home I broke the wagon tongue and left part of the lode. this morning **Reuben** was bared out of the school house by his scholars and quit his school.

1811

...Nov 15. On Fri I started & went 4 miles to Chillicothe & met my friends from Jersey. Brother Ozwell , **Reuben** and their familys & put in a horse & came 17 miles & put up at Platters. clear. wind SW.

1812

July 16. On Thurs I carted & stackd my wheet. Mr. Emery helpd me. this morning **Betcy (Reuben's wife) Sheppard's** infant was taken from her lifeless. clear. wind W.

1825

...Feb 3. on Th I halld a lode of hay for Danl Lesler from J Gossetts & went to **bro Sheppards** & stade all night. his child died to day. cloudy & cold.

...Feb 4. on Fr I came home then went to the meetinghouse & helpd dig a grave for **br Sheppards child** then went to the house & back to the burying then came home & dind & went back to **br Sheppards** to evening meeting. Mr Laymon preachd from 1st thes IV & 13. clear & cold.

1837

...May 9. on Tu I helpd Saml plant in AM & the boys sheard sheep in PM. clear. high wind. wife & I went to **br Sheppards. Sister S** is very sick. staid all night.

...May 12. on Fr I halld a lode of wood & * went to **Sister Sheppards** burying. clear & warm.

1842

...April 21. on Th I am still afflicted. **Br Sheppard** started for home in PM. **he is very febele**. clear & warm.

Reuben Shepherd and his family lived in Highland County, Ohio for several years from 1810 till about 1817. They moved back and forth to New Jersey for a few years but came back to Ohio to stay about 1822. There is no mention in Oliver's diary of historical events which may have provided a reason. War of 1812 had a big impact on the nation and would have been felt more keenly in New Jersey than the wilds of Ohio but there is no talk of it. Ohio was clearly a world apart in those early years.

Reuben and Elizabeth had at least 4 children, two of whom died as noted in the diary above (1812 & 1825). This is the only reference to these children to be found. Reuben's wife, Elizabeth Dare Shepherd died 11 May 1837 as reported by Oliver Harris. Reuben died sometime in the early 1840s but as of yet there is no information about the exact date. The last mention of him in the diary of Oliver Harris is the quote above on April 21, 1842. Reuben and Elizabeth are buried at the Baptist Church where he originally purchased and donated 2 acres as a "burying ground".

As described many men of the time, Reuben was a man of varying skills. In some of Oliver's passages, he is noted as a scholar who had an academy for students. In one humorous story, Oliver noted that Reuben's students had locked him out. Reuben was also noted as having a singing school and was an auctioneer. Reuben did at least some farming and was reported to have owned a saw mill. He was obviously a man of varied interests. It is one of Reuben's children, William Alfred Shepherd who takes a big leap to become a doctor.

William A. Shepherd was born abt. 12 September 1814. Because there are no birth certificates and no bible records we are unsure of the exact date and place but later census records always noted New Jersey as the birth place so it may have been during one of the periods the family moved back and forth. The date is from the Dare book on the Shepherds as well as his age at death.

As of yet, we have no indication as to what prompted his interest in medicine although at least two siblings died very young. The practice of the time was normally to apprentice to a physician in order to learn the trade. Those who had access to large cities had other options. There was a College of Medicine in Cincinnati (one of his sons attended) that was founded in 1819 (now part of the University of Cincinnati) and of course similar institutions in Philadelphia. However he acquired his medical skills, William A. Shepherd M.D. eventually built a practice in and around Highland County. He was mentioned in the diaries of both Oliver and later Robert Harris attending to their medical needs.

The only mention of a young William Alfred Shepherd is in Oliver's Diary:

1833

... July 29. on Mo I put up 2 large stacks of hay. **Alfred Sheppard** helpd. clear & warm.

1836

...Dec 4. on Su I was at home. part clear. **W A Sheppard** & wife was here a part of the day.

On August 20, 1834 William married Frances Ann Rogers, the 16 year old daughter of early Ohio explorer William Rogers. Frances had come to Ohio with her family from Frederick County, Virginia. The Roger's ancestors were Quakers who came from Wales in the 1700s to the Philadelphia area and eventually made their way to Virginia. Father William explored the Northwest Territory and Ohio sometime between 1810 and 1815. He liked what he saw so he moved his young family from Virginia to Highland County. There are many records documenting the Rogers family in the Quaker Archives in Philadelphia as well as local Virginia Quaker records in Frederick County.

The William A. & Frances Shepherd family prospered and at least 4 children were born to them. (See appendix L). As mentioned before, Dr. Shepherd had a prosperous medical practice and speculated in land as well with his brother-in-law Thomas L. Rogers. The medical practice however remained the constant. He was mentioned several times in the diary of Robert Harris including passages regarding the death of his wife:

From Diary of Robert Harris:

1847

(Jan) 21. on Th. I helped about washing. **Dr. Shepperd** lanced my neck, very painful.[c]old.

29. on Fr. I cut and hald **Dr. Shepperd** 1 load of wood. Rain & snow

Feb. 1 on Mo.I hald 2 loads of may to **Dr. Shepperd**. Clear

Mar 18. on Th. I went to town for **Dr. Shepperd**, he come & relieve Martha for the presant, then went to town for medicine. Warm, muddy.

Mar 19. on Fr. I sowd some clover seed. went after **Dr. Shepperd**, wife quite sick, took care of her. John Cloud moved into my house today. Rainy.

22. on Mo. I went for **Dr. S.** at 3 o'clock, he came put a large blister on her which seems to relieve her for the present. O that God would grant that she may yet recover and be a blessing to her family. Sleet.

26. on Fr. morning she is yet alive. O that God may yet grant she may recover or give me grace to bear up under the trial. Dr. Kirby and **Dr. Shepperd** came and said therer is no hope of her recovering. About dark she seems to be struck with death, suffered a great deal till fifteen minutes after eleven she expired. There my comfort in the workd is gone with her. She

loved me dearly to the last, here last words ere "Shed nota tear over my early bier." Then press my hands and face to her lips and kissed

1848

Oct10. on Tu. I made barrel cider for (Dr.)Shepperd.

William Shepherd had 3 sons and a daughter. His oldest son, William W. Shepherd became a doctor. He had a practice with his son for a period of time. William A. (the father) eventually moved to neighboring Clinton County in 1861 and remained there until his death from Chronic Pneumonia in May of 1871 (See Appendix M). He was only 56 years old. His youngest son, Henry also wanted to become a doctor but was injured in an "unfortunate incident with a horse" (see Appendix N) and became a lawyer. Nothing else is yet known about daughter Maria. Theodore Shepherd was the second child of William and Frances. He would choose a different vocational path and seek the frontier as other Shepherd's had before him.

Theodore Shepherd was born in Highland County, Ohio on the 29th of June 1841. Despite having two brothers who were interested in medicine, Theodore Shepherd was a man of the land. By the late 1850s, when he was old enough to strike out on his own, Highland County was largely settled. He started as a farm laborer until he could rent his own plot of land. On the day before Christmas in 1859, he married 16 year old Eliza Jane Cox whom he habitually called Lida. She was the daughter of Isaac Newton Cox and Sarah Porter Conway. Eliza Jane's early life was as the daughter of a carpenter and sometime farmer so she was well prepared for the life ahead.

Eliza's maternal great grandfather, Joseph Conway, had been an officer of the "Virginia Line" during the Revolution and served on George Washington's staff. He was reportedly a member of the Society of Cincinnati, a military fellowship whose first president was Washington. Joseph had been awarded almost 3000 acres of land in Highland County for his war service. (see Appendix O for a copy of one of the grants from President Adams) Unfortunately Joseph's son, Charles Washington Conway, Eliza's paternal grandfather, (also a

physician) died young and her grandmother, Phoebe Woodmansee Conway Driskill, sold much of the land and spent the money. Phoebe even went so far as to sue her children (Eliza's mother and her siblings) in court trying to get the land their father and grandfather had left them. Phoebe was evidently quite the piece of work. When her father died his will made mention that he left nothing to Phoebe because she spent it all while he was alive !

By 1870 Theodore was working 40 acres of his own and had 3 children (see Appendix P). He and his brothers had avoided the Civil War (there are unsubstantiated stories that his father paid for substitutes) and prosperity was slowly returning to Ohio. By 1880, he and Eliza had one more son and their oldest, 19 year old William, was working by Theo's side on the farm.

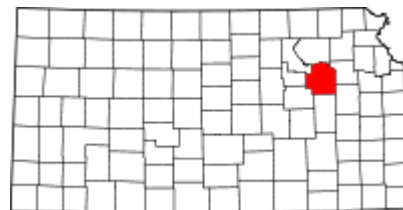
William Alfred Shepherd was born November 9, 1860 in Highland County, Ohio. Although named for his physician grandfather, William took after his father in vocation. As mentioned above, he worked his family's land until he marriage to Florence Emma Gorman on January 23, 1884 (see Appendix P).

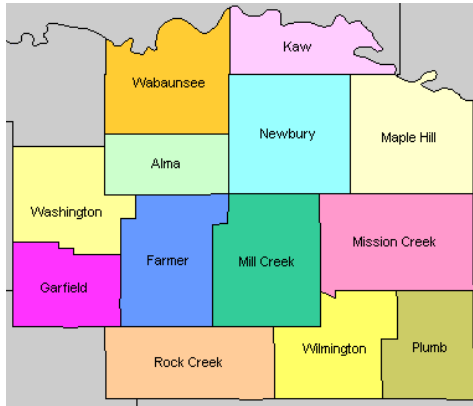
Prospects for affordable land were slim in Ohio so he did what the Shepherds had always done and looked to the frontier. In this case it was the plains of Kansas in the county of Wabaunsee where some former Indian land had been recently opened to settlement. He and his new bride left for Kansas in 1885 to be followed by his parents Theodore and Eliza as well as his brother Charles. It would have been a journey of several weeks by wagon.

Location of Kansas within the US



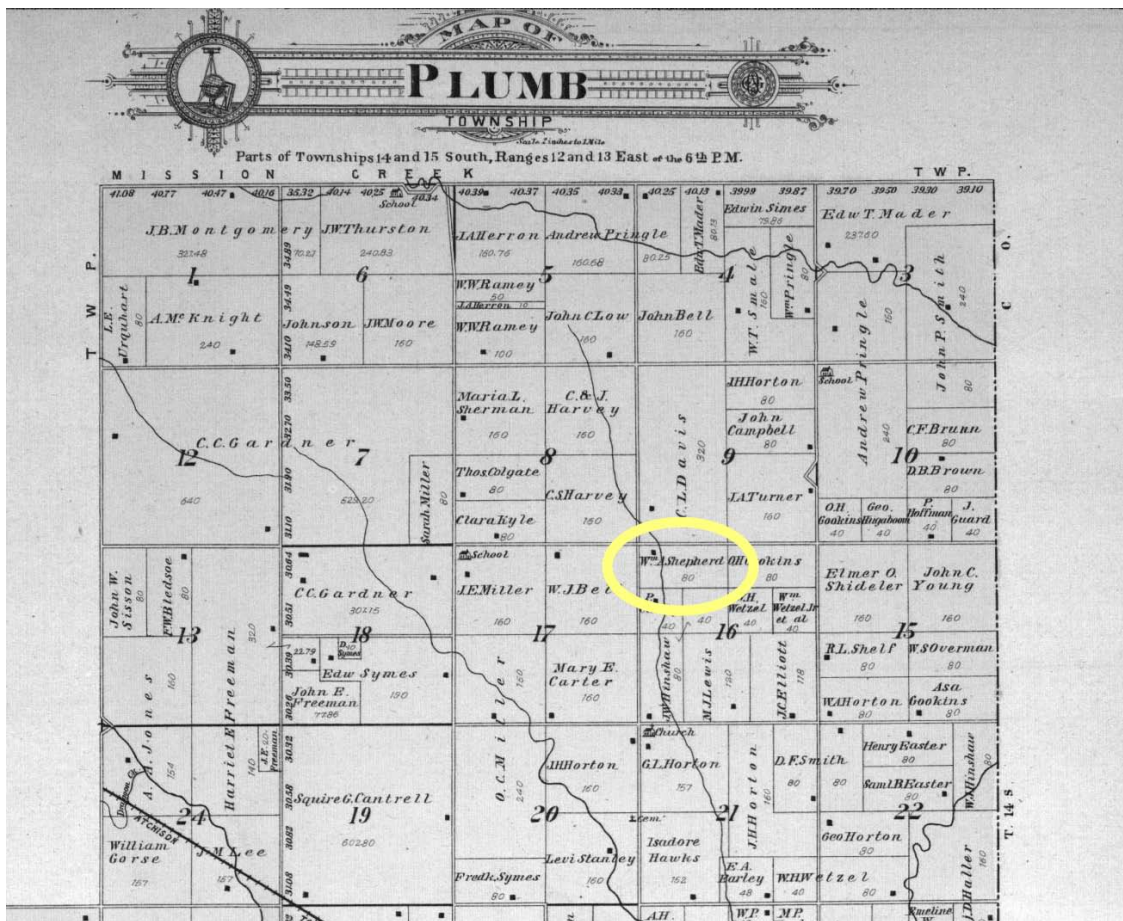
Location of Wabaunsee County within Kansas





This is a map of Wabaunsee County showing the townships. The Shepherd, Robinson and Craig families settled mostly in the Wilmington and Plumb Townships.

The 1885 state census of Kansas shows William renting 80 acres of farm land in newly formed Plumb Township of Wabaunsee County. A portion of a Plat Map a few years later shows the location of the family. By the time of this map (1893) William had purchased the land.



By all appearances, William and Emma were building a solid life in Wabaunsee County. By 1890 they had 3 children and William had begun dabbling in life as a merchant. He bought produce and other food crops from farmers and sold them to townspeople. In 1892 tragedy struck the family. William's wife, Florence Emma Gorman Shepherd, died. William was left with a farm, a small retail business and 3 small children. Like so many on the frontier, the family endured. With his parents close by for support, he was able to continue building a life for his family. Within a year or two a new woman entered his life. A young school teacher named Claudia Daisy Robinson.

Daisy, as she was known to her family, was the oldest daughter of Frank Robinson and Mary Craig Robinson. The Craigs and Robinsons had first settled in neighboring Osage County. Frank met and married Mary there. After the death of Mary's father, the families moved to neighboring Wabaunsee County. It was here that Daisy began teaching school and met a young widower named William Alfred Shepherd. Daisy was not put off by the thought of an instant family and they were married on July 25, 1895.

William continued his work as a merchant and farmer while Daisy settled into the life of a frontier wife. In short order, more children began to appear. The family would eventually have 8 more children although 2 died as infants. This was, unfortunately, not all that uncommon. A big family was always a blessing in that the children were expected to help with the chores from a very young age.

It was on January 21, 1905 that Olive Gladys Shepherd was born. She was the sixth child born to William and Daisy. Including her half-brothers and sisters, she always had a large number of playmates. It was only a few years later that the family looked to what they hoped would be a better opportunity in St. Clair County Missouri. The three older children by Emma had begun lives of their own so they stayed in Wabaunsee as did Theodore and Eliza. One additional person who went was Daisy's uncle, John Craig. He stayed with them in Missouri and worked on the farm. He was known to be especially good with the horses. The family sold their land and moved lock, stock and barrel to Collins Township in St. Clair County, Missouri.

William and Daisy had a big house for their large family and quickly settled into life as a farming family. They had only been there a short time when a fire destroyed their home. It was a scary time as recounted by Olive Gladys

in her memoirs but the whole family survived and rebuilt. Tragedy would strike again in 1913 when Verna Shepherd was born only to die several months later in 1914. The family finally decided to move back to Kansas. Here is a picture of the family in Missouri along with the visiting Theodore in 1915 at a big picnic at what appears to be the 4th of July (people holding flags in related pictures).



Theodore is seated in the chair with Olive Gladys standing next to him. William (far right) and Daisy bracket one of their daughters.

Theodore and Eliza Shepherd were married for over 50 years. Eliza Jane Cox Shepherd died in 1911. Theodore never got over her death and his health began to suffer. On December 27, 1915 just 3 days after what would have been their 56th anniversary, Theodore took his own life with a gunshot to the temple. He was 74 years old. Theodore was buried in the Wilmington Cemetery next to his beloved "Lida".

The William & Daisy Shepherd family moved back to Kansas in 1917 and settled in El Dorado, Butler County. William again became a merchant selling farm raised goods to towns people. Younger children went to school while the older ones worked and/or got married. Tragedy visited the Shepherd family again in 1917.



This is a picture of William Shepherd's store in El Dorado, Kansas. He is shown with one of his customers. He sold produce and other food products that he purchased from farmers.

The “war to end all wars” was raging in Europe. America had entered the war in April of 1917. With the millions of soldiers and the destruction of so much of parts of Europe, disease was all but inevitable. The one that did the most damage was actually a virulent form of the flu known as the Spanish Flu or “La Grippe”. This flu and it’s variations killed more than 50 million people by 1920. Of importance to our story here is that according to several documented accounts and studies, this flu actually first appeared in Kansas in 1917. Also this flu was unusual in that it killed many otherwise healthy adults by overwhelming their immune systems.

Claudia Daisy Shepherd was a healthy 44 year old woman caring for a large family. She contracted the flu and died on December 17, 1917. Other members of the family also contracted the flu but thankfully all the others survived. Whether the flu originated in Kansas or whether this was even the Spanish Flu did not matter to them. William A. Shepherd lost his second wife and the 6 surviving children lost their mother. While most were old enough to be on their own, the loss was still felt as keenly. For 12 year old Olive Gladys Shepherd, it was a loss she would feel for her whole life. Life however did go on. Much of the following information comes from the memoirs of Olive Gladys (known all her adult life as Gladys).

Gladys helped to care for her brother Frank and was very close to her older sister Nellie who was 3 years older than her. When she was about 14 or 15, she had a job in a drug store owned by her uncle. It was here she met a shy young man who worked in the oil fields that were springing up in Butler County. His name was Bertis Franklin Heath and he was generally known as Bert. From the start Bert was smitten with Gladys.

The Heath family had been in Butler County since 1869. Bert had lost his father at a young age and did not have an easy go of it. Determined to be self-sufficient, he began to work in the oil fields as the discovery of oil around El Dorado set off a boom.



Bert Heath (in the cap) sitting down and taking a break in the oil fields of El Dorado, Kansas. The year was 1921.

Bert decided that the oil fields of California held more promise so he left for California in early 1922. He found a job working in the booming oil industry at a place called Signal Hill in Long Beach. The job was hard and dangerous but paid him well. He decided that one other thing would make his life complete. He wrote to Gladys and asked her to come to California and marry him. To his relief and joy, she agreed.

Gladys obtained permission from her father. He agreed if she took along an older friend to act as a chaperone until Gladys was married. Gladys turned 18 on January 21, 1923. She and her friend, Glenna Grace, took the railroad which was quite an adventure for them. Arriving in Los Angeles after a few days, they were met by Bert who found them a place to stay. Gladys and Bert got reacquainted and were finally married on July 16, 1923. As a real treat they honeymooned on Catalina Island



This is a picture of an 18 year old Olive Gladys Shepherd Heath who is the newly married wife of Bert. She is very well dressed and standing in front of their hotel the Saint Catherine on Catalina Island. This hotel was torn down in the 1960s because of seismic concerns.

They settled into married life with children soon to follow. Patricia Elaine Heath (known as Patsy to her adoring father) was born July 23, 1924. Brother Robert Franklin Heath followed on March 8, 1926. The family moved to the small town of Midway City. Bert managed to continue to work in the oil fields during the 1930s. This protected them from most of the ravages of the Great Depression. Life for them focused on family and church but it was not to last forever.

Bert and Gladys grew apart and finally divorced during World War II. Gladys married twice more and Bert once. Pat and Bob grew up and began their own families. Olive Gladys Shepherd left us on December 20, 1996. She was preceded in death by Bert who died August 24, 1964 while living in northern California.

The nearly 400 year journey of the Shepherd family had many unusual twists and turns. They suffered their fair share of heartbreak and tragedy but also found joy in family and faith. Their boundless optimism took them far. Their belief in themselves and their confidence in the future assured them as they ventured into the great unknown.

These traits still serve their descendants well into the 21st century. Thanks for believing it was possible. We are in your debt.

containing a million dollars, half of the subsidy in cash which was due them, and they joyfully marched home, January, 1647, with pockets jingling in a manner rare enough to Scotchmen of those days. The King was surrendered to Parliament, and all now looking toward peace, the Presbyterians were uppermost, discredit falling upon the Army and its favorers. Many of the Recruiters, who at first had acted with the Independents, inclined now to their opponents. The Presbyterians, feeling that none would dare to question the authority of Parliament, pushed energetically their policy as regards the Army, of sending to Ireland, disbanding, neglecting the payment of arrears, and displacing the old officers. But suddenly there came for them a rude awakening. On April 30, 1647, Skippon, whom all liked, whom the Presbyterians indeed claimed, but who at the same time kept on good terms with the Army and Independents, rose in his place in St. Stephens and produced a letter, brought to him the day before by three private soldiers, in which eight regiments of horse expressly refused to serve in Ireland, declaring that it was a perfidious design to separate the soldiers from the officers whom they loved, — framed by men who, having tasted of power, were degenerating into tyrants. Holles and the Presbyterians were thunder-struck, and laying aside all other business summoned the three soldiers to appear at once. They came without delay and without fear, giving their names as Edward Sexby, William Allen, and Thomas Sheppard. “Where was this letter got up?” inquired the Speaker. “At a meeting of the

regiments." "Who wrote it?" "A council of delegates appointed by each regiment." "Did your officers approve of it?" "Very few of them knew anything about it." "Do you know that none but Royalists could have suggested such a proceeding? You yourselves, were you ever Cavaliers?" "We entered the service of Parliament before the battle of Edgehill, and have remained in it ever since." One of the three stepped forward: "I received once five wounds; I had fallen; Major-General Skippon saw me on the ground, and gave me five shillings to get relief. He can contradict me if I lie." "It is true," said Skippon, looking with interest at the soldier. "We are only the agents of our regiments: if the House will give us its questions in writing, we will take them to the regiments and bring back the answers."¹

A violent tumult arose in the House. The Presbyterians declared that the three sturdy Ironsides standing there, with their buff stained from their corselets, ought to be at once committed; to which it was answered, that if there were to be commitment, it should be to the best London tavern, and sack and sugar provided. Cromwell, leaning over toward Ludlow, who sat next to him, and pointing to the Presbyterians, said that those fellows would never leave till the Army pulled them out by the ears. That day it became known that there existed an organization, a sort of Parliament, in the Army, the officers forming an upper council and the representatives of the rank and file a lower council. Two such representatives stood in the lower council for each squad-

¹ Rushworth, vi. 474. *Parliamentary History*, under date.

Appendix B Letter to Parliament with editorial comments and corrections and a record of the examination by Parliament

April 1647

Sir William Clarke, [The Clarke Papers. Selections from the Papers of William Clarke, vol. 1](#) > [\[A Declaration from the Agitation of eight regiments of Horse.\]](#) > **paragraph 667**

Whereas some few Officers of this Army (dissenting from the Army) have not only declared their owne dissent, but pretended also to declare the dissent of a parte of the Souldiers under their command, and thereby have done as much as in them lieth to render the Army in a divided condition. Wee, whome our severall Regiments of Horse have made choice of to act in their behalves, doe in their names attest to your Honours from our owne certaine knowledge, that whatever dissent there may be by any particular Officers, that there is not any the least appearance of any difference or dissent among the Souldiers from the greivances presented by our Officers to your Honours; and this wee will undertake to make more fully appeare, when wee shall be called to an accompt by your Honours, or any other having authoritie to doe it, and in the meane time protest against that action of those dissenting Officers.

a Should be probably Sam. Whiting.

a Should be **Thomas Shepherd**, I believe.

Of the sixteen names appended to this, nine, or if the corrections suggested be accepted, eleven are also attached to the letter of April 28.

The subsequent history of some of the men signing this document is of interest.

John Brayman (or Breman) became a lieutenant in Colonel Rich's regiment and was cashiered in February 1655, on the charge of complicity in the plot for raising a rebellion amongst the army in Scotland, in which Major-General Overton was implicated (*Mercurius Politicus*, pp. 5052, 5165). In June 1659, he was restored to his place in the army with the rank of Captain, became major of Rich's regiment, and was arrested on April 13, 1660, for endeavouring to raise his soldiers in support Lambert's intended insurrection (Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1658-9, p. 289; *ibid.* 1660, pp. 202, 573). He was again arrested in May, 1662, and confined in the Tower and in Windsor Castle (Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1661-2, pp. 376, 456). He was imprisoned in 1682 on account of suspected complicity in the Rye House plot (*Luttrell's Diary*, i., 269, 286, 556).

William Prior's career was less distinguished. He was, however, arrested in January, 1655, for taking part in the plots of the levelling party against the Protector (*Mercurius Politicus*, p. 5050; Thurloe, iii., 35).

Edward Sexby }

of the Generall's Regiment.

Wm. Taylor }

Wm. Allen } (*later kin to Shepherd*)

of the Lievtenant Generall's Regiment.

Sam. Whitea }

Thomas Sheffeilda } (*Shepherd*)

of Commissary Generall Ireton's.

Anthony Nickson }

William Prior }	of Colonel Fleetwood's Regiment.
John Caseby }	
Thomas Kendall }	of Collonel Whalley's Regiment.
Wm. Young }	
Tobias Box }	of Colonel Butler's Regiment.
John Willoughby }	
John Brayman }	of Colonel Riche's Regiment.
Nicholas Lockyer }	
Henry Gethings }	of Colonel Sheffeld's Regiment.
Thomas Diggell }	

CITATION

Found in: Sir William Clarke, [The Clarke Papers. Selections from the Papers of William Clarke, vol. 1](#) > [APPENDIX B.: The examination of the three troopers who delivered the letter of the soldiers to Major General Skippon, April 30, 1647.](#) > **paragraph 1888**

[Tanner MSS. Bodleian Library, vol. lviii., f. 84.]

The Gentlemen that delivered the letter were call'd in, vizt.

- Mr. Edw. Sexby.
- Mr. Wm. **Allin.**
- Mr. Tho. **Shepherd.**

They brought and delivered a letter to Major Generall Skippon, the like to the Lieutenant Generall, and the like to His Excellencie.

By what authoritie

The joynt and unanimous consent of the Eight Regiments of Horse, they having attested it by two of every Regiment. They mett at severall places.

They had noe Rendevous but what wee had by our Officers.

Brought by our Officers [sic] each Regiment to a Rendezvous.

The Proposicions for the service of Ireland read.

They did know the contents of the letter else they would not have subscribed it. It was read in each Regiment and each Troope and subscribed. The originall is with the Regiments. This but a faire copie. There was an originall with each Troupe.

Ordered,

That the Sergeant doe keepe these persons asunder upon their Examinacions and after they are examined.

Mr. Allen,

How long hee had been in the Armie, a twelve moneth. Bore noe Office. Warwickshire man, served in Lieutenant Generall Cromwell's Troupe. Hee heard it read and subscribed it. Severall t[imes?] read, cannot recollect the names of those persons that read it.

Demanded his opinion touching a Clause in the letter concerninge some that had tasted of soveraigne ie and had degenerated into Tyrants.

Answered that

As it was the joynt Act of the Eight Regiments to contrive it, they will joyntly answer it.

That hee shall give in his answer with the rest as it was the joynt act of the rest with him.

Hee did not saye, that it was read in any of the Regiments or Troupes when they were brought to a Rendezvous, but that it was read in many places which hee cannot recollect.

Mr. Allen againe.

Neere a twelve moneth since hee came to this Army.

In the Lord General Essex's Army served under Collonel Holles in his Regiment till hee was a prisoner at Brentford and served afterwards in Gen. Major Skippon's Regiment.

A prisoner in the Kinges Armie seaven dayes, condemned among seaventene others to bee hanged, by judgment of a Councell of Warre, then every tenth man drawn out to bee hanged, at last an oath putt to them and dismissed. Wounded at first Newberry fight. Tooke the oath at Oatlands.

After hee had taken the Oath hee listed himselfe in Major Generall Skippon's Regiment, served under Captain Beton.

A felt maker by trade in Southw. Wounded againe at Henly, where hee received five shillings of Major Generall Skippon.

Mr. Sixby.

Suffolk man, trouper in the Generall's owne troupe, serv'd fower yeares, before hee serv'd the Generall hee serv'd the Lieutenant Generall in that troupe which is now the Generall's.

Ask't what hee mean[t] thaire?

Being the generall act of all hee can give noe answer being but one particular man.

Mr. Tho. *Shepherd*. Shropshire.

Served first under the Earl of Essex in the Earl of Bedford's Troupe of Cuirasseers.

Taken prisoner at Oxington coming from the relief of Gloucester. Prisoner 5 weekes, tooke noe oath, not exchanged, made his escape. Hee did heare it read, did subscribe it. Cannot remember whether hee read itt himselfe, about a weeke since hee heard it first read. Where? One of the Eight Regiments.

At what place. Hee does not remember. Demanded clause.

If it pleased this Honourable House to putt the Queries in writing the Eight Regiments whereof I am a Member whose joynt act it was will give an answer to them.

Endorsed:—

COIMISIÚN LÁIMHSCRÍBHINNÍ NA HÉIREANN

A CENSUS OF IRELAND,

CIRCA 1659

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

FROM THE

POLL MONEY ORDINANCES

(1660-1661)

EDITED BY

SÉAMUS PENDER, M.A.,

LECTURER IN HISTORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

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Parishes	Places	Numbers of People	Tituladoes Names	English	Irish
Newtowne Iannane Pish	Curreheene	22			22
	Clasnasmutt	18			18
	Atty James	18			18
	Castle John	49	Thomas Sheapherd Esq in the said Castle John and 27 souldiers	29 souldiers	20
Additional in ye Barony of Slevardagh	Lismalin	6		4	2
Ballingarry Parish (folio 6).	Ballingarry Towne	3			3
	Lissabrake	5			5
	Garrynygree	2			2
	Faran-rory	3			3
	Gortfree	1		0	1
	Ballyboy	4			4
Fenor P'ish	Gragpadid	4			4
	Glangole	2			2
	Pointowne	1			1
	Moylisane	3			3
Bolike P'ish	Bolike Village	2			2
Mauny P'ish	Shangary	3			3
Crohane P'ish	Colequile	7			7
	Crohane	1			1
Killmonan P'ish	Bally Kirin	4			4
	East Pale	1			1
	Capple	2			2
	Balloghane	2		1	1
	Killahea	5			5
	Killaghy	1			1
(folio 7) Grang Mockler Parish	Garrangibon	8			8
	Grang moeler	1			1
	Blenleen	3			3
	Corshillagh	2			2
	Careheene	7			7
	Abby James				
	Castle John				
	East pale				
	Caple				

Principall Irish Names [and] their Number.

Archdeakin, 6; Butler, 20; Boe, 7; Brenane, 10; Brohy, 6; Bryan & Bryen, 11; Bourke, 11; Comerford, 16; Cormucke, 10; Cantwell, 11; Croke, 9; Carroll, 14; Dungan, 10; Dwyre, 11; Dugin, 7; Fanninge, 31; Headen, 11; Healy & Haly, 10; Heade, 7; Henessy, 8; Hegan, 9; Hackett, 6; Kenedy, 11; Kelly, 8; Kearney, 11; Lahy, 12; Lonergan, 7; Meagher, 40; Morres, 13; Morissy, 7; Murphy, 8; Mullowney, 7; Purcell, 14; Padle, 9; Phellane, 6; Quiddihy, 6; Quirke, 7; Ryan, 19; Shea, 50; St John, 9; Tobin, 47; Trassy, 12; White, 8; Welsh, 24; McWilliam (6) & FitzWilliam (4), 10.

(folio 7 verso). The Number of People in the Barony of Slevardagh: Eng. 307; Irish 2101; Totall Eng & Irish, 2408.

THE PARISH OF WINDGAP.

323

“Moyclere,” in the Barony of Erley “cum dominio et servitio Walteri Candelan pro terris et tenementis suis ibidem.” The Countess of Ormond held “Muckleary,” in the parish of Killamery, in 1653. The castle of Frankford (*Cushlawn Macleeara*), now in ruins, was inhabited down to about 1800. Frances, wife of John Butler, of Garryricken, died here March 2nd, 1764. After her came the Lanigans, ancestors of the Stannard-Lanigan family of Grange. On their departure the castle fell into decay.

Part of this townland is called Turkstown, in Irish, *Bollianadhurcach*.

KILTRASSY.

The ruins of Kiltrassy church stand, not in the townland of Kiltrassy, but in the adjoining townland of Oldcastle. The church measures about 50 ft. by 30 ft. None of the original work remains but a small part of the east gable about 3 ft. high. All the other walls have been destroyed, but have been modernly built up all round, with dry stones, to a height of 3 ft. The piece of the original work remaining is only 2½ ft. thick. There are some rough, uninscribed head-stones in the graveyard. No interments have taken place here for many years.

In a list of Ossory churches entered in the *Red Book of Ossory*, about 1500, Kiltrassy church appears as the “Capella de Kylldrasse” in the parish of Kyllamery; and, in another list, of about the same date, in the same volume, it appears as “Kyldresse.” In Irish it is now called indifferently *Kilthrossä* and *Kyle-throssä*.

Beside the graveyard there is a holy well called “the church well,” and, in Irish, *Tobaratiampuill*. On William Neill’s land in Kiltrassy, there is a well called *Thubberagliggän*, (“Tobernagloghin,” on the Ordnance Map), or the well of the tinkling or purling. Near this is a high, conical sepulchral mound or tumulus, called “Kiltrassy Moat.”

Oldcastle was formerly one townland with Kiltrassy. The castle from which it is called stood in Michael Davis’s land. Its ruins were uprooted in 1847.

One field from Kiltrassy, which here forms the western boundary of Kilkenny County, stands the old Tobin castle of Castle-John (in Irish, *Cushlawnteawin*), in the Co. Tipperary. Kiltrassy and Oldcastle belonged to the Tobins, lords of Kaemshinagh, till the Cromwellian Confiscations. Tradition states that one Sheppard got the former townland from Cromwell; and that he purchased Castle-John, for a white horse, from the Cromwellian soldier to whom it had been given. The last of Sheppard’s descendants died in Kiltrassy about 1870.

LAMOOGUE.

Though now merged in the civil parish of Tullahought, Lamoogue itself was

y*

Index

4

TO THE

Prerogative Wills of Ireland,

1536—1810.

EDITED BY

Edward

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, F.S.A.,

ULSTER KING OF ARMS.



IRE
VICARS
VIC

DUBLIN:

EDWARD PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET.

1897.

- 1770 **Shelly**, Elizabeth, Dublin, widow
 1740 ,, Jacob, Mountmellick, farmer
 (not proved)
 1650 **Shelton**, Christopher, Dublin, gent.
 1608 ,, John, Dubl., alderman (Copy)
 1677 ,, John, Dublin, alderman
 1800 **Shenton**, Anne, Dublin, widow
 1785 ,, Frances, widow
 1780 ,, Geo., Cushinstown, co. Meath,
 esq.
 1798 ,, rev. Robert, Dublin, clk.
 1767 **Shepard**, James, Paulville, co.
 Carlow
 1753 ,, Margaret, *alias* Hogan, Kilke-
 dybeg, co. Clare
 1763 ,, Thomas, Kilpatrick, co. Kil-
 dare, farmer
 [See SHEPPARD.]
 1691 **Shepherd**, Arthur, Dublin, gent.
 1785 ,, Arthur, Bray, co. Wicklow,
 gent.
 1807 ,, Catherine, Bath city, spinster
 1786 ,, Jane, Bray, co. Dublin, widow
 1741 ,, Wm., Betaghstown, co. Meath,
 esq.
 1703 ,, Wilmot, par. Hobbleton,
 Devonshire, spinster (Copy)
 [See SHEAPHEARD.]
 1675 **Shepheird**, Nicholas, Greatconnell,
 co. Kildare, gent.
 1713 **Shepherd**, rev. John, Ennis, co.
 Clare, rector of Drumcliff
 1785 ,, Samuel, vicar of Kildrought,
 dio. Dub., clk.
 1671 ,, **Thos., Castle John, co. Tippe-**
rary, esq.
 1738 **Sheppard**, Anthony, Newcastle, co.
 Longford, esq.
 1803 ,, George John, Grange, Water-
 ford city, esq.
 1796 ,, Hannah, wife to rev. Thos. S.
 1757 ,, John, Abbey-street, Dub., gent.
 1786 ,, John, Snugborough, co. Kil-
 kenny, esq.
 1791 ,, Robt., Mountlodge, co. Dublin,
 gent.
 1791 ,, Robert, Shinrone, King's co.
 1724 ,, **Thomas, Castle John, co. Tipp-**
esq.
 1804 ,, rev. Thomas, Waterford city,
 clk.
 [See SHEPARD, &c.]
 1809 **Sheppart**, Mary, Castle Sheppard,
 co. Tipperary
 1781 **Sheppey**, Alice, Ballysax, co. Kil-
 dare, widow
 1773 ,, William, Dublin, gent.
 1748 **Sheridan**, Abigail, Lurgan, co.
 Armagh
 1771 ,, Alexander, Dublin, gent.
 1683 **Sheridan**, Anne, wid. of Moses Hill,
 Hill Hall
 1755 ,, Frances, Row-lane, Dublin
 1756 ,, James, Shercock, co. Cavan
 1778 ,, rev. James, Castlepollard
 1755 ,, Jane, Spricklastown, co. Dubl.
 1791 ,, Jeffry, Corneystown, co. Kil-
 dare, farmer
 1761 ,, John, Leck, co. Cavan
 1765 ,, John, Dublin, esq.
 1796 ,, John, Bunaverdah, co. Ros-
 common, farmer
 1784 ,, Martin, Patrick-street, Dublin,
 grocer
 1755 ,, Mary, Dublin, spinster
 1811 ,, Owen, Corroghroe, co. Rosc.
 1797 ,, Peter, Dungan, co. Kildare,
 farmer
 1787 ,, Richd., North Earl-st., Dubl.,
 gent.
 1738 ,, rev. Thomas, D.D.
 1717 **Sheriff**, James, Dublin, gent.
 1717 **Sherigley**, Folliot, Dubl., esq.
 1746 ,, John, Bettyville, co. Carlow,
 esq.
 1793 **Sherlock**, Anastasia Gertrude,
 Dublin, spinster
 1807 ,, Bartholomew, priest of Meath-
 street Chapel
 1710 ,, Edward, Drogheda, ald. (Ex.)
 1776 ,, Edward, Ballyhogan, co. Kil-
 kenny, esq.
 1782 ,, Elizabeth, Dublin, widow
 1794 ,, Ellinor
 1707 ,, Eustace, Drumlargin, gent.
 1595 ,, James, Naas, gent.
 1623 ,, James FitzPaul, Waterford,
 merchant
 1749 ,, James, Clonmel, apothecary
 1768 ,, James, Killeen, co. Meath
 1782 ,, Joan, Church-street, Dublin,
 widow
 1770 ,, John, Bellsaw
 1797 ,, Martin, Skreen, co. Sligo, arch-
 deacon
 1797 ,, Mary, Naas, co. Kildare, wid.
 1808 ,, Mary, Dublin city, widow
 1764 ,, Nicholas, Dublin, esq.
 1726 ,, Patrick, Dublin, gent.
 1743 ,, Patrick, Cashel, gent.
 1744 ,, Patrick, Ballynadrumny, co.
 Kildare, farmer
 1786 ,, Patrick, Dublin, gent.
 1776 ,, Paul, Butlerstown, co. Water-
 ford, esq.
 1751 ,, Don Pedro, col. of the regt. of
 Altona of Madrid
 1684 ,, Philip, Little Rath, co. Kildare,
 esq.
 1762 ,, Richard, Dublin, gent.

Appendix F

I *

James Wansbrough, 1700–1728

A singular feature of the history of Irish emigration to North America is that many of the first emigrants' immediate ancestors had only recently moved to Ireland. In 1649–1650 Oliver Cromwell's English armies reconquered Ireland from the Catholics who had controlled most of the island since their rebellion in 1641. During the 1650s the triumph of Cromwellian religious and political radicalism, plus the availability of confiscated Catholic lands, encouraged many English Protestant Dissenters to settle in Ireland rather than in America. This was especially true of Baptists and Quakers, who were unwelcome in Puritan New England and the Anglican-dominated Chesapeake colonies. By the 1680s, however, the Cromwellians' Irish-born children and grandchildren were migrating across the Atlantic. In Irish terms, they were the forerunners of the great movement of Irish Protestants, chiefly Dissenters of Scottish or English descent, who dominated Irish emigration to the New World from the late seventeenth century through the first third of the nineteenth century. In American terms, they could be viewed as a delayed and temporarily diverted stream of the original migration of British Dissenters who had founded New England by 1630 and were settling Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the 1680s.

In the 1650s perhaps as many as 30,000 English and Welsh Protestants migrated across the Irish Sea. Many remained only a generation or two; some returned to England, but others emigrated to the American colonies. Among the latter were Ann and Thomas Shepherd, and several of the earliest surviving emigrants' letters are those addressed to them in New Jersey by Ann's brother in Ireland, James Wansbrough. The Shepherds and Wansbroughs had come to Ireland as officers in Cromwell's army and, in return for their service, had gained estates taken from the defeated Catholics. Several thousand new settlers, including the Wansbroughs and Shepherds, were Baptists, and after 1654 a larger number, especially among the lesser grantees and tradesmen, became members of the Society of Friends, derisively known as Quakers. As in England, the two Irish sects raided each other for converts (largely ignoring the native Irish) and quarreled bitterly over doctrinal issues. However, as dissenters surrounded by hostile Catholics and suspicious Anglicans, Irish Baptist and Quaker families were often closely aligned in marriage, trade, and later remigration to America.

During the early 1650s Baptists were prominent in Ireland's military government, but they lost power in the latter years of Cromwell's rule and, after the Stuart and Anglican Restoration of 1660, most went back to England. Like the Quakers, the few Baptists who remained in southern Ireland congregated principally in major seaports such as Dublin, Waterford, and Cork, where they engaged in commerce and crafts, but a substantial minority were modest landowners and head tenants in the Irish midlands. Despite their general prosperity, after the ascension of Charles II (1660–1685) Irish Baptists, Quakers, and other Dissenters saw their status deteriorate, symbolized by their legal exclusion from politics and

the reimposition of tithes by the reestablished Church of Ireland. Moreover, in the 1680s and early 1690s Irish Catholic resurgence compounded their insecurities and threatened their estates.

However, as the settlers' problems mounted, new opportunities beckoned overseas. In 1667 William Penn (1644–1718), born in Waterford and heir to large Irish estates, converted to Quakerism, and in 1676 he acquired part title to much of West Jersey, as well as to Pennsylvania, and invited British and Irish Friends and other dissenters to settle there. In 1681 a company of Dublin Quakers took lands on the east side of the Delaware River, opposite the site of Philadelphia. This "Irish Tenth" became the nucleus of Gloucester County, and for several generations Irish Quakers would settle on both sides of the Delaware. Also, in 1675 an adventurer named John Fenwick (1618–1683) established a freelance Quaker colony in southern West Jersey, at Salem and at Greenwich on the Cohansey River. Initially this colony stagnated, but after 1683, when Penn purchased Fenwick's disputed claims, the Salem and Cohansey settlements began to fill with Irish Quakers and Baptists, attracted by economic prospects as well as by guarantees of religious freedom and civil equality.

Among these emigrants were James Wansbrough's brothers-in-law, Thomas, David, and John Shepherd. Between the 1680s and 1720s the Wansbroughs, Shepherds, and their Toler cousins extended through the North Riding of County Tipperary, primarily in the baronies of Lower and Upper Ormond and of Owey and Arra, and many of them worshiped at a Baptist church at Cleagh Keating, near the town of Borrisokane.¹ In the 1650s Cromwell's government had confiscated a higher proportion of Catholic lands in Tipperary—77 percent—than in any other county. Owey and Arra and the Ormond baronies, especially, witnessed the plantation of a substantial English minority; for example, by 1659–1660 the population of Killoscully parish, in Owey and Arra, was one-third Protestant. However, these baronies were relatively poor, containing mountains mingled with soils of at best mixed quality. Perhaps this was one reason why by 1700 James Wansbrough had leased his inherited farm at Ballycahane, in Killoscully parish, for £35 per annum and moved 30 miles north to a richer farm at Ballinlug, in the parish and barony of Rathconrath, County Westmeath, where another Baptist community was centered on a church in nearby Rahugh.²

In 1683 Wansbrough's brothers-in-law emigrated to West Jersey. After a brief stay in the Irish Tenth, they moved to Salem (later Cumberland) County and settled among other Tipperary Baptists on both sides of the lower Cohansey River, in Greenwich and Fairfield townships. The Irish circumstances that encouraged their emigration probably

1. Cleagh Keating (or Cloghkeating, Cloughkeating): a townland in Modreeny parish, Lower Ormond barony. The Wansbroughs, Shepherds, and Tolers were concentrated primarily in the parishes of Killoscully, Loughkeen, Ballingarry, Modreeny, and Kilruane. 2. Rahugh (or Rahue): a townland and parish in Moycashel barony, Co. Westmeath. For demographic data on Killoscully and Rathconrath parishes, see appendix 2.2c, on chapter 1.

included the relative poorness of their lands, political disabilities and resentment of tithes, and fear of the impending ascension of the Catholic king, James II (1685–1688). Indeed, it is likely that the Shepherds were among those Tipperary Baptists who in 1683 fled to New Jersey and Pennsylvania following their implication in the unsuccessful Rye House Plot against James's succession to the throne. Only two years later the Ormond baronies were swept by rumors that the coronation of James II would be attended by a Catholic massacre of Irish Protestants, as had occurred in Ulster in 1641; consequently, declared one local dissenter, "All Sober people here are inclined & pr[e]p[ar]ing to go to West Gursej."

However, James Wansbrough remained in Ireland, although in his Westmeath parish Catholics outnumbered Protestants twenty to one. In 1700 he sent his first letter to his sister Ann and her husband since their emigration. In typically providential terms, he recounted the tumultuous events that had taken place in Ireland in the intervening years—the temporary restoration of Catholic power under James II, the Glorious Revolution of 1688, and the Protestant reconquest by William of Orange in 1689–1691. He also catalogued their dire personal consequences for the Shepherd and Wansbrough families and their relations, many of whom had perished in a conflict that claimed at least 50,000 lives by war and disease and that was especially ferocious in the disputed marchlands of north Tipperary and Westmeath. Yet Wansbrough also related how he had survived these trials and eventually flourished, as the restoration of peace and Protestant power brought renewed English settlement and at least temporary prosperity.

Letter 1.

James Wansbrough, Ballinlug, Rathconrath Parish, County Westmeath,
to Ann and Thomas Shepherd, Cohansey, New Jersey, 4 May 1700

Balenloge³ County west meath may y^e 4th 1700

Well beloved brother and Cister these are to let you under stand that I received aleter from you with my nevies⁴ leter allsoe to our greate satisfaction y^t⁵ it hath pleased allmighty God in his marcy and goodness to preserve you in your far Jorny and to setle you in agood and peaceable land and allsoe ithath⁶ pleased god of Infinite mercy to deliver us and to bring us through many perels and dangers sence your departure oute of⁷ this kingdom for after Kingcharles⁸ dyed his brother⁹ asumed y^e Crowne and then popery over swayd this kingdoms and our goods was madee¹⁰ apray¹¹ our

3. Balenloge: Ballinlug townland (Rathconrath parish and barony, Co. Westmeath). 4. Nevies: i.e., nephew's. For a discussion of Wansbrough's origins and speech, see appendix 1. 5. y^t: that (as elsewhere in this letter). 6. ithath: i.e., it hath; for analytic and (in this instance) synthetic spellings, see appendix 1. 7. oute of from (especially when indicating origin). 8. Kingcharles: Charles II (1660–1685). 9. his brother: James II (1685–1688). 10. madee: made; silent e in a final syllable is occasionally written ee; see brokee "broke," Balmacooghee "Ballymacue," pleaseed "pleased," whomee "whom," scarcee "scarce" hereafter. 11. apray: a prey.

cytes¹² Charters brokée our peniall laws¹³ teaken away y^e ould propriaters of Ireland¹⁴ entering in opon all our posesions our armes¹⁵ Ceased¹⁶ and popish arneys raised throughout these kingdomes till it pleased god of his bounty ful marcy and good ness to raies¹⁷ us up a deliverer oute of y^e same famyly¹⁸ for our deliverance who was at y^e time prince of Orange and was married to princes mary King James eldest daughte[r] who through zeale for y^e gospell of our lord Jesus Christ and Honour of god forth with then when all was at steake Came with asmall army of 14 thousand and in vaded or landed in England and god Allmighty prospering him hath through greate wars and danger with y^e lose¹⁹ of many thousands of men and great Churge²⁰ obtained peace and tranquility for himselfe and his subjects as allsoe he hath been y^e Instroment of makinge peace throughout all Cristendome and now y^e lands is derer²¹ by y^e third part then they ware when you ware heere for the lands y^t would agiven y^u four shilings p^r acor²² will give you six or six and sixpence and wehave more English heere now then we had before y^e ware and now I will give you some short account of our owne famyly my father dyed at birr²³ after y^e first sige of limbrick²⁴ in y^e hith²⁵ of y^e troubles brother Gyles dyed of [y]^e small pox and John whirborn married Cister bety and he dyed about y^e same time my fa[ther] dyed and now cister bety is married to simon Ronsall and is but in anendefarant [wa]y²⁶ and Cosen tho[mas] shephard is larning y^e Joyne[rs tra]de of²⁷ his fatherinlaw and nicolas Conat C[iste]r praxey es²⁸ husband dyed aboute 7 or 8

12. cytes: i.e., cities; our cytes Charters brokée: in 1686–1687, James II's Irish Lord Deputy, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, revoked and redrew the charters of most Irish towns and boroughs; the old charters had ensured a Protestant monopoly of urban government, but two-thirds of the newly appointed aldermen and burgesses were Catholics, as was Talbot. 13. peniall laws: penal laws, restricting Irish Catholic civil, economic, and religious activities; repealed by the Catholic-dominated Irish Parliament under James II but reinstated and expanded under his successors. 14. y^e ould propriaters of Ireland: Catholics whose lands had formerly been confiscated and granted to Protestants; in fact, the "oldest" proprietors, of Gaelic descent, recovered scarcely any of their former estates, and the major beneficiaries of the Protestant conquest's temporary reversal under James II were Catholics of Norman origin, i.e., the "Old English." 15. armes: i.e., armies. 16. Ceased: abolished, disbanded; see OED s.v. cease, 5. "put a stop to" (obsolete). 17. raies: i.e., raise. 18. a deliverer oute of y^e same famyly: William of Orange, i.e., William III (1688–1702), who ruled jointly with his wife, Mary, James II's eldest daughter, until her death in 1694. 19. lose: i.e., loss; see loses "losses" hereafter. 20. Churge: i.e., courage. 21. derer: i.e., dearer "more expensive." 22. would agiven . . . : i.e., would have given ("yielded") . . . ; shows the reduction of have to a between a modal auxiliary (could, should, would, may, etc.) and a past participle and also in the past infinitive (e.g. to have gone → to a gone). The form a may be further reduced to zero: would a given → would given; see Shakespeare, *Conolantus*, 4.6.36–37: "we should by this . . . found it so" (i.e., a found it). See also Robert Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*. The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last (i.e., 'twad a blawn). Other instances of this development; n. 84 below; chapter 2, n. 10; chapter 15, n. 42; chapter 26, n. 50; chapter 38, n. 10; chapter 46, n. 40; chapter 51, n. 69. 23. birr: Birr town (and parish, Ballybrit barony, King's Co. [now Co. Offaly]); later Parsonstown, now again Birr. 24. limbrick: Limerick city, Co. Limerick; William III's first, unsuccessful seige of Limerick occurred in August 1690; the second seige began in August 1691 and ended with the Catholic surrender of the city on 3 October. 25. hith: i.e., height; see n. 4. 26. in anendefarant [wa]y: in an indifferent way, i.e., only moderately prosperous. For the use of square brackets and other editorial conventions, see appendix 1. 27. larning . . . of: learning . . . from. 28. C[iste]r praxey es: i.e., sister Praxey's.

weeks after my father and left 3 children t<w>o bo[y]s and one daughter and shee is married againe to Daniell dason y^e sadler y^t lived at Enagh²⁹ Cister Lucy married her masters stuard and Clark³⁰ aft[er] Cornel buckworth³¹ and they was [v]ery rich our brotherinlaws name is richard lockwod shee dyed in Childbed t<w>o years sense³² brother robart wansbrough was a seaman and was prest at bristo<l>³³ to sarve as seaman and was kild in abatle at sea as we under stand brother william wansbrough was Insigne for brudnells regiment and was aboard y^e fleete he dyed neere aligant³⁴ in spaine my Cister mary is married to Pall webster and lives at balen gary³⁵ Cister rachell lives with cosen thomas towler at balen toty³⁶ and is not married Cister Jain³⁷ liveth at balmacooghee³⁸ with capten baly y^t married m^r prilyes eldes^r daughter my mother is married to m^r tho<mas> balme y^t liveth at killloughnane³⁹ be twixt raplagh⁴⁰ and grange⁴¹ neere Enagh I was married before y^e wars broke oute ayeere⁴² to one Tho<mas> Rol<s> Younge[s]t daughter Johnathan wala[n] knowes her cister y^t is married to Joh[n]athan Short of gortin⁴³ and after y^e wars by sick[ness and] loses and y^e dept⁴⁴ y^t my father owed I was forst to sell my father<s> lands⁴⁵ for three hundred pound to Cosen nicolas towler soe after he poseded it four yeer<t>s It pleaseed⁴⁶ god y^t Igot y^t favour with my fatherinlaw y^t he advanced 3 hondred pound towards y^e purchas and about ahondred pound I had myselfe soe y^t it was sould but bought againe I have one daughter and ason his name is thomas my daughter is 12 yeere ould & son is five my wife is with Child I had another son Called John but he dyed this allsoe may carty fie⁴⁷ you y^t I received

29. Enagh: now Nenagh town (and parish, Upper and Lower Ormond baronies, Co. Tipperary, North Riding [N.R.]). 30. stuard and Clark: i.e., steward and clerk. 31. aft[er] Cornel buckworth: after Col. Buckworth's death. 32. t<w>o years sense (i.e., since): two years ago. For the use of angled brackets and other editorial conventions, see appendix 1. 33. prest at bristo<l>: impressed, i.e., forcibly conscripted, into the English navy at the port of Bristol, England. 34. aligant: Alicante, Spain; Wansbrough's form is closer to the Catalan original (Alacant). 35. balen gary: Ballingarry townland (and parish, Lower Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 36. balen toty: Ballintotty townland (Lisbunny parish, Upper Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 37. Jain: i.e., Jane; Jaim ms. 38. balmacooghee: Ballymacue (Kilruane parish, Upper Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.); the form has "silent ee" (see n. 10) and silent gh as in Raplagh "Rapla" (see n. 40); Wansbrough has dotted the first minim of m, making the name appear to be balinacooghee. 39. killloughnane: Killylaughnane townland (Kilruane parish, Upper Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 40. raplagh: Rapla townland (Kilruane parish, Upper Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 41. Grange: probably Grange Upper townland (Knigh parish, Lower Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 42. before y^e wars broke oute ayeere: "a year before the wars broke out." 43. Gortin: Gorteen townland (Finnoe parish, Lower Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 44. dept: an interesting case of a "learned" spelling pronunciation. The standard spelling debt is itself a purely learned creation based on the antiquarial knowledge that dette, the original shape of the French borrowing into English, ultimately reflects Latin debitum. The same phenomenon occurs in chapter 26, n. 33, where we find Doupt "doubt" (originally dout(e), from Latin dubitum). 45. my father<s> lands: at Ballycahane (Killoscully parish, Owney and Arra barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). The form father in this phrase may be an archaism: the word belongs to an inflectional class in Old and Middle English which does not formally distinguish the nominative (father) and the genitive (father's), and this peculiarity may have been preserved here (the same phenomenon is seen in Lady Day (i.e., Lady's Day)). 46. pleaseed: see n. 10. 47. carty fie: i.e., certify "inform officially."

apeare⁴⁸ of butens of silver from Cosen James shephards wife y^e was⁴⁹ and my mother and Cisters received twelve pence apeece and Cister rachel aquaife⁵⁰ or pin<n>er⁵¹ a toaken⁵² from my Cister my Cister Rachell and Jane hath either of them aboute twenty pound apeece of their owne and they say y^e if they Could get oportunity or good Company either one or both would goe and seee you in that Contry allthough we have scene abondance of troble and received greate Loses yet Ithank god we have peace and quietness now and through god allmightys providence and mercy we have both y^e law and gospell Reestablished amongst us and Every one EnJoying y^e freute of theire labours this being all at present with my kind love to you and my dear Cister and Cosen Tho<mas> sheper<d> and y^e rest of your Liteleones⁵³ not for geting⁵⁴ Cosen John and his Children and cosen david and his Cosen Jonathan walen and his good wife and Children and all y^e rest of our relations and frinds there y^e went alonge with you my father gyles shepard John whiteho<r>ne⁵⁵ is buried⁵⁶ by your Uncle Thomas sheperd in birr thomas shepard your uncle thomas es⁵⁷ son dyed last yeere at birr he lived where mr wetherlock lived his brother james was kild at teaking of arlone⁵⁸ Joseph is in England daniell is at home your ant liveth at teni kelie⁵⁹ & is married to Joseph Ingrom liveth & very rich your father dyed after y^e wars your uncle simon dyed in his exile or banishment your brother Jonathan and Jonadab is both ded they dyed in y^e wars Jonathens wife is married to Gerd⁶⁰ nokes y^e was prentice to brother gyles sheperd and lives in ormond⁶¹ they live prety well⁶² Robart shepard and James shepard your uncle simons sons are both married and [is] in an endefrint way of living⁶³ mistris Elisibeth wade⁶⁴ is married to alderman heds some of water ford⁶⁵ m^s mary michell is married and live[s] aboute lim[er]ick Capten brigges is [de]d Cornell finch is ded y^e bishop of kilalow⁶⁶ is ded Maior⁶⁷ Canbe is [d]ed Capten alen is ded Roger ho[ld]en bee is ded samuill wade ded henary prithy ded Leftanant⁶⁸ waler ded parson godfrey ded

48. apeare: i.e., a pair. 49. wife y^e was: former/deceased wife. 50. quaife: variant of coif "headdress." 51. pin<n>er: a coif provided with flaps. 52. toaken: i.e., token "keepsake" (OED s.v., 9). 53. Liteleones: i.e., little ones. 54. not for geting: i.e., not forgetting, "including." 55. my father . . . whiteho<r>ne: read "my father, Gyles Shepherd, and John Whitehorse." 56. burier ms. 57. thomas es: i.e., Thomas's. 58. Arlone: Athlone town (Co. Westmeath); the Williamite army took Athlone, on the river Shannon, from its Irish and French defenders on 30 June 1691. 59. teni kelie: Tinnakilly townland (Loughkeen parish, Lower Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 60. Gerd: Gerard (spelled as pronounced). 61. ormond: the official name of the Baptist church and settlement at Cleagh Keating; see n. 1. 62. they live prety well: they are pretty well-off, fairly affluent or comfortable. 63. in an endefrint way of living: see n. 26. 64. mistris Elisibeth wade: Elizabeth Wade is probably the daughter of Capt. Samuel Wade, a Cromwellian officer who helped found Waterford city's Baptist church in the early 1650s; the Cleagh Keating church in north Tipperary was apparently an offshoot of Waterford's congregation; hed is the English surname Head, mostly associated with Co. Tipperary (see Edward Mac Lysaght, *More Irish Families* (Galway, 1960), 119-20. 65. water ford: Waterford city (Co. Waterford). 66. kilalow: Killaloe diocese (Church of Ireland), the area of which included the North Riding of Co. Tipperary. 67. Maior: i.e., Major. 68. Leftanant: Lieutenant (as pronounced).

Leftenant sheldon ded Capten parker ded Capten roulstown y^e ould man
 ded frank Roulstown y^e maried debrow wade ded Thomas Casill ded Capten
 powell and his famly living in y^e ould pleace Capten owataway ded ould wiliam
 freeman ded⁶⁹ ould sargant hardy is living and his ould wife and is weel to live⁷⁰
 they live under young Capten harasson⁷¹ Leftenant foxall ded Robart alen y^t went
 along with you⁷² liveth at garan more⁷³ and is maried if i should give youe an
 acount of all y^e tra[ns] actions⁷⁴ y^e hath hapened amongst⁷⁵ us sence your leving this
 Contr[ey a] quire⁷⁶ of peapor would scercely Containe it but if I could by asa[ffe]⁷⁷
 hand send you abook of y^e trans actions and cations⁷⁸ of this late Revolution⁷⁹ sence
 I Canot teake y^e the will for y^e deed⁸⁰ Irest your Ever loving brother till deth I
 thank god Iam in a good way of living for Ihave my owne Estate againe it is set⁸¹ to
 three English men we have 35 pound ayere rent Cleere oute of it besides quitrent
 and all other taxes⁸² of y^e which my mother hath 9 pound ayeere Joynter⁸³ I was to
 apaid⁸⁴ 12 if my father and mother had both lived Ihave avery good wife Ithank god
 and shee is and will be a veery good fortune to me for what I have allredy had and
 shall have if shee and I doe oute live her father and mother will be as good Ithink as six
 or seven hundred pound⁸⁵ Soe comending you all to y^e Providence of all Mighty
 god our hevenly father by whomee⁸⁶ we live move and have our being desiering y^t he
 may in his Infinit marcy in crese Everyone of us in greace⁸⁷ wisdom and understanding
 y^t we may be truly thankfull for all y^e benefits y^t we doe receive at his hands y^t after
 this sinfull painfull and mortall life ended we may Every one be partekers of Eternell

69. Maior Canbe . . . Capten alen . . . Roger ho[ld]en bee . . . samuill wade . . . henery prithy . . . Capten owataway . . . wiliam freeman: Solomon Cambry (or Cambri), Capt. Stephen Allen, Samuel Wade (see n. 64), Roger Holdenby (or Haldenby), Henry Prittie, Capt. John Otway, and William Freeman: all prominent Cromwellian settlers in north Tipperary's Ormond baronies. 70. weell to live: well-to-do, affluent, or comfortable. 71. they live under young Capten harrasson: they are tenants (probably head tenants) of the young proprietor, Captain Harrison. 72. Robart alen y^t went along with you liveth at garan more: ref. to an emigrant, brother of Capt. Stephen Alen (see n. 69), who accompanied the Shepherds to New Jersey but returned to Ireland. 73. garan more: Garranmore (Youghalarra parish, Owney and Arra barony, Co. Tipperary, N.R.). 74. tra[ns] actions: i.e., transactions. 75. amongst ms. 76. [q]uire: (1) four sheets of paper folded to make eight leaves, or (2) 24 to 25 sheets of paper. 77. asa[ffe]: i.e., a safe. 78. cations: aphetic form of occasions; cf. Shakespeare's 'casion, cagion. 79. this late Revolution: the Glorious Revolution (1688-1691) of William III. 80. sence . . . deed: "since I cannot, [you are to] take the will for the deed." 81. set: leased. 82. besides quitrent and all other taxes: "after quitrent and all other taxes have been paid"; quitrent: annual rent paid by proprietors to the crown. 83. Joynter: i.e., jointure, a legal settlement or contractual obligation conferring an annuity. The form joynter shows the loss of [y] before an unstressed vowel, a sound change which had taken place by the 16th century and is seen in such forms, for example, as nater "nature," futer "future," critter "creature," ed(d)ication "education" and in reverse spellings like ardure "ardor." These "y-less" forms penetrated the literary language and are found, for example, in Shakespeare, but they were later censured. By the nineteenth century the older pronunciation had been restored in the standard language, but in non-standard speech and in the dialects the y-less forms have persisted. 84. to apaid: i.e., to have paid; see n. 22. 85. for what I have allredy had . . . six or seven hundred pound: "because what I have had already and will have . . . will be as good . . . as £600 or £700." 86. whomee: whom; see n. 10. 87. greace: i.e., grace. For spellings with ea, see appendix 1.

rest and felicity is y^c hartly prayers⁸⁸ of your Ever loving brother fere well till y^c next opertunity

James Wansbrough

if you can get opertunity pray faile not to send and let us heere from you wee have had t<w>o letters from you sence your departure for I think I shall not Come to you and sence you are settled Idoe not ad vise you to Come here againe for lands is very scarcee⁸⁹ and deere I think rat<e>s of goods will fall and rents will behard to bemade so y^t tenants will <be> slaves to their landlords though sence y^c settlement⁹⁰ we have had agood time and mony plenty⁹¹ a Ould guiny⁹² here goes f[or] 26 shilings 4^s an<d> 9^d for 5^s and 4^d an English Crown⁹³ for six shilings which is all at [present] f[rom]

J: W

In 1700 James Wansbrough seemed content to remain in Ireland. However, between 1716 and 1728, the date of his last surviving letter, many of his Irish neighbors and relatives, including one cousin, had emigrated, and in the latter year Wansbrough himself deliberated whether to take the drastic step for a man of late middle age to join his Shepherd relations in the New World. Economic considerations were probably paramount. The 1720s were years of severe distress for Irish landlords and tenants alike. Stagnation in trade, currency shortages, and repeated harvest failures resulted in economic depression and famine, while the pressure for lands and the expiration of old leases sent rents rocketing. Modest landholders were caught between falling incomes and mounting expenses, and Wansbrough himself could not renew the lease on his Westmeath farm at a profitable rent. He also had personal reasons for disenchantment with Ireland: by 1728 Wansbrough's first wife and all their sons had died, and his second wife, whom he married in 1725, had relations in America. Moreover, although new English settlers had increased the proportion of Protestants in Westmeath to an all-time peak of nearly 14 percent, Ireland's Baptist congregations were shrinking through intermarriage and conversions to the established church, producing among the remainder a crisis of confidence in the future of their increasingly fragile community.⁹⁴ And although official persecution of Irish Dissenters was no longer as intense as in Queen Anne's reign (1702–1714), the political climate yet remained

88. hartly prayers and flicity ms. (ditto-graphy). 89. scarcee: scarce; see n. 10. 90. sence y^c settlement: since the end of the Williamite wars (1688–1691). 91. we have had agood time and mony plenty: "we have had prosperous times and money has been plentiful." 92. guiny: i.e., guinea (21 shillings). 93. an English Crown: coin normally worth five shillings. 94. In the 1650s there were at least 13 Baptist churches in Ireland, but by 1725 there were only five with settled ministers—Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Cleagh Keating, and Legacory in County Armagh—plus the "remains" of four others, including Rahugh, that depended on visiting pastors. In 1725 only the Dublin meeting contained as many as two hundred families, the remainder having between 60 and 30, and Irish Baptists altogether numbered merely 1,500–2,000. Among the conformists to the Church of Ireland were Wansbrough's Toler relations, who by the late eighteenth century were among Co. Tipperary's most powerful families. By 1800 only five hundred Irish Baptists remained, but a surge of

uncertain. However, such troubles did not exist in West Jersey, where Wansbrough, perhaps encouraged by his young wife, thought he might begin the world anew.

Letter 2.

James Wansbrough, Ballinlug, Rathconrath Parish, County Westmeath,
to Ann Shepherd, Cohansey, New Jersey, 18 April 1728

Balenlug April y^e 18 1728

Loving Cister I have Been long Disopointed of sending unto you⁹⁵ I thank god I and my famely is well in helth soe is two of my Daughters the youngest I had by my former wife I have been marid next agust will be⁹⁶ three yeers I have adaughter by my wife I got onely ahondred pounds with her she is a very good husef⁹⁷ and of a very good famely for thomas Packenham was her mothers brother and his son was night of the Cheere⁹⁸ for our County of west meath she hath aCosen In new york maried unto one Capten Congrave all my Cisters heere is well onely⁹⁹ Jane who is maried to Thomas Barton she hath been sickly at last¹⁰⁰ her sickness went to an ague¹⁰¹ Cister Praxey lives at balengary¹⁰² Cister mary and Pall webster is in y^e county of Dublen Cister Rachell and her hosband David Shephard lives at balycahane¹⁰³ she hath four sons Cister Elisabeth dyed Lucys son Richard Lockwood is arich man and Justice of y^e peace he is worth five or six hondred pound ayeere I desier you Dere Cister to write by the first opertunity and let me heere how you and your two sons mozes and David <is> and your Daughter and all their famelyes this hath been avery hard yeere amongst the poore people for Corn failed very much and now wheat is at twenty shillings abarell and other Corne proporsianable¹⁰⁴ lands is got to an Extrame Rate heere so y^t they y^t teakes land is likely to be teaken by their lands¹⁰⁵ I lighted of¹⁰⁶ ahistory of america which gave me avery <h>onest account of all your Contrey it sayes y^t he y^t is worth five hondred Pounds heere laid out and retorned there y^t if he have any Induster¹⁰⁷ may live as well

pan-Protestant revivalism soon sparked a remarkable resurgence: in 1800–1841 30 new Baptist churches were founded, and between 1818 and the 1890s membership rose from two thousand to five thousand. However, nearly all this new growth occurred in Ulster; southern Irish Baptist churches continued to atrophy; and by the early twentieth century both the Cleagh Keating and the Rahugh congregations had disappeared. 95. sending unto you: sending you a letter by a bearer. 96. next agust will be: this coming August. 97. husef: housewife (variants in OED: hussive, hussif, huzzif). 98. night of the Cheere: i.e., knight of the shire. 99. onely: except. 100. at last: in the end. 101. went to an ague: turned into an acute fever. 102. balengary: see n. 35. 103. balycahane: see n. 45. 104. proporsionable: in proportion, proportionately (see OED s.v. proportionably). 105. they y^t teakes land is likely to be teaken by their lands: "any person who rents land [at these high rates] will likely be ruined financially." 106. lighted of: came across. 107. Induster: industry, diligence; the *English Dialect Dictionary* lists *industher* as a verb attested only in Ireland, "to work hard, be industrious," but has no instances of the form as a noun.

as he y^e is worth six or seven¹⁰⁸ hundred pound ayeere in England if you or your sons Doe write unto me and give me good Encoragment I will trans port my self and famely and soninlaw I Can teake threehondred pound heere but pray tell me what is y^e best Comodyty to teake into y^e Contrey what meakes me think of goeing is my wife is ayounge woman and would be willing to goe into y^e Contrey besides agood farm I had y^e lease <of> is Ronoute¹⁰⁹ and <I> Canot get it worth teaking¹¹⁰ I have in baly Cahane¹¹¹ and this Contrey¹¹² twenty pounds a yeere I send this by Cosen frances Parvin whose aunt was maried to my first wives brother they are honest People and Lives well your sons may Doe him aCind ness in folloing¹¹³ Pray <ask> if thomas Green y^e lived with Isarall Comborton in Philadelpha beliving¹¹⁴ for his father and mother is very Desierous to know wher¹¹⁵ he be alive or ded there was a man left this naibor hood about forty yeer agoe one Owen Daly out of y^e County of west meath I was Entreated to Enquier for him if he lives nee[r] you if by chance you or y^e young men might nnow him I doe Expect to heere from you by next Crismas the Creator of us [. . . an]d give my love and servis¹¹⁶ to my Cosens in generall but Espesially to your own two sons and your Daughter and her hosbond not for geting your self my wife gives her servis to you and your Children I am and Remain your afectinate broth<er> whilst I am

James Wansbrough

if cervants¹¹⁷ be a good profit Idesier <you> to let me know it or what goods will turn to best acount out of this Contry I canteake three hondred pounds with me if I doe trans port my self into y^e Contrey¹¹⁸ and leave five pound ayeer heere to send me every yeere aservant or nesenaryes Duering three lives or thirty yeers to Com¹¹⁹ severall of my Cisters sons will Certen be along with me if I doe Com into y^e Contry nomore but as a far<e> wel Dan Towler is worth six hondred ayeere lives at grange¹²⁰ where maiar¹²¹ fox lived formerly and Elisabeth weade Daughter to Esquier wad<e> lives at waterford and her hosbond <is> alderman hed of waterford¹²²

J. W.

108. six or seven: conjectural, written above *canc.* five. 109. Ronoute: i.e., run out "expired." 110. <I> Canot get it worth teaking: "I cannot get the farm at a rent that would make it economical to take up (renew) the lease." <I>: an expected subject pronoun is often dropped in Ulster English in a non-initial clause, especially, as here, when it is identical with the subject pronoun of the preceding clause. This usage occurs frequently in Shakespeare: *King Lear*, 1.4.201: "as you are old and reverend, should be wise." 111. baly Cahane: see n. 45. 112. this Contrey: the area around Ballinlug (Co. Westmeath); see n. 3. 113. Doe him aCind ness in folloing: do him a kindness in the following way. 114. beliving: i.e., be living. 115. wher: whether; see n. 4. 116. give my love: conjectural; servis: respect, duty (OED s.v. service, 9: "[i]n epistolary use, give my service to = remember me respectfully to [a third person])." 117. cervants: i.e., servants; here = indentured servants. 118. Contrey in ms. 119. Duering three lives or thirty years to Com: Wansbrough proposes to lease out the remainder of his Irish property at £5 per year for a period of thirty years or the duration of three lives (named in the lease), whichever expires first. 120. grange: see n. 41. 121. maiar: i.e., Major. 122. Elisabeth weade . . . alderman hed of waterford: i.e., Elizabeth Wade . . . alderman Head of Waterford [city]; see ns. 64-65.

Cosen Thomas Toler is ded Cosen Nicolas toler is awidower all his Children
which is Eleven lives¹²³

James Wansbrough was still in Ireland in mid-1732, when his nephew wrote that "uncle James [was] alive and well" in Ballinlug.¹²⁴ After that date, he does not appear in New Jersey records, although he may have gone to Pennsylvania, like most Irish Dissenters who emigrated in this period, or joined his wife's cousin in New York. Yet if Wansbrough had joined his Shepherd relations in West Jersey, as planned, he would have found a flourishing settlement. In 1726 Salem County (including the future Cumberland County) contained nearly four thousand white inhabitants, plus 150 slaves. Most whites were "yeomen" farmers who marketed cattle, hogs, wheat, rice, cedar wood, and other produce in Philadelphia. According to one observer, they were "laborious, honest, and industrious" if also "unaccountable obstinate and tenacious."¹²⁵ By 1745 Quakers comprised less than a fifth of the area's population, but they were still dominant economically and politically. Although Baptists, the Shepherds (Sheppards in colonial usage) appear to have been equally successful, partly because they were among the first settlers at Shrewsbury Neck, on the banks of the lower Cohansey, which contained some of West Jersey's richest soils. In 1690 the Shepherd brothers founded the first Baptist church in the district, and by his death in 1695 David Shepherd owned a large quantity of land along the river, plus personal property worth £172, while his brother John's family possessed at least three thousand acres. The American-born Shepherds also fared well. One of the sons of Wansbrough's sister Ann, also named David Shepherd, farmed a minimum of 150 acres and in 1702 was nominated by Lord Nottingham for membership in the Governor's Council; likewise, his brother Moses died in 1752 worth over £400 in personal property. Later generations were locally prominent in the American Revolution, perhaps in part because the Anglo-American conflict reignited radical religious and political sentiments inherited from their Cromwellian forefathers. Thus, for over two hundred years the Shepherds multiplied and prospered along the Cohansey.¹²⁶ In the late nineteenth century most remained Baptists, although some had become Presbyterians and others had joined the Quakers with whom their ancestors had been contentiously allied during their brief sojourns in Ireland.

123. Cosen Thomas . . . which is Eleven lives and initials J.W. inserted between ms. lines beginning severall of my Cisters and well Dan Towler. 124. Robert Dawson, Bristol, England, to Moses Shepherd, Cohansey, N.J., 23 July 1732. Dawson was the son of James Wansbrough's sister, Praxey, and her second husband, Daniel Dawson, "y^e sadler y^t lived at Enagh" (letter 1); a physician, Dawson emigrated to Philadelphia between 1732 and 1741. 125. Wacker, *Land and People*, 184; see Sources. 126. By 1876 there were at least 25 Shepherd/Sheppard property-owners in Fairfield and Greenwich townships, north and south of the Cohansey River.

With Plural Indefinite Pronoun ("some"):

they Plow an Acre, nay Some Plows 2 Acres a Day (note the difference in treatment between the simple personal pronoun ("they") and the non-personal, indefinite pronoun ("some"); (chapter 9, Robert Parke)

With relative pronoun ("who, which, that"):

my un[con]cidret Lines which Justly merits Rebuk (chapter 2, Alexander Crawford)
all that was taken for the Roiet (chapter 4, Henry Johnston) "all who were arrested for rioting"

With zero:

We plow & likewise Sows our wheat with 2 horses (= we plow & likewise [we] sow (chapter 9, Robert Parke)
I live hapy and well and Expects so[on] to By A place of My Own (chapter 26, Edward and Mary Toner)

It should be understood that the Northern Concord Rule is not perfectly observed in the letters. All writers from the northern region would have been able to speak the standard language in varying degrees of competence and would have been consciously or unconsciously influenced by it. Those who had any schooling would have been warned against such uncouth usage in their early years and would doubtless have remembered the sanctions.

Syntax, James Wansbrough, and the Quakers

To close this appendix we present a short commentary on a section of James Wansbrough's first letter (chapter 1), which we think illustrates how a coalition of linguistic and socio-cultural analysis might work to illuminate important aspects of Irish social history.

In James Wansbrough's letter of May 4, 1700, the form *nevies* "nephew's"—along with the forms *hith* "height," *wher* "whether," and perhaps *this* "these"—together with the preservation of Middle English long open [e] (usually written *ea* in Modern English), point to the Dorset-Somerset-Wiltshire area as the locus of origin of Wansbrough's speech. This is consistent with the fact that the surnames of the Wansbrough family and their *To(w)ler/Toller* cousins are derived from habitation names in Wiltshire and Dorset respectively. Since the Cromwellian settlement of the south of Ireland drew heavily from the population of England's West Country, Wansbrough's letters give us perhaps the largest corpus so far available of the founding stage of Southern Hiberno-English.

A jarring note in Wansbrough's southwest English speech is sounded by the strong presence in it of the Northern Concord Rule (see above), which is otherwise a hallmark of the northern dialects (north of England, Scotland, and northern Ireland). However, a scrutiny of the letters in this collection sharing the anomaly with the Wansbrough letters reveals that they share another feature that is sociological: whether from north or south, they are all written by Quakers or by those living in close familial contact with Quakers. This coincidence suggests that this deeply conservative religious community, which originated in the north of England, preserved—perhaps as a badge of identity and as a living sign of their uniqueness—a reminder of their origin to be passed down the generations. A very suggestive example of this coupling of religion and language is furnished by the letters of Daniel Kent. Kent had left his native Limerick a Methodist, but soon after his arrival in America he con-

verted to Quakerism, and over the subsequent course of his life as an American Quaker his letters show a steady increase in the use of the Northern Concord Rule. Conversely, the letters of Kent's father, who remained a Methodist in Limerick, show not a trace of the Northern Concord Rule. A less striking, but equally interesting, example is found in the letters of Joseph and Hannah Wright of Dublin and County Wexford (chapter 25), in which an educated veneer employing the Southern Concord Rule of the standard language frequently peels back to reveal a perfect use of the nonstandard Northern Concord Rule. A third example of northern usage in southern territory is seen in the letter of Robert Parke (chapter 9), where the initial use of standard syntax gives way, as the letter progresses, to the northern, as if the standard usage is too artificial to maintain. Toward the end of the letter the use of standard syntax is resumed.

Sources

William Grant, ed., *Scottish National Dictionary* (Edinburgh, 1940–1976); C. I. Macafee, ed., *A Concise Ulster Dictionary* (Oxford, 1996); W. McMordie, *Our Ulster Accent and Ulster Provincialisms* (Belfast, 1897); *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. (Oxford, 1989); Philip Robinson *Ulster Scots* (Belfast, 1997); and the following books by James Wilson, *Lowland Scotch as Spoken in the Lower Strathearn District of Perthshire* (London, 1915), *The Dialect of Robert Burns, as Spoken in Central Ayrshire* (London, 1923), and *The Dialects of Central Scotland* (London, 1926).

APPENDIX 2 ✱ Irish Migration and Demography, 1659–1831

KERBY MILLER AND LIAM KENNEDY¹

In the eighteenth century, Irish magistrates and others often commented with alarm on the “great numbers” of people—particularly Ulster Presbyterians—leaving Ireland for America. Since then, scholars on both sides of the Atlantic have attempted to quantify early Irish emigration. For example, in his classic study *Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718–1785* (London, 1966), R. J. Dickson estimated that prior to 1776 perhaps 120,000 emigrants left Ulster for North America. Other estimates include those in: B. Bailyn, *Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution* (New York, 1986); Bric, “Ireland, Irishmen”; Cullen, “Irish Diaspora,” in Canny,

1. In 1985–1986 Kerby Miller and Liam Kennedy of the Queen's University of Belfast, assisted by Keith Brown and Mark Graham, began a study of Irish religious demography, 1659–1926, some of the initial results of which are published here for the first time. Two works that proved invaluable in tracing parishes—despite their frequent name and boundary changes—from the late 1600s to the early 1800s, and in amalgamating the 1831 diocesan- and parish-based data into their respective counties, are: S. Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, vols. 1–2 (London, 1837; repr. Baltimore, 1984); and B. Mitchell, *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* (Baltimore, 1988). Also of enormous value were: W. J. Smyth, “Society and Settlement in Seventeenth-Century Ireland: The Evidence of the ‘1659 Census,’” in Smyth and K. Whelan, eds., *Common Ground: Essays on the Historical Geography of Ireland* (Cork, 1988), 55–83; and especially the seminal article by Dickson, Ó Gráda, and Daultrey, cited in the text.

Family Group Sheet for David SHEPPARD

Husband: David SHEPPARD ^[1]	
Birth:	Abt. 1648 in England
Death:	20 Nov 1695; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey ^[1]
Marriage:	Abt. 1671
Father:	Capt. Thomas Sheppard
Mother:	
Wife: Eve WHALEN ^[1]	
Birth:	Abt. 1651
Death:	15 Nov 1704; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey ^[1]
Father:	
Mother:	
Children:	
1 M	Name: David SHEPPARD Jr ^[1] Birth: Abt. 1672 Death: Abt. 1755 in Greenwich, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Marriage: Abt. 1719 in Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Spouse: Sarah VICKERS
2 F	Name: Ruth Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1674
3 M	Name: Joseph Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1675
4 F	Name: Hannah Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1678
5 M	Name: John Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1680 Death: Jan 1716
6 F	Name: Elizabeth Sheppard Birth: 1682
7 F	Name: Eve Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1685

Notes

Sources

- 1 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.

Family Group Sheet for David SHEPPARD Jr

Husband: David SHEPPARD Jr ^[1]	
Birth:	Abt. 1672
Death:	Abt. 1755 in Greenwich, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Marriage:	Abt. 1719 in Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Father:	David SHEPPARD
Mother:	Eve WHALEN
Wife: Sarah VICKERS ^[1]	
Birth:	Abt. 1702
Death:	Abt. 1799 in Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Father:	Phillip VICKERS
Mother:	Hannah PARDEE
Children:	
1 M	Name: Ephraim SHEPPARD ^[1] Birth: 21 May 1723; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey ^[1] Death: 08 May 1783 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[1] Burial: 09 May 1783; Cohansey Baptist Cemetary Marriage: Abt. 1747 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Spouse: Sarah DENNIS
2 M	Name: Phillip Sheppard Birth: 01 Aug 1721; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey
3 M	Name: David Sheppard Birth: 15 Apr 1725; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey
4 M	Name: Joseph Sheppard Birth: 08 Sep 1728; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey
5 F	Name: Phebe Sheppard Birth: 20 May 1730

Notes

Sources

- 1 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.

Family Group Sheet for Ephraim SHEPPARD

Husband: Ephraim SHEPPARD ^[1]	
Birth:	21 May 1723; Back Neck, Salem , New Jersey ^[1]
Death:	08 May 1783 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[1]
Burial:	09 May 1783; Cohansey Baptist Cemetary
Marriage:	Abt. 1747 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Father:	David SHEPPARD Jr
Mother:	Sarah VICKERS
Wife: Sarah DENNIS	
Birth:	10 Dec 1725 in Cohansey, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Death:	21 Jan 1777 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[2]
Burial:	Cohansey Baptist Cemetary
Father:	John DENNIS
Mother:	Hannah
Children:	
1 M	Name: Joel SHEPPARD Birth: 17 Sep 1748 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[3] Death: 19 Jan 1820 in Roadstown, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Burial: 21 Jan 1820; Cohansey Baptist Cemetary Marriage: Abt. 1769 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Spouse: Hannah JENKINS
2 M	Name: Abner Sheppard Birth: 28 May 1750 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
3 M	Name: James Sheppard Birth: 25 Dec 1752 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
4 F	Name: Hannah Sheppard Birth: 1754 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
5 F	Name: Phebe Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1754 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Death: 02 Oct 1776 in Salem, Salem, New Jersey, USA
6 F	Name: Sarah Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1756 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
7 F	Name: Rachel Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1761 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
8 F	Name: Hope Sheppard Birth: 03 Feb 1764 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Death: 24 May 1840 in Perry, Ohio, USA
9 F	Name: Elizabeth Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1766 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
10 M	Name: Ephraim Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1768 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Notes	

Family Group Sheet for Ephraim SHEPPARD

Notes (con't)

Sources

- 1 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.
- 2 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of Captain William Dare (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1993), FHL.
- 3 Baptist Church records.

Family Group Sheet for Joel SHEPPARD

Husband: Joel SHEPPARD	
Birth:	17 Sep 1748 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[1]
Death:	19 Jan 1820 in Roadstown, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Burial:	21 Jan 1820; Cohansey Baptist Cemetary
Marriage:	Abt. 1769 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Father:	Ephraim SHEPPARD
Mother:	Sarah DENNIS
Wife: Hannah JENKINS	
Birth:	22 Oct 1749 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[2]
Death:	04 Dec 1807 in Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Burial:	06 Dec 1807; Cohansey Baptist Cemetary
Father:	David Hooper JENKINS
Mother:	
Children:	
1 M	Name: Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD ^[4] Birth: Abt. 1776 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Death: Abt. 1842 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[3] Spouse: Elizabeth W. DARE
2 F	Name: Lydia Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1770 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
3 M	Name: Dennis Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1772 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
4 F	Name: Ruth Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1774 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
5 F	Name: Sarah Sheppard Birth: 24 Apr 1775 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
6 F	Name: Amy Sheppard Birth: 15 Feb 1780 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Death: Highland, Ohio, USA Spouse: Oliver Harris
7 F	Name: Elizabeth Sheppard Birth: 1784 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA

Notes

Research Notes for Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD

Trustee of the Old New Market Baptist Church in New Market Township. 2 acres conveyed to Reuben Shepherd in 1823 for a meeting house and burying grounds

Sources

- 1 Baptist Church records.
- 2 Harris Family Records.
- 3 Oliver Harris, Oliver Harris Diary (Rootsweb).
- 4 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.

Family Group Sheet for Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD

Husband: Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD ^[1]	
Birth:	Abt. 1776 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA
Death:	Abt. 1842 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[2]
Father:	Joel SHEPPARD
Mother:	Hannah JENKINS
Wife: Elizabeth W. DARE ^[3]	
Birth:	Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[3]
Death:	10 May 1837 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[2]
Father:	William DARE
Mother:	Rebecca STATHEM
Children:	
1 M	Name: William Alfred SHEPPARD M.D. ^[1] Birth: 12 Sep 1814 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[4] Death: 13 May 1871 in New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio, USA ^[4] Marriage: 20 Aug 1834 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[5] Spouse: Frances Ann ROGERS
2 F	Name: Sarah Dare Sheppard Birth: Abt. 1801 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA Death: Bef. 1871 in Illinois, USA Marriage: 18 Apr 1829 in Salem, New Jersey, USA ^[1] Spouse: Elijah Sheppard

Notes

Research Notes for Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD

Trustee of the Old New Market Baptist Church in New Market Township. 2 acres conveyed to Reuben Shepherd in 1823 for a meeting house and burying grounds

Sources

- 1 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.
- 2 Oliver Harris, Oliver Harris Diary (Rootsweb).
- 3 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of Captain William Dare (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1993), FHL.
- 4 IOOF Cemetery Clintom County Ohio.
- 5 Highland County Records.

Family Group Sheet for William Alfred SHEPPARD M.D.

Husband: William Alfred SHEPPARD M.D. ^[1]	
Birth:	12 Sep 1814 in Hopewell, Cumberland, New Jersey, USA ^[2]
Death:	13 May 1871 in New Vienna, Clinton, Ohio, USA ^[2]
Marriage:	20 Aug 1834 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[3]
Father:	Reuben Jenkins SHEPPARD
Mother:	Elizabeth W. DARE
Wife: Frances Ann ROGERS	
Birth:	26 Nov 1818 in Frederick, Virginia, USA
Death:	11 Sep 1899 in Highland, Ohio, USA
Father:	William ROGERS
Mother:	Mary LEONARD
Children:	
1	Name: Theodore SHEPHERD
M	Birth: 29 Jun 1841 in Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA ^[4]
	Death: 27 Dec 1915 in Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA ^[4]
	Marriage: 24 Dec 1859 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[3]
	Spouse: Eliza (Lida) Jane COX
2	Name: William W. Shepherd
M	Marriage: 26 Mar 1863 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[3]
	Spouse: Mary Frances Harding
3	Name: Henry A. Shepherd
M	Death: 01 Oct 1887 in Highland, Ohio, USA
4	Name: Maria L. Shepherd
F	

Notes

Sources

- 1 Robert Dallas Dare, Descendants of David Sheppard (Gloucester County Historical Society, NJ 1999), FHC.
- 2 IOOF Cemetery Clintom County Ohio.
- 3 Highland County Records.
- 4 Kansas Department of Health Death Certificate, Died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the temple.

observatory, which commands a comprehensive view of the city and surrounding country. This handsome structure is occupied by Mr. Murch's family, and is in its appointments and decoration one of the finest private mansions in the country. Mr. Murch, when he embarked in business in Cincinnati, had a capital of \$1500, which had been earned by hard labor and rigid economy. He now pays in taxes on his constantly-improving real estate in that city more than three times that sum. His fortune has been amassed from the business which he so ably conducted, his personal estate being in itself more than a competency. His genius for invention has resulted in his securing several valuable patent rights, one of them being for "Murch's street chariot," intended to supersede the common street car. This chariot is made in two sizes, for one and two horses. Among its many advantages its adaptability for running on any street, without tracks, is perhaps its chiefest. It is now in successful operation in Washington, District of Columbia, and is rapidly being introduced in other cities. He has also patented a double head light reflector, which has been adopted in New York and other eastern as well as western cities. It is simple in construction, less expensive than any other and increases the light from one burner sixteen times. Mr. Murch was married when twenty-five years old to Mary E., daughter of Hon. R. W. Gates, of New York, by whom he had two daughters, who died when quite young. His wife died, October 20th, 1846. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Elijah Carpenter, of New York, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who died of scarlet fever. Mr. Murch is a man of great energy and force of character. He has been an industrious worker and has achieved his great fortune by the prudent and enterprising management of his business. He has done much to beautify the city in which he lives, by the erection of handsome buildings, and to improve its commercial and mercantile interests, by the support of important business ventures. He is greatly respected for his services as a manufacturer and citizen, and has merited the esteem and confidence with which he is honored.

SHEPHERD, HON. HENRY A., Senator from the Sixth District in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born, February 9th, 1843, in Highland county. His parents were William A. and Frances A. (Rogers) Shepherd. His father was a physician, and practised in Highland county until October, 1861, when he removed to New Vienna, Clinton county, where he continued to follow his profession till his death, which occurred May 13th, 1871. Mr. Shepherd received his education principally in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine; but receiving, by a kick from a horse, a personal injury which threatened to render the practice of that profession impossible, after two years he

gave it up and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Washington Court House, May 20th, 1867, and at once began practice in Clinton county. In 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Clinton County; but, though he ran ahead of his ticket very considerably, he was defeated by a small majority, the county being at that time, as now, a Republican stronghold. On the 1st of January, 1870, he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, where, in 1872, he was again nominated for Probate Judge, and again defeated. In 1873 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the Senate, where he serves on the Judiciary Committee, Committee on Statutes, the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, Federal Relations, Railroads and Turnpikes, Roads and Highways, Revision, and Privileges and Elections, being Chairman of the last two. By that law of intellectual gravitation which regulates such matters Mr. Shepherd has attained a rank among the first of his colleagues, and his legislative career has been marked by a degree of good sense and independent judgment, which distinguish the statesman who serves his constituency rather than the politician who connives for his party. His standing may be inferred from the fact that, in addition to the important regular committees on which he serves, he is Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Amendments, regarded as the most important committee of the General Assembly. At the age of thirty-two he is still unmarried.

FRYE, WILLIAM C., Treasurer of Clarke County, Ohio, was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 5th, 1815. He is the son of George M. Frye, a Methodist Episcopal minister and native of Frederick county, Virginia, and Mary (Wolfe) Frye, also a native of this county and State. On the paternal side he is remotely of German extraction. His grandfather, Christopher Frye, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army. He was educated at the Charlestown Academy, in Virginia, and was occupied by his studies until 1833. He then moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, keeping a general store in Greenfield until 1848. In this year also he removed to Springfield and became connected with the business of banking, remaining in association with the Mad River Valley branch of the Ohio State Bank until 1856. He was then elected, on the American ticket, to the County Treasurership, and in 1858 was re-elected Treasurer, on the Republican ticket. In 1860 he became joint proprietor and publisher of the *Springfield Republican*, and sustained his relations with that organ until 1862. In March, 1864, he became Cashier of the Second National Bank, then entering on its existence, and was connected with this institution until July, 1869. In 1870 he established a private

Appendix N

Name	Date of Death			Age	PLACE OF DEATH			Sex	Years	Mons.	Days	PLACE OF BIRTH		
	Month	Day	Year		Town or Township	County	State					City, Town or Town p.	County	State
Shatt Bluff	Jan	20	1872	Reunion Twp	Clinton	Ohio	Single	1	1	12		Warren	Ohio	
Price Charles	Dec	20	1871	Green	"	"	Single	72	8	5		Clinton	"	
Price J. C.	Nov.	10	"	"	"	"	Single	2	1	4		"	"	
Pope Elizabeth B.	Feb.	24	1871	Mason	"	"	Married	28		9			Ohio	
Page Silas	Oct	27	"	Jefferson	"	"	Single	6	11	29		"	Ohio	
Peckelherin Mary C.	July	11	1872	"	"	"	"		17	3	19	Clinton	"	
Perrington Robert	Dec.	28	1872	Union	"	"	"		18			"	"	
Reed Geo. W.	Oct	17	1871	Mason	"	"	Single	5	6	1		"	"	
Reed Martha J.	Sept	24	1872	"	"	"	Married	28				"	"	
Rickman James	Mar	12	"	Green	"	"	"	26	11	11		Mass	"	
Rich Thomas	"	4	"	"	"	"	Married	86	7	4			N.Y.	
Rickman James A.	"	12	"	Union	"	"	Married	27					Ohio	
Rubush E. M.	Nov.	20	1871	Jefferson	"	"	Single	1	3	5		Monroe	Ind.	
Sherman Abel C.	Dec.	24	1871	Jefferson	"	"	Married	35		34			N.Y.	
Shaw Ruth Ann	July	19	"	"	"	"	Single		9			Clinton	Ohio	
Snow Thomas J.	Dec	12	"	Green	"	"	"	21	10	17		"	"	
Shepherd Wm A.	May	14	"	"	"	"	Married	56				Highland	"	
Sewell Sarah	Jan	18	1872	Union	"	"	"	70		1		Louisa	Pa	
Sewell Ezra	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	70	10	17		Keosauqua	Ohio	
Smith Mary W.	Aug	17	1871	Chester	"	"	Single	5	4			Henry	"	
Spray Rebecca	Sept	8	"	"	"	"	Married	66		8			Pa	
Smyth Orville	Mar	9	1872	Adams	"	"	Single			28		Clinton	Ohio	
Spurgeon Almira	Sept	24	1871	Richland	"	"	Married	42				"	"	
Savage James J.	Feb.	4	1872	Liberty	"	"	Single	1	1			"	"	
Stanger David C.	April	9	1871	Wayne	"	"	Married	25		6		"	"	
Smith not name	Jan.	24	1872	Black	"	"	Single			1		"	"	
Spear John	Jan	3	"	Green	"	"	Married	31				"	"	

(52) Copd Feb 26 = 1886

copy sent
J. B. Ludd Al. a. s. - Lt
26 June 1839.

Joseph Conway

Delivered to Mr. Anderson in Senate 26th March 1800

John Adams, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That, in consideration of military service performed by Joseph Conway (a Lieutenant for seven years) to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August in the year 1790, entitled "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the River Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota;" and another Act of the said Congress, passed on the 5th day of June in the year 1794, amendatory of the said Act, there is granted by the said United States unto the said Joseph Conway

a certain tract of land, containing *Two thousand four hundred acres* situate between the little Miami and Sciota Rivers, north-west of the River Ohio, as by survey, bearing date the *Twenty eight* day of *April* in the year *one thousand seven hundred and ninety five*, and bounded and described as follows, to wit, *SUM* of two thousand four hundred acres of land on part of a Military Warrant number one thousand six hundred and twenty seven in favour of the said Joseph Conway (the whole thereof being for three thousand one hundred, ten and two thirds acres) On the waters of Lee's creek, Beginning at an Ash, North West corner to John Grahams Survey N^o 2485, thence North seventy three degrees, East seven hundred and twenty poles, with Grahams line, passing his corner at three hundred and seventy four poles, and with the line of James Baytop's Survey N^o 2328, to a Black oak, white oak and Sugar Tree, in Baytop's line, thence North seventeen degrees, West five hundred thirty three and one third poles, crossing a Branch at twenty, and one at one hundred and ninety three poles to two Dogwoods; and an Elm thence South seventy three degrees West seven hundred and twenty poles, crossing a branch at four hundred and eighteen, and one at five hundred and forty eight, and at six hundred and thirty two poles to a Black Walnut and two Elms, thence South seventeen degrees East five hundred thirty three and one third poles, crossing a Branch at one hundred and eight, one at two hundred and ninety two and one at four hundred and eighty eight poles to the Beginning

with the appurtenances: To have and to hold the said tract of land, with the appurtenances unto the said Joseph Conway his heirs and assigns forever,

In Witness whereof, the said John Adams President of the United States of America, hath caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at Philadelphia, the *Twenty seventh* day of *February* in the year of our Lord one thousand ~~one~~ ^{eight} hundred and ~~ninety~~ ^{ninety} and of the Independence of the United States of America the *twenty fourth*.

J.S.

John Adams,

By the President,

Joseph Conway was Originally entitled to the Bounty land granted to him by the within Patent.

War Office
Fe. 26 1800

James M. Henry

Family Group Sheet for Theodore SHEPHERD

Husband: Theodore SHEPHERD	
Birth:	29 Jun 1841 in Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA ^[1]
Death:	27 Dec 1915 in Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA ^[1]
Marriage:	24 Dec 1859 in Highland, Ohio, USA ^[2]
Father:	William Alfred SHEPPARD M.D.
Mother:	Frances Ann ROGERS
Wife: Eliza (Lida) Jane COX	
Birth:	20 Sep 1842 in Highland, Ohio, USA
Death:	23 Feb 1911 in Wilmington, Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
Burial:	Wilmington Cemetary
Father:	Isaac N. COX Jr.
Mother:	Sarah Porter CONWAY
Children:	
1 M	Name: William Alfred SHEPHERD Birth: 09 Nov 1860 in Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA ^[3] Death: 25 Jan 1934 in Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA Burial: Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA Marriage: 25 Jul 1895 in Wilmington, Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA ^[4] Spouse: Claudia Daisy ROBINSON
2 F	Name: Frances A. Shepherd Birth: 25 Aug 1862 Death: 02 Mar 1891
3 M	Name: Charles Arthur Shepherd Birth: 18 Feb 1870 in Highland, Ohio, USA Death: 10 Dec 1942 in Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA Burial: Wilmington Cemetery, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

Notes

Sources

- 1 Kansas Department of Health Death Certificate.
- 2 Highland County Records.
- 3 1900 U. S. census, Wabaunsee, Kansas; digital image.
- 4 Wabaunsee, Kansas; FHL.

Family Group Sheet for William Alfred SHEPHERD

Husband: William Alfred SHEPHERD	
Birth:	09 Nov 1860 in Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA
Death:	25 Jan 1934 in Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA
Burial:	Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA
Marriage:	23 Jan 1884 in Ohio, USA
Father:	Theodore SHEPHERD
Mother:	Eliza (Lida) Jane COX
Wife: Florence Emma Gorman	
Birth:	06 Jul 1866
Death:	Aft. 1890 in Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
Father:	
Mother:	
Children:	
1 M	Name: William Walter Shepherd Birth: 01 Sep 1885 Death: 12 Oct 1943 in Burlingame, Osage, Kansas, USA Spouse: Myrtle Dinnis
2 F	Name: Bertha Frances Alice Shepherd Birth: 26 Feb 1887 Death: 1963 in Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA Spouse: Fred J. Cowger
3 F	Name: Mabel Florence Shepherd Birth: 21 Apr 1889 Death: 14 Feb 1957 in Venice, Los Angeles, California, USA Burial: Inglewood, Los Angeles, California, USA Marriage: 02 Aug 1907 Spouse: Walter W. Bickford
Notes	

Family Group Sheet for William Alfred SHEPHERD

Husband: William Alfred SHEPHERD	
Birth:	09 Nov 1860 in Hillsboro, Highland, Ohio, USA
Death:	25 Jan 1934 in Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA
Burial:	Tacoma, Pierce, Washington, USA
Marriage:	25 Jul 1895 in Wilmington, Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
Father:	Theodore SHEPHERD
Mother:	Eliza (Lida) Jane COX
Wife: Claudia Daisy ROBINSON	
Birth:	09 Mar 1873 in Osage, Kansas, USA
Death:	17 Dec 1917 in Kansas, USA
Burial:	Harveyville, Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
Father:	Frank Melvin ROBINSON
Mother:	Mary Elizabeth CRAIG
Children:	
1 F	Name: Olive Gladys SHEPHERD
	Birth: 21 Jan 1905 in Wilmington, Wabaunsee, Kansas, USA
	Death: 20 Dec 1996 in Huntington Beach, Orange, California, USA
	Burial: Cremated by Neptune Society
	Marriage: 16 Jul 1923; Methodist Parsonage Long Beach, California
	Spouse: Bertis Franklyn HEATH
2 M	Name: Alfred Leo Shepherd
	Birth: 16 May 1896
	Death: 12 Feb 1968 in San Diego, California, USA
	Marriage: 27 Aug 1927
	Spouse: Claribel Maud Myers
3 F	Name: Lulu Maude Shepherd
	Birth: 04 Jul 1897
	Death: 11 Jul 1986 in San Diego, California, USA
	Marriage: Mar 1915
	Spouse: John Lee Klock
4 F	Name: Claudia Marie Shepherd
	Birth: 05 Aug 1898
	Death: 05 Sep 1899
5 F	Name: Odessa Pearl Shepherd
	Birth: 06 Sep 1899
	Death: 1969
	Marriage: 24 Feb 1917
	Spouse: Fred Elmer Davis
6 F	Name: Nellie Viola Shepherd
	Birth: 26 Jun 1902
	Death: 28 May 1924

Family Group Sheet for William Alfred SHEPHERD

7 Name: Theodore Frank Shepherd
M Birth: 14 May 1907 in Missouri, USA
 Death: disappeared 1937
Marriage: Sep 1926
Spouse: Thelma Cappen

8 Name: Verna lola Izora Shepherd
F Birth: 1913
 Death: 17 Nov 1914

Notes

SCHEDULE 1. Inhabitants in the _____ of _____
 Post Office, _____ Assessor.

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	
			4	5	6		
Dwelling house, num- bered in the order of visitation.	Families, numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of March, 1895, was in this family.	Age at last birthday. If under 1 year give months; thus, 3 M.	Sex: Male (M), Female (F)	Color: White (W), black (B), mulatto (M), Chi- nese (C), Indian (I).	Place of birth, naming state or ter- ritory of United States; or the country, if of foreign birth.	
		Todd Wm	1	M	W	Kan	12
	162	Phillips Allen	22	M	W	Ill	2
		Phillips Jess	30	M	W	Ill	
		Phillips Frank	16	M	W	Kan	
	163	Smith L. C.	62	M	W	Maine	1
		Charlotte	57	F	W	Ohio	10
	164	Dail H. A.	34	M	W	Ohio	
		Ida F.	32	F	W	Ohio	
		Carl C.	12	M	W	Ohio	
		Bertha	8	F	W	Kan	
		Myrtle	5	F	W	Kan	
		Minnie	2	F	W	Kan	
	165	Jarvis Kolla	34	M	W	Ind	3
		Alice	34	F	W	Ky	1
	166	Heinck Henry	37	M	W	Germany	3
		Anna	35	F	W	Germany	
		Lena	18	F	W	Germany	
		Lata	11	F	W	Kan	
		Fredie	9	M	W	Kan	
		Emma	7	F	W	Kan	
		Littie	4	F	W	Kan	
	167	Shepherd W. A.	33	M	W	Ohio	
		Walter	9	M	W	Kan	
		Bertha	8	F	W	Kan	
		Mabel	6	F	W	Kan	
	168	Shepherd Theo	52	M	W	Ohio	
		Lida	57	F	W	Ohio	
		L. A.	25	M	W	Ohio	
	169	Wilkinson D. A.	64	F	W	Ohio	
		John N.	27	M	W	Ohio	
	170	Smith Ben	33	M	W	Ind	

1895 Kansas State Census
 Walsauce County

Wm A Shepherd - Just before marriage to
 Claudia D. Adams
 Theo Shepherd

in the County of _____

in the State of Kansas, on the first day of March, 1895.

	Where from to Kansas, naming state or territory, of United States, or country, if a foreigner.	Profession, occupation or trade of each person, male or female, 10 years old or over.	Trade or profession being learned by each person, male or female, under 21 years of age.	Attended school within the year.	ILLITERACY.		
					Persons 10 to 15 years of age.	Persons 15 to 21 years of age.	Persons 21 years of age and over.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kan	12					
2	Ill	2	Farmer				
3	Ill		Engineer				
4	Kan						
5	Ohio	11					
6	Ohio						
7	Ohio		Farmer				
8	Ohio						
9	Ohio			5			
10	Kan			5			
11	"						
12	"						
13	Ind	3	Farmer				
14	Ky	1					
15	Germany	3	Farmer				
16	Germany						
17	Germany			5			
18	Kan			5			
19	"			5			
20	"			5			
21	"						
22	Ohio		Merchant				
23	Kan			5			
24	"			5			
25	"			5			
26	Ohio		Farmer				
27	Ohio						
28	Ohio		Clerk				
29	Ohio						
30	Ohio		Farm hand				
31	Ind		Farmer				

