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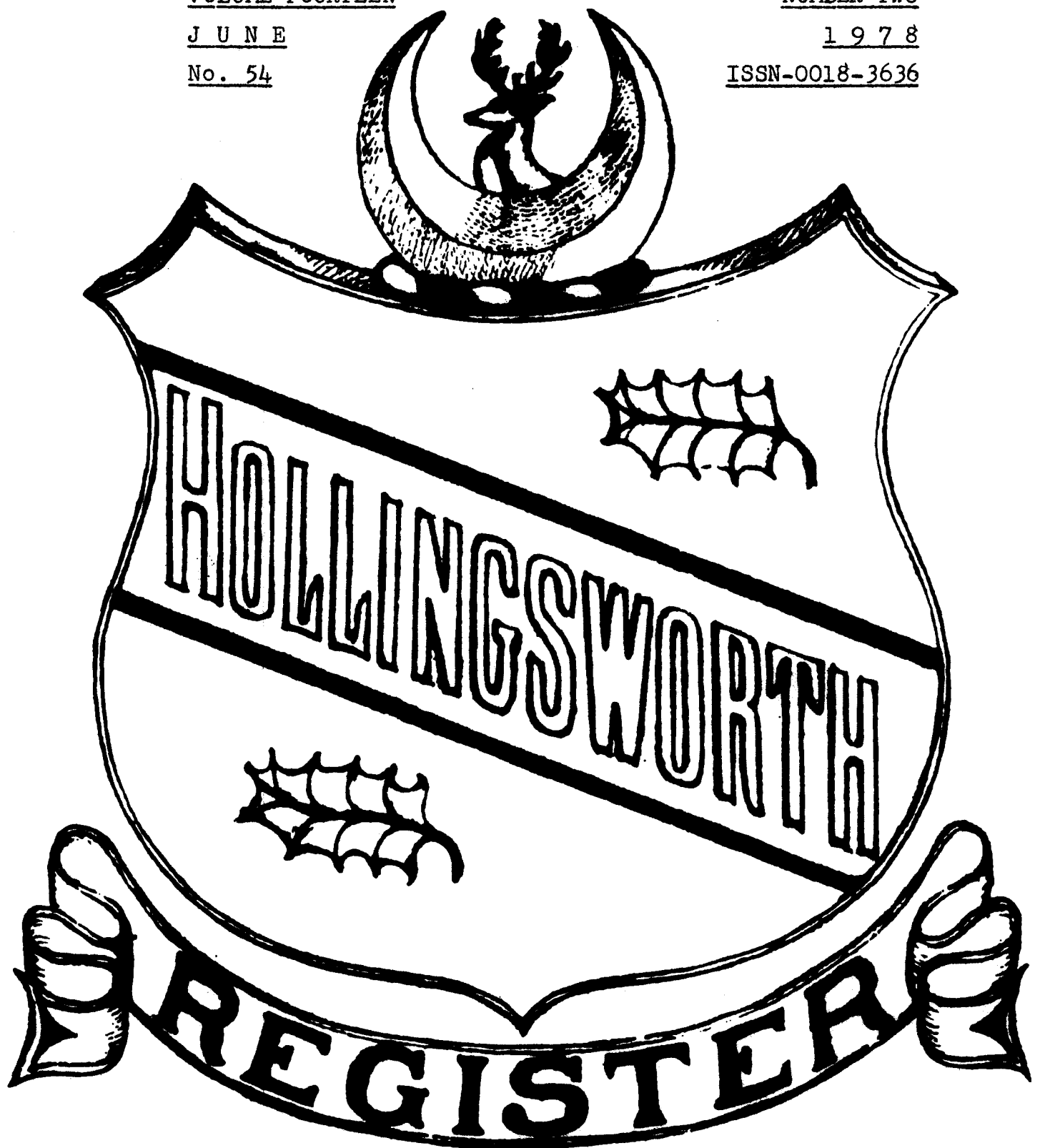
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# HOLLINGSWORTH REGISTER

COMPILED, MIMEOGRAPHED AND PUBLISHED

BY

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3250 West 108th Street, Inglewood, California, 90303, U.S.A.

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## MEANING OF THE NAME

The surname Hollingworth is derived from a place in northeast Cheshire, of the same name, supposedly the place called "Holisurde" in the Domesday Book for Cheshire, pronounced "Hollis-worth," but probably intended to be "Hollinworth." It is in the Parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, a few miles south of Manchester. (It is possible that several separate families using this place as a surname came into existence at an early day. There are two other places with this name in Lancashire north of Manchester. The Cheshire place was a barren wasteland at the time of Domesday (1086) and it was not until about the time of Magna Carta (1215) that we find any person using the name as a personal family surname. This was "Tomas De Holinewurth" (here the name is transliterated into Latin) who was a signatory on a charter of about that period. The two Anglo-Saxon words, Holegn (or Holyn), 'a holly bush,' and Worþ (or Worðe), meaning an enclosure, or farmstead, are said to be the origin of the placename Hollingworth in Cheshire. More loosely, it signifies "A farm enclosed by holly bushes," or "Holly Farm." The earliest form of the surname was Hollingworth, in the old orthography, Hollyngworthe, but in later centuries a medial "s" came to be used by some of the families, not much earlier than the early 1600s. Five generally used forms, Hollingsworth, Hollinsworth, Hollingworth, Hollinworth and Hollandsworth, are found in the indexes to births, marriages and deaths for England beginning in 1837, and in most of the telephone or city directories of the large cities in England and the United States of America.

## INTENT OF THIS QUARTERLY

To publish verbatim copies or abstracts of records of the family world wide from the earliest times to the present. Hollingsworth Register is now in its Thirteenth Year. Nearly every instance of the surname in the U.S. Census schedules, 1790-1870 has been published in this quarterly. About two million pages were searched to produce that result, not to mention searching all kinds of other records. We know of no other family magazine which has even attempted to do this.

A Genealogical Odyssey

by

Harry Hollingsworth, C. G.

Hollingsworth Register has suffered in 1978 ... suffered from the genealogical journey of your editor. Before I left Los Angeles, June 23rd, I had not yet finished the composition of either the March or the June issues. But there was nothing left to do. Writing the magazine articles - like this one - and compiling the "lists" type of series, takes time, and it would have taken longer for me to write one issue and do it interestingly (we hope!) and right, than it would take to travel round the U.S.A. for six weeks. Well, at first, the trip was to take only three weeks, but lengthened gradually into six!

Via Greyhound Bus, I left California on the 23rd, and arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, the next morning, and was greeted by a temperature of 117 degrees. Onward, I stopped overnight in Albuquerque that night, and got a motel. (I, for one, cannot sleep aboard any moving vehicle, at least, not long enough to feel refreshed.) Next day on through Amarillo, Texas, and into Oklahoma, through the cities of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, then northward through the southeastern tip of Kansas, and into the old city of Joplin, in Missouri, as the sun rose on another day. The trip across southern Missouri, ultimately to land in Saint Louis, was like traveling across the 19th century, except for the vehicular traffic. The myriad of old farm houses, big old barns, even small cemeteries scattered along the road, the cattle and hogs, made it seem as though I had gotten into a "time warp" and was back when Great-Granddad was living, a hundred years ago. The beautiful rolling country, crowded with groves of big trees rising against the azure sky of early morning, gave the final touch to this portrait of history.

If Joplin looked out of the past, Carthage, in Jasper County, Missouri, was even more quaint and antique. A clean, neat little lady in her seventies got on in Carthage. She looked like one of my ancestors. It was beginning to get to me. But the stop in Saint Louis dispelled all the nostalgia. That bustling giant on the Mississippi has too many "new" things to fit the picture - the great stainless steel Jefferson Memorial Arch, for one. It was my first time, at nearly 47 years of age, to see anything east of Cheyenne. I finally saw the mighty River in person.

Some research was undertaken in Saint Louis. They have a very fine genealogical collection in the public library. I also stopped at the County Courthouse to copy some marriages of more recent date than those published within the past few years by the St. Louis Genealogical Society.

The next morning - June 27 - I boarded another Greyhound and crossed the Mississippi into East Saint Louis, Illinois, and traveled across Illinois in only a few hours passing a host of lovely farms, on into Indiana. We stopped momentarily at Terre Haute, the seat of Vigo County, where I took a picture of the historic courthouse, and realized

that in a cemetery we drove past rested two Hollingsworth cousins of mine from the County Wexford, Ireland family of Edward Thomas Hollingsworth of Cincinnati, Ohio. Just then, by great coincidence, I struck up a conversation with a lady M.D. and Surgeon, who turned out to be a cousin, many times removed, and also one of the same political persuasion. We had a great time talking, and she served me some hard boiled, deviled eggs besides! I took leave of her in Indianapolis, for I had not slept a wink on the trip by bus from Albuquerque. Stopping in Indianapolis was the beginning of my research job in actuality.

The State Library was only two blocks from my room. I stayed there parts of two days. I also had the pleasure to meet at last, in person, the noted Indiana genealogist, Willard Heiss, and his wife. His personal library is as comprehensive as one could dream of! He specializes in Quaker research in the area, and is the editor of the seventh volume of the Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, begun by the late William Wade Hinshaw. I saw many documents in the State Library first hand.

My next stop was at Columbus, in Bartholomew County. This town is also a county seat, with a beautiful old courthouse. There, I worked several days, examining the oldest records in the attic. Since I am a Certified Genealogist, I was able to examine the material without much bother from a janitor watching me, or the like. I re-arranged the books in the attic so that the oldest might be found more quickly. You cannot imagine the jumble of records, tax books all over the floor, an old typewriter or two here or there, and tons of boxes of loose papers. Once the "clock man" came in, and I watched him ascend the rickety old wooden stairway to the great bell tower. I tried climbing these stairs myself, but my fear of heights - and of breaking myself in little pieces - stopped me in mid ascent.

Though the town of Columbus is an old one, it has a marvelous lot of new buildings, including a great shopping mall which rivals those of the great cities. It was the only time I purchased any clothing on the trip. When the court house work was done, I geared up for the next leg of the trip. That was Saturday, July 1st. As we headed out of Columbus, a tornado touched down nearby. I forgot to say that, on Sunday, June 25th, two days before I got into Indianapolis, a twister had hit that city. I saw crews repairing large buildings, and cutting up trees which had been felled in the storm.

The great Ohio River greeted us as we left Jeffersonville, Indiana, crossing the Kennedy Bridge into Louisville, Kentucky. I didn't stop long there. A fellow genealogist picked me up and drove me that evening to New Castle, the county seat of Henry County, Kentucky. We drove down the highway just ahead of a great storm front. By the time we got into the little town of 755, the storm had caught up. As I entered my motel room, which was to be home for three weeks, the worst electrical storm I had ever seen broke. For a solid hour, it thundered and lightened and poured down buckets of water. I was sure that a twister was going to destroy the court house before I got to search it. Or ... destroy me and my motel.

But it didn't, and I lived and the court house did too. Since it was closed on Sunday, I visited a cemetery or two, and went to the city of Eminence, four miles away. It was necessary, because there is no restaurant open in the evenings in New Castle! I hitchhiked. There is no Greyhound Bus service, or any other kind of service, in that part of the Commonwealth.

My job for the next three weeks was to find some original records which were "missing" and see if I could locate anything new about a certain ancestor of my client. I did succeed in locating all of the early original wills, inventories and sale bills for the period 1799-1840, which had been lost for decades. Lost, that is to say, in file boxes high up on the wall of the Clerk of the County Court's office in their dusty cubbyholes. There were 482 such "slots" on that one wall! I examined the contents of them all, and wrote up new labels for each one of over 250 of them. This was all with the cooperation of Rhonda Carpenter, the County Court Clerk, who was most helpful. The new labels brightened the room. The old ones had faded to a dark brown. The elusive box of earliest wills was located near the top of the wall, in a corner. It had been marked "Wills, 1826," but was found to contain about eighty original wills dating from 1799 up to 1826. The original will of the ancestor in question had a whole sentence which was crossed out but not illegible, which was not in the recorded will! It revealed the relationship of a certain grandson, among other things. Sadly, I found that the long time County Clerk and Clerk of the Circuit Court, Rowland Thomas, who served from 1799 until about 1827, took some unlikely liberties. The original will was written in quaint grammar, with many words uncapitalized and some words omitted. Thomas had done his best job of "cleaning up" the document. He wrote it in perfect grammar and corrected many misspelled words. I think this is very highhanded!

On Sunday, July 9th, I met with the County Genealogical Society. I learned many things. They agreed to meet with me at the Court House the following Sunday, to sort out the many documents in the old basements. There is one, like a dungeon, where the Circuit Clerk's records are put, and one directly beneath the County Court Clerk's. Estray Books, Sheriff's Books, and thousands of bundles of original cases, judgments and executions, are kept there. They were on the way to the dump the day Mrs. Jane Hamm of Louisville saved them! I helped get them onto a shelf in the newly built vault, and they are now in much better condition.

The last few days I visited Trimble County, and saw several old country cemeteries with many field stones marking graves of ancestors whose names are now lost forever. I had to walk eight miles from Campbellsburg to New Castle one night. Wednesday, July 19th, I said goodbye to New Castle, Kentucky. The humidity had been so bad - above 90 percent - some days, that the ink on my notepad had run like a flood as I tried to copy tombstones. But the folks there are true blue.

I crossed the bridge into Cincinnati as my 47th birthday arrived. Did not stop there, the first residence, in 1830-32, of Frederick Hollingsworth. Across Ohio to Columbus, and then to Zanesville, in Muskingum County we went, getting there early in the morning of the 20th.

No bus goes from Zanesville to McConnellsville. I had to hitchhike with backpack and suitcase. One ride took me to Duncan Falls. Duncan Falls has taverns and a lovely cemetery. The Muskingum River was at my right all the way. Later, after an hour's delay, I got another ride straight into McConnellsville, the seat of Morgan County, Ohio. Now research on my own ancestors began! It was there in the Archives of the courthouse, that I found out the gory details of the fight between Jacob Brown and Nathaniel Chapman in 1826, given later in this volume.

Leaving McConnellsville - with my thumb - I got a single ride into Beverly, in Washington County. I was not aware at the time of my arrival that it was a good base of operations for work in Centre Township, Morgan County. I met Mr. Taylor, whose son Bill is working on the Taylor line. The father drove me to Mount Olive Cemetery in Centre Township, where I am sure John Brown, Jacob's father, is buried, but either without a stone, where one has been taken, or marked by a fieldstone. I copied every stone, since Miss Maydell Alderman of McConnellsville, had told me few had been copied. Then I walked the country roads and met Mr. Gerald Rummer, Township Trustee, who was more than kind. He drove me round the township and showed me five cemeteries and let me take pictures, just using up his day as I pleased. What a guy.

Mr. Rummer showed me the old Ike Newton farm, where Nathan Newton had lived. Newton married Catherine Keith, sister of Mary, who married Jacob Brown. I saw Nathan's and Catherine's graves in the old Clark Cemetery, way out in a farm field. Earlier, I saw the old house where Isaac Chapman passed his days. He was the son of the Nathaniel Chapman who fought Jacob Brown. It had been Nathaniel's, and Johnny Appleseed, his half-brother, used to come there and stay. It is still called the Johnny Appleseed House. It is now owned by Ohio Power, the "strip-miner," and may be demolished if the great company is not stopped. Great companies are a damned nuisance, if I do say so.

The Muskingum River at night exudes large insects and tiny ones. I was set upon in a phone booth by millions of them.

Finishing up there, I hitchiked on to Marietta, the oldest town in Ohio (1788) and caught the bus. Towns on the way: Caldwell, Cambridge, Zanesville, Columbus, and Indianapolis again. A side trip to Bloomington with a fellow researcher - female - to see Indiana University campus on Sunday, July 23rd, was included. Back to Indianapolis for one day's research on Monday at the State Library, and onward to Chicago. There, I decided to take a side trip to Rockford, Winnebago County, Illinois. Before I knew it, I had been there nearly a week and run out of money! Wiring it to myself via Western Union, I continued on. (Warning: It takes four to six hours for a money telegram to be wired after it gets into the computer! If you have no proper identification, you still might not get your money; so have your correspondent "waive the identification and use the test questions .. i.e. your own birthdate.)

Some difficulty was experienced in the Court House in Rockford. This was where Frederick Hollingsworth and his father-in-law, Jacob Brown, settled in 1836 and 1837. The Circuit Clerk has a store room of old records, but nobody can see them from the public! Why? Because



we might see juvenile criminal records! Balderdash! Well ... nothing I could say could convince him that I should see these records. My plea of traveling thousands of miles after waiting eighteen years ... a true complaint --- availed nothing. But I did get insight on the political side of things in county government.

On July 29th I returned via Chicago and on out into Iowa, crossing the Mississippi once more early in the morning, from Rock Island, Illinois, into Deavenport, Iowa. In a few hours I was disembarking at Newton, county seat of Jasper County, Iowa. There, I found a host of nice people. In the Court House I found the papers I never had dreamed existed. The next article is about the most interesting item found. Staying in Newton a week used up more money and I had to wire myself cash again. I met with the members of the new Genealogical Society, who are canvassing every cemetery in Jasper County, with the secretary of the County Historical Society, with the Township Clerk of Kellogg Township, and the Sexton of the Kellogg Cemetery, all in a vain attempt to find the missing grave of Frederick Hollingsworth who died 2 Feb. 1869 "somewhere in Jasper County, Iowa."

I left Newton on Friday, August 4th, and went through Council Bluffs, Iowa, crossing the greatest of all the American rivers, the Missouri, into Omaha, Nebraska. Dinner at the Black Angus restaurant was the best of the whole trip. Across Nebraska all evening, and into Cheyenne, Wyoming by dawn. Then across Wyoming into Utah, I arrived in Salt Lake City, late in the afternoon on Sunday, August 6th.

While in Newton, I went to Des Moines, on a side trip on Thursday, August 3rd, and had the pleasure of meeting at last, Dr. George E. McCracken, editor and publisher of The American Genealogist. I have corresponded with him for a decade, and contributed articles to the magazine as well. His library is also impressive. I also visited the State Dept. of Archives and History and the State Capitol. I met Miss Lida Lisle Greene, who did work for me in 1962, the year she accepted her post in the State Library. She formerly lived in Newton.

In Salt Lake City I ran out of money again and had to have a friend wire more money. Moral: Don't stretch a 3-week trip into 6! I learnt that the Mormon Genealogical Society has now filmed the entire 1855 State Census of New York County - full of Irish immigrants.

On August 11th I boarded Greyhound once more, traveling 14 hours overnight into Los Angeles at 2:30 in the afternoon. Then I caught an R.T.D. bus for the ten mile trip home to Inglewood.

My suitcase was full of xerox copies of documents, for my own families and those of my clients. I filled up four steno-pad notebooks. I was in eighteen states and I saw at least eight great rivers, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Kaskaskia, the Muskingum, the White, and the Chicago. Of State Capitol Buildings, I saw those of Indianapolis, Columbus, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Phoenix, Oklahoma City, and perhaps another. Oh yes - the Rock & the Skunk too!

What an odyssey! I plan another soon. (The Little Kentucky too!)

M I L L E R   v s   H O L L I N G S W O R T H

The following case is from Reports of Cases in Law and Equity Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, by Edward H. Stiles, Reporter, Volume XII. (Ottumwa: 1873), pp. 224-229. Your editor located it in the Law Library, State Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, August 3, 1978. The papers in the case were first found at the office of the Clerk of the District Court in Newton, Jasper County, the day before. Appeals usually are put into print as soon as possible to reflect the latest precedents for the legal profession. What is ironic is that this might have been found ten years ago if your editor had but made a thorough perusal of the works in the local Los Angeles law libraries! This case is remarkable because it gives information not otherwise available about Frederick Hollingsworth's whereabouts just before he died, and contradicts all of our suspicions about them up until now.

December Term, 1871.      Miller v. Hollingsworth.

1. Mechanic's lien: HUSBAND AND WIFE. A mechanic's lien rests upon contract made with the owner of the land, or his authorized agent; and its enforcement must be by ordinary proceeding. The principles of equity jurisprudence do not apply.
2. The agency of the husband to contract for lumber on the part of the wife will not be presumed from the marital relation alone; nor from the fact that the lumber was used by the husband in the erection of a house upon land of the wife.

Appeal from Jasper District Court.      Thursday, February 22 (1872).

Action for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien upon real estate of the defendant for \$163, the value of 5,000 feet of lumber sold to defendant, as is alleged, through her agent, F. Hollingsworth, and used in the erection of a dwelling-house on the defendant's premises, to wit: The south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the south-west  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the north-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the south-west  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 1, township 81, range 20, west. (See editor's comments following article.)

The answer admits ownership of the premises, and denies the other allegations.

The cause was tried by the court, and the following facts were found.

"1. In the spring of 1868, Frederick Hollingsworth and the defendant, Elizabeth, were husband and wife and lived with their family in Jasper county, about twenty-five miles from the land on which plaintiff seeks to establish his lien, to wit: The south half and the north-west quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 81, range 20. The title to this land was, at that time, and still is, in the defendant, and she is the owner thereof in her own right. It was then uncultivated and unoccupied."

"2. In March, of said year, the husband Frederick and two of his sons, taking a team with them, left home for the purpose of entering upon, improving, and, if they could procure the lumber, building a house on said land, preparatory to moving the family on to it. This was with the knowledge and acquiescence of defendant. No express authority was given, however, by the defendant to her husband, to make any contracts in her name, nor did she know how or where he expected to procure the lumber."

"3. The husband and one of his sons, a young man, a carpenter by trade, who was assisting his father in the building of the house, went to plaintiff's lumber yard, in Newton, and the father informed plaintiff they were building a house on land north-west of Newton, and wanted to get lumber on time, and they would give their note, and the plaintiff agreed with the said Frederick to let him have the lumber. Plaintiff did not know at the time who owned the land, but supposed it was owned by one or both of the parties then there."

"4. Lumber was furnished under the above contract, to the value of \$163, and taken by said Frederick Hollingsworth, and used, in connection with \$70 worth bought at another yard, in the erection of a dwelling-house on said land. As soon as the house was inclosed, and before it was finished, to wit: April 3d (1868 - Ed.), the said Frederick and their family moved into it."

"5. May 23d, 1868, when the last lumber was got, plaintiff prepared a joint and several promissory note, for \$163, payable seven months after date, with interest at ten per cent, for the said Frederick and his son to sign. The said Frederick signed the note himself, and it was left with plaintiff for the son to sign at some future time, but it was never signed by any person but the said Frederick. There appears upon it two five cent revenue stamps uncanceled. It has remained in the possession of the plaintiff up to the present time."

"6. February, 1869, the said Frederick Hollingsworth died. The note has never been presented as a claim against his estate, nor allowed, or any portion of it been paid; and no payment has been made by any person for any of said lumber."

"7. Defendant did not know of the debt thus contracted with plaintiff for the lumber, until in September, 1869. She has continued, with her family, to occupy the house since moving into it in April, 1869 .. (1868 - Ed.)."

"8. November 10, 1869, the plaintiff filed notice of his lien in words and figures attached to the petition." Upon these facts the court based the following conclusions of law.

"1. The above facts do not justify the conclusion that the said Frederick was authorized to contract for lumber for defendant, that he did contract for the same as her agent, or that she has ratified his acts, in such a way as to render her liable to plaintiff for the debt."

"2. Plaintiff is not in this action against the defendant, entitled to a judgment establishing a mechanic's lien against said premises."

Judgment was rendered for defendant for costs. Plaintiff appeals.

Clark & Ryan for the appellant.

Howe & Campbell for the appellee.

Day, J. — The facts found, of which no complaint is made, justify the legal conclusions of the court. The right to the establishment of a mechanic's lien grows out of the fact of material furnished or labor performed under or by virtue of a contract with the owner or proprietor, or his agent. Revision, Section 1846. If there has been no contract with the owner of the land no lien can attach by virtue of the labor done, or materials furnished in the erection of a house upon it. Redman v. Williamson, 2 Iowa, 488. In this case it is claimed that the contract was made with the husband of defendant as her agent. His agency cannot be inferred from the marital relation alone. Some previous appointment, or general holding out to the public as agent, or subsequent adoption or ratification of his acts is essential in order to hold the wife bound thereby. In this case it merely appears that the wife knew her husband intended building a house on her land if he could procure the lumber. She did not know he intended procuring the lumber on credit, nor that he had done so, until after the husband's death. It is not nearly so strong a case of agency as McLaren v. Hall, 26 Iowa, 297, where the plaintiff, in virtue of a contract with William Hall, made various improvements upon the house of Sarah Hall, wife of William, the said Sarah being present while the work was in progress, and giving various directions as to the manner in which it should be done. And yet, in that case, in a suit against the wife, aided by an attachment against the property upon which the work was done, it was held that the husband was not shown to be the wife's agent, and that she was not liable in the action.

This case fully sustains the ruling of the court below as to the husband's agency.

Appellant, however, claims that this case partakes of the nature of an equitable proceeding, and that the principles of equity are properly applicable to it, citing Greenough v. Wiggington, 2 G. Greene, 437. That case was decided under chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of 1843, which contains provisions essentially different from our present law, providing that the court shall give judgment according to the justice and equity of the case, and that no other property of the defendant than that upon which the lien is established, shall be bound for the payment of the judgment. Our present law, in case the defendant has been served with notice or appears, authorizes an execution against the property upon which the lien is established, only when no other property of the debtor, sufficient to satisfy the judgment, can be found. But the question is settled by the subsequent case of Redman v. Williamson, 2 Iowa, 488. In this case it is said: "The action for a mechanic's lien is not a proceeding against the property. It must be commenced as in ordinary actions upon account. It must be against some person by

name, as defendant, and can only be, by virtue of a contract, with the owner of the land."

We by no means intend to hold that the defendant is absolutely discharged from liability for this material furnished. If her estate has been benefited it may be that in a court of equity she would be held responsible therefor.

But we feel clear that, in view of principles already settled by this court, she cannot be held liable in this action.

Affirmed.

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NOTES BY EDITOR:

Abstracts and Arguments, J-R, December Term, 1871, No. 14, pp. 150-156, gives more legal details under the title: IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IOWA. D. T. MILLER, Appellant, vs. ELIZABETH HOLLINGSWORTH, Appellee.

In her amended answer, Elizabeth stated that at the time of the purchase of the lumber and long previous thereto, Frederick Hollingsworth was defendant's husband and that in erecting the building on her premises and purchasing the lumber, said Frederick Hollingsworth was not acting as her agent, but on his own behalf alone.

Curiously, your editor, digging in the file boxes in the vault on the second floor of the county court house in Newton, Iowa on August 2, 1978, found a manuscript on the appeal which does not match the above affirmation! It is ascribed to December Term 1872. The same case, D. T. Miller vs. Elizabeth Hollingsworth. It begins:

"On the 4<sup>th</sup> day of March 1872 the plaintiff filed his petition as follows: ... (etc.). ...The plaintiff appeals."

"Cole, J. Giving to the averments of the petition & especially the averment that the lumber was furnished & used in the improvement of the defendants real property, 'with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the defendant,' a liberal construction, we hold that the demurrer should have overruled. Full knowledge and acquiescence under such an interpretation, would imply that the defendant knew the lumber was purchased by the husband, without being paid for by him; that while it was so unpaid for, it was being used in the improvement of her real estate to the improvement of its value and that she acquiesced in such use with such full knowledge of the facts. It should also appear that it was not in fact sold to the husband in reliance upon his credit alone. In view of such facts and knowledge, the defendant, upon the plainest principles of equity ought to pay. That an adult male or feme sole, would be bound to pay, under such circumstances is not questioned... See also Miller vs Hollingsworth 33 Iowa — which was an action to enforce a mechanics ~~lien~~ material man's lien for this same claim. (sic)

Reversed.

So it appears that D. T. Miller took his case to the court again-or does it? Is this the dissenting argument? From facts outside of this case, it looks like Elizabeth Hollingsworth did suffer a reversal of the judgment and have to sell her property in part to pay the lien.

The real estate in question was purchased on 24 January 1861, by Elizabeth Hollingsworth (then) of Winnebago County, State of Illinois, from John Edwards and Maria H. Edwards, his wife, of the same county, for the sum of \$800. This was for the whole quarter section, namely, the south west quarter of section 1, township 81 north, range 20 west of the 5th principal meridian (Congressional survey), 160 acres. The Deed is in Book 16, at page 425, Recorder's office, Newton, Iowa, and was filed 23 March 1861 at 3:00 p.m. and recorded 25 March 1861.

The above land was purchased from John Edwards, the same party who purchased all of Frederick Hollingsworth's land in New Milford Township, Winnebago County, Illinois, the same year. Your editor visited and "cleaned out" both courthouses two weeks consecutively, during August, 1978.

John Edwards purchased this property on June 24, 1854, for \$200. from the U.S. Government, as Cash Certificate number 3801. (Original entries, Newton Recorder's office, and National Archives, Washington, D.C. General Land Office Tract Books.) The land must have lain uncultivated and unoccupied, as stated, from its virgin state and for the fourteen years after Edwards' purchase, until the spring of 1868, when your editor's great-great-grandfather went with his sons, probably Edward E. and Jacob Hollingsworth, to clear off enough land to build the house.

Elizabeth Hollingsworth sold the north west quarter of the southwest quarter, forty acres, on 27 January 1872, to C. B. Mendenhall of Marshall County, Iowa. The price was \$1,000. She states "I have no husband." Deed Book 60, page 462. Most of the house was built on this portion of the property.

Elizabeth Hollingsworth sold to her son, Edward Earl Hollingsworth your editor's great-grandfather, the south west quarter of the south west quarter, 40 acres, for \$500.00, on 15 Sept. 1870, according to Deed Book 54, page 197. Therefore, at the time the mechanic's lien was moved in court, Elizabeth owned none of the property on which the house was built, meaning, the Supreme Court of Iowa.

Elizabeth sold the north east quarter of the south west quarter, 40 acres, on 14 Sept. 1870, to Lavina W. Bond of Marshall County, for \$400.00. (Book 54, p. 269) She sold the south east quarter, the final forty, on 24 Feb. 1869, twenty days after her husband's death on 2 Feb. 1869, to her third son, Samuel Hollingsworth, for \$500.00 as shown in Deed Book 46, page 241.

Thus it is seen that Elizabeth was liquidating her holdings in the quarter section of land as fast as she could manage to do it, and as shortly after her widowhood began as possible. For what reason, we do not know, but probably because she knew nobody in the neighborhood, and wished to return to the area around Grinnell, Iowa.

The sales out of the Hollingsworth family on this quarter section go as follows. North west quarter to C. B. Mendenhall as above; north east quarter to Lavina Bond, as above. Samuel Hollingsworth and Fidelia, his wife, sold the south east quarter to Joel L. Bond of Marshall County on 13 Oct. 1870, according to Book 54, p. 270 of deeds. It is recorded next to the deed from Elizabeth to Lavina Bond. Edward E. and Rachel Hollingsworth sold their south west quarter, for \$400. to C. B. Mendenhall on 4 Feb. 1871 (54:512). Samuel obtained \$700. for his 40 acres.

C. B. Mendenhall was a leading citizen of Edenville, in Marshall County known today as Rhodes. On 16 July 1873, C. B. and Eveline Mendenhall, of Marshall County, Iowa, sold to Frederick Saunderman - or Sandermann, of Jasper County, for \$1,760., the entire 80 acres of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 81 north, range 20 west, Sanderman to pay the taxes for 1873. At the time, Eveline was in Colorado Territory, Weld County, as shown by the relinquishment of dower rights. (Book 68, page 156, recorded 10 Sept. 1873.)

Frederick Sanderman lived in this place for the rest of his life. He is buried in Bethany Church cemetery just about a mile down the road. Your editor saw his headstone there. His relative - son or brother - Charles Sanderman, obtained it after him. Charles made some enlargements on the house Frederick Hollingsworth built in 1868, and Charles' daughter married David Allspach, who still owns the property. David's son Richard Allspach lives in the house with his wife and children. David added a porch on the back of the house. So the old house is still in constant use, 110 years after construction. Your editor visited there on August 3, 1978, taking several snapshots of the house and drawing a crude sketch of the house as it must have looked before it was added to, with the help of David Allspach, who is now 86.

The C. B. Mendenhalls somehow obtained title from the Bonds to the east half of this quarter, and sold same to Herman Vaterman, later Waterman, on 16 July 1873. Actually Charles Sanderman obtained title to the west half on 2 Oct 1880 from Catherine Sanderman, widow of Frederick. (Book 4 of Transfers, Auditor's Vault, Court house, Newton, Ia.)

The question of where Frederick Hollingsworth lies buried was the main reason for stopping in Jasper County. Just about every other question was answered. But new insight into the movements of the family at the time of Frederick's death in February, 1869, lead us to think differently than we did before.

Because the sale of the land in Winnebago County, Illinois, was an exchange for land in Northern Jasper County, Iowa, your editor had long concluded that the Iowa farm was improved and ready for occupation. Besides, the widow and two sons were listed in the Independence Township enumeration for the 1870 Federal census. Nevertheless, Elizabeth's obituary states that they came to Jasper County in November, 1864. Your editor combed the tax books in the attic storeroom and confirmed this August 1, 1978. The family first appears in the 1865 tax books for Richland Township, Jasper County, holding personal property only.

Richland Township Tax book, alphabetical listing for those who had no real estate:

Hollingsworth, F., value of personal property: \$130. State tax: .52; County tax: \$1.04; School tax: .26; District tax: .78; School house: .26; Road: 0; Bridge tax: .65; Poor farm: .65. Total: \$4.16. Marked: "Paid Jany. 31, 1866."

Hollingsworth, J., .50; Total: .50; "Paid Jany. 31, 1866."

In the tax rolls for 1866, for the township of Hickory Grove, the north-easternmost township of the county, set off from Rock Creek the year before, we find Frederick Hollingsworth on page 3, owing \$2.43, "Paid Jan. 7, 1867." Samuel Hollingsworth, \$6.61, ditto, and Jacob Hollingsworth, \$6.30, same. This indicates the family moved around, for Hickory Grove is six miles north of Richland Township.

Page 4 of Hickory Grove Tax Book, 1867, lists Frederick Hollingsworth, \$6.45, and Jacob Hollingsworth, \$6.70. In Rock Creek Township Book is E. E. Hollingsworth, \$3.56. No notice of Samuel. In the 1866 book for Richland the names of F. and J. Hollingsworth appear on page 9 in the alpha listings, but no tax is noted beside their names.

The crucial tax assessment comes in the 1868 book for Rock Creek Township. This township is directly east of Kellogg, and about twenty-five miles by road from the farm owned by Elizabeth Hollingsworth, on which Frederick, in the spring of this year, built the disputed domicile. F. Hollingsworth: Total: \$7.03. Here the word "D E A D" is written! J. Hollingsworth: \$4.10; S. Hollingsworth: \$3.87, paid Jan. 16, 1869; E. E. Hollingsworth: \$3.87. Therefore, if all else except these tax books had perished, we could still get an approximate time of death for Frederick Hollingsworth.

Page 6 of Rock Creek Township for 1869 shows E. E. Hollingsworth only, with \$3.06 personal tax. The 1870 U.S. Census shows him there. Samuel, Jacob, and Elizabeth their mother, had removed to Section One of Independence Township - about 25 miles away, on the road that now takes one west from Grinnell to Newton, and then north toward Baxter. Your editor traveled this same road several times on his visit. There is no "diagonal" or "as the crow flies" route between these two points.

Incidentally, in the 1868 Tax Book for Rock Creek, S. M. Castner, (Stewart McClaine Castner, father of Jacob Hollingsworth's first wife, Lizzie) Peter, A. W. (Adam Wesley) and B. F. (Benjamin Franklin) Brown, all have personal property taxed. The latter three were the younger half-brothers of Elizabeth Hollingsworth, widow of Frederick.

With hands and arms as dirty and black as those of a Welsh coal-miner of the last century, your editor combed these beautifully kept tax books - except for the dust of ages - to obtain the above valuable data. May it inspire our readers to do the same for their beloved and departed ancestors.



Here we have the new evidence. Frederick Hollingsworth removed with his wife and three sons, two nearly grown, Jacob and Samuel, and youngest son, Wallace, then six, from New Milford Township, Winnebago County, Illinois (now a part of the south of Rockford), to eastern Jasper County, Iowa, in late 1864. He left behind his eldest son, Edward E., already married, and with three small children, in Rockford. Edward joined him in 1866, as shown by the 1875 Atlas of the State of Iowa, patrons' directory, Kellogg Township, Jasper County.

Frederick had sold his own land in Illinois in 1861 to John and Maria H. Edwards of Rockford, in exchange for which, the Edwards' had sold Elizabeth Hollingsworth the quarter section of wild farmland. Why? Why did Frederick let his wife buy this land in her own right? In a mortgage on this land, She signs as owner, with Frederick signing in his dower rights! (To be published later.) Was Frederick ill? Did he sense impending death? Was he safeguarding his wife from legal impediments? Was he smart? Foolish?

In the spring of 1868, Frederick, with two sons (Edward? and Jacob?) went west from their rented farm in the vicinity of Grinnell, Iowa, to Newton, purchased 5,000 feet of lumber from D. T. Miller on a promisory note for \$163.00 and then rode north with some of this lumber to the area just a half mile south of the Marshall County line, and began to construct their house. In a month or so, the house was roofed and enclosed enough for habitation. Frederick gathered up his wife and youngest son William Wallace Hollingsworth, and moved them into it. A few months later, he sickened and died. Where was he buried? Several cemeteries near the house, all within a couple of miles, have been searched without finding a headstone for him. Under the old theory, he was well known in that area and had moved into a house already built, in 1861, and was in that area for at least seven or eight years before his decease. Naturally he would be laid to rest nearby. But under the new evidence, quite the contrary! He had come to Jasper County only in 1864, and died less than five years later. He had lived in the eastern portion of the county, near Grinnell, to within nine months of his death. Upon his death, Elizabeth Hollingsworth began the process of liquidating the quarter section, and within a couple of years had returned to the neighborhood of Grinnell, taking up permanent residence in the bustling town of Kellogg, in the mid seventies.

Frederick Hollingsworth is not buried in the Hollingsworth plot in Our Silent City, just half a mile north east of Kellogg. That plot was not purchased until 1892, when his widow died. He is not, as far as can be seen from the cemetery books, buried elsewhere in this cemetery. A correspondent of your editor, over 17 years ago, related that an old man in Newton, Iowa, who was a personal acquaintance of William Wallace Hollingsworth (1858-1912), youngest child of Frederick, once was discussing this very subject with him. The old man related that Wallace told him that his own father - Frederick - was buried in the Bethel Cemetery in Richland Township. Foolishly, your editor rejected this evidence on the grounds that the Bethel Cemetery was not platted until 1881, twelve years after Frederick died. But lately it has come to light that burials took place there prior to that time. Besides, Lizzie (Castner) Hollingsworth, Jacob Hollingsworth's first wife, is buried there. She died in 1883.

The letter referred to is still in your editor's possession. It is dated 31 Oct. 1960, and was penned by Mrs. James Allan. The wording of the letter in so far as this question is concerned is as follows:

Dear Sir:

Since last writing to you my husband was down to Kellogg to a burial at Our Silent City cemetery. He met the Pres. of the Kellogg Cemetery Assn. the man you had written to, and we think we have some more information for you. He knew this Wallace Hollingsworth real well and he told my husband that Frederick Hollingsworth & possibly Ann Elizabeth (Castner - 1st wife of Jacob - Editor) were buried in the Bethel Cemetery southeast of Kellogg. This is what this Wallace told him, but when we were down there we found no stone, of course it could of been broken over & carried off the cemetery, you never know. ... This fellow he met has a plot of the cemetery in Kellogg and can tell you where about everybody is buried. He told about receiving your letter and not replying.

Note: Your editor was not given "this man's" name! We think it may have been the late Mack Reed, whose widow still lives in Kellogg, and who was the cemetery (Kellogg) record keeper for years. Wallace left Kellogg about 1903 and moved to Newton, but remained there until 1908 when he came to San Diego, California, dying there in 1912. A number of folks in Newton remember Wallace - although he was your editor's grand-father's uncle! He was only three years older than his nephew!

This precious 18-year-old letter may, indeed, be the messenger of truth. A second, yes, a third search of Bethel Cemetery in Richland Township, have failed to locate a stone for Frederick, and, if he was carried to his burial there in February, 1869, it was a decade before the cemetery was platted, so that no map or plat book would reflect these facts, as far as we can tell. The stone itself - like Ishmael - would, hopefully, be left only, alone, to tell us.

More of this in our September issue.

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#### Illinois Census of 1850 - Additions

The Accelerated Indexing Systems of Salt Lake City, Utah, have recently produced their monumental index to the 1850 census of Illinois. Errors exist, and your editor noted them in the case of the Hollingsworths, but the following are those your editor missed in his 1966 search, as published in HR 2: 10.

#### Champaign County, Illinois:

Page 100 reverse, taken 23 Sept., lines 34-36:

173	John G. Robertson, age 58, farmer, \$1,000. Born Kentucky.
	Martha Robertson, 58, Do.
	ANN HOLLINGSWORTH, 14, Illinois.

Hardin County, Illinois:

Page 22 reverse, lines 18-25, Township number ... 3rd Sept. 1850.

318-318	Berry Greer,	43,	Tennessee
	Mariah Greer,	31,	Illinois
	Jane Greer,	9,	Do.
	Benton Greer,	9,	Tennessee
	Andrew Greer,	5,	Illinois
	ANN HOLLINGWORTH (sic),	5,	Tennessee
	Alexander Greer,	4,	Illinois
	Susan Greer	7 (or 2?)	Do.

Macoupin County, Illinois:

Page 246, lines 18-22, no township given, 12 Oct. 1850.

3-3-	Mann H. Maddy,	52, farmer	Virginia
	Lucy Maddy,	48,	Tennessee
	James Maddy,	22,	Do.
	Elizabeth R. Maddy,	12,	Do.
	WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH,	10,	Illinois

Miami County, Indiana Marriages 1850-1920

Obtained at the State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana. From the W. P. A. printed books, 1938. Originals will be on file at the County Clerk's office, Peru, Indiana.

- (1) Hollingsworth, A. D. and G. A. Olinger, April 20, 1889 8: 266
- (2) Hollingsworth, Eli and Mary Malott, Dec. 6, 1888 8: 222
- (3) Hollingsworth, E. M. and S. M. Thomas, E. M. born Oct 24, 1885, married July 23, 1913. Book 17, page 216.
- (4) Hollingsworth, H. and R. Ridgeway, March 23, 1851 2: 93
- (5) Hollingsworth, Ida, born Mar. 4, 1875, to B. P. E. Lowman, Sept. 16, 1911 15: 169
- (6) Hollingsworth, Parker and Polly Pearson, Oct. 16, 1849 2: 38  
Note: Index gives bride as "Pearson Polley."
- (7) Hollingsworth, Wright and M. Stanley June 16, 1858 1: 95
- (8) Hollingsworth, Huldah and Isaac E. Hays April 29, 1888 8: 142

Note: This one is repeated as "Hollingworth." There is a "W" given on Nos. 3 and 5, but we failed to note whether this refers to the male or female; it stands for 'widowed.'

The Hollingsworths and the Wofford Settlement

The Georgia Genealogist presented a very enlightening article in its issue of . We quote some of the documents and history of the Wofford Settlement and related papers, dealing with frontier Franklin County, Georgia, at the turn of the 19th century.

The basic work "Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785 to 1820," by Mary G. Bryan, presents one application for a passport through

the Cherokee Nation, for William Nathaniel and William Washington Wofford, and for Lewis Dickens, Caleb Dickinson, Nathan Horn, SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, and James Maxwell "on a letter dated 15th April 1804 from William Wofford and the recommendation of persons living on the frontier of Franklin County." The text of the letter (omitted in the book) has been printed in The Georgia Genealogist.

Hudson's river  
Frontier of Franklin County  
14th of April 1804

To whom it may concern:

Whereas LEWIS DICKENS; CALEB DICKINSON, NATHAN HORN, and LEWIS JONES, hath made known to us the Subscribers, of their intentions in Removing to the westward of the Cumberland mountains with their families; and that it is two Hundred miles more or less in the distance of their Journey, to pass through the Cherokee Nation; and that is considered that it will be much to their safety to obtain a Passport for the purpose. -

We Certifie that all the Men above named are honest men and good citizens, that they have for a considerable declared their intentions of their Removal; and we believe that they have settled their affairs and dealings with all Persons in this part of the County.

William Weatherspoons	Charles Spencer	Samuel B. Spencer
Joseph Skelton	Stephen Smith	Jacob Loughridge
Adam Shuffield	Matthew Dickeson	John Dickeson
James Stigler	Elijah Maxwell	Jesse Maxwell
Robert Dickeson	Benson Henrey	Benjamin Wofford
George Hopper	(illegible)	Hugh Hartgrave
Samuel Brights	Richard Jacks	Isam Smith

N.B. we the within Subscribers do confirm this on the back as there were some left out within that were intended by us - SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, James Maxwell recommendation for Pass Ports. Acted on 21st April 1804.

Then TGG goes on to recite the history of the disputes with the settlers and the Indians, which continued from 1798 through 1811 until a suitable boundary was laid.

Now, the above Samuel Hollingsworth is the man on whom the spotlight of HR has been trained for many years! He was resident in Franklin County at the turn of that century, because the tax digests show two Samuels, Samuel, and Samuel "Sr." The younger Samuel, son of Jacob Hollingsworth, died about 1802 and his estate was settled there. Thereafter this Samuel in question continues scantily in the records. It has always been assumed he was the brother of Jacob - uncle of the younger Samuel - and this has never been doubted and is not now in doubt.

The Georgia Genealogist goes on to list settlers in Wofford's, in Nathan Smith's, Capt. John Little's and Joshua Darnigan's colonies in Franklin County. Under "New Settlers at Nathan Smith's" appear the names, among others, of Isham Smith, Jacob Hollingsworth, John and Wil-

liam Smith.

Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs was deputized by Washington to make one of these boundaries, during the period in question. Meigs' name is upon the 1803 passport which we published herein before, the one for Jacob Hollingsworth and Isaac Hollingsworth, for passage from Tennessee through the Indian lands to Franklin County, Georgia.

Now: Was this Samuel Hollingsworth Sr. the father of Jacob and Isaac of Mississippi?

Mr. William H. Graham, 2803 41st Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi 39301, has sent your editor some of his research work and conclusions. He has done a lot of on-the-spot work. This is the kind your editor did this summer on his own families.

He found a deed from Isaac Hollingsworth to Balinda King, in Lawrence County, Mississippi, dated 3 June 1828 (Book B, pp. 124-5), which was witnessed by one Jesse Maxwell. Maxwell appears on the list above, page 36! Land transferred is now in Lincoln County, Miss.

Mr. Graham also presents two gravestone inscriptions he copied at the old cemetery of the Fair River Baptist Church, less than three miles north of the above Hollingsworth land:

James Steen, Ms. Private, 13 Regt. War of 1812.  
Oct. 29, 1781-July 1, 1843.

Caleb Dickerson, b. Aug. 12, 1778-d Aug. 5, 1841, aged 62 years,  
11 mos., 24 days.  
Jane, wife of Caleb Dickerson, d Mar. 1844.

Steen was involved with Isaac Hollingsworth in that his brother Robert was married to Malona Hollingsworth, and Robert and Isaac signed the old land petition in 1815 consecutively. Dickerson is doubtless the Caleb Dickinson who went on the passport with Samuel Hollingsworth. There are many other notes which, as Mr. Graham says, make it very likely that Isaac and Jacob Hollingsworth were the sons of Samuel! He also presents the very valid theory that the Joseph Hollingsworth, Jr., we have lately been spotlighting as perhaps their father, probably had his two nephews in his household in 1790, thus eliminating the man as a possible father of the Mississippi men. But the following part of the theory is the most startling - one which your editor couldn't see for the looking:

This Samuel Hollingsworth, Sr., of Franklin County, Georgia, the man on the 1804 passport, and the 1807 landgrant in Georgia, is the same man who was first constable of Haywood County, North Carolina, who died there in 1810! His will is extant, but he does not name his children except 2 daus. and a son. He is undoubtedly the father of the Abraham Hollingsworth of Schuyler County, Illinois (d. 1837) friend of Abraham Lincoln and co-captain in the Black Hawk War. A family tradition says Isaac and Jacob of Miss. had a brother Abraham. If this part of the theory is true, Mr. Graham is the finder of the parents of Isaac and Jacob, & they had a sister Ruth Fulbright who went to Missouri!

He names his wife, Elizabeth, his son Enoch, and his daughters Margaret and Ruth. Other evidence, shown in our December, 1966, issue of HR, indicates he had a daughter Rachel. If he had a son Abraham, and sons Isaac and Jacob - the natural follow-through if you are a Bible scholar - this would give us four sons and three daughters. Our old article indulged also in speculation about a son John.

Whatever the case, we are here working with poor secondary evidence. Pity that Samuel of Haywood County, N.C. did not name all of his children and let it be over with. But he did not. Since 1966, your poor, harried editor has come face to face with dozens of wills like this. In some cases, in fact, in many, a testator would be found in a series of deeds, selling off his land to his children, in the form known as the Deed of Gift, which classically begins with the phrase: "... for the love and affection that I bear to my (son - daughter)..." which makes the will a secondary source and gives the discoverer a marvelous series of documents wherewith to prove the family group. Alas! No such series is here to be found. Only the meagre will.

For our part, as editor of Hollingsworth Register, we are willing to concede that Mr. Graham's evidence is too strong to deny. In fact, in 1966, his theory was the same as ours! Now, it seems, it looks as if we should have pursued it further.

But many loved ones who waited on HR for an answer, even in the mid-sixties then in their seventies, have now passed to the realm of calmness and truth. It is sad that they cannot be here to rejoice in the realization.

Mr. Graham additionally has sent us copies of the documents in the Bounty land file for the service in the War of 1812 of Capt. William Smith, by his widow, Mrs. Delilah Smith, of Lawrence County, Mississippi. This shows that she was married to him in Franklin County, Georgia on 1 Oct. 1808! Again, the Captain of the company in which Isaac Hollingsworth served was from Franklin County, Ga. It is inescapable!

It is not our purpose to take the ball and run for a touchdown when Mr. Graham is doing a fine job of it on his own. The purpose of this article is to announce to the readers that it looks like the mystery of the ancestry of Isaac and Jacob Hollingsworth of Mississippi is near solution.

As a final shot, we want to quote our letter of 7 October 1964 to a cousin in Amarillo, Texas. This was six months before HR began. We found the following Samuel Hollingsworths in Burke County, North Carolina in the 1790 Federal Census.

(1) Samuel Hollingsworth, 2 males over 16; 2 under, 9 (nine) females. Page 107, Morgan District, Burke County, Column 2, 4th Company.

(2) Samuel Hollingsworth, 1 male over 16; none under; 3 females 1 slave Page 109, Morgan District, Burke County, Column 2, 10th Company.

Item 2 is several lines below Jacob Hollinsworth (sic) with 1 male

over 16, 5 males under 16 and 1 female, and above and below Jacob are the names of William Wofford and Ben Wofford, and next to Samuel Hollingsworth is Joseph Nation and after him William Nation.

Item 2 is probably the son of Jacob Hollingsworth, 3 lines above in the 1790 enumeration. Since he has no sons, and 3 females, one of which is probably his wife (nee Mary Garner, from other sources), we assume he is the younger of the two. Item 1 is an older man, having 2 males over 16 and 2 under. Could this include Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Hollingsworth? Yes. Abraham Hollingsworth of Schuyler County, Illinois, was born circa 1767 "in Maryland," thus being over 16 in 1790. Jacob Hollingsworth was listed as age 75 in 1850 Census of Madison County, Mississippi. He would have been then 15 in 1790, under 16. Isaac was born circa 1780, being listed as 69 in 1850 and 81 in 1860 U.S. Census of Newton County, Mississippi. Nine females would include wife, Elizabeth, daughters Ruth and Margaret, possibly a daughter Malona who later married Robert Steen, and a daughter Rachel. Total 5 with 4 to find. Thus the sketch:

Samuel Hollingsworth, son of Samuel & Barbara Shewin Hollingsworth. Married Elizabeth ... who outlived him. He died 1810 in Haywood (formerly Burke) County, North Carolina.

Issue (in part):

1. Abraham Hollingsworth, b. 1767, died 1837. Went to Schuyler County, Illinois. Children: Avenant, Alexander, John, etc.
2. Jacob Hollingsworth, b. 1775, died 1852. Went to Mississippi and died in Madison County. Married Sarah. Sons John, Isaac.
3. Isaac Hollingsworth, b. 1780; died 1866, in Newton County, Miss. Children: Isham, Samuel, William Smith, Sarah, Robert, Addison, Mary, etc.
4. Ruth Hollingsworth, m. William Fulbright, probably the ancestor of former Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas. Went to Missouri.
5. Margaret Hollingsworth.
6. Enoch Hollingsworth, m. cl812, Margaret Cunningham.
- ?7. Malona Hollingsworth, m. Robert Steen.
8. Rachel Hollingsworth.
- ?9. John Hollingsworth.

Remember that the above is a tentative sketch, with some proven and some theoretical children. But none of these is in the nature of a wild suggestion. Circumstantial evidence indicates correctness of our choice.

It looks right. After fourteen years of working on this problem, second only to our own Frederick Hollingsworth and his family, it is pleasant to say that it really looks right. Mr. Graham needs more time to present more evidence. Let's hope he will succeed in bringing the whole thing to the conclusion it so richly deserves. What a monumental tragedy it is that those beautiful people who started out with us on this trek in 1964 are not here now to enjoy the rewards with us.

Abraham Hollingsworth's birthplace is given as Maryland, according to the testimony of his last surviving son Gabriel B. Hollingsworth in the 1880s in the Schuyler County (Illinois) history. If this is true, his father, Samuel Hollingsworth (Jr.), was there before his removal to North Carolina, after leaving Delaware; not coming directly from Delaware. As told before, Rachel Isaac, (nee Shewin?) in her will dated 1777, in New Castle County, Delaware, makes bequests naming her sister Barbary (Shewin), and her nephews Jacob Hollingsworth and Samuel Hollingsworth, and Samuel's daughter Rachel Hollingsworth.

It should be stated that Enoch Hollingsworth, the son of Samuel of Haywood County, N.C. died in the War of 1812, or during that time. He was a soldier in that conflict. Ruth Fulbright, aged 73 in 1860 Census of Greene County, Missouri, therefore born c1786/7 in North Carolina. Her brother Abraham's son Avonant Hollingsworth was marshall of Greene County until retirement. He was knifed to death in 1869.

There are cross-dangers in making final conclusions in research like this. For example and being specific with this case:

(1) There were descendants of a George Hollingsworth in the Baltimore area, not descended from Valentine Hollingsworth. No Samuel had been found among them. But your editor lately began to publish the idea that Haywood County Sam was from them, because of the Dever family connection.

(2) Equating this Samuel with the Samuel in Franklin County, Georgia is dangerous too. Remember that Sam had to prove residence for a couple of years before any Georgia Land Lottery, to be eligible to participate. He appears as a negative drawer in the 1805 Lottery. He also is on the earlier tax books and obtained land in 1807 in the headrights. Could he have signed off there and returned to Burke County in North Carolina early enough to be elected Constable of the newly erected Haywood County in 1809?

Answer all - or some - of these questions we must.

Mr. Graham makes a good point in stating that Jacob Hollingsworth was a man with a lust to wander in his blood. We know he moved about in various directions. Samuel, his brother, could have had the like disposition. Hence his traveling to the Mississippi area on the passport in 1804. Prior to that in Delaware, Maryland, then in the Carolinas, then Georgia - and then ?back to Carolina? He was not a farmer. His inventory (that of the Haywood Samuel) shows carpenter's tools.

As a last note for this June issue, 1978, on the positive side: John Hollingsworth, an uncle of our subject, married Mary Reed in 1731/2 in Kennett Quaker Meeting (Delaware-Penna.) but baptised a child by the name of Enoch in 1742 in Baltimore's (Joppa) St. George's Episcopal Church (HR 1:133). Our Sam also had an uncle Enoch who married Joanna Crowley. The Sam of Haywood names his son Enoch in his will. This is a pretty weighty piece of evidence for Mr. Graham's theory.





