

CHISHOLM (CHISM, CHISUM)  
of  
VIRGINIA and other SOUTHERN STATES

Cheseholm - Chisholm  
of  
Scotland, England

Background.

In this study it is well to remember that all Scotland is divided into two parts, Highland and Lowland regions. Several factors give rise to this division. Mountains and glens enabled clan chieftains to defend themselves from armies and marauding bands. Unproductive soil and lack of booty made the highlands unattractive to the conqueror. Finally, the patriarchal nature of social life barred, to some extent, the progress of civilization, and excessive clan pride stood in the way of national unity.

Beside all this, perhaps the most divisive factor was the difference in language. The highlander used the Gaelic tongue, derived from the ancient Celtic. The lowlander spoke "Scot", completely unintelligible to the mountain folk. Scot was an old Northumbrian speech, an amalgum

of the several tongues of invaders who had forced their way into the northern kingdom of the Heptarchy. Some were traders, some were robbers; Jutes, Saxons, Norsemen (Vikings), all mixed with the older Britons, who perhaps were a branch of the Gallic Celts. Later arrivals were Frisians, Flemings, Normans and a few French. Northern England was obviously another "melting pot" of wandering peoples. The early Romans seem to have left little of their culture or Latin lingo, although Latin did become the language of the literati.

#### References:

- Mackie, J.D., A History of Scotland, Penguin ed. 1964, pub. Middlesex, England.  
 Trevelyan, G.M., A Shortened History of England, Penguin ed., 1959, England.

#### ORIGIN of the CHISHOLMS:

There is no consensus of opinion among historians regarding the origin of this family. Those who romantically advocate a Gaelic descent affirm that the family springs from Guthred (or Harald), Thane of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, in the latter part of the twelfth century. One Sir Robert Gordon has stated that Harald's surname was Chisholm, and that he married a daughter of Madoch, Earl of Athol. Without going into the story of how King William, the Lion, put to death the turbulent northern family chief, let it suffice to quote one sentence from the narrative: "Upon that event the chiefs of the Chisholms, it is conjectured, sought a new district and about the year 1220 settled in Strathglass." Please note the "it is conjectured".

Mr. Albert Mackie, writing in his Scottish Pageantry (p.168) states: "Chisholm was originally a Lowland name". In Gaelic the name is written SIOSAL and pronounced 'Sheesel'. The Clan is set down as AN SIOSALACH. Due perhaps to the somewhat similar pronunciation of 'Sheesal' to the Welsh-English name Cecil, another theory has been advanced that the Chisholms

share the same lineage as Lord Burghley, a Cecil. It is recalled that this worthy man was chief adviser to Queen Elizabeth I, who ruled from 1558 to 1603. The supposition, however, seems to have little substance when the name Cecil is traced back to the Welsh Marches, to Allttrynts in Elwyas. In Welsh Gaelic the name was SITSILT and SYSSIL, not SIOSAL.

The attitude of modern historians regarding the antiquity of the Chisholm family seems to vary between two generalities. It is easy to dismiss the subject with the brief statement, for example, that the Chisholms were "originally Normans"; (Nelson, Scots Kith and Kin, p.53). On the other hand Mr. Eyre-Todd says that they are "a race whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity". None can deny the mists of antiquity; every living soul has that sort of family origin. It is troublesome to have no proof offered supporting these theories. Mr. Mackie warns the unwary student of a certain "Scottish enthusiasm for spurious antiquity". (Mackie, op. cit. p.78.)

Mention has been made of the pronouncement of an ancient Scottish historian named Malcolm, giving Tindale, England, as the place of departure of the Chisholms before they came into Roxburghshire sometime after 1066. Actually no documentary proof is given for this statement, but certain bits of circumstantial evidence concerning time and place do undergird the Malcolm record. Before mentioning the evidence, it is well to recall that the earliest written record in which the name Chesehelme appears is in a Bull of Pope Alexander IV, dated 1254. (G.F. Black, The Surnames of Scotland, p.150.) This John Chesehelme was a lowland knight, whose manor was on the River Tweed in Roxburghshire.

The etymology of the word TINDALE sheds some light on this family. "Tin" refers to the river Tyne. "Dale" means valley in old English speech. The Chisholms came from the Tyne River valley. While looking at words, consider "Chese" and "Holme". In Northumbria the common use of chese referred to cheese. The vocable Holme signified a river island, and as such did not mean only a body of land surrounded by the sea or by deep water; it also referred to low ground or pasture



surrounded by streams of indefinite size. The Isle of Axeholme, in the northwest region of Lincolnshire, is a modern example of the use of "holme".

Sometime after 1066, when the need arose to identify correctly individuals for tax collection or for military service, the use of an additional name became a necessity. The John who lived on a hill had to be distinguished from the John whose home was beside a shallow crossing place in the river, a ford; and so it came about that a John who lived on a river island where fine cheese was made probably came to be known as John of Cheese Island (John de Cheseholme).

When William the Conqueror was struggling to subdue Anglo-Saxon England, two uprisings broke out which were disastrous for the regions of Mercia and Northumberland. Both revolts were led by Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and Mocar, Earl of Northumbria. These chiefs were forgiven for their first insurrection, but the second, in 1069, so enraged the despotic king that he ordered his mounted soldiers to literally "waste" the land. The historian, G.M. Trevelyan, tells the story: "Between York and Durham he left no house standing and no human being alive that his horsemen could search out". Many people were forewarned of the killing of old and young, male and female, and of the savage devastation gradually approaching; so naturally they gathered what they could carry, and drove their cattle and horses over rivers and creeks into the lowlands of Scotland where the fierce king could not easily reach them. Mr. Trevelyan points out that it was at this time that the Lowthian District of Scotland "obtained a strong infusion of Scandinavian blood". It is perfectly logical that the Cheseholmes established themselves in Roxburghshire during the Norman military incursion into Northumbria, when William's troops over-ran the Tyne River valley. (Trevelyan, op. cit. p.107, seq.)

During the next four generations the Chisholms increased in wealth and achieved some prominence. The headmen of the family were honored with knighthood and in the time of Alexander III, king of Scotland, the "Cheseholme"

estates were raised to a barony status. The names of the chiefs began to appear in the public records of Roxburgh and Berwick shires.

### CHISHOLM NOTES ON SPELLING

It is well in any study of the Chisholm family to consider carefully the variations of spelling of the name in the oldest documents. The following specimens, with dates, indicate the difficulty which the old registrars had with the surname.

- 1254 Chesehelme. Pope Alexander's bull.
- 1296 Cheshelm and Cheslom, both in the Ragman Rolls. (Note: Ragman Rolls, a series of documents in which the Scottish nobles acknowledged their allegiance to King Edward I of England, 1291-2, and 1296.) Richard Cheishelm's seal was engraved with his name "S Ricardi de Cheishelm".
- 1361 Scykklam. This spelling reflects the Gaelic effort at recording the name. Robert was the first Chisholm in the North of Scotland.
- 1376 Chehelme.
- 1439 Sishlem.
- 1480 Chessame.
- 1499 Schescheme and Schlescheme.
- 1506 Chesim.
- 1508 Cheishame.
- 1511 Chesame and Chesome. Cawdor, p.126, says that as late as 1512 the form of spelling in the North was Chessam. (Book of the Thanes of Cawdor, pub. Edinburgh, 1859.
- 1522 Cheslome.
- 1527 Cheseim.
- 1531 Chesom.
- 1603 Cheshelm.
- 1605 Cl.isholm. Walter Chisholm was the bailie of the Regality of Melrose. Melrose Abbey is on the river Tweed, in Roxburghshire.
- 1626 Cheisholme.
- 1642 Schisholme.
- 1650 Shishome.
- 1674 Chislome.                      1675 Shisholme.

- 1721 Chisolme. Chisolm is the preferred spelling of the Knockfin branch of the family.  
In County Antrim, Ireland, CHISM is the form used.

Obviously the family historian, in his rapid reading, should take care not to dismiss the variant spellings as irrelevant. In England CHISHOLM became the accepted form; the same is true for most of Scotland.

### CHESEHOLM - CHISHOLM

#### British Lineage

#### Tempo

Wm. I of England 1069	... Cheseholme moved from Tyne River valley to Roxburgh in Scotland. (Record of Malcolm, Scottish historian.)
David I of Scotland, 1124	Cheseholme
Wm. the Lion of Scotland, 1165	Cheseholme.
Alexander II of Scotland, 1214	Cheseholme.
Alexander III, d. 1249	Sir John Cheseholme of Cheseholme (Barony), Roxburghshire. Bull of Pope Alex. IV, 1254. He m. Emma, daughter of Wm. de Vipount of Bolton. Her dowry included lands of Paxtoun in Berwickshire.
Edward I of Eng. 1272-1307	Richard Chesholme, "del Counte de Rokesburgh" signed Ragman Rolls, vassal of Edward I, 1296. He m. (?) and



had two sons of record, John and Alexander. (Rotuli Scotae 10, Edward III.)

Robert I of  
Scotland, 1306-  
1329

Sir John de Chesholme, Knight, "del Counte de Berwick", signed Ragman Rolls, but joined Robert the Bruce of Scotland, Bannockburn.

David II of  
Scotland, 1329-  
1371

Alexander de Chisholme, "Lord of Chisholme in Roxburghe & Paxtoun in Berwickshire". Named in lawsuit 1335. (Ibid 342, 402.)

Here the family is found in the Highlands:

David II of  
Scotland, 1329-  
1371

Sir Robert de Chisholme, "Magnate of Scotland". Fought with King David at Neville's Cross, taken prisoner 17 Oct. 1346. He m. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood; dowry lands in Nairn and Moray, Scotland. Issue: Robert and William. (Fraser's Invernessiana, p.73)

Robert II of  
Scotland, 1371-  
1390

Sir Robert de Chisholme, Knight, Lord of Chisholme in Roxburghe, Constable of royal castle of Urquhart, Sheriff of Inverness, knighted by David II in 1357. (Chamberlain's Rolls, 1539.) He m. Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Haliburton of that Ilk, Berwickshire. Issue: John, who m. Catherine Bisset; Alexander, who succeeded; and Robert who m. Marion Douglas.

Robert III of  
Scotland, 1390-  
1406

Alexander de Chisholme, who succeeded his brother John as clan Chief. He m. Margaret, daughter of Weyland de la Aird, Earl of Stratherne, by his wife Matilda.

James I of Scotland, 1406-1437	Thomas de Chisholme, Constable of Urquhart Castle up to 1391. He m. Margaret, daughter of Lauchlan Macintosh. Issue: Alexander, Lord of Kinrossy Wiland, who succeeded.
James IV 1488-1513	Wiland de Chisholme of Comar. (First "THE Chisholme".)
Mary Queen of Scots, 1542-1567	John Chisholm.
James VI of Scotland, who became James I of Eng., 1567-1625	Alexander Chisholm who m. Janet Mackenzie, widow of Aeneas MacDonald of Glogarry. Issue: Thomas, and John who succeeded Wiland of Comar.
Charles I of Eng. and Scotland, 1625-1649	John Chisholm, who m. Janet Bayne, no issue. He m. (2) Mackenzie. Issue: Thomas, of Kinneries; Agnes, who m. Wm. Rose of Clava; a dau. who m. Alex. Roce; and another dau. who m. Maclean of Dochgarroch.

Note: This is a clan chieftain record. The eldest son did not always inherit. Scottish custom permitted, on occasion, brothers to succeed to the headship of the clan.

Refs: Sir Robert Douglas, Baronage of Scotland, Peerage of Scotland. James Logan, Clans of Scottish Highlands. Nelson of Edinburgh, Scots Kith & Kin. Joseph Bain, Edwards in Scotland. William G. Chisholm, Chisholm Genealogy. Cawdor, Book of the Thanes of Cawdor. John Duncan Mackie, Hist. of Scotland. James Mackenzie, Hist. of Scotland. E.A. Freeman, Norman Conquest (six vols.). Alexander Mackenzie, Hist. of the Chisholms.



# CHISHOLM NOTES: Cadet Branches.

The younger sons of even prominent families are not often found in public records unless law breaking is, rightly or wrongly, charged against them. In the Chisholm family a few achieved recognition, and diligent historians have taken note, thus widening the scope of their research.

The Chisholms who became a Highland clan in the reign of King David II of Scotland (1329-1371) were a branch of the Border family whose barony was in Roxburghshire. Sir Robert de Chisholme, son of Alexander, Lord of Roxburghe and Paxtoun, was knighted by the king and acquired much wealth through his marriage to Anne, the daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood. Sir Robert de Chisholme, son of the above Sir Robert, was knighted in 1357 and in 1359 his property on the river Glass (Strathglass) was raised to a barony. It was about this time that the Highland branch of the family gained renown as a clan; Erchless Castle was the stronghold, and Roxburgh lands continued in tenure on the Border.

**KNOCKFIN branch:** The Knockfin Chisholms acquired their name from their estate in Ross-shire.

During the year 1717, one Alexander Chisolm (thus he spelled his name) migrated to the Carolina Colony and made his home in "Charles Towne". This lineage insists on the Chisolm spelling. (W.G.Chislom, Chislom Genealogy, p.24.)

**CROMLIX branch:** Sir Edward Chisholm is said to have been the progenitor of the Cromlix (Cromlick) branch. He was the youngest son of Robert, who married Marion, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, Hawick and Selkirk. This last Robert was the third child of Sir Robert de Chisholme, Knight, Lord of Roxburghe, who was custodian of Urquhart Castle, on Loch Ness.

From early times the Lowland Chisholms were staunch supporters of the Bruce-Stuart family in the uprising to win Scottish independence. As

devoted Roman Catholics, they were counted as enemies by the Presbyterian party. From these facts it is easy to understand how, with the continual petty wars and unceasing Border raids, the family rose and fell with Catholicism. The Cromlix Chisholms were, so to speak, "in the eye of the storm".

Three of the descendants of Sir Edmund of Cromlix were Catholic bishops. Sir James Chisholm was royal chaplain to King James III of Scotland (1460-1488). His brother William Chisholm was Bishop of Dunblane, and a nephew, also named William, became bishop of the same diocese near Stirling. These Chisholm bishops have been severely criticized by Presbyterian historians, consequently it is impossible to evaluate impartially their usefulness. William, the younger, finally found it expedient to leave Scotland for France, where after a time he was named Bishop of Vaison.

Much later, during the reign of James VI (1567-1625) who became James I of England, another Sir James Chisholm was "Master of the Household" to the king. Agnes, daughter of this Sir James, married the famous John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. Her brother, also named James Chisholm, Knight, married Helen Stirling, the "Fair Maid of Perth" of song and poem. The daughter of this last James Chisholm, named Jane, married her cousin, James Drummond, Baron of Maderty in Perthshire. Their grandson William Drummond was Major-General in the army of Scotland. During the Restoration (Charles II, 1660-1685) he rose to be Lord of the Treasury of all Britain; and in 1686 he was created Viscount Strathallan.

The house of Cromlix is now extinct in the Scottish male line. The Earls of Kinnoul and of Perth married Chisholm brides of this lineage. (Note: The writer is indebted to Mr. W.G. Chisholm's research for the lineage of the Cromlix Chisholms. Also note that the writer believes that Richard Chesosome, who left Great Britain for the American colonies ca 1641, was a descendant of Sir James Chisholm, Master of the Household for King James I of England. The belief is based upon circumstantial evidence and thus is not offered as fact.)

## AMERICAN LINEAGE. Orthography:

Just as in British historical research, American genealogists are constantly presented with problems of accepting or rejecting certain records because of wrong spelling of the family name. At the present time, CHISHOLM, CHISOLM, and CHISM are accepted forms. The colonial records, however, show a wider variety. The reply of Ben Jonson, dramatist and poet, to someone who chided him for not spelling his name correctly, does not help much. He said, "I have no time for a man who cannot spell a word in more than one way." That seems to have been generally the seventeenth century philosophy.

Rider, in his American Genealogical & Biographical Index, Vol.28, finds that the following headings cover the most important records: Chisam, Chisan, Chisem, Chisham, Chisholm, Chisholme, Chishoun, Chisin, Chism, Chisolm, Chisom, Chissam, Chissom, Chissum, Chisum, Chizen, Chesham, Cheseham, Chesholm, Chessum, Chezim.

There must be a dozen more variants found in the early records.

Note: The Cheesman and Chisman orthography is not considered a Chisholm reference. This family originated in the County of Kent in England, and their documents do not show any family relationship to the Northumbrian and Scottish families. Genealogists agree that if there is a kinship it dates from a long way back in English history and is, therefore, not contributory to American Chisholm lineage.

## VIRGINIA CHISUMS

The first Chisholm to emigrate to the Virginia Colony, whose record has been found, was Richard Cheesome<sup>1</sup>. His headright was used by William Batt in 1643, who acquired 250 acres of land lying along the banks of North River, which flows into Mobjack Bay. This region was in York County in 1643; today it is found in Mathews Co. in Virginia; (Nugent, Cavaliers & Pioneers, 146).

It is not possible to state with certainty just what caused Richard Chisholm to leave his homeland when he did, and cast his lot with the adventurers in the colony. The political and social unrest which surrounded the Chisholm families in Scotland and England, especially the Bishops' Wars, 1639-1640, indicates that there was sufficient reason for him to break with his past. It has been noted that the Chisholms had long been Stuart men, even distantly related to that family by marriage. The Lothian Chisholms were faithful in support of Mary Stuart, the unfortunate Scottish queen, being actively engaged during all the civil wars of her reign. (Mackie, A History of Scotland, p.165 seq.) Now that Charles, the Stuart king, was in a life-and-death struggle with the parliaments of both Scotland and England, it seems probable that the king invited Richard to leave London on some governmental duty. It will be remembered that Sir James Chisholm, of the Cromlix branch, was "Master of the Household" for King James I of England. (W.G.Chisolm, Chisolm Genealogy, p.10.)

When Richard<sup>1</sup> arrived in Virginia, probably in 1642, he found the governing Council in a "garboil" over Governor John Harvey. This man had become so arrogant and dictatorial that the Council and Assembly had deposed him and named their own governor. The king, however, did not accept this "act of regal authority" and re-instated Harvey in office. Foolish Harvey never learned, and again the people found him intolerable, and again removed him from office. The king then, on 2 April, 1641, appointed Sir William Berkeley governor, and sent him to Virginia. He arrived in February 1642. Richard Chisholm could have been in the same ship with the new governor; if so, it would explain why Richard's name fails to appear on the ship-lists of that time as a simple immigrant. (Nugent, id., p.xix.)

On April 18, 1644, a second general Indian massacre horrified the colony. It was instigated by old Chief Opecancanough, a long-time enemy of the "long knives". No-one knows just how many of the settlers were murdered. Historians estimate from 300 to 500. (Keller, Colonial America, A Compact History, Hawthorne Books, N.Y.1971.)



The Indians could never understand why they should not eat the settlers' beef when they were hungry, and the land-hungry immigrants could not be restrained from taking the Indians' hunting lands. The result was a smouldering hostility that had existed ever since the English established themselves along the banks of the James River. (Boddie, Colonial Surry, p.96.)

Sometime in June, following the Indian uprising, Governor Berkeley found it necessary to return to England. If, as seems highly probable, Richard Chisholm was attached to the Governor's staff in 1641, now would be the optimum time to buy or claim a parcel of land on some of the one-time forbidden Indian ground. Somewhere along the "freshes" of the Mattaponi River would have been a logical location, not too far from Jamestown and on a navigable stream. That he did get a grant seems certain, since two references to Chisholms in the region are found in York and King and Queen counties. This last county was cut off from York in 1691. In a lawsuit in the York Court, 26 October, 1657, Capt. Chesson (Chisholm) is mentioned in a deposition. (Fleet, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, vol.26, p.91.) The English records show the Chisholms paying taxes on 150 acres in King and Queen County in 1704. (des Cognets, English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records, p.150.)

It is estimated that Richard Chisholm<sup>1</sup> was born about 1613 in London. To have occupied such an important position on Governor Berkeley's staff would place his age around thirty years. Nothing has been discovered about his marriage; indeed, it is possible that he was a widower at the time of his voyage to Virginia. No record has been found showing that his wife's headright was used in the colony. He must have married in Virginia, and before 1660, since his son James is of record as marrying in Maryland in 1678.

Family tradition must not be accepted without question, but nothing seems to oppose the belief that there was a marriage connection between the Isham and Chisholm families in early colonial times. Circumstantial evidence leads the writer to believe that Richard Chisholm married Margaret, daughter of Roger Isham and his

wife Grace (Maddison) Isham. The estate records of the Northern Neck and Eastern Shore show that Roger Isham had land transactions in both regions as did the Chisholms. The home-place of Roger was in Westmoreland County, on the south shore of the Potomac River. (Nugent, op.cit., p.404, 2nd.edn.) The will of John Maddison, 10 November, 1659, mentions Grace (Maddison) Isham. (Crozier, Westmoreland County, p.2.) Richard Chisholm died ca 1670 in Lancaster County, Virginia.

Genealogists have inferred from the records (not from direct proof) that the sons of Richard and his wife Grace were: James Chisholm of Lancaster County, Va.; William Chisholm of Maryland; and Alexander Chisholm of King William Co., Virginia.

Refs: (in addition to those already mentioned) Torrance Wills, Old Somerset, Maryland; Baldwin, Maryland Wills.

#### ISHAM FAMILY NOTES:

The Ishams of Lamport, Northamptonshire, England, are an ancient family, their lineage going back to the reign of King William II (1087-1100). Their land was close to the River Isse, from which the family derived its name. Isse became Ish, and the suffix ham in old English signified home or village. (Barnard, Companion to English History, Middle Ages, p.190.)

Rogerus Isham's name appears in history during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), about the time that family names began to be used in England. Twelve generations later, another Roger Isham is mentioned in the public records of Westmoreland County, Virginia as owning land on the southside of the Potomac River in the "freshes" thereof. The Isham lineage chart can be found in Joseph Foster's Collectanea Genealogica, 1887. Roger in Virginia appears in Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers, p.404, et al. He was married to Grace Maddison before 1659. (Crozier, op.cit. p.2.)

George Isham, ironmonger, of London, who purchased three shares in the London Company for 37/10s. in 1609 was possibly the father or close

kin to Roger, and to the several other Isham emigrants whose names appear as "headrights" in the early Virginia land grants. (Nugent, *ibid*, index. Alex. Brown, Genesis of the United States, vol.I.)

Henry Isham (1626-1676) who was living in Henrico County, Va., in 1657, married the widow Mrs. Katherine (Randolph) Royal. Henry lived in Bermuda Hundred, on Turkey Island. He is said to have strongly opposed the autocratic, unjust rule of Governor William Berkeley, and to have lost his life in 1676 as a consequence. Henry left no male issue. His father was William Isham of Pytchley, Northants., and his mother was Mary, daughter of William Brett of Todding-ton, Bedfordshire. Sir Euseby Isham was Henry's grandfather. (Victorian Hist. of England, Northamptonshire; see also Stanard, Some Emigrants to Virginia, p.47.)

John Isham was the name of the first known New England emigrant. He was born 31 March, 1654. Family tradition is mixed, but there is a possibility that John ran away from his home in England, came to Virginia, and from there worked his way to Massachusetts. He married in Barnstable Miss Jane Parker, 16 December, 1687. (M.A. Phinney, Isham Genealogy, p. 2 seq.)

The Isham name is variously spelled: Isham in Henrico Co., Va. Esham, Eshom, and Eshon in Northampton Co., Va., where there were three generations of men named Daniel. (Torrance: Va. Wills & Administrations, 1632-1800, p.141.) Isam, Isom, Ison, and Isum, all occur in the records to plague the family historian.

JAMES CHISHOLM of Lancaster (Justice of the Peace):

James Chisholm<sup>2</sup>, born ca 1657 in New Kent Co., Va., died 1698 (will proved 11 February, 1698 in St. Mary's Co., Maryland), was the son of Richard the immigrant. The public records show that he lived most of his life in Lancaster County, Virginia.

It should be kept in mind that the political uprising called "Bacon's Rebellion" was seething to a crisis right in the region where the Chisholms were living, and just at the time when young James<sup>2</sup> was coming to maturity. A majority of the wealthy land-owners who ruled the colony had been indifferent to the suffering of the lesser folk, who had been constantly attacked by Indian marauders from the north, the Susquehannocks. The government took money for taxes but gave them no protection. At long last, Nathaniel Bacon Jr. took the lead and punished the redmen at the Battle of Bloody Run. Not stopping here, those in revolt resolved to force Governor Berkeley and his circle of oligarchs out of office. The Chisholm family could not be classed as very rich, neither were they the poorest of the poor. Nevertheless they, along with other land-owning neighbours, decided to get out of the way of the vigilante-type bands who began to plunder the wealthy. The Chisholms found refuge across the Potomac River in Maryland.

Note: For an account of Bacon's Rebellion, see The History of Bacon's & Ingram's Rebellion, contemporary MS., Mass.Hist.Society Collections, 1867; A Keller, Colonial America, p.96 seq., 1971.

While in Maryland, James met and married Abigaile Bell, 31 August, 1678. (Torrance, Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, p.397).

It is not known when James returned to his home in Lancaster Co., Va., but it is thought that his children were all born in Virginia, the mother being Ann Carter, his second wife, of whom later. The children were: John, James, Wm., and Mary.

James<sup>2</sup> owned land in Maryland, therefore his will was entered for probate in St.Mary's County, "James Cheasum", drawn on 11 Feb.1698 and proved 8 May of the same year. (Baldwin, Maryland Calendar of Wills, vol.2, p.176.)

#### CARTER FAMILY NOTES:

In Great Britain the Carter families are widespread over the land. The name appears in



twenty-six different shires. (Guppy, The Homes of Family Names, p.466.) It is not surprising to discover that there are thirty-four immigrant names listed as arriving in Virginia between the years 1624 and 1655. (Greer, Early Virginia Immigrants, pp.60,61.) Among these, the name of Henry Carter is of prime importance. His first residence was in Lower Norfolk County, or across the river in "Warwick River County". (Nugent, Cavaliers & Pioneers, p.7.) His interests soon became extensive and he seems to have centered his business in Lancaster Co., Va. by the year 1654. (Greer, op.cit. p.60.)

The Carters were one of the richest families in early Virginia. Their dedication to hard work and high ideals won for them respect and social distinction. The source of their wealth was not only in ownership of thousands of acres of land; their interest in various industries was profitable, and useful to the colony.

The central homestead or manorial establishment was called "Corotoman" and was located in Lancaster County, Virginia. As time went on, it became a center of social life in the Northern Neck region.

Mr. W.G. Chisolm, genealogist, onetime president of the Maryland Historical Society and the author of Chisolm Genealogy, was the first to call attention to the alliance of the Carter and Chisholm families. (Letter, April 11, 1917.) This sustains, to some degree, our family tradition.

James Cheasum, in his will drawn 11 February 1698, mentions Anne as his wife. (Baldwin, Maryland Calendar of Wills, p.176.) Her maiden name is said to have been Carter. James Chisum would not have been appointed Justice of the Peace in Lancaster County, 1780, without the support of the wealthiest family in the county. This points to a more than probable relationship.

In the year 1710, "the Crown" leased a tract of land, 2,660 acres for five hundred years (!) to one John Holloway. (Campbell, Colonial Caroline, p.318.) Holloway immediately sold this lease to Robert (King) Carter for seven pounds and six negro slaves. Carter never resided on this land, but it is probable that a Chisholm was his first overseer there. After 1727, this acreage was in Drysdale Parish, Caroline Co., Va.

The county records show that several of Robert's relations lived in Caroline at a later time. The "Hon. John Carter" obtained a grant of 4740 acres bordering the North Anna River in 1726, joining the Carr grant. (Campbell, id.p.302). As late as 1953 a Miss Ivy Carter resided in the town of Sparta in Caroline. (Campbell, id.p.176).

#### JOHN CHISUM OF CAROLINE COUNTY

John Chisum<sup>3</sup>, born 1681 in Lancaster County, Virginia, married ca 1703 in Richmond County, died 1734 in Caroline County, was the son of James Chisholm<sup>2</sup> of Lancaster Co., and his wife Ann Carter. The Lancaster Co. public records show, from a deposition made in 1699, that the son was eighteen years old on that date. (Balmer research.) Not long after this he evidently went to live with his kin in Caroline County, Va. At that time the Chisholm plantation was on Polecat Creek near the Mattaponi River before King William County was divided.

Note: Caroline County was formed in 1727 for political expediency. By uniting the northern and western sections of King and Queen, King William, and Essex counties, the ruling party in Williamsburg hoped to quiet complaints from a number of people living far from the county seat. The matter came to a vote in 1727 and a new county was formed. The dissatisfaction continued, however, and many of the inhabitants moved away to where richer lands and freedom from taxes were attractive. (Campbell, Colonial Caroline, p.52 seq.)

Neighbours were important in early colonial times, much more so than today; travel was more difficult, postal service barely thought of, and telephone and telegraph service non-existent. The Chisums of Caroline had the Guillentines, the Watkins, the Terrells, Cardwells and others, living close by on Polecat Creek "about a mile back in the woods, on both sides of Saddle Swamp. This near Powell's Ford on the Mattaponi River". (Campbell, *ibid*, p.306.) This area was in St. Margaret's Parish after the year 1720.

Some of the children and grandchildren of John Chisum<sup>3</sup> intermarried with these neighbouring families, but he, employed at the county seat as an attorney-at-law, had contacts with

people from other counties, and it was thus that he seems to have found his bride in the Bradley family (of whom later) of nearby Richmond County.

Elizabeth Bradley was the daughter of Thomas Bradley, a person of some importance in Sittenburne Parish. She was the sister of Robert Bradley (Fleet, Va. Colonial Abstracts, vol.19, p.11), and probably the sister of Lawrence Bradley who was appointed administrator of the estate of John Chisum<sup>3</sup>, her husband. (Campbell, op.cit. p.470). (Note on the Bradleys.)

Evidence seems to indicate that John Chisum died suddenly. As an attorney-at-law he knew the use and value of wills, yet he left no will. (Dorman, Order Book 1732--1740, Caroline County, index.) Perhaps he did leave a will that has been lost along with many other "documents". The result is that the children of John Chisum<sup>3</sup> and his wife Elizabeth are inferred from family tradition and a few references found in the records of allied families. Two sons seem to be reasonably accepted: John Chisum who early moved to the Shenando Valley, and William, who also went beyond the mountains, and whose headright was used by Valentine Sevier in 1757. The names of other children are unknown.

Refs: Torrance, Hist. of Old Somerset, p. 397; Baldwin, Maryland Wills, vol.2, p.176.

## BRADLEY FAMILY NOTES

The Bradley-Chisholm connection is based upon a tradition preserved by Mrs. William Mitchell, nee Margaret Chisholm of Marion, Alabama. Judge Bradley was a partner of the well-known Birmingham law firm of Tillman, Grubb, Bradley and Morrow. He acknowledged a relationship with the Chisholms when he employed Margaret Chisholm as his secretary. The Bradley family history goes back to colonial days and the Old Rappahannock County settlers.

It is surmised that Lawrence Bradley, who was appointed administrator of the estate of John Chisum of Caroline Co., Va. was related to the widow Elizabeth Bradley, probably his sister.



(Campbell, Colonial Caroline, p.470.)

The Caroline County Bradleys are said to have been descendants of Thomas Bradley of Richmond Co., Va., who was the son of Thomas, born 1633, a merchant in 1665, who was the eldest son of still another Thomas Bradley, D.D., chaplain to King Charles I of England. The Rev. Thomas was also prebend of York, and rector of Ackworth in Yorkshire. The mother of Thomas the immigrant was Frances, daughter of Lord John Saville of Pontefract in Yorkshire. (Stanard, Some Emigrants to Virginia, p.16.)

The early Bradleys seem to have been merchants or mariners, rather than tobacco planters. Henry Bradley of 1636 who had property in southern Virginia was part owner of the brig "Sarah of Bristoll". He was prosperous and soon extended his interests to Maryland and to the Northern Neck region. He died in 1658 and left his will in Northumberland County, Virginia. (Torrance, Va. Wills & Administrations, p.47.)

Benjamin Bradley was equally successful in business, enjoying the trust of a large number of planters. He owned a share of the ship "Harrison of London". (des Cognets, Lost Virginia Records, pp. 284, 295, for both of these ship references.)

The Bradley name is not found in as many regions of the British Isles, as names of others who emigrated to America. Even so, there are ten different parishes in England named Bradley, found in seven different shires. (Burke, Key to the Ancient Parish Registers, p.53.)

#### JOHN CHISUM<sup>4</sup> of AMELIA COUNTY

John Chisum of Amelia, born ca 1704, married ca 1730, died in Amelia Co., Va. 9 October, 1792, was the son of John Chisum<sup>3</sup> of Caroline County and his wife Elizabeth Bradley. His birthplace on Polecat Creek in the Mattaponi River valley was in old St. John's Parish, which was divided in 1720, leaving the Chisum plantation in St. Margaret's Parish. Until 1727 the political subdivision was King William County. (Note: the descriptive phrase "of Amelia" is added because



John<sup>4</sup> lived most of his life in Amelia County, Virginia.

Young John<sup>4</sup> received a good education, studying probably with the Rev. James Marye, "a scholarly Huguenot" who had an academy in near-by Fredericksburg. (J.T. Duke, Kenmore and the Lewises, p.21.) Later on, the great George Washington and his sister Betty went to this same school. John's practical training, however, must have come from his lawyer father and from his uncle, James Chisum<sup>3</sup>, who was employed as secretary, rent collector, and "entry-taker" for Governor Alexander Spotswood, and for Sir Thomas Fox. (Dorman, Orange Co., Va., D.Bks. 1 & 2, index.) This James Chisum was the progenitor of the central Kentucky Chisholms, of whom later.

With this kind of background, it is not surprising to find the recently married John<sup>4</sup> locating for himself good farming land on the "Little Fork" of the Sherando River, on frontier Virginia. His entry for 400 acres was dated 21 Jan., 1733. (des Cognets, Lost Va. Records, p.119). Again, in December of 1736 he "took up" another 400 acres on "Stanton's River", land further to the south in the colony. (Ibid, p.120.) He also found 1000 acres of good plantation land on the bank of Flat Creek in Amelia County for his father-in-law, Nicholas Guillinton. (Amelia Co. D.B.1, p.475.) In 1743 Nicholas deeded 200 acres of this grant to John Chisum and his wife Ellen-der (Guillinton) Chisum. (Ibid.)

It is well at this point to note that John Chisum of Amelia, before he left the Shenandoah valley, established lasting friendships with the Sevier and Harrison families. The Harrisons came originally from Westmoreland Co., Va., to the great valley. (Carrington, History of Halifax Co Va., p.301; also Madden, History of the Sevier Family, p.1, seq.) In later generations there were marriages, Chisums with Seviers.

**CHISUM CHILDREN:** Several children of John and Ellender (Guillinton) Chisum moved from southwestern Virginia to southern Kentucky, settling in the Cumberland River valley. This was before the danger of Indian raids had ceased. As late as 1794, Valentine Sevier Jr. was attacked by

Chief Doublehead and some forty warriors at his "station" on the Cumberland River. He lost six from his family. (Madden, Sevier Family History, p.351, seq.)

Many of the Chisum-Chisholm records of that time have disappeared. The family was busy settling on new plantations, and threats of Indian attack, always uppermost in the mind, left little time for making records in the old Bibles. Family traditions, handed down through the generations, are preserved. One of the most interesting is the statement that John Chisum of Amelia and his wife Ellender Gillentine were the parents of twenty-two children. (Perrin & Battle, History of Kentucky, p.648.) Some of these children, no doubt, perished as infants, and their names have been lost. A few of the young people moved south, to Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, so far distant that visiting was impossible. The names presented here are found in old Bibles, a few in public deeds, recorded wills, and ancient family letters.

#### PUBLIC RECORDS:

The public records of Virginia have a number of references to John Chisum<sup>4</sup> of Amelia, which reveal much of his life and character.

- 1733 John Chisam, Land Grant on Little Fork, 21 Jan.1733.(Cognets Lost Va. Records, p.119.)
- 1736 John Chisam, Land Grant on Little Fork, 18 December 1736. (Cognets, ibid,p.120.)
- 1743 John Chisum, registered deed of gift, 200 ac. on Flat Creek, Amelia Co., from Nicholas Gillentine.(Amelia D.B.I,p.475.)
- 1753 John Chisum bought land from Dan'l Hamblin of Halifax Co., Va. Both men registered as "from Amelia". (Halifax D.B.I, p.44.)
- 1754 John Chisum & Nicholas Gillentine sell 200 ac. to John Cook in Amelia Co.,Va. Cook related by marriage. (D.B.5,p.202.)
- 1756 John Chisum, Land Grants, 4, total 1400 acres, surveyed by Drury Stith, located along Straight Stone Creek near Randolph's Long Island in the Staunton River. (Surveyor's note book is owned by Mrs.E.N. Clements, Chatham.)

- 1757 John Chisum, Land Grant, 400 ac. on Fly-blow Creek. After 1767 land is in Pittsylvania Co. (Halifax Land Grants.)
- 1761 John Chisum applied to Halifax County Court, permission to build a "water grist mill" on Straight Stone Creek. His land on both sides of the creek. Permission granted. (Court of Common Pleas, Halifax Co., Va., Bk.3, p.359.)
- 1761 John Chisum confirmed as executor of the will of John Harrison, Halifax Co. (Carrington, Hist. of Halifax Co., p.301. Torrance, Va. Wills & Administrations, p.196.)
- 1763 John Chisum bought land from Zachariah Green, land on Staunton River opposite Long Island. (Halifax D.B.5, p.7.) 45 ac.
- 1767 John Chisum sold to Francis Calloway of Bedford Co., 13 ac. with the "water grist mill". (Halifax Co. D.B.5, p.380.)
- 1767 John Chisum makes deed of gift to son James Chisum, 150 ac., part of the Zachariah Green purchase. (Pittsylvania Co. D.B.1, p.81); Pittsylvania was cut off from Halifax in 1767.
- 1767 John Chisum and Ellender his wife sell 50 ac. to John Dyer of Halifax, land in Halifax Co. (Pittsylvania D.B.1, p.63.)
- 1767 John Chisum sells a negro girl, Jean, to Yuille and Murdock. (Halifax Co. D.Bk.)
- 1765 John Chisum and Ellender his wife, with Nicholas Guillotine, sell 200 ac. to John Cook, land on Flat Creek, Amelia Co. (Amelia Co. D.B.9, p.41.)
- 1779 John Chisum sells to Richard Eggleston Jr. of Powhatan Co. 73 ac. in Amelia County. (Amelia Co. D.B.15, p.169.)
- 1792 John Chisum makes a deed of gift to his youngest son Obadiah Chisum, 80 ac. in Amelia Co. (D.Bk.19, p.132.)

John Chisum<sup>4</sup> married Ellender, daughter of Nicholas Gillentine (Guillotine, Gillington) and his wife Elizabeth Ricketts. Ellender was born ca 1716 in King William Co. and died April 1804 in Amelia Co., Virginia.

Known children of John<sup>4</sup> and Ellender Chism:

1. John Chisum, Capt., b.ca 1732, of whom later.
2. James Chisum, b. ca 1734, of whom later.
3. Elizabeth Chisum, b. ca 1736 in Caroline Co. She m. John Estes Jr. of Caroline, d. Logan Co., Kentucky.
4. Absalom Chisum, b.ca 1740 in Orange Co., Va.
5. Adam Chisum, b. ca 1742 in Orange Co.; will dated 1817 in Union Co., S.C. near Spartanburg; three known children.
6. Elijah Chisum, Capt., b. ca 1744, of whom later.
7. Isham Chisum, b. Amelia Co., d. in Christian Co., Ky. He m. \_\_\_\_\_ Russell.
8. Chloe Chisum, b. Amelia Co., m. ca 1777 John May.
9. Anna Chisum, b. Amelia Co., m. Ambrose May.
10. Obadiah Chisum, of whom later.
11. Priscilla Chisum, b. Amelia Co., m. John H. Hill.
12. Sarah Chisum, b. Amelia Co., m. Wm. Pattillo.

Note: The names of the ten other children of this couple cannot be given with certainty.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN CHISUM, Patriot

Capt. John Chisum<sup>5</sup> was born ca 1732 in St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline Co., Va. He died shortly after 1806 in the home of his brother Elijah<sup>5</sup>, at Sparta, White Co., Tennessee. (Robertson Co. D.Bk.3, p.58.) Family data indicate that he was probably the first child of John Chisum of Amelia and his wife Ellender Guillotin (Gillington).

Reliable genealogists have failed to find a record of the marriage of Captain Chisum (Chisholm). Nor are the names of his children preserved in the family tradition. This may be explained by the character of his life, that of woodsman, "land viewer", and army scout (spy). He was associated for many years with Valentine Sevier Jr., who was listed in one Virginia pay roll as a "spy", receiving £12,15s. (Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biography, Vol.XIII, p.207.)



John<sup>5</sup> spent most of his life on the frontier. In 1772 he held two properties in Botetourt County, Va., as shown in the Tax Lists of that government. (R.D.Stoner, Seed-bed of the Republic .... Pioneers of the Upper Valley of Virginia.) His address at the time was Reid's Island, Botetourt County, Va. (Balmer Notes.) Five years later he was helping Governor John Sevier organize Washington County, Tennessee, comprising all of the land due west of North Carolina in 1777. The fact that he served as justice of the peace, member of the new court, and deputy surveyor, reveals something of the education and versatility of the man. There are eleven references to John Chisholm<sup>5</sup> in the earliest minutes of the Washington County Court up to 1782.

He is listed as a soldier in the battle of King's Mountain, October 1780, by Mrs. K.K.White in her book King's Mountain Men. However, she confuses him with one John D.Chisolm, who built the Knoxville tavern and butchershop; (see page 158). A simple comparison of the fundamental characters of the two men rules out the possibility of their being one and the same person. (J. Winsor, The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghenies, 1763-1798, pp.366 seq.)

Capt. John Chisum left eastern Tennessee in 1782 to visit his parents in Amelia County, Va. While he was there, his father gave him 217 acr. of land purchased in the adjoining Prince Edward County. It is supposed that this deed of gift represents the son's portion of the family inheritance. Since John<sup>5</sup> had made plans to settle on his bounty land in southern Kentucky, he disposed of the Prince Edward acreage. (Prince Edward Co. D.B.6,p.521.) Late in 1782, accompanied by his brothers Elijah<sup>5</sup> and Obadiah<sup>5</sup>, he returned to eastern Tennessee. Elijah and Obadiah had business in Rogersville in Hawkins Co.,Tennessee. Captain John continued on to Jonesboro, where the "over-the-mountain-men" were making a strenuous effort to gain recognition from both the Federal and North Carolina governments, announcing the new State of Franklin. John Chisum was involved in the debate and political activity, as a loyal supporter of Gen. John Sevier. He was also busy entering several land grant petitions. The following list of requests and other known events

in which Captain John<sup>5</sup> was interested, serves as a summary of his life:

- 1732 Born (ca) St.Margaret's Parish, Caroline County, Virginia.
- 1745 School in Fredericksburg, Va. Home in "Sherando Valley", associated with Seviere and Harrisons. (Madden, Sevier Family History.)
- 1753 "Land Viewer", Augusta County frontier; (tradition).
- 1758 Soldier from Augusta Co. Record: Capt. Mosby's Company, Col.Robert Slaughter in command. Served as private.(Henings,Vol.7. Crozier.) Scout with Valentine Sevier, much time in the woods.
- 1772 Two land grants in Botetourt Co., Va., Reid's Island, Dist.15 (in Floyd Co.,Va. today) and Dist.16, New River and Sinking Creek, one poll.
- 1773-74 Delinquent on Tax List. Augusta Co. record. Order Book says: "The defendant is in the service, going out on the Expedition", replying to a writ, Wm.Bowyer vs John Chism. This was the Point Pleasant Expedition.
- 1777 John Chism and Elijah his brother took the Oath of Allegiance in Henry Co.,Va. (Hill's Hist. of Henry County.) Order Bk. checked.
- 1778 Washington Co., N.C. organized with boundaries co-extensive with present day State of Tennessee. John Chism (Chisholm) named a Justice of the Peace. First Court held 23 Feb. 1778. (State Records of N.C. Vol.XXIII, p.995.)
- 1780 Washington Co., N.C., May Term of Court Robert Sevier, John Chisolm, and John Waddle bondsmen for William Nelson, £10,000 each. (Washington Co. records.) John Chisolm Esq. fined £100 for striking Abraham Denton in the court yard. (Ibid.) Reply to insult?
- 1780 John Chisholm in battle of King's Mountain, 6 Oct.1780. Mrs.White lists him as Captain. (K.K.White, King's Mountain Men, p.158; Oliver Taylor, Historic Sullivan, p.122 seq.)

- 1781 John Chisum visits parents in Amelia Co., Va. Received his family inheritance, land in Prince Edward Co., Va. Sells same, then travels with brothers Elijah and Obadiah to Hawkins Co., Tenn. (Hawkins Co. Records).
- 1783 John Chisum visits Gen. John Sevier at the general's home at Mount Pleasant, on Nolichucky River. (Madden, op.cit., p.77.)
- 1787 John Chisum appears on Hawkins Co. Tax List with Elijah Chisum. (See List of Capt. Thomas Amis, Hawkins Co., Tenn. records.)
- 1789 John Chisum had entered three different parcels of land for Bounty Land Grant, nos. 264,626,875. Tenn. Land Office.
- 1792 John Chisum joins his brother Absalom in Logan Co., Kentucky.
- 1793 John Chisum sells 200 acres in Logan Co. Ky., to David Standly. (Daughterity, Logan Co. Records.)
- 1795 John Chisholm on Tax List, Logan Co., Ky. 1 male over 21, 1 male over 16.
- 1797 John Chisholm, with power-of-attorney from his brother Absalom, files a suit in Davidson Co., Mero District, to obtain title to 640 ac. of land on Richland Creek (afterwards designated as the Sulphur Fork of Red River) for which he had been granted preemption under the laws of North Carolina. Absalom and John Chisholm mentioned as brothers in this writ. (See Superior Court Minutes of Davidson County, 1803-1806, p.301. For the grant, see Gardiner and Cartright, Section II, p.75.)
- 1803 John Chisum joined his brother Elijah in Jackson Co., Tenn. This region would soon be organized into White Co., Tenn.
- 1804 John Chisum gives a power-of-attorney to James Chisum, his nephew, who is also Deputy Surveyor for Mero Dist., Tenn. The power-of-attorney was given to sell the 640 acres of preemption land on the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The Jackson Co. Court registered the power-of-attorney.
- 1806 The above land is sold to John Long, May 3, 1806. Since the land is in Robertson Co., Tenn., it was necessary to register the deed in that county. There John Chisum is designated as "of White County" Evidently

he died in the home of Elijah Chisum who lived in Sparta, White County, in 1806.

N.B. additional:

two land grants to John Chisum, entered by Absalom Chisum:-

100 acres, 10 Aug.1784, Flat Lick Branch (this later in Simpson County), Kentucky.

200 acres, 7 Dec.1785, Forks of Red River, Logan Co., Kentucky. (Jillson, Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, p.376.)

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### JAMES CHISUM of HALIFAX

James Chisum<sup>5</sup> (ca 1734-1786), the son of John Chisum and wife Ellender Guillotin, was born probably in St.Margaret's Parish, Caroline Co., Virginia. (Note: This name was modernized much later to Gillentine.) (Amelia Co. D.Bk.1.p.71.) It is known that the Chisum boys were engaged with their father in locating good farming land, improving it, and then offering it for sale. All the older sons were "land viewers". The father and Nicholas Gillentine supplied the capital. Unlike his brothers, who ranged far and wide over the ever-shifting frontiers, James confined his interests to the Halifax-Pittsylvania area, where he made his home.

In 1771, James purchased 100 acres of land from Joseph Lewis on Grindstone Fork of Terrible Creek in Halifax. (Halifax D.Bk.,p.249.) This became his home plantation, which was much later on in the possession of Edmund Chisum, his youngest son. (Halifax record.)

There are several references to James Chisum in the Virginia records; two tax assessments on the Halifax Co. rolls are of particular interest. In 1782 he had eleven persons in his household. In 1785 twelve were enumerated, plus 7 slaves. The inventory, 1786, of his estate is found in the Richmond Archives. (Torrance, Wills & Administrations, p.81.)

Family tradition, according to Mrs. Eva T. Clark (Balmer letter of 1960) says that the wife of James Chisum of Halifax was Barbary \_\_\_\_\_.



Further study leads the writer to believe that she was the daughter of the neighbouring Estes family, who had first married a Rogers. She was daughter to Thomas Estes of Spotsylvania Co., Va. (Spotsylvania Co. D.Bk.H, 7 June, 1773.) It should be remembered that Elizabeth Chisum, the older sister of James, was married to John Estes, and that the Estes, Rogers, and Chisum families were all neighbours in the valley of the Rappahannock from early times.

The children of this family, those whose names are in the family records, all followed the trend and moved from southwest Virginia to other colonies, where fresh plantation lands were made available by forcing the Indian tribes to remove to the west. James Chisum Jr., after the War of Independence, were to the Carolinas, then to Georgia, then with a "travelling church" moved to the rich lands of southern Kentucky.

John Chisum, who was also a soldier in the War of '76, found land near Spartanburg, S.C., and there married Sarah Harris. (U.S. Pension Application Papers, 1836, Washington, D.C.) Later he removed to Perry Co., Alabama, where he died in the town of Marion, 15 June, 1829. He became blind from war injuries and is referred to here as "blind John". His widow with several of their eleven children went to Sparta in Tenn. to be with their Chisum kinfolk.

Adam Chisum seems to have gone directly to the Ninety-six District of South Carolina, to Spartanburg, and there lived out his life. He left his will, 6 Oct. 1817, (S.C. Wills, Union Co. 1817), naming his heirs: Obadiah, Samuel, and Nancy (Chisolm) Smith.

Note: There is another Adam Chisholm named in a will in Hanover Co., Va. (Virginia Genealogist, Vol. 11, p. 56, April-June 1957); these two Adams should not be confused.

Elender Chisum, daughter to James of Halifax, married Lewis Flemister, 27 Feb. 1790, and moved to Wilkes Co., Georgia. The Georgia D.A.R. records carry Mr. Flemister's war record.

Edmund Chisholm moved directly to the northern part of Tennessee, to Sumner County. He died and left a will in Overton Co., Tenn. However, he married in Halifax Co., Va., Polly Chandler, 20 Oct. 1785. (Halifax Co. Marriage Records.)

Margaret Chisum was the exception among the known Chisum children. She married and remained in Halifax County, Va. Her husband was Robert Neely. Marriage date: 30 Sept., 1790. (Marriage Bk., Halifax County, Virginia.)

Children of JAMES CHISUM and wife Barbary:

1. James Chisum Jr. (Chism), b. Oct. 16, 1754 in Amelia Co., Va., d. July 7, 1819 Barren Co. Kentucky (Monroe Co. after 1820). He m. in 1780 Mary Howard, b. 1760, daughter of Obadiah Howard and Priscilla Breed. (For Breed family lineage, see Historical Southern Families, vols. X, XIII.) Children: (note that three sons, James, William and Michael, all married daughters of their mother's uncle, Nathan Breed.)
  - (1) Jacob Chism, m. Aug. 19, 1802 Priscilla Howard.
  - (2) James Chism, b. Aug. 20, 1779 in Va., d. June 9, 1819, m. July 30, 1801 Phoebe daughter of Nathan Breed and his wife Mary (Harlan). James fought in the War of 1812. Issue:
    - (a) Benjamin Chism, b. May 14, 1804, d. March 7, 1844.
    - (b) Mary Chism, b. Sept. 24, 1805, married May 8, 1822 Samuel Ray. Issue: James, who m. Amanda Duncan; Mary, who m. Jonathan Jackson; and Phoebe who m. Samuel Thomas.
    - (c) Elizabeth Chism, b. Dec. 17, 1807, d. July 21, 1839, m. Joseph Olive.
    - (d) James Thomas Chism, b. June 10, 1810, d. Dec. 11, 1884, m. in 1844 Sarah Ellen Duncan. Issue: Judith, b. Sept. 26, 1845, m. Jonathan Jackson; James, b. Jan. 20, 1848; Ann and John (twins) b. March 8, 1851, Ann d.y. and John m. in 1879 Sarah Alexander; Benjamin, b. 1852, d.s.p.; Phoebe, b. 1855; Estella, b. 1856, d. 1930, m. Robert Kerley; Jacob, b. 1861; Lucretia, b. 1862; Timothy, b. 1865, and

Sarah, b. 1868.

- (e) John Chism, b. May 26, 1813.
  - (f) Priscilla Chism, b. April 16, 1815.
  - (g) Phoebe Chism, b. April 16, 1818,  
d. Aug. 24, 1839, m. William Black.
- (3) William Chism, b. 1784, d. 1867, m.  
Jan. 21, 1805 Priscilla Breed, b. 1787  
in Eastern Tenn., daughter of Nathan  
Breed. Issue:
- (a) Nathan Breed Chism, b. 1805, m. Oct.  
12, 1826 Martha Ray. Issue: Martha,  
Crit, Robert (who m. Virginia Bailey  
and had 5 children: Mary, Sallie,  
John, James, and Robert); and Will-  
iam (who m. Emily Mars and had 13  
children).
  - (b) John A. Chism, b. 1807, m. (1) Aug.  
25, 1830 Sarah Ann Gillock who d.  
1834, he m. (2) Sarah Block.
  - (c) James Chism, b. 1811, d. 1840, m.  
Ann Frances Simpson.
  - (d) Robert Kirby Chism, b. 1813, d. 1845,  
m. Mary Hayden Wilson, daughter of  
General Samuel Wilson. Issue: Sam-  
uel Wilson Chism, b. July 29, 1839,  
m. Bettie McMurtry, issue: Bart  
(who had one son Paul), Henry, and  
Bessie; Alonzo Herbert Chism, b.  
July 29, 1841 in Kentucky, d. June 2  
1913 Mt. Stirling, Kentucky, m. 1869  
Mary Leona Case, issue: Trotwood  
Kirby Chism, b. Dec. 3, 1869, d. 1962  
at Tompkinsville, Monroe Co., Ky.,  
m. Bettie Evans, ten chn.; Melissa  
Chism, 1845-1915, m. Thos. Leaner.
  - (e) Mary Chism, b. 1815.
  - (f) Michael Chism, b. 1817, m. 1840 Emily  
Ray. Issue: Delbert, Samuel, Melissa,  
and James who m. a Miss Jackson and  
had two children, Avery and Mike.
  - (g) William Gun Chism, b. 1820, m. 1847  
Elizabeth Ray. Children: Laura,  
Lawrence and John Chism.
  - (h) Jacob Chism, b. 1823, d. in infancy.
  - (i) Jacob Harlan Chism, b. 1827, d. early
  - (j) Celia Jane Chism, b. 1834, d. s.p.

- (4) Michael Chism, b. April 9, 1786, m. June 11, 1809 in Barren Co., Ky., Mary Breed, daughter of Nathan Breed.
  - (5) Elizabeth Chism, m. 1808 Tolbert Thomas.
  - (6) John Chism, of whom no further record.
  - (7) George Chism, m. Oct. 1, 1801 in Barren Co. Rebecca Gist.
2. John Chisum, son of James and Barbary Chisum, was born ca 1756 in Amelia Co., Va. and died June 15, 1829 at Marion, Perry Co., Ala. He m. at Spartanburg, S.C. in 1774 Sarah Harris, who d. Aug. 30, 1848 at Sparta, White County, Tenn. John Chisum (Chisam) served as private in Roebuck's Regiment, S.C. in 1776. (U.S. Pension Application, Washington, D.C. 1836; second application by daughter Nancy (Fisher) 1855.) Children (order of births uncertain): John, Rachel, Polly, Betsy, Sarah, Frances, Nancy, and 5 other children; all were dead by 1855 except Nancy, who m. a Fisher.
  3. Elender Chisum, d. in Wilkes Co., Ga., m. Feb. 27, 1790 Lewis Flemister, Halifax Co.
  4. Adam Chisum. Will dated Oct. 6, 1817 in Union County, S.C.
  5. Margaret Chisum, m. Robert Neely, Sept. 30, 1790, Halifax Co., Va.
  6. Edmund Chisum, m. Polly Chandler, Oct. 20, 1785. (Halifax Co. Marriage Records.)

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CAPT. ELIJAH CHISUM, Public Official:

Elijah Chisum<sup>5</sup>, born ca 1744, died 1818, was the son of John Chisum<sup>4</sup> of Amelia and his wife Ellender Guillotin. The birth and marriage dates are derived from family tradition and proven by known incidents in Elijah's history. He married ca 1772, most probably Lucy Claiborne who is said to have been the daughter of Richard Claiborne of Amelia Co., Virginia. He was the



son of Thomas Claiborne, a prominent lawyer of Norfolk City, Virginia. (Williams, Marriages of Amelia Co., Va., p.24; Boddie, Virginia Hist. Genealogies, p.36 seq.; Stewart, History of Norfolk Co., Va., p.35.) Lucy seems to have been about fourteen years old at the time of her marriage.

The American war for independence broke out when Elijah<sup>5</sup> was thirty-one years old. He lived near the western frontier and worked with his father and brothers, searching out favorable farm lands, buying bounty land warrants from ex-soldiers of the French and Indian wars. It was an age when the main financial interest was land. The man who could discover it and lay it off never lacked employment.

Elijah earned his title "Captain" in service with General John Sevier on the Etowah Campaign against the Cherokee Indians, 1793. (Balmer Chisholm research.) Five years after his marriage, in 1777, he was living in Henry County, Virginia, recently cut off from Halifax. It was here that he and his elder brother John took the Oath of Allegiance, and as late as 1779 he was on the Tax List of Henry County. (Hill, History of Henry County, Va.) His older children were born here.

Note: The oath of allegiance or loyalty was made necessary by the numerous "torys" in this part of the colony. A wave of immigrants from the British Isles had arrived, who could only get permission to emigrate by swearing loyalty to the "Crown". Naturally these were reluctant to break their sworn oath. However, they constituted a real threat to the patriots in the war of '76.

The signing of the Peace Treaty with England in 1781 did not mean the end of hostilities for the frontier people. The Indians continued their hit-and-run warfare, even though they were being forced little by little to the west. Elijah Chisum, ever on the lookout for "new ground", was in western North Carolina before 1787, in newly formed Hawkins County, together with his brothers John and Obadiah. (Hawkins Co. Records. See Tax List of Capt. Thomas Amis.) Elijah had acquired land and began operating a ferry over the Holston River. There is a county bridge at this place today, Burem Bridge. (Price, local genea-

logist). The people soon came together and appointed a committee to "lay out" the county seat and build a courthouse. Elijah was on this citizens' committee.

As an educated man, Elijah Chisum was in demand on the frontier for the record keeping essential to any formal government. His background and training, coming from a home that dealt freely with county land transactions, made him an ideal public servant. He served as justice of the peace, and later on, in Grainger County (cut off from Hawkins in 1796), he was elected as representative to the General Assembly. Still later, in 1806, he was county clerk in White County, Tenn., an office he held until his death in 1818. To earn a living for his family, he bought and sold several thousand acres of land, the records of which are found in the State Archives.

Elijah and his wife Lucy (Claiborne) had seven known children who grew to maturity. There were no doubt others whose names were not preserved. One historian observed that "the average frontier wife had 11 children and but one tooth" in old age. Doctors, even where there were doctors, had scant knowledge of hygiene and medicine in those days.

WILL of Elijah Chisum (abstracted by Mrs. Felix B. Hays, Franklin, Tennessee):

White County, Tennessee. Minute Book 1810-1823,  
p.116.

ELIJAH CHISUM Sr. Will dated 28 May, 1818  
Probated October Term of County  
Court. 1818

To grandson William Chisum and Elijah Chisum, the west part of the tract on which I now live, north side of the mountain from my meadow, to be equal with my sons and daughters.

Grandson Elijah Gibbons, 81 acres, Lanse Place, I had formerly given to his father Thomas Gibbons.

Wife Lucy, slaves and furniture. Three sons, James, John and William, daughter Elizabeth Dodson. Extrs: sons James and John.

Note: It is probable that the three other children of Elijah and Lucy (Claiborne) Chisum had received their portion of the estate before the will was drawn up.

#### Children of Elijah and Lucy Chisum:

1. James Stewart Chisum, Major in Militia, War of 1812, b. Nov.26, 1774 in Halifax Co., Va., d. intestate 1835 in Hardeman Co., Tenn., m. Jan.26, 1794 Elizabeth (Betsy) Gibbons, Hawkins Co., Tenn., the daughter of Thomas Gibbons and wife Ann (Epps). (D.A.R. Records, pp 112,114; Va. Magazine of Hist. & Biog., Vol.33, p.205.) Children:
  - (1) Mary (Polly) Chisum, b. March 26, 1795 in Hawkins Co., Tenn., d. 23 March 1853, m. 22 Oct. 1810 in Overton Co., John Johnson. 14 children.
  - (2) Claiborne Chisum, b. 22 June 1797 in Grainger Co., Tenn, d. 24 Oct. 1857 in Lamar Co., Texas, m. 1822 Lucinda Armstrong Chisum (his cousin). Issue:
    - (a) Mary (Nancy) Chisum, b. 1823, m. William (or Ben) Bourland.
    - (b) John Simpson Chisum ("Cow John"), b. 16 Aug. 1824 in Madison Co., Tenn., d. 22 Dec. 1884, unmarried. The published records say he died in Eureka Springs, Arkansas; researchers found his grave near Paris, Lamar Co., Texas. (Dictionary of American Biography, vol. IV, p. 77.) He was a wealthy rancher and cattleman. (Encyclopedia Americana, vol. VI, p. 609.)
    - (c) James Chisum, b. 1827, d. in New Mexico; had a daughter Sally.
    - (d) Thomas Jefferson Chisum, b. 1829.
    - (e) Pittser Miller Chisum, b. 1831.
- Claiborne Chisum m. (2) Cynthia (Henderson) Latimer. Issue of 2nd marriage:
  - (f) William C. Chisum (Tony), b. Oct. 30, 1849, d. June 5, 1931, m. Sallie Fuller Wilhite (1853-1874). One son, Ernest Chisum.

- (g) Robert C. Chisum, b.1851 in Lamar County, Texas, m. Emma \_\_\_\_\_, one son, Tony Chisum.
- (3) Lucinda Chisum, b. Jan.16,1800 in Grainger Co., Tenn., m. William Hill.
  - (4) Rebecca Chisum, b. Jan.31,1802 in Claiborne Co., Tenn., m. Walter Robinson.
  - (5) Nancy Epps Chisum, b. Feb.21,1804, m. Robert Hicks Vernon, Hardeman Co.,Tenn.
  - (6) Thomas Gibbons Chisum, b. March 20, 1806 in Claiborne Co.,Tenn., m. his cousin Malinda Chisum.
  - (7) Lavinia Chisum, b. Feb.10,1808 in Claiborne Co., Tenn.,m. Major Andrew Turner.
  - (8) James Simpson Chisum, b. Jan.24,1810 in White Co., Tenn.
  - (9) Elizabeth Chisum, b.Aug.27,1812 in White Co., m. John Robinson.
  - (10) John Gibbons Chisum, b.Dec.4,1818 in White Co., Tenn., m. Eliza (Lavinia?) Pirtle. Children: Elizabeth, Mary, James, Nancy, William, Sarah, Rebecca, Priscilla, John, Martha and Honora.
2. John Chism, son of Elijah and Lucy Chisum, b.1776 in Henry County, Virginia, d. 1833 in Hardeman Co., Tennessee, m. 1798 Mary Ann Armstrong, Grainger Co., Tenn. Issue:
- (1) William C. Chisum.
  - (2) Lucinda Armstrong Chisum, b. Oct.2, 1801, d. Oct.31,1837 in Paris, Texas, m. 1822 her cousin Claiborne Chisum.
  - (3) Charlotte Chisum, m. John W. Smith.
  - (4) Mary Ann Chisum, m. Edwin Stephens.
  - (5) Malinda Chisum, b.1808, d.1848, m. in 1829 Thomas G. Chisum.
  - (6) Nancy Chisum, m. James M. Johnson.
  - (7) Catherine Chisum, m. Thomas B. Mercer.
  - (8) Matilda Chisum, m. James M. Vinson.
  - (9) Martha Jane Chisum, m. Thomas Gaines Vernon, her cousin.
3. William Chisum, b. 1778 in Henry Co., Va., d.1831.
4. Elizabeth Chisum,b.1780 in Hawkins County,



- m. Nimrod Dodson.
5. Malinda Chisum, b. 1782 in Hawkins County, Tenn., m. 1801 Thomas Gibbons Jr., Grainger Co., Tenn.
  6. Elijah Chisum, b. 1784 in Hawkins Co., m. 1805 Margaret Hill, Claiborne Co., Tenn.
  7. Thomas Chisum.

Note: Some of the above names are spelled CHISM in the family Bible.

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#### OBADIAH CHISUM the First:

Obadiah Chisum<sup>5</sup>, born 12 January, 1767 in Amelia County, Virginia, died 18 January, 1837 at Springfield, Robertson Co., Tenn., married March 18, 1789 Charlotte<sup>4</sup> County, Va., was the youngest son of John Chisum<sup>4</sup> and his wife Elender Guillotin (Gillington, Gillentine), daughter of Nicholas Guillotin who was early in Virginia, before 1676.

It was during the lifetime of Obadiah<sup>5</sup> that the War for Independence was fought, but he was too young to have been a soldier. All his brothers fought the British or their Indian allies, and each one received a "bounty land warrant" for their military services. These warrants were marketable, sold by the soldiers who did not want to lay claim to the unimproved land which was usually on the distant frontier.

Note: There was some confusion about these land grants. The central government authorized some, and several states also made land available to the ex-soldier. The table of grants, after the French and Indian War, were as follows:

Field Officers	5,000 acres
Captains	3,000 acres
Staff Officers	2,000 acres
Non-commissioned Officers	200 acres
Privates	50 acres

Contrast this to the Tennessee grants after the Revolution: any private received 640 acres of

Indian land. (Crozier, Virginia Colonial Militia, p.9.)

These military land warrants figure importantly in the history of the Chisum family. The brothers of Obadiah<sup>5</sup>, John, Absalom, Elijah and Isham, laid claim to land west of the Blue Ridge mountains, in what later would be the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Other Chisum men found desirable plantation acreage to the south, in the Carolinas and Georgia.

After the Cherokees were driven out of the mountains, Capt. Elijah Chisum, with his family and younger brother Obadiah, moved to eastern Tennessee. Elijah took up land about four miles from Rogersville in Hawkins County, and established a ferry across the Holston River, at his home place. This was known as "Chisum's Ford". Today there is a county bridge there, as previously mentioned. Obadiah helped operate the ferry for about a year.

In 1789, when Obadiah<sup>5</sup> was twenty-two years old, he rode 500 miles back to Charlotte County in Virginia, and was married to Mary Ann Cardwell (b. May 5, 1767 in Charlotte County, d. July 3, 1811 in Robertson Co., Tenn.) the daughter of Richard Cardwell and Susannah (Perrin). (Charlotte Co. Marriage Register, March 17, 1789.) See notes on the Cardwell family. It is interesting to find Obadiah's name on the Tax List for Charlotte Co. for 1790, head of a family.

From the Amelia County records it is learned that Obadiah's parents made him a gift of 80 ac. of land, 23 February 1792. (D.Bk.19, p.132.) This was a part of the Nicholas Gillentine grant, 997 acres in 1736 on Flat Creek.

John Chisum<sup>4</sup> died on October 9, and his will was in probate in Amelia County. Shortly after, Obadiah sold his Amelia County land to Richard Eggleston, whose farm was adjoining. (D.Bk.19, p.223. Sale dated 25 October, 1792.)

The exact date of the move of Obadiah Chisum and his wife Mary Ann is not known. The birth of their son Gillington<sup>6</sup> in Logan Co., Kentucky, 1796 places the long trek over the mountains and down the river valleys to the fertile plains of the southwestern part of the state. By this time the Indians had been severely defeated at Fallen Timbers, August 1794, and retreated over the Mississ-

ippi. Even before this date, 1792, Capt. John Chisum<sup>5</sup> was in Logan County, and Absalom<sup>5</sup> had filed three claims on creeks near Bowling Green settlement. In 1799 Obadiah entered 200 acres in Warren County (later Simpson), Kentucky. He purchased three military bounty grants in the same region:

John Gill, 150 acres in 1808

Ephraim Payton, 100 acres in 1809

Ross Thomas, 150 acres in 1811

These grants were at the forks of the Red River and Sumner Branch, part in Kentucky and part in Tennessee. There were other parcels of land acquired. Altogether, he owned more than 1500 acres. (See Kentucky Land Grants South of the Green River.)

A student of history gathers the impression that in colonial and revolutionary times everyone, from the president downwards, was a "trader" in land. The Chisum brothers in the west were no exception, but each family had to grow its own food, and some were better farmers than others. Obadiah had the reputation of being an excellent planter. The farm was an ideal place to raise children. Obadiah and Mary Ann were parents of nine offspring before the untimely death of the mother on the Chisum plantation, July 3, 1811. The cause of death is unknown.

It was a tragic death for that family of young children. Obadiah was 45 years old, with four children under ten, and three "teen-agers". There is no doubt that he needed help. This may explain his marriage within a year, on March 9, 1812. The new wife was Nancy Lea, granddaughter of Major Lea who was associated with Capt. Elijah Chisum in eastern Tennessee. (Both men represented Grainger County, Tenn., in 1799, in the State Assembly.)

As sometimes happens, the stepmother was not well received by the older children, but the animosity eventually disappeared, and the family was regarded as a fine household. (Tradition.)

From the second marriage came four more offspring. (Their names are recorded in the Thomas O. Chisholm Bible, in the possession of Mr. J. Chisholm Daugherty, Abilene, Texas.)

By 1826 Obadiah had given up heavy work. He was fifty-nine years old, and he resolved to

divide his property and give each child a share. On May 5 he filed a land transfer, naming the children and appointing his son Thomas trustee to divide the land. Shortly after this he moved to Springfield, the county seat of Robertson Co. in Tennessee. (Census, 1830.) He lived next door to Thomas Chisum, with his young daughter Mary keeping house for him. Then Thomas died of cholera in 1833 and Obadiah Chisum Jr. assumed the task of trusteeship and land division. (Research by Mr. Dougherty.)

Obadiah Chisum Sr. died January 18, 1837 in Springfield. He was buried in the Chisum graveyard near Franklin, Tennessee.

(Refs: Logan Co. Records; also records of Hawkins Co., Tenn. and Robertson Co., Tennessee. Family letters and Bible records.)

Children of Obadiah Chisum and his wife Mary Ann Cardwell:

1. Richard P. Chisum, b. 27 Jan., 1790 in Charlotte Co., Va., d. 11 Oct. 1817 in Warren Co., Tenn., m. 14 Feb. 1812 Mary A. Clay.
2. John Chisum, b. Dec. 19, 1791, of whom later.
3. Susannah Chisum, b. 15 May, 1794, married her cousin Obadiah May before 1817.
4. Gillington Chisum, b. 29 Jan. 1796, of whom later.
5. Thomas E. Chisum, b. 9 Jan. 1798, d. 12 June, 1833 at Springfield, Robertson Co., Tenn., m. 16 Dec. 1819 Mary Ann Dunnington.
6. James L. Chisum, b. 5 Nov. 1801, d.s.p. 20 July, 1822.
7. Obadiah Chisum Jr., b. 12 Dec. 1803, of whom later.
8. Polly Ann Chisum, b. 17 Feb. 1806, d. 8 Jan. 1827, m. John Moore.
9. Malinda Chisum, b. 7 May 1808, m. 2 Feb. 1837 Zachariah Strickland.

Children of Obadiah Chisum and his second wife Nancy (Lea):

10. Mary Ann Chisum, b. ca 1813, d. 17 Feb. 1833, m. William (?) Stalcup.
11. William G. Chisum.
12. Elizabeth Chisum, m. Reuben Bartlett ca 1832



13. Elijah L. Chisum, m. Gracey Hopkins in Logan Co., Kentucky.

NOTES on Obadiah Chisum's children:

Richard Perrin Chisum, the eldest son, married Mary Clay of the distinguished Clay family. (Memoirs of Henry Clay.) Richard was a volunteer in the War of 1812. (U.S. War Dept., Pension Applications, Richard P. Chisum, #W.O.8672.) His death occurred in Robertson County, Tennessee. His wife married again in May, 1821 to John C. May. The cause of Richard's death is not known.

John W. Chisum was born 19 September 1791. He married Sally Parker of Charlotte Co.Va., of whom later.

Susannah Chisum, the eldest daughter, married her cousin Obadiah May, and lived in Logan Co., Ky. She died early, leaving three children, James, Richard, and Mary Ann May. Susannah is named in her father's will, 1832. (Record Bk.9, Robertson Co., Tenn., p.344.)

Gillington Chisum, of whom later.

James L. Chisum died young in Simpson Co., Tenn. Nothing more is known of him.

Thomas E. Chism, of whom later.

Obadiah Chisum Jr., of whom later.

Of the remaining children, very little is recorded in the family Bibles and letters. William is said to have gone to Mississippi and from there to Texas.

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JOHN CHISUM<sup>6</sup> of West Tennessee:

Obadiah Chisum<sup>5</sup> made every effort to provide each one of his sons and daughters with a good start in life. In the division of his properties he made certain that each one shared equally. When the sons set up their own households, the young couple could count on land enough to sustain the family, with some operating

capital and good advice to ensure success. This was Chisum Practice in early frontier days.

The Logan County records show that Obadiah Chisum gave 100 acres of land "to my son, John Chisum", on March 14, 1816. John had been married four years at that time. Then in 1818 John<sup>6</sup> bought another 100 acres from John Beacham in Logan County. It looks as though this was a speculative purchase.

The next notice in the family history regarding John<sup>6</sup> is from "West Tennessee", recording his death in 1829. This was tragedy indeed. He left his wife, Salley (Parker) Chisum, with 10 young children. He was then 38 years old.

Orphanages were unknown on the frontier. Each family had to take care of its own young people, even if it meant some discomfort, doubling up and working harder to feed the hungry. John's younger brother, Gillington Chisum, on hearing of the disaster, hitched up his teams and drove out to John's plantation and brought the widow and his nephews back to his Tuscumbia farm in North Alabama. Here Gillington raised the children, educating them until they were able to fend for themselves.

The descendants of John and Salley remember to this day, four generations later, the warm-hearted Christian spirit in the Chisum clan, that gave a helping hand in time of need.

Children of John Chisum and wife Salley (Parker):

1. William Chisum.
2. Gillington Chisum.
3. Obadiah Chisum, b. 1817 in Kentucky, m. Elizabeth, a Cherokee Indian maid. Note: More research is needed on this branch of the family to substantiate the relationship. ? Children: Samuel, Pleasant, William, John and Elizabeth.
4. John Chisum.
5. Thomas Epperson Chisholm, b. 1825 in Tenn., d. 1857 at Crosses, Madison Co., Arkansas, m. Sept. 6, 1849 Lavinia Mason, daughter of Ralph Wick Mason and Becky (Burleson). Issue:

- (1) William Henry Chisholm, b.Sept.3,1850, Pontotoc, Miss., d. March 28,1923, m. (1) Nov.20,1872 Martha Witten; m. (2) Aug.3,1879 Mary Elizabeth Francis. Children of the first marriage:
- (a) George Washington Chisholm, b.Dec. 8,1873 at Sherman, Texas, d. May 24, 1967 Brownfield, Texas., m. Nov.8,1894 Mucy Farlow, Sherman, Texas.
  - (b) Walter Perry Chisholm, b. Feb.2, 1876, d.July 2, 1936, m. March 7 1897 Elizabeth McDaniel.
- Children of the second marriage:
- (c) Edna Chisholm, b.Oct.27,1882, d. Oct.15, 1883.
  - (d) William Thomas Chisholm, b. March 9,1884, d.June 30,1896.
  - (e) Malcolm Chisholm, b. Oct.27,1886, d.1910.
  - (f) Fernie Chisholm, b.June 29,1888,d. Jan.28,1923, m. 1905 Clyde B. King.
  - (g) Henrietta Chisholm, b. 1891.
  - (h) Winnie Bell Chisholm, b. May 10, 1894, d.Apr.2,1942, m.Herbert C. Gilmer 1916.
- (2) John Wesley Chisholm, b. Feb.16,1852, d. Nov.28,1929 d.s.p., Oklahoma.
- (3) Margaret Ann Chisholm, 1854--73,d.s.p.
- (4) Sarah E. Chisholm, b.1855, d.young.
- (5) Thomas Ralph Chisholm, b.Aug.28,1857, Madison, Ark., d. Jan.29,1943 El Paso, Texas, m. July 1,1883 Mary Farris, dau. of James and Martha Farris. Issue:
- (a) Lois Chisholm, b.Jan.17,1900, m. 1928 Vernon C. Cone.
  - (b) Allie Chisholm, b. Oct.8,1819, d.s.p. 1914.
  - (c) Bessie Chisholm,b.Sept.15,1887, d.25 Feb.1958 Abilene, Texas, m. March 3, 1907 Walter Daugherty, son of Wm.Daugherty.
  - (d) Archie Chisholm, b.Jan.18,1885, d. in infancy.

6. Pleasant George Chisum.
7. Richard Cardwell Chisum, d. in Memphis, Tenn. Issue:
  - (1) John William Chisholm, b.1865, d.1929, m. Eliza Green. Issue:
    - (a) Eugene Chisholm, b. July 22,1898, m. March 17,1920, Grace E. Strickland.
    - (b) Ernest Chisholm, b.Aug.5,1902, m. Feb.21,1922 Annabelle McCormick.
    - (c) Willie Chisholm, b.1888, d.young.
    - (d) May Chisholm, b.1894, m. Harold Gleason.
  - (2) Henry Cardwell Chisholm.
  - (3) Walter Jackson Chisholm.
  - (4) James Osker Chisholm.
  - (5) Jennie Chisholm, m. Wm.F. Wipper.
  - (6) Sarah Chisholm, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Barnett.
  - (7) Lulia Chisholm, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Bates.
  - (8) Fannie Chisholm, b. Jan.21,1874, d. 1950, m. Arthur Mitchell.
8. Malinda Chisum.

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#### GILLINGTON CHISUM:

Gillington Chisum<sup>6</sup>, b.January 29, 1796, d. March 31, 1872 in Nashville, Tennessee, was the fourth child of Obadiah Chisum and his wife Mary Ann Cardwell. He married Cynthia Hill, daughter of Thomas Smithers Hill, at Sparta, White County, Tennessee. (See note on the Hill family.)

It is said that Gillington went to the home of his uncle Elijah Chisum in Sparta, White Co., Tenn., to learn carpentry and to improve his education. This was shortly after his mother's death in 1811; he was fifteen years old. Late in 1812, he and his older brother volunteered for infantry service under General Andrew Jackson. They did not get to New Orleans, but were assigned duty in Mississippi and Alabama. While in the service, the brothers were impressed with the good fertile lands in north Alabama near the



Natchez Trace. Later on, in 1817, Gillington married and took his bride to Tuscumbia, in northern Alabama. This was before that territory became a state. The land he claimed or bought is now occupied by the City of Sheffield. Family records say that Gillington<sup>6</sup> built the first frame house in Tuscumbia town, and one elderly lady (Chisholm) affirms that the covered bridge over Gravelly Springs Creek was of his design and construction.

Gillington and Cynthia were esteemed and respected members of their community. Their family pictures portray persons of gentleness and probity. When John W. Chisum<sup>6</sup>, Gillington's older brother, died in 1829 in western Tennessee and left his widow and ten children in distress, Gillington hitched up his teams and went to his brother's home and moved the whole family to his own farm in Tuscumbia. This is more than human kindness; the Chisholms are Scots. Everyone spoke well of Gillington and Cynthia.

Gillington died in Nashville, Tennessee, in the home of his son Lewis Clark Chisholm. He was buried in Franklin, or near that town in Simpson County, Kentucky, according to a published obituary. His wife Cynthia died five years later, when she was living with her daughter, Mary Ann Fuqua<sup>7</sup>, near Nashville. The date is remembered as 1877. The Fuqua farm was on the Wilson Pike.

Children of Gillington Chisholm (Chisum) and his wife Cynthia (Hill): (Source information from family Bible records; Pension File, USA; Sevier Family History; Public Records of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi; family letters.)

1. John W. Chisum, b.1818 in White Co., Tenn., d. Franklin Co., Ala., near Cedar Creek.
2. James T. Chisum, b.1819, of whom later.
3. Mary Sophronia Chisum, b.1821 Tuscumbia, Ala., d.12 March,1858 in Frankfort, Ala., m. ca 1847 Dr.Daniel Vertner Sevier, son of Dr. Sam Sevier.
4. Lewis Clark Chisum, dental surgeon, b. May 30,1822 in Tuscumbia, d. May 3,1913 in Nashville, Tenn., m. ca 1847 (1) Jane Sevier; he m. (2) Isabel Dickson.
5. Malinda Chisholm, m. Archibald Rhea Sevier.

6. William O. Chisholm, b. April 3, 1829 in Tuscumbia, d.s.p. Oct. 23, 1856 Frankfort, Ala.
7. Obadiah Chisholm, b. ca 1832 Tuscumbia, d. Oxford, Miss., m. Jane Womble.
8. Elizabeth Chisholm, b. ca 1834 Tuscumbia, m. Brice Hamilton, lived on Bear Creek, Tuscumbia.
9. Mary Ann Chisholm, b. ca 1836, m. Nathan Fuqua, lived in Wilson County, Tenn.
10. Edmund Sevier Chisholm, dental surgeon, b. 29 May, 1840 in Tuscumbia, d. 27 May, 1915, buried St. Louis, Missouri. He m. (1) March 11, 1866 Mary Hall of Augusta County; he m. (2) Mrs. May Godfrey of St. Louis.

Note: The Chisum spelling changed about 1855.

JAMES T. CHISHOLM<sup>7</sup>, Justice of the Peace, son of Gillington and Cynthia (Hill) Chisum, was born 1819, shortly after his parents left their home in White County, Tennessee. James was born in north Alabama, where Gillington had a military land grant near the village of Tuscumbia.

At the age of twenty-three James married Armina Dobbs, daughter of Major Thomas A. Dobbs who had moved from Dekalb Co., Georgia in 1823.

The records of Franklin County, Alabama have been destroyed by fire, and therefore the only data available are found in the Federal Census, Pension applications and family papers. Even these last have been depleted by the ravages of civil war, when the Chisholm home on Chisholm Creek was burned by invading troops. This home was on a plantation a few miles from Russellville, on the road to Belgreen.

James T. Chisholm met his death by accident. He was in the lumber business and owned a sawmill on Cedar Creek. In a "spring freshet" the trunk of a large tree caught two of his hired hands, pinning them in the water. James seized the tree and with superhuman strength lifted it, thus releasing the men. As a result of the muscular strain he died a short time after, just before the 1860 Census enumeration. (Family records.)

By the year 1862, some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War had developed, one of which was Shiloh in Tennessee, just fifty miles

north of the Chisholm plantation near Russellville. The roving squads of troops seeking food and horses for both armies made residence near the big river unthinkable. All the families who were able to remove to a safer region did so. The Chisholms had kin living in Monroe Co., Miss., and that is where they were when General Sherman started to burn the south. He did not burn the Chisholm home, but some of his troops surely did and that fact has never been forgotten, even to this day. By his early death, James Chisholm was spared much anguish and pain.

It is learned from Gillington<sup>6</sup>Chisum's pension application to the War Department, #SC5099, (War of 1812), that his son James was Justice of the Peace in Franklin Co., Ala., in 1855. His signature is on the document.

#### Children:

The family papers record only six of the children of James T. Chisholm and his wife Arminda (Dobbs). The U.S. Census for 1850 gives the names of three others. It is not known what caused these young people to disappear.

From the Seventh Census of the U.S. for Franklin Co., Ala., Vol.V, 6th District. Enumerator Ford. Family #394. Taken 11 December 1850.

James T. Chisum	30	m. Alabama ....carpenter
Arminda "	29	f. Georgia
Malinda "	6	f. Alabama
Franklin "	4	m. "
Martha "	2	f. "

#### Other children were:

4. Belinda A. Chisholm, b.1849 in Franklin Co., d. March 22,1877 Okolona, Miss., m. Nov.30 1871 Mason B. Christopher.
5. Friend Everette Chisholm, b. Apr.29,1851 in Franklin Co., d. Apr.24,1910 Whitesboro, Texas, m. Jan.19,1879 Mollie Claudine Borden.  
Issue:
  - (1) Fannie Arminda Chisholm, b.March 7,1880, m. Oct.4,1900 Luther E.Vigus (b.1877).  
Two children.
  - (2) Belinda Chisholm (twin) b. 1880, d.y.
  - (3) James Henry Chisholm, b.Jan.31,1882, m. 1920 Grace Herrick (b.1895). Two chn.

- (4) Willie Mae Chisholm, b.1884, m.1902  
Fletcher P. Mayfield (1881-1922).  
Eight children.
  - (5) Louis Borden Chisholm, b. Sept.19,1885  
d.July 25,1948, m. June 16,1906 Ella  
Louise Spear (1885-1952). Children:  
(a) Truman Chisholm, b. Nov.28,1907.  
m. 1929 Maysel Trimble; son, Robert.  
(b) Edith Chisholm, b. 1909.  
(c) Lela Chisholm, b.1912. m. 1941  
William Six.  
(d) Emma Jean Chisholm, b.1913,m.1944  
Warren LeFevers.  
(e) Claudean Chisholm, b.1916, m.Neal  
Thompson, one child.  
(f) Louis C. Chisholm, b.1918, m.1941  
Violet Rose. Chn: Rose, Sally and  
Janet Chisholm.  
(g) Thomas H. Chisholm, b.1922, m.1948  
Maxine Redwine.
  - (6) Charlie Everette Chisholm, b.March 11,  
1892, d.s.p. 1962.
  - (7) Mary Belle Chisholm, June 7,1894, m.  
1921 James E.Norman. Four children.
  - (8) Malley Judson Chisholm,b.Apr.29,1895,  
m. Alamae Rodgers,daughter of James  
Rodgers, at Gordonville, Texas. Chn:  
(a) Malley Judson Chisholm, b.1917,  
m.1936 Marjorie Hatcher.  
(b) Roberta Chisholm, b.1922, m.1941  
Robert P. Wilson at Clovis, N.M.  
Issue: Robert,David,Richard, and  
Renda.  
(c) James Everett Chisholm, b.1924,  
m.1948 Dorothy Kelly.  
(d) Roger Chisholm, b.1939, d.young.
  - (9) George Obey Chisholm, b.1897, m.1934  
Ora Funk.
  - (10) Eula Chisholm, b.1902.
6. Lucy Chisholm, b. in Franklin Co.1852, m.  
Jake Heifner.
  7. Alice Chisholm, m. John Heifner.
  8. Lela Chisholm, m. William Hill.
  9. Bevery Chisholm (dau.), m. Earl Kirby.



Dr. LEWIS CLARK CHISHOLM, dentist:

Lewis Clark Chisholm<sup>7</sup>, (1822-1913), was the son of Gillington Chisum and his wife Cynthia (Hill). He was born on the Chisum plantation in Tuscumbia, Alabama. One historian, speaking of the nature of the early settler, says: "Every farm was simply an experiment in soil and muscle with the farmer looking wistfully toward the next county, where he thought the land might be cheaper and more fertile." (Woodward, Meet General Grant, p.19.) This, however, was not the attitude of young Lewis Clark Chisholm. His was the mind and purpose of the professional man.

After receiving his basic education at home he was sent to LaGrange College, Franklin Co., and later trained in dentistry by professionals in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Chisholm owned a plantation, but the growing of food was turned over to employed farmers.

Note: LaGrange College was chartered 19 Jan. 1830. This was the second educational institution established in the south by the Methodist Church and the first denominational college in Alabama. (Pickett, Hist. of Alabama, p.681.)

Dr. Lewis Chisholm was in his fortieth year when the Alabama Convention voted to secede from the Union, 11 Jan. 1861. (Ibid, p.703.) Soon the sectional hostilities spread their withering depression over the valley of the Tennessee. Some of the Chisholms, at first, were not committed to the dissolution of the Union, but it was not possible to maintain neutrality where passions and animosities destroyed all law and order. (Woodward, Meet General Grant, p.170.) Raids and assaults by partizan groups forced the peacefully inclined to take up arms to defend their family and property.

The Civil War ruined Dr. Chisholm financially. His Tuscumbia plantation was invaded by foraging federal troops who commandeered everything that was moveable. In later years he petitioned the U.S. War Department for reimbursement for foodstuff and animals removed from his home and farm after the battle of Shiloh, April 1861. His claim, amounting to nearly \$3,000, was ignored by Washington.

Dr. Lewis Clark Chisholm<sup>7</sup> was a gentle, generous, and religiously inclined person, loved by all who knew him. His children reflected the innate nobility of the father. Dr. Chisholm enjoyed visiting communities where no dentists were available; those who could, paid him, but no-one was ever refused because of lack of funds.

Botany seems to have been an avocation for "Uncle Lewis", as he was affectionately known among his kin. He was deeply interested in plant improvement, and developed two new varieties of table grapes that were adapted to the soil and climate of the Tennessee valley. One was a white grape and the other a deep purple, similar to the native muscadine. He named the grapes for the two orphaned daughters of his deceased niece Belinda Chisholm. The light grape was called the "Willie Grape" for the fair elder girl, and the "Lutie Grape" for the younger brunette. Willie Kate Chisholm was the mother of the writer of this lineage.

Dr. Lewis Clark Chisholm, born May 30, 1822 at Tuscumbia, Franklin Co., Alabama, died 1913 (buried December 5) at Nashville, Tenn., and buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Tuscumbia. He married as his first wife ca 1846 Jane Sevier, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Sevier and his wife Jane (Rhea), who was born Oct. 10, 1827 in Overton County, Tennessee (Census, 1830), and died Sept. 13, 1862. Dr. Chisholm married (2) Isabell Dickson, b. 1844, d. 1904. (Refs: letters and newspaper records; census; gravestone and Bible records.)

#### Children:

1. Joanna Chisholm, b. 1850, m. G. Lueddemann.
2. Gillington Chisholm, b. Aug. 1, 1852, m. Mamie Boddie. Children:
  - (1) Lewis Chisholm, m. with 2 sons and 2 daughters, d. 1956, buried N. Orleans.
  - (2) Chloe Chisholm, b. Feb. 3, 1884, d. in childhood.
  - (3) Corinne Chisholm, b. 1886, d. 1971, m. 1930 Frank G. Frost, n.i.
  - (4) James Chisholm, d. 1953 Atlanta, Ga., m. Etoile White, n.i.
  - (5) Gillington Chisholm Jr., b. 1898, m. with 1 son and 1 daughter.

3. Lewis Clark Chisholm Jr., b. July 31, 1854, m. Nellie Payne, dau. of Solomon Payne. Issue:
  - (1) Nellie Franklin Chisholm, b. 1883, d. in infancy.
  - (2) Joseph Morris Chisholm, b. May 28, 1885, d. Dec. 5, 1962, m. (1) Natalie Considere, (2) Margaret Oliver Turnbull, one child Joseph Morris Chisholm, b. 1921, m. 1949 Daisy Alice DeGregory, they have Joseph Morris Chisholm III. (3) Hulda Hepperle.
  - (3) Oliver Gillington Chisholm, b. July 22, 1887, m. (1) Hazel McMasters, (2) Susie Carter. Adopted son, James G. Chisholm.
  - (4) Julian Chisholm, b. Aug. 20, 1889, m. Mae Rose Wattenburger; they have Barbara Kate Chisholm who m. Emmons Blake, and they have 3 chn: Diana, Richard and Joan, and Marjean Chisholm who m. Thomas Henry, three chn., Blair, Kate, and Dane Henry.
  - (5) Winnie Lydia Chisholm, b. Sept. 26, 1894, m. George W. Wachtel.
  - (6) William Payne Chisholm, b. May 21, 1897, d. July 5, 1958, m. Myra Alberta Williams, issue: William Alan Chisholm who m. Matilda Joseph, they have William, Kevin, Merrick and Myra Chisholm; and Myra Jill Chisholm who m. Richard F. Wells, they have Debra, Lynda, Richard and Janet Wells.
  - (7) Mary Douglas Chisholm, b. July 6, 1903, m. Lames Curl Stovall.
4. Samuel Sevier Chisholm, b. Sept. 28, 1857, m. Etta Hopper. One child, Louise Chisholm.
5. Jane Rhea Chisholm, b. Jan. 15, 1860, m. Thos. Wilburn Sowell. Issue:
  - (1) Nina Sowell, m. Clyde Whitaker, 7 chn.
  - (2) Dovie Sowell, m. Laurence Leadbeater, 3 chn.
  - (3) Mary Sowell, m. Philip Hall, one child.
  - (4) Thomas W. Sowell, m. Rebecca Church.
  - (5) Ralph S. Sowell, m. Elizabeth Barton.
6. Nina Chisholm, b. Feb. 5, 1862, m. James Pope. Issue: Katherine who m. Cecil Noel, 4 chn.; James, who m. Annabelle Pogues; and Lewis Pope who m. Martha \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Margaret Chisholm, adopted, (daughter of Lewis Clark Chisholm's sister Belinda), b. Feb. 18, 1876, d. 1962 in Marion, Alabama, m. 1919 William Mitchell.

OBADIAH CHISHOLM<sup>7</sup>, son of Gillington Chisum Sr. and wife Cynthia (Hill), b. ca 1832, married Jane Womble. Children: Arthur, John, James, William, Orrie, and a daughter.

EDMUND SEVIER CHISHOLM<sup>7</sup>, (1838-1915) was the youngest son of Gillington Chisum and wife Cynthia (Hill), born on the Tuscumbia plantation. After his elementary education, he was sent to the nearby LaGrange College, and in his early twenties he was in Wake Forrest College in North Carolina; then the Civil War broke out. As did his brother Lewis, he studied dentistry in Baltimore. After the war, he opened his dental office in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he was known to be an excellent dentist.

Dr. Edmund Chisholm found relaxation in music, which talent he shared with his brothers and sisters. He played the violin, and when peace was gradually restored to the land he organized and directed the "Chisholm String Orchestra", a small group of musicians who played mostly for schools and large churches. These musicians were highly appreciated in a region just emerging from the bleak "reconstruction" period. Dr. Chisholm believed that good music was a necessary part of cultural development, instilling high ideals.

Perhaps he is mostly remembered for his love of young people. He was married in 1866 to Mary Ann Hall. Not long after their marriage, she was thrown from a horse, resulting in paralysis from her waist down; "Mollie" was bedridden for fifteen years, but miraculously learned to walk again. She and Dr. Edmund never had any children of their own, but found pleasure in helping to educate their nieces and nephews whose parents could not give them full advantages of schooling. More than



a score of young Chisholms benefited from the kindness and generosity of Dr. Edmund and his wife.

A biographical sketch which appeared in "Northern Alabama" in 1888 sets forth Dr. Chisholm's many professional achievements, and lists the various associations in which he held high office.

Dr. Chisholm was born 29 May, 1840 in Tuscumbia, Franklin Co., Ala., died 27 May 1915 at St. Louis, Mo., and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Tuscumbia. He married 11 March, 1866 Mary Ann Hall (Mollie). They adopted Willie Kate, the daughter of Dr. Chisholm's deceased niece Belinda, who married Mason Christopher, as previously shown.

Willie Kate was born 26 July, 1873 in Okolono, Mississippi and died 30 March, 1969 in Englewood, Florida. She married 18 August 1892 M. Thomas Hayes, and they were the parents of Dr. Arnold E. Hayes, the compiler of this lineage.

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THOMAS E. CHISUM<sup>6</sup>, son of Obadiah Chisum and wife Mary Ann Cardwell, was born 9 Jan. 1798 in Warren Co., Ky., and died 12 June, 1833 at Springfield, Robertson Co., Tenn. He married 16 Dec. 1819 Mary Ann Dunnington. Children: (order of births unknown)

1. Margaret E. Chisholm, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Baker.
2. Nancy Chisholm, b. 1831, m. \_\_\_\_\_ Sadler.
3. Mary A. F. Chisholm, b. 14 Feb., 1833, d. 1913, m. James Harris Curnuth.
4. Walter Alvis Chisholm, b. May 26, 1826 in Calloway Co., Ky., d. 1890 Franklin, Simpson Co., Ky., m. Nov. 24, 1846 Mary Jane Caudill, dau. of Moses and Mary Wood Caudill. Issue: (order of births not known)
  - (1) John B. Chisholm, b. 1857, d. young.
  - (2) Moses P. Chisholm.
  - (3) Mary F. Chisholm, b. Oct. 15, 1847, d. in childhood.
  - (4) Margaret C. Chisholm.
  - (5) Thomas J. Chisholm, b. 1852, d. 1934, m. Sudie Chisholm.
  - (6) Olive. (7) George. (8) Martha Chisholm.

OBADIAH CHISUM Jr.<sup>6</sup>, Kentucky Planter, son of Obadiah Sr. and wife Mary Ann Cardwell, was born 12 Dec. 1803 in Warren Co., Ky., and died May 17, 1891 in Simpson Co., Ky. He married Feb. 24, 1828 in Simpson County Agnes Caudill, born Aug. 31, 1804 in Warren Co., Ky., died Jan. 23, 1880 in Simpson Co. Ky., the daughter of Thomas Aaron Caudill. Children:

1. James Washington Chisholm, b. Jan. 3, 1829, m. Lucy Jane Meguiar May 19, 1858. Issue:
  - (1) Joseph Briggs Chisholm, M.D., b. March 3, 1859 in Simpson Co., Ky., d. March 1 1928 at Vineland, N.J., m. Oct. 12, 1886 Celeste Ann Lander. Children:
    - (a) Lander Jenkin Chisholm, b. July 25, 1887 in Orlinda, Tenn., d. Nov. 1, 1944 Earlington, Ky., m. June 19, 1912 Ruby Elgin Lackey.
    - (b) Mary Chisholm.
    - (c) Son.
    - (d) Son.
    - (e) Son.
  - (2) Thomas O. Chisholm, b. July 29, 1866, d. March 1, 1960 at Ocean Grove, N.J., m. Katherine Hambright Vandever.
2. Malinda E. Chisholm, b. Sept. 2, 1830 in Simpson Co., Ky., d. June 20, 1871, m. Joseph E. Meguiar Jan. 11, 1849.
3. Mary Ann Chisholm, "Polly", b. Nov. 16, 1832, m. Wm. Washington Meguiar.
4. Martha Chisholm, b. Aug. 22, 1834, m. Sept. 19 1872 Joseph E. Meguiar (after her sister Malinda's death).
5. Sarah Chisholm, b. Jan. 15, 1838, m. David Nimmo.
6. Jane Chisholm, b. Dec. 22, 1843, m. 1883 Charles McGlothlin.
7. John Franklin Chisholm, b. July 8, 1849, d. May 28, 1893, m. 9 March 1876. Two chn.
8. Lucinda Chisholm, b.? d. 1922.

When the Chisum estate was divided among the thirteen heirs of Obadiah Chisum<sup>5</sup>, in 1837, Obadiah Jr. was the Trustee. His share was in the Lake Spring community, the old home.

It is interesting to have first-hand information regarding ancestors, now long departed. The following is from a letter written by Mrs. B.N. Alexander (Maud Meguiar), a granddaughter of Mary Ann Chisholm who married William Washington Meguiar. Mrs. Alexander remembers her great-grandfather, and this is what she wrote:

"Great-grandfather Chisholm's home and farm was an outstanding one in the Lake Spring Community. He lived right on the Kentucky-Tennessee line. He was quite frugal, yet neighbourly. He would lend anything he had, always with the injunction - "When you are through with it, bring it back and put it where you found it." He had a place for everything, and kept everything in its place and taught his children to do the same.... He rose horseback round the neighbourhood and was universally looked up to with respect. Anyone in any sort of trouble went to Mr. Chisholm for help."  
(Letter dated 16 September, 1963.)

THOMAS OBADIAH CHISHOLM<sup>8</sup>, the son of James Washington Chisholm and Lucy Jane (Meguiar) was born shortly after the end of the Civil War, 3 January, 1866, on his father's plantation near Franklin in southern Kentucky.

The "Reconstruction Period", following hostilities, was hard on farm people. It was a time of military occupation and political domination. Plantation owners could not work their land without laborers; starvation was a fearful reality. The younger children had to work. Any schooling was elementary, with teaching sessions running for a few months after the crops were planted. When he was sixteen years old, Tom Chisholm<sup>8</sup> was called on to teach school, which he did for five or six years. Note that he had not had the advantages of a higher education; no colleges were available.

When he was twenty-one, he was offered work on the local newspaper, the "Franklin Favorite". The Chisholm library had evidently developed his intellectual aptitudes. Six years later, he was converted by the preaching of Rev. H.C. Morrison,

a dedicated Methodist minister who was editor of The Pentecostal Herald, published in Louisville, Kentucky. Young Chisholm was invited to move to Louisville to assist the editor with the denominational paper. In 1903 Tom was ordained to the Methodist ministry and assigned to the pastorate of the Scottsville, Kentucky, church. He soon had to give up pastoral work when his health failed and he was advised to work in the open air. He moved with his small family to a farm near Winona Lake in northern Indiana. In 1909, to maintain his family, he went into insurance business and seven years later moved to Vineland, New Jersey.

Thomas O. Chisholm is remembered for the poems and hymns which he wrote, about 800 of which were set to music for use in religious services. (Reynolds, Hymns of Our Faith, p.266.)

Children of Thomas O. Chisholm and wife Katharine Hambricht (Vandervere):

1. Ruth Elizabeth Chisholm, b. May 30, 1905, m. Aug. 19, 1933 at Atlantic City, N.J., Thomas Blisard.
2. Dorothy L.K. Chisholm, b. May 6, 1907, m. May 17, 1929 at Vineland, N.J., George Borda. They have one daughter, Barbara, who is married with 4 children.

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