

These Irishmen called HANSON 1750-1976

An accounting of the descendants of
JOHN HANSON of
Colonial Greenbrier Virginia

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“On the North Fork of the Solomon”

There is a time in the life of every young lad when he asks of himself and others “who am I?” and “from what stock and ancestry did I spring?”. One suspects that with most young persons this query is soon forgotten and the question lapses into only a fading memory.

For me this has not been the case. Nearly, forty-two years ago I had occasion to call to the attention of “Gram” who was my paternal grandmother, the problem of who my forebears were. Then came a tale related by Grandmother Lenory Myars Hanson in which she told me scanty details of her birth in the Indiana Territory and a brief record of her man’s serving in the Civil War and then that she lived in the Kansas Territory for a short period of time before following her husband Morgan Hanson to the small town of Glorieta in the area then called the New Mexican Territory. Glorieta is a tiny hamlet located about twenty miles from today’s Santa Fe. She enlivened the story for the small boy who sat entranced at her words by describing in only minor detail the fact that the family had lived on the North Fork of the Solomon River in Kansas and that she had crossed the prairies, coming to the west, in a covered wagon with her family. She further stated unequivocally that a town in Kansas had been named for her, but that the spelling of the name was not correct; in this she was making reference to Lenora, Kansas which does, indeed, sit on the North Fork of the River.

The naive idea that the Hanson history would be completed in a short time was soon dispelled as facts accumulated and traditions became more and more available from a large variety of sources and correspondents over the entire nation. As with many of the amateur and uninitiated workers on family stories the writer failed to document many of his early sources, and hundreds of documents and individuals were consulted in the process of getting this document together. The work represented herein is a collection of verified data and of a compendium of traditions and other data not necessarily tied in with the actual historical records of the Hansons. In assembling this information I have crossed the country several times and in the process have delved into records in a variety of obscure places such as tiny Courthouses and towns, graveyards, backwoods areas, maps, reference libraries and the publications of other persons interested in the Hanson clan’s background. For the factual information included in the pages to follow I am indebted to many wonderful individuals who took of their time to write and or talk with me about this work.

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I wish to further express my sincere appreciation for the many wonderful persons who took of their time to discuss local facts and information about the family with me, from the Muddy Creek Hansons to those in California, Illinois, Oregon and in a myriad of States across the nation including the Blue Ridge Mountains. I must not forget to tell of the several in one State who deliberately attempted to mislead me to hide certain of the ghosts in their "closets", in this manner accomplishing little - I have your information. Particular appreciation must be given to a number of persons who have provided without exception of their work and of their publications. These include one Raymond C. Hanson, of Kinsley, Kansas and now deceased who typed out a record based upon his research of seven years duration and who provided incentive and basic outlines for the work of a Homer Eiler of Kansas who spent lavishly of his time and money to publish an early Hanson family history and those of several allied families. Beyond these persons there are others: Mrs. Audry Woodruff of Kansas City, Wayne Hanson of Indianapolis, Mrs. Beryl Stillions of Bloomington, Indiana, Mrs. Jackie Watson of Corinne, Utah and dozens of others.

There is much in this work that will be termed tradition and it has been included to add interest and local color to the material which otherwise may have become dull in specific areas. Little has been withheld, even when the facts are somehow not part of the tale of an angelic Hanson family. The Hansons have been outstanding in many areas and this we recognize, but on the other hand they are and have been human beings and have erred in a number of instances, yet when you consider the hundreds of individuals treated in these pages you must make provision for human frailties.

One is quick to note that the family has been outstanding in its continuing travels along the frontiers as they developed in America. The Hansons had their successes, made some mistakes, engaged in many unusual ventures, explored the nation in its early days, fought in its wars, and blazed an enviable way across the nation.

Perchance the reader will enjoy this tale of the clan and some of its more intimate relatives and their traits. He may see a bit of himself in the many individuals mentioned including their antics, their everyday lives, their loves, their tragedies, and their personalities including such traits as their being footloose, headstrong, stubborn, and outspoken. And, lest you find that we aren't always to your liking I've tried to include all our family characteristics in some detail at least. For example there is in our hereditary makeup some artistic talent, musical abilities, an innate sympathy for others and coupled with an unusual inability to verbalize that that feeling for others. You'll find, also, a loyalty between and within individual families that is quite hard for outsiders to recognize. The Hansons find it difficult to come by tears, though they may have intense internal emotions. This is a matter that I have discussed at length with many of the persons in the family that have taken time to share their feelings with me.

I've had fun working on this—our tale of the family. If you are pleased it will have been well worthwhile. The material prior to 1728 has been virtually impossible to search further. In the appendix I have included some tradition and fact that may someday be of value to a later family researcher. To those who aided in any measure in assembling the Hanson family history I say "thank you" for making this account possible.



“Irish or English – and they settled on the Greenbrier..

John Hanson, the first of the Hansons from whom we are descended, and the first of the Hanson family to set foot on the shores of the American Colonies, arrived according to tradition at the Port of Baltimore, Maryland in the vanguard of hundreds of other Irish immigrants and adventurers sometime between the years 1728 and 1758. As many others of the newcomers to the Colonies, he was probably seeking relief from religious, political, financial and military persecution in the old country. Evidently he was a Protestant as is attested to by the names he and his wife gave to their seven sons and by the recurrence of the name “John Wesley Hanson” which is noted in the next three generations after their arrival. The names of only five of the seven sons are known to this writer and two others are not proved at this time.

The earliest recorded information concerning our ancestor John 1 was that he was a soldier in the English army, was born in Ireland, and “educated” in England. This fragmentary account is the result of a statement made by his grandson James Hanson to his (James) sons and their assembled families in the year 1876. To James Hanson, then, goes the credit for initiating the history of the Hanson family which has since spread widely over the expanses of America and which has served this nation so well.

The record of James Hanson, as preserved by his son in turn, Martin Hanson, reads as follows:

“My father’s father, who was my great grandfather, was born in Ireland. His wife was an Irish woman. They raised seven sons that went into the Revolutionary War. My grandfather John Hanson was sixteen years old when he volunteered and served three years under General George Washington. He was the youngest of seven sons. I believe they were all born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. I do not know all their names but will tell you some of them. There were William, James, Samuel and John who was my grandfather. I don’t know the other’s names, but they fought for Liberty with an Irish zeal and helped establish this government which we now celebrate this Centennial Year.”

Years later, in 1892, another descendant of the Hansons wrote a note in his boyhood diary as dictated by his school-teacher father Samuel Hanson of Indianapolis, Indiana. This diary read:

"The first of the family of whom there is any record was born in the 18th century in England. . . . He was in some sort of war in which he fought as a Redcoat. . . . he was to shoot some spies so he deserted and he came to America where he married an Irish 'Lady', residing about this time in Virginia."

Many years later Wayne Hanson who was the small boy noted added for the record, in his correspondence with the writer that "I wrote exactly what my father told me. Undoubtedly, he got it straight from his father John Wesley Hanson, the son of Conrad Hanson and the grandson of John Hanson 2 of John Hanson 1. He (Wayne's father Sam) said John 1 came to America about 1758 Either is probably right in his conjectures, "An Englishman with an Irish bride or both Irish". John Hanson, Sr. died somewhere in Kentucky".

Members of the Hanson family, and others, who have researched the record have come to a consensus that the story of the Hansons tends to indicate an Irish ancestry while not being able to precisely locate the birthplace of either John 1 or of his wife, their origins, their ancestors, or their predecessors. Contemporaries of the family do provide tantalizing bits of information and tradition that are of interest. It seems that they may have, indeed, come from Ulster which is northern Ireland and that they were Protestant. A number of later arrivals in this country who were undoubtedly related and a large number of their Greenbrier neighbors did come from Londonderry and its immediate area in Ireland. Most settled on the Greenbrier and within a very few miles radius of the John Hansons.

John's Irish bride draws immediate speculation. Reference to her as an Irish "Lady" may indicate that he may have been a man of means and that he may have been an educated pioneer. Colonial mores and custom of those days were rigid and class distinctions would have mandated that a man of education and means marry a person of his same social standing—in effect— an Irish or English Lady. If this were the case, the statement that John was born in England, or Ireland, and his educational status would be a truism. Then arises the question of why were some of the elder sons of John 1 educated and those who followed left illiterate? The known first son of John who was William Hanson, served for some time as one of Washington's surveyors on parties sent out by the Colonel into the vast hinterlands west of the main Blue Ridge Mountains in an area then known as the "Greenbrier County" which was beyond the frontier demarcation line of those times.

Thomas Hanson, suspected to be another of the seven sons, was a chainman and a recorder for other parties, one of which traveled the Ohio River. He was the principal author of the document called, "Journal Rept on the River Ohio in 1774.

One of the strange coincidences is the fact that many of the pathways traversed by the Hansons in the years after the family left North Carolina seemed to parallel the route described by this Thomas Hanson years before. Hanson's route was described in detail in his journals and will be further discussed in another segment of this book. Nonetheless, Thomas was apparently an educated man.

Samuel Hanson, another known son of John Hanson 1, was a cadet in the Revolutionary army while serving in the same unit with him were William Hanson, who is thought to have definitely been the eldest son of John 1 and the youngest son, John 2, with Samuel and William signing their pay vouchers and young John 2 merely placing an X for his sign. John 1, if an educated man, would have been consorting with the families of the wealthy and educated planters of Virginia and thus it is felt that the sons of John 1 were probably taught while in the more civilized areas of Virginia or Ulster, then as the younger members moved with them out into the frontiers of the Colonial States, they missed out on the learning. On the other hand one has to consider the problems of semantics; the terms "Irish Lady" and "Irish Woman" may have been interchangeable.

"My relative in Maryland"

Tradition persists that our John 1 referred often to "my relative in Maryland". In the 1700's lying directly across the Potomac River was a plantation bearing the name "Mulberry Grove" owned by another John Hanson, a noted political leader in early Maryland. Dealings between the two men are mentioned in some pages of the diary of George Washington and in other Maryland records of the time. While the two families were congenial and social friends and equals, it becomes obvious that in some instances Washington did not always best his neighbor in their business affairs.

Since it is situated on the Potomac shores, it seems quite unseemly that our John Hanson 1 would not have taken to visiting the other John Hanson or that he would have referred to him had they not been related. And, when one takes a moment to consider the inter relationships between Colonel Washington and his surveying parties including William Hanson and Thomas Hanson, isn't one making a logical assumption to include all of them along with our John Hanson 1 and John Hanson 2 and even John Hanson of Mulberry Grove?

When the two Irish Hanson newlyweds disembarked at Baltimore that town was hardly more than a cluster of small houses, a few shops and one church if our research is correct. This was in 1730. John 1 and his bride probably tarried there only briefly while outfitting themselves and any members of the family relationship who may have been with them on their inland trek up the Potomac River and into the interior. Customarily their journey would have taken them toward Fort Cumberland and according to Homer Eiler may have found them for a time in the southern portion of Pennsylvania. Tradition among many of the eastern English or Irish Hansons says that they are "Partly Dutch" and near Pittsburg there is a tiny town of Wall which the writer has visited and in which area there were no Hansons in the year 1960; nor were there any persons who could shed light on the clan in that area in the 1700's.

From Cumberland they turned into the southwestern pathway into the Valley of the Shenandoah River of Virginia where they definitely passed through the town of Front Royal and where some of today's Hensons say they were in the towns of Riverton and Winchester at the time of the Revolution or before. It has been proved that the eldest son of our John Hanson 1 who was William Hanson married a Civilla Tuckwyller. Civilla was the daughter of John Tuckwyller or the Front Royal region. After their marriage the young couple left to live with their parents John Hanson 1 and his wife on the Greenbrier River. There is a record in the family of their having later left Greenbrier to revisit her parents. In today's Greenbrier County, West Virginia there are several Tuckwyller families who trace their ancestry to the Revolutionary War period and who may very well have come from Front Royal. The John Hanson 1 family, however, is known to have made their principal place of residence "On the Greenbrier".

The land held by the early Hansons were purchased, in all likelihood, from one of two sources. The Greenbrier Land Company and the Ohio Land Company were both extremely active in recruiting English and Irish settlers in their land speculations of the period. For example Colonel John Newton in the early 1700's is said to have made no less than twenty-five trips to and from his home in Newtown, Ireland to secure new immigrants and land purchasers. That town is near Londonderry in Ireland and is also in the nearby region to Antrim County, Ireland. This fact, coupled with the arrival of one David Hanson from Antrim County with his Irish bride in 1798 leads the writer to feel that John Hanson 1 came from Londonderry. David originally came from Derry, too. David and his wife, who is said by the Hansonville, Virginia clan to have come from the "Landed Gentry" in the old country settled quite near John 1 in the Greenbrier area and later moved into the southern portion of what was then Washington County near North Carolina and Tennessee.

NOVA BRITANNIA.
OFFERING MOST
Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.
Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.



LONDON
Printed for SAMUEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.
1609.

A pamphlet advertising Virginia to prospective settlers appeared in London in 1609.



The wife of David Hanson was Sydney Major or Mager. Londonderry and Antrim Counties are also adjacent to each other in Ulster. In visiting briefly with the Hanson families now in Hansonville, Virginia some interesting tradition was recited to the writer in which it was noted that the early David Hansons and the Pattons were closely related by marriage in the late 1700's and that a town called Pattonville was in the immediate area. When the record of the Hansons is observed in other locales it is found

that in several cases the Patton family was a contemporary one. In the study of Muddy Creek, West Virginia it is found that "Other pioneers were Thomas Hanson Patton in 1771 and Samuel McKinney in 1772 who located on Muddy Creek near the Clendennin's place where that family had been murdered nine years before near Keeney's Knob". Muddy Creek and the Muddy Creek Mountain area are geographical regions of importance to the story of our family. On today's Muddy Creek Mountain there are Hanson families living who are without question on the original holdings of old John Hanson and his brothers and perhaps even of his father whose name is not known. The Muddy Creek Mountain Hansons were descendants of William, son of our emigrant ancestor.

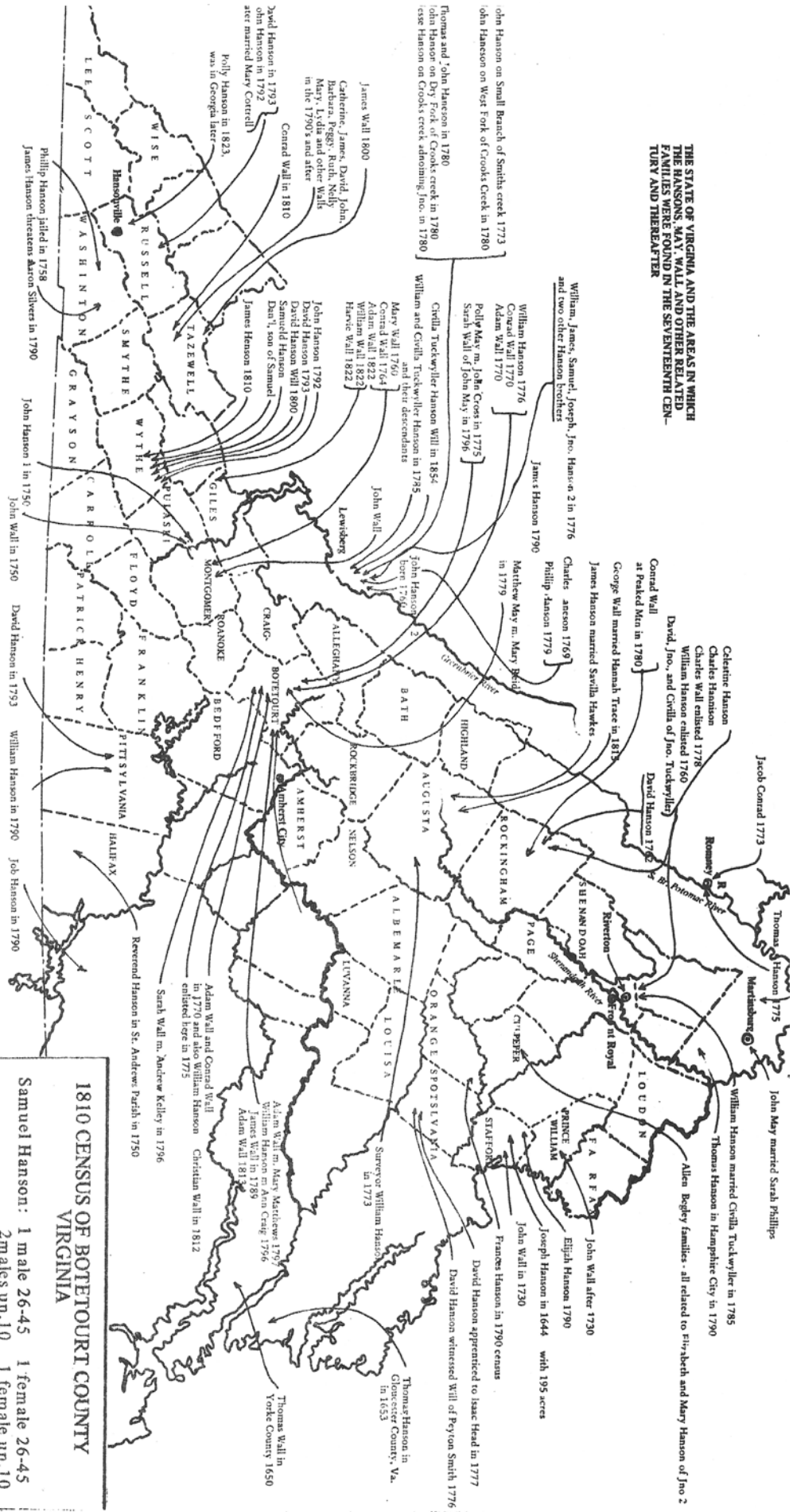
Some other names associated with the Hansons in the early Colonial times are found in the annals of early Ulster, too. On the "Hearth Tax Money Rolls" in 1659 are to be found Darby O'Hamson, Thomas Patton and John Miller. Miller, too, was a neighbor of our John 1 in Virginia and one of the later unidentified Hansons married the "daughter of John Miller or Gayen Miller". Darby O'Hamsons tax was 2 shillings. Thomas Patton lived in Aghanloo Parish while Thomas Patton and his (brothers?) Robert and William lived in Tamlaught, Finlagen Parish. An unidentified Matthew Patton resided in Londonderry.

Seven more O'Hamsons were living at the time of the 1659 Census of Derry, taken at Keenaught. Darby is included as having paid tax on seven hearths meaning that he either owned seven houses or that he had a larger home with more than one hearth. The men O'Hamson were not otherwise listed on the record. Darby had a will but that was destroyed in a fire at Tamlatard in the year 1755, thus closing an interesting connection that may have been made between the O'Hamsons and the Hansons of Londonderry.

**BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS**

1783	Thomas Wall	p 8
	Conrad Wall	p 9 "in Capt. Smith's Co."
1785	Conrad Wall	p 6 '1 white tithable
	John Hanson	p 7 '1 white tithable, 1 slave'
	William Millerons	
	Henry Millerons	
1786	William Hanson	p 23 'Wm. Hanson over 21
	Conrad Wall	p 23 'Conrad Wall over 21'
1788	William Hanson	p 23 '1 white over 21'
	Conrad Wall	p 23 '3 whites over 21'
1789	Conrad Wall	p 14 '1 white over 21'
1790	William Hanson	p 6 '1 white over 21
	Conrad Wall	p 6 '2 whites over 21'
1791	William Hanson	p 20 '1 white over 21'
	Conrad Wall	p 20 '1 white over 21'
1792	William Hanson	p 22 '1 white over 21'
	James Heavin	p 22 '1 white over 21
1793	Conrad Wall	(appears for the last time on list)

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA AND THE AREAS IN WHICH THE HANSONS, MAY, WALL AND OTHER RELATED FAMILIES WERE FOUND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AND THEREAFTER



1810 CENSUS OF BOTETOURT COUNTY VIRGINIA

Samuel Hanson:	1 male 26-45	1 female 26-45
	2 males un-10	1 female un-10
William Hanson:	1 male 45+	1 female 45+
	1 male 16-26	1 female 10-16
	2 males un-10	2 females un-10
Adam Walls:	1 male 26-45	1 female 26-46
	3 males un-10	1 female 10-16
		2 females un-10

And on North Mountain and Muddy Creek

By accepting the 1728-1758 dates for the arrival of our John 1 and his wife provides us with an inkling as to who his associates and relatives were at the time of his residence on the Greenbrier. Colonial Greenbrier at that time was not a county, but rather, it was a vast area bounded by the Kanawha River, the Ohio River and the Mountains of the Blue Ridge. Prior to being designated as the Greenbrier "country" it was a part of an even larger area known as Augusta County.

One of the first Hansons found in records of this area was that of one Jeremiah Hanson who was a petitioner for a road "from Ephriam Love's to the road from South Branch to Swift Run Gap". This petition was signed in 1754 and was signed in behalf of the residents of North Mountain at the head of Muddy Creek. Again, Muddy Creek figures in the Hanson history and geography. It is entirely conceivable that the clan may have already been in America for years before the arrival of our John 1 and that he had a destination planned for when he left the British army.

Leaving the army under a stress situation dictated that John leave as little record of his whereabouts as possible and that he prudently place as great a distance as could be between him and the lengthy arm of military justice. History tells that while justice wasn't always sure it was harsh in its administration.

John 1 and his wife chose to become anonymous and faded into the forests of Appalachia, settling on the Greenbrier River and on what is known as the Proclamation Line of 1783 which separated the native Indians and the white settlers who were not supposed to settle beyond that line. There, in their struggle to make a living for his family John Hanson found danger to be his

everyday companion with hardly a moment without disaster being more than a few yards distant as witnessed by the forementioned killing of the entire family of Clendennins. That family lived in the immediate area of Muddy Creek and has been visited by the writer in his searches. Aware of their helplessness against the Indians, diseases and other calamities bound the Hansons inseparably with contemporary neighbors such as the Phillips, Pollards, Mays, Walls, Tuckwylers, Conrads (Coonrods), and the Prices (Preiss).

There were two separate massacres on successive days in 1763, one involved the Clendennins and the other the Muddy Creek settlement.

Regardless of John's antipathy toward the military after his early experience he and all his sons were obligated to serve in the Augusta County militia of Colonial Virginia. The first mention of John in this country's armed forces comes when he served in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians and his army record shows the date 1785 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

Establishing the birthdate of John's son John 2 as 1760 in Augusta and on the Greenbrier provides a tremendously large area for searching out the place they lived and its political name today. Augusta County was cut into no less than thirteen smaller counties in the years which followed. Those counties are now named Cabell, Boone, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Monroe, Montgomery, Nicholas, Putnam, Roan, Wayne and Webster.

In the records of Augusta County in the 1700's it is found that Jacob Coonrod was a joint owner of ninety-two acres on the South Branch of the Potomac River; this was in the year 1773. One of the sons of John Hanson 2 was given the name Conrad. The Dutch vernacular of those times made the name Coonrod and as such it is carried even into later Illinois legal documents. Botetourt County records mention the marriages of William Hanson and an Ann Craig in 1796, a Martha Hanson and John Knox in 1800, an Eliza Wall and Henry Millerons on May 29, 1780. This Eliza Wall was the daughter of a Conrad Wall and his wife "Catey" Wall and was in turn the sister of our Mary Magdalena Wall who married our John Hanson 2.

An Augusta County entry dated February 1, 1762 shows John Hanson residing in that county with eighteen acres on the Small Branch of Smith's Creek. A Richard Ragan (Regan) was living on adjacent land at the head of the East Fork of Cook's Creek; in this record the man was named John Haneson. In transcribing the record I found it to be "Crook's Creek while Mrs. Woodruff says it was Cook's Creek. In 1780 John Hanson held a hundred acres on the Dry Fork of Smith's Creek. Then a note is found that a David Hanson and a Jesse Hanson purchased land in the vicinity that year. Their precise relationship is not proved yet it appears that they may have been of the original Muddy Creek Hanson clan. Another record shows John Hanson purchasing sixty five acres on the Dry Fork of Smiths Creek in 1780 which adjoined that of a Thomas Hanson. John Hanson also at the same time held sixty acres on the West Fork of Cook's Creek. Other neighbors were a person called "Miller" (possibly Gayen Miller described elsewhere) and a Thomas "Harrison". The legibility of some writing may have made this name's interpretation difficult and it may in actuality have been Hanson instead. This is the case in a lengthy genealogy of the May family by Jackson Begley of Detroit in which the

Two other allied families were the Harman-Herman family described in some detail by Mrs. Woodruff. They were close to the Wall family in particular and she tells that Henry Harman purchased land adjoining that of the "Tutweller" family. Further that record states that William Hanson married "Savilly Tuckweller". In 1770 Augustine Price owned property on Peaked Mountain and his father, Augustine Price, Sr. held land lying between the Shenandoah River and South Mountain. So it is assumed that those families and the Hansons started an early migration down the valley of Virginia and they are found in the later Augusta, Montgomery and Botetourt County records. Mrs. Woodruff also finds the Walls in the immediate area. Mary Magdalena Wall married our ancestor John Hanson 2 about this time and in 1750 a John Wall, father of Mary Wall, described his land as "lying across New River from Horshoe Bottoms" and this pinpoints his farm as being in today's Montgomery County, Virginia along the westernmost boundary where New River nearly makes a loop. This loop is in Pulaski county now. Mrs. Woodruff's travels in this area led her to a small valley into which a stream emptied into New River and then into this small valley emptied many smaller tributaries one of which is called Stroubles Creek. In 1799 Adam Wall describes his holdings as "lying parallel to that of my brother John on Stroubles Creek". Conrad or Coonrod Wall whose daughter Mary Magdalena Wall married our John 2 lived on Wall's Creek in 1750 and this Wall's Creek empties into Stroubles Creek.

On local early maps one finds a May's Mountain and a May's Cemetery which has been searched for graves by a May descendant in 1968 for this writer. No markers other than field stones were discovered. Mrs. Woodruff's earliest finds are today in Rockingham County, Virginia, north of today's Augusta County. author mistakes two Hanson sisters as Harrison sisters, when we have definite proof that they were Hansons who married the same John May in Kentucky.

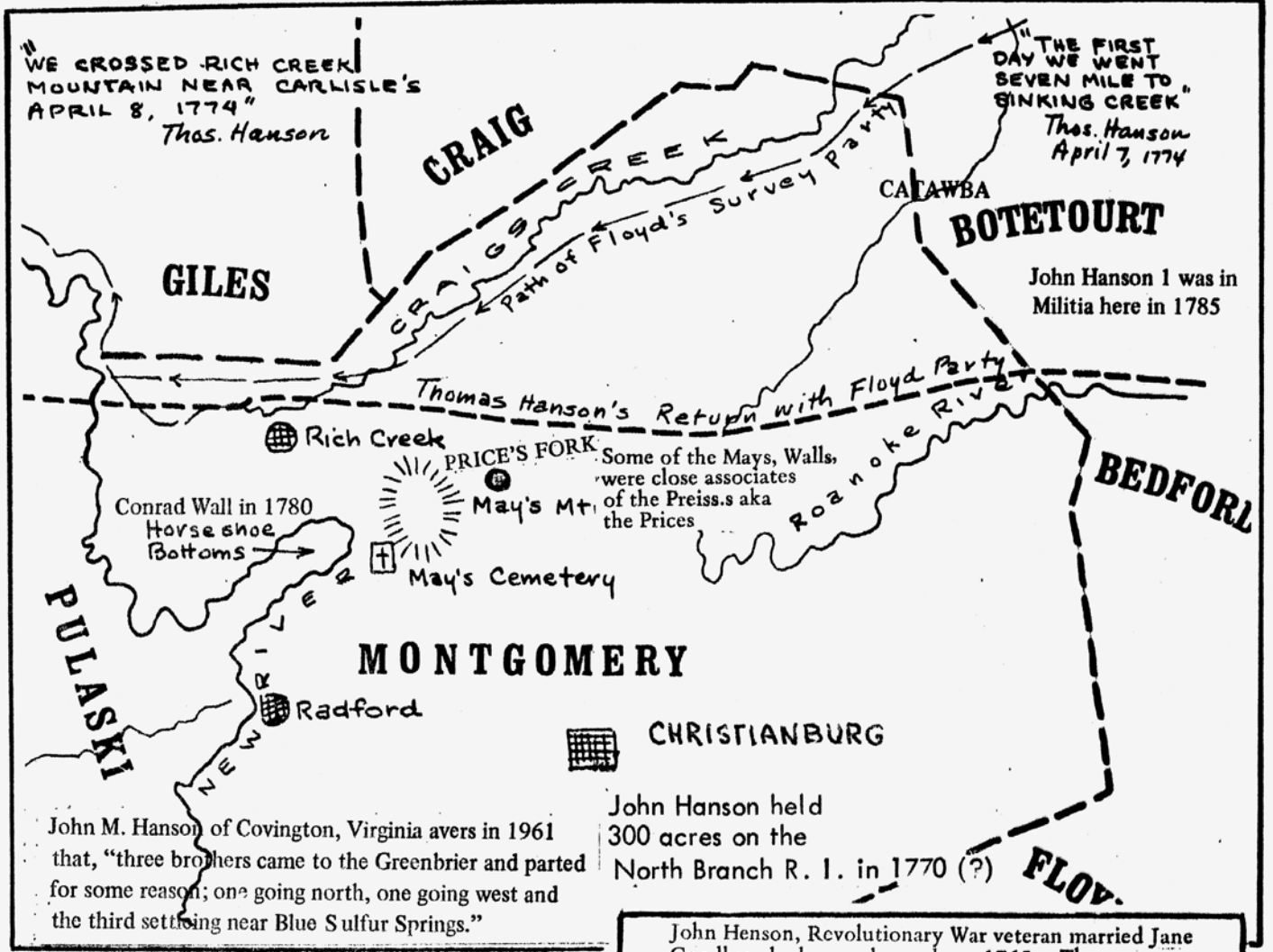
JESSE HANSON WAS AN EARLY GREENBRIER LAND HOLDER

Jesse Hanson was probably one of the early progenitors of our family and its vast numbers of members over the nation today.

The location of the lands held by Jesse and his neighbors John Hanson and Charles Hanson and Thomas Hanson in old Augusta County, Virginia leads us to feel that they were all of one single breed, despite the spelling of their names.

Jesse's wife Polly was a beneficiary of his estate at his death and received a Bounty Land Warrant in his name. On the BLW the name is given as Henson, yet spelled otherwise on property lists.

There is also a question as to who this Polly Hanson or Henson was. Was she the same woman who is mentioned in the will of one Henry R. Dickenson who died in Russell County, Virginia February 18, 1823 where she is listed as his niece? Two other Polly Hansons are known. In 1827 Benjamin and Deval Hodges proved a will in the County of Harrison, Kentucky in which were mentioned their brother John, a sister Jane Hawkins, two nieces Polly Taylor and Polly Hanson Shipp and an unidentified Albert Hanson.



John M. Hanson of Covington, Virginia avers in 1961 that, "three brothers came to the Greenbrier and parted for some reason; one going north, one going west and the third settling near Blue Sulfur Springs."

John Hanson held 300 acres on the North Branch R. I. in 1770 (?)

John Henson, Revolutionary War veteran married Jane Goodbread who was born about 1765. They were married in the spring of 1787. John lived in Broad River, Rutherford County, North Carolina when he enlisted. Was in Vandenburg County, Indiana 1829 when he applied for pension. He died July 25, 1835 in Wayne County, Illinois. Jane lived to 116 years.

Jane	Reuben	John 'worked on river'	Katie m Joe Chapman	David
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"Both Jesse and William Hanson were involved in the Cherokee Expedition"
Summer's Annals of S.W. Virginia notes that a William Hanson, Revolutionary
Soldier was from Montgomery County, Virginia.

Seven Greenbrier Soldier Sons in the Revolution

During these momentous times seven sons were born to John Hanson 1 and his Irish bride and wife. As near as can be estimated they were Samuel in 1750, then William about 1755, James in 1756, and the youngest of them all, John 2 in 1760. The names of the other three haven't been proved but Homer Eiler who was an avid family historian and researcher and traveler in the area about the year 1927 proposes the name of one more, a Joseph, based upon his visits to Greenbrier County, Virginia and on conversations with one Richard Hanson alleged to have been a descendant, but who would not divulge any details without payment for the same. Mrs. Woodruff thinks that the other two brothers may have been David and Thomas. There were, however, several other Hansons in the area at that time with Biblical names. All were in the Muddy Creek region and on creeks and mountains in the immediate area.

Men bearing the Hanson name were not uncommon in Virginia in the 1770's. A number of them were contemporaries whose names were misspelled due to the chirography of the mountain people of the times. One Charles Hannison, for example, held 205 acres on the Greenbrier in the year 1769; either he or a son was seriously injured while serving under a Captain John Stuart in Lord Dunmore's War. In 1776 a Jesse Hanson, known also as Jesse Henson, served in the Cherokee expedition. Jesse, in the year 1764 on May 4 owned eighty acres "adjoining Crabe Apple Bottom". In 1764 David Hanson and Joseph Skidmore jointly owned 80 acres on the South Branch of the Potomac River adjacent to the forementioned "Crabe Apple Bottom". Jesse Hanson, probably the same man, held 30 acres on the Muddy Creek in November 24, 1768 and a widow Mary Hanson is reported to have lived on the South Branch of the Potomac that same year.

About this same period Rebecca Hanson, the widow of Anthony Hanson was living on Sinking Creek in Greenbrier County and a "Widow Anne Hanson"

with all referring to the same men or the same families. Fletcher's History of Ashe County refers to our John Hanson 1 as a pioneer at the turn of the century. In this same book there is reference to a number of Hansons all closely related and to the May family whose pathway westward paralleled that of the Hansons.

The 100 acres owned by John Hanson 2, the son of old John Hanson, was obtained on the basis of his service in the Revolutionary War and a subsequent land warrant was described by John Himself in the Deed Book as "Situating at the mouth of Buffalo Creek including the improvement where he now lives and lying between old William Hanson and his sons. This self same John Hanson 2 has been called and recorded in the books as John Hinson, Henson, Hanson, Hynson, Haneson, Hanniston and Hannison. Also residing in the immediate neighborhood was a Phil Hanson and a Paul Hanson. Paul had entered 150 acres "lying on the North Fork of New River and beginning at a Red Oak, then west, then including the plantation where he now lives for "comp't".

Ray C. Hanson, in 1927, wrote that this country was a wild and untamed wilderness. Truthfully, it must have been, it was at the time unsurveyed and rugged, belonging to a number of claimants and political divisions with the records of that day scattered in a dozen locations. Records of the Hansons are found in Ashe County, in the Annals of Southwestern Virginia, in the Carter County Courthouse, in the annals of the ill-fortuned Watauga area which attempted to secede from the Colonies at one time and on into Tennessee. Old John Hanson 1, according to the notes of our later Wayne Hanson was alive in the 1788-1799 years since Wayne sat down in his record that old John Hanson died "somewhere in Kentucky".

Eiler's Hanson Family History printed in 1928 and 1929 has this to say about his studies and travels and conclusions. He, in turn, relied upon the prior work of Ray C. Hanson of Kinsley, Kansas.

"He, Ray C. Hanson, gives as a date 1750 and that seven sons were born to this couple. Fixing the date of our direct ancestor, John the 2nd, as 1760 and his birthplace as in Greenbrier Country, now in West Virginia, to which place the family had removed, not criticizing our relative James, but I am inclined to think the date 1750 for coming to this country and that seven sons were bornincluding our John the youngest, that date would have to be corrected the date 1760 bears out every other phase of his life so far as I have searched I note that James mentions Greenbrier County as the place of settlement. Greenbrier Country would be more likely for there was no such County before 1760 and after search I have found that the whole region west of the Blue Ridge range . . . was known as the Greenbrier to which history does record that a wonderful migration took place from eastern Maryland about that time, 1760"

maintained her home on Spring Branch and Lick Run on the waters of the Catawba River. A Tom and Phillip Hanson also lived in the Greenbrier area near the Catawba at this time and as late as the 1780's. Of these Hansons John M. Hanson of Covington has said, as have many others, the Hansons were Irish and partly Dutch in nationality. Some years after the war and in 1790 the Hansons removed to the Carolinas. One Mary Jane Hanson, also named Henson in some records, and who was the widow of a John Henson of Virginia and North Carolina received 160 acres of land based upon a Bounty Land Warrant 34933, living at the time in Ashe County, North Carolina. Mary Jane Hanson seems to have been one of the maternal ancestors of our clan of Hansons; her name is mentioned by the Muddy Creek Hansons of this time and her name appears on several Muddy Creek and Greenbrier records of the late 1700's. In the 1780's she resided alongside the sons of old John Hanson 1 as they established themselves in Wilkes County, North Carolina near the Hanson homeplace in a region which has in turn been called Washington County, Virginia, Watauga County, Wilkes County and then Ashe County, North Carolina. As one may imagine and as our first searcher Ray C. Hanson stated, the area was a vast one and hardly surveyed at that time.

In the year 1786 on a Revenues List in Montgomery there are listed three men who were contemporaries and who had business dealings with each other from time to time. They were our John Hanson 1, a John Phillips and David Fanning. Our John 1 was yet in Montgomery at the time of the marriage of his son John 2 to Mary Wall, we may assume that between the years 1786 and 1788 that the Hansons removed to North Carolina in what was then called Ashe County and which prior to that time had been called Wilkes County. The name of the county changed from Wilkes to Ashe about the year 1790. In 1788 John Hanson 1, living adjacent to a Benjamin May, held 283 acres situated in a region to be later known as in Tennessee's Carter County and near today's Johnson City.

This was obviously the time when young John 2 and his wife Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson first removed to the Carolina and a time at which the David Hanson from Ulster was a man of some influence in southernmost Washington County, Virginia.

By the year 1788 the entire Hanson family with the exception of the missing Joseph and Samuel were living near Benjamin May in early Wilkes County, North Carolina. "They moved from the Greenbrier to the extreme northwestern corner of North Carolina, about three miles from the Virginia line. My grandfather was born "between the Ridge". So ran the statement of our James Hanson in 1876.

Between the Ridge is now a colloquialism, as it was then, used to describe the Ashe Valley which lies between the main Blue Ridge and the "escarpment" separating North Carolina from Virginia and mainly Tennessee's Johnson City area.

When the first Ashe County Deed Book was opened in 1799 virtually all the old settlers and land holders rushed to file their land holdings. Among them were "old John Hanson, Sr.": John Henson, William Henson, Jacob May, and William May. Now, at this point the problem of spelling and chirography again enters the picture and helps to confuse the researcher. The name is corrupted by illiterate copyists as well as by mountain dialects to Henson, Hinson, Hynson, Haneson and the like

JOHN HANSON 1
 from Ireland; married
 Irish "woman" or a
 "Lady from Virginia"

Eliz. Jesse Matthew John Samuel Sarah Nathan J. Nancy Rebecca
 (Some accounts place these as the children of a brother William, born in
 1740 and who was in the Rev. War. I believe that the family above has in
 its membership one who was the father of our John 1, born in 1728(?))

William Hanson
 b in 1755 d 1824
 m Civilla Tuckwyller
 from Front Royal

Samuel Hanson
 b 1750

Joseph Hanson

James Hanson
 m Savilla Hawkes
 or Hanks(?)
 The daughter of
 Rebecca m John W Hanson of----

John Hanson 2 m
 M Mary M. Wall

Two other brothers
 Daniel(?) Jeremiah,
 on North Mtn. in 1754(?)
 Jesse, Charles Hannison, Hiram,
 Thomas, Jared, Phillip, Jacob,
 Levi, Aaron, Isaac, Abraham,
 Paul, Daniel, David, or Larkin(?)
 All were in the area; have Biblical
 names and were in Carolina later.

"Three brothers came to Greenbrier, one went west, one went north and one stayed ahere". (Wm. Hanson(?))

John Hanson or Henson
 b 1792, d 1876
 m. Mary Cottrell
 of Knox Co. Ky.

William A. Hanson
 b 1898 in Greenbrier
 m Mary Jane-----

Hiram Hanson
 or Henson

Jane Hanson
 or Henson
 m James
 Mc Carroll

Nancy Hanson
 m 1st cousin Jno. Wesley Hanson
 of John Hanson 2

Jesse C.
 b 1822

William

Nathan T.
 b 1832
 m Dialphia Compton

William W.
 m Jane Hizer

Harvic
 of Fayetteville

Anthony

Richard
 of Greenbrier

Rebecca
 m ---Hayes

John Wesley
 b 1845

Joseph
 b 1847

George R.
 b 1849

William
 b 1851
 lived White Co
 Ky. or in
 d. Norris
 City, Ill.

Mary
 b 1853
 d Norris
 Co. Ill.

William R.
 m(1) Margaret Eary
 He was born 1846
 on Muddy Creek Mtn.
 in Greenbrier

Elizabeth Watson Clarke
 (the above are possible)

William R. Hanson
 same as at left
 may have m Paulina(?)

Walter Hayes
 Greenbrier W. Va.

John
 m Mary C.

Florence

Harvic

Anthony
 m Amanda
 Sammons or
 or Simmons

Chris

Charlie

Joseph
 b 1857
 m(1)-----Hizer(?)
 m(2)-----(?)
 Lived at Dawson Spgs.

Orie W.

Everett W.

Wm. A.

Jno M.

Herbert

Emory W.

Charles

Leslie W.

Gilbert
 b on Muddy
 Mountain

Joseph
 b Muddy
 Crk. Mtn.

William Bunn
 b Muddy Crk.
 Mountain

Charles W.
 b 1866
 d 1952
 m Margaret
 Susan Judy

James

Raymond R. Hanson
 Lewisberg, W. Va.

Clifford
 Hanson
 Owns store at
 head of road
 on crest of
 Muddy Crk. Mtn.

'Etch' Hanson
 Anna Paulina
 m-----Hoke

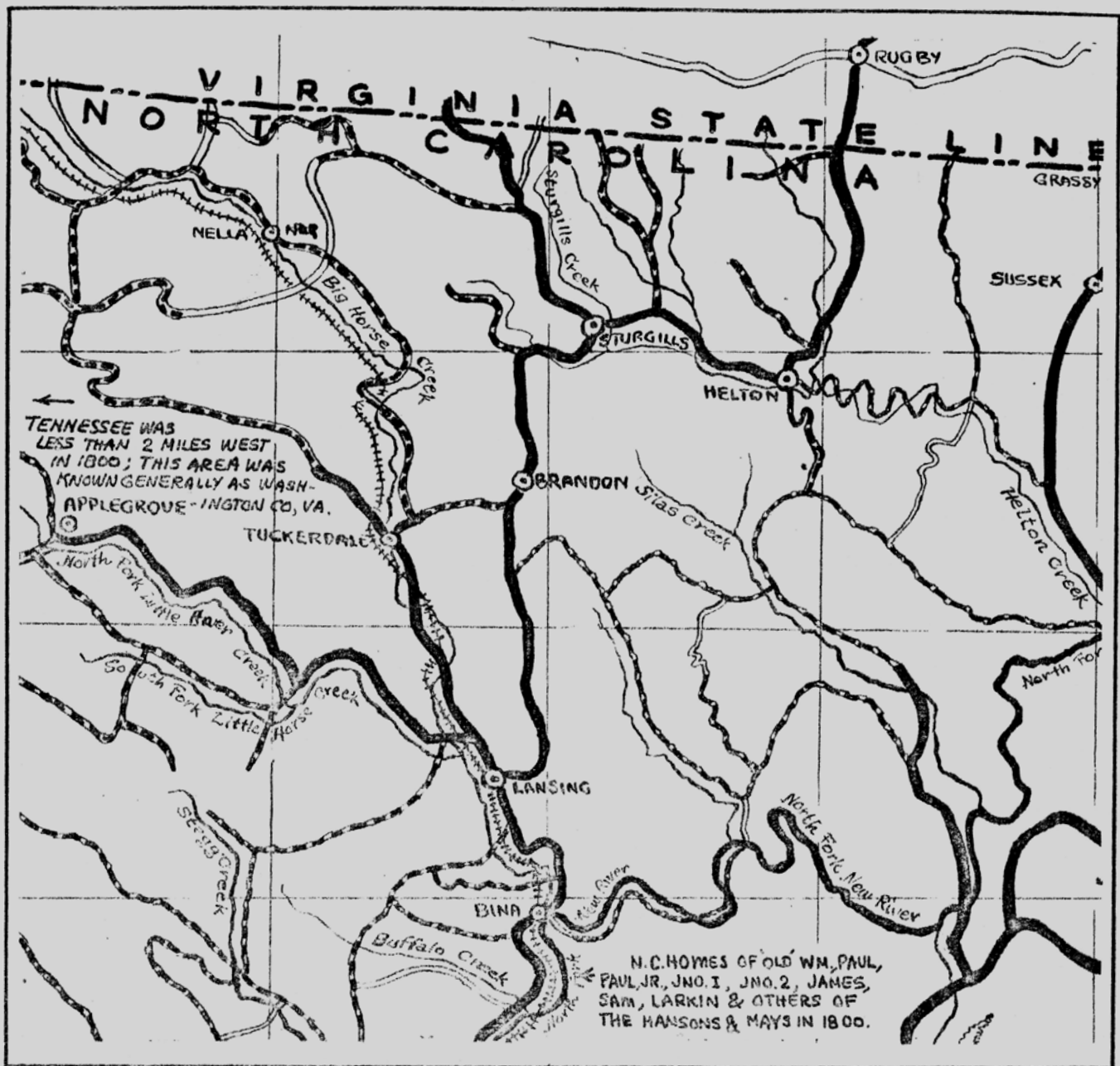
Jamiel

James Slater

Jeff Hanson

Louise Hoke
 m Williams

Virtually all the above information has been
 pieced together from dizens of fragments of
 fact and traditions related and written by the
 few individuals listed in the last two generattons.



In their second major migration, the Hansons came to this 'vast' region of northwestern North Carolina and settled in today's Ashe Valley in Ashe county 'between the ridge'. The valley is bounded on the east by the main range of the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the west by an escarpment which separates North Carolina from Tennessee. A number of the Hanson families settled near the towns of Bina and Lansing and were living before the 1800's on Big Horse Creek and at the mouth of Buffalo Creek where it empties into the North Fork of New River. The homes were all within the radii of three or less miles. Ashe county was known once as Wilkes county and earlier as Washington county, Virginia. Some confusion existed as to boundary lines in the region which was not surveyed at that time. In the years just before 1800 the Hansons moved a few miles west into Carter County, Tennessee.

Matthews Trading Post

The Daybooks of the Matthews Trading Post located in the Greenbrier area in 1781 carry mention and accounts of several of the Hanson family contemporaries who were customers. One who made almost daily calls at the post and is listed on its ledgers was William Dyer who was a later witness to the will of William Hanson of John Hanson 1 and the husband of Civilly Tuckwyller Hanson. A James Mays on one occasion charged a pint of rum to the account of his father, James May, Sr. John Patton, formerly of Londonderry, and thought to have been a relative of the Hansons by marriage to one of the David Hansons purchased a "cottoe" knife, tobacco and a comb. In 1786 a man named Hanson McDowell was described as having 275 acres on the Greenbrier. James Mays, Sr. held 300 acres in the area and a Higganbottom family is noted also. A hundred years later, in Illinois, the Hansons were neighbors and married into that family. A John Robinson was there, too; Robinson was to be the bondsman for a Phillip Hanson who later ran afoul of the law in southwestern Washington County, Virginia. Phillip relied on Robinson and William Hanson to provide bond to get his release from custody. A John Tuckwyller was a customer.

John Henson b 1790, d 1889
at Putnam County, Virginia in Teay's
Valley. He married Elizabeth-----

James Henson
born 1803

William Henson
born 1809 Teay's
Valley, Va.

Walter Sampson Henson
born 1809 in Teay's Valley
in Virginia. Married (1-
to Sarah Wittington (2) to
Sarah Barnett.

John Henson
born 1815
m Elizabeth _____
of Va.

Joseph C. Henson
m Mary of Va.

CARTER COUNTY, TENNESSEE TAX LISTS

1797 page 179 John Hanson with 238 acres
Abraham Hinson also listed
1798 page 194 John Hanson listed with 238 acres
page 195 John May listed with 50 acres
1799 page 210 John Hanson listed with 238 acres
page 212 John May listed with 50 acres
(in 1802 John May Jr. (3) married Mary Catherine
Hanson in Carter County with John May, Sr. as
surety for the marriage)

The Hansons of Carter County

Eiler's search and that of his predecessor Ray C. Hanson of Knsley, Kansas in the years 1929 and before found the Hansons in North Carolina in the extreme corner of North Carolina and then between the years 1788 and 1803 Eiler failed to find their record in that State. Surmising that the daughter of our John 2 who was Mary Catherine Hanson was married to a John May about that time. 1803, he decided that the family must have removed to Pike County, Kentucky which again was a huge area at the turn of the century. However, in recent years Mrs. Audrey Woodruff finds that they only a few miles from the Ashe Valley site where the writer found them prior to 1788. She dug out the actual marriage record of Mary Catherine Hanson to John May which took place in Carter County, Tennessee in 1802. She further quotes a deposition by one Joseph Ford who said, "John May, Sr.'s widow Sally May lived on Roan's Creek where it emptied into the Watauga River". Years later the writer heard Wayne Hanson indicate and actually saw his faded notes which indicated that the Hansons were at Crab Orchard at one time. In the first years of the 1800's there was a small village or town located about three miles from Roan's Mountain in Carter County. Another Crab Orchard in Kentucky which was on the Cumberland Road has also been searched by the writer to no avail. There were, however, in the cemetery in the local church yard, two gravestones bearing the names of two young teenaged girls named Henson.

In the late 1790's and early 1800's there were a number of May families who were residing in the original Wilkes County, now Ashe County. Others lived as described across the escarpment in Tennessee. All seemed related and all are somehow related, even today in the area about this point where Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina and Kentucky come together.

Mrs. W. C. Mays lived on 150 acres located, "against the mouth of a branch and along the conditioned line of Peter Grabills." In 1788 a Benjamin May, from

Montgomery County, Virginia in earlier times, resided in the immediate area. A Nancy May's will left her property to "John May, to Jacob May's heirs, to Elizabeth Hawkes, to Noah May, to Margaret Stewart, and to "Catey" May. "Catey" was the wife of our John Hanson 2 and a granddaughter of John Hanson 1. Nancy May's will further stipulated that the balance of her property was to go to John May of Catherine Hanson May (Catey) and to William May of Noah May. John May named in the will is identified as the son of Sally Pollard May, mentioned in Ford's forementioned deposition as "living on Roan's Creek in 1800. An Abraham May is also mentioned as holding land at the "Horse Ford below the mouth of Horse Creek in Wilkes County".

By the first American Census in 1800 old John Hanson, Sr. was no longer in Wilkes, having crossed the mountains sometime about the year 1797 when they are found living in Carter County. This was only a distance of less than 20 or so miles from their holdings in Ashe County in the 90's. One historical account written by a visiting Dr. Elisha Mitchell reported that there were only a few log cabins in the Ashe Valley and in Carter County in 1800 at the time of his visit.

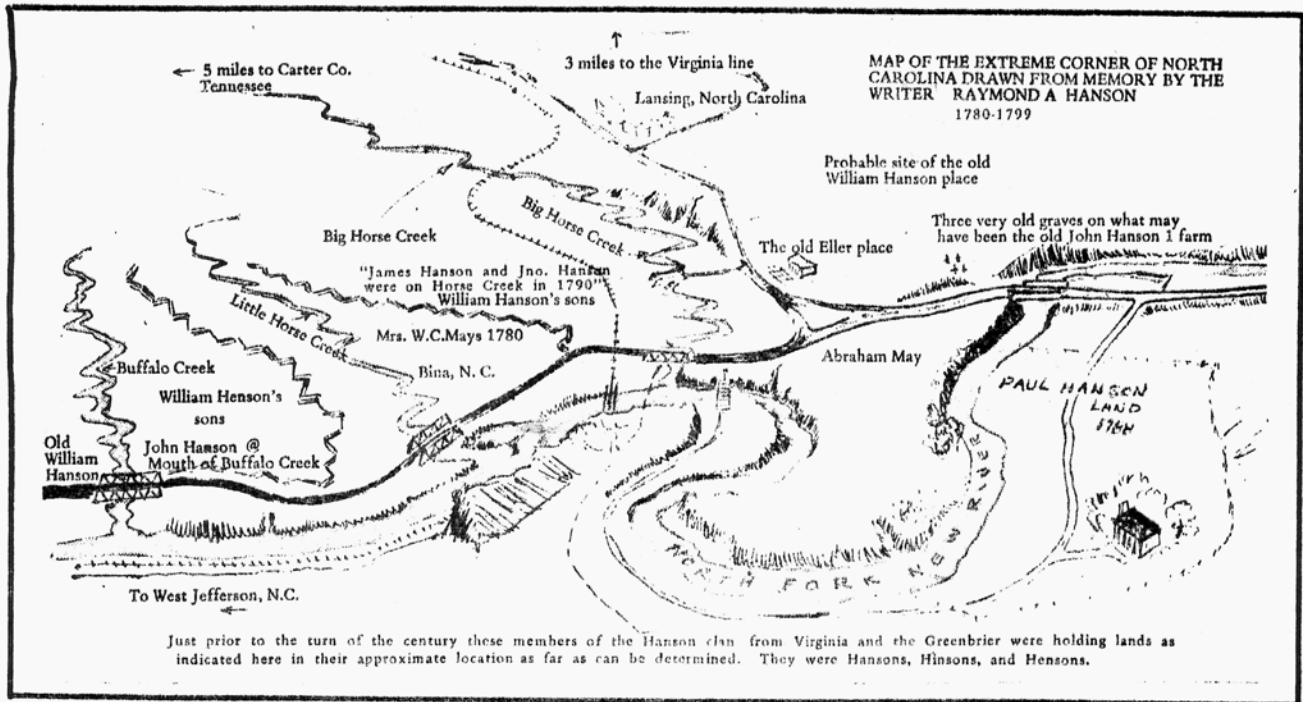
In fact, one tale of those times says that two brothers who were settlers, became enraged when new arrivals took up land five miles from them and they moved on, since the county was becoming too settled. Mitchell had little regard for the ambition and energies of the settlers, averring that their principal interest was in hunting and doing as little work as possible.

Carter County tax records in 1797 list John Hanson for the last time and apparently, they left the county that year or at best before 1802 when the complete clan of Hansons and most of the Mays surged across the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Cumberland Valley and eventually settled briefly in the vastness of what was then called Estill County, Kentucky. A short stay was made in Tazewell County, Tennessee for it was there that the grandson of old John 1 met, wooed and married his wife Catherine Schultz.

Of John Hanson 1 we have no further record except the boyhood diary tale kept by Wayne Hanson of Indianapolis which says he died somewhere in Kentucky. The only other account is that where his son William Hanson of Greenbrier had the estate of John 1, his father, inventoried in 1824. This inventory is given under the chapter of William Hanson and definitely indicated that they were farmers by occupation and that they were interested in Biblical Study since there were two Bible Commentaries sold and listed.

Land holdings in Wilkes

As John I and his family gradually removed from Virginia into Wilkes County, North Carolina, they took with them a number of friendly families and contemporaries. Most lived within a few miles of each other in lands which are now in North Carolina, Tennessee and old Virginia. Of particular interest were those living in the Ashe Valley. Here, on September 7, 1778, "old Paul Hanson" was on 150 acres he held on the "North Fork of New River just above Horse Creek; and beginning at a Red Oak, etc. His son, Paul Jr., also called Hinson or Henson, lived adjacent to his father. This area is near Bina, North Carolina less than 2 miles from Horse Creek. Paul's family consisted of his wife, one son over 16 and two sons under 16 in the 1790 Census. An aged pensioner, Elijah Hanson, lived in the same area. Having served in the First Virginia Continental Line Regiment as a Fifer, he was retired at 73 and lived on a \$240 annual pension. Elijah's wife, Fanny, received 160 acres of Virginia land on his death based upon Bounty Land Warrant 26671 issued pursuant to a Congressional Act of 1855. Other unidentified Hansons in the area were Louis Henson, as per early Ashe County Land Transfers; a Robert Henson, a Larkin Henson and Abraham Hanson in Carter County, Tennessee. There was also a Valentine Hanson, surgeon, killed on the Galley "Hero" during the Revolution.



John Hanson, Henson, Hinson's place was described "lying one mile below Paul Hanson's home place. At this locale, the writer was directed to four old graves marked with fieldstones by the occupant of the old Hanson homestead. A land entry in Land Book 1 of Ashe placed John Henson at the mouth of Buffalo Creek including the improvement where he lives" and also "lying between old William Henson and his sons".

John Wall's (Jonathan) land, entered "27 August 1778 was issued to Mrs. Adam Cleveland". Wall also held 600 acres on the Waters of Hunting Creek, lying on the Meadow Branch which sold for 50 shillings. He held a 411 acre tract, also, "Beginning on the north side of Lewis's Fork at Colonel Cleveland's old corner to the first station"; some added lands "On the Lewis River", "on the Lewis Fork" and "land worth 30 shillings on the south fork of New River".

The Hansons were apparently a restless lot and their environment augmented their urge to be on the move. Tobacco, and the one crop systems, quickly exhausted the land's fertility and left the farmer with two choices, expand their holdings or move on to more promising situations. Ready availability of land, coupled with government issued Bounty Land Warrants for soldiers offered new acreage along the frontier. They were basically farmers, probably growing hemp and tobacco as a main crop. Most of them were enlisted men judging from the 100 to 200 acre grants they and their dependents received.

John Hanson of Virginia claimed 100 acres based upon his service and Bounty Land Warrant 13432. Mary Jane Henson, wife of John Henson of Virginia and North Carolina applied for Bounty Land Warrant 34933; this may have been John 2. Just one digit earlier, Bounty Land Warrant 34932 went to Ann or Anne Hanson-Henson, the widow of William Hanson-Henson. One can imagine the two widows of two brothers standing in turn to await processing of their claims. An Anne Hanson, in 1803, lived on the Spring Branch and Lick Run, Waters of the Catawba; she was a widow then. She may have been the wife of "Old William Hanson" who later lived in the Ashe Valley of North Carolina. Bounty Land Warrant 6450 was issued to Civilly Tuckwyller Hanson of Virginia, William's wife, the proved sister-in-law of our John 2. She obtained 100 acres probably some of the land now held by the Hanson families on Muddy Creek Mountain near Lewisburg, West Virginia. Survivors of one of these two William Hansons were issued Bounty Land Warrant 41629. An Ann or Annie Hanson, wife of a William Hanson received Bounty Land Warrant 8932; her maiden name may have been Craig. The Bounty Land Warrant 8932 is just eleven digits later than one issued to a Fanny Hanson.

Fanny Hanson, or two persons with the identical name, got Bounty Land Warrant 8921 and 26671. The former was issued to a Fanny, wife of one Jesse Hanson of Virginia who got 160 acres in Greenbrier - probably Muddy Creek. Jesse removed from Virginia, however, and is thought to have gone to Knox County, Kentucky. The latter warrant went to a Fanny Hanson, wife of an Elijah Hanson. In Russell County, Virginia, the record of Bounty Land Warrant 8921 shows the land went to Polly Hanson, wife of a Jesse Hanson. An 1823 will of Henry Dickenson, Sr., lists Polly as one of his descendants in Russell County.

A John Hanson, "member of Lee's Legion", was issued 100 acres on the basis of service and Bounty Land Warrant 16242. issued September 2, 1789.

A group of Kentucky Land Warrants were issued to various Hansons also. William Hanson, one of the seven sons, got Bounty Land Warrant 4068 based on service of one Shadrack Hanson, killed at Bufords retreat and processed in the Washington County Court in Virginia. William proved he was an heir-at-law, and got 200 acres. Bounty Land Warrant went to John Hanson of Virginia for 100 acres in August 1786 and Bounty Land Warrant 3076 went to Thomas Hanson for 100 acres in May of 1786.

The constant recurrence of the names of John, Jesse, Daniel, Paul, Richard, Robert, Thomas, William, James, Elijah, and the less frequent appearance of others with Biblical names and all claiming military service makes tying in the names of the missing brothers quite difficult. Those occurring less frequently are Abraham, Jeremiah, Shadrack, David and Joseph. All appear in the early Augusta, Botetourt, Greenbrier, Montgomery records.

VIRGINIA

Bounty Land Warrants

*Issued to Revolutionary War
Veterans bearing the names*

HANSON - HENSON

And residing in the States of Virginia,
North Carolina and South Carolina

John Hanson of Va. War't 13432-one hundred
acres issued to self 1789

Daniel Hanson, Henson, Hinson of- War't 3991
issued to wife Fariba

John Henson of N.C. and Va. War't 34933
one hundred sixty acres issued to his
wife Mary Jane

William Hanson of Va. issued to survivor
William Hanson of Va. War't 6450 issued to
his wife Sivilly, one hundred acres

Robert Hanson of N.C. and S.C. Claim 4902
was rejected

Elijah Henson of- War't 26671; issued to his
wife Fanny, one hundred sixty acres

Jesse Hanson of Va. War't 8921 issued to his
wife Polly

Paul Henson of N.C. War't 67700 issued to
his wife Elizabeth, one hundred sixty acres

Richard Henson of N.C. Claim 4909 rejected



27th REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775-1778. Raised in Ireland for British service from the defenders of Enniskilling (Inniskilling) Castle in 1689, this famous regiment served in Boston in 1775, New York in 1776 and Florida in 1778. On the original order for the buttons, they were to have three turrets of the castle with the British cross of St. George flying, but the engraver put the Irish cross of St. Patrick in the canton, flying upside down to indicate distress, showing the Irish feelings towards the British. Later this regiment became the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Hansons and the early military

At approximately the time that John Hanson 1 arrived in America there were seven Independent British Military Companies in the Colonies, four in New York and three in South Carolina. By 1755 General Braddock's Command was added and in 1756 the first numbered regiment appeared, being called the 62nd or Royal American Regiment. Beginning in 1758 other regiments were added and the 62nd became the 60th. If the Hanson tradition is erroneous concerning John 1's service in the British army in Ireland, then he may well have been in one or more of the above mentioned units and the time of his arrival may well have been in the 1720's rather than in the 1750's as some have surmised. There were other smaller scattered units of militia in various regions of the Colonies, made up mostly of local citizens and called County Militia units.

The early Amelia County, Virginia militia included, in 1748, at least four Hansons from that county including Shadrack Hanson, William Hanson, Phillip Hanson and a Nimrod Hanson who was also carried on the rosters as Nimrod Henson. In the militia of Bedford County, Virginia there served an enlisted man named John Hanson; in the same county in 1799 a John Hanson died and his will was probated that year. Another Hanson named William was with the Albemarle County Militia in 1750. In years to come one of our seven original Hanson brothers proved that he was an heir at law of Shadrack.

Hansons Serving in the Virginia Continental Line Regiments in the Revolutionary War					
1st Rgt.	3rd Rgt.	4th Rgt.	7th Rgt.	8th Rgt.	12th Rgt.
William Elijah	William Samuel	John Shadrack	William Samuel Shadrach	Shadrack David John Robert Thomas	John Thomas Shadrack

Wayne Hanson's tradition that John Hanson 1 deserted the British army and then came to the colonial lands is of interest though as often as not such traditions are garbled tales and composed of semi-truths. Yet keeping in mind the fact that the Wall family was closely related by geography and by marriage to the Hansons and noting that somewhere in the records of the writer there was mention of the marriage of Ann or Mary Ann Mattox to Adam Wall, then the tale below may have some bearing on the desertion tradition. Mary Ann's name is also found as Matlocks as well as Mattox.

There existed during the time of service of our John Hanson 2 a certain Captain Gamble from the Greenbrier area and who commanded a company of light infantry in the war. Captain Gamble, incidentally, was a Greenbrier resident who formed his company near Fort Union on the flats of the Greenbrier River and a point of further interest is the fact that he was Irish in descent and came from Londonderry. The question is brought out in an attempt to decide whether the John Hanson 1 tradition was the correct one or did his son John Hanson 2 witness the following episode. It is apparent that we will never know the real answer.

AN ACCOUNT FROM THE DAY BOOKS OF CAPT. JNO. GAMBLE, 6 SEPT. 1779

"At a Gen'l Cort Marshall held this day whereof Maj'r Stewart was president William Matlock Soldier in Capt Talburt's Company of Col. Butler's Regt of Light Infantry, Charged with theft, escaping from the Quarter Guard, desertion and attempting to go to the enemy, was found guilty of the whole of the charges and unanimously sentenced to Suffer Death. When any soldier becomes so lost to every sense of value and honour as to Be capable of committing the Chrime of which the above named Prisoner is found guildry of, is no longer fit Exist in a Land of Liberty or to Remain a Disgrace to the Name of a Soldier. Gen'l Wayne therefore confirms the sentence passed by the Cort Marshall and the same William Matlock to be Shot to Death at Six o'clock this evening, the whole of the troops to assemble at that hour and attend the execution."

Shadrach Hanson is also found in the 15th Continental Line Regiment, and a Benjamin Hanson is noted in the Amherst, Virginia Regiments under a Commanding Officer Taylor. A Daniel Hanson was in the Infantry, nbll, and finally Richard Hanson is noted as a "matrosse" in the artillery. A matross is a soldier who cut and wove willows and other materials into baskets which were then filled with earth for construction of defensive positions.

The Albemarle Regiment of Britishers under Charles II had, on its rosters in 1758, these men: Phillin Hanson and/or Henson, William Backnell Hanson, Nimrod Hanson and the same year Bartlett Henson was in the Bedford County Regiments.

H | 3 and 7 | Va.

Samuel Hanson

{ Capt. John Peyton's Company, 3d Virginia Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Heth.*

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of July, 1778.

Roll dated White Plains

Aug. 4, 1778.

Appointed, 17

Commissioned, 17

Enlisted, 17

Term of enlistment

Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: Cadet 1st Apr. '78.

About May, 1778, the 3d and 7th Virginia Regiments (1776-1778) were incorporated and designated the 3d and 7th Virginia Regiment until about September, 1778. - R. & P. 410, 200.

* This company was designated at various times as Captain John Peyton's and Capt. Valentine Peyton's Company.

L. C. Marsh

Copyist

Samuel Hanson

- one of the seven

Samuel Hanson, the eldest of the seven sons of John Hanson 1, was mustered into the Virginia Colonial Line Regiments of the Revolutionary in Virginia at the age of 26 on the first of April, 1778. At the left is an enlarged copy of one of his record sheets for service in the war at White Plains, New York in August, 1778. Samuel served in the 3rd and the 7th Virginia Regiments and received his discharge at Newark, New Jersey September 30, 1778

One year later on October 11, 1779 he re-enlisted and received a Commission in the Virginia Militia. He is next found on the Census of Rowan County, in North Carolina and with two sons at home over 16 two others under 16 and his wife and probably 5 daughters. They lived in the Salisbury District of Rowan County, situated not far from and lying to the south of old Wilkes County before its division into Wilkes and Surry Counties. Samuel was in botetourt County in Virginia for his marriage in 1803 to Ann Wolf, probably a second marriage when one considers the age and number of persons in his North Carolina household. Little is known of him with the exception of these few facts: He is mentioned in the accounts of Estill County, Kentucky in 1815 as an attorney.

SAMUEL HANSON DATA: NOT VERIFIED AS BEING THE SAME AS THE MAN ABOVE BUT CONTRIBUTED BY OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE HANSON FAMILY

Samuel Hanson, born in Alexandria, Virginia, was married to Matilda Hideman, born 1801, died 1847; he died 1858. Four of their children were R. H. Hanson, T. L. Hanson who died unmarried, Roger W. Hanson, Hero of the Mexican War and died 1863 in that conflict, and Charles Hanson who died in Paris, Kentucky. . . . Sarah Hanson of Kentucky. Mrs. Sarah Hanson moved to Indianapolis during the winter of 1826 and came from Bourbon County, Kentucky where they lived on the "circle", located on the present site of the "English Block". Daughter Carolinemarried Alfred Harrison, April 1, 1827; Pamela the eldest, never married; Mahala was married to Edward Ames, a Methodist Episcopal Church Bishop. Maria married Dr. Kenneth Scudder first and after his death to Dr. Charles McDougall. The last daughter married John Finley, celebrated Indiana poet.

William Goodell Frost, President Emiritus of Berea College in Kentucky says, "Three Hanson brothers, relatives of Berea's special hero John G. Fee, were residents here and the daughter of one, Samuel, is now now employed but away at the present . . . the Hanson name has been a good one".

R. H. Hanson was a Master Commissioner in Bourbon County, Kentucky in 1786.

Samuel Hanson Winchester County, Kentucky lawyer was married to a Matilda----; they were the parents of 5 children, General Roger Hanson, CSA, Colonel Charles Hanson, US Army and Richard Hanson of Paris, Kentucky.

ROSTERS OF SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WHO SERVED FROM THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The men listed below were recorded in the rosters provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution publications found in the Wake Forest College library documents section. While the names vary from Hinson to Hinsen to Henson, it is still thought by the writer that these men were, in the main, all related in some manner.

Charles Hinson served as a private, p 177
Daniel Hanson served as a private, p 577
David Henson received his pay which was receipted for
by a Jno Marshall (x) his mark, David was from the
Warrenton District of N. C. P 532
David Henson of the Continental Line was paid with voucher 1243
in the Warrenton, District, N. C. p 392
Elijah Hahson, pvt. was paid \$240 at age 73 when he apparently
began his pension, p 420
Elijah Henson as a result of the Acts of 1818, received pay for
service in the Virginia Continental Regiments, paid 1832; this
is the same man apparently as the man above.

Pierces' Register, provided by the DAR in the same library
gives the following information about NC soldiers in the War

William Henson, 91071, p 11
William Henson, pvt. p 1085, p 135, this was the William noted
earlier in Capt. Brevard's Company, enlisted 1782, served 18 mo.
David Hinsen, Pvt. in Bradley's Company, enlisted 7-20-1778
and served 9 months.
Elijah Hinson, No. 827, pay received by J McNees in the
Warrenton District, N.C., p 530
Elijah Hinson, Orderly, Sgt., 3rd N.C. Battalion. The Orderly
Book is not paged nor dated. p 602
Daniel Hinson, Pvt., of Haywood, county, N.C., was paid \$180
for Virginia Militia pension at age 70 on March 4, 1831. p 436
Elizah Hinson, Sgt. Capt. Bradley's Company, enlisted July 20, 1778,
served nine months. (Was he the Elijah above listed as a private?)
John Hinson, Militia, voucher 1540, from Wilmington district p 389
Joseph Hinson, soldier, voucher 1450, served in Militia Newbern
District p 390

HANSONS AND CONTEMPORARY RELATED INDIVIDUALS IN THE EARLY 1790's
 THE FIRST FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1790 IN ASHE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

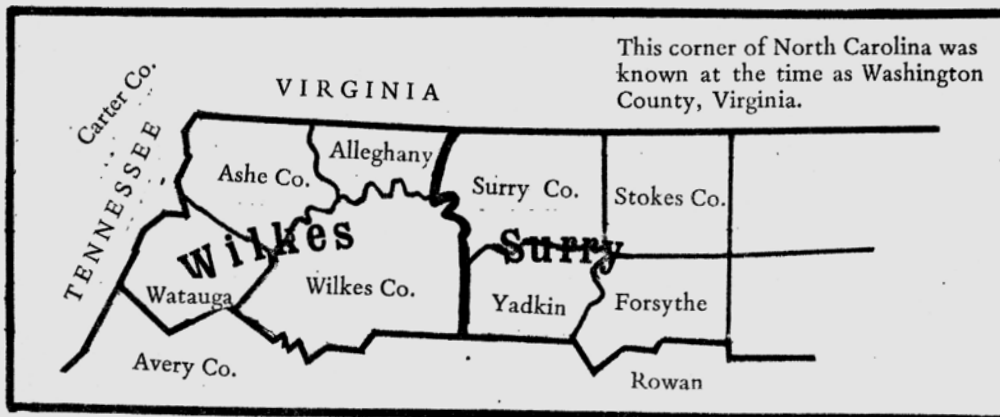
Head of Household	Males over Sixteen	Males under Sixteen	Females
John Henson	2	1	6
John Hinson	1	2	7
James Hinson	1	1	2
John Henson	2	2	3
James Hinson	1	1	4
Paul Hinson, Sr.	1	0	1
Paul Hinson	1	3	2
Richard Hinson	1	3	2
Abram May	2	2	1
Jacob May	1	2	2
Jonathan Wall	1	3	3

THE FIRST FEDERAL CENSUS OF STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

John Coonrod	1	3	1
Christian Coonrod	2	2	4

THE FIRST FEDERAL CENSUS OF ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Samuel Henson	2	2	6
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THE EXTREME NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1780

HANSONS RESIDING IN NON CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES TO WILKES COUNTY IN THE FIRST
FEDERAL CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1790

Head of household	males in home under 16	males in home over 16	females	other	slaves
Rutherford County, Morgan District					
Phillip Hinson	1	4	5	0	0
John Henson (Was this the same John as listed in Wilkes)	1	2	6	0	0
Burke County, Morgan District					
Bartlott Hanson (Probably not one of our clan as tradition notes they were opposed to slavery)	4	3	0	3	0
Jesse Henson or Jesse Hinson	1	1	3	0	0
Rowan County, Salisbury District					
Samuel Henson	2	2	6	0	0
Randolph County, Hillsboro District					
William Henson	3	1	3	0	0
Jesse Henson	0	1	3	0	0
Joseph Henson	2	2	5	0	0

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

As published by the Daughters of the American Revolution
in 1932

David Hanson, p 577; David Henson, p 532; David Henson, p 392; Elijah Henson, p 420;
Elijah Henson, p 478; William Henson p 478; William Henson, pvt. in Capt. Brevard's Company,
10th Regt. under Col. Shephard, enlisted 182 for 18 months (John 2 enlisted for 3 years);
William Henson, p 131 pvt. in Capt. Bradleys company, 10th Regiment under Colonel
Shepard, enlisted July 20, 1778 and deserted October 20, 1779; Charles Hinson p 577;
David Hinson p 131.; Daniel Hinson p 436; Elijah Hinson, p 430; Elijah Hinson p 602;
Elizah Hinson p 131, sgt in Capt. Bradleys Company in Colonel Shephards Regiment above,
enlisted July 20, 1778 for 9 months; John Hinson p 389; Joseph Hinson, p 390.

David and Elizah Hinson above enlisted in the same company and regiment on the same day
July 20, 1778



American uniforms—Revolutionary War

John Hanson - the family patriarch

John Hanson 2, youngest of the seven sons of John Hanson 1, and acknowledged to be the Patriarch of our line, was born in Augusta County in 1760 in a sector of land which was later to become Botetourt County. In 1776 at the age of sixteen years John enlisted in the Augusta County Militia in its first "Draft from the Augusta 56th 'distrit'" That draft of 1776 is since found to have caused considerable consternation in many of the Virginia Counties, but the calm response with which the 56th answered drew many compliments from contemporary observers and is noted in the accounts of the day. In the first draft William Hanson, the oldest brother of John 2 was included as well as one John May from Martinsburg, Virginia who later became intimately associated with the Hansons and married into the family on two occasions. John May was the Commanding officer of the initial militia unit from Augusta.

John Hanson 2 joined Captain May's Company as that Command along with General George Washington's main force of 3000 soldier-patriots were poised on the banks of the Delaware after having undergone a steady retreat across New Jersey. Detachments were already scouring the countryside for small craft with which to effect a crossing of that river to the shores of Pennsylvania. Once across the river the army went into its cold, disheartening winter encampment of 1777. Washington's next move was a rapid rapier-like thrust at Princeton where three British regiments were slashed before the army and Captain John May's company withdrew into the hills about Morristown, New Jersey. British General Cornwallis had assigned six units to surround Washington as his first force started for the interior of Pennsylvania. Cornwallis' rash boast was that "We have the old fox run down at last; in the morning we will bag him and his whole army."

By daybreak, however, the Americans were well on their way to Morristown to settle down once more in their winter camp. As late as the month of June that year, 1777, John 2 was yet in Capt. Gamble's Company; then within weeks he was transferred into the 12th Virginia Light Infantry Regiment- an outfit that had been badly mauled at the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777. During this encounter John 2 must have been wounded as his service record indicated that he was hospitalized in Philadelphia during

the time when his unit was moving into position at Germantown, Pennsylvania in October 1777. Then after the Germantown engagement John is found during the winter months of 1777 and early 1778 at Valley Forge, a story which is known by any school boy.

In the spring of 1778 Washington's men were in hot pursuit of General Clinton's Redcoats and at the Battle of Monmouth Court House the Americans witnessed a full scale withdrawal of their British adversaries as those units attempted to reach the safety of New York. John's May 6, 1778 service record shows that he was "on guard" at White Plains, New York and shortly afterward he was at Paramus, New Jersey where it is noted in some records that the "Original draft from Augusta was intact with twenty-seven men all accounted for ". The unit was then referred to as the "Late Captain Madison's Company" and it was transferred into the Twelfth Line Regiment composed of former members of the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments. This in all probability brought John into contact with a number of his relatives including David, Robert, Thomas and Shadrack Hanson unless Shadrack had been killed by that time.

Again John was under Captain Gamble of Greenbrier and formerly of Londonderry. On September 6, 1779 the orders of Captain Gamble are noted as follows:

"CAPTAIN GAMBLE'S ORDERS---"Captain Gamble, stationed near Stony Point requested volunteers for an assault on the British Fortress there. The Commanding General "Mad Anthony Wayne" ordered 1350 volunteers to charge up hill with ready bayonets and empty guns to insure stealth and surprise. Faced with a sudden hand to hand clash, the surprised British regulars were routed. Twenty-one survivors of Captain Gamble's Company fell out September 6, 1779 to hear the afternoon orders of the day which read: "Pursuant to the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief and in fulfillment of promises made by General Wayne before the assault, with the concurrence of General George Washington, the Congress resolves, 'That the value of the stores taken at Stony Point be ascertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in such manner and proportion as the Commander-in Chief shall prescribe' ".

John Hanson 2 was listed as one of the volunteers for the charge uphill and the capture of the British there. Six years after the episode John 2 received payment for his venture amounting to 55 English Pounds, ten shillings and sixpence as well as recognition for being part of this renowned group of soldiers. In December 1779 John Hanson 2 was mustered out with an Honorable Discharge at Secon River in New Jersey. His service jacket notes that he was at one time a member of Lee's Legion, served in the 4th, 8th and 12th Regiments of Virginia and enlisted June 1777 and last record of official army service was in November of 1779.



John Hanson 2 and Washington's army

Making his way homeward after his discharge from the army John 2 eventually arrived at the family home on the Greenbrier where undoubtedly the entire clan celebrated the homecoming of all their soldier sons. Shortly thereafter, John set about courting one of the young Wall ladies by the name of Mary Magdalena. She was the daughter of Catherine and Conrad Wall, obviously nearby neighbors. On April 10, 1783 they were married in Montgomery County, Virginia. Two years later John was still enlisted in the Botetourt Militia for he served during this time under a Captain Smith until at least 1785.

96	12	Va.
Sri: Hanson		
Pvt. { Late Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't com- manded by Col. James Wood. (Revolutionary War.)		
Appears on		
Company Muster Roll		
of the organization named above for the month		
of	April	1778
Roll dated	Waddy Forge	
	May 2	1778
Appointed		17
Commissioned		17
Enlisted		17
Term of enlistment	3 years	
Time since last muster or enlistment		
Alterations since last muster		
Casualties		
Remarks:	On Guard	
Humphries (543) Copyist		

26	3 and 7	Va.
Samuel Henson		
{ Capt. John Peyton's Company, 3d Virginia Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Heth. (Revolutionary War.)		
Appears on		
Company Muster Roll		
of the organization named above for the month		
of	July	1778
Roll dated	White Plains	
	Aug. 4	1778
Appointed		17
Commissioned		17
Enlisted		17
Term of enlistment		
Time since last muster or enlistment		
Alterations since last muster		
Casualties		
Remarks:	Cadet 1. Apr. '78.	
About May, 1778, the 3d and 7th Virginia Regiments (1776-1779) were incorporated and designated the 3d and 7th Virginia Regi- ment until about September, 1778.—R. & P. 410, 209. * This company was designated at various times as Captain John Peyton's and Capt. Valentine Peyton's Company. C. C. Marsh Copyist		

Serving alongside him were a William Hanson who was probably the older brother, Conrad Wall who was his father-in-law and others. The Montgomery County tax rosters list him noting that he held two slaves then.

The first two children born to Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson were born in Virginia in Botetourt County; they were Mary Catherine born in 1786 and Conrad in 1788. Knowing that the first were born there in Botetourt shows that the family lived there until just about 1790 or thereabouts when they removed from Virginia and went to North Carolina.

The particular section of North Carolina where they settled was in the northwestern corner in an area described by Raymond Clyde Hanson of Kinsley, Kansas as being "a vast, unsurveyed wilderness with many wild animals and Indians". In researching this area it is found that it was once called Washington County, Virginia; then Wilkes and/or Ashe County, Alleghany County, Surry County and Yadkin County—all cut out of the original Wilkes County. A portion was also later called Carter County, Tennessee and some of the area was in the Watauga County region which sought to secede from the State of North Carolina at one time. There are few Hansons there today in 1972, but there are a number of Mays in the region and some descendants of the original Wall families.

In this corner of North Carolina the last three children of the John Hanson 2 family were born; that conditions were extremely primitive is attested to by Mrs. Audrey Woodruff of Kansas City who has found the Hansons after 1799 in the Carter County region. It is possible that the Hansons lived in both Ashe and Carter, purchasing land in Carter about 1790 and then moving across the mountains to Carter. The third child of the Hansons was John Wesley Hanson, born in 1792. Fourth was Elizabeth in 1794 and the last child was Rebecca born in 1799.

Shortly after the birth of Rebecca the Hansons began a surge westward, migrating first to Carter County in the mountains of Tennessee along with some of their neighbors and acquaintances. The John May family preceded them, it is thought and it is known that John May and his wife Sally Pollard May were residing on the Watauga River as early as 1789, living in the Roan's mountain area near a settlement called Crab Orchard. Mary Catherine Hanson married in Carter County in 1802 so she may have been the first Hanson across the "Ridge" into Tennessee. But her father and his family must have remained in Carter as late as 1840 for there it is that John Hinson served on a jury and in the same year he was appointed as a helper to one John Baker, an overseer in the construction and repair of a road from "Bakers to Stone Mountain" Stone Mountain is on the line between Ashe and Carter.

Between the years 1804 and 1808 the Hansons left Carter heading into the Tazewell, Tennessee community where Conrad Hanson met and married a local girl, Catherine Schultz, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Schultz who were recent immigrants from Germany. The evidence that we have that they were recently arrived in the early 1800's is that in

an account given by Catherine later, she said that she spoke German only until she was eight years of age. From the Tazewell community, too, John Wesley Hanson and his brother Conrad enlisted for service in the war of 1812, taking their spots in the Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Regiment in that war. A Richard Hanson and a Joseph Hanson were also volunteers in the war, though there is no way in which we can connect them with the family. The birthdate of this Joseph Hanson was in 1762 and this may well have made him one of the original seven brothers whose name has been lost to the family. One recalls that our early researcher Homer Eiler located a Richard Hanson, but had difficulty in getting him to release information about his father who was Joseph. This is the basis of the thought of Eiler that Joseph was one of the seven boys in the Revolutionary War.

The trek into Tennessee must have included old John Hanson 1 since Wayne Hanson has told us in his diary that old John died somewhere in Kentucky. Following the Wilderness Road, blazed by Daniel Boone and his company, the family finally moved through the Cumberland Gap and on into Estill County where they were in 1810. Again, Estill in those days was considerably larger than it is today. Searches in the Estill County Court House records reveal no trace of the Hansons in that period. Since visiting the Estill Court House it has been learned that there is a tiny village in Kentucky named Estill; perhaps this is the area for further searches.

Turning back to Tazewell in 1804-1810 it is found that old John Hanson 2 was fifty years of age and still burned with his contempt and hatred of the British. At the outset of the War of 1812 he attempted to enlist with his sons Conrad and John Wesley, but a growth of some sort over one eye argued against his being accepted and he was resentful at this refusal. Then he vented his wrath by turning to a trade he had apparently learned in the old days of the Revolution, making gunpowder and weaponry. Gathering about him a number of old cronies and business associates he took to a location near Big Springs, in Tennessee at a location called Nic-a-jac Cave which was situated near the historic Nic-a-jac Trail. From this spot his group made armaments and supplies for General Andrew Jackson's army. The Powder Mill was located on the farm of a Samuel McSpadden, four miles from Dandridge, Tennessee. Big Springs has ceased to exist on today's maps and has no telephone exchange. The raw ingredient, salt peter, was mined from caves near Strawberry Springs in Jefferson County. One spring named Andes Spring is at the head of Sinking Creek where a second mill was allegedly located. McSpadden enlisted in the army for a period of three months, long enough to transport the powder and supplies to New Orleans, traveling down the French Broad, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Such a short enlistment may explain why the military has no record of Conrad and John Wesley Hanson's service though their wives attested to their actions later. All the above data is attributed to Wayne Hanson and to another War of 1812 veteran, one J. A. Andes of Knoxville, Tennessee. Curiously enough a J.A. Andes owned a grain and feed business in Tower Hill, Illinois during the Civil War and was the father of Sarah Andes who wed Lafayette Hanson, a grandson of John Hanson 2.

Lafayette was a brother of Morgan Hanson the grandfather of this writer. The Andes were of Swiss origin and in another section of this narrative the story of Nate Andes will be told. Nate was the brother of Sarah and a close personal friend of Morgan and his family.

In perusing the faded and very tiny writings of Wayne Hanson, kept on sheets of paper that are as small as 2 inches by 3 inches, and which were kept during his travels across the country for many years, one finds hints that have on occasion proven quite reliable about the Hansons. On one note is found that John Hanson, Jr., at the age of twenty-one paid fifteen dollars personal taxes in Mearon County, Kentucky. It has been assumed that he meant John Wesley Hanson of John Hanson 2, yet there were apparently a number of John Hansons in that area according to his notes. Conrad and John Wesley are both on the tax lists of Mearon County in the years 1814 to 1817.

The Hansons remained in Kentucky as late as the month of September 1818 according to Catherine Schultz Hanson, the wife of Conrad, when she made a verbal statement copied by a Reverend Thatcher which set the birthdate of her first son James as January 15, 1818 and the place as Estill County. In the account she mentions that she had visited a fort that Daniel Boone built and that she had attended and heard the Evangelist Lorenzo Dow preach and that she was personally acquainted with the Abraham Lincoln family of Illinois. She failed to mention her father-in-law John 2 or others of the family, yet noted that her husband Conrad never belonged to a church at any time.

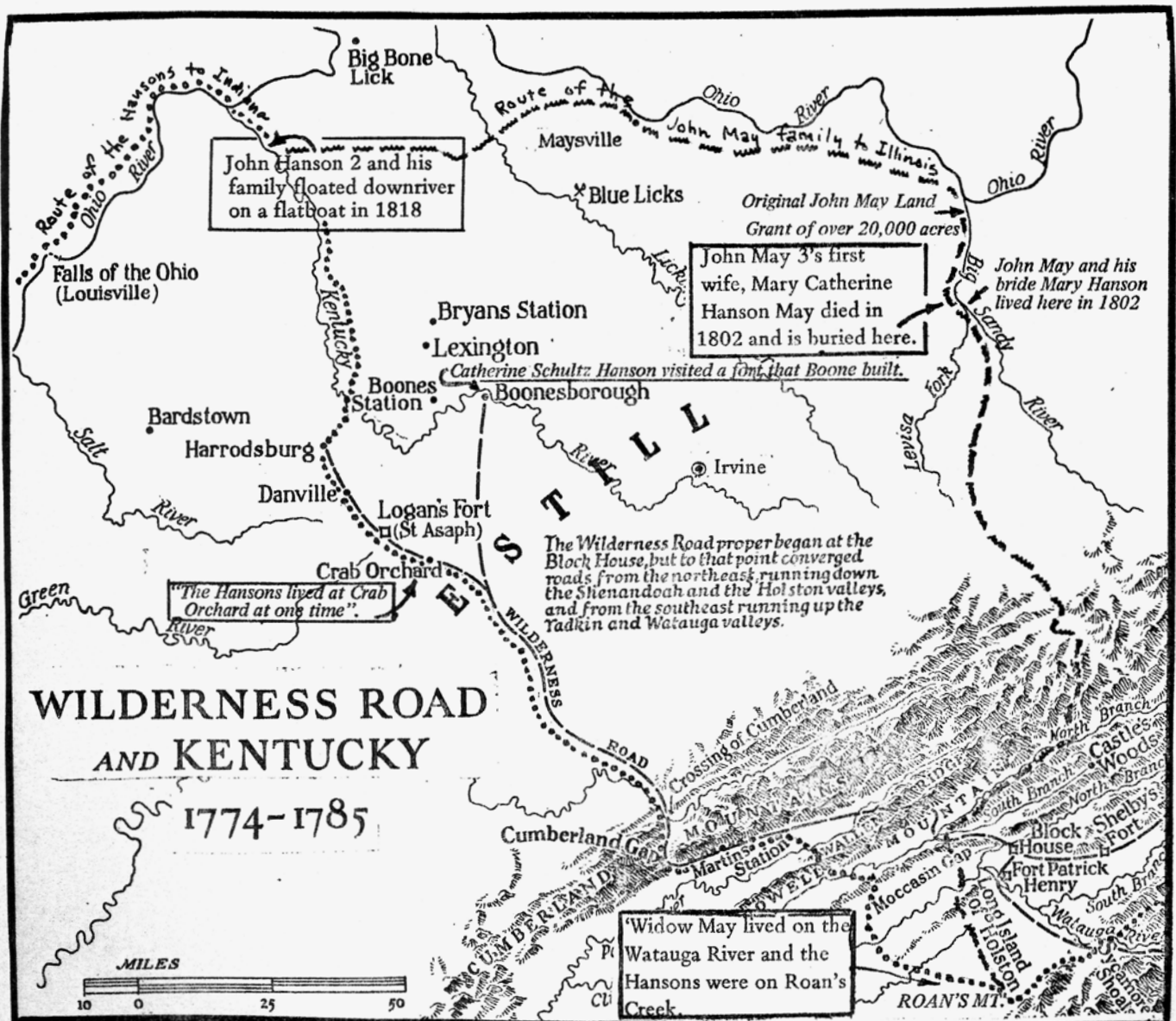
John and Mary M. Walls Hanson left Estill County in 1818, placing their entire family and all their belongings on a flatboat on the Kentucky River down which they floated until reaching the frontier town of Vincennes, Indiana. There they disembarked and headed inland purchasing a tract of land lying on the present boundaries of Lawrence and Monroe Counties at the going price of one dollar an acre. The homestead they purchased lies near Guthrie Indiana, a small town south of Bloomington and on Salt Creek. The site is in Section 33 of Clear Creek Township. Late that year in 1818 John Hanson 2 died and is thought to be buried in the Hanson Cemetery located on the banks of Salt Creek on the old homeplace. Much of the original land is now covered with back water from a newly created Salt Creek Dam. The gravesite has never been located. The land in the first homestead is owned by descendants of the Hanson family in the Bloomington area.

At the time of the Hanson settlement in Indiana the family was considered to be an affluent one and the sons and grandsons of old John 2 held in excess of 2000 acres in the two forementioned counties. Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson continued to live on the home stead until about 1830 when she moved to the home of her son Conrad Hanson in the Knobbs Settlement near Tower Hill, Illinois. At the time of her death she was buried in the Middlesworth Cemetery at Tower Hill.

The farm owned by the Hansons is described as lying on "The NW¼ of Section 1 in Township 6, North of Range 1 West." The Monroe County Probate Records say that the land was to be sold on the Public Square of Bloomington, Indiana on the 1st day of July 1823.

Hazel Noland Lowery has brought out the fact that the John Henson family was, indeed, still in Estill County, Kentucky as late as in May of 1815 when she finds noted on page 118 of the Estill County Order Book B that John Henson was appointed surveyor for the county and on pages 46 and 47 of the same book she finds a large crew appointed to help the surveyors for new road and that listing included, among others, David Phillips, Anthony Chambers, Andrew Chambers, Auhmurst Chambers(sic), Conrad Hinson(sic), John Hinson, sen'r, and John Hinson, Junior. These persons lived near a Meadows family and a Noland family whom Mrs. Lowery feels intermarried with the Hansons in some manner. Of interest to the reader may be the following description of the home place of the Meadows family on Millers Creek also known as Drowning Creek. The property they purchased was near a "pinacle of rocks a small distance NE of the muster ground in the old landing, Sinks Salt Rock on the Kentucky River to Valentine Crawford's north corner, crossing Sodom and Gomorah to the Caves Fork of Millers Creek on the big main sinking fork of Miller's Creek" It is felt that the John Hansons lived nearby; the area is near Irvine, Kentucky in today's Estill County.

In Minute Book B, on November 1819 Samuel Hanson is noted as an attorney. David Chambers lived on the Red River in 1822 (Readers may recall that Chambers acted as a part bondsman for Phillip Hanson back in Washinfon County, Virginia and then followed along with the Hansons into Indiana and eventually Shelby County, Illinois. In Minute Book 17 p398 one Israel Meadows gave power of attorney to Samuel Hanson. There was quite a variation in spellings with the educated persons in the family using Hanson and others varying from Hinson, to Henson, to Hynson, etc.



James Hanson - a soldier son of John 1

James Hanson, one of the seven original sons of John Hanson 1, was born in 1756 and only a smattering of information exists concerning him and his life. He was known to have been a veteran of the Revolutionary Army, serving in the Virginia Continental Line Regiments as did his six other brothers. One family tradition recalled by the first of our family researchers, Ray C. Hanson, noted that he had information that James was married to a Savilla Hawkes of Greenbrier. Of Savilla there is also a dearth of data with the exception of the fact that she was the sister of one Elizabeth Hawkes who later was residing in the Ashe Valley of North Carolina, which at the time was in Wilkes County. The 1790 Census of North Carolina listed James with two sons and two daughters, the copyist of that day wrote his name James Hinson. They lived during that time on Horse Creek which seemed to be a focal point of the many Hansons in the area in the 1790's. Today, Horse Creek is divided into both Big Horse Creek and Little Horse Creek in the region about Bina, North Carolina. On which one the Hansons lived is not within the reach of the writer's information at this date.

Wayne Hanson's notes have in them a brief line stating that James's children were John, the oldest, Conrad(?), Luhaney and a second daughter whose name is not given. Of John, there is a record since he married a first cousin Rebecca Hanson who was the daughter of our ancestor John Hanson 2 and Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson. John, it is believed, is the many born in 1803 in Ashe County, but this hasn't been proved. In all the searches carried on to this date there has never been mention of any Conrad other than the son of John 2 and so if there was a son of James by this name he either died young or disappeared into the frontier without leaving a trace behind him. The data concerning Luhaney is similarly missing and one can only believe that she, too, died young or moved further into the south. The name never recurs in the other families of the Hansons which we have studied.

In Botetourt County, Virginia on May 11, 1790 a jury brought action against James Hanson for making threats against the life of a nephew by marriage named Aaron Silvers. Aaron was the son of a prominent family of Pennsylvanians in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, that family having arrived in the Colonies from Donegal County, Ireland in 1724. Silver Springs, Maryland is said to have been named for the family.

As early as 1810 the James Hanson family along with the others of our clan was in the process of surging westward on the route to Indiana, following the route earlier blazed by Boone and then preceded by the rest of the relationship including the Mays and the John Hanson family. The descendants of James Hanson are settled in the Bloomington, Indiana area this day and of their earlier family there has been no study made.

Savilla Hawkes (or Hanks?) survived her husband and according to the first story told by Raymond C. Hanson she "Returned to her old home on the Greenbrier after his death and lived there until she died at the age of 104". There is no account of the date of death of old James. Ray also tells that one of her grandsons said that her name was Civilla; another grandson avered that it was Mary Ann Hawkes. This Hawkes family was in the Ashe County region in the 1799-1800 period. Apparently the confusion between Civilla and Mary Ann are the result of the unsettled name of the first John Hanson 1 and Civilla, the wife of his first son William. The Muddy Creek Hansons have listed Mary Ann as one of their ancestral matriarchs, too. The question of the name being Hanks is one that can be summarily dismissed as the large degree and quantity of research of the Lincoln and Hanks families fails to bring in any mention of a James Hanson. Yet we have to recognize that family tradition of the early Indiana Hansons that "Nancy took her mother's family name rather than that which was correct which was Hawkes". This brings to mind the statement of Catherine Schultz Hanson, wife of Conrad Hanson, when she told the Rev. Thatcher in a sworn affidavit that she and her husband knew the Lincolns well; this foregoing statement was provided the writer by Cleo Hanson of Decatur, Illinois.

William - eldest son of old John Hanson 1

William, known to be one of the sons of John Hanson 1 is of particular interest to the family history as he remained on the old Hanson homeplace in Greenbrier and thus lends credence to the remarks garnered in later years concerning the Hansons and their descendants and relationships and origins. Born in old Augusta County in 1755 he grew to manhood on the home place with there being little mention of him until, at the age of eighteen years of age, he joined a detachment of Militia commanded by an Ensign John Mills which served in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians. Having served a year in the Militia he became a part of the original draft of men from Augusta

County's "56th distrit", serving as a Private in the Revolutionary Army; his army service number was 4747. In the month of May, 1778 he was transferred into the Third and then into the Seventh Virginia Line Regiments. He is said to have been in one outfit called "Captain Love's Volunteers". With him at the time was Samuel Hanson, believed to have been his brother. Captain Love's mention in this case recalls that in 1754 on North Mountain in Greenbrier there lived an Ephriam Love and a Jerchmiah Hanson petitioned with others in 1754 for a road which was to start at Ephriam Love's place on Muddy Creek.

William has been described in one account as a "sturdy and loyal soldier, a member of Morgan's riflemen and "very badly wounded at Piscataway House while under" General Morgan". Piscataway is located quite near the old plantation of the John Hanson of Maryland and named Mulberry Grove.

In 1776, prior to his service under Washington, William was "re-enlisted" at Fincastle, Virginia and was duly hoted as being from Botetourt County. This must have been at the time he was serving with Ensign Mills outfit. He was fighting at this time in "William Christian's company's skirmishes with the Indians". Sometime after the forementioned service in the Third and Seventh Regiments, he was honorably discharged in late 1778. Yet it seems that his military service did not end there for in 1783 in a field officer's meeting in August it was declared that " . . . James Tate, Jesse T. , William R., and Rowland Ross of Captain May's Company and James Hulie, William McMuth, William Hanson, John Hanson and others . . . were to be considered the 56th and last District". From this statement one infers that William and John Hanson were serving alongside each other and were brothers and must have been enlisted from the same area in Botetourt. John served under Captain May as did William Hanson; it is thus reasonable to feel that Captain John May was also from the identical region as the Hansons in the years 1776-1783. William has been mentioned as having served under a Captain James Posey in Colonel McClenahans Command.

In the year 1782 William had in his possession 300 acres located in Montgomery County and was courting a young lady named Civilla Tuckwyller who had caught his eye. Civilla was born in Augusta County in 1765 and her family had only recently removed from the Front Royal, Virginia area in the Shenandoah Valley before settling down in the Valley of the Greenbrier River near today's town of Lewisburg, West Virginia where a few descendants of the original Front Royal family reside this day. Her father Thomas Tuckwyller and a brother Thomas reportedly came to the Greenbrier settlement in the years before 1765. The Greenbrier Legislative Petitions of 1782 note that "John Tuckwyller was the only citizen there with that name in 1782". John Tuckwyller, then, may have been Civilla's grandfather.

On March 3, 1784 William and Civilla were married by a Methodist minister named Crawford in Botetourt County and they were on the Greenbrier until about 1787 when

*Some and Wm
were on the Cherokee
expedition
W. Hanson was
killed during Wm Hanson's
early summer
S.W. Va*

according to a brother-in-law Christopher Hedrick they removed after one year back to visit her parents, then again returning to the Greenbrier.

The Virginia genealogist (1958) mentions the Civil War Battle of Tuckwyller Hill and the fact that John Tuckwyller lived there in 1760.

William and Civilla Tuckwyller Hanson had several children. In the Census of 1810 their household included a son age 16-26 who was in all probability John Hanson born in 1792 whom Civilla ignored in her will by mentioning "William, my second son as Executor". William was born to Civilla in 1798(?) and by that time John was already in the corner of North Carolina with his cousins; another son may have been Hiram whose birthdate is not known but who appears in intimate legal papers after the death of his father William. A daughter Nancy Hanson is mentioned by Civilla and it is this Nancy that married John Hanson of our John Hanson 2 in North Carolina. John, then, and Nancy Hanson were first cousins and this is mentioned in the account of Conrad Hanson and others. A daughter Jane is also mentioned; of her there is no record except that she is recorded in some of the traditions of the Muddy Creek Hansons today and some have felt that she was named for her paternal grandmother, the Irish bride of John Hanson 1.

Washington County, Virginia court records in 1785 indicate that William Hanson proved that he was an heir-at-law of a Shadrack Hanson who was killed at the battle called "Buford's Retreat" in then Revolutionary War. As a result of this proof and the action of the Washington County Court, William got 200 acres of land based upon the service of Shadrack Hanson in the War; and based upon Bounty Land Warrant number 4086. This same William Hanson is believed to have been a surveyor employed at one time by Colonel (then) Washington. On the page to follow is a copy of a warrant authorizing the survey and the name of William is appended to it. There are other indications that William was a surveyor which will appear in accounts and in the appendix to this volume. The role he played in the several surveys taken by Crawford and others, as well as those in which a Thomas Hanson took part, seems to point out the fact that certain of the seven original Hanson brothers had an education of some sort. Readers will recall that the family may have, in some way, been related to the man called "My Relative in Maryland" by our first ancestor John Hanson 1. The relative to whom he referred, lived just across the river from Colonel George Washington whose history as a land speculator is well known.

*"Authorized by a warrant,
dated the 25th of Nov. 1773
under the hand and seal of*

HIS EXCELLENCY
The Earl of Dunmore
Governor of Virginia
*I have surveyed for George
Washington, Esq. 2813
acres in Augusta
county'*

*--William Crawford, Agt.
Chas. Morgan & Wm. Hanson,
chaincarriers*

William apparently remained on the old home place on the Greenbrier after the death of his father and mother. Wayne Hanson's accounts note that "old John died somewhere in Kentucky so it may have been that the parents moved on with their other sons, leaving William in charge of the original property. The son John apparently had removed in the years prior to the death of his father William.

The rest of the brothers had gone south to the northwestern corner of North Carolina and were there in Wilkes and in Carter County, Tennessee. William and Civilla alone remained on the old place. As near as can be ascertained the old farm and land holdings were on Muddy Creek and Muddy Creek Mountain near Lewisburg, West Virginia. By 1786, at the latest the major portion of the Hanson clan had pulled stakes and were in old Washington County in southwestern Virginia or in the Carolina and Tennessee locales mentioned above. William and Civilla were in the Greenbrier area until 1819 at the latest when he is referred to in the first Ashe County, North Carolina records as "Old William Hanson and his sons". He died in 1824 on February 24; there is not indication as to the place of his death but some garbled records show that a William and Sivilly Tuckwyller (Duckwyller) and their family were in Knox County, Kentucky about that time. The family's children's names were precisely the same as those we have, but the dates are nearly 50 years apart. So, William Hanson may have died in Knox County, Kentucky but some other researcher will have to piece that record together.

After the death of William the widow Civilla got his Bounty Land Warrant 6450 for 100 acres of land; his survivors(?) got a Bounty Land Warrant 41629. The only names of any survivors that have been found are those listed when the Hanson estate was appraised on March 5, 1824 in Greenbrier County. Listed there were the names of William R. Hanson, second son, as Executor. Certain personal items were sold to the widow Civilly, William Hanson, Hiram Hanson, Nancy Hanson, "Sevely" Hanson, "Lively" Hanson, Hanson A. Waider, and others. The son John is not mentioned. It is known that in 1810 he was between the ages of 16 and 26 and so must have been one of the your younger children as the parents were married in 1785.

The question comes to mind as to whether John, the son of William, had left the premises earlier or whether he was deliberately cut off for some reason.

The Appraisal Bill of William Hanson's Estate was filed in Greenbrier County on the date mentioned and it was signed with Civilly's mark(x) and in this manner we are able to ascertain that she had no formal education. The sum total of the state was \$334.36 and the belongings of this man offer a picture of the kind of property owned by a typical pioneer family of those times. Included were:

"A mare, cows, heifers and lambs sold to Civilly for \$75. William Hanson, Jr. purchased a copy of Clarke's Commentaries for \$10.50 (Evidence that someone in the

family could read) Listed were a "gray horse, bay, sorrell, filly, cows, heifers, bull, yearlings, a spotted horse, plow, wading (weeding?) hoe, saddle and blaket, axe, bridle, sickle, table, ewes, lambs, rifle, shotgun, bag chairs, shots, powder horn, dresser ware, forks, knives, bucket, bottle, seven pounds of iron, oven, pot, chair, books, bedstead, spinning wheel, old irons, weeding hoe, drawing knife, shovel plow, log chain, grinding stone, pair of horse gears, spade, cropcut saw, broadaxe, plow, clovis, link, razors, bushel basket, 'stindards', and gun, saddle bags, sundrier, barrell, cycle, hogs, pewter plates, double trees, buttons, kettle and bail".

According to the records it was also noted that William was granted a pension in 1819 at the time of his "disablement". In 1842 Civilly filed for a pension, too, as the widow of a former soldier. That application certifies her birth as in 1765 with an affidavit signed by her brother-in-law Christopher Hedrick and a neighbor Jacob Price. The Prices were a family found as contemporaries in early Hanson neighborhoods. Mrs. Woodruff states that the name was also spelled as Preiss and was in all likelihood, a German name. A great-granddaughter, Martha S. Baker of Sullivan, Missouri provided the name of Civilly as well as her birthdate in writing from a family Bible which she quoted to the earlier historian Homer Eiler.

The Greenbrier County Will Book 3 on page 79 gives Civilly's Will. It reads as follows:

"I, Civilly Hanson, of the county of Greenbrier and State of Virginia do make and publish this, my last will and Testament, being now of sound and disposing mind and hereby do revoke all other wills at theretofore time made by me.

"I, in the first place, I will bequeath to my son William Henson all the money I now have in the hands of David Tuckwyller, also my cow heifer, and sow now in the possession of my son William and all other property or claims of whatever description. I may die in possession of I will bequeath to my son William Henson.

"I, in the first place, place my executor hereinafter named to pay my funeral expenses.

"I, also hereby constitute and appoint my second (illegible name or word) son William my Executor and request the court not to require security of him.

*"Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of October, 1854"
Civilly Henson, her mark (x)*

Many of the 1960 residents of Muddy Creek Mountain maintain that they are, indeed, of English and or Irish ancestry and it is apparent that they are of the lineage of William.

Running through Greenbrier County is Muddy Creek and spotty land records show that many of the Hansons have been in the County since the early 1700's. The earliest one there was probably Jeremiah in 1754; who his followers or relatives were is not known precisely. In two brief visits to the area the writer attempted to enlighten himself on the family ancestry and relationships in the 1700's but no clearcut definition of the family nor of its land holdings and records has been had to this date. In the process, there has been amassed a tremendous amount of material

pertaining to the various Hansons but so much time has elapsed that only a lengthy, detailed, professional study could unravel the tangles left by time and tradition.

A William Bunn Hanson, who runs a small store on the mountain (1964) has said that one of the earliest Hansons he recalled was an Anthony Hanson who died in 1918 and was the son of a William R. Hanson and Margaret (Eary) Hanson. The wife of Anthony Hanson was an Amanda Sammons; William Bunn Hanson seems to feel that the Anthony Hanson was a grandson of the William Hanson of the original seven Hanson sons in the area. Anthony, he thought, was the brother of another William Hanson who was the ancestor of the present Muddy Creek Mountain clan of Hansons and those who reside in the town of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Clifford Hanson, who also runs a store at the head of the road to Muddy Creek Mountain described in essence the same relationship as did William Bunn Hanson.

So ends the tale of William Hanson and his wife Civilly Tuckwyller Hanson; their birthplace, nor their place of death is not known but is suspected to be in Civilly's case somewhere in Greenbrier and in William's case perhaps in Kentucky. In recent years, however, an old gentleman named John Hanson has disclosed that he knows of a Hanson cemetery near the community of Fair Lea, in Virginia in an area from which his family came. His address in 1959 was just outside Lewisburg, West Virginia.

An affidavit of service filed by one William Henson of Anson County, North Carolina dated September 15, 1820 and numbered 3416 and also numbered S41629 states that the said William Henson (Hanson?) was a private under General Morgan and was born in the year 1754 based on his statement that he was then 66 years old (in 1820). There is a new hint of the home of the Hansons here, in that he says he enlisted in the County of Culpepper, Virginia, on January 15, 1776 (or 1775) and served until his discharge at Valley Forge in January 1778 or 1779. He was in the battle of Blood Ridge and Piscataway near Amboy at the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga on Chestnut Hill. "nor has any persons in trust for me any property or security contracts, or debts due me, nor have I any income other than that which is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed that is, an old shotgun, a few farming tools worth not more than ten dollars, that I am by occupation a farmer or labourer and that my family consists of myself, an aged wife (this was "Civilly" according to the affidavit) and two grand daughters named Polly and Sealey Hinson

"1827, tenth of March, affidavit in Cumberland County, North Carolina, William Henson, on his oath declares that he is the same person commanded by Captain John Thorn in Col. Woodward's Regiment."

Records of the applications and affidavits filed for pension by William Henson or Hanson who is identified as having a wife Civilly are found in the National Archives and have been photocopied and examined by the writer. These papers state that William lived in Anson County at the time of the pension application in 1820 and William was then sixty six years old, thus placing his birthdate in 1754, and another interesting item is the fact that he holds that he was born in Culpepper County, Virginia and in fact he

enlisted from that location on January 15, 1775 or 1776 according to his statement. William who was evidently one of the seven brothers as Eiler and other searchers have noted and as we know Civilla Tuckwyller was his wife from her will in Greenbrier, thus leads to a new turn of events as of this date of writing in 1974; the suggestion is that despite the long tradition of Greenbrier, perhaps searchers should look into Culpepper County for the original home of the Hanson family. Culpepper was indeed in old "Greenbrier country".

William served in the army as a private under General Morgan and was discharged some three years or less later at Valley Forge. He says that he was in the battle of Blood Ridge and Piscataway near Amboy as the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga and at Chestnut Hill he says that no persons had any property in trust for him, that he had no income and held no possessions except a few farming tools and an old Shot gun. He describes himself as a farmer and a laborer and that he has an aged wife and two grand daughters named Sally and Polly Hinson (not Henson or Hanson).

On March 10, 1827 the same William Hanson or Henson was in Cumberland County, North Carolina and identified himself as the man from Culpepper.

Anson County is on the border of Georgia and may account for a later comment by Martin Hanson in the Civil War when he wrote to his mother stating that he had met two of his cousins in Georgia during the war and asking her for the name of her brothers.

The Pension affidavits filed by one William Hanson (Henson) who lived in Virginia and in North Carolina and who was married to a lady known as Civilly Henson. His claim was number S 41629 3416. He was probably the brother of or ancestor John Hanson 2 and the other six veterans of the Revolutionary War who were under Washington and were brothers

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW
ANSON COUNTY. September Session, 1820

Original Claim

On the 15th day of September 1820 personally appeared before me in open court being a court of record, for said county, William Henson of county aforesaid, aged about sixty six years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the Acts of Congress of the 1st of May 1878, and on the 1st of May 1820 that this said William Henson enlisted in the service of the United States in the company commanded by Captain John Thorn, that he was attached to the Regiment commanded by Colonel Morgan in the (?) of the State of Virginia in the Continental establishment, that he enlisted in the County of Culpepper in the State of Virginia on or about the 15th day of January or thereabouts in the year 1775 or 1776, that he continued to live till he was discharged at the Valley Forge in January 1777 or 1778, that he was in the battle of Blood Ridge and Piscataway Swamp near Amboy at the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, at Chestnut Hill, that he has no other evidence now in his possession except what he has proved and sent to the War office.

And in performance of the Act of May 1820 I do solemnly swear that I was resident citizen in the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not since that time by gift or sold, or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with any intent thereby so to diminish its as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me any property, security or contracts or debts due me nor have I any income other than that which is contained in the declared schedule attached thereto and by me subscribed. That is an old Shot Gun a few farming tools worth not more than ten dollars, that I am by occupation a farmer or labourer and that my family consists of myself, an aged wife and two grand daughters named Polly and Sealy Henson

Sworn to and subscribed to before me in open court the 15th of September 1820

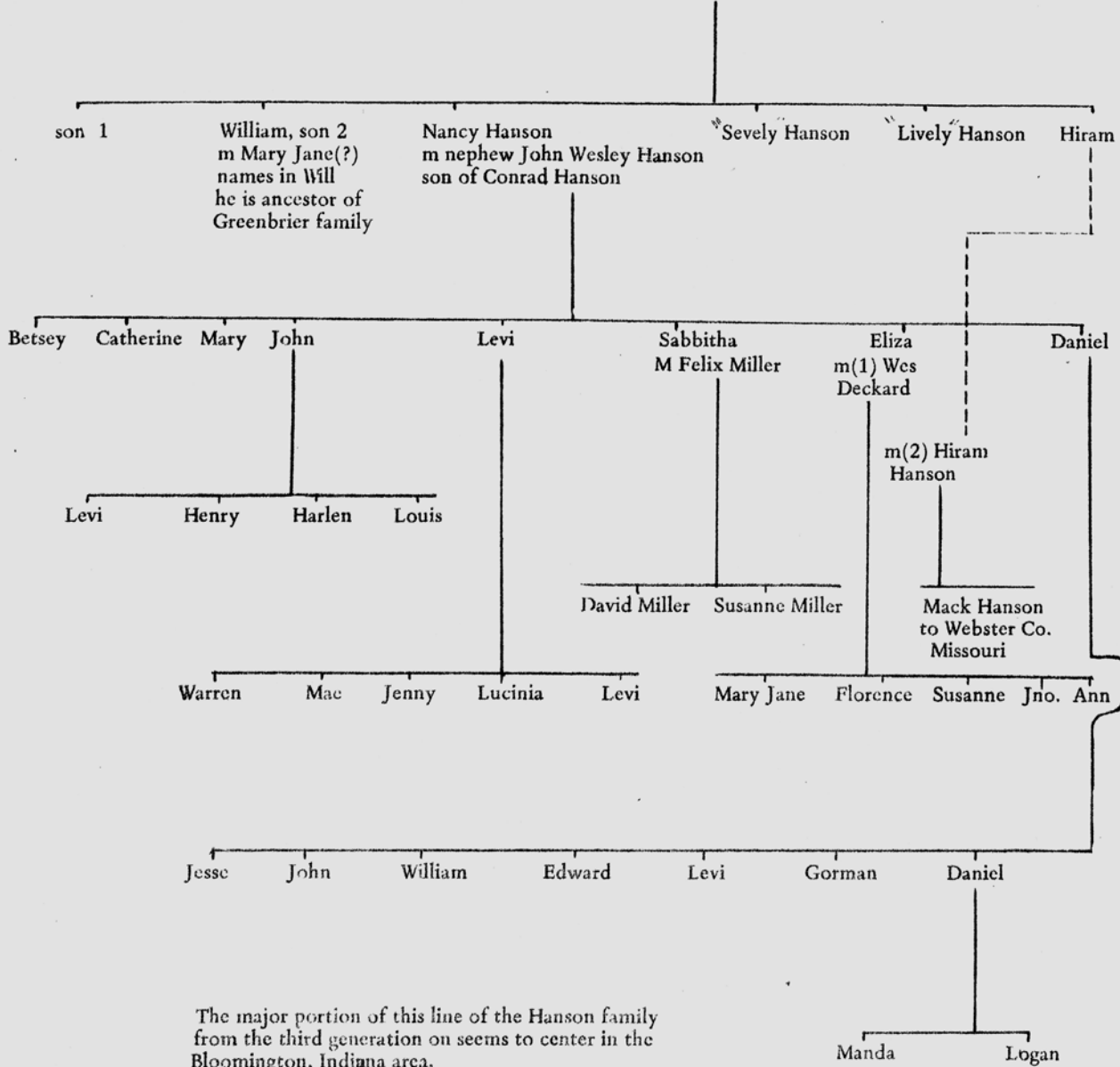
Martin Picket C.S.C.



STATE OF N. CAROLINA
ANSON COUNTY

I, Martin Picket, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Anson do certify that the foregoing oath and the Schedule thereunto annexed are duly copied from the record of the said and I do further certify that it is the (end of copy submitted from the National Archives in Washington.)

William Hanson of the original seven sons of John 1
 m. Civilla Tuckwyller who came from the areas of
 Front Royal, Riverton and or Winchester, Virginia.



The major portion of this line of the Hanson family
 from the third generation on seems to center in the
 Bloomington, Indiana area.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

I, John Armstrong, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that James Hart, Esq. is an acting Justice of the Peace for this county and that the above is his proper signature.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Fayetteville this 23rd day of April, 1827

Jno. Armstrong

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

ON THIS 10th day of March 1827, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the said County of Cumberland personally appeared William Henson, who on his oath declares that he is the same person who formerly belonged to the company commanded by Captain John Thorn in the regiment commanded by Colonel Woodford in the service of the United States, that his name was placed on the Pension roll of the State of North Carolina, that he received a certificate of that fact under the signature of the Secretary of War: which certificate on or about the 15th day of November, 1826 which he gave to Burton Benton to enable him to arrange the papers necessary to draw his pension which certificate he has mislaid or lost.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day of 16th March, 1827

William Henson

James Hart - J.P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Jordan Howell personally appeared before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of said county, and made oath that he is personally acquainted with William Henson and well knows him to be the same person described in the above affidavit.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day of 16th March 1827

James Hart - J. P.

I do certify that the above deponent is a person of veracity.

James Hart J. P.

North Carolina

William Henson of Anson County in the State of North Carolina who was a private in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Morgan of the Virginia, for the term of one year.

Inscribed on the roll of North Carolina at the rate of 8 dollars per month, to commence on the 15 of Sept 1820

Certificate of Pension issued the 11 of June, 1821 and sent to John Culpepper, Esq. Lawrence (city?) (no such town or county in North Carolina today.)

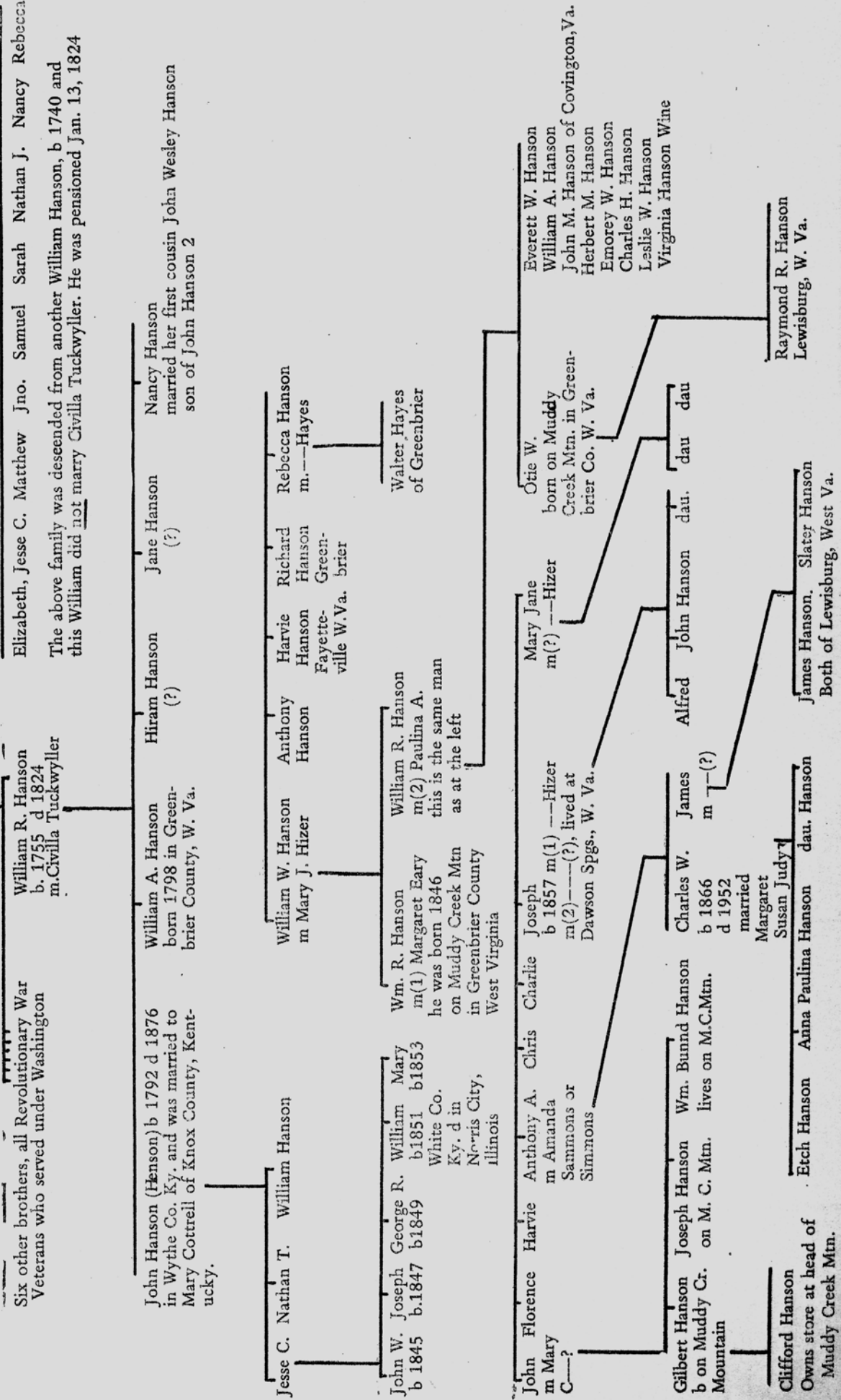
Arrears to 4th of March, 1821	45.29
Semi anl. all'ce ending Sept., 1821	48.00
	93.29

Revolutionary Claim Act 18th March, 1818 May 1, 1820

Duplicate certificate opened 30th April, 1827 and sent to John Burke, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

William Henson (Hanson?), born in Culpepper County, Virginia in 1764 filed this claim Number 4910 and his brother Jesse Henson, born a year and a half later in 1764 later filed an affidavit supporting this version of his, William's service career.

JOHN HANSON 1



William and Jesse Hanson of the Revolution

State of Indiana
County of Martin

On this 27th day of March A. D. 1898 personally appeared in open court before the Circuit Court of said County of Martin, now sitting, William Henson, a resident of the Township of Martin

Micheltree in the County aforesaid, in the State of Indiana, aged about seventy-six years, who being first duly sworn according to lawdoth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain benefit of Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers: and as herein stated.

He was born in Culpepper County in the State of Virginia where he lived till he was about eighteen years of age; at which age he removed to Randolph County in North Carolina. He lived in the county last aforesaid except when in the service of the United States, during continuance of the Revolutionary War. In the year after Lord Cornwallis marched through North and South Carolina being as this affiant thinks, the year A. D. 1780 the State of North Carolina was greatly infested and disturbed by Tories led principally by a Colonel Fourin who had been commissioned a Colonel by the British and whose robberies and outrages of every kind were numerous about these houses.

In the first part of September of the same year, Captain John Ratns of said County of Randolph raised a company of volunteers of from forty to fifty men, the object of which was principally to repel the tory aggressors. The Lieutenant of said company was Aquilla Jones, and the name of the (illegible word) was Shiebal York. In said company the declarant volunteered in the first part of the month aforesaid and remained a private soldier in the same company in constant service till the last of March immediately following, but the exact number of days of the month on which he entered the service and quit it, he cannot recollect. At the time of his said service, his father Joseph Hanson, resided with his family in said County of Randolph. The said company made the house of Joseph a place of rendezvous—a sort of head quarters from whence they made frequent incursions into the counties of Chatham, and Moore and occasionally to the edge of Montgomery County—, these expeditions were always in pursuit of the Tories. In the time of his said service towards the latter part of this declarant's said service, he with said company, in the lower part of Randolph county, in one of their expeditions, stopped at a farm house to get some dinner. Whilst there a party of Tories came to the back part of the field in which said house was situate and fired on our company. The bullets struck in several places near us but all missed us. We made a charge on the party who fled into the woods and made their escape. We followed their trail the next day five or six miles to a creek called Brush Creek, where we found a man who had just been killed in his own home by the said Tory party. We pursued them a few miles further to a farm belonging to one Isaac Redfern, whose house and barn were put on fire and was then in flames. This all recurred in Randolph. We had no other skirmishes at any other time but we pursued the Tories frequently on hearing of their being in bodies living in those parts, but they uniformly fled and evaded meeting us in flight continuing burning houses, killing individuals, and destroying property. We frequently made expeditions across Deep river

in Randolph County and Rocky River in Chatham county. The country in the said four counties was at that time thickly settled we never went out of said county in service and our object was to protect the inhabitants of those Counties from the tory aggressors those Counties being the place, at that time, in which Colonel Fourin mostly operated in favor of the British; and in the employment we were constantly engaged, except some time for a few days when we took up quarters at my father's house. The said company were all enlisted men and I rode a horse of my father's. The company was called into service by a Colonel Dougan who was a Continental Officer (as this declarant thinks) and who lived in said County of Randolph on Deep river. Said Dougan was understood to have authority for that purpose; for he called a number of companies into service about the same time in those parts, but owing to practice of the enemies in committing their outrages in small parties in various places, the companies so raised by Colonel Dougan were not embodied into battalions or regiments but remained separate guarding the country in the best manner they could. And this declarant's company was never attached to any other. He was always a private during said service. And lived continually in said company for six months and a half at least. He was personally acquainted with Colonel Dougan. He also knew Col. Little, and General Gray who he believes were regular officers in the North Carolina militia. Besides, he remembers no other regular officers of the revolution of a higher grade than of Captains. But he recollects the names of the following militia Captains of North Carolina to wit: Captain John Hinez, William York and General Gray. He remained in said company till it was dissolved, but no written discharge was given him that he remembers of. He has no record of his age but he is about seventy six. His age was recorded in a Prayer book which was in the possession of his brother Jesse Henson and has seen it in that book more than twenty years ago, but the book has long since been lost. He judges of his present age as he thinks pretty certainly, knowing from the fact that he was between 18 and 19 years old when he entered into the service as he recollects distinctly, and he quit the service the last of March next preceding the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He continued to reside in said county of Randolph while about 24 years ago, at which time he removed into Harrison County in the then Territory of Indiana where he lived about four years, and then removed into said County of Martin where he has ever since resided and still resides. He knows of no other person by whom he can prove his age and said service except his brother Jesse who is about a year and a half younger than he and knows of his said service. He can prove by John Hasting, a minister of the gospel. Thomas Payne and Eli B. Eckerson who can testify as to his service forever as to their belief of his service as a Revolutionary soldier, as to whom he is known, and who reside in his present neighborhood. He hereby recollects that he served and . . . before the Captains of Cornwallis and its commencement in the September a year before that event. He is certain that his said term of service commenced the first part of the September 1780 and ended the last part of March 1781 and he calculated his age from these counts and is sure he served six months and a half.

Jesse Henson, the brother, then files an affidavit as to the truth of the above statement

Thomas - the surveyor, another son?

Thomas Hanson who is thought to have been related to the Hansons in the first or second generation was a man closely associated with a number of surveying parties sent out into the wilderness areas of the Ohio by Colonel George Washington in the early 1770's. As has been stated earlier, William Hanson, a known son of our John Hanson 1 was also engaged at times as a chain carrier and surveyor. Thomas was born about 1760 in the Greenbrier area which is known to have been a tremendously large region, yet according to Sumner's "Annals of Southwestern Virginia" Thomas was a professional soldier from Greenbrier, serving at Romney in his early soldiering career, then transferring to the Virginia Continental Line Regiments during the war years. He held land on the West Fork of Cook's Creek in Greenbrier County in 1768. There the tale is again with a number of the Hansons and Hanesons on Cook's Creek at the same time.

In 1775 Thomas signed in with the Eighth and the Twelfth Virginia Regiments, the same ones in which we find a David and Robert Hanson—and our ancestor John Hanson 2. Their Commanding Officer at this time was none other than Captain Robert Gamble, originally enlisted from Greenbrier and who apparently first signed up our William Hanson in its original draft from Augusta County. In those times it was customary for men in the Militia to enlist and to have a voice in the selection of their officers. In 1786 Thomas received 100 acres from the State of Kentucky for his service and based upon Bounty Land Warrant 3076.

Thomas was a surveyor's recorder for a twenty man party headed by one John Floyd in the year 1774, a fact which brings him to the attention of any Hanson searcher. Of interest to us is the fact that in years to follow the Hansons from Virginia seem to have been in and near a number of locations where Thomas surveyed land for others and I believe for some of the Hansons and Hanesons; the case of the St. Albans Hanesons is one where the land was originally obtained as a result of the survey made by Thomas. In his travels and in his well documented journal are found accounts of his experiences and his surveying. The "Journal Kept on the River Ohio" indicates that he was both intelligent and observant. This venture was in the year 1774 and obviously Thomas Hanson was an educated man.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE "JOURNAL KEPT ON THE RIVER OHIO IN 1774" WRITTEN BY
THOMAS HANSON

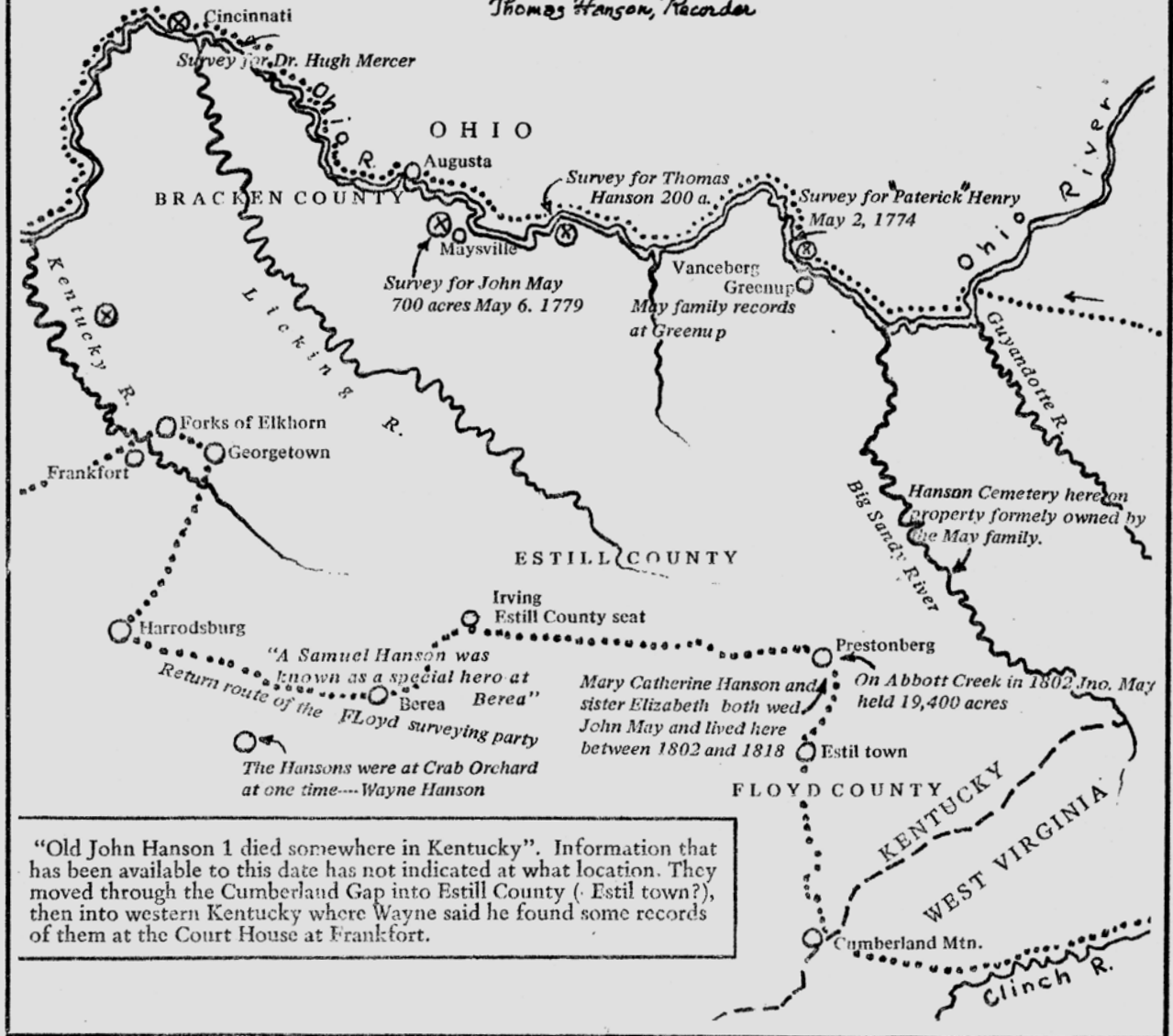
The party left Smithfield, near Blacksburg, Virginia during late March 1774 under Commission of George Washington. On April 8 they were at Fincastle near "Colonel Preston's in Botetourt". That night they were at Sinking Springs where they spent the night at John McGuffins. (Sinking Creek empties into New River near Anvill Cliff) A day later they crossed Rich Creek Mountain and followed the river at Robert Carlyles. On April 13th they crossed Gauley Mountain. Two days later they passed "Burning Springs" which Hanson describes as one of the seven wonders of the world. The group then passed up the east side of New River, Sinking Creek, then Rich Creek near Grey Sulphur Springs and paused at Laurel Branch which is a tributary to the Greenbrier Rivers. Burning Springs is about fifteen miles above Charlestown, West Virginia. The next stop was at Elk River in the Kanawha River valley. By April 18th "We surveyed 2000 acres for Col. Washington" and Mr. Dandridge crossed Coal River and lost himself. . . . April 20th, "We proceeded to the mouth of the Kanawha, 26 miles". On the Ohio on April 23rd "we aired, and dried our small stores and some of the company went hunting. . . . "The 24th we proceeded down the Little Gandy 14 miles". . . . "the 25th we waited for the rest of the Company that we left at the mouth of new River". By the 29th of April they were at Big Sandy Creek passing Little Sandy at 6 miles, thence to Big Sandy seven miles in one continued bottom, in all, 13 miles where we 'stopct'. This precise location was later held by John May and his descendants--in excess of 28000 acres--by one of our ancestors, May 2 found them surveying a bottom of 700 acres, "very good land, for John May." "There was frost again this night. We lay on a very large island opposite our survey." This was five miles below "Oppony Island" and 3 miles above Nashes Creek, now Sycamore Creek, a small stream below Ohio Bush Creek On May 7th at Lee's Run "where lies a small bottom of land, surveyed 200 acres on Brackin's Creek (in Bracken County for Thomas Hanson, good land with a high ridge behind it." On July 6th "Mr. Nash, Mr. Floyd, McCrae and Hanson left the rest of the Company with an agreement to meet at Mr. Harrod's Cabbin 20 miles off, higher on the Kentucky, on the first of August".

In the files of the writer is a photocopied series of pages which detail from day to day the activities of Thomas Hanson and his fellowmen as they worked their way down the Ohio River as far as the location of the present city of Louisville, Kentucky turning then into todays Bullitt County and overland to Georgetown, thence to Harrodsburg and eastward into Estil County and Prestonburg to the Cumberland. Along this route in the next half century the Hansons in their entirety followed as did the Mays, settling on the Big Sandy, at Maysville Kentucky and going down the Kentucky River on a flatboat in the year 1813 and in 1818 to Indiana.



THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE FLOYD SURVEYING PARTY IN 1774, DOWN THE OHIO

Thomas Hanson, Recorder



"Old John Hanson 1 died somewhere in Kentucky". Information that has been available to this date has not indicated at what location. They moved through the Cumberland Gap into Estill County (Estil town?), then into western Kentucky where Wayne said he found some records of them at the Court House at Frankfort.

Jesse Hanson - early Greenbrier settler

Jesse Hanson or Henson is mentioned often in the early records of Greenbrier County, West Virginia and it is a thought that he may possibly be one of the two unknowns brothers of our John Hanson 2. His record is included here with that possibility in mind. His record in the National Archives files which have been examined indicate that Jesse was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina which removes him somewhat from the other Hansons of our clan. He was born in 1761 and served two years in the Revolutionary Army in the War, starting in 1776.

His wife was one Polly or Elizabeth Goodbread who was also born in Rutherford in the year 1761. After the death of her husband in 1843 Polly made the following declaration in order to qualify for his pension rights as a widow. She was living at the time in Marshall County, Kentucky and said that she was then 85 years of age, named her husband as Jesse Henson, Senior who had been a private in the army and who had been on pension for the amount of eighty dollars per year and that he had late been a resident of Marshall County. She was married to him on the sixteenth day of August 1872 (this should apparently be 1782) and that he died on the 10th day of the year in 1843. . . . She signed with a mark and the witnesses included another Jesse R. Hanson who may have been a son.

On the same date of the above affidavit one William Henson, Clergyman, certified under oath that he was well acquainted with the above Jesse Henson, Sr. and his wife Polly Goodbread Hanson and that they were married in 1782 and that he was present at and witnessed their marriage and that he certified that the papers issued to the attached contained the names and age of Nancy Darnell whose maiden name was Jane Henson and who married Henry and said that she was the daughter of Polly and Jesse Henson Senior, and that her age was set down in a family book and has been kept in the family since. This William also signed with a mark. Jesse, again, was a witness.

In 1832 Jesse, Sr. held that he at the time of the start of the Revolutionary War he resided on the "Holson" river (Holston ?) in the frontier of Virginia close by the line of said State. This is almost where our John Hanson lived in the northwestern corner of North Carolina and the Holston or Holsten river is in the area.

In the month of September 1776 he entered the service as a volunteer for six months under a Captain Cocks and a Lieutenant George Hart, apparently leaving from a place called Three Springs after which time they were under the command of Colonel Christie who marched them against the Indians at the head of the Tennessee river where they layed "waste the Indian country", burnt up their villages, destroyed their corn. He says that this was the nation of the Cherokee Indians . . . after serving in the Indian campaign he returned with the army about Christmas time and was discharged . . . he immediately re enlisted for a term of one year under a Captain Shelby and Lieutenant Hart and was stationed at the Fort of Long Island of Holson river with other militia, all under the command of Colonel Shelby, the father of his commanding officer. This name Shelby seems to coincide with the adventuring paths of the Hansons as they progressed westward after the war as far as Shelby County, in Illinois. His Major at the time was Anthony Blucher(?). He said that this was the chief fort for protection of the frontier against the Indians . . . he volunteered under Col. Campbell and a Captain King in the beginning of September 1780 for . . . months . . . marched . . . over the Yellow Mountains into North Carolina, thence over the 'Catawby' river (was this the Catawba River in Virginia's Greenbrier County?) and on towards King's Mountain . . . near Kings Mountain he so badly sprained his ankle and foot in jumping over a fence that he could not march with the troops by which he means—he had the mortification of not being in the Battle of King's Mountain . . . immediately on his return he volunteered for a three months tour against the Cherokee Indians under Colonel Sevier and Captain Lancy on the frontiers of North Carolina . . . he was 16 or 17 when he went against the Indians in 1776 and he moved from Kentucky in 1816 and has resided there since in that State.



July Term of Court
1810

TAZEWELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Ordered that Tavern
Rates for this County
be as follows, to wit

For dinner 25 cents, breakfast 17
cents. Lodging in clean sheets 8
cents

Whiskey by the pint 8 cents, Rum,
French Brandy or Wine by the half
pint 25 cents

Cider beer or Magathalum by the
quart 8 cents

Signed

David Hanson
quit.

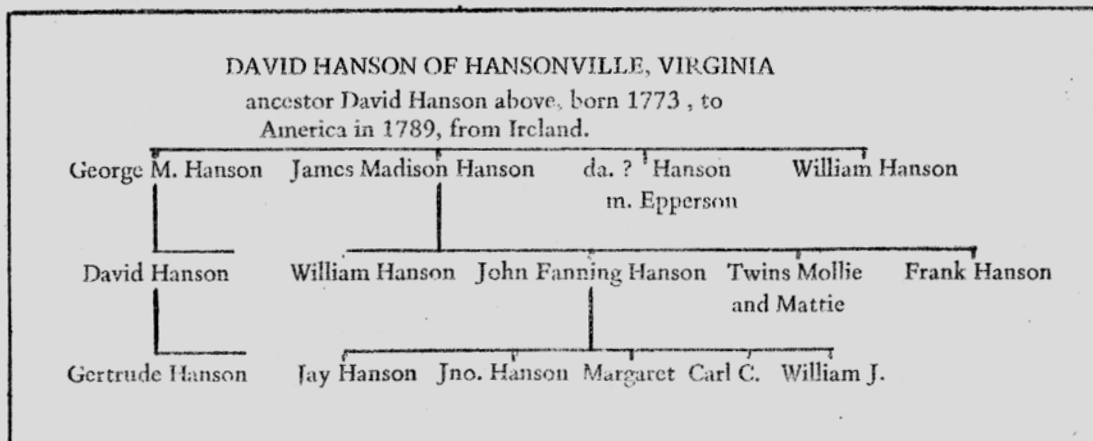
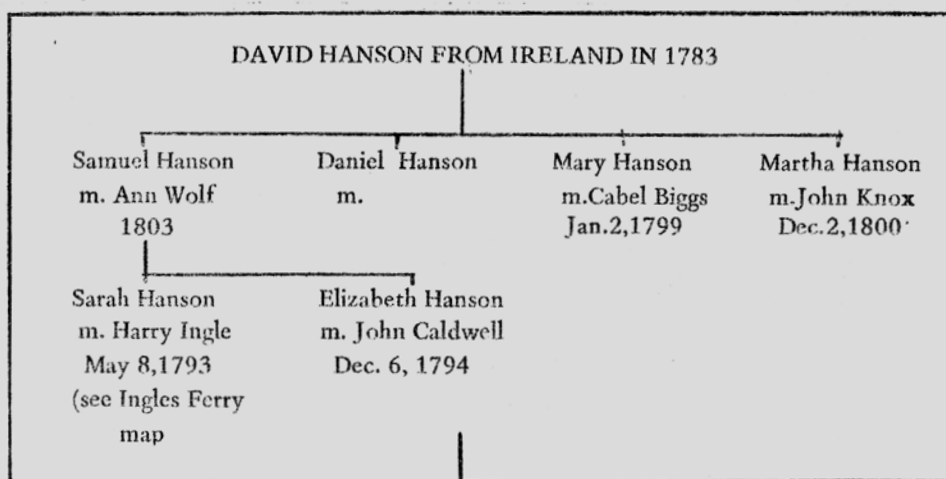
David of Derry settled in Greenbrier

David Hanson, born in 1756, may have been one of the sons or a close relative of our John Hanson 1 and his Irish bride. On David's arrival in Greenbrier County, Virginia in the year 1783 he created quite a sensation due to his tremendous size, weighing in at no less than 380 pounds. His wife, Sydney Major (Mager?) Hanson is said to have come from the "Landed Gentry" of Antrim County, Ireland. The data in this preceding paragraph comes from today's Hansons from Hansonville, Virginia who are descendants of this man.

David served in the military alongside John 2, Robert, Thomas and Shadrack Hanson. All were members of the Eighth Volunteer Regiment in the Virginia Continental Line. His record is further detailed in a number of legal notes: in the case of his being a witness to the Will of Peyton Smith in 1776, then, in the apprenticeship of an Isaac Head in Spottsylvania County in 1777 and finally as a plaintiff against one of his renters in Augusta County in 1779. He seems to have migrated down the Valley of the Shenandoah River and Page County, then into Augusta County and Botetourt, eventually settling on the Greenbrier near John Hanson 1.

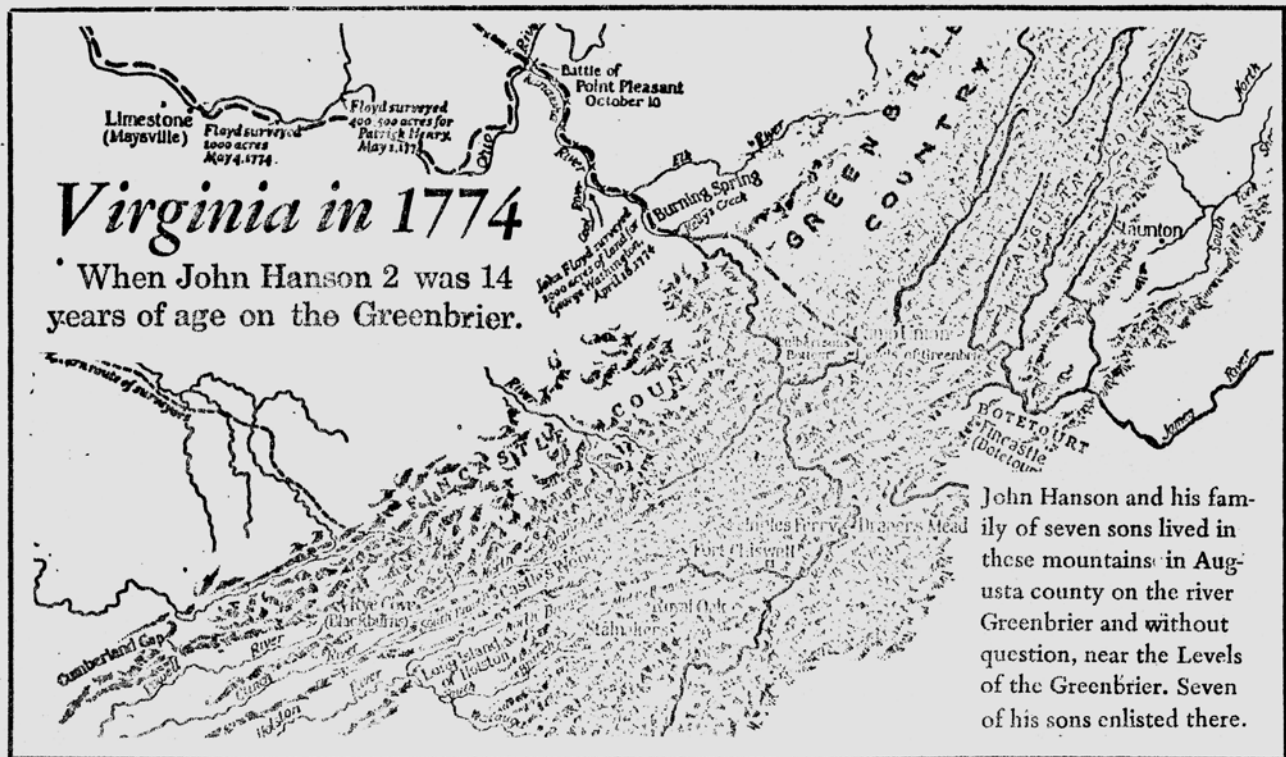
By 1800 David was a man of some substance financially and politically and resided in southernmost Washington County, Virginia and in Tazewell County, Virginia where he was elected Sheriff in 1801. The Hansons who read this tale will recognize themselves, perhaps, when they read that in 1801 he apparently lost his temper and cited in his will "with the stipulation that it was to disinherit my son, Samuel, if he marries Rachael Gulliver or any of her family". Virtually all the information about David comes from Mrs. Audrey Woodruff of Kansas City who has provided the above and the material to follow: Mrs. Woodruff says David listed his children as Samuel, Daniel, Mary, Martha and his grandchildren as Sallie, Elizabeth, and Annie Hanson Caldwell. The will continues, "Daniel is to have six months more of schooling paid for out of my estate, Martha is to have 25 pounds and my grand daughter

Annie 20 dollars". The other girls received one dollar apiece. The "Plantation" was to go to his wife for her life time provided she did not squander it in anyway. To his sons went his clothes, horses and other equipment. The plantation is without question the property now held by Virginia and Guy Hanson of Hansonville, Virginia. Both these persons have said the present property has been held by their family since as early as 1820 and the home in which thy now reside was built there in 1859. The land is now in Russell County. Some of the estate of David, mentioned in 1800, and found by Mrs. Woodruff says the family then lived in the "upper district" which she thinks was in Roanoke County. She finds the names Biggs, Caldwell and Guilliford (Gulliver) on the tax lists there. Elizabeth, David's daughter, married John Caldwell December 6, 1793; Sallie married Henry Ingle May 8, 1793 and Mary was married to Cabel Biggs January 2, 1799. The other daughter Martha M. married John Knox in Botetourt County in 1800; a brother Samuel was listed as her guardian.



Joseph went west into Tennessee

Homer Eiler pegs a Joseph Hanson as one of the seven sons of John Hanson 1 after holding some rather frustrating discussions with a number of that man's descendants who proved to be both taciturn and evasive. Joseph was born in 1762 according to the reckoning of Homer Eiler and may have had at least one son Richard. A descendant of this Richard was in Greenbrier in the period just prior to 1928 but in Eiler's attempts to elicit information he was met with hostility and a mercenary attitude with information being offered for a fee only. Eiler with a trace of the stubbornness often attributed to the Hansons, but surely from the other side of the family, refused to pay and packed up and left -- and for all time it appears that the lineage of Joseph will be unkept. It is my belief that Joseph may be found in Tazewell County, Tennessee in the years between 1790 and 1820 since there is some evidence that a Richard Hanson enlisted in the War of 1812 from there and we already know that Conrad Hanson and John Wesley Hanson of John 2 enlisted from there; Richard may have been a cousin.



PHILLIP HENSON

Original ancestor sailed in 1635 at the age of twenty-one years on the sailing vessel "Peter Bonaventure" from London to the Barbadoes Islands, then later to the Virginia Colony.

*Reference: Hennings Statutes at Large. Vol. 7, p 203; and the Virginia Historical Magazine 26 Volume, p 318 and 34th Volume p 366. (Editor)

Richard Henson purchased 200 acres in Virginia in 1656

A. L. Henson of Independence, Mo. says one generation is missing at this point.

William Henson or William Hanson In 1758 William was in the army of King George II

Phillip Henson or Phillip Hanson In 1758 this man was also in the army of King George II Phillip was once jailed in 1758 and William paid 1/2 his bail in the amount of 135 pounds English

John Henson Or John Hanson

Shadrack Henson or Shadrack Hanson

* The payment of bail money for Phillip; the fact that William later declared himself an 'heir at law' of Shadrack brings us to the conclusion that these three men were very closely related as was John above who was probably our John Hanson 1

Jesse Henson Homesteaded in Wayne County, Ill. in 1837

Nichols (Nicholas) Henson

Reuben Henson

Reuben Henson

Phillip Henson settled in J.P. Callaway County, Kentucky in 1822; he was born in 1790, in 1841 settled in Wayne County, Kentucky. Married Matilda-----.

James Henson

Coff Henson

Sis Henson m.---Brown

Polly Henson m---Bruner

Virginia Henson m---Sessions

Sal Henson m---Burkett

Lucinda Henson

m Reuben Henson who was her uncle, son of Jesse Henson of Wayne County, Ill

Had six sons Fourth son, Tom,

Bessie Henson

Polly Ann Henson

Melvanie Henson born 1842

William (Coff) Henson born 1844, married Nancy Martin

John F. Henson born 1848, d 1912 (Blackberry) wed Mary Ann Burkett

Mary Ann Henson m Burroughs

John Henson

Andrew Henson

Phillip Henson

Ash Henson

Homer Henson

Lucinda Henson m -Burkett

Della Mae Henson

Cleveland Henson

Lewis Henson

Jerry Henson

Cordelia Henson

Hilliard Henson b 1872, d 1942 m Mahala Bershers

Parthelia Henson

Louvelia Henson

Curtis Henson

Sophronia Henson

Jefferson Henson

Freeland Henson

Vernia Henson

John Claude 1851-1951

Obeg 1895-1955

Orville Chester 1897-1959 m Eva Rochette

Otto Reuben b 1899

Vernia b 1901-

Arthur b 1903

Herbert b 1907

A.L.Henson b 1917, m Virginia Leigh

Thiel Henson b 1919

Cora Henson b 1921

Glen Henson b 1926

Mary Lou Henson b 1932

Stevie, Cathie, Stevie

*Data for this chart from A.L.Henson 1112 South Liberty Street Independence, Missouri.

Phillip Hanson - and his problems

Phillip Hanson was a man with problems. William Hanson of the seven sons gives cause for us to think he may have been one of the brothers since William and a John Robinson were joint bondsmen for Phillip in 1778 after Phillip was involved in a serious scrape with the Washington County law and subsequently the County Attorney. Robinson's family, in effect, moved westward with the Hansons in theyears to follow as far as Illinois.

To effect the release of Phillip from jail in Washington County William put up 100 English pounds bail and Robinson did likewise. Ephriam Dunlap, the County Attorney, had charged Phillip in a morals and paternity case brought on behalf of one Elizabeth Knott. The record reads as follows;

"Be it remembered that Phillip Hanson, William Hanson and John Robinson acknowledge themselves indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of 400 pounds upon this condition that the said Phillip Hanson be of good behavior to all the good people of this Commonwealth for one year and one day on complaint of Ephriam Dunlap, attorney for the Commonwealth of Virginia against Phillip Hanson, he is fined 50 pounds for keeping (forcibly) Elizabeth Knott as a concubine, pretending she is his servant, whereas it is the opinion of this Court she is free."

Shadrack, William's "Heir at Law"

Shadrack Hanson was related in some manner to the seven brothers since on October 11, 1785 in the Court of Washington County, Virginia one of the brothers, William, proved that he was an heir-at-law of Shadrack, subsequently receiving an allocation of 200 acres of land on January 6, 1786. This makes it entirely possible that Shadrack could have been one of the seven brothers—again with a Biblical name.

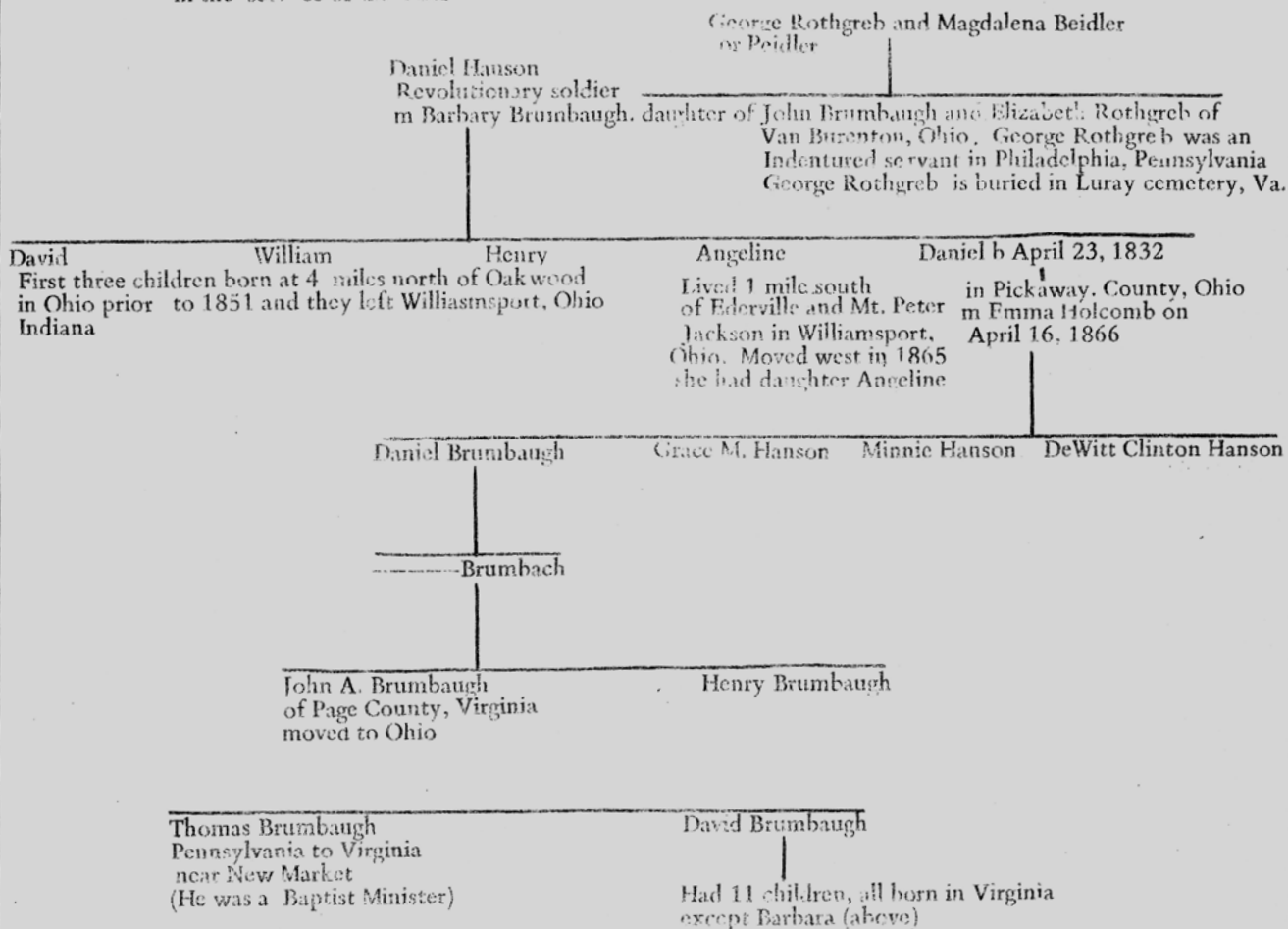
Shadrack, an artilleryman in the Eighth Virginia Continental Line Regiment was a Private and a resident of Hartford County, North Carolina. He had four sons and four daughters. He was in the command of a Colonel Buford whose forces were cornered at the Narrows of the Wahaxie River on the border between North and South Carolina when that group was faced by a superior force in numbers commanded by an English Commander named Tarleton. Tarleton's orders were to capture all American Revolutionaries in the region. He offered Buford an opportunity to surrender unconditionally which Buford refused and this brought down the wrath of Tarleton on his quarry. Tarleton's cavalry set upon the troops and Buford ordered his men to lay down their arms which they did. Tarleton ordered his men to show no quarter and the English laid into the disarmed Americans with fury, killing 113 men outright, taking 50 prisoners, wounding 153 others whom they left to die on the battlefield unattended. Beyond these facts and the mention that Shadrack was also known as a Henson there is no further information.

“One son went west” - was it Daniel?

Another family of Hansons descends from a Daniel Hanson and here, again, is a Biblical name to remind us that the first Hanson and his wife seem to make a point that all their fam-

DANIEL HANSON

This family has no tie in with this family at this time but we offer it as a possible fill in for the two unknown brothers who served with Washington in the service of the USA



ily was to have names that would join them in some pattern. Because of the name Daniel we are again trying to put our puzzle together and say that he may have been one of the two missing brothers of the second generation of the Hanson family.

Daniel was born December 5, 1785, the place is not known. Our source of data in this case is Mrs. Alice Wyles of Hamilton, Illinois, who is a descendant. Daniel apparently settled near Circleville, Ohio and Williamsport, Ohio in early times in Picaway County. This first Daniel died June 2, 1836 and is buried on a plot of ground known as the Hanson cemetery located in a pasture on the present Bennett farm at Williamsport. The Bennetts purchased the farm from the Hansons and have apparently preserved the site well and we are told that it is surrounded by a sturdy Iron fence.

Daniel's wife was Barbara or Barbry Brumbach or Brombach; she was of German extraction. After the death of her husband in 1836 she removed with her family to Illinois in 1847. Her birthplace was at Luray, Virginia in Page County, a location not too distant from the haunts of our ancestral seven brothers and their families. She was born August 2, 1792.

Barbara reared her family on crutches having fallen and broken her hip while young. She lived with her son David for a time after leaving the home place in Ohio and then after he married she moved to Elvaston, Ohio. The son, David, settled one and a half miles west of the Wyles place and later purchased a half section now occupied by a Florence Starr and Harry Hanson. Sullivan Hanson, another son, then moved to a forty acre place and on to the present Wyles place in 1889.

The marriage of the two, Barbara Brumbach and Daniel Hanson took place June 24, 1814 near Luray. Her death took place January 11, 1878.

Children of the Daniel Hansons were eight in number. First was John born April 9, 1815 and died two years later. Second was Elizabeth, born in Ohio, February 28, 1817, married Gideon Alkire in 1839 in Ohio, moved to Dennison, Texas in 1855. This again brings us to another coincidence. The Hansons of our line moved to that same county in Texas at approximately the same time; a tale which will be told in another chapter. The third, was David, born in Ohio December 29, 1818. He was a lifetime resident of Hamilton, Illinois. Fourth was Joseph Hanson born in Ohio in March 25, 1821 and moved to Missouri. The fifth was William B. born in Ohio December 1, 1822 and moved with his family to Bedford, Iowa. The sixth child was Nancy A. born in Ohio April 25, 1826, married Robert Campbell and died in Ohio. Seventh was Angeline born in Ohio May 12, 1828. Seventh was Henry born in Ohio, November 12, 1830 and lived and died in Illinois. Eighth was Daniel Hanson Jr. born in Ohio August 23, 1834 and lived and died in Illinois. A more complete account can be obtained from Mrs. Alice Wyles of Hamilton, Illinois.

The similarity of names in the family which seem to coincide with many of those in our group suggests that again in some way we may be related, but there is no portion of any data that proves the connection. Notice that many of the names in the family are Irish.

Mrs Wyles tells us that she believes that the original ancestor may have been a Samuel Hanson, perhaps related in some manner to our family in its first or second generation.

She notes that Samuel may have been married two times, the second time to Ann Wolf in 1803—an event that has been mentioned in connection with (our?) Samuel earlier.

Another Samuel Hanson has been discovered in Putnam County, Virginia which is an area where some of the Hansons settled. This man married Elizabeth Pierce, the daughter of Edward Pierce June 23, 1804. Curiously enough, both Samuel Hanson of David Hanson, and a Daniel Hanson lived in Deer Creek Township in Licking County, Ohio. This Daniel was born January 5, 1786 and died June 2, 1836 in Licking County. Perhaps anyone of these Hansons were descended from the Samuel of the seven brothers in Greenbrier.

Daniel Henson of Culpepper County

Daniel Henson

Daniel Henson (Hinson) who served as a veteran in the Revolutionary War, was born September 17, 1764 in Culpepper County, Virginia. At the age of 16 years he volunteered as a substitute soldier for his father Charles Henson who had been drafted by the Colonials as a militiaman from the same county. After extensive service during the war and afterward he notes in an affidavit of service that he did not get home to Culpepper County until February in 1783 and that he remained there until April of 1784 and then returned to Chatham County, North Carolina until December 1784, then returned again to Culpepper until May 1786, thence back to Chatham and eventually to Anson County, North Carolina where "I now Live"

Daniel entered the army of the United States March 10, 1787 as a private soldier. He states that he served under these officers among others, Barron Steubens, General Wayne, Captain Hughs, and Lieutenant J. B. Love in that man's Volunteers from Virginia. The name Love seems to be allied somewhat with the seven Hanson brothers as some of them served under a Captain Love (see index). Also the Hansons were among signers of a petition for a road from ——— to Ephriam Love's place on North Mountain near Radford, Virginia in 1754.

Daniel Henson was discharged in 1782 in September after eighteen months service. In Anson County July 7, 1788 he was married to Fanka Pool who lived in that County and whose birthdate was in 1769. The children of this couple were as follows: Loyd Hinson born December 27, 1789, Absolum Hinson born October 17, 1790, Wiley Hinson born August 20, 1793, Allen Hinson born January 20, 1795 or September 22, 1797, Aaron Hinson born December 28, born December 23, 1798 and there was at least one daughter who was living in Union County, Georgia in 1851, her name was Charlotte Hinson Cobb.

Richard Hanson of Virginia and Ashe County

Richard Hanson, born about 1762, may also qualify as one of the seven sons of John Hanson 1 since he lived in the Horse Creek area near Bina, North Carolina in the old Ashe Valley as did most of the second generation Hansons of our lineage. A John Hanson lived just two miles distant on Buffalo Creek at its confluence with New River. The sons of this Richard numbered five, though we have none of their names since the Census of 1800 did not list children's names.

Richard was also in the military serving in Company 10 in "camp in Chester, Pennsylvania and by July 9, 1779 he had completed three years in the Virginia and Maryland Regiments of Colonel Charles Harrison's artillery". His date of original enlistment was November 30, 1776 and his job was that of a "Mattross" in the artillery--this job description has eluded the writer and a large number of other persons in the military and other areas. He got his honorable discharge in 1782, during the month of April, thus making him one of the very young soldiers to enlist--probably at the age of 15 since he completed three years on July 9, 1776 this would have made him only 14 if he were born in 1762. He must also have remained in the service for a period of six years from 1776 to 1782.

In his request for a Bounty Land Warrant with application number 4909 he was finally refused issuance of the document for some reason, yet it is of considerable interest to note that the application of the man William Hanson of John 1 had application number 4910 and this one was denied. The writer can almost envision Richard Hanson and his brother (?) William Hanson standing in line to apply for these Bounty Land Warrants, one immediately after the other. The Warrant application of a Robert Hanson was similarly denied; his application number was 4902. Brothers or not, they could not have been less than cousins in relationship.

Some years later in Tazewell County, Tennessee where the Hansons again were temporarily settled, a Richard Hanson enlisted in the War of 1812, alongside our known ancestors Conrad Hanson and John Wesley Hanson, both sons of John Hanson 2. Richard would have been 50 years old at the time; men that age soldiered in the War of 1812.

Richard Hanson of Old Wilkes

Richard Henson (Hynson) of North Carolina who served in the Revolutionary War, and who was later living in the State of Missouri in Newton County has made this affidavit for pension as written by a frontier Justice of Peace on March 18, 1845.

"... personally appeared before me, one of the Justices, etc. . . . Richard Henson of Newton County, an aged infirm man, Aged ninety five years as he believes . . . He, having no learning cannot read nor write. Who being duly sworn . . . and that by reason of old age and lapse of memory he cannot swear positively to the length of his services, but, accordingly to the best of his recollections he served not less than six months and . . . makes the following declaration: that he entered the services of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated by the declamant, entered the services in Wilkes County in the State of North Carolina on Naked Creek near the head of New River in the fall of the year as he believes 1776-1777, volunteered as a private in the Company of Captain William Naul, Lieutenant Greer, Ersign George Baker, marched from where declamant lived to Saulsbury (?) there stationed, threw up intrenchments and picketed the fort, served three months, were discharged and went home . . . near the head of New River in said County of Wilkes . . . declamant thinks that a year or two before he entered the service he was called by Colonel Cleaveland to volunteer to guard that person on the run between the States of North Carolina and the State of Virginia . . . he volunteered . . . served under Captain Absolum Cleaveland as a private. We met and marched near the head of the Holson (?) River (Carter's Valley). There this declamant was put under the command of Captain Henderson, there guarded surveyors until they run the line. Colonel Williams commanded us. Service three months, were discharged and returned home . . . served with no Continental Regiment unless ther were Contiental Officers and Soldiers that brought British prisoners to Saullsbury(?) . . . whilst serving his second tour firstly (?) (two illegible words here) Sworn to and subscribed to the day and year aforesaid

his
Richard X Henson
mark

. . . . and that this Justice lives at least eighteen miles from his place of residence."

Here again we run into an enigma for we find that Richard says that he was born in Corotina County, North Carolina in 1760 thus placing him about at the age of the seven brothers and then when asked where he was living when called into service he says that he was living in Wilkes County in North Carolina and then made a second move to the Clinch river (Clinch) and on to Clay County, Kentucky, Calloway County, Kentucky and to Wardemann County, Tennessee to Besoto County, Mississippi, then to Izard County, Arkansas, then to Newton County, Missouri "where I now reside". The Clinch river runs southwest of Wilkes and or Ashe County and Carter County from whence came many of our clan of Hansons. Another coincidence is found in an affidavit by one Martha May (the Hansons and Mays were closely allied in those early days) when she states that she had been acquainted with the said Richard Henson since she was five years old and then says she is the sister of the said Richard Henson and she could remember of going with him to see their brother John Henson and two of her other brothers start to go against the British in the War of the Revolution in Wilkes County, North Carolina. She was then about fourteen years old, placing her birth at or about the year 1762. This material is included in Richard's pension application from Washburn's Prairie in Barry County, Missouri, dated April 7, 1845. It was certified by a William Hart bringing to mind that one James Hart was the Justice who certified the application of William Henson on March 16, 1827 in Cumberland County, North Carolina. See page 50.

GREENBRIER LAND TRANSACTIONS,
From General Index to deeds, Lewisburg Court House, West Va.

William R. Hanson to Carson Carroway	Bk 27 page 31	
William Henson to Charles Neff	Bk 27, pages 25-	1871
William Hanson to Alexander Anderson and Robt. M Arbaugh	Bk 27 page 14	1873
William W. and Paulina Hanson to above	Bk 28 page 14	1873
(Three tracts on Muddy Creek Mountain and 100 acres on the waters of Muddy Creek)		
J. W. Hanson and Mary C. Hanson to John L. Fink	Bk 47 page 625	1895
(waters of Muddy Creek)		
Mary Jane Hanson to Charles Young	Bk 34 page 335	1883
Palina and William Hanson to above	Bk 34 page 335	1883
(waters of Muddy Creek)		
Alfred E. Hanson and John Hanson to George Hizer	Bk 53 page 253	1898
H. Hanson to above	Bk 53 page 253	1898
(Blue Sulfur District)		
B.F. and Etta Hanson to C. L. Elvis	Bk 54 page 427	1901
(120 acres headwaters Arglines Creek)		
Anthony and Amanda Hanson to Richard Hanson	Bk 57 page 427	1901
(two tracts, Blue Sulfur District)		
B.F. and H.E. Hanson to Joel Thomas	Bk 61 page 531	1903
(22½ acres Williamsburg District)		
H. F. and H. E. Hanson	Bk 62 page 30	1903
(22½ acres Williamsburg District)		

Other Hansons were found in these Districts, but time did not permit a thorough search: Meadow River, Meadow Bluff, Williamsburg, Blue Sulfur, Muddy Creek Mountain, Headwaters of Sinking Creek, Ronceverte, Fort Springs, Rainelle and Smoot.

Paul Hanson - went from Wilkes to Missouri

Paul Henson, Revolutionary War soldier, was probably one of the men closely related to and or tied in with the seven original Hanson sons from whom our line descends. Paul Henson was in Wilkes, later Ashe County, in the late 1790's where "he lived with his sons". At least four of the seven soldier sons were in the immediate area of Ashe county in the same period of time.

Paul Henson was born in Amherst County, Virginia in 1762. He volunteered for service from Wilkes County and asserts that he served under Captain John Cleaveland and Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland in the latter's Regiment. The Cleavelands (Clevelands) were residents of the County of Wilkes and one locale there now is called Cleaveland's Corners. The regiment and Paul Henson were ordered to secure, scour and traverse the counties of Wilkes, Surry and Guilford, a task which took them the time of three months. Paul was in the Battle of Kings Mountain, served in a number of skirmishes which are described but are illegible in the man's service affidavits for pension. He notes that he was at "Greasy Cave" where he killed one Indian. From the Battle of Kings Mountain he was ordered to the head of Watauga River in North Carolina. Readers may recall that "Widow May" and other Hansons of our clan lived in this immediate river, in fact at the mouth of the Watauga and New River and at Roan's Mountain, nearby.

On August 11, 1828 Paul Henson married Elizabeth-----who was born in 1808 in Jackson County, Tennessee. She says that she was married to Pauly or Paul Henson in that County of her birth.

His career following the end of the war took him first to Bedford County, Virginia, thence to Tennessee Springs (?) and on to Clay County with his wife.

Paul Henson notes that he was personally acquainted with Generals George Washington and Greene (?). The first Hanson homes were without question those of the John Hanson of Maryland who lived across the Potomac from the estate of Washington on the plantation Mulberry Groves.

The information above was testified and certified to by the Clerk of Circuit Court named G. W. Price, a family tied in with the Walls and the Hansons of Greenbrier in early days.

'Catey' Hanson May of Floyd County

The first daughter of Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson and her husband John Hanson 2 was born in 1786 in Botetourt County, Virginia as was her brother Conrad; both later attested to their place of birth as Botetourt. The other children born to Mary and John 2 were apparently after their arrival in North Carolina. As a child Mary Catherine "Catey" obviously lived the typical life of a young frontier lass, busying herself with the usual household duties and chores in a varied and primitive environment. As usual there is a dearth of information about her until the time of her marriage. She married young Captain John May, the son of John May, Sr. and Sarah Pollard May who were residents on Roan's Creek in Carter County, Tennessee at the turn of the century. Their wedding took place in Carter County February 10, 1802 with John May, Sr. being their surety. In our treatment of the husband of "Catey" he will be referred to as John May 3; his father as John May 2 and the original immigrant ancestor as John 1.

It is very likely that immediately after their marriage they moved over into what was then called Floyd County, Kentucky where their grandfather John May 1 possessed a vast tract of land, totalling in excess of 19,400 acres on Abbott's Creek about one mile below the present town of Prestonburg, Kentucky. Floyd County was, at the time, a large area, probably named for the Floyd surveying party—one of whose members was Thomas Hanson, the recorder. Thomas, in fact, makes mention of surveying two tracts for John May, one of them on Abbott's Creek and another on the Ohio near Maysville.

To Catey were born three children, all while they lived in Floyd County and presumably while they were on the old May homeplace. The children were Samuel born May 30, 1803; Elizabeth (Betsy) born in 1804 and John May (4) born May 30, 1806. While their residence has not been pinpointed as the old May place and records of them aren't in Irvine, Kentucky—the County Seat of today's Estill County, it is surmised that perhaps the reference to Estill may have been to the town of Estil in today's Floyd County instead. The mother "Catey" died in 1808 in Kentucky and her grave has not been located but is probably in the May cemetery on or near Abbott's Creek.

After the death of his first wife Catey John May 3 returned to the old home place of his in-laws, the John Hanson 2 family in Ashe Valley in old Wilkes County, North Carolina. The first family's names are known definitely as their names are listed in the settlement of the John Hanson 2 estate in Monroe County, Indiana on October 8, 1829. Therein John May 2 gave a receipt for \$32.06 which was the share of the Hanson estate belonging to "my first wife Catey" and belongs to the three children named above.

The story of the children of Catey and John May is as follows:

Samuel May died as a young man sometime after 1824; this is known because his father in his documented receipt mentioned in the paragraph above did not list him as deceased as of that date.

During this period we find that John May 3 further added to the family land holdings by purchasing 100 more acres on Abbott Creek in October 1824 and 150 acres on the same stream in February of 1827.

"Betsy" May, the second child, was born as stated in Floyd County and at the age of 15 she married an Alexander G. Y. George July 1, 1819. To them were born nine children of whom many descendants now live in Johnson County, Kentucky and the surrounding areas. Elizabeth (Betsy) May George is said to have lived to a "very old age" and is buried in the George cemetery near Paintsville, Kentucky.

John May 4 left Floyd County when he was about 23 years of age and moved to Shelby County, Illinois and the Knobbs settlement there near the town of Tower Hill. On November 8, 1827 he married Rachael Rook by whom he had one son, Stanford May.

The father John May 3 died in 1831.

Elizabeth Hanson - second wife of John May

Elizabeth Hanson was the fourth child of John Hanson 2 and his wife Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson. Because of a special situation involving her, "Catey" her sister and the children of "Catey" and John May 3 her tale will be told out of sequence insofar as the family of John Hanson 2 is concerned.

Elizabeth was born on the Hanson homestead in old Wilkes County, North Carolina in or about the year 1792. It was here that she met her future husband who was first married to her older sister Mary Catherine (Catey). After the death of her sister in Floyd County in 1808 John May returned with his three small children to the Hanson in-laws in the Ashe Valley of North Carolina. After about a year had elapsed during which time John May was in Floyd County, and his children were with the Hansons in North Carolina he returned to visit the children whom, it is reported, he missed a great deal. During the visit with the family it seems only natural that he became acquainted with Elizabeth and undoubtedly spent a great deal of time in her company. Homer Eiler recounts the story as told him by his ancestor Catherine May Sharrock concerning John's "gradual attachment to Elizabeth."

"It was early fall and John and Elizabeth were picking apples and discussing his plan of taking the children away because Elizabeth and her mother had taken such a fancy to them. "We do not know of John's plans but he remarked to Elizabeth, 'Well, Elizabeth, there is only one way to solve this problem as you are so devotedly attached to the children and that is to become their stepmother'. Elizabeth hastened to the house to tell her mother of the conversation. Her mother with considerable tact pointed out that: 'Well Elizabeth you could never do better, for John May is a good man'. They were immediately married and John and Elizabeth returned to Floyd County where she took up the unfinished task of her sister Catey. She not only cared for her sister's three children, but was the mother of eleven of her own."

The May homeplace on Abbott's Creek is one that indicates that the May family was rapidly becoming a political and financial force in their community. It has been said that the Mays footed more slaves than any family on the Big Sandy. The question

nonetheless, was one that vexed the May and the Hanson families for years—to hold slaves or not? Eiler says the problem drove the Mays and the Hansons from the State of Carolina to Tennessee to Kentucky and eventually to Indiana and Illinois. Despite this question of morality, however, Conrad Hanson is listed in Indiana with two slaves in his possession and it should be obvious that the May homeplace with its racetrack and extensive acreage could not have been handled without some kind of slavery.

In addition to the three children of her sister, Elizabeth had a brood of eleven of their own children, ten of whom were born in Floyd County and the last child Jackson after a move to Shelby County, Illinois in 1830.

The children were Cornelius in 1810, Thomas in 1812, Mary May in 1814, Rebecca in 1816, Nancy in 1817, Jephtha in 1820, Alfred in 1821, Catharine in 1823, Lafayette in 1825, James in 1827, and Jackson in 1830.

In 1830 the John May family settled in Tower Hill following by a few years the Hansons who had removed from North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. Very shortly after the birth of Jackson May the mother Elizabeth became ill and died all in the span of one day; descendants suspect that the cause of her death was cholera. She was buried "hastily" the same day without any ceremony in a grave on the banks of the Okaw River, a stream that runs near Shelbyville. The gravesite was later destroyed by a railroad construction project which ran through the area.

After the death of his second wife John May 3 moved to the old Abbott Homestead which has since been known as the May place and on November 22, 1849 he died there and is buried in the Middlesworth Cemetery at Tower Hill.

A very detailed accounting of the May family may be had from Mrs. Audrey Woodruff of 7231 Sycamore, Kansas City, Missouri and in the Detroit Public Library in a volume entitled "the Mays of Kentucky". Its author Jackson Begley makes one key error in that he mistakes Catey Hanson and Elizabeth Hanson for "Harrisons".

In 1813 John May's father John May 2 died and left a considerable estate to be divided among his descendants. Eiler notes that he had seen the official records and that Mary Catherine May Hanson (Catey) had signed for her share through her husband John May 3 in the amount of \$32.06. After the debts of the estate were paid (\$38.91) the balance was credited in the amount of \$466.34. Here a name re-enters the record from old Virginia again and that was the signature of David Chambers who was obviously either a close friend or relative in that he was a legal representative of the Hansons in North Carolina also. From the May estate \$22.00 was to go to "Rebecca Hanson of John Henson" and Chambers ordered that a similar sum go to "Polly Shuffield, infant"; on September 10, 1830 John Hanson had receipted for \$1.00 as an heir and "Polly Summers alias Polly Patton was given \$0.75 as her part of the estate.

The May family from England

The May family's original Colonial ancestors, John May 1, Leonard May and Thomas May as well as a possible Daniel May came to this country from England by way of Holland declaring in the process that they were German in nationality. The declaration of German ancestry is most likely the result of a stiff tax imposed upon British emigrants and that had to be paid by the masters of any sailing vessel, and so the captain of each ship merely listed "German" as the nationality of his passengers. One Colonel Andrew Jackson May, however, held that his parents ancestors were German in ancestry and that his Great grandfather John May 1 was indeed, born in that country. Colonel May maintains as steadfastly that John May 1 and one brother Leonard settled in Berkley County, Virginia and eventually went to North Carolina. Thomas May, on the other hand, went to Buckingham County, Virginia. Daniel May's 1777 will is the evidence that he too was one of the May brothers when he names his wife Mary May and his "nephew Daniel May, son of my brother Leonard May". By November 22, 1780 the will of a David May was entered in Berkeley County. The May families eventually removed from the Berkeley County area and went first into Botetourt County where the writer has been fascinated by the appearance of two geographical features on early maps, May's Mountain and May's Draft. May's Mountain is in Botetourt and the May's Draft is near Lewisburg, West Virginia now. The family then gradually moved into Wilkes and the region to become Ashe County, North Carolina.

John May 2 was born near Baltimore in 1760 and died January 25, 1813 and is buried in the William Keathley graveyard on the old May homeplace held first by his father John May 1 who was the immigrant ancestor. According to Mrs Audrey Woodruff and to Eiler John May 2 was married to Sarah Jane Phillips in Martinsburg, Virginia by publishing the banns in March 1780. Sarah's birthdate was in 1759; her grave is beside that of her husband. She was the daughter of one Thomas Phillips; she did have at least one brother named Thomas also. A later application for pension by Sarah states that she was not living in Berkley County when her husband John May enlisted in 1777 but that she came to that County while he was in service in the Revolutionary War. Added reference to the Phillips family is found in a 1780 Appraisal

of the number of slaves held by Thomas Phillips, "deceased"; reference is also found years later to Thomas Phillips and his wife Elizabeth; Thomas was the brother of Sarah Phillips May.

Prior to the enlistment of John May 3 at the age of 17 he lived in Martinsburg, Virginia and in 1777 he joined the ranks of the Virginia Continental Line Regiments as an enlisted man under a Captain Cherry and in the Command of General Lee. He told of having been across the river from the Battle of Long Island and mentions the "retreat of General Washington across the river". In her 86th year Sarah Jane Phillips May told the Pike County, Kentucky Clerk in an affidavit that:

"She recollects of being in Martinsburg, Berkley County, Virginia when he (John May 2) returned from the army and she saw Jacob Orr, Jacob Pink and many others take him into Skinney Tavern and treat him to something to drink and they all seemed to be rejoicing and she was told it was John May who had just returned from the army and in the following March after 1779 or 1780 they were married just before his enlistment he lived in Martinsburg and lived with a 'widow May'"

This widow May could have been his aunt, the widow of a Daniel May; according to Mrs. Woodruff, John May later purchased the property on which she lived.

Mrs. Woodruff speculates that John's parents may have moved on to Ashe County and on his return from the war to the Martinsburg home found his parents removed and so he merely moved in with the "Widow May" pending his decision to follow his parents into the Carolinas. Three of the oldest May family children of John May 2 were born in Martinsburg. In 1789 Sarah avers that they left Virginia, going to Carter County, Tennessee near the mouth of Roans Creek which was then a part of old Washington County, Virginia (and/or Ashe County). The area was included in Ashe County when it was formed in 1796.

At about this time John May 2 and his family then moved to the May homeplace near Shelbyana, Kentucky which was in Floyd County. The precise location according to Mrs. Woodruff was in the area surrounding the confluence of Shelby Creek and the Big Sandy River. Shelby Creek is also known as the West Fork of the Big Sandy.

Mrs. Woodruff cites an early Kentucky Land Grant dated in 1788 in Bourbon County in an area later to become Mason County in 1796, then in 1800 it became Floyd County and after 1820 the land was in Pike County. The Land Grant survey was not completed until 1794. She feels that this was the land given to John May 1, the emigrant ancestor, in 1788 along with a David Ross whose relationship is not known; while John May was yet in Ashe.

Other May families settled in the Big Sandy Valley prior to the arrival of John May 1 and his families and descendants, perhaps brothers of John May 1 and believed to have been Samuel May, Caleb May, Thomas May and in all probability John May 2.

The publication "Big Sandy Valley" by Eli, 1887 describes Thomas May 1 as being among the first or the first of the family coming from Virginia and settling on Shelby Creek. . . . Thomas was a jovial man, fond of fiddling and dancing and was popular with his neighbors. He owned more slaves than any other man on the Sandy, either in his day or since, footing up to the number 71. Other branches of the family

settled further down the river, mainly at or near Prestonburg.

John May 2 moved to Floyd County in 1802 or 1803

where he, too, is reported to have held in excess of 20,000 acres which at the time of his estate being probated was in Floyd County. The period during which his estate was in probate was from 1815-1821. Floyd County records were destroyed when the Court House burned in 1808 and the records after 1808 are generally non-existent; the present area of Floyd in which the family lived is in Pike County, Kentucky.

By the year 1824 John May 2 had added to his properties by purchasing a hundred acres on Abbott Creek in October 1824 and then another one hundred fifty acres on the same stream on February 6, 1827.

Six of the May children were born in Floyd County and descendants of these lines live in the county today. Mrs. Woodruff finds a Caleb and Samuel May whom she thinks are definitely related closely. She further quotes a 1810 lawsuit in which a John House sued Sarah May for \$1000 in redress for her alleged "damaging his virtually unblemished reputation", "both in and out of court". Sarah pled not guilty to charges of malicious gossip and using scandalous words about him. The jury found her not guilty, declaring ". the defendant goes in mercy, and, for his false clamor he must pay the expense . . .". This court record was later used by Sarah as legal evidence of her marriage to John May in Pike County. In 1813 on February 25th John May died and he is buried in the William Keathly graveyard three miles south of Shelbyana, Kentucky.

John May 3, the first child, was born in Berkley County, Virginia in what is now West Virginia April 8, 1781. He was first married to Mary Catherine Hanson in Carter County February 10, 1802 and secondly to her sister Elizabeth Hanson; accounts of both these marriages are carried in the accounts of the two women in this publication. John May 3 was apparently a contractor of sorts or a bricklayer and he was the father-in-law of a Captain Daniel Ellis of Civil War fame. Who Captain Ellis was we do not know, but the account was carried in a genealogy of the Ellis family owned and held by the Minnesota Historical Society Library in St. Paul.

The book says, "Mrs. May (Catey) died while her husband was in Elizabethtown in Hardin County, Kentucky doing the brick work on a building used by the Methodists until 1913 when the building was sold to the Free Will Baptists who still own it". Elizabethtown is in western Kentucky quite near the early route of Thomas Hanson who traveled the route near Breckenridge, Salt Creek and Bardstown in 1774. The Ellis story says the "Mays were living at Jonesboro at the time"; this community is probably the one in Grant County, Kentucky.

The second son, Samuel, was also born in Berkley October 8, 1783 and died January 26, 1851 in Placerville, California. Samuel had earlier married Catherine Evans who was the daughter of a Welshman Thomas Evans on May 3, 1808 in Floyd County. They settled on a farm opposite the mouth of Abbott's Creek on the Big Sandy River where they built a large red brick house which is still in use; the house was constructed

in the year 1817. The site included a race track in the meadow which was used for festive events in the course of the history of the May family. Samuel became a prominent political figure in the state and was elected a State Senator between the years 1835 and 1839. In 1849 he and his son Andrew Jackson May and a friend of his son named ——White headed west with the others of the nation who took part in the Gold Rush of 1849. While in California he became seriously ill and recognizing the fact that he was near death, he instructed the two boys as to his wishes, expressed a benediction upon them and then died. The two youths, his son and the friend, buried Samuel May there in the Placerville, California area and returned to their home. About 40 years later, in 1898 Colonel Andrew Jackson May returned to the place of his death in an attempt to locate his father's grave but was unable to do so after so great a passage of time. Samuel May's children numbered thirteen.

The third of John May's children was Thomas, born February 1, 1787 in Berkley. At the time of his death Thomas May was known as a wealthy man and is reputed to have played an important role in the establishment and construction of the first road into Morgan County, Kentucky from Virginia. He died on the homeplace near Robinson Creek in Pike County September 3, 1867. During his lifetime he gave a farm to each of his thirteen children in turn. One of the children, Reuben May, later removed to Vernon County, Wisconsin. The others remained in the State of Kentucky.

Fourth was Daniel May, born about 1791 in Washington County, North Carolina. Married to a Peggy Allen, Daniel left Pike County after December 8, 1824 which was the date of his marriage. This couple had six sons and two daughters.

Sixth was Mary (Polly) May, born in Carter County in 1796(?) and married to Peyton Justice in Floyd County in Floyd County June 19, 1814. Their descendants are also on the contemporary scene in Floyd today. Children of this couple were Fleming born 1829, America born 1837, Jefferson born 1840 and Peyton born in 1846. The name Peyton Justice harkens us back to the time of the will of Civilla Tuckwyller in Greenbrier where a man bearing that name was a witness to her will.

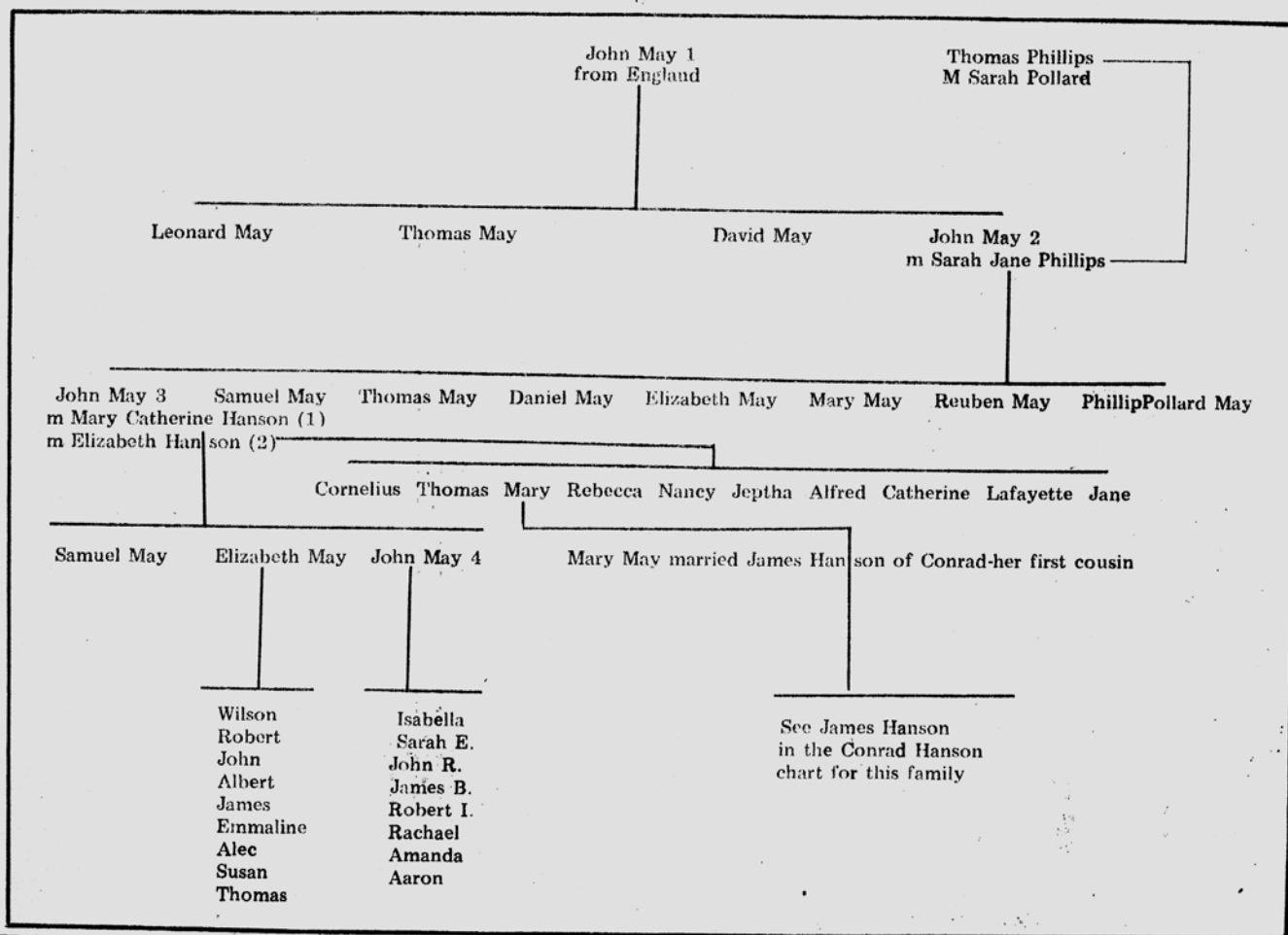
Fifth was Elizabeth May, born about 1794 in Washington County. She married a James Little and their family descendants remain in Kentucky this very day.

Seventh of the May children was Reuben, born October 12, 1800 on Shelby Creek and died near Maytown, Kentucky September 20, 1840. His wife was Sarah Allen who was the daughter of George and Cynthia Allen born November 27, 1825. Reuben was the owner of an early mill built, it is said, by a half-breed John Wireman in 1773; the mill existed until as late as 1950 when it was finally demolished. Many early residents of the region and nearby Tennessee used this mill at the time that Tennessee was admitted to the Union.

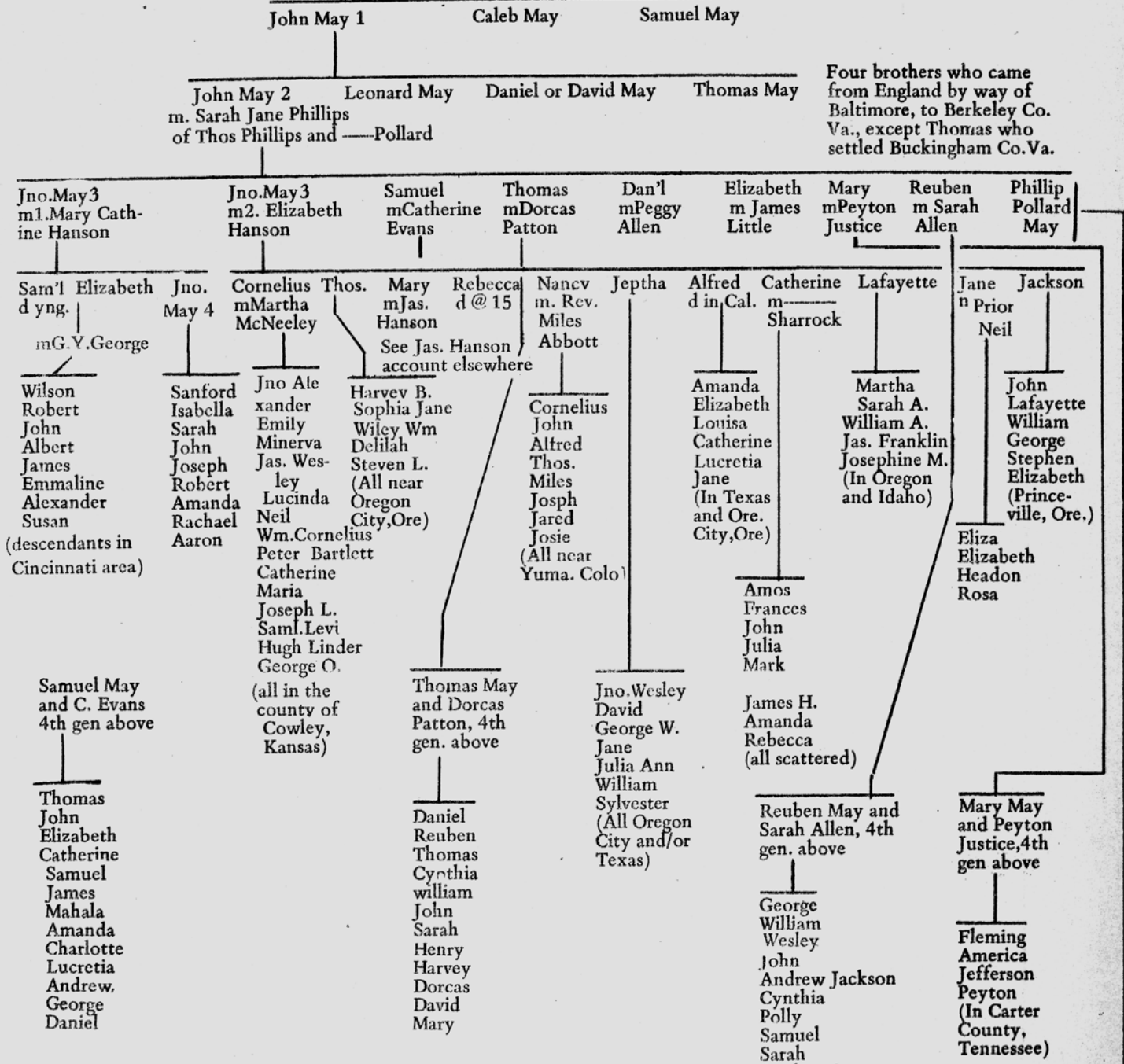
The last of the children was Phillip Pollard May, born in Floyd County, July 25, 1808. The names of course refer to his maternal grandmother and his mother, but someone has found the old papers of John May 2 who wrote this account, "Theopolard May, the son of John and Sarah May, born in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

and five, July 28th was born in the fortieth year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Theopolard, the son of Hercules and King Rodiah or Rodes". Phillip left Floyd as a young man and no account is further to be had.

Without question, the Mays were and are, an important part of the early history of Kentucky, with several of them important in political life of the state, a number of others were Methodist ministers and at least one of them, Colonel Andrew Jackson May played an important role in the Confederate army where he gained great respect and esteem from his fellowmen in the south. Virtually all the material presented in this book is the work of Mrs. Audrey Woodruff of Kansas City who is a May descendant and from whose works I have used many facts. To this fine lady the writer is greatly indebted. Readers interested in the May family should attempt to obtain a copy of her work on the May family history.



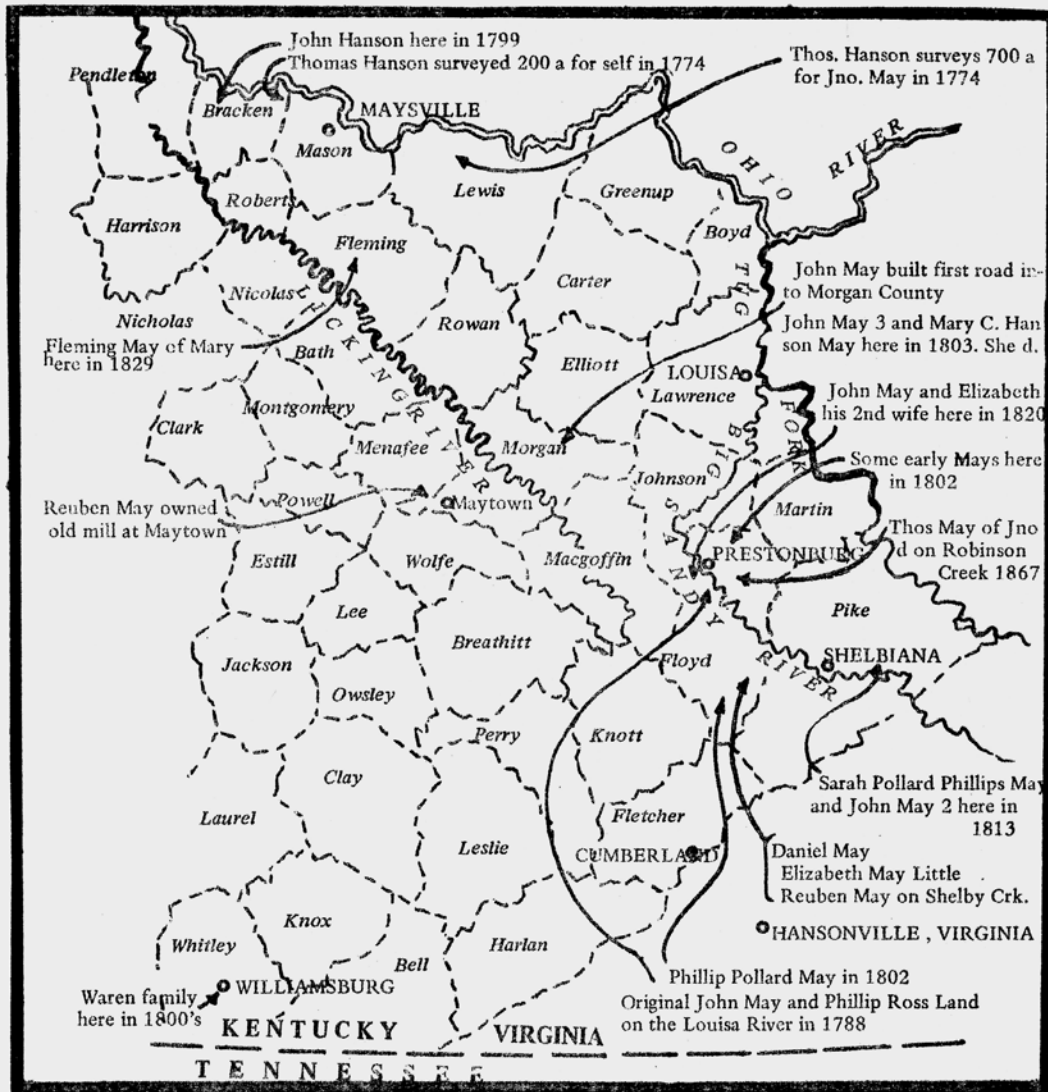
Cornelius May, NYCity, according to Hugh Linder May, Winfield, Kans.



Third generation John, Samuel and Thomas May were all born in Martinsburg, Virginia.

Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary and Reuben May of the were all born in old Washington County, Virginia which included the extreme southwestern corner of today's West Virginia and the northwestern corner of today's North Carolina and Carter County, Tenn.

Phillip Pollard May 4th gen. above left Floyd County, his birthplace, and left no further record

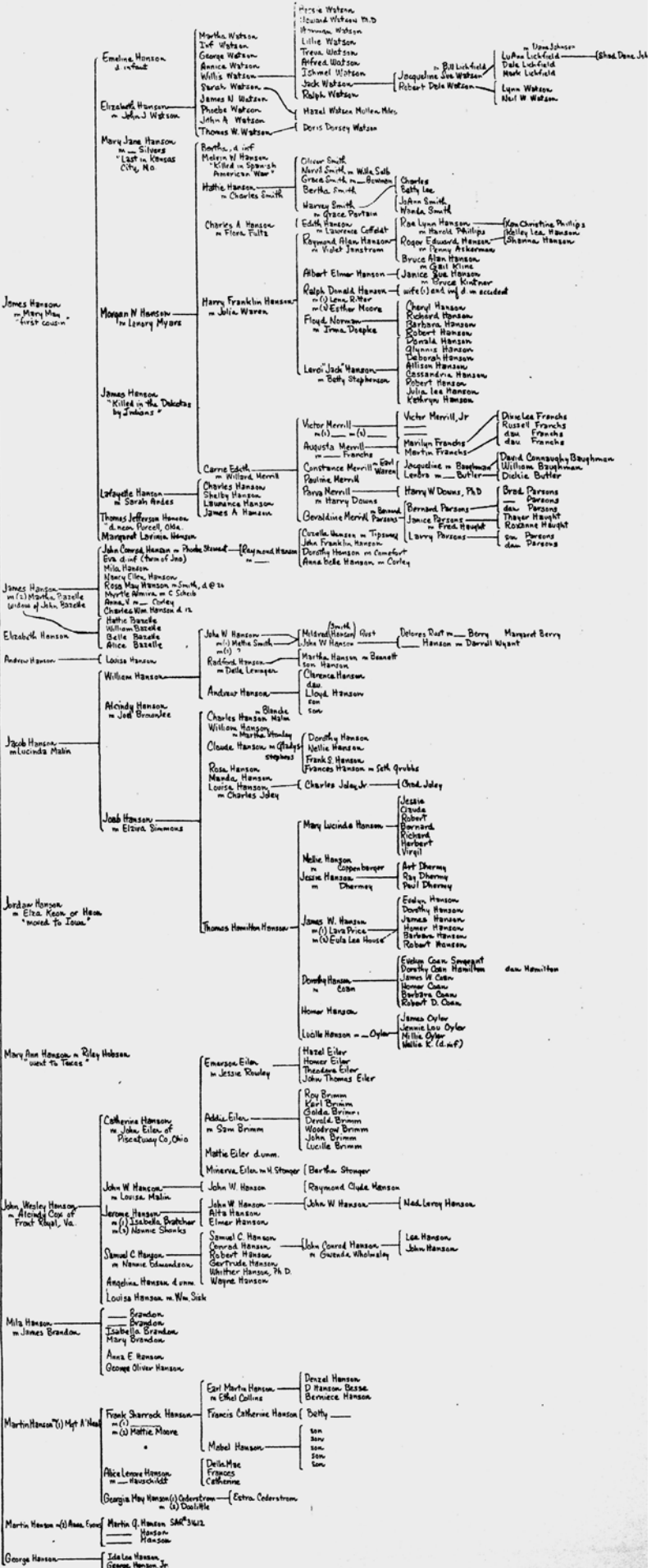


'Coonrod' Hanson family

John Hanson I
From Londonderry, Ire.
wife was Irish lady
They migrated to
Greenbrier County;
he was an ex-British
Redcoat.

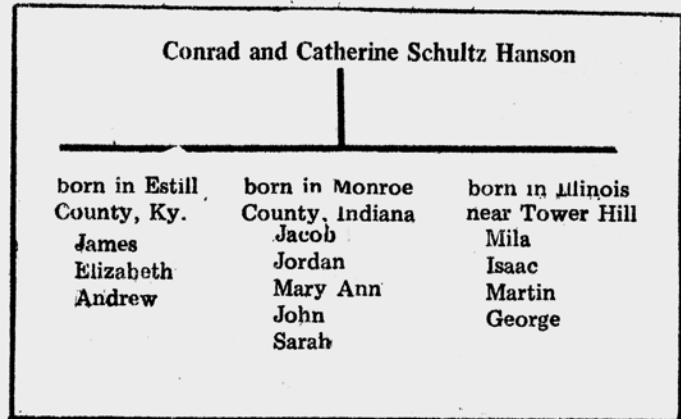
John Hanson 2
m Mary Madeline Wark
He had brothers (6)
William, James,
Samuel, Joseph,
and two others

Conrad Hanson
m Mary Catherine Scholt
of Tazewell, Tenn.





Catharine Schults Hanson, wife of Conrad Hanson; she was born near Tazewell, Tennessee, February 5, 1794, married in 1815, died January 16, 1883 at Severy, Kansas



Conrad Hanson, son of our John 2

Conrad Hanson, the second child of Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson and John Hanson 2 was born in Botetourt County, Virginia according to an account related by his wife who was Catherine Schultz. His date of birth, she said, was 1790 in Virginia; Eiler says his gravestone in the Middlesworth Cemetery read November 11, 1788. Today the stone's inscription has been obliterated by time.

Conrad is next found in Wilkes County and in the area of Wilkes later to become Ashe County. This was, as said by Ray C. Hanson of Kinsley, Kansas, an extremely hilly, rugged region pinpointed in the southwestern corner of Virginia, the northwestern corner of North Carolina and even in Carter County, Tennessee. In the year 1780 and thereabouts there were few cultivatable "bottoms" of land and a history of Ashe County says that the population there in the 1780's was sparse and widely separated from each other and that they were mainly interested in hunting and attempting to eke out an existence without too much exertion of energy. Houses were primitive and the writer tells of one story in which it is said that two frontiersmen lost their temper and pulled stakes when a new family came to the area and located within five miles of them—their objection was that the region was becoming too crowded for them.

By the time he was thirteen years old Conrad's parents had removed, and were in Floyd County, Kentucky having tarried for some years in or near Tazewell County, Tennessee. He is next heard of when he married Catherine Schultz on October 13, 1813. About a year earlier, family tradition says that he enlisted in the War of 1812 in the Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. The same tradition says that he was in the Battle for New Orleans, yet it has not been possible for anyone to come up with a military record for him during this period. He definitely leaned toward intense feelings for his country and the military actions of the time. His wife Catherine is said to have been exceedingly

patriotic in her fervor for the United States. With Conrad, tradition says, his brother John Wesley Hanson enlisted in the same outfit, as did an unidentified Joseph Hanson. His father, John Hanson attempted to enlist too but was rejected. Old John Hanson 1 was another who tried enlisting, was rejected, and then turned to munitions making as described in another chapter.

Conrad served under General Stonewall Jackson in the Siege of New Orleans and by October in the year 1813 had returned to Tazwell County where it is believed that he was married to Catherine Schultz. The major group of Hansons had gone from Tennessee by this date and were in Kentucky and he and Catherine Schultz Hanson in all probability caught up with the main Hanson party in Floyd by the years 1813 or 1815. Wayne Hanson simply reports in his notes that the "Hansons were at Big Springs in Tennessee and at Crab Orchard about this time?" By 1818 it is known that they were readying themselves to depart from Floyd County on a flatboat down the Kentucky River. No town of Big Springs exists today in Tennessee, though early maps do show the community in extreme south Tennessee. There is no record of any Hanson in Crab Orchard, Kentucky though the writer had found two graves of pioneer Henson girls who were sisters and died there during this period.

Conrad, by 1818, may already have been in Indiana according to his wife's tale and he may have already had land in his name there that year. A land holding in the County of Orange has been found in his name, but no further information is had.

It is known that Conrad and his brother John Wesley did make a trek into the Indiana Territory in 1818 with a family tradition telling that they arrived at Vincennes and disembarked on the shore of the river where they made a lean-to of boughs and branches against the base of a cliff for sheltering their families for the night from the elements. Whose family or in what numbers is not known.

At Vincennes at the Government Land Office they purchased land in Orange County which is now in Polk County in Indiana and is still held by the Hansons of that County. It is in Section 33, generally. Other Hansons held land in Lawrence County in Sections 32, 33, 34, 10, 11, 16 and 17. In all, the Hansons combined took over and held in excess of 2000 acres in those counties by 1824. Most of this land was purchased at the going rate of one dollar an acre when bought. One of our Indiana correspondents has handed down this tradition concerning the first years of the clan in that state. While clearing the land on the property which he had bought Conrad and one of his sons were caught in an unanticipated meeting with a wild bear and its cub. Having only a pick and a hoe at the moment with which to protect themselves, Conrad's instructions to the lads was to "Keep your heads, we're going to have a fight". Setting the dogs onto the old bear the boys had time to clamber up nearby trees while the bear cub was similarly treed. The dogs then attacked the bear with Conrad with his hoe, pick and a pocket knife was left to his own devices. Two larger dogs in the fray were killed but a smaller one was able to wear the energy of the animal down

to the point where he drove his small knife into the bear and kill it. One can well imagine the tale these two lads told in their homecoming after the episode. Again the tale comes from the notes of our wandering lecturer "Aggasiz" Wayne Hanson of Indianapolis, Indiana. John Wesley Hanson, one of the sons, was the grandfather of Wayne.

Conrad's land in Polk County, Indiana in 1817 was near that of his father, John 2 whose land was on Salt Creek on the border between Monroe and Lawrence Counties. This land has since been inundated by the back waters created by the new Salt Creek dam. On the shores of the waters, however, there is still remaining the old Hanson Cemetery where in it is believed that John Hanson was buried after his death in 1818; though no one has been able to locate the grave. Victoria Ethel Hanson who resided on one of the old Hanson places that is very near the cemetery is a descendant of the Hansons.

In the census taken in 1820 Conrad's household listed a male between the ages of 70 and 80 years of age; leading to the question of whether his father, did, indeed, die in Kentucky or was living in Indiana during that year.

At about this time Conrad must have again got "itching" feet for he is reported to have made a journey to the Oregon Territory in company with some of the May family. This information came from a Clarissa Summers Hanson who lived in Harrodsburg at the turn of this, the 20th century. She had given the information from her father Daniel Hanson of John Wesley Hanson.

Turning to the tradition that the Hansons are partly Dutch in nationality, we find that in early records of Indiana Conrad is spelled "Coonrod" in some papers and the name is found in at least one account as Henson. The name Conrad is pronounced as Coonrod in some Indiana dialects today. Conrad was among the first Hansons in Indiana, one of the first to get to the west coast and Oregon and late in the year 1818 he is found headed into the west again, this time to the Illinois Territory. The promise of cheap and good soil in Shelby County, Illinois lured him and he moved. By 1833 the May clan had followed him and the family ties were again consolidated. His mother, the remarkable Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson, remained behind in Indiana. Most of the in-laws of Conrad went along with him and he settled in the Knobbs Settlement in Rural Township near Tower Hill on a farm located on which has been called "Hanson Hill" for many years and is still known by that name. His son James held a place adjacent to his father. Conrad, called Coonrod, by his wife is said to have hand carved the grave marker of his father-in-law Jacob Schultz. The Hanson neighborhood was well populated at that time with Hansons, whether in Indiana or in Illinois. It is apparent that several of the older generations and their families must have moved at the same time to both locations.

On April 15, 1853 Conrad Hanson died and he is buried in the Middlesworth Cemetery northeast of Tower Hill north of the present highway to Middlesworth and about two miles from Tower Hill in a clump of trees located in the midst of a cornfield. The graves were badly overgrown at the last visit of this writer, but Conrad's marker was there, hand carved

and rapidly becoming illegible.

Conrad's wife Catherine Schultz was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Schultz of Germany who are first known in Tazewell, Tennessee in the years 1800-1813 when Conrad returned from the War of 1812 and met and wed Catherine. There is some evidence and it is conjectured that the Schultzes were in Botetourt County, Virginia before 1800. A Conrad family is also known to have been in Botetourt at the same time. The two clans are thought to have come directly from Germany as Catherine later said that she spoke only German until the time she was eight years of age. Jacob Schultz was born in 1790 and died March 17, 1839; he too is buried at the Middlesworth Cemetery at Tower Hill. There is no record of the wife-mother Mary Schultz. A Reverend Thatcher, years afterward, took a statement from Catherine in which he says she was "exceedingly kind and very patriotic".

Catherine said that her birthplace was Tazewell and in further questioning she said that she had "heard evangelists Lorenzo Dow and Peter Cartright speak at one time in Illinois" a fact of which she seemed quite proud. And she mentioned that she had been a close acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln and had visited Boone's Fort in Kentucky. Her statement said that her husband Conrad had never attended a church in so far as she knew.

After his marriage to Conrad the family moved from Tennessee to Estill County in Kentucky, though later researches seem to point to the fact that it may have been the Estill community in Floyd County instead. Floyd County, however, began as a vast area which has been subdivided into a number of other counties since.

In Floyd County the first child was born as were two others before the family left Kentucky in 1818. James Hanson was the first child, second was Elizabeth and the third was Andrew. By the year 1818 the family and many of their relatives had set out for the Indiana Territory, traveling overland and into the valley of the Kentucky River which they used for their flatboat loaded with its cargo of people, furniture and other belongings. According to the Thatcher account which was provided by Cleo Hanson of Decatur, Illinois the Conrad Hansons with the rest of the family "floated down the river by day and slept on the banks at night, killing deer, turkey, and other game for subsistence". With them went at least two slaves and it is known that the Schultz family must also have taken their slaves with them. Wayne Hanson relates that his father Samuel Conrad Hanson in seeking information about the family in 1892 was directed to a store in Springfield, Missouri to find some Schultzes that worked there. These individuals were black and were undoubtedly descendants of the Schultz slaves. It is also reported that in Hardin County, Kentucky there are descendants of the Hanson slaves bearing the name Hanson and or Henson.

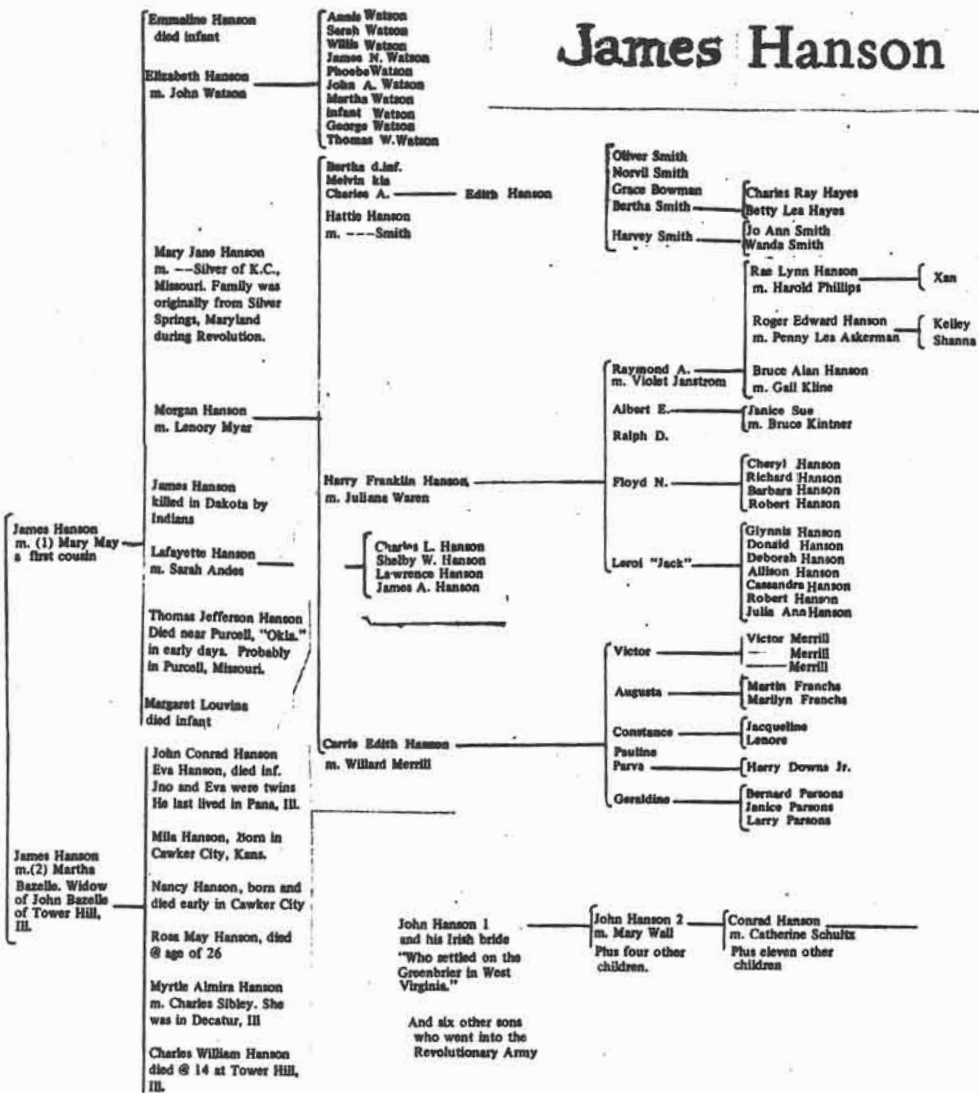
The rest of the children of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson were born in two more recent locations, Indiana and Illinois. Jacob, Jordan, Mary Ann, John Wesley, and Sarah were born in Monroe County, Indiana and Mila, Isaac, Martin and George were all born in Shelby County, in Illinois.

After the death of Conrad in 1853 Catherine moved to the home of her son Martin who had gone on west to Severy, Kansas. She died in Severy January 16, 1883.

As more and more researchers pool their findings, it becomes apparent that the Hanson name may well have been Henson or even Hinson as witness the following data sent to us recently. It has been said that "Old John died somewhere in Kentucky": it appears that he may have died while the family was in Estill since he is mentioned here but not after that date in Estill.

There is a reference in Order Book B of Estill of William Chambers of the clan that traversed the country with the Hansons. Then on page 118 of the same book, dated May 15, 1815 John Henson was appointed surveyor for Estill county. (Here are the continuing references to the Hansons as surveyors again). In August of 1815, "Conrad Hinson, John Hinson, Sr. (John Hanson 2?) and John Hinson, Jr. (John Wesley Hanson of Conrad Hanson?) were ordered to assist in road repairs. Minute Book B, November 1819 mentions a Samuel Hanson, attorney. Deed Book C lists a David Chambers and his wife Sally of Monroe County, Indiana on page 331. In Clarke County the General Deeds Index, Book 17 mention is found of Isreal Meadows who gave Sam Hanson his power of attorney. Sol (Absolem) Peak is also mentioned; Sol Peak was later a close partner of Morgan Hanson, a grandson of Conrad Hanson when they were in the buffalo hunting business in Kansas and Colorado. In the Estill County Marriage Book B on page 69 there is found a notation that William Meadows and Sally Hanson were married with William Meadows (Sr.) and John Hanson (Sr.?) as surety.

James Hanson





John Wesley Hanson

Alcindy Cox Hanson

John Wesley Hanson, of John 2 and Mary

John Wesley Hanson, the third child of John 2 and Mary M. Walls Hanson, was born November 11, 1790 in old Wilkes or Ashe County, North Carolina near the present town of Bina. At the age of ten he moved on to Carter County with his parents and to Claiborne County, Tennessee by the time he was a young man in 1812 when traditions places him along with his brother Conrad in the Sixth Tennessee Volunteers in the war between England and the United States. On his return from the Siege of New Orleans in 1813 he found that the family had removed during his absence and that they had gone on to Kentucky's Floyd County.

Within a matter of months John Wesley was found with Conrad and John 2, his father, at the land offices in Vincennes, Indiana as were a large number of Hanson family members and relatives including brothers of John 2 and cousins of Conrad and John Wesley. Included in the party was another John Hanson who was a cousin and the son of James Hanson of the original seven brothers and sons of old John Hanson 1. This particular John Hanson was married to Rebecca Hanson, a first cousin, who was the daughter of John Hanson 2 and a sister of our John Wesley Hanson whose story is told in this chapter.

To further add to the possibility of confusion the man John Wesley Hanson of John Hanson 2 married a first cousin also who was Nancy Hanson of the family of Civilla Tuckwyler and William Hanson of the original seven brothers. Nancy, too, was born in Greenbrier as were all her uncles, seven of them.

Accompanying the Hanson group to Indiana were these families: the Reddicks, the William Taylors, the William Chambers, and the William Mearon family. Wayne Hanson's notes, years later, said that the Hansons lived in "Mearon County" (?) which is a locale that apparently did not exist or has ceased to exist in Kentucky. Chambers is the same

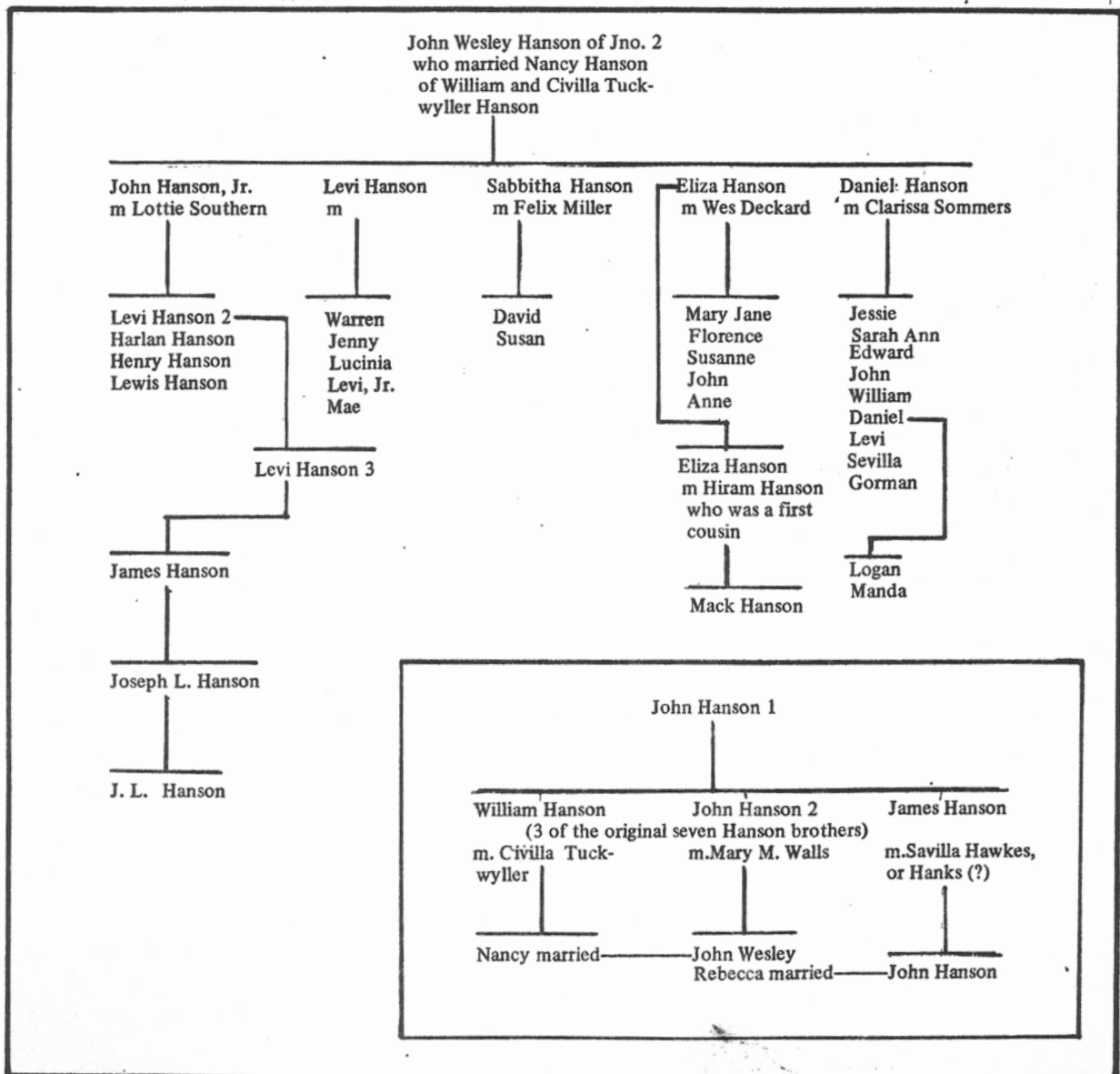
man who aided in the settlement of the "Catey" Hinson May estate.

On arrival in Indiana John Wesley Hanson and the rest of the men "built a half-faced camp with a warm back and then brought up their families, left the women and went back.

They also chose a cave and camped in it which was perfectly good to use again".

As early as 1814 the Hansons felt the hand of the Indiana tax collectors when it is found that John Wesley paid \$15 in personal property taxes, John Hanson 2 was taxed for his property—six horses—at \$120. and "Coonrod" Hanson was assessed \$30 on his land and two horses. By 1817 Conrad held 80 acres of land in the county.

John Wesley Hanson and his wife Nancy Hanson Hanson had five children: John, Jr., Levi, Sabbitha, Eliza and Daniel. The writer has in his notes a copy of a letter written in 1925 by a niece of John Wesley Hanson and her grandfather John Hanson 2 in which she says that John Wesley was the "son of John and Mary M. Wall I sure did love him he (John Wesley) was a grand old man . . . everybody loved him . . . he was better than my grandfather (John Hanson 2) for my grandfather drank and he did not".



John Wesley Hanson and Nancy Hanson Hanson

John Wesley Hanson and Nancy Hanson Hanson had five children: John Jr., Levi, Sabbitha, Eliza and Daniel. Readers must recall that this John Hanson was the son of old John 2 and his wife Nancy Hanson who was the daughter of William Hanson and Civilly Tuckwyller Hanson.

John Hanson, Jr. of John Wesley Hanson in turn had five children of his own who settled in the main in the Bloomington, Indiana area and remained there. They were Levi Hanson, Harlan Hanson, Henry Hanson and Lewis Hanson. There is only a current note about one of them, Levi Hanson. Levi Hanson 2 had a son who was named Levi also (3) who in turn had James who was the father of Joseph L. who in turn was the father of J. L. Hanson of Bloomington.

Levi Hanson 1 born second to John Wesley Hanson and Nancy Hanson Hanson does not leave a record of who his wife was, but they had five children: Warren, Jenny, Lucinia, Levi Jr. (4) and Mae. We can only presume that they all are or were in the Monroe County region in early days.

Sabbitha, the third child of John Wesley and Nancy Hanson Hanson married Felix Miller by whom she had at least two children David and Susan. David became the father of Martha Miller Baker of Sullivan, Missouri whose record in years to come established conclusive evidence of the name of Mary Magdalena Walls as the wife of our John Hanson 2. The daughter Susan married a man named Alstrup of whom there is no further information.

Eliza Hanson, born fourth to John Wesley Hanson and Nancy Hanson Hanson, was married first to Wesley Deckard in Monroe County and they became the parents of a long list of dependents who live in the County today. There were Mary Jane, Florence, Susanne, John and Annie. In a second marriage, this time to Hiram Hanson who was a cousin and the son of Rebecca Hanson Hanson and her husband John of James Hanson 2. Hiram will be discussed in another chapter of this work. The son of Eliza Hanson and Hiram Hanson was

named Mack Hanson and he apparently was last in Missouri and probably in the region near Oronogo and or Sullivan where a portion of the Hanson family settled at one period.

Daniel Hanson, fifth to be born to John Wesley and Nancy Hanson Hanson, on January 29, 1852 on the old Hanson place lived most of his life near Harrodsburg, in Indiana. Daniel and his wife Clarissa Sommers or Summers, were the parents of nine children: Jessie, Sarah Ann, Edward, John, William, Daniel, Levi, Sevilla and Gorman. Only the children of one this family have been located; they were Manda and Logan Hanson of Bloomington, Indiana. who were born to Daniel Jr. Information coming by way of Homer Eiler and present residents of the county says that the first three of the children of Daniel died at an early age of typhoid contracted from a contaminated well on the Daniel Hanson farm place; these children were Jesse, age 18, Sarah Ann age 15, and Edward aged 12. The fifth child of Daniel was William Hanson, known to be a soldier in the Civil War in Company C, 145th Infantry. He was honorably discharged January 1, 1866 at Macon, Georgia. William married a Lucinda Shipman whose family is detailed in a preceding chart in this book. Sevilla leaves no record. Levi Hanson leaves no record of a family. Gorman, the last child, died while quite young according to our information.

A descendant of old Daniel Hanson who has been working on this branch of the Hanson family for several years is Phyllis Earlene Kirk of Bloomington, Indiana who has in her possession the early 1839 Land Grant given Daniel and signed by President VanBuren and other grants to Daniel and his family signed by President James Polk.

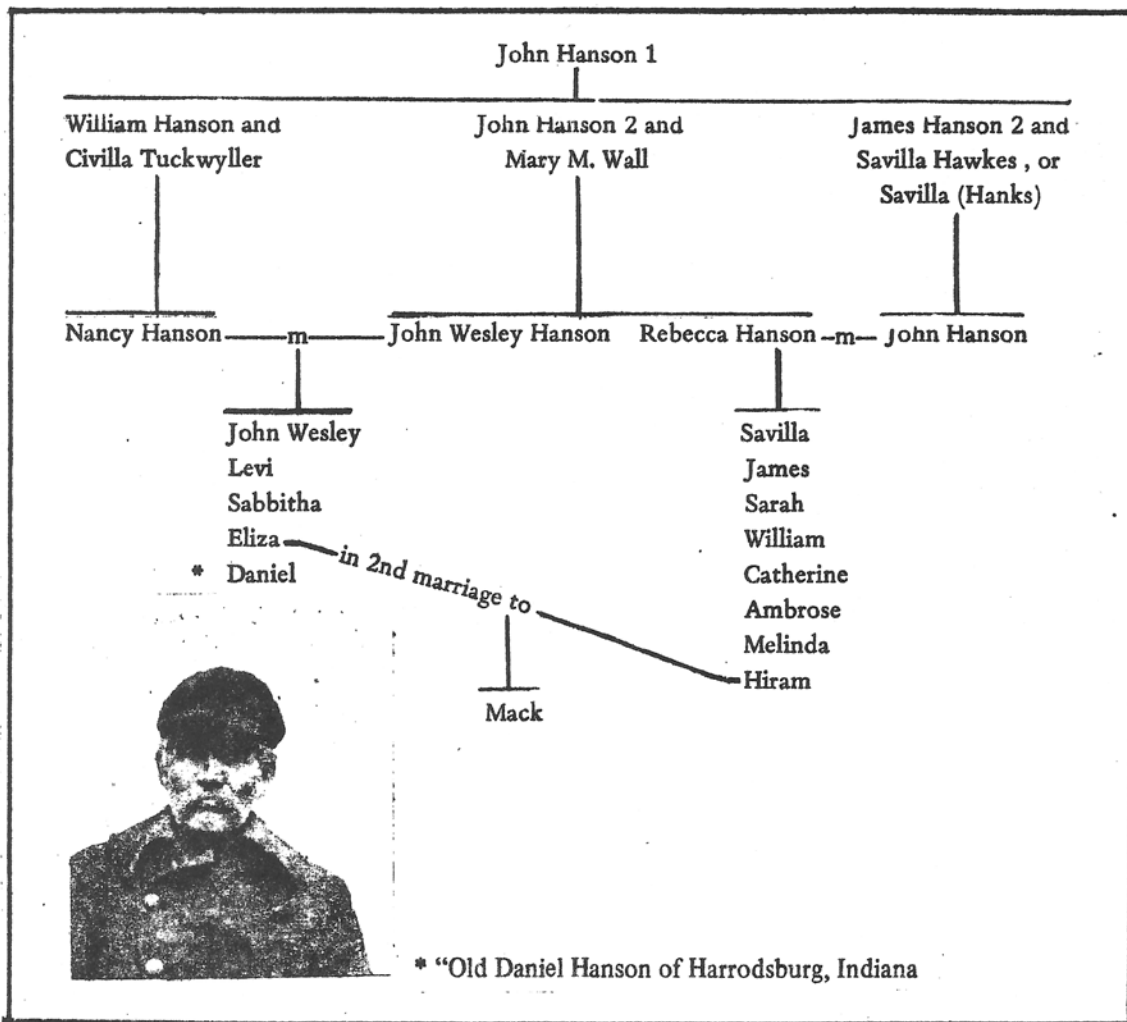
HISTORY OF MONROE COUNTY.

At the March term, 1819, Lory Loving was granted letters of administration on the estate and last will and testament of John Loving, deceased. At this term, David Chambers, administrator of the estate of John Henson, deceased, returned the following inventory of the sales of such estate: One kettle, 50 cents; one kettle, \$3; one kettle, \$3; one pot, \$2.75; one pot, \$2.62½; fire dogs, \$2; one shovel, 62½ cents; one plow (spelled plough), \$4.40; leather, \$1; leather, \$1; one steel trap, \$3; one plate, \$1.25; three hoes, 50 cents; one basket, 81½ cents; one churn, 6½ cents; one cutting knife, \$1.66½; smith tools, \$5.87½; one carry comb, 54 cents; one ladle, 12½ cents; one reeler, 21 cents; one pair of steelyards, \$2.86½; two chairs, 62½ cents; three pair of cards, 50 cents; sheep shears, 52 cents; tobacco, \$2.82; one keg, 46 cents; one barrel, 75 cents; one note, \$20.25; one note, \$2.25; one hackle, \$4; one reed and gears, \$1.18½; one reed and gears, 50 cents; total,

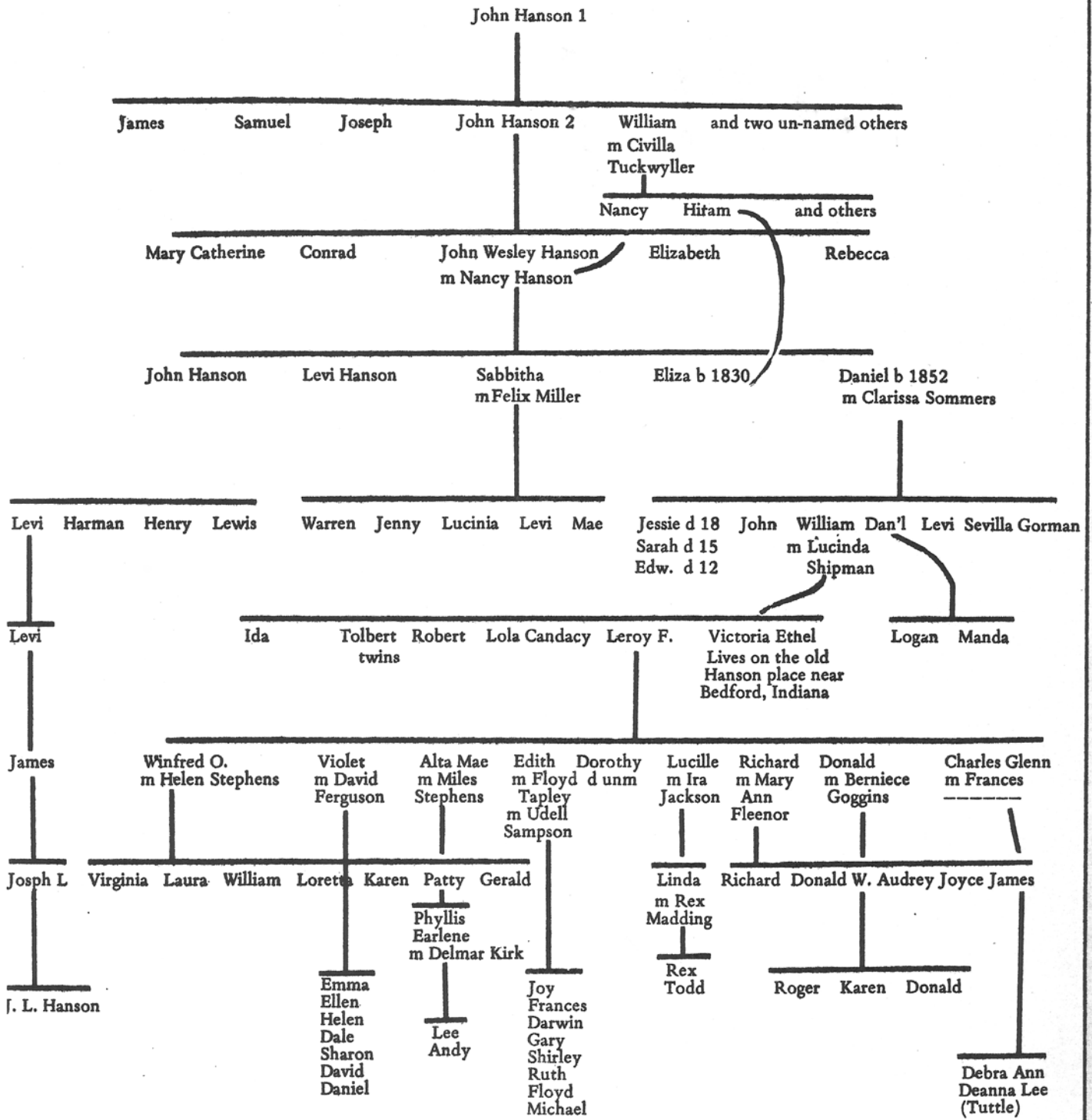
_____ This list is given here to show what personal property our grandparents possessed. It will not bear close inspection under the critical and aristocratic eye of the present generation, but it is an honest record that speaks in volumes of the self-denial of early times. p 378

John Hanson of James and Rebecca of John 2

John Hanson of James Hanson 2 and Rebecca Hanson of John Hanson 2 were cousins and they married, fathering a family of eight children: Savilla, James, Sarah, William, Catherine, Ambrose, Melinda and Hiram, mentioned earlier. This group definitely remained in Monroe County once they were there. The delineation of the relationships between the family of John Hanson of James 2 and that of John Hanson of John Hanson 2 has been most difficult and to help in identification an additional chart has been prepared in brief.



* "Old Daniel Hanson of Harrodsburg, Indiana"



MONROE AND LAWRENCE COUNTY, INDIANA HANSONS
 DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WESLEY HANSON AND HIS WIFE
 NANCY HANSON HANSON

Rebecca Hanson of John 2 and Mary Wall

Rebecca Hanson, the youngest child of John Hanson, the Revolutionary War Veteran and the youngest of the seven sons was born December 18, 1799 in the area which is now Ashe County, North Carolina and at the time of her birth was Wilkes County : North Carolina. It may even have been described as Washington County and or Carter County, Tennessee at the time the Hansons left North Carolina in the late 1790's. Prior to that time surveys had not been completed and were notoriously inaccurate in the corners of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. Property owners were often in a quandary as to the precise location and description of their holdings. Rebecca Hanson's mother, of course, was Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson, the wife of John 2.

Not much is known of Rebecca's childhood except that she left North Carolina's Ashe Valley and went with her parents to the easternmost area of Tennessee about the turn of the century and finally was in the party of Hansons that went on to Kentucky's Estill County and on into the west. Their final destination was the Territory of Indiana. Her father, old John Hanson 2 was variously known as "Wooly" John, "Squire" John and or "Fifer" John. John Hanson 2, her father, was a legend in the areas through which he traveled for his facial adornment included a large curly beard and lengthy mustache, he was known as a Justice of the Peace, and he was a fifer of no little repute among his peers.

When about twenty years of age, Rebecca was married to her first cousin John Hanson who was born in Ashe County, it is believed, about 1803 or perhaps across the ridge in Carter County, Tennessee. The marriage took place in 1819 in all probability in Bedford, the county seat of Laurence County, Indiana. The Hansons were already ensconced in the area of Bedford by the time she was sixteen years of age and older.

Rebecca Hanson Hanson's children, eight in all, were Savilla (or Sarilla), James, Sarah (or Sally), William, Catherine, Ambrose, Melinda and Hiram. One member of the family avers that Sarilly and Koonrod were the names of some of the Hansons. Savilla might well be mistaken for the Spencerian penmanship of the day for the name Sarilla. The writer has heard the name "Koonrodt" or Conrodt

or Coonrot Hanson also. Not unlikely, since his ancestry was German.

Anyway, back to the family of Savilla, the first born child. Savilla or Sarilly Hanson lived on the old Hanson homeplace on the border of Monroe and Laurence Counties in Indiana in a region where there was a large concentration of the descendants of William Hanson, James Hanson, and John Hanson 2 and their entire relationship. In the latter days of 1844 Sarilla was married to a lad named Abrams and in the years to follow Sarilly Hanson Abrams became the mother of Lottie Abrams who married a man named Heast, Savilla who later married John Parnell who was a brother of one Joseph Parnell, and John John Abrams of whom there is no further record.

Just before Savilla Hanson's marriage to Abrams, three months after the marriage in fact, Savilla was to give birth to a first child, Rebecca Hanson, who was reared by her grandparents John Hanson 2 and Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson; Rebecca kept the Hanson name and did not assume the name Abrams which her mother had acquired in the marriage to Abrams on December 27, 1844. Rebecca Hanson was married at twenty-two years of age in the home of her grandfather John Hanson 2 to Joseph Parnell, mentioned above. Her mother was Savilla (Sarilla) Hanson Abrams.

The second child of Rebecca Hanson Hanson and John Hanson, her husband was James Hanson, born in Monroe County, Indiana and who married Mary Lee on March 1, 1847. James Hanson and his wife Mary Lee Hanson became the parents of Joseph Lee Hanson, John Hanson, Lucy Ann Hanson, James Hanson and Sarah Elizabeth Hanson.

In his first marriage Joseph Lee Hanson married Martha Parnell on April 15, 1869 and by her had a son Charles Hanson who married Celestia Deckard (a.k.a. Dolly Deckard) and they reared a family of five children, the eldest being Mertie who died at about the age of fifteen; second was Millard whose descendants are in New Albany, Indiana today; third was Marion of whom no report; fourth was Myrtle Hanson who married a Myers of Hot Springs, Arkansas(?) and fifth was Effie Deckard of Sacramento, California. Charles Hanson, the first son of Joseph Lee Hanson the

In his second marriage in September of 1872 Joseph Lee Hanson married Eliza Ann Hayes by whom he had five more children in his second family; they were Gertrude, John Wesley, Oscar, Joseph and Sarah Jane Hanson. All this family is centered in the Bloomington, Indiana area; Gertrude married into a Todd family first and later into a Sipes family, John Wesley married Nan Elkins, Oscar married Zada Cain, Joseph married a Shields, Sarah Jane married Ben Hancock-a descendant is Russell Hancock in the Bloomington region.

A second son was later born to Joseph Lee Hanson, by Catherine Deckard whom he did not marry. Catherine had to resort to court action and was paid a mere \$20 to supply her fatherless child with support. She was sixteen years old at the time and raised the young child Charles alone. In the future years she did marry a man named Hawkins. Catherine Deckard died in 1923. Charles was a "sworn" child because the parents were not married.

Some years later Joseph Lee Hanson is reported to have come into town in his wagon on a hot muggy summer day of late summer and noticed people standing on the banks of Salt Creek trying to rescue a man who was drowning. Hoping to aid, Joseph Lee waded into the stagnant water of the creek and brought the man to shore; he happened to be a neighbor. However, within days he, Charles, contracted typhoid fever, probably from the creek, and died in September 1883.

The second Charles, son of Catherine Deckard, when grown, entered the army and served in the Spanish American War in the Indiana Volunteers, Company H. Once he returned from overseas

he married Grace Stewart of Monroe County. They became the parents Beryl Hanson on July 30, 1906. Dorothea Hanson was born second on October 15, 1915 and Ermel Hanson, a son, died in infancy.

Beryl Hanson Stillions, the first born has been most helpful in providing virtually all the above data over a period of several years duration to the writer. She has been an elementary teacher for 38 years in Bloomington and has only recently retired from that profession. Beryl and her husband Vernon Stillions are the parents of Charles Joseph Stillions and Vernon Stillions Jr. Charles, the elder son, is an indefatigable worker in the Baptist Church according to his mother. Vernon Jr. the younger, passed away in the year 1969. Their only grandson at this time, in 1974, is Jeff Stillions, the son of Charles Stillions. He and his parents live in Bloomington, Indiana.

Dorothea Hanson and her husband Lloyd Hays have one son Lloyd La Conda Hays; the family lives also in Bloomington.

Turning back to the original Rebecca Hanson and her husband John Hanson Hanson of James Hanson of the second generation in this country and their son James of the fourth generation, we that second child to be born was named John Wesley Hanson (nicknamed "Little John") and that he died while quite young after an accident in which he fell into Salt Creek while yet suffering from a bout with measles. His death was the result of pneumonia and so far as we can determine he was not married. The next son was name James, and of him ther seems to be no information. The fourth child of Rebecca and John Hanson was Lucy Ann Hanson who eventually married into the Hillenborg family and of them there is no further record at this time. The fifth child of James and Mary Lee Hanson was Sarah Elizabeth Hanson (1852-1914) who married Jacob Deckard of Bloomington, Indiana -their son was last known in Nashville in the same state; his name was Thomas Deckard.

Rebecca Hanson Hanson and her husband John Hanson of James were next the parents of their third child, Sarah, who is reported in some records to have married a man named Abrams and in Mrs. Stillion's account as having been married to a man. named Deckard by whom there were born turn, Thomas, William, Abasha, Ira, Mabel, Raleigh, Elsie and Pearlle. I do not have the answer as to whether they were named Abrams or Deckard.

The fourth child of Rebecca Hanson Hanson was William Hanson, born February 24, 1823 and who married Polly Smith by whom were born Joseph Lee Hanson, Rebecca Hanson, John Hanson, Julian Hanson, James Hanson and Katherine Hanson. They and their families are believed to all still be in the Bloomington, Indiana area.

Fifth child of Rebecca Hanson Hanson was Catherine Hanson who married Alexander Quick in 1846; he was from Montgomery County, Missouri and the writer surmises that the descendants are yet in that area.

Rebecca's sixth child was Ambrose Hanson born September 12, 1854 and died November 7, 1888 and who married two times. First he married Sarah E. C. Fleener by whom were born Levi Hanson, Rachel Hanson, and of them there is no other record. Secondly he married Mary (Polly) Deckard Luces of Bloomington, Indiana by whom there were born Retta Hanson January 10, 1869; "Hanse" November 5, 1870; John on May 16, 1872; and Nancy Hanson born April 17, 1865. The latter married Terrance Conner whose descendants are in the Bloomington area; and probably in the Bedford Community. Retta Hanson married a Stultz. Hanse remained a bachelor all his life. John Hanson, who was the youngest bore the nickname "Squire" after his father's father--the Justice.

Mrs. Stillions recalls this Squire Hanson as being a very quiet man and not nearly so outspoken as was his grandfather "Wooly John". Beryl Stillions describes Squire John as appearing much as did her father with the exception that Charles Hanson, her father, was a tall man who was known locally as "Polk" Hanson since that was his origin in Indiana; on arrival young Squire John was also called

"Little Polk" Hanson.

"Squire" John married three times. First to Minnie Cazel by whom was born Zella Hanson and Elsie Hanson. Second, he married Hazel ---- by whom he fathered Richard Hanson and Robert Hanson. Thirdly he married Agnes Bray by whom he had two additional children Elizabeth Hanson and Albert Hanson. Of these families there is no record except for the report that Richard, Robert and Albert all live in California.

Seventh child of Rebecca Hanson Hanson was Melinda born in 1820 and she was married two times. First to ----Hall by whom she became the mother of James Hall, George Hall, Emma Hall, Empson Hall, Louise Hall, Levi (Lee) Hall. In her second marriage to a George Weatherman she became the mother of Katherine Weatherman, Thomas Weatherman, "D. A." Weatherman and Charles Weatherman. The father Weatherman died in 1881.

"Lee" Hall, according to Mrs. Stillions, liked to talk family. His brother George Hall was in the Civil War with her grandfather Joseph Lee Hanson. George Hall's grandson Rev. Thomas Bush officiated at the funeral of Mrs Stillions son Vernon (Beebe) Stillions Jr. in 1969. Mrs. Stillion's father Charles Hanson had said that the Halls, both Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, had been very good to him and to the Hawkins family as well when he was young. Readers will recall that the mother of Charles was married in later years to a man named Hawkins.

Hiram, the eighth and last child of Rebecca and John Hanson, was married to Nancy Hays December 19, 1853; they had two children Charlotte (Lottie) Hanson and Mary Hanson. Charlotte, the first, married Chrisley "Bud" Deckard and a daughter of this union Sarah Ann Deckard was married to a member of a Tidd family. Descendants are yet in Monroe County. Hiram, known locally as "Old Hi" was said to have been spoiled by his family as a youth and freely spent the family inheritance and possessions and then in turn permitted his son Mack to "finish off the money". The older half sisters resented this alleged squandering of the parents funds. Such is the report of the Hanson clan still in Monroe and the report is verified by others families such as the Tidds according to Mrs. Stillion's letters to the writer.

In a second marriage Hiram married Eliza Hanson, the daughter of John Hanson (the son of John Hanson 2) and his wife Nancy Hanson (daughter of William Hanson-brother of John 2--and William's wife Civilla Tuckwyler Hanson). The only child of Hiram and Eliza was Mack Hanson mentioned above. Last reports of him indicated that he lived in Missouri, probably in the area of the town of Oronogo or Sullivan in southwestern Webster County, Missouri.

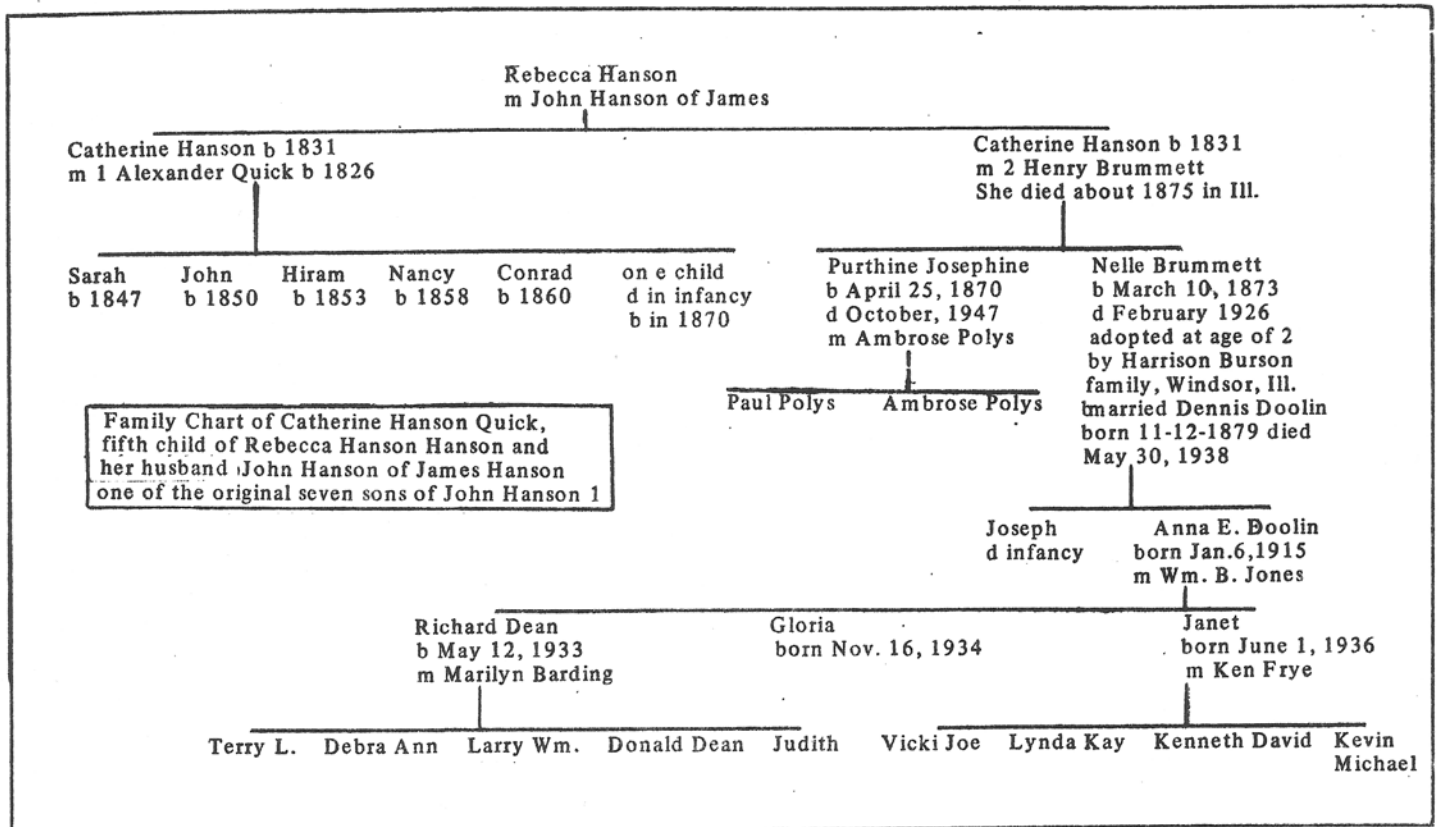
Eliza Ann Hanson Hayes, the second wife of Joseph Lee Hanson) had a son Joe Jr. who was one month old when his father died and the wife still had three small children. Joe asked Eliza Ann Hayes Hanson's brother to care for the family after he died. The mother Eliza Ann is said to have been a very calm person and watched the old farm place go to a local doctor to pay for medical fees and had to move afterward to a much poorer part of the land where she lived for years under very difficult conditions. Her philosophy was "What will be, will be". In later years she moved to the home of a son John who had married Nan Elkins. Later Eliza even raised a grandson Russell Hancock, the son of her daughter Sarah Ann Hanson and husband Ben Hancock after the death of the mother Sarah Ann.

By an earlier marriage to Wesley Deckard of Monroe County, Eliza had given birth to Mary Jane, Florence, Susanne, John and Anne Deckard, descendants of whom are in Monroe today. Eliza Ann Hayes Deckard Hanson was born in the year 1830 and died in 1917.

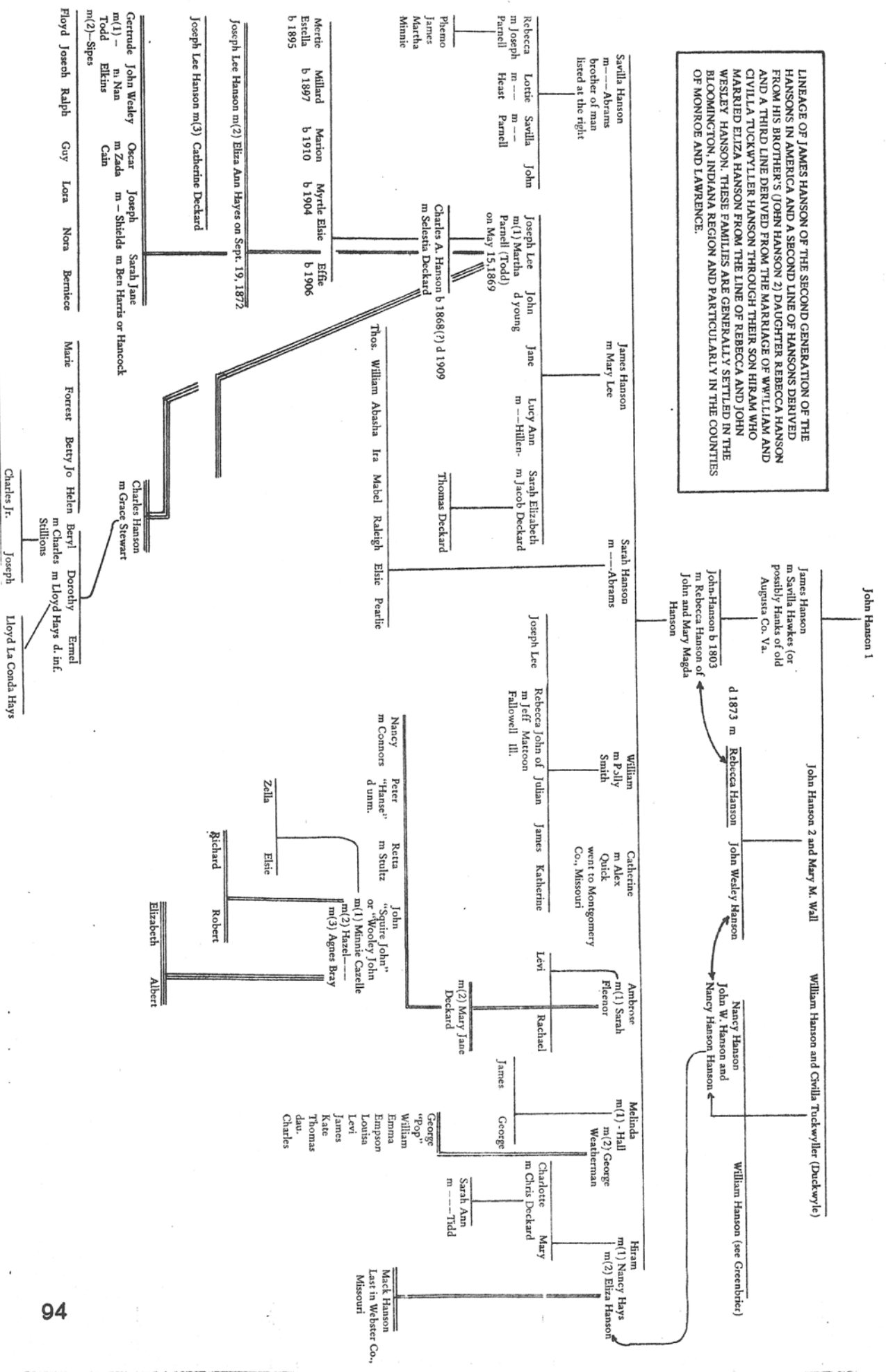
John Hanson, the Indiana Hanson patriarch and a legendary figure in Monroe and Laurence Counties, was born in Ashe County, North Carolina in 1803 and died in 1873. This is the report of a grand daughter Rebecca Parnell when she was seventy years old. Old John Hanson --"Squire"

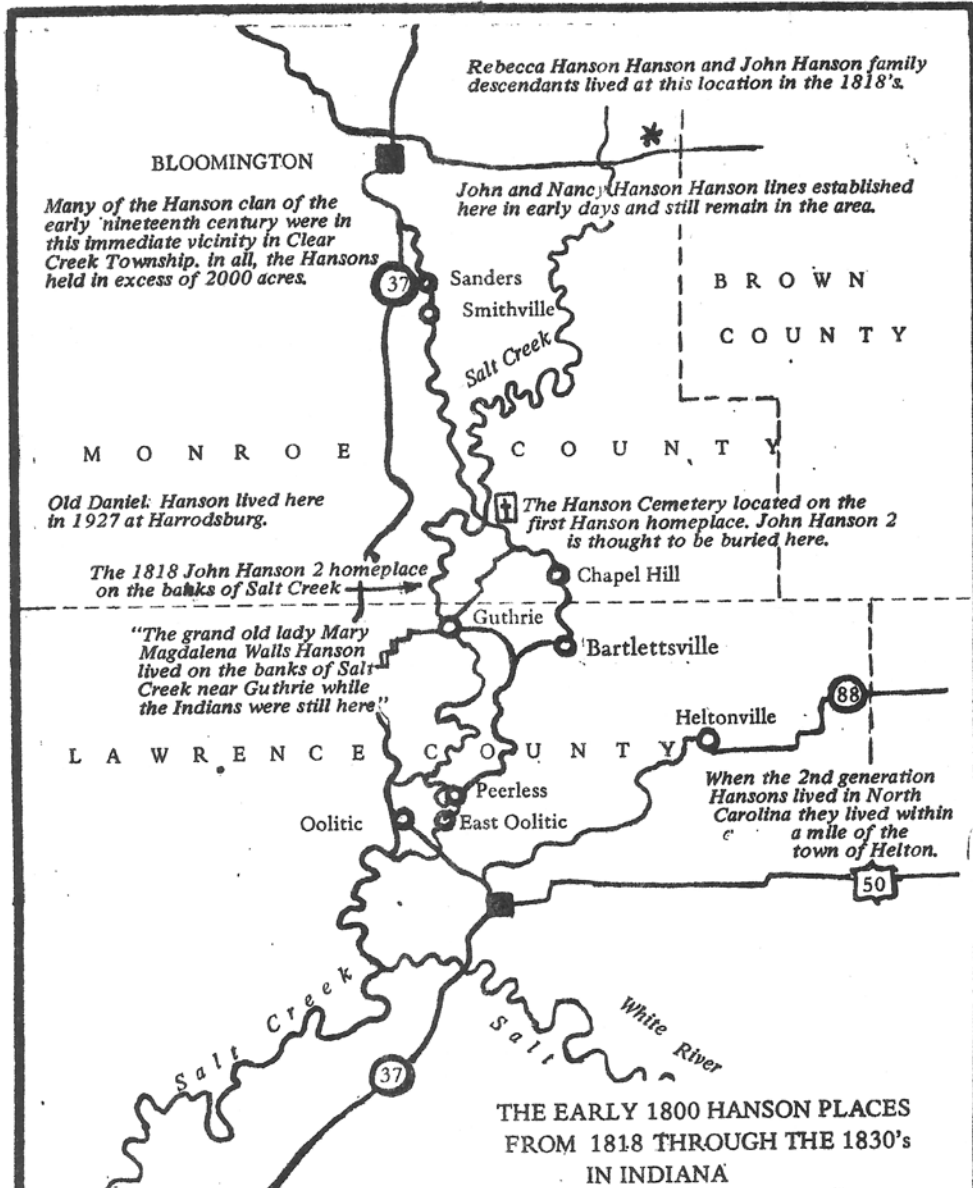
John, "Wooly" John and or "Fifer" John was a Justice of the Peace, hence the term Squire, a frontier banker, and rather an outspoken character who is reported to have, on certain occasions, taken a "nip" or two. Saddle Creek was named by him according to local reports. He apparently found a saddle in the water after a rainstorm and never was able to find a rider or horse. Saddle Creek is a tributary to Salt Creek on which the family settled and lived.

John Hanson, the patriarch of this clan of Indiana Hansons, was born in 1803 in North Carolina's Ashe County and died in 1873 at the age of 76 according to his granddaughter Rebecca Parnell; this would have to be corrected to 70 years of age. The wife Rebecca died two years afterward in 1875. Both graves are in the Todd Cemetery in the County of Monroe. Rebecca Parnell Todd Hanson also noted that John Wesley of John Hanson 2 "had a son Levi who attended DePauw University at the same time and with her uncle Hiram Hanson".



LINEAGE OF JAMES HANSON OF THE SECOND GENERATION OF THE HANSONS IN AMERICA AND A SECOND LINE OF HANSONS DERIVED FROM HIS BROTHER'S (JOHN HANSON 2) DAUGHTER REBECCA HANSON AND A THIRD LINE DERIVED FROM THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM AND CIVILLA TUCKWYLLER HANSON THROUGH THEIR SON HIRAM WHO MARRIED ELIZA HANSON FROM THE LINE OF REBECCA AND JOHN WESLEY HANSON. THESE FAMILIES ARE GENERALLY SETTLED IN THE BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA REGION AND PARTICULARLY IN THE COUNTIES OF MONROE AND LAWRENCE.





Some of the Hansons 'followed the Creek'. Joe and Eliza Hanson owned land near the area marked with an asterisk, situated very close to Brown County. Joe died after an illness of typhoid and after his death the farm was sold to Dr. J.M. Waring for its value of \$968 to pay his medical bills. Liza Ann stayed there on higher land which they had also owned. Her living was hard." Beryl Stillions,

William, "Polly" and Sarah Ann Hanson - of John Hanson 2

Recent studies of Bloomington, Indiana documents mandate the addition of two more daughters to the family of John Hanson 2 and his wife Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson. Earlier known children were Mary Catherine, Elizabeth, John Wesley, Conrad and Rebecca. We now add Sarah Ann Hanson and a William Hanson and possibly a third "Polly" Hanson. John Hanson 2's estate documents provided by Beryl Hanson Stillions of Bloomington, Indiana

For some reason both Homer Eiler and Wayne Hanson did not tie in these descendants, though Wayne's notes in 1894 mention "John, William and Conrad" and he, then, conjectures about "Polly", Becky and "Sally." (See letter of Wayne in this document and the letters of Raymond Clyde Hanson in latter pages, also.)

Some questions arise. Was William a brother? A son? He did not share in the estate settlement for John Hanson 2

The estate settlement of John Hanson's property provides the basis for the conclusion that the two daughters were, indeed, members of his family. This is the evidence provided:

- a. Mary Catherine Hanson, eldest daughter, died in 1808 and her former husband John May signed a receipt for \$32.06 which he delivered to her children by his first marriage to her.
- b. Mary Magdalena Wall, the widow, received 125 dollars and possibly more at other times.
- c. Elizabeth Hanson May signed for her share, \$32.06. At the time she was married to John May whom she married after the death of her sister "Catey", Mary Catherine Hanson, May's 1st wife.
- d. Conrad Hanson signed for his share, an identical amount, \$32.06
- e. Rebecca at one point, signed for \$22.00-later for \$78.23 for a James Sheffield, survivor. Some years later her "survivor" husband John Hanson (son of James Hanson and wife Savilla Hawkes Hanson) signed for \$10.75, indicating at the time that it was for Rebecca's share and he notes her status as "the late Rebecca Hanson-late Rebecca Sheffield". James Sheffield, is thought to have been a son of Rebecca by an earlier marriage, before she married John Hanson. The amount of \$78 seems to offer a suggestion that perhaps there was a debt owed to the Sheffield family, but no valid conclusion can be reached at this point.
- f. John Hanson Sr. (John Wesley Hanson) received his share of the funds, \$32.06.
- g. Polly Hanson's share of \$32.06 was assigned to her husband Jesse Summers. Jesse signed her name as both Polly Patton and as Polly Hanson, indicating that she had been previously married also. In 1806 on January 23 William Hanson of Botetourt County, Virginia signed as surety for the marriage of a Polly Hanson to George Shulah. If this were the same Polly she would have to be one of the older children in the family, perhaps remained there to marry, returned there for the same purpose.
- h. Sally or Sarah Ann Hanson received a like amount of \$32.06 and it is assumed that this as well as other evidence points her out as a daughter of the Hansons. In her marriage in Estill County a John Hanson signed as surety. She married William Meadows in his third marriage. Sarah Ann and John Meadows were the antecedents of Mrs. Lowery

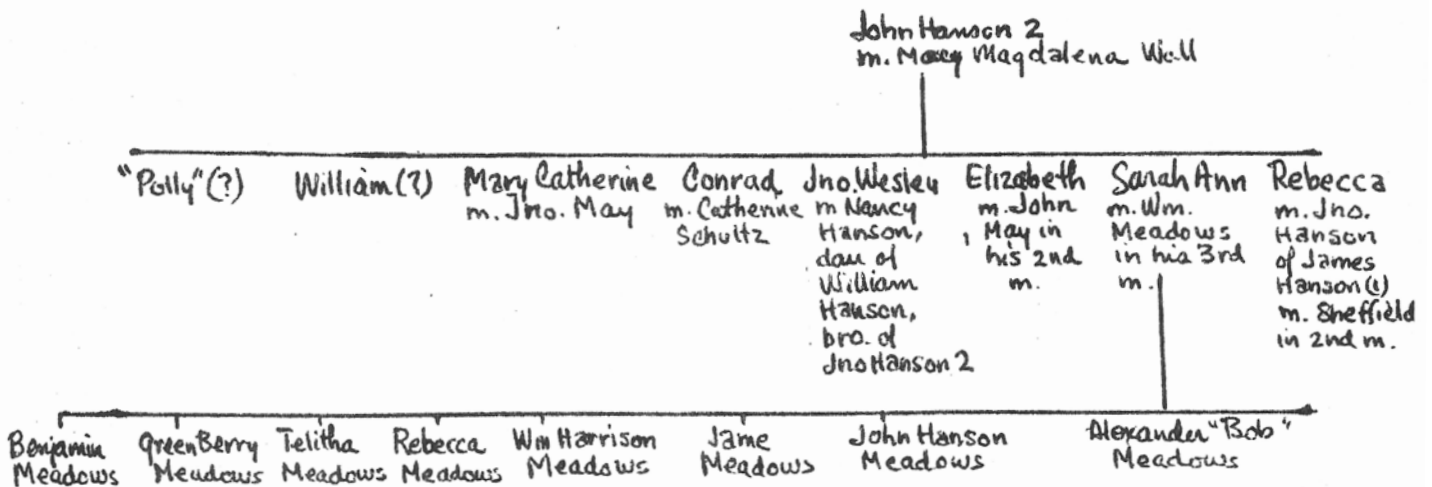
Curiously enough, in Monroe County April 21, 1819 one Jake Summers married a Mary Hanson. One year later the record shows William Chambers officiating at the wedding of one John Henson and Rebecca Sheffield. There is also record that Rebecca Sheffield later married a William Hinson. This established the fact that the Sheffields were early Monroe residents, and that there was some sort of connection between the two families. There seems to be reason to think that son John Hanson 2 died and is buried in Monroe County, Near Bloomington there is an old Hanson cemetery, located on Salt Creek on an old Hanson land holding. John 2 died in 1818 and his estate settlements are recorded in the Monroe County court house. His wife Mary Magdalena Wall then left to live in Shelby County near the rest of the clan and died there in the '40s as mentioned and is buried in the Middlesworth cemetery just north of Tower Hill, Ill. in a grove of trees as mentioned elsewhere.

Mrs. Hazel Lowery feels that Sarah Ann Hanson (Sally) was her ancestor and is the daughter of our John Hanson 2 and Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson. She cites Sarah's marriage bond in License Book B, page 29, Estill County, Ky. dated October 23, 1814.

She believes that Sally was a younger daughter, born about 1796 in old Wilkes County (now Ashe) or in adjacent Carter County, Tennessee. Her family has the tradition that "a daughter remained in Kentucky when the Hansons began their migration westward". Mary Catherine Hanson was born 1786 in Ashe; Conrad 1788; John Wesley 1792; all in Ashe. Elizabeth born 1794 in Carter? Rebecca in 1799. Sally then would be 5th(?) born in Tenn(?) as the family is reported to have started its westward surge after "Rebecca's birth in 1799". In turn, they began their trip down the Kentucky river in 1813 or thereabouts. Sally would have been 17 years old when she remained in Kentucky, marrying William Meadows in Estill County when she was 18 years old. Of Polly, it can be assumed that she went to Monroe Co. Ind. with the family as her husband Jesse Summers of Monroe. She was possibly married before in Botetount Co. in 1806 to George Shulah. (Jan 23, 1806 William Hanson signed as surety for her in Botetount.)

Sally Hanson and William Meadow's family consisted of 9 children: First, Benjamin Franklin Meadows, b. 1815 Estill, m. Louisa DeWitt, removed to Ripley Co. Mo.; he died near Brunst, Mo. in Iron Co. Rev. John Horn married them on the Red River, Montgomery Co. Va. Benj. Franklin Meadows reputed to be a "relative of Dr. Henson of Barry or Stone Co. Mo. He later (Benj. F. Meadows) removed with family to Clay Center, Kansas(?). Other offspring, Telitha married first cousin William Green Phillips, moved to Monroe Co., Indiana. Green Berry Meadows married Francis Forkner, remained in Kentucky. Rebecca Meadows born 1817 in Kentucky, m. William Bobent's (1) later m. William Goodnight from Kentucky, they removed to Missouri. William Harrison, born Oct. 18, 1818 in Kentucky, married Catherine Townsend, an Indian, remained in Kentucky. Jame, born 1821; she m. Bartlett Tobs, remained in Kentucky. John Hanson Meadows, born July 4, 1832 in Kentucky, died Jan. 6, 1902 in Christian Co. Mo.; and lastly, Alexander Bob Meadows, born Sept. 24, ~~1832~~ 1835 in Montgomery Co., Ky. and died in Taney Co. Mo. on June 6, 1887.

A daughter of Benj. Franklin Meadows, above, was married to Coleman Cox Miner, or Minor, and a William Henson signed an affidavit for her. The family lived in Renolds, Dent and or Iron Co. Mo.





Hanson graves in Tower Hill's
Middlesworth cemetery

Mary Magdalena Wall - matriarch of the family

"Dad and I often talked of the family. Old Sampson Deckard said that Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson was probably the first white woman in Monroe County which was created in 1818. He also said she was a good dancer. Mrs. Rebecca Hanson Parnell said that her grandfather John Hanson, Rebecca's husband, was known in the county as 'Squire or Wooley John'. My father Charles Hanson said, that an old man Isaac "Old Ike" Chandler who was later a Justice used to tell how old 'Wooley John, Hanson, the fifer and his buddy Dan Heusen, a whistler, both too old to go into the Civil War would—with their musical talents influence the young men of the neighborhood to enlist in the services of the Union forces. Regular enlistment meetings were held for the purpose."

"Ike Chandler told of John Hanson wearing long shirts rather than a pair of trousers and a shirt. When he went into Bloomington or Bedford he often walked barefoot and kept his ready cash tied in his long shirt tail. He was very independent. Once, in a store in Bloomington the clerk kept him waiting longer than he felt was necessary, so old John slapped his shirt tail of money on the counter and vowed he would walk to Bedford to purchase his proposed item—a "Buckeye" mowing machine, Model 1—which he did, paying out of his shirt tail \$200 in one payment. Twenty miles on foot made him no problem at all—even on foot.

"And old Ike continued, telling that 'Wooley' Hanson sometimes loaned money and usually, kept some of it behind the chinking between the logs in the walls of his house. In his later days he would sit in his chair on the porch and pull out the chinking to make minor loans without moving in the least. The above tale is told by Nancy Hanson Conner the daughter of Ambrose Hanson. She recalled the story as related by her parents. Her parents also talked of how Hiram Hanson, the younger son had grown up and squandered the old man's money and in the process left an ill feeling on the part of relatives.

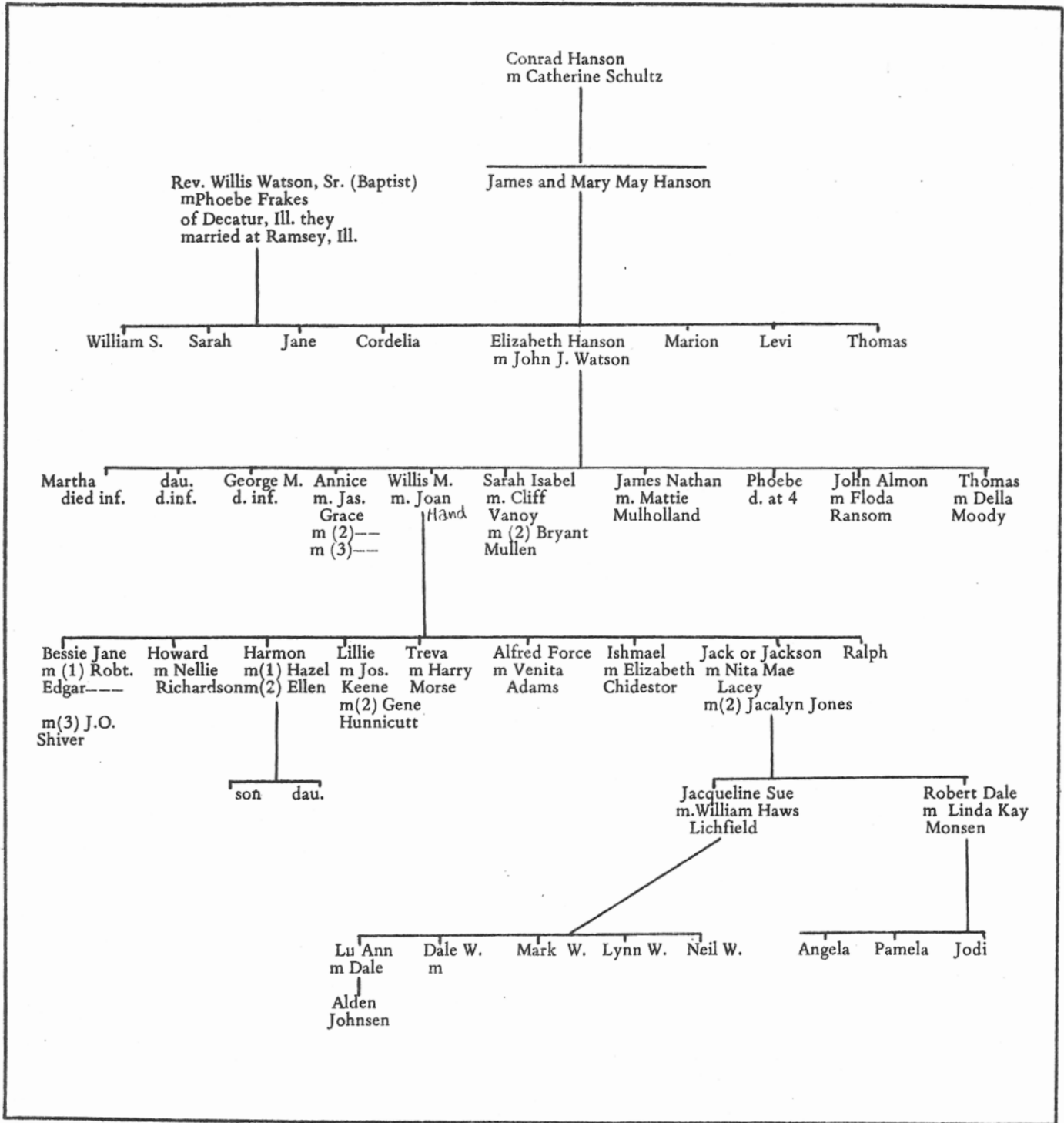
The Deckard family who were first in a great many things didn't reach the

State until 1830 from Wytheville, Virginia and the Hansons were here much earlier. They brought the entire Deckard clan with them and were a potent force in the politics of the community. Old Sampson Deckard used to tell dad (Charles of Joseph Lee by the Deckard girl) when he was a boy about old Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson who lived this side of Guthrie when the Indians were still here in the County. Sampson thought she was a great lady and that she was the first white woman in the County. Her land, he said, was on the line between Monroe County and Lawrence County and was situated on a bluff overlooking Salt Creek where the present Hanson cemetery stands. This land is known today as the old Hanson place and in the cemetery the grave of old John Hanson is thought to be located though it has not been located as of this time in 1965." The entire quotation above was given the writer by Mrs. Beryl Hanson Stillions of Bloomington, Indiana. In addition, the writer has in his possession a statement from a Rebecca Hanson Parnell which adds that she preferred her Uncle John Hanson to old John Hanson 2, her grandfather for old John Hanson 2 drank and her uncle did not.

This list of Land Patents held in the immediate area of the city of Bloomington, Indiana was compiled by A. Wayne Hanson and was in the notes given to the compiler of this publication just prior to the time of Wayne's death.

*March 21, 1818	John Hanson relinquished NW of Section 1	*July 2, 1849	John Hanson SE NW of Section 3
*June 18, 1824	John Hanson held W-NE, E-NW of Section 4	March 6, 1849	John Hanson NW NW of Section 3
*August 14, 1824	John Hanson held E-NE of Section 4	June 23, 1849	William Hanson SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32
October 14, 1832	John Hanson held NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Section 34	June 23, 1849	William Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32
October 9, 1833	John Hanson held NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33	November 19, 1849	William Hanson NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32
*April 5, 1836	John Hanson held NW NW of Section 3	November 19, 1849	William Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32
1837	Daniel Hanson held (?)	July 23, 1849	William Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32
February 1, 1837	John Hanson held E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34	March 6, 1849	William Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Section 11
March 9, 1837	John Hanson held NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Section 17	March 6, 1849	William Hanson NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Section 11
October 11, 1837	John Hanson held W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW gr of Section 2	June 4, 1849	John Hanson SE gr of Section 2
July 5, 1844	James Hanson held SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33	July 2, 1849	John Hanson SE gr of Section 2
February 5, 1845	John Hanson held SE gr of Section 2	September 7, 1849	John Hanson SE gr of Section 2
*February 5, 1845	John Hanson held S-SW of Section 2	*November 9, 1850	John Hanson NE SW of Section 11
*February 5, 1845	John Hanson held NE-NW of Section 11	April 21, 1851	Levi Hanson SE gr of Section 2
*February 5, 1845	John Hanson held E, NE, NW-NE of Section 10	1851	Levi Hanson SE gr of Section 2
December 24, 1845	James Hanson held NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33	September 3, 1853	John Hanson E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Section 16
December 24, 1845	James Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10	January 1, 1855	John Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Section 11
September 24, 1846	John Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34	January 1, 1855	John Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Section 11
May 9, 1846	John Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10	January 1, 1855	John Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Section 11
February 17, 1848	John Hanson SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34	April 22, 1854	Daniel Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34
June 23, 1849	William Hanson SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32	April 22, 1854	Daniel Hanson NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34

* Items with an asterisk were added to this list from data provided in 1973 by Mrs. Hazel Lowery, 209 Noland St., Falls Church, Virginia, 22046



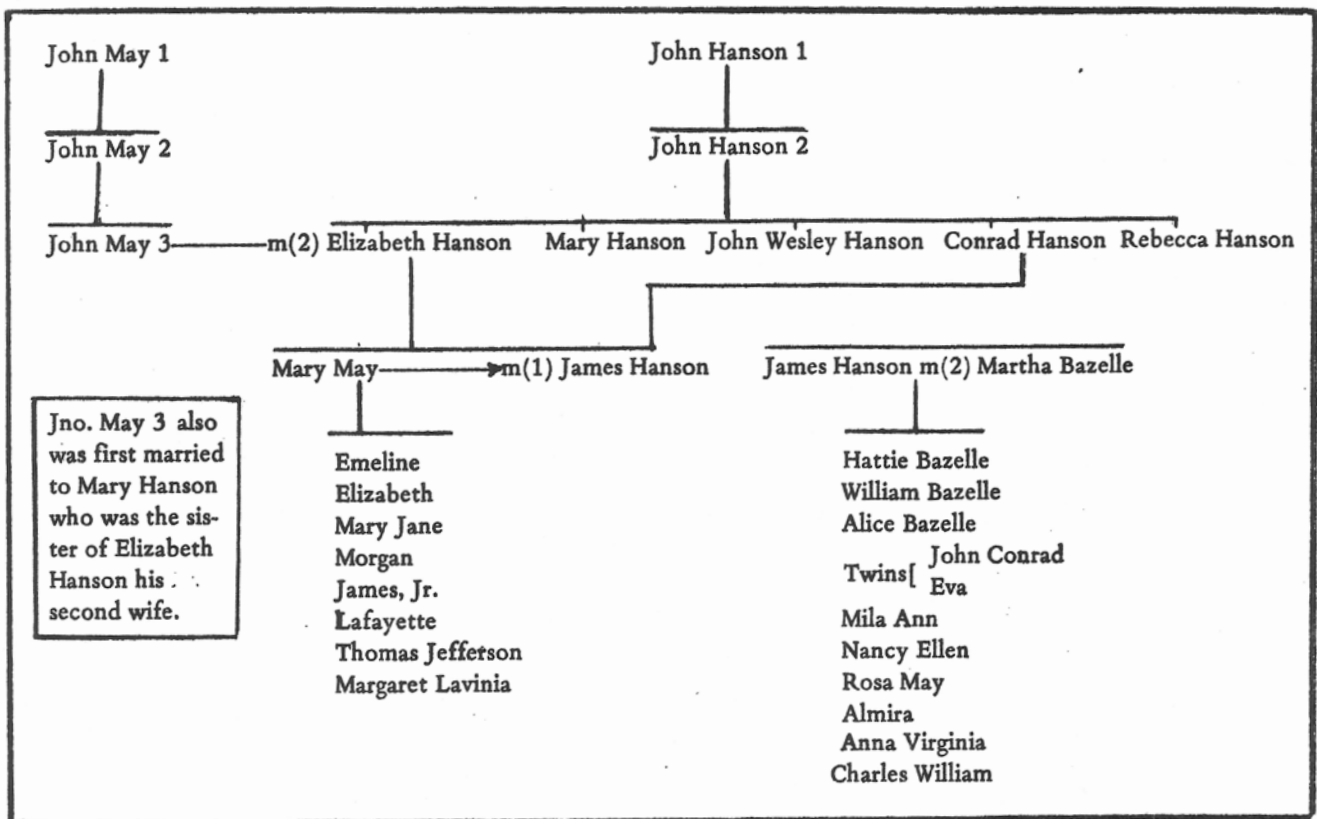


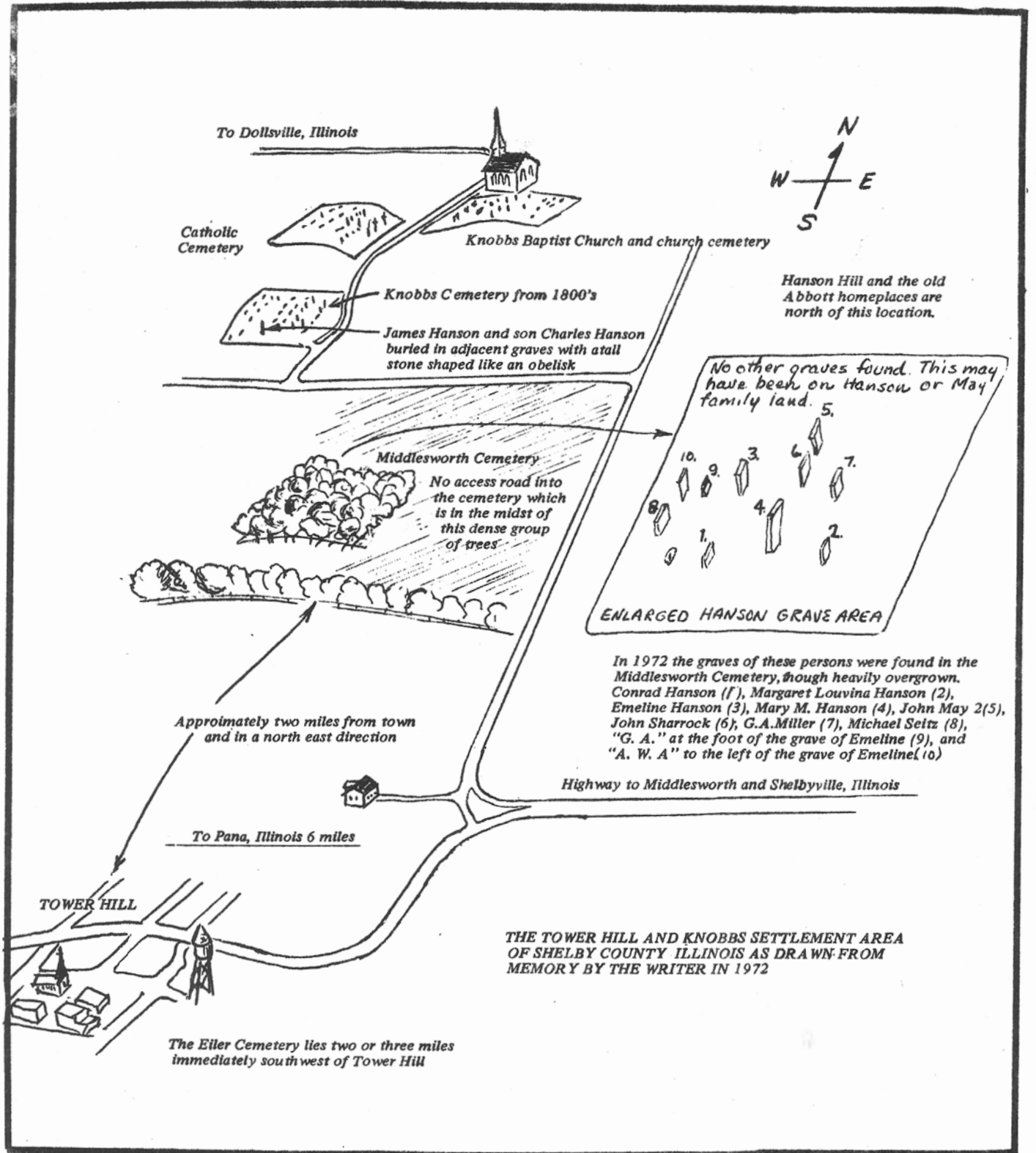
“Old James”- the first Hanson historian

James Hanson, first of the family to attempt recording the history of our Hanson clan, was born January 8, 1816 to Catherine Schultz Hanson and Conrad Hanson, while they were still in Estill County, Kentucky. The location of his birthplace has not been determined as Estill was in those days a vast tract of land which has since been subdivided into many smaller counties. Searches in the present county seat Irvine have resulted in the finding that there were no Hansons there in the 1800's nor are there any there now or in the interim period. Wayne Hanson's notes, nevertheless, said that the Hansons stayed at Crab Orchard at one time. In 1966 that community's churchyard and telephone directory were thoroughly searched by the writer and his son Bruce and nephew Tom Janstrom despite considerable opposition from a local billy goat. There were two Henson graves for young girls about 16 years old, Cintha and Amanda Henson; no Hensons or Hansons were found to live in the community now.

James was the oldest child of eleven born to Catherine Schultz Hanson and Conrad. When three years old his parents packed and left “Estill County” taking with them their three oldest children James, Elizabeth and Andrew. The move was made in early 1819. Nothing more is heard of concerning James until his name appears in Polk, Monroe and Lawrence County annals with his father Conrad and the others in the Indiana relationship who bought land in the original Orange County. Fourteen years later James and his father Conrad were landholders in Rural Township of Shelby County, Illinois so another move was made. James was still single and jointly they held 100 acres there with James owning another 40 in the year 1834. Some years later, the John May family migrated to Illinois from the old homeplace on the Big Sandy River where they had remained for several years. John May's wife was Elizabeth Hanson and they apparently desired to live near their offspring so they first visited the mother Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson who was living with her son Conrad

at this period. This was in 1834. With the Mays was their daughter Mary (Polly) May, then sixteen years old. During the visit she caught the eye and fancy of young James Hanson and two years later on February 4, 1836 they were married. With all the enthusiasm attendant to young couples then and now, they set about the business of farming the rich Shelby County land they owned. Reportedly they were quite successful and were within a few years considered to be very well-to-do and were highly respected in the community and the county. One of their farms was located on a high elevation known at that time as Hanson Hill and is still referred to by that name; old timers in Tower Hill give its location as west of that town. The principal residence of the Hansons was the farm on which is now located the old Middlesworth Cemetery to the northeast of the town.





TOWER HILL, ILLINOIS HANSONS

In 1850 Zacharia Hanson, born 1805 and born in Ohio, lived with his wife Priscilla who was born in 1813 in North Carolina and two daughters: Delilah born in 1843 in Illinois and another child born in Illinois in 1846.

William Hanson, born in 1806 in Kentucky was also in Tower Hill with his wife Lucinda who came from her birthplace in Kentucky; she was born there in 1793. With them lived a son David, born in 1833; Sarah born in 1840; Franklin, born in 1842(?); Mary, born 1845; and an un-named son born in (?) and Elizabeth Henson born in 1845.

Jordan Hanson, born in 1826 in Tennessee lived with his wife Jane Hanson born 1827 in Illinois.

Robert Hanson, born in Kentucky in 1813 was a resident also. His family listed Frances, born in 1830; a son born 1843; a daughter born in 1846 and a daughter Elizabeth born in 1847.

A William Henson was there, born in 1816 in Kentucky—he was illiterate. A Lucinda Hanson, probably his mother, was born in Kentucky. The children in the home were David born in 1833 and Sarah born in 1840. The wife of William Henson was Priscilla Hanson, born in 1819 and who died on January 9, 1844.

These persons, probably slaves, and who were named Hanson were in Tower Hill in the year 1850: John Hanson, born 1802 in Virginia; Rachel, his wife, born in 1802 in North Carolina; daughter Polly, born in 1840 in Illinois; son Wilson Hanson born in Missouri in 1831; and a son An----Hanson born in 1846 in Illinois.

In 1854 one G. M. Hanson was one of 15 lay preachers who dedicated the Shelby Seminary in that year. In 1938 a G. M. Hanson held land in Shelby County W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW, SW 12, 126 E.

In the 1860's Private John T. Henson re-enlisted in the 41st Volunteer Infantry Regiment after having served three years in the unit.

T. M. Henson died on the Steamer Planet January 17, 1863.

John W. Henson deserted the Union Army February 2, 1862.

In 1930 John Conrad Hanson and wife Phoebe Stewart Hanson lived with their daughter Corvetta Hanson at 3 North Franklin in Pana. John Conrad was one of a set of twins; the other child died; her name was Eva.

F. G. Hanson of Tower Hill held title to Cemetery lot $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section C, Lot 79.

James' memoirs hint Georgia relatives in Civil war years

James Hanson of Tower Hill, Ill. in his 1867 memoirs to his sons said that he met two of his cousins while in Georgia during his stint of service in the Union troops. The question of allegiance of the two cousins was not cited, nor their addresses.

JAMES OF GEORGIA

"The Roster of Georgia's Revolutionary Soldiers" by Knight reports a James Hanson, Franklin county, Ga. received a Certificate of Service to qualify for a land bounty after being in a Continental Line Regiment.

First cousins Mary May and James Hanson

The family of Mary May and James Hanson were all born and reared in the community of Tower Hill, Illinois in Shelby County as related to the writer by Lenory Hanson and later forgotten while a child. The present town of nearly 700 residents, was at the time, an important link in the early Illinois history and that of the development of the west. It was on the old "National Road" which was an artery feeding into the Kansas Territory and westward in the years 1865 to 1880 and later. It has been described as being made up of middle class Protestant stock and names found on rosters of the town in those days were those of the Scotch-Irish and English who had forged their way across Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, on to Indiana and into Illinois. There remain no Hansons in the region today, though some descendants of the May family are still there, among them the Blaugh family.

In 1830 an English traveler had this to say as he passed through the town. "We rarely missed a day without meeting from three to five hundred individual immigrants from the eastern states. The little children in the 'waggon' with the beds and household furniture. The master rides on the near side of the wheel horse and drives the other four or five horses with his whip. They camp in some place convenient for wood and water, making a blazing fire, pitch their tents before it, rest for the night, and after breakfast the next day move on. Fifty "waggons" a day, each with a family, we often met".

The first family of James Hanson

Emeline, the first child of Mary May and James Hanson, was born February 13, 1836 at Tower Hill. Nine days later she died and was buried in the Middlesworth Cemetery on the old Hanson place. I have taken the date of her death and the spelling of her name from the stone on her grave rather than rely upon the account of Homer Eiler.

The second child of the James Hansons was Elizabeth Hanson born August 13, 1838 in the Knobbs settlement at Tower Hill and she married John J. Watson May 6, 1859 by whom she had ten children. However, the first three died as infants: They were Martha Jane born March 3, 1860; an infant daughter who died without being named; and George Monroe Watson born November 22, 1861 (or 1862). George Monroe died the same year of his birth. On September 12, 1865 Annice Watson was born to Elizabeth; he lived in the town of Commerce, Oklahoma as late as the year 1925, having been married to a James Grace of Picher, Oklahoma. Next, fifth, was Willis Marion Watson born October 16, 1867 in Mitchell County, Kansas. Willis married Joan Elizabeth Hand August 30, 1867 in Mitchell County. He was a mining engineer at Oronogo, Missouri. Readers will note that at about this time the writer's grandmother Lenory and her husband Morgan were married and were possible with the James Hanson clan in Mitchell County which may be a likely spot for further research. The sixth child of Elizabeth was Sarah Isabell on March 18, 1871 in Kansas who married first to a Cliff Vanoy and then to a William Mullen on November 13, 1892 with whom she lived in Independence, Missouri until her death on November 11, 1935. Elizabeth's seventh child was James Nathan Watson born January 27, 1873 at Shelbyville, Illinois. This indicated that Elizabeth had returned to the home place in Illinois at the time of this pregnancy and birth. James was to marry Mollie Mulholland by whom there were three children, Fred, Grace and Lewis; James died March 27, 1905 at Oronogo. The eighth child was Phoebe Francis Watson, born February 8, 1875 in Mitchell County, Kansas where she died four years later. The ninth child, John Almond or Almon Watson, was born October 25, 1877. He married Flodie Ransom of Neck City, Missouri and died there on March 10, 1923. Thomas Watson, the tenth child of Elizabeth Hanson Watson was born May 12, 1880 in Mitchell County, Kansas; married to Della Moody September 12, 1912, he died in 1932.

The third child of Mary May Hanson and James, her husband, was Mary Jane Hanson born at

Tower Hill, Illinois and very little is known of her except that she was married to an Edward Silver, the son of a pioneer Kansas City family, and very possibly the descendant of the same Silver clan for whom Silver Springs, Maryland was named and a family that seemingly followed along with the Hansons and the Mays as they forged westward from the early Virginia Settlements. The descendants of this marriage are probably in and near Kansas City.

Morgan Hanson, the fourth child of Mary May and her husband James Hanson, is to be discussed at length in another chapter of this publication. The birthplace of Morgan was at Tower Hill according to all our information.

James Hanson, Jr., born October 28, 1847, was the fifth of the children of Mary May and James Hanson, Sr. and concerning him there remains little information except a mystery as to how and where he died. Eiler, in his account, says that Morgan the older brother was killed by the Indians in the Dakotas, but this is in error. Apparently it was James who was killed in the Dakotas by the Indians or in some other manner. For evidence of this it is known that the man Morgan headed up a family of five in the Territory of New Mexico and is the grandfather of the present writer. In reference to James Hanson, however, in 1965 the writer visited with a Mrs. Myrtle Almira Sheib of Decatur, Illinois who is a half-sister of both Morgan and James and she reaffirms that it was her half brother James who was killed but she does not know in what part of the Dakotas though she recalls that he was killed by Indians. Mrs. Sheib is the youngest daughter of James Hanson Sr. and his second wife Martha Bazelle Hanson from the Tower Hill and Pana, Illinois region.

Lafayette Hanson, sixth child of Mary May and James Hanson, Sr. was born April 15, 1850 in Tower Hill and died April 22, 1881 at Toledo, Ohio. "Lafe" Hanson is carried on the books of the Knobs Baptist Church(?) just north of Tower Hill as a full member just prior to the time he was married to Sarah Andes, the sister of J. A. Andes who was the Tower Hill grain dealer at the time of their wedding on October 14, 1871.

J. A. Andes is later found in Knoxville, Tennessee where he reported his Civil War experiences in an article in the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine which has been quoted to me by Audrey Woodruff, but which I have not been able to find. It dealt with the making of munitions in the period of the War of 1812 and closely parallels the experience of old John Hanson 2 who describes the same rudimentary munitions plant which made powder for Stonewall Jackson's siege of New Orleans. Lafayette was in the Civil War, serving in the Union army and probably the units from Shelbyville, though not in the 115th Volunteers where most of his relatives and friends served. Of Sarah Andes there is but little data except that she died at Boone, Iowa October 3, 1918. In another section of this story an unusual experience detailed by Lenory Hanson, the wife of Morgan Hanson, will be told concerning the brother of Sarah Andes who was Nathan Andes.

The Lafayette Hanson family consisted of Charles Lafayette, born in Mitchell County, Kansas November 25, 1872; he died unmarried at Marshalltown, Iowa October 21, 1911. Second was Shelby Winfield Hanson born in Dickenson County, Kansas on December 1, 1874 and she, too, died unmarried at Mt. Pleasant Iowa on January 24, 1907. The third child was Lawrence Andes Hanson, born at Cawker City, Kansas November 2, 1876. He married a female doctor, Pauline Myers of Waterloo, Iowa on February 22, 1911 and then married a second time to Bertha Myers who is reported in one communication to have been a "naturo-path" and they lived at one time in the Eagle River, Wisconsin region. Inquiries as to their

descendants have been difficult to obtain though a random telephone call to Eagle River to the Hanson family there indicated that they had come down from a James Hanson who had in the past lost contact with his family in Illinois and they had never been in touch with the main branch of the Hansons. Mrs. Sheibs of Decatur has had correspondence with them in the very first years of this century, and remembers that Bertha Myers did tell her that they were from Illinois, and later from Indiana. James Allen Hanson the fourth and last child of the Lafayette Hansons was born March 8, 1880 at Toledo, Ohio, and was last heard from at Benton Harbor, Michigan; he was unmarried then.

Thomas Jefferson Hanson, the seventh of the James and Mary May Hanson family, was born October 15, 1583 at Tower Hill. Thomas was an adventurous type and traveled widely over the entire south and southwest in his youth. During one of these extended trips he returned to find that his mother had passed away and that his father had remarried to a young widow Martha Bazelle. He had been living in Texas, he said, and a fiancée there whom he expected to marry. On his return to Tower Hill for the visit he stopped at the home of his sister Elizabeth Hanson Watson who then accompanied him to their original home. She was living at this moment in the Oronogo, Missouri area and returned there after the brief sojourn at the home of the James Hansons. Family tradition places his place of death as near Purcell, Oklahoma. That town and its area was searched with a newspaper ad by the writer to no avail. There were no Hansons there in the 1962-1964 period when it was visited by the writer's family; so it is believed that possibly the tradition referred to Purcell, Missouri instead. This portion of Missouri and nearby Kansas could bear some research time and might well prove fruitful.

Margaret Lavinia Hanson, the eighth and last child of Mary May and James Hanson, Sr. was born November 6, 1858 and died March 10, 1886 as is evidenced by her grave marker found in the Middlesworth Cemetery near Tower Hill in 1972.

Miscellaneous Shelby County,
Hanson Estate Records and data

John Henson et al, minors Box 71
Abraham Hanson estate p283
Angeline Hanson estate p360
John Hanson Bk 24, p179, date 1861
Peter Hanson Bk 24, p526, date 1863
James Hanson Bk 36, p576, date 1866
James Henson Bk 35, p71, date 1867
James Hanson Bk 36, p136, date 1866
George M Hanson Bk38, p178, dte 1867

Land records

George M. Hanson Bk3, p205 date 1838
ditto with date 1846
John Or Isom Hanson, Bk.4, p114, 1839
William Hanson, Bk 8, p 32 no year

Mathias Ringle 1742-1811

John Ringle 1781-1843

John Ringle 1817-1871

Daniel Ringle
m Emeline Cameron (Recall Emeline Hanson?)

Rev. John Ringle
m Louisa May

Paul Ringle John A. Ringle David Ringle Gladys Ringle
(All last known in Shelby County and or Shelbyville, Ill.)

“Eight Hansons served the Union”

At the outbreak of the Civil War many of the Hanson youths and even some of the older members of the family hastened to the Shelbyville offices of a Captain Espy to sign up as volunteers for the Union army. In fact, the writer was reminded by a Pana descendant in 1972 that the Hansons had eight sons in the war which is still recalled with pride by relatives in the Pana area. Old James Hanson was then 49 years old and was a member of the 115th Illinois Volunteer Regiment of Infantry. Recruits who had signed earlier in the war provide proof of this fact when in a letter to his mother, dated April 29, 1864, a George Hanson wrote from the battlefields that “Old James has arrived.” James was his uncle, and he was the son of Catherine and Conrad Hanson.

The 115th Regiment led a violent existence during the war and a number of the contingent from Shelby County were killed. One of those missing in action at the Battle of Gettysburg was H. I. Lookenbill, the husband of Sarah A. Hanson of Tower Hill.

In 1876 James Hanson made his first historic statement about the family when he spoke to his sons of the seven brothers who were in the American Revolution under George Washington. He also said that he was then, in 1876, 60 years of age which contradicts other statements that he was born in 1813 which would have made him 63 years old. Anyway James says, “I was then 60 years old, I volunteered was in several battles during the last half of the war and belonged to Company G., Capt. Dove, 115th Regiment, 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland.”

On March 12, 1868 Mary May Hanson died and was buried on the “homeplace in the Middlesworth Cemetery” near the grave of her father John May 3. James and a brother Lafe Hanson were listed in the Class Number 1 of the Knobs church in 1870.

That same year James Hanson, Sr. remarried to a young widow Martha Bazelle from Pana, Illinois. James was then 54 years old by his reckoning above and she was 26 years of age, barely older than some of the members of James' first family by Mary May.

With the passing of the war years the first family began to reassemble in the Tower Hill community and nearby communities, but there was a new element added—a new stepmother

hardly older than many of them and one of the second family, Myrtle Almira Hanson Sheib says that friction developed and brought about discord within the two families with the eventual result that James and Martha sold the home place, moved west and shared the proceeds from the estate with all the heirs, as promised.

Mrs. Scheib has indicated that the Hansons were well to do and that they had a farm of no less than 240 acres as she remembers.

All the family, James, Martha and both families of James and others were all smitten with the "Kansas fever" Mrs. Sheib says and were taken in by the glowing stories of the remarkable land values of the prairies of Kansas. The Hansons were holding land just three and a half miles south of Ramsey, Illinois when they moved. It was in late 1870 that James started west, leaving Martha behind as she was expecting at the time. He bought or homesteaded in some fashion, land situated on Carr Creek in Mitchell County, Kansas near Cawker City. The place he got was 160 acres and it is suspected that the boys from the first family may also have homesteaded there before moving on to other sections of the burgeoning nation.

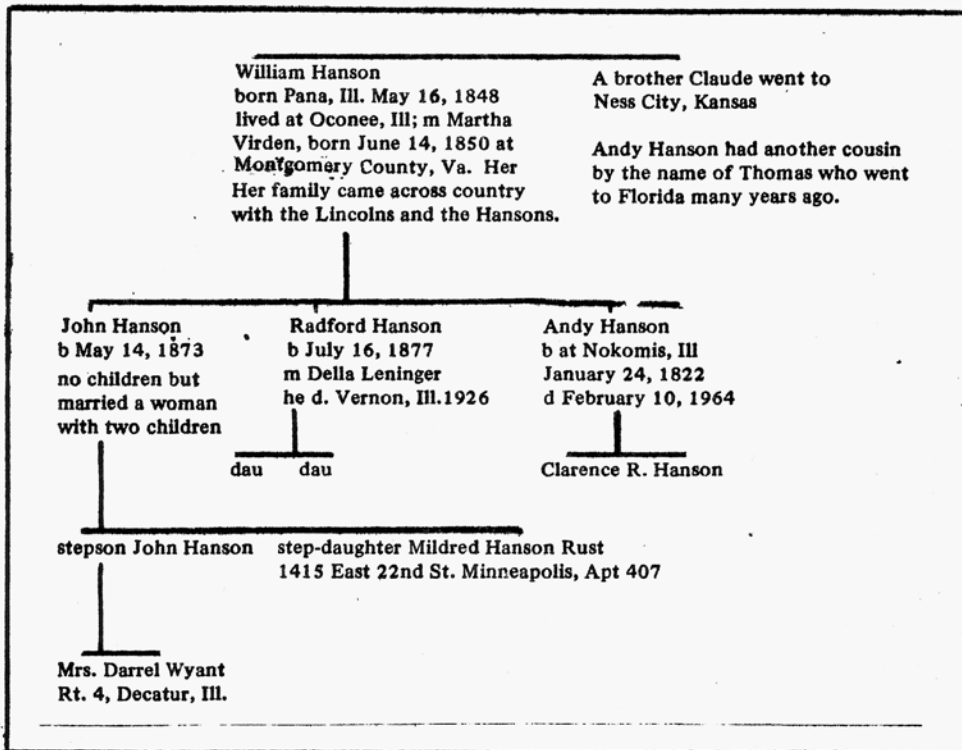
The first children of James and Martha were twins born March 27, 1871 at Tower Hill. Eva died within a few days and is buried at Pana. John Conrad Hanson survived, however, and as soon as Martha was able to travel James returned for her and her son and they loaded their belongings into a covered wagon and headed west into Kansas and the new homeplace where they lived for more than ten years. With them went the first three children born to Martha Bazelle by her first husband John of whom there is not a scrap of information available now. While living on the Carr Creek place four more children were born to the Hansons, Mila Ann, Rosa May, Nancy Ellen and Myrtle Almira who has provided virtually all the information on the James and Martha Bazelle family. Myrtle was last in Decatur, Illinois. The Census of 1880 listed James Hanson in Mitchell County as aged 64 with his father's birthplace noted as being in Virginia, his mother's birthplace as Tennessee and Martha's parents in reverse order, her mother is from Virginia and the father was born in Tennessee. No names for those two.

While a resident of Kansas James did some traveling about the fledgling nation and the Kansas Territory. In Norton County, Kansas July 7, 1881 he was a partner in a firm called Messrs. Wiltrout, Hanson and Company which operated a steam powered saw mill at a town called Densmore on the Solomon River. The Solomon River was a place where Morgan Hanson and others of his line spent much of their early lives. Mrs. Sheib says that her father James was an educated man and held an unusual interest in astronomy, an interest he had picked up on an 1880 trip to Boston.

Then, despite much planning and hard work and high hopes, the harsh environment of the Kansas plains including drought, insects and crop failures brought reality home to James. With his cash reserves depleted and his energy waning he and Martha decided to return to Illinois and in the year 1880 or shortly thereafter he moved his family eastward. On the journey another child was born, Anna Virginia and then on their return in 1884 at Tower Hill their last child Charles William Hanson was born. Myrtle Hanson remembers that the return was made in a covered wagon. One may well imagine that this was the point at which time the James Hanson family was first dispersed into the west, never to again re-

assemble completely. The birthplace of Anna Virginia Hanson was at Oronogo, Missouri where the Hansons apparently were stopping to visit at the home of Elizabeth Hanson Watson who was his sister.

Concerning James the following information has been added by Mrs. Sheib. He was a Methodist for 23 years and his death came while he lived on the farm 4½ mile south of Ramsey, Illinois. He died after suffering a stroke and his obituary reads that he "said that he was ready to go, and willing, although he could not speak he let the family know by signs and motions. He is buried at Tower Hill as is Martha, his wife, who lived at the time of her death at Tower Hill in her home at 501 West Olive with her son John Conrad, one of the first set of twins born to Martha Bazelle Hanson. The wife of this John Conrad Hanson was interviewed in Pana, Illinois by the writer in 1972 where she lived at 3 North Franklin Street in Pana.



Old James was mustered out of the 21st Infantry Regiment on December 16, 1865 after three years service in the Union Army in the Civil War.

The Tower Hill and Shelby Hansons

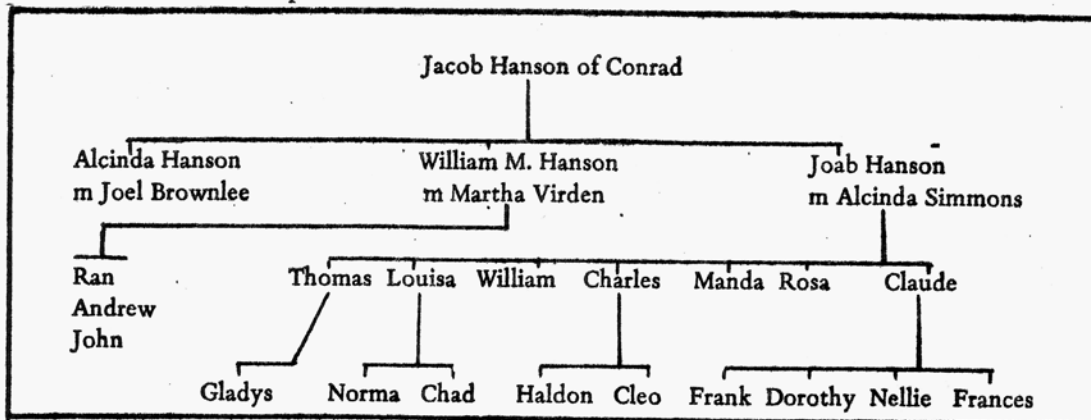
The family of James, the first son of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson, already has been discussed and in this chapter we turn to the remaining members of Conrad's family.

The second child of Conrad was Elizabeth Hanson with very little information available about her as a child or as an adult. She was born in Estill County, married to an Edward Silver of Kansas City, lived and died there. The same is said of Mary Jane Hanson, covered earlier.

The third child of Conrad presents a similar situation. Of him, it is known that he was married in Illinois, moved to Texas and died there. He was one of the children born before 1816 as it is recorded that he made the trip down the Kentucky River with his parents. He is thought to have had at least one child Louisa Hanson who reportedly lived in California.

Jacob Hanson was the fourth child of Conrad, born in Monroe County, Indiana in 1824 and married Lucinda Malin of Tower Hill who was born in 1824 also. They became parents of Alcinda Hanson who married Joel Brownlee and then lived in Fort Scott, Kansas where she died and is buried. William M. Hanson was the second child of Jacob and Lucinda; he married Martha Virden of Oconee, Illinois. Joab was the third child of Jacob and he married Elzira Simmons. In 1972 the writer again re-visited Oconee and checked the family with this additional information from local old-timers. William M. Hanson was a policeman, had one leg, and married Martha Virden, who was born June 14, 1850 and died December 4, 1900. Of William there are no dates. They did have a family consisting of Randy (Ran), Andrew Hanson and John Hanson, who have removed from the Oconee area. They are believed to be living in communities south and east of Ramsey today. The family of Joab and Alcinda Simmons includes seven children, the first of whom is Thomas Hanson who had a daughter Gladys residing in both North Palm Beach, Florida and Burlington, New Jersey. The second child was Louisa, married to Oscar Joley of Pana, Illinois. Their children in turn are Norma Joley Anderson of Tulsa, Oklahoma and Chad Joley—an Illinois high school principal. William Alfred Hanson, the third child of Joab had sons Cleo and Haldon Hanson, both of Decatur, Illinois. William, the father, died in a mine accident in 1912. The fourth child was Charles Hanson who married Blanche Malin and who lived in Ness City, Kansas; Charles was a banker with four children whose names are not known. Of Manda and Rosa Hanson, daughters of Joab Hanson there is no information. Claude, the seventh child and the last son of Joab married Gladys Stephens November 30, 1917 and they have four children. Frank, born November 17, 1918 and living at last notice in Wheeler, Oregon.

The second child of Claude and Gladys Stephens Hanson was Dorothy Elzira Hanson, born May 1917, 1920 in Sedan, Kansas. Third was Nellie Teresa born in 1922 and Frances Evelvn born April 20, 1923 at Sedan. In 1930 the father Claude Hanson was a Sheriff of Morris County, Kansas. He had served while a youth in the military, being a Lieutenant in the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1919.



1850 CENSUS OF SHELBY COUNTY ILLINOIS

Richland township lists 1194 William Hanson, age 44, and family: Lucinda 27, David 17, Darah 10, Salia (female) 8, Mary 5, Eli. . . . (male) 7, Elizabeth 2. William was born in Kentucky, Lucinda in Kentucky and David in Illinois.

1106 notes Phillip Henson age 26, his wife Nancy 21, William 6, Adam 4, and Mary 2. Phillip was born in Illinois, Nancy in Ohio, William and Adam in Illinois and Mary in Missouri.

No township given, but likely it is in the Knobbs settlement near Tower Hill lists "No. 528" Coonrod Hanson, age 60 wife Catherine 55, Sarah 18, Isaac 16, Millie 14, Martin 19 and George 10. Coonrod was born in Virginia, Catherine in Tennessee, Sarah in Indiana, Millie in Indiana Martin in Indiana and George in Illinois. (Mrs. Woodruff adds this note "It appears that while his father's estate was being settled that he made several jounries back and forth from Illinois to Indiana".

1850 MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA CENSUS

Page 367. No. 947 lists John Hanson age 47, Rebecca 52, Hiram 17, Ambrose 15, Sarah 12. John Hanson born in Virginia; he was the son of James Hanson of the original seven brothers. Rebecca, born in Tenn. was the daughter of John Hanson 2 and Mary Magdalena Wall. Her age indicates that the John Hansons were in Carter County in the year 1798 or earlier. Hiram was born in Indiana.

Same page. No 950 lists William Hanson age 27, wife Polly age 23 or (?) 33, Julia A age 6, Rebecca 5, and Catta 2. All born in Indiana.

Same page. No. 949 lists James Hanson 25 born in Indiana, Mary 23, Joseph L. 2 and Rebecca 1. The entire family was born in Indiana.

Mrs Woodruff adds that there were many Todd families about them. The Todds did marry into the Hanson relationship in some cases and hold much land there yet near Salt Creek at Guthrie, Ind.

Jordan Hanson, the fifth child of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson, was born in 1806 in Shelby County and left little record behind. He married Eliza J. Keon or Heon in the year 1849 and the pair removed from Illinois to Iowa and it is thought that their family and descendants reside in Iowa. Rumor has it that they both died and are buried in Iowa. This the extent of all the data available.

Mary Ann Hanson, the sixth child, also leaves only a smattering of data. She was born in Shelby County, married a Riley Hobson, moved to Texas where she reportedly died. In 1966 there was a family of Hobsons in Decatur, Texas believed to be related in some manner. John Wesley Hanson, a brother and his family, resided in Wise County, Texas about this time; Decatur is located in Wise County.

John Wesley Hanson, the seventh child of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson, was born December 8, 1821 on the old Hanson place on Salt Creek in Indiana near the town of Guthrie. At the age of eleven he traveled with his parents to Shelby County and at the age of 25 he married Alcindy Cox of Front Royal, Virginia. Alcindy was born in Front Royal to Samuel and Eleanor Cox on October 23, 1821. The Cox's were reported to have been definitely pro-slavery on that question, pro Douglass Stephens and definitely not inclined toward having any religion. This in contrast to the apparent beliefs of the rest of the Hansons who favored Lincoln, favored abolition of slavery and were Methodists. To John Wesley and Alcindy were born six children, four near Tower Hill and two on the return journey from Texas to Illinois some years later. Until 1857 John Wesley and his family were in Illinois but that year he succumbed to the attractions of the Texas Territory. With all arrangements completed the family loaded its belongings in several wagons and headed into the southwest through Missouri where Elizabeth Watson and her family resided at Oronogo. They settled in due course at a location now occupied by the city of Decatur in Wise County, Texas. A tradition persists that the Hansons later sued the city to obtain recompense for their land taken up by the citizens there; obviously their legal claims were not proved and there was no result. The Hansons who were outspoken from the time of their arrival in Texas incurred the wrath of their slave holding neighbors within a two year period after their arrival. Their anti-slavery public statements made them quite unpopular. This popularity was not augmented by the actions and deeds of their young son John Wesley Hanson Jr. who began playing and teaching the young negro slaves to read and then openly divulged the information and set off a running feud with the neighbors. The situation became so intense that the Hansons were forced to abandon their homestead and belongings in a hasty exit from the community. The problem was detailed years later by a daughter, Catherine Finera Hanson, in her tale of the trip homeward. She noted that her sister Angeline was born in a deserted cabin near Lebanon, Missouri on September 3, 1859 and that the family was given protection by a volunteer guard who was a friendly Texas neighbor for many weeks. The gesture, she recalled, was one that was much appreciated by the family. One of her most vivid recollections was that her mother Alcindy Cox Hanson at one point was forced to seek water from the wagon ruts to take care of cooking and cleaning. The family consisted of Samuel Conrad born January 12, 1850 in Illinois, Catherine Finera, born September 3, 1851; John Wesley, Jr. born May 26, 1853 and Francis Jerome born August 3, 1857. All the foregoing were born in Illinois. On the return Angeline was born and then Louisa on October 11, 1861 just after their arrival in Tower Hill again. On return to Tower

Hill they were forced to live in a log cabin which they constructed themselves. The only further mention of John Wesley Sr. was the attempt he made to enlist in the 115th Regiment from Tower Hill during the Civil War—an attempt which was thwarted due to the presence of a growth which had become obvious over his eye. John was a Mason and belonged to the Tower Hill organization.

Sarah Hanson was the eighth child of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson. She was born in Monroe County, Indiana on the old Hanson homeplace in either 1831 or 1832. After becoming of age she married Joel Lookenbill. Lookenbill served in the Union Army with the rest of the Hansons from Shelby County and is referred to in the correspondence of George W. Hanson who wrote often to his mother. He was in the 115th as were the Hansons. Following the Battle of Gettysburg he was reported missing in action. He and Sarah had no reported children. Some years after his death Sarah married again, this time to David Tripp of Tower Hill. Some of the Tripp family descendants remain there today located between the towns of Tower Hill and Middlesworth. A caution is necessary here to inform readers and searchers that the town of Middlesworth is not the location of the Middlesworth Cemetery; that cemetery is near Tower Hill.

Ninth child was Mila Hanson who married James Brandon of Shelby County; they moved from Shelby County to Johnson County, Kansas next where they reportedly lived near Shawnee which has since become quite a suburban metropolis. The daughter of the Brandons, Isabella, later said that her parents were buried on the old "home place near Shawnee". The Brandons had another daughter Mary of whom we have no record and two brothers, one of whom lived near Burden, Kansas. Mary was married to a man named O'Brien. This the sum total of the information available about them. Mila obviously was named for her aunt Mila Ann Hanson, the daughter of Mary May Hanson and James Hanson.

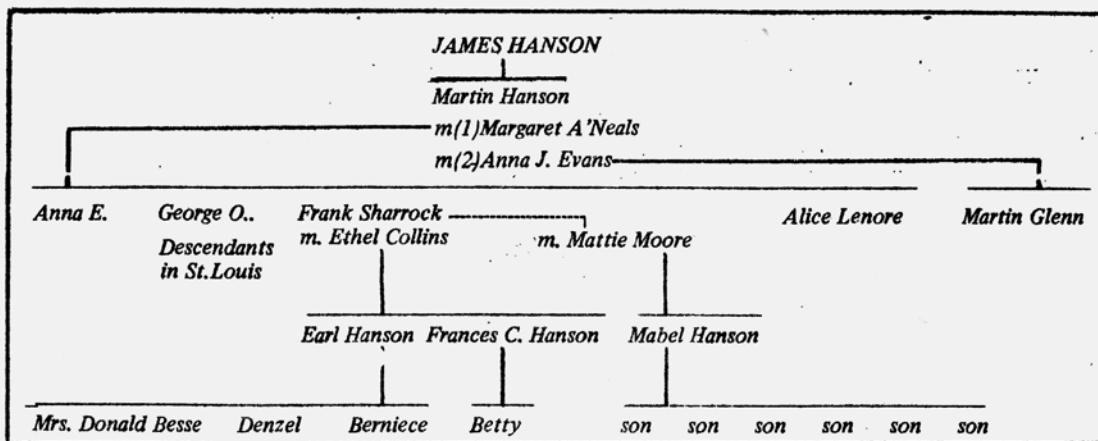
The tenth child of Conrad was Isaac Hanson who was born in 1834 and who died at the age of nineteen and is buried in the Middlesworth Cemetery in the Hanson lot. It has been impossible to locate his grave in recent years.

Eleventh child of Catherine and Conrad was Martin Hanson who was born near Tower Hill November 10, 1838. As a young man, he too, enlisted in the locally renowned 115th Volunteer Regiment. His period of service was short and due to illness he was discharged early after which he removed to Cawker City, Kansas where his father and brothers and many of their families had gone. He became a pioneer attorney and jurist in the years that followed, remaining at Severy where he was a Justice of the Peace for many years and became an esteemed member of the Kansas Bar profession. He married Margaret A'Neals of Tower Hill and in 1894 was living at Cleveland, Oklahoma. Martin's children in his first marriage were Anne E. Hanson born February 2, 1857 in the state of Iowa and who was last reported in Watsonville, California which is near San Francisco; that was in 1928. The second was George O. Hanson born in 1860 and was at last notice a resident of the City of St. Louis and it is believed that his descendants still live in that town. Third was Frank Sharrock Hanson born November 12, 1864 at Fall River, Kansas and who later moved to Baxter Springs, Kansas and thence to Cleveland, Oklahoma. The children of Frank Sharrock Hanson were Earl Martin Hanson, born May 15, 1888 at Winfield, Kansas Francis Catherine Hanson, born January 11, 1911 at Pawhuska, Oklahoma—married twice

with one daughter—and then by a second wife of Frank Sharrock Hanson there were born Mabel Hanson who had five sons whose names we do not have. Ethel Myrtle Collins who was the first wife of Frank Hanson died at Pawhuska and is buried there. The second wife of Frank Sharrock Hanson was Mattie Ellen Moore. She died at Drumright, Oklahoma January 29, 1887. Mabel the third child and Alice Lenore Hanson who was fourth were both born at Fall River, Kansas. Alice was born in October on the 10th in 1870. Margaret A'Neals, the first wife of Martin, was born in Tecumseh, Illinois and married him in 1861. She died at Ponca City, Oklahoma in 1895. Two years after Martin married once more to a widow Anna Evans. To them was born Martin Glenn Hanson on June 10, 1900 who was last known at 121 Standard Street in Watsonville, California. Martin Hanson died at the Sawteel Soldiers Home November 10, 1926 and is buried in the Los Angeles National Cemetery. Martin must be given credit for saving a large number of details for this account.

George W. Hanson, the twelfth child of Conrad and Catherine Schultz Hanson and their last, was born in 1842 near Tower Hill and as many of his kin joined the 115th Regiment from Shelby County. During his stint of action with the 115th he lost a finger while acting as an ammunition runner. Following his release from service on June 11, 1865 he moved to Kansas. His wife was Louise Howard of Shelby County. They had two children, Ida Lee and George W. Hanson Jr.. The record of the girl Ida Lee has been lost and the son is known to have married a woman named Lillie on October 28, 1894; the couple had no children. Lillie Hanson is buried in the Hanson lot in a Lawrence, Kansas cemetery. The son George Jr. was last known living in Arkansas with his mother Louise Howard Hanson. Their address or home town is not available.

In a recent interview with the wife of one of the half sisters of the above family, Phoebe Steward Hanson (wife of John Conrad Hanson of Martha Bazelle and James) mentioned that everyone knew of the record of the eight Hansons in the one family who went into the Union Army in the 115th. This sounds very similar to the seven Hanson sons in the Revolution and, indeed, may bring about some question as the original tale. At this point however it is better to reserve judgement in that the original seven sons in the Revolutionary War is a tradition of long standing in the Hanson family.



FROM THE INDIANA TERRITORY—
SAMUEL MYRES AND SARAH ALBIN MYRES

Myres is pronounced
 Mears. See L. F.
 Mears of Tower Hill,
 Ill. Also Mrs Harriet
 Myres of Superstition,
 Arizona

Father from Pennsylvania
 Mother's name unknown. Father
 descendant of Myre, Hessian Soldier

Samuel Myres, born Sept. 26, 1818, LOUISVILLE, KY.
 m. Sarah Smith Albin, b. Mar. 5, 1819, Pickaway Co. Ohio
 she d. Mar. 7, 1894. Samuel d. July 14, 1902; both
 buried Buck's Grove Cemetery, 15 miles west of
 Holton, Ks. on Highway 16. The marriage was in Vermillion
 County, Indiana on Oct. 17, 1841; possibly the second
 marriage for Sarah. First five children born in the
 Vermillion Co. area. Others in Douglas Co. Ill.

John → Harriett born in Vermillion Co. Ind Territory

John Myars b July 31, 1842 d Nov. 13, 1875	Geo. Myars b Nov. 13, 1843 d Oct. 26, 1846	Mary Elizabeth Myars b Nov. 16, 1845 d Aug. 1, 1913 m. W. Ackerson	Melvin Myars b Nov. 16, 1847 d. Apr. 14, 1900 m Savannah Meeks Dec. 1, 1872
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Florence → Samuel born Douglas Co. Illinois

Harriett b. Apr. 22, 1838 m Horace Heath d. Nov. 13, 1879 in Missouri	Florence b Oct. 15, 1836 d Nov. 1885 m Jas Ackerson Jun 3, 1885	Robert Nodata	Lenora Myars b. 12-10-1854 m. Morgan Hansen d. 1932 Trinidad, Colo.	Ura b. Sept. 28, 1859 d Jan. 24, 1884 m Sarah E. Martz (1)
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William H. b Oct 20, 1860 Camarque Town Vermillion Co. m. Rosalie Cruzan Feb 29, 1888	Cornelius b Mar. 5, 1864 d Dec. 9, 1894	Samuel b June 29, 1866 d Dec. 23, 1947 m. Dorothy Keiss
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Jackson Co. Ks. 1805 Census

Anna Mae b Jan 30, 1874 d. 1905 m Fred Woodburn	Lenora b Jun 3, 1877 m. Sumpter	Charlotte M. b May 3, 1880 m June 1, 1904 to Walter E. Stephenson
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Winona Woodburn
 Mary Sumpter
 Mrs. Frank Johnson and one adopted brother

Born Ks., Colo. and N. M Territory

Bertha d. inf in Ks.	Melvin K.I.A. Battle of Santa Ana Phillipines	Charles m Lavinia Fultz	Hattie m Smith Oliver Norvil Grace Bertha	Harry m Julia Waren	Carrie m Willard Merrill
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Edith Ray Al Ralph Floyd Jack

Leonard Wm. b 1872 ± in Jackson Co. Kansas	Charles Album b. July 7, 1877 d May 21, 1954 @ Severy, Ks. m. in Watauga @ Klahoma. Jan 1 1907	Emma J. b April 26, 1881 d. Topeka Kansas m. Fultz buried @ Holton, Ks.	Myrtle Eura Myers b. Sept. 11, 1884 Jackson Co. Ks d. Oct. 5, 1964 Severy, Ks.	Sarah Martz Myers m (2) Jas. Ackerson John Pearl Bart	Victor Augusta Constance Pauline Parva
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Geraldine

Information courtesy of
 Mildred Owings, Holton, Kansas 1976

The family of old James and Martha Bazelle Hanson

Turning again to the second family of James Hanson it is known that their first two children were twins John Conrad and Eva born in Tower Hill March 27, 1871. At the time James had gone on to Cawker City, Kansas where he had purchased 160 acres. The youngest twin Eva lived but a few days. Shortly thereafter James returned for his wife and his new son and they went on west to Kansas. Of John Conrad Hanson there is this information garnered in a brief interview with his widow Phoebe Stewart Hanson in July 1972 at which time she said that she had a son Raymond Hanson and that "my husband was an unusual man, skilled in nearly everything he set out to do" John was killed in a mine accident near Pana, Illinois.

The third child of James and Martha was Mila Ann, born August 18, 1873. Mila married Amos Fleenor and they were residents of Nokomis, Ill. for a number of years. She is buried at Pana, Ill.

Nancy Ellen was the fourth child born on April 6, 1875, also at Cawker City, Kansas. Nancy died while yet a child at the age of six.

Rosa May was born May 6, 1878 and was married to a man named Smith. All that is known of her is that she died in 1908.

At this period James and Martha became disillusioned with the Kansas territory and taking farewell of their relatives in Cawker City they set out again for Tower Hill, being anxious to resettle once more in familiar surroundings. On their way they stopped at Oronogo to visit James and Mary May Hanson's first child, Elizabeth Hanson Watson. It was at the home of the Watsons that the seventh child of James and Martha Bazelle Hanson was born on August 13, 1884; she was named Anna Virginia.

Then back at Tower Hill once more a son Charles William Hanson was born to Martha on September 8, 1888 on a place they purchased 4½ miles south of Ramsey. Charles William died at twelve and is buried beside his father, James, at Tower Hill.

Sixth child was Myrtle Almira Hanson who was born August 19, 1880. Myrtle Hanson Scheib lives in Decatur, Ill. as of 1964 and furnished all the above data.

Samuel Hanson - the musician

Samuel Hanson was the fourth child of John Wesley Hanson and his wife Alcindy Cox Hanson was born January 12, 1850 on a farm alleged to be located on the present site of Pana, Illinois. In 1857 his family had moved to Decatur, Texas which at the time, was according to his memories, a wild frontier town. He told his family, also, of the fact that he remembered returning to school following a night raid on the building by Comanche Indians. Samuel, later to become a school man, did his first teaching here in his youth and told of putting his first pupil, a negro boy, to sleep with his first lesson and on the occasion of the second lesson the pupil ran away from his master and was severely flogged for the offense when caught.

Six months after the beginning of the Civil War the family returned to Illinois where young Samuel attended school and college for a number of years. In the fall of 1867 he entered Westfield, Illinois College, completed a teacher's course and graduated in 1874. On the day of his graduation he was employed as a teacher at Greenhill Academy and Seminary, where he remained for two and a half years. The founder of that Academy was a Rev. Robert Edmondson, whose daughter Nancy caught young Samuel Hanson's attention. Nancy was a student in the school and while she was yet a student she and Samuel were married; this was in 1876. After their marriage he was again enrolled at Westfield College, majoring in Greek, Latin and Zoology. In 1877 he accepted a position as principal of the Edwards Academy in Greenville, Tennessee and later as a principal of Elgin College in Port Elgin, Ontario, Canada. In 1885 he became the Superintendent of Schools at Williamsport, Indiana where he was to re-organize the school system.

During his career Samuel became widely known for his innovative treatment of school music programs and he moved into the sideline of publishing music texts which he wrote and edited. Contrasted to the somber, lack luster tomes heretofore published for schools, his books contained myriads of bright and sprightly songs for schoolroom use. The texts sold in excess of a million copies. There were ten different titles and many schools as late as the 1920's used them. The writer used one in the primary school that he attended. It is recalled as having been an 7 by 8 inch tan clothcovered volume with dull reddish ink on the cover. Attempts to obtain a copy of this book have been fruitless, though in the files of the writer are several pages of the original work sheets done by Samuel Hanson.

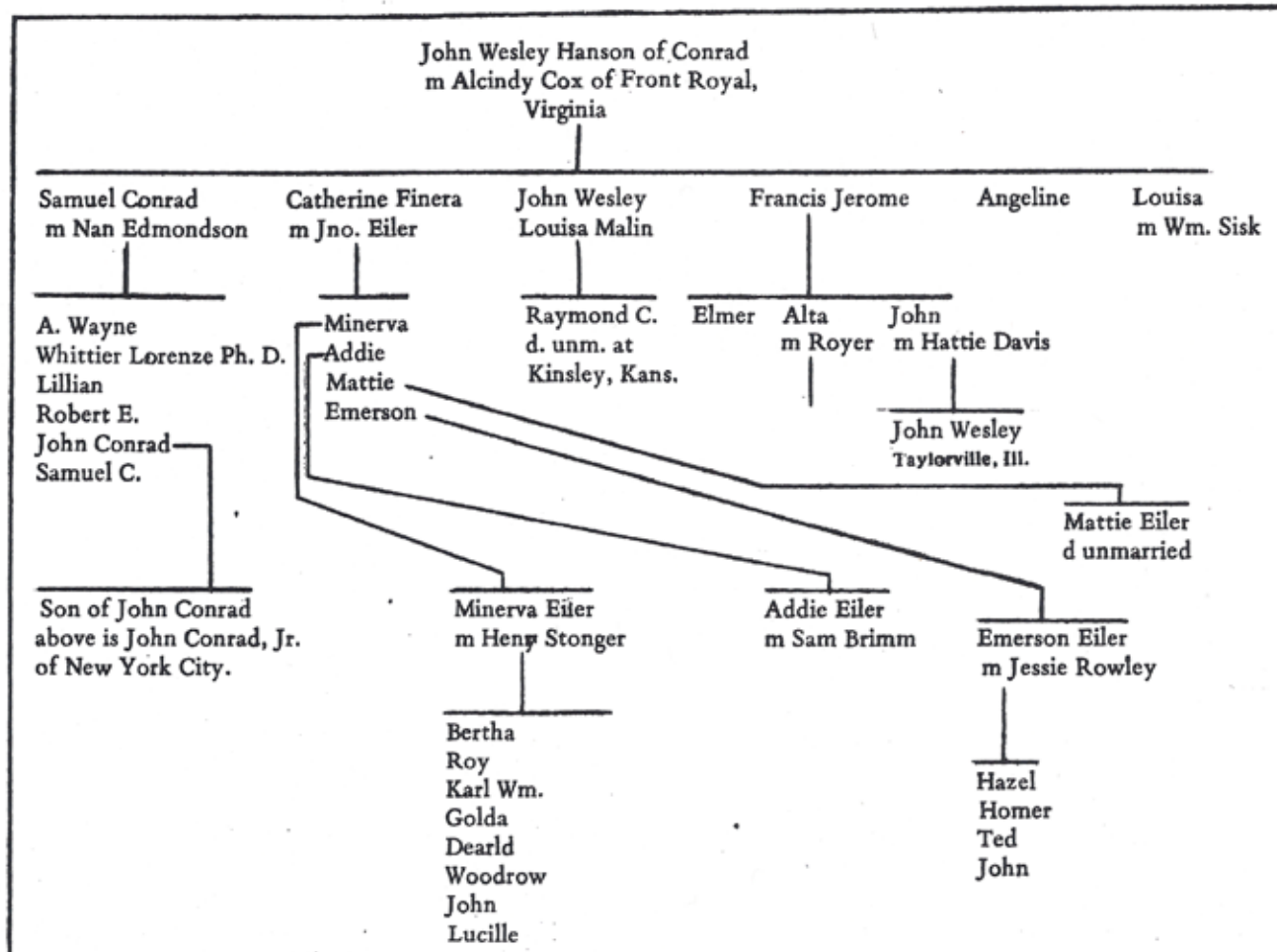
The versatility of Samuel Conrad Hanson can best be illustrated with the samples of his works printed in the illustrations below. He died in Williamsport in 1909 while making rounds of the schools there.

Goodbye to Summer. Words and music by J. C. Hanson.

1. Stead-i-ly the winds sway the tree-top,
 2. Sel-dom do we hear the fresh-rod song-stee,
 3. Ripen-ment nits from left-y trees are fall-try,
 Dim-mer shines the gold-en dew,
 Harsh-ly screams the green-ey jay,
 Less-er crows seek-ous greet our view,
 Frost has turned the leaves to rich-est pur-ple,
 South-wind goes the mer-ry rob-in red-breast,
 Sweets are send-ing thro' the air their fra-grance,
 Sure-ly sum-mer's work is done,
 Soon will sum-mer go a-way,
 Sum-mer soon will bid a-dieu.

Chorus.

Good-bye to sum-mer! Good-bye to sum-mer! We loathe to say good-bye,
 now must say good-bye.
 Good-bye to sum-mer! Good-bye to sum-mer! We loathe to say good-bye,
 now must say good-bye.



Nancy Edmondson Hanson, the wife of Samuel Conrad Hanson was born in 1856 near Kentland, Indiana where she spent her youth in pioneer surroundings. Her father Rev. Robert Edmondson was an early Illinois Circuit Rider serving the United Brethren Church in northern Illinois and southwestern Indiana. He was the founder of the Greenhill Academy in Warren County, Indiana. Nancy was the oldest of five children. After the death of her husband she followed her family and children, living at various locales including Purdue University, New Jersey, Texas and Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Mount Vernon, New York. She died and is buried at Williamsport, Indiana. The family of Samuel Conrad and Nancy Edmondson Hanson included Agassiz Wayne Hanson, Whittier Lorenze Hanson, Lillian Gertrude Hanson, Robert E. Hanson, John Conrad Hanson, and Samuel Carleton Hanson. All of them followed outstanding professional careers.

The first son, known as Wayne rather than by his first name, was born August 24, 1877

at Greenhill. He proved his fascination for the family history by recording in a childhood diary the stories told him by his father. Wayne continued this interest until the time of his death and passed on to the writer many of his accounts and a series of notes made in concise form and on occasion too briefly concerning his definite findings about the Hansons which he accumulated during a lifetime of travels about the United States and in many foreign countries. Wayne graduated from the University of Indiana in 1899 and then went on to Columbia University to graduate with a Masters Degree some years later. His wife Gertrude Clark was born September 26, 1873; she was the daughter of a prominent farmer in the Fort Wayne, Indiana area. She had been a classmate of her husband to be at the University of Indiana which has a portion of its campus located on lands held by the Hansons in the 1830's and afterward. A small portion of that land is still held by a Hanson family that lives in Bloomington, Indiana.

Prior to the years of 1918 Wayne was hired by the YMCA and had become well established in that work. During the First World War he served with the YMCA in France with the American troops, later returning to Indianapolis where he became the Assistant Secretary for the State of Indiana and then going on the institution's lecture circuit. In the years that followed he lectured professionally at hundreds of Rotary Club meetings and at other club meetings. It was during these years that he gathered the various little bits of material that I have attempted to weave into this account where they seem pertinent. Others have been utilized to form the focal points of the writer's searches in many states in the quest for clarification of the Hanson history. Wayne Hanson retired from the YMCA in 1942 and promptly began serving the Congregational Church of Indiana in its various building fund raising ventures. In 1950 he again retired, but in 1955 was convinced that the church needed him once more and he started work actively until in 1962 when he returned to his planned retirement once more. During the time from 1962 on until his death on November 6, 1965 the writer was in constant communication with him concerning the Hanson family and visited him several times. His wife Gertrude was alive at the time of the last visit shortly before Wayne's death. There were no children in this marriage.

The second son of Samuel Conrad Hanson and his wife Nannie Edmondson Hanson was Whittier Lorenze, born July 29, 1879 in the stimulating environment of the Hanson home. He attended and graduated from the University of Indiana, later becoming the Superintendent of Schools at Burlington, Indiana in the year 1918. Some years later he was also an active member of the YMCA at which time he also went to France with the army expeditionary forces of the United States. He spent the war years in this occupation, returning to America after the war and enrolling in the Boston University where he became a professor of English, later earning a Doctorate at the University. In 1964 he retired to Winter Park, Florida where he was last at 1141 Mizell Avenue. The wife, Blanche Morrow Hanson died June 20, 1958 in Florida.

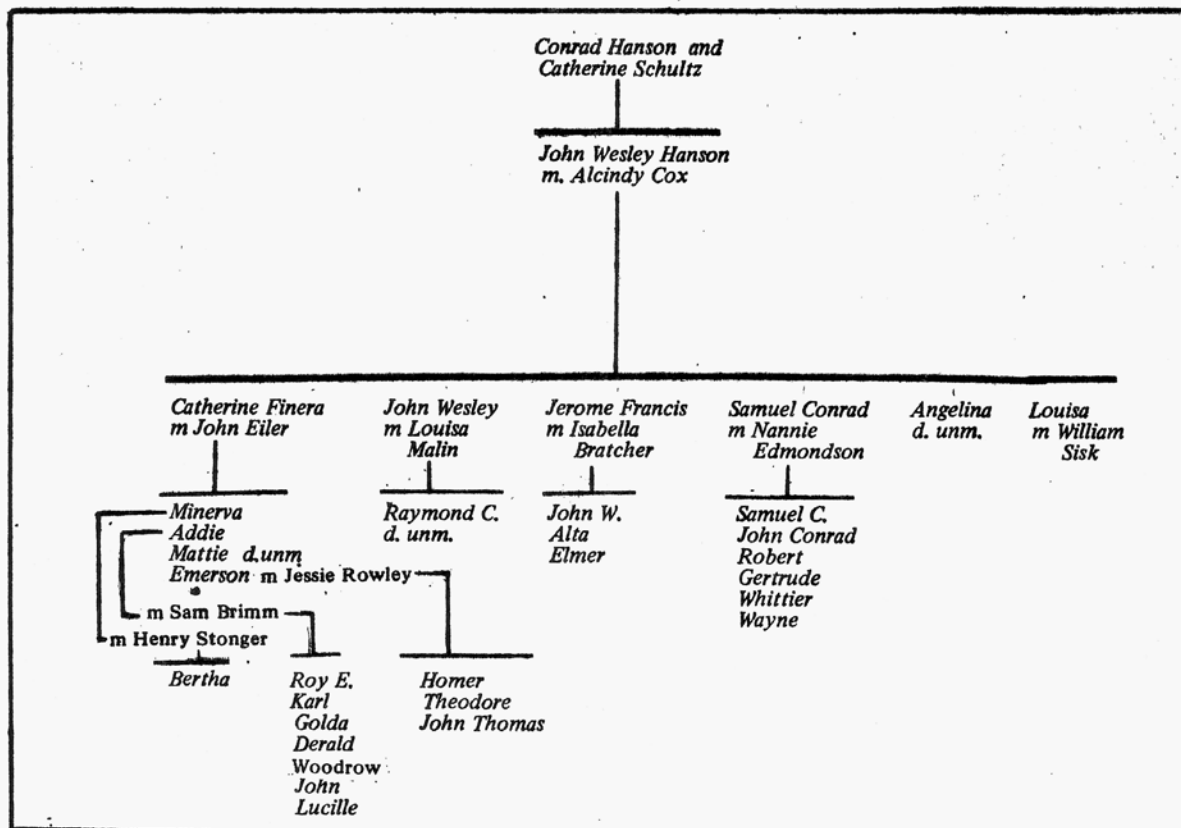
The third child of Samuel and Nannie Edmondson Hanson was Lillian Gertrude born at Greenhill, Indiana May 3, 1884 and who married Edgar Webb on May 24, 1884. They had one son Joseph and one daughter, Mrs. John Mitchell of Evanston, Illinois who was last alive at 1618 Hinman Avenue, apt. 506 in Evanston in the 1960's.

Fourth of the children born to Samuel and Nannie was Robert E. Hanson who was

born August 22, 1885 and who was a graduate of Purdue University's School of Engineering. Their last known residence was Attica, Indiana. They had a daughter Nancy Charlotte Hanson Fisher whose birthdate was January 13, 1922, last reported in San Francisco and a second daughter Betty Hanson whose whereabouts is not reported.

Fifth of the Nancy and Samuel Hanson family was John Conrad Hanson, born July 28, 1887 and who was married to Grace Hucknall April 7, 1920. John became a Civil Engineer and died March 10, 1956. A son of this couple is John Conrad Hanson, Jr. who lives at 23 Harvey Drive in Short Hills, New Jersey; he is a stock broker and a point of interest to the writer is the fact that in recent years his mother Grace Hucknall Hanson in viewing a photograph of the writer asked her son as to when he had had this picture taken. Wayne Hanson had, much earlier, told the writer that the resemblance to his nephew was remarkable. The wife of John Conrad Jr. is Gwenda Wholmsley; she is of Welsh descent. The couple has two children, a daughter named Lee born in 1953 and a son John born in 1955.

The sixth and last child of Samuel Conrad and Nannie Hanson was Samuel Carleton Hanson, born July 24, 1893 who, like his brother Robert, was a Civil Engineer and whose family was last in Evansville, Indiana. The family of Samuel Carleton included these children: Sarah Susanne, Elizabeth, Jane Lee, and Thomas Carleton Hanson.



The clan of John Wesley Hanson

Catherine Hanson, the first child of John Wesley and Alcindy Cox Hanson, was born September 3, 1851 and lived as a child on the old Hanson place near Hanson Hill at Tower Hill, Illinois. She married John Eiler of Pickaway County, Ohio October 12, 1870. There is a coincidence here in that the family of Barbara Brumbach and her history seems to include certain Hansons born in the same area and who were descendants of a Daniel Hanson who may have been one of the original seven Hanson sons. In the appendix to this account there is a photocopy of a Brumbach family history and their relationship to the Hansons even though there is no proven connection at this date.

To Catherine Hanson and John Eiler were born Minerva May 19, 1872; Addie born September 17, 1786; Mattie born October 3, 1879 and Emerson on September 13, 1883.

Minerva married Harry Stonger of Shelby County, Illinois by whom they had one child who died in infancy.

Addie was born near Dollville on the Hanson place, a few miles from Tower Hill. She married Samuel Brimm and she has kept for this account a number of memories of the family of Hansons of Decatur, Illinois. Her children were Roy E. Brimm, Karl William Brimm, Golda Anna Brimm, Donald Clinton Brimm, Woodrow Wilson Brimm, John Herbert Brimm and Lucille Catherine Brimm. Lucille Brimm until recent years was a resident of Decatur as was her mother Addie.

The child Mattie died at the age of eleven years and is buried in the Eiler Cemetery at Tower Hill which is south of town.

The wife of Emerson Eiler, Jesse Rowley, was the mother of four children: Hazel, Addie, Theodore William, Homer Leroy, and John Thomas Eiler. The father Emerson

died April 4, 1960 at Pana and the wife remains there now.

The second child of John Wesley Hanson and his wife Alcindy Cox Hanson was John Wesley Hanson Jr. born May 26, 1853 and who lived nearly all his life near Tower Hill with the exception of the time spent in Wise County, Texas with his parents as has been noted earlier in the Decatur, Texas incident.

As a young man John Wesley Hanson, Jr. attended Westfield College in Illinois for two years where he met and married Louisa A. Malin on October 5, 1881. She was the only child of Thomas and Martha Pierce Malin, born August 14, 1869. After the wedding they removed to Edwards County, Kansas where they homesteaded 80 acres of land near the present town of Kinsley in 1883. The Hansons had one son Raymond Clyde Hanson, born on the farm place April 28, 1889 who in later years was responsible for the collection of and editing of a brief family history which he accumulated over a period of seven years and in conjunction with another family member Homer Eiler blended the traditions and facts into a cohesive story of the Greenbrier Hansons and many of their descendants. The two corresponded regularly over the years and their efforts culminated eventually in the tale printed by Homer Eiler in 1928 at Sedan, Kansas. Not much is known of Raymond Clyde Hanson except that he graduated at the Kinsley high school in 1919, was apparently a very good student graduating as the President of his class and high in scholastic rank. He never married and was, for a number of years the head of a lumber company at Kinsley. The credit for the several Hanson accounts including this one has to go to this early student who took the statements that were given him verbally and got them down on paper as completely as he could. The father of Raymond C. Hanson died suddenly April 24, 1919. In years to come the son died and the writer has no further information about them despite attempts to find data in the town of Kinsley in the 1960's and early 1970's.

Francis J. Hanson was the third child to be born to Alcindy Cox Hanson and her husband John Wesley Hanson Sr. He, too, was born at Tower Hill August 3, 1857. Francis Jerome Hanson married Isabella Bratcher and to them were born Elmer, Alta and John Hanson. On September 28, 1894 the wife and mother Isabella died and sometime thereafter the husband Francis Jerome remarried, but the new wife and he were divorced shortly after the marriage and her name is not recorded. He married a third time June 29, 1902 to Nancy Shanks. Of her I have not been able to find a trace. In 1939 Francis Jerome Hanson died and is buried at Pana.

The first child, Elmer, was last known in Lockport, Illinois; further information is not available. The daughter of Francis, Alta, married Fred Royer of Shelby County and families bearing the Royer name remain in that county today. John Hanson, the youngest son of Francis Hanson was a Marine in WW I in the Phillipine Islands from 1914 to 1917. On his return to the States in 1918 he was married to Hattie Davis in Taylorville, Illinois. To them was born a son John Wesley Hanson on June 22, 1920; of him there is no added data. The father John Hanson was killed

in a mine accident at or near Taylorville in the early 1930's; his widow Hattie Davis Hanson lived in Taylorville in 1964 and she had one interesting comment to add to the family tales from the past; she said, "The family had long said that the first John Hanson of Greenbrier was the nephew of the man John Hanson of Mulberry Grove- first President of the United States. Again, tradition only.

Angeline Hanson, daughter of John Wesley Hanson and Alcindy Cox Hanson, was born on the trail back to Illinois from Decatur, Texas—a trip described earlier. Angeline never married according to accounts and died in the 1930's in Illinois.

Louisa, the last child of John Wesley and Alcindy Cox Hanson, was born in Shelby County October 22, 1861 and attended school in that county, later marrying a William Sisk on May 10, 1902. They later became prominent residents of the southeastern portion of Shelby County. Louisa Matilda Hanson Sisk died September 28, 1928 and is buried at the Linwood Cemetery at Pana. She was a member of the New Hope Baptist church of Tower Hill. The Sisks had no children so far as can be determined.

20 Oct. 1925
1021 E. 11th. St.
Bloomington, Indiana

Mr. Homer Eiler

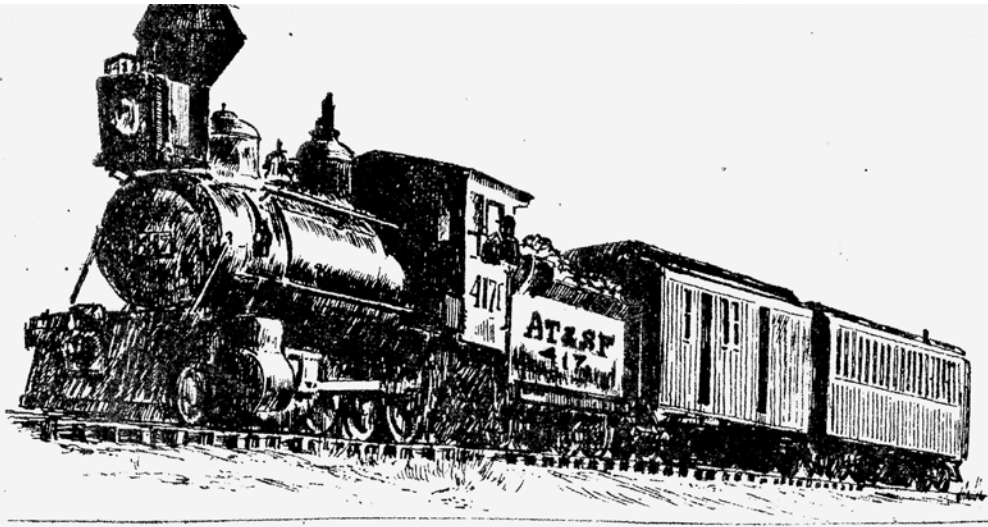
Dear Friend:

"I will be 81 years old Dec. 27, born 1844. I was born in the home of John Hanson and I acted as his boy during the Rebellion for all the boys were gone to war.

I was married in my grandfather's home, in his name.

"His daughter Civilla was my mother .. grandfather had William, James, Hiram, Melinda, Catherine, Sivilla, Sarah - called Sally, and Ambrose"

Rebecca Parnell



Morgan Hanson - the buffalo hunter

Morgan M. Hanson, the fourth child of James and Mary May Hanson, was born on the old Hanson place at the town of Tower Hill on October 28, 1844. Again little is known of him until the time of his enlistment in the 115th Volunteer Infantry Regiment from Shelby County, Illinois along with no less than eight other men from the Hanson family who served from Shelby in the Civil War Union forces. This latter statement comes from an interview with a wife of one of Morgan's half-brothers born to James Hanson's second wife.

On a hot and dusty mid August day in 1862 Morgan, a brother-in-law Joel Lookenbill, a brother James, Jr., and a cousin George Hanson made their first muster into the army in front of the Shelby County recruiting office of Captain Barlow Espy while the Captain swore them in and read to them their first orders of the day from his front office veranda. By the 13th of September that same year they were in Springfield where they were again assembled at Camp Butler prior to beginning a lengthy and varied military career amidst the fortunes of war.

Before the close of the month they were entrained on the Chicago, Alton and Terre Haute railroad, each equipped with the old .69 caliber Remington rifle with which they were to see much action. The unit arrived in Cincinnati October 6, 1862. "In a procession of 1000 men and from 12 to 15 wagons they made an impressive sight as they moved to the outskirts of Covington, Kentucky." So reads the history of the 115th Regiment of Illinois. On the twentieth of the same month Morgan and George Hanson were in Falmouth, Kentucky and within a few more weeks they were in Richmond, Kentucky where George wrote to his mother that "Morgan was "mending" very well and sitting up some. It appears that Morgan was injured either in action or in some other fashion and George was left to take care of his injured kin while he was in the Lexington, Kentucky Military Hospital Number 2. After a six months period he wrote once more, referring to Morgan as "doing tolerably well and was on his feet" at Camp Triune, Tennessee. From Camp Triune their path led them through the towns

of Shelbyville, Kentucky to Fosterville, Alabama, thence on to Shellmound, Tyner and Cleveland. All the latter three towns were in Tennessee. From this time on the 115th turned in toward Georgia where they were stationed at Resaca, Tunnel Hill, Calhoun and Strawberry Plains from whence they fought their way to Greenville and Nashville, Tennessee as the unit command sought to block the routes to various Confederate Army strongholds and supplies.

While all the names of the Hansons from Shelby County's enlistees are not known to this writer it is of interest to call the reader's attention to the unbelievable carnage among members of the many families represented who may have lived in a geographical area which set them on the side of either the Union or the Confederacy with the truth of the old cliché about brother against brother being very evident. In one letter to his mother Catherine Schultz Hanson George writes that his friends Lepker, Craig and Wales were killed and that Morgan's brother-in-law was missing in action after Gettysburg. George further noted that he had met a man in Georgia who knew his Uncle (Catherine's brother). Of the original muster of the 115th only one half were alive and still in service on June 25, 1865—just three years of warfare for the regiment, in which Morgan took part in battles of one sort or other. He is known to have taken part in the Battles of Richmond, Stone River, Louisville in 1863, Nashville, Fosterville and Stevenson, Alabama.

These several years in the same outfit created a number of friendships which adhered for a period of post war adventuring. One of these friends was Asa Larrick with whom Morgan later joined in a buffalo hunting venture. Another was Saul Peak of whom more will be said in an account of Nate Andes who was a third friend from the war.

On June 11, 1865 Morgan was mustered out of the service of the Union Army and left that very day to return to his Tower Hill home. There he paused for a time, living and working in the Knobbs Community area. During this time he became acquainted with a very young girl Lenory Myers who is believed to have been a resident of Tower Hill or a nearby town. This growing affection led to an elopement after a period of confrontation with members of her family. Little is known of her yet the facts seem to indicate that she was only fifteen years of age at the time of her marriage which took place in Johnson County, Kansas on October 30, 1867. In that area at the time there were some of the May family and some of the allied families of the Hansons had already settled there. However, of the family of Lenory we have no record nor even any real solid tradition. She was apparently disowned by the family and it is not certain even as to how her name was spelled. There was a Le. F. Mears in the early church records at Tower Hill but for a brief time only after which that person removed from the church.

In 1868 Mary May Hanson, the mother of Morgan, died and in the next few months the father James Hanson was urged and convinced by his sons of the first family to sell out the family holdings in Shelby County and to go with them to the Kansas Territory. This move he made, settling in Mitchell County near Cawker City on a 160 acre homestead on Carr Creek. F. M. Lockard, a Kansas historian, says that in 1874 "the Hansons came here from Rooks County in 1872" where they had settled earlier. Lockard's account gives

little local color when he states that "Hanson wore long hair as was the prevailing custom among buffalo hunters and was known among the residents of Norton County as 'Long Haired Jesus'". He adds, further, that the Hansons took land on the Solomon west of Lenora . . . his wife was the only white woman west of Kirwin in the winter of 1872; her name was Lenore . . . and Hansen went to Texas on a buffalo hunt in 1876 and his wife followed him the next year. They have never returned to this country." So far as can be determined, Lenory Myers Hanson at this time was twenty years old. A Norton County historical account in the book "70 years in Norton County" has this to say concerning the Hansons and the town of Lenora, Kansas. "Just where the name Lenora came from is a controversial issue. Rumor has long whispered that "Lenora" was named for the only white woman living west of Kirwin on the Solomon river during 1872. The woman some say, was Mrs. Lenora Harrison and that the name was suggested by J. S. Peak. Others say that the town was named for Mrs. Lenora Hanson, relative of one of the members of the first town company". No statement is made of the names of the founding fathers. Anyway, the tale as related to me as a small boy is that the town was named for Grandmother Lenory Myers Hanson for the reasons outlined above; she was the first white woman in the area. Sol Peak, when the first post office was established suggested that it be named for Mrs. Hanson. Lenory and her husband were listed in the 1875 Census of Norton County with her age given as 23. Morgan is noted as M. M. Hanson.

To the Hansons while in Rook's County or earlier their first child Bertha was born; this was between the years 1867 and 1870. The daughter died at the age of one, probably at or near the town of Cawker City, though there is no record. Of this child we only have the statement of a grand daughter of Lenory that the child died of "summer complaint" and that the youngster was a blonde.

In 1870 the second child Melvin M. Hanson was born to the Hansons and in 1873 a daughter Hattie was born, both while the Hansons apparently lived west of Lenora in a sod shanty as was typical of many of the early settlers first homes. The grand daughter again mentions that the grandmother Lenory described the situation in the sod home as being quite primitive and she had to place cheese cloth over the bed of the youngster to prevent insects and spiders from descending from the roof onto the child's bed.

More recent searches of the area for the Hansons and their records in the area have been fruitless with no families by that name there in the 1960's nor any gravestones to indicate relatives from either the Myers or the Hanson families. However, in the local newspaper's issue of July 7, 1881 there is mention of the following: "the town of Densmore's plat was placed on record last Friday. This town is located on the mouth of Big Timber on the Solomon in the southeast part of the county . . . a steam sawmill has been located there by Messrs. Wiltout, Hanson and Company".

In 1876 as mentioned Hanson went west on a buffalo hunt, passing without question, through both Trinidad, Colorado and Glorieta, New Mexico where the family settled shortly thereafter.

Returning to Kansas again a writer Ed Blair notes in his "Recollections of a Bullwhacker" that one William Johnson had this to detail about the journey on the Santa Fe Trail. The word trail, Johnson said, was descriptive of a very dim path ofteh virtually hidden from view and at times little more than a mule path . . . such was the Santa Fe Trail which went from Kirwin, Kansas on the North Branch of the Solomon River. He was referring to Lenory and Morgan Hanson as the rest of the clan did not follow the Solomon as did Morgan and his wife. It is thought that while in Rooks County Lenory gave birth to her first child, described as a blonde girl who died in infancy. Rooks County was an early settlement area for the May family that headed westward, so there may have been a tie-in with the Mays.

For about fourteen years the Hansons remained at Glorieta. Lenory had come from Kansas in a covered wasgon as described to the writer. This in either 1867 or 1868. She told of coming across the prairies to Trinidad where she stopped temporarily in preparation for the difficult passage over Raton Pass. Trinidad was at that time hardly more than a tiny cluster of adobe huts situated alongside the Purgatoire on the northern entrance to the Pass. From there they went on to Fort Union in New Mexico, paying the usual toll of one dollar to "Uncle Dick Wooten" for his toll road which, tradition tells us, was duly tossed into a beer barrell for later transmission to the Trinidad Banks by Wooten.

During this trek into the vastness of northern New Mexico an event took place which was recalled many times by Lenory Myers Hanson in the years to come and was related to many of the family. Constance Merrill Waren, a cousin of the writer, once wrote an entire manuscript concerning this tradition and failed to publish it and it is assumed tht it has since been lost.

Nate Andes, a friend of Morgan and Lenory, remained in Kansas on the Solomon River when the Hansons left Kansas. Shortly thereafter, Nate was killed as mentioned earlier. This death took place on the Republican River in Norton County, Kansas, in 1874. According to the story told by Lenory Hanson and affirmed many times, the Hanson wagons and party while crossing the land between Fort Union, New Mexico and Pecos, New Mexico was accompanied by none other than Nate Andes who rode shotgun and traveled at a small distance along the route with the Hanson party. Sol Peak, on whose place Nate was buried, identified Nate after he was killed by marauding Kansas Indians. Lenory says he rode shotgun with her party ast the same time. The death of Nate was described by his friends in Kansas as follows. After his killing by the Indians, his horse was stolen, but his pöcket watch was left on his body. Frinds found him before it had run down and surmised that his watch had prevented and desecration of his remains since the tribes of that day thought that time pieces were inherited by evil spirits. This is a strange and unusual story, but we are told that both Lenory and Sol Peak stuck to their versions. Nate, incidentally, was married at one time to Sarah Hanson, a sister of Morgan, so there can hardly be a question of his being identified by Lenory. Yet his grave is in Norton County in a field once owned by Peak and now being farmed over and lost.

Nate lived on Marsh Creek in 1873 and was killed one year later.

Morgan, known by his wife as the "Old Scratch" was possessed, we are told, of a lively personality, full to the brim with fun and deviltry. His behavior must have given our grand-

mother cause to wonder sometimes. She was rather Puritanical in nature, religious to the core and was a member of the 'Church of God' and had little tolerance of wicked behaviour such as card playing, dancing, "carrying on" and other frills which drew the attention of the family. One of the lasting memories mentioned by her youngest daughter Carrie was the time when her father took her on a trip to Santa Fe and on impulse gave in to her request that she have her ears pierced. Carrie arrived home with a set of earrings which nearly gave her mother "fits"; What a jolt for a nice old lady to get. Morgan made many trips to Santa Fe for provisions for the tiny store at Glorieta.

In another description of Morgan and his life it is found that while he was living on the Solomon he was a close friend of his old army buddy Asa Larrick. Later the pair decided to form a partnership in a buffalo hunting expedition into northeastern Colorado Territory, centering their activity for the time about the area of today's Julesburg which was the nearest railroad center. The Hanson-Larrick enterprise closed in a wild display of temper on the part of Morgan at least in 1874. On the return trip with their wagons loaded with buffalo hides they were headed for Wallace, Kansas to ship their cargo on the Santa Fe Railroad. The trip through the treeless plains was a lengthy one and devoid of much firewood and as a result Morgan was given to spotting and picking up buffalo horns for use in lieu of firewood when the group camped each night. These he placed in the wagon box on his wagons and as each evening's meal was cooked the men used the day's collection of horns for fuel which emitted a terrible stench as later noted by Asa. Finally Seywood Larrick, the son of Asa, tired of this smell and he surreptitiously dumped the entire supply one day. All went well until the time for the evening meal and Morgan found he was without fuel resulting in a cold meal and in fact no meal at all. After a violent tirade and explosion of tempers old Morgan went to locate and discipline the villain. Grabbing his gun he went looking for Seywood with intent to do him considerable harm—he had had enough! And before the dawn both Hanson and Larrick had parted company permanently, each parting with one half the supply of hides, teams, wagons and the "Profits at Hand"; This the account as told the writer by John Hickert of New Alamo, Kansas and as had been related to him by young Larrick in later years.

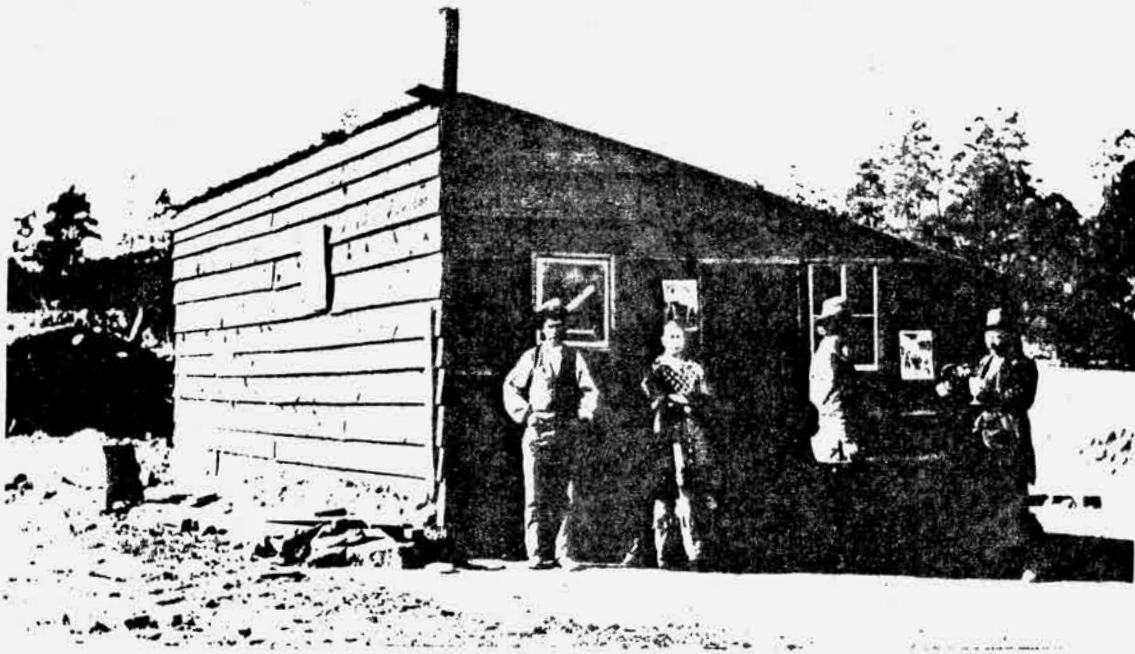
By the year 1875 Morgan Hanson held a contract with the Atchison, Santa Fe and Topeka Railroad as a provider of fresh meats for the hustling crews of the construction operations of the railroad as it pushed its rails deep into Glorieta Pass, or cut as it was then called, which was located about 20 miles from the Territorial Capitol at Santa Fe. At approximately the date the construction crews reached Glorieta, Lenory and her small family arrived in their contingent of covered wagons and the small family was once more united and settled at the Pecos River at the town of the same name.

Sometime thereafter Morgan relinquished his ties with the railroad and was soon operating a small general store, saloon and post office at Glorieta. A glimpse of our grandfather was obtained from an interview by a third party with an aged Glorieta Spaniard named Armijo in 1965 who recalled that Morgan Hanson was also the sheriff

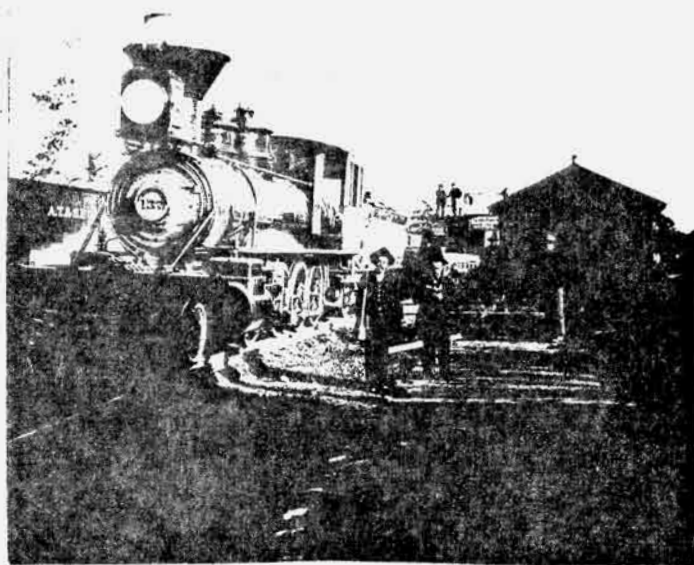
of the country at that time and that he was also an Indian Agent. Armijo was over 100 years of age as he related these meager details.

Morgan's last years were apparently satisfactory enough for the family economically though they were difficult ones for him physically. He applied for a pension from the army as a result of a "dropsical condition", unable to get about and unable to ride a horse". The pension application in 1890 was finally approved and for a few months the "Old Soldier Hanson" lived on according to Mr. Armijo. His pension record and grave marker indicate that he died June 5, 1890 and was buried in an old cemetery located south of Glorieta at a distance of about a mile or less on old highway 85. The property is now held by the Southern Baptist Church Association.





In the late 1870's and early 1880's Morgan Hanson was reported to have been "the sheriff and also the operator of a saloon at Glorieta, New Mexico" by an aged native New Mexican, Mr. Armijo of Glorieta in 1965. He recalls that Mr. Hanson ran a saloon and general store in early days. The photo shown here is of the "Metropolitan Saloon" and its owners and a customer and an unidentified young man. Taken by a man named Bittick about 1881, it seems that the people in the picture may be Morgan, second from the right, his wife Lenory Myers Hanson and probably their son Melvin (N.) Hanson at the left. The photo is from the Archives of the Museum of New Mexico and was taken at about the time the Santa Fe railroad made its way into the New Mexico Territory and into Santa Fe which was about ten to fifteen miles distant.



As the first Santa Fe railroad engine and train arrived at Glorieta in 1880, photographer Ben Wittick took this tintype of the event. Lenory Myers Hanson told the tale of this occurrence to her grandson in the late 1920's.

Both photos on this page courtesy of the New Mexico Museum collections.

The Myers - Mears - Mayer - Myres Connection

Jacob Myers, known also as Myres, was one of four brothers to come to the colonies during the period of the American Revolutionary war. Jacob was the oldest of the four who were William, Henry, John and himself. He is reputed to have been a Hessian soldier, attached to the British army mercenaries and apparently had little interest, as his comrades, in the cause of the British. Through the English deal with the German state of Hesse a contingent of army conscripts including Jacob Myers was forced into military service and attached to the British army as unwilling hirelings. Many of them favored the American cause and at the same time they were despised by their British employers and the military alongside whom they were obligated to fight. Consequently they were undependable soldiers, prone to retreat or surrender than to fight; there were many desertions, others were captured. Jacob Myers was one of these who thus escaped by capture, turning his talents toward the cause of the Americans and proved to be of considerable value to then Commander in Chief George Washington.

Following the war, in recognition of his services, he obtained large grants of land in Kentucky, which then was a part of Virginia. At the time Kentucky was Indian country and had but three counties and Jacob Myers held land in each of them. Jacob, then induced his brothers and his mother to come to America. The mother whose name is not known died en route. The three brothers settled in Mason County, but records do not indicate whether or not Jacob ever lived there.

William Myres arrived in Mason County with his family in the early 1790's. He probably had several children of whom little is known; there were a number of marriages of Myers recorded in the period between 1795 and 1805. One daughter Catherine Myers (Catey) married a Thomas Allen November 13, 1796; they had a son Henry who married Mary _____.

Henry and Mary Myers were grandparents of one George Washington Bennett. Evidence indicates they were married about 1790 probably not in Mason County as no marriage record can be found there. Their children were all born in the following fifteen years in Mason County. Their children were: Mary (called Polly), John, George, Nancy, Sarah, Hannah and Susannah. Sarah was also known as Sally. Henry and Mary Myers and family apparently lived on the North Fork of the Licking River as witness this statement: "In October 14, 1823 Henry Myers bought from the estate of Robert Johnson 'land in Mason County, Kentucky on waters of North Fork of Licking River . . . 95 acres'" (Deed Bk. 34, p 369) Then two entries in the same book page 372 and 374 show first that Henry Myers and Mary, his wife, . . . transfer to John Myers . . . part of land said Henry Myers purchased from heirs of Robert Johnson. . . . 40 acres; second is mention of 20 acres sold to George Myers . . . in each instance the consideration mentioned is "for natural love and affection which said Henry Myers and Mary Myers bear toward said . . . John and George Myers, their sons". Henry and Mary Myers died about 1827.

On October 25, 1830 further court records show that George Myers purchased a tract of land on Mason County's Waters of Stone Lick Creek which was 20 acres. George was living in Mason County at that date. Deed Bk. 35 on page 220 states: "John Low and his wife Polly; John Page and Nancy, his wife; and Sally Myers, heirs of Henry Myers, deceased, and all of Vermillion County, Indiana sell . . . 20 acres, it being their undivided interest in 35 acres which their deceased father Henry Myers purchased from the heirs of Robert Johnson, deceased.

Jacob Myers resided in various areas of central Kentucky prior to 1800. The history of Jessamine County indicates that he permanently settled on the west side of Hickman Road on Jessamine Creek where he built a factory and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. (page 224) Earlier records note that Jacob Myers of Lincoln County, Kentucky gave power of attorney to Michael Cassidy of Mason County to make deed to George Hilltop of Mason County for 100 acres of land on Fleming Creek . . . site is now in Fleming County, was then in Mason County. Date of transaction was August 9, 1793. (Deed Bk. A page 44)

On August 27, 1793 Jacob Myers is found in Lincoln County and giving power of attorney to Michael Cassidy once more "to make deed to Thomas Treacle of Mason County . . . 300 acres of land on waters of Fleming Creek . . . being the remainder of of a tract obtained by Treasury Warrant" (Deed Bk. A page 76)

On October 2, 1795 in Deed Book C page 193, it is noted that "Jacob Myers of the State of Kentucky . . . land in Mason County opposite the mouth of State Creek . . . 2000 acres . . . to Caldwell Slaughter of Jefferson County, Kentucky". Three years later on February 9, 1798, Deed Bk B page 201, shows that Jacob Myers of Mercer County gives Power of Attorney to Michael Cassidy of Mason County to make deed to John Heasler, Henry Smith, John Burke and James Greer for 400 acres of land known as Peter's Settlement".

John Myers, one of the brothers, appears in one of the earliest land records of Mason County. Deed Book B-1 cites under the entry on page 12 that "May 19, 1792 Isaac Fruet of Bourbon County, Kentucky to John Myers of Mason County . . . land in Mason County on the Main Licking . . . 100 acres."

The names of the descendants of these four immigrant brothers occur in various marriage and land records, in fact, so many that it has been impossible to determine all family connections. David Myers who founded Circleville, Kansas is a descendant and Thompson Myers who lived many years in the Jackson County, Kansas area about 1900 near the Bennett home was another.

Morgan Hansen came here from Rooks county in 1872, and took land on the Solomon west of Lenora; he had followed buffalo hunting for several years previous; he wore long hair which was a prevailing custom among hunters. He was known on the range as Long-haired Jesus. His wife is the only woman who lived on the Solomon west of Kirwin in the winter of 1872; her christian name was Lenore, so when the post-office was established Sol Peak gave it

the name of Lenora, supposing that to be her name. Hansen went to Texas on a buffalo hunt in 1876 and his wife followed him the next year, they have never returned to this county.

Nate Andes, who was a relative of Hansen, came with him and took a claim on Marsh creek in 1873; he was killed by Indians on the Republican in 1874 and was brought back and buried on Sol Peak's farm, two miles west of Lenora.

Later information.
See page 226

Lenory Myer Hanson First woman west of Kirwin

Lenory Myers was born according to her own account given to a niece "where the present City of Chicago now stands". Her birthdate was December 10, 1854 as based upon an application for a widow's pension dated July 23, 1891 which gives the same birth date. Then, the 1875 Census of the State of Kansas verified her age as 23 in that year which would have put her birthdate in 1852 instead. Her obituary in the Trinidad Chronicle News then places her birth date as in 1853 on December 9. The place given in the obituary merely states that she was born in Illinois. The writer of the account being currently written recalls that she told him as a boy that she had been born or "came from the Indiana Territory". Anyway, we can readily surmise that she was very young at the time of her marriage to Morgan Hanson—perhaps 13 years old though more than likely she was 15 years old at the time of the marriage.

There is absolutely no evidence as to the real birthplace of Lenory nor of the names of her parents or any other members of the Myers or Myar family; she did, in actuality, burn her bridges behind her". One of her nieces says that her name was Myers, another Myar, another Mayer and the writer recalls specifically that she told him that it was Myar without any "s" and spelled with an "a." One of the nieces recalls that she said that her mother's name was Alton, and that the original home place was in Ohio. Probably the only single conclusion that can be drawn is that she came from the area southeast of Chicago after having been disowned by her family with whom she severed all contact after marrying Morgan Hanson.

Sometime in the months of September or October in 1867 she and Morgan eloped and went to Johnson County, Kansas where the record of her marriage was found dated October 30.

It appears that some of the large family of old James Hanson had settled in that region preparatory to moving to Cawker City in Kansas since a number of them as well as their father homesteaded in and near that City. In the years 1865-67 Morgan's father was a member of the Knobbs Methodist Church in Tower Hill, Illinois; the only personal record located in that community comes from the same church when one finds a listing of a "le. F. Mears" who was received in the church on "probation" on March 11, 1870 while living in Ridge Township and attending the "Ridge Church". It indicates that she was baptized June 19, 1870

and was removed from the church records on or about August 21, 1870. This may have been Lenory; a brother of Morgan named Lafayette Hanson was also a member of the Ridge Church at this time.

In the 1920's a niece Constance Merrill of Trinidad recalls a conversation with her grandmother Lenory noting that her grandmother's family had owned a farm in the Chicago vicinity and later sold the farm, moving westward. Chicago voting records and other directories of the town in 1844, checked carefully, for hints of the ancestry of Lenory Myers give no satisfaction.

Many years later when Grandma Lenory Myers Hanson lived with the Harry F. Hanson family at 1433 Abeyta Avenue in Trinidad, Colorado the writer and his brothers remembered that she never attempted to communicate with any member of her family. In my memory I cannot recall that she ever wrote or received a letter from her relatives; a brother Albert Hanson said that she could not read handwritten material, though the writer recalls that she kept innumerable printed clippings from the old newspaper "Grit" carefully compiled and stored away. Her legal applications of several sorts show her name carefully handwritten but no evidence of any other writing is extant.



In 1891 her husband Morgan died and Lenory was to move back to the area in and about Benton County, Arkansas from Glorieta with her family consisting of Hattie, Charles, Harry and Carrie. There she homesteaded a small piece of land on which the family tried to eke out an existence. With little education or training of any sort she decided to establish a "boarding house" which she did and managed to keep the family going. Her application for pension as a soldier's widow indicates that the family at that time was very poor.

Lenory Hanson

Lenory Myers Hanson photographed in the 1930's.

To all whom it may concern!

Be it remembered:

That at the County of Jackson and State of Missouri, and on the 30th day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Seven, by me Lewis C. Spradell, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Jackson and State of Missouri, duly elected for the Termship of Morgan Hanson

and

Lenory Myerson

now joined in Legal Marriage and hereby certify that upon representations made to me I was satisfied that there was no legal impediment to said Marriage

In testimony whereof witness my hand at the City of St. Louis Mo. this 30th day of October 1867.
L. C. Spradell,
Justice of the Peace

The Hansons on the Pecos River

Bertha Hanson, the first child of Lenory Myars Hanson, was born between the years 1867 and 1872 as the Hansons moved from Johnson County and finally settled in the Lenora, Kansas area on the North Fork of the Solomon River where they lived in a sod hut on the property owned by Solomon Peak who became a close friend after having been associated with Morgan in the Civil War. The child probably died in Johnson County; it is said that she died in her first year of "summer complaint". At least, this is the memory of Parva Downs, a grand daughter who recalls that Grandma Lenory had as a keepsake, a few tiny ringlets of blonde hair from her first girl.

Hattie Hanson, the second child, was born near Lenora and as a very young child went with her mother in a covered wagon on the journey to meet and settle down with Morgan after he preceded them westward to Glorieta. After the death of her father and the return of Lenory and the family to Benton County, Arkansas in the 1890's she met and married W.B. Smith of Fayetteville, Arkansas. They resided in later years in Rogers, Arkansas and in Exeter, Missouri. It is the opinion of the writer that Lenory moved about the area of Benton several times, for I recall that she mentioned at length the towns of Eureka, Rogers, the river Neosho and other locales in Arkansas.

The children of Hattie Hanson Smith were five: Oliver, born February 2, 1903; Norvill, born September 22, 1905 and who lives today near Gardner, Arkansas with his wife Willa Selb Smith.

Grace, the third child of Hattie was born July 26, 1908 and is married to W. J. Bowman of Cassville, Missouri. Bertha, the fourth, was born February 27, 1911 and married Charles Hays. They have two children, Charles Ray Hays and Betty Lea Hays.

Norvill Smith lives also in the Gardner, Arkansas area as does the youngest of the family,

Harvey Smith, who lives with his wife Grace Partain Smith and their two daughters Joanne and Wanda Mae. Harvey was seriously wounded in WWII by a machine gun and lives on a small farm on the same road as does Norvill.

Morgan and Lenory Hanson's third offspring was Melvin N. Hanson, born in 1870 in Kansas (probably near Lenora) and undoubtedly crossed the plains on the family's trek into the New Mexican Territory with his mother while yet a baby. For some unexplained reason, the writer's father never spoke of his brother Melvin who was ten years older than he was. There is little information about Melvin although he probably went to school either at Pecos, New Mexico or in Glorieta since Santa Fe was too distant in those days.

In 1898, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the army in the Washington State Infantry Volunteers at Spokane, Washington and was a member of Company L of that unit. In her affidavits filed for widow's pension on April 20, 1899 Lenory stated that he was her sole support for some years after his father's death, evidently while the clan still lived in Glorieta. Melvin, as I recall him being named, died in battle on February 5, 1899 in the Battle of Santa Ana in the Phillipine Islands during the Spanish-American war after being hit by a sniper's bullet. A note of interest here is injected in the petition and affidavit which was prepared by her attorney E. R. Roy when he writes in the name "Walter N" Hanson instead of Melvin. A witness was a Bertha Nance. Melvin is buried in a National Cemetery in the Phillipines and unfortunately, his military records and other data are sealed until 1974 which is the official time limit applied to such data. Of him there seems to be no record otherwise available.

Charles A. Hanson who was the fourth child of Lenory and Morgan was born in 1874 after the family arrived and were settled in New Mexico, probably at the home on the Pecos or at Glorieta which are about seven miles distant from each other. He later accompanied his widowed mother and family to near Rogers, Arkansas and that immediate area in the Benton County of Arkansas. On November 22, 1906 Charles married Flora LaVina Fultz of Weblyville, Kentucky. They later lived in the towns of Butler, Strong City and Cassoday Kansas where her husband was employed on the Santa Fe railroad until his retirement. In her affidavit from Glorieta Lenory states of Charles A. that "her other son is an invalid and is confined to his bed and the next younger (Harry Franklin) is weakly and of no help to her. I recall that my father Harry F. Hanson said that Charles was ill much of the time; dad was apparently nineteen years old at this time. Charles Hanson, however was a veteran of the Spanish-American war as was Melvin, the older brother. He died August 23, 1950 followed by his wife Flora LaVina Fultz Hanson on December 14, 1963.

The fifth child was Harry Franklin Hanson; his record will be discussed later.

Sixth and last of the Hansons was Carrie Edith Hanson, born January 24, 1882 at Glorieta. She later lived in Benton County and was the only one of the family to have a college education; she taught school near Hoehne, Colorado which is near Trinidad and she was widely acclaimed as both an artist and a writer, being a member of the Trinidad Writer's club of those days. The writer recalls that she was a person who was vitally interested in cultural affairs of the community. Carrie's daughters note that her mother said

that her father Morgan was a short stocky man and on one occasion permitted her to have her ears pierced while on a visit to Santa Fe, much to the dismay of her mother Lenora whom she describes as being rather straight-laced and "Puritanical?" Carrie died in 1970 following a lengthy illness due to a stroke during which time she was faithfully cared for by a daughter Parva Stella Merrill Downs. Carrie was the wife of Willard Merrill who a prosperous farmer in the Sunflower Valley community near Trinidad. Prior to his turn to farming he was employed by the Colorado and Southern railroad as an architect and in his time designed the office building still occupied by that firm's officials on Linden Avenue in Trinidad and another building used as a shop headquarters which has long since been torn down. Willard Merrill was a native of Iowa and passed away a number of years ago.

The family of Willard and Carrie Edith Hanson Merrill numbers six. The eldest, Victor Merrill, left home at an early age, settled in New York City and remains there yet. The second child was Gussie who is a school teacher living near Trinidad and married Martin Franch; they currently own a farm in the Sunflower Valley community; she teaches at Hoehne high school. The Franchs family consists of two children Martin, Jr. and Mary Ann. The third child was Constance, who like the other daughters, was a teacher, and who was married to Earl Waren who in turn was a brother of Julia Hanson who was the mother of the writer. Rather than attempt to explain the relationship of these persons a chart will be provided elsewhere. Earl died some years ago and in 1971 his former wife Constance died in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Their children are Lenora, named for her grandmother Lenora, and who lives in Colorado Springs and Jacqueline who is married to a Mr. Baughman of Security, Colorado. Fourth born to Carrie Edith Merrill was Pauline, who was a teacher and is now living in Albuquerque, New Mexico, married to a Mr. McCleary; they have no children. Parva Stella Merrill was educated and still lives at Hoehne in the Sunflower Valley community and has been helpful in attempting to assemble the facts listed herein concerning her family. She lives on the old Merrill farm with her husband Harry Downs and their son Harry Downs, Jr.; both are highly respected in the community of Hoehne and in the town of Trinidad as progressive and adept farmers. The girls in the Merrill family all tended to have artistic and literary and musical ability inherited in part from their Hanson ancestry; this is claimed because their cousin Edith Hanson Coffeldt of Emporia, Kansas is also endowed with the same abilities in the field of art and music. Edith was also a teacher and is married to an artist of considerable repute, Laurence Coffeldt. Geraldine Merrill, the youngest of the children of Carrie Edith Merrill was born on the home place near Hoehne, and was married to Bernard Parsons of Weston, Colorado who is owner of the Parsons Land Company and whose sons and daughter are widely known and esteemed in the Las Animas County area as very successful ranchers. Their sons are Bernard and Lawrence Parsons and their daughter is Janice.

Grandma Lenory's Indiana Origins

That year 1837 at what later became Marysville in Vermillion County, Illinois (not Indiana's Vermillion County a few miles to the east) a man named Menely built a mill a few miles downstream on the Little Vermillion River. Shortly thereafter a man Peter Chrisman began construction on a new mill and in the process of building it his son Joseph was killed in a cave-in; this was in 1839. Chrisman then sold the project to an Indian Mr. Koontz who in turn employed two skilled millwrights to complete the mill. John and Samuel Myers were the millwrights and they soon bought out Koontz and moved their families as well as ten others to Marysville and soon founded the town of Myersville, Illinois. In the succeeding years the Myers developed the mill, first into a sawmill, second into a carding mill in 1842 and third into a grist mill in 1843. For twenty years they owned and operated the mill; this was until 1860.

Samuel Myers was born September 26, 1818 at Louisville, Kentucky and married Sarah (Smith) Albin October 17, 1841 in Vermillion County, Indiana. He died July 14, 1902 in Jackson County, Kansas and is buried in Bucks' Grove cemetery on Highway 16 fifteen miles west of Holton, Kansas. Samuel was both a farmer and a millwright.

The first five children of Samuel and Sarah Myers were all born in Vermillion County, Indiana; which substantiates the statements of Lenora that the family lived in the Indiana territory and also were in Illinois, where the next eight children were born in Douglas County. The first, John Myers was born July 31, 1842 and died at the age of 33 November 13, 1875; no further mention of his family. Second born was George, born November 13, 1843 and died at 3 years October 26, 1846. Third was Mary Elizabeth born November 16, 1845 and married William Ackerson; no further record. Fourth, Melvin Myers born November 26, 1847 and died December 1, 1871; was married to Savanna Meeks. Fifth child was Ura Myers born September 28, 1849 and died January 24, 1884; Ura's first wife was Sarah Martz; she married after his death to James Ackerson; he died and is buried in Rimbly cemetery, Alberta, Canada.

Lenora Myers, sixth child of Samuel and Sarah Myers was born December 10, 1854 in Douglas County, Illinois and married Morgan Hanson as mentioned in other sections of this publication. The seventh child of Samuel and Sarah was Robert born February 22, 1854 which is in conflict with the birthdate of Lenora as the Hanson family has known it and as it appears in legal documents with the government which support by affidavit (Lenora's) the 1854 birthdate for her. However, Robert's story is not known and we only know the birthdate, no other data is available. Robert was followed by Florence J. Myers, eighth child who born October 15, 1856 married James Ackerson June 3, 1885; unfortunately, she died in November of the same year 1885 five months after their marriage; she is buried in Jackson County, Kansas. Harriet Myers was ninth, born April 22, 1858, married Horace Heath on June 9, 1879 and died November 13, in Missouri(?). Tenth was William H. Myers who was born October 20, 1860 and who married Rosalie Cruzan on February 29, 1888. William H. Myers was born in Camargo town near Danville, Illinois in Vermillion County; it is interesting that one G. W. Hanson was an early settler there about 1829 and he is the same G. W. Hanson who was a lay Baptist preacher in Shelby County, Illinois in more recent years. Anyway, it has been determined that William H. Myers was also a resident of Benton County, Arkansas about the time that his sister Lenora or Lenory Myers Hanson returned there after the death of her husband Morgan Hanson in Glorieta, N. M. At this same period the Benton County, Arkansas Atlas lists a number of closely allied families on pages 97, 102, 104, 109. William H. Myers lived on land described as section 26-21-31. Neighbors were J. F. Hanson, S. S. Brandon (in-laws of the Hansons in Illinois); J. W. Pugh fellow soldier of the eight Hansons who served in the Union army from Shelby County, Illinois and a Myers identified as W. M. Myers who was "born in Kentucky, moved with his parents to Missouri as a child where they lived near Daniel Bocne. In 1849 he went to California and thereafter crossed the plains between California and Missouri three times. Lived in Missouri for awhile and later moved to Arkansas." Anyway, William H. Myers is buried at Cassoday, Kansas where Charles A. Hanson lived and died; he was the brother of our Morgan Hanson, husband of Lenora Myers. Eleventh child of Samuel and Sarah Myers was Cornelius Myers born March 5, 1864 and died December 9, 1890; no further record. Twelfth child was Samuel Myers born June 23, 1866, married Dorothy Kiess and died December 23, 1947. These eight latter children were all born in Douglas County, Illinois with the exception of William H. Myers.

So the question of why Lenora never contacted her family has finally been resolved after all this time from 1930 to 1975--all of the brothers and sisters were dead with the exception of Samuel who died in 1947. One questions whether or not she knew he was alive at the time and vice versa. She, too, had her problems. Crossed the plains in early days, was a widow with five children and no support, had no family to rely upon--in fact, may have lost contact with even friends and relatives.

The Myres Family - or Myres Family of Indiana

Myres is pronounced

Mears. See L. F.

Mears of Tower Hill,

Ill. Also Mrs Harriet

Myres of Superstition,

Arizona

Father from Pennsylvania
Mother's name unknown. Father
descendant of Myre, Hessian Soldier

Samuel Myres, born Sept. 26, 1818, LOUISVILLE, KY.
m. Sarah Smith Albin, b. Mar. 5, 1819, Pickaway Co. Ohio;
she d. Mar. 7, 1894. Samuel d. July 14, 1902; both
buried "Buck's Grove Cemetery", 15 miles west of
Holton, Ks. on Highway 16. The marriage was in Vermillion
County, Indiana, on Oct. 17, 1841; possibly the second
marriage for Sarah. First five children born in the
Vermillion Co. area. Others in Douglas Co. Ill.

John → Harriett born in Vermillion Co. Ind. Territory

John Myars b July 9, 1842 d Nov. 13, 1875	Geo. Myars b Nov. 13, 1843 d Oct. 26, 1846	Mary Elizabeth Myars b Nov. 16, 1845 d Aug. 1, 1913 m. W. Ackerson	Melvin Myars b Nov. 16, 1847 d Apr. 14, 1900 m Savannah Meeks Dec. 1872 b Dec 2 1856 Andrew Co. Mo. d May 22 1928 Topeka, Ks.
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Florence → Samuel born Douglas Co. Illinois

Harriett b Apr. 22 1885 m Horace Heath d Nov. 13 1879 in Missouri	Florence b Oct. 15 1856 d Nov. 1885 m Jas Ackerson Jun 3, 1885	Robert Nodata	Lenora Myars b. 12-10-1854 m. Morgan Hansen d. 1932 Trinidad, Colo.	Ura b. Sept. 28 1859 d Jan. 24, 1884 m Sarah E. Martz (1)
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Jackson Co. Ks. 1895 Census

William H. b Oct 20, 1860 Camarago Town Vermillion Co. m. Rosalie Cruzan Feb 29, 1888	Cornelius b Mar. 5, 1864 d Dec. 9, 1894	Samuel b June 23 1866 d Dec. 23, 1947 m. Dorothy Kelss	Anna Mae b Jan 30 1874 d 1905 m Fred Woodburn	Lenora b Jun 3 1877 m Sumpter	Charlotte M. b May 3, 1880 m June 1, 1904 to Walter E. Stephenson
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Born Ks., Colo. and N. M. Territory

Bertha d. inf in Ks.	Melvin K.I.A. Battle of Santa Ana Philippines	Charles m Lavina Fultz	Hattie m Smith Oliver Norvil Grace Bertha	Harry m Julia Waren	Carrie m Willard Merrill
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Winona Woodburn	Mary Sumpter	Mrs. Frouk Johnson and one adopted brother
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Edith Ray Al Ralph Floyd Jack

Victor
Augusta
Constance
Pauline
Parva

Leonard Wm. b 1872 ± in Jackson Co. Kansas	Charles Album b July 7, 1877 d May 21, 1954 @ Severy, Ks. m. in Watauga Oklahoma. Jan 1 1907	Emma J. b April 26 1881 d Topeka Kansas m. Fultz buried @ Holton, Ks.	Myrtle Eva Myers b. Sept. 11, 1884 Jackson Co. Ks. d. Oct. 5, 1964 Severy, Ks. Sarah Martz Myers m(3) Jas. Ackerson John Pearl Bert
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Geraldine

Information courtesy of
Mildred Owings, Holton, Kansas 1976

H. F. Hanson and Julia Waren

Harry Franklin Hanson was the fifth child born to Lenory and Morgan Hanson; he was born in Glorieta, in the Territory of New Mexico January 1, 1880. There is little factual data concerning him except that he did attend school in the tiny community of Glorieta or in Pecos, though it had to be for only four years or so before they moved to Arkansas after the death of his father.

During the period of the illness of his father, the two must have become quite well attached to each other as many years later it is recalled by the writer that his father in the 1920's initiated a move among the family to place a marker at the head of Morgan's grave. The stone was bought by mail order as was customary in those days and the memory of the writer is that it took a number of hours of thought and negotiations to get the small stone into the area of Glorieta and for the family to make the jaunt there to place the stone on the grave once it was located. The entire task took nearly a week's time including the time required to construct a small picket fence, paint it and then return to the town of Glorieta where the family was staying at a very small "hotel".

Harry F. Hanson was known by the family and by his real friends on the Colorado and Southern Railroad as "Captain", a nickname he cherished all his life. The reason he was given this nickname is not clear to me nor to other members of the family.

Harry Hanson was the type of man who was meticulous in his appearances, his organization of his activities and his finances. I recall that on the dresser at home he placed about four pencils, all neatly sharpened by penknife and laid parallel to each other with the small ivory handled knife placed to the left and his watch to the right side. There was no deviation from this pattern in the years during which I knew my father. He kept a diary of his daily business affairs in a small calendar booklet about 2 inches by 3½ inches in extremely fine handwriting, always in pencil. At one time in his life while he lived

in Trinidad he was involved in the construction of several small homes which he later mentioned to me while I was yet a small child. Father was not married until he was 37 years old and apparently was able to amass a comfortable sum of cash in his various enterprises before his marriage to mother. He further dabbled in real estate and had invested heavily in bonds and other investments with the exception of stocks which he felt were risky. His holdings in those days were rather extensive for the type of community in which we lived and must have been the subject of some talk. I recall that in the Crash of the market in 1929 dad lost in excess of \$80,000 in the matter of a few months. The remains of his investment in Florida Hotel bonds and in Government bonds kept the family off the Welfare rolls for many years after his death. He was held in high esteem in the community and his family of five sons were accorded the same respect; I was entitled to enter the bank safety deposit box at any time my father sent me personally, without question. The Hansons were known for paying their bills on time and in cash. Harry Hanson was an honest man and an easy "touch" for relatives in difficulty. On one occasion he found a roll of money which amounted to nearly \$50 which he promptly advertised in the newspaper for identification, later returning it to the owner. He was also very frugal and we lived for all our lives in a tiny home about 18 feet by 18 feet - five sons, Grandma Lenora, our mother Julia Waren Hanson and he.

Father was a large man physically, weighing at least 230 pounds, yet agile and quick on his feet and active on his job as a railroad conductor until the time of his death from pneumonia in 1932. He was an active Union man, serving as both an organizer and the secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in Trinidad for many years. He was an adamant Republican in his politics.

As has been said, he was ten when his father died, and the family moved to Arkansas and to a small homestead near Rogers where they remained until about 1909 when Harry brought his mother back to Trinidad where she made her home with him. It is recalled that he spoke often of the "North Fork of the Solomon River" where his mother and her husband had lived in early days and of the Neosho River which runs through southeastern Kansas and into Arkansas and of the Missouri River area. He talked of Baxter Springs, Kansas and Eureka, Kansas also.

In 1909 he returned to the town of Trinidad from Arkansas where he met Julia Waren who was the daughter of Thomas Waren and his wife, Josie, from Hastings, Colorado. She was one of Trinidad's first telephone operators at the time. He was the father of five sons whose records will follow that of their mother in the next portion of this book.

At the age of 54 he became ill with pneumonia, which at that time was a very serious illness at the altitude in which Trinidad was situated, and after a two week period of time he died February 2, 1934, leaving his wife and five sons, the youngest of whom was Leroi who was just 6 months old at the time. Harry Franklin Hanson is buried in the Masonic cemetery in Trinidad.



Mae Warren and Julia Warren
Photo about 1913 at Hastings, Colorado

The Trinidad, Colorado Hansons

Juliania Warren, the wife of Harry Franklin Hanson and the mother of the writer and his brothers, was born March 9, 1893 to William Thomas Warren and his wife Josephine Stanfield Warren at the tiny mining community of Hastings, Colorado in Las Animas County, in Colorado. She was a resident of that town until at least the age of fourteen when she was in the eighth grade at Hastings. She may have even attended a high school or normal school of sorts for she mentioned at one time that she had taught school there, though not really qualified at the time. At the age of sixteen or seventeen, she moved from Hastings to the town of Trinidad where she entered a business college which has since been made a part of the Trinidad State Junior College. At the time she worked for the local telephone company and lived at a boarding house nearby, managed at that time by a Mrs. McAnnally. Without question, it was there that she met her future husband; in fact it is believed that for a time the young couple lived in the same boarding house after their marriage. She was sixteen years old at the time of her marriage.

To Julia Warren Hanson were born five sons, Raymond Alan, Albert Elmer, Ralph Donald, Floyd Norman and Leroi "Jack" Hanson. The writer is the oldest of the five. Our mother was a gregarious person and had many friends in the community; my memories of her are that she was easy going, happy, and unusually adept at making budgets reach a long way. Without a daughter, she made sure that each of the sons were taught how to help with all sorts of household chores. For example when each of the sons was taken down in succession with the usual childhood diseases they were taught to sew, wash clothes, iron clothing, mend holes in socks, embroider, cook and tend the garden which was always the target of myriads of insects in that climate. The Hanson household was never a dull one with the boys in constant competition with each other as children. Duties included carrying in water for washing clothing, carrying out ashes in the morning from the old pot-bellied stove, chopping wood and dozens of other tasks such as walking to town to purchase grocery items and to handle smaller financial chores for the family.

For many years "Gram" Lenory Hanson lived with the family and the entire clan had a rollicking time at home, visiting other relatives in the community spasmodically and as the older boys moved from the home she centered her attention more and more on the younger sons and her circle of friends. Many of my childhood friends have commented time after time about the fact that she always had a lunch or meal for the boys who visited our home, often staying for many days. She was permissive and gave a great deal of trust to her sons who were permitted to leave the house many times to make short two or three day camping trips into the nearby mountains. She was intensely interested in the hobbies and the talents and, indeed, the every action of her brood.

She lived for her family and as an expert seamstress promised to make each son a handmade quilt as a keepsake . In March _ 1943 while at the City of Rochester, Minnesota and tending her youngest son who had been injured in an accident and who at the time was a patient in the Mayo Clinic she died in a rather tragic way unattended in her hotel room. Police reports indicate that she apparently slipped on an icy patch of pavement, fell and cut her head badly, and managed to return to her room where she died quietly without any medical attention.

Mother is buried in the Masonic cemetery in Trinidad, Colorado in the family lot.

Ray Hanson of Trinidad

Raymond Alan Hanson, born May 23, 1917 to Julia Waren Hanson and Harry Franklin Hanson was the oldest of five sons of the couple. Born in Trinidad, he attended the public schools there, graduated from the local high school, attended the local Junior College and from that point taught school in a country one room school at Villegreen during the years 1938-39. The next year, after attending Colorado State College at Greeley in the summer, he moved to Carr, Colorado in the northern part of the state where he taught for one year. In the next two year period he was employed in the town of Wheatland, Wyoming as a teacher in the junior high school.

While at Carr he met his future wife, Violet Irene Janstrom of Minneapolis who was a teacher in the same school. On August 22, 1940 they were married before taking the job at Wheatland. It was at Wheatland that their first daughter was born and named Rae Lynn on December 6, 1941.

At the conclusion of the school term in 1942 the Hansons decided to move to Minneapolis where the husband enrolled at Macalester College to complete his work on a Bachelor's degree in science education and during which time he worked nights in a printing firm, a job which he has found a basis for later interests and avocations. After graduation from Macalester in 1943 he found a position as a science teacher at Forest Lake, Minnesota where the family lived until June at which time he was drafted into the Marine Corps in World War II and left his family for a stint of two years during which time he was in the Pacific War

Theatre in the First Separate Engineer Battalion, attached to the Third Amphibious Corps at Tinian Island, Okinawa Island and eventually in the China area where he remained for six months in the City of Tientsin prior to return to the States and getting an Honorable Discharge from that organization. On return, he enrolled at the University of Minnesota for a year and returned to his former position at Forest Lake where he remained for a number of years, leaving in 1949 to become a newspaper editor at Elbow Lake, Minnesota.

After a brief stint of employment at Elbow Lake where he edited and published the Grant County Herald, Ray moved to a position of editor of the North Minneapolis Post. Later he moved once more, this time back into the field of teaching school at Bloomington, Minnesota where he taught in the high school beginning in 1952. While in this occupation he also doubled in brass as editor of the Bloomington News, the old Bloomington Messenger, and on the Bloomington Sun.

Until 1957 he remained as a science instructor and as a temporary assistant principal; in the year 1957 he was promoted to a full assistant principal and then in 1960 became principal of Bloomington high school which grew in enrollment to 2950 students before dividing into another large high school as the community grew rapidly from less than 600 citizens to over 86,000 in the year 1970. His school was divided once again into a third high school and it was at this time that the name was changed to Abraham Lincoln high school.

In the year 1957 he and his wife moved to Bloomington to a new home where they settled with their three children, Rae Lynn, Roger and Bruce, and Grandma Emelia Janstrom who was the mother of Ray's wife Violet Janstrom Hanson. They have lived there since.

The Hansons for many years belonged to the Lutheran Church and in 1972 both Ray and Violet accepted a call from the Lord and joined the Bloomington Baptist Church.

For the information of descendants it is wise that the writer pass on certain of the talents which he has observed in himself and in his wife and children. Ray Hanson has always been a person of introverted nature, managing a large institution of learning yet never really caring for the manipulation of students nor co-workers; he has long held an extreme fondness for the town in which he spent his earlier years; he has had a marked aversion to cold weather; he is possessed of a modest talent in the field of art and none in music; he has had a personality of tenacious obstinacy while keeping these feelings to himself; he has a liking for all and dislikes unpleasantness while being generally non-talkative and lacking the ability to express himself and his emotions to others. His health record includes osteoarthritis and of a more recent date borderline diabetes. The wife Violet is an expert musician, a wonderful housekeeper, an outgoing person with friends and a meticulous person in all matters. She has been the most fantastic mother of his children over the years and for this record it will be stated here that she has been Ray Hanson's reason for building a life for himself and his children.

Violet Janstrom of Finnish descent

Violet Irene Janstrom, the wife of Ray Hanson, was born August 2, 1914 to Emelia and Herman Janstrom in Minneapolis, Minnesota. As a child she attended the schools there and graduated from North high school, later attending and graduating from MacPhail College of Music with a degree in vocal and instrumental music. She was recognized early as a talented musician and vocalist and was featured while yet in her early teens as a lead vocalist in several productions and was the church pianist and organist in the old Finnish Evangelical Church on Morgan Avenue.

In addition to her musical interests she has always, since her childhood been interested in the nursing profession, and has for many years been involved in the service of others as an employee of several hospitals as a Station Manager. She is presently employed at the University of Minnesota Masonic Hospital in the same capacity.

She is descended from Finnish ancestors, with her father Herman being a first generation American, born in Nurmo, Vaasalani, Finland. Her children were three: Rae Lynn, born in Wheatland, Wyoming; Roger Edward, born in Minneapolis and Bruce, born in Minneapolis.

In 1972 she, too, joined the Bloomington Baptist Church in Bloomington at the same time as did her husband.

Violet, after her graduation from MacPhail, taught in Carr, Colorado for one year before her marriage to Ray Hanson in 1940 on August 22nd. From that locale she moved with the family to Wheatland and thence back to Minneapolis where for many years she cared for her stricken father until the day of his death and for her mother in a similar fashion.

Rae Lynn Hanson Phillips

Rae Lynn Hanson was the first child born to Violet Janstrom Hanson on December 6, 1941 at Wheatland, Wyoming. When two years old she moved to Minneapolis with her parents. She attended the schools in north Minneapolis, Harrison, Lincoln Junior High and was a careful, excellent and meticulous student at those schools and those she went to in later years. She graduated from Bloomington High School where her father was the Principal and was an honor student during all her school career.

Upon graduation she enrolled at Augsburg College for two years, transferring to Gustavus College for the last two years of her college career, majoring in elementary education. After her graduation she was employed briefly by the Minneapolis Public Schools as a full time substitute and then took a job with the Robbinsdale, Minnesota school system where she still is a teacher. While working at Robbinsdale she met her future husband, Harold Joel Phillips, who is a Journeyman Electrician operating his own firm. Harold Phillips was born and raised in Asbury Heights, New Jersey.

The Phillips family lives in Robbinsdale with their daughter Xan Christine who was born September 10, 1971.

Roger Hanson of Bloomington

Roger Edward Hanson was born March 28, 1943 to Violet and Ray Hanson in Minneapolis. He attended the schools in Minneapolis, Harrison, Lincoln Junior High School and then moved with his parents to Bloomington, graduating from the Bloomington High School. While in school he was widely known for his athletic ability, lettering in football 4 times, in track 4 times, and in hockey 4 times. During his third year in high school he signed on with the local Naval Reserve Units where he also spent six years of his weekend time once a month and took part in cruises on both coasts of the United States prior to his discharge from the service due to an injured knee. He was, in addition, a talented trumpet player and was a member of the Bloomington Band and played in several orchestras during and after his high school and college years.

After high school he enrolled at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota where he repeated his athletic record, playing as a first team member of the Gusties football team for four years and was elected co-captain of the team during his senior year amidst other athletic honors, including playing on the hockey team regularly. While at Gustavus he met his future wife, Penny Lea Askermann of St. Louis Park, Minnesota; she was the adopted daughter of Mauritz and "Babe" Askermann who now reside in Phoenix, Arizona. Askermann was employed until his retirement by a noted Minneapolis Music firm.

After the marriage of Roger and Penny, they moved to Mound, Minnesota where he taught science and coached football and hockey at the high school. Earlier he held a like position at Osseo, Minnesota in the junior high school. After three years at Mound high school, he resigned and took a job at Mankato, Minnesota where he has been a teacher at Franklin Junior High for a number of years. He has a Masters Degree from Mankato College in Physical Education.

The first daughter born to Penny Askermann Hanson was named Kelley Lea; she was born May 14, 1968. The second daughter was Shanna Christine, born October 11, 1970.

Bruce Hanson and wife Gail Kline

Bruce Alan Hanson was the third child born to Violet and Ray Hanson on October 9, 1949 in Minneapolis. When he was six years old he moved to Bloomington with his parents. While in the Bloomington elementary schools he attended no less than seven different buildings as was the custom in the then burgeoning community. He showed an early interest in history and after his graduation from high school he enrolled at Metropolitan Junior College in Minneapolis later transferring to the first class in Bloomington's new junior college named Normandale.

After graduation from Normandale Junior College he enrolled at Mankato College in the city of that same name, graduating with a degree in History. The following year, in 1971 he was employed by the schools at Wayzata, Minnesota as a school librarian. Bruce is a thorough student and is talented in the field of art work and had, after a long interest, become an expert in the field of military history and weaponry and other allied subjects. On June 20, 1970 he was married to Gail Kline, a girl friend of long standing from his high school years. She is the daughter of John and Rose Kline of Bloomington and formerly of Moline, Illinois.

Bruce is currently nearing completion of a Masters Degree in the field of supervision of library and audio-visual work in high schools. They are in the process of purchasing a home in St. Louis Park, Minnesota at this time.

*Bruce and Gail are the
parents of Michelle Lynn.
born Jan 2, 1975*

“Al” Hanson of Trinidad and Frisco

The second son of Julia Waren Hanson and Harry Franklin Hanson was born March 17, 1919 at Trinidad, Colorado where he spent most of his youth. After graduation from high school he was employed as a meat cutter and later as a salesman for a number of meat firms, before enlisting in the army during World War II and being assigned to a station at San Francisco, California in the Army Quartermaster Corps. During the war years he spent his entire tour of duty there. In 1944 he was married and by that marriage which ended in divorce, there was born one child Janice Susan Hanson. Albert, prior to that time, had taken in his younger brother Leroi after the death of their mother in Rochester, Minnesota and kept Leroi for many years and the two were the best of friends until the move of Leroi to Kansas some years after.

There was little contact between the writer and his brother Al who never returned to the home town of Trinidad nor visited outside the San Francisco area. Sometime in the late 1960's after the marriage ended in divorce, Al was stricken with a series of small strokes and ended up in the Bartlett Convalescent Home in Hayward, California in 1970. During those years the writer and his wife visited him several times; at first, he had difficulty in speaking and then on the last occasion he had completely lost his powers of speech. In questions about the grandmother Lenory Myers Hanson he attempted to relay information, but it was not clear. He held that the name of her parents was “Johnson” or that they came from Johnson, but was unable to clarify any further details.

On January 7, 1971 Al passed away, lonely, and with only the writer and his wife as a visitor in his last two years of live. He was friendly, cheerful and recognized us when we were in Hayward, but could not talk. In checking his file we found only correspondence from our daughter Rae Lynn and none other. He is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Trinidad alongside his mother who had expressed a wish that he might eventually be there.

Janice Sue Hanson, the daughter, is married to Bruce Kintner.

Ralph Hanson of Loveland, Colorado

Ralph Hanson, the third son of Julia Waren Hanson and Harry Franklin Hanson was born in Trinidad, Colorado and spent most of his early years there. Some years after the death of his mother he sold the old Hanson home in Trinidad to the Colorado State Highway Department and moved to northern Colorado where he was employed by a highway construction firm at Greeley. There he met his first wife, Lena Ritter Hanson, who was born in Minneapolis. The marriage ended in tragedy in its first few years when the wife and infant daughter Kathryn were killed in a truck car crash on an icy highway near Fort Collins. There were no other children with the exception of a stepson, the child of Lena by an earlier marriage.

Some years later he was married again, this time to Esther Moore, who was born in Glen Elder, Kansas. This happy and successful marriage has resulted in the couple living in Loveland, Colorado; they have no children. Ralph continues working with the same firm with which he started many years before. Their address is 1009 Palo Verde Street.

Ralph is a veteran of the Korean Conflict and is an acknowledged leader in the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the State of Colorado.

Floyd Hanson of Chanute

Floyd Hanson, the fourth of the Hanson boys of Trinidad, born to Julia Waren Hanson was raised in Trinidad until the time of his enlistment in the Air Force during World War II in 1940. Floyd was a carrier man in the services and during that period of his life he met his future wife, Irma Doepke, who was living in California after having moved there from her family home in Chanute, Kansas. Floyd rose through the ranks to the rank of Master Sergeant with a number of tours of duty overseas in the Phillipines and the Orient and several tours in England. After retirement the family moved to Chanute, Kansas where they have since resided with their children.

Children of Irma and Floyd are Cheryl Jean, born December 20, 1950 and who is employed at Emporia, Kansas; Richard Lee born August 19, 1952 and who lives with his wife Jodie as they are in the army in Kansas; Barbara Ann born December 20, 1955; Robert Dineen born September 17, 1958; and Donna born September 12, 1962.

Floyd is now employed in the Chanute Post Office and is retired from the Air Force.

Cheryl married William Bunn. They live at Topeka, Kansas. She is a librarian.

Barbara is married and lives in Chanute, Ks.



Jack Hanson of Chanute

Leroi born last to Julia Waren and Harry Franklin Hanson, was a mere six months old when his father died. At six he was living with his mother in Trinidad when he was injured in a freak accident while playing at home and after a period of extended surgery and hospitalization he was finally referred to the famed Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota for a series of operations on his injured hip. During that time he and his mother lived with the writer's family in Forest Lake and on one of the extended stays at Rochester, the mother Julia died, and in 1943 his Aunt Ruth Kuta came to Minnesota and took him back to Colorado where he lived with her and his uncle John Kuta for a number of years, then he left for California where he was to live with an older brother Albert for many years.

While in California he met and married Betty Stephenson, formerly of Franklin, Iowa who was then working in that state. To them have been born a family of nine children, all of whom live with their parents in Chanute, Kansas.

Their children are: Donald G, born August 5, 1958; Glynnis Elaine born August 11, 1959; Deborah Lynn born July 11, 1962; Allison Denice born February 25, 1964; Cassandra Ann born October 1, 1965; Robert Franklin born October 7, 1967; Julia Lee born May 5, 1969; and Kathryn born April 19, 1971.



Herman Janstrom-Jernstrom

Records of the Finnish Lutheran Congregation at Nurmo, Finland, reaching back into the 1780's show no Janstrom family though Herman Janstrom of Minneapolis has affirmed that this was his birthplace and that of his brothers. However, the name has been a variation spelled Jernstrom and this is the ancestral family of the American Janstroms.

Family tradition has held that the men of the family were the village blacksmiths of the town of Nurmo and that one of the ancestral Janstroms was a man huge in stature, skilled and who worked until the time of his death at 96. Only the latter statement as to age has proven incorrect; he probably Herman Johansson Jernstrom who was born in 1817 and died in 1901 at Nurmo.

Rev. Ossi Haaramaki who did some of the research upon which this tale is based says that the Jernstroms were skilled blacksmiths and their work has been rather widely acclaimed in the area in and about Nurmo and he suggests that their handiwork can be seen on both the Luoko farm near the church and on the Huumo family farm today. The name Jernstrom is interpreted to mean in Finnish "Flood of a river where in the bottom is also iron".

The first of the known men in the family was Johan Gabrielson Jernstrom who came to Nurmo from the town of Isokyro. Johan was born June 7, 1782 in Kuortane Parish and was married to "Maria, Eric's daughter". The wife was born on the Huumo farmplace May 4, 1784. Johan died January 26, 1868 at Nurmo during the "great starving year"; however, the cause of his death is not known.

The Johan Jernstrom family apparently lived at Isokyro in the first years of their marriage as the first three children: Eerik, Liisa and Johan--the smaller--came with their parents from Isokyro Parish to Nurmo where four more children were born: Gabriel who became the

ancestor of the present Kaunismaki family in Nurmo; Herman Johansson Jernstrom, the forebear of the American Janstroms; Matti and Maria.

Herman Johansson Jernstrom, the fifth child of Johan and Maria-the daughter of Eric-was born April 15, 1817 and died September 7, 1901. He married two times. First, to "Maria, Esia's daughter" by whom he had nine children. In his second marriage after he was widowed he married "Anna, Greta Juho's daughter by whom there were no children. Before her death in March 23, 1866 his first wife Maria gave birth to nine children. She was born, incidentally, in the town of Ylistaro or that Parish by the same name and there is some connection with the Fillsman family of Ylistaro Parish; her birthdate was December 12, 1816. Maria and Herman Johansson Jernstrom were parents of: Johan who died at the age of twenty and apparently unmarried; Saana Liisa, Maria, Esias, Wilhelmina, Jakob, Aleksander, and Sofia. All were children of Jernstrom however there were several of the males who took other names as is indicated on the family chart which appears on the pages following. Finland was under the rule of Sweden and many families were displaced occasionally from their homeplaces and they took names to meet the new situations in the areas where they bought or were assigned. The son Herman took the name Lehtinen and Aleksander Hermansson Jernstrom was the only one retaining the family surname.

Aleksander Hermansson Jernstrom, in the third generation of the Finns with that name was the eighth of the children, born December 23, 1859 in Nurmo, married Amalia "Martti's daughter" in Seinajoki February 2, 1880. Aleksander died February 2, 1915. Amalia was born May 27, 1858 in Lapua Parish and died as a widow during the Finnish Winter War September 9, 1942. Amalia and Aleksander had three sons: Herman Emil, born March 11, 1881; Juho, born April 12, 1884; and Aleksander, born December 16, 1886.

Herman Emil Jernstrom left home as a young man, first going to Lapua in 1898 at the age of nineteen and then migrating to America in 1910 when he was 29 years old. On arrival he Anglicized his name to Janstrom while settling for a short period in or near Worcester, Mass. in the Finnish community there. Later he moved on west into Canada and northern Minnesota where he worked in the forests and lumber mills. Moving on to Minneapolis where he was hired by one of the railroads he married Emelia Forsell on August 12, 1913.

Herman and Emelia Uthilia Forsell became the parents of two children, Walter born November 11, 1915 and Violet Irene born August 2, 1914. Walter Edward Janstrom married Elma Salminen of Minneapolis and they are the parents of Thomas, Kay Marie and Karen Ann Janstrom of Maple Plain, Minnesota. Their family is on the chart to follow.

Violet Irene Janstrom married Ray Hanson, the writer of this material, and they became the parents of Rae Lynn, Roger Edward and Bruce Hanson. Their records and families are detailed elsewhere in this account.

Juho (John) Janstrom was born second to Aleksander and Amalia Jernstrom in Nurmo and Anglicized his name to Yangstrom; a correction was made some years later at the insistence of the older brother Herman. Juho was born April 12, 1884 in Nurmo and married Sanna Maria Pauhu who was born in Nurmo March 28, 1883. On February 20, 1910 they immigrated to the

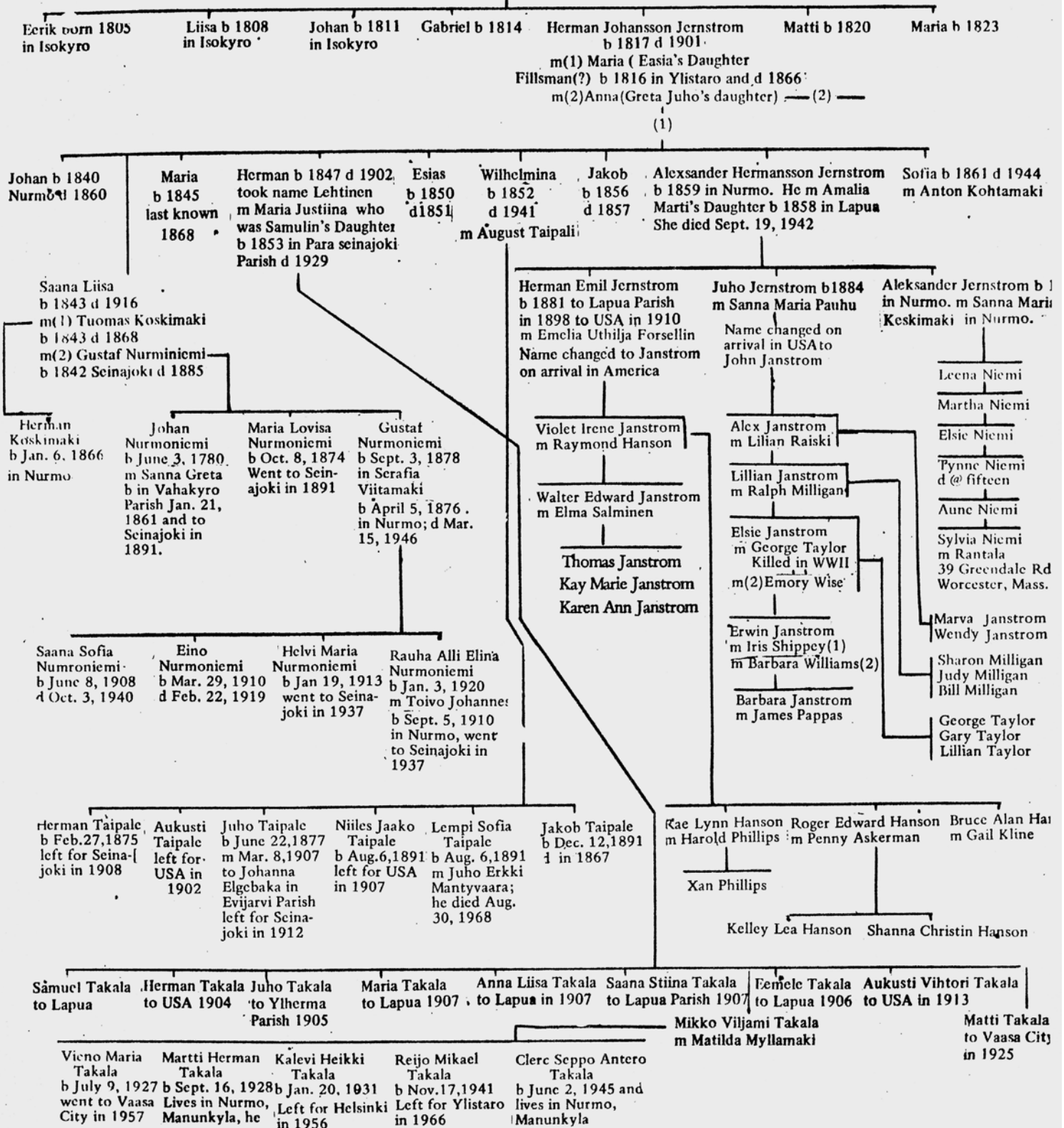
Gabriel Simonssen, born Jan. 11, 1759
m Margaretha Johansdaughter
born Sept. 11, 1760 at Kuortane on the
Ylmayry Farm

Johan Gabriellsson, the Smith, lived
in Polankyla Village on the farm
Stor Palo

From Isokyro Parish in 1813 came
Johan Gabriellson Jernstrom b 1782
in Kuortane Parish on Luoko Farm
He died in Nurmo, Finland in 1868
(the great starving year) Johan wed
Maria (Eric's Daughter) She was
born on the Huumo Farm in 1784
and died 1857

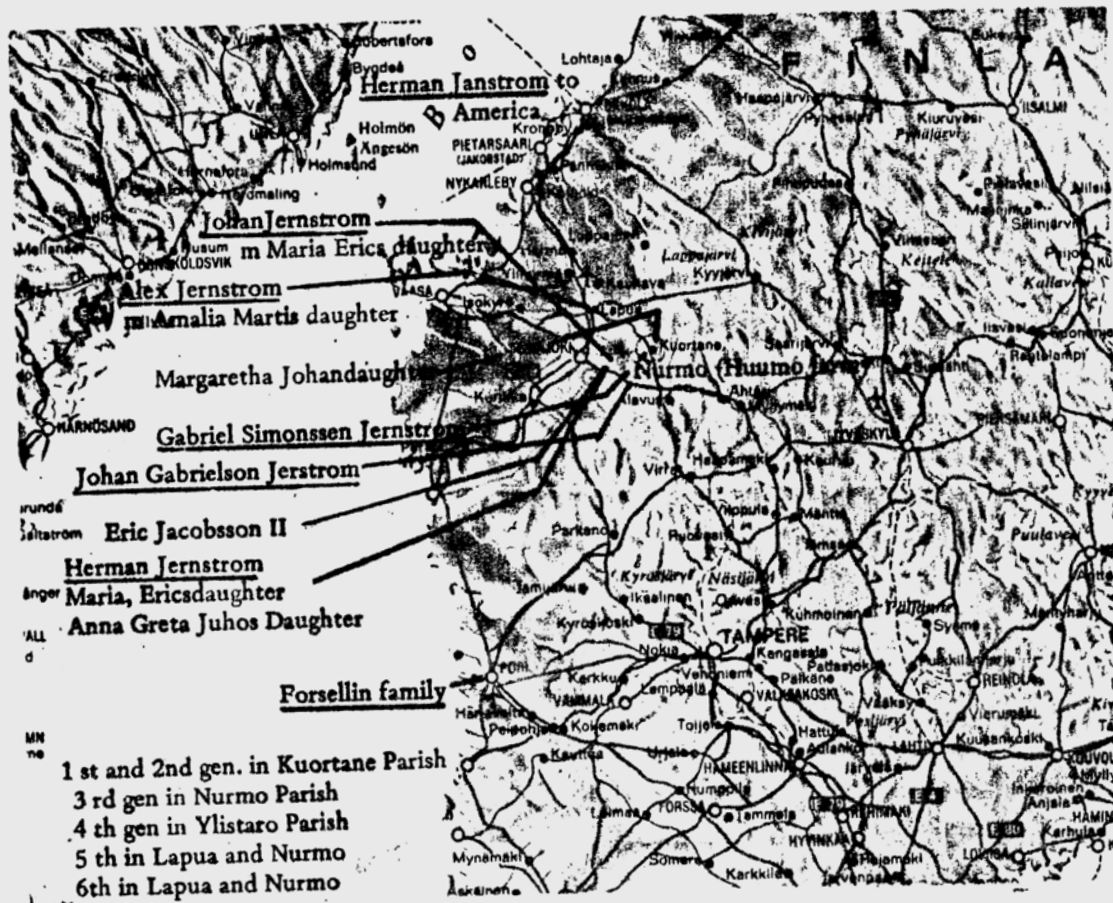
Maria Ericdaughter's parents were Eric Jacobssen and Mari
Thomasdaughter of Nurmo and from the Huumo Farm in 1
on June 9.

The name Jernstrom is Swedish and
translated means a "Dry spot in the
river where iron is found"



American continent, settling finally at Sault St. Marie, Canada after living a few years in Worcester, Massachusetts. One son, Armas Aleksander who was born in Finland February 2, 1910 came with them. Other family members of John and Sanna Janstrom were Tynne who died at the age of 15; Lillian who married Ralph Milligan; Alex, Jr. who married Lillian Raske; Elsie who married George Taylor who was killed in World War II and then married Emory Wise; and the youngest of the five Erwin who married first to Iris Shippey and second to Dorothy Williams.

Aleksander, the third of the Jernstrom boys, was born December 16, 1886 in Nurmo and took the name Niemi while yet in Finland and then retained the name in America. In 1907 he married Sanna Maria Keskimaki, a Nurmo native, born in 1887. In the year 1907 they migrated to Worcester, Massachusetts where the descendants still live. Three of their children were born in Nurmo: Leena Amalia in September 9, 1907; Aukusti born March 28, 1908: and Martta Maria born May 13, 1909. Two other children Aune and Sylvia were born in this country.



The name Stanfield or Stanfil has been interpreted as originally meaning Stoney Field in the Welsh.

The Stanfields-Stanfils-Welshmen

Tradition says that the first three of the Stanfield, or Stanfil line, from whom we descend arrived in America from Wales about the year 1700 + or - . One settled in Caswell County, Virginia and the two others settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, then at some undisclosed date they migrated to North Carolina and remained there until the nation was embroiled in the Civil War conflict. Shortly after that war they started the westward trek into eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

The first identifiable ancestral Stanfield was one James Stanfield or Stanfil, Sr. The names, as many others, are interchangeable in the early hill dialects and traditions yet the family stock seems of the same heritage. Anyway, James Stanfil Sr. married a young lady from a family named Morgan; she was born in 1894. He was born near Sardis, Decatur County, Tennessee. This information comes by way of the widow of one James Stanfil of Phoenix Arizona whom the writer believes to have been the James Stanfil who was a brother of Thomas Jefferson Stanfil who was the grandfather of the writer Ray Hanson. Julia Waren Hanson, my mother, often mentioned her uncle James Stanfil who lived in Tempe after his return from Old Mexico. James was a miner as were many of the other maternal ancestors of our family.

Thomas Jefferson Stanfil was born in Williamsburg, Kentucky in 1847 and on February 11, 1867 was married to Julina H. Freeman who was also a native of the town of Williamsburg.

To this couple were born seven children. Sophia born October 14, 1870; Fronia born January 25, 1871 (she died June 29, 1938); Josie born August 19, 1873 in Frankfort, Kentucky; Flora born June 7, 1879 and presently living in Portland, Oregon;

Jennie born May 31, 1881 and a resident of Hawthorne, California; William born July 7, 1883 and currently a resident of Portland, Oregon and the first child of all—James Riley born June 15, 1868 and died at Bisbee, Arizona February 3, 1949.

Thomas Waren



Thomas Jefferson Stanfil and his wife Julina Freeman Stanfil and two of their children left Williamsburg, Kentucky in the year 1890, traveling by oxcart and making at least one stop temporarily at Frankfort, Kentucky as they trekked no less than 2000 miles across the country to finally reach Bowie, Texas, living there for a few years then later in Dodge City, Kansas. From that locale they moved again to a small town called Hastings which lies northwest of Trinidad about 20-30 miles; it was a small mining town and Tom Stanfil was one who followed the mines while he was a railroad man from Kentucky. In Hastings the family lived and attended school and the father Tom worked on the old, now defunct Colorado and South-eastern Colorado Railroad which made daily trips to and from the mines of southeastern Las Animas County to Trinidad. Not much is known of Tom nor of his wife Julina Freeman Stanfil. Tom Stanfil died October 10, 1916 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Trinidad alongside his wife who preceded him in death in 1902—fourteen years earlier. Julina Freeman was born in 1847 as was her husband Tom Stanfil.

In the next generation the name seems to have been changed to Stanfield among the family at Trinidad and Hastings. To Tom and Julina Stanfil were born these children as listed on the page following

Josie (probably Josephine) was the third child of Tom and Julina Stanfil; she was born at Frankfort, in contrast to the Williamsburg birthplace of most of the other children. In Trinidad, Colorado on August 17, 1890 she was married to Thomas Waren; he is also known as William Thomas Waren. He was Welsh in descent as the writer was once told by his mother and it is recalled that Julia Waren Hanson, the writer's mother, once made a baked dish called "toad in the hole"—a biscuit like batter with small sausages baked in it. This is traditionally a favorite meal in Wales according to Welshmen with whom the writer has discussed the matter. To the Thomas Waren family were born nine children only four of whom lived to maturity—all dying of some malady or accident while yet quite small.



Between the years 1891 and 1895 the Waren family lived at El Paso, Texas; Sanderson, Texas; Trinidad, Colorado; Crested Butte, Colorado; and at Hastings as well as at Delaigua, Colorado and at the site of the infamous Ludlow Massacre. Not much is known of Tom Waren. He was known to have been burned badly in a Sanderson, Texas accident on the railroad there. Tom Waren is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Trinidad with a brick crypt built above his grave which he insisted upon before his death to prevent water from ever being on his grave. Interestingly enough, it is very similar to those found in the deep southern graveyards which many times lie on land with a high water table. A nearby marker placed by a fraternal organization misspells the name "Warren". Tom Waren was born, we are told, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Josephine Stanfil Waren

Pearl Mae Waren was the first of the children of the William Thomas Warens and she was married September 9, 1909 in Trinidad to William C. Meek. Of the father there is no report, and there is but a minimum of the family. They had children named Hazel Mae, William Roy, Artie Ruth, John Fletcher and Jetta Marie Meek. Some of the family live in Wichita Falls, Texas or near there as of this date in 1973.

Juliana who spelled her name Julia was the second of the Waren children and later married Harry Franklin Hanson of whom more is presented elsewhere in this writing.

Claude, as mentioned earlier, died at the age of three years at Hastings, Colorado.

Earl was the fourth child and of him there is really little to record, except that he was married in November 1917 to Minnie Goodman of Raton, New Mexico and who was to become the father of two sons by her, Wallace Woodrow who now lives in the Los Angeles County area of California and a second whose name is not recalled at this time.

Earl was later divorced from Minnie Goodman and in the years to follow remarried, this time to Connie Merrill who was the daughter of Carrie Edith Merrill who was the daughter of Lenory Hanson. Connie was, then, a first cousin of the writer Ray Hanson and at the same time an aunt by marriage. Connie died in 1972 at Colorado Springs. Their family is discussed in another section of this document.

Earl was a wanderer and followed the construction trades and lost himself from the family for years at a time. He was in Alaska during the World War II and then was back in the Colorado area for many years. In the 1960's the writer visited him as he convalesced from a serious accident and was living in a Colorado Old Soldier's Home. This was the last known of him until the time of his death.

Ruth, the fifth child of the Warens, has been discussed elsewhere.

Roy Warren was only eleven when he died in the Hastings mining camp home; he was born June 27, 1902. Undoubtedly he is buried in the graveyard at Hastings.

On April 12, 1904 Thomas Monroe Warren was born to Josie Warren and her husband William Thomas Warren and at the age of two came upon a vial of iodine and drank it, within a matter of hours he died. Earl mentioned in a letter once that "Mother had her problems". Josie Warren had, indeed, more than her share of problems.

Another child, Marshall, was born eighth on September 23, 1908; he died May 16, 1909.

Rachael, the last child born to the Warens was born March 12, 1910; she died one month afterward.

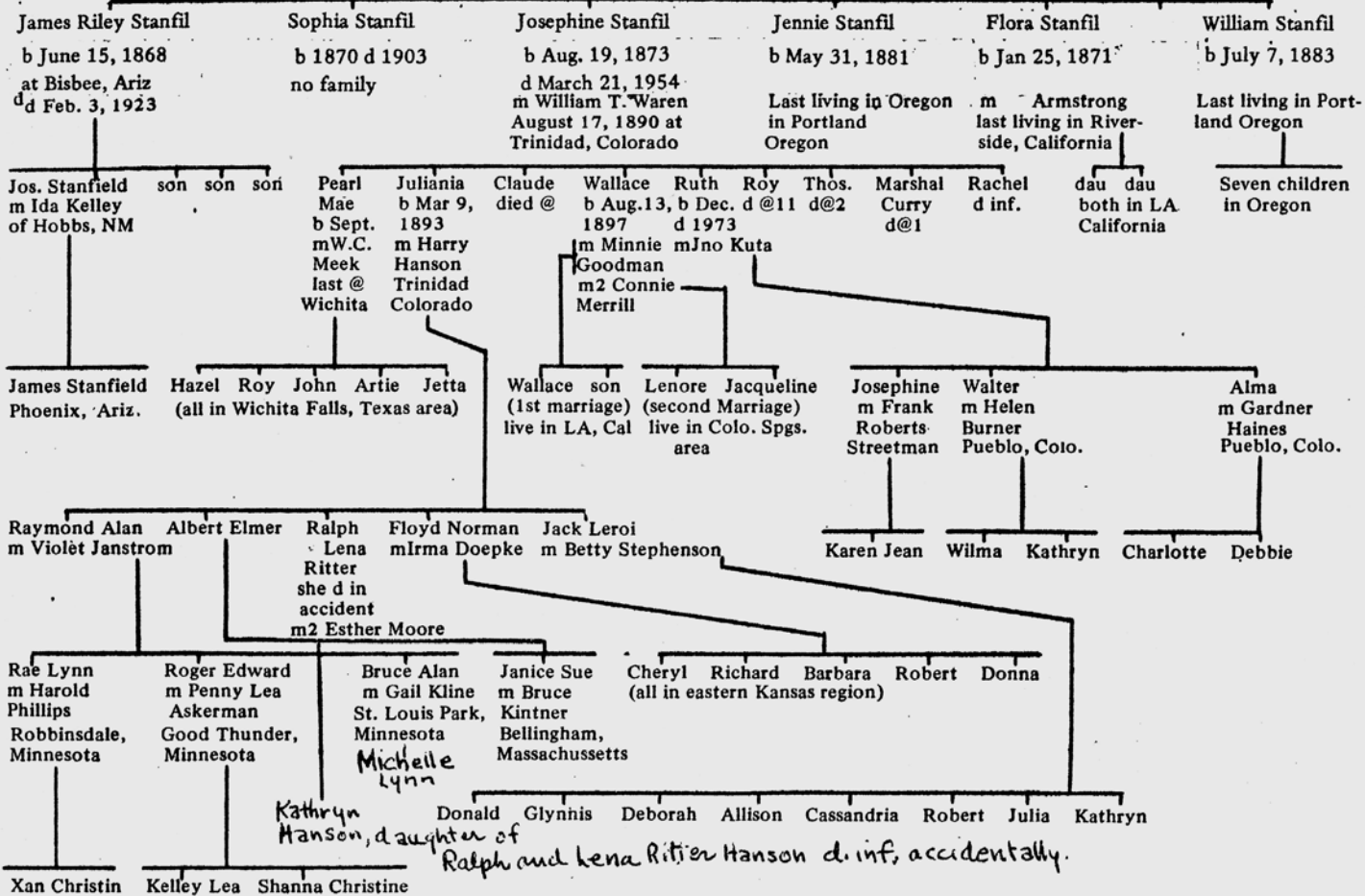
"Mother had her troubles". However it was expressed it was true. A month and a half after the death of Rachael, the father William Thomas Warren died.

In 1913, Josie Warren remarried. This time she wed William Dunlap from Hobbs, New Mexico. Readers will recall that some of the Stanfield family were from this town. In 1948 "Grampa" Bill Dunlap died at Amarillo where the couple were living. Josie Stanfield Warren Dunlap died March 21, 1954 and is buried at Amarillo also. She was 81 years old at the time, and died from ptomaine poisoning.

Thomas Jefferson Stanfil
 b 1847, died 10-16-1916
 buried Trinidad, Colorado
 m Juliana Freeman, b 1847
 died 11-6-1902 Trinidad, Colo.
 Both were born Williamsburg, Ky.

Fronia Stanfil
 b Jan 25, 1871
 d June 29, 1928

had 3 sons



Ruth Waren Kuta

Ruth, the fourth child of William Thomas Waren and his wife Josie Stanfil Waren, was born in Trinidad, Colorado August 14, 1897 and on September 17, 1919 she married John Kuta, a resident of the Branson, Colorado area near Trinidad. He was born at Cisco, Texas June 27, 1894 and was of a family of Austrian origin. He was a veteran of World War I. He was an employee of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in Trinidad and in Pueblo for many years. At the time of his death Ruth and he were living at 121 Harvard Avenue in Pueblo. Their children numbered three; Josephine, born in Trinidad August 10, 1921; Walter Everett born December 9, 1923; and Alma Lucille born October 29, 1927.

Josephine was married to a Frank S. Roberts June 2, 1942 at Streetman, Texas; their family consists of one daughter, Karen Jean Roberts, born June 16, 1942 and who is a graduate in home economics from Texas University and was a teacher in Denver, Colorado at last notice.

Walter, the son, married Helen Eloise Burner on April 14, 1947 and they are the parents of two daughters: Wilma Elaine, born May 17, 1948 and Kathryn June born June 8, 1949. The family resides at 132 Harvard in Pueblo where Walter is a production engineer for the CFand I Corporation.

Alma was married to Gardner Elliott Haines June 16, 1954 and they are the parents of two daughters also; Charlotte Ruth, born October 17, 1955 and Debbie Sue, born October 10, 1958. They too live in Pueblo, Colorado.

the raft". Some days later they wound up in the surf off the Atlantic coast of the USA and were found on the shore by residents who treated them hospitably and from this time on they remained in the USA. Another family member Mabel Forsell, who was a daughter of Edward Forsellin, said that she recalled that her father and another man had been on a makeshift raft and had been planning on "jumping ship" for some time and that the other man in the venture had disappeared on the raft prior to its landing.

Edward F. Forsellin is reported to have been only sixteen years old at the time he left Helsinki for this country. It was in the 1860's that he left the high seas and worked his way to Minnesota, settling in the Minneapolis area where on May 31, 1886 he married Maria Mathilda Tulkki who was born at Kimme Olanni, Finland January 3, 1867. His education and experience at sea had brought him a priceless asset for use in this adopted nation, he was well versed and conversant in no less than seven languages. His fluency in these fields took him to the coal fields of Wyoming where he worked as a translator and linguist for the officials of the Almy coal company at Almy, Evanston and Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The children of Edward and Maria Mathilda Tulkki Forsellin (Forsell after arrival in America) were: Mamie who died as an infant and is buried in the old Cokato, Minnesota Finnish Lutheran church cemetery; Ida who died at Rock Springs, Wyoming and is buried there; Arthur Edward born January 1, 1888 and who died in 1971 and is buried at Draper, Utah; Emelia Uthiljia born July 9, 1889 and died July 10, 1970 and is buried in Crystal Lake cemetery in Minneapolis; Olga Lydia who was born February 4, 1892 and died in the late 1970s in Long Beach, California; Mabel Mary born May 31, 1893 and who lives in Seattle as of this date 1973 and Walter Frank Forsell who is a San Diego resident in 1973.

The mother Mathilda Forsellin died in an accident in early Minneapolis times in 1910 and is buried in the Finnish church cemetery at Cokato, Minnesota. Her grave is unmarked except for a large fieldstone at its head. The husband-father was buried in a Hudson, Wyoming graveyard.

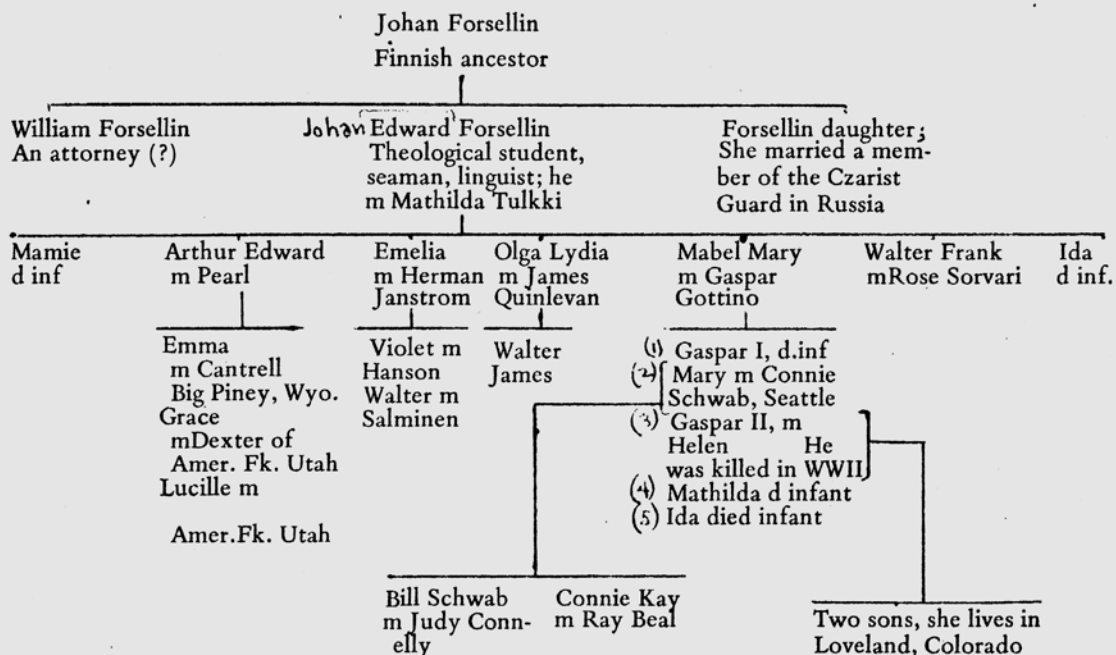
Edward Forsellin, Finnish Linguist

The earliest ancestor of the Forsell family, according to family traditions, a man called Johan Forsellin, born June 24, 1859 in Tuuru, Pori Lanni, Finland which is an area not too far removed from present day metropolitan Helsinki. Johan had one brother William who is reported to have been an attorney by occupation and at least one sister whose name is not remembered by the present descendants in America, but who is thought to have married one of the officers or an official in the Guard of Czar Nicholas of Russia in pre-revolutionary times. Another brother, who is the patriarch of the Forsellins in America, was Edward F. Forsellin who often was concerned for the safety and whereabouts of his sister who was left behind in the old country during that nations trying times and in the Russian revolution in 1917.

A tale told by Walter Forsell of San Diego recalls that he has heard his father Edward F. Forsellin speak of the brother and sister and of their grandfather who was apparently very religious in thought and actions. The grandparents insisted upon Edward training for the ministry and educated him for that purpose of becoming a minister. The grandfather is thought to have also been named Johan Forsellin as was one of his sons.

These grandparents owned a small general store in the Tuuru community and had high hopes for their progeny. However, at the age of 16, Edward Forsellin forsook the training he had undergone for some time in Helsinki and turned to the sea. Walter Forsell tells that on his very first voyage he took part in the capture of an armed pirate vessel in which he described the decks as being "red with blood". Walter, the son of Edward Forsellin speaks also of his father being shipwrecked three times and on the last occasion he and a fellow sailor "tied two kegs of water and a keg of whiskey to the raft and then tied themsels to

Edward Forsellin from Finland



Death of Mrs. Forsell

Mrs. J. M. Quinlivan received word on Thursday night of the death of her mother, Mrs. Tilly Forsell on last Saturday, at Cokato, Minn. She was injured in an automobile accident and lived only a few days. The funeral occurred on Thursday. Mrs. Forsell formerly lived here and was employed for a long time at the hospital. Her daughter, Mrs. Quinlivan, who lives in this city, is prostrated over the news.

The Wall family from Germany

Any account of the Hanson family of Greenbrier origins must include the story of the Wall or Walls family who lived near them in old Augusta County and later in Botetourt and other counties carved from Augusta and or Greenbrier and eventually in North Carolina's Ashe Valley which of course had been created from old Wilkes County in the northwestern corner of North Carolina.

Of particular interest to the Hansons is one young Miss Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson who became the wife of our John Hanson 2 of Virginia and North Carolina and who played an immensely important role in the history of the family and in its activities as the Hansons moved to the westward after leaving North Carolina. She went with them as they forged their way across the Cumberlands, into Tennessee, on along the Wilderness Road into Kentucky, down the Kentucky River to Vincennes and on into the Indiana Territory where she and her husband settled in what was then called Orange County and which is now the area on the border of Laurence and Monroe Counties near Bloomington.

Hans George Wall was the progenitor of their family; he did not, however, come to the Colonies first. He was preceded to America by his four children who migrated from Germany between the years 1736 and 1738. The four offspring of Hans George Wall were Conrad, Adam, Martin and Abigail Wall.

Conrad was first born in Germany in 1713 and thus at the age of 20 he shipped to America on the vessel 'St. Andrew's Galley' from the port of Rotterdam and disembarked on September 26, 1736. One of the family historians, Mrs. Audrey Woodruff of Kansas City, indicates that she thinks that Conrad Wall may have been married twice, the latter time to "Catey" Wall. We have only the record of this "Catey" to report. The marriage took place prior to 1755 according to Mrs. Woodruff. Catey and Conrad lived first in Augusta County and were later definitely situated in the Valley of the Shenandoah River

in the Peaked Mountain area where the Walls were closely allied with the Herman and the Price or Preiss families. In succeeding years Mrs. Woodruff finds records of these three families in Augusta, Rockingham and Botetourt Counties in Virginia.

There is evidence that in 1770 Conrad Wall 2 and a brother Adam Wall held land on New River at its juncture with a stream called Strouble's Creek, across from "Horseshoe Bottoms" along the New River where it virtually loops below the boundary of today's Montgomery County. The property thus described in the records lies in Pulaski County, Virginia.

Then Mrs. Woodruff tells of a "Walls Branch" which empties into Stroubles Creek, a spot which she has visited and which she feels must lie very near some of the early Hanson land holdings. Most of this Wall material is based upon a detailed examination of the early records of the area by Mrs. Woodruff.

In 1794 the father Hans arrived from Germany; of his wife there is no mention. Others of the family probably arrived at the same time according to Strausberger's Kroger's Index to Rupp.

Using Woodruff's accounting it is noted that of the first American generation of Walls two left wills identifying other family members. The following is the will of Adam Wall as copied by Mrs. Woodruff.

**THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ADAM WALL LIVING AT NEW RIVER
DATED NOV. 23, 1763**

In the name of God, I, Adam Wall, being in my perfect senses, but weak in body do bequeath my worldly substance as followeth: I bequeath to my sister Apol Wall (Abigail) the half of my estate which is one hundred and fifty ackers of land lying in New River, her part joining the Stoypolis (Stroubles?) Creek, the other half to my brother's son John Wall. I have alsoto my sister Apol Wall one gray mare and colt and the half of all my other horses and half of all my chattel besides all the cash due me, she paying my lawful debts and five pounds to my eldest brother's son Andrews Wall.

I also order to be paid to Jacob Hornel four pounds, if lawful due. There is cash due in Adam Harmans (Herman's) hand, twenty pounds one shilling which I allow my sister Apol Wall to receive and use as her own and likewise what is due from William Ingles for beef.

witness my hand

Adam Wall

Signed in presents of

James Galloway

Thomas Ingless

(illegible name)

Augusta County Clerk's Records at Staunton, Virginia

Book 3, page 345

**THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ABIGAIL WALL HILL DATED
March 20, 1787**

*In the name of God, Amen, I Abigail Hill, wife of John Hill living in the county of Montgomery in State of Virginia, being very sick and weak
. As touching such worldly estate where it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, devise and dispose in the following manner:*

First, I give unto my beloved brother Conrad Wall 30 pounds lawful money to be raised and paid in property within three years of my decease and unto his three sons John, Adam and Conrad Wall (2) each of them a colt and my clothes unto Sallie Wall his daughter at my decease: and unto Adam Wall son of John Wall whom I stood Godmother for, one colt within four years after my decease.

All the above articles shall be raised out of my personal estate, lands and tenements. I give unto Adam Wall, oldest son of my brother John Wall, likewise all my personal estate with my household goods for him, his heirs and assigns forever. I likewise constitute make and ordain the sole heir and executor of this my last will and testament . . . hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven. Signed sealed and published pronounced and delivered by the

<i>as her last will and testament in</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>the presents of us: Wm. Godbey</i>	<i>Abigail X Hill</i>
<i>Jacob Shell James Salle^s</i>	<i>mark</i>

Conrad Wall, then, our German ancestor was about 20 or 21 years old when he came to America, a fact that is born out by a statement made in 1783 in Botetourt when he was excused from paying his county taxes due to "old age and infirmities". In 1792 he gave consent to his sons marriage and in 1793 Mrs. Woodruff finds the last mention of him in his will when he affirms the name of Adam Wall, a brother and Abigail Wall, a sister.

In the period before 1755 he married Catherine -----when one considers the ages of his children it may have been a second marriage. Catey and Conrad Wall were the parents of Eliza Wall when she was married some twenty five years later in Botetourt County. The mother Catey may have been Christina Herman. On August 8, 1753 Conrad Wall and Christina Herman were sponsors at the Baptism of Conrad Preiss, the son of Augustin and Anna Elizabeth (Scherp) Preiss in the Peaked Mountain Church mentioned before.

On May 20, 1766 the Augusta County Court appointed James Cloyd as surveyor from the lower end of John Bowyer's plantation of James River by Cedar Bridge to Matthews Road and Cloyd was to work several residents including Conrad Wall. (Cedar Creek runs under Natural Bridge, Virginia). Botetourt was then formed from Augusta in 1769 and Conrad is found on Benjamin Estill's list of tithables from Botetourt in 1770-1771. Estill's area was from "the south side of Buffalo Creek to the James River from mountain to mountain". This would be the lower one third of present Rockbridge county extending up into the northern portion of Botetourt as far as the James River. Mrs. Woodruff points out that by 1755 Conrad Wall had removed from Rockingham (Augusta area) on down the Valley of Virginia to the upper section of present day Botetourt and very likely was living in the Pattonsburg, Virginia area. By August 13, 1771 Conrad owned 160 acres which he purchased from James and Jane Looney at a spot called Sinking Springs, thus moving to the west side of the James river. At this time, then, Conrad was living on Looney's Creek and not in Estill's territory as before. Conrad's name appears on Botetourt Records a number of times, on on occasion March 13, 1771, he proved a certificate for 475 pounds of hemp disclosing the fact that he was a farmer and that one of his cash crops was hemp. After 1793 his name no longer appears on Botetourt records.

The History of the Middle River Settlements indicates that families named Harmon, Ingles, Drapers and others arrived from near Pattonsburg in the spring of 1749. Adam Wall and probably Conrad were unquestionably among these people as Ingles was a witness to Abigail Wall Hill's will etc., and it is noted that Thomas Harmon Sr. "has 20 pounds of cash in hand which Adam gives to his sister Abigail. Author Judge David E. Johnston adds that " , , , , in the same territory came some Hollanders, among them the Lybrooks, Chapmans, Mosers, Decks, Douthats and Walls". He mentions the Lybrook, Chapman and Snidow Fort

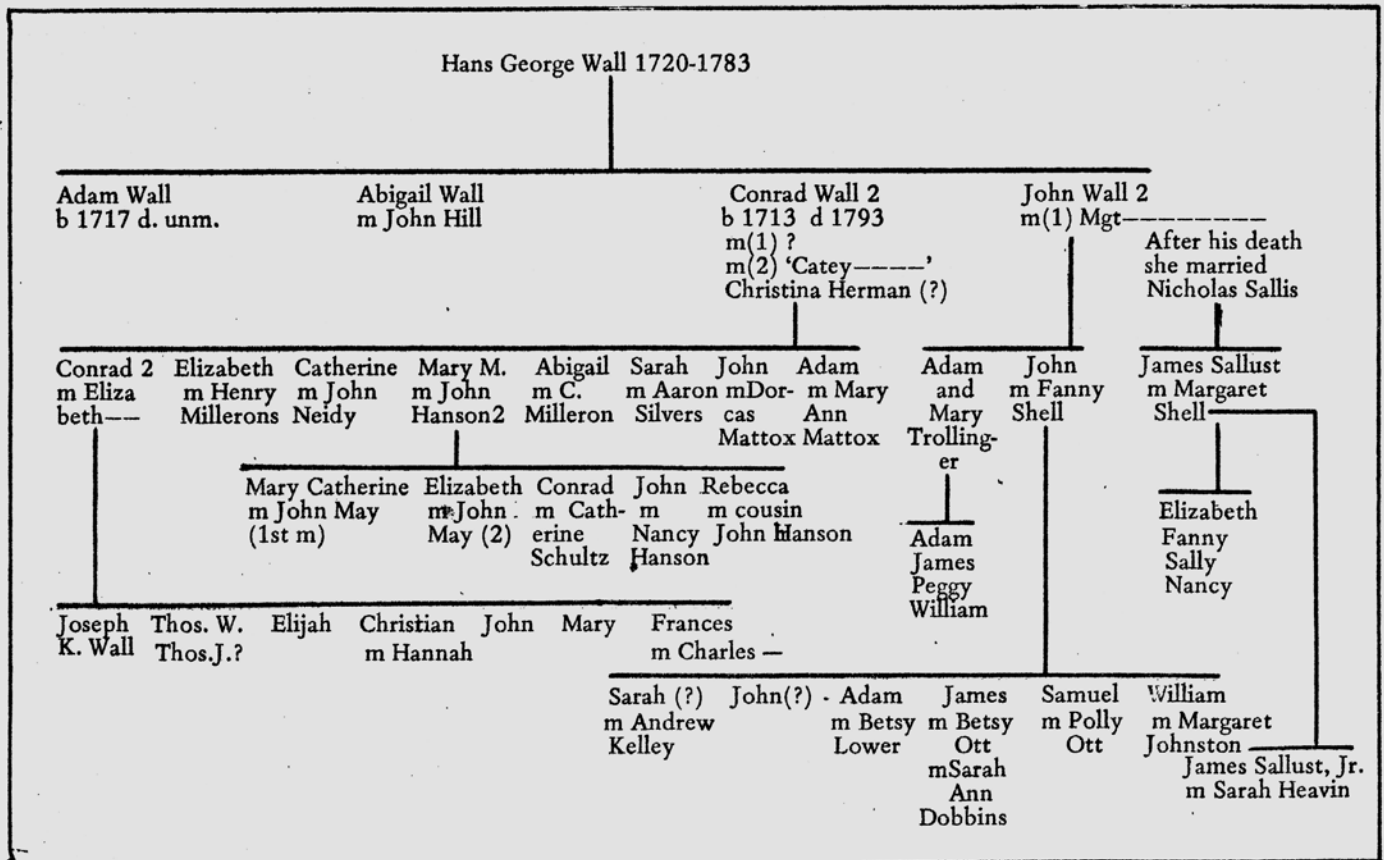
standing near the extreme end of the "Horse shoe farm" close by the mouth of Sinking Spring in 1774. Adam Wall, Mrs. Woodruff feels, came also from Pattonsburg. Residents of present day Hansonville, Virginia told the writer that the Hansons and the Pattons intermarried in early times and the Hansons went to Pattonsburg in 1790.

Abigail Wall, also known as Apell Wall, married John Hill after 1767. Volume One of the Augusta County records show that in 1745-1800 a road was ordered from "Caleb Jones Mill to the County Line . . . John Hill. Twenty years later a George Weaver was bound to peace toward John Hill in 1767. Hill was accorded a settlement of three pounds, ten shillings from one David McCormick; this in May 1767. It was to be used to pay Appelona Wall". She was apparently single in that year. In June 1769 John Hill was given permission to build a mill on Strumples Creek (Stroubles?) on land owned by either Hill or was it Abigail's land? Some years later John Hill's father won a slander case against a William Case on behalf of his son and best friend John Hill.

Turning to Conrad and Catey Walls family we find that they were nine in number: Conrad Wall, Jr., born in 1755 in Augusta County and died December 1830 in Montgomery county; second Elizabeth (Eliza?) born about 1759, she married May 29, 1780 to a Henry Millerons in Botetourt; third was Catherine Wall born about 1761 and who married to a John Neidy on June 12, 1780; fourth was our Mary Magdalena Wall, born in 1766 in Augusta, Virginia and married to John Hanson 2 in Boutetourt County and died May 7, 1845 at an age of 79 years, 8 months and 7 days. Her record is given elsewhere. Fifth of the Walls was Abigail born about 1769 and who married Christopher Millerons on April 8, 1785. A daughter, born in 1770 (?) was Sarah who married an Aaron Silvers and who appeared in Montgomery County Court on May 13, 1774 and there was placed with her husband on "Bonds for their good behavior". Must have been a stormy marriage and in 1795 we find Aaron marrying a Sarah Sanders. On May 11, 1790 James Hanson, a brother-in-law of Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson, was indicted for threats against Aaron Silvers. This Silvers family is the one that Silver Springs, Maryland is reported to have been named for. Another earlier child was John Wall, born about 1772 and who was underage at the time of his marriage to Dorcas Mattox (or Matlocks) daughter of Scholfield Mattocks of Botetourt as is evidenced by the consent of the father Conrad Wall. Possible the youngest of the Walls was Adam Wall (between 26 and 45 in the 1810 census). He was married March 1, 1797 to Mary Ann Mattocks, sister of Dorcas Mattocks, above. Both John and Adam were in Botetourt as late as 1795 and 1797. Readers are called to note the similarity of the name of the man executed by command of Captain Gamble when our John Hanson 2 was under his command also.

Conrad Wall, Jr. or Conrad Wall 2 was born as noted in Augusta in 1755. The official records which we have read first list him in 1787 when he appears on a Montgomery County personal property tax lists with seven horses, eleven cows, two plats of land, one 67 acres and a second piece of 97 acres. That same year 1787, he purchased 333 acres on Connolly's Branch of New River in Montgomery. Later, the same year, he purchased 217 acres on the north side of New River from James and Sussannah Skaggs for a price of 200 pounds. This piece of land was later sold to James Sallis (Sallust) plus 59 additional acres for the price of one dollar in 1796. Sallis was a cousin. Conrad Wall, Jr.'s will was probated in 1830 and his wife was yet living. In 1799 both Conrad Jr. and Adam Wall 2 got 50 acres apiece for service in the Revolutionary War. They were residents of Montgomery at this time and the older Conrad and his family were then residing on Stroud's Branch, purchased from one Thompson Farmer and lying about two miles below Radford, Virginia.

Mary Magdalena Wall was born July 1, 1765 in Augusta, probably in contemporary Rockbridge County or northern Botetourt on New River and Buffalo Creek where Conrad 1 owned Sinking Springs on the east side of New River. After her marriage to our ancestor John Hanson 2 on April 10, 1783 in Botetourt, the pair evidently remained there until 1785 when they may have removed to the "extreme northwestern corner of North Carolina which is described as a vast wilderness with roving bands of Indians and an innumerable species of wild life". Before 1790 this region was known at times as Washington County, Virginia and even as Watauga, a State which once attempted to secede from the United States of America. Washington County covered much of the unsecured and unsurveyed land in the corner of North Carolina and southwestern Virginia and in eastern Tennessee. All this is in an area less than four miles in radius from the town of Lansing, North Carolina. It is in a valley called locally as being "Between the Ridge", mainly the Ashe Valley. Across the escarpment between Carolina and Tennessee was Carter County where John 2 and Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson held 238 acres in 1799. Carter became today's Johnson County. It was in this area that they Mays and the family of an unidentified Abraham Hanson lived as did an Isom Hanson. All were later in Indiana. The writer has been in Ashe Valley and has, indeed, at one time spent nearly an hour with a family named Wall located near the State Line of Tennessee.



Jonathan Wall, in 1799, bought a piece of property in early Wilkes County from Abraham May. The land, I believe, is located in Ashe County near Lansing on Buffalo Creek and the North Fork of New River, probably a site quite near the old Hanson holdings prior to the 1790's. Jonathan Wall is listed on page 1226 of the first Federal Census of Wilkes County. At the same time a John Hanson and his wife with two sons over 16 and 2 daughters over sixteen are listed on the preceding page. These are undoubtedly John Hanson 2, Mary Magdalena Wall Hanson, and their children Mary Catherine Elizabeth, John Wesley and Conrad Hanson—Rebecca, the youngest was born in Carter County and so would not be listed. At the same time we find a James Wall marrying Catherine Sheldton, daughter of John Sheldton on May 1, 1789. James may have been the illegitimate son of Adam Wall and Mary Trollinger. (See the Wall chart in text).

In 1800 James Wall was in Tazewell County, Tennessee with his will listing a wife Catherine, and children James, David, John, Barbara, Peggy, Ruth, Nelly, Mary and Lydia. David Hanson was one of the political forces in the County at that time and in 1800 was the Sheriff of Tazewell. Of interest here is the fact that many of the Hansons were in Tazewell and it was here that our ancestor Conrad Hanson found his bride, Catherine Schultz in 1813.

**EDWARDS
ACADEMY.**
GREENEVILLE, TENN.
THIRD YEAR BEGINS
SEPT. 2, 1879.

The Attendance of Students During the Second Year Almost Double that of the First Year!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, AND MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS,
(Formerly known as the "Williams' homestead.")

The latter surpassing in beauty those of any other institution in either East Tennessee or Southwestern Virginia

The Elementary Branches, Language, Mathematics, Science, History and Elocution thoroughly taught.

Total expenses from \$13 to \$35 per term of 12 weeks, according to the method of boarding.

(One student, during the past year, who brought his provision from home, spent only \$4 in cash, outside of tuition, in four months!)

Consult our catalogue for 1878-79 for additional particulars.
Address
S. C. HANSON,
PRINCIPAL.

Greeneville Tennessee
Democrat, July 16, 1879

**SAMUEL HANSON FAMILY IN
1810 INCLUDED THREE CHILDREN**

In the Census of 1810 Samuel and his wife were still living in Botetourt County, Virginia and they are listed with two sons who were born after 1800 and a daughter born after that year also. The writer has not yet found mention of any names for the family of Samuel.

**ABRAHAM HINSON OF CARTER
COUNTY IN 1797 AND SHELBY
COUNTY IN THE 1800'S**

Abraham Hinson is listed with our John Hanson as members of a family that paid taxes in Carter County, Tennessee in the year 1797. There is no mention of him in family tradition before or after that date, though he appeared in some of the Shelby County lists in the late 1800's. Who was this man?

MISCELLANEOUS HANSON AND OR HINSON NOTES

On page 334 of Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers is found this mention of Daniel James and James Jennings with 400 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock River adjoining the land of Thomas Wilkinson on October 6, 1656. Then on page 44 the transportation of eight persons is mentioned; they were: Charles Leetsch, Robert Filkin, Peter Leetch, Peter Garland, Robert Thompson, Robert Smith, Thomas Henson and John Smith.

On page 344 "Peter Greene, 200 acres in Surrey County, March 5, 1656"; page 86. (125) on the South side of James River and South East side of the head of Sumption Marsh, beginning ¼ mile below the mill. Transportation of four persons John Williams, Richard Henson, Thomas Sarson and Elizabeth Sawyer.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIV lists as tithables in 1767 in Pittsylvania County: Paul Henson, John Henson and William Henson. Vol VII speaks of "Hinson's Quarter" mentioned in an inventory of Honorable Robert Carter apparently in Stafford County with James Peters being overseer.

In the same reference Vol. XXIV the marriage of Charity Hanson Howard (a widow) who was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Henson of Greenhill in Charles County, Md, is mentioned as before 1740; she married Captain Arthur Lee, the son of Phillip and Sarah Brooke Lee; he was born at Blenheim about 1718 and died in Charles County in 1760.

Vol. XXII mentions our William Henson (Hanson) of the seven brothers and his military experience mentioned early in this writing. William Henson and Phillip Henson are also cited as members of Captain Ellis' Company made up of inhabitants of Albemarle County who were called out to special service as a part of the militia for the defense and protection of the frontiers of the colony prior to September session of the General Assembly AD 1758 in the 32nd year of George II. (Here again is the combination of William and Phillip Henson mentioned much earlier in Phillip's Court Case in old Washington County.) Captain Ellis . . . in 1754 removed to Albemarle County (now Amherst) where he died in 1760.

Volume XXXVI says that "The name Hinson or Henson, probably alternate spellings of the same name, does not appear among land owners on the quit rent rolls of 1704. Probably the emigrant ancestor came later. Families of Hinson and Henson have lived in a number of counties in the state".

Northern Neck Land Grants in Virginia went to Joseph Henson, Bk 2 1694-1700; Edmund Henson, Bk B 1726-1729; Robert S. Hinson, Bk Z 1800-1805; Robert Hinson, Bk I, 1757-1781; the grants went as follows respectively 391 acres, 254 acres, 12½ acres, and 47 acres. The date of Joseph Hansons grant was March 16, 1695.

Robert Hinson's grant is as follows¾ "12½ acres, Faquier County, Treaury Warrant +2, May 7, 1802. James Monroe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia to Robert Hinson, Sr. Beginning at two hickories corner to Benjamin Dod's land in Jennings line and with said line S66 W24 poles to a hickory and white oak within one chain of a black oak fell down, a corner to Nathaniel Dod thence 48 W 64 poles to a hickory stump on the west side of the road, then up the road 94 W 19 poles to a box ash on the east side of the road, N 36 E 12 poles to a white oak, corner to Benjamin Dod's thence with his line to the beginning".

From the Virginia State Library's Index to Land Patents are culled: Benjamin Henson No. 13, 1725-1730, 400 acres, page 412; Benjamin Henson No 13 1751-1755, 50 acres, page 17. and Forrest Greene No. 20 1741-1743, 284 acres, page 2. One researcher thinks Benjamin may have been the father of Samuel Henson or Hanson. On the other Hand he may have been the son of our John 1, yet who knows at this moment. Benjamin received a land grant in 1729 for land in Hanover County (now Louisa) Virginia. Samuel Henson, born 1737, died in 1833 at the age of 96 and married the widow of Ensign Forrest Greene, mentioned above as neighbors.

INDIANA QUAKER HANSONS IN THE 1800's

Levi and Delilah Hanson were born in Howard County, Indiana near the former town of Rushville near New London, southwest of Kokomo.

Zimri Hanson, born in 1848 married Isabell Chamness, daughter of Jesse and Ruth Chamness—See page 71 of History and Genealogy of the American Descendants of John and Ann Chamness of London, England by Zimri Hanson of Mooresville, Indiana, 1922.

Children of Zimri Hanson and his wife were Emory C. of Masonic Home at Franklin, Indiana, born April 18, 1878. Second Alma Ellena, Elva Ruth, born May 5, 1882; Elbert Florence born June 25, 1885.

Brothers and sisters of Zimri Hanson were Alida, Asenath, Elijah, Christina, Evaline, Tilda and Susanna.

The granddaughter of Zimri Hanson, Mrs. Charles O'Brien of Mooreland (Mooresville) Indiana has much data plus pictures of the brothers Elijah, Edwin, Levi, Thomas and Milton Hanson. The term "brothers" may refer to their being members of the Quaker religion.

Robert Henson, Hanson

Robert Henson, or Hanson, as he says his name was formerly spelled, was born December 25, 1757 in Fauquier County, Virginia and was "raised" there according to an affidavit filed on March 17, 1846 in which he outlined two tours of duty with the American Revolutionary Army.

Henson says that he enlisted in the South Carolina Regular Continentals and marched with Colonel Marion to the Catawba River and was in the Charlotte Skirmish. He was named, he avers, by a "Parson Craie" and was in Parson Craig's Parish Register. His father's name was also Robert Hanson (?) or Henson and he, Robert Henson, Jr. had at least two brothers whom he names as Chapley Henson and James Henson. The latter, James Henson lived in South Carolina "fifteen miles from Ninety-Six Courthouse".

Of interest in this case is the fact that William Henson (Hanson) also said he enlisted in Culpepper County which at that date was a part of the old Greenbrier County or Country.

NOTES VA. MAG. OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY ●, WM. & MARY QTRLY ■

NOTES - VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

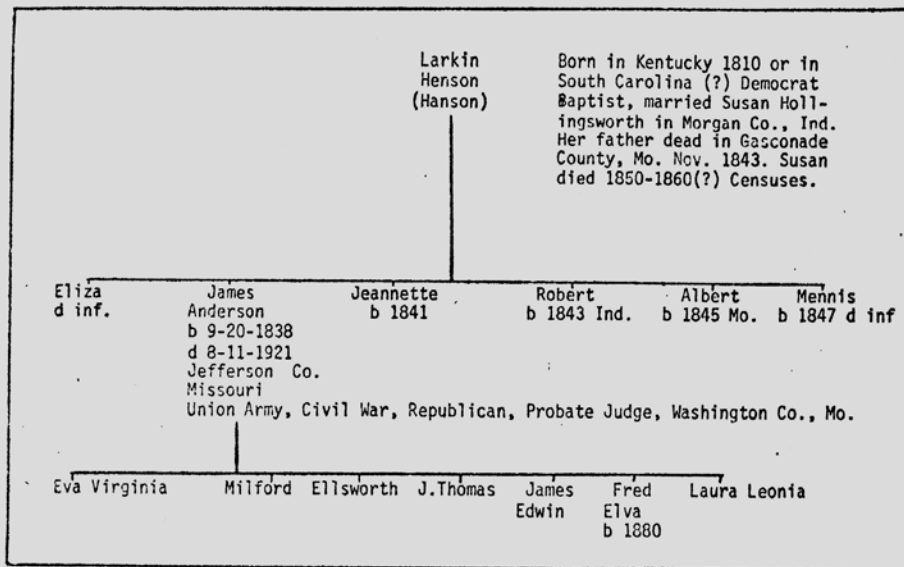
- Maj. Dan'l. Jenifer, 7th Bn. Regulars in 1771 m. Anna Hanson, dau. of Timothy Hanson of Kent Co., Md. VB p 314
- Samuel Hanson of Md. graduated from the Univ. of Penn. V6 p 218
- Richard Hanson signed a petition in public meeting at Louden, Va. protesting the blocking of the Boston harbor and urging the cessation of commercial intercourse with England. V 112 p 236
- Thos. Hatton Will 1675 names sister-in-law Barbaric Hanson, Father-in-law Randolph Hanson, sister-in-law Elizabeth Hanson; brothers-in-law Tim, Richard and Thomas Hanson. V23 p 113
- Jno. Hanson and Elizabeth Pace Hanson had son Joseph Hanson b. 3-20-1769. V15 p 117
- Thos. Jett's letterbook includes a business letter dated July 14, 1769 to Messrs. Hanson, Clack, and Co.

Joseph Hanson was a Kansas freighting firm partner in 1850.

Operating out of St Louis as early as March that year Jerome, Hanson and a third partner Smith's spring wagons were reported ready to depart for California at the earliest practicable date in April. The St. Louis Republican noted that the firm's Mississippi and Pacific wagons were loading in April. On May 10, 1850 "Messrs. Jerome, Hanson and Smith's wagon train was camped on the bluffs opposite St. Joseph, Mo., listing 120 passengers including William C. Smith, M. Jerome and James H. Hanson."

News accounts dated May 18, 1850 show the train striking out in earnest for Sacramento City, California. Some days later a returning traveler reported the train had passed Ft Kearney. A dispatch June 23, 1850 by "C" told that while he was in Ft. Laramie the trains of "Hall; Smith, Jerome + Hanson; and of Chadwick, LeVelle and Co. passed that post."

On Sept. 22, 1850 "C" wrote from the city of Sacramento that "Jerome, Hanson and Smith left most of their wagons and packed."



Data from Jeannette Henson Chapman, St. Louis, Mo.

Elijah Hanson Celina Hanson William Hanson b 1785
 m Nancy Graybeal b 1802
 He died in New Orleans (?)
 May have married twice, 2nd
 wife Elizabeth (?) had daughter Maude who m John Peabody of Illinois

Larkin Mary Lydia
 m Nancy Lackery
 lived in Kentucky
 later in Madison
 township, Jackson
 County, Ohio

Garilda b 1832 James A. Floyd Parmelia Martha
 Nancy b 1835 m Eliz. went m James d unm.
 Northington b 1837 Vernon to Arthur
 Elizabeth b 1839 Mo.
 Aaron b 841
 John b 1843

Aaron Hanson
 b 1841 Alpha Frank Richard
 m Annie Cross m Al Baker
 in Ohio Cora m Chas. McQuillan
 Adeline m G.H. Ewing
 Minnie m Morris Eubanks
 Mertie

Harry
 Albert Clay Ohio
 Earl

Andrew Eli b 1832 William
 b 1830 m Theresa b 1834
 m Catherine Trazure m Ella
 Evans moved to Evans
 Kansas #Adopted

Morris Carrine William Burton Emma

Lucinda
 b 1837
 m Levisy
 Callahan

Nancy
 Julia
 William
 Zona
 Robert
 Owen
 Virginia
 Catherine
 Benton

Joseph H.
 m(1) ?
 m(2) Minnie
 Turner

Lymon
 Chattanooga of Canada

James K.
 b 1842
 m(1) Atha
 Evans
 m(2) Sarah
 Trazure
 and moved
 to Kansas
 m (3) Sarah Clevenger

Minerva
 b 1839
 m James
 Halery
 Santa
 Barbara
 Calif.

Ventors
 Jane
 Ventors

This particular William Hanson may possibly have been the son William of our John Hanson 2 whom we have not been able to locate. The Graybeal or Grabill property adjoined that of some of our Hansons in the years 1790 according to the earliest Ashe County records and deed books.

William Hanson and Nancy lived in Ashe, then Lexington, Ky. after 1800. About this time Samuel, James, William, Joseph and John 2 also left Wilkes or Ashe for Floyd County, Ky. William worked on the river--Mississippi(?). According to Mrs. Stanley Morgan of Jackson, Ohio he died in Jackson and John Graybeal, brother-in-law, returned the family of William to Ashe, later to Jackson County again, then to Bloomfield Township. Widow Nancy there in 1820

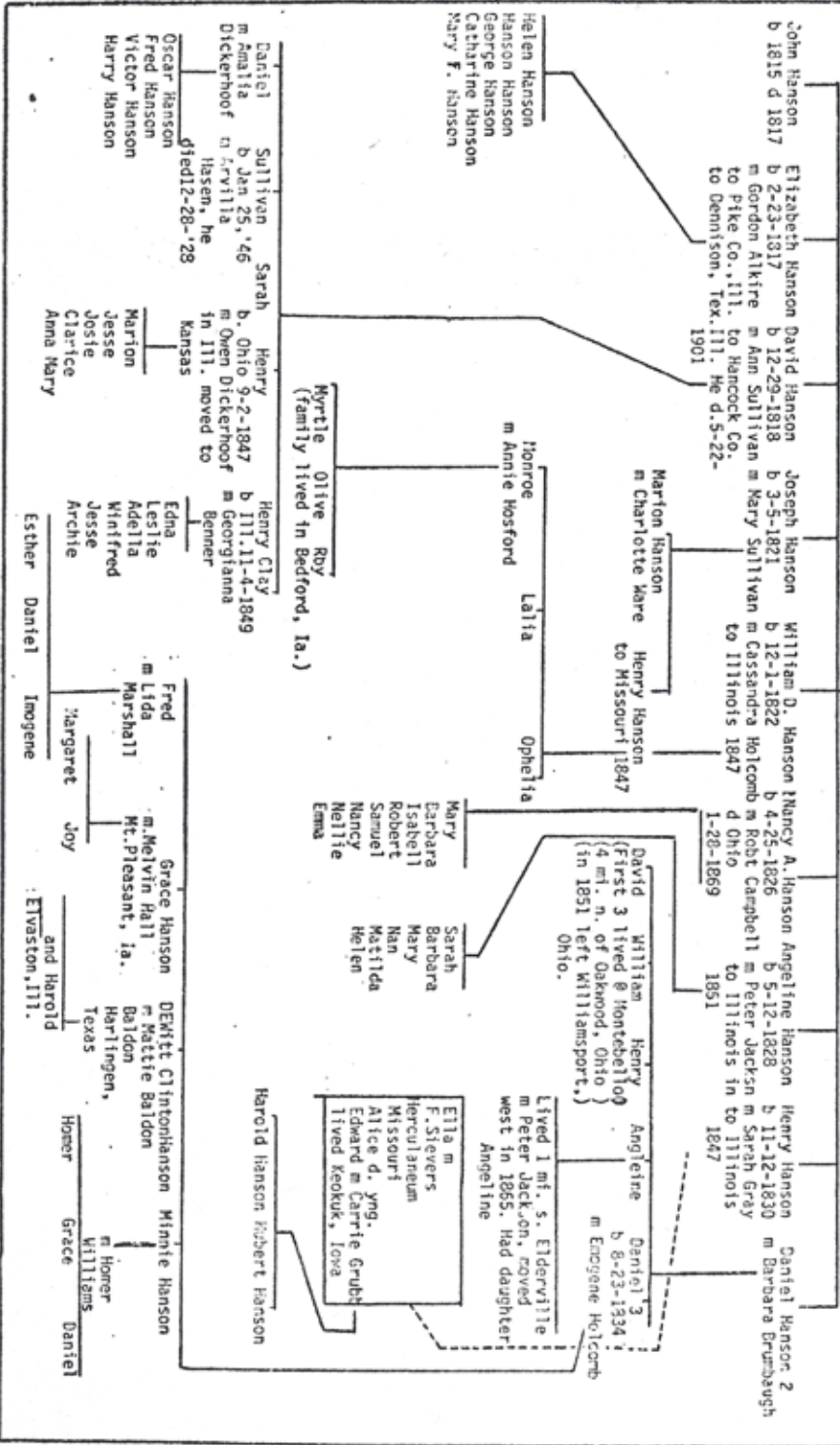
Clarence Orson Emma Clyde Ethel Minnie Chestra Ina
 #Adopted by William and Ella Evans Hanson
 after death of her mother

Chart constructed from data provided by Mrs. Dempsie Eller based on records of her husband Wade Eller, former Ashe County, N. C. county official. Mrs. Eller resides at 2306 Avenue "U", Lubbock, Texas.

-----Data for chart from Dr. Alice Wyles
 Colorado Springs, Colorado.

DANIEL HANSON 1

Daniel Hanson 1 was born December 1785 and died June 2, 1836 near Circleville, and Williamsport, Ohio, Pickaway County. His wife Barbara Brumbaugh was born at Lury, Va. August 2, 1772 and was married June 24, 1814 at Lury. She died Jan. 11, 1878 in Page County, Etvaston, Ill. at the age of 85 years.



Shortly after the death of Daniel Hanson 2 Barbara broke her hip and raised her family on crutches. She came overland in a carriage with David and her family and her youngsters in 1847. Peter Jackson came in 1851. G. Barbara lived just south of the present Golden's Point Church with her son Daniel 3. Then moved to

Etvaston after Daniel's marriage. David Hanson settled 1 1/2 miles west of Floyd Wyles farm, later purchasing a half section now occupied by Florence Starrard and Harry Hanson. Sullivan Hanson went to housekeeping on the Harry Hanson place, moved to a "forty" in 8 years, then to the Wyles place in 1849.

VINCENNES LAND OFFICE RECORDS FOR FAYETTE CO. INDIANA

Benjamin Hanson Sept. 10, 1814, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of S 14
 Bordan Hanson Aug. 22, 1816 (ordrd relinquished by Wm Murray E $\frac{1}{4}$)
 Bordan Hanson July 5, 1831 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 8, Fayette Co. Vol.1 p101, T13N: R13 E
 Daniel Hanson Conrad SW-NW Section 3, August 7, 1837 Monroe Township 7 N R 1 West
 Conrad Hanson W SE, SEction 33, Sept. 1, 1817
 John Hanson (Lawrence County residence) NE-SE Sect. 33, October 9, 1833
 E-SE Sect. 34, August 7, 1837; NW SE Sect. 34, Sept. 24, 1846
 Daniel Hanson W-NE, Sect 34, April 23, 1851

Posey County, Indiana Marriages, Vol. 1 1814-1831

John Hanson = Mary Schoolcroft Sept. 11, 1825
 John Henson- Elizabeth Harison July 14, 1815
 Samuel Henson- Rachel Correl March 11, 1819
 Samuel Henson- Subpoena Mills, March 22, 1820
 Nancy Henson- Charles Jordan, Feb. 20, 1820

Morgan County, Indiana Marriages, Vol. 1, 1822-1835

Larkin Henson-Susannah Hollensworth, Aug. 22, 1833
 Susannah Hollinsworth on Dec. 18, 1834 m Solomon Reed
 (Larkin was in North Carolina in the years 1797-1800)

LAND TRANSFERS IN BLOOMINGTON INDIANA 1831-1848

April 1831 John Hanson to Edward Hinnston or Hunnston for \$1. ; part E $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 4, 4 acres and then Edward Hinnston to J. H. same. (John and Nancy Hanson ?)
 Sept. 30, 1841 Dave or Dan'l Hanson to John Hanson for \$100 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3-6-1W, 45 acres and reverse John Hanson, Sr.
 February 13, 1847 John Hanson, Sr. to D. H. for 'love' NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2-6-1W 40 acres D. Sr. John Hanson Jr. "same"
 February 13, 1847 John Jr. to John Jr. for "love" NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2-6-1W, 80 acres "Reverse Same"
 -----J. Sr. to J. Jr. for \$140. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11-6-1W and reverse.
 June 16, 1848 John Hanson to William Addy for "love" NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3-6-1W, 90 acres.

ASHE COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

John Henson m Isabella _____
 Dec. 11, 1832 ; son was Charles
 • Houston Hanson b. 12-15-1849;
 Charles m Millery _____; their
 daughter _____ m. James F.
 Walters

James Henson (Hanson) reported
 as being a 'pioneer' in Ashe, hav-
 ing arrived before 1755. Listed in
 Census of 1800 as 'over 45 years'

BATES CO.
 MO. TAXLISTS
 1850

Jno. Henson 41
 Sarah F. Henson 23
 Wm. R. Henson 16
 Glendon S. Henson 13
 Mary J. Henson 12
 Nancy S. Henson 8
 Sarah E. Henson 6
 Eliza Henson 5
 Jiles E. Henson 3

SIMPSON CO.
 TAX LIST 1850
 1850

Jno. Henson 32
 J. A. Henson 25
 Wm. R. Henson 17
 Glendon Henson 5
 M. J. Henson 3
 N. S. Henson 6 Mo.

Data from Keith
 Hamilton Stewart
 Cover de Atene, Id.

ESTILL COUNTY KENTUCKY MARRIAGE

William Meadows married Sally Hanson Oct. 23, 1814
 John Hanson and William Meadows were sureties for
 the marriage.

Monroe Co., Indiana Marriages

Jake (Jesse) Summers, Mary Hanson
 April 21, 1819

John Henson, Rebecca Sheffield
 by Wm. Chambers, Justice of Peace
 and Minister Feb. 28, 1820

William Hinson, Rebecca Sheffield
 by Wm. Chambers

John Hanson, witness for Sarah
 Ann (Sally) Hanson and William
 Meadows in his third marriage

The following letter is a copy of one written by Angie Hanson (sister of my aunt, Mrs. Catherine Hanson Eiler and was written to her cousin Raymond (C.) Hanson of Kinslèy, Kansas on August 28, 1925. I regard it as very valuable because it gives some very valuable items about the Hanson line. Raymond sent it to me, knowing I was interested in anything about the Hanson family records. —Homer Eiler. Homer was related to Ray C. Hanson, son of a John Wesley Hanson, of Samuel Hanson, of Conrad Hanson

Dated Tower Hill, Illinois, August 28, 1925 Route 4 Box 30

Dear Cousin Raymond.—Well, Ray, as you are aware I had 4 or more trunks packed at Jerome's when Nan died, so when he sold his household goods, I put 2 trunks at Louis's and Ket got 2. And I packed up nas and mas big Bible and I know Pa had some records about some of the Hansons adn this Bible was only looked into in a hurry, owing to its being so heavy. I thought all along that Uncle Mart was mistaken about his grandmother's name being Civilla Hawkes or Hanks. Pa so often told me of her being a "hoo hoo" doctor in nose bleed in people and could cure colic or bots in a horse, and sometimes the patients would be better before my great grand mother got to her case. She has also been a mid-wife and attended women in childbirt, as doctors were so scarce in those days. Jerome says he recalls Pa telling those things, and says I am right as to those things, too. Pa says he often took this old lady to these places on harseback, and she often rode behind him. Pa would leave her at these country places till someone brought her back, or some one came after her. In this Bible, Pa had it written down, so I am sending you a copy as it is written . . . now Ray, I can tell you how Pa used to tell me of this old grandma of his being a midwife, and the "Hoo hoo" biz. Pa said to me, "Now Angie, I think you ought to be like your great grandma and be a doctor, like her, and how mad I would get, and how I growled and I guess I sassed. It used to get me furlous, the idea of taking a baby case. Well, I knew that we had a relative of Magdalena some years before Pa died. Before Pa died Lou said she remembers of her being a "Hoo hoo" doctor. She would get out of bed at night, and ask them when the patient's nose commenced to bleed, and if it was a sick horse, she would ask questions, and sit and apparently think things over and in some cases the patient's ailments would be over when she got there. Sister Lou and I both remember of hearing our Grandmother Catherine Schultz Hanson, wife of Conrad, tell her how her mother in law Mary Magdalene would come and live with her and Grandpa Conrad. Our mother often referred to hearing of this Great Grand mother living with her son Conrad and wife. Lou doesn't take much interest in this search fo r our ancestry. I nearly fell over when you said Civilla Hawkes or Hanks was our great grand mother. Its not I am sure. I tell you it is Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson, wife of our Revolutionary soldier John Hanson. There was a family named Walls who lived in Pana (Illinois) that Pa said he formed their acquaintance and said they were his relatives. And the Gross family that lived in Tower Hill years ago were related to the Walls line of father's people. I know that Pa was right about these things as he was older than Uncle Mart and George. I am certain that this aged lady Mary Magdalena Walls Hanson is our great grandmother, whose body is buried in the Middlesworty cemetery one mile north of Tower Hill I am copying these records as found in our family Bible and it gives her record as cited earlier . . . and that of her husband Conrad who died April 15, 1856, aged 64 years, 5 months and 1 day

. Cathertne Schultz Hanson the wife of Conrad was born in east Tennessee, Tazewell County on February 25, 1796 and died Severy, Kansas on January 16, 1884.

Copied from our family Bible, Respectfully, your Cousin Angie Hanson.

James Henson, Messenger for Middle Fork Meeting House on Big Sandy Oct. 1837 with 42 members. United Baptists (Paint Union) Johnson Co. Ky.

R. H. Hanson, Master Commissioner, Bourbon Co. Ky. May Court, 1786, 1st session

Geo. May - one of 3 surveyors in Jefferson Co. Ky., July 1780

George May	Fayette Co., Ky.	11-28-1782	40 acres on Sandy Creek
John May	Bourbon Co. Ky.	4-20-1788	25,000 acres on Big Sandy
George May	Bourbon Co. Ky.	4-29-1789	13,176 ⁺ acres on Big Sandy
George May	Bourbon Co. Ky.	4-3-1789	31,040 ⁺ acres on Big Sandy
Joseph May	Suffolk, England	6-28-1796	7,813 acres on Sandy River
Samuel May	Floyd Co. Ky.	12-27-1841	280 acres on Sandy River
Caleb May	Johnson Co. Ky.	7-28-1848	50 acres on Oil Springs Branch
Caleb May	Johnson Co. Ky.	3-14-1851	300 acres on Oil Springs Branch

Jacob Myers Fayette Co. Ky. 9-18-1874 5000 acres on Sandy Creek
 Phillip Myers Bourbon Co. Ky. 11-25-1787 4091 acres on Sandy Creek
 Samuel Myers Bourbon Co. Ky. 2-15-1799 5700 acres on Sandy River

Capt. — Myers Commander Maryland Continental Line under Colonel Welkner in 1778

1890 Johnson Co. Ky. Taxlist includes Grant May, Henry May, Samuel D. May, Samuel E. May, Thomas G. May, Thomas H. May, and William H. May, and a John Myers.

SIMPSON CO. KENTUCKY

John Henson b 1819 in Ky. m in Allen Co. Ky. to Julia Wright who was b. Ky. 1829 and d. in Simpson Co. Ky. 1852. Family Wm. R. Henson b. ca. 1844 Ky.; E. Glendon Henson b. 1846 in Simpson Co.; Mary J. Henson b. 1846 in Simpson; Nancy Susan Henson, b. 1856 m. Henry Melton and she d. Bales Co. Mo. 1884 The family were farmers on Tax list for 1850.

BOTETOURT CO. VIRGINIA

William Hanson, security
 For Jane (James?) Hanson 12-3-1796
 Polly Hanson, Geo. Shulsh on Jan. 23, 1806
 Nancy Hanson, John Wesley Hanson of John Hanson 2, 1-4-1810
 Daniel Hanson, security
 For Sarah Hanson, Henry Ingle 5-8-1793
 Elizabeth Hanson, John Cauldwell (Culwell?) 11-6-1794
 Samuel Hanson, security
 For Martha Hanson, John Knox 12-2-1800

RANDOLPH CO. N. C. HANSONS

Tombstones
 Angeline Hinson, wife of J. A. Hinson, d. Oct. 12, 1884, age 41 years, 3 mo., 2 days
 Susan F. Hinson, wife of J. A. Hinson, b. Apr. 2, 1839, died June 20, 1900.

Iverson L. Hanson b. Georgia 1828. Father was E. L. Hanson from Virginia; mother from Middlebrook, South Carolina

Peggy Hanson land lottery winner in the Cherokee Lottery of 1838. Roster of American Soldiers in Georgia p. 238 D.A.R. Morgan Co. Ga.

SAMUEL HANSON

Samuel Hanson m. Ann Wolf
6-14-1803. Michael Wolf, surety
Samuel Hanson, Boutetort m.
Elizabeth Pearce, daughter
of Edward Pearce 7-23-1804
Samuel Hanson, surety for
Martha Hanson who m. John
Knox, Botetourt, 12-2-1800
Samuel Henson & Hanson, 3rd +
7th Va. Line Rgt.

July 1778 Cadet Capt. Jno.
Peyton's Co. Pay 8 £ - 4 mo.
July 1778 @ White Plains, NY
Aug., Sept. 1778 "sick in country"
Sept. 1778 pay 2 £ Va. currency
Sept. 1778 disch'd, Newark.

ALBEMARLE VIRGINIA HANSONS

John Hanson m. Judy Fields 6-4-1760;
had daughter Mildred
Elizabeth Hanson m. John Bryant
4-18-1762
John Hanson m. Elizabeth Pierce (Pace)
of Goochland, Va. 4-3-1767;
children: Jos. Pace Hanson born
3-20-1769; Wm. Hanson born
9-21-1767
Judith Rice-Bennett was Judith
Hanson. She m. 12-13-1768

Richard Hanson m. Mary Melton
daughter Sele b. 7-16-1761

1850 Census, Newton Co. Mo.

Jesse Henson 50 born Tenn.
Eleanor Henson 30 born Tenn.
Polly Henson 22 born Mo.
Elizabeth Henson 21 born Mo.
Richard Henson 19 born Mo.
Eli Henson 15 born Mo.
Martha Henson 13 born Mo.
Paul Henson 12 born Mo.
Margaret Henson 6 born Mo.
Samuel Henson 5 born Mo.
Gilbert Henson 3 born Mo.
Alfred O. Henson 2 born Mo.
John Henson 7/12 born Mo

VIRGINIA HINSONS

Isabella M. George Bell 11-13-1749
George Hinson m. Margaret Burchell;
12-29-1746; May Hinson m. Henry
Threlkeld 11-3-1748; Joyce Hinson
m. George Crepe or Crape 6-3-1750
George Hinson m. Sarah Sullivan 1753

Phillip Hinson - his daughter Elizabeth
baptized 12-20-17_ ; Phillip also
had a son John b 6-3-1708

Johanna Hinson 'departed this life
April 4, 1720' At Vestray, Saturday
Sept. 29, 1722 Robert Cade was paid
11 £, 5 pence for making a coffin for
Johanna Hinson and one day's attend-
ance.

INSCRIPTION ROCK
NEW MEXICO TERR.

Between the years 1849 and 1906
the first names of American
explorers appeared on this land-
mark. Among the anglicized names
were these:

A. H. HANSON
W HANSON
A HENSON

GOOCHLAND CO. VIRGINIA

Will-Hanson, Mary Williams Hanson
12-26-1757. Elizabeth Hanson,
dau. James + Angelica Hanson
b. 3-5-1727

Ann Hanson m. Steve Atkinson 5-15-1762
Mary Hanson m. Michael Osborne 12-20-1751

Jesse Hanson (Henson) was a brother of John Henson, a Rev. War soldier who enlisted at Broad River, Rutherford Co. N.C. He married Jane Goodbread in 1787; he died Wayne Co. Ill. July 25, 1835. Wife born 1765; she lived to age 116. Relatives verified her age. Jesse Henson married Mary Goodbread, sister of Jane. Children of John and Jane Goodbread Hanson were Jane, Reuben or John Reuben or a son John, Katie and David Henson. Katie reported born in Indiana. David was farmer - a good fiddler - and died in a fire. Earlier he had been injured in a fall from a horse on his farm.

- Mildred Forth Spitzmiller, Normandy, Missouri 63124

Peter Greene 200 acres in Surry Co. Va. for transportation of 4 persons, among them Richard Henson.

James Davil, and John Jennings 400 acres for transporting 8 persons, Oct. 6, 1656, among them Tho. Henson. Land on south side of Rappahannock river. County not named.

- Cavaliers and Pioneers, Nell Nugent, pp 186 (125), 44 (67)

NOTES VA. GENEALOGIST'S MAGAZINE

John Hanson BLW 13242 - 100 acres 9-2-1789
 Samuel Hanson BLW as Lt. - 200 acres 2-2-1817
 Sarah Hanson, Dorothy Storer 450 acres presented by Isaac Hanson 17+21 Feb. 1821
 Wm. Hinson, Pvt. BLW 1446 converted 100 a. to scrip from A. Blake 1835 ±

Wm. Jones advertisement "Runaway Slave" - negro "Jack". Sister of slave belongs to Richard Hanson, Petersburg, Va.

James Hinson, Amherst Co., 1800, with one white male and 5 horses. Also listed James May, John May and wife, Richard May, Wm. May, Joseph May, Robert May and families.

Nancy Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson of Alexandria, Va. died 7-16-1793 in Winchester, Va.

June 13, 1783 signers on petition were: Samuel, Archd, Wm., Jacob and William Price, Sr. and John Tuckwaller. (Both Price (Preiss) and Tuckwaller (Tuckwaller, Duckwyle, Duckwylers) families were close associates of Jno. Hanson I.

Among English and/or American settlers who claimed "Ancient Grants" of land in Illinois which they had farmed or "improved" were Joseph Hanson and John Chambers. The Chambers were Hanson contemporaries, notably Phillip Hanson. Bondsman Chambers and William Hanson provided his bail money in early Augusta Co. Va.

- History of Illinois. Reynolds. 155-158

Joseph Hanson by Act of Congress received a Land Grant of 400 acres in Illinois, March 3, 1791, as head of a family who cultivated or improved land holdings there prior to 1788. Above claims approved Dec. 31, 1809 and honored for applicants who were English, Irish or Scotch naturalized citizens. - American State Papers, Public Lands. V.2 pp132-134

James Hanson and Richard Hanson were white slaves (indentured until they became 31 years old; 1709-1716. Robt. Reade, Yorkhampton Parish, York County, England was their master. James was willed to Mildred, a daughter and Richard was willed to another daughter. - Va. Settlers and English Adventurers, Currier + Briggs

June 10, 1771. Appamattox, Va.
 To Messrs. Lyonel and Hyde:
 . . . we have had such a freshet in James river as exceeds all description or belief. In the middle of it I left Mr. Hanson to acq't you by a vessel then abt to sail with particulars . . . ?
 Mr. Atkinson
 - Va. Mag. Hist. & Bioq V 15, p. 351

FIRST CENSUS OF KENTUCKY, 1790
BY HEINEMAN

- Pensioners on the Roll, Va. V3, 5pp 19, 20, 607

A list of pensioners in Virginia in the late 1800's included John S. Henson in Shelbyville (?). He got \$4- per month for a "wounded hip". Date January 1882.

Margaret Hanson of Asbury, in Greenbrier Co. W. Va. near Lewisburg, received \$3- per month as a widow of a soldier. Hansons still in Asbury area today. Date Jan. 1879.

Another Margaret Hanson got a \$17- pension as a widow of a soldier. Date April 1871. She lived in Lynwood in Rockingham Co. W. Va.

Thomas Mays got \$12- pension in White Sulphur Springs - War of 1812.

Elizabeth Mays got \$8- pension Dec. 1880, lived in Lexington, Va. in Rockbridge Co.

FIRST CENSUS OF KENTUCKY
1790

Nelson County - David, May 10-18-1772.

Gabriel May 10-31-1790. John May 5-30-1790.

Lincoln County - Henry, Humphrey, Jno. and Jacob May all on 5-30-1790.

Rowlin May 3-30-1790.

Jessamine County - Jno. May, 88, died 4-10-1898. Parents unknown.

Bourbon County - Jno. Wall, March 1791 and Benjamin Wall (Wals) June 1791

Thomas Hanson purchased land in Boone County, Missouri. Before leaving Tennessee he sold holdings there to a John Henson, his brother. One daughter of Thomas in 1825 shows as her birthplace - Missouri - in the censuses of 1850-60-70. Data from Mrs. Loren Roden, Cassville, Missouri.

Thomas Hanson of Md. and Va. commissioned Capt. in 42nd U.S. infantry on Aug. 4, 1813; honorably discharged June 15, 1815; rejoined April 29, 1816; honorably discharged April 14, 1818.

Robert Hanson, "servant and scrivener," was a witness to the will of Nathaniel Braddock May 31, 1636

Mary Hanson, daughter of Colonel Hans Hanson, married Capt. Lezer Codd, Maryland Legislator. Their children were Beatrice and Mary.

Sir William Berkeley unto James Hand-son 158 acres of land in County of Lower Norfolk for transportation of two persons 23 Sept. 1679

William Berkeley

-Va. Land Grant Bk 6 p 526

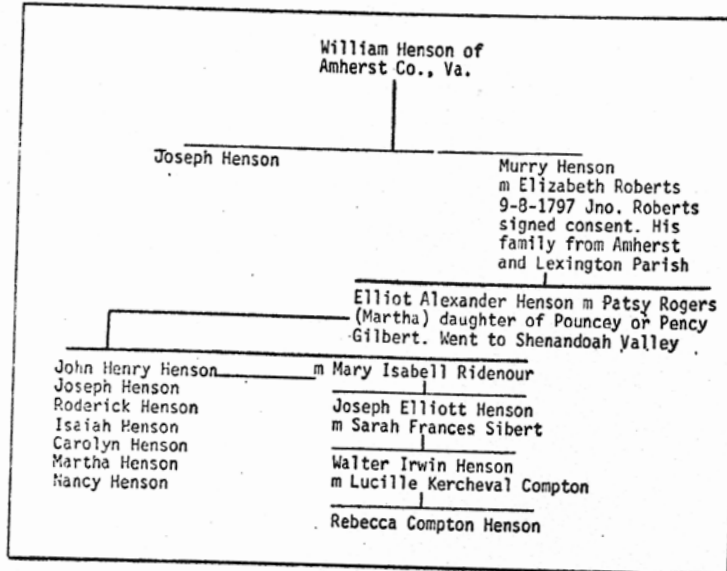
"To all and whereas now, know ye that I the said Sir William Berkeley Lieut. Gen'l, do with the advice and consent of the Council of State Accordingly give grant and confirm unto Thomas Hinson Two hundred and nine acres of land Situate or being in the County of Isle of Wight and being on the west side of Newtown haven river called Beverley Creeke and beginning at a marked white oak passing by the Creeke side and running west north west 18 poles unto a marked red oake, and southwest three hundred seventy poles on the land of Capt. John Upton unto a marked post standing said land due Thomas Hinson for transportation of five persons into this colony. 29 August 1646

Signed Wm. Berkeley

-Va. Land Grant Bk 2 p 62

Dec. 23, 1785. ". . . . went a hunting with the gentlemen who come here yesterday Daniel Dulany Jr. Benjamin Dulany, Thomas Hanson and Samuel Hanson." Geo. Washington diary

Sept. 17, 1777 August term of Court, Augusta County, Va.
"Alexander White sued David Hanson for Contract of Rent"



Basic Information from Dr. L. Adelia Duggins and
Amherst County, Va. Records 1763-1800

SIDE LIGHTS

Elijah Hanson, First Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War was a fifer of renown. Three generations later, near Bloomington, Indiana, Squire John Hanson was a popular fifer.

David Hanson threatened in his will in Botetourt dated January 1800 "to disinherit a son, Samuel, if he marries Rachael Gulliver who he is now courting or any of her family". Named were his wife, children: Samuel, Daniel, Mary Bags ?, and Martha; also his grandchildren Elizabeth, Sallie and Annie Caldwell.

Mark Hanson, free negro

Mark Hanson, his wife Rachel, and an unnamed child were all tallied in the Alexandria, Va. census of 1800 as free negroes—another bit of evidence that the family held slaves at one time. In 1799 he was listed with his wife only. His occupation was "rigger" in 1800 and "laborer" in the preceding year.

PEGGY OF MORGAN COUNTY, GA.

A widow of a Revolutionary War soldier, Peggy, was a winner in the Cherokee land lottery of 1838.

Hopkins County, Kentucky marriages from 1807 to 1869
involving Hansons, Hensons, Mays, Watsons, Walls and spouses

Abner Henson m Mahalia Davis July 24, 1817 p 48
Alfred Henson m Sarah C. Brackett December 18, 1845 p 52
John Henson m Sarah Ann Dixon June 3, 1845 p 52
William Henson m Eliza Dixon January 1, 1851 p 53
William Henson m Sarah W. Sisk April 1, 1864 p 56
John Henson m Mary Cunningham January 16, 1866 p 56

Elizabeth Henson m Thomas Herrin December 16, 1817 p 60
Polly Henson m Hugh Kirkwood April 6, 1820 p 61
Eliza Henson
Eliza Mays m Stephen Bobbitt January 26, 1832 p 61
Susannah Henson m John B. Laffoon July 8, 1832 p 21
Sarah Henson m Arthur Babb february 25, 1846 p 20
Elvira Henson m Dixon Hall December 17, 1832 p 50

Polly Watson m Thomas Williams August 31, 1820 p 102
Page Watson m Parthena Lynn March 11, 1827 p 102
Polly Watson m Benjamin Williams September 20, 1827 p 102
Malinda Watson m William Williams October 22, 1827 p 102
Benjamin Watson m Rebecca Moore April 26, 1830 p 102
Samuel Watson m Elizabeth Herrin July 23, 1835 p 103
Mary Watson m James F. Wicks October 30, 1861 p 102
Margaret Ann Watson m Jacob Hartman January 21, 1868 p 102
B. W. Watson m Margery a Southard February 26, 1863 p 108
Mary E. Watson m James F. Wicks October 30, 1861 p 108

Benjamin Walls m Parmelia Johnson April 5, 1860 p 108
William B. Wall m Eleanora B. Cook October 2, 1860 p 108

MISCELLANEOUS HANSON DATA PROVIDED BY
MRS. HAZEL LOWERY

209 Noland, Falls Church
Virginia

John Hanson in the Corn Stalk Militia of Kentucky, 1792-1811
Ensign 21st Regt., April 1807 page 176

Old Kentucky Entrees and Deeds, page 336 refers to
John Hanson with 100 acresm Warrabt 4204 for three
year's service in the Virginia Line. 8-30-1786

Scott Papers refers to John Hanson, John Humphries,
Israel Meadows at the Battle of Point Pleasant

Harrison County Wills S. Henson (Hanson) B 200

Kentucky Marriages 1831-1844 Refers to Matilda
Stone of Madison Co. She was the daughter of
Samuel Hanson of Winchester. Married Dec 21, 1844
or January 3, 1849 (?) See Stone Genealogy in the
Minnesota State Historical Library--edit. p374

Kentucky Marriages. p 365. Samuel Hanson married
Minerva Whitefield of Winchester at Sweet Lick, Ky.

History of Kentucky, Kerr. Vol. II or 11. General
Morgan fought Col. Charles S. Hanson near Lebanon,
Kentucky (?). p 903 Col Charles Hanson was one of
the officers appointed to Command in Kentucky in
the War of 1862.

Same reference: p1144. Confederate States Army
General Officers in the Confederate Army appointed
from Kentucky during the War of 1862 included
Roger W. Hanson, Brigadier General, Dec. 13, 1862.
See any biographical encyclopedia--edit.

FAYETTE COUNTY, HANSONS

In 1800 on August 8th William Hanson
is listed on the tax rosters.

KNOX COUNTY HANSONS

Jesse H. Hanson, born in 1829
in Knox County married Margaret J.
Allison by whom he had two sons,
John Henson born 1849 and Finley
J. Henson born in 1850. Spelling is
correct: father Hanson, sons Henson

BRACKEN COUNTY HANSONS

Thomas Hanson the surveyor's rec-
order surveyed some land for him-
self in this county in Kentucky. Per-
haps these are descended from him
and perhaps the land is that originally
surveyed by Thomas. John Hanson
appears on the Tax Lists for 1799
and is on the Census of 1800. His
will is dated October 4, 1830 and
his children are noted as:

Polly Hanson
Hollis Hanson
Sophia Hanson Fishback
Amon Hanson, wife Polly Mones
Matilda Hanson Buckner
John Hanson, Jr. wife Caroline
Browning
Averilla Hanson
Asbury Hanson
Greenbury Hanson
Charles Henson
George Henson
Jesse Henson

Grandchildren: Martha Gill, Letitia
Gill, Hanson Gill, and William Gill.

Asbury wed Martha Tatman
Greenbury wed Rebecca Gregg
Charles wed Lucy Ann Woodward
George Hensnn wed Catherine Riggs
Jesse Henson wed Sally Riggs

Spelling in this list is correct with
ten children named Hanson and
three spelled Henson

Clarke County, Winchester Cemetery
Thos. L. Hanson, b Mar 11, 1834 d Oct,
4, 1854 @ 20 years.

Samuel K. Hanson, b Dec. 30, 1831 ;
died Sept 12, 1862 @ 31 years

Isac Hanson, b 1844, d 1871 @ 27 years

Kate Hanson, b 1836, d 1901

Sarah C. Hanson, b 1824, d 1922

Col. C. S. Hanson, b Sept. 11, 1829 and
died Nov. 8, 1875 @ 95 years of age
Samuel Hanson, b Mar. 14, 1786, died
Feb. 2 1858

Malinda C. Hanson, b Oct. 3, 1800 and
died in 1846 ; both the above buried in
Clarke County or Estill County, Ky.

Samuel Hanson, son of Benjamin Hanson of Mason county, Kentucky provided this statement in the records of Mason County. "emancipates Rachel to be free from November 25, 1794. Sophia to be free at the expiration of seven-teen years (at age 4 as of this date), Milkiah, age 2, to be free at ex-piration of nineteen years from this date." Witnesses: Samuel Pangborn, Joseph Pierce, clk.; Thomas Marshall Jr.

-----Mason County Deeds 1789-1791 Bks 1-9-10

Samuel Hanson, Pendleton District, South Carolina (see above ref). Bartlett Henson in Bedford, Va. in 1758; in Anson Co. N. C. in 1763; in Burke Co; 1790; and Fairfield District Carolina in 1790. A connected family was that of Zecheria and Henson Day of Louisa Co. Va. in 1782. Edward Ballard and Hinson Day were in Pendleton District in 1800. Robert Day in 1805 in Jackson County lottery in Georgia. Zecheria Day was in Gwinnett Co. in 1820. Some North Carolina Hensons migrated to Walker and Blount Counties, Alabama. The Joshua Henson estate was administered there in 1839 by Absolum Barton.

-----Gone to Georgia. Stewart. p 129

Samuel Hanson, Rev. War Soldier of Georgia, married Margaret Sims; he died 1817. Had sons Richard, George W., Thomas W. and daughters Alzintah, Elizabeth, Ann, and Mary.

-----Southern Kith and Kin. pp 109-116

John Henson on the 1811 tax.ists in Georgias Morgan and Jones Counties.

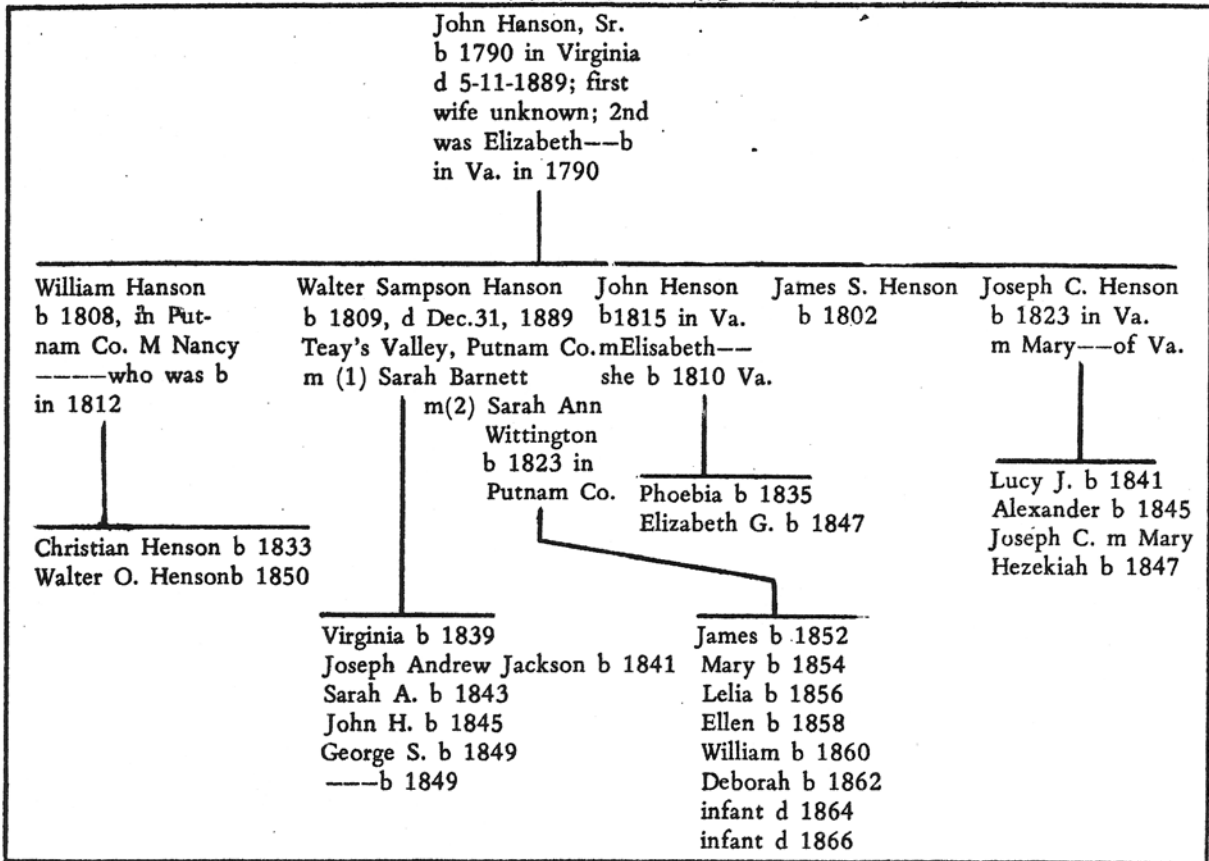
In 1802 Clarke Co. Georgia was created from Jackson County; in 1801 Jackson showed William Henson, Jesse Henson and a Rev. Joseph Henson.

John Henson and wife Mary___ were in Wilkes Co. Georgia in 1790. Mary Hanson died in 1819. John M. Henson and Elizabeth Henson were enumerated in Wilkes county in 1820. Other Hensons in the cenus of 1820 were Jesse, Thomas, Samuel, and William Henson-all-in Walton County, Ga. and Richard Henson was in Ogle-thorpe County. James, John W., Samuel, Tapley and William Henson were in Morgan County, Ga. Tapley's father came from Clarke County.

1820 CENSUS OF GEORGIA

Samuel Henson	Jackson Co.	Sarah Hinson, widow Rev. soldier,
Jesse Henson	Hall Co.	lived in Winnes District.
Joseph Henson	Habbersham Co.	Elisha and Isaac Hinson Hall Co.
William Henson	Clarke Co.	Jesse and James Henson, Sr. Clarke
James Henson	Clarke Co.	Lazarus Hinson, Rev. War. Vet.
		Franklin Co.

Another Virginian by the name of John Hanson was born in 1790 and headed up a group of Hansons who centered in the area of Putnam County and which is in an area called Teay's Valley and is within a few miles of Hansonville, Virginia. Of interest is another Teay's Valley in Ohio near Cincinnati where another branch of the Hensons live. The following chart is of the John Henson of Putnam County.



There is another record of a John Hanson born in Putnam County in 1822 who also was married to a lady named Elizabeth-----and who had children listed as Joseph C. Henson Lucy Henson, Alexander Henson, and Hezekiah Henson. The family is also listed identically as shown above under Joseph C. Henson, son of John Henson Sr. The John born in 1822 is probably John Henson, Jr. of John Henson Sr. in the above chart. All three generations in the above chart were born in Putnam County, Virginia. The location of the birth of John Henson, Sr. has been determined as being at 18 mile creek in Putnam. In the second generation the spelling of Walter Sampson Hanson is correct and that line used the name Hanson rather than Henson; the original ancestor was named Hanson and may have been a son of David Hanson discussed much earlier in connection with the Hansonville Hansons.

Ancestor Peter Henson (?)
or William H. Henson (?)

James Williams
Simpson Co. Kentucky

Thomas Henson
b 1761 Was from Bedford
and Rutherford Co., Tennessee
and was a Baptist Circuit Riding
Preacher

William Langston
b 1761 Stated in
1831 that he married
a lady named Mary-----

John Williams
Cape Fair, Mo.

Thomas Henson b Dec. 15, 1781 d 1853
married Rebecca Langston July 3, 1806
in Warren County, Kentucky

Damaris 9-2-1801	Mary 4-2-1809	Young 12-26-1810	Elisha 2-28-1813 m Anna----- Elisha was a Preacher	Zacharia 11-15-1814 m Amanda Williams Green Co. Missouri	Thomas 11-10-1816	Elizabeth 11-17-1818	Susan 5-1-1821	Rebecca 6-11-1822	Martha Jane 7-22-1825	Wm. P. 10-10-1821
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Dr. Henry Collins Henson
Golden, Missouri

Dr. Elisha Henson
Barry, Missouri

Sarah Ellen
3-16-1830

Wiley Frank 1836	Mary 1837	Tabitha 1841	Susan 1841	Sarah Jane 1843	William 1846	Melvinia 1849	Frances Marion 1854	Dr. Lafayette 1858	L. Sigel 1861
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William H. Henson Will was dated
1816 in Sumner County, Tenn.
lists wife Elizabeth

Josiah Henson John Henson Thomas Henson

THE HANSONS OF WAYNE COUNTY, ILLINOIS AND RELATED TOPICS IN
AFFIDAVITS SWORN IN THAT COUNTY

State of Illinois, Wayne County, August 30, 1833. On this day . . . personally appeared in court John Henson, a resident of Wayne County aged 67 years, ". That in the month of October as he now thinks 1778 he entered the service of the United States under Capt. Evans substitute for Shelby as a Volunteer(?) that he resided on the waters of the Holston River in Virginia at the time . . . and marched from his place of residence to the Ri Cove Station (Receiving Station) on the North fork of the Holson (Holston) River and remained there about two months fullwhen they was discharged and returned home.

That after this discharge he removed into North Carolina and ther on the 1st of May, 1781 he enlisted in the Continental as he is now supposed but that might possibly have been the State line in Col. Hammond's Regiment of Dragoons or Cavalry, Captain McHaney (or perhaps MulHaney), Lt. Nicholas Harvey. That he resided at the time of his entry into service in Rutherford County, North Carolina and marched from there totthe Savanna River at Hammons Store above Augusta and there joined the regiment and from there marched to Beach Island, from thereto the Saluda River, taking in the route Bull Swanp and thence back to Hammons old store and soon afterthe regiment to the Eutaw Springs - I did not accompany, being ordered back to take charge of Pardie, one of the men who had been crippled, but again joined the regiment at Whie (White?) Ball and thre saw wome of the men who had been wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs - that after joined the Regiment he remained with it until they were discharged o on the Saluda River on the 1st of March 1782. That he recollected Jesse Johnson, William Johnson and John Sorrels as members of the same company with himself. That most of the time he was out they were in pursuit of a Regiment of Tories said to be under the command of Col. Cunningham. That he received a written discharge when he left the service on this tour signed by Capt. MuHaney(?) as he now thinks but sold the discharge soon after in North Carolina. That he has no documentary evidence. That Jesse Henson will testify (whose affidavit is here attached) to his service of two months and in fact confirm his statement relative to his 10 months tour and Ino Sorrels whose disposition is here also attached will testify also to his service during his 10 months tour.

That he was born somewhere either in Virginia or North CarOlina, but in what part he knows not. That he has no record of his age.He resided in North Carolina Rutherford County 7 or 8 years after the war. That he then removed to Kentucky resided there 18 years, he removed to Indiana, resided there 17 or 18 years then to this county where he has since resided. That John Berket (Burkett), Matthew Warrin and Phil Hinson are persons reiding in his present neighborhood"

HIS

John X Henson

MARK

Phillip Henson and Leonard Millor (Miller or Moller) residing in the same county do certify that wer were well acquainted with John Hensonthat we believe him to be 67 years old, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier in Revolution

Phillip Henson Leonard Miller

The application of Jane Henson for widow's pension was for ½ of the husband's pension. John Hensons pension was \$43.33 per annum. Jane was entitled to half this. In her application she states they were married in the spring of 1787, and her husband John died July 25, 1835. At this time, May 18, 1787 Jane Henson gave her age as upwards of 77 years. This would place her birth about February 1765. Her maiden name was Goodbread. She was Pennsylvania Dutch in descent - a short fat lady in her old age - so my aunt told us - many years ago - she lived well over 100 years - about 116 - had a sister Mary who married Jesse Henson.

Sworn statement for Jane Henson's application

I, Bartlett Henson of the County of Marshall and State of Kentucky do solemnly swear: that I was personally acquainted with John Henson dec'd late of state of Illinois as also with his widow, Jane Henson. That they were husband and wife and lawfully married, I am entirely satisfied, for although I was not at the wedding yet the fact was one of so much notoriety that there remains not a doubt that they were married and raised a family of children. That the said John Henson was a brother of Jesse Henson one of my present neighbors and that the wife of each were sisters "

We, Jesse Henson and wife Mary Henson of the County of Marshall and State of Kentucky, do solemnly swear we were personally acquainted with John Henson dec'd as also with his widow and relict, Jane Henson.

Neither of us saw them married, yet that they were lawfully married, was and is among their acquaintances, a matter of such notoriety, that there exists not a doubt of the fact. That they lived together as man and wife, really were so, and raised a family of children. That the said John dec'd was my (Jesse Henson's) brother. That the said John Henson served in the Revolutionary War near or about 65 years ago under Captain Sheldy and he and myself, Jesse Henson, were companions in the service about one month. And that said John Henson dec'd served about nine months as a Cavalier under Captain McElhaney or MuckelHany and Colonel Hammon, in what State we do not know but in the service of the United States.

His
 Jesse X Henson
 Mark

Her
 Mary X Henson
 Mark

William Henson, 1st Va. Regt., Pvt., Capt. John Nicholas Company, Oct. 11 1778
 Time of service 2 months (?) or 2 years? Two and a half months of his pay was omitted by his being left sick at Williamsburg. Company designated at time as Capt. John Holt's company., remarks: "Sick, Capt. John Nicholas Co., in Colonel George Gibson's Regt. payroll 1777. Sick Quaker Meeting House, December 1777. February 1778 sick Quaker Meeting House, March 1778 sick Meeting House. Mat 1778 Sick Meeting House. May 1778 Bethelhem hospital; May 1778 Camp Valley Forge. Enlistment 3 years, July 1778 at White Plains. Enlisted from Dec. 1776 -----War Dept. Records, National Archives

In the Pendleton District of South Carolina in 1790-1800 four Hansons were living, Samuel, James, John and William Hanson (Henson). Samuel originated from Coneross Creek in Bedford and Albemarle Counties, Virginia.

A number of entries are found in Will Book 2 of Louisa County, Virginia. Listed are the items with each entry presented by page number:

Page 31 Account of the sale of Gilbert Gibson's estate dated July 13, 1763 mentions a Benjamin Henson.

73. Will for Benjamin Henson leaves daughter Sarah Henson all the estate. Signed by Benjamin Henson with Samuel Henson and Lucy Henson as witnesses; will dated March 9, 1770.

73 Bond of Samuel Henson, administrator of estate of Benjamin Henson. Security was Nathan Watson, William Hughes. Dated and received April 8, 1770 with the amount of bond set at five hundred pounds. Signed by Samuel Henson, Nathan Watson and William Hughes.

134. Will of Forest Green of Parish of Fredericksville, dated November 17, 1766 with Benjamin Henson as a witness.

231 Will of Richard Henson of the Parish of Trinity. To wife all and then to my four children: Job Henson, Rebecka Henson, Richard Henson and Mary Thacker and John Williams. Executors, wife Sarah Henson, son Richard Henson and Clifton Allen. Dated January 4, 1775 and signed by Richard Henson with witnesses Anghony Gholson, Mary Gholson and Charles Allen.

232. Appraisement of Richard Henson dated October 16, 1775 and signed Anthony Gholson.

263. Bond of Sarah Henson, Clifton Allen and Richard Henson, executors of the estate of Richard Henson. Security Nathan Gentry, Charles Allen, Obediah Farmer with the amount of bond set at two hundred pounds. Dated October 9, 1775 and signed by Sarah (x) Henson, Richard (x) Henson, Clifton Allen and Nathan (x) Gentry, Charles Allen and Obediah (x) Farmer.

Will Book 3 has these entries:

161. The Will of George Thompson, Trinity Parish, dated September 17, 1782 witnessed by Samuel Henson and Benjamin Henson.

272. Inventory of Randolph Watson dated November 6, 1789 was signed by James Watson, William Ragsland and Samuel Henson.

21. Settlement of the estate of Reverend Robert Yancey mentions Charles Yancey, executor and names Bartholeme Warren, Richard Henson, etc. (Item): Elias Thomason for riding horse for moving Ann Yancey and the children from Amherst.

272. Inventory of Randolph Watson, November 6, 1789 was signed by James Watson, William Ragsland, and Samuel Henson.

496. Appraisal of the estate of Samuel Bell dated September 17, 1792 was signed by Samuel Henson, William Sargent, and Thomas Poindexter.

A deed for John Miller from Thomas Lord for 48½ acres of land in the County of Shenandoah states: "at the Blue Ridge on a branch of Dry Run . . . beginning at a white oak in Thomas Tuckwyller's line, corner to Peter Blaussers Mountain land . . . corner to Philip Shaver's land . . . to a small survey made for John Griffy". Witnesses were Peter Prince and Henry Miller, dated August 3, 1817. The property seems to be on today's Massanutten Mountain in Page County, Virginia. The listing is found in the Microfilm of Northern Neck Land Grants in the Virginia State Library.

LETTER FROM A. WAYNE HANSON, INDIANAPOLIS

January 24 1961

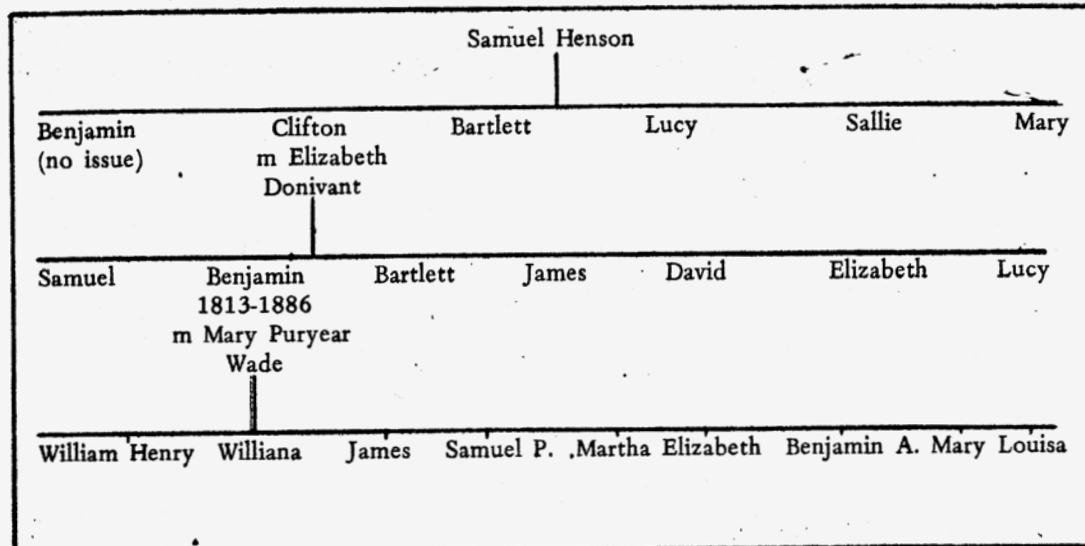
Dear Ray:

At long last the pressure of our Church Campaign is abating and I can steal a few hours for my long-suffering correspondence. Since September I have been recruiting and organizing a corps of 250 men in this Church of 1800 members for the Canvass which began January 8. We have 108,000 signed up towards a goal of 134,000.

Your good letter of December 18, and those preceding, fill me with rejoicing — and dismay. I am delighted by your interest and skill in ferreting out the lineage of a typical, and fascinating, pioneer family; your devotion thrills me. My dismay arises from the bewildering complexity of the Branching, and I am grateful that you have been able to analyze and organize such heaps of material.

Now to your recent queries. The "army desertion" of John I was related to me by my father in 1892 and was set down at once in my Boyish notebook when I was fifteen. It came of course from his father John, when John's father, Conrad, was still living probably with John or nearby, for Conrad was buried in that locality. So I believe the story so far as such traditions may be credited. John I, according to the story, was a soldier in the British army who was detailed to shoot some spies. Not liking the assignment he deserted and came to America. Whether or not John was an Irishman is uncertain, but I think Horner Eiler believed that his wife was Irish and probably came with him rather than meeting him in America. My father said his arrival was about 1750 but Eiler thinks it was 6-8 years later. Did I send you the war record of John on which Brother Lorenz secured his membership in the Sons

One Samuel Henson, born in 1737 and died in 1833 at the age of 96, served in the Revolutionary War under Washington and was married to the widow of Ensign Forrest Green whose family owned land next to the Hensons.



On May 19, 1756 William and Peggy Hanson who were the servants of one David Wilson permitted their two children to be "bound out". Chalkley's Abstracts of Augusta Co. Vol.1,p73

Settlement of the estate of Col. George Mason, deceased, dated Sept. 27, 1742 resulted in payment of a commissary's fee to a Walter Hinson of Maryland. From Prince William Co. Virginia Will Book C 1734-1744.

From the same source payment was made on the account of George Mason, apparently the son of the man above and who was an orphan, to William Hynson for surveyors fees in 1736 and to William Hynson again in 1740 for the same reason. (This may have been the same William as we have record of marrying Civilly Tuckwyller).

The Stafford County, Virginia Will Books note these persons: Elizabeth Hinson Will dated November 17, 1761 in the Parish of Overbarton with George Bole as executor.; To Joseph Hinson, the son of Edmund Hinson; to Ann Hinson, To Mary B6le; dau. of Geo. Bole; to Ann Elton, daughter of James-----; to Mary Thrailkeld, daughter of Edmund Hinson; to Elizabeth Bole, daughter of George Bole and to John Latham, son of Margaret Latham; to Mary Latham. Will Thrailkeld, John Bole and Charles Bole were witnesses.

Louisa County, Va. marriages were listed as follows: Bartlett Henson and Lucy Pulliam with Isham Dashper surety, December 24, 1807 by Rev. John Lasley. Polley Henson was married to Isham Dashper on May 1, 1797 with Robert Bell surety. Witnesses were Bartlett Henson and Rev. William Basket who married the couple on May 5 1797. Sarah Henson married Robert Bell with Samuel Henson surety on March 4, 1791 and married by Reverend John Lasley March 6, 1791.

Will Book 1, page 2, Order Book 1742-48 , page 156 notes the "Will of John Henson proved by oaths of Overton Harris and William Brown, witnesses thereto Charles Barrett and Richard Yancey qualified as executors. . . ." Witnesses Overton Harris, William Brown and Benjamin Henson.

TWO STORIES OF THE SEVEN HANSON BROTHER-SOLDIERS

Mr. A. W. Hanson
Indianapolis, Ind.

Kinsley, Kansas
Nov. 28, 1916

Dear cousin:

I understand from one of Aunt Angie's letters that you intend to visit the birthplace of great grandfather Conrad Hanson in North Carolina. He was born near the north line of North Carolina and near the Blue Ridge in 1790 John Hanson (1) was born in Ireland and educated in England. He married an Irish woman and they moved to America shortly before the year 1750. They settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia and here seven sons were born. All seven served in the Revolution under General George Washington. The names of the seven sons have been kept as follows: Samuel, William, James and John. Too bad the other names were lost. John, the youngest of the seven sons was born in Greenbrier County in 1760. We are descended from him. He entered the Revolutionary army at 16 years and served three years, being mustered out in 1779. He was a private he married and moved from Greenbrier County across the line into North Carolina. His wife's name was Mary Ann (Mary Magdalena Wall). Here two sons were born, John the 3rd, and Conrad and two daughters whose names have been lost. Both daughters were the wives of one of the Mays in Illinois. May married one and she died and then she married the other one. Conrad was born in 1790 near the Blue Ridge and spent his boyhood life hunting deer and bear in the Blue Ridge mountains in North Carolina. The entire family moved to Claiborne County Tennessee about 1800. He, Conrad, married Catherine Schultz in 1813. He served in the 6th Tennessee Infantry under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. He served in the battle of January 18, 1815 at New Orleans. After the war they moved to Estill County, Kentucky where their first son James was born in 1816. To James we owe a debt of gratitude as he preserved the only history of the Hanson family. Conrad Hanson died in 1853; his wife Catherine in 1883. She was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee near Tazewell in 1794 and she is buried near Severy, Kansas. Conrad is buried in Illinois. John Hanson, Conrad's brother died near Bloomington, Indiana and it is thought by all that John (John 2, his father) died one the home place (Near Guthrie, Indiana on Salt Creek-perhaps in the Henson cemetery there). Conrad's brother John (Wesley) was under 30 years old at the time. Conrad's father's death would appear between 1818 and 1833 since they moved to Indiana in 1833. . . There is two John Hansons buried there-a father and a son. if you can find out anything from the public records as to the first John Hanson in America and his

death . . . his wife's name and death. We do not know her given name. He was born in Ireland and he had seven sons . . . in the war . . . if you visit Greenbrier County, Virginia and also North Carolina you may find out something. Aunt Angie wanted Uncle Martin's address . . . I got most of my information from him. I found out all he knew about the first three generations in America John1, John 2 and Conrad. . . . I remain, your cousin

your cousin,

Raymond C. Hanson 1916

To Virgil Henson

July 19, 1858, Rock Creek, Ga.
Gordon County

My old grandfather William Henson said that him and six other brothers and one sister came from Virginia to North Carolina. The Revolutionary war soon broke out. The whole seven brothers took up arms - and fought for independence during the war. They was in the battle of King's Mountain, the Cow Pen, the reataw (Eutaw?) Springs and many other battles, etc. They were all brave men and done much service for their country - strange to tell but one of the seven brothers got wounded, he got 3 fingers shot off leaving his thumb and forefinger on the right hand. His name was Edmon. They all married sisters, Holder women. After the war they came to South Carolina and Georgia and from them seven Hensons we find Hinsons, Hensons and Hansons. They were English and mostly shoemakers by trade. The sister married Jacob White, who fought for liberty until near the close of the war when he turned Tory and got badly wounded the first day and has never been heard of after that night he passed his home. He was the only Tory that belonged to the Henson stock, and he was killed the first day he turned Tory. Our grandfather Henson (William) was Col. Ben Cleveland's Aid de Camp; they two was the first settlers on Toogaloe River. He died on Tranel Creek in Sumner County, Tennessee.

T. M. and Martha Henson

Since I have ran across your name now for the second time, I decided it was high time I contacted you. I have A.L. Henson's book on his Henson family, today I received a letter from Loren Roden (Mrs.) of Cassville, Mo. She sent several sheets of data you had compiled. Do you notice the recurrence in most of the Henson data concerning the Seven Henson brothers? Please understand that I use the Henson spelling as that is the way I spelled my maiden name. I want to send you a few of the things I have found and some of my thoughts on the lines we have been following. Please let me know what you think and maybe we can be of some help to each other.

COMPILED NOVEMBER OF 1971 BY MARGARET HOUSHOLDER HOPKINS (MOTHER: ANNIE MAE HENSON HOUSHOLDER)

This knowledge of the Henson family comes from a copy of an old letter, and from information furnished by my grandfather, William Pleasant Henson, in 1929. (I did not send the line of Wm. Pleasant Henson as that is in Adelia Duggins genealogy of the Henson's of Knoxville, Tenn. JC)

The letter copy came from a lawyer named A. L. Henson, who was from Atlanta, Ga. and was judge of the Civil Court of Fulton County for many years. He had an office in Cartersville in the early 1930's. Mr. Henson showed me the original letter, written in longhand and quite faded, but still legible. He had owned it for many years, as it had been handed down in his family. He allowed me to copy the original on the typewriter and I made a number of copies. Mrs. Henson had done quite a bit of research on the family, and was of the opinion that all of the Hensons of this area were descendants of the seven Henson brothers mentioned in the letter. He was either a brother or a cousin of A. L. Henson. The letter itself is headed "Rocky Creek, Gordon Co., Ga.", and is dated July 19, 1858. It is addressed only to "Dear Dewey" and refers to Dewey's request for family information, which "come to hand on the 4th day of July instant--at church--." It is signed "T.M.Henson and Martha L. Henson." Parts relevant to the Henson family are as follows:

"William Henson said that he and six other brothers and one sister came from Virginia to North Carolina. The Revolutionary War soon broke out. The whole seven brothers took up arms--and fought for Independence during the war. They were in the battles of King's Mountain, The Cow Pen, Eutaw Springs, and many other battles. They were brave men, and did much for their country and strange to tell, but one of the seven brothers got wounded; he got three fingers shot off, leaving his thumb and fore-finger sound on the right hand. His name was Edmond. They all married sisters, Holden women. After the war they came to South Carolinad and Georgia and from these seven brothers we find Hinsons, Hensons, and Hansons. They were English and for the most part, shoemakers by trade. The sister married Jacob White, who fought for Liberty until near the close of the war, when he turned Tory and got badly wounded the first day, and has never been heard of after that night he passed his home. He was the only Tory that belonged to the Henson stock, and he was killed the first day after he turned Tory. Our grand-father, William Henson, was Commander Ben Cleveland's Aid De Camp; they two were the first settlers on the Toogaloe River. He died

on Tranel Creek, Sumner County, Tennessee. His brother died in Paulding Co., Ga., in 1839 or '40-----, they all belonged to the Baptist Church faith and order of religion....."

The letter then goes into the history of his mother's family, and the ancestry of his mother, Drewcilla Motley, and continues:

"William Henson and Drewcilla Motley were joined in Holy Matrimony on the 12th day of May in 1800, in Old Pendleton District, S. C. T.M.Henson was born Apr 5, 1801; John Bery henson was born Nov 5, 1805; A.B. Henson was born Sept 5, 1807; Manifold Henson was born in Kentucky Jan 27, 1810, died Apr 9, 1856 in Polk Co., Ga. (I think), Tissel Henson was born Mar 16, 1812; Presley Thomas Henson was born Apr 22, 1815. William Henson died Nov. 13, 1834, in Benton Co., Ark. in the 53rd year of his life. Drewcilla Henson died in Rocky Creek, Valley, Gordon Co., Ga. on the morning of Oct 23, 1854 (Her mother, that is, Grandmother Nevil) died in the fall of 1837 in Pickens Dist., S.C. My uncle, Joseph Thomas Motley, died at his mother's in S.C. in the year 1801 or 1802. This is the best account I can give of our family... I could have told you where some of the old set of those seven Brothers, Henson, died but I don't know in what year they died."

The letter then goes into the state of the crops, the fever, and family news, and ends: "I write this to A.B. Henson and all his children, as my cough is so bad I can hardly write this letter."

I have read census and worked with this old letter until I feel I know it my heart.... it is my favorite piece of data.. you see, the William, who died on Trammel Creek, Sumner Co., Tennessee was my ancestor. He died in 1817 and left a will naming several of his nine children and his wife Elizabeth (probably Holden) I just this week found out that the upper tip of South Carolina, part of which was Old Pendleton Dist., was at one time part of Georgia, it was ceded by Ga. to S.C. in 1787. Ben Cleveland and Wm. Henson settled on the Toogaloe when it was still Indian Terr., about 1783-5, I have just ordered a land deed from S.C. from the book of Old Ga. deeds. These land boundary changes have me at a loss, I have wondered for over a year why I could not find a deed for my William Henson in that part of S.C., these apparently were recently discovered in Ga. records.... Anyway, during this recent search I have found several things that point out the fact that my branch of Hensons may have come from the Maryland Hanson family, Charles Co. group. Have you seen that genealogy by George Hanson on the Hansons of OLDKENT, MARYLAND???? It states that they were mostly shoemakers. And also they were learned people, judges, sheriffs, etc. I find this down thru the line, Andrew Henson was a juror and this man T. M. who wrote the old letter in 1858, most people could not read or write at that time in history. Josiah Henson Sr. was a bondsman for marriages in Tenn. and it goes on and on. The one thing I question is the part where all the brothers fought in the Rev. from N. C., I do not find that much documentation on N.C. troops. Maybe there is more that I am not finding here. I feel as if some of them must have been in the Rev. from Va.

STATE OF INDIANA,

Conrad Henson

ss:

Monroe County,

I, Frank W. Lamkins, County Recorder in and for said County, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Record of a Deed and also of the Certificate of Acknowledgement thereof therein described, from Conrod Henson and Catharine Henson, his wife, to Edward Humpston as the same appears of Record, and was recorded in Deed Record,

Vol. D, at Page 217 of the Records of the Recorder's Office of Monroe County, in the State of Indiana, on the Second day or 1833 (the dates conflict) of October 1832, which Record is now in my custody as such County Recorder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said office, this 25th day of January 1917.

Frank W. Lamkins

Sentinel Pr. Co., Ind'pls.

Recorder Monroe County, Ind.

William Henson, 7th Va. Regt. Affirms age as 63 in 1818, born May 24, 1755 Enlisted in Botetourt Co. in 1776. In Company commanded by Capt. Thomas Posey Regiment commanded by Col. Eli McClenahan, discharged 1778 at Valley Forge Was in skirmish in Colonel Morgan's Regiment at Piscataway and at Somerset, New Jersey. Received dangerous wound at Piscataway. In 1820 lived in Greenbrier County, Va. Pension Certificate #4747, 1 December 1819. He owned two houses, one 12 years old and the other 5., 3 milch cows, 3 heifers, a small yearlin bull, 3 calves, 14 sheep, 11 hogs, 12 pewter plates, 8 earthen mugs 6 knives, 6 forks, 4 spoons, 1 coffee pot, 6 cups and saucers, 3 tin cups 2 or 3 buckets without hoops, 1 oven, 2 pots, 1 kettle, 50 acres of land "for which I was to pay \$60, \$20 of which remains unpaid". Family consists of wife 55 years old and one grandson 13 years old. The court valued property at \$157. April 12, 1842 Sivilly Henson applied for widows Pension; shewas 74 years old. She had married Henson March 3, 1785. Henson lived (then) at Botetourt. Some years later has m oed to Greenbrier County. He died Feb. 9, 1824. On May 6, 1842, a nephew of William and Sivilly Henson resided in Indiana. They had a son William Tutwiller is given as the name of Sivilly on April 4, 1855 when she was 91 years old and applief for Bounty Land. (Name on marriage record was Duckwyle). -----Pension Records, U.S. Archives.

Thomas Henson, a Revolutionary War Veteran, from Jackson County, Georgia, drew land in Appling County. His will was left in Jackson County, Georgia.

James, Daniel and John Jennings received 400 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock October 6, 1656 for transportation of eight persons, among them being one Thomas Henson. Mrs. Mildred Roden notes that "The James Henson and family which came to Lawrence County, Missouri the same year the Thomas Henson family came in 1835 was from Virginia and one of their daughters was married to a Jennings".

1860 Census, Johnson County, Kansas

p75 G. C. Hanson born 1838, age 32 a carpenter
wife of G. C. born 1846, age 24
W. T. Hanson born 1856, age 4
infant Hanson born 1850, age 1

Entire family living in Lexington, Kans.
at time of census.

1860 Census, Shelby County, Illinois

Zacharia Hanson, age 45, b:1815 in Ohio
Priscilla Hanson, age 37, b.1823 in N.C.
Delila Hanson, age 7, from Illinois
infant Hanson, age 5, from Illinois

On July 20, 1777 Eras M. Hanson purchased a raffle ticket from Cornelius Harnett according to the North Carolina State Records, Vol.2. located at Wake Forest College Library in Winston Salem, N.C.

On the 20th day of 1725 the Receiver General Little signed for taxes paid by a citizen owning land "by John Hanson's shore on Chowan" Same reference page 727. Former page 742.

A list of persons taken August 16, 1780 included Lieutenant Isaac Hanson of Maryland. He and a Captain Richard Pollard whom was captured May 12, 1780 were in the Battle of Camden. Pollard was serving in the South Carolina artillery. Same reference page lost, Vol. 4. (Pollards and Hansons and Phillips intermarried in early Virginia)

In 1735 Phil Hanson, 320 Bladen petitioned for land patents based on land warrants that had been duly executed, etc., September 20 and 21, 1735. MSS records of N.C. Council Journals, p 213

1643-1711: Thomas Hanson married Mary Robinson
1681-1727: John Hanson married Elizabeth Meador, b 1684, marriage in 1723
1715-1758 Isaac Hanson married Sarah Moore in 1714; she was dau. Wm. Horne
1744-1844 William Hanson married Lydia Guptill, 1753-1787
1790-1866 Joshua Hanson married Philena Hobbs, 1795-1865, dau. Sheldon Hobbs
Mercy Hanson, born 1724, captured by Indians, ransomed by father
in Canada in 1725. Married Nathaniel Hanson
1759-1856 Ebenezer Hanson married Abigail Caverina in 1789
1818-1891 Benjamin Forsythe married Mary Elizabeth Hanson, 1819-1894. Their
daughter married Elizs Libby, a descendant of John Libby of England and an
early Maine settler in 1635.
Bert Hanson, born at Sanford, Maine in July 26, 1867.
Ralph Trowbridge Hanson, born at Perrysburg, Ohio, December 20, 1886.

-----From Peopling of Virginia by Bennett Bean

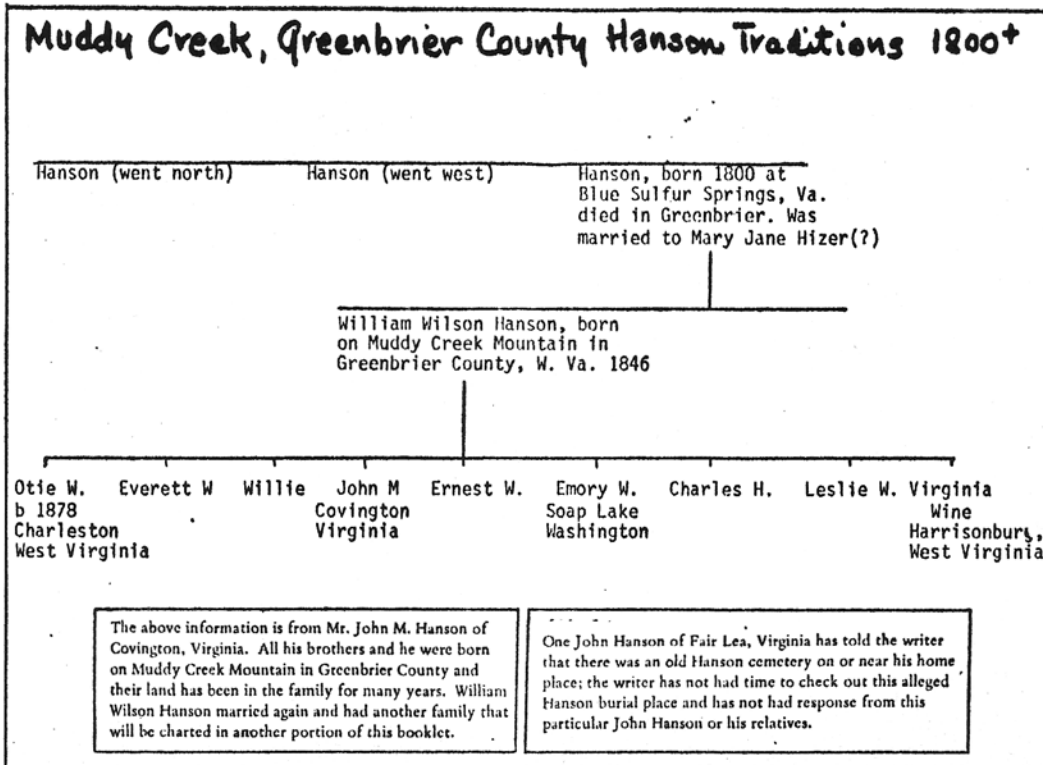
Nancy Hanson, the daughter of Samuel Hanson of Alexandria, Virginia in Winchester County died July 16, 1793.

William Henson in infantry lists in "A list of Soldiers and seamen who have received there (sic) full pay". Agreeable to act of assembly passed November Session, 1781. Drawn by William Reynolds 1783, Dec. 10. Henson was at West Point 1778, served through November 1780. Was in Capt. Hall's Company about 1778 in October, -----War Dept. Records, National Archives

JOHN HENSON

West Tennessee Militia, Private Capt. James Holleman's Co. of Mil. Infr.
 Mustered in Oct. 14, 1813, deserted Nov. 19, 1813. Capt. James Holleman's Co.
 of Infantry. Col. J. K. Wynne's Reg't, Tennessee Militia.

Captain Reuben Tipton's company in the War of 1812 included both John R. Henson described in other accounts from Tennessee and a George Hanson, private, age 19, height 5-11, fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, 40th Regiment from Knox County. John Henson is reported in this account as John Hanson. Both mustered in Sept. 20, 1814. The outfit was raised in east Tennessee; served until May 1, 1815. Signed by John Russell, Brigade Major at Fort Montgomery January 19, 1815. Reference History of Blount County, Tennessee. Inez Burns. pp 310-311.



Tennessee Militia, Battalion 3 (Woodfolk's), Private Capt. Abraham Dudley's Co., 1st Batt'n, 3 Reg't, Tennessee Militia, Infantry commanded by Major William Woodfolk. Appears on Company Muster Roll for September 20, 1814, when mustered into service to March 20, 1815. Roll dated Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1814. Date of appointment or enlistment Sept. 20, 1814. This company was designated at various times as Captain Abraham Dudley's and Captain John Sutton's Company. Promoted from private to Corporal 2 Jany. 1815.

Mrs Hazel Lowery has these comments about the Hansons. "The Hansons came into Tennessee from two directions (1) Virginia to North Carolina to Tennessee, (2) From Virginia To Tennessee direct. These two groups seem to be from two distinct family lines, vis: Group 1 Henrico to Goochland to Albemarle, Amherst and mostly to North Carolina. Group 2 Botetourt to Fincastle, Montgomery and Wythe Counties (A) some to Carolina, others (B) to Kentucky".

Group 1. Peter Randolph of Henrico and John Henson of Albemarle in 1751; John Henson had a deed of land in Goochland in May 20, 1740. In 1754 a John Henson sold this land in Goochland. Other deeds name Matthew and Phillip Henson. These seem, judging by the names, and other records to be the Hansons who later went to North Carolina " Group 2. I'd place the earliest records as indicating a William Henson of Orange. No doubt we can find other ones earlier." Spottsylvania to Orange in 1738, to Botetourt 1769, to Fincastle 1772, to Kentucky 1777 (in the border area of Tennessee). Others from Fincastle in 1772 to Montgomery in 1777. Still others from Fincastle to Washington County, Virginia in 1777. Some to Wythe in 1790." John, William and Matthew, she conjectures, may have been brothers with William going to Wythe County. Writer's note (The Hansons in Wythe in Hansonville say they descend from an early David Hanson mentioned in other parts of this work).

William Henson of Orange and his wife Fanny sold Henson land in Albemarle County in 1773. In 1782 John Henson was in Montgomery County on land that was originally surveyed for William Henson. In 1810 James Henson was in Wythe County. Mrs. Lowery estimates that James Henson was born between 1765 and 1784 and that he had sons 10-16 years old and 3 under 10 years of age. This would, she says, make the son around 12 in 1810 or born in 1798. Figuring the father James at least 21 when this son was born would have placed the father's birthdate about 1777 and being age 33 in 1810. This would make him most likely a brother to her pioneer William Henson who came to Taney and Lawrence Counties, Missouri. (This might well be the same case as in our brothers who separated in Indiana, sending the two Hanson brothers to Missouri).

William Henson, 1764-1863, lived first in Goochland county, Virginia and names Matthew, Phillip and John Henson in records from 1742 to 1761. Hansons also are found in Louisa, Albemarle and Bedford, Virginia. In 1764 William Henson married "Charley" (Charity or Charlotte?) probably). They had a son John Henson born in Wythe County in 1795. William came to Knox County, Tennessee in 1804. Children were John born 1793 in Wythe, married Mary Cottrell; George; Jane; Joseph who married Polly Smith; William M. of Crawford County, Mo. who in 1830 married Ferbia Cottrell; James M. who married Elender Hope; Pleasant who married Rebecca Hines; Polly who married John L. Robinson; Elizabeth who married James Courtney; Laurey who married George W. Hensley; Drucilla who married William Caton and Nathan Henson.

The first child of William and Charity (above) was John Henson, born in 1793 died in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1876. His wife Mary Cottrell age 57, died in 1860 in Georgia. The children of John and Mary Henson (1793-1876) got two land grants; their loyalty attested to by J. A. Henson, J. W. Cruze and Joseph A. Cooper. The father John had been in the War of 1812.

Following is the record of John Henson as found in the National Archives. This man is not to be confused with John Wesley Hanson who enlisted in Tennessee and whose records have not been verified in either the archives or elsewhere. Only a tradition that he was in the battle of New Orleans with brother Conrad Hanson.

- Private, Capt. Reuben Tipton's Co, of Tennessee Militia, Major John Childs. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1814, discharged May 1, 1815.
- Bounty Land Warrants 18714-80-50; 7926-80-55. 224 days' service.
- Declaration filed March 30, 1871.
- Granted pension under act of February 14, 1871. Loyalty subscribed to by testimony of J. A. Henson and J. W. Cruze. Loyalty of wife certified by Joseph A. Cooper, Col. 2nd Dist. Tenn. Admitted October 5, 1871. Pension of \$8 per month. Enlisted Knox County, discharged at Knoxville, Tennessee. March 24, 1871 was 76 yrs. old, a widower - all children of age. Served full period of 60 days in militia. Company was at Montgomery, Alabama for about one month, was at Baton Rouge, La., about time peace was made. He sold his discharge, has had two Military Bounty Land Warrants. Volunteered for 6 months but served seven. Joseph A. Cooper, Col. 2. Dist. Tennessee, July 1871, testified that John Henson was a truly loyal man during the late War of Rebellion, that his witnesses J. A. Henson and J. W. Cruze were each loyal to the cause of the U. S. Govt. during the late War of Rebellion.
- Sept. 29, 1851 John Henson aged 53, was in Company of Capt. Reuben Tipton in East Tennessee Volunteers of Mounted Gun Men, commanded by Major John Childs in the war with the Hostile Creek Indians during the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on 18th day of June 1812. Volunteered at Knoxville. Under Majs. Childs & Blue Gen. Coffee's Brigade for term of 7 months, and 10 days. Received land warrant for 80 acres.

Melvin Hanson of Morgan and Lenory Myers Hanson

A history of the Washington State National Guard which served in the Phillipine Islands Insurrection and which was located in the offices of the Washington Historical Society in Tacoma, Washington has this account of that organization. It bears the only mention of Melvin Hanson that has been found in either the national archives or elsewhere. He is therein identified as Walter M. Hansen and little other data has been found regarding him or his service. The date of death and circumstances of his death, however, are corroborated in the pension papers of his mother Lenory Myers Hanson so he must be the same man.

"War having been declared against Spain and the President of the United States having called for 125000 volunteers on the 25th day of April, 1898, 'to serve for two years unless sooner discharged the first and most important assignment was the selection of the Regimental Commander John H. Wholley, First Lieutenant, 24th U.S. Cavalry" A site for the first State rendezvous was selected near the city of Tacoma and named camp John R. Rogers companies were selected from the principal cities including Spokane with a company of infantry and light infantry, both volunteering. On May 1, 1898 they reported. Twelve companies assembled to be mustered in between May 6 and 13, 1898. On May 14th Company L, 2nd Battalion, embarked at Tacoma on the steamship "City of Peking" and sailed for San Francisco where they quartered at Fontana barracks. On October 19th the 2nd Bn. left for Manila on the "Valencia", touching at Honolulu to coal and arriving at Manila November 22nd. 'No accidents or illness occurring during the trip.

"Following its arrival in the Phillipines the 1st Washington Infantry was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, First Division, 8th army Corps. The Regiment performed its first duties December 8, 1898 when it performed guard duty at Blockhouse number 11.

At the Battle of Santa Ana on February 4th and 5th, 1898 twelve enlisted men were killed. Among them was Private Walter M. Hansen (Hanson) of Company L. on February 5, 1899 in action."

Melvin M. Hanson is buried in the Phillipine Islands and this concludes any further comment on him as his record is missing in the National Archives.

THE HANSONS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO

Elijah Hanson married Susannah (Scrooven). She was born in 1760 and died at the age of 66 years, 2 months, and 22 days on May 15, 1826. The date of their marriage is not known. Susannah was buried in Captina "on her own place" according to the notes of Mrs. Ernest Ewers of Crete, Illinois. Susannah is reported to have been a nurse in the Revolutionary War. The couple lived near Tuscarawas, Ohio in the community of Stillwater.

Elijah and Susannah Scrooven Hanson's children were Elijah, Jr. who married an Eliza Stubbs; Borden who married Rachel Cox on March 30, 1819; Clarkey who married Isaac Wood on April 7, 1814; Patience married Reuben Edgerton in Captene, Belmont Co., Ohio.

Eliza Stubbs was the daughter of Joseph Stubbs, born 1763 and died 1816 and his wife Zilpha (perhaps Hayes). Their children were William born June 16, 1819. William and his wife's children were: James, Elijah, Malinda, Isaac, Cidney, William Jr. and Westley H. Stubbs. William's wife's name nor the spouses of the others are known.

The second child of Elijah and Susannah Scrooven Hanson was Joseph S. Hanson who was born January 21, 1821 and who married Rachel B. Craft; their children were John Clarkson Hanson, Ann Elizabeth Hanson, Lydia Hanson, William Lindley Hanson, Henry Hanson, Martha Hanson, Mary Hanson. Rachel may have been the second wife of Joseph, however, for on December 10, 1840 "Joseph, son of Elijah and Elizabeth" Belmont County, Ohio married Lydia Hicks.

Third of Elijah and Susannah Scrooven Hanson was Susanna, born February 17, 1823 and married to -----Endicott.

Fourth of the couple was Robert Hanson, born February 18, 1825 and married to Prudence McNichols.

Fifth of Elijah and Susannah Scrooven Hanson was Elijah Hanson, Jr. born January 20, 1827 and who married Eliza Stubbs; Family listed in paragraph three above.

"In 1844 Elijah and Eliza Stubbs Hanson were in Washington County, Ohio. Joseph S. Hanson, Susanna, Zilpha, Asa and Elijah Hanson Jr. were dismissed from their Quaker groups for marrying contrary to discipline in 1851, 1842, 1857, and 1869 respectively. These records are to be found in the meetings at Stillwater, Chesterfield, Plymouth, Deerfield, Short Creek, Concord and Somerset, Ohio. In 1862 at Short Creek MM (?) Asa Lydia, Elijah and Elizabeth were dismissed "JW" (joined Wilburites—a temporarily separatist group of Quakers) From Hinshaw Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol IV, Ohio. fe 69.399 Newberry Library, Chicago.

The sixth of Elijah and Susannah Scrooven Hanson was Zilpha Hanson married to J. G. Ewers in 1857; he was born May 28, 1829.

Seventh child was Eliza Hanson, born April 21, 1831. Eighth was John Hanson born March 6, 1833. Ninth was Asa Hanson born April 15, 1835. Tenth was Edo Hanson born March 17, 1837.

Eleventh child was Deborah Hanson born in 1839 and died in 1926. She married first on March 30, 1859 to Caleb Bundy and married second to Chalkley Bundy in 1864 and then married third to Eli Stanton or Eli Bundy (?) on July 30, 1873. Deborah Hanson Bundy had one daughter Mary Caleb Bundy who was born August 3, 1860.

Twelfth was Lydia Hanson, born February 16, 1842. Thirteenth was Isaac Hanson, born February 17, 1845 and who died November 30, 1845.

Fourteenth and last of the children of Elijah Hanson and Susannah Scrooven Hanson was Benjamin, born August 11, 1849 and he married Lucinda Bundy, daughter of Clarkey and Sarah Doudna Bundy; he died November 10, 1886 and is buried at Stillwater, Ohio.

-----Data from Dr. Dorothy Wood Ewers of Colorado Spgs., Colo., formerly of Crete, Illinois and Mr. R. A. Stubbs of Wayzata, Minn. (1-612-G R 3 5785) in 1965.

"Growing Up in Southern Illinois"

A volume called "Growing up in Southern Illinois" has an interesting account which seems to be one that may well be applied to our Hanson family at some point. The account reads as follows:

November 3, 1841: On the morning of this day after we had breakfast together Julia and I mounted our horses (she had been given a fine pacer by her father) and left her old home on the Ridge for a new one at Brownsville. Soon we reached the place and put up at the house of her brother in law, John M. Hanson who had married Lucinda Etherton, her eldest sister. We remained there about a week and then left on our bridal tour, the first one I suspect, ever taken from Jackson County. We went first in an open two horse wagon, over the hills and through the Mississippi Bottom to the Grand Tower landing and there took shelter at the house of Jerold M. Jenkins, keeper of the warehouse for the storage of freight. When I located in Murphrysboro there was no store there and on April 20, 1844 John M. Hanson, who married my wife's eldest sister, and myself agreed to commence a small Mercantile business in the village. The capital was six hundred dollars to begin with. I had shelves put in the little room I secured for a writing place and a counter across the back end in this building we opened up for trade. The remainder of the year (1845) transpired without any very important matters happening. We had a fair trade and in the late fall and winter took in country produce to the amount of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars which was shipped to Memphis by way of flatboat in the spring of 1846. Mr. Hanson going along and selling the stuff at a small loss, say about \$35 on the lot. We could stand this pretty well, and as we thus turned goods into money and our profits on the goods recouped our loss and we were still ahead. In the fall of 1846 we had two flatboats built and purchased pork and wheat and corn etc. to the amount of about \$3500 to load the boats to take down the river. It happened that in the spring of '47 there was such a scarcity of produce that we had purchased and prices advanced. and I take pleasure in saying here that I never knew a more upright, conscientious, and honorable businessman than John M. Hanson. He was intelligent, diligent in whatever he undertook, economical in his habits, yet liberal in his dealings with others and well supported by an industrious wife. He was from England, he came to America with his father who had a large family and located in this county. John then being about 20 years of age. He soon after married Lucinda Etherton, eldest sister of my first wife, commenced teaching school, and died when about sixty three years old."

From Growing Up in Southern Illinois. by Brush

The Expulsion of the Bereans at Berea, Kentucky, 1859

Perhaps the most interesting event in the early history of Berea College was the expulsion of the Bereans in December, 1859. The Reverend John A. R. Rogers, the school's first principal, gives the following graphic account of this unfortunate affair in his *Bath of Berea College, A Story of Providence*:

"In October, 1859, John Brown made his famous raid into Virginia and took the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Berea had been known from the first as a school in favor of liberty, and though it had equally stood for law and order, doing nothing rashly contrary to the laws of the State yet in the excitement of the time these characteristics were overlooked or disregarded. The situation in Madison and adjoining counties was greatly increased by false rumors, some of which were published in the newspapers as facts. It was said that boxes of Sharpe's rifles had been intercepted on the way to Berea. The situation of Berea, in the rear of the Blue Grass region, was pointed out as most admirably selected for strategic purposes and as a base for a raid, and this was regarded by those who were ready to believe the wild tales as evidence of the warlike purposes of the Bereans.

"At this time Mr. Fee was at the East, raising money for the school, and said in a sermon at the church of Henry Ward Beecher that the country needed men with the courage and spirit of sacrifice of John Brown, not with his methods. It was reported in the papers of Kentucky that he was in the East and at Beecher's church, raising John Browns for Kentucky. All these things stirred the people to a perfect whirlwind of excitement. Public meetings of the citizens of Madison County were called that they might decide what should be done to rid the State of the Bereans. Finally, after many such gatherings, at a meeting at the Court House, sixty-two leading citizens of the county were appointed a committee to remove the most prominent Bereans from the State; peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary, and John G. Fee and John A. R. Rogers were mentioned by name.

"At this meeting a paper addressed to the people of Kentucky was adopted, giving the reasons for their course; this paper when published filled several columns of the county newspaper. The substance of these reasons was that it had been settled that Kentucky was to be a slave State forever, and that the Berea school and the town were in opposition to a fundamental principle of the State, and they could not be tolerated any longer without the most serious results to the Commonwealth. It was said to be a case where necessity sets aside law. The document also said liberty and slavery could not dwell together, and that the school favored liberty.

"It was decided that the work of removal should be done without violence, if possible, and that ten days' notice to leave the State should be given to the obnoxious persons, and if they were in the State at the end of that time, they should suffer the consequences of their refusal. Though not a few prominent men in the county opposed this movement, their opposition did not avail.

"During all these weeks of excitement the Bereans went about their usual work quietly, though not without forebodings and fears. When rumors came that one or another was to be strung to a limb, it required all their faith and courage to go unmoved about their customary duties, but calling on the Lord for strength and wisdom, they preserved a good degree of composure. . . .

"While the meetings were going on in Richmond, the county seat, and elsewhere, the prominent Bereans took no special pains to find out what attempts were to be made to drive them away. . . .

"Whether the committee appointed to remove the Bereans took the utmost pains to conceal the time when they should in a body visit Berea is not known, but the first intimation of their approach was when they were drawn up before the house of Mr. Rogers, the first place they visited. His house was in a grove some distance from the road, and without a fence about the grounds. A slight snow had fallen and the men came up so quietly that their approach was not noticed by Mr. Rogers

and family, who were at dinner, until someone announced:

"They have come."

"Who 'they' were was known at once. Mr. Rogers went immediately to the front door, his three-year-old son clinging to his coat skirts, to find sixty mounted men drawn up in a regular wedge-shaped array, the point of the wedge at the front of the house. The leader dismounted from his white charger and stated the object of their visit, giving Mr. Rogers a printed document with the reasons for their course. Mr. Rogers replied that he was a quiet, law-abiding citizen, and had violated no law or done anything to disturb the peace or welfare of the Commonwealth, and was proceeding, when the leader, seeing some of his men restless, said they could not discuss the matter, and added that if Mr. Rogers and his friends did not leave in ten days they would return and complete their work. He then ordered his men to wheel and move on. They then went to the residence of Mr. Fee, who was at the time in the East, leaving a similar document with his family, and then on, serving the same notice to eight other prominent Berea citizens, Mr. Hanson among the number. In two hours the work was done and they rode away.

"After the committee had gone the question came up in earnest what should be done: whether those ordered away should remain and protect themselves as best they could in their houses, or whether they should leave within ten days.

States, called at our respective residences and places of business, and notified us to leave the county and State, and be without this county and State within ten days, and handed us the accompanying document, in which you will see that unless the said order be promptly complied with, there is expressed a fixed determination to remove us by force.

In view of these facts, which we can substantiate by the fullest evidence, we respectfully pray that you, in the exercise of the power vested in you by the constitution and made your duty to use, do protect us in our rights as loyal citizens of the State of Kentucky.

J. A. R. ROGERS	J. G. HANSON
J. D. REED	JAS. S. DAVIS
JOHN F. BOUGHTON	SWINGLEHURST LIFE
JOHN SMITH	E. T. HAYES
CHARLES E. GRIFFIN	A. G. W. PARKER
	W. H. TORRY

Berea, Madison County, Ky.,

December 24, 1859.

"The Governor received the bearers of the petition respectfully, but said it was impossible for him to do anything for their protection.

"When they returned and reported the Governor's answer, and what condition of the public mind they had seen on their journey to and from the Capital, the feeling strengthened that it was the part of wisdom for those ordered away to quietly depart. . . .

"Mourning and sorrow were rather the portion of those who were permitted to remain. They were to lose, at least for a time, their leaders, and the school on which their hopes were set was to be closed, when to be reopened they knew not.

"Finally the day on which they were to leave arrived. The families departing met under the oaks in front of Mr. Rogers' house, with a concourse of neighbors and friends gathered about them. Then with bared heads under the vault of heaven they lifted up their hearts to God, while the Rev. George Candee, of Jackson County, led them in prayer as they committed themselves to the guidance of the Lord God Almighty. Then the farewells were uttered and the exiles mounted their various vehicles to begin their march. They formed a single but not

dangerous procession, these people who were a menace to Kentucky: Patriarch and babes in arms, a bride and groom, men and women in the prime of life, young people and children of all ages, all moved slowly away from the hill.

"This band of the exiles spent the night in Richmond, the county seat of Madison County, in which Berea is situated, and next day went by public conveyance to Cincinnati. While in Richmond Mr. Rogers called on Mr. Hathaway [William Holloway].

"By common consent all met in the evening at the school building, which was the usual place for all public gatherings, to pray for wisdom. It was a remarkable prayer meeting. It was not a formal coming together to perform a duty, or to ask for general blessings, but to ask God, who they felt alone could make known to them their duty, to make plain whether they should go or stay.

"Those gathered for prayer had no clear vision of the Civil War, so soon to break out, or the evils that should ere long befall many of the men who had come that day to drive peaceful persons from their homes, but while they claimed no special goodness for themselves, because they were seeking to help God's poor, they felt confident of His help, and in the ultimate success of the work in which they had been engaged.

"The next day it was decided to appeal to the Governor of the State for protection, and Mr. Rogers drew up the following petition, which was signed by all those warned away, and Mr. Reed and Mr. Life, two of the number, took it to Frankfort and presented it in person to Governor Magoffin.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY:

1. We have come from various parts of this and adjoining States to this county, with the intention of making it our home; have supported ourselves and families by honest industry and endeavored to promote the interests of religion and education.

2. It is a principle with us to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, unto Governors as unto them that are sent by Him for the punishment of evil-doers and praise of them that do well," and in accordance with this principle we have been obedient in all respects to the laws of this State.

3. Within a few weeks, evil and false reports have been put into circulation, imputing to us motives, words, and conduct calculated to inflame the public mind, which imputations are utterly false and groundless. These imputations we have publicly denied and offered every facility for the fullest investigation, which we have earnestly but vainly sought.

4. On Friday, the twenty-third inst., a company of sixty-two men, claiming to have been appointed by a meeting of the citizens of our county, without any shadow of legal authority, and in violation of the constitution and laws of this State and the United States, Major and Paymaster, Union army, February, 1863, to November, 1865, its leading merchant, to see about his account, and made the request that he would give him a few weeks in which to pay it. Colonel Hathaway's [Holloway's] reply was:

"Most certainly, and I will give you any amount of money you need."

"Colonel Hathaway [Holloway] was a princely man, one of Kentucky's noblest sons. He, like a great number of Kentuckians, was opposed to disturbing peaceable men, seeking only the welfare of the State, and this little incident is mentioned to show the confidence which such men felt in Berea.

"The next morning after the exiles had arrived in Cincinnati the papers were filled with glaring headlines, giving the story of the banishment of the Kentuckians accused of no misdemeanor whatever, and these accounts were telegraphed to every part of the land.

"The next few days public meetings were held in churches and public halls in Cincinnati, where the exiles were invited to tell their own story. Ministers, jurists, and other prominent men

pronounced this act an unparalleled outrage.

"Soon the various families driven from their homes made their way to the homes of their friends. Mr. Fee and family went to relatives in Bracken County, Kentucky, from which place he was soon ordered away. Rev. James Scott Davis was also compelled to leave Lewis County, where he had been a faithful minister for many years. The whole slave power of Kentucky was aroused, partly through fear because of the John Brown raid, and partly because it seemed an opportune time to stamp out all anti-slavery feeling in the State. So man proposed; how God soon disposed is known to all. Later, when Mr. Fee went back to Kentucky on a peaceful errand, to put up some stones at the grave of his son, he was again driven out of the State.

"In March, 1860, Mr. John G. Hanson returned to Berea to look after his business, when he was hunted like a wild beast. His sawmill was destroyed and his pursuers broke into a house where they thought he might be concealed and conducted themselves in such a way that several men armed themselves to put a stop to the outrages, and a number of shots were fired by both parties. The excitement was such that cannon were brought from Frankfort, the capital of the State, and for a time a warfare similar to that previously in Kansas seemed imminent."

Old Cane Springs
pp150-157

THE DEATH OF GOLD TOOTH HANSON, EARLY WYOMING COWBOY.
From the "Annals of Wyoming," pp 206-207

Some few years later Adam was riding the wall land south of the Bar C. He had been doing some fast, hard going over rocky trails when he noticed that his horse had sprung a limp. Upon investigating he found that the animal had lost a left front shoe. This necessitated his giving up the chase for that day, so he headed slowly toward home. Presently he noticed shod horse tracks leading to a nearby gap. Following these along the narrow trail he was surprised to find a saddle horse tied to a mahogany bush. He at once saw that the horse had been there some little time, from the numerous tracks around the bush made by the impatient hoofs. He saw no one near, and it was very evident that the horse was not happy there at all; he was most restless, jerking his head and continually milling around as much as he could in the narrowness.

Ad got off his horse and carefully looked around. Still no sign of anybody or anything, except the horse. The trail was rocky and shaley and would leave no sign (track) anyway. But Ad's sixth sense kept telling him that something was wrong here. He hollered loudly several times, but the only response was a faint echo from the wall above. So he tied his horse back on the trail and began cautiously climbing until he came to a wider place on the high narrow ledge. He thought he had heard some sound, so called again. He did hear a noise from directly below him, so crawled on hands and knees to the edge of the ledge, where peering over he saw a man lying on a small outcrop of rock part way down the side of the red wall. How he'd gotten there or what he'd been trying to do in the first place didn't occur to Adam. He saw the man was in a bad way and he knew he had to get him down somehow. By clever maneuvering and extreme patience and coolheadedness he got the man off the outcrop. How he'd actually been able to do it, he himself couldn't understand or afterwards tell; for, in some places, and these always where least expected and most dangerous, the red wall is deceptively crumbly and will come off at the drop of a hat.

The poor man was in a pitiable condition. He'd been following a coyote in a trap and accidentally slipped off the ledge, landing heavily on the outcropping rock many feet below. When he hit, he had broken his back. After lying there one day and one night and part of the second day he felt sure he'd never be found. He had yelled until he was hoarse and, suffering such agonies of pain, had come to the conclusion he'd had absolutely all he could take, all it was humanly possible to endure. He had somehow managed to pull off one legging he was wearing and laboriously wrote his will on the inside, but it turned out to be only a scribbly jumble and didn't make any readable sense.

In the fall he'd lost his rifle and had nothing else weapon like except his pocket knife. When he, at last, had it out of his pocket and the blade open to cut his throat he had become too weak to inflict a fatal cut and had only succeeded in carving surface wounds up and down the muscles on both sides of his neck. Here the flies had been at work, adding to his already unbearable misery. He then sought to slash the vein in his wrist. He'd been more successful here and was bleeding profusely when Adam reached him. The turkey vultures were circling above, soaring motionless in wide circles, holding their long wings slightly motionless in wide circles, holding their long wings slightly above the horizontal line. These weird scavengers of the air with their little naked red heads, (so small that in the sky they seemed to be entirely headless) are ever silent and sinister, flying around with never-ending patience waiting to get their fill when the time comes.

Sometimes first one and then another, and another, will light on a Craig close by, moving their silly ugly heads restlessly around as if taking a closer look at their victim. If they'd make a racket like the magpies, it would be less weird. A vulture is as quiet and persistent as death itself, just there waiting for the time to come.

Adam gave the poor man a shot of whiskey and tied his neck scarf on his arm above the bleeding wrist and somehow, God helping, got him to the Bar C ranch house. The doctor, being summoned, arrived the next day toward evening and sewed up the neck wounds by the light of a kerosene lamp as the man lay on the kitchen table. Seeing his sorry condition the doctor gave him some dope to ease his pain and next day took him to Buffalo where he died 18 days later.⁷

7. From what I can find out the man was "Gold-tooth Hanson", a trapper coming from Butte, Montana.

This tale is reprinted because of the missing Thomas Jefferson Hanson who traveled many times with our Morgan Hanson, the Buffalo Hunter. Used with permission of the Wyoming State Historical Society.

On November 5, 1956, at the request of Maryland's Sen. John Marshall Butler, the Stars and Stripes were flown from the roof of the Capitol to commemorate the climactic day, 175 years ago, in the career of a Maryland statesman named John Hanson. Apart from Butler, however, few legislators—indeed, few Americans anywhere—could have identified Hanson. A bronze statue of him stands in a corridor leading from the Capitol Statuary Hall, but the guides look blank when asked who Hanson was. No patriot of comparable stature ever passed so quickly into limbo. Yet, according to a small but impassioned group of fans, terming themselves Hansonians and citing historical documents to prove their case, John Hanson, not George Washington, was the first President of the United States.

Seven months before the British defeat at Yorktown, the Hansonian argument runs, and eight years before Washington's election, the thirteen states became a nation by ratifying the Articles of Confederation, which might be called Constitution I. The new Congress convened in Philadelphia's Independence Hall on November 5, 1781, and by unanimous vote chose John Hanson, the sixty-six-year-old delegate from Maryland, to serve for one year as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." Washington wrote to Hanson, addressing him as President and congratulating him upon his "appointment to fill the most important seat in the United States."

As the guiding hand of the Association of Maryland Freemen, John Hanson had played a momentous role in the fight for liberty. He raised funds for the Continental Army, organized a Maryland munitions plant and a fighting force, and thwarted a British scheme to foment an Indian uprising against the Colonies. In a farsighted piece of statesmanship, Hanson headed a group that persuade the original states to cede their Western lands to a central government, thus forestalling territorial quarrels.

Only within this century have the Hansonians managed to reclaim their hero from oblivion. His statue was not unveiled in the Capitol until 1903. Calvin Coolidge was probably the first public official to describe Hanson as the first President, which he did in a 1926 address praising the accomplishments of Swedish-Americans, Hanson having descended from Swedish royalty. The Encyclopedia Britannica mentioned Hanson for the first time in its fourteenth edition, published in 1929; the Encyclopedia Americana not until 1942.

Lately, memorial tablets have been affixed at or near the two Maryland houses Hanson occupied: Mulberry Grove in Port Tobacco, Charles County, about thirty miles south of Washington; the second in Frederick, west of Baltimore. There is another tablet at the house where he died in Oxon Hill, a twenty-minute drive from the Capitol.

Under Hanson's presidency, Congress established the Consular Service, the first national bank, and the Post Office Department; and adopted the emblem of an American eagle holding an olive branch, thirteen arrows and a scroll with

the motto E Pluribus Unum as the Great Seal of the United States. It was Hanson, too, who proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday. He picked November 28.

Under the Articles of Confederation, Hanson was followed as President by seven other men, so that by Hansonian reckoning Washington came ninth in the presidential succession. But in 1787, when Congress ratified a Constitution to replace the articles, John Hanson was already a fading memory.

It was a Connecticut Yankee, Seymour Wemyss Smith, who launched the drive to recognize Hanson as our first President. A financial reporter and collector of historical curiosities, Smith worked during the '20's for the Hartford Courant, America's oldest newspaper. Browsing through old files, dating back to 1764, he stumbled upon a brief account of Hanson's election.

Smith urged another Courant reporter, Herbert J. Stoeckel, to help him dig for more details. Together they began searching the nation's archives, and in the Library of Congress they made a prize find—a letter written by Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress in 1781, to Washington.

"I have the honor to inform you," it read, "that this day (November 5) pursuant to the Articles of Confederation, the United States in Congress Assembled proceeded to the choice of a President and have elected for the ensuing year his Excellency John Hanson."

Smith left the Courant to found the Financial Digest, a monthly economic review, and in the April, 1925, issue he published an article giving Hanson his due. Following seven years of additional research, in which he was gallantly assisted by Stoeckel, he wrote a full-length biography, dedicated "To all great men who have been passed over in history." He died of pneumonia shortly thereafter, and Stoeckel has carried the Hansonian torch ever since, agitating for the issue of Hanson postage stamps, the transfer of the Hanson statue to a place in the main Capitol hall facing Washington's, and producing reams of literature. His latest: The Strange Story of John Hanson, First President of the United States, a Guide to Oxon Hill Manor and Mulberry Grove in Maryland.

A bouncy, voluble little man of sixty, Stoeckel wages a continuous paper war with the Washingtonian historians who try to minimize Hanson's importance. The pros and cons run about like this:

Washingtonian: Hanson was no United States President in the same sense as the Father of His Country, because neither he nor the Congress that chose him wielded much executive authority. Each state delegated only such business as it felt it could not handle alone.

Hansonian: Nonsense! Granted that Constitution II invested Washington and the Federal Government with greater central power, Congress, after the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, could and did make treaties, contract loans, standardize currency, maintain a standing army and wage war. Washington himself referred to the Articles as

"the Federal Constitution." Furthermore, many of its provisions were incorporated into Constitution II. "The Union is much older than the Constitution," Abraham Lincoln declared in his first inaugural address, when he quoted the Articles to show that the South could not secede: "The faith of all the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual . . ."

Washingtonian: At most, Hanson was merely a presiding officer of Congress, as the last three words of his title indicated: "in Congress Assembled."

Hansonian: President Eisenhower, like every President since Hanson, so signs all bills and vetoes.

Washingtonian: But Hanson wasn't elected by the democratic process prevailing today. The delegates appointed him.

Hansonian: Washington's election was still less democratic. All thirteen states participated in Hanson's election, only ten in Washington's, North Carolina and Rhode Island having reverted to the status of independent governments and New York ignoring the election altogether. First, electors were chosen, a few by popular state vote, but most by state legislative appointment. Then, these elec-

tors simply agreed upon one of the men approved by Congress.

Washingtonian: Even if we accept the Articles as Constitution I, Hanson would still not have been the first President. Three men preceded him in that office.

Hansonian: Wrong. The Articles were ratified on March 1, 1781, but could not take effect until November fifth, when the new Congress would sit. In the interim no constitutional government existed, though a good deal of business remained to be transacted. So Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, who had been no more than a presiding officer of the old Congress, continued to serve until July, when the outgoing delegates offered the thankless job to Samuel Johnston, of North Carolina. Johnston served one day and resigned. The delegates then chose Thomas McKean, of Delaware. The appointment was a stopgap, and McKean considered it of secondary importance to his functions as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Beyond cavil, John Hanson was the first President of the United States—and a great one.

Whatever the merits of this claim, Hanson undoubtedly deserves higher honors than posterity has accorded him. Genealogists trace his lineage to a thirteenth-century Englishman, Roger de Rastrick, using the next century a John of Rastrick took the surname Hanson, a corruption of "Henry's son," and there has been a John Hanson in every generation since.

Near the turn of the sixteenth century, the John Hanson of his generation toured Sweden, where he wooed and won Margaret Vasa, granddaughter of Gustavus Vasa, who had founded a royal dynasty. The Hansons made Sweden their home, a circumstance which engages the sympathies of Swedish-Americans for the Hansonian cause. Stoeckel counts among his supporters the Vasa Order of America, and leading Swedish-American fraternal organization, 50,000 strong.

The English John Hanson and his roval wife died young. The only son, John, was killed in the Thirty Years' War, falling with his cousin, Gustavus II. Hanson had sired four sons, Gustavus' daughter, Christina, who inherited the throne, made them her wards.

Shortly before his death, Gustavus had drawn up plans for the founding of a "New Sweden" on the coast of North America, and in 1638 Swedish pioneers landed near what is now Wilmington, Delaware. They built Fort Christina, the first Swedish settlement in the New World. Another band of compatriots crossed the Atlantic in 1642, among them the four Hanson boys. Eventually they moved to Maryland, married into wealthy and influential families, and acquired vast tobacco plantations.

The future President John Hanson was born April 3, 1715 at Mulberry Grove, a 1000-acre estate rolling majestically down to Port Tobacco River, an arm of the Potomac. The town of Port Tobacco was then one of the South's busiest trading centers. Fifteen miles north, on the opposite shore of the Potomac, stood Washington's plantation, Mount Vernon. Its owners often ferried across to attend a party at the Hansons'.

Until middle age John Hanson led the life of a landed aristocrat, paying little attention to politics. Two portraits of him survive. One, by John Hesselius, hangs in the Boston home of Hanson's great-great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson. The other, in Independence Hall, was painted by Charles Willson Peale. Both pictures show a long-faced man with a powerful jaw and deeply bowed, humorous mouth.

After studying in Europe and at Oxford University, Hanson returned to America and married Jane Contee, a slender, dark-haired beauty of French Huguenot origin. She bore four sons and four daughters. The youngest son, Alexander Contee, a lawyer, became Washington's secretary. Afterward he was Chancellor of Maryland and the compiler of Hanson's Laws, a state legal code. Two other sons were killed fighting in the War for Independence.

John Hanson first appeared on the political scene in 1757, as a delegate to the Maryland Assembly. Soon after the Battle of Bunker Hill, he rose in the Assembly and thundered, "We will repel force by force!"

Maryland promptly drafted its Declaration of Free Men, which quite possibly inspired the Declaration of Independence. Having already accumulated a war chest, largely through Hanson's efforts, Maryland plunged headlong into the struggle. In twenty-two day two companies of her riflemen covered the 550 miles to colonial headquarters near Boston; they were the first Southern reinforcements to reach General Washington.

"There is too much reason to believe," Hanson warned the Continental Congress at this time, "that an expedition will be set on foot by the British and Indians in Canada against the western frontiers of this state, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

"Agents and allies of the King . . . it is believed, in this place are now operating with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians in Ohio, and bands in Kentucky and Canada, with a view to destroy our frontier towns and desolate our homes and firesides. We are determined to keep a vigilant eye on all such agents."

Under Hanson's instructions, scouts patrolled the countryside, challenging every stranger. Near Hagerstown, Maryland, they arrested a John Conolly and three companions, laden with papers revealing them to be chief negotiators between the British and the Indians. The plot collapsed. "This wonderful man (Conolly)," Richard Henry Lee ironically informed Washington, "is now close in jail."

When it came to ratifying the Articles of Confederation, Maryland alone balked, and that, too reflected Hanson's wisdom. Several states claimed title to immense tracts of land beyond the Appalachians. As the Articles originally stood, they neither invalidated those claims nor provided for the creation of future states. But Hanson led Maryland to insist upon an amendment declaring the Western lands common property to be apportioned later by Congress.

It took courage to hold out. Hanson and his fellow Marylanders were accused of obstructing the war effort. But no pressure could budge them, and in the end, after four years of bitter contention, they prevailed. Thus, the Marylanders helped to assure the perpetuity of the Union and the eventual creation of thirty-five additional states.

When Hanson was named President he was an exhausted, ailing old man, saddened by the loss of two sons. He shouldered his duties with misgivings. "The load of business," he confided to a relative, "which I have very unwillingly and very imprudently taken on me, I am afraid will be more than my constitution will be able to bear and the form and ceremony necessary to be observed by a President of Congress is to me extremely irksome."

But his political outlook was optimistic. To Washington he wrote: "I cannot avoid mentioning that the present aspect of our public affairs is particularly pleasing and so much do we seem extricated from our perplexing difficulties and such. I hope is the power and force of recent experience, that we shall not relapse into our former state of ombeclity and distress. May heaven still continue to smile on our efforts!"

Hanson's fears for his health were justified. A year after his term ended, while at Oxon Hill Manor, the estate of his nephew, Thomas Hanson, he fell mortally ill. "During his last hours (November 15, 1783)," reported the Maryland Journal & Baltimore Advertiser, "amidst lingering tortments he steadily preserved the fortitude of a philosopher and at length met the King of Terror with the meek resignation and elevated hopes of a Christian."

Oxon Hill Manor had its own cemetery, and local tradition holds that Hanson was buried there. But if so, no headstone marks his grave.

Why did history pay Hanson such scant tribute? The Hansonians hint at a conspiracy of silence which they attribute primarily to Alexander Hamilton, the principal agitator for a new constitution. They contend that Hamilton and his fellow Federalists were plutocrats who wanted a strong federal government, but one run by propertied men like themselves. Under the Articles of Confederation wealth could not dominate, because Congress was empowered to tax the states according to their respective wealth. The Federalists therefore—so the Hansonian line goes—strove to consign the Articles and those who had

championed them to oblivion.

"Here's a curious fact," says Stoeckel "Washington knew the Hansons intimately and mentioned them in the voluminous diaries he kept for some twenty years. Yet the pages of those diaries from the day of Hanson's election to year after his death are mysteriously missing. If found they would unquestionably show how highly Washington valued Hanson."

Recent years have brought more encouragement to the Hansonians. In 1931 a prominent Charles County physician, Dr. Edward J. Eleden, purchased Mulberry Grove. The original Hanson mansion had been destroyed by fire in 1919 but the doctor and his wife built a replica and furnished it with eighteenth-century pieces. It has become a focus of Hansonian interest. "Scarcely a week passes," says Mrs. Eleden, who occasionally receives tourists in a gown such as John Hanson wore, "that we don't get inquiries about the first President."

Recently, the Maryland Roads Commission renamed the Annapolis-Washington Expressway the John Hanson Highway. Last November, in Oxon Hill the million-dollar John Hanson Junior High School was dedicated. The papers are told that Hanson was the first president by a teacher, Mrs. Marie Marsden, who happens to be among his later descendants.

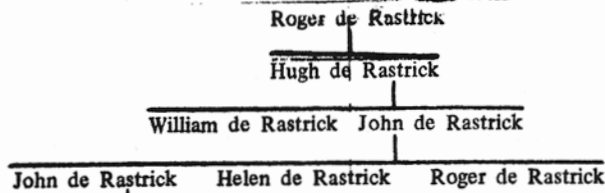
With the object of tracing all branches of the family tree, other descendants have formed the John Hanson Society of Maryland. As progenitors of soldier statesmen and legislators, the Hansons equaled the Adamases of Massachusetts and the Lees of Virginia. They produced nine officers of the Revolutionary Army, five signers of the Maryland Declaration of Free Men, one signer of the Declaration of Independence (Thomas Stone), and one signer of the Constitution (Daniel Jenifer of St. Thomas). Three Presidents of the United States—William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland—and a runner-up, Samuel J.

The estate of Oxon Hill Manor, where Hanson breathed his last, belonged to Summer Welles throughout his public career. The manor house, like that of Mulberry Grove, had been razed by fire. Welles replaced it with one of the finest specimens of Georgian architecture in America. Four years ago he sold it to retired art dealer, Fred N. Maloof by name, a small, round man of Lebanese extraction with a taste for gigantic properties. Until recently Maloof was known in North Carolina as "the Baron of Davidson County," because he owned most of 200,000 acres, one of the biggest private tracts east of the Mississippi.

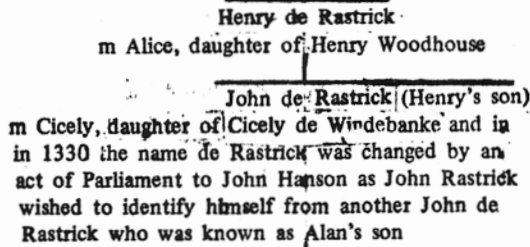
Maloof proposes to convert Oxon Hill Manor into a museum of American history, with special attention to Hansonians. As a starter, Maloof, occasionally accompanied by Stoeckel, roots around the weed-choked manor cemetery in hopes of uncovering Hanson's tombstone. Meantime, Stoeckel pushes forward on other fronts, "I will not be satisfied," says he, "until I see John Hanson's profile on a postage stamp. Just think of it—the Post Office Department failing to honor its own anniversary!"

Compilers note: Our John Hanson I, by tradition, referred in the 1790's to "My relative in Maryland." Printed by permission Sat. Eve. Post

The English Hansons before 1300 A.D.

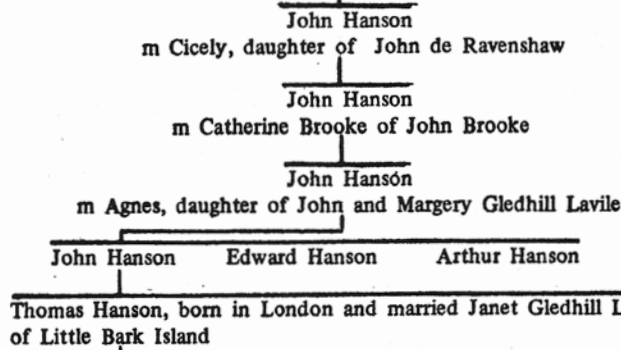


Roger de Rastrick lived in Halifax Parish, York County, in the London area

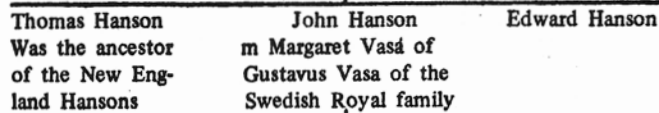
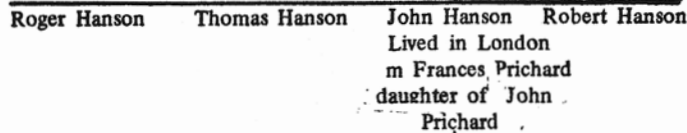


Some genealogies give two Henry de Rastricks rather than one.

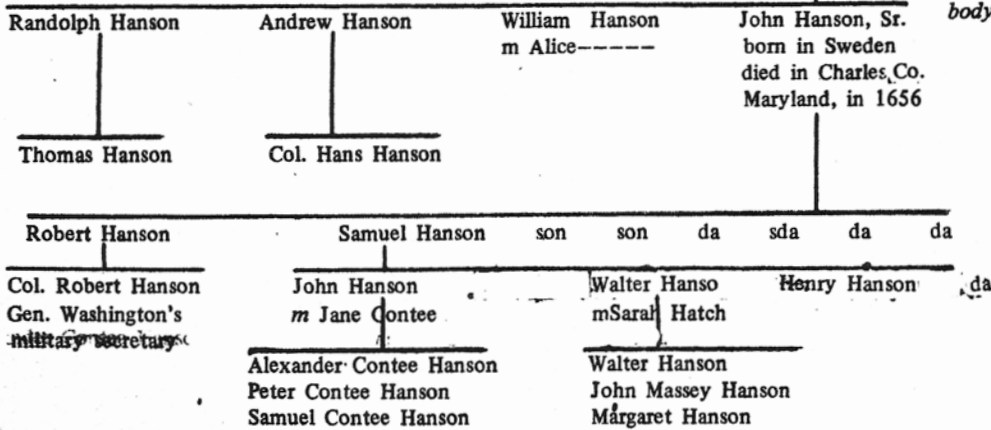
Thomas de Foothill was the father of Alexander de Woodhouse, who m Beatrice de Foothill. They became the parents of Henry de Woodhouse. Henry de Woodhouse was, in turn, the father of Cicely Ravenshaw de Windebank, a "descendant of Alice de Woodhouse".



Some genealogies say the name was "Saville of Jno. Saville, Esq."



Col. John Hanson and Gustavus were "second cousins" and John Hanson was his personal bodyguard.



Of passing interest is the fact that the names Civilly and Savilla occur in the first American Generation of Hansons.

Hanson first President?

The way The Rev. Alan C. Freed has it figured, a Swede named John Hanson did all the work and a Johnny-come-lately named George Washington received all the credit.

Mr. Freed, pastor of a Lutheran church in Dundalk, Md., is the spokesman for a group trying to have Hanson recognized as the first president of the United States.



HANSON

Hanson, a third-generation American of Swedish descent, was born in Maryland in 1715 and was a leader of the colonial effort for independence. He served in the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783, and on Nov. 5, 1781, was elected "President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

Hanson and six other colonial leaders served one-year terms as president under the Articles of Confederation prior to the beginning of the Constitution in 1789.

While president, Hanson gave official government congratulations to Washington for the colonial victory at Yorktown. He ordered the creation of the United States Seal still in use, was the first American leader to declare a Thanksgiving holiday, began a national postal service, and assigned Benjamin Franklin as the first American minister to Sweden.

Pastor Freed's present campaign is not the first time Swedish-Americans have sought to honor their "first" president.

Throughout the years, members of Congress have risen to seek recognition of the Swedish colonial leader . . . in 1929, again in 1938, and in 1943 when a Minnesota-born congressman named Warren G. Magnuson rose to ask that Nov. 15, the anniversary of Hanson's death, be honored. As usual, the plea fell on apathetic ears.

The fight has not always been for congressional recognition . . . historians also are dubious about Hanson's title as the "first" president.

But, says Pastor Freed, "Swedes don't give up easily," and again there will be an attempt to gain recognition for Hanson.

Today, a birthday party honoring the colonial leader was to be held in the Capitol Building in Washington.

A wreath will be placed on a statue of Hanson, erected in 1903 just outside the main door of the Senate chamber. Speeches will be made in both houses. A resolution will be introduced in the Senate asking that a medal honoring Hanson be struck, and several Maryland congressmen have introduced legislation calling for the White House to declare the event a national observance.

Pastor Freed thinks the battle will be won. Pastor Freed was born in Crookston, Minn., and is a graduate of the Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul.

'Sheer nonsense'

You might assume that a Scandinavian-born history professor would be inclined to look favorably on the record of a Scandinavian figure in American colonial history.

No chance.

H. Peter Krosby, a visiting professor of history at the University of Minnesota, is adamant about any claim that John Hanson of Maryland was the first President of the United States.

"Sheer nonsense," the Norwegian-born professor said. Now a Canadian citizen, he said those who claim Hanson was our first president are "trying to make an important man into something he wasn't . . . he was important enough in his own right."

He was echoed by a colleague, Prof. John Howe, director of graduate studies in history at the university.

"I see no major rewriting of American history because of the discovery of John Hanson," he said. "He could be called the first president only in the most technical and legalistic possible way. His claim of being first is only a quirk of history."

Informed that there would be a celebration for Hanson in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, Prof. Krosby said, "that's very nice . . . he deserves a party."



Mulberry Grove as reconstructed above in 1951 by a prominent Charles County Physician, Dr. Edw. J. Eledon, is a point of local and historical interest in Washington today. The original John Hanson mansion was destroyed by fire in 1934. It is furnished today with eighteenth century pieces selected by the owners. This is the focal point of the original plantation called Mulberry Grove on which our ancestors may have lived, since our own John Hanson I often referred to his relative in Maryland according to our traditions.

The Potomac River Hansons and their neighbors

The high tide of country life on the Potomac River was reached early in the eighteenth century and continued for over five score years. Within a hundred years of its discovery by John Smith to the time that a white man Leonard Calvert had planted the first settlement at St. Mary's, practically all the entire shore of the Potomac had been divided into estates.

The roughly framed houses had yielded to great mansions in many places, often of brick with their own outbuildings. At the water front of each mansion and estate the landings had their pilings dug deep into the beds of the creeks or reached from the shores like an amphibious centipede across the flats to the deeper waters of the channels. Here were the seats of the Hansons and other early notables.

The river planters had a passion for land. It was an English inheritance. On an elevation commanding the water, often with vistas of twelve to fifteen miles, the planters placed their homes in sheltering groves of locust or oak trees. The holding of large estates by a single individual appeared on the Maryland shores within the five years of the arrival of the earliest colonists. Portraits were much in evidence in the better homes. Stannard mentions the extensive collections of portraits of early Virginia families and to this list must be added the Hansons of Maryland and Virginia.

Charles Peale, a celebrated painter, painted Gen. William Smallwood, John Hanson of Mulberry Grove, and Richard Henry Lee. Hesselius, a preceptor of Peale found more subjects across the river where he painted a number of others. He painted a portrait of John Hanson while he was the president of the Continental Congress. Other portraits of John Hanson were brought to the Potomac when his widow arrived to be the mistress of Oxon Hill as the wife of Walter Dulaney Hill.

Across the waters was the town of St. Thomas which grew up at the waterside later nearly vanished. Near there was Mulberry Grove which was the seat of the John Hansons. Mulberry Grove is said to have been an eloquent example of the man who lived there, standing on the heights northward toward the head of the valley with an open vista to the Potomac.

A list of the young men from the Potomac who matriculated abroad includes more from Virginia than from Maryland because the appeal of the Protestant colleges was stronger to the Virginians than to the Catholic Marylanders. From Virginia, John Hanson attended English schools. (At this point the writer is inclined to note to the reader that our traditions say that the first John Hanson of our clan was "born in Ireland or England and was educated in England")

The principal landholder in the area was Captain William Stone, first Governor of Maryland. A part of his land known as "Equality" was the home and burial place of Samuel Hanson. Other Hanson places were Green Hill, known as Hansons Hill and Mulberry Grove and Oxon Hill. Further up the river in Prince Georges County was Oxon Hill.

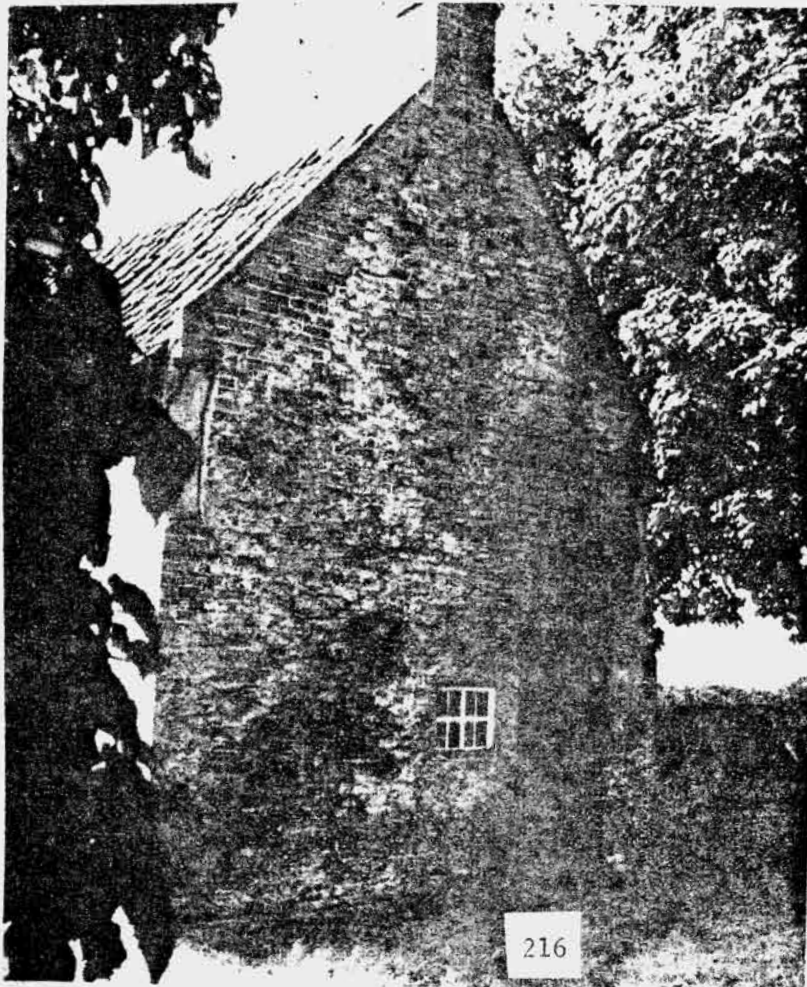
The Hansons came to the Potomac in the second half of the seventeenth century and were distinguished in generation after generation. Miss Hanson was the mother of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The grandson of the Immigrant and like him, named John Hanson, was a leader in Revolutionary affairs. He filled one public post after another until in his capacity as President of the Continental Congress he welcomed General Washington officially on his return from the surrender of

Cornwallis. His title was "The President of the United States in Congress Assembled". His son Alexander Contee Hanson was one of Washington's private secretaries and after a distinguished judicial career he was the compiler of the laws of Maryland at the request of the Legislature. These laws are known today as Hanson's laws.

Tucked along the Piscataway Creek inlet (see map) are a number of old estates including Marshall Hall, the ancient seat of the Marshall family in Maryland. Its land was probably the five hundred acres called "Marshall", a survey of which appears in Lord Baltimore's rent rolls as granted William Marshall in 1651. When William bequeathed his widow the 500 acres in 1673 he called it "Two Friends". His son William then willed Piscataway to his widow. The Marshalls married Hansons and Charles Hanson Marshall has kept himself remembered for a land controversy which he had with a neighbor, George Washington, who lived across the river, a controversy in which Charles Hanson Marshall did not come out second best.

Piscataway Town which took its name from the creek of that name has at least one distinction; as already noted it was here—and one wonders where in a little Colonial Village, the troupe of actors from the theatre in Annapolis presented one of the plays from their classic repertoire in 1752. It is possible that among the audience assembled for so distinguished an event that the Hansons were there from their nearby manors. (During the Revolutionary War William Hanson 2 (ours) was wounded at Piscataway House while serving under General George Washington and General Morgan).

When Richard Lee, John Hanson and others were in the conventions and in Congress their neighbors and relatives on the river seem to have used their shopping services freely. One of Lee's purchases in New York included 300 yards of linen, 70 pounds of feathers, a bed tick, three pounds of shoe thread, and three pounds of sewing thread and from Philadelphia were ordered 24 Windsor chairs, a box of dry goods and a keg of tea. Without question the Hansons were utilizing and making orders for similar incidentals.



In this house William Brewster, William Bradford and the Pastor Clyfton or the Pilgrims planned their departure. These historic meetings led to the voyage of the Mayflower and the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1620. William Bradford's mother was Alice Hanson.

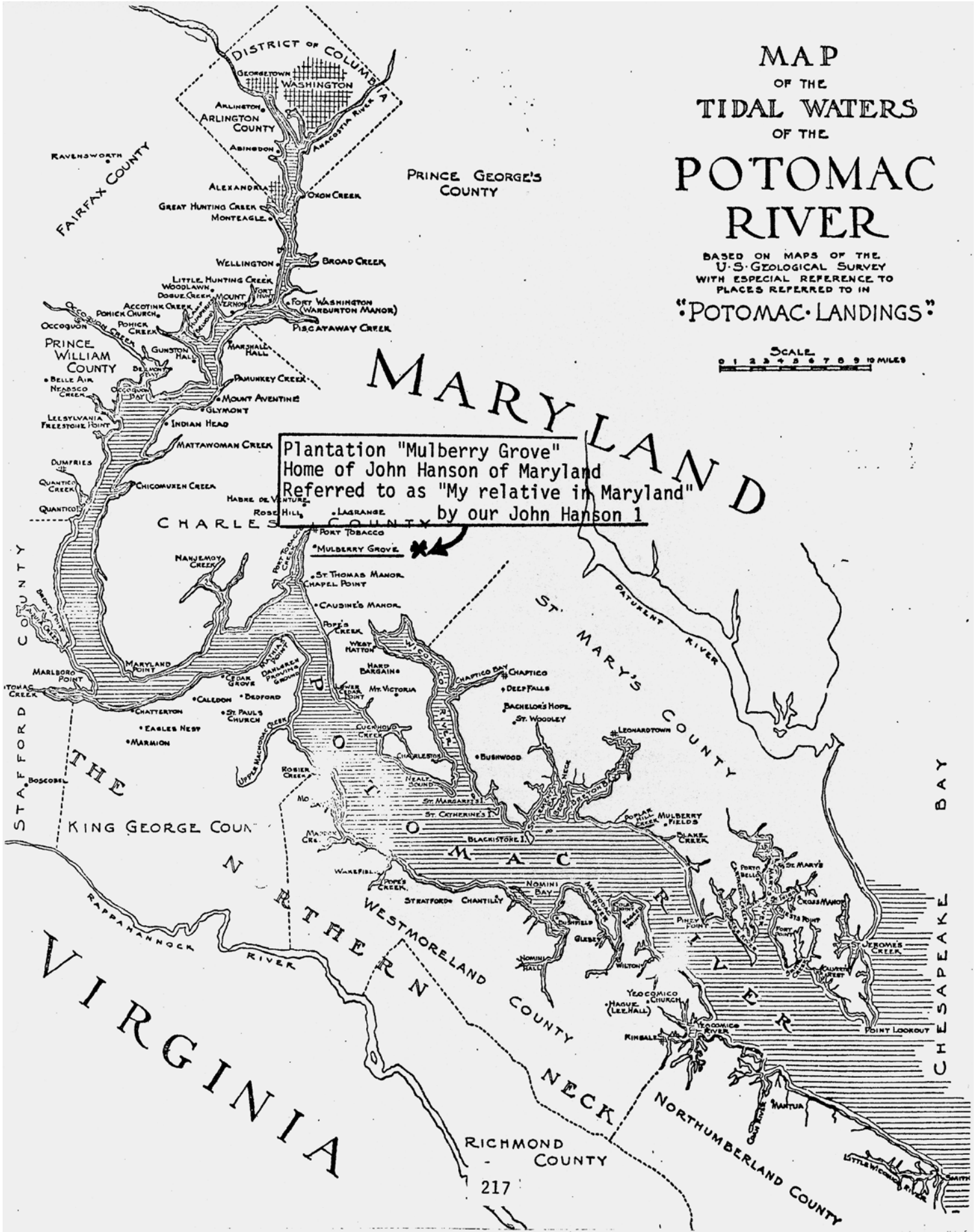
MAP OF THE TIDAL WATERS OF THE POTOMAC RIVER

BASED ON MAPS OF THE
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO
PLACES REFERRED TO IN
"POTOMAC LANDINGS"

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES

MARYLAND

Plantation "Mulberry Grove"
Home of John Hanson of Maryland
Referred to as "My relative in Maryland"
by our John Hanson 1



Was Not the First American President



FIRST: John Hanson (above) was President of the U.S. eight years before Washington, says Senator Mathias.

...cise the prime executive power in the United States. This makes George Washington the nation's ninth chief executive rather than the first.

To forget John Hanson and the men who succeeded him is to forget the years between the end of the Revolutionary War and the ratification of the Constitution — difficult, perilous, critical years for this young country, during which Hanson and his successors served faithfully and well.

It takes not one ray from the glorious lustre of George Washington to recognize the rightful place of John Hanson in our history. His is a story that should be familiar to every citizen.

His place as a leader of the revolution and founder of the republic is firm and independent of his tenure as president.

You are invited, then, to celebrate with us on April 14 next the 251st birthday of the true first President of the United States — John Hanson, a patriot whose reputation at long last is coming back into its own.

ORIGINS OF ONE HANSON FAMILY IN 16TH CENTURY IN HALIFAX, ENGLAND

Near the close of the sixteenth century there existed in the City of London a merchant called John Hanson who had moved there from Halifax in the north of England where his family had been prominent for many years. These Hansons were descended from one Roger de Rastnick who had lived at Rastnick, a township within the boundaries of the ancient parish of Halifax. This was in the mid thirteenth century. A descendant of Roger's named John de Rastnick had assumed the surname of Hanson (a diminutive form of Henry's son) in the fourteenth century and from the first John Hanson of Halifax to John Hanson of London--nearly three centuries--there followed a succession of John Hansons, the name being perpetuated in every generation.

Hanson of London passed the name on to his son and an adventure befell this man that was altogether beyond the hopes or dreams of any sober merchant's son. While traveling in Sweden one summer, this Hanson met, wooed, and married Margaret Vasa, the granddaughter of the famous Gustavus Vasa, founder of the Vasa line of kings. England and Sweden had many things in common in those days and it was in Sweden that John Hanson and his wife made their home, remaining in close touch with the Swedish Court.

John and his wife died in their youth, leaving a son also named John Hanson, who was destined to enter the service of the Swedish army from his earliest years. He was an officer and naturally enough was attached to the staff of Gustavus Adolphus II, his second cousin, and one of the greatest kings of Sweden.

The King of Sweden, in that day ruled not only modern Sweden but in addition Norway and Denmark which were in a single Kingdom. The strength of the royal court and the military prowess of the people had created an enormous degree of prestige for the Scandinavian arms and Sweden was ranged among the great European powers of the early seventeenth century.

As a Colonel on the king's staff John Hanson fought by the side of his cousin in successive campaigns in Poland and in Germany. Then came the King's intervention in the Thirty Year's War and the Battle of Luetzen in Saxony November 6, 1632. Gustavus Adolphus, commanding his veteran Swedish regiments, engaged the forces under Wallenstein, and led his men in the attack. Victory seemed in sight when an autumn mist covered the sun and in the succeeding melee both the king and his cousin John Hanson were killed.

Just before his death Gustavus Adolphus had sent back to Sweden his plans for a new colony to be founded on the east coast of America. As a result of his instructions two vessels were sent out in 1638 and the Colony of New Sweden came into being. The Swedes purchased land from the Indians with whom they remained on friendly terms during the entire history of the Colony.

Everything was in favor of this new colonial enterprise except the small number of colonists and it was decided to send an additional expedition under the command of a Colonel Johann Printz. The ships set out November 1, 1642, arriving at Delaware Bay toward the end of January and on February 15, 1643 put in safely at Fort Christina on the Delaware River.

Colonel John Hanson, who fell at Luetzen, had four sons and all four were members of this second expedition. They lived with Printz in the most pretentious building in all of new Sweden--a house called Printzhof, or Printz' Castle. It was located on New Tinicum Island near the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and is still known by that name.

Some time before Peter Stuyvesant turned New Sweden into a Dutch Dependency, the four Hanson brothers moved on into Maryland where Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay has the distinction of being one of the oldest settlements in Maryland and it was here that the Hansons made their first stay.

Of respectable birth on one side and royal descent on the other, it was not long before they had joined the ranks of the landed aristocracy and became inseparably linked with the early history of the colony through intermarriage with the leading families of Maryland.

Andrew Hanson, the oldest, died in 1655, leaving a wife and four small children. His first son became Colonel Hans Hanson who served as one of the Judges of Kent County from 1685 to 1689 and who represented Kent County in the State Senate for two sessions and Cecil County for one session.

Randolph Hanson, the second of Colonel Hanson's sons, followed most closely the footsteps of his father. After a brief stay on the island he went to St. Mary's--then the Colonial government seat--and embarked on a military career. His daughter Barbara became the wife of a Maryland aristocrat, Thomas Hatton, the grand nephew of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England and a favorite at Queen Elizabeth's Court.

William Hanson, the third son, accompanied his brother to St. Mary's. He then returned to Kent and died in 1684 leaving only his wife Alice.

John Hanson, the youngest son, stayed only a short time on Kent Island and then, like his brothers, moved on to St. Mary's. However, he is found in Charles County about 1656 where he lived until his death. In his will, dated December 12, 1713 he describes himself as a "Planter of Charles County".

He left seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Robert, represented Charles County in the Legislature from 1719-1740.

page 221 is missing

Roger De Rastrick - Henry's Son

The Hanson family is remarkable for having received grants of arms both in England and in Sweden, and was one of the most notable of the early families of Maryland. Its ancestral history may be traced to the middle of the thirteenth century, and the origin of the family was Norman. The English arms are: Or, a chevron counter-componed, argent and azure, between three martlets sable. Crest: On a helm, a chapeau argent, lined argent, a martlet, volant, sable, mantled gules, double argent. Motto: *Sola virtus invicta*. Quite similar are the Swedish arms: Azure, a cross betonnée, cantoned by four fleur-de-lis, argent. Crest: A martlet proper. Motto: *Sola virtus invicta*. The connection between the Hanson family in England and the Hanson family in Maryland was maintained until the revolution.

(I) Roger de Rastrick, the first member of this family about whom we have definite information, was seated at Rastrick, a parish of Halifax, York county, England, in 1251, and was a man of considerable power and wealth. Three sons survived him—Hugh, of whom further; John, Simon.

(II) Hugh, son of Roger de Rastrick, was living at Linlands, in 1257. He married Agnes de Linlands. Children: John, of whom further; William.

(III) John, son of Hugh and Agnes (de Linlands) de Rastrick, had three children: Helen; Roger; John, of whom further.

(IV) John, son of John de Rastrick, had a son Henry, of whom further.

(V) Henry, son of John de Rastrick, had a son, John, of whom further.

(VI) John, son of Henry de Rastrick, first assumed, in 1330, the name Hanson, meaning Henry's son, to distinguish himself from another John de Rastrick, a kinsman, who was called Alan's son. The name was signed to a deed in 1337. He married Alice, daughter of Henry of Woodhouse. Son: John, of whom further.

(VII) John, son of John and Alice Hanson, married Cicely de Windebanke. Son: John, of whom further.

(VIII) John, son of John and Cicely (de Windebanke) Hanson, married Cicely, daughter of John de Ravenshaw. Son: John, of whom further.

(IX) John, son of John and Cicely (de Ravenshaw) Hanson, married Catharine, daughter of John Brooke. Son: John, of whom further.

(X) John, son of John and Catharine (Brooke) Hanson, married Agnes, daughter of John and Margery (Gledhill) Lavile. Children: John; Edward; Thomas de Rastrick, of whom further; Arthur.

(XI) Thomas de Rastrick, son of John and Agnes (Lavile) Hanson, married Janet, daughter of John Gledhill. Children: Roger; Thomas de Rastrick; John, of whom further; Robert de Rastrick.

(XII) John, son of Thomas de Rastrick and Janet (Gledhill) Hanson, lived in London. He married Frances, daughter of John Prichard. Children: John, of whom further; Thomas, said to be the ancestor of the New England Hansons; Edward.

(XIII) John, son of John and Frances (Prichard) Hanson, settled in Sweden about 1592. He married a Swedish woman, well acquainted with the Royal family. Child: John, of whom further.

(XIV) John, son of John Hanson, was born in Sweden, about 1594, and died November 16, 1632. He received a military education and was a schoolmate and friend of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, they being nearly of the same age. He entered the army and served with credit. Upon the accession of Gustavus to the throne he was made colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to the king, who conferred upon him and his descendants the Swedish arms already described. In battle he was kept near the king, and he was slain with Gustavus at the battle of Lützen, while valiantly defending the royal person. He married a Swedish woman of high rank. Queen Christina, the family having been taken under the immediate protection of the royal family, placed their sons, in August, 1642, in the special care of Lieutenant Colonel John Printz, governor of New Sweden. With him they came to the Delaware, and they remained there, on Tinicum island, until 1653, when they went to Kent island. These sons were: Andrew, born 1618, died in June, 1655, married Annika —; Randolph or Randal; William, died 1684, married Alice —; John, of whom further.

(XV) John, son of John Hanson, was born in Sweden, about 1630, and died in Charles county, Maryland; his will was dated December 12, 1713. After a short sojourn on Kent island he went to St. Mary's, and about or after 1656 settled in Charles county, Maryland. The name of his wife is not known. Children: Robert, died about 1748; Benjamin; Mary, married Rev. William Maconchie; Anne; Sarah; John; Samuel, of whom further.

(XVI) Samuel, son of John Hanson, was born in Charles county, Maryland; his will was dated October 22, 1740. He represented Charles county in the colonial legislature in 1716 and 1728, served as commissary in 1734, and as clerk in 1739. He married Elizabeth —. Children: Walter, married — Hoskins; William; Samuel, of whom further; John, born 1715, died November 22, 1783, president of Continental Congress, November 5, 1781, married Jane Contee; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Douglas; Charity; Jane, married Daniel Jenifer; Chloe, married Philip Briscoe; another daughter, married David Stone.

(XVII) Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, was born in Charles county, Maryland. His home was at Green Hill, in Charles county. He was commissioned by the Maryland convention, January 6, 1776, as lieutenant-colonel of the "Upper Battalion" of Charles county, and served with some distinction. He was an intimate friend of George Washington. He served also as magistrate and judge of the orphans' court of Charles county. He married Anne Hawkins. Children: Samuel, married Mary Kay; John Contee; Thomas, of whom further; Sarah, married William Beans; Eleanor, married — Chapman; Mildred, married William Baker; Chloe, married George Lee; Anna, married Nicholas Lingan.

(XVIII) Thomas, son of Samuel and Anne (Hawkins) Hanson, was a captain in the "Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp" in 1776. He married Rebecca, daughter of Walter and Mary (Grafton) Dulany; she married (first) — Addison. Children: Grafton Dulany, married Arianna Beck; Samuel, married Eleanor Bayley; Thomas Hawkins, of whom further; Rebecca, married Reverend — Gibson.

(XIX) Thomas Hawkins, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Dulany-Addison) Hanson, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, March 4, 1792, and died at Princeton, New Jersey, July 16, 1854. He moved to Georgetown, and afterward was principal of a well-known school for boys at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Later, he lived at Princeton. He

married (first) February 15, 1819, Elizabeth Howard, daughter of William Dent Beall, who died at Georgetown, D. C., in January, 1837. Her father was an officer in the Maryland line in the revolution, afterward a colonel in the United States army, and was one of the founders of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. Thomas Hawkins Hanson married (second) Mary Parke. Children, all by first marriage: Elizabeth Howard, born November 16, 1820, died 1910, married, September 25, 1838, at Georgetown, Rev. Joshua Peterkin, of whom above; Olivia Dunbar, born October 8, 1822, died March 4, 1890, unmarried; Thomas Hawkins, born April 16, 1824, died April 16, 1883, married —; Sarah Ann, born August 15, 1826, died November 15, 1858, married, March 4, 1847, Morris Beck; William Dent Beall, born 1827, died 1827; William Dent, born June 25, 1828, died July 7, 1885, a Protestant Episcopal minister, married (first) May 27, 1852, Anna Jane Pryor, (second) Fanny Breathed Delaplane; Rebecca Dulany, born November 16, 1829, died October 8, 1864; Emily, married, April 25, 1865, Frederick Mercur; Maria Brooke, died in infancy.

THE ENGLISH HANSON COAT OF ARMS

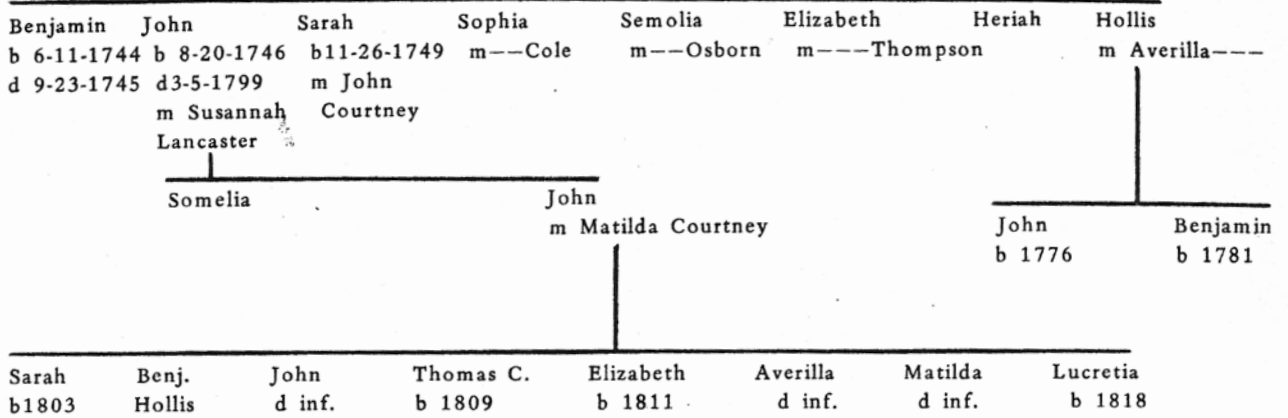
De Rastnick

Henry's son



Sir Levitt Hanson was an officer in the Chancery of the Equestrian Secular and Chapteral Order of Saint Joachim. He wrote "An accurate historical account of all the orders of Knighthood existing in England." Was of the order of Happy Alliance of Saxe Hildburghausen. Brig. Gen. Hanson was Chamberlin to H.S.H. the Duke of Modena.

JOHN HANSON OF MARYLAND
m Somelia Garrettson, 8-4-1743



Edward Thompson married Elizabeth Hanson in his second marriage; they had a son John Hanson, b1730, d 1808.

Charles Divine Hanson married Sarah---; he died in 1797; Charles Hanson was their son.

Samuel Hanson of Charles County, Maryland married Emily M. Barron of Prince William Co. Md. on 7-23-1787.

Colonial Military Commissions in Maryland

Alexander Contee Hanson
Frederick Hanson
George Hanson
Hoskins Hanson
John Hanson
Robert Hanson
Samuel Hanson, Jr.
Walter Hanson
William Hanson

Maryland Militia Officers- Revolutionary War

Capt. John Hanson 12th Bn., 1777 Charles Co.
Capt. Walter Hanson 12th Bn., 1777
Sgt. Hoskins Hanson 12th Bn., 1777
George Hanson
Henry Massey Hanson
Hopkins Hanson
James Hanson
John Hanson
Walter Hanson

One Samuel Hanson, reported to have been related to John Hanson of Mulberry Grove in Maryland, First President of the First Continental Congress of the United States of America, was born in Wales and married a lady named Trimble in his first marriage by whom he had seven children, names not stated except for a daughter Elizabeth born February 10, 1814 in Ohio. In his second marriage to a Miss Rebecca Watermann in Virginia he had ten children whose names were not stated with the exception of a son James Hanson born November 17, 1799 at Nicholasville, Kentucky and who later married an Elizabeth Mackey. James was obviously a son of the first marriage. Source: Emma Zella Deeter, 711 N. Florence, Sandpoint, Idaho.

Charles County, Maryland Militia

*Capt. John Hanson, Commanding Officer, 12th Bn. 1777
County militia well organized. Sent some militia under the
Captains Perham and Hanson to watch movement of enemies
fleet and prevent landings or plundering inhabitants.*

*Hoskins Hanson was a Sergeant in the 12th Md. Militia in Charles
county, Maryland in 1777.*

Walter Hanson was a Captain in the Maryland Militia in 1777

1784—William Hanson, Lt., from Maryland was ruled entitled to half pay for reasons: Killed in Service, became supernumary or served to end of war. The precise reason is not listed.

Saffel's History of the Revolution, p 421

- Hilleary Hanson the son of John and Aleathea Plummer was born 7-19-1801
- Peter Hanson, born in 1768 married Catherine Patterson in Delaware about 1795. His parents were believed from Delaware.
- The son of William Hanson named John Hanson died 23 "ult" in his 18th year on 3-2-1833. All three from Charles Co., Md.

MARYLAND MARRIAGES INVOLVING HANSONS IN THE 1700s and 1800s

1743 - On August 4 John Hanson married Semelia Garretson
1762 - On December 2 John Hanson married Heriah Hollingsworth
1765 - On August 22 Thomas Courtney married Sarah Hanson
1801 - On February 4 John Hanson married Matilda Courtney

Elisabeth Hanson and Thompson above were parents of a son John Hanson(?) born 11-12-1730.

Hollis Hanson and Avarilla were parents of John Hanson, born 10-20-1776 and Benjamin Hanson born 10-27-1781.

Charles Co., Md. Hansons 1744 - 1818

The children of John and Somelia Garrettson Hanson were born

- 1744 - Benjamin Hanson
- 1746 - John Hanson married Susannah Lancaster
- 1748 - Hollis Hanson married Avarilla-----
- 1749 - Sarah H. Hanson married Thomas Courtney
- 1752 - Sophia Hanson married -----Cole
- 1756 - Semolia Hanson married -----Osborne
- 1758 - Elizabeth Hanson married -----Thompson
- 1785 - Heriah Hanson

Sarah Hanson Courtney's son, John, married Matilda -----

The children of John Hanson and Matilda Courtney were:

- 1803 - Sarah Hanson
- 1805 - Benjamin Hollis Hanson on 3-11-1805
- 1807 - John Hanson on 1-16-1807 and died 12-8-1817
- 1809 - Thomas Courtney Hanson on 3-18-1809
- 1811 - Elizabeth Hanson on 3-2-1811
- 1813 - Avarilla Hanson on 7-20-1813 and died 9-27-1813
- 1818 - Matilda Hanson on 12-9-1815 and died 9-27-1817
- 1818 - Lucretia Hanson on 5-19-1818

Charles Divine Hanson and Sarah Hanson were parents of Charles who was born 2-2, 1781.

● A Thomas Kendrick Hanson was born Aug. 9, 1808 in either Hancock Co. Georgia or in North Carolina; he later removed to Coweta Co. Georgia and died May 5, 1892 in Columbia Co. Georgia. A daughter Emily Jane Hanson married James Simms. - Rev. Lacey Simms, Alamogordo, N.M.

● Thomas Hanson, from England, was at Dover, N.H. before 1643
● Margaret Hynson, daughter of Charles Hynson; residents of Kent Co. Md. Doycas Hynson, daughter of Charles Hynson in same county. Thomas Hynson, son of same Charles Hynson, born in 1621 in Kent County, Maryland.

Alice Hanson, Dorothy May, and the Bradford family

In the village of Austerfield in 1604 lived William Bradford. His father, who was deceased, had been a well to do farmer; his mother was Alice Hanson, the daughter of a local shop keeper. They were married June 28, 1584. After the death of her husband Alice remarried and left the village. At the time the family belonged to the Anglican church. The father of Alice Hanson was a member of the Austerfield Parish church. On July 23, 1560 he married another member, Margaret Gresham, the mother of Alice.

Later William Bradford joined the Puritan church and became associated with William Brewster and a Rev. Clyfton, leaving in 1607 with their congregation for the Netherlands and in 1620 on the 22nd of July they set sail from Leyden, Holland for America.

Stoddard's "Truth about the Pilgrims" has this to say about them: "At the subsidy of 1575 the only laymen of sufficient property to be rated at Austerfield were William Bradford, the son of said Robert Bradford and John Hanson, paternal and maternal grandfathers, respectively, of the future Governor Bradford. His grandfather William was buried in Austerfield in July 15, 1591."

William Bradford was baptized at Austerfield in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England March 15, 1589. The Village of Scrooby is two miles distant. Bradford married Dorothy May Nov. 30, 1613; she is reported from "Witzbutz" which is probably the Dutch version of Wisbeach, England.

London, England Hanson Marriages 1754 - 1600

1544	Hanson	m. Bothe, Yorkshire
1547	"	m. Rawlins, Budge Row
1552	"	m. Heslegrave, Yorkshire
1576	"	m. — Southbroome, Wilshire
1579	"	m. Milner, Yorkshire
1582	"	m. Wyrrel, Manchester
1592	"	m. Roebucke, Yorkshire
1599	"	m. House, Cambridge
1581	"	m. Langley, Yorkshire

1799 Ralph Hanson, Esq. and wife Martha Proctor of Ford House Devon, England. Daughter — m. Benjamin Dealtry. Sept. 16, 1799

COMELY FAMILY DATA. G. NORWOOD COMELY. 1939

Welshman James Thomas Hanson
married (2) Elizabeth Hackett
of Kent Co, Md. in 1602

James Hanson
m. Elizabeth Bellicum
he died in 1760

Phillip Hanson MD
(1741-1815)
m. Jane Contee

John Hanson
(1779 - 1815)

Thomas Hanson

Thomas Hanson (1643-1711)
m. Mercy —

Thomas Hanson (1680 -)
m Margarett Maul

Samuel Hanson (1717-)
m Sarah French

William Hanson
(1762-1814)
m. Matilda Elder

Samuel Hanson (1789-1862)
m Statira Morton

Anthony Hanson m. Barbara Shaeffer of Maryland
Mary Hanson, born 1812, married Archibald McDowell
Elizabeth Hanson, dau. of Thomas or Tobias Hanson married
John Hance in 1669.

Data from the Comely Family in America. G. Norwood Comly. 1939.

Marriages in England prior to 1750

25 September	1574	John Hanson	married	Agnes Healye
17 June	1609	John Hanson	married	Isabelle Hall
5 February	1626	John Hanson	married	Beatrice Wood
30 October	1682	Paul Hanson	married	Ann Denton
16 October	1683	John Hanson	married	Elizabeth Ducker
12 September	1779	John Hanson	married	Elizabeth Hoult
8 May	1797	Ann Hanson	married	Rowland Wood

EARLY ENGLISH HANSONS

John Hanson of Woodhouse

John Hanson b 1493
m. Agnes Saville b 1496
daw. of John Saville of
Newhall, Yorks, England

John b 1518 d. 1599	Edward b 1520 d. 1601	Thomas b 1523	Arthur b 1526	Robert b 1524	Elisabeth b 1528
m. (1) Mgt. Woodhead m. (2) Janet Qledhill		m. Joanna Kaye			

Richard Hanson b 1527
@ Ovendon, Halifax, Yorks
Eng. m. Sibella __, b 1531,
Christened 1555 (?) native of
same town

Thomas b. Aug 11, 1553	John b. Nov. 13, 1554	Edward b. Oct. 4, 1558	Elizabeth b. Dec. 12, 1556	Sibella b. Jan 19, 1566
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Sibella Hanson christened Jan. 19, 1552 @ Halifax; father was George Hanson b 1521, + or -.

Sibella Hanson christened Aug. 7, 1555 @ Halifax; father was Edward Hanson b 1529, + or -.

William Hanson born 1662, + or -, married Mary Beddow April 4, 1687 in Halifax

Jesse Hanson born 1755 @ Yorks, Elland town, married Sally Morton, same town, April 9, 1780. Her birth date was 1759.

One of the original seven Hansons in America was Wm. Another James. Both had wives Civilla, Sibella or Savilla.

FAMILY OF
DANIEL AND BARBARA HANSON

Daniel Hanson, Sr., born December 5, 1785 died June 2, 1836, near Circleville and Williamsport, Pickaway County, Ohio
married Barbara or Barbary Brombach or Brumback on June 24, 1814, near Luray, Virginia. She was born near Luray August 2, 1792, died January 11, 1878, Elvaston, Illinois, aged 85 years, 5 months, 9 days.

Their children:

- I. John, born Ohio, April 9, 1815, died July 17, 1817.
- II. Elizabeth, born Ohio, February 28, 1817, married Gideon Aikire in Ohio, 1839; moved to Pike County, Illinois, then to Hancock County about 1848, then to Dennison, Texas, about 1855; lived just west of present location of Golden's Point Church in Montebello Township.
Children: Helen, Hanson, George, Catharine, Mary F., (perhaps others)
- III. David, born Ohio, December 29, 1818, died May 22, 1901, Hamilton, Illinois; married Ann Maria Sullivan in Ohio, November 5, 1843. Came to Hancock County 1847. Ann, born October 16, 1822, died January 18, 1888.
Children:
 - 1. Daniel, born Ohio, September 5, 1844; married Amelia Dickerhoof in Illinois; lived Concordia, Kansas. Children: Oscar, Victor, Fred, Harry.
 - 2. Sullivan, born Ohio, January 25, 1846; married Arvilla Angeline Hazen, October 7, 1873; died December 28, 1908. Arvilla born March 9, 1849, died June 15, 1920. Children: Erastus L. (married Elsie Outhier), Maude (Mrs. Thomas Wyles), Estella (Mrs. David Baxter), Harry (married Elva Liegerot).
 - 3. Sarah Ohio, born Ohio September 2, 1847; married Owen Dickerhoof in Illinois, February 26, 1871, moved to Kansas. Sarah came to Illinois with parents at age of two weeks. Children: Marion, Jessie (Long), Josie (Patterson), Clarice (Miller), Anna Mary (Anderson). All lived in Kansas.
 - 4. Henry Clay, born Illinois, November 4, 1849, married Georgiana Benner October 1, 1874. Children: Edna, Leslie, Adella, Winifred (Humphry), Jesse, Archie; married Clementine Black May 24, 1892. Child: Gertrude (Alston).
- IV. Joseph, born Ohio, March 25, 1821; married Sarah Sullivan Ohio, 1844; Child: Marion; married Charlotte Ware Ohio 1847; Child: Henry (perhaps others). Came Illinois 1847; moved to Missouri.
- V. William B., born Ohio, December 1, 1822; married Casanda Holcomb in Illinois. Came Illinois 1847. Children: 1 Monroe (married Annie Hosford)
Children: Myrtle, Olive, Roy
Family moved to Bedford, Iowa. 2. Lelia
 3. Ophelia
- VI. Nancy A., born Ohio, April 25, 1826; married Robert Campbell Ohio, October 1, 1845. Remained Ohio; died January 28, 1869.

HANSON (continued)

Children of Nancy Hanson and Robert Campbell: Mary, Barbara, Isabelle (married George Rector, Child: Ed Rector), Robert, Samuel, Nancy, Nellie, Emma.

- VII. Angeline, born Ohio, May 12, 1826, died Illinois, April 8, 1904; married Peter Jackson Ohio; came Illinois in 1851.

Children:

1. Sarah, married McClellan, lived Winfield, Kansas
 twins 2. (Barbara, married Constock, moved California
 (Mary, married Harris, moved West
 4. Nan, married Sam Chapman; children: Irene, Hurst, Merna, moved
 5. Matilda, married Lot Clark; children: Lenna (Johansen), California
 Ruskin, Rolland, Wagner, Gladstone, Faith, Chester, Marshall, June
 6. Helen (Ella), married Frank Walker; children: Claude, Blossom (Ewing),
 Clyde, Flossie (Runyon), Ruth (Nelson).

- VIII. Henry, born Ohio, November 12, 1830; married Sarah Gray in Illinois.

Came Illinois 1847. Children: 1. Ella, married Ferdinand Sievers, lived
 Herculaneum, Missouri; children:

- Gussie (Everett), Olive
 2. Alice (died young)
 3. Ed, married Carrie Grubb; children:
 Harold, Hubert. Lived Keokuk, Iowa
 4. Hugh, married Nellie Sterrett; child:
 Pearl; married Jennie Dennison

- IX. Daniel, Jr., born Ohio, August 23, 1834; died May 1917; married Emogene Holcomb Illinois. Came Illinois 1847.

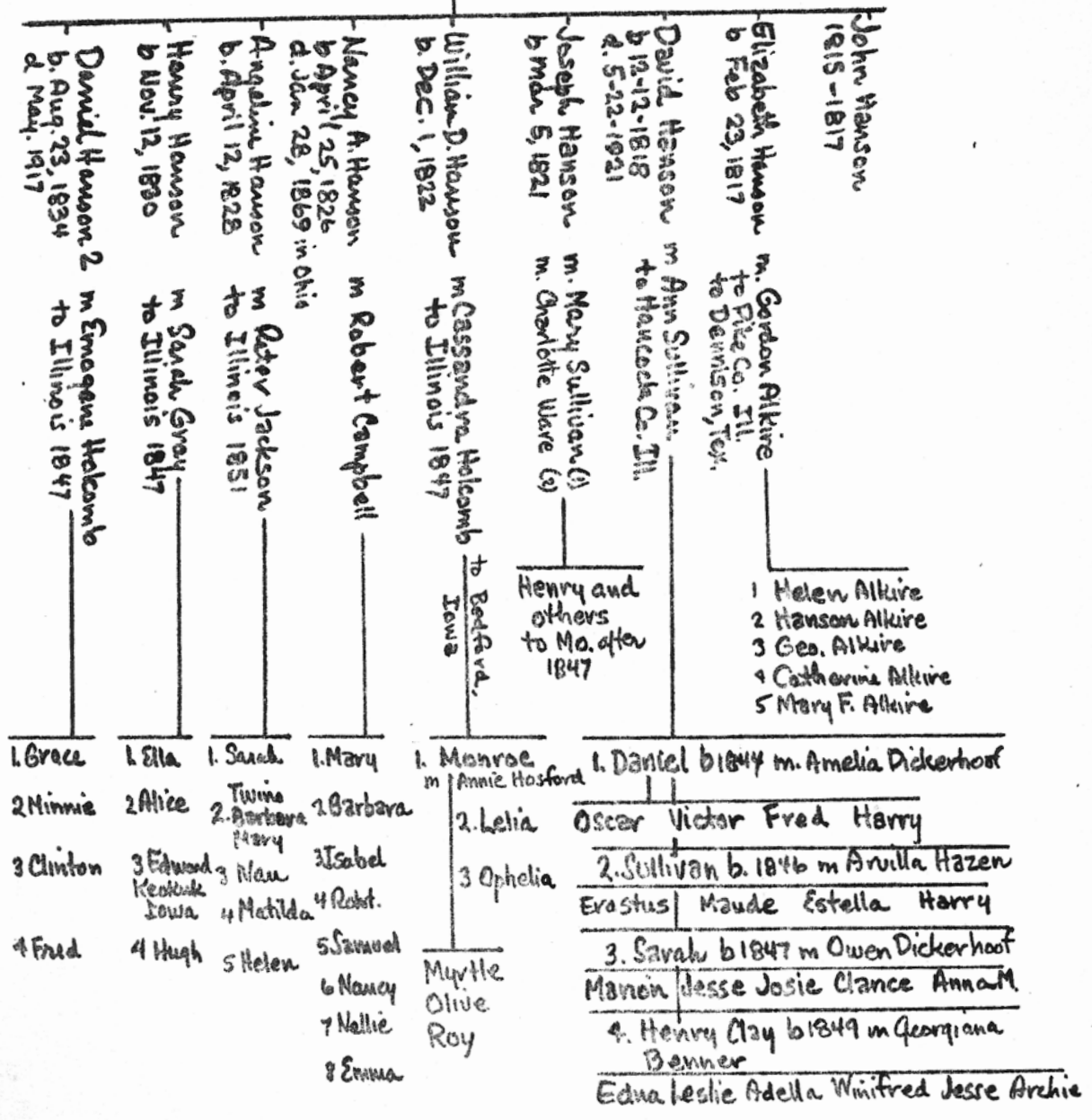
Children: 1. Grace, married Melvin Hall, lived Mt. Pleasant, Iowa;
 children: Marguerite, Joy

2. Minnie, married Homer Williams; children: Homer, Grace, Dan
 3. Clinton, married Mattie Baldon; lived Harlington, Texas;
 children: _____, Harold later lived Elvaston, Ill.
 4. Fred, married Lida Marshall; children: Esther, Dan, Emogene

Daniel Sr. is buried in a family plot on the Hanson homestead near Williamsport, Ohio. The Bennett family, who purchased from the Hansons, still own the farm; and the gravestones, surrounded by a sturdy iron fence, still stand in the middle of a pasture.

Soon after the death of her husband, Barbara broke her hip and raised her family on crutches. She came overland to Illinois in a carriage, with David and his family, and her younger sons in 1847. Peter Jacksons came in 1851. Barbara lived just south of the present Golden's Point Church with her son Daniel; then moved to Elvaston after Daniel's marriage. David Hanson settled one and one-half miles west of the Floyd Wyles farm, later purchasing one-half section now occupied by Florence Starr and Harry Hanson. Sullivan Hanson went to housekeeping on the Harry Hanson place, moved to "forty" in about eight years; then to Wyles place in about eight years--1889.

Daniel Hanson 1
 b. Dec. 1785 d. Jun. 2, 1836
 @ Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio
 m. Barbara Brumbaugh b Aug 2, 1792
 @ Luray, Va. m June 24, 1814 @ Luray
 d. Jan. 11, 1878, Page Co. Elvaston, Ill.



NOTES CONCERNING THE HANSONS AND THEIR NAME IN EARLY IRELAND AND ENGLAND

The comment has been made in family tradition that the Hansons were descended from a man who was born in Ireland and educated in England. By checking with the Irish Embassy in Washington, D. C. it was found that the name in the 1960's wasn't an uncommon one at all in that nation today.

How the Hansons came to be in Ireland originally has not been satisfactorily explained yet. It is known that in history the Irish citizenry, in many instances, were replaced by their English conquerors after that country's armies had subjugated the Irish. Most of the natives in the northern portion of Ireland, termed Ulster, were pushed from their lands and forced into less desirable portions of the country and into the hills and mountains of Ulster. This action is known in history as the "Plantation of Ulster". Many of their replacements were from the titled English families and those with influence in the Court at England.

"Born in Ireland". This statement intrigues the searcher. It is made even more interesting when in searching old records of Londonderry County it is found that a man named Darby O'Hamson paid taxes on no less than seven hearths. The hearth tax was imposed on fireplaces and one wonders if the seven hearths were in one large home or in seven differing locales; in either instance Darby must have been a man of some means. The name has been found, since that date, in the county and variations of the name such as Hamson, Hampson and others. One genealogical reference of Irish names says that the name O'Hamson is a good example of the "deplorable tendency during Irish penal times of corrupting good Gaelic names to English variations".

This same reference in its supplement says, "A small sept of O'Hempseys became O'Hamson by 1659 at which time the so-called Census of 1659-1660 noted them as a group bearing one of the principal Irish surnames in the Barony of Keenaught, and as O'Hampsons and O'Hamson it will be found in contemporary hearth money rolls for Derry county". The supplement "Irish Families, Their Names and Origins" says, "From 1700 the name is seldom met except as Hamson, Hampson or Hanson, through the Irish musician Denis O'Hemson or Hempson (1695-1753 or as O'Hempsey)".

Darby O'Hamson's will was recorded at Tamlatard in 1755, but was destroyed by fire in the Rebellion. At about the same time the names of two Protestant householders in Derry County were William Patton and John Patton, on Londonderry Walk and at Culmore, respectively in 1740. The Patton families were associated with a David Hanson in Virginia shortly thereafter.

Further, it is noticed that in 1659 Darby O'Hamson, John Miller, Thomas Patton are on the same list of taxpayers at Keenaught. "Charles Hampson was among purchasers of forfeited lands in County Caven in 1780 and a Captain William Hampson is listed in the same "connexion". There is a

pedegree of Hampson of Cavan in the Irish Genealogical Office, but it does not go back far enough to indicate if the family was of Irish or English origin".

Without question, the Hansons under study in this book are not of the Scandinavian immigration to the States which took place in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Rather, the Hansons, if they did not originate in Ireland, came from one of the early eighteenth century English families. As some of our searchers have hinted, the coincidental existence of a May family and a Wall family as well as others seems to indicate that the English Hansons centered about the City or Yorkshire in the year 1600±. It is found for example that "Not all the Separatists lived on the Rhine. The future Governor Bradford was in Amsterdam November 6, 1613. He has come to declare his intentions to wed Dorothy May who signes herself 'Dority May', thus leaving on the record her only sign" The actual record reads, "William Kadfort, a frustrian worker from Oosterveldt in Englandt has given his notice of engagement to Dorothy May, van Witzbutz in England". Subjecting the Dutch writer to contemporary English it is found that Bradford was from Austerfield and Dorothy was from Wisbeach, Lincolnshire, England. In this major migration from England the cause was religion and in the document above the writer noted that "Most of the males who thus far have come to get married were makers of baize or serge or gloves or shoes". This in 1614 at Leyden, Holland.

The Bethrothal Book of Leyden, Holland, page 163, describes the wedding plans of a young Miss Wibre Hanson. "William Pantess, a frustrian worker, came out of England near Dover from Marendorf; appeared with his witnesses William Brewster, Rogier Wilson and Eduart Sutwaert, to give notice of his marriage with Wibre Hanson, a young maid out of England who appeared with three friends, Jannekan White, Anna Foller, and Mary Bottaer (Butler)". Anna and Mary were last known still in Holland.

At the Subsidy of 1575 in Austerfield, England the only laymen of sufficient property to be rated were William Bradford and John Hanson, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the future Governor Bradford. William was buried at Austerfield July 15, 1591. Governor Bradford's mother was Alice Hanson. Her father and Bradford's grandfather was married to Margaret Gresham of Austerfield Parish July 23, 1560.

The May family in its flight to Holland was to follow a path similar to that taken by the Bradfords. The daughter 'Dority' who married Bradford prior to sailing of the Mayflower, was with her family and her husband on that venture. On arrival at Plymouth in the New World the tiny ship stood by for several days. While heaving to before landing the records say "A tragedy took place and Dorothy May, the newlywed, fell from the ship and was drowned".

Inscribed in the 1215 annals of the early English church by some now forgotten priest are records replete with the names Hanson, Handson, Hansone, Handsom, Hybdson, Hyhson, Henson and Hanneson. The family

name first appears on the Hundred Rolls of 1273, an official tax record and it appears regularly after that year in its various forms.

Three main lines apparently exist in the records, in Surrey, Yorkshire and Austerfield Parishes of London. In 1327 the Yorkshire Parish records list John Hanson, Johannes Hanson, John Hanneson, some Hensons and a Handson. It appears that the Hansons of this parish were allied with two economic lines, the building tradesmen and the mercantilists. Since occupations in those times were hereditary and handed down from son to son a relationship may be imputed to men with the same jobs.

Freeman John Handson was in Yorkshire in 1327 and five years later a man with the same name was at Cumberland. A Ralph Hanneson lived in Lancashire in 1350 while a Robertus Hanson and his "wyfe" were there in 1356. And in York parish at the same time was an Adam Hanson, Wilhelmus Hanson, Johannes Hanson and a William Hanson of Preston. Two centuries later in 1540 "the church record shows Glover Johannes Hanson" and a Johannes Hanson was a "joyner" (carpenter). In 1664 there was a Johannes Hanson who was a bricklayer and his son Tom who was a "marriner". A baptism of one Jane Handson, the daughter of Tom Hanson, is noted in 1641. In 1659 Johannes Hanson, the son of Johannes the bricklayer, is mentioned.

In 1698 a John Hanson is described once again as a bricklayer and in an earlier entry in 1688 "Joyner Johannes Hanson" is mentioned. In 1697 a sailor, Johannes Hanson, and his son Tom are noted. In 1721 Johannes Hanson, a weaver, was on the rolls of the church. This is about the time that our John Hanson is believed to have left either Ireland or England for America.

Returning to the May family in 1623 we find: "Now, in the month of April ?1623 1723 a man named Cornelius May leading a group of thirty families on board a ship arrived at New Amsterdam and they settled on Manhattan Island in New York and in 1624, when civil government began, -Cornelius May was the first Governor of the Colony..This can be found in Ridpath's history". Mrs. Hugh Linder May, Rock, Kansas.

SOME HANSONS IN THE YORK PARISH CHURCH IN YORK PROVINCE, ENGLAND

● Yorkshire, England

John Hanson, freeman, 1659

Tom Hanson, bricklayer, 1664

Johannis Hanson, son of Tom Hansone 1664; Tom also had a daughter, Jane Hansone.

Johannes Hansone, marriner, 1697

Thomas Hanson, 1697

Johannis Hansome, taylor 1721

Johannis Hansome, weaver, 1721

John Hanson, 1739, linen weaver

Thomas Hanson, taylor, (was son of John, Linenweaver) 1739

Jane Handsonne, daughter of Thomas Handsonne, was Baptized at St. Peter, Cowhill, London.

Occupations in these times were laregely hereditary and were passed from son to son. In the case of the "de Rastrick Hansons of the town of Halifax and described elsewhere, the family was known as merchants.

● Yorkshire, England

Johannes Hanson, bricklayer, 1631

Johannis Hanson, son of Johannes,the bricklayer, 1659

Tom Hanson, marriner, 1631
There was also a Tom Hansome, marriner, in 1664

Johannis Hanson, Hansome, bricklayer in 1664

Johannes Hanson, joyner, 1688

Johannes Hanson, bricklayer, 1688

● COUNTY YORK, ENGLAND

Adam Hannelson
Richard Hanson and "wyfe" Matilda in 1379

Adam Hannelson, son of Richard(above) and Matilda, 1379

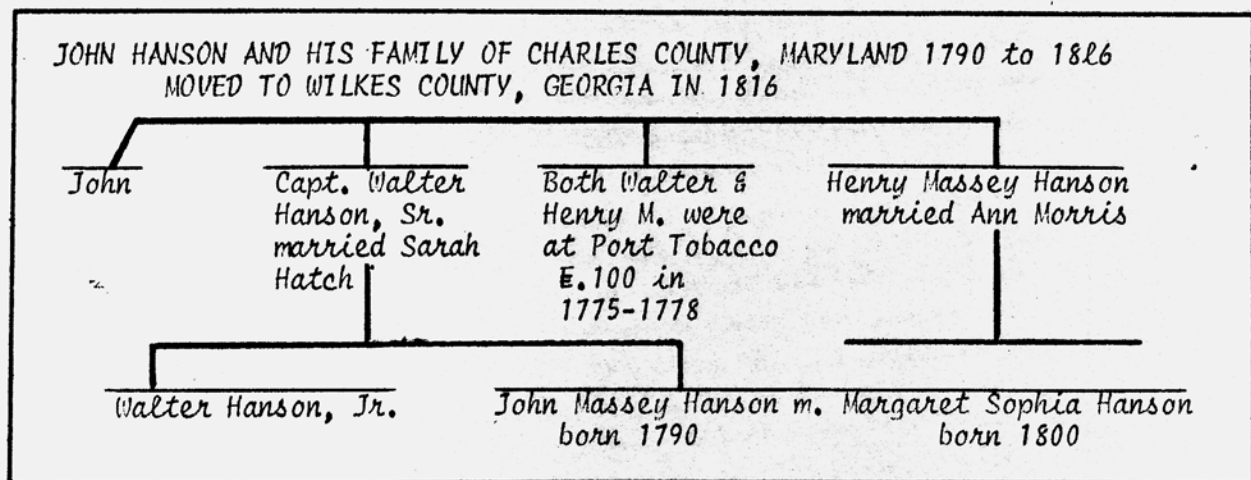
Robertus Hanson of Richard above, 1379

Willelmus Hanson, son of Richarda above with "wyfe Johanna" in 1379

William Hannelson, son or Richard above with wife in 1379.

Hansons in Early Maryland and Virginia 1644-1747

- 1644 Joseph Hanson is listed in Stafford county, Quit Rents book in Virginia
He held land equivalent to 195 acres
- 1657 Randall Hanson held 50 acres in Charles county, Md. land due him as a former redemptioner of Dr. Luke Barber
- 1657 Randall Hanson transported at his own expense one John Davis
- 1657 Randall Hanson was a freeholder in Maryland prior to 1630 and was also known variously as Henson or Hinson. He was domiciled in Charles county.
- 1752 George Hanson
- 1752 Frederick Hanson son of George Hanson
- 1752 James Hanson born 1752, son of Frederick
- 1747 William Hanson, son of Frederick
Elizabeth, dau. of Frederick
Sarah, daughter " "
Rebecca, daughter " "
Mary, daughter " "



John Maddox Hanson born 1790 married Margaret Sophia Hanson born 5-30-1800. (First cousins)

In 1790 living in Charles County, Md. were John Hanson, Sr., Henry M. Hanson, Walter Hanson, Sr., John Hanson, Esquire of John and Walter Hanson, Jr.

Sarah Hanson died 9-11-1797.

EARLY EILER - RAY & HANSON CORRESPONDENCE

Nov 28th 1916.

Mr. A. W. Hanson.
Indianapolis
Ind.

Dear Cousin, - I understand from one of Aunt Annie's letters that you intend to visit the birthplace of Great Grandfather Durad Hanson in North Carolina. He was in. near the north line of North Carolina and near the Blue Ridge in 1770. I have gathered up quite a bit of History concerning the Hanson family and am going to have some copies made before long and I hope your visit to the east may gain much of interest to us and if you can find anything let me know. I have considerable information of six generations of Hanson's in America. I will give you a short summary.

John Hanson was born in Ireland and Educated in England. He married an Irish woman and they moved to America shortly before the year 1750. They settled in Greenbrier County Va (now W. Va.) and here seven sons were born. All seven served in the Revolutionary Army under Washington. The names of only ~~seven~~ four of the seven sons have been kept as follows Samuel, William, James and John. Too bad the other names were lost. John the youngest of the seven sons was born in Greenbrier County Va. in 1760 (We are descended from him). He entered the Rev. Army at the age of 16 years and served 3 years being Mustered out in Dec 1774. He was a Private in Capt. Poland Madison's Company 12th Va Regiment. I have his War record from the War Dept. He married (find out who if you can possibly) and moved from Greenbrier across the line into N. Car. His Wife Name was Mary Ann. Here 2 sons were born John (the 5th) and Durad and two Daughters whose names have unfortunately been lost. Both Daughters were the wives of one of the Mays in Illinois. My married one and she died and he then married the other one. Durad was born in 1740 near the Blue Ridge in N. Car. and spent his ^{early} life hunting Deer & Bear in the Blue

Ridge mountains in N.S. The entire Family moved to Claiborne County Tenn about 1800. He ^(Conrad) married Catherine Shultz in 1813. He served in the 6th Tenn Infantry under Gen Jackson in the War of 1817. He was in the battle at New Orleans Jan 8th 1815. After the War they moved to Estell County Kentucky where their first son James was born in 1816. To James we owe a debt of gratitude as he preserved the only history of the Hanson Family.

Conrad Hanson died in 1853, His wife Catherine in 1843. She was born in Claiborne (or Tenn from source) in 1794. and she is buried near Seelye Tenn. Conrad is buried in Illinois. John Hanson (Conrad's Brother) died near Bloomington Monroe (Indiana and it is thought by all that John (Conrad's father) died and is also buried there.

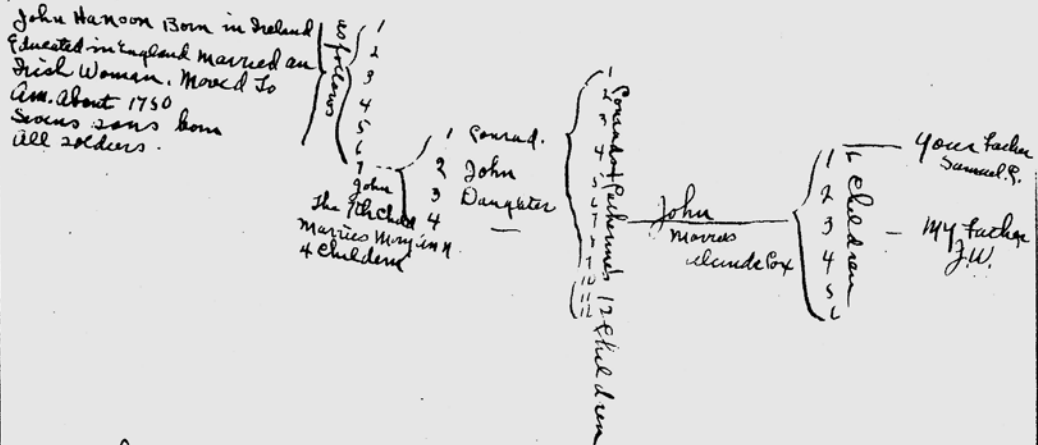
I understand that your Brother Sam is attending school at Bloomington Ind. If so would you please have him investigate and see if he can find out anything of Conrad's father's death and the date. This would appear between the dates 1818 & 1833 as they moved to Ind in 1818 and moved away in 1833. Conrad's Brother John was under 30 years old at the time of his death. Do not let him forget that in all probability there is two John Hanson's buried there (a father and son).

Also if you can find out anything from Public Records as to the first John Hanson in America and the date and place of his death we only know that as stated on first page. His wife's name & death we do not know her given name. He was born in Ireland and they had seven sons in the Revolution.

In the 2nd Generation in America find if you can his (John's) wife's name. Her given name was Mary Ann. If you and Sam can find the date and place of his and her deaths. This John & Mary Ann ~~Hanson~~ Hanson were the parents of Conrad. As stated above they are probably buried in Monroe (Indiana).

you know the Hanson history after Conrad & Rachelle Hanson perhaps as well as I do

I am going to file papers for membership in the Sons of Am. Rev. The State Sec. of the Society in Kansas says I have sufficient proof altho I do not know exactly the date and place of death of John & Mary Ann Hanson. But I have all the rest of the proofs in good shape. Do you know whether Conrad left any records as to his father's life & death. Here is the way our Family Branches out.



anything you may find out on your trip also anything you already have or know regarding Conrad's father John & Grand father John will help me in getting up this little history I am working on. If you can visit Green River County Va and also N.C. you may find out something. Also if I am can find out anything from old records in Monroe County Indiana. I do not know very much as to their residence in (Kendrick Co) Tenn or Estell Co Ky. I only have the dates of their residence in those two places.

I am more especially interested in learning the date of Conrad's father John's death and place of burial.

also anything as to his wife Mary Ann. I know nothing of her life.

I am greatly interested in our family history and trust we can all work together and get up a fine sketch. Aunt Angie wanted Uncle Mortens address. My Mother has it and will send it to Angie for your benefit. I do not know Uncle Morten's California address myself. I got most of my information from him. I found out all he knew about the first 3 generations in America (John, John & Conrad)

I am manager of a Lumber Yard in a new town on a new Railroad about 11 miles South East of Keno. I have been with this Company 6 years. I still get my mail at Keno.

I hope that I have not made you tired with this letter and I hope that you can contribute some information as to the lives of these two men John and John (Conrad's father & so). I must close as it is getting late. Please have your Brother Sam see what he can do regarding Public records & Cemetery records.

I Remain
Your Cousin

Ray S. Hanson

Wayne Hanson's notes - conference with John Hanson, Harrodsburg, Ind.

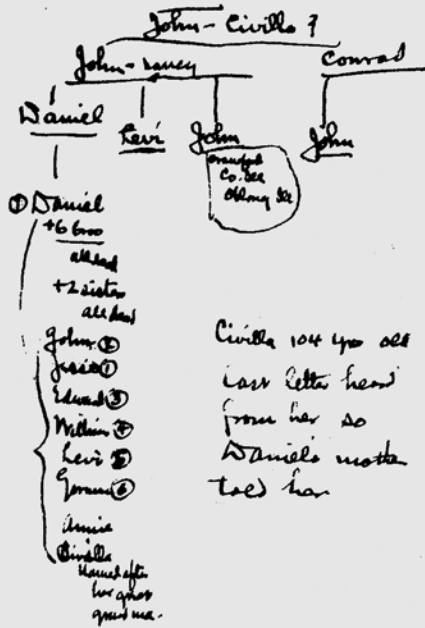
John (son of John) came to Gro Orchard
 Ky from Virginia by
 the inland in Lawrence probably
 1000 across Virginia
 Died about 1854

Winepark Knave of
 Bloomington born and
 raised in this section &
 bought the old farm

Harriet Bellish
 Melissa Taylor
 " " " " " " " "
 Wm Hanson } Came to the
 Gro Orchard
 Ky-

Came probably
 good enough for us
 Built half face camp
 went back
 drove up here & brought
 up families
 & inland land

Lewis Hanson - son John
 moved to Neelyville (row of)
 10-15 miles
 Died there long ago
 25 or more



Lewis said there were Hanson in
 the Confederate Army

Left women & back again
 across - was warrier
 for the camp & fields

Conrad & John
 Quincy - hunter - daughter
 (her + pick) two dogs
 big little - found - had
 young bear in tank of tree
 for two weeks & just
 saying ago born now
 comes old bear I saw
 John keep you that were
 you to have a jagged
 dog after bear. Killed in
 log across like little
 one. Came to the man
 Bear roared after some
 dog grabbed behind blue
 feet in & killed

John married when she
 came - Nancy
 Daniel married Clarissa
 Lewis went to traps
 to school

"FOUR MYRES CAME TO THE COLONIES"

Jacob Myres was the eldest of four Myres brothers to come to the Colonies during the period of the Revolution. Jacob reportedly was a Hessian soldier attached to the British army, having been forced into service while a resident of Hesse. An unwilling hireling whose sympathies lay with the Americans, Jacob managed to escape by capture and soon turned his talents to aiding the cause of America, apparently proving to be of considerable value to then Commander in Chief Washington.

At the end of the war he obtained huge land grants in Kentucky - then a part of Virginia - in recognition of his services. He then induced his mother and four brothers to emigrate to America. She died enroute. Her name is not known. The three brothers settled in Mason County, Ky.

One brother, William, arrived in Mason County in the early 1790's. Of his children little is known. There are numerous recorded marriages of Myers in Mason between 1795 and 1805. One daughter "Catey" Myers married Thomas Allen Nov. 13, 1796. Their son Henry married Mary _____, but apparently not in Mason County, though their children were born there.

Henry and Mary Myers (Myres) lived on the North Fork of the Licking River according to Deed Book 34 p 369 which says "In October 14, 1823 Henry Myers bought from the estate of Robert Johnson land in Mason County, Ky., on the waters of North Fork of Licking River.... 95 acres." The children of Henry and Mary were Mary (Polly), John, George, Nancy, Sarah, Hannah, Susannah; Sally was also called Sarah.

Two further entries from the document above on pages 372 and 374 show Henry and Mary Myers ... transfer to John Myers.... part of land said Henry Myers purchased from heirs of Robert Johnson.... 40 acres; second is mention of 20 acres sold to George Myers.... in each instance the consideration is "for natural love and affection which said Henry Myers and Mary Myers bear toward John and George Myers, their sons." Henry and Mary Myers died about 1827

On October 25, 1830 court records show George Myers' purchase of a tract of land Mason County's Waters of Stone Lick Creek which was 20 acres. George lived in Mason Co. at that time. Deed Book 35, p. 220 states "John Low + family and wife Polly; John Page and Nancy, his wife; and Sally Myers, heirs of Henry Myers, deceased and all of Vermillion County Indiana sell 20 acres, it being their undivided interest in 35 acres which their deceased father Henry Myers

purchased from the heirs of Robert Johnson, deceased.

Jacob Myers resided in various areas of central Kentucky prior to 1800. The history of Jessamine County shows he permanently settled on the west side of Hickman road on Jessamine creek where built a factory and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder. p. 220. Earlier records note that Jacob of Lincoln County, Kentucky gave power of attorney to a Michael Cassidy of Mason to make deed to George Hilliga of Mason County for 100 acres on Fleming creek... (the site is now in Fleming Co, formerly Mason Co. Dated Aug. 9, 1793. Deed Book A. p. 44.) On Aug. 27, 1793 Jacob Myers in Lincoln County gave power of attorney again to Cassidy to make deed to Thomas Treacle of Mason County... 300 acres on Fleming creek.... being the remainder of a tract obtained by Treasury Warrant. (Deed Book A. p. 276).

Deed Book C, p. 193 notes on October 2, 1795 that "Jacob Myers of the State of Kentucky.... land in Mason County opposite the mouth of State creek.... 2000 acres.... to Caldwell Slaughter of Jefferson County, Kentucky." Three years later February 9, 1798 (Deed Book B. p. 201) "Jacob Myers of Mercer Co. gave power of attorney to Cassidy of Mason Co. to make deed to John Heaster, Henry Smith, John Burke and James Greer for 400 acres of land known as Peters Settlement."

John Myers, another of the brothers, appears in the earliest land records of Mason County. Deed Book B-1 cites on page 12 that "on May 19, 1792 Isaac Pruet of Bourbon County, Kentucky to John Myers of Mason County.... land in Mason County on the Main Licking..... 140 acres."

Names of descendants of the four immigrant brothers Myers occur in many records; so many, in fact, that it is not possible to determine family connections. David Myers, founder of Circleville, Kansas is a descendant as is Thompson Myers who lived many years near the Bennett home was another. Bennett was a grandson of Henry and Mary Myers. The children of Henry and Mary Myers were Mary (Polly) who married John how July 28, 1811, settled Green County, Ohio, then to Vermillion County, Ind. Second was George Myers, married Elizabeth Sawyer on February 13, 1816. He bought his brothers and sisters share of their parent's land and remained in Mason County. Third, John Myers, married Sallie Drake Oct. 30, 1818 and remained in Mason County. Nancy Myers, fourth, married

John Page March 27, 1822, lived for years in Green County, Ohio, removed first to Vermillion County, Indiana and thence to Coles County, Ill.

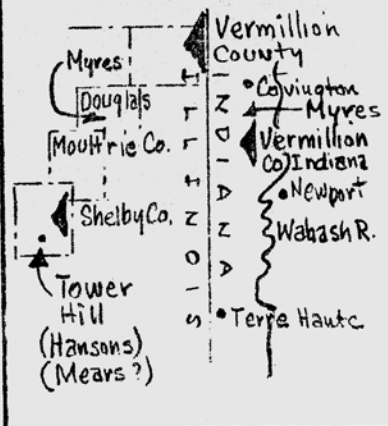
In 1855 Robert, son of John and Nancy Myers Page settled in Leavenworth, Kansas and several descendants settled in the Holton, Kansas area and near St. Clair in Jackson County, Kansas.

Sally, fifth child of Henry and Mary Myers, married Jack Crane and settled at Leavenworth in the 1850's.

Hannah, sixth, married Frederick Cody, resided in Vermillion County, removed to Scott County, Iowa and thence to Leavenworth. Their son was William Frederick Cody popularly known as "Buffalo Bill".

Mary Elizabeth Myers married William Cruzan, lived at Camargo, Ill. where a son, Hiram, was born. Hiram died young in Kansas. A daughter Sarah Jane Cruzan was born June 17, 1854. In 1854 the Cruzans moved on to Leavenworth and to Soldier Valley, Kansas where they lived on Soldier creek in 1855 and 1856. Two more children were born to the Cruzans, Buck and Kansas Cruzan. The latter married Bony Meeks. Sarah Jane married Phillip Claypool February 23, 1876 and for many years they resided on a farm in Soldier Valley, later living in Holton, Kansas. She died in 1860.

William H. Myers, brother of Lenora Myers, born in Camargo Township Oct. 20, 1860. Near Danville, Ill, Vermillion Co. There is also a Myersville in that county. Lay Preacher Q. W. Henson (Hanson) there in 1829; later in Tower Hill, Illinois near our Hanson clan.



"THE MYERS CAME FROM THE INDIANA TERRITORY"

Samuel Myers is the first ancestor of whom there is a record. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky on September 28, 1818. His parents have not been located. The name is yet debated. Some insist it was Myers, others are equally insistent on Myer or Meyer. Yet in researching Morgan Hanson a note is found in the Tower Hill church records of a Le. F. Mears. A Mrs. Harriett Myers of Superstition, Ariz. insists upon that pronunciation. The writer particularly recalls his grand mother Henry Myers Hanson spelling it Myers. Samuel, it is believed, is a descendant of the first Myeres in America, who were Hessian mercenaries who turned in sympathy to the cause of the Revolutionists and were in turn rewarded with large land grants in Kentucky and Ohio.

Samuel married Sarah Smith Albin and they first lived in Vermillion County, Indiana which does tie in with grandmother's claim that she came from the Indiana Territory.

It is thought that Samuel and John Myers bought a mill on the Vermillion river in the years between 1839 and 1842, converting it from a saw mill to a carding mill in 1842 and then into a grist mill in 1843. They operated the mill for 20 years. Their children were born in two locales - Vermillion Co and Douglas County, Illinois - both of which are nearly adjacent and not far from Shelby Co. Illinois where the Hanson line settled. Lenora Myers, our grand mother, eloped from there to marry Morgan Hanson as is described elsewhere. Her birth date was Dec. 10, 1854. The other children are described in the Myers chart.

One of the children, Wm. H. Myers, was born in Conargo Town, or Township, near Vermillion County and later resided in Benton County, Arkansas - a town to which his sister Lenora returned after the death of her husband Morgan in the late 1800's. There were, in the Benton Co. area, several other allied and related families residing. Wm. H. Myers was on land described as Section 26-21-31, Neighbors were J. F. Henson, a brother in law S.S. Brandon, J. W. Pugh - fellow soldier from Illinois and a W. M. Myers. A Rev. G. W. Henson was also there from Shelby Co. Illinois. Wm. H. Myers died and is buried at Cassoday, Kansas.

W.M. Myers was born in Kentucky, moved with his parents to Missouri while yet a child. They lived near Daniel Boone. In 1849 he went to California and afterwards made the same trip three times, then resided in Missouri awhile and removed to Arkansas. Wm. H. Myers (Uncle Bill) lived in Cassoday, Kansas as did Charles A. Hanson, son of Henry Myers Hanson.

The eleventh child of Samuel and Sarah Myers was Cornelius Myers, born Mar. 5, 1864; he died Dec. 9, 1890 and of him we have no record.

Twelfth child was Samuel Myers, Jr. born June 22, 1866 and died Dec. 23, 1947. He was married to a Dorothy Kiess

So stands the Myers record. When the name was changed from Myres to Myers or Myers is not known. The question of why Henry never contacted her family is solved after these many years. They were all deceased and her elopement with Morgan Hanson and trek across the plains to Glorieta, N.M. Territory broke the line of communication with her last remaining brother Samuel Myers who died in 1947, 15 years after her death.

CASSODAY CEMETERY RECORDS

Louis G. Myers
m. Louella Q. - 1888-1916

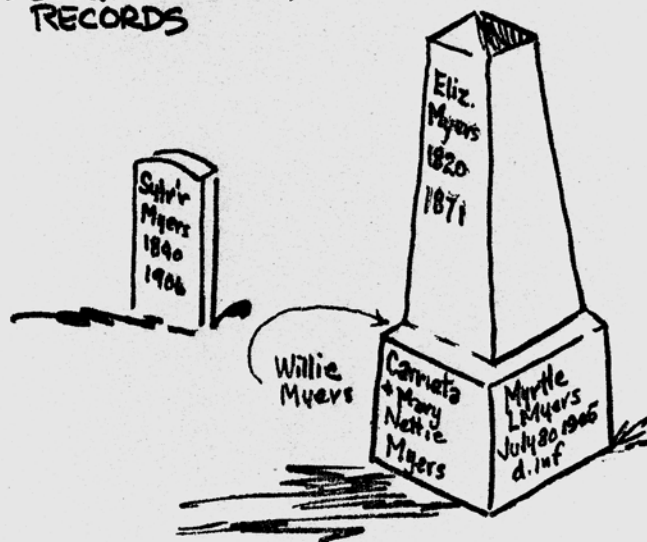
Sylv'r Myers - 26th Ohio L.A.
b. Dec 1840, d. Dec. 26 1906
m. Mary A. —

Elizabeth Myers
b. Mar 28, 1820
d. Sept. 14, 1871

Willie Myers
b. Feb 21, 1830
d. Mar 4, 1880

William H. Myers
"Uncle Bill" (Edith Hanson)
1860 - 1911
"Came from north, possibly Nebr."

Twins Carrietta and Nettie Myers
b. Mar 5, 1874 d. Feb 9, 1875



A. Thos. Myers attended school in Cassoday, Kans.

16-Year-Old Knobs Youth, Served His Country George Hanson Writes Home As Union March Continues

Millie Meyerholz

George Hanson, a native of the Knobs community near Tower Hill, was 16 years old when he enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. George faithfully wrote to his mother, Catharine Schultz Hanson, photo, during his term of service, from 1862 to 1865.

His father Conrad Hanson, a veteran of the War of 1812, died in 1853 and is buried in the abandoned Middlesworth Cemetery (pictured) once located on Hanson property north of Tower Hill. Mrs. Hanson died in 1883 in Severy, Kansas.

George's brother Martin Hanson kept the letters. During America's bicentennial, it seems a fitting tribute to print portions of some of the letters, written over 100 years ago.

Falmouth, Kentucky
October 20, 1862

Dear Mother:

We have been marching and I am so sore I can hardly move. The Rebels are active here burning bridges . . . Morgan (his nephew, son of his oldest brother James), is well and with me. I weigh 158 pounds and my load to carry weight 44 pounds. Mother, dear, keep all my letters.

The next letter, written in a graveyard in Lexington, Ky., on Nov. 9, described Henry Clay's monument, a statue about 10 ft. high. George Hanson was very impressed by the sight of it and other grave markers. He then wrote, "Mother, I understood that you heard we were taken prisoners. Now pshaw, you must not believe all these 'secesh' lies. Uncle Sam's boys are not licked everytime it is reported they are."

On Nov. 15, he wrote to his mother and brother Martin, from Richmond, Ky. "I am well. We have been marching 2 days about 15 miles per day. The second day we crossed the Kentucky River and saw soldiers' graves beside a



Middlesworth Cemetery Near Tower Hill

fence where there had been a fight. And dead horses and the leg of a soldier laying close by. We are on our way to Cumberland Gap and they talk of putting us in the Cavalry. . . ."

November 25, same location—"I have been under the weather a little. It is cold here and spitting snow. They keep bringing in prisoners. . . ."

George and Morgan were apparently wounded in battle for Hanson next wrote on Jan. 21, 1863, from Hospital No. 2 in Lexington. "I am still in the hospital but almost able to return to the regiment. Morgan is mending very well and sitting up some. I have not had any letters from anyone for 3 or 4 weeks."

From Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8, Hanson wrote, "All the fleet, 62 in number, came up and we started on the 6th. We did not have a gun fired at us coming up. We landed here last night and it was the prettiest sight I ever saw to see so many boats together. This is the Sabbath Day, but we have to work just the same. Mother, I lost \$10 by some soldier deserting. I tell you, Mother, I am not going to desert and dishonor my country, my relatives, and the Army of America, which our forefathers fought for. . . . Do not send me any money for the Rebels might get

ahold of it. Send only two or three stamps."

Apr. 6, again from Nashville—"I have not heard from any of you for some time. Keep scribbling a pen once in a while. It is reported that Charleston, S. C., is taken. I have just been to the river fishing, but caught nothing. . . . There is to be a Rebel spy shot here next Friday, in this city."

George wrote on May 11, "We have just heard that Vicksburg has been captured and that is good news. I enlisted just nine months ago today. . . . The 84th Indiana regiment is close by and is now playing Yankee Doodle

and it sounds cheering." He was then in Franklin, Tenn.

At Camp Triune, same state, the young soldier wrote the next 2 letters. "We have been marching," he announced in the first. "The Rebels are trying to take Franklin, but I do not know the result yet. I can hear the cannons long after we retire. We are prepared to go into battle at any moment. Morgan is well.

"I got a letter from John Watson and they are under marching orders as well. May God direct us in this battle." The second letter, penned Hanson, "We had a skirmish with the

Youngest
then of our
Morgan had

Son of James
and Mary
Hanson

rebels nearly every day last week. Some of the 115th attacked them on picket duty. The citizens sell their things high here. Milk is 85c per gallon."

He wrote next from Shelbyville, Tenn., on July 2. "We have been on the march for several days. And from the cannonading we thought we would be in a fight. We lay down anywhere in the mud to sleep and it is still raining. The next morning the water was still running through some of the boys' beds.

"We came to Shelbyville and found there had been hard fighting with hundreds of prisoners and lots of cannon. We are as muddy as hogs. The citizens here are mostly Union."

I was on guard for three days," he wrote from Fosterville, Tenn. on Aug. 25, "and out a-foraging one day as we were out of feed for our mules . . . We are the reserve corps to guard the bridges and stations. There is fighting at Chattanooga. I wrote to Martin Hanson to sell my mules and let Robert Pugh have the money—no interest until Christmas. Send me a box of provisions to Murphysboro."

"I have been on the move toward Chattanooga," penned the soldier from Shellmound, Tenn., on Nov. 8. "The sharpshooters on both sides are very active. We had some rough experiences here. We moved toward Lookout Mountain and the rebels would throw shells at us as we were fortifying the positions.

While here, we lived on quarter rations and parched corn."

From the same area on Dec. 13, he wrote to his brother Martin. "These gloves that mother sent me are too small, but I will try to use them anyway. These recruits have not come yet but we are looking for them any day. . ."

Still positioned in Shellmound for the next 3 letters, he wrote, Mrs. Hanson Jan. 2, 1864, "I have served half my time and I do not think we will have to be in the army another year. It is cold here today. Mother, please send me a pair of socks. I got the gloves alright . . ."

Continuing on Jan. 19, ". . . I guess that the boys will have full rations the rest of the winter. I

think the Rebellion is about played out. The Rebels say so themselves. I think it will be over by September." On Jan. 25, he again wrote. "Received your letter yesterday and the socks in the morning. We are starting on a big march beyond Knoxville and you will not hear from me for 3 or 4 weeks."

Feb. 7, Tyner, Tenn.—". . . We camped at Missionary Ridge near Chattanooga which is a flourishing city and is well fortified now . . . Mother, I got that handkerchief you sent me. A lot of Rebels came into camp and gave themselves up."

Mar. 1, Cleveland, Tenn. "We have been on a raid and my shoulders are blistered from the straps of my knapsack. We went into battle to reinforce the left wing. You ought to have seen the Rebel deserters coming to our lines. They looked scared to death. They shook hands with us.

"Son we were called out to reinforce Co. B and the cañon balls whistled all around us, cutting off tree tops and bursting over our heads. One man was killed in our Regiment, and four or five wounded.

"I think Martin (who apparently had enlisted in the army) had better get a discharge as he is not able for service. Mother, please send me a box of provisions soon, some dried apples and peaches and butter and sausage and a pair of socks." Then on Mar. 12, he wrote back, "I received the paper and the wrapper of a package you sent but the contents were gone. It cost 69c postage."

Mar. 28—"I received the box you sent alright. Tell Martha Middlesworth that I thank her very kindly for that cake she sent me . . . The people here are planting corn. I can sit in my tent and see a man, very well-to-do, and he is making his girls do the plowing. He is a grand old scamp. He made his brag how he sold shorts to us and was going to have some sick wheat ground up and sell to us, but some friendly neighbors told us about it and he has quit coming . . ."

Apr. 5—"I have enlisted for 3 years and 15 months of it is served now and will re-enlist for 6 years more if my government

wants me to fight the Copperheads at home . . . That package of dried fruit and candy never came; nothing but the wrapper."

Apr. 11—"There was a fight near here yesterday, but the 115th did not get into it. I saw several dead soldiers. It is reported that the Rebels lost 200 and we lost 20." Apr. 16—" . . . I am going to have my picture taken so you will see how I look in my blues. I was going to come home but furloughs are played out."

Apr. 29—"James Hanson has arrived. Same old James. (This relative was 60 years old when he volunteered and was in several battles in the last half of the war)

We are ready for a long march and invite the prayers of all God's people. If I fall on the battlefield, may I return to my Heavenly rest. There is a good prospect of a revival in our Regiment."

Resaca, Ga. on May 18—"I am alive but not well, but try to do my soldier duty. We are after the enemy and they are retreating. We fought them several days and lost 3 of our 60 men.

"We came near all being taken by a flank move, but our legs saved us and we then formed and drove them back and captured many prisoners . . ." June 9—"The weather is very hot here and we are preparing for a siege. Working on the breastworks and looks like we may stay here for some time . . . There is a lot of sickness in our camp. We left Camp Butler with 960 men and I don't think we have over 200 well men in our Regiment . . ."

Tunnel Hill, Ga., July 28—" . . . I heard of Morgan Hanson (who apparently had been separated from George's outfit) and he is close to Atlanta, Ga., and is well. Please send stamps. Your affectionate son until death." Aug. 4—"I am sending the photo of my Captain John W. Dove. Please keep it for me as I would not take \$5 for it. His own handwriting is on the back of it." Aug. 10—" . . . Now, mother, I want you to send me your miniature in a case. I want you to dress in a dark dress, with a cap and a cape on, so I can keep it my lifetime."

Aug. 12—"I received the

suspenders and am well pleased. They would cost \$2 here. Tell James to sow all the prairie field in wheat. When you collect that money for me, let Pugh have it as he is safe. We had a little fight at Dalton but all right now." Sept. 5—"Glad to inform you of the good health that God gives me. The health of the boys is good . . . We hear good news from Sherman that he has Atlanta. I saw trains going down this morning to bring up the prisoners. Also cheering news from Mobile as Ft. Morgan is captured and 1500 prisoners and 100 cannon . . ."

Sept. 16—"I have come from church tonight and there is raising quite a spirit among the cold hearts and there were 2 or 3 conversions. We are awaiting with great interest what the result of the Presidential election will be. It will determine whether our noble heroes have fallen in vain or whether MacClelland and his colleagues shall rule and recognize the South and the Southern Confederacy.

"If any man votes for little Mac he will vote against the interest of the soldiers and against the Union. I hope to hear of the reelection of Lincoln and if he is elected this war will end. Sherman and Grant can get what men they want. We have the Rebellion in its last ditch. Has James Brandon (his brother-in-law) found my filly yet?"

"I have been sick and hardly able to perform my soldier duty," wrote the young soldier on Oct. 18. "And just then we heard of Old Hood coming our way and we had orders to go to Chattanooga. I got out of the sick bed at the hospital hardly able to walk and went out with my Company. We got out in good time as the Rebels had us surrounded, except the way we went out, and we found out later that on account of a mistake made by the Rebel General, they did not guard that road. A paroled soldier came in today and told us of the short rations of the Rebel army. Sherman is at Hood's heels and got him on the move. James Brandon is well."

The next letter came from Calhoun, Ga., written Nov. 9. The regiment had gone there to guard the railroad for 20 miles. "Well, mother," Hanson penned, "if the

good Lord will spare our lives, in 10 months we will be at home. I received your miniature some time ago. Tell Martin to send me a newspaper to see how the election went."

The soldiers returned to Tunnel Hill by the time of the Nov. 21 letter. "James Hanson is well and Morgan Hanson is all right, as we heard from him at Pulaski, Tenn. It is snowing here today like fury and makes me homesick to want to be at the fireside. If the good God will spare me . . . I can see my old native home once more."

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 19, 1865—"We have our winter quarters here. I and brother James and John W. Sharrock (deceased 1926) have a snug little house of cedars to stay in. Please send me some stamps. Well, I have 7 months and 25 days of service yet, and will be glad when it is over, for soldiers that have served 3 years need some rest. . ."

From Strawberry Plains, Mar. 17, George wrote that the soldiers had left Huntsville, by train and had gone to Knoxville, Tenn., where they were received enthusiastically. "Flags and handkerchiefs were waving and it raised our patriotism to still see some people loyal to the flag. May God bless East Tennessee. This is a pretty county. There has been some Illinois cavalry come into our lines from the Rebel prison, and to hear them tell of the heathenish treatment given our soldiers in prison is awful, and we wish some of those old Northern Copperheads could see what our boys suffer. May the good God crown ours with success until we have permanent peace."

Cleveland, Tenn., Mar. 24—"I received Martin's letter, and he says that he has been rejected because of his health, and not able to stand the hardships of the soldier life . . . I want the prayers of God's people. Don't forget to support God's word and His cause." Hanson added that he and Oscar Barrett, who was a neighbor back home, had a tent to themselves. "He is a good boy. We had for our dinner, meat, coffee, crackers and some licksap. We do not allow swearing in our tent . . ."

A fellow soldier, John Sharrock, a Knobs community resident, added a page to the letter, as George "had left a page after writing to his mother." The letter was written to James Brandon, husband of Nila Hanson. ". . . I would like to see you all very much indeed, but it is impossible for me to do so at present, but I hope and trust the time is not far off when this cruel war will close, so I with all the rest of the boys that come from the Knobs can return home. Then I expect you will get a chance to go to a wedding, that is, if there is any Union girls there that want to wed a soldier. If there is not, I don't think you will, for a soldier cannot nor will not have a copperhead for their wives. Give my best respects to all the folks and friends of the Union, and let the K.G.D. go for I as well as the rest of the soldiers don't wish to form any acquaintance with them. From a true friend."

"In a Field in the Woods" was the location of his Mar. 29 letter. "I have been marching 5 days through Bulls Gap repairing the R.R. Bulls Gap is a natural fortified place. The mountains come close together so the train can run through and a wagon road by the side of it. And right behind the mouth there is a high hill that will command the whole gap."

"We hear that Sherman has whipped the Johnnies and is going toward the Rebel Capitol. Do not expect me to write much as I am on the march. James Hanson is detailed as guard at the hospital."

His Apr. 16 letter was written in Greenwell, Tenn. following the assassination of President Lincoln. "Under a feeble hand," he wrote his brother Martin, "I thought I would drop you a few thoughts by the pen. I feel as if I could not pen a word to you as the Father of Freedom, our Abraham Lincoln, has been assassinated by the hands of a villain band of traitors. Brother, there has never been such a feeling in the army as at present. A defeat to Sherman or Grant would not have made such an impression in the army as to hear of the martyrdom of our President. He was the right man in the right place. He was the

man who took hold of the Government for the good of all the country. I was in hopes that he would have 3 years of peace. The rebellion was crushed and the war was over, and the Colonel said we would have no more fighting. If this had not happened, I was expecting to eat my 4th of July dinner at home.

"Martin, I am sad to say that there are some traitors in our army. There was a man said he was glad Lincoln was dead and he was taken up to Brigade Headquarters at once and they sent him to Division Headquarters where he was tied up. It would be best to shoot some of them when they express such language as that among loyal men as soldiers. Our loyal men expressed the desire to burn the assassin like Indians did to the Whites."

Hanson, expecting to be released from the army soon, wrote his last letter to his mother at Nashville, Tenn., on May 19. "I presume you have been looking



Catherine Scholtz Hanson
mother of George Hanson

for me for some time, but I hope it will not be long before you can see me. We serenaded the old General and he made up a speech saying that part of the army would be mustered out in two weeks, but that all could not be mustered out at once.

"I received my hat, but was sorry to hear of my mare dying." The letter concluded that a soldier named D. O. Miller was home, as he was one of those who got furloughs, who "had particular business, or is sick himself or some of the family were sick."

Material submitted for this article by Ray Hanson, Bloomington, Minn., indicates that George Hanson later married and had 2 children, Ida Lea and George, jr. There are no records of further descendants, nor of George's whereabouts after the war. Following the war, the family separated, writes Ray

Hanson.

There were 8 related Hansons who served the Union, some of whom were older family members in their forties and fifties, and James who volunteered at age 60. All served in the 115th Volunteer Infantry Regiment of Illinois, recruited in Shelbyville.

John Hanson II, George's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary War. It is believed that he is buried in Hanson Cemetery on the family homeplace near Guthrie, Ind. He died in 1818. Mary Magdalene Walls Hanson, grandmother of George, is buried in Middlesworth Cemetery.

Ray Hanson is presently preparing and dealing with Shelby County personalities of the 1830-1867 period, who centered about Tower Hill. He visited Middlesworth Cemetery in 1972, and found several tombstones of his relatives.

Reprinted from *Pana News-Palladium*
Pana, Illinois 1976

Lucinda R. Hanson, Douglas Co., Ks. filed claim as widow of Geo. W. Hanson, 115th Vol. Inf. Rgt. Ill. Infantry Sept. 6, 1922. Geo. Hanson died July 9, 1900. Lucinda, then 73 years, of Combs, Ark. notes that after the death of George, she married John R. Smith Feb. 12, 1902 at Kansas, City, Mo. and divorced Lawrence, Ks. Dec. 23, 1904. She then married Dolphin M. Beaver at Manhattan, Ks. June 28, 1905; divorced from him at Lawrence, Ks. Dec. 18, 1908. Then she married Mark M. Modlin at Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 4, 1909 and divorced him, Nov. 11, 1910. She then married T. J. McCall under the name of Ruth Hanson, written erroneously by a clerk as Ruth Henson at Bruner, Mo. on the 10th day of May, 1911. and divorced him at Springfield, Mo. May 17, 1912. She then married Silas J. Morehouse Aug 20, 1914 at Fayetteville, Ark. and was divorced from him at Huntsville, Ark. on August Aug. 3, 1922. Total 6 marriages. No further information available

Josiah Henson, Sr.
m Francis Hyde (?)

Wm. H. Henson Will
1816, Sumner Co. Tenn.
names wife Elizabeth
and sons -

Andrew Jackson Henson
b. Aug. 20, 1814 Jacksonville
Sumner Co. Tenn. In 1834 or
1835 m. (1) Theresa (?) - THURSA!
He died Nov. 1886 and is
buried in Cave Cemetery,
Ironton, Iron Co., Mo. She
died 1856 Madison, Co (?)
Mo. Her birthdate 1817
in Tennessee.

Josiah Jno. Thos. m. REBECCA
Henson Henson Henson LANGSTON

Eliz. Francis b. 1836 Ark. m. Wm Smith d. before 1886	Lucinda b. 1837 in Mo. d. 1886 Ironton Mo. m. Sam Mayberry	Jas. Hartwell b. 1842 Monroe Co. Ill. d. Madison Co. Mo. m. Martha E. Royer	Emaline b. 1845 Monroe Co. Ill. d. 1886 Texas Co. Mo. m. And- erson M. Brown 1863	Simeon Walker b. 1846 St Francis Co. Mo. d. 1908 Iron Co. Mo. m. Mary Priest 1870	Jos. H. d. inf.	Geo. Alex- ander b. 1856 Iron Co. d. 1895 Iron Co. m. Mar- garat Lutz	Wm. Isaac Newton b. 1860 Iron Co. d. 1942 Iron Co. m. Mgt. Phillips 1882	Mary M. b. 1865 Iron Co. d. 1886 Iron Co. m. Jesse Olive 1890	Martha M. b. 1865 d. 1906 Albion Okla. m. Jere- miah Ashlock 1890	Samantha b. 1868 Iron Co. d. 1903 Madison Co. Mo. Frank Kirk- patrick	Jos. P b. 1871 Iron Co. d. 1899 Iron Co. m. 1893 Cora Hill	Sarah Amanda b. 1874 Iron Co. d. Feb. 16, 1956 Chicago Ill. m. Pierce Holdberg
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In Simpson Co., Ky.

James Williams

John Williams

Armata Williams

m. Zacharia Henson

In Warren Co. Ky.

Thomas Henson m. Rebecca Langston
July 3, 1806. Witness Josiah Henson

Towns in the U. S. with the name Hanson

Hanson, Illinois. Located 5 miles north and a half mile west of Ramsey, ~~Fayette Co~~ Dissolved about 40 years ago, it was named for a member of a railroad construction crew. At one time it had a grist mill, a school, a general store, several businesses and many homes. Today only 1 house survives.

Hanson, Kentucky. Lies in south eastern Kentucky and was reported to have been named for a construction engineer for the railroad. There are Henson families there but no Hansons today.

Hanson, Oklahoma. An early flag stop in eastern Oklahoma near Talequah, east of Tulsa and near Arkansas, also said to have been named for a railroad construction engineer.

Hansonville, Virginia. A small town situated in south western Virginia named for David Hanson, Irish, from Londonderry (?) Descendants still on a home place there today. Some Hensons in nearby Putnam County, Va. David thought to be related to the seven brothers Hanson.

Louisa County, Virginia
 Isham Desper m. Polley Henson
 Security and witnesses were
 Robert Bell, Bartlett Henson
 - Louisa Marriage Records

Al 8 1 Va.

John Henson
 J. H. H.

Appears in a Book *
 under the following heading:
 "A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment who have received Certificates for the balance of their full pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November Session 1781."
 (Revolutionary War.)
 By whom Received Capt. Gumble
 Day when April 15, 1785
 Sum £55-12-6
 Remarks:

* This book bears the following certificate: - This Register contains a true abstract of all the certificates issued at the Auditor's Office to Officers & Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment. J. PENDLETON, Auditor.
 Auditors Office, 1 Aug. 1792.
 Title: J. CARTER.

Vol. 176; page 370
R. H. Henson
 (447) Copyist.

Marriages

Amherst County, Virginia

W. M. Sweeny, Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, 1763-1800, pp. 38-39

Murry Henson and Elizabeth Roberts, September 11, 1797.
 Joseph Henson, surety, made oath that brother was 21
 John Roberts gave consent for his daughter

Stafford County, Virginia

Overwharton Parish Register

- Anne Hanson and George Bell, April 15, 1745
- Isabell Hinson and James Velton, November 13, 1743
- George Hinson and Margaret Burchell, December 29, 1746
- Mary Hinson and Henry Threlkeld, November 3, 1748
- Joyce Hinson and James Crep or Crap, June 3, 1750
- George Hinson and Sarah Sullivan, February 4, 1753

MUSTER AND MILITARY PAY VOUCHERS FOR JOHN HANSON 1

Each of the sheets identifies John Hanson by the name as we know it (Hanson) with one exception on the April 1779 voucher which lists him as (Henson)

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Pay Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Sept.*, 1777.
 Time of service *1 mo*
 Pay per month *67 1/2 Dells*
 Pay per day
 Time of subsistence *11 months 5 days*
 Subsistence per week
 Amount of pay *£ 2*
 Amount of subsistence *£ 11. 13s. 7 1/2d*
 Total amount *£ 13. 13s. 7 1/2d*
 Remarks:

E. B. Thompson
 (6454) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Pay Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Oct.*, 1777.
 Time of service *1 mo*
 Pay per month *67 1/2 Dells*
 Pay per day
 Time of subsistence
 Subsistence per week
 Amount of pay
 Amount of subsistence
 Total amount *£ 2*
 Remarks:

E. B. Thompson
 (6454) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *June*, 1777.
 Roll dated *Aug 5*, 1777.
 Appointed *Dec 29*, 1776.
 Commissioned *17*
 Enlisted *17*
 Term of enlistment
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Remarks:

Thompson
 (645) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *July*, 1777.
 Roll dated *Aug 5*, 1777.
 Appointed *Dec 29*, 1776.
 Commissioned
 Enlisted
 Remarks:

Thompson
 (645) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Aug*, 1777.
 Roll dated *Sept 3*, 1777.
 Appointed *17*
 Commissioned *17*
 Enlisted *17*
 Term of enlistment
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks: *next at Phila.*

Thompson
 (645) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Sept*, 1777.
 Roll dated *Oct 12*, 1777.
 Appointed *17*
 Commissioned *17*
 Enlisted *17*
 Term of enlistment
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks:

Thompson
 (645) *Capt.*

76 | 8 | Va.
 (1779-1779.)

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears in an
 Account
 of all monies received and paid by Abraham Hite
 Pay master of the 8th Virginia Regiment of
 Foot to the Officers and privates of said Regi-
 ment, from the 1st day of October 1778 to the
 first day of January 1779
 (Revolutionary War.)

Account dated *not dated*, 17
 Sum Paid, *20* Doll^s 90^{cts}
 Due Dead, Doll^s 90^{cts}
 Due Deserter, Doll^s 90^{cts}
 Due Prisoner, Doll^s 90^{cts}
 Due Absentee, Doll^s 90^{cts}
 Sum received for pay & subsistence as per Pay Roll:
 For what month *Oct. No. 5 & c*
20 Doll^s 90^{cts}

We the Subscribers have Received the sums
 annexed to our names respectively
John Hanson
Thompson

Remarks:

Thompson
 (6454) *Capt.*

76 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson
Prvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the
 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.
 (Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Oct*, 1777.
 Roll dated *Nov 4*, 1777.
 Appointed *17*
 Commissioned *17*
 Enlisted *17*
 Term of enlistment *3 years*
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks:

Thompson
 (645) *Capt.*

76 | S | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of Light Infantry, of the 8th Virginia Reg't, detached with General Wayne.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Pay Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Aug. & Sept.*, 1777.

Commencement of time *Aug. 1*, 1777.
Commencement of pay *Aug. 1*, 1777.
To what time paid *Sept. 17*.
Pay per month *67/2 Dollars*.
Time of service *2 mths*.
Whole time of service.....
Subsistence *per m. 10 Dollars*.
Amount.....
Amt. of pay and subsistence *2 Dollars*.
Pay due to sick, absent.....

Casualties.....

Remarks: *The pay is calculated general till the 17th of Sept. after which the subsistence is allowed by Congress is included.*

M. Ward
(543) Copyist.

76 | S | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Robert Gamble's Co. of Inf. belonging to the 8th Virginia Reg't commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Oct.*, 1777.

Roll dated *Not stated*, 1777.
Appointed....., 1777.
Commissioned....., 1777.
Enlisted *Dec. 23*, 1776.
Term of enlistment *3 yrs.*.
Time since last muster or enlistment.....

Alterations since last muster.....

Casualties.....

Remarks:.....

M. Ward
(543) Copyist.

76 | 12 | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Pay Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Nov.*, 1777.

Time of service *1 mo.*, 1777.
Pay per month *67/2 Dollars*.
Pay per day *1/2*.
Time of subsistence.....
Subsistence per week.....
Amount of pay.....
Amount of subsistence.....
Total amount *£ 2*.
Remarks:.....

E. B. Thompson
(543) Copyist.

76 | 12 | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Nov.*, 1777.

Roll dated *Dec 24*, 1777.
Appointed....., 1777.
Commissioned....., 1777.
Enlisted....., 1777.
Term of enlistment *3 years*.
Time since last muster or enlistment.....

Alterations since last muster.....

Casualties.....

Remarks:.....

Humphries
(543) Copyist.

76 | 12 | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Dec.*, 1777.

Roll dated *Jan 8*, 1778.
Appointed....., 1777.
Commissioned....., 1777.
Enlisted....., 1777.
Term of enlistment *3 years*.
Time since last muster or enlistment.....

Alterations since last muster.....

Casualties.....

Remarks:.....

Humphries
(543) Copyist.

76 | 12 | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Jan.*, 1778.

Roll dated *Feb 4*, 1778.
Appointed....., 1777.
Commissioned....., 1777.
Enlisted....., 1777.
Term of enlistment *3 years*.
Time since last muster or enlistment.....

Alterations since last muster.....

Casualties.....

Remarks:.....

Humphries
(543) Copyist.

76 | 12 | Va.
(1773-1776)

John Hanson
Pvt. (Capt. Rowland Madison's Co. of the 12th Virginia Reg't commanded by Col. James Wood.)
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Feb.*, 1778.

Roll dated *March 6*, 1778.
Appointed....., 1777.
Commissioned....., 1777.
Enlisted....., 1777.
Term of enlistment *3 years*.
Time since last muster or enlistment.....

Alterations since last muster.....

Casualties.....

Remarks:.....

Humphries
(543) Copyist.

26 | 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Capt. Rowland Madison's Co., 12th Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. James Wood. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Mar*, 1778.

Roll dated *Apr 3*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: *On Comd*

Hanson
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Col. James Wood's Co. of the 4th Virginia Reg't of Foot, composed of the 4th, 8th and 12th Virginia Reg'ts. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *June*, 1778.

Roll dated *July 12*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks:

Bayle
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Col. James Wood's Company of the 4th Virginia Regiment of Foot. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *July*, 1778.

Roll dated *Aug 3*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks:

Bayle
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Colonel James Wood's Company of Colonel Wood's Regiment from Virginia. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Aug*, 1778.

Roll dated *Sept 2*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks:

Bayle
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Appears with the rank of *Pvt.* on a List
of Col. James Wood's company of the 4th Virginia Regiment, comprehending the Mene names, those now in the field on Command and in Hospitals &C, also how long they have to serve
(Revolutionary War.)

List dated *Sept 5*, 1778.

Time of service:
War,
Years, *1*
Months, *3*
Days, *24*

Remarks:

L. K. Patterson
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Col. James Wood's Co., 8th Virginia Regiment, commanded by (him) Col. James Wood. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Pay Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Sept*, 1778.

Commencement of time 17
Commencement of pay 1778.

To what time paid 17
Pay per month *60s. 6d.*
Time of service *1 year*
Whole time of service

Subsistence
Amount *4 p. 2*
Amt. of pay and subsistence

Pay due to sick, absent

Casualties

Remarks:

Patterson
(543) Copyist

26 | 4, 8 and 12 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Colonel James Wood's Co. of (his) Colonel Wood's Regiment of Foot from Virginia. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Sept*, 1778.

Roll dated *Oct 5*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks: *On your roll*

Bayle
(543) Copyist

26 | 8 | Va.

John Hanson

Pvt. { Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood. }
(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above for the month of *Oct*, 1778.

Roll dated *Dec 14*, 1778.

Appointed 17
Commissioned 17
Enlisted 17

Term of enlistment *3 years*
Time since last muster or enlistment

Alterations since last muster

Casualties

Remarks:

Hanson
(543) Copyist

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Nov.</u> , 1778. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1778. <u>Dec. 19</u> , 1778. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company, 8th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Pay Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Dec.</u> , 1778. Commencement of time 17 Commencement of pay <u>Dec. 1</u> , 1778. To what time paid 17 Pay per month <u>2 dollars</u> Time of service <u>1 mo</u> Whole time of service Subsistence Amount in <u>pay</u> <u>2 dollars</u> Amt. of pay and subsistence Pay due to sick, absent Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Capt. Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company, 8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Jan.</u> , 1779. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1779. <u>Jan. 14</u> , 1779. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>May</u> , 1779. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1779. <u>May 14</u> , 1779. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Dec.</u> , 1778. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1778. <u>Dec. 19</u> , 1778. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: <u>See Personal Record</u> *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Dec.</u> , 1778. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1778. <u>Dec. 19</u> , 1778. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>Dec.</u> , 1778. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1778. <u>Dec. 19</u> , 1778. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H	S	Va.
Jno. Hanson (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded by Col. James Wood.) Revolutionary War.		
Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above for the month of <u>May</u> , 1779. Roll dated <u>Comp. Middlebrook</u> , 1779. <u>May 14</u> , 1779. Appointed 17 Commissioned 17 Enlisted <u>Dec. 23</u> , 1776. Term of enlistment <u>3 years</u> Time since last muster or enlistment Alterations since last muster Casualties Remarks: <u>See Personal Record</u> *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Prentiss Nevill's Company. (543) <u>Hanson</u> Corporal		

H | S | Va.
 (1774-1776)

John Hanson
 (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of
 the 8th Virginia Reg't, commanded
 by Col. James Wood.)
 Revolutionary War.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *June*, 1779.
 Roll dated *June*, 1779.
 Commencement of time *July 2*, 1779.
 Appointed 17
 Commissioned 17
 Enlisted *Dec. 23*, 1776.
 Term of enlistment *3 years*.
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks: *Slight Infirmity*

 *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Foster Smith's Company.
Hanson
 (548) Copyist.

H | S | Va.
 (1774-1776)

John Hanson
 (Capt. Robert Gamble's Co., 8th
 Virginia Regiment, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.)
 Revolutionary War.

Appears on
 Company Pay Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *July*, 1779.
 Commencement of time 17
 Commencement of pay *July 1*, 1779.
 To what time paid 17
 Pay per month *6 B. Dollars*
 Time of service *1 month*
 Whole time of service
 Subsistence
 Amount of pay *22*
 Amt. of pay and subsistence
 Pay due to sick, absent
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks:

 *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Captain Foster Smith's Company.
Hanson
 (548) Copyist.

H | S | Va.
 (1774-1776)

John Hanson
 (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company,
 8th Virginia Reg't of Foot, com-
 manded by Col. James Wood.)
 Revolutionary War.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *July*, 1779.
 Roll dated *June*, 1779.
 Commencement of time *July 3*, 1779.
 Appointed 17
 Commissioned 17
 Enlisted *Dec. 23*, 1776.
 Term of enlistment *3 years*.
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks: *Slight Infirmity*

 *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Foster Smith's Company.
Hanson
 (548) Copyist.

H | S | Va.
 (1774-1776)

John Hanson
 (Capt. Robert Gamble's Company of
 Light Infantry belonging to the 8th
 Virginia Regiment, commanded by
 Col. James Wood.)
 Revolutionary War.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Nov.*, 1779.
 Roll dated *Dec. 1*, 1779.
 Commencement of time *Dec. 1*, 1779.
 Appointed 17
 Commissioned 17
 Enlisted *Dec. 23*, 1776.
 Term of enlistment *3 years*.
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks:

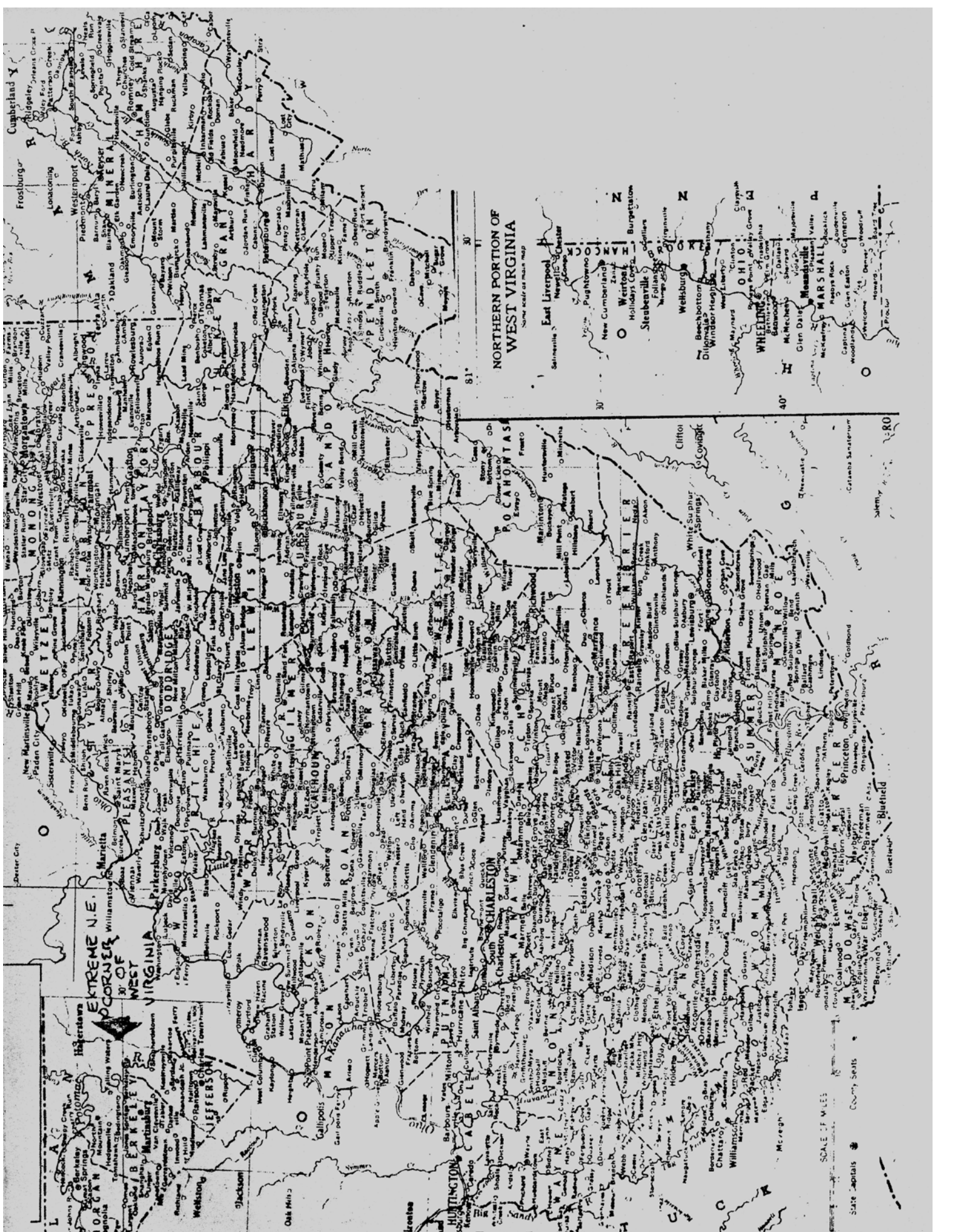
 *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Foster Smith's Company.
Hanson
 (548) Copyist.

H | S | Va.
 (1774-1776)

John Hanson
 (Capt. Robert Gamble's Co. of Inf.
 belonging to the 8th Virginia Reg't
 commanded by Col. James Wood.)
 Revolutionary War.

Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above for the month
 of *Aug & Sept*, 1779.
 Roll dated *Nov. 5*, 1779.
 Appointed 17
 Commissioned 17
 Enlisted *Dec. 23*, 1776.
 Term of enlistment *3 years*.
 Time since last muster or enlistment
 Alterations since last muster
 Casualties
 Remarks:

 *This company was designated at various times as Captain Robert Gamble's and Capt. Foster Smith's Company.
Hanson
 (548) Copyist.



NORTHERN PORTION OF WEST VIRGINIA

Scale of main map

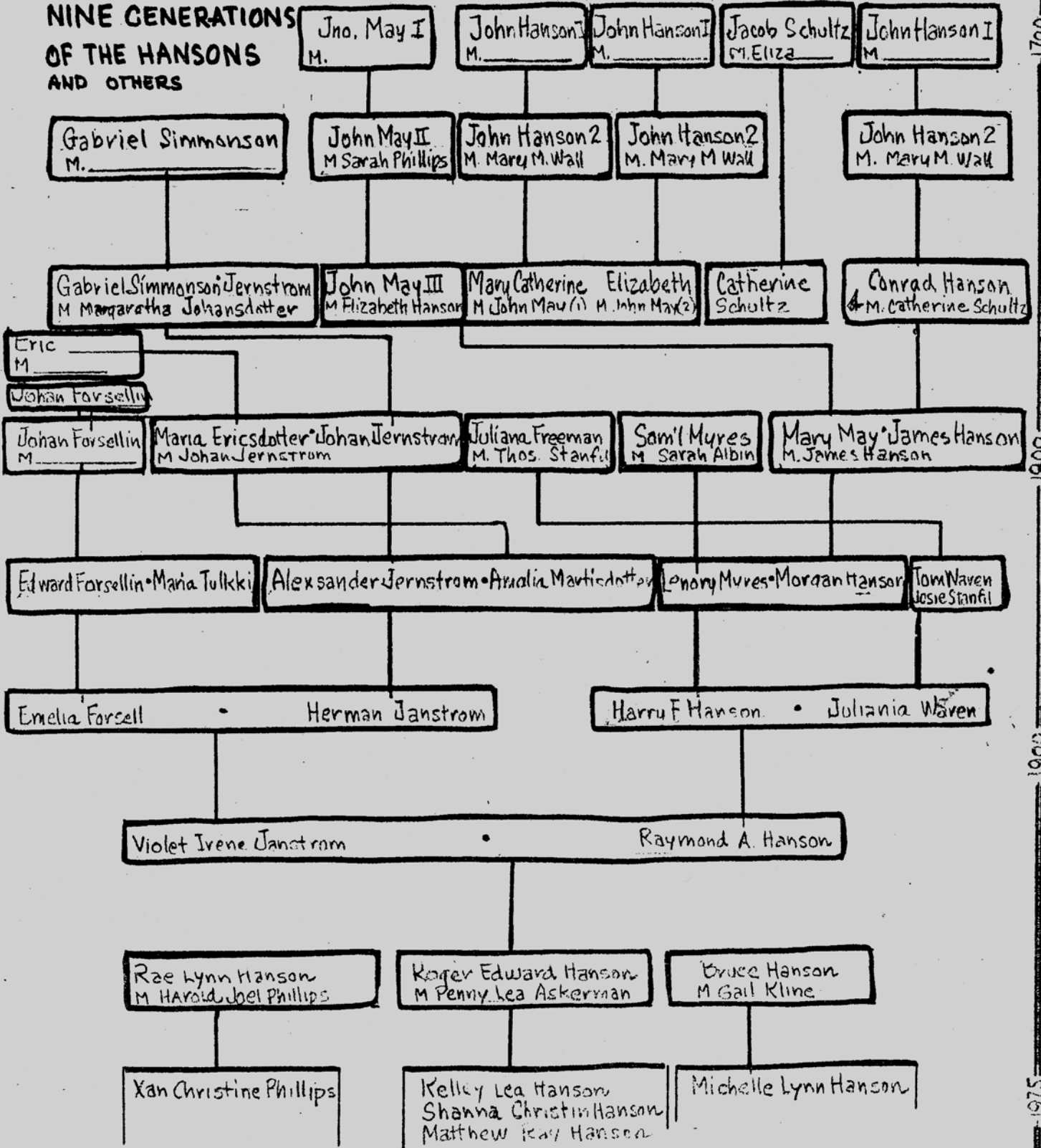
State Capitals County Seats

S.C.A.E. 15 W.E.E.S.



WESTERN PART
OF
VIRGINIA

**NINE GENERATIONS
OF THE HANSONS
AND OTHERS**



1700
1800
1900
1975