

Frederick Family History

(Person County, North Carolina)

Introduction

The purpose of this memorandum is to discover the ancestors of Ransom Frederick, who was born around 1815 in Person County, North Carolina. A secondary goal, which is in aid of the primary one, is to list all those with the surname Frederick (various spellings) found in Person County, North Carolina (and adjoining counties) during the period 1750-1900, with an emphasis on the earlier years. Note that Person County was created in 1792, having been the eastern portion of Caswell County. Caswell County was formed in 1777, having been the northern portion of Orange County. It is important to keep the county formation dates in mind when working through census and other data.¹ Attachment A shows the county configurations on different dates.

Also important to keep in mind is that the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was a recent event to those living in early years covered by this memorandum; its effects were still felt. Some fought in it; many families lost members. Other wars also had an impact on families. The War of 1812 (1812-1814) followed only 29 years after the treaty that formally ended the Revolutionary War. Here are the relevant major war dates:

1739	War of Jenkins Ear
1775-1783	Revolutionary War (fighting ended 1781)
1812-1814	War of 1812
1846-1848	U.S.-Mexican War
1861-1865	Civil War
1898-1899	Spanish-American War
1917-1918	WWI (U.S. years involved directly)
1941-1945	WWII

Not all the information contained herein has been confirmed. As a matter of fact, much of it is undocumented (with some being speculation). Sources will be stated where they are known and assumptions and hypotheses will be characterized as such.

¹ Person County, as we know it today was first part of Edgecombe County in 1746; part of Granville County from 1746-1752; included in Orange County until 1778; and part of Caswell County until 1791/1792. By dividing Caswell County into two squares—each side measuring approximately twenty (20) miles in length, two counties of 400-square miles were formed.

Pre-1790

Here in chronological order (oldest first) are the Frederick-surnamed people found in North Carolina before 1790 (before the 1790 census):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date²</u>	<u>Birth Place/Other Place</u>
Jno. Frederick	1733	Eastern North Carolina
Phillip Frederick ³	c.1746	Duplin County
Christian Fredrick	c.175? ⁴	Rowan County
Felix Fredrick	c.175? ⁵	
Peter Frederick ⁶	c.1754	Rowan County
Frances Fedwock	1763	Anson County ⁷
John Frederick	1763	Anson County ⁸
Hambright Frederick	c.1766	
Elizabeth Frederick ⁹	c.1774	
William Frederick	1779 ¹⁰	
Henry Frederick ¹¹	1782	
John Frederick	1783	Warren County
Hezekiah Gideon Frederick ¹²	1784	Anson County
Thomas Frederick	1786	Washington County ¹³

A map in Attachment A shows the county configuration in 1760. Note the large size of the counties. Thus, a Frederick found in Anson, Duplin, or Rowan County might not be that geographically distant from a Frederick found in Orange County.

² This entry is the birth date or the earliest year of reference.

³ His descendants went to Tennessee, then to Alabama, to Mississippi, and finally to Texas. Source unknown.

⁴ Heads of Families at the first U.S. Census for North Carolina. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1908. (292p.):176

⁵ Roster of soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution. Compiled by D.A.R. of NC. Durham, NC. 1932. (12,709p.):380, 576

⁶ The year 1754 is the earliest reference. Captain Peter Frederick is listed as living in Rowan County, North Carolina in 1775 and 1790. He commanded a troop, in Duplin County, North Carolina in 1754. This information is from the Frederick-Rumph book. The references are from "Sketches of Rowan Co", Census of 1790, NC colonial records Volume 22, and Militia returns pgs 311,330,333,395.

⁷ See 1991 Bob Frederick Letter discussed below.

⁸ See 1991 Bob Frederick Letter discussed below.

⁹ Married William Bush. Source unknown

¹⁰ Born 8 Jul 1779.

¹¹ Died 1840 in Marion County, TN. Married 1802 in Cabarrus County, NC, to Jane Bradon.

¹² Unconfirmed Information: Born 1784 in Anson County, North Carolina; died 1854 in Marion County, Alabama; on 15 May 1809 in Rutherford, Texas, married Ezilla Hobson (born 1794 in South Carolina; died 1850 in Marion County, Alabama). She was the daughter of Mourning Hobson and Sarah Musgrove. Lived next door to daughter Nancy Frederick and her husband John Loden. [http://genforum.genealogy.com/my/Frederick Family Genealogy Forum](http://genforum.genealogy.com/my/Frederick%20Family%20Genealogy%20Forum). Some believe Hezekiah Gideon Frederick was the son of Phillip Frederick of Anson County, North Carolina. See the 1790 US Census for North Carolina (Anson County).

¹³ 1991 Bob Frederick Letter.

The following estate record abstract is the earliest North Carolina reference found thus far to a Frederick. Unfortunately, the county is not disclosed.

BEEZLEY, THOMAS.

No county given.

April 15, 1733. July 3, 1733. Sons: JOHN and THOMAS. Wife: ELIZA. Friend: THOMAS OWIN. Executors: ELIZABETH BEEZLEY (wife), JOHN BEEZLEY (son). Witnesses: **JNO. FREDERICK**, JOHN KING. Clerk of the Court: WM. CRAWFORD (or CRANFORD).¹⁴

Searching by the Clerk of the Court may reveal the county. However, note that it must be an eastern North Carolina county because this website only contained transcribed abstracts for those counties. Others were just listed in the Index.

Also, on page 491 of the Index to this collection is the following:

Frederick, John 25

This should mean that a will of John Frederick can be found abstracted on page 25 of *Abstract of North Carolina Wills Compiled From Original and Recorded Wills in the Office of the Secretary of State by J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State (1910)*. Send a request to the North Carolina Archives for a copy of this estate record? This could be the same 1826 estate records discussed below. Unfortunately, this reference is to John Frederick as a witness to the Thomas Beezley will described above.

Searching by the Clerk of the Court may reveal the county. This will most likely will be found to have been proved in one of the following counties because these are the counties for which the abstracts had been transcribed: Granville, Rowan, Currituck, Anson, Isle of Wight, Hyde, Duplin, Craven, Bath, Chowan, Bladen, Onslow, Carteret, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Beaufort, Tyrrell, Albemarle, Bertie, Dobbs, New Hanover, Edgecombe, and Northampton.

However, this does tell us that a John Frederick was living in Eastern North Carolina in 1733. This is the earliest reference to a Frederick in North Carolina. Most likely a person was required to be twenty-one years old to serve as a witness to a will. This would mean that the John Frederick who witnessed the will of Thomas Beezley on 15 April 1733 would have been born on or before 1712. Thus, this is an earlier John Frederick than the one described below who married Salley Stiles in 1783. No relationship between these two earliest Fredericks has been established.

¹⁴ <http://www.lib.ecu.edu/ncc/historyfiction/document/gra/entire.html>: *Abstract of North Carolina Wills Compiled From Original and Recorded Wills in the Office of the Secretary of State by J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State (1910)*.

Here are more early Beezley records:

Name: Thomas BEEZLEY
Birth Date: 175?
Birthplace: North Carolina
Volume: 12
Page Number: 16
Reference: Heads of fams. at the first U.S. census. NC. By U.S. Bureau of the
Census. Washington, 1908. (292p.): 127

Source: Ancestry.com
Name: Thomas, Senr Beezley
Township: Not Stated
County: Beaufort
State: North Carolina
Year: 1790 Census
Roll: M637_7
Page: 127
Image: 0579
Source: Ancestry.com

Name: Thomas BEEZLEY
Volume: 12
Page Number: 16
Reference: North Carolina hist. And gen. Reg. Jan.1900-July 1903. Edenten, NC,
1900-03. (V.1-2, v.3, no.1-3):1:29

Godfrey Memorial Library, comp. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index*. [database online] Provo, UT:
Ancestry.com, 1999-. Original data: Godfrey Memorial Library. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index*.
Middletown, CT: Godfrey Memorial Library, 1952-. Photocopy Service: referenceinfo@godfrey.org.

Name: Thomas Beezley
Location: No county given
Will Date: 15 Apr 1733
Probate Date: 03 Jul 1733
Will: Sons: John and Thomas. Wife: Eliza. Friend: Thomas Owin. Executors:
Elizabeth Beezley (wife), John Beezley (son). Witnesses: Jno. Frederick,
John King. Clerk of the Court: Wm. Crawford (or Cranford).
Source: Ancestry.com Grimes, John Bryan. *Abstracts of North Carolina Wills*. Raleigh, NC: North
Carolina Department of State, 1910.

John Frederick. The second John Frederick in the above list (1783 Warren County) is there by virtue of the following Warren County, North Carolina marriage record:

John Frederick & Salley Stiles Sept. 19, 1783 (Benjamin Stiles, M Duke Johnson)¹⁵

This could be the John Fedrick discussed below as appearing in 1792 Person County court records. One researcher has noted the following in a 1991 letter:

John Frederick who wed Salley (Sarah) Stiles in 1783 in Warren County, North Carolina and was living in Person County, North Carolina at the time of the U.S. Census with wife and five children, 3 boys and 2 girls. One son, the oldest, is at least 16 years old. This would be the right age for Hezekiah. In 1800, John is over 45 years of age, and is enumerated again in 1810.

The purpose of the letter excerpted above was to distill the evidence surrounding the possible father of Hezekiah Frederick, who was born in Anson County, North Carolina in 1784 and is the patriarch of the Marion County, Alabama, Frederick family. The author of that letter believes that Phillip Frederick is the father of Hezekiah Frederick.¹⁶ Unknown is the basis for associating the name “Sarah” with Salley Stiles; no such name is found in the marriage records. However, Salley was a nickname for Sarah.

While the bondsman for the marriage between John Frederick and Salley Stiles, Benjamin Stiles, probably was a relative of Salley Stiles (father or brother, see below), the witness “M Duke Johnson” probably was Marmaduke Johnson, the Warren County Clerk of the Court during the period 1782-1812. He may have been the witness because he was available at the court house when the bond was posted or he could have been a friend of the family or both. See *The County of Warren North Carolina 1586-1917*, Manly Wade Wellman (1959) at 61, 68, and Appendix E for a bit of history concerning Marmaduke Johnson [footnotes omitted]:¹⁷

Thomas Machen had died in 1782 after years of efficient service as clerk of the court for Warren County, and he was succeeded by the rising planter Marmaduke Johnson. Johnson’s chief interest was, perhaps, thoroughbred horses—he had begun to buy and breed fine stock during the war—and an ambition almost as strong within him was for a good school at Warrenton.

....
.... Other new mansions were the stable-flanked residence of Marmaduke Johnson south of Warrenton, . . .

¹⁵Hi, In Warren Co., NC Marriages book I have is listed John Frederick & Salley Stiles Sept. 19, 1783. No other info is listed. Georgia. Georgia Bristol [jorga@starband.net] This was pursuant to a Books We Own (BWO) look-up request. Ancestry.com provided the bondsman and witness.

¹⁶March 21, 1991, letter from Robert D. (Bob) Frederick to Willis J. Frederick (7832 E. Hampden Circle, Denver, Colorado, 90237) and was obtained by Peter J. Gossett (Alabama/Peter J. Gossett [graywolf1980@ala.nu]) from Charles DiGiovanna (340 Southwood Court, Indianapolis, Indiana 46217). This letter will be referred to as the “1991 Bob Frederick Letter”.

¹⁷Note the reference to William Ransom Johnson. Wellman at 78.

The Warren County link is made even more interesting by the observation of another well-respected researcher that a number of families moved from Warren County to Person County in the late 1700's:

According to one researcher who has been studying Person County for 25 years, the Jeffreys family lived in what is now Franklin County. Around the time of the American Revolution, and through the 1780's families from Franklin, Warren, and Halifax Counties began to move into the Flat River area of what is now Person County. Deed records indicate that some may have lived on land that did not belong to them but cleared and farmed the land anyway. This may have been with the approval of the owner or not.¹⁸

Where did John Frederick live before he arrived in Warren County? Of interest is the fact that the Great Indian Trading Path goes through Warren County.¹⁹ While John Frederick obviously could have arrived in Warren County from many places (including from Eastern North Carolina), knowing that the Great Indian Trading Path ran through Warren County places Maryland and Virginia high on the list of possible places of origin. Also instructional is to review the North Carolina county formation maps. In 1760 Granville abutted Orange. From Granville came Warren. From Orange eventually came Caswell and then Person.

The 1830s saw the largest influx of settlers into the Warren County area (and, presumably into areas to the west of Warren County):

Vigorous and adventurous men came directly across the new Virginia boundary, others from eastern North Carolina where the good tracts already were occupied. Many of these must have been former bondservants who had fulfilled their years of indenture and who, having become free, had married and reared children. Such a family of several, at fifty acres each, could claim a considerable area of land. Younger sons of good Virginia families came also, leaving the old home plantations to be inherited by their big brothers while they founded their own profitable enterprises.²⁰

The Great Indian Trading Path, or at least one part of it, ran from Fort Henry (site of modern day Petersburg, Virginia) to the Roanoke River and across Warren County. The Seaboard Air Line Railway eventually followed this same path. The Path forded the Roanoke River in modern-day Warren County. See the description in Wellman at page six and following of the expedition of Edward Bland in 1650 to find the Tuscarora. Note that what was to become Warren County had settlements as early as 1728. This is based upon the journal kept by William Byrd, a member of the party assigned the task of surveying the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia.

¹⁸ The relevance of the reference to the Jeffreys family is explained later in this memorandum.

¹⁹ Also called the Tuscarora Trading Path.

²⁰ Wellman at 17.

Note the following Warren County records:

1781 Taxables

Capt. White's District

James **Stiles** £305
Benjamin Stiles £92
John **Stiles** £283

Capt. John Weather's District

John Radford Not Valued
John Radford £42

Capt. Benjamin Ward Jun. District

Amey Ransom £5604
James Ransom £30981

Capt. John Colclough's District

Joseph Jeffreys £586

In addition, a number of taxpayers with the surname Smith were listed.

Here are the early census records:

1790 Heads of Warren County Families²¹

Darden, James	1	3	2	0	8
Featherston, John	1	2	3	0	0
Jeffreys, Payton	1	0	0	0	0
Ransome, James	1	0	2	0	24
Smith, William	2	2	3	0	17
Smith, Frank	1	2	4	0	0
Stiles, James	1	0	2	0	0
Vaughan, Vincent	1	1	4	0	0

The Register of Deeds in 1789 was Sey. [Seymour] Ransom.

²¹ Columns: white males 16 and up; white males under 16; white females; other free persons; slaves.

In the description of the Regulator movement, Manly Wade Wellman in his *The County of Warren North Carolina 1586-1917* (1959) provides the following at 34 (emphasis added):

Priscilla [Jones] Macon, widow of Gideon [Macon], had married James Ransom, a man of energetic Regulator sympathies. Men like him had begun to call themselves patriots and Sons of Liberty, while labeling their loyalist neighbors Tories, oppressors, and damned rascals. Ransom succeeded **Osborn Jeffreys** as sheriff in 1771, and in 1772 was himself succeeded by Jethro Sumner, a man more outspoken against Tryon and Tryon's officials than Ransom or the others.²²

What, if anything, does all this mean in understanding the Frederick family ancestry? Remember that between 1775-1781 actual Revolutionary War fighting was taking place.

In 1771, James Ransom, apparently a very wealthy man, replaced Osborn Jeffreys as sheriff in Warren County. We know that Osborn Jeffreys also was a wealthy man.

In 1781, James Stiles, Benjamin Stiles, John Stiles, Amey Ransom, and James Ransom were assessed taxes in Warren County. A Joseph Jeffreys was on the tax list, but not Osborn Jeffreys. Had Osborn Jeffreys sold his property and moved? No person with the surname Frederick was on the tax list.

On September 19, 1783, John Frederick married Salley Stiles in Warren County.²³ Benjamin Stiles was the bondsman, with M. Duke Johnson witness. We know that John Frederick was in Person County in 1792. Was he already in Person County in 1783, merely returning to be married? Had John Frederick followed Osborn Jeffreys to Person County? Is that why neither of them was shown on the 1790 Warren County heads of families list?

In 1790 James Stiles had a family that apparently consisted of himself, his wife, and a daughter. Did he have another daughter who married John Frederick in 1783? What happened to John Stiles and Benjamin Stiles? Were they Revolutionary War casualties? Or had they moved on? Was Benjamin Stiles the father or brother of Salley Stiles?

1792 court records show that John Frederick had been in Person County long enough to have an outstanding judgment against him in favor of John McNeil, who operated a store in Person County.

The 1800 U.S. Census shows John Frederick in Person County with a household of seven. There were four males (one under 10, one 10-15, one 16-25, and one over 45). As to the females, two were under 10, and one (presumably John's wife) was 26-44 (born 1756-1774). If

²² Former Sheriff James Ransom also represented Bute County (to become Warren and Franklin counties) at the Provincial Congress of April 1775. Wellman at 38. Wellman also implies that the Jeffreys family was a Scot (Wellman at 74).

²³ While the fighting in the Revolutionary War ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in October 1781, the Treaty of Paris formally ending hostilities was not signed until September 1783.

the oldest son was not over 17, this pattern would not exclude this John Frederick from being the John Frederick who married Salley Stiles in 1783 in Warren County.

Osborne Jeffreys is listed in the 1800 Person County census.

In 1806, Osborn Jeffreys deeded to John Frederick the right to live for life on certain property located south of the Flat River in Person County, North Carolina.

That John Frederick had some type of relationship with Osborne Jeffreys is borne out by the real estate transaction of 1806 described above (and in more detail below). Did John Frederick know Osborne Jeffreys while the two of them were in Warren County? Is that when John Frederick met Salley Stiles? Had John Frederick been indentured to Osborne Jeffreys? Did John Frederick move to Person County at the behest of Osborne Jeffreys to oversee part of the vast land holdings of Osborne Jeffreys?

Note that Osborn Jeffreys married Salley Taylor on or about 3 June 1778. *Caswell County, North Carolina Marriage Records 1778-1876*, Frances T. Ingmire (1984) at 48. Of course, at this time Person County did not exist, but was to be carved from Caswell County in 1792. Leasburg was the count seat of Caswell County.

Why did Osborn Jeffreys see fit to grant to John Frederick the right to live on certain land for life? Did John Frederick pay for this right or was this to in payment for years of loyal service? Did John Frederick know James Ransom while in Warren County? Was there a relationship between John Frederick and James Ransom of such importance that the name Ransom was carried on in the Frederick family? Can the same be said for the Radford family in Warren County, as one Radford Jones Fedric may indeed be the grandson of this early John Fedric.

One researcher claims that John Frederick was French and had fought in the Revolutionary War. Did he serve with or under men from Warren County? Was there a French contingent in Warren County? Is that the tie that binds? Note that James Ransom married the widow of Gideon Macon, and that the Macon family was very wealthy and influential in Warren County. The Macons were French Huguenots in origin.²⁴ They had entered Virginia in the seventeenth century and were of the gentry when they moved to lands south of the Roanoke River in the 1730s. Was John Frederick also French Huguenot? It is frustrating that the researcher who claims that John Frederick was French sites no support for that conclusion.

Note, however, to read Wellman's description of the settlement of Piedmont North Carolina with a critical eye. He was touting the importance of Warren County and may be a bit geocentric in his slant. The following is from *Orange County—1752-1952*, Lefler and Wager (1953):

²⁴ The Huguenots were French Protestants who were members of the Reformed Church established in France by John Calvin in about 1555, and who, due to religious persecution, were forced to flee France to other countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

In 1740 only a few white families were scattered along the Hico (Hyco), the Eno, and the Haw Rivers in the area that became Orange County. [This included the area to become Caswell and Person counties.] There were not twenty taxables in that region in 1748, but by 1751 Governor Gabriel Johnston reported that settlers were “flocking in,” mostly from Pennsylvania. Alexander Mebane, Orange county’s first sheriff, returned 1,113 tithables for the years 1752 and 1753, a figure which would indicate a total population of approximately 4,000 when the county was formed in 1752. By 1767 Orange had the largest population of any county in North Carolina.

The great migration from Pennsylvania to Piedmont Carolina came in the middle of the eighteenth century. Scotch-Irish and German immigrants, finding the price of land too high for them in Pennsylvania, journeyed southward along the “Great Wagon Road” through the Shenandoah valley to Carolina. From 1745 to 1760 land was granted along the many creeks and rivers in every part of Orange county. Grants on New Hope creek are recorded for Bladen county as early as 1745 and along Deep river in 1749. According to the records for Granville county there were land grants in northern Orange on the Hico river in 1748 and along the Dan river and the Hogan and County [Country] Line creeks in 1751. In central Orange grants on the Eno river were entered for the year 1751.

Wellman also reports an influx of people into Warren County in the years immediately following the Revolutionary War (at 59):

The Virginia Tidewater, so long the center of wealth and culture, had begun to fail. Its land was impoverished by a century and three-quarters of tobacco farming, and the trampling of armies had completed the destruction of many already weakened fortunes. The Roanoke region of North Carolina—Warren, Halifax, and Northampton counties in particular—experienced a considerable rush of Virginia immigrants and a corresponding rise in land values and planting activity.

Was John Frederick part of this post-war move from Virginia to Warren County?

In *When the Past Refused to Die—A History of Caswell County North Carolina 1777-1977*, William S. Powell (1977) at 33-34 the following is provided on Osborn Jeffreys:

Apparently the earliest grant of land in the Caswell County area was that made in April, 1745, to Osborn Jeffreys, holder of extensive property in Edgecombe, later Granville County, and also in Franklin County. His patent for 500 acres was verified by authority

of the General Assembly in November 1788, because the entry in the original book in the Secretary's office had been destroyed. In 1748 further land grants were perfected in Granville County covering property which lay in that part of the county that eventually fell within the bounds of Caswell.

Recall that Person County was not created until 1792. Thus, much of the property awarded to Osborn Jeffries in any area that eventually became Caswell County might eventually end up being in Person County.

Recently discovered is the Goodspeed history of Mississippi: *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co. (1891) (in two volumes). This work includes biographical information for many Mississippians living before 1890. One of these is Radford Jones Fedric, who is discussed in some detail in a later section of this memorandum as a possible son of John Fedric and a brother to Ransom Fedric. The Goodspeed article on Radford Jones Fedric is most telling with respect to the John Frederick who was found early in Person County and his ancestors:

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Embracing an Authentic and Comprehensive Account of the Chief Events in the History of the State, and a Record of the Lives of Many of the Most Worth and Illustrious Families and Individuals, in Two Volumes, The Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, Illustrated (1891):

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Radford J. Fedric, a planter of Tallahatchie County, was born in Person county North Carolina in 1819, and died May 16, 1891. He was the son of John and Lucy (Vaughn) Fedric both natives of the same county. Who spent all of their lives there, his father dying there in 1821. The latter was a planter and a son of John Fedric, a native of France, who came to America as a soldier with General Lafayette, and served under him until the close of the struggle, when he returned to France and brought his family to North Carolina, where he became a planter and lived there the balance of his life. But few of his descendants are left in the state. He was a man of fine education and exceptional abilities. Mr. Fedric's grandfather, Granville Vaughn, lived and died in North Carolina, where he was a planter. Our subject was the third of four children—three sons and a daughter—born to his parents: Ransom M., became a mechanic, and lived and dies in Person County, N.C.; Ellen married, and lived in Guilford County, N.C., our subject was the next in order of birth, James M. enlisted in the Confederate Army in Virginia, and served bravely through the war. Radford Jones Fedric was apprenticed at the age of seven years, and never had an opportunity to attend school except during about six weeks. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he moved to Mississippi, where he remained a few years, removing to Alabama in 1839. In 1846 he was married in Pickens County to Emma Turnipseed, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Turnipseed, natives of the Richland district, South Carolina who moved from there to

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Alabama where they died in 1856 and 1859, respectively. He was a more than well-to-do planter, leaving at his death an estate valued at more than \$300,000 which he acquired by his own unaided efforts. He had eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Emma Turnipseed Fedric was born in South Carolina and died in Tallahatchie County in 1884, having been a Methodist for many years. She bore 10 children, the following of whom are living, Samuel a carpenter of Tallahatchie County, David and John who are both planters, Margaret wife of S.S. Cross a planter of Tallahatchie County. R.J. Fedric was married the 2nd time in 1885 to Nancy M Murphree daughter of James Albert and Jane Murphree, who were born in Alabama and Mississippi respectively. Mr. Murphree came to Mississippi when a young man, and was married in Yalobusha County where he still lives, a will-to-do planter. He was for several years Justice-of-the-Peace, and he and his wife have been members of the Baptist church from childhood. The present Mrs. Fedric was born in Yalobusha County, and has a son Radford Jones, Jr. In 1847 Mr. Fedric came to Lowndes county, Mississippi, and in 1860 removed to Choctaw (now Montgomery County) and in 1872 came to Tallahatchie county, locating on the spot where he resided until his death in 1891, which was then in the midst of a dense forest. He was the owner of 600 acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. This fine property he secured by his own industry, perseverance and business ability. In 1861 he became a soldier in a company of Texan rangers and served under General Forrest during the entire period of the war, first as a private, later as a lieutenant,, and toward the close of the struggle as Assistant Quartermaster, traveling over most of the state for supplies. He was in nearly every engagement in which his command took part. The first company with which he was connected comprised an organization of one hundred and ten men, and he was one of only two who survived at the end of the war. He was exceedingly fortunate in his military experience, never having been either wounded or made prisoner. He was relieved at Columbus, Ms. In Feb. 1865 and returned to his family and home interest. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the board of supervisors of Tallahatchie County, representing district 3. He was a strictly temperate man, and as a matter of considerable pride he frequently stated in his closing years that he had never been under the influence of liquor and had never wagered a dollar in his life. In politics he was quite active, taking much interest in local affairs as well as in all important state and all national affairs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was demitted from the Columbus lodge, A.F. & A. M. He was long a professing Christian and a communicant of the Baptist church.

The foregoing from Goodspeed (published in 1891) it is given great credence because it probably was written while Radford Jones Fedric was still alive, but published after his death. His second wife, Nancy Margaret Murphree was alive. Thus, the person who compiled this biography of Radford Jones Fedric had access to people who knew the history of the family because they had lived it. Radford Jones Fedric (or his second wife and children by both wives) would have disclosed the names of his siblings, parents, and grandparents (only missing his paternal grandmother). Thus, the account of the Fedric family of North Carolina found in Goodspeed will be used as the working hypothesis for further research.

1790 US Census²⁵

The 1790 US Census provides nothing of help in identifying the ancestors of Ransom Fedrick. Five Fredericks are found:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Phillip Frederick		Anson County (family of nine)
Christian Fredrick ²⁶	175?	Rowan County
Andrew		Duplin County
Felen (Felix)		Duplin County
William		Duplin County

Duplin County eventually develops a large community of Fredericks, but I have never found a connection to the Person County Frederick line.

1790-1800 (1800 US Census)

1792 Court Records

John Fedrick (1756/1774-1826).²⁷ The earliest reference to a John Frederick in Person County, North Carolina, is in records for the Person County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March 1792. During that session of the court the estate records of John McNeill were “proved”. John McNeill was a merchant who operated a store in Person County near the Person-Caswell border and “very near Leasburg.” Part of this record was a list of debts. The record also included “Judgments on Hand” and “Bond on Hand”. Listed under the heading “Judgments on Hand” is John Frederick. The meaning of the heading is not known. However, it comes after the list of debtors and may show that John McNeil had obtained a judgment against John Frederick. Further research is required.

This 1792 court record is the earliest record found for a Frederick in Person County, North Carolina.²⁸

²⁵ Note that the Continental Congress in 1790 asked the states to take a census, and the North Carolina General Assembly in November 1784 issued instructions to that effect. North Carolina through Four Centuries, William S. Powell (1989) (hereinafter “Powell Four Centuries”). See State Census of North Carolina, 1784-1787, Alvaretta K. Register.

²⁶ Heads of Families at the first U.S. Census. NC. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1908. (292p.):176

²⁷ I am associating these birth/death dates with this John Frederick (later called Sr.) until proved incorrect.

²⁸ The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was the lowest county court of record in North Carolina . This court met every three months throughout the year. From a researcher's point of view the names of more people will appear here more than any other single source of records and some names will only appear here. There are deeds that are proved and recorded, orphan bonds, liens, child support orders, administration of wills and estate records, the construction of county roads and bridges across waterways, the licensing of taverns and eating houses, tax officials and their districts among other things. See *The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (1801-1805)*, Ginger Beattie.

1795 Tax Records

William Marshall Frederick (Born Bef. 1775). William Marshall Frederick is listed in the Taxables for 1795 (St. Lawrence District, Person County).²⁹ This is the only reference seen to William Marshall Frederick. Note, however, that both given names are found in later generations: William Waters Frederick; Marshall Orion Frederick; and William Ransom Frederick. No family relationship has been established. Could he be the husband of Mrs. Creasey Frederick who first appears in the 1820 census? If so, where were they during the 1800 and 1810 censuses?

To be taxable, would not William Marshall Frederick have had to be age 21 or older? If so, he was born no later than c. 1774 and would not have been a son of John Frederick.

As a note of context, the year 1795 saw particularly heavy flooding in Piedmont North Carolina and Person County was directly affected.³⁰

Another researcher found a Marshall Frederick as part of the household of William Frederick and Nancy Kenan Burton in southeast Alabama. See the discussion below of the 1840 U.S. census for a Marshall Frederick.

John Fedrick (1756/1774-1826). The 1800 US Census is more promising than the 1790 census. There we first see a Person County census entry for Frederick. This is **John Fedrick** of Hillsborough Township/District, Person County.³¹ Since Ransom was not yet born (born c. 1815), I merely note that this John Fedrick lived in Person County in 1800, had seven in his household, and was 45 or older at the time of the 1800 census. Thus, he was born c. 1755 or earlier. This could be the John Frederick who married Salley Stiles in 1783 in Warren County, North Carolina, and shown in the 1792 court records described above.

There were three other males in the household (one under 10, one 10-15 and one 16-25). As to the females, two were under 10, and one (presumably John's wife) was 26-44 (born 1756-1774). While all this is interesting, it is not very helpful except to let us know that the Frederick family did indeed have an early 1800's presence in Person County, NC.³² This John Fedrick apparently appears in later census counts.

²⁹ The St. Lawrence District of Person County (sometimes St. Laurence) generally was the northwestern quadrant. See the attached diagram of the early districts. This was the area of Hyco Creek and Cunningham's store. Today, a large part of this area is under water as a result of the creation of Lake Hyco.

³⁰ *Piedmont Plantation* at 68.

³¹ Ancestry.com shows this census entry for John Frederick as Hillsborough Township, Person County, North Carolina. However, the only Hillsborough Township found during this time period was in Orange County. Accordingly, either John Frederick lived in Orange County, or Ancestry.com is mistaken about the township.

³² The following was found on the Frederick Family Genealogy Forum (29 Jan 1999): "Jesse's death certificate is on file in Webster County KY. Died 1875. I know that a brother to Richard, John, was my ancestor. I think Jesse's dad was John Frederick, died about 1837 in Pearson County, NC. Any info on this John Frederick? We are looking too." [If this John Frederick was one of the John Fredericks discussed in this memorandum, it probably is John, Jr., because John, Sen., died c. 1826.]

The three male children (presumably) found in this household in 1800 would have been born as follows:

- One born 1791-1800 (could be Jesse; see below)
- One born 1785-1790
- One born 1775-1884 (probably 1884 if Salley Stiles is the mother)

The two female children (presumably) found in this household in 1800 would have been born as follows:

- Two born 1791-1800 (one could be Elizabeth Frederick who married William Burton)

The following were listed on the same 1800 census sheet as John Frederick: Jesse Dakins; John Bumpass, Jun., Will Guin; George Anderson; John Sute; John Blalock; Abner Williams; Joseph Terrey; [John Fedrick]; Grizey Moore; Robert Moore; Phillip Moore; Charles Moore; Thomas Moore; Woosan Hubbard; Luke Moore; Joseph Traylor; Rich Oakley; Benjamin Harrilson; Willis Nicholes; Jos. Green; and Charles Glenn.

Another researcher, who is interested in the Frederick family because members of that family married into the families of her ancestors, reported that a third researcher claims that John Federick (Federic) originally was from France and came to Colonial America to fight in the American Revolution. After the war ended, he remained in the United States. Furthermore, according to certain deed records, John Federick was allowed to live rent-free on land in Person County owned by Osborne Jeffreys. Obviously, much additional research is required on these issues, but certainly is consistent with the excerpt quoted above from *Goodspeed's History of Mississippi* (1891). However, see the review of the estate records of John Federick, Sen., set forth below under the 1830 US Census section (1820-1830). The estate of John Fedrick included only personal property and no real property. Being able to live rent-free on real property owned by another (Osborne Jeffreys) would explain the lack of real property in the estate. Also, see the real estate transfers described below in the 1810 US Census section (1800-1810).

However, if John Frederick fought in the Revolutionary War why was he not entitled to a land grant? Was he granted land in the western county of North Carolina but chose not to move there?

The Revolutionary War fighting was between 1775 and 1781. Independence was declared in 1776, and the treaty formally ending the war was signed in 1783. John Fedrick's earliest likely birth year is c.1756. Thus, the oldest he could have been at the outbreak of the war would have been nineteen. Were he born much later than 1756, it is doubtful that he would have been shipped to Colonial America to fight against the British. However, French involvement increased in 1778, when John Fedrick could have been 22 years old. The range of his birth year does not exclude the possibility that he came from France to Colonial America

to fight in the Revolutionary War.³³ Of course, it is always possible that he already was in North America at the time of the war. One researcher claims that he returned to France to bring more of his family to North Carolina. *Goodspeed* confirms this.

Other interesting names listed in the 1800 Person County census:

Druilla Vaughn ³⁴	Nathan Painter	Wm Fox
Granville Vaughn ³⁵	George Vaughn	John Foshe
Joseph Lunsford	Hinary Stanfield	Loftin Walton
Jesse Lunsford	Thomas Sneed	Osborn Jeffreys
Will Stanfield	Mills Durden	J_____ Walton
Will. Tapp	Durrat Standfield	John Bradshaw
Sarah Burton	Jas. Standfield	Moses Bradshaw
Benjamin Cotral	David Womack	

Jesse Fredrick (1800-1875). Jesse Fredrick is included here based upon the information provided by another researcher. No independent records, census or other, confirm this information. According to this researcher, Jesse Fredrick was born **c.1800** in Person County, North Carolina, his father was **John Fredrick**, and he died c.1875 in Webster County, Kentucky (western part of the state).³⁶ On 16 Jan 1820 he married **Purthenia Burton** (Alexander G. Cummins bondsman). Purthenia (or Parthenia) Burton was born c.1802 in Person County, North Carolina. Jesse and Purthenia had the following children:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Birth Location</u>
Adaline	c.1821	
Richard B.	c.1823	North Carolina
Louisa	c.1829	
Sarah Ann	Apr 1830	North Carolina
John W.	c.1831	North Carolina
Thomas M.	c.1835	
Adolphus W.	c.1837	North Carolina
Hannah J.	c.1839	Kentucky
Jesse Robert	c.1841	Kentucky
Lewis J.	c.1845	Kentucky
William B.	c.1853 ³⁷	

Note that the William B. Frederick listed above actually is a son of Adaline Frederick, thus being a grandson of Jesse and Purthenia.

³³ Almost one-half the troops commanded by General George Washington at the decisive Battle of Yorktown were French.

³⁴ Probably Drucilla Vaughn as her husband Zachariah Vaughn had died c. 1792.

³⁵ Granville Vaughn is the son of Zachariah and Drucilla Vaughn and the husband of Sally Lunsford. Their daughter was Lucy Vaughn who married John Frederick, Jr.

³⁶ See the attached map of Kentucky counties.

³⁷ Many of the families of these children have been recorded by Rita Burton.

Based upon the children's place of birth, it appears that Jesse and Purthenia moved to Kentucky c.1837-1839.

Another researcher, who is descended from the Burton family, confirmed the marriage of Jesse Frederick and Parthenia Burton and is researching the parents of Parthenia.

Note that independent records do confirm the existence of Jesse Frederick. See the discussion below in the section on the 1820 census (1810-1820). Moreover, independent records do confirm a marriage between Jesse Frederick and Purthenia Burton 16 Jan 1820 (Alexander G. Cummins).

Note that the above-mentioned researcher stated that Jesse Frederick (who married Purthenia Burton) and Elizabeth Frederick (who married William Burton) were siblings and the children of John Frederick.³⁸ This John Frederick purportedly died in 1837. If the information uncovered about (a) John Frederick, Sr. (died 1826) and (b) John, Jr. (died 1821) is correct, this is a third John Frederick. Of interest is the fact that Jesse Frederick and Parthenia Burton named a daughter Sarah and a son John. A John Frederick married Sarah (Sally) Stiles. See above.

Lewis Frederick. There also is a 20 June 1801 marriage record for Lewis Frederick and a person not named, with John Fredrich bondsman, Thomas Webb witness. The bride space is blank in the record as shown by Katherine Kerr Kendall:

Frederick, Lewis & _____, 20 June 1801 (John Fredrich, Thomas Webb)³⁹

Does this mean that a bond was filed in blank and never completed? Was this marriage ever consummated? We know that a Lewis Frederick was indeed married, had children, and died 1814. Was this the same Lewis? If so, the speculation below about being married c. 1809 coincident with a move to Caswell County may not be valid.

Note the following from the 1991 Bob Frederick Letter:

Lewis Frederick married in Person County, North Carolina in 1801, moved to Caswell County, by 1810 Census and died in 1814 Revolutionary War Veteran leaving only one male heir, Lewis Jr. (Lewis B.) who would marry Jermina Evans in 1839, have 4 children (2 sons and 2 daughters). The family moved from North Carolina to Missouri in 1859, Wayne County. The oldest son, William R. Frederick in 1841 is written up in the History of Southeast Missouri 1888.

The Lewis Frederick for whom John Frederick was a bondsman in 1801 is not a son of John Frederick and Salley Stiles. Lewis fought in the Revolutionary War,⁴⁰ and John Frederick and Salley Stiles were not married until 1783. If Lewis is a son of John Frederick it is from an earlier marriage, and there is not evidence even suggesting such. More likely is that Lewis Frederick is related to John Frederick in some other manner (brother, uncle, or cousin).

³⁸ <http://www.gencircles.com/users/ritasrelatives/1/data/1932>

³⁹ *Person County North Carolina Marriage Records 1792-1868*, Katharine Kerr Kendall (1983) at 33.

⁴⁰ Based upon the 1991 Bob Frederick Letter. Must confirm that the pension application discussed below is with respect to the Revolutionary War and not the War of 1812.

However, no earlier record of Lewis Frederick has been found. See the Revolutionary War pension application records discussed below, which should be investigated further.

Miscellaneous other Fredericks appear in the 1800 census but they seem of no consequence for Ransom or any other Person County Frederick:

Elizabeth	Montgomery County
Hardison	Beaufort County
Felix	Duplin County
William	Duplin County

Other Frederick references during this time period:

James Fredrick ⁴¹	c.1799	Moseley Hall, Lenoir County
Jesse Frederick	1795 ⁴²	Location Unknown

1800-1810 (1810 Census)⁴³

The 1810 US Census shows two Fredericks of interest: **Lewis Fedrick** (Caswell County); and **John Fedrick** (Person County).

Flat River Primitive Baptist Church Minutes⁴⁴

I am setting out here the Frederick family entries found in the Minute Books of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church of Person County, North Carolina (1786-1945).⁴⁵ I do so because the first Frederick entry is with respect to a Lewis Fedrick and the date is relevant to the time period between the 1800 and 1810 censuses (1809). Also, showing the entries together allows the Frederick members to be analyzed as a group.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Information</u>
Fedrick Lewis	81	Dismissed by Letter September, 1809.
Federick Eliza	106	Joined June, 1824 by Baptism.
Fedrick Betsy	125	Mentioned as member in May, 1834.

⁴¹ Not known whether this James Frederick is the one who married Susan Durdin 19 Jan 1825 (Stephen M. Dickins bondsman, William McKissack witness)

⁴² Died 6 Oct 1875. Note there is another LDS entry showing a Jesse Frederick born c.1800. One Jesse married a Paulina Unknown c.1821. We know that one Jesse Frederick married Purthenia Burton.

⁴³ "The Hessian fly made 1810 memorable for its damage to the wheat crop . . ." *Piedmont Plantation* at 69.

⁴⁴ The Flat River Primitive Baptist Church was founded about 1750 and is located approximately four miles south of Roxboro, North Carolina, at the crossing of Flat River Church Road and Bessie Daniel Road (which becomes Payne's Tavern Road a bit to the west). The earliest church records were destroyed by fire, but a new minute book was begun in 1786. A cemetery is on the church grounds with the following GPS coordinates: 36 20 26N 078 59 26W.

⁴⁵ Minute Books Numbered One, Two and Three of Flat River Primitive Baptist Church of Person County, North Carolina (1786-1945), Index Prepared by John Burch Blaylock of Yanceyville, North Carolina in the year 1946, and the information was taken from the Original Minute Books About 1946 (hereinafter "Flat River Primitive Baptist Church Minutes").

Federick James	133	Mentioned as member in July, 1837.
Federick James wife		
Susannah	134	Dismissed by Letter October, 1837.
Federick Parthena	138	Dismissed by Letter September, 1838.

Others of interest mentioned: Jesse Durden; Jane Durdin; Susan Durdin; Mary Durden; Salley Durden; Bro. Jesse Durden; Salley Durden and her Mother; Margaret Evans; Polley Evans; John and wife Elizabeth Eavens; Risdon Fisher; Charles Foshie; Elizabeth Foshie; John Foshie; John and Elizabeth Foshee; Thomas Sneed; Brother Stanfield; Robert Stanfield; Bro. Robert Stanfield; Lucy Stanfield; Lewis G. Stanfield; John B. Stanfield; J. B. Stanfield; Eliza Stanfield; Frances A. Stanfield; Eli Tap and wife; John Tap; Polley Tapp; Jane Tapp; Lewey Tapp; John Tapp; and John Tapp and wife.⁴⁶

Lewis Frederick (1766/1784-1814). Based upon the page number (81) and the date of the entry (1809), Lewis Frederick was a fairly early member of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church. We know that a Lewis Frederick most likely fought in the Revolutionary War/War of 1812, was named in an 1801 marriage record (bondsman John Frederick), appeared in the 1810 census, and apparently died in 1814 (possibly a casualty of the War of 1812; see the pension record). Nothing, however, in the church records set forth above gives any concrete evidence of a family relationship between Lewis Frederick and any of the other Frederick principals discussed herein. It is likely, however, that Lewis Frederick is related in some manner to the other Frederick members of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church.

Lewis had a household of six shown in the 1810 census. The one male is in the 26-44 category (born 1766-1784), and presumably this is Lewis himself. There are five females: four under 10 (born 1800-1810); and one 26-44 (born 1766-1784), who presumably is Lewis's wife. Thus, the family probably consisted of Lewis, his wife, and four young daughters. Keep these four daughters in mind as women with the Frederick surname begin to marry during the 1815-1830 period.

The following military pension information is with respect to a Lewis Frederick. Whether it is the same Lewis Frederick shown in the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church Minutes, the 1801 marriage record, or the 1810 US Census is unknown. The 1991 Bob Frederick Letter quoted above assumes that all are one and the same. Note the four female family members, which show a similar family pattern as one daughter could have married. Also, the Lewis Frederick listed as an heir presumably is a son and is the Lewis B. Frederick discussed later.

⁴⁶ Flat River Church (Person County, N.C.). / Records, 1786-1979. / 35 items (1.0 linear ft.). / Records of a Person County, N.C., Primitive Baptist Church, including minutes of monthly meetings, 1786-1979 (5 v.), scattered lists of members, rules, deeds, and miscellaneous business letters, and a Bible originally owned by Lewis Daniel (1782-1847), clerk of the Flat River Church, which records family births, deaths, and marriages, 1781-1857. / In the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (#1817).

LEWIS FREDERICK
PERSON COUNTY
PRIVATE
10TH REGIMENT INFANTRY
\$48.00 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
\$240.00 AMOUNT RECEIVED
MARCH 5, 1818 PENSION STARTED
DIED 1814
HEIRS: BETSEY JANE FREDERICK
POLLY FREDERICK
SALLY FREDERICK (named after Salley Stiles?)
SUSANNA FREDERICK
LEWIS FREDERICK⁴⁷

In the 1810 census, the Lewis Frederick household showed four females under 10. Here, four years later, we see four females listed. If, however, one of them is the widow, what happened to the other young female? However, see the list below, which shows five females in 1814.

Lewis Frederick's appearing in the 1810 census for Caswell County could be related to his September 1809 dismissal by letter from the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church. He may have moved from Person County to Caswell County during the 1809-1810 period. He would have been between 30 and 48 at his death in 1814. The War of 1812 was fought 1812-1814, and Lewis Frederick may have been a casualty of that conflict (but probably not if he fought in the Revolutionary War). See the marriage record discussed above and the 1991 Bob Frederick Letter, which concludes that Lewis Frederick fought in the Revolutionary War, was married in 1801, was in Caswell County by 1810, and died in 1814. No evidence contradicts these assumptions.

Another researcher shows the following children of the Lewis Frederick who died 1814 in Person County, North Carolina:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Birth Location</u>
Lewis B.	born 1813	Person County
Betsy		
Polly	(Polly is a nickname for Mary)	
Jane		
Sally	(named for Salley Stiles?)	
Susannah		

Is it possible that Betsy Jane is a combination of two people; that Betsy is the wife and Jane is a daughter?

⁴⁷ North Carolina Pension Rolls of 1935. <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/military/1835pens.txt> This file was contributed for use in the USGenWebArchives by: William R. Navey genealogy1@ancestry.com

John Fedrick (1756/1775-1826). The John Fedrick found in the 1810 census appears to be the same as listed in the 1800 census because the family pattern is similar, with one addition having made to the group (another male under 10). For the males, there are two under 10, one 10-15 (possibly John, Jr., discussed below), one 16-25, and one 45 and over (presumably John himself). Females: one 10-15; one 16-25; and one 45 and over (presumably John's wife). Family of eight: five males; and three females. Make no assumption about the addition to the household of a male under 10. This need not be the child of Salley Stiles Frederick. It was very common to have children of other family members living in the households of relatives. For example, this could have been one of the children of Lewis Frederick, who died in 1814. He could have been incapacitated in some manner. Moreover, this could apply to all the very young children found in the 1810 John Frederick household.

An interesting event in the life of John Frederick during this census decade (1800-1810) was the **10 March 1806** conveyance to him from Osborne Jeffreys of the right to live for life on certain property located south of the Flat River in Person County, North Carolina.⁴⁸ While John Frederick apparently lived on that property and would have been a potential member of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church, his name is not found in the minutes set forth above. That does not mean, however, that he was not a member. These are minutes of church business and not a roster of church members.

The deed records referred to above apparently show the following (emphasis added):

Deed Book D pp. 225-226: **Osborne Jeffreys, Sr.**⁴⁹ gives to **John Frederick** the right to live on the land on south side of Flat River as long as Frederick lives. **10 March 1806**. Witnesses: Richard Oliver, James Cochran, **Daniel Frederick**.⁵⁰

Deed Book D p. 382: **John Frederick** to **Duncan Cameron** all his right and interest in a tract on south fork of Flat River conveyed to him by Osborne Jeffreys, Sr. including the crops now growing. **14 September 1812**. Witnesses: Jesse Evans,⁵¹ Jno Cummins.

⁴⁸ Attached is a map showing the Flat River in southwest Person County, North Carolina. Note that the Flat, Eno, and Little Rivers form the headwaters of the Neuse River. Also note that 1806 saw major flooding that would have adversely affected any land lying along the Flat River. *Piedmont Plantation* at 68.

⁴⁹ Osborne Jeffreys I was called Senior until his death. Following that, Osborne Jeffreys II was called Senior as there was an Osborne Jeffreys III. They were a prominent family and well researched. There is no evidence that they were in any way related to the Frederick family, which was not wealthy and obviously has not been researched very well. On May 8, 1756, Osborne Jeffreys received a Granville land grant of 302 acres "on both sides of Flatt River." On February 7, 1761, he received a Granville land grant for 480 acres "on both sides of Flat River (also much land is in Johnston and Granville County)." *Historical Sketch of Person County*, Stuart T. Wright (1974) at 216. Jeffreys also received many other land grants.

⁵⁰ This is the first appearance of Daniel Frederick. Presumably, to be a witness Daniel Frederick must have been of legal age (21), which would put his birth year no later than 1785. Thus, he could be a son of John Frederick and Salley Stiles, who were married in 1783 and could have had their first child around 1784.

⁵¹ Note that Lewis B. Frederick, discussed later in this memorandum, married Jemima Evans 18 March 1839.

The source of both of these deed records is Katherine Kendall's Person County North Carolina Deed Books (1792-1825). This land would be near the point where Flat River and the South Fork of Flat River joined. This is near the Durham County Line somewhere off Highway 501. Also in that neighborhood is the Sneed Cemetery.⁵² See the attached map.

As to Osborne Jeffreys, I note that a Thomas Jeffreys was listed in the 1790 US Census for Caswell County, North Carolina (Richmond District). No Osborne Jeffries was found. However, the **1800 US Census** shows an **Osborn Jeffreys** living in Hillsborough Township, Person County, North Carolina, with a household of six: three males (one 10-15, one 16-25, and one 45 and over); and three females (one under 10, one 10-15, and one 16-25). He also appears to have owned 35 slaves. Osborn could have been either of the older two males. Names of interest on the census sheet: Joseph Hargis; and Loftin Walton. Note that Loftin Walton was Joanna Walton's brother. Joanna Walton married Ransom Federick between 1820 and 1838).

Osborn Jeffreys, Sen., is shown in the **1810 US Census** for Person County. The household consisted of (a) three males (two 16-25, one 45 and over) and (b) an indeterminate number of females (because the census entries are illegible). Five or more slaves appear to have been owned. The listing appears to be alphabetical. Also shown is William Jeffries. This census seems to indicate that Osborn Jeffreys was born 1765 or earlier. If this is the same Osborn Jeffreys who was Sheriff of Warren County in 1771, he was born quite a bit earlier than 1765.

Osborne Jeffreys appears again on in the **1820 US Census** for Person County, with a household of one male 45 and older (presumably Osborn). He reported 13 slaves. Thus, he continued to be a person of some wealth. Of great interest are the people listed on the same census sheet as Osborn Jeffreys and presumed to live nearby: Mrs. Creasey Federick; Elizabeth Federick; and Granville Vaughan.⁵³ Elizabeth Federick is thought to be the widow of Paul Federick, as is discussed below. Mrs. Creasey Federick is intriguing. Who was her Federick husband? Who has appeared and disappeared? William Marshall Federick was seen in a 1795 Person County tax list but never again. Daniel Federick witnessed the 1806 Osborn Jeffreys deed to John Federick but has not surfaced since.

Based upon the deed records quoted above, it appears that, in 1806, one Osborne Jeffreys, Sr., conveyed to John Federick a life estate in real property. That is an ownership interest less than fee simple absolute in that it automatically terminates upon the death of the grantee (John Federick in this case). If there are no further restrictions, a life estate is transferable. And, John Federick apparently conveyed his life estate in the Osborne Jeffreys, Sr., property to Duncan Cameron in 1812. However, the form of the life estate is a bit unusual in that all John

⁵² This land also had a mill (Snead's Mill) at the end of what is now Harris Mill Road. A gate now closes off the end of the road. The cemetery can be accessed from another point. The road once connected to Burton's Mill which would be off Moore's Mill Road now (actually Onie Burton Road). The Hicks, Burton, and Cothran families lived on Moore's Mill Road. Duncan Cameron owned Stagville.

⁵³ I note Granville Vaughan because I have seen some speculation that Ransom Federick was the son of a John Federick and a Lucy Vaughan (and that Lucy Vaughan was the daughter of one Granville Vaughan and Sally Lunsford). I have never, however, seen any shred of evidence supporting Ransom Federick's being the son of John Federick and Lucy Vaughan.

Frederick received was the “right to live on the land.” Thus, the right was more in the nature of leasehold. Also raised is the question why the conveyance was necessary. Why was it thought necessary to formalize a rent-free relationship? What was the event in 1806 that triggered the conveyance?

Interestingly, what Duncan Cameron purchased was the “right to live on” the subject property for the life of John Frederick. That is all that John Frederick had to sell because that is all that he owned. Thus, unless further changes were made as to the status of the subject property (and assuming that Osborne Jeffreys had not conveyed away any other interests), upon the death of John Frederick (1826) all leasehold interests in the subject property reverted to Osborne Jeffreys, Sr. (or to his estate in the event that he died before John Frederick died). Thus, Duncan Cameron paid for 14 years of rent-free use (and the crops growing in 1812). It would be interesting to discover how much money changed hands in these two transactions.

Another, and more likely, scenario is that Duncan Cameron was purchasing the land from Osborne Jeffreys in fee simple absolute. There probably will be a contemporaneous deed from Osborne Jeffreys to Duncan Cameron.⁵⁴ All that John Frederick was doing was clearing up the title. Duncan Cameron apparently wanted the whole bundle of sticks with respect to this Flat River property, without anyone having the right to occupy the property for life. While this is speculation, it is reasonable.

Just who was this Duncan Cameron? One Duncan Cameron (1777-1853), a native of Virginia but later a resident of Hillsborough and Raleigh, was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, 1802-1838. An attorney, he was also president of the State Bank of North Carolina, 1829-1849. At the time of the financial crisis in 1830, Cameron was a member of the committee of trustees charged with drawing up a memorial to the General Assembly. President Kemp P. Battle later credited the financial advice of Cameron with giving the University an endowment and filling her halls with students. The first executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina was elected 2 January 1835, and on 10 January 1835, Cameron was elected as the first chairman. The above information came from The First State University (A Pictorial History of The University of North Carolina), William S. Powell (1972). Accompanying this information is a picture of Duncan Cameron (page 51).

According to one researcher who has been studying Person County for 25 years, the Jeffreys family lived in what is now Franklin County. Around the time of the American Revolution, and through the 1780's families from Franklin, Warren, and Halifax Counties began to move into the Flat River area of what is now Person County (just north of the border with Orange County). Deed records indicate that some may have lived on land that did not belong to them but cleared and farmed the land anyway. This may have been with the approval of the owner or not.

⁵⁴ Listed in the Appendix of Piedmont Plantation by Jean Bradley Anderson (1985) are the following: (1) Person Co. Deed Book D:140 on April 7, 1809 grantor is Osborn Jeffreys, Sen., 2300 on forks of Flat River; and (2) Person Co. Deed Book D: 333 on Sept. 15, 1812, grantor is Osborn Jeffreys, Jr. 738 1/2 on both sides of Flat River. The grantee in both cases was Duncan Cameron.

In 1778, a land entry for Paul Jeffreys stated that the land on the south fork of Flat River included improvements made by William Blalock. Deed records indicate that William Blalock had been in the area since 1760. Other Blalocks lived in the same area of Franklin and Warren Counties as the Jeffreys. Other families moving from that area were the Money/Mooney family, Joseph and Jesse **Lunsford**, and Mills **Durden**. It is possible that John Frederick was among this group. Since he did not purchase land, it is more difficult to establish his presence. It is possible that the wealthier land owners and speculators were perfectly happy to have people move onto un-cleared areas and begin to farm them.

Note that one researcher has a John Frederick and Lucy Vaughan as the parents of Ransom Frederick. The parents of Lucy Vaughan were Granville Vaughan and Sally **Lunsford**. Thus, there is a possible Lunsford family connection. The relationship between the Frederick and **Durden** family is explained elsewhere in this memorandum. Paul Frederick married Elizabeth Durden 24 Jan 1811 (Samuel Lunsford and Ira Lea); and James Frederick married Susan Durden 19 Jan 1825 (Stephen M. Dickins, William McKissack). However, whether the Frederick family moved with these other families from counties to the east is unknown. It is possible that the Frederick family came from elsewhere and the relationships began in Person County.

Down five census entries from Osborn Jeffreys in the 1820 census is **Granville Vaughan**. This is of interest because, as explained above, some have speculated that a John Frederick and Lucy Vaughn (Vaughan) were the parents of Ransom Frederick. And, it appears that Granville Vaughan and Sally Lunsford were the parents of Lucy Vaughan. See the entries the author has made in Family Tree Maker and the accompanying notes.

Furthermore, in between the 1820 census listings for Mrs. Creasey Federick⁵⁵ and that for Elizabeth Federick⁵⁶ is an entry for **Jessee Durdan**, with a household of two males (both 16-26) and five females (two 10-16, two 16-26, and one 45 and older). One male slave was listed. Note that two Frederick males, Paul and James, married two Durdin females, Elizabeth (1811) and Susan (1825). This Jessee Durdan would have been born 1794-1804 and at the time of the 1820 census would have been age 16-26. He could be the brother of Elizabeth (Durdin) Federick (married 1811).

Osborn Jeffreys apparently died before the 1830 US Census. The only Person County Jeffreys entry is for **George W. Jeffreys**. Unknown is whether this person was the successor in interest to Osborn Jeffreys. The pattern of neighbors is not interesting. However, it is interesting that the 1820 census showed four Jeffreys households in Person County, but only one in 1830. What happened? Were they part of the Kentucky migration? Did they sell out to Duncan Cameron?

⁵⁵ She may have had another given name as the letters on the 1820 census form are difficult to read. She first appears in the 1820 US Census and is addressed elsewhere in this memorandum. Note that the probability of her being the mother of Ransom Frederick eventually is greatly reduced by the pattern of children shown in the various censuses.

⁵⁶ **Elizabeth Federick** is thought to be the widow of Paul Federick who died between their marriage on 24 Jan 1811 and the date of the 1820 census. Note that she continues to be a potential parent of Ransom Frederick. She may have remarried (to Mark Cotrell, discussed later). Her first census appearance is 1820.

The 1840 Person County census shows George W. Jeffreys and Will Jeffreys, but with no interesting neighbors.

All this data and the inter-relationships observed are reaching critical mass. All that is missing is a final guide to place these people in the proper position. Finding Mrs. Creasey Federick, Elizabeth Federick, Granville Vaughan, and Jesse Durden on the same 1820 census sheet as Osborne Jeffreys should eventually lead to helpful insights as to the ancestors of Ransom Federick. If he was born c.1815, as appears to be the case, he would have been five years old at the time of the 1820 census and most likely living in one of the households described above.

Daniel Frederick. Based upon the deed records discussed above wherein Osborne Jeffreys conveyed to John Frederick a leasehold interest in certain Flat River property, one Daniel Frederick was alive in 1806. No other record with respect to this person has been found. Presumably, he was at least 21 years old when he witnessed the deed, thus being born no later than c. 1885.

Montgomery County. The 1810 US Census (Capt. Williams Township, Montgomery County, North Carolina) has two Fedrick entries: (1) S. Fedrick with a family of nine; and (2) J. Fedrick with a family of six. Unknown is who these people were, where they went, and how they might be related to Ransom Fedrick.

Miscellaneous other Fredericks are found in Currituck, Duplin, Sampson, and Montgomery; but none appears helpful in tracing Ransom. I may be wrong in ignoring these people, but the effort to track their family numbers just did not seem worth it.

Note that the 1810 US Census lists a small group of Federick-surnamed people living in Edgefield, South Carolina: Rachel Federick; Stephen Federick; Willis Federick; and John M. Futrick.

1810-1820 (1820 Census)

This census is the most interesting because it is the first with **Ransom Frederick** alive. It is also the first census that reflects the effects of the War of 1812.

Five Frederick's of interest are noted: Mrs. Creasey Federick (Person County); Elizabeth Federick (Person County); John Frederick, Sen. (Person County); John Frederick (Person County); Paul Frederick (Person County); and Jesse Federick (Person County).

The earlier **Lewis Fedrick** (Caswell County) discussed above disappears. Note that this would be consistent with the pension record shown above that gives Lewis a death date of 1814. And, the second Lewis, Lewis B. Frederick, would only be around seven years old in 1820 and not shown as a household head. But, where was the mother of young Lewis B. Frederick and his siblings? Did she remarry and be listed in the household of a non-Frederick surname? She apparently was named Betsy.

Mrs. Creasey Federick. Her 1820 household consists of one male under 10 and five females: one under 10, three 10-16; and one 26-45 (presumably her). Mrs. Creasey Federick would have been born 1775/1794 (26-45 years old in 1820). **Ransom** theoretically could have been the one male under 10. The designation “Mrs.” usually indicated a widow (but not necessarily). Where was Mr. Creasey Frederick? Was he killed in the War of 1812? There was, however, no Creasey Frederick found in the 1810 census. Note that her name may be something other than Creasey; the census entry is difficult to understand. Also, the name shown may be a nickname. Creasey was a nickname for Lucretia.

One researcher has alerted this compiler to the fact that living in the Flat River/Bushy Fork area of Person County during this time period was one Ransom Cates. Ransom Cates had a sister named Lucretia. It is possible that Lucretia Cates married one of the earlier Fredericks who died before the 1820 census (William Marshall Frederick or Daniel Frederick), perhaps as a result of a typhoid epidemic. Many perished from that disease (which also may have taken Paul Frederick around 1819-1820. Lucretia (Cates) Frederick could have been listed as Creasey Frederick on the 1820 census with the male under ten in her household being young Ransom Frederick. The father could have been Daniel Frederick, who appeared early and then disappeared. This would rule out, however, John, Sr. and John, Jr. as the father of Ransom because both were alive at the time of the 1820 census.

Also, Mrs. Creasey Federick was 26-45 years old at the time of the 1820 census. If Ransom Cates, her brother, was the first born in the family and if his birth year was c. 1799, Mrs. Creasey Federick probably was not his sister. She, according to the 1820 census, was born 1794 at the latest. However, Mrs. Creasey Federick could have been related in some other manner to Ransom Cates, such as an aunt.⁵⁷

Paul Federick (d.1819/1820). No census record has been found for Paul Federick but he married **Elizabeth Durdin** on **24 Jan 1811** (Samuel Lunsford bondsman and Ira Lea witness) in Person County, North Carolina. As mentioned above, he was a bondsman for the marriage of Elizabeth Fedrick and William Burton **16 Jan 1819**. Thus, he was alive for some period during the 1810-1820 census decade and, given his possible age and date of marriage, he and Elizabeth (discussed further below) are potential parents of Ransom Fedrick.

According to one researcher, Paul Federick was dead by 1820, leaving three male children and one female child. According to this researcher, Ransom would have been the proper age to have been one of Paul’s male children. The researcher further confirmed that the Elizabeth Durden who married Paul Frederick was the sister of Susan Durden who married Jesse Federick. Note that this researcher spells the name of the two sisters as “Durden” and not “Durdin”. The researcher is descended from the Durden family. See the section below on Elizabeth Federick. [Elizabeth Durden may be the aunt of Susan Durden and not her sister.]

This researcher also is descended from the Burton family that married into the Frederick family. See the section on the marriage of Jesse Fedrick and Parthenia Burton.

⁵⁷ Note, however, that the narrower age bands of the 1830 census allow us to place her birth year range as 1880-1890, still too old to be a younger sister of Ransome Cates. S

Elizabeth Federick. In her 1820 household were three males under 10 and two females: one under 10; and one 26-45 (presumably her). Elizabeth would have been born 1775/1794 (26-45 years old in 1820). **Ransom** theoretically could have been one of the three males under 10. According to one researcher, this Elizabeth Federick is the Elizabeth Durden who married Paul Federick 24 Jan 1811 (Samuel Lunsford bondsman, Ira Lea witness). Paul Federick purportedly died before 1820 leaving Elizabeth with four children. As they were married in 1811, all of the children would have been under 10; and that is what the 1820 census reports. Thus, Paul Federick died between 1811 and 1820 (but after 16 Jan 1819 when he was a witness to the marriage of Elizabeth Fedrick and William Burton).

The Elizabeth Fedrick who married William Burton 16 Jan 1819 could not have been the daughter of Paul Frederick and Elizabeth Durden. The 1820 census shows a female under 10, who by 1819 could not have been of the age to marry.

See below under the 1830 census discussion an examination of the possibility that Elizabeth Durden Frederick, widowed by Paul Frederick 1819-1820, married Mark Cottrel 1 Dec 1825 (Buck Vaughn serving in some capacity with respect to the marriage). However, see Article 56 (page 84) in *Person County Heritage—North Carolina* (2001), Volume III, where Elizabeth Frederick (widow of Paul Frederick) signs a deed 10 September 1833. No Mark Cottrel signed, which most likely would have been required. Was this Elizabeth Frederick still unmarried in 1833?

John Federick, Sen. (1756/1775-1826). This is believed to be the original John Federick first seen in the 1800 census (and again in the 1810 census). He now has been designated “senior” because another, presumably younger, John also lives in the community.⁵⁸ His household numbered four (down four from the 1810 census, with three of the reductions attributed to the males, and one to the females). One male who left the household during the 1810-1820 period could be the younger John Frederick who appears in the 1820 census (designated John, Jr., by me). There also appears to be some attrition in the male ranks.

There were two males in 1820: one 10-16; and one 45 and over (presumably John, Sen.). The females numbered two: one 16-26 and one 45 and over (presumably John’s wife). John would have been born in 1775 or earlier. However, the family pattern seems to exclude **Ransom**. The younger male would have been born 1804-1810. I feel fairly confident that **Ransom** was born c. 1815. Thus, John Frederick, Sen., probably is eliminated as a potential father of **Ransom**; but may be related in some other fashion (possibly his grandfather or uncle). While provisionally excluding John Frederick, Sen., as Ransom’s father, the exclusion is not absolute. Census records of the early 1800’s are notoriously inaccurate. Ransom could have been born earlier than 1815, and the male shown in the household of John Frederick, Sen., would have been placed in the wrong age bracket.

John, Sen., is shown on the 1920 census sheet with only one name between his and **Jesse Federick**. While that probably indicates that they were geographic neighbors, I conclude nothing more from their proximity.

⁵⁸ The designation Jr. need not indicate a family relationship, just that one man was older than the other.

Recently obtained are Person County, North Carolina, court documents pertaining to the administration of the estate of one **John Fredrick Sen.**⁵⁹ It appears from these documents that on **June 20, 1826, Jonathan P. Sneed** qualified as an administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Fredrick, Sen., with **John Scott** and **Thomas V. Hargis** as guarantors in some fashion of a \$600 bond. Usually, the designation *de bonis non* means that an administrator has been appointed to administer the remaining assets of an estate when the preceding administrator could or would no longer perform. Whether that phrase had that meaning in the document appointing Jonathan P. Sneed as administrator is unknown, but seems likely.

The next document is what appears to be an accounting of the assets of the modest estate of John Fredrick, Sen. (emphasis and underlining added):

There being no property remaining of the estate of **John Frederick** Dec.d, the only return I can make as Administrator debonison of said estate is a reference To the return of my father **Thomas Sneed** who was the former adm.

Amount of property sold at the first sale	\$202. <u>12</u>
Ditto second	\$197. <u>00</u>
	\$399.12

J. P. Sneed admn Debon

Note the absence of real property. The court apparently accepted this accounting and made the following entry in the record:

State of North Carolina
Person County
Sep Term 1826

This accounting was duly returned to Court by the adm and ordered to be recorded.

Signature Illegible

Accordingly, a likely scenario is that (a) Thomas Sneed was the original administrator of the estate of John Frederick, (b) Thomas Sneed would or could not continue in that capacity (perhaps he died), and (c) the court appointed a *de bonis non* administrator to conclude administration of the estate. This second administrator was the Jonathan P. Sneed named in the 20 June 1826 court document and who prepared the final accounting that was accepted by the court during the September Term 1826.

⁵⁹ Person County Estates, 1775-1951; CR.078.508.26; John Frederick, 1826. A copy is in the author's file.

Unfortunately (and surprisingly), these documents tell us little about the family of John Frederick, Sen. The most interesting fact is that Thomas Sneed was the original administrator. Was he merely appointed by the court to administer the estate of an intestate John Frederick, Sen.? Or was Thomas Sneed in some way related, perhaps married to a daughter of John Frederick, Sen.? Further research is required. It is possible that the people listed as associated with the administration of the estate of John Fredrick are just responsible neighbors, with no family connection.

In 1790 Person County was yet to be spun off from Caswell County. The census for Caswell County that year shows: **Thomas Hargiss**; James Scott and Joseph Scott, but no John Scott; and John Sneed and Samuel Sneed but no Thomas Sneed.

The 1800 US Census (Hillsborough Township, Person County) shows the following on the same page: Leon Hargis; John Sneed; Samuel Sneed; and **Thomas Sneed**. Several North Carolina entries are found for **John Scott**. Three entries are interesting: one each in Caswell County, Orange County, and Wake County. **Thomas Hargis** is found living in Person County (Hillsborough Township) at the time of the 1800 US Census. **John Fedrick** is also shown living in Person County (Hillsborough Township) in 1800.

The 1810 US Census shows **Thomas Sneed**, but the entries apparently are alphabetized and do not show neighbors. No Thomas Hargis is found in Person County, but a **Tho. Hargis** is shown in Orange County. **John Scott** is found in Caswell County, but not in Person County.

The 1820 US Census shows the following as neighbors of **John Fredrick, Sen.**: **Thomas V. Hargis**⁶⁰; Mrs. Jane Sneed; and Samuel Sneed. **Thomas Sneed** is shown as a neighbor of Laurence Hargis (separated by one name on the census list). No **John Scott** is found in Person County in 1820, but two are found in neighboring Caswell County (one being John Scott, Sen.).

The 1830 US Census lists **Thomas Hargis, Sen.** (Person County), Elizabeth Sneed (Person County), **J. P. Sneed** (Orange County), John Scott, Sen. (Caswell County), and John Scott, Jr. (Caswell County). The significance of the J. P. Sneed in Orange County is that he could be the administrator *de bonis non* who was appointed to complete the administration of his father Thomas Sneed. Thomas Sneed is not found, which was expected as he was unable to complete his duties as executor of the estate of John Fedrick, Sen. Thomas Sneed probably died before the 1830 census.

⁶⁰ It is interesting to note that Thomas V. Hargis was married to Sally Sneed. Also, Thomas V. Hargis' mother was Nancy Pierce, whose sister was Jane "Jensie" Pierce, second wife of William Henry Long, Sr. William Henry Long, Sr. and his first wife (unknown) were parents of Martha Long Tapp, wife of Cicero Frederick. On the Fox/Stanfield side of the family: Thomas V. Hargis' grandfather was Richard Hargis, uncle to Lucey Hudgins Fox. Thomas V. Hargis' sister, Demarius was wife to William Goodley Stanfield.

The 1840 US Census shows the following: **Thomas Hargis, Sen.** (Person County); **John B. Scott** (Person County); and **Thomas Sneed** (Person County). Of interest is that the following name is found on the same Person County census sheet as Thomas Sneed (albeit a different Thomas Sneed): Ransom Federick

Also found on this page: Bedford Vaughan; John Evans; Robert Burton. While this Thomas Sneed may not be the same person originally appointed as administrator of the estate of John Fedrick, Sen., it does show that the Federick and Sneed families were neighbors. Also apparent is that the Hargis, Sneed, and Federick families knew each other. The John Scott who lived in Caswell County is more difficult to explain. However, a family connection could have been the reason for his involvement.

The 1850 US Census shows a 16-year-old Thomas Sneed living in the household of Thomas Burton, and is thought to be of no significance. However, that is the only Sneed found in Person County in 1850. A Thomas Hargis and a Thomas B. Hargis were living in Person County in 1850.

At a minimum, the court records provide a likely death year for John Frederick, Sen.: 1826.

These records also may suggest a possible family link between the Frederick and Sneed families that will be researched.

John Frederick, Jr. (b.1775/1794). While the 1820 census did not designate him as such, I will refer to him as Jr. The family consisted of five members: three males and two females. Males: two under 10; and one 26-45 (presumably John, Jr.). Females: one under 10; and one 16-26 (presumably the wife of John, Jr.). The two males under 10 would have been born 1811 or later. Thus, **Ransom Fedrick** could have been part of this household because his birth is c.1815. If this is correct, Ransom had one brother and one sister in 1820.

John Federick and Lucy Vaughan. A potentially relevant Person County, North Carolina, marriage record is that of **John Federick** to **Lucy Vaughan** on 6 Feb 1814 (William McKissack bondsman, Alex Winstead witness). If this couple had three children born before the 1820 census, the family pattern is consistent with that of John, Jr., discussed above. Having three children in six years would not be unreasonable. Thus, the John Federick who married Lucy Vaughan could very well be the John, Jr., discussed above, the father of Ransom Fedrick, and the son of John, Sen. However, no census records past 1820 have been found for John Federick. We know that John Frederick, Sen., died c. 1826.

I have searched again for a subsequent (after 1820) census account of John Federick, Jr., but found none. A possibility is that he was married 1814, fathered Ransom c.1815, appeared in the 1820 census, and died before the 1830 census. However, one would expect to see a census entry for Lucy Vaughn in 1830 unless she remarried or moved in with another household (such as her parents or a sibling). However, no Lucy Vaughn is found in North Carolina in 1830. [Is Creasey Frederick actually Lucy Vaughn? Creasey is a nickname for

Lucretia. Lucy is a nickname for Lucretia. However, because Mrs. Creasey Frederick appears in the 1820 census, her husband would have to have died before then.]

Some Fact, Some Theory: John, Sen. was born 1756/1775 and married Salley (Sarah) Stiles in 1783. John, Jr., was born 1775/1794. John, Jr., was married 1814 when he was 20-39 years old, which is a reasonable range to be fathering children. Ransom Fedrick was born c.1815. It is possible that Jesse Frederick who married Purthenia Burton in 1820 is a son of John, Sen., and the younger brother of John, Jr. This would give the following hypothetical line of descendants and family relationships:

Generation A (older generation)

John Frederick, Sr. (bef.1775-1826)
William Marshall Frederick (bef. 1775-?)
Lewis Frederick (bef. 1784-1814)
Daniel Frederick (bef. 1781-?)

Generation B (middle generation)

Paul Fredrick (TBD-1819)(married Elizabeth Durdin)
Jesse Fredrick (c.1800-c.1875)(married Purthenia Burton)
John Frederick, Jr. (b.1775/1794)-1821
Mrs. Creasey Federick (1880/1890-1830/1840)

Generation C (younger generation)

Lewis B. Frederick (1813-1868)(married Jemima Evans)
Ransom Fedrick (born c.1815)(married Joanna Walton)
Radford Jones Fedric
Ellen Fedric
James M. Fedric
James Fedrick who married Susan Durden 19 Jan 1825
Jane Frederick

Generation D (Civil War generation)

Cicero N. Frederick
Arasmus D. Frederick
William Radford Frederick

Here is a possible (maybe even probable) ancestry for the author of this memorandum:

John Frederick, Sr. (c. 1760-1826) married Salley Stiles 1783
John Frederick, Jr. (c. 1784-1821) married Lucy Vaughn 1814
Ransom Frederick⁶¹ (c. 1815-bef. 1900) married Joanna Walton (c. 1820-bef. 1900)
Leondas Pointer Frederick (1854-aft. 1931) married Dover J. (Dovie) Dailey
William Waters Frederick (1879-1931) married Mary Stella Stanfield (1881-1955)
Richmond Stanfield Frederick (1918-1983) married Sally Womack Moorefield (1921-1971)
 Mona Diane Frederick (born 1942)
 Virginia Joyce Frederick (born 1952)
 Richmond Stanfield Frederick, Jr. (born 1947)
 Richmond Stanfield Frederick III
 John Lawrence Frederick
 William Bradley Frederick

Note that one researcher shows a John Fredrick who died 1837 in Person County as having two children: Elizabeth Fredrick (who married William Burton); and Jesse Fredrick, born 1800 in Person County, North Carolina (married Purthenia Burton). Remember that until sources are developed any family connection earlier than Ransom is mere speculation. Until cleared up, I will ascribe the 1837 death year to John Frederick, Jr. However, recall that John Fredrick, Jr., is not found in the 1830 census. This makes the 1837 death year troublesome. Also, one researcher believes that this John Frederick was killed by a falling tree limb in 1821; and this 1821 death date for John Frederick, Jr. was confirmed by *Goodspeed*. Thus, we appear to have a third John Frederick.

The names given by Ransom Fedrick and Joanna Walton to their children are not a great fit for this assumed lineage. No son is named John, Lewis, or Jesse. They are named Cicero, Erasmus D., George W., and Leondas Pointer. Moreover, the first two daughters were named Hilda (possibly Matilda) and Elizabeth W. (probably Walton). The third daughter was, however, named Lucy A., which could be for her mother, Lucy Vaughn (or Mrs. Creasey (Lucretia) Frederick). I must check the names of Joanna Walton's family members. She did not have a sister named Lucy.

Jesse Federick. This is the entry that appeared near the 1820 census entry for John Frederick, Sen. The household was small. Males: one 16-26 (presumably Jesse). Females: one 16-26 (presumably Jesse's wife); and one 26-45 (an older relative, perhaps; could be the mother of Jesse or the mother of his wife). However, the person probably is not Jesse's mother if he is the son of John, Sen., because John, Sen., was alive in 1820. **Ransom** is excluded by the family pattern as there was only one male, Jesse. This Jesse probably was born (1794/1804).

This **Jesse Federick** could be the one identified in the Person County, North Carolina, marriage records that was born c. 1800 and married **Purthenia Burton** on 16 Jan 1820 (Alexander G. Cummins bondsman, William McKissack witness). That marriage date would

⁶¹ One researcher ascribes the middle initial "M" to Ransom Frederick. Could this be Marshall? Note the William Marshall Frederick discussed above and the fact that a great grandson was named Marshall Orion Frederick.

fit for the 1820 census, as would the absence of children. The couple would have been married the year of the census and would not have had time to procreate. While Jesse Federick is not the father of Ransom Fedrick, he could be related in another manner (brother, uncle, or cousin perhaps). Note that his family and the family of Elizabeth Fedrick and William Burton moved to Hopkins/Webster County, Kentucky. Also note that one researcher stated that Jesse's father was John, but no source was cited.⁶² Also, note in this footnote the mention of a Richard as the brother of John. Were Jesse Federick and Elizabeth Federick siblings? Was their father John Federick, Sr.? Where is Richard Federick?

Miscellaneous other 1820 census Fredericks of apparently no consequence to Ransom's ancestry are:

Felix Federick, Sr. (Duplin)	William K. Federick (Sampson)
Felix Federick, Jr. (Duplin)	Ann Federick (Sampson)
Norris Federick (Duplin)	Hine Federick (Rowan)
William Federick (Duplin)	

Lewis B. Federick (1813-1868). Because he would have been only about seven years old in 1820, no separate 1820 census record was expected for Lewis B. Federick. As the person thought to be his father, Lewis Federick, died in 1814, Lewis B. Federick could be found under the name of his mother in 1820. The information compiled by another researcher shows Lewis B. Federick born **1813** in Person County, North Carolina, and dying 1868 in Perry County, Missouri. He married **Jemima Evans** (b. 1813 in North Carolina) on 18 Mar 1839 (Alonzo R. Moore bondsman, Seth J. Wright witness). Note, however, that this marriage is recorded in Person County, North Carolina.

Lewis B. Federick and Jemima Evans⁶³ had the following children:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Birth Location</u>
William Radford ⁶⁴	12 Oct 1841	Wake County, North Carolina
Lewis Paul	1844	Wake County, North Carolina
Rowan	c.1846	Wake County, North Carolina
Mary J.	1849	Wake County, North Carolina
James Jordon	10 Sep 1851 ⁶⁵	North Carolina
Martha E.	1858	North Carolina

⁶²The following was found on the Federick Family Genealogy Forum (29 Jan 1999): "Jesse's death certificate is on file in **Webster County KY**. Died 1875. I know that a brother to Richard, John, was my ancestor. I think Jesse's dad was John Federick, died about 1837 in Pearson County, NC. Any info on this John Federick? We are looking too." If this John Federick was one of the John Fredericks discussed in this memorandum, it probably is John, Jr., because John, Sen., died c. 1826.

⁶³ Born 1813, died 8 Jan 1891. One World Tree. Also see the 1860 US Census for Lewis B. Federick in Wayne County, Missouri, which is on file. The eldest son is shown as William R. Federick age 18.

⁶⁴ Cherokee Scott has extensive records of the family of William Radford Federick in Missouri. He married Sarah E. Neighbors (1838-1913) and they had a son named James W. Federick (b. 1875 in MO).

⁶⁵ Died 7 Apr 1929 Wayne County, MO. Married Rosa Ann Berry (1869-1904) and they had seven children. One World Tree.

Was Lewis B. Frederick from Person County and Jemima Evans from Wake County or the reverse or neither? See the repetition of Lewis, Paul, and James.

The research of another interested in **Lewis B. Frederick** shows his father as **Lewis Frederick**. Possible but not confirmed is that the Lewis Frederick discussed above is the father of Lewis B. Frederick. The earlier Lewis, if the same as the one shown in the pension records, died in 1814, one year after the birth in 1813 of Lewis B. Frederick. This also links Lewis B. Frederick in some manner (yet to be determined) to the John Frederick who was a bondsman for the marriage of Lewis Frederick and Unknown on 20 June 1801 (John Fredrich bondsman, Thomas Webb witness). This would have the elder Lewis dying 13 years after his marriage.

Note that the pension record for Lewis Frederick shows a son, Lewis Frederick.

The naming pattern of the children of Lewis B. and Jemima Evans reveals little with respect to the known Fredericks of the time. The apparently oldest male was named William Radford. There is a North Carolina William Frederick (otherwise unplaced and unconfirmed) who was born 8 Jul 1779.

The Lewis in the name of the apparently second son, Lewis Paul, is of obvious origin. And, there is a **Paul Federick** who married Elizabeth Durdin in Person County, North Carolina, 24 Jan 1811 (Samuel Lunsford bondsman, Ira Lea witness). No connection has been made, however, between Paul Federick and any other Frederick in Person County or elsewhere. A Paul Fedrick was a bondsman for the 16 Jan 1819 marriage between Elizabeth Fedrick and William Burton in Person County, North Carolina.

The apparently third son is James Jordan. No basis has been found for Jordan. However, a James Fedrick married Susan Durdin on 19 Jan 1825 (bondsman Stephen M. Dickins and witness William McKissack). No similar names are found for the two daughters: Mary J.; and Martha E.

Hypothesis: The earlier Lewis Fredrick is the brother of John Fredrick, Sen. Lewis was born 1766/1784. John, Sen., was born 1756/1774. Thus, the greatest possible gap between their ages is 16 years. While John, Sen., could have been the father of Lewis, it is not probable. Of course, Lewis may be an uncle, cousin, or no relation at all. However, a John Fredrich was the bondsman for the marriage of Lewis Fredrich and Unknown 20 June 1801.

Elizabeth Fedrick. The discussion of this Elizabeth Fedrick is placed in the 1820 US Census section because of the marriage record that shows her marrying **William Burton** 16 Jan 1819 in Person County, North Carolina (Paul Fedrick bondsman and William McKissack witness). She most likely is not the Elizabeth Frederick discussed above (unless this was a second marriage for the first Elizabeth).⁶⁶ Note that one researcher shows a John Fredrick as

⁶⁶ But, even this is now unlikely because we know that the first Elizabeth was Elizabeth Durdin who married Paul Frederick.

the father of this Elizabeth Fedrick and ascribes the following children to Elizabeth and William Burton:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Birth Location</u>
Larry T. Burton	17 Apr 1819	Orange County, North Carolina
Emily J. Burton	1822	North Carolina
John Richard Burton	19 Jan 1825	Orange County, North Carolina
Jesse J. Burton	5 Aug 1827	Orange County, North Carolina
William Burton	1829	North Carolina

Note that this researcher shows John Fredrick who purportedly died 1837 in Person County as having two children: Elizabeth Fredrick discussed immediately above; and Jesse Fredrick, born 1800 in Person County, North Carolina. Jesse Frederick was found living near John Fredrick, Sen., in the 1820 census. Note, however, that I have difficulty with the 1837 death year. John, Sen., died in 1826, and John, Jr., was not found in the 1830 census and, presumably, died before that census was enumerated. One researcher has the younger John Frederick being killed in 1821 by a falling tree limb.

Jane Frederick. Caswell County, North Carolina, marriage records show that Jane Frederick married **Richard Kersey** on 29 Aug 1829 (Thomas Overby bondsman, **Barzl Graves** witness). Source: North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868. No family connection has been made. The 1790 Caswell County, North Carolina, Tax List shows John, Drury, John, James, and Samuel Kersey as taxable in the Richmond District;

Thus, after the 1820 census, we have narrowed down to three the households to which **Ransom** could have belonged: John Fedrick, Jr.; Mrs. Creasey Federick; and Paul Federick/Elizabeth Durdin.

Reuben Walton. Reuben Walton (c. 1777-1860) married Elizabeth Brandon Bradsher (1780-1827) on 12 February 1806. They were the parents of Joanna Walton who married Ransom Frederick. Reuben Walton is mentioned in this 1810-1820 section because of the following found in *Historical Sketch of Person County*, Stuart T. Wright (1974) at 62:

A New Court House—The years 1810-1812 saw the completion of numerous repairs on Person County's original court house and facilities. Thomas Hudgins⁶⁷ was paid 32 pounds, 17 shillings, six pence for shingling the building in 1810. New hinges and spikes were also needed, in addition to window panes and paneling. In 1811 the "stocks and pillery" had become in a

⁶⁷ Thomas Hudgins (c. 1759-1822) and Nancy Hargis (c. 1760- Bef. 1808) were the parents of Mary Louisa (Lucey) Hudgins. Mary Louisa (Lucey) Hudgins (1796-1880) married John Monroe Fox (1796-1877), and one of their children was Nathaniel (Nathan) Fox (1827-1889). Nathaniel (Nathan) Fox married Mary Jane Wrenn (1830-1912), and one of their children was Minerva Catherine (Kate) Fox (1849-1936). Minerva Catherine (Kate) Fox married Jeremiah Bradsher (Jerry) Stanfield (1850-1891), and one of their children was Mary Stella Stanfield (1881-1955). Mary Stella Stanfield married William Waters Frederick (1879-1931)

situation “as to need repairs,” and the jail needed replacements “such as bolts and glasses lacking in the sashes.” Plus the trap door to the jail had “rotted” and was considered “entirely unfit for repairing.” (Reuben Walton entirely replaced the stocks and pillory during the summer of 1811 at a cost of \$20 to the court.)

Moses Bradsher. Father in-law to Reuben Walton⁶⁸ was Moses Bradsher (c. 1755-1820), the father of Elizabeth Brandon Bradsher. The following from *Historical Sketch of Person County*, Stuart T. Wright (1974) at 62-63 is an interesting historical note on Moses Bradsher and his involvement in the business of an early Person County:

Particularly interesting is a proposed addition to the jail. It seemed that the original quarters provided by the jailer were located within the jail building itself, and that “the Nauseous and Disagreeable cent [scent] common to all Gaols” were vented directly through his room. Because, according to this petitions author, Moses Bradsher, “it is very probable no person who is entitled to that respect and credit Which a Jailer ought to bare Would undertake in said business as a Jailer” in Person County, an alteration to the layout of the jail was recommended. “The Jailers Room or house should be placed at the distance of five feet from the Jail but the roof is to extend clear across from the one to the other and to be stockaded from the Jailers house to the Jail leaving a sufficient opening above the stockading for all Nauseousness to have a passage. . .” Such a room for the jailer was built, according to available records, about 1812.

1820-1830 (1830 US Census)

Here we lose Mrs. Creasey Federick, John Frederick, Sen., and John Frederick, Jr. I could not locate them in the 1930 US census records for North Carolina. John, Sr., who we now know died in 1826, had already been substantially eliminated as a possible father of **Ransom**, but Mrs. Creasey and John, Jr. were still possibilities, and I will continue to search the census records for John Frederick. He may, however, have died before the 1830 census. See the discussion below.

John Frederick, Jr. One researcher⁶⁹ states that John Fedric, Jr. was “accidentally killed by a falling tree limb’ 1821 in Person County, North Carolina. His father is shown as John Fedric, Sr. (born c. 1870 in France and died in Person County). The spouse of John Fedric, Sr. is unknown, but they purportedly had three children (two unknown and John Fedric, Jr.).

⁶⁸ Reuben Walton was the father of Joanna Walton, who married Ransom Federick.

⁶⁹ <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=ndpast&id=I31267> . Please note that no sources are cited as authority for the information provided by this researcher. Moreover, RSF has found nothing to corroborate the ancestry of Ransom Federick or that John, Jr. was the son of John, Sr.

The spouse of John Fedric, Jr. is Lucy Vaughn (married 6 Feb 1814) and they had four children: (1) Ransom M. Fedric (born 1817, Person County, North Carolina); (2) Ellen Fedric (born c. 1818); (3) Radford Jones Fedric (b. 9 Aug 1819); and (4) James M. Fedric (born c. 1820).

Lucy Vaughn is shown with the following parents: Granville Vaughn (born c. 1770 in Person County, North Carolina) and Sally Lunsford (married 24 Nov 1794 in Person County, North Carolina). The parents of Granville Vaughn are shown as: Zachariah Vaughn (died 1789 in Person County, North Carolina) and Drusilla Unknown. Zachariah Vaughn and Drusilla Unknown are shown with the following children: Granville; Dicy; Milly; Dorcas; Caswell; and Aris.

No birth or death dates are given for Lucy Vaughn, but her death place is shown as Person County, North Carolina.

All that is shown for Ransom M. Fedric is that he was born 1817 in Person County, North Carolina, to John Fedric and Lucy Vaughn and that he died in Person County, North Carolina.

Ransom M. Fedric purportedly had three siblings.

Ellen Fedric, born c. 1818, is shown to have married a Waldon⁷⁰ in North Carolina, but with no further information provided.

Radford⁷¹ Jones Fedric, born 9 Aug 1819, is shown to have married Emma Melton Turnipseed 12 Oct 1844 in Alabama. Here is an entry from the Turnipseed family Bible:

Radford Jones Fedric & Emma Melton Turnipseed m. 12 Oct, 1846⁷²

They had ten children about whom quite a bit of information is provided. The children appear to have been born in Mississippi. He had a second wife, Nancy Margaret Murphree, who he married 12 Nov 1885 in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. They apparently had one child: Radford Jones Fedric, born c. 1886. Information is provided about him, his wife, and child.

About the third sibling of Ransom M. Fedric, James M. Fedric, little is provided; only that he was born c. 1820.

How much of the above fits the surrounding research?

We know that John Frederick, Sr., lived in Person County in the early 1800's (actually as early as 1792). We know that a John Frederick, Jr. appeared in the 1820 census but not in the 1830 census. A John Frederick married Lucy Vaughan 6 Feb 1814 (William McKissack, Alex Winstead). Lucy Frederick married Mark Cottrel 1 Dec 1825 (Buck Vaughn). Having Buck Vaughn as bondsman or witness supports her being the former Lucy Vaughan.

⁷⁰ Could this be Walton and not Waldon?

⁷¹ Lewis Frederick and Jemima Evans had a son named William Radford Frederick (born 1841). Source is unconfirmed, however.

⁷² <http://www.rootsweb.com/~msattala/br009.htm>

Thus, John Frederick, Jr. could be the son of John Frederick, Sr., could have married Lucy Vaughn in 1814, been counted in the 1820 census, died in 1821 by virtue of a tree limb, and have been absent from the 1830 census. His widow, Lucy Frederick, could be the Lucy Frederick that married Mark Cottrel in 1825. Ransom Frederick and Joanna Walton named one of their daughters Lucy.

What do the census records show?

The 1820 census shows the household of John Frederick, Jr. consisting of five members: three males and two females. Males: two under 10; and one 26-45 (presumably John, Jr.). Females: one under 10; and one 16-26 (presumably the wife of John, Jr.). The two males under 10 would have been born 1811 or later. Thus, **Ransom Fedrick** could have been part of this household because his birth is c.1815. If this is correct, Ransom had one brother and one sister in 1820. This is not inconsistent with the above un-confirmed family history, because James M. Fedric could have been born after the census (or after the census cut-off date).

See the discussion below on Lucy Frederick and Mark Cottrel and the Cottrel census records discovered.

We believe, based upon census and estate records, that John Fredrick, Sr. was born between 1756 and 1775 and that he died in 1826. The researched cited above claimed John Fedric, Sr. to have been born in France in 1770, which is consistent with the hard data and with the biography of Radford Jones Fedric in *Goodspeed's History of Mississippi*.

Jesse Federick. Jesse Federick is found in the 1830 census records North District of Orange County), but already had been eliminated as a possible parent of **Ransom** because he did not marry until 1820 (Purthenia Burton). The marriage records show Jesse Fedrick and Purthenia Burton, 16 Jan 1820 (Alexander G. Cummins). See the more-detailed discussion in the 1820 census section above. In 1830 the household totaled seven: three males: two 5-10; and one 30-40 (presumably Jesse); and four females: two under 5; one 10-15; and one 20-30 (presumably Purthenia). The census sheet is on file.

Mrs. Creasey Federick. Now we must eliminate Mrs. Creasey Federick because she shows no males in her household in 1830. **Ransom** would be around 15 and would be expected to be living with someone at the time of the 1830 census (not already out on his own). However, Mrs. Creasey Federick still could be Ransom's mother because it was not unusual to see children living in other family households. She was 40-50 in 1830, so would have been born 1880-1890.

Elizabeth (Durdin) Frederick. In 1830, Elizabeth had two males 10-15 in her household so remains in the running, but barely. One of these males could be **Ransom**. See the earlier discussion of Elizabeth (Durdin) Frederick, identifying her as the wife of Paul Frederick.

Other Fredericks noted in the 1830 census:

Felix Frederick (Duplin)
Felix Frederick, Jr. (Duplin)
Norris (Norry?) Frederick (Duplin)
Patrick Frederick (Duplin)
William Frederick (Duplin)
Katharine Fredericks (Rowan)
William K. Frederick (Duplin)
Hart Federick (Robeson)

Lewis Frederick. We do, however, gain another Person County Frederick, one **Lewis Frederick**. He is shown in the 1930 census with a family of only two. Male: one 20-30 (Lewis himself). Female: one 20-30 (his wife). I found no documented connection to either of the Lewis Fredricks discussed above.⁷³ This is not the Lewis B. Fredrick who married Jemima Evans in 1839 unless the 1839 marriage was the second for Lewis, which is possible. More research needs to be done on this Lewis. In any event, he is not a candidate as Ransom's father because there were no children in 1830 when Ransom would have been around 15 years old.

Lucy Fredric. Lucy Fredrick is shown here because she was married between the 1820 and 1830 US Censuses. Person County marriage records show Lucy Fredric marrying **Mark Cottrel** on **1 Dec 1825** (Buck Vaughn bondsman). Thus, one would expect to find a 1930 US Census entry for Mark Cottrel with a household of at least two. No such entry was found in Person County. Note, however, that Buck Vaughn was the bondsman. As noted above, a John Frederick married Lucy Vaughan in **1814** in Person County, North Carolina. While the dates do not work for the younger Lucy to be the daughter of the older Lucy, some relationship may be found. We have the Fredrick surname, the Lucy given name, and the Vaughn surname in play here. Also of interest is the fact that Ransom Frederick and Joanna Walton named one of their daughters Lucy. Is it possible that the two Lucies are the same, that as speculated above John Frederick died after the 1820 census, and Lucy Vaughan Frederick remarried (to Mark Cottrel)? Thus Lucy Vaughan became Lucy Frederick who became Lucy Cottrel?

A Mark Cotrel was found, however, in the 1830 US Census for Guilford County, North Carolina, but the pattern of household members does not support this being the family of Ransom Frederick, who would be around 15 in 1830. That family has the following: Males: one 5-10; and one 50-60. Females: one under 5; and one 30-40.

The 1840 US Census shows a Mark Cotrell in Guilford County, North Carolina, with a family of seven: males: two under 5; and one 50-60; females: one under 5; one 10-15; one 20-30; and one 40-50.

The 1850 US Census shows a Lucy Cotrell (55/F/Person County) living in the Guilford County (Northern Division) household of Barry (32) and Eleanor (27) Curtis. Eleanor also was born in Person County and could be the daughter of Lucy (Fredric) Cotrell. While it does not

⁷³ These were: (1) Lewis Fredrick (1766/1784-1814); and Lewis B. Frederick (1813-1868)(married Jemima Evans in 1839)

quite fit, see the 27 Aug 1834 Guilford County marriage bond for Thomas Draughton and Elenor Thomas Fridrick (Mark Cottrell bondsman, A. E. Hanner witness).

While census records should not be taken as totally accurate, and it is possible that the entries for the household of this Mark Cottrel could be expanded to include Ransom Frederick (and his date of birth may be substantially different than 1815), the pattern of household members described above does not shout out that Ransom Frederick was a part thereof.

This would not be the only Guilford County connection to the Frederick family. Note that *Goodspeed* relates that Ellen Frederick, sister to Ransom, Radford, and James, married in Guilford County and spent the remainder of her life there. Ransom Frederick first appears as a named person in the 1840 US Census for Person County. While it is possible that Ransom Frederick lived in the Cotrell household in Guilford County and then moved back to Person County, it is just as possible that he never left Person County and lived with someone, perhaps a relative, until establishing his own household with Joanna Walton. This would explain the non-conforming pattern of males in the 1830 census entry for Mark Cotrel in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Sarah Fredrick. Another interesting Person County, North Carolina, Frederick marriage involving people not positively identified was between Sarah Fredrick and **Alford Painter** on **24 Dec 1829** (bondsmen Moses Hicks, witness Jesse Dickens).⁷⁴ Hopefully, by reviewing Painter census records we will be able to ascribe a birth date to Sarah and place her in a family. Remember all the Frederick daughters discussed above. Now some of them are marrying.

The 1850 US Census shows an Alford Painter (49), with the following in the family: Sarah (45); Margaret (16); Nancy (14); Wyatt (13); Lucretia (named after Mrs. Creasy?) (12); John (10); Elizabeth (8); Alford (6); Solomon (5); Thomas (4); and Sarah (1).

The 1860 US Census shows the Alford Painter household three households down from the Ransom Frederick household, which lends some support to a conclusion that the Sarah Painter shown is the former Sarah Frederick. The household is shown containing: Alford Painter (60); Sarah Painter (53) (which would give her a c. 1807 birth year; Nancy (27); Lucretia (24); John (22); Elizabeth (20); Alford (17); Solomon (14); Thomas (13); and Sarah J. (11). The most interesting given names are Lucretia, John, and Elizabeth. Note that Lucy is a nickname for Lucretia, and that some believe that Mrs. Creasey/Creasey Frederick is actually Lucretia. Also, some believe that the mother of Ransom Frederick was Lucy Vaughan.

Elizabeth Fedrick. Sarah Fredrick was not the only one in the “family” to marry a Painter. Person County, North Carolina, marriage records show that Elizabeth Fedrick married **Martin Painter** on **20 Aug 1823** (John Yarbrough bondsman, William McKissack witness). Did two sisters marry two brothers?

⁷⁴ North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868, Image Number 002739, Person County, Record #01 118.

Article No. 690 *Person County Heritage—North Carolina* Volume I (1981) reports the marriage of Martin Painter and Elizabeth Frederick:

“Martin Painter was born about 1802 in North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Frederick, who was born about 1803 in N.C. They were married in Person County, North Carolina on August 20, 1823. He joined the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church in September 1824 by baptism and in 1846 his name appears as #10 on the membership roll of that church. Martin remained in Person County until after the 1850 Census was taken. He then migrated to DeKalb County, Alabama, by 1852.

“Six of his children also came to Alabama: Martin Harold (August 1828-March 1899), married Ann Wilks in Person County, N.C.; Mary born 1831; Lewis E. (my great grandfather) [not this author, but the author of the Heritage article], born January 19, 1833, who married Mary I. Wilks; Elizabeth S. born 1937 [must mean 1837]; Sarah born 1839; Eli born 1844; and William Ingram, born 1845—died November 1900, and married Martha Jane McCollum.”

“Article No. 689 *Person County Heritage—North Carolina* Volume I (1981) has the following on Lewis E. Painter:

“Lewis E. Painter, a farmer of DeKalb County, Alabama, was born 19 January, 1833 in Person County, North Carolina. He died about 1940 in Winston County, Alabama, and is buried at Fairview Cemetery near Double Springs, Alabama. His parents were Martin Painter and Elizabeth Frederick.

“He came to DeKalb County, Alabama, about 1852 and married on 4 August, 1854, in DeKalb County, Mary L. Wilks, daughter of Washington B. and Catherine Wilks, who were also from North Carolina.

“His second marriage was to Elizabeth _____. His third marriage was to Elizabeth Peake in Winston County, Alabama.

“By this first marriage, Lewis E. Painter had one son and two daughters. The son, Andrew Hassell Painter, was born 15 June 1857, and died 1903. Andrew Hassell married in Blount County, Alabama, 30 April, 1879, Martha Ann Moncrief, daughter of Isaiah and Martha Lloyd Moncrief.

“Lewis E. Painter served in the Civil War in Company B, Malone’s Alabama Cavalry.”⁷⁵

Note that this article provides what appears to be a portrait or a sketch of Lewis E. Painter.

Who was this Elizabeth Frederick? The first Elizabeth was first seen in the 1920 census, being 26-45 years and having three sons under 10. We now believe this was Elizabeth Durden and that her first husband was Paul Fredrick, who died before 1820. This could be a

⁷⁵ There is a third Painter article. No. 691 covers Nathaniel Painter (1760-before 27 Feb 1880). No family connection is made to Martin Painter or Lewis E. Painter.

subsequent marriage for Elizabeth to Martin Painter. The other Elizabeth Fedrick married William Burton in 1819, and she apparently was still having Burton children in 1829. Thus, if this is not the second marriage of the first Elizabeth (Durden), we have found a third Elizabeth Fedrick. This is likely because the first Elizabeth (Durden) Frederick was shown as the head of her household in the 1840 census (see below), and the *Person County Heritage* article quoted above has Martin Painter (and presumably his wife Elizabeth Frederick) in Alabama by 1852.

The 1830 census records list a **Martin Painter** household in Person County with two males, two females, and no interesting neighbors. But, is there a Martin Painter household in the 1840 census? Yes; see below.

James Fedrick. James Fedrick is listed here because Person County, North Carolina, marriage records indicate that he was married between the 1820 and 1830 US Censuses. On **19 Jan 1825** he married **Susan Durden** (Stephen M. Dickins and William McKissack bondsmen). According to one researcher, Susan Durden (note spelling) was the daughter of Mills Durden, from whom that researcher descended. As Ransom Fedrick already was born (c.1815), this marriage is excluded as a possible ancestral source for Ransom. The Minutes of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church (Page 104) show that Susan Durdin “[j]oined Dec. 1823 by Baptism.” There is no indication, however, that these two Susan Durdens are the same person.

Eliza Federick. The Minutes of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church set forth above show on Page 106 that Eliza Federick “[j]oined June, 1824 by Baptism.” While it is possible that this Eliza was an adult, she more than likely was a minor child in 1824. It would be rare for an adult in the early 1800s to “find” religion, especially when it appears that this church was well-attended by Frederick-surnamed families. Accordingly, the best guess is that Eliza was a young daughter of a member of this church. Note that Ransom Frederick and Joanna Walton named their last child and fourth daughter, Eliza T. However, Eliza was not a rare name.

The above with respect to Eliza most likely being a minor probably is incorrectly assumed. Many adults apparently joined churches by baptism. Could Eliza be short for Elizabeth? Martin Painter married an Elizabeth Frederick. He joined the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church by baptism in 1824 when he was around 22 years old. Who were the parents of Eliza Federick?

Thus, after the 1830 census the following remain as potential parents of Ransom Fedrick: Mrs. Creasey Federick (reduced likelihood); John Fedrick, Jr.; and Paul Federick/Elizabeth Durdin.

1830-1840 (1840 US Census)

Ransom Fedrick. Here we see **Ransom Frederick** for the first time. He is living in Person County with a household of three. Males: one under 5 (probably Cicero, born August 1839); one 20-30 (probably **Ransom** as he would be around 25). Females: one 15-20 (probably Joanna Walton, born c.1820). Thus, we now have **Ransom** with his own household.

Note that Ancestry.com lists him as “Ransom”. Bedford Vaughan and Robert Burton were shown as neighbors of Ransom at the time of the 1840 census. See the Vaughan and Burton references above. Of particular interest is the assertion by some researchers that the parents of Ransom Fedrick are John Fedrick and Lucy Vaughan (who were married on or about 6 Feb 1814).

Elizabeth (Durdin) Frederick. The 1840 census appears to eliminate Elizabeth Frederick (the Elizabeth Durdin who married Paul Frederick) as a possible parent of **Ransom**. Recall that Paul Frederick died 1819-1820. Her 1840 census entry shows two males 20-30. Females: one 15-20; and one 60-70 (presumably her). The problem here is that Elizabeth has the same pattern of males that she had in the 1830 census. Had **Ransom** been part of the 1830 household, the number of males in the 1840 census should have decreased by one. It is of course possible that a male was added. Elizabeth appears too old to be having children (60-70), and no husband has been found. Thus, while not absolutely certain, Elizabeth does not appear to be **Ransom’s** mother.

Martin Painter. The 1840 US Census shows the Person County, North Carolina, household of Martin Painter with three males (one 5-10, one 10-15, and one 40-50) and four females (one under five, one 5-10, one 10-15, and one 30-40) (presumably Elizabeth Frederick, who would have been born 1800-1810). This is the Martin Painter who married Elizabeth Fedrick 20 Aug 1823 (John Yarbrough bondsman, William McKissack witness). No neighbors are interesting.

Alford Painter. The 1840 US Census shows the Person County, North Carolina, household of Alford Painter with three males (two under five, and one 30-40) and five females (two under five, two 5-10, and one 30-40) (presumably Sarah Frederick, who would have been born 1800-1810). This is the Alford Painter who married Sarah Fedrick on 24 Dec 1829 (Moses Hicks bondsman, Jesse Dickens witness). People listed on the same sheet and presumed to be neighbors are: Jesse Federick; Sol Painter; and Jesse Long. See the discussion of Jesse Federick below.

Mary Ann Fedrick. On **12 May 1833** in Person County, North Carolina, Mary Ann Fedrick married **Joseph Blanks** (James Allen bondsman and Jesse Dickens, Clerk of the County Court). I will search census records for this family. Thus far, however, no family connection is known. The 1850 US Census shows Mary Blanks (52) living in Person County with no other family members. Year of birth: c. 1798.

Martha Ann Fedrick. We would expect to find in the 1840 census the household of Moses Jackson. This is based on the Person County, North Carolina, marriage record showing the **29 Sep 1835** marriage between Martha Ann Fedrick and Moses Jackson (Samuel Williams bondsman, Ch Mason witness). Further census research is required.

Lewis B. Fredrick. We would expect to find in the 1840 census the household of Lewis B. Frederick. This is based upon the Person County, North Carolina, marriage records showing that Lewis B. Fredrick married Jemima Evans on **18 Mar 1839** (Alonzo R. Moore and Seth J. Wright bondsmen). And, the 1840 US Census does indeed show Lewis Federick

with a household of two, one male 20-30 and one female 20-30. As Lewis and Jemima had just married in 1839, it is reasonable that no children are shown. George Tapp was a neighbor.

Jesse Federick. The 1840 US Census lists Jesse Federick with a household of five. Males: one under five; one 20-30 (presumably Jesse) (born 1810-1820). Females: two under five; one 20-30 (presumably Jesse's wife). Neighbors are Alford Painter, Sol Painter, and Jesse Long. If the male 20-30 is Jesse, he was born 1810-1820. This would make him too young to be the earlier Jesse Federick who married Purthenia Burton in 1820. That earlier Jesse is thought to have been born c.1800.

However, there is an entry in the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church Minutes (Page 138) with respect to a Parthena Federick: "Dismissed by Letter September, 1838." This would be consistent with the move of the Jesse Frederick/Purthenia Burton family to Kentucky. However, why was there no church letter for Jesse Federick?

Betsy Fedrick. The Minutes of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church show on Page 125 that Betsy Fedrick was "mentioned as member in May, 1834." This is the first reference seen to a Betsy Federick. For what is Betsy a nickname?

James Frederick. There is an entry in the Minutes of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church showing that (Page 133) a James Federick was "mentioned as member in July, 1837." Recall that James Frederick married Susan Durden 19 Jan 1825 (Stephen M. Dickins, William McKissack). Also, James M. Fedric, born c. 1820, could be this James Federick mentioned in 1837 when he would have been around seventeen years old.

The church minutes have another entry for a James Federick and wife Susannah (page 134: "Dismissed by Letter October, 1837." Unknown is whether this James and Susannah are the James Frederick and Susan Durden married 19 Jan 1825. If so, why are they leaving this church? Moving? Were they part of the Kentucky migration? Later census reports should tell the story.

Elizabeth Frederick. The 1840 census for Orange County (Northern Division), North Carolina, shows another Elizabeth Frederick with the following household: two males, both 20-30; and two females (one 15-20) and one 60-70 (presumably Elizabeth). Thus, Elizabeth Frederick would have been born 1770-1780. The two males would have been born 1810-1820. Ransom Frederick would not have been one of them because he had established his own census household by 1840. See above. Who was the husband of this Elizabeth Frederick? Must check the 1850 Orange County census results.

Jesse Frederick. Caswell County, North Carolina, marriage records show that Jesse Frederick married **Sophia Hicks** on 11 Jun 1833 (Thomas S. Swift bondsman, Paul A. Haralson, witness). Source: North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868. No family connection has been established. The LDS records show another Jesse Frederick apparently married to a Paulina and having a son, John W. Frederick born c. 1831.

Marshall Frederick. The 1840 U.S. census for Monroe County, Alabama, has an entry for Marshall Frederick (males: one 15-20; one 20-30; and one 30-40). No females were listed.

William Frederick. The 1840 U.S. census for Monroe County Alabama, has an entry for William Frederick (males: one 60-70; females: one 60-70). As this William Frederick was listed immediately before the Marshall Frederick discussed above it is possible that William was the father of Marshall and the other two males listed with Marshall.

Summary. After the 1840 census the possibilities as the parents of Ransom Fedrick are three: Mrs. Creasey Federick (reduced likelihood); John Fedrick, Jr., and Paul Federick/Elizabeth Durdin (reduced likelihood). We know that *Goodspeed* relates that John Fedrick, Jr. and Lucy Vaughan were the parents of Ransom Fedrick.

1840-1850 (1850 US Census)

Little is added to the search for Frederick ancestors.

The year 1845 saw drought, while the year 1847 brought heavy flooding. Here is a description of the 1847 flooding from *Piedmont Plantation* (68-69):

. . . In 1847 Paul [Cameron] estimated that the Camerons lost 1,000 bushels of wheat at Bobbitt's and Snow Hill, 100 stacks of oats at Stagville and Fish Dam, and half of the corn crop at Fish Dam and the Bullock field at the Brick house farm; 112 sheep were swept away at Little River. Miraculously, their two mills and their bridges on the Eno escaped damage, though the dam of their saw-mill on Little River at Snow Hill was destroyed along with all the other mills and bridges above it. All the bridges on Flat River were destroyed except the one at Stagville, and four or five mill-dams upstream, including their own in Person County. Similar though usually less damage could be expected almost every year because of the sudden freshets common to piedmont rivers. . . .

Ransom Fedrick. **Ransom** is found living away from home, apparently doing carpentry work in the household of Thomas Reid (Caswell County). He is shown as **Ranome** Fedrick. Ransom's wife, Joanna Walton, was shown living with her father, Reuben Walton, while **Ransom** was away. The children listed are: Cicero; Erasmus; Matilda; Elizabeth W.; and Lucy A. I have cleaned up the names a bit based upon subsequent learning.⁷⁶

⁷⁶ John Reid is listed in the 1790 Caswell County, North Carolina, Tax List as being taxable in the Richmond District (as are William Reed and John Reed). James Reid and John Reid are listed in the 1790 Caswell County, North Carolina, Tax List as being taxable in the Gloucester District.

Jesse Federick. Jesse Federick is not found in the 1850 census. Recall that he would have moved to Kentucky by this time.

Lewis B. Frederick. There also is a Lewis B. Frederick in Wake County. Add family details as this probably is Jemima Evans and children. Indeed it is. Lewis B. Frederick is shown as a 37-year-old overseer, with his wife Jemimah (36) and the following children:

William	8	
Lewis	6	
Rowan	4	Idiotic
Mary J.	4 months	

Note that Rowan had mental concerns listed. In the next census this family was living in Missouri and Rowan was not in the household (possibly died or was institutionalized).

1850 Federal Census for Wake County, NC.

Frederick, Lewis B. 37 M Overseer NC

Frederick, Jemimah 36 F NC

Frederick, Wm. 8 M NC

Frederick, Lewis 6 M NC

Frederick, Rowan 4 F NC (Idiotic)

Frederick, Mary J. 7/12 F NC

James Frederick. Where is he? Look in the 1860 census section below?

Elizabeth (Durdin) Fredrick. She is not found and may have died 1840-1850. She would have been 70-80 years old in 1850.

Celia Federick. Appearing in the 1850 census for District 1, Casey County, Kentucky, is 80-year-old Celia Federick, born in North Carolina. She is found in the household of David Brown (43 and born in North Carolina) and his wife Celia (40 and born in North Carolina). They have six children. Thus, it is likely that the elder Celia Federick is the mother of Celia (Federick) Brown. Celia Federick would have been born c. 1770 in North Carolina and is one of the earliest-born females yet found.

John Frederick. Illinois census for 1850 (Williamson County) shows a 30-year-old John Frederick, born in North Carolina, with a wife (Sarah A., 31), one child (Jesse, 2), and an 87-year-old Elizabeth Frederick. All were born in North Carolina. So, here we have another Elizabeth Frederick, this one born in North Carolina around 1763. When did she move to Illinois? John Frederick would have been born c. 1820. In where does that make him fit should he be part of the Person County group?

An undocumented LDS entry shows the North Carolina birth in 1842 of a Lewis Frederick to Jesse and Paulina Frederick. Also, as noted above, the LDS records show this

Jesse Frederick apparently married to a Paulina around 1821 and having a son, John W. Frederick born c. 1831. So, now we have undocumented:

Jesse and Paulina Frederick (married c. 1821)
John W. Frederick (born c. 1831)
Lewis Frederick (born c. 1842)

1850-1860 (1860 US Census)

1860 US Census (Person County, Hurdle Mills Post Office, July 2, Page 31, Dwelling House No. 221, Family No. 220):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>		<u>Birth Location</u>
Ransom Frederick	45	M Farmer 3000/4469	NC
Joanna Frederick	40	F	NC
Cicero	20	M Farmhand	NC
Erasmus D.	18	M Farmhand	NC
Hilda C.	16	F	NC
Elizabeth W.	14	F	NC
Lucy A.	12	F	NC
George W.	9	M	NC
Leanders P. ⁷⁷	5	M	NC
Eliza T.	4	F	NC
Martha B. Walton	53	F 3000	NC
Mary E. Wood	20	F	NC

The Martha B. Walton is Joanna's sister. The Mary E. Wood is thought to be Joanna's niece who was raised by Martha B. Walton.

Also, the Person County Land Grants⁷⁸ show the following 1856 entry for Ransom Frederick (punctuation and spacing as in the original transcription):

99 Frederick, Ransom 19 8/10 Feb. 21, 1856 Story's & Richland Cr
adj. Land of George Tapp, dec., Charles G. Winstead
cc John Long, Robt. Westbrook

Thus, it appears that on 21 February 1856 Ransom Frederick acquired over 19 acres of land on or near the Story's and Richland Creek and that this property adjoined the land of George Tapp and Charles Winstead.

⁷⁷ We now know, courtesy of Leon C. Frederick, that this was Leondas Pointer Frederick.

⁷⁸ Person County North Carolina Compilations (Land Grants /1794, 1805, 1823 Tax Lists/Record Books Abstracts 1792-1820/Letters of Attorney) by Katharine Kerr Kendal (Index by Mary Frances Kerr Donaldson (May 18, 1994) is the source of this record (page 21). In the file of RSF. Note, "cc" stands for chain carrier.

Lewis B. Frederick. The US Census for 1860 shows Lewis B. Frederick (47), wife Jemima (47), and family living St. Francis Township, Wayne County, Missouri. The other members of the household are (all in the household were born in North Carolina):

William R.	18
Lewis P.	16
Mary J.	10
James J.	8
Martha E.	2

At age 47 in 1860, Lewis B. Frederick would have been born c. 1813. With a wife named, Jemima (not a common name), and having all members of the household born in North Carolina, a reasonable conclusion can be drawn that this is the same Lewis B. Frederick discussed above. Note the absence of son Rowan Frederick.

Did other parts of the Person County, North Carolina, Frederick family move to Missouri?⁷⁹ Why did any of the family move from Piedmont North Carolina to Missouri? What was the attraction? See the discussion below under the heading Kentucky Migration.

Reminiscences. An interesting reference to Ransom Frederick and Lewis Frederick (also to Reuben Walton and others) is found in *Reminiscences—A Sketch and Letters Descriptive of Life in Person County in Former Days*, Alexander R. Foushee (1921). *Reminiscences* is a little book that contains a sketch of life in Person County, North Carolina, during the mid-1800's and a series of letters written by A. R. Foushee to the *Roxboro Courier* newspaper. Foushee had been a businessman in Roxboro for fifty years, beginning in 1853, and was encouraged in his later years to write a series of letters describing life and people in Roxboro and surrounding Person County.

⁷⁹ Wayne County was created in Dec 1818 by the last Missouri Territorial Legislature out of parts of Cape Girardeau and Lawrence Counties and thus predates the state of Missouri. In March 1819 Congress established the territory of Arkansas and most of Lawrence County, Missouri Territory became Lawrence County, Arkansas Territory. The small strip of "Old Lawrence County" that had been orphaned in Missouri was added to Wayne County by the State Constitution of 1820. The Osage Strip along the Kansas border was added in 1825. From 1825 to 1831 Wayne County was an enormous area larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined. All or part of 32 Missouri counties were at one time part of Wayne County.

When the county was formed, five commissioners were appointed to govern the county. They chose a small settlement known locally as Cedar Cabin located on the St Francis River to be the county seat and named it Greenville. In 1900 Greenville had a population of about 1,000. By 1940 the population had declined to 572. The town was relocated by the the construction of Wappapello Lake in 1941 and the new town only had a population of 270 in 1950. Today around 500 people live in Greenville.

The Wayne County courthouse burned in 1854. The records in the new courthouse were stolen in 1866 and in 1892 the courthouse burned again. As a result few official county records prior to 1893 survive. In the Census of 1820, the large area of Wayne County had a population of only 1,239 whites and 204 slaves, but unfortunately the list of Head of Households has been lost as were early local census records.

In one of his letters, dated November 10, 1914, he explains that he has “[c]oncluded to change my program for this letter by giving names as far as I can recall them of the heads of families and some old bachelors too who lived in the county during the period of my early years in Roxboro. . . . I feel sure that the list of names given has real historic interest, greater perhaps than anything else I might write, as it portrays at a glance a picture gallery of the entire citizenship of the county where some can see the name of ancestor or forefather and all will find the forefathers who build a civilization and now sleep in the soil of the county. . . . The most of these men were farmers and constituted the bone and sinew of the county.⁸⁰

He lists names from memory without reference to official records, grouping them by district. Here are those of interest to this author (emphasis added):

Roxboro Township

John Stansfield
Reuben Long, Sr.
Solomon Painter
Henry True
John B. Stanfield
Robert Whitt

Holloways Township

None

Woodsdale Township

Reuben Long
Stanford Long

Mt. Tirzah Township

Julius Burton
Thomas Sneed

Allensville Township

John Lunsford

Bushy Fork Township

A. C. Foushee
James Bradsher
John Bradsher, Sr.
James O. Bradsher
William H. Long
William H. Long, Sr.
Lewis G. Stanfield
Alex M. Long

Cunningham Township

Rev. Addison Stanfield
John Bradsher, Sr.
John Bradsher, Jr.
Abner Bradsher
Olive Bradsher
Jesse Bradsher

Olive Hill Township

George Tapp Billy Bradsher, Sr.
Monroe Bradsher
Ab Bradsher
James W. Featherstone
Abner Bradsher
Reuben Walton
Ransom Frederick
Nathan Fox

⁸⁰ In his other letters, Foushee had described his early years in Roxboro as 1853-1860.

Flat River Township

Joseph Lunsford	Dudley Burton	James Tapp
Allen H. Lunsford	Thomas Burton	John Burton
Jesse A. Lunsford	David Evans	Lewis Frederick
Henry Tapp	Henry Burton	

Whether Foushee was thinking geographically within townships when he compiled these lists or whether he merely wrote down names as they came to him is not explained. However, having Ransom Frederick follow immediately after Reuben Walton cannot be mere coincidence. Ransom Frederick married Reuben Walton's daughter Joanna Walton in the 1830's. The Frederick family may have lived with the Waltons or on the Walton farm, which was on the Leasburg Road. We know that Joanna and her children were living with her father when the 1850 census was taken, with Ransom shown the household of Thomas Reid in Caswell County. Nathan Fox is listed after Ransom Frederick, and the Fox farm also was on (or near) the Leasburg Road.

Nor is it surprising to find Lewis Frederick in Flat River Township among Burton and Evans families. Recall that Jesse Frederick married Purthenia Burton (16 Jan 1820) and that Lewis B. Frederick married Jemima Evans (18 Mar 1839).

Unfortunately, however, while all of the above is interesting, it assists none in identifying the ancestors of Ransom Frederick.

James Frederick. Recall that James Frederick married Susan Durden 19 Jan 1825, and that James Frederick was mentioned in the minutes of the Flat River Primitive Baptist Church as being a member in 1837. The US Census for 1860 shows a James Frederick (57), with a wife named Susan (57), living in Hazelwood Township, Webster County, Missouri. James and Susan were born in North Carolina, with the remainder of the family born in Kentucky:

James W.	17	KY
David	14	KY

The Goodm Burrow group also was part of the household:

Goodm Burrow	27	TN
Mary E.	19	KY (Mary Ety Frederick)
Mary L.	12	TN
Elizabeth A.	10	TN
Sarah E.	8	TN
Rebecca	5	TN

The relationship between the Frederick group and the Burrow group is not obvious.

However, thanks to researcher LCD, much more is known about this household. While it has not been substantiated fully, it can be assumed that very few people by the name of James

Frederick and Susan were married in Person County, North Carolina, in 1825. Accordingly, with the knowledge that further research is required, we are assuming that the James Frederick and Susan reported by LCD are James Frederick and Susan Durdin referred to in the following marriage record (*Person County North Carolina Marriage Records 1792-1868*), Katharine Kerr Kendall (1983) at 31:

Fedrick, James & Susan Durdin, 19 Jan 1825 (Stephen M. Dickins, Wm. McKissack)
James Fedrick (born 28 Nov 1802) and Susan Durdin had the following children:

Abraham Abel (“Abe”) Frederick (b. 25 Apr 1835) in Person County, North Carolina (d. 22 Feb 1907) in Houston, Texas County, Missouri.⁸¹ He married Elizabeth (Betty) Davis.

Phebe Alen Frederick (b. 22 Oct 1825) in North Carolina (probably Person County) (d. 14 Sep 1862) in Ozark County, Missouri. She married Stephen C. Herndon.

Cary Ann Frederick (b. 23 May 1829) in North Carolina (probably Person County). She married Isom Gibson 18 Jan 1849 in Barry County, Missouri. She may have died by 1855 because Isom Gibson is seen as married to Sarah. Isom had a son named Isaiah/Isah who was born July 14, 1854. It is possible that Cary Ann Frederick died in child birth.⁸²

Ezekial Frederick (b. 23 Mar 1831) in North Carolina (probably Person County)

Sarah Marcia Frederick (b. 26 Mar 1837) in Tennessee

Mary ETTY Frederick (b. 26 May 1840) in Kentucky. She married Goodman Burrow. This is believed to be the second marriage for Goodman Burrow.

James William Frederick (b. 17 June 1842) in Kentucky (d. 19 Mar 1908) in Texas County, Missouri. He married Martha Ann Chambers.

David E. Frederick (b. 2 Dec 1844) in Kentucky (d. 22 Jan 1912) in Texas County, Missouri

⁸¹ Organized February 14, 1845, from Shannon and Wright Counties and named for the Republic of Texas. Originally defined by the Legislature as Ashley County on February 17, 1843, the name was changed to Texas upon organization. County Seat: Houston

⁸² The following was provided by Eugene Parker (June 2005): Isom had a son named Isaiah/Isah who was born July 14, 1854. Isaiah late in life moved to Hood River Co., OR where he died May 28, 1927. The 1870 census for Dallas Co., MO. lists Isom, wife, Sarah with the following children: Isaiah; Caladonia: Sarah Jane; Davidson; William Edward (wife’s grandfather); and Mahala Ellen. A copy of Isaiah Gibson's death certificate shows his wife Mary as the informant and she says that Isaiah's mother was named Abbiegail Frederick. My wife contends that Isom had a wife after Cary Ann and before Sarah and that this Abbiegail was Isaiah's mother. It does seem that the time from 1849 to 1854 is a long wait for a child in that day and age.

Jones Emanuel Frederick (b. 25 Apr 1827)

As shown above, Abraham Abel Frederick (b. 25 Apr 1835) married Elizabeth (Betty) Davis, and they had the following children:

Claud McDonald Frederick - B)9/14/1878 in Houston,MO, D) 9/11/1943 in Heber Springs, AR married Martha Elizabeth Briggs

James Frederick - B) 1/19/1860 in Houston, MO, D) 12/24/1936 in Okmulgee, OK

Mary (Mollie) Frederick - B)11/15/1861 in Houston, MO, D) abt 1936 in Houston, MO

Margarett Jane (Maggie) Frederick - B) 6/20/1867 in Houston, MO, D)3/29/1948 in Grand Junction, CO

John William Frederick - B)5/15/1870 in Houston, MO, D)9/20/1951 in Heber Springs, AR

George Franklin Frederick - B)5/4/1873 in Houston, MO, D)9/24/1941 in Houston, Missouri. He married Effie Mae Adams.

Sallie Frederick - B) 9/15/1875 in Houston, MO Died in INfancy

Adaline F. (Addie) Frederick - B) 10/13/1881 in Cabool, MO died 6/7/1957 in St. Louis, MO

As stated above, Claud McDonald Frederick married Elizabeth Briggs, and they had the following children:

Claudia Marie Frederick – LCD's Grandmother died in Heber Springs, AR

Earnest George Frederick - died in Ocean Springs, MS

Leona Opal Frederick - Died in Tumbling Shoals, AR

Harold Frederick - Died in Houston, MO

Edith May Frederick - Died in Dug Hill, AR

Everett D. Frederick- Died in ?

Clyde Roland Frederick- Died in IL

Note that Lewis B. Frederick moved to Wayne County, which is substantially east of Webster County. But those are present-day counties. See the footnote accompanying the above entry with respect to Lewis B. Frederick that explains how large Wayne County was (that all or part of 32 Missouri Counties were once part of Wayne County). Thus, depending upon the geographical designations used by the census enumerator, Lewis B. Frederick and James Frederick may not have lived that far apart.

Emily L. Frederick. Caswell County, North Carolina, marriage records show the marriage between Emily L. Frederick and Albert A. Massie on 11 Apr 1867 (H. F. Brandon, witness; F. L. Oakley, Minister of the Gospel). Source: North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868. The 1860 census shows Emily Frederick (20) and Josia Massie (29) living in the household of Alex Brannock (60) and Susan Brannock (50), Caswell County (Locust Hill Post Office).

Various other Fredericks are around, but I can make no connection, especially no connection that leads to ancestors earlier than Ransom.

Susan Fedrick. Presented to the Caswell County, North Carolina, Court (April 1853) was the will of Mary H. Parks, written 15 November 1852 (page 61 *Caswell County North Carolina Will Books 1843-1868 (Guardians' Accounts 1848-1868) Abstracts*, Katharine Kerr Kendall (1986):

. . . .To Julia Lashley and Susan Fedrick furniture and \$50 for their kindness. . . .

The most that this records informs is that a Susan Fedrick apparently was alive 15 November 1852

A Susan Frederick (22) is found in the household of F. (could be "P") (55) and Harriet (54) Crawford in Alamance County (Graham Post Office).

The 1860 census also shows the household of Sissy Frederick (50, born Caswell County) living in Guilford County, North Carolina, with the following shown: Artitia Hicks (40, born Caswell County); Bedford Frederick (18, born Person County); and Geo. Frederick (17, born Person County).

1860-1870 (1870 US Census)

The 1870 US Census shows **Ransom Fredrick** (age 56) married to Jeanna (Joanna) (age 48), with the following children: Matilda (age 27); Lucy (age 21); and Lea (age 16). Ransom was a farmer. Joanna was keeping house. Matilda and Lucy were at home. Lea was a farm labourer. Their neighboring families were: Springfield; Tapp; Song; Winstead; Williams; O'Brian; Lea; Winstead; and Peed. Ransom was a farmer with \$100 of personal property. Ransom is shown as a male US citizen 21 years old or older and the only literate family member.

Cicero Federick. Person County, North Carolina, marriage records show that Cicero Federick married Martha Tapp on **24 Dec 1865** (J. W. Hunt, Justice of the Peace; Jas A. Long bondsman). Cicero was the eldest son of Ransom Fedrick and Joanna Walton. Martha Tapp had been married before. Her maiden name was Long, and the bondsman could have been a relative.

Elizabeth W. Fedrick. This young lady affectionately was known as Bettie. The Person County, North Carolina, marriage records show her marriage on 30 Nov **1866** to Haywood Foushee (A. R. Foushee bondsman, Saml. Y. Brown, Clerk of the County Court). This marriage and the offspring it produced are well-documented.

Arasmus Fedrick. Person County, North Carolina, marriage records show the marriage of Arasmus Fedrick to Susan C. F. True on 17 Dec 1867 (P. J. Carraway, Minister of the Gospel). Arasmus (possibly Erasmus) is the son of Ransom Fedrick and Joanna Walton. Susan C. F. True was the daughter of Henry True (deceased) and Candis True.

Jemima Frederick. The 1870 US Census for Perry County, Missouri (Saint Marys) shows fifty-five-year old Jemima Frederick living in the household of nineteen-year-old James Frederick (presumably James Jordon Frederick, her son) and thirteen-year-old Martha Frederick (presumably Martha E. Frederick, her daughter). All are shown as being born in North Carolina.

1880 US Census (1870-1880)

1880 US Census (Roxboro Township, Person County, North Carolina; taken 4 June 1880) (Page No. 6, Supervisor's District No. 21, Enumeration District No. 24) (Enumerator: G. Mitchell):

Fedrick

Ransom	WM	67	Married	Literate	Farmer	NCNCNC	1813
Joanah	WF	61W	Married	Literate	KH	NCNCNC	1819
Tilda	WF	30D	Single	Literate	AH	NCNCNC	1850
Lucy	WF	27D	Divorced	Literate	AH	NCNCNC	1853
Pointer	WM	5S	Married	Literate	WOF	NCNCNC	1855
Dover	WF	21DIL	Married	Literate	KH	NCNCNC	1859

Notes: Written beside Ransoms age of 67 is "57" in the next column to the right. Is this a correction? If 67 is correct, the YOB would be c. 1813. If 57 is correct, the YOB would be c.1823. Note, however, that all prior census entries support c. 1815 as Ransom's birth year. Age 61 for Joanah would give the YOB as 1819. The "6" in the 61 for Joanah is difficult to decipher.

YOB=Year of Birth

KH=Keeping House

AH=At Home

WOF=Working on Farm

DIL=Daughter In-Law

Lucy is shown as divorced. She is believed to have been married to William A. Yealock. Pointer and Dover are married and living with Pointer's parents (Ransom and Joanna). All are literate.

Ransom and Joanah show both of their parents born in NC.

Neighbor Families: Ashley, Moony, Carver, Barnett, Peasley, Clayton, Howard, Dunn, Wright, Clayton, Winstead, Bailey, King.

James Frederick Family. LDS records show a Jesse S. Frederick age 23 at the time of the 1880 census, giving him a birth year of c.1857. He is shown as a white male son in the household of **James Frederick** and the census location is Friendship, Guilford County, North Carolina. Neither the father nor the son can be further identified.

As a matter of fact Jesse S. Frederick was part of an entire family living in Friendship, Guilford County, North Carolina at the time of the 1880 census:

James Frederick	WM	60	Head	Farming	NCNCNC	1820
Polly	WF	56	Wife	House	NCVANC	1824
Delcina	WF	28	Dau At Home		NCNCNC	1852
Julius	WM	25	Son	Farming	NCNCNC	1855
Jessee S.	WM	23	Son	Farming	NCNCNC	1857
James F.	WM	21	Son	Farming	NCNCNC	1859
Alphies R.	WM	19		Farming	NCNCNC	1861
Mary A.	WF	13	Dau At Home		NCNCNC	1867
Lucy R.	WF	6	Dau At Home		NCNCNC	1874

The family head, James, would have been born c. 1820. The earlier James Fedrick discussed above married Susan Durdin in 1825. While no connection has been made, the names of the children in the Guilford County family are interesting. For what name is Polly a nickname? It is a nickname for Mary. Note the marriage record for James M. Frederick and Polly Hiatt.

Groom: James M Frederick
Bride: Polly Hiatt
Bond Date: 22 Oct 1844
Bond #: 000055426
Level Info: North Carolina Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868
ImageNum: 003627
County: Guilford
Record #: 01 152
Bondsman: Jos Hoskins
Witness: John M Logan
Source: Ancestry.com NC Marriage Bonds 1741-1868

Thus, the foregoing 1880 U.S. Census entry (James Frederick and Polly) most likely is for the family of James M. Frederick and Polly Hiatt, and the records have been amended to reflect this conclusion.

Jemima Frederick. The 1880 census shows an elderly Jemima Frederick (67) living in the Wayne County, Missouri, household of her son, James Frederick (28), along with James's wife, Dorah (23) and two children: Ida (1); and Rosette B. (four months). James and his mother were born in North Carolina, with the remainder of the household's being born in

Missouri. This may be the last we see of Jemima (Evans) Frederick. But see other records showing James Frederick (and presumably this James Jordon Frederick) married to Rosa Ann Berry.

William Radford Frederick. The 1880 census for Lost Creek Township, Wayne County Missouri, has an entry for the household of W. R. Frederick (38 and born in North Carolina). His wife is Elizabeth E. (44). Recall that Cherokee Scott reported that William Radford Frederick married Elizabeth E. Neighbors. The family is large:

Sophronia	Daughter	18
Melissa	Daughter	12
Lewis P.	Son	12
Nathan	Son	9
Virginia	Daughter	7
James W.	Son	5
Flora	Daughter	3

The census page is on file.

Nothing found in the 1880 census advances the inquiry into Ransom Fedrick's ancestors.

Radford. What, if any, is the significance of the name Radford? Note immediately above the census entry for William Radford Frederick, who is believed to be the son of Lewis B. Frederick and Jemima Evans. Also, one researcher believes that Radford Jones Fedric, who married Emma Milton Turnipseed, was a son of John Frederick, Jr., and a brother of Ransom Frederick. Warren County records show two people with the name John Radford on the 1781 tax list.

1881-1899

There are no comprehensive census records for this period, but people continued to be live, be born, marry, and die.

Elizabeth Frederick. Elizabeth Frederick is shown being born c.1887 probably in North Carolina. She married **John L. Pittard** c.1908, probably in Orange County, North Carolina. John L. Pittard was born August 1885 (probably in Orange County, North Carolina) and died after 1910. His parents were Sidney Thomas Pittard (1838-1913) and Willie Catherine Lea (1849-1918). No family connection has been made to Elizabeth (Frederick) Pittard. However, given the tradition of naming Fredrick females Elizabeth, a connection is likely. This could be the fourth Elizabeth. Unfortunately, I took these notes early in my research before realizing the necessity for capturing sources. Thus, I have no source for this information.

Actually, it may be more even more confusing than it first appears. Skipping ahead to the US Census for 1920, we see an Elizabeth Pittard living in the household of L. P. Frederick (age 65). Elizabeth is listed as 76 years old and the sister of L. P. Frederick. She would have been born c. 1844. The only known sister of Leander Painter Frederick born c. 1844 is the

person we have seen listed as Hilda C. Frederick (sometimes Tilda). There is another sister Elizabeth, born c. 1846, but this is Betty Frederick who married Haywood D'Arcy Foushee and died in 1886. Another sister of Leander Painter, Eliza T., could be Elizabeth, but her birth year is thought to be 1856, and she would have been 64 in 1920.

Adding to the mystery is the entry immediately under Elizabeth Pittard, which appears to be "Dovie C. Pittard". The surname "Pittard" is not written out, but ditto marks are inserted under the "Pittard" above for Elizabeth. And, this Dovie C. Pittard is shown as a four-year-old granddaughter of Leander P. Frederick!

Ransom Frederick. He probably died during this period. See the note below under the 1900 US Census. Joanna Walton also most likely died during this period.

1890-1900 (1900 US Census)

Ransom Fedrick does not appear in this census, nor does Joanna. And, because there are no useful 1890 census data, I assume that they died between the date of the 1880 census and the date of the 1900 census, generally between 1880-1900.

1900-1910 (1910 US Census)

[Why are there no entries for this period?]

1910-1920 (1920 US Census)

Leondas Pointer Frederick. The 1920 US Census for Roxboro Township, Person County, North Carolina shows Leondras Pointer Frederick (white, male, married, 65) with the following in his household (names as written by the census enumerator):

Leonious P. Fedrick	Head	MW	65	Married
Dovie J.	Wife	FW	58	Married
Nick F.	Son	MW	23	Married
Lelia O.	DIL	FW	22	Married
Med-- P.	Dau	FW	21	Single
Dailey	Son	MW	18	Single
Elizabeth Pittard	Sister	FW	76	Single
Dovie E. "	GDau	FW	4	Single
O----- M. Fedrick	GSon	MW	2	Single

We know that the Nick F. is actually John Nicholas (Nick) Frederick and that the daughter in-law shown is Nick's wife, Lelia O. (Lelly) Whitt. Things would fit a bit better if the two grandchildren shown belonged to Nick and Lelly. One of them possibly does. Nick and Lelly had two sons: Marshall Orion Frederick (born 1917); and Leon Cephus Frederick (born c. 1927). If the census taker had Marshall's name as Marshall O. Frederick, things would fit better. The 1917 works because the age shown in the census was 2 years and six months.

However, this leaves the granddaughter, Dovie E. Pittard. Surely, this two-year-old cannot be the daughter of the 76-year-old Elizabeth Pittard. Is it possible that Nick and Lelly had another child that was alive at the time of the 1920 census but died before 1930? Until delved into further, I am ascribing this child to Nick and Lelly and not to Elizabeth Pittard. For the young Dovie E. to be named Pittard and be a granddaughter of L. P. would seem to require a daughter of L. P. to have married a Pittard. And, this may be the case, but I have no documentation for it. Moreover, I already have husbands for all of Leondras's daughters (Hardy, Long, and Jackson are the surnames).

The easiest answer, but not necessarily the correct one, is that the Elizabeth Pittard is actually Leondas's sister Matilda (who had another name, Elizabeth, about which we did not know) and that the Dovie E. is a daughter of Nick and Lelly that died after the 1920 census. No daughter is shown in the 1930 census, just the two sons, Marshall and Leon. There also was a daughter, Mary Ellen Frederick, but she is thought to have been born after 1930.

Elizabeth Frederick. A GeneaNet entry shows the marriage of Elizabeth Frederick (born c. 1887, probably North Carolina) to John L. Pittard. The marriage purportedly took place around 1908 (probably in North Carolina). The entry gives ancestors of John L. Pittard, but not of Elizabeth Frederick.⁸³ This marriage has been confirmed by North Carolina marriage records, but the family connection to Elizabeth Katherine (Bessie) Frederick (c. 1887 – 1918) has not been made.

Jesse Nash Frederick. The 1930 US Census shows him living next door to his father and mother (Leander and Dovie) with a household of four:

John Frederick (Wake County, Raleigh) (Head/MW 24), Virginia (Wife/FW 21), John, Jr. (son/MW 3.5)

See the 1920 census sheet on file that shows the inhabitants of the Christian Orphanage in Alamance County, North Carolina, with the following names: Elie Frederick; Ella Frederick; Frankie Frederick; Hulda Frederick; and Relda Frederick.

The 1920 census shows the John Frederick (24) household in Raleigh, North Carolina, with wife Virginia (21), and son John, Jr. (4). John Frederick listed his occupation as farm manager. No family connection has been established.

The influenza pandemic of 1918 swept across the globe, killing as many as 100 million people in a single year! The military camps in the United States, filled with new recruits were death traps; and then our soldiers were sent overseas to spread the disease.

⁸³ <http://gw.geneanet.org/index.php3?b=annebowden&lang=en;p=elizabeth;n=frederick>

1920-1930 (1930 US Census)

Thomas Frederick. On page 39 of *Person County Heritage-North Carolina* (1983) is a group photograph of the students and faculty of the Warren's Grove School for the 1922-1923 term. Among the students is Thomas Frederick, a young man who appears to be 8- 12 years old. The caption states that the school was part of the Terrell system.

Others in the photograph are: Theodore Vickers, Vance Wrenn, Glenn Burch, Bernice Westbrooks, Willie Duncan, Alvin Westbrooks, Mae Wrenn, James Long, Vance Wrenn, Sanford Long, James Wrenn, Ivy Oliver, Miss Pearl Carver (teacher), Esther Harris, Mae Lloyd Wrenn, Sue Duncan, Christine Foushee, Lois Hamlin, Vivian Stanfield, Mrs. Sam Barnette (teacher), G. C. Vickers, James Burch, Bud Vickers, Reid Wrenn, Elizabeth Pittard, Owen Burch, Dennis Stanfield, Dee Long, Estee Wrenn, Austin Wrenn, Lena Whitt, Dessie Long, Oreda Wrenn, Inez Wrenn, Opie Duncan, Hattie Burch, Clara Long, Rassie Stanfield, Boone Wrenn, Willie Watson, Elbert Stanfield, Maggie Watson, Sadie Wrenn, Wilma Long, Lessie Stanfield, Mary Stanfield, Mae Love Harris, and Evie Whit.

This Thomas Frederick most likely is Thomas E. Frederick (born 1913) and the son of Jesse Nash Frederick (born Dec 1884) and Fannie R. Long (born c. 1895). Jesse Nash Frederick was the second son of Leondas Pointer Frederick and Dover J. (Dovie) Dailey. My records show that Jesse Nash Frederick and Fannie R. Long had two children:

Thomas E. Frederick (born 1913)
Elvena Frederick (born 1919)

Article 525 in that same *Person County Heritage* volume (1983) discusses the family of Richard Franklin Smith (1890-1940) and Fannie Lee Broach (1891-1968). They were married 26 October 1912 and had ten children. The eldest appears to have been Lottie Eldora Smith, born 6 September 1913, who married Thomas E. Frederick:

There were ten children born to this union, two were still born. Lottie Eldora Smith born September 6, 1913 married Thomas E. Frederick and they were the parents of three, Elvira married Lenard Dickerson and they have six children and seven grand-children. All live in Richmond, Virginia. James Earl Frederick served twenty years in the U.S. Air Force, married and lives in Dallas, Texas. Ted Smith Frederick lives in Oxford, N.C. with his wife, Barbara and their two sons.

Accordingly, Frederick research should include Richmond, Virginia; Dallas, Texas; and Oxford, North Carolina.

Jim Frederick. Article 108 of *Person County Heritage—North Carolina* (1983) Volume II is a description of the Andrew Solomon Clayton family. Andrew Solomon Clayton (1883-1970) married Nola Lucy Cozart (?-1960) in 1911. They had eight children. One of these children, Nettie (Clayton) Wrenn authored the article and provided the following:

Andrew Clayton attended Primitive Baptist Church and love[d] to be around his friends and neighbors. One of our favorite neighbors was Jim Frederick. He would come and visit every morning. We all loved to sit around him and listen to his tall tales. He was quite a loveable character. . . .

When this would have happened is not clear; few dates are given. As Andrew Clayton was born in 1883, he probably would have been married around 1900, with his first child born soon thereafter. Nettie (Clayton) Wrenn appears to have been the sixth of eight children. Thus, she probably was born after 1910. To be old enough to remember visits by Jim Frederick, she probably would have been at least 5-10. Thus, the visits by neighbor Jim Frederick to the household of Andrew Solomon Clayton are thought to have occurred around the period 1915-1920.

Erasmus D. Frederick (born c. 1841) and his wife Susan C. F. True (born c. 1849) had three children: James W. Frederick (born c. 1869); Charles S. Frederick (May 1870); and Henrietta Frederick (yet to be confirmed). If the Jim Frederick described above is James W. Frederick, he would have been 46-56 years old. Of course, the story related could have occurred much later, when Jim Frederick was older.

Another possible Jim Frederick was the James Fedrick who married Susan Durden 19 Jan 1820. However, it is doubtful that this person would have been alive long enough.

A third possibility is the James M. Frederick some researchers say is a son of John Frederick and Lucy Vaughan (and a brother of Ransom Frederick). This James purportedly was born c. 1820. However, having him live until after 1910 would be quite a stretch.

Accordingly, until more is known, it appears that the Jim Frederick in the Andrew Clayton story is James W. Frederick, the son of Erasmus D. Frederick and Susan C. F. True.

Note that this James W. Frederick is mentioned in another portion of that *Person County Heritage* book (Article 362 on the family of Stephen Matthew Long. This is the story of Stephen Matthew “Buck” Long (1843-) who married Elizabeth Jane Clayton, with whom he had five children. The last of these five children was Claudie Long (1878-1931). She married James W. Frederick (1868-1945). Nothing is said about the family of James W. Frederick and Claudie Long. However, if he did indeed live to be 77, he very well could be the Jim Frederick described above in the Andrew Clayton article. Because his wife died in 1931, his visits to the Claytons may have started after that date. This is, of course, speculation.

Western Migration

The migrations from Person County, North Carolina to Hopkins, Union, Henderson, and other western counties in Kentucky (and to areas in other states) must be researched. It appears that parts of some Person County families migrated and others remained behind. One researcher in Roxboro, North Carolina, has done much work on this for his and other families.⁸⁴ He theorizes that some of the early migrations can be attributed in part to the ownership of a portion of what is now Henderson County, Kentucky, by the Transylvania Company. The owners of the Transylvania Company lived in Orange and Granville Counties, North Carolina (counties adjacent to Person County).

But why was there a need to migrate south and west? Why was there a Transylvania Company? One could always cite the spirit of adventure and the possibility of a better life over the mountains. However, there was more. Following is an excerpt from *Piedmont Plantation*⁸⁵ describing the conditions in Person and Orange Counties in 1838 (footnotes deleted):

. . . .

All the land had long since been taken up, and intense cultivation by the small farmers who made up the bulk of the population, ignorant or careless of the restorative practices of fertilizing and crop rotation, had impoverished the land's productivity. Each year produced slimmer crops; this, combined with a national depression in the early decades of the nineteenth century, had caused an exodus of ambitious younger men; the sons of the old residents migrated south and west. . . .

. . . .

Also, there was major flooding in 1806 and the Hessian fly did substantial damage to the wheat crop.

The following is from *Historical Sketch of Person County*, Stuart T. Wright (1974) at 60 *et seq* (footnotes omitted):

“The greatest period of emigration from Person County, hence the period of greatest economic depression prior to the War and Reconstruction, was during the 1830's. One legislative committee in the General Assembly of 1833 reported that nine-tenths of the State's farmers would move if they could sell their farms. . . . Agriculture in both county and State were so depressed and the “lure of the West” so attractive, that North Carolina at this time was

⁸⁴ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~edclayton/solomon.pdf>;
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~edclayton/solomon.htm>;
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~edclayton/migration_to_ky.htm

⁸⁵ *Piedmont Plantation*, Jean Bradley Anderson (1985) at 51. This is a history of the Bennehan and Cameron families and their plantations in Orange and Person Counties North Carolina during the period 1768-1891.

frequently referred to as the “Ireland of America” because of the thousands who were leaving. It thus became more profitable for many to sell their slaves and farms if possible, than to remain. Of the county natives who left during the decade of the 1830’s, the greatest number were in the age group 5 to 40.

The Decades of the 1840’s and 1850’s—The population of Person County had dropped from 10,027 in 1830 to 7346 in 1840. And, as was to be expected, both agriculture and commerce had suffered accordingly.

As previously noted, the culture of tobacco had fallen off considerably each year from 1790 to 1840. The newly opened states of the West had begun to compete with North Carolina as the prime producers of tobacco. For example, in the season 1844-1845, Missouri produced almost as much tobacco as Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina combined. Also, the United States had lost its monopoly of the English market due to the rise of tobacco in Cuba, Columbia, and the East Indies, plus rising tariffs on the domestic raw product. In 1832 tobacco was selling for four and three-quarter cents per pound. A slow rise in the 1830’s brought it to ten cents per pound in 1839, but a further decline resulted in a low of four cents per pound in 1842. Cathey notes that from 1842 until 1850, with the exception of special types of tobacco, the price per pound continued to hover around four cents.

. . . .

Emigration—The tide of emigration from Person County continued to flow well into the 1840’s and 1850’s. . . .”

Duplin County, North Carolina Frederick Family

Alabama

The 1930 U.S. Census shows a very large contingent of Frederick-surnamed people living in Bibb County, Alabama.

Indiana

Mississippi

Missouri

Pennsylvania

When searching the early census records one cannot help but notice the large number of Frederick households found in southeast Pennsylvania, and several with the name John.

Tennessee

Summary

John Federick, Sen., appears to be the patriarch (at least one of them) of the Person County Frederick family. John Frederick, Sr. was the father of John Frederick, Jr. who married Lucy Vaughan. The children of John Frederick, Jr. and Lucy Vaughan were Ransom M., Ellen, Radford Jones, and James M. Also, I will not be surprised to learn that the earlier John Federick, Sen., and Lewis Frederick were brothers. Also, Jesse Fredrick and Elizabeth Fredrick could well be the children of John, Sen.

Given the census records and the biography of Radford Jones Fedric found in *Goodspeed's History of Mississippi* (1891), we feel confident with the following generations:

1. John Fedric m. Sally Stiles
2. John Fedric, Jr. m. Lucy Vaughan
3. Ransom Fedric m. Joanna Walton
4. Leondas Fedric m. Dover Daily
5. William Waters Frederick m. Mary Stella Stanfield
6. Richmond Stanfield Frederick m. Sally Womack Moorefield
7. Richmond Stanfield Frederick, Jr.

Thus, if John Fedric came to America to fight in the Revolutionary War with Lafayette, he was the first Fedric (Frederick) relative of this compiler to touch foot on American soil.

Prepared By: Richmond Stanfield Frederick, Jr.

19 February 2007

References and Sources

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi (Two Volumes). Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1891. Includes biographical information for many Mississippians living prior to 1890. [GEN F 341 .B6 1978 Vol. 1 & 2] An index is shelved separately [GEN F 341 .B61 Index] and an abstract was prepared by Norman E. Gillis in 1961 [GEN F 341 .B61 Suppl]

Miscellaneous Notes

Origin of the Given Name Richmond

Note that D. W. K. Richmond operated a general store (apparently sometimes with a partner, Cooper) in Person County around 1877-1890. See *Historical Sketch of Person County*, Stuart T. Wright (1974) at 145 and 146.

The only info I have on John Frederick is: died 1810 in NC, married to Rachel, father Andrew, and a daughter Sarah abt 1745-1835 who married William Holston My uncle did the research about twenty years ago. Source: Anonymous Ancestry.com reply to inquiry by RSF. Not very helpful.

Mr. Frederick,

I may have one possible answer as to why Lewis B. Frederick and his wife, Jemima Evans migrated from NC to Wayne Co., MO.

My 4th great-grandfather was Jacob Huggins of Orange Co., NC, who married Mary Acres in 1793, Orange Co., NC. His son, Jacob Douglas Huggins, my 3rd great-grandfather, married Susanna Ward in 1817, with the marriage being recorded in Caswell Co., NC. My 2nd great grandfather, Thomas Titus Huggins, son of Jacob Douglas Huggins and Susanna Ward, married Lucretia Delilah Wright, daughter of Seth J. Wright and Susanna/Susan Evans of Person Co., NC, Seth being the same Seth J. Wright who was a witness to the marriage of Lewis B. Frederick and Jemima Evans on 18 Mar 1839, in Person Co., MO.

Seth J. Wright, his wife, Susanna/Susan Evans and family and Louis B. Frederick, his wife, Jemima Evans and family apparently migrated to Wayne Co., MO at the same time, and I believe that one of the reasons they both migrated to Wayne Co., MO, lies in my belief that Seth J. Wright and Jemima, wife of Louis B. Frederick, were brother and sister, Jemima possibly having been married a first time to an Evans.

According to the death certificate of William Radford Frederick, son of Lewis B. Frederick, in information provided by his son, James W. Frederick, upon William's death on 26 June 1923, in Wayne Co., MO, it is stated that the maiden name of William Radford Frederick's mother was Jemima Wright, not Evans. as her marriage records state. Seth J. Wright was born abt. 1817, NC, and Jemima was born in 1813, so a brother-sister relationship is a possibility, and that would account for Seth's being a witness to Jemima's marriage to Lewis, even though Seth also had ties to the Evans family of Person Co., NC, as he married Susanna/Susan Evans.

Susanna/Susan's brother, John Woodrow Evans, who was residing with Seth and his wife, in 1850, Person Co., NC, also migrated with the family to Wayne Co., MO. You had a question in your Frederick family records about which one, Lewis B. Frederick or Jemima Evans, was born in either Person or Wake Co., NC. According to the tombstone records of John Woodrow Evans, who was born 24 Apr 1841, NC, and who died in Wayne Co., MO on 04 Jan 1919, it is stated that he was born on the Catawba River, NC. That doesn't leave one with much of a clue as to where this Evans family was living in early NC, as it could have been anywhere.

Many of the early settlers of Wayne Co., MO, had ties to the Orange Co., NC area, as well as to Southern Illinois. Meshack Marshall Ward, brother of Susanna Ward Huggins had migrated from Orange Co., NC to TN in 1826, and had settled in Wayne Co., MO by 1840.

Linda

Source: Email Message from Linda Huggins, 19 February 2007.

ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF NORTH CAROLINA. Registry of Ancestors. Volume 1

Membership in the distinguished Order of the First Families of North Carolina requires having an ancestor who lived in North Carolina before it became a royal colony on July 12, 1729. The work at hand--the first in a series--proposes to describe the genealogies of the organization's qualifying ancestors. Undertaken with the blessing of the Order of the First Families, most of Mr. Brayton's genealogies follow each ancestor's family for a full first and second generation, down to the fourth, with drop-charts describing descent to members.

The ancestors in Volume 1 are: John Alston, Sr., of Chowan Co.; William Bennett of Northampton Co.; John and James Drake of Bertie Co., and John Collins; Gov. William Drummond; Nathaniel Everett of Tyrell Co.; William Bridgers, John Cotton Osborne, and Simon Jeffreys; Capt. John Speir; William Whitehead; Benjamin Laker of Perquimans Co.; John Mann II; Thomas Mann II; Dr. Godfrey Spruill; Ann Walker; Henry Norman I and II; and Thomas Vinson of Surry Co., VA, and Northampton Co., NC.

Spanning over 600 pages, Volume 1 demonstrates John Brayton's usual fastidious approach to family history. The author documents all of his sources, chapter by chapter, and includes abstracts and transcriptions of the original documents supporting his findings. The introduction is a learned essay that explains the particular problems posed by the sources for documenting each qualifying ancestry. With a full name index, place index, slave index, registry of ancestors, and a current bibliography, this inaugural volume refers to more than 17,000 ancestors and their descendants. Destined to stand alongside John Dorman's impeccable "Adventurers of Purse and Person," its Virginia counterpart, the ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF NORTH CAROLINA is must reading for anyone interested in the genealogical origins of the Tarheel State.

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9921

The foregoing is placed here due to the reference to John Cotton Osborne and Simon Jeffreys. Could this have resulted in Osborne Jeffreys?

The Peter Frederick mentioned during the first few pages of this memorandum apparently was a contemporary of William Burton. Peter Frederick died in 1762 in Duplin Co, NC. His son William Frederick (1750-1830) married Nancy Burton (1759-1854), the daughter of Watson Burton (bef 1740-1825), who was the son of William Burton (bef 1725-1758). Source: Anne Burton Washburn Email Message 10 February 2008.