

Ancestry of Melissa and Molly Jackson of Missouri

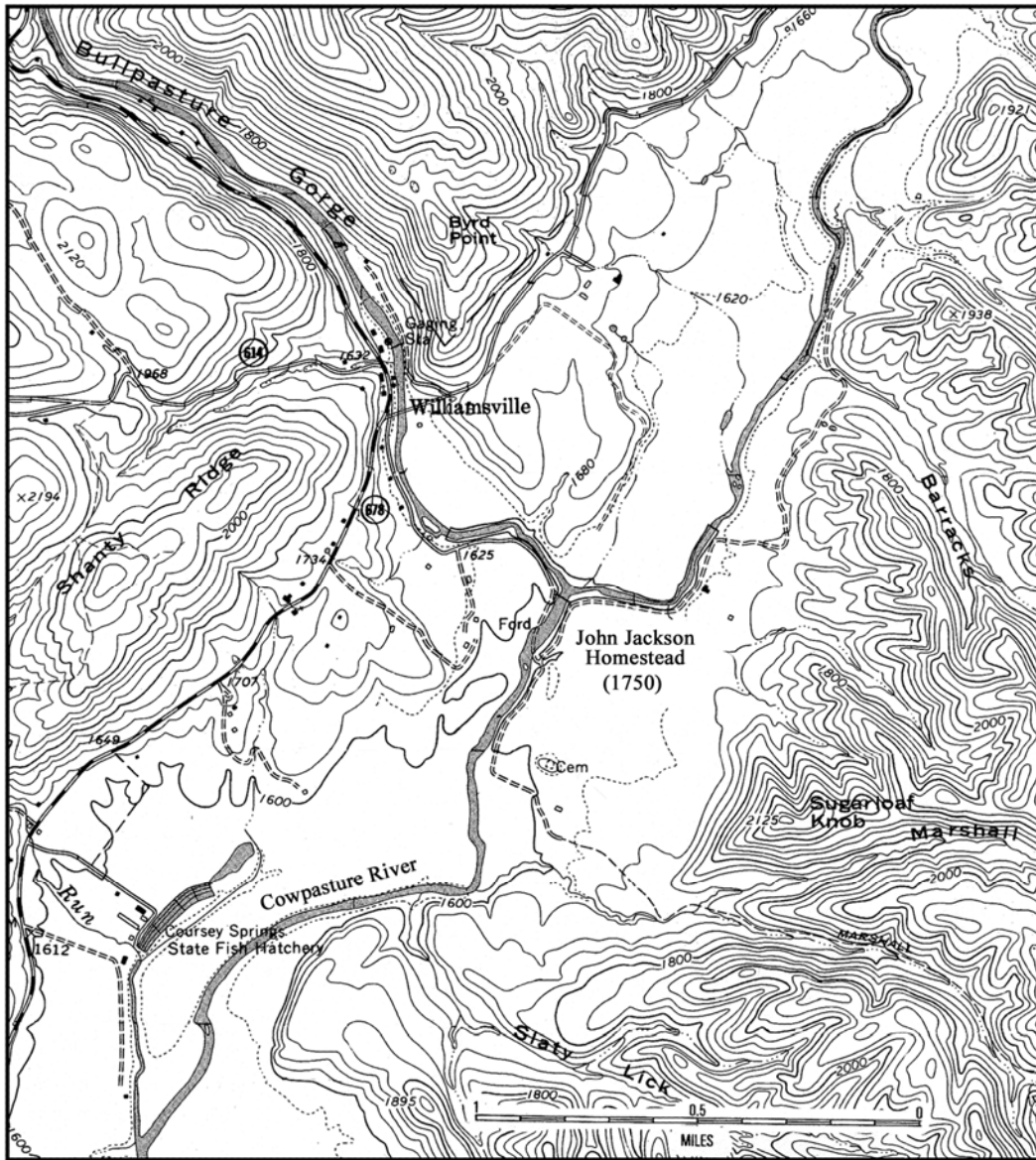
THE JACKSON FAMILY

John Ulmer Wilson's wife, Melissa Jackson, and John's brother Albert's wife, Molly Jackson (daughters of William Smith Jackson and Eada Simmons) were descended from a long line of rugged pioneer families who worked their way across America back when western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri constituted The Frontier. Their lives were hard, right up into the 20th century, but they survived and proliferated on sheer determination, an in-born toughness, and a remarkable fecundity which more than made up for the high infant mortality rate on the frontier!

John Jackson (ca. 1690-1763)

The earliest known Jackson of our line was John Jackson, who was born around 1690, most likely in Ireland. The area that was to become Augusta County, Virginia was settled in the 1730's, primarily by the Scotch and Irish, and it was at some time during the 1730's or 1740's that John Jackson arrived in the area. In 1750 he patented 340 acres on the east bank of the Cowpasture River, at or near the confluence with the Bullpasture River, near present-day Williamsville in northern Bath County, and lived there for the rest of his life. John Jackson had

at least four sons--William, James, John Jr., and Francis, and probably several daughters as well. All four of his sons served in the militia during the French and Indian War. It 1752 John Jr. and his brother James are recorded as sureties for Anne Wright's bond as administratrix of Thomas Wright. John Sr.'s will (which no longer survives) was proved on 16 November 1763.



Location of John Jackson Sr.'s homestead: 340 acres (over one-half square mile) on the east bank of the Cowpasture River, at and near the confluence with the Bullpasture River, patented in 1750 (originally within the bounds of colonial Augusta County, Virginia; now in Northern Bath County),

The names of the rivers in the area of John Jackson's homestead date to the earliest days of white settlement. According to the *Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Bulletin* (1936):

There is an interesting tale about how the Pasture Rivers came to be so named. It is said that the Indians once had stolen a herd of settlers' cattle and were driving them westward into the mountains. The calves naturally tired first; they were left behind at the river which is now the Calfpasture. The cows were driven on farther, but they, too, had to be abandoned, the valley in which they were left became the valley of the Cowpasture. The bulls, being somewhat hardier, were still able to continue westward; they finally were left at the river which we know as the Bullpasture. Our learned historian, Miss Stephenson, has been unable to verify the ancestry of this story. She has found references to the Cowpasture River, by that name, dating back to 1727, a name that old naturally becomes very difficult to trace. If the story is untrue, it represents a high quality of inventiveness on someone's part. I see little point to letting mere veracity stand in the way of a good yarn.

Incidentally, the exact property on which John Jackson settled in 1750 (at least 231 of the original 340 acres) is known today as Sugarloaf Knob Farm, named for a peak overlooking the valley there. The beautiful site includes a historic log and frame farmhouse, a log barn, a modern cabin, and several older farm structures. The log cabin is a two-story structure, perhaps enlarged from an original one-story house, and with an extension added to one end much later. The logs are steeple-notched and hand-hewn square, with the crowns cut off to form a flush exterior box corner. The chimney is located against the gable end in the Scotch-Irish fashion, rather than in the center of the house in German fashion. These construction details are all consistent with mid-18th-century Scotch-Irish form, and consequently it is entirely possible that the log barn and the core of the log cabin were constructed by John Jackson himself ca. 1750. An established river ford and a state-maintained swinging footbridge provide access to the property and to a cemetery located within the boundary. It was for sale in 2002 for \$495,000---wouldn't John Jackson have choked to hear *that* figure!

Francis Jackson (ca.1708-before 1798))

John Jackson Sr.'s son William inherited all of his father's 340 acres on the Cowpasture River, but William sold half of the property (for 90 pounds) to his brother Francis Jackson, who had been severely wounded during the French and Indian War. Francis Jackson had been a member of Captain Charles Lewis's Augusta County Militia company, and was wounded in battle at Fort Dinwiddie on the Pennsylvania border in May of 1764. On November 13 of that year he petitioned the Virginia House of Burgesses for benefits, having been "wounded in the back through his shoulder, which cost him a considerable sum to a doctor but without success...He is unable to support himself at all by labour.." (*Journal of the Virginia House of Burgesses*). The following day he was granted 40 pounds relief and a pension of 5 pounds per year for life, "as a recompense for the wounds he received in the service of the country."

Francis Jackson returned home from his service and obtained half of his late father's property from his brother, as mentioned above, living there until the fall of 1769. In that year he and his wife Elizabeth [Pentecost?] sold their property on the Cowpasture River [at a substantial loss] to William Renick for 42 pounds and departed Augusta County. In 1774 land amounting to 100 acres was surveyed for Francis Jackson to the west, beyond the ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, on Muddy Creek in Botetourt County [later a part of Greenbrier County, West Virginia]. He was apparently still there in 1785, when land adjacent to his property is recorded as having been surveyed for Joseph Casteel. Francis Jackson is not found on the tax lists for that period, but it is believed by genealogists that he was exempt from personal estate tax on account of his war wound and continuing pension. Francis and Elizabeth had only one known child, John [Pentecost] Jackson, born in 1725-1726, probably in Virginia. Nowhere is it recorded that John was of foreign birth. One family tradition, however, holds that he, his brothers and father came from England as soldiers in the British Army and later deserted or resigned their commissions to join the colonists.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Pentecost Jackson". The signature is written in black ink on a plain background.

John Pentecost Jackson (1725/6-1814)

John Pentecost Jackson was born in 1725 or 1726, the only known son of Francis Jackson of Augusta County. He is identified specifically as such in the 1797 tax list, and in a 1798 court record is referred to as "John Jackson, heir of Francis Jackson, deceased." Other records indicate that his wife's name was Anne or Anney.

Family tradition states that John Pentecost Jackson had fought in the War of Independence, and documentation of his service in that conflict has been found, although it is less definite than might be hoped. In fact, there are seven listings for a private John Jackson in Virginia regiments 2, 9, 10, 11 and 14 of the Continental line. These *may* all refer to him, moving from regiment to regiment in the course of his service. None of these five specify his home county, but the sixth does list it as Bath [=Augusta] County, and states further that he served as a spy in 1777; a seventh listing does not give his regimental number designation but states that he was from Augusta County, served in the infantry in Captain Cunningham's regiment, and had not thus far applied for a land bounty following the war. In 1784 it appears that he did apply for a land bounty of 200 acres in compensation for three years of service as a sargeant on the Continental line. His discharge papers say that he was a soldier in the Second Virginia Regiment from 8 Nov 1776 to 10 Dec 1777, at which time he was promoted to sargeant and then served on until 8 Nov 1779.

John Pentecost Jackson is known to have left Augusta County in 1762, at which time it was reported in a legal document that he was residing in the Kanawha area of what later became West Virginia, but he may well have returned to his family in Virginia for some years before moving west permanently. According to family tradition, he married Phoebe Seay. Some records also mention a wife named Anne or Anney. There is evidence that Phoebe was his second wife: Phoebe Seay is known to have married a Jackson [some say *Thomas* Jackson but this could be a mistranscription] in Amelia County, Virginia on 22 October 1767. Phoebe Seay was the daughter of Jacob Seay (born in England in 1690-95; died 10 Feb 1790 in Amelia County, VA), a French Huguenot, and his second wife Rachael Smith (b.ca. 1705). Jacob Seay was the son of Abraham Seay (or de Saye) (b. 1665 in Wicres, Nord, France; died 18 Feb 1701 in Albemarle, Fluvanna County, VA), and Mary Wilson, born ca. 1680 in England.

With regard to Jacob Seay's parentage, B. W. Seay has this to say in his 1966 book, *Descendants of Abraham Seay*:

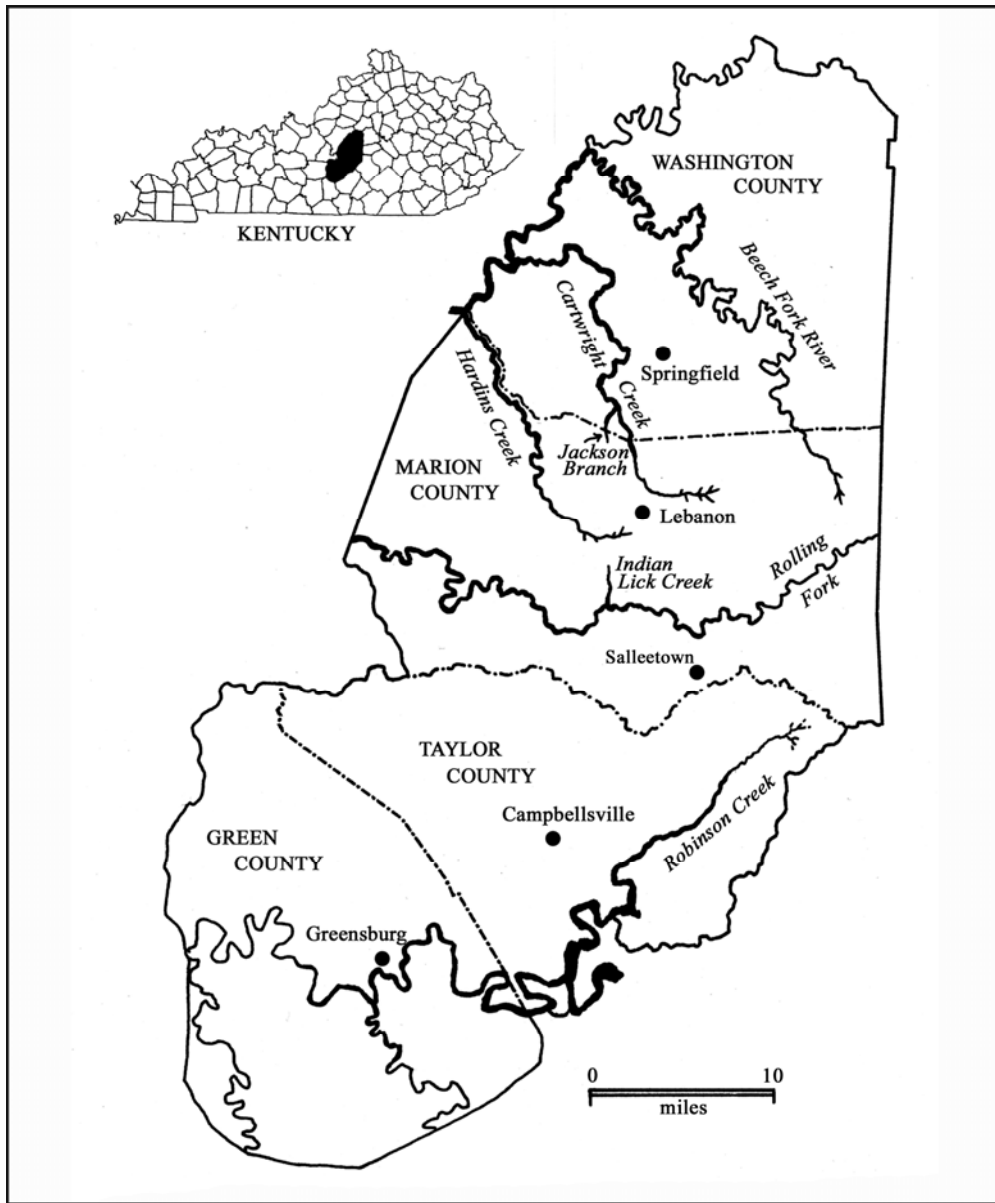
A family was founded in the early part of the 12th century by a William de Say. He was from Normandy and is connected to the town named Sai near Argentan, France. Spellings of the family are, de Sai, de Say, de Saye, Sees, Say, Saye, and Seay. Spellings varied in different localities and eras. About 150 years ago, Seay became the usual and accepted spelling.

As soon as Henry of Navarre ascended the throne of France in 1589, he issued the edict of Nantos granting religious toleration to his [Huguenot] Protestant subjects who had been his chief supporters during the Wars of Religion. In 1685, King Louis XIV revoked the Edict and plunged France into chaos. The Seays migrated to escape persecution. There were some Seays in America prior to this time, and several settled in England. Say was the name of a French protestant family in Languedoc where there were more protestants than catholics.

Our Seay family, led by Abram Seay, fled France in about 1685 and went to England. He was a man of culture and means. He stayed in England under the protection of a distant relative, a Lord William de Saye. While in England, he married a Miss [Mary] Wilson and had three sons; Abraham II, Isaac, and Jacob. Abraham I was described as a scion of nobility and man of culture and means. Around 1700, he migrated to America. He came alone and was later joined by his wife and 3 sons. We think they settled near Richmond, near Henrico County.

They actually settled near Richmond in Henrico County, VA. In 1745 Abraham was awarded a land grant of 385 acres in Goochland County (Later Albermarle and now Fluvanna County, VA) by King George II of England. It is located near the town of palmyra, the county seat of Fluvanna County.

John Pentecost Jackson was an early pioneer and surveyor in Kentucky. His son William was said to have been born in 1772/3 in what was later to become Green County, Kentucky, just south of Washington County. This was a very early time in Kentucky history, two or three years before Daniel Boone was to lead settlers into the Kentucky wilderness.



Jackson Settlements, Kentucky – John Pentecost Jackson (1725-1814) and his son William P. Jackson (1772-1867), settled on land at the head of Hardin Creek in 1779 (near present-day Lebanon), then acquired more tracts along Hardin Creek, Rolling Fork, Indian Lick Run, and Beech Fork in 1785-1787. William’s future father-in-law, John Sally (or Sallee) settled on the Rolling Fork and Robinsons Creek in 1795 and 1808. In 1810 William married John Sally’s daughter Jane “Jinny” Sally in Green County and they lived on his homestead on the Rolling Fork for several years. In 1820 and 1821 they were living in Green County, and in 1823 they acquired 75 acres on Robinson’s Creek near John Sally. William and his family moved permanently to Missouri in 1829. Salletown and Jackson Branch are named for these pioneer families.

In April of 1779 John Pentecost Jackson settled on land near the head of Hardin's Creek, a branch of the Beech Fork of the Salt River, in Kentucky. That same year Charles and Edward Beavin settled along Hardin's Creek, and are considered to have been the first white settlers in the area; clearly John Pentecost Jackson was in their party. The following year he acquired 400 more acres there. Orval W. Baylor, in his *Pioneers of Washington County* (1933), provides some background on the early settlement of Washington County, Kentucky:

Certainly no part of our beloved Commonwealth affords a richer field for the historian than does the County of Washington [Kentucky]. White men traversed her Indian and buffalo trails, followed her creeks and rivers, drank from her springs of clear, cool water, hunted her game and gathered salt from her many salt licks as early as 1775, when Kentucky was yet a County of Virginia. As early as June of 1770, Daniel Boone got his first glimpse of Kentucky. Boone, however, was not the first white man to view Kentucky or to explore her wilderness; numerous settlers including James Herrod and Thomas Denton were already there when Boone came through in 1774 with settlers for Boonesborough.

Hunting was a necessity in those days, and Denton had established a small camp on the banks of Hardin's Creek where he and his son would bring the deer, wild turkey, bear, elk and buffalo they had shot in order to skin and dry it. They called it simply "the meat camp." Hunting was best around the salt licks, where animals congregated in great numbers, their "roads" or traces leading to such places from all directions. The salt licks of Washington County were in the main situated in the neighborhood of the Rolling Fork River, but a major trace made by large herds of buffalo followed the meanders of Cartwright's Creek for several miles. This ancient buffalo trace became an important wilderness highway of travel for surveying parties who pushed into the country in the neighborhood of Cartwright's Station.

Henry Wood, in a deposition given regarding a land suit dated February 24th, 1796, mentioned that his first visit to Cartwright's Station took place in July of 1781, when he was "on business with surveyors Richard May, William Stewart, **John [Pentecost] Jackson** [who had lived on nearby Hardin's Creek for at least two years], Martin Hardin, Henry Prather and others to get a piece of land laid off." After spending a night at the Station, the party left the next morning and traveled "along the trace that led down Cartwright's Creek." Unfortunately, the chief surveyor was later unable to file the resulting plat survey because "he was killed by Indians in going to the office."

John Grundy [who married John Pentecost Jackson's daughter Easter Jackson] also testified that he had become acquainted with the area in 1780. William [P.] Jackson, son of John [Pentecost] Jackson, said in 1814 that he had been acquainted with the Cartwright's Creek neighborhood "for about two and twenty years" [that is, since 1792]. He said that he had "never heard of the branch that runs through Philemon Waters' pasture just above his house being called a fork," but that he had heard his father call it "Cartwright's big run."

The oldest settlements in the county were Cartwright's Station (a fort built in 1779 by Samuel Cartwright) on Cartwright's Creek, midway between the present towns of Springfield and Lebanon, and Sandusky's Station (a fort built in 1776) on Pleasant Run, near the present line between Washington and Marion Counties. Cartwright's Station was the larger of the two; it was large enough to include a number of cabins within the stockade. These cabins formed at least one side of the fort. The exterior walls of the fort were 10 or 12 feet high, the slope of the cabin roofs being inward. At each of the four corners of the stockade there was a blockhouse. These blockhouses projected about 2 feet beyond the outer walls of the cabins and the stockades. The upper stories of the blockhouses were about 18 inches larger every way than the under one. In 1776 and for more than ten years thereafter, the settlers in the county were always in danger from attacks by the redskins.

By 1780 there were several hundred settlers [including the Jacksons], their homes located principally on the water courses; the creeks, runs and rivers were all named and notoriously known. Washington County itself was first established in 1792, and the center of the county was determined by survey. There the first courthouse was built, just a small log structure scarcely larger than a cabin but it was the first seat of justice in the area. Known at first simply as Washington Courthouse (later to be renamed Springfield), the tiny settlement included a tavern for the accommodation of persons attending the courts, a small general store, a gunsmith's shop, a hattery, a tannery, and a cabinet-maker's shop. The first homes, not more than ten or twelve in number, were nothing more than log cabins. Although there was but one tavern in 1793, the old court records show that as many as five or six were in operation within the town limits within the space of five years. Tavern licenses were issued by the County Court and rates for lodging and meals, for man and beast, and the prices of whiskey, brandy, rum, wine and all other liquors, were fixed yearly by the Court.

Between 1780 and 1786 John Pentecost Jackson acquired land on Cartwright's Creek and eastward to the county line south of the Beech Fork, and also in the nearby Rolling Fork and Indian Lick Run areas. On 25 November 1787 he patented 400 acres on Hardin's Creek, Nelson County [Book 11], which he had originally surveyed for Nathaniel Evans and acquired from him two years before [see *Kentucky Land Grants*, vol. 1, part 1, chapter 2: Virginia Grants—the Counties of Kentucky, p. 68]. This land was on the ridge between Hardins Creek and Rolling Fork. According to the Nelson County tax books they lived close to each other during 1785-1791, and in 1792 John purchased 100 more acres on Cartwrights Creek for 50 pounds. In 1797 John appears in the tax books for Washington County, which in 1792 had been created from Nelson County; in 1793 Green County was created from Lincoln County and the remaining part of Nelson County. On 6 Aug 1795 he purchased land in Green County from John Grundy, and moved there some time between 1797 and 1799 (the Green County tax books list him from 1799 to 1803, but the 1804 book is missing).

It may seem like there was a lot of moving around in rural Kentucky, but in reality it was mostly the changing of county names and county lines. By 1848 Marion County had been created from Washington County (including Hardins Creek, Rolling Fork and part of Cartwrights

Creek as well as Jackson Branch); the remainder of Cartwrights Creek, Jackson Branch and Beech Fork were still in what remained of Washington County; and Taylor County was created from Green County (including Robinson Creek).

John Pentecost Jackson had returned to Washington Co., Kentucky by 1805 and is listed in the tax books there from 1805 to 1812. His wife, Phoebe, who had become a blind invalid in her declining years, and had to be carried everywhere she wanted to go, died in 1804-1809 in Washington [now Marion] County, Kentucky. Prior to her death, she and John lived for a year with their daughter Jane and her husband Frank Graham. On 20 May 1811 the 85-year-old John Pentecost Jackson entered into an agreement of support with his daughter, Easter Jackson, in exchange for his four black slaves, and lived with her and her husband John Grundy in "The Barrens" for several years. In 1813 JPJ decided Easter had broken her agreement with him, and sued her, but the unfortunate situation was not resolved until 1820, six years after his death. John Pentecost Jackson died in March of 1814, at the age of approximately 88 years. His last years could not have been happy ones.

His middle name, Pentecost, has been passed down as family tradition in several different Jackson lines, however it has not yet been discovered in any official written records, the closest found being "John P. Jackson." Pentecost is clearly a last name, probably honoring an ancestor, most likely his mother Elizabeth's family [her maiden name is unknown]. In colonial frontier Virginia there was only one Pentecost family of record, the family of Dorsey Pentecost; he married Catherine Beeler in Frederick, Virginia in 1770. Dorsey Pentecost was a man of wealth and prominence living in Augusta County, Virginia in 1774-1775, where he was a Justice of the Peace. He appears to have made his money in land speculation, buying up thousands of acres on the Virginia and Kentucky frontier and then selling the land to settlers. After the Revolution he moved to Frederick County, Virginia where records indicate he was taxed on 65 slaves in 1787. Dorsey Pentecost, born around 1738, is himself too young to be an ancestor of John Pentecost Jackson because John's mother Elizabeth was probably born around 1710, but perhaps Dorsey and Elizabeth were brother and sister or cousins [Dorsey's parentage is as yet unknown]. That, in any case, is our provisional assumption, pending further research.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm P Jackson". The signature is written in dark ink on a plain background.

William P. Jackson (1772/3 - after 1867)

John Pentecost Jackson's son, William P. (Pentecost? Philip?) Jackson, known affectionately as "Willie," was born in what later became Green County, Kentucky in 1772 or 1773. He is thought to have married his first wife (name unknown) there in the late 1790's when

he was in his mid-20's. They appear to have had just one son, Abner "Ab" Jackson, who died young. On 9 Dec 1802 William married his second wife, Ann Marple (daughter of George Marple, b. ca. 1745, and Theodocia Rossel of Gloucester Co., New Jersey, who moved to Kentucky before 1802), and evidence suggests that they had at least four children: Lucinda, Reuben, Robert, and an unnamed daughter who died young. Ann apparently died in 1809 or 1810. William Jackson and Ann Marple's brother, Benedict Bennett Marple, were sureties for the marriage of William's sister Ann (Anny) Jackson to Richard Wright on 7 June 1810 in Green County.

Although care must be taken to distinguish William P. Jackson from his uncle William Jackson who lived in the same area, it is clear that the younger William was being taxed on 100 acres on the west bank of the Rolling Fork (near Cartwrights Creek, Hardin Creek and Robinson Creek where his father and uncles lived) in 1807-1809. And he appears on the 1810 Federal Census in Washington County. Following Anne's death in 1809 or 1810, William took a third wife, Jane "Jinny" Sally, daughter of his neighbor John Sally, on 9 Nov 1810 in Green County, Kentucky. She, or Ann, is shown with him on the 1810 census. In 1812 William was taxed on one black slave and two horses in Washington County, but by 1813 he was down to just one horse. Their first son, Andrew Philip "Philip" Jackson, our ancestor, was born in 1813.

In 1817 to 1819 William P. Jackson is seen on the tax rolls as owning two horses and 69 acres on Rolling Fork in Washington County. But in 1820 and 1821 he and Jinny were again living in Green County, and by 1823 they had acquired 75 acres on Robinson Creek near the farm of his father-in-law John Sally. Jinny Sally's father was of French Huguenot ancestry. She herself is said to have been running a trading post at the time she married William Jackson. One family tradition suggests that she was at least half Native American -- John Sally's wife has never been identified -- however, it is more likely that Jinny's mother was surnamed Smith, daughter of a William T. Smith [see discussion below under "Smith Jackson"]. John Sally was the son of William and Nancy Sallee. William was the son of Guillaume Sallee and Elizabeth Givaudan. Guillaume was the son of Abraham Sallee and Olive Perrault. Abraham was the son of Jean Sallee and his wife Mary [see further under The Huguenot Families].

Around 1829 William elected to move his brood farther west, into Washington County, Missouri, where they appear in the 1830 Federal Census for Merimec Township. The family consisted at that time of William (age 56), his wife Jinny, sons Philip (16), Smith (15), John (13), Andrew (1) and daughters Polly (14), Martha (9), Sarah (8), and Elizabeth (ca.5). In Missouri Jinny bore him two more sons: Francis Minett "Frank" Jackson, in 1832, and George Washington Jackson in 1833, but apparently died shortly thereafter.

William took a third wife, Mahala Garrett, in June of 1835 in Washington County, Missouri. Strangely, he married her *again* on 30 July 1844; this was not a case of a married couple renewing their vows. Perhaps they had divorced sometime after Richard was born in 1841, or they had feared for some reason that their first marriage to each other was invalid. In

any case, they had eight children between 1833 and 1850, making a grand total of at least 24 children ascribed to William P. Jackson in his lifetime.

William and Mahala are listed with their family on the 1850 census for Johnson Township in Washington County, Missouri, not far from where his grandson, Smith Jackson, later patented land in 1857. He received federal land patents for 80 acres [S half of Lot #1, in the SW quarter of Sec. 7; and the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 7, T39N, R1E] in Johnson Township in 1857, probably on land he had cleared and been living on for many years. Directly adjacent was his son Philip's farm [NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 18, T39N, R1E], on which Philip had been granted a patent in 1848. These farms are probably on the land on which William's family originally settled around 1829. The last record of him is the 1860 census, after which he is no longer mentioned. He was said to have been blind the last seven years of his life, but is not indicated as blind on the 1860 census, therefore he probably died no earlier than 1867, but before the 1870 census wherein Mahala is living alone.

Levitha "Visey" Jackson, William's daughter, used to tell this story from the time of the Civil War, when she was 14 years old. Confederate soldiers, she said, came to her house and asked for the head of the family, William P. Jackson. The family objected that William was old and totally blind (from diabetes), but the soldiers insisted he be brought out to the gate to be shot. When the family led him out before the soldiers, he said: "I don't know why you want to kill me. I have eight sons in the war, four on the side of the North, and four on the side of the South." So the soldiers decided not to kill him. Then he had Mahala and the girls kill some chickens and pick vegetables from the garden and feed the soldiers. When they left, the soldiers took hams and bacon from the smoke house, more vegetables from the garden, flour, meal, sugar and lard from the house and feed for their horses, nearly cleaning out the Jackson household.

Mahala lived to be 96 years old. Her published obituary read as follows:

DIED – JACKSON. – At her home in Johnson Township, Washington Co., Mo., on Monday, January 13, 1896, Mrs. Mahala Jackson, of general debility, aged 96 years and 13 days. Mrs. Jackson was the daughter of Allen and Jane Hamilton, born in Washington County, Kentucky, on the Rolling Fork of the Elkhorn River, on January 1, 1800. There in that country of blue grass, she resided with her parents and received a limited education such as that country afforded in those days. She was married to John Garrett, September 18, 1816 and with him came to Missouri in 1819 and settled on the Big Piney [River] in Pulaski County. She bore Garrett two daughters, now Mrs. Elizabeth Wise and Mrs. [Sarah "Sally"] Paul Declue, both living. In 1828 Mr. Garrett died, then with her parents she came to Washington County, Mo., and on June 3, 1835 married William P. Jackson, and to him bore five sons and three daughters, of whom four are living, two sons and two daughters, viz: Jasper and Richard Jackson, Mrs. Visey Wise and Mrs. Lucinda Garrett. Mrs. Jackson had 58 grand children, 39 living and 19 dead; 75 great grand

children, 62 living and 14 dead; and four great great grand children, 3 living and 1 dead. Until about the first of last March her health was remarkably good, but since then she gradually grew worse until death relieved her on the 13th inst. The remains of Mrs. Jackson were interred in the Smith burying ground on Indian Creek on Wednesday, January 15th, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives. Services were conducted by Elder Doty.

An investigating into Mahala's ancestry reveals seven Hamilton families all living adjacent to each other in Washington County, Kentucky, on the 1810 Federal Census, and probably related as brothers:

Unknown Hamilton + unknown wife

His sons:

1. John Hamilton [b. before 1766], Washington Co., KY
2. Leonard Hamilton [b. before 1766], Washington Co., KY
3. William Hamilton [b. before 1766], Washington Co., KY
4. Clement Hamilton [b. 1765-1784], Washington Co., KY
5. Isham Hamilton [b. 1765-1784], Washington Co., KY
6. Allen Hamilton (the elder) [b. 1765-1784], Washington Co., KY

His son or grandson:

7. Allen Hamilton (the younger) [b. 1784-1790] + wife [b. 1784-1790], Washington Co., KY

The Sally family, from the same area of Kentucky, includes the following children of William Sally:

1. John Sally, b.ca. 1765 in Buckingham Co., VA; m. Rachel Smith(?)
 - a. Allen Sally b.ca.1787; m. Agnes West
 - b. **Jane "Jinny" Sally** b.ca. 1790; m. **William P. Jackson**
 - c. Samuel Sally b.ca. 1791; m. Elizabeth Stokes
 - d. Elizabeth Sally b.ca. 1795; m. Samuel Brown
 - e. John Sally Jr. b.ca. 1796; m. Margery Adams
 - f. Nancy Sally b.ca. 1799; m. Samuel Northcutt
 - g. Martha "Patsey" Sally b. 1801; m. Leonard Helm
 - h. Sarah "Sally" Sally b.ca. 1805; m. Dyer Lowe
2. Moses Sally, b.ca. 1757 in Buckingham Co., VA
3. Hunt Sally, b.ca.1758 in Buckingham Co., VA
4. Jane Sally, b. 1761 in Buckingham Co., VA; m. John Ayers
5. David Sally, b.ca. 1763 in Buckingham Co., VA

6. George Sally, b.ca. 1764 in Buckingham Co., VA; d. 23 Feb 1816; m. Susannah Perrow
 - a. Allen Sally b. 1784-90 in VA
 - b. William Sally b. 1790-93 in VA
 - c. Martha Sally b. 1791-95 in VA
 - d. Abraham Sally b. 10 June 1797
 - e. Valentine Sally b. 1801-07
 - f. Elizabeth Sally b.ca. 1808
 - g. Nancy Sally b. 6 May 1811
 - h. **George Sally Jr.** b.ca. 1804-08; m(1). Elizabeth Cooley; m(2). Matilda Ford; m(3). Ally Brown; m(4). Jane Malone; lived in **Pulaski/Phelps Co., MO**; had at least 5 children, including a son George III b. 1847.

7. Stephen Sally, b.1765 in Buckingham Co., VA; m. Sarah Phelps
8. Benjamin Sally, b. 1770
9. Suzanne Sally, b.ca. 1772 in Washington Co., KY; m(1). Patrick Francis; m(2). John Suttleworth; m(3). George Spalding
10. William Sally, Jr., b.ca. 1772 in Washington Co., KY
11. Phillip Sally, b.ca. 1775 in Washington Co., KY; m. Nancy Wethington
12. Elizabeth Sally, b.ca. 1776 in Washington Co., KY
13. **Cecelia "Celia" "Seley" Sally**, b. 1777 in Washington Co., KY; d. 19 July 1864 in Pike Co., IL; m. **Allen Hamilton** in on **15 May 1801** [note that this is over a year *after* Mahala was born] in Washington Co., KY [Allen was b.ca. 1770; d. 12 April 1856 in Pike Co., IL]. Celia is said to be buried in the "Hamilton Cemetery north of Chambersberg" in Pike County, IL.
 [*their children:*]
 - a. Samuel Hamilton b.ca. 1802
 - b. William Hamilton b. 1802-1807
 - c. John Hamilton b.ca. 1803
 - d. Sarah "Sally" Hamilton b. 1805
 - e. Jane Hamilton b. 1807
 - f. Eliza Hamilton b. 1813
 - g. Elijah Hamilton b. 1815
 - h. Allen Hamilton b. 1819; m. Emily ____; d. 12 July 1862
 - i. Elisha Hamilton b.
 - j. [son] Hamilton b. before 1820
 - k. [son] Hamilton b. before 1820

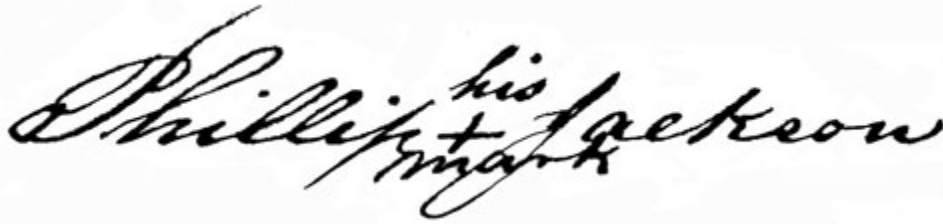
14. Sarah "Sally" Sally, b.ca. 1783 in Washington Co., KY; m. Jeremiah Wooley
15. Mary "Polly" Sally, b.ca. 1784 in Washington Co., KY; m. Charles Helm
16. Martha "Patsy" Sally, b.ca. 1785 in Washington Co., KY; m. Robert Reed

From this it seems possible that Celia Sally *might* have been Allen Hamilton the younger's second wife, and that Jane _____, his hypothetical first wife, may have died as a result of childbirth complications giving birth to Mahala. That's one way to reconcile all of these facts, *especially since the census records show only two Allen Hamiltons in Washington Co., KY in 1810. However*, the 1810 census shows only 1 child living with the younger Allen, whereas we know that Allen + Celia had at least 5 by that time. So, although the younger Allen on the 1810 census may very well be Mahala's father, he does *not* correlate well with the Allen Hamilton who married Celia Sally in the Sally Family records. And furthermore, since the Allen who married Celia Sally was b.ca. 1777, he would have to be the *elder* Allen on the 1810 census. This is a better fit, since the census shows the elder Allen with 7 children [3 boys, 4 girls]. and it's much easier to believe that the two extra ones died young and therefore don't appear in later family records, than to believe that the census taker somehow missed seeing 4 children! Family records show 3 boys and only 2 girls; the missing 2 girls are in the 0-10 age bracket in 1810, so one of them could very well be Mahala.

According to family records, Allen+Celia's son Allen [III] wasn't born until 1819 and couldn't even have been on the 1810 census, much less with one child already, so he is out of consideration.

The younger Allen on the 1810 census was born in 1784-1790. Therefore he *cannot* be the son of the older Allen [his son Allen was not born until 1819], but must instead be the son of one of the other Hamilton brothers on the 1810 census, or maybe even their younger brother. Perhaps "Allen" was an early family name passed down in two branches of the Hamilton family. In any case, he is shown on the 1810 census with just his wife and one daughter, age 0-10, who could very well be Mahala.

Bottom line: Mahala was the child of *either* the elder Allen *or* the younger Allen Hamilton [not father and son], and there is no good way to distinguish between them at this time. We can suppose that, if Mahala *was* actually a daughter of the elder Allen before he married Celia, she would probably be known and listed among his other 11 children anyway. So odds would seem to favor Mahala's father being the younger Allen. Unfortunately, he was apparently dead by the time of the 1850 census, when his wife's name would have finally been given. And since the 1820 census for Missouri Territory has been lost, we cannot use it to confirm the number of children in Mahala's father's family at that time, which is unfortunate because this would have clearly shown which of the two Allen Hamiltons was her father.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Philip Jackson" with "his" written above the "i" in "Jackson".**Philip Jackson (1813-1875)**

Other families from Kentucky had also made the move to Washington County, including the Northcutts, Garretts, Bakers, Declues, and many others whose surnames survive there today. Philip Jackson, son of William P. Jackson and Jinny Sally, was born in Kentucky in 1813 [he lists his age as 47 on the 1860 census]. Following his family's move to Washington County, Missouri he married Catherine "Kate" Susan Baker there in 1831. She was from Gallatin County, Kentucky, part of a family who also had early roots in colonial America. She bore Philip a daughter, Susan, on 15 November 1831, and a son [our ancestor], Smith Jackson, on 1 Jan 1834. Unfortunately Kate died shortly after giving birth to Smith, at the young age of 21, possibly from childbirth complications--a common hazard on the frontier. (Two of Smith Jackson's daughters later confirmed that his mother died when he was very young.¹⁶)

With two small children to care for, Philip could hardly be without a wife for long. So, on 7 April 1836, he married Catherine Hamilton. The union was unusual in that the bride was only 11 or 12 years old at the time. Her gravestone gives her birthdate as 1 Apr 1810, and therefore her age at marriage as 26, and her age at death in 1907 as 97. However, she could not have been that old; her descendants who ordered the gravestone must have been guessing at when she was born. Her marriage record from 1836 has been discovered, however, and it clearly states: "she not being of lawful age, the consent of her parents was obtained." This would only have been the case if she were less than 13 years old at the time. As further evidence, their first child (named George Washington Jackson) was not born until ten years later in 1846. So she must have been born ca. 1824 or 1825 (perhaps indeed on 1 April if her birthday, but not birthyear, had been correctly remembered by the family). This would have made her about 82 at the time of her death. George, incidentally, grew up to be an adventurer, taking off eventually for the Idaho gold fields where, it is said, he made a small fortune at Rocky Bar. Their second child, Thomas Jefferson Jackson (the Jacksons were very patriotic), was born in 1842. Catherine bore Philip eight more children, the last in 1858.

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 State of Missouri $\frac{5}{3}$ for I James I Johnson a
 Washington County $\frac{3}{3}$ Justice of the peace with
 and for said County Herby certify that on the 7th
 day of April 1836 I solemnized the Rites of
 Matrimony between Philip Jackson and Catherine
 Hamilton she not being of lawful age the consent
 of her parents was obtained May 24th 1836
 James I Johnson Justice of the peace
 Filed and Recorded May 24th 1836
 Israel McGready Recorder

Marriage record for Philip Jackson and 12-year-old Catherine Hamilton, dated 7 April 1836

Philip and his family lived next to Philip's father in Johnson Township [N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 18, T39N, R1E, plus the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 13, T39N, R1W], on land Philip purchased from George Crepnell in 1847 and later patented in 1848. Two years later he appears on the 1850 census for Liberty Township, in Washington County. tly thereafter he is known to have moved west some miles to Edgar Springs in what later became Phelps County, where he purchased 463 acres in 1854 [Lot 6, NW quarter, Sec. 1; plus the W half of Lot 7, NE quarter of Sec. 1, T34N, R9W; and the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 36, T35N, R9W; E half of Lot 7, NE quarter of Sec. 2, plus the portion of Lot 7 in the NW quarter of Sec. 1, T34N, R9W; and the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 35, T35N, R9W; and the W half of the SE quarter of Sec. 36]. He later purchased even more, and is known to have homesteaded a total of 600 acres of land near Edgar Springs. His neighbors in Edgar Springs included his cousins George Sally (Jr.) and (George's son) John A. Sally. George's grandfather, William Sallé, was also the grandfather of Philip's mother, Jinny Sally. George had first patented land at Edgar Springs in 1841, and was well-established by the time Philip arrived; this was, no doubt, not a coincidence regarding Philip's choice of where to settle.