KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:
Notes on Early McRaes in the Southeastern United States

Volume I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald MacRae

Larry W. Cates

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PREFACE (2019 Edition)

This work has experienced much revision and reconstitution over the past twenty years. The first printed edition (entitled "Descendants of Finley McRae the Elder in Montgomery County, N.C.")
which I distributed in very limited quantities to a few knowledgeable correspondents in 1998, differs so much from this present volume that I almost feel inclined to disown that earlier work entirely.

I was packed with error and the overreaching arrogance of an optimistic young man who hoped to synthesize and explain what his elders had found puzzling for generations. I do admit that ambition is not totally dead even today; but I now have a better sense of the limits of the evidence. We will probably never know everything we would wish about the McRae family. There are simply too many repeat given names and too many intermarriages among McRaes, especially in the earliest generations, to separate all the strands. Then too, there are many gaps in the records of the counties where the McRaes chose to take up residence. For instance, most Montgomery Co., NC, records before 1843 were burned in successive courthouse fires. A sizeable chunk of Anson County records were destroyed in the late 1860s by a devastating courthouse fire, including crucial loose court papers, estate records, marriage bonds, and even court minutes, which have proven so helpful in neighboring Richmond County. Practically all that is left in Anson County are recopied land records and land grants. Cumberland County, NC, where most of the early McRaes lived initially, has experienced massive losses of loose papers, probably due to the negligence or indifference of their custodians. In neighboring Moore County, formed from Cumberland in 1784, which was the first area of settlement for most McRaes families, almost all records aside from a few years of court minutes and the will books were destroyed in an 1880s courthouse fire which was intentionally set. Only Richmond County in North Carolina and Marlboro and Marion counties (with the exception of Marion's first decade) in South Carolina have preserved their records largely intact. Whole tiers of counties in southeastern Mississippi and neighboring parts of Alabama have experienced record devastation. So the challenges are enormous, and we cannot expect complete knowledge.

The objective of this present edition has, consequently, narrowed considerably. Instead of attempting to offer some grand theory of relationship among many Piedmont McRae family clusters, in this first volume, I now limit myself to explaining the relationships between two of them—the MacRaes of Fayetteville, NC (founded by Donald McRae, tailor), and the McRae Family of Clark’s, Hamer’s and Dry creeks in Montgomery County, NC (founded by Duncan McRae). Evidence has come to light which proves to my satisfaction a close relationship between these two groups. Not everyone will be convinced by these proofs, for they are not in any sense conclusive or comprehensive. There has been some necessity to interpret and expand upon the existing data. But to my understanding, these gaps in the evidence are relatively minor, especially when we consider the great obstacles in our path. In the final analysis, the reader will be able to judge for him or herself the quality of the research and reasoning in this volume.

Anyone who has seen the 1998 edition of this work will notice that the Montgomery County

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1 Another effort more akin to this present version was issued in the period from say 2006 to 2008 and shared with a number of key individuals, no more that a dozen or fifteen. At that time, I hoped for feedback and to assist the inner circle of McRae researchers with their own particular problems, particularly interpretation of DNA information flooding in from our y-DNA Project. That version was never meant for wider distribution and contains many errors and discrepancies that I did not wish to see the broader light of day.
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materials from the mid-19th century forward have remained largely unaltered. Some major changes have occurred in the configuration of relationship posited between the antebellum Montgomery McRae families. In the dominant theory adopted and around which the volume is organized, I still hold that nearly all of them had a common ancestor. But I have eliminated some persons from the roster and reoriented others--most importantly, Flora McRae, wife of Finley of Clark’s Creek--due to a more narrow interpretation of evidence. A few novel insights have been gained from the acquisition of previously unexamined sources and old sources have yielded new conclusions through re-examination. More striking are the changes wrought upon the material formerly contained in chapter one (1998 edition)--‘Collateral Relations of Finley McRae.’ Further research in Cumberland County records and the publication of a Bible record in Tennessee by the Middle Tennessee Genealogical Society permit me to speak with greater certainty concerning Finley’s family and to distinguish it from the one into which he married. In all cases, I will make an effort to reveal sources and levels of uncertainty throughout the work but I will make little reference to my prior suppositions. I am able to speak more authoritatively now than ever before and do not wish to muddy these present findings unnecessarily.

The last edition was woefully lacking in organization. It utilized an Ahnentafel ascendant system proceeding backwards from myself. The American family, is organized in a descendant register according to a modified NGSQ system and contains most of my original research. The most significant alteration was the elimination of the conventional cascade of ancestors within parentheses after each individual’s name. I found this part of the convention unnecessary and felt that it would further extend the already embarrassing length of the book. Some later generations have been totally drawn from correspondents who have permitted me to republish their work and I identify them as sources. Their work allowed me to focus my attention on the earliest and most shadowy connecting branches to the main family stem, and I am deeply grateful for their help and advice. Sources are organized into footnotes with explanatory comment as necessary throughout the core of the book.

The final section of Volume One consists of a document appendix divided into two parts. Sections A and B cover public documents and private documents, respectively. Within these pages, I hope to reveal only the most crucial primary sources used to illuminate the early history of my American McRae/MacRae family and to allow the reader to interpret them as he/she sees fit. Hopefully, the document appendices serve to keep me honest about my conclusions and open me to salutary criticism where it is needed. Each document is reproduced in full or in part, sources are given, and the significance of each is provided. Not all the sources used in the creation of this book are reproduced in these appendices--only the most critical ones.

The second volume covers other families either tangentially related or unrelated to my McRae family. This portion of the volume has grown beyond all reason, but I believe it is right to include it. It is the result of a decision I made long ago--i.e. that if I was going to understand my own family, I would have to separate out countless other families residing in the Pee Dee and Cape Fear basins. I began to collect all the information I could regarding them, and when I had determined where my family began and others left off, I realized I simply could not waste all that precious documentation. I decided to place data collected on several clusters in separate chapters. For the most part, these chapters proceed geographically and by family group. It has not been my intent to follow all of them down to the present day, but to try to sort them out prior to the Civil War. Throughout, I try to link specific families to specific public records. In the process, I have mostly been able to assign documentation to appropriate families and distinguish individuals of the same name, especially by
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paying attention to geography. Gradually, and to my surprise, this part of the work (Volume II) has come to dwarf the portion devoted to my own family (Volume I). Chapter One discusses families that lived in Cumberland and its progeny counties, Moore and Harnett. Chapter Two plunges into the conundrum of the legendary Ian McRae of Nine Sons and his progeny. This group includes the second wife of John McRae of Leith’s Creek and her two sons by him, and the wife of Roderick McRae of Marlboro County, SC, whom I believe to be the brother of my Finley McRae. It also includes discussion of an assortment of other families like those of Alexander and Ellen McRae of Richmond Co., NC, whose son John T. McRae resettled in Marion County, South Carolina and others of whose children ended up in Indiana, and Christopher McRae (d. 1818) of Marlboro who seems to have had three wives. Chapter Three examines evidence for the siblings of John McRae of Leith’s Creek and the relatives of his first wife, along with their common descendants. Chapter Four discusses the families of two brothers, Alexander McRae of Hamilton Co., IN, and Farquhar McRae, Sr. of Richmond Co., NC with descendants in Barbour County, Alabama and East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana among other places. Chapter Five is designed to address those McRae families who moved to Mississippi and southwestern Alabama. In the process it tries to answer some questions about the mysterious “Seven Sons” tradition, among other issues. The remaining families not addressed in the specialty chapters are relegated by county to the penultimate chapter. Although individuals listed here may be related to the others (and some suggestions are made to this effect), it still seems better to address them singly in this section. The very last chapter treats the McRaes who remained loyal to the King during the Revolutionary War, one of whom, Capt. Alexander McRae of New Brunswick, but formerly of what is now Richmond County, North Carolina, is precisely identified.

Many people are due thanks for their contributions to my work. I cannot even attempt to acknowledge all of them here. I am deeply grateful to the late Elizabeth McRae Hamrick of Bradenton, Florida, for her strong critical faculties and her devotion to the truth concerning the McRae family. Mrs. Hamrick spent far more years studying the McRae lineage than I have. Though we may have differed on some aspects of our conclusions, Mrs. Hamrick’s voice was crucial in challenging me to greater evidentiary proof. The book would never have taken shape without the ongoing impetus she provided. I also wish to thank Billy Peters of Winter Haven, Florida, whose generosity and good humor knows no bounds, Marguerite Hutchinson for her work on the Hutchinson family and her encouraging spirit, F. Bryan McRae of Vancleave, Mississippi, who forwarded entire files of notes on Mississippi McRaes and who wrote a very insightful article on the descendants of Phillip McRae of Anson County, the late Nell McRae Fronabarger, who collected great masses of material on the wiregrass Georgia McRaes and was unstintingly generous in sharing with me, Elaine Jones, who introduced me to some of my South Carolina cousins and shared some crucial documents that had escaped the public record, the late Luther McRae of Ellerbe, NC, who provided critical primary source documentation on two McRae families in his possession, the late Tom McRae of Charlotte, NC, who was unstinting in his willingness to proofread and who provided some very important leads, and Lana Nelson, who did extensive research for me in Salt Lake City gratis. I would also like to thank Bruce W. McRae, Mary Ann McRae, Sue Turek, Catherine Kelley Summers, Mary Frances Flournoy, Dr. Daniel H. McRae, Luther McPherson, C.C. Council, Jr., Maggie Stubbs Ross, Carla McKnight, Lois Caulk, Branson J. McRae, Carolyn Haney McLean, Emy Stewart, David Caulk, Mrs. Alfred S. Holbrook, Anne Gibson Tindall, John Ussery, Julia Fuchs, Steve McRae, Catherine T. Watkins, Louise Dewitt, and Fannie Caulk, each of whom provided particular insights on their section of the family tree. I also had the great privilege of viewing and building upon the work of previous writers on
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this subject, including Rev. Alexander MacRae (*The History of the Clan MacRae*), Donald MacRae (*From Kintail to Carolina*), and Virginia Meynard (whose unpublished history may be found at the South Caroliniana Library). Although I often disagree with Donald MacRae’s conclusions, I admit that he wrote a very elegant, entertaining prose. He should be credited for placing his genealogy within a very informed historical context. His book is a delight to read and I am surprised by how many identifications we agreed upon in the end. Virginia Meynard’s work was bold and courageous and uncovered many sources of which I would have otherwise remained totally ignorant. Her work was great food for thought. Katherine Kelley Summers’ *The McRae Families of Harrison County*, Indiana was a great boost to my research. Almost everything about her work has proven amazingly accurate. I think that her conclusions about the different families that settled there are partially based on Donald MacRae’s fine work on this subject. There are many other individuals, too numerous to mention here, whose names appear alongside their contributions below.

Finally, I must not forget the staffs of various libraries and archives whose assistance was invaluable to me. It never ceases to amaze me how dedicated historical professionals manage to maintain the record of our heritage in the face of political indifference to their need for adequate resources. Many toil away with insufficient compensation for years because of their sense of mission and purpose. They are richly deserving of greater public and political support. I wish to thank, particularly, the staff of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, particularly the public service professionals there headed for so many years by Debbi Blake. I can say, without reservation, they have been the most hospitable and outgoing in their efforts to assist me and their collections have proven the most useful in completing this work. Other important repositories include the State Library of North Carolina—Genealogical Services Branch, the Family History Library (Salt Lake City, UT), the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department of Duke University (Durham, NC), the Southern Historical Collection (Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library (USC, Columbia, SC), the Archives of Marion County (Marion, SC), Alabama State Archives (Montgomery, AL), the Georgia Historical Society (Savannah, GA), the Georgia Department of Archives and History (Atlanta, GA), National Archives (Washington, DC), the Robert W. Woodruff Library at Emory University, the Library of Virginia (Richmond, VA), as well as the staffs of various local libraries (in particular, the High Point (NC) Public Library, where I now work) and county clerk’s offices.

To all those seeking McRae origins in Scotland I offer a caution. Through the hard knocks of research into primary sources, I have come to a critical realization. Our late-18th century emigrant
Highland ancestors were seeking to escape the tentacles of a market-based economy which was then encroaching upon a pre-capitalist, fairness-based society in the west of Scotland. They and their ancestors over many centuries had been absolutely devoted to the old way of relating to their betters. It was an economy in which they had expected to trade deference, military and labor support to their lords, whether the Mackenzie Earls of Seaforth, MacLeods of Raasay, Chisholms of Comer, or Frasers of Lovat, in exchange for protection, justice and a fair chance at making a decent living. They sought new homes in America largely due to poverty, threats to traditional status in the clan hierarchy, and rising rents, not because of any lingering insult from British prejudice and legal oppression in the aftermath of the Jacobite revolts, which had ended decades before. In fact, as many if not more Highlanders had fought against the Stuarts than for them. But because they were part of a collectivist economic tradition in which no one person enjoyed absolute property rights, they did not own a great deal of personal property in the land of their birth, and certainly no landed estate aside from customary claims to access and use. This means that they are hard to document in Scotland. Property-holding leads to legal recognition and recordkeeping. An absence of property results in virtual invisibility before the law and no records aside from criminal prosecutions and petty debt issues. Add to this the abysmal record-keeping by both parish clergy and the local magistracy (virtually no parish registers in Western Rossshire and neighboring portions of Inverness predate the 1770s emigration, neither are there many existing sheriff’s court records or tenancy records under the Mackenzie Earls) and the large numbers of people in the same generation who had the exact same name, and you have a situation in which the chance of identifying a precise point of origin for a particular emigrant ancestor is virtually nil. Those with ancestors who came in the 1840s or after have a much better chance. At this point, we are left to rely on the guidance of Rev. Alexander MacRae’s 1899 History of the Clan MacRae With Genealogies (and the 1910 Supplement), which is based on earlier manuscript genealogies and the memories of nineteenth century Scotsmen as to which of their kin emigrated, when, and to where (though the places and dates can often be very vague). There are only a handful of such identifications specific to Carolina and the United States and many referring to the broader destination “America” are nearly impossible to decipher. Identifications of specific emigrants certainly tend to cluster toward the end of the migration period. Those who landed in Australia, Canada and New Zealand during a later period (1840s to 1870s) are better served because they were more readily remembered by those they left behind. Furthermore, the clan histories tend to disregard a large number of lesser lineages from which many of us almost certainly descend. Genetic study of our ancestors, which we might have expected to yield breakthroughs, has been stymied due to the inadequacy of STR y-DNA testing to distinguish specific lineages descended from our common medieval male ancestor and the complications that intermarriage within the clan (endogamy) over many, many generations well back to medieval times has posed to autosomal DNA comparison. Endogamy makes distantly related individuals seem closely related because intermarriage reinforces the genetic legacy of very distant ancestors. Our best hope is the next generation of yDNA sequencing using SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) rather than STRs (Standard Tandem Repeats) – i.e. Big Y in its various iterations. But it remains an expensive option. Only by comparing persons of known descent with the many unknowns through Big Y will we get where we want to go, and then it will be a very gradual process of revelation requiring expert analysis. I suspect that much of what we think we now know concerning Old World origins will be overturned.

Please feel free to contact me if you have anything to amend or correct in this work, but please do so by e-mail (civilisation75@yahoo.com) or by post (L.W. Cates, 6819 Red Maple Drive,
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Charlotte, NC 28277), rather than by phone. New photographs are especially welcome. Perhaps, someday, we will accumulate enough additional information and correction to create a new and improved edition!

Larry W. Cates  
Charlotte, NC
SECTION I: A Primary Theory of Scottish Descent and a Spare.

Every genealogist sometimes feels the urge to state more than can be proven. This urge is especially strong for Americans attempting to bridge the trans-Atlantic gap. I, too, would like to be able to state with absolute certainty the origins of Duncan and Donald McRae. I have no doubt that these two men were related, probably brothers, but identifying a father for them in Scotland is more daunting than any of the other challenges I have faced in compiling this history, and there have been many!

Lawrence McRae, in his *Descendants of Duncan and Ann (Cameron) MacRae* offers his own theory in an initial chapter. Using Rev. Alexander MacRae's late nineteenth century amplification (*The History of the Clan MacRae*) of Rev. John and Farquhar McRae's earlier efforts, he makes Duncan and Donald sons of Farquhar McRae, son of Finley who died at Glensheil in 1719. This identification exploits a statement probably written by Farquhar McRae of Inverinate in his extension of Rev. John MacRae's (*Genealogy of the MacRae*). According to this statement, Farquhar of Finley had two sons with the names Duncan and Donald who went to North Carolina c. 1774. Since I discovered this statement, I have been inclined to accept Lawrence MacRae's assumption that our Duncan and Donald and the sons of Farquhar McRae are identical individuals.

There are several factors working to undergird this point of view. First of all, the clues in America indicate that Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek and Donald McRae of Fayetteville were brothers. Clear evidence, which will be provided later, demonstrates that descendants of these two men understood that they were cousins to one another and continued to associate together across significant distances. Several marriages were contracted between the two families over the course of their first decades in America--each a tribute to the fact that their patriarchs were siblings. I believe that even the names of this immigrant pair were hallowed in both families, for they reappear frequently in subsequent generations. In one case, the names were given to twin brothers. In other instances, brothers adjacent in birth order were given the names. It seemed obligatory, that if one brother were honored in this way, the other had to be given his due as well. Also, the Fayetteville group mistakenly adopted a tradition that they were descended from an immigrant Duncan McRae, when actually, as documents show, they proceeded from Donald. To me, this indicates that the brothers were so closely associated in the minds of descendants that one could be substituted for the other without arousing protest. Secondly, the independent tradition in Scotland maintain that, in this case alone, two brothers named Duncan and Donald McRae, left the Old World for North Carolina about 1774. Another factor to consider is that Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek received his land grant in Anson County (later Montgomery) precisely in 1774, the year in which Farquhar of Inverinate said he left Scotland.

A third support is the prominence of the ancestral names from this Scottish family in subsequent generations of the American family. We know for certain that Donald McRae of Fayetteville named a son Farquhar, possibly for his father, and from more recently uncovered evidence, it would seem that Duncan of Hamer’s Creek probably had a son of that name as well. Donald of Fayetteville may also have named a son Christopher after a half brother living as a tenant at Carr in Kintail. Names like Finley and Duncan (the father and father-in-law of Farquhar in Scotland) were also repeated in America. One should note, however, that the use of given names in a Highland

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2This tradition is recorded in Lawrence MacRae's 1927 pamphlet, *Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron Macrae*, a copy of which I found in the North Carolina State Library--Genealogical Section at Raleigh.
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family can often mislead, since they are so few in number and repeatedly used in many different families whether close kin or not.

Fourth, I must mention Lawrence MacRae's suggestion on p. 3 of his *Descendants of Duncan and Ann (Cameron) MacRae*. Apparently, the Fayetteville McRaes preserved an independent tradition that their ancestor, Duncan MacRae (1769–1837) and his father (whom they misidentified for years as another Duncan) came to America from Strath Glass about 1773 or 1774.3 Farquhar McRae married his second wife from Strath Glass (the Valley of the River Glass) in Invernesshire (though he himself came from Kintail Parish in neighboring Ross and Cromarty.) Lawrence MacRae speculated that the second wife of Farquhar McRae may have returned to her ancestral home after Farquhar’s death, bringing her stepsons with her.

Last of all, I refer to two letters, written by John MacRae of Camden, SC (a scion of the Conchra lineage). The first was addressed to Donald MacRae of Wilmington, NC, in the 1870s. John’s brother Colin had just published the *Genealogy of the MacRas* in the United States, and as a result, he was receiving an extensive correspondence from MacRae descendants across the country seeking information about their connection to the people listed in the book. In his letter, John MacRae states that the book is mainly about the Inverinate family, and thus, does not encompass all MacRaes. However, he remembered that his uncle Duncan MacRae (1754—1824), formerly of Camden, SC, believed that their family was kin to Duncan MacRae (1769—1837, #17 in the roster), formerly postmaster at Fayetteville, NC. John spoke of this to General Alexander W. McRae of Wilmington (father of Donald) during a business meeting, and the General remarked that he was even of closer kin to the Camden family. This suggests that Duncan of Fayetteville’s father, the immigrant Donald MacRae, was one of those specified in the *Genealogy*, and was relatively closely related to the Inverinate family—making it even more likely that he is the Donald MacRae, brother of Duncan, listed in that manuscript as having come to North Carolina in 1774. This letter is reproduced in full, along with further information about Duncan MacRa of Camden in Chapter Six —under South Carolina, Kershaw District. It was found in the [Hugh] McRae Papers, at the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department of Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC.

John wrote the second letter, 15 June 1879, to his brother Duncan MacRae of Kames Castle on the Isle of Bute in Scotland. He had assumed an ongoing commitment to help the Wilmington MacRaes work out their precise connection to the manuscript through his brother’s contacts. In this letter, he was considering various clues that might lead to an answer. He stated, “I understand Wm. MacRae of Carr thinks Gen. MacRae above mentioned is his first or second cousin.” William MacRae of Carr was the son of Christopher MacRae and nephew of the Duncan and Donald MacRae who went to North Carolina. The general to whom he is referring was General William MacRae, formerly of Wilmington, later of Atlanta, GA, a noted Confederate officer and railway engineer, and uncle of Donald MacRae of Wilmington. This passage suggests that William MacRae of Carr knew for certain that his half uncles, Donald and Duncan went to North Carolina and had descendants there, at least one of whom was a famous figure in the Confederacy. Since the Wilmington MacRaes were definitely not descended from either Duncan or Donald MacRae, who would necessarily be the progenitors of William of Carr’s “first or second cousins” in Carolina, it is reasonable to think that he may have been vaguely aware of either Duncan Kirkland MacRae or James Cameron MacRae, great grandsons of Donald MacRae. Both were Confederate officers and Duncan K. MacRae was particularly renowned.

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1Duncan MacRae of Fayetteville's brother, Alexander MacRae of Maury County, TN, apparently believed that he had been born in Strath Glass. Either he or a close family member recorded this fact in his Bible records.
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in this regard. Duncan also served as a Confederate envoy to France and so his name may have appeared in British newspapers, exciting William of Carr’s interest. These two Confederate notables would have been William’s first cousins twice removed. 4

Having presented the case for the identification of Duncan and Donald of North Carolina with Farquhar’s sons, I must, in good conscience, evaluate those arguments and provide counterevidence where it appears. That Duncan and Donald of North Carolina were related cannot be seriously called into doubt. One could potentially assert that the cousinage between the Fayetteville family and the family in Montgomery came from a different sort of relationship than brotherhood between the immigrants, however. We might assume that the wives of the two gentlemen were the source of the connection. To this argument, I would counter that the coincidence of the fathers’ surnames is certainly the more obvious connection and if the wives were sisters, it is probably even more likely that the husbands were brothers. The solemnizing of multiple marriages among siblings was an old custom. It might also be contested that, since the references to cousinage focus upon the family of Daniel McRae of Mangum and the Fayetteville McRaes, Daniel’s mother, the wife of Colin McRae, Sr. and not his paternal grandfather Duncan, may have been the connecting link. The identity of Colin’s first wife is unknown, and she may well have been a McRae, but this scenario would not explain all the evidence as neatly as the Duncan-Donald theory. It does not explain the tradition that Finley of Clark’s Creek (a son of Donald of Fayetteville) and his wife Flora (probably a daughter of Duncan, Sr.) were cousins, substantiated by the fact that he traveled quite some distance to marry her. Finally, one might propose that the cousinage between the two families proceeded from a connection further back in the Scottish line. However, if this were the case, the memory of the link would probably have been long forgotten before the middle of the nineteenth century and the popularity of the names Duncan and Daniel (Donald) would not have a satisfactory explanation.

I must admit that the repetition of certain given names in the families of Duncan and Donald does not, in itself, provide satisfactory evidence of relationship to Farquhar in Scotland. The given names of Highland Scotland tend to be very limited in number and are endlessly repeated. The supposed onomastic principles widely held to be common to most Scots family (i.e. first son named after paternal grandfather, second son after maternal grandfather, etc.) are likewise of little use. Donald MacRae of Fayetteville's family record provides the birth order of his children, but if interpreted literally, according to these rules, the family of Farquhar would not seem a likely point of origin for him. Nevertheless, my experience is that these supposed rules of naming are not only malleable, they are less often followed than violated. The MacRa manuscript itself is very careful about identifying the birth order of sons in the family of Rev. Farquhar of Inverinate (d. 1662.) Yet several of his sons did not name a single recorded grandson after him. In only one explicit case (that of his son Alexander of Inverinate) was he memorialized by the naming of a grandson and this younger Farquhar was the sixth son of Alexander of Inverinate, not the first or second, as the supposed onomastic A rule” would lead us to suspect.

Next, I must turn to the popular Finley of Nine Sons tradition. The legend has grown over the past century that Finley of Nine Sons was actually Finley of Bundalloch (Fionnla Ban), an elder brother of the emigrants Duncan and Donald, and that he and his nine sons emigrated to North Carolina. He died on board ship before the party arrived at Wilmington and the family then took him

4 This letter was found in S.C. Mss A, John McRae Letter Book, Jan 1877—Nov 1879, p. 249, John MacRae Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI.
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ashore to bury him.\(^5\) The nine sons then spread out along the Pee Dee basin, each founding his own distinct branch of the family tree. Such multiple-son legends are commonplace in genealogical circles, and they usually represent later attempts to draw families together that have no evident relationship based on affinity and friendship among their descendants. Sometimes, they are attempts to substitute fraternal simplicity for more complex actualities of kinship that few totally understood even in the first American generation. Sometimes they are merely myths, and there was no meaningful kinship at all among the so-called "brothers." Although it may be an authentic family tradition in its earlier form, the Nine Sons tradition has been used most irresponsibly by subsequent generations of genealogists desperate to find a Scottish connection. Colin McRae of Camden, SC, official representative of the Conchra McRaes, brought the Rev. John McRae manuscript to America in the 19\(^{th}\) century and published it in the Pee Dee section along with his own additions to later generations. He did not, as some assert, add the names of nine sons to Finley of Bundalloch. The *Highland Papers*, Volume I, printed by the Scottish Historical Society uses the manuscript that he updated, and no list of sons is given there. Neither is there any indication that Finley died on the way to America c. 1780. In fact, we now know from close study of Rev. Alexander MacRae's *History of the Clan MacRae With Genealogies* (Supplement of 1910) that the elder brother of Duncan and Donald MacRae never came to America at all. Fionnla Ban remained at Bundalloch. He did not have nine sons, and none of the sons he did have ever came to America. I can only believe that various American McRaes convinced Donald MacRae (official genealogist to the American clan in 1970s) to incorporate this local tradition into his volume, *From Kintail to Carolina*.\(^6\) In any case, the original Nine Sons lore, as described most fully and for the first time in writing by Rev. J.A.W. Thomas in his *History of Marlboro County*, referred to an Iain or "John" of Nine Sons, not a Finley. An antique *cuach* or silver drinking was produced with the ancestor's name inscribed on it. Such a cup did once exist. How Donald MacRae managed to transform the name and how he picked Finley of Bundalloch as his Scottish peg is not apparent. For our purposes, the Finley of Bundalloch line of reasoning is suspect, but not utterly disposable.

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\(^5\) There is further, extensive discussion of this matter in Volume II, Chapter Two.

\(^6\) The *Kintail to Carolina* compilation treated the Rev. John MacRa's account as if it were a comprehensive genealogy of the MacRa family in Scotland. This it most certainly was not. Even a cursory reading of *The Genealogy of the MacRas* would demonstrate that it is primarily a discussion of the family and direct ancestors of Rev. Farquhar MacRae of Inverinate (1580-1662), who was, by the standards of his time and place, a relatively wealthy man. He and his family served as constables of Eilean Donan Castle, ministers in various Highland parishes, and tacksmen for their lords, the Mackenzie Earls of Seaforth. They held wadsets of rather large tracts of land under the Earl for several generations and were even awarded brides from the lesser Mackenzie lines (some of whom were royally descended.) But, in relation to the entire clan, they were a very small and distinctly privileged group of McRaes. The majority of American McRae families are doubtless scions of poorer and more desperate families who had little to lose by moving to America. The manuscript's preoccupation with the family of Rev. Farquhar is understandable enough if we stop to consider that both the original authors of this piece derived from it. And Rev. John MacRa, particularly, alludes to other branches of the family which he does not pursue. Frequently, he refers to them in a disparaging way, as branches that have produced little worthy of notice.

It is true that very specific reference is made in *The Genealogy of the MacRas* to a small set of Rev. Farquhar's descendants who did go to America. Some of these are specifically pegged as landing in North Carolina (as for instance, Donald and Duncan.) But Donald MacRae treated this material rather loosely when he published *Kintail to Carolina*. The handful of persons identified in this way he used as pegs upon which to attach the progenitors of families interested in the American society. Many persons were able to get their earliest identifiable ancestor grafted into the family of Rev. Farquhar McRae of Inverinate (1580-1666) without the least shred of evidence being offered. In point of fact, the mere coincidence that the immigrant ancestor of a particular American family shared the given name of one of those persons identified as emigrants in the MacRae manuscript signifies almost nothing. Naming practices in Highland Scotland favored a very small range of given names which were used endlessly and repeatedly in many families from one end of the social spectrum to the other. I am much indebted to Elizabeth McRae Hamrick for her acute analysis of the source situation in her essay, "Was He Iain McRae or Finley McRae?"
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

Finally, addressing Lawrence MacRae’s proposition that Farquhar McRae’s second wife may have brought her step-children to Strathglass, I must point out that the Rev. Farquhar MacRae’s descendants are most emphatically associated with Kintail Parish and not with Strathglass or Kilmarock Parish. Rev. John MacRa proposed that the Strathglass Mr. McRaes were almost all the descendants of one Christopher McRae whose mother was abducted by one of the Chisholm’s of that ilk--principle landlords in Strathglass--before Rev. Farquhar McRae of Inverinate was even born. An inventory of the estates of the Chisholms shows two tenant McRae brothers living there in 1721--Alexander and Christopher of Comermore. The belief in Strathglass origins is strong in our family. It was significant enough to cause various members of the Fayetteville MacRae family to tour the valley of the Glass in the 1920s. It seems to have a concrete basis in fact. The Bible (published 1824) of Alexander McRae of Maury County, TN, makes the following explicit statement, “Alexr McRae a native of Scotland in Strath Glass Shaire of Ross was married to Rachel Helton of Orange County 8th Sept. 1796.” I believe the origin of this statement was none other than Alexander himself, whose family seems to have moved to North Carolina when he was but seven years of age. Alexander doubtless had a good idea of the precise location of his birth from his father or mother, though he places Strathglass incorrectly in Rosshire. It is actually in the border region of Invernesshire and is encompassed within the confines of the Parish of Kilmarock.

We must remember that Farquhar McRae’s sons who remained in Scotland, Christopher and Finley, both occupied farms in Kintail, at Carr and Bundalloch, respectively. If they spent part of their childhood in Kilmarock Parish, they soon returned to the land of their fathers. I am not entirely convinced that it would have been impossible for them to have followed this course, however. There is some evidence in Kilmarock Parish records that a Finley and a Duncan, at least, were living there in the mid-eighteenth century and that they married ladies with the same surname only a few years apart. Considering the fact that both of their grandfathers perished in the Jacobite cause and assessing the unsettled state of Scotland during the revolts and their aftermaths, their stepmother may have had more than sufficient reason to take them to her home in Strathglass for a time.

It may even be that the flight to Strathglass occurred during the preceding generation. The Genealogy of the MacRaes mentions that a Margaret McRae, the daughter of Christopher McRae (“Big Christopher of the Cattle”) of Aryugan married a Finley McRae in Strathglass. Could this be a reference to the true mother of Farquhar McRae? There seems to be a great deal of doubt about Finley McRae’s wife, and it could be that after her husband died in the Jacobite Wars, she moved away to Strathglass to protect and provide for her children, Christopher and Farquhar (father to our Duncan and Donald.) An inventory of the Seaforth’s property conducted in the 1720’s shows that a Mackenzie and not a MacRae was occupying Achyaragan farm, where both Finley McRae and his father John (son of Rev. Farquhar) had lived prior to the Rebellion. If the children were young at the time of Finley’s death at Glensheil, they could not have carried out his obligations with respect to the land and would perforce have been obliged to surrender tenancy. A Farquhar MacRae did later appear in the records of Fodderty Parish, Rosshire. He baptized a son named Donald there, 5 Aug 1736, and a son

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7The Bible was transcribed in June 1938 by Annie S. Hackney for the Maury County Bible, Family and Tombstone Records, Historical Records Project, a copy of which was kept in he Tennessee State Library. At the time she copied it, it belonged to Mr. T.W. Crowe of Columbia, Tennessee. It has since been republished in Maury County Cousins: Bible and Family Records (Maury County Historical Society, 1967) p. 275-276 and in a recent edition of the Middle Tennessee Genealogy Society publication.

named Duncan was christened in the same place, 18 Feb 1740.⁹ On 16 December 1765, Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul complained that in the aftermath of the ‘45, some of the inhabitants of Strathpeffer in Fodderty Parish (County of Cromarty) had begun to encroach upon his estates in neighboring parts of Ross—the farms of Coul, Kinellan and Kinnaird. Despite his efforts to procession his property, “…one Farquhar Macrae has built a house and sown corn upon a spot of heath within the memorialist’s boundary.”¹⁰ This is very likely the same Farquhar as the one who baptized his children a quarter century earlier. And all of these places lie within a short distance of Strathglass.

I think one must also take another factor into consideration here. The American descendants of Duncan and Donald MacRae were more than usually well-educated. Donald McRae seems to have been a person of ambition and he certainly sought educational opportunities for his sons. Although he himself was illiterate according to an early deed, someone in his family made a record of births and deaths at an early stage. His son Duncan MacRae of Fayetteville was able to take up work as a tax collector for the County of Cumberland when was only in his teens. We can also prove that he was receiving letters from his brother Alexander (b. 1766) even after the removal of that individual to Tennessee.¹¹ The attention offered to educational matters extended, quite against custom, to daughters in the line. Ann MacRae McLean, a daughter of Donald MacRae wrote a neat, legible hand. The correspondence of Eliza McRae Miller, daughter of Colin McRae and granddaughter of Duncan of Hamer’s Creek seems to have been extensive. It may be she who taught some of her slaves to read and write.¹² Regina R. McRae, a great granddaughter of both immigrant brothers, was a woman of unusual initiative and business sense who turned what might have been the definitive tragedy of her life into an opportunity to assert her independence and control her own destiny. These families were also bent upon demonstrating their capacity for amassing fortunes. The immigrant Donald MacRae, though not wealthy by any measure, did learn a trade that he could parlay to his advantage in America and he apparently taught his sons to acquire as much wealth as fortune and industry would permit them.

Duncan, Alexander and even Finley were particularly successful in this regard. Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek produced some equally distinguished and acquisitive descendants: Alexander McRae and Colin McRae, his sons, and John H. McRae, Daniel McRae of Mangum and his brother Duncan McRae, his grandsons. It seems to be a pattern in this family that men even delayed marriage beyond the normal limits in order to focus on the acquisition of wealth.

The attention to education and the enterprising spirit exhibited by the descendants of these two brothers is very much in keeping with the aspirations fostered in the family of Rev. Farquhar back in Scotland, who was also something of a social climber. Largely due to the foundation he laid down, his descendants were able to assert leadership over Clan MacRae for several generations. A number of his sons and grandsons were able to follow him into the ministry, obtain schooling, and secure long leases as tacksmen from the Mackenzies on significant tracts of land. As tacksmen, they were obliged to keep their tenants in military readiness and muster them at the demand of the Laird. But in exchange for these services and a nominal rent paid to the Seaforth Earls, they were able to sublet for higher rents to

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⁹ Parish records from the IGI compiled by the LDS Church and available at their website familysearch.org. There were other children, including an Isabella (Oct 1737) and another daughter unnamed (Dec 1743). Their father resided at places called Ardbhaill or Ardehall and Ulladale (which is very near Strathpeffer).


¹¹ The letter of Ann McRae McLean to her brother Duncan MacRae of Fayetteville (22 Sep 1819) proves the literacy of Alexander's family. See under #19 in the roster.

¹² See the Henry T. Scarborough Collection at Duke University’s (Durham, NC) Perkins Library. Some of these letters are reproduced in Appendix B.
other McRae families further down the social ladder. This income enabled them to enjoy a higher standard of living and establish themselves as gentry among lesser kinsmen. Prestigious marriages into the extended family of the Laird (such as the one detailed in the pedigree of Donald and Duncan McRae below) further enhanced their standing in the social scale. But after the failure of the Jacobite revolts, the tacksman system became irrelevant to the Mackenzie Earls of Seaforth. They no longer had any need for feudal levies. They wanted to put the turmoil of the past fifty years behind them and concentrate on increasing their revenues from the land by introducing reforms in agriculture--new crops, new modes of cultivation, enclosures and extensive livestock enterprises. The McRae tacksmen from Rev. Farquhar’s family, once crucial to the success of the Mackenzies, now became impediments to progress. In some cases, leases with the tacksmen were allowed to expire without renewal--this in a system where tacksmen had come to regard their positions as hereditary. In other cases, some particulars of which Farquhar McRae of Inverinate gives in his extension of Rev. John McRa’s Genealogy, the Earls persuaded their tacksmen to sell out their leases early or barter them for rights in less profitable tracts. Eventually, people like Duncan and Donald McRae, whose grandfathers had been tacksmen for the Earls, faced the prospect of becoming impoverished tenants (which is exactly what happened to their brothers, Finley of Bundalloch and Christopher of Carr.) Thus, the descendants of Rev. Farquhar found little opportunity to realize their potential in the land of their nativity after the failure of the ‘45. Some chose America as a fresh venue where they could exercise their acquisitive instincts unhindered by custom, deference and dearth of resources.13

Ultimately, after assessing all of these factors, I have decided to retain Lawrence MacRae’s suggestion as my main thesis until enough contradictory evidence appears to undermine it. There may have been more than one pair of brothers named Donald and Duncan who came to North Carolina in the early 1770s, but few distinguished themselves in the way the descendants of our two subjects did. Therefore, I have laid out this first volume of my work in keeping with my primary thesis regarding my McRae forebears and their connection to Scotland. That does not mean, however, that I am fully committed to the notion or that it constitutes my only theory to date. One other explanation has arisen recently which I think also deserves consideration, especially because it accommodates the Nine Sons Legend and the death of a progenitor aboard ship. In this next section, I will present that alternate possibility before proceeding to the roster of descendants.

SECTION II: The Ian Charrich Alternative.

The opportunity to apply genetic information to genealogical questions has revolutionized the way we tend to view and evaluate more traditional sources. DNA does not lie. When it can be applied to a question, it often clarifies matters that might have been impenetrable before, so long as the events being investigated took place within a time frame which would allow for significant genetic information to have passed to us from a particular ancestral couple. But even when a question falls within a reasonable period of recency (say, at the very earliest from the late 1600s or early 1700s), we must take care that any given genetic match is truly attributable to a specific lineage by looking carefully at matches-in-common. The application of genetic data to Highland Scots ancestry carries its own specific complications. In the case of autosomal DNA (DNA derived from 700,000 locations on our 23 pairs of chromosomes), the Highland practice of marriage within the clan over many

13 The plight of the tacksmen and the general revolution in agriculture is amply described in Duane Meyer, The Highland Scots of North Carolina, 1732-1776. (Chapel Hill, 1957) 30853.
generations (endogamy) can cause individuals who are only distantly connected to appear far more closely related. However, there are instances in which interlocking or triangulated autosomal DNA matching will suggest a particular line of reasoning. And that is what happened when I noticed a pattern in my personal atDNA results.

At Ancestry.com, I found three matches, all of whom I could isolate to my mother’s side of the family, descended from Hugh B. McRae of Carroll Co., GA through his two children William Jefferson McRae and Margaret McRae McAllister. Not only did these matches match me, they also matched one another, verifying they must have DNA inherited from their McRae ancestors. Other matches-in-common with them shared a known McRae connection to me. These circumstances suggest that a relatively recent common ancestor is responsible for the matches and that the connection must lie up one of my two McRae lineages, either that of Donald MacRae (d. 1789), tailor, formerly of Strathglass, but later of the town of Fayetteville in North Carolina or Colin McRae of Hamer’s Creek in Montgomery County who died about 1830 and who was probably born around 1755. Colin is believed to be the son of Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek. This would suggest that Hugh McRae was somehow closely related to either Colin or Donald, or perhaps to both of them. Hugh’s wife was a McDuffie. His father was Malcolm McRae who died about 1816 in Richmond Co., NC. His mother was named Isabella Bain, by tradition, so not a McRae at all.

I had arranged to have other known kinsmen through the McRaes tested for atDNA. One of them through the Colin McRae lineage (though through his second wife Margaret McRae, likely daughter of Farquhar McRae of Mountain Creek in Richmond County of the Allistair Caol lineage) showed a match on FamilyTreeDNA to a descendant of Alexander Bain McRae, Hugh McRae’s brother, which made me even more alert that a pattern was developing. Another kinsman, a descendant of Donald (Tailor) McRae’s son Alexander (to Maury Co., TN) also matched a descendant of William Jefferson McRae (son of Hugh B.). I began to take very seriously the possibility that Malcolm McRae of Richmond County, Hugh’s father, was somehow connected to my line.

I was already aware of the possibility that Malcolm McRae (d. 1816), miller, was somehow closely allied to the Allistair Caol lineage (“Slender Alexander” or Alexander McRae m. Margaret McKenzie – See Vol. II, Chapter Three) of the Ian Charrich branch of the family, since he settled near them on Mountain Creek and was caught up with them in an early debt issue which Henry W. Harrington prosecuted in 1780s Richmond County. When my long-time correspondent and friend Tom McRae pointed out that a great nephew of Allistair Caol, one Callum Og (Young Malcolm), son of Callum Ruadh (Red Malcolm), was said to have emigrated to America, I thought he might indeed be Malcolm McRae, miller. It was only later that I noticed that this Callum Og had a brother who also emigrated, according to The History of the Clan MacRae. This is what the clan history (p. 489) says concerning that brother: “A son, who was for several years a tailor in Strathglass. He married a daughter of Farquhar, son of Donald MacDonald, Camusluinie, and emigrated to America.” This son is never named in the genealogy, but his grandfather, the father of Callum Ruadh and brother of Allistair Caol was one Domhuill a Chogidh (Donald the Fighter). Could he have been named for his grandfather? It seemed very interesting that my ancestor Donald McRae (d. 1789) was also a tailor in Fayetteville and by tradition had also come from Strathglass to America.

There are parts of my own tradition which don’t gel with this explanation. For instance, Donald McRae of Fayetteville, tailor, was married to Ann Cameron, not to another McRae. The
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

The Ian Charrich Theory of Descent

Finley McRae succeeded to Dullig, 1580

Alexander McRae of Dullig

Donald McRae==Elizabeth Mackenzie
d/o George, Davochmaug

Alexander McRae (b. 1880s/90s) of Colnee in Glenelchaig
To NC in old age (1774)
m. Margaret (Mackenzie?)
Founder, Mountain Creek McRaes

John McRae

Roderick McRae

Malcolm McRae

Alexander McRae of Bundaloch
In Kintail (very old in 1772)

Alexander McRae
To Harrison Co., IN

Farquhar McRae
d. 1900 in Richmond Co
m. Ann

Callum Ruadh
"Red Malcolm" of Glen Carnich
m. McRae of Kintail

John McRae
died of fever at sea to America

Duncan McRae
Progenitors of the Nine Sons of the Pee Dee?

Margaret McRae
m. Colin McRae

“Callum Og” dau of Craig
to America
(?) Malcolm McRae
d. 1816, Richmond Co., NC
m. Isabella Bain (?)

“Taylor of Strathglass” m. dau of Farquhar
s/o Donald s/o Donald
(is this Tailor Donald
of Fayetteville, NC, d. 1789?)

Colin McRae
d. 1800
m. (3) Margaret
McRae

Finley McRae, Tailor====Flora McRae
to Montgomery Co.,
(dau by Colin's
first wife)

Alexander B. McRae
Hugh B. McRae
John B. McRae
Malcolm McRae
Nancy B. McRae
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Fayetteville family continually reused the name Cameron, and descendants even claimed to have a wedding ring that had belonged to Ann with her initials “A. C.” inscribed on the inside of the band. But it is possible that The History was wrong about the wife’s name or, even, that there was more than one wife.

If we accept this alternative identification of the origins of the Fayetteville McRaes, what are we to make of the evidence that the Fayetteville group were kin to the Hamer’s Creek McRaes, and that this kinship resulted in later marriages between them? Well, as I looked through the descendants of Ian Charrich, I found a pair of brothers who were rather intriguing. They are described as follows (p. 484):

VIII. ALEXANDER, who lived in Bundaloach and was an old man in 1772. He married and left issue—

1. DUNCAN, who emigrated to America with issue.
2. JOHN, died of fever while crossing to America.
3. MALCOLM, called Callum Ruadh, married with issue.

Note that this Callum Ruadh is distinct from the son of Donald the Fighter mentioned earlier. Alexander and his sons were only distant cousins in the male line to the Strathglass Tailor and his brother Callum Og. But the mention of a death aboard ship seems particularly apposite when we consider the Nine Sons legend which circulated among Pee Dee McRae descendants. In its original form, as delineated by Rev. J. A. W. Thomas, it referred to an ancestor John or Ian who had died under these very circumstances. What if Duncan and John came aboard the same ship, Duncan made it safely ashore, but John died before he managed the crossing? Then John’s minor children became charges of his brother Duncan, and two nuclear families were consolidated into one. This might prove to be the origin of the several families associated with Hamer’s Creek and Dry Creek in the northern hook of Richmond County (then Anson) along with many others which claimed some affinity with the Nine Sons. There is evidence of Duncan there in the earliest years, and then, shortly afterward, we have an Alexander, a Donald, a Colin (my ancestor), and a John. To these we might add: Farquhar McRae, Jr. of Mountain Creek who is believed to have married Christian McRae, Duncan’s daughter; the Tory Captain, Alexander McRae, who owned land in the same area near Colson’s Ferry and married a Flora McRae (perhaps from this family) in 1772 in Scotland, but then moved to Canada after the Revolution; and Farquhar McRae (m. Catherine Campbell) of Anson County, whose descendants aligned him with this kinship group. As part of the same patrilineage within Clan MacRae, the Fayetteville and Hamer’s Creek branches might have been uniquely aware of one another, which might also explain why they contracted marriages and referred to one another as cousins, albeit distant ones.

My theory about this possibility is only beginning to develop. I still favor considering Duncan and Donald McRae brothers according to my older interpretation and cleaving to the evidence I had formerly emphasized. But I must confess, I was stunned when I came across the signature of Hugh McRae, almost certainly Hugh B. of the Richmond County Malcolm McRae family, on an 1814 petition to change the location of the Montgomery County Courthouse. Next to his signature is that of Malcolm McDuffie (who had property near the head of Mountain Creek), possibly an in-law. This circumstance suggests that Hugh might have been in much closer contact with the Hamer’s Creek McRaes than formerly thought and that he was possibly living near them at the time. It is also interesting that Murdock McRae, son of John B. McRae, Hugh’s nephew set up a store in that same area of Montgomery before moving to Guilford County and then to Texas.
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

SECTION II: The Family of Duncan and Donald in America.

NOTE on enumeration: The following list of descendants follows a modified NGSQ register format. The common ancestor of the entire list, numbered 1, and all descendants not pursued further (i.e. not marked with a plus sign [+] are enumerated only once. Those descendants whose lines are pursued (marked under the parents with a plus sign to the left of their assigned number) are listed twice, once under their parents alongside siblings with summary information, and again in the following generation with more extensive information and a list of their own children. Each person is assigned only one unique number according to his/her sequential order of appearance. Lineages may be traced forward or backward in time by following the number assigned to an individual of interest and finding that same number in the preceding or succeeding generation. This process will then lead to the unique numbers of parents or siblings clustered with that individual.

GENERATION ONE:

1. **Farquhar McRae [?]** This Farquhar is given, in the amended version of Rev. John MacRa’s Genealogy, as the son of Finlay who died at the Battle of Glenshiel in 1719. He must, then, have been born prior to that date. He married first, a daughter of Duncan McRae of Arygan (died at Sherriffmuir, 1715) and had the three sons listed below. He married a second time to Mary, the daughter of A.M. McEvie Connochu from Strathglass (widow of Matheson of Lochalsh) and had a second family including a son Christopher (later, a tenant at Carr) and four daughters. I have some questions about this identification of the family’s progenitor. At this present time, it seems a reasonable working hypothesis to place this individual as father to our Duncan and Donald. However, much more research is needed. Please refer to Section One for the competing arguments.

   The children of Farquhar McRae by his first wife, a daughter of Duncan McRae of Arygugan, were:

   2 i. **Finley McRae** “Fionnla Ban.” Farquhar McRae of Inverinate mentions that he was a tenant in Bundalloch and had a family, probably in the early 1780s. His immediate descendants are described by Rev. Alexander MacRae in his 1899 History of the Clan MacRae with Genealogies (1910 Supplement), pp. 462-463. He did not have Nine Sons and none of the sons he had came to America, contrary to some previous assertions by Clan Genealogist Donald MacRae, my predecessor.

   +3 ii. **Duncan McRae**. Is reputed to have gone to America about 1774. I believe he settled near the Pee Dee in Anson County, NC, the part that is now the northern hook of Richmond County and proceeding into southern Montgomery. Because the births of his children begin in the 1750s, I place him before Donald.

   +4 iii. **Donald (Daniel) McRae**. Is reputed to have gone to America about 1774 with his brother Duncan. I believe he may have settled eventually in Fayetteville, NC, after the Revolution.

GENERATION TWO:

3. **Duncan McRae** (of Hamer’s Creek.) He may have been born about 1730 since his eldest son
Alexander appears from American records to have been born c. 1752.\(^{14}\) Duncan McRae first shows up 24 May 1773 in Anson County, NC, when he entered 640 acres on the northeast side of the Pee Dee, near Hamer’s Creek, on the east side of Dry Creek. The warrant for survey was issued by the state 23 July 1774.\(^{15}\) This land seems to have straddled the future border between Montgomery County and Richmond County (both divided from Anson in 1779.) In 1781 or 1782, Duncan’s continuing presence was confirmed by the land entry of John Coatney. He entered 150 acres in Richmond County on Hamer’s Creek bordering old Mr. Mask, John Mask, Carpenter, William Mask and Duncan McRae. Even after Duncan’s presumed death, this land was sometimes still referred to as belonging to him. On 28 January 1794, John Dickson Mask entered 200 acres in Richmond County on Hamer’s Creek between “Duncan McRae’s survey” and Mask’s land.

In 1782, Duncan McRae appeared on the Montgomery County Tax List\(^ {16}\) with 100 acres, three horses and seven cattle valued at a taxable 42 pounds. It would appear that he may have sold some of his original grant and given a sizeable portion of it to his presumed son Colin (see below.) Between 1782 and the 1787 census of North Carolina, Duncan McRae apparently died or left the area. Presumably, some of his children were living with their older brothers, Alexander and Colin, in that year.

The children of Duncan McRae are not based on a record of his estate settlement, for none survives, but merely upon their geographical proximity to him and later associations suggesting cousinage. I feel very confident about identifying most of them with him, but in other cases, I register considerable uncertainty by prefacing their entries with a [?]. The descendants of one probable child, Christian McRae (m. Farquhar McRae, Jr. of Richmond Co., NC) did preserve a tradition that her father was named Rev. Duncan McRae. I do believe that this person is identical to our Duncan McRae, though I am not clear about the accuracy of the clerical title. Only children for which there is American evidence to consider are included. There are most certainly other children, unknown to us at this time.

\[+5\] i. **Alexander McRae** b. c. 1752

\[6\] ii. **Daniel McRae** b. prior to 1755. Although Daniel does not show up in the 1787 State Census or the 1790 Federal Census, he is found in a 1783 land survey and on both the 1800 and 1810 Federal Censuses of Montgomery County, NC, as follows:

\[1779 – The signature of Donald McRae appears on the same page as that of Colin McRae on a petition to form the county of Richmond from the county of Anson in North Carolina. (General Assembly Session Records, January to February 1779, Box 2, House Bills, Jan. 30.) The other signatories on the page clearly suggest the southern and western portion of what is now Montgomery County. Donald signed his name, but Colin made a mark.\]

\[14\] In actuality, Duncan’s position as *pater familias* of the later Hamer’s Creek connection represents an assumption on my part, since there is no estate record or land record proving descent of property to his children. The destruction of early Montgomery County records renders events there somewhat opaque. What is certain is that he was the first to obtain land in the area and, quite early on, he disappears from it. But does this mean that he was the father of the group? Could he have been a sibling of the others who, subsequently, moved to another district?\(^ {15}\) This is land grant #3497 in Anson County. The original shuck is empty, so we do not have the copy of the survey and the names of the chain bearers.

\[16\] The original was examined in Legislative Papers 46.1 at North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. There is also a transcribed version by Ransom McBride published in the *North Carolina Genealogical Journal* for August 1983, beginning p. 109. It does not detail the personal property.
8 Dec 1783 (Shuck 414) Donald McRa and David Caudall were chain bearers on the survey of David Dumas for 250 acres on Dry Creek in Montgomery County.

1800 Census of Montgomery Co., NC -- Daniel McCray (p. 491)
1 M 10/16 2 F <10
1 M >45 1 F 10/16
1 F >45

1810 Census of Montgomery Co., NC -- Dan McRae (p. 554)
1 M >45 1 F 16/26
1 F >45

He also obtained a land grant in Montgomery County, entered 8 April 1794. The grant was issued 7 June 1799 and the land in question was between the North and Middle Forks of Hamer’s Creek, above the Flat Lick including a spring and adjacent Martin Hill’s corner. His chain carriers were (probably his brothers) Alexander McRay and John McRay.17 He is certainly of the correct age to be a son of Duncan and we would naturally expect Duncan McRae to name a son Daniel after his brother in Fayetteville. Perhaps he was missed in 1790 and 1787 (a census list which is in very bad physical condition) or perhaps his family was subsumed under that of his brother Alexander (who had yet to begin his family) in 1790. But all of this remains speculation at present.

Daniel does seem to have only one son, born between 1785 and 1790. Because of an apparent partnership in Anson County landholdings (on Richardson’s Creek, now in Union County) between a “D. McRae” (now known to be Duncan McRae) and an Alexander McRae in the 1810s and Alexander McRae’s subsequent assumption of the entirety of that property in his own name (which he lost pursuant to a Mecklenburg County court order), I have speculated elsewhere that Daniel’s son could be the Alexander McRae. That Alexander did have land and slaves in Montgomery County which the courts attempted to attach to acquit his debts. (See the penultimate chapter “McRae Miscellanea” in Volume II for more detail.) The age of that Alexander is correct, and he did leave the area at about the time of the debt issue in Mecklenburg County. Perhaps he is the same as Alexander McRae, carpenter, of southwest Anson County whose second wife was Catherine Vanderford and who subsequently drowned c. 1849 while crossing the Pee Dee. This identification remains speculative, but the names used in that Alexander’s family are somewhat suggestive – particularly the use of the given name “Colin.”

17This is Montgomery County Land Grant #1245 at N.C. State Archives.
Figure One: THE IMMIGRANTS’ EXTENDED FAMILY

Rev Farquhar MacRae (c. 1580—Jan 1662)
Minister at Gairloch, Kintail, and Constable of Eilean Donan Castle (1618)
m. 1 Dec 1611, Christian McCulloch (dau. of Duncan McCulloch of Park)

Alexander MacRae of Inverinate
m. (1) Margaret MacKenzie of Redcastle
(2) Mary MacKenzie of Davochmalsug

(2nd) Rev. John MacRae
d. 1704, Minister of Dingwall
1st Author the Genealogy

(5th) Christopher MacRae
“Big Christopher of the Cattle”
Tacksman at Aryugan Farm, d. aft 1723

John MacRae
m. (1) Margaret MacKenzie of Redcastle
m. (2) Isabel MacRae of Strathglass

Farquhar MacRae
Archibald MacRae of Ardintoul
(1744—1830)

Isabella MacRae
(1789—1827)
m. Ma. Colin McRae of Banff

*JOHN MacRae
(1809-1891)
of Camden, SC
m. Isabella Scotia
MacRa, d/o Duncan McRae

*IMMIGRANTS IN ALL CAPS.

*CHRISTOPHER McRAE
(Stiller)
d. 1837, Anson
m. (2) Patsy Cooley

Donald McRae
(1744—1821)
of Lochcarron

*PHILIP McRAE
(d. 1625, Anson)
m. Christian

*MARGARET McRAE
m. Philip Murchison (Marion Dist, SC)

*FLORA McRAE
of Camden, SC
(publisher of the Genealogy in U.S.A.)

*IMMIGRANTS IN ALL CAPS.

John MacRae
(1685—1747)
Tacksman at Aryugan Farm, d. aft 1723

(1st) Duncan MacRae
of Dingwall, d. 1715, Sherriffmuir
m. Margaret McKenzie

(9th) Hugh MacRae

(7th) Finley MacRae
“Guadh”

Alexander MacRae

(1st) Duncan MacRae
m. (1) Farquhar MacRae
m. (2) Mary of Strathglass

Christopher MacRae of Dall
m. (2) Mary of Strathglass

Finlay MacRae
of Duilegg
d. 1719, Glenshiel

?  }

*IMMIGRANTS IN ALL CAPS.

*IMMIGRANTS IN ALL CAPS.
iii. **Ann (Nancy) McRae** The only reference to her is in the 1782 Tax List of Montgomery where she appears with 2 cattle valued at 2 pounds. As it was common to give marriageable daughters an estate in livestock and personal property in order to attract a future partner, this would explain her inclusion in the tax list. Could this Nancy have subsequently married John T. McRae of Marion District, SC?

iv. **Colin McRae** (b. c. 1750/55)

v. [?] **Christian McRae** (b. c. 1765/68) m. 1 May 1784, Farquhar McRae, son of Farquhar, Sr. (d. 1800, Richmond Co., NC). A descendant, Mala Leavell (b. 1870), passed along the tradition that Christian was the daughter of a Rev. Duncan McRae. 

The family moved from Richmond Co., NC, to Anson Co., NC, and finally to E. Feliciana Parish, LA, prior to 1820. They had children: John C. McRae b. 5 Apr 1785, Lillie McRae b. 18 Dec 1786 m. Alexander McRae, Margaret McRae b. 2 Feb 1789, Alexander Hamilton McRae (18 Apr 1791--8 May 1861, Livingston Pa, LA) m (1) Nancy Killian, (2) Mary Ann Canty Clark (14 Feb 1801--1 Apr 1870), Daniel McRae (b. 3 Apr 1793), Duncan McRae (b. 3 Aug 1795), Colin McRae (b. 1 Aug 1797), Mary McRae (b. 21 Feb 1800), Flora McRae (b. 15 Jan 1803). Note that the given names in this family follow many of the conventions of the family of Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek. (For more on this family, see Volume II, Chapter 3, concerning the Mountain Creek McRaes.)

vi. **Mary McRae** She is listed in the 1782 tax list of Montgomery County N.C. with 3 cattle valued at three pounds. Her appearance there probably follows the pattern of her likely sister, Nancy.

viii. [?] **John McRae (Chainbearer).** Until recently, I had found no evidence of a John in this region, but in looking at the land surveys for Montgomery County McRaes at the N.C. State Archives, I found a John McRae serving as chain bearer c. 1792/3 along with John Ballard on a survey for 50 acres to Colin McRae on the Northeast side of the Pee Dee. On 17 March 1796 he, along with Daniel McRae, was a chainbearer for the 100-acre survey of Alexander McRae on Hamer’s Creek adjoining the latter’s line. Between 8 Apr 1794 and 7 Jun 1799 he and Alexander McRae were chain bearers for Daniel McRae’s survey between the North and Middle Fork of Hamer’s Creek, above the Flat Lick and including a spring on Martin Hill’s corner. Now this John is much too old to be the child of Alexander McRae (#5) of that name. John H. McRae of Alexander was born c. 1797. Neither could he be identified with John R. McRae, son of Finley for the same reason. John McRae, chain bearer, is definitely associated with this family. There is also evidence that he owned land in his own right. The land warrant of Robert Johnson Steel, issued May 16, 1792 (shuck 1573), states that his entry on the waters of Little River bordered Neill Brown.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

John McRae, Ed Chambers and others. Whether he is a child of old Duncan or of Colin McRae, I cannot say for certain. I suspect he was Duncan’s child. My guess, based on a close atDNA match with a descendant, is that he may be identical with that John McRae of Anson County, who married Flora McRae, sister of Phillip (d. 1825). I also note that descendants of Farquhar McRae (m. Catherine Campbell) who is firmly allied by DNA, census, and traditional evidence to the Hamer’s Creek McRaes is also associated with descendants of John and Flora.

Farquhar McRae (1750/55—c. 1833) m. Catherine Campbell. This family lived in Anson Co., NC and most of the children dispersed subsequently to Georgia, Mississippi and points further west. For a complete treatment of this family, see the penultimate chapter of Volume II, the Anson County segment.

Farquhar’s inclusion here is based partly on a handwritten statement provided by a great granddaughter, Penelope Jane Jones (b. 1844, d. 1920/1930 Gulledge Twp, Anson Co., NC). “Jane Jones,” as she was known, was the eldest daughter of Peter and Ann Eliza McRae Jones (1824—1902), and the granddaughter of Archibald Campbell McRae (of Farquhar). Her memories of the McRaes have been preserved in Collection 2182, Miscellaneous Family Records, Unit 30, at the Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill. The statement runs as follows:

Record of the McRaes and McKenzies, Don’t know the date they came to America from Scotland. Farquhar McRae and his brothers came from Scotland, one brother name Roderick, one Finley or Phillip, think there was one name Alexander. There was more don’t know their names, there was one sister left in Scotland named Mary. Roderick McRae lived in Marlboro Co., SC. Finley or Phillip McRae lived in Montgomery Co., NC. Farquhar McRae married Catharine Campbell. Their children were name Archibald, Alexander, John and Hugh, two girls Betsy and Margaret. Duncan McKenzie of Scotland married Mary Cameron, their children were two sons and four daughters, Hugh and John, Nancy, Jane, Mary and Jennett. Archibald McRae son of Farquhar and Catharine McRae married Jane McKenzie daughter of Duncan and Mary McKenzie. Their children were name Eliza, John, Catharine and Duncan. Eliza married Peter Jones, John married Laura Huntley, Catherine married Stephen Huntley, brother to Laura Huntley, Duncan married Sallie Johnson. Nancy McKenzie never married, Mary McKenzie married Thomas Hardison, Jennett McKenzie married Daniel May.

The testimony is problematic on several levels. For one, we can be absolutely certain that Finley McRae of Montgomery Co., NC, was not the brother of this Farquhar. His identity as a son of Donald McRae of Fayetteville is assured through other, more contemporary records. But it is true that he did have a brother named Farquhar (1781—1819), who died in the Great Fire of Wilmington, unmarried—so perhaps the two Farquhars have been confused. There is a better case to be made for Finley being the brother of Roderick McRae of Marlboro Co., SC. The Bible record of Alexander McRae (son of Donald) does mention a brother Roderick, born at about the same time estimated for Roderick McRae of Marlboro. However, there is also countervailing evidence in this matter which cannot be ignored. (See the Chapter 2 in Volume II for a complete discussion.) One must consider the probable origins of Jane Jones’ knowledge when evaluating her testimony.

Jane lived with her parents well into middle age and so it is likely that she
received her tradition from her mother Eliza McRae Jones (b. 1824). But Eliza, herself was orphaned of her father at age eleven. Her mother, Jane McKenzie, had died several years before. Eliza was probably raised by her McKenzie relations. Most of her immediate McRae family—i.e. her father’s brothers and sisters—moved to other locales about the time her father died. Her information could have been spotty and somewhat garbled. However, I cannot believe that there is no truth to her testimony. Eliza would have been thrown very much into the arms of her remaining cousins in the Pee Dee basin, including those on the McRae side, for family support after many of her immediate kin moved away. The linkage between three American individuals with these given names is not duplicated in any of the published histories of the McRaes available at that time. Finley McRae died in 1817 and Roderick in 1850, so Eliza’s knowledge of these families is probably largely based on interactions with their descendants. It is interesting, for instance, that she knew that Finley of Clark’s Creek was most often called Finley, but that he was sometimes known as Philip, which can be proven from other sources. Probably, the families recognized one another as cousins and a partially erroneous assumption was made about the exact relationship between the ancestors. This would have been easy to do given the large number of intermarriages among McRaes and the closely interdependent and affectionate relations between cousins in the clan system.

It is my contention here that Finley McRae’s wife Flora is the connecting link. Farquhar McRae of Anson was probably Flora’s paternal uncle, or just perhaps, her father’s first cousin. We know that an association continued to exist between the families, because it appears that Flora’s son Colin fled to Mississippi in the late 1840s due to a criminal prosecution in Montgomery County and was living there with one of Farquhar’s sons per the 1850 census. Furthermore, it makes very good sense that Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek, as the son of a Farquhar McRae, would name a son Farquhar in his honor, just as his brother Donald in Fayetteville did. However, given the tenuous quality of the evidence I have decided to continue to segregate this Farquhar in the penultimate chapter of Volume II (under Anson County) for the time being.

4. Donald (Daniel) MacRae (d. 3 Jun 1789) of Fayetteville was probably born in the late 1730’s or early 1740’s. He apparently married a lady named Ann (Cameron)?(23) (d. 23 Dec 1781) about 1760 in Scotland. We are fortunate to have a Bible record which delineates their family in some detail.

Lawrence MacRae suggests that the father of his ancestor Duncan MacRae (i.e. Donald) came

23Lawrence MacRae’s book refers to Ann as a Cameron and the name “Cameron” did recur among descendants. Alexander McRae of Maury Co., TN’s oldest daughter was named Nancy C. McRae (b. 10 Mar 1799). The “C.” could easily have stood for Cameron. Duncan McRae of Fayetteville (1769--1837) named a son Cameron Farquhar McRae (1812--1872). Col. John McRae of Fayetteville’s oldest daughter was named Ann Cameron McRae (1815--1816). Another son was named James Cameron McRae (b. 1838). Duncan Grainger McRae (1808--1895) named his youngest daughter Ann Cameron McRae (1847--aft 1927). Julia Jane Cook Wood (1804--1868) named a son Don Cameron Wood (b. 1840). From the parish registers of Scotland come two possible family groups that would embrace Ann Cameron. There well may be others. Recent atDNA study has revealed two genetic cousins of a great-great grandson of Donald MacRae (d. 1789) and Ann Cameron who descend from one Ewen Cameron, joiner, active in the 1780s and 1790s in Contin Parish, Rossshire and his wife Isabella (also surnamed Cameron). Descendants of these Camaerons lived in Jamestown near Strathpeffer. This match may provide our first evidence of the family of Ann Cameron. Certainly, Strathglass was not far away.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

to America in about 1773, landing first at Norfolk, Virginia. He supposedly lived for a time in Wilmington but then removed to the area of Moore County and from thence to Fayetteville. I am not absolutely certain of this circuitous route. It is also possible that Donald McRae may have settled near his brother Duncan in old Anson County for a time before setting off for Fayetteville.

There is some indication that Donald MacRae was living in Cumberland County at the outbreak of the American Revolution. I think he may have been one of the many Highlanders who chose to ally themselves with the King during that crisis. At the call of Royal Governor Josiah Martin, a large company of Tory partisans, most of them Scots, set out to rendezvous with British troops in Wilmington on 20 Feb 1776. They were dispersed by the patriots at Moore’s Creek Bridge before they reached their destination. Many were captured, but some escaped and decided to hide out from relentless gangs of rebel partisans, who were not afraid to terrorize their women and children in order to get loot and information. The Tories of the Moore’s Creek encounter could not return home because General Donald McDonald’s muster roles had been captured and they were all marked men. Most eventually tried to meet up with British troops and some joined a North Carolina Highland Legion. A Donald McRa, weaver, formerly of Cumberland County, was one of the members of this band whose name was recorded in 1781/1782. I think he may be identical with our Donald.

Donald’s time in Fayetteville (old Cross Creek) after the War can be documented pretty thoroughly as follows:

1783 Tax List of Cumberland County--Donald McRae appears in McCraney’s District with 50 pounds assessed property.

12 May 1784 (Cumberland Co., NC Dbk 7/191) Mark Russell to Daniel McCraw, a lot in Fayetteville adj. Russell for 37 pounds, containing ½ acre on Logan’s corner; land bequeathed by John Russell to his son John and by John Russell, Jr. to his brother Mark. w/James Dyer, Robert Howie

28 Jan 1786 (Cumberland Co., NC Dbk 7/511) Daniel McRae of Cumberland, tailor, to Finley McRae for 70 pounds, 1/4 acre part of a lot in Fayetteville on the West side of the 50 foot street passing by James Dick’s house, adj. Daniel McRae and Logan, originally sold by Mark Russell to McRae, part of the Russell River tracts. w/ N. Campbell, ?, McKay. /s/ Dan’l (X) McRa

28 Jan 1786--Daniel McCray and Duncan McCray were assigned to work the road from Little Rockfish to Fayetteville.

1786 List of lots in Fayetteville with valuations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donald McRaw</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>valued at 100 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip McRaw (Finley)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>valued at 100 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1787 Tax List for Upper Fayetteville (Capt. Moore’s District)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donald McRaw</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>town lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley McRae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>town lot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 See Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron McRae, p. 4.
25 While tailoring and weaving are not the same trade, they are certainly related industries. If Donald expected to ply his tailoring craft during this period, he would have had to weave his own cloth or buy it from someone who could, for none could be imported from abroad.
26 North Carolina Historical Commission, English Records, Treasury Papers, Miscellanea, North and South Carolina Refugees, 1781-1782, P.R.O. Treasury 50, Bundle 5.
27 From W. G. Fields, ed. Abstracts of Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, Volume II. (Cumberland Co., NC Bicentennial Commission, 1981)
28 This and the 1787 Tax List taken from Cumberland County records at State Archives--C.R. 029.928.9
Donald McRae, Sr. died, according to his son, Alexander’s Bible record, 3 Jun 1789 at 3 o’clock in the afternoon. In the 1790 Federal Census of Fayetteville Town, his son Duncan McRae appears as head of household alongside Finley McRae’s entry. There are two males over 16, one under 16, and four females. It would seem that Daniel McRae, Sr. was already dead at this time. The two males over 16 must be Duncan (aged 21) and his brother Alexander (aged 24). The young male under 16 is likely Christopher McRae (aged 13). In the neighboring household of Finley McRae, their brother, is another young male under 16. Since Finley and Flora had no surviving children born before 1790, I suspect this is little Farquhar, (aged 9.) The four females in Duncan’s household are probably his three sisters, Mary (aged 20), Ann (aged 17) and Margaret (aged 11) and his wife Rhoda Young.

There seems to have been little fanfare with regard to Donald’s estate. The only document which clearly refers to the various interests involved is Cumberland Deedbook 26, p. 301.

Know all men by these presents that I Alexander McRae of Orange County in the state of North Carolina for and in consideration of $165 sell to Duncan McRae of Fayetteville all estate, right, title, interest, trust, claim, demand of the lot or lots of ground which formerly belonged to Daniel McRae, dec’d the father of the said Alexander and Duncan and situate in Fayetteville aforesaid between Gillespie and Dick Streets which have for some years been in his possession. (27 Sep 1810; witnesses: John McKenzie and T. McRackan.)

Duncan MacRae of Fayetteville does seem to have cleared his title to the lot his father owned from all of his brothers by some means. Probably the payments were made privately and the deeds not recorded in the other cases. Had they been, they would serve to illuminate the family tremendously and create additional and much needed proofs. This lot on which Donald MacRae had lived continued to be the home of Duncan MacRae and his wife Rhoda Young for many years. Duncan described it in his tax declaration of an unspecified date as “1 lot on Gillespie and Dick Streets opposite the Bank of the United States on which is a small shop and a warehouse.” By that time, however, Duncan had moved to a more impressive residence on Hay Street.

Several years after Donald MacRae’s death, the three youngest children were bound out as apprentices. First, “Christopher McCraw,” an orphan aged 13 was bound to Isaac and Samuel Hawley 1 May 1790. Then, on 10 Jan 1793, Margaret McRae, an orphan, was bound to John Sibley until she came of age, she being at that time 14 years old. Finally, on 17 Jan 1794 Farquhar McRae was bound apprentice to John Eccles, until he came of age, he then being 13 years old. These ages confirm what is given in the family Bible.

The children of Donald and Anne (Cameron?) MacRae were:

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29I used the printed version, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Washington, 1908), p. 41-42.
30An undated paper taken from CR 029.928.9 at N.C. State Archives.
31Taken from Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Cumberland Co., NC (1791B1797)-C.R. 029.301.6.
32The names and dates of birth for the children and dates of death for the parents are based on the Bible of Alexander MacRae (often called the Bible of Donald MacRae.) I actually believe it was copied from an earlier Bible by Alexander (b. 1766) and then expanded by him with regard to his own children. The Bible was transcribed in June 1938 by Annie S. Hackney for the Maury County Bible, Family and Tombstone Records, Historical Records Project, a copy of which was kept in the Tennessee State Library. At the time she copied it, it belonged to Mr. T.W. Crowe of Columbia, Tennessee. It has since been republished in Maury County Cousins: Bible and Family Records (Maury County Historical Society, 1967) p. 275-276 and in The Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy and History, Vol IX, No. 3 (Winter, 1996) 106-107. The dates provided by the copyist are uneven in detail suggesting that part of the record was either damaged or illegible.

It is interesting that Lawrence MacRae in his Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae got the name of
i. **Elizabeth MacRae** b. 20 May 1762. Did she marry Christopher McRae (d. 1818) of Marlboro Co., SC, as his first wife, becoming the mother of Alexander W. McRae and John A. McRae? For an argument to this effect, see Volume II, Chapter 2.

ii. **Roderick MacRae** b. Nov 1764. Roderick McRae’s identity is a tortuous subject. There is extremely good evidence that Roderick McRae (c. 1765—1850) of Marlboro Co., SC, was identical to this son of Donald and Anne (Cameron) McRae. There is also some conflicting evidence, probably attributable to Roderick’s wife Margaret also being a McRae. If this Roderick, son of Donald, survived and grew to manhood, however, there is no other individual in the southern United States he could be other than Roderick McRae of Marlboro. If he is not the same person, then Donald’s Roderick must have died as a child.

For now, I leave material on Roderick to the second chapter of the second volume and fully explicate the evidence there.

+16 iii. **Alexander MacRae** b. 14 Jun 1766

+17 iv. **Finley MacRae** b. 1768

+18 v. **Duncan MacRae** b. 16 May 1769

+19 vi. **Mary MacRae** b. 20 Dec 1770.

20 vii. **Ann MacRae** b. 15 Mar 1773. Lawrence MacRae’s book called her husband Duncan McLean and states that they probably lived in Harnett County. He also states that when Wesley L. Coble knew them they were living in Moore County. They apparently had several sons, one of whom was named Duncan. A letter from Anne McLean to her brother Duncan MacRae is preserved in the John Burgwyn McRae Papers in the Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-CH. It is written in a very neat hand and runs as follows:

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Dear brother

Sepr 22d 1819

I should take it as a particular favor if you will send me by the Bearer a frock patron--there is a sacrament to be administered in this settlment on Sunday week next, and wish to have a dress suitable to the Occasion ---- Let me know how our brother Alexr was when you heard from him --as also my brother Farqd. Mr. McLean and the little boys are all well. My best respects to my dear sister and the family. And believe me to be Dear brother your loving Sister.

Anne McLean
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+21 viii. **Christopher MacRae** b. 24 Jul 1777. He apparently died at an early age.

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his emigrant ancestor wrong. He called this fellow Duncan, rather than Donald, probably based on a faulty family tradition. What is clear is that later in life, Laurence came across the Alexander MacRae family Bible among descendants in Maury Co., TN. By that time, it was too late to correct his mistake. When I examined the copy of his book that had been submitted to the State Library of North Carolina, I discovered that someone (possibly Laurence himself) has added some onionskin typescript pages in the back of the book with the Bible record duly noted. His mistake has generated endless confusion among his Fayetteville relatives, many of whom have been reluctant to accept the correction.

33This is the only child of Donald for which a specific christening date may have been found in Scotland. On 7 Feb 1771, a child named Mary was christened for a Donald McRaw in Kiltearn Parish, Rosshire, Scotland. The mother’s name is not given, unfortunately, so we cannot be sure we have the right birth, but the timing is about right and the area is close to where a Farquhar McRae had previously lived in Cromarty (Fodderty Parish.)

34From *Descendants of Duncan and Ann (Cameron) McRae*, p. 4.

35According to the Alexander MacRae of Maury Co., TN, Bible, Christopher was the first child born in Fayetteville.
According to Lawrence McRae he was lost at sea between Wilmington and the West Indies in 1798.\textsuperscript{36}

\begin{itemize}
  \item [ix.] Margaret MacRae b. Jul 1779.
  \item [x.] Capt. Farquhar MacRae (20 Dec 1781—4 Nov 1819) was the only person to die in the Great Fire at Wilmington in 1819. He was subsequently buried there in St. James’ Cemetery.\textsuperscript{37} He was still alive in September 1819, when his sister Anne asked about him. There is a stone inscribed with his name at St. James (no dates). An estate record does appear for him in New Hanover County, with administrator’s bond for M. W. Campbell, filed 14 Feb 1820.\textsuperscript{38} Among his effects were a silver watch, a hair mattress, a bedstead and bureau, five chairs, a washstand, two decanters, a looking glass, shaving instruments, a trunk, 2 counterpanes, 2 blankets, 2 pairs of pillowcases, five towels, a mosquito net, a jug, a fender and five books including Haywood’s \textit{Manual} and Potter’s \textit{Justice}. Also $211.65 in cash. I think he may have been acting as his brother Duncan’s agent in the shipping business down the Cape Fear at the time of his decease. There was also an estate filed for a Farquhar McRae in Aug 1820 in Sampson County. Captain Joseph Moore was the administrator. (See Sampson County Court Minutes). There is also a brief account of the circumstances of his death given in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette, 12 Nov 1819. The paper quotes the \textit{Cape Fear Recorder} in this regard.

\begin{quote}
  …Only one life was lost—Capt. Farquhar McRae, after the fire had almost subsided, who ventured within a building, for the purpose of saving property not his own. The walls fell, he was crushed to atoms. He was a useful citizen in his sphere of life and would have been regretted even had he died on the couch of disease.
\end{quote}

GENERATION THREE:

5. Alexander McRae (c. 1753—6 Aug 1833)\textsuperscript{39} was married to Mary McRae about 1795 in Montgomery County or Robeson County, North Carolina. She was born c. 1776 and died in August of 1849 in Montgomery County, NC of dyspepsia.\textsuperscript{40}

Alexander may have begun his life as the caretaker for several of his younger brothers and sisters. Although he was certainly unmarried in 1787 and 1790, other persons appear in a household headed by him in those years. In the 1787 state census,\textsuperscript{41} he is listed with two males 21 to 60, one male below 21 or above 60 and two females. In 1790,\textsuperscript{42} he appears with two males over 16 and two

\begin{footnotes}
  \item \textsuperscript{36} Ibid, p. 4
  \item \textsuperscript{37} Ibid, p. 5
  \item \textsuperscript{38} See New Hanover County loose estates at N.C. State Archives, C.R. 70.508.67.
  \item \textsuperscript{39} The source for Alexander's death, relative age, and for that of his son Duncan, derived from obituary notices printed in the Raleigh newspapers concerning them. They are abstracted by Lois Smathers Neal in her \textit{Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, NC, Newspapers 1830--1839, Vol. III, Pt. 2}.
  \item \textsuperscript{40} Mary's death was noted in the 1850 mortality schedule of Montgomery County, N.C. It may also be her death that is referred to in the contemporary mortality schedule of Robeson County. Her daughter Christian lived in Robeson with her maternal uncle Alexander McRae at the time and son John H. McRae, lived nearby, just across the line in Richmond (now Scotland) County. The latter reference to Mary's death also dates to August of 1849, though the same age was not given (70 instead of 76).
  \item \textsuperscript{41} Alvaretta Kenan Register, \textit{State Census of North Carolina, 1784--1787.} (Baltimore, 1974) p. 98.
  \item \textsuperscript{42} Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, \textit{Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina} (Washington, 1908), p. 165.
\end{footnotes}
females. The older male living with him in both years could have been Daniel McRae (#6) with his wife and son (see 1800 census entry for Daniel.) It is also possible that John McRae (chainbearer) could have been living with him at some point.

Mary’s identity was a mystery until new evidence came to light in mid-2007. Now it appears that she was the daughter of John McRae of Leith’s Creek in Robeson County by his first wife (also a McRae). This conjecture arises from a statement committed to writing by a great granddaughter of John McRae through a younger son by the second wife, Alexander McRae, viz. Mary Alice McRae (1854—1930). Mary Alice moved to Florida when quite young after her father Angus L. McRae’s death in the Civil War, but she returned to the land of her nativity about 1902 and spoke with a number of her relatives there. She committed what she knew or thought she knew to writing for the benefit of a niece, Bessie McRae Hart, about 1912, in several different versions. Among other things, she indicated that her great grandfather John (whom she most often called “Duncan,” erroneously) had two wives, both McRaes, and that among the children of the first was a Polly McRae married to another McRae. That this Polly (or Mary) was the wife of Alexander McRae of Hamer’s Creek is substantiated by the appearance of what appears to be Alexander’s daughter Christian (#31) in the home of Alexander McRae (son of John of Leith’s Creek) in the 1850 census of Robeson County (p. 349). Her age is compatible with Christian’s. In fact, Alexander deeded a slave to this Christian, “my niece,” out of love and affection, 26 Jun 1844 (Robeson Co., NC Deed Book BB, p. 551). Christian does not appear elsewhere in the census, to my knowledge. She was certainly not living with her brother-in-law Samuel Threadgill, as were most of her other siblings, nor with her brother John H. McRae or brother-in-law Malcolm Gillis, in Richmond County. It would also appear that Mary McRae’s death is recorded twice, both in the 1850 mortality schedules of Montgomery County and also in that of Robeson County. A widow of that name died in each county in August of 1849, though the ages presented are six years different. Since Mary had children living in both areas and the census-taker probably asked if anyone in the family had died within the last six months, it would make sense that both families reported Mary’s death.

During the period 1794 to 1816, Alexander accumulated several land grants in the region where his father Duncan had lived. He may also have retained the 100 acres that his father still owned in 1782.

8 Apr 1794–(#1249) Entered 100 acres on northeast side of the PeeDee south side of Hamer’s joining his old survey. Surveyed 17 Mar 1796 with Daniel and John McRay, chain carriers. Issued 7 Jun 1799.


2 Jan 1816–(#2098) Entered 60 acres on Haymer’s Creek adjoining Dunkin McRay and his old line. Surveyed 12 Jan 1817 with chain carriers, John McRay and Abraham Pitt. Issued 29 Nov 1817.

5 Mar 1816–(#2095) Entered 20 acres on Hamer’s Creek, joining himself, Duncan McRae and Crawford Fuller, also his old line. Surveyed 12 Jan 1817, with John McRae and Abraham Pitts, chain carriers. Issued 29 Nov 1817. 43

43All of these land grant records are on microfilm under Montgomery County by number at N.C. State Archives in Raleigh.
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

Figure Two: RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DESCENDANTS OF DUNCAN AND DONALD (as suggested in documents)

Farquhar MacRae
m. (1) dau of Duncan MacRae of Aryugan

Duncan McRae
Immigrant to Hamer’s Creek
Montgomery/Richmond Co., NC
(d. 1782/1787)

Donald “Daniel” McRae
Immigrant to Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Co., NC (d. 1789)
m. Ann Cameron (d. 1781)

Finley marries Flora in Montgomery
and brings her back to Fayetteville before returning
to Montgomery c. 1795/1800

Col. McRae speaks of Daniel McRae
as his cousin in a letter to his son James, 11 Feb 1857.
He later takes Daniel’s widow as his third wife.

Col. John MacRae
of Fayetteville, NC
(1793—1890)
m. (3) Martha B. Parker

Col. MacRae wrote of a party where Ann Leake
attended, 27 Jun 1867, and called her cousin

Wm. F. McAuley
wrote to Eliza calling her “cousin” (1859), but perhaps referring to Eliza Oliver
doughter of Margaret McRae Oliver

Capt. Duncan McRae
of Lawrenceville, NC
(1796—1850)
m. Frances Ledbetter

Ann Eliza Leake
15 May 1846, calling her “cousin.”

Margaret McRae
m. Nathan Miller
m. (1) Martha Dumas
m. Eliza McGeehee
m. Auley McAuley
(1796—1850)

Mary J. McRae
(1827—1854)
m. J.A. Leake

Margaret McRae
m. Wm. B. Oliver
m. (1) Martha Dumas
m. Eliza McGeehee
m. Auley McAuley
m. (3) Martha B. Parker
(1793—1880)

Wm. B. Oliver

Kenneth McRae

Wm. F. McAuley

Louisa and Regina McRae wrote letters to Louisa’s “aunt” in Richmond Co.
Louisa called Regina “Cousin.” (1833-34)

Mary J. McRae wrote to “Reanie” McRae in
Richmond Co.

Regina R. McRae
(1837—1890)
m. J.A. Leake

Mary J. McRae wrote to “Reanie” McRae in
Richmond Co.

Regina R. McRae
(1837—1890)
m. J.A. Leake

Mary J. McRae wrote to “Reanie” McRae in
Richmond Co.

Regina R. McRae
(1837—1890)
m. J.A. Leake

Mary J. McRae wrote to “Reanie” McRae in
Richmond Co.

Regina R. McRae
(1837—1890)
m. J.A. Leake

Mary J. McRae wrote to “Reanie” McRae in
Richmond Co.
FIGURE THREE: INCIDENCE of the names “DUNCAN” and “DANIEL” in the THIRD GENERATION

Duncan McRae
of Hamer’s Creek, Montgomery/Richmond
(d. 1782/1787)

Donald “Daniel” McRae
of Fayetteville, (d. 1789)
m. Anne Cameron (d. 1781)

Christian McRae
m. 1784 Farquhar McRae, Jr.
of E. Feliciana Parish, LA

Colin McRae
(1755/65—1834/36)
of Montgomery Co., NC
m. (1) --- (2) Margaret McRae

Flora McRae=Finley McRae
(1770—1859)
(dau of Colin)
of Montgomery Co.

Alexander McRae
(1766—1843)
m. Rachel Helton
of Maury Co., TN

Duncan McRae
(1769—1837)
m. Frances

Daniel McRae
(b. 3 Apr 1793)

Duncan McRae
(b. 3 Aug 1795)

Duncan McRae
(1775/80—1837)
m. Eliza McGeehee

Daniel McRae
(1783—1864)
m. (1) Martha Dumas
(2) Martha B. Parker
of Mangum, NC

John R. McRae
(1790/5—1843)
m. Jane Parker

*Duncan McRae
(1796—1850)
m. Frances Ledbetter

Duncan McRae
(1838—1889)

Duncan G. McRae
(1836—1863)

*Duncan G. McRae
(1809—1866)

*Duncan McR.
Cook (b. 1820)

Duncan G. McRae
(1808—1895)

*Duncan A.H. Cook
(b. 1823)

*Duncan G. McRae
(1797—1852)

John R. McRae
(1790/5—1843)
m. Jane Parker

*Duncan McRae
(1797—1852)

Daniel McRae
(b. c. 1823)

*Duncan McR. Cook
(b. 1820)

Duncan A. McRae
(1838—1889)

Duncan A. McRae
(1838—1889)

Margaret McRae
(1779—aft 1850)
m. Henry Cook
of Alamance Co., NC

34

*indicates sequential sons in birth order. Colin’s sons may have been sequential, but it can’t be proven.
Alexander continues to appear in the census records of Montgomery County as follows. (Note: There are no surviving census records for Montgomery for 1820.)

1800 Census of Montgomery County (p. 491):
- Alexander McRae
  - 1 M under 10
  - 1 M over 45
  - 2 F 26/45

1810 Census of Montgomery County (p. 554):
- Alex McRae
  - 1 M under 10
  - 1 M 10/16
  - 1 M > 45
  - 1 F 26/45
  - 1 slave

1830 Census of Montgomery County (p. 60):
- Alex McRae
  - 1 M 15/20
  - 1 M 20/30
  - 1 M 70/80
  - 2 F 10/15
  - 1 F 15/20
  - 3 F 20/30
  - 1 F 50/60
  - Male Slaves: 2 <10, 1 10/24, 1 36/55
  - Female Slaves: 1 10/24, 1 24/36, 1 36/55

Alexander died in the same month and year as his son Duncan. Both of their obituaries appeared in the Raleigh newspapers. Perhaps they died of a communicable disease. Alexander left a will as follows, dated 20 May 1833 and proved October Session 1833. It is known solely from a copy. The original burned in a courthouse fire.

In the name of God Amen   I Alexander McRae being of sound mind perfect memory of mind, blessed be God, do the 20th day of May and in the year of our Lord 1833 make and publish this my last will and testament and revoking all others, in the following manner and form that is to say    First I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary all my Estate real and personal during her lifetime or widowhood except so far as I do hereafter name and devise namely three hundred and eighty five acres of land including my mansion house ten negro slaves namely Burwell, Buck, Jacob, and Gilbert, male Lindy, Selah, Mima, Emeline and Harriet (and all my stock of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep) and kitchen furniture plantation tools & C     Further at the death or marriage of my wife Mary I request and devise that all my personal estate with the nett profits thereof after raising and supporting the family be equally divided among all my surviving children and then I give and bequeath unto my two sons namely Duncan and Allen 385 acres of land above named to be equally divided between them and I now give and bequeath unto my son John 120 acres of land more or less that he has now in possession lying on the county line road and I further allow my executrix and executors to make such advancements among my children out of the above named property as they may think reasonable and necessary so as not to exceed an equal distribution to any. And I hereby make and ordain my beloved wife Mary my executrix and my two sons John and Allen my Executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I the said Alexander McRae have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal the day year above written.

w/Daniel McRae, Duncan McRae Alexander (X) McRae

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44 The will is taken from C.R. 67.801.5 at North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.
45 These two are almost certainly his nephews, sons of Colin McRae. See below.
Though the names of his three sons are detailed in this record, Alexander’s daughters are only known from the estate of their sister Catherine Dunn in Richmond County, N.C. (C.R. 082.508.14, N.C. State Archives.) Mary McRae’s household appears in the 1840 census of Montgomery County, as follows:

Mary McRae (p. 248)

1 M 20/30  1 F 15/20
2 F 20/30  1 F 30/40
1 F 60/70  1 F slave 24/36

4 M slaves <10, 3 M slaves 10/24, 3 F slaves <10, 2 F slaves 10/24, 1 F slave 24/36, 1 F slave 36/55

The estate sale of Alexander McRae was finally conducted 8 Nov 1849 (upon the death of his widow Mary) by his son and executor John H. McRae. Most of the purchasers were part of this family--M. Gillis, Nancy McRae, John Dunn, S. Threadgill, Christian McRae (later Moore) and Flora McRae. The slaves were mostly sold within the family group. A boy Jacob was sold to Christian McRae for $717; Lindy and child were sold to Flora McRae for $676. Adeline was purchased by Flora McRae for $274. And Frank came into the hands of Malcolm Gillis for $329. (C.R. 67.508.37, Montgomery County Loose Estates--NC State Archives.)

The children of Alexander and Mary McRae were:

24  i. **John H. McRae** (1797--1869) John was still living in Montgomery County, N.C. in 1830 (p. 48.) He appears as “John McRae, Jr.” to distinguish him from his cousin, John R. McRae. There is one male, 30/40 years of age, 1 female, 30/40 years of age, a male slave 36/55 and a female slave 10/24. Soon afterwards, he appears to have moved out of the county. The 1840 Census of Robeson Co., NC shows a John H. McRae on p. 215. In Montgomery County deed book 14 (1838--1842), p. 42, the sheriff of Montgomery County, Eben Hearne, sold by execution to John H. McRae of Robeson County (8 Jul 1840), 52 acres adjoining Isham Williams and Kenneth McRae; also, Uriah Jones’s interest in another 50 acres adjoining Isham Williams. John H. McRae acted in this matter through his agent Allen McRae, (his brother.)

John H. McRae was married at least two times. The first marriage was to Nancy McRae daughter of Roderick McRae of Marlborough County, South Carolina. This marriage is proven by a civil action paper found in Richmond County--C.R. 082.325.20. It runs as follows:

Deposition of Roderick McRae, Richmond County, NC. (4 Mar 1848)

I was present at the marriage of John H. McRae, then of Montgomery County, North Carolina, to Nancy, daughter of Roderick McRae of Marlborough District in South Carolina. They were married in the usual manner and custom of this country. Mr. Roderick McRae, upon the marriage of his daughter Nancy, sent with her a negro girl named Clarissa, then about seven or eight years of age. Clarissa has a daughter named Rose, born in the possession of said John H.
McRae and who is now the subject of a law suit in Richmond County, North Carolina. That the said girl remained in possession of Mrs. Nancy McRae until after her death and then in the possession of her husband, John H. McRae. I never heard from Roderick McRae or family that the said girl was the property of John H. McRae or his wife. He lived within a half mile of Roderick and lived there before and after the marriage of Mrs. McRae and her husband John H. McRae. Signed, R.A. McRae in presence of M.C. McNair and William Hamer.

John’s first wife, then, was Nancy McRae (24 Dec 1799--24 Feb 1846), daughter of Roderick of Marlborough County, South Carolina (#14, below.) The fact that they married, probably in the 1820s, though many miles separated their families, suggests a relationship which involved travel back and forth to visit family members. Perhaps, John H.’s grandfather Duncan and Roderick’s father Finley (or Donald?) were brothers, as some claim. But clearly, John was connected to Robeson County already through his mother.

After Nancy’s death, John married Flora Murchison 46 (b. 1823, Marion District, South Carolina), and it was she who was living with him in the 1850 census of Richmond County, N.C. Flora also died in 1869, before she had a chance to file administration papers on her husband. Peter McRae, of no apparent relationship to the deceased, took over administration since most of John’s relatives (his sisters and some of their children) seem to have lived in Alabama by that time. Peter may have been connected, however, through his grandmother Catherine, wife of the first Peter McRae. There continued to be social interaction between the Hamer’s Creek McRaes and Peter’s family into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

ii. female McRae (b. 1794--1800) This person must have died without issue. Neither she nor her children seem to have been included among the heirs of John H. McRae, but she does appear in both the 1800 and 1810 households of Alexander McRae.

iii. Nancy “Ann” McRae (b. c. 1805) She appears in the 1850 census of Montgomery County, N.C. living with her sisters Mary and Flora McRae and her sister Sarah Threadgill. In the 1860 census of Marengo County, AL, she and Mary McRae were living with Sarah Threadgill in Marengo Co., AL (p. 336, Shiloh P.O.) She is shown with $1200 in personal estate; presumably this is the valuation of her slave inheritance.

iv. Duncan McRae (1808--20 Aug 1833) He died in the same month and year as his father, possibly due to a communicable disease. Their deaths received notice in the Raleigh, NC newspapers.

46 Flora was the daughter of Alexander Murchison (1792--1843) and his wife Margaret McRae (1799--1880) of Marion District, SC. Margaret was born in North Carolina, reputedly the daughter of a John and Flora McRae of Anson County. If John McRae was John H. McRae’s uncle, it is one more tie between the two families. She had a brother named Alexander A. McRae. There are two documents which purportedly list the heirs of John H. McRae. One of these, a petition for letters of administration by Peter McRae, dated 22 July 1869, lists John’s sisters and nieces/nephews. But it also adds the brothers and sisters of Flora Murchison McRae. (This document was misfiled in the estate of Daniel Nicholson.) The other document, a petition to sell real estate (22 Jan 1875) reveals assets to the sum of $2900 belonging to John H. McRae, against which was balanced a judgment rendered against the estate in the United States District Court for $3600, plus $50 acres on Leiths Creek adjoining Charles S. Malloy, Alexander McLean, Arch. L. McRae and others. This document only lists John’s sisters and their heirs. For a while I was confused as to whether Margaret McRae Murchison might have been another sister to John H. McRae. In point of fact, she appears to have been his second mother-in-law. See Myrtle N. Bridges, Estate Records 1772-1933, Richmond County, North Carolina, Vol II. (Franklin, NC: 2001) 4788480. See also Mary Belle Manning Bethea, Ancestral Guide to the Pee Dee (Columbia, 1978).
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v. **Margaret McRae** (b. c. 1808) m. Malcolm Gillis

vi. **Allen McRae** (1810/1815--1840/41) Allen was still alive as late as 8 July 1840 when he served as his brother John H. McRae’s agent in purchasing some property in Montgomery Co., NC. He was presumably living with his mother Mary in that year. He probably died without legitimate issue before the following case was held in Richmond County Court.

24 Jan 1838—Allen McRae, Mary (X) McRae and John H. McRae signed a promissory note for $400 to Colin Dunn. James W. McRae was the witness. Dunn brought suit in 1841 against Mary and John H. McRae. Warrants were issued to both Montgomery and Robeson County. No result in Montgomery. Malcolm Gillis signed as surety for Mary (X) McRae’s appearance. C. R. 082.325.18 (Richmond Co., NC Civil Actions, 1838—1841: 1841 File)

If Allen McRae had been alive, he, too, would have been summoned in this suit. This civil action also helped to highlight Colin Dunn as the most likely husband of Catherine McRae.

vii. **Catherine McRae** b. 1810/1815 m. Colin Dunn

viii. **Christian McRae** b. c. 1815 m. 5 Oct 1859 (Marengo Co., AL), W.B. Moore (b. 1822.) They appear together in Shiloh P.O., Marengo County, AL (1860, p. 339) with about $12,000 total real and personal estate. In 1870, Christy Moore shows up on p. 500 in Shiloh, AL with a Threadgill nephew and a Pearl niece. Apparently, she had no children of her own. In 1850, she is probably the individual living with her maternal uncle, Alexander McRae, in Robeson Co., NC (p. 349), from whom she received a slave for love and natural affection.

ix. **Mary McRae** (c. 1817--1872 Shiloh, Marengo Co., AL) Mary McRae appears in the 1850 census of Montgomery County, N.C. (p. 109) living with her unmarried sister Nancy, her widowed sister Flora and her married sister Sarah Threadgill. By 1860, she was living with Sarah Threadgill in Shiloh, Marengo Co., AL, (p. 336) with $2,000 of personal estate. An estate record was filed for her in Richmond County, NC, by her administrator Murdock McRae. He stated that she had died about a year prior with a share of her brother John H. McRae’s property plus a note against him dated 1859 in the sum of $655.85. (See C.R. 082.508.45 at N.C. State Archives.)

x. **Sarah McRae** (b. 10 Sep 1818) m. 6 Oct 1836 Samuel A. Threadgill

xi. **Flora McRae** (b. c. 1821) m. 6 Oct 1836 Samuel A. Threadgill

8. **Colin McRae** (1755/65--c. 1830, Montgomery Co., NC). Colin first appears signing a petition to divide Richmond County from Anson County in 1779 on the same page as one Daniel McCray, presumably his brother.47 In the 1782 Tax List of Montgomery County, N.C. (in N.C. Legislative Papers 46.1, NC State Archives) he appears with 400 acres of taxable land, 2 horses and 11 cattle. It may be that his father Duncan had signed over some part of his original 1774 land grant to him. Colin, in time, would become a great land holder. He died with over 1,000 acres in his possession.

There is a tradition relayed through the Ballard family, that this Colin McRae kept a

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47 General Assembly Session Records, January to February 1779, Box 2, House Bills, Jan. 30.
commissary along with John Ballard for patriot militia during the Revolutionary War. Solomon Ballard heard noise of a local battle (probably Colson’s Ferry) while working at this commissary. Apparently, the Ballards were close associates of the McRae family in the early days. This tradition is substantiated by the existence of a voucher (#50) for £42.18.8 in goods or services rendered the Patriot cause. The voucher was issued by the Auditors Office for the Commissioners of Anson, Montgomery and Richmond County to “Colin McRay,” 25 Jun 1782. This was the only Colin McRae known to have been living in one of the three counties at the time.

Colin’s first wife is unknown to us. Apparently he married her in the early 1770s or late 1760s. She may have been the mother of all his older children. But according to a great-grandson, Prof. William F. Scarborough based on information received from his mother, Colin’s first wife, mother of Flora, died before he left Scotland. He brought only his daughter with him to America and remarried here. So there may have been a second unknown wife, mother to Daniel, Duncan, and perhaps Colin, Jr. At the time of the 1787 state census,48 his household contained six young men under 21 and two females. Probably, one of the young women was his wife and the other, his eldest daughter Flora, who was still unmarried. In 1788, Colin remarried to one Margaret McRae.49 Margaret, possibly the third wife of Colin, may well have been the daughter of Farquhar McRae, Sr. of Mountain Creek in neighboring Richmond County. She was mentioned in his will of 1800. This theory is made more plausible by two later marriages between John L. McRae’s (son of Long Daniel McRae and nephew of this Margaret) children and the grandchildren of Kenneth McRae (of Colin and Margaret) and by letters written by Kenneth McRae Scarborough to John L. McRae’s family while a soldier in the Confederate army. These items were once in the possession of Luther McRae of Ellerbe, NC. The Scarborough letter to Jane W. McRae, daughter of John L., is reproduced under his name below. It does not explicitly claim kinship to her.

By the time of the 1790 federal census, Colin appears with one male over 16, 5 males under 16, 3 females and a single slave.50 As can be seen, one of the young male inhabitants in 1787 is absent by 1790. This could have been one of Colin’s brothers—perhaps John. The remaining males were all under age 16, which means all of them were below 13 in 1787, so born after 1774. Four of them are probably identifiable—Colin McRae, Jr., Duncan McRae (son of Colin), Daniel McRae (later of Mangum), and Kenneth McRae (then, if alive, just an infant.) The final individual remains unknown.

Like his brother Alexander, Colin accumulated much real estate through land grants. We continue with a list of his acquisitions:

17 Jul 1782 (#270) Colin McCray and John Ballard were chainbearers for John Ballard’s survey on Clark’s Creek (Bear’s Branch) adj. Edmund Lilly.

20 Jul 1789 (#510) Colin McCrea and Nehemiah McSham were chainbearers on a 150-acre survey on Clark’s Creek adj. Colin McCrea and Charles Spivey.

21 May 1791 (#592) Entered 50 acres on Northeast side of the Pee Dee adjoining James Crump, John Ballard,

49The date of marriage and Margaret’s maiden name is taken from a list of marriage license fees filed with the State in keeping with a very short-lived state law covering the later 1780s and very early 1790s. It is to be found in Treasurer’s and Comptroller’s Papers, County Settlements, Box 63 (“Records of marriage license fees.”) The Clerk of Montgomery Court recorded grooms’ names and maiden names of the brides. I consider this document a miracle of historical survival.
50Colin appears as “Colin McClay” in the most commonly used printed version of this record: Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Washington, 1908), p. 165.
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Williams, and his own line. John Ballard and John McCray served as chainbearers on the survey. Grant issued 28 Nov 1792.

21 May 1791 (#251) Entered 15 acres adjacent John Thompson, Charles Spivey, McSham, Sias Billingsley and Starling Ussery. Surveyed 29 Aug 1797 with Mastin Ussery and Samuel Megginson, chainbearers. Issued 7 Jun 1799.

21 May 1791 (#589) Entered 100 acres on the Northeast side of the Pee Dee, south prong of Hamer’s Creek, adjoining David Dumas’s line, his own line and on the east side of Alexander McCray’s improvement. Surveyed 24 Aug 1791 with Colm McCray and J. Cotton, chainbearers. Issued 28 Nov 1792.

18 Jun 1792 (#681) Entered 50 acres joining the Pee Dee and bordering McSham’s line. Surveyed 10 Oct 1792 with Colin McCray and William Denton, sworn chain carriers. Grant issued 27 Jun 1793.

4 Jan 1793 (#717) Entered 150 acres including Henry Jacobs’s improvement, land below Samuel Williams’s road, adj. Philip Mayberry and a branch of Hamer’s Creek. Surveyed 18 Jun 1793 with Philip Mayberry and Demsey Hicks, chainbearers. Grant issued 9 Jul 1794.


1794B (#963) Entered 100 acres on the Northeast side of the Pee Dee joining David Dumas, Jr, William Denton and old road. This land actually bordered the Pee Dee itself. Surveyed 23 Aug 1796. Chainbearers were David Dumas and Duncan McRae. Grant issued 7 Dec 1797.

1794B (#962) Grant transferred from David Dumas, Jr. to Colin McRae, 50 acres on Hamer’s Creek joining Philip Mabry, Colin McCray including Hicks’s Cabin. Chainbearers were Alexander McRae and Stephen [?]. Grant issued 7 Dec 1797.


30 April 1795—Richard Evans was accused of taking a handsaw that belonged to Colin McRae of Montgomery Co., NC. w/ James Ussery. The issue was brought before Salisbury District Superior Court in Sept. 1799. (CRX Box 76 at N.C. State Archives)

5 Nov 1796 (#177) Entered 100 acres on Hamer’s Creek.

Colin McRae’s last appearances in Montgomery County occur in federal census records from 1800 and 1810, as follows:

1800, Montgomery County, NC (p. 491)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 male 10/16</th>
<th>2 males 16/26</th>
<th>1 male 26/45</th>
<th>3 females &lt; 10</th>
<th>1 female 10/16</th>
<th>1 female 26/45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colin McRae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 slaves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this household, Colin is 26/45 (which seems a slight underreporting of his age), Kenneth is probably 51These all appear on microfilm by county and grant # at N.C. State Archives.
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10 years or 11 years old and Daniel and Duncan are the two males born between 1774 and 1784. The three females under 10 are evidently Elizabeth McRae (m. Nathan Miller), Christian McRae (m. Sias Billingsley, Jr.), and Margaret McRae (m. William B. Oliver.) Mary McRae is probably the girl aged 10 to 16, actually born about 1790. The younger Colin McRae seems to have already left the family.

The 1810 census entry for Colin seems a bit more mysterious.

1810, Montgomery Co., NC (p. 555)

Colin McRae  
3 males 10/16  
1 female over 45  
1 male over 45  
9 slaves

Unless Colin married for a third or fourth time between 1800 and 1810, there is no clear reason why three males of the ages indicated suddenly appear in this household. I am convinced that two of them are stepsons of this gentleman. The entrance of a third wife into Colin’s family may also explain why Duncan and Daniel McRae had their own separate household in this year, which apparently included their brother Kenneth, perhaps their brother Colin and one of their unmarried sisters, as well. The youngest man in this household, perhaps born about 1800, could be a son of Colin by this lady or the last child by Margaret McRae.

The elder Colin McRae must have died prior to 27 Apr 1831. He does not appear in the 1830 census and his death may even have occurred before the population schedule was taken. However, a Montgomery County warrant and survey (Shuck #2914) for William Seagraves records that his entry of 100 acres abutted “Collen McRae deceased’s land.” The warrant was dated 27 Apr 1831. The boundary description mentions Colin McRae’s land on the drains of Clarks Creek and Hamer’s Creek, his Gad tract, his cowpen tract, and the 50 acre tract belonging to Colin’s heirs. His estate began to be divided as early as 1836. It may be that the division was prompted by the death of his son Colin, Jr., which occurred about that time (see # 35, below). Furthermore, the 1836 tax list of Richmond County shows Duncan and Daniel McRae holding various property in that jurisdiction on behalf of “the heirs of Colin McRae”—including 345 acres on the Pee Dee valued at $2,541 and 320 acres on Hamer’s Creek, valued at $460. Piecing together his heirs has been a difficult task. We are not graced with a surviving probate file or will in his case. In fact, it would appear that he died intestate. Before a recent, independent private source appeared, I had only a few surviving deeds and the will of Daniel McRae of Mangum, to help me reconstruct his family. That process proceeded as follows.

A deed (Montgomery Deedbook 14, p. 151) dated 28 Mar 1836, shows Christian Billingsley signing over to Thomas E. Scarborough for $100 her 1/9th part in about 1,000 acres, the lands of her deceased father (unnamed.) These lands were on Clark’s Creek and Pee Dee River adjoining Sias Billingsley, Thomas E. Scarborough, Ausborn Williams and others. Another deed (14/415), dated 20 Dec 1836, shows various Peacock heirs selling land near the Pee Dee to Thomas E. Scarborough, land adjacent to the estate of "Colen McRae, dec’d." There is also a letter in the H. T. Scarborough Papers at Duke University, dated 2 Dec 1848, from Richmond Billingsley of Talladega County, AL, to his then unmarried "aunts" Mary and Eliza McRae in Montgomery County. Richmond Billingsley was living with Christian Billingsley, his mother, in the 1850 Census of Talladega County. Daniel McRae
of Mangum's will (dated 7 Sep 1860) leaves to his wife "lands of his deceased father lying in Richmond County, perhaps a small portion in Montgomery County." The two men in the prior generation who owned land in this border area on Hamer’s and Dry Creeks were Alexander McRae and Colin McRae. Since Alexander’s children are known, we must assign Daniel and his brother Duncan to Colin. Thus, five of the heirs of Colin McRae were essentially proven.

Another heir is revealed in Montgomery County Deedbook 14, page 449. There John H. Covington and wife Elevia sold to James M. McRae all their right and title in the estate of Colin McRae. From other, later deeds we know that John Covington and wife were also heirs of Kenneth McRae. Therefore, Kenneth McRae was the father of Elevia Covington and Colin McRae was her paternal grandfather. (Elevia’s mother, Rebecca Mask, was still alive at the time and could not be the connection to Colin McRae.) Kenneth’s connection is further substantiated by a Richmond County civil action paper dated 9 Mar 1812 (CR082.325.10) which summoned Kenneth McRae of Montgomery County to give testimony on behalf of Arthur Robinson in a suit against Duncan McRae and Daniel McRae. David Dumas was security for the appearance of Duncan and Daniel.

The next heir of the nine appeared for some time to be slightly more conjectural. Margaret, the wife of William Oliver, is included because the old maiden sisters Mary McRae and Eliza McRae Miller lived on land called the William Oliver lands. They kept with them a daughter of William and Margaret Oliver named Elizabeth, long after the couple had moved away to Carroll County, Tennessee (before 1850.) Furthermore, a letter in the Henry T. Scarborough Collection at Duke University, from Elias Gillis to Elizabeth McRae Miller (dated 1 Nov 1858) contains a note to Miss Elizabeth Oliver. There he says "...tell Aunt Mary to marrie dr Thomas before the weather gets so very cold..." His reference to Mary McRae as "Aunt Mary" may refer to the young girl’s relationship to Mary and not his own, since he addresses Elizabeth Miller, her sister as "Dear Friend." However, I have also speculated that Elias might have been the grandson of Kenneth McRae, the only son of a deceased daughter mentioned in the estate settlement of Irwin McRae and Kenneth McRae, Jr. Finally, by 1880, Eliza McRae and Mary McRae had taken up residence with Nelson Liles and his wife Elizabeth (formerly Elizabeth Oliver.) The census record identifies the two old ladies as "aunts" of the head of household, but more than likely, they were aunts of his wife.

The eighth of the conjectured heirs is Colin McRae, whose only appearance in surviving Montgomery County records is his service as a chainbearer on his "father's" land grants. It is usually unheard of for a man to serve as a chainbearer on his own grant, so this was probably a younger Colin. There is additional evidence that two different Colins lived in Montgomery County, as one clearly died before 1831 (the elder) and the second between 1834 and 1836 (the younger; see below, #35). The final heir of nine remains was clearly Flora McRae, wife of Finley, as appears from two very independent sources, the testimony of Jane Ballard Gardner conveyed by James McRae and the roster of Prof. William F. Scarborough, Kenneth McRae's grandson. She was the eldest daughter according to tradition. In fact, there may even be an additional male heir, if the younger Colin was already dead.

52 Richmond Co., NC Will Book 4, p. 181.
53 Quite apart from the close lifelong association of the two and the fact that they shared a residence as joint heads of household in 1810, a passage from a letter dated 16 May 1868 from A. Milloy of Covington Co., MS to Col John McRae at Mangum (had just married Daniel McRae’s widow) will suffice. "I had not the pleasure of knowing your Lady, but Mr. McRae [her late husband Daniel], I knew well; he and his brother Duncan when in Fayetteville called in to see you..." John McRae Papers (#477) Subseries 1.1, Folder 17. Southern Historical Collection, UNC-CH.
54 Montgomery County’s initial deedbook is now labeled Book 14. It begins with copies taken from the fragments of deeds consumed in the former courthouse fires (up to 1843.) These deeds are miracles of survival.
55 See 1880 Montgomery County CensusBMt. Gilead Twp, p. 150, Household #15.
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and not included among the nine suggested in Christian Billingsley’s March 1836 deed.

Colin McRae's children by his unknown first wife and perhaps second wife included:

vii. Flora McRae (c. 177556--1859). Flora became the wife of Finley McRae, son of Donald, about 178857 in Montgomery County, NC. See below under his number (17) for their offspring. I have wavered over the years in my identification of Flora from making her Colin’s daughter to making her his sister. One bit of evidence seemed to favor the latter interpretation. William F. McAuley, Flora’s grandson, wrote a letter to Eliza McRae Miller dated 4 Jan 1859, in which he called her cousin twice (see Appendix B--H.T. Scarborough Collection at Duke University.) Eliza was a younger daughter of Colin McRae and if Flora were her half-sister, William could only properly address her as “Aunt.” Letters written to this same Eliza McRae by Louis McRae (daughter of her nephew, Daniel McRae of Mangum) and Regina R. McRae (another granddaughter of Flora) are addressed to an “Aunt” and make clear that the co-authors consider themselves cousins (these letters also in Appendix B are likewise taken from the Henry T. Scarborough Collection at Duke.) However, it seems to be Louisa and not Regina who is addressing Eliza as “Aunt.”

However, other evidence seems to outweigh McAuley’s letter. And in fact, it seems I may have misidentified the recipient of the letter. There is an older tradition that Flora was the daughter of Colin McRae, derived from a source outside the family. James L. McRae, son of Murphy McRae, records it in a letter to his niece58. “I saw old Aunt Jane Gardner some time ago. I call her aunt because she is old. Her maiden name was Ballard. She told me that the Ballards and the McRaes came to this country together before the Revolution and that her great grandfather, John Ballard, and Colin McRae came here together when they were young men from Virginia and settled in Montgomery County not far from the P. D. River. John Ballard and Colin McRae kept a commissary for the American soldiers and that her grand father, Solomon Ballard, was at Colin McRae’s when a battle was going on and where, at some distance, the cannon could be plainly heard. She said that the battle was called Gates’ Defeat.59 She said my great grandpa McRae [Finley] married Colin McRae’s daughter Flora. Of course, related they were, but don’t know how much.” That testimony is seconded by a manuscript written by Professor James H. Scarborough, Colin’s great-grandson. He lists all the children of Colin as handed down to him by his mother. His take on the matter is included in the secondary source document appendix to this volume and, in

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56 The 1850 census tells us that Flora was born in 1775 in Scotland, but the earlier four extant censuses in 1800 (p. 491), 1810 (p. 575), 1830 and 1840, together, point directly at the year 1770. All of these censuses were taken in Montgomery Co., NC.
57 The date of marriage and Flora’s maiden name is taken from a list of marriage license fees filed with the State in keeping with a very short-lived state law covering the later 1780’s and very early 1790’s. It is to be found in Treasurer’s and Comptroller’s Papers, County Settlements, Box 63 (“Records of marriage license fees.”) The Clerk of Montgomery Court recorded grooms’ names and maiden name of the bride. I consider this document a miracle of historical survival.
59 In point of fact, this was probably the noise from the Battle of Colson’s Ferry in July 1780 which would have occurred a very short distance from MeRa’s farmstead. Col. Samuel Bryan and 250 Tories were defeated there by Col. William Lee Davidson.
my opinion, seems decisive. According to Scarborough, Flora was born to Colin in Scotland and was the child of a first wife who died there. The younger children were by a different wife whom Colin wed in America. In fact, there may have been three wives in all, for his last, Margaret McRae, likely daughter of Farquhar McRae of Mountain Creek (d. 1800) he wed in about 1789, as Montgomery County marriage licenses attest. I suspect that letter from William F. McAuley was actually directed to his cousin Elizabeth Oliver, who also lived with the maiden sisters Nancy McRae Miller and Mary McRae.

36 i. Colin McRae, Jr. (1775--1780--c. 1836, Montgomery Co., NC) Perhaps the eldest son since he was the first to serve as a chainbearer on land grants. He appears to have died at some point between 1834 and 1836, mostly likely without heirs. On 18 July 1834, he, as Colin McRae of Montgomery Co., NC, sold to Elijah M. Sibley, for $487.50, a negro boy Jack, aged 17. When the bill of sale was recorded in Anson Co., NC Deed Book Z/635 in July 1838, Duncan McRae (perhaps Capt. Duncan of Finley) attested that he recognized the signature of Colin McRae, “who is dead.” Since the elder Colin was dead by 27 Apr 1831 (see above), this must be a reference to the younger man of that name.

+37 ii. Duncan McRae (b. 1775--1780)

+38 iii. Daniel McRae of Mangum (b. 1782/83)

Colin McRae’s children by his second wife, Margaret McRae, married c. 1788 probably included:

+39 iv. Kenneth McRae (b. c. 1789)

+40 v. Christian McRae (b. c. 1795) m. Sias Billingsley, Jr.

41 vi. Elizabeth "Eliza" McRae (b. c. 1790--post 1880) m. Nathan B. Miller, 19 Apr 1849 in Montgomery County. No issue. See the letter he wrote to her in Appendix B. Nathan Miller died about 1858. He was a peripatetic house and barn painter, plying his trade throughout Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Marlboro Counties and developing a following of young apprentices which at one time or another included Elias Gillis and William F. McAuley. His estate (C.R. 067.508.38 at N.C. State Archives) reveals bills incurred on these travels in various mercantile houses. Purchases including sizeable quantities of brandy for himself and workmen, linament, laudanum, candy, cheese, flour and rice. The only slave listed as belonging to the estate was Willis (aka "Joe") who is mentioned in the letter from Nathan to Eliza found in the H. T. Scarborough collection at Duke University. That collection also contains letters to another Miller slave, a female, from her unfree mother, Lydia, in Florida and from a free sister in Sheffield, Massachusetts. Apparently, the Miller slaves were unusually well educated and free to maintain contact with one another through the mails. Miller’s estate also included several other items of interest—a map of the United States, Mansfield’s Mexican War, a barn book, a "pacha of many tales," a "life of Marion," Lorenzo Dow’s and Dick’s works, a catechism, a revival miscellany, a lot of magazines, Smiths Arithmetic and another "arithmetic" and a dictionary. The family bible of Nathan Miller was purchased by his executor, E. G. L. Barringer. Before and after her husband’s death, Eliza and her sister Mary lived
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together and were obliged to augment their income by sewing clothes to order. The following is a letter directed to them by a client.

Miss Elizabeth or Mary McRae

I send you some cloth to have cut into round about coats, I send you 1 coat to cut by & I want five cut by that. I send you the measure of six boys one the full length of the strip of paper the other five to those notches in the side of the paper If there is not enought cloth to fill out the number let one or 2 of the small ones be wanting

Your Brother [probably Daniel McRae] said something to me about sending the cloth to you & I suppose he has mentioned it to you or has made the arrangement for you to do the cutting

Yours respectfully

Thomas J. Ingram

Nov 20th, 1844

These ladies resided on 500 acres known as the William B. Oliver tract, which they had inherited from their father and perhaps purchased in part from brother-in-law William B. Oliver. Twice, in 1866 and 1876, they were forced by expenses, including a lawsuit launched against them by brother-in-law William B. Oliver (See Montgomery Dbk 20/190 and Civil Action Papers for Montgomery, Spring Term 1865) for debt, to mortgage their property. The second time they lost title to Thomas C. Ingram (10 Mar 1876, DB 24/197.) It must have been a bleak old age for these two ladies. Their self-reported ages vary a great deal over time, but I have given more weight to a later census year, 1870, when both vanity and senility would have been less determinative. They apparently spent their final years in the home of Nelson P. Liles who had married their niece, Elizabeth Oliver. They appear in that household in 1880 (Montgomery Co., N.C., Mt. Gilead Twp, p. 150.)

16. Alexander McRae (14 Jun 1766--27 Dec 1843) m. 5 Sep 1796, Orange County, N.C., Rachel Helton (1 Jan 1773--15 Sep 1823.) Alexander removed rather early to Orange County, North Carolina where he met and married his wife. He did not purchase land there, however, until 16 Nov 1802, when he obtained 100 acres from Samuel Dick on Stinking Quarter Creek (modern Alamance County) adjacent John Linn, Henry Fogleman, Michael Fogleman and Dick for $400 (Orange Co., NC Dbk 12/337.) He sold that property, 9 Oct 1810, to John Cook for $600 (Deedbook 13/411.) Soon afterwards, he moved to Maury County, TN, with his family and settled along the Duck River. It is said that both he and his wife died there.\textsuperscript{61} Dates for this family come largely from the family Bible.\textsuperscript{62}

\textsuperscript{60} The H. T. Scarborough collection at Duke University, Durham, NC, seems to contain several letters to Eliza McRae. It does not appear that she was related to the Scarbroughs but at her death, there would have been few surviving heirs in the neighborhood who would have wished to take up her papers. The Scarbroughs probably took them, since they lived near where the old ladies resided together.

\textsuperscript{61} Information on this family obtained from the Bible of Donald McRae, Mary R. Richmond of Mapleton, UT, and Lawrence McRae's addendum to Descendants of Duncan and Ann (Cameron) McRae, (copy housed at N.C. State Library).

\textsuperscript{62} The Bible was transcribed in June 1938 by Annie S. Hackney for the Maury County Bible, Family and Tombstone Records, Historical Records Project, a copy of which was kept in the Tennessee State Library. At the time she copied it, it
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

One date not recorded there was his second marriage to Mary Moody, 12 Aug 1824 (Maury County, TN marriage bonds.) It seems that he divorced this second wife.

44 i. Daniel "Donald" McRae (10 Oct 1797B5 Apr 1852) m. 17 Nov 1831, Lucinda M. McLemore. I have been unable to locate him in a census record, but I imagine that he must have lived in close proximity to his brother Duncan for his death to appear in the family Bible. His marriage to Lucinda did take place in Maury County, according to the 17 Dec 1831 edition of the National Banner and Nashville Whig.

45 ii. Nancy C. McRae (b. 10 Mar 1799) m. 18 Jan 1819, Samuel McAdams (b. c. 1798.) This family moved by way of Alabama to Shelby Co., TX. The IGI suggests that they had children named Eleanor (b. 1819), Suzanne Elizabeth (18 Dec 1820—14 Dec 1894, Shelby Co., TX) m. A.J.G. Tatum (20 Jul 1815—19 Dec 1867), James E. (b. 1824) and Mortimer (b. 1827.) Mortimer was living in Precinct 6, Cass Co., TX in 1850 with a wife Nancy, aged 19. But no children were living with Samuel McAdams in either 1850 (p. 5, Shelby Co., TX) or 1860 (p. 424, Shelby Co., TX). McAdams was a wealthy man in the latter year with about $43,000 worth of property.

+ 46 iii. Susannah P. McRae (b. 1 Feb 1801)

47 iv. Margaret R. McRae (b. 2 Jul 1803) m. 11 Feb 1829, John Stephenson.

+ 49 vi. Duncan G. McRae (b. 22 Jun 1807)

50 vii. Farquhard McRae (22 Aug 1809—13 May 1854) Seems to have been a bachelor. He lived with his brother Duncan as late as the 1850 census of Maury County, TN, 25th District.

51 viii. Alexander H. McRae (b. 3 Oct 1811 in Tennessee, d. 7 Dec 1866) He lived with his brother Duncan, unmarried and childless, in both the 1850 and 1860 Censuses (p. 572) of Maury County, TN.

17. Finley McRae (1768--1817, Montgomery County, NC) m. c. 1788 Flora McRae (c. 1775--Mar 1859, Montgomery Co., NC), likely his cousin, the daughter of Colin McRae of Hamer’s Creek, (See her entry #34a, under her father above.) Finley began his independent life in Fayetteville. He probably acquired tailoring skills under his father, Donald’s tuition. In 1786, when he was eighteen, he was able to purchase half of his father’s lot on Dick Street in Fayetteville for 70 pounds (Cumberland Deedbook 7, p. 511.) In 1787, he purchased an additional 75 acres in the country just north of Fayetteville on Blount’s Creek from John Dobbins (Dbk 8/301.) This was the other half of a tract, part of which had been purchased by his father earlier that same year. He appeared in the 1786 Tax List of Fayetteville with his city lot as "Phillip McCraw." In 1787, he appeared again as "Finley McRae."63 By 178864, at twenty years of age, he must have felt competent to begin his own family. He traveled to Montgomery County and filed for a marriage license there to Flora McRae, the daughter of Duncan. Now tradition upholds that these two people were cousins and the marriage, which was contracted over a significant

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63 Tax lists taken from Cumberland County records at State Archives--C.R. 029.928.9
64 Marriage license record from Treasurer's and Comptroller's Papers Box 63.
distance, upholds that suggestion. Furthermore, there is quite a bit of evidence that the children and grandchildren of Finley may have suffered because of the near relationship of their parents. Flora McRae survived all but one of her children. Several of them never married. There are also at least five instances of madness in the family.

Though married in Montgomery, the county of the bride’s residence, as was customary, Flora and Finley moved back to Fayetteville for a time and appeared in the 1790 census there adjacent to Finley’s brother Duncan. In 1793, he made his last purchase of land. a lot on Old Street in Fayetteville acquired from R. Cochran (Dbk 12/280). Then, almost immediately, he began to dispose of his property. In 1793, he sold the Blount Creek land to Daniel McRae (Dbk 12/244). In this deed, he was first identified as a tailor of Fayetteville. His lot on Old Street passed to Duncan McRae, his brother, in 1796 for 50 pounds (Dbk 12/280.) On 21 April 1795, he sold his half of the old family lot on Dick Street for 100 pounds to John Eccles, the man who was his brother Farquhar’s caretaker and master (Dbk 23/27.) In this deed he was called "Findley McRae of the County of Montgomery and State of North Carolina." We know that this lot contained his old dwelling because he mentions a stake in the metes and bounds which is planted near "said McRae’s chimney." The buildings in which Finley and his father Daniel McRae lived are later described briefly in a tax record in Cumberland County, filed by Finley’s brother, Duncan MacRae (date torn away.) “1 Lot on Gillespie & Dick Streets opposite the Bank of the United States on which is a small shop and a warehouse.” The property was valued at $600 (C.R. 029.928.9—Cumberland County, NC Miscellaneous Records.)

In 1803, a Finley McRae (who signed by mark) became bondsman for the marriage of Angus Chisholm to Sophia Lambert in Cumberland County. I believe that this may be our Finley and the fact that he returned home from Montgomery for the marriage of Chisholm may be significant. If it is our Finley, it may indicate a relationship between the two, which I cannot at this time discover. An Angus Chisholm appears in the 1810 census of Montgomery, p. 485. On 30 Aug 1825, Miss Mary L. Chisholm, daughter of Angus Chisholm, Esq. of Montgomery County married Caleb P. Alexander of Cabarrus County according to the Raleigh newspaper. On the 27th of January 1824, Angus Chisholm, Esq. of Montgomery County was reportedly married [apparently, at least his second marriage] to a Miss Jane Harris, the daughter of Major Thomas Harris of Iredell County according to the 1824 edition of the Raleigh Register. A scrap of paper in the Edmund Deberry Papers at N.C. State Archives (undated) states the following: "State of North Carolina, Montgomery County To any lawful officer to execute and return agreeable to law— You are hereby commanded to summons James LeGrand administrator of Samuel Dunn, dec’d to appear before some justice of the peace for said county to answer the complaint of Whitson Chisholm administrator of Angus Chisholm, dec’d and H.W. Legrand security for said Dunn.” Perhaps this Angus Chisholm is the person referred to in the marriage record above.

65 At this time, this Daniel McRae, who seems to have been a tailor, just like Finley and Donald Sr., is of unknown relationship to this family. He purchased land as early as 1784 on Rockfish Creek and sold the same in 1814.
66 See Lois Smathers Neal, Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, N.C. Newspapers. (Spartanburg, 1979.)
67 According to these same newspapers, Whitson H. Chisholm, a merchant of Montgomery County, was married to Miss Martha Standback, 26 Feb 1828. She died 22 or 23 July 1828, only five months into the marriage.
68 There was a Finley Chisholm, merchant of Fayetteville and native of Scotland, who lived on Old Street, opposite the house of Archibald McKay. He probably began his family about 1785 according to the 1790 Census of Fayetteville and died 13 Apr 1813. His wife Ann died in August of 1817 (these events all recorded in the Raleigh Register.) They had children: Effy, wife of Alexander McQueen (m.17 Dec 1812). Margaret m. John McDonald, 1816, Daniel, Angus, John and Ann m. Joshua Carman, 1819 (the last three still minors in 1817.) Perhaps this Finley was a brother of Angus of Cumberland and Montgomery. See the estate files of Ann and Finley in C.R. 029.508.13. They lived quite close to Donald McRae.
Apart from this minor incident, due to the loss of most early records by fire in Montgomery County, all we know for certain about Finley’s life there comes from the reconstructed text of his 1817 will. Here we reprint the will, which appears to be a copy from the original or based on testimony given by someone familiar with the original. The actual document was lost in the courthouse fire of 1843.

In the name of God amen I Finley McRae of the county of Montgomery and State of North Carolina, being now in perfect mind and memory do make and publish this as my last will and testament in manner and form as follows. I give and bequeath to my wife Flora McRae during her natural life all my lands plantation and improvements thereon and all my personal property of every description after the payment of my debts for her benefit and support and to enable her to raise and educate my children and after her death it is my will and desire that all my lands and the improvements thereon may be equally divided among all my sons and I give and bequeath to each of my daughters the sum of two hundred dollars as an equivalent for her interest in my lands hereby willed to my sons to be paid by my executor out of my personal property

It is my further will and desire that after the death of my wife Flora McRae the whole of my personal property shall be equally divided with its increase and improvement among all my children sons and daughters and that my wife Flora McRae may at her discretion give off to my children or any of them such part of my estate either real or personal as may not exceed their rateable share in the same as given by my will when they may marry or arrive at lawful age. I hereby nominate and appoint my son Alexander McRae my executor to this my last will and testament with full power to execute the provisions thereof.

Signed sealed and acknowledged this day of in the year of our Lord 1817.

In presence of

John McAullay
Edmund Deberry

The will tells us a few things about Finley. First of all, we must recognize that he felt himself slipping away at rather an early age from a family far from maturity. The youngest of his children was not yet ten years of age at the writing and Flora, like so many of her daughters-in-law and granddaughters-in-law to come, found herself saddled with the heavy burdens of managing an estate and raising a number of small children alone.

A second bit of information communicated by the will is Finley’s concern to keep his landed estate within the control of his four sons. Like any good Scot, he understood that the ownership of land meant independence, and he wanted to avoid the tendency to subdivide into obscurity. As an 1859 land division document makes clear, his good intentions were not to be realized. This document, created at the time of Flora’s death, has been so critical to the task of proving Finley McRae’s heirs and provides undergirding for so many of the dates of death that I include it and a petition filed by Daniel McRae of Mangum concerning his claims on this estate in Appendix A. As you have noticed, the will does not actually mention the children’s names (apart from Alexander) so the 1859 petition for land division is invaluable.

In 1810, Finley McRae was shown to possess only two slaves. But in 1830 (p. 64, Montgomery Census), his widow Flora held about eight. These members of the McRae household are unnamed by these census records, but it is likely that many of them may rightfully claim the white persons in this roster as their literal kinsmen. It is regrettable and shameful that, in the ante-bellum era, our ancestors found slaveholding a natural and inevitable institution. As descendants of persons deluded upon this point, it is not our job to excuse or even understand their attitudes. It is our duty, however, to take a lesson from their ignorance and to reach out to our African American relations in
love and reconciliation, so that together, we may override the legacy we share as common heirs of a historical situation beyond our control.

In the course of my research, I came across a list of the slaveholding of Finley McRae’s estate along with purchasers and the price paid in 1860. (See C.R. 067.508.37, Estate of Finley McRae.) By natural increase or purchase, the number of servants had increased to twenty seven. Some had gone to South Carolina and had to be retrieved. Apparently, they lived with various members of the family until sold. I merely list them, their purchasers and the money realized by their sale. I have also included a few notes from post-bellum census records which may further identify some of them.

5 Jan 1860
George McRae sold to A.W. Chambers for $1,432. A George Chambers appears in the 1870 census of Anson County in White’s Store Twp as follows: George Chambers 35 (or 39), Elizabeth (35), Margaret (18), Vina (16), William (15) Tempy (14), Ana (10), Eliza (7), Ada (2).
Priscilla McRae sold to Colin McRae for $1,392.
Jim McRae sold to G.W. Gathings for $1,440.
Agnes McRae sold to G.W. Gathings for $1,430.
Henry McRae sold to Colin McRae for $1,551. George McAuley purchased him in 1863 from Collin’s estate. He appears in the 1870 census of Montgomery County as Henry McAuley aged 32 with wife Sarah (33), and children James (12), Armstead (9), Sarah (4), and Eliza (2).
Sarah McRae sold to Mary J. McAuley for $1,321.
Willis McRae sold to G.W. Gathings for $1,250.
Elsey McRae sold to Jackson McRae for $500.
Bob McRae sold to J.R. Livingston for $610.
Emily McRae and child sold to Jane McRae for $605.
Lucy McRae sold to William McRae for $70.
Emeline McRae sold to W.C. Smith for $1,050.
Clarissa McRae sold to W.J. Boggan for $300.
Dilsy McRae sold to William Hayworth for $900.
Jane McRae sold to Thomas Kendall for $899.75. Jane Kendall ("colored") has a marriage bond to Joseph Covington in Randolph County, NC, dated 18 Jan 1866.
Hannah McRae and child (from another source, named Neill) sold to Frances McRae for $1507. In 1870, a Neill McRae aged 51 lived with Hannah aged 30 and a child Neill aged about 13 in Troy, NC.
Eliza McRae sold to J.P. Little for $1390.
Eli McRae sold to W.J. Boggan for $500. He was 27 in 1870 (Montgomery County) and married to Annie (aged 34.) They had children, Charlotte (aged 11) and Bob (aged 6) living with them. Eli was known at that time as Eli Boggan.
Jimmy McRae sold to D.C. McAuley for $155.
Richmond McRae sold to Thaddeus Haywood for $746.
Ben McRae sold to Collin McRae for $607. In 1863, sold to Eliza McRae.
Laura McRae sold to W.J. Huntley for $903.
Total proceeds from this sale were $22,565.75

Four other slaves mentioned in an April 1850 bill of sale of the interest of Aulay McAulay in this holding (to James M. Lilly) were Toney, Kate, Dilcey and Martha. They may either have died or been sold by 1859.

The children of Finley and Flora McRae were.69

69 Finley is shown in the 1800 Census of Montgomery Co., NC on p. 491. His household appears on p. 575 of Montgomery County in 1810.
i. Alexander McRae (1793/4--1825) He was his father’s executor but died, by testimony of his cousin Daniel McRae, before he could execute that office and without issue. (See Appendix A, Legal Documents.)

ii. John R[oderick?] McRae (b. 1795/1800)

iii. Christian McRae (b. 1795/1800)

iv. Capt. Duncan McRae (of Lawrenceville) (b. c. 1796)

v. Catherine McRae (1805--1857) Died without issue. She lived with her mother Flora in 1850.

vi. Margaret McRae (b. 1806)

vii. Mary McRae (1807/1809--7 July 1838) She is known by a death notice appearing in the Raleigh Register. In that notice, she was said to have died at the residence of Elizabeth McRae in Montgomery County and to have been a daughter of Finley McRae, late of the said county. A reference is also made to her in a letter from Regina and Louisa McRae to Eliza McRae, Louisa’s aunt, 12 Jun 1834. See Appendix A. Regina refers to her as Aunt Mary and also mentions Aunt Catherine. In the 1859 estate settlement of Finley McRae, the affidavit of Daniel McRae of Mangum recalls Mary as one of eight children of Finley and Flora.

viii. Colin McRae (1810--1860) Colin McRae was a bachelor all his life, but according to certain community traditions, unsubstantiated by extant public documents, he left a few illegitimate children in the area, one of whom was Branson J. McRae's ancestor through a distaff line. Colin was a farmer and managed the home plantation during his mother’s lifetime. He also invested in mercantile enterprises, one shared with his nephew William H. McRae, son of Captain Duncan McRae of Lawrenceville, and another begun at Mt. Gilead by his nephew Dewitt McAuley. Colin was a bit of a hothead, and this tendency got him into some serious trouble. A rare civil action paper from Montgomery County reveals that in 1840, he filed a complaint against Richmond G. Hall and George W. Sigler asking that Hall be prevented from proceeding at law or disposing of notes made payable by Sigler to McRae in the course of their gambling with one another. Far more revealing was a case in which Colin and his nephew William attempted to extract a confession from an alleged thief with disastrous results.

*Lynch Law in the Old North State.*-- We learn by a respectable gentleman of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, that Judge Lynch presided there a few nights ago, in the case of a citizen of that village who was suspected of having robbed the Store of Mr. Wm. McRae, of some four or five hundred dollars. The victim of this disgraceful violation of State Law and Order, is a man by the name of George Hilliard. Some weeks previous, Mr. McRae's Store was forcibly entered, and money to the above amount abstracted. All possible efforts were made to discover the thief, but without sufficient success to bring an action. In the meantime, however, suspicion fell upon George Hilliard; and the suspicion was strengthened by the fact that Hilliard had been strongly suspected of having robbed the same house some years before. Nevertheless, there was no indictment sued out against him, we believe, either at that or any other time, for such an offence.

Under these circumstances, three disguise men, entered Hilliard's dwelling one night about
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

two weeks ago, and seizing him, dragged him of into the woods, about a quarter of a mile, where they beat him within an inch of his life, to extort from him a confession; and if possible, recover the lost money. Whether they made any discoveries, is not known. They left Hilliard upon the ground and fled. He was afterwards picked up by his friends blind, and almost lifeless. He has made oath to two of the men—William McRae, the owner of the Store, and another man also named McRae, who is an uncle to William.70

Records of this case have survived, since they postdate the last courthouse fire. Robert McRae, William H. McRae, and Colin McRae were identified as constituting the lynching party. Details of the Hilliard accusation in this case were given as follows:

Whereas George W. Hilliard maketh Oath that on the night of the 31st of May last his house was broken open, himself taken out of bed, taken about three or four hundred yards from his house, his hands tied, a coffee sack thrown over his head, that several cruel & barbarous wounds were inflicted upon his person by three Persons, that he knows two of the men viz. Wm. H. McRae, Colin McRae and that he has good reason to believe and does believe that Robt McRae was the third person, this is therefore to command you to arrest the sd Wm. H. McRae, Colin McRae, & Robt. McRae....

The issue was first brought at February Term 1846 of Montgomery County Superior Court, with G. W. Hilliard, prosecuting witness. Duncan McRae (likely William’s father), Frances McRae (his mother), Regina McRae (his sister), James C. Andrews, H. R. Warner, Thomas Williams, M. C. Williams, Ridley Hilliard, and Calvin Hilliard were also called to testify. The case was continued through August Term 1846 to February Term 1847 when William H. McRae and Robert McRae submitted to the court for their part in the violence inflicted upon Hilliard. Colin McRae was never apprehended. This document gives vivid testimony concerning his escape.

On the 12th of November 1845 in the dusk of the evening I came upon the defendant Colin McRae sitting on the road side near Murphey McRae's, and after shaking hands with him informed him that I had this Capias against him and that he must give me security for his appearance at the next Court to which it was returned, or go with me to jail, after some conversation with the defend't on the subject Alexander Boggan happened to be not far distant a head on the road who upon being called by McRae came up where We were. McRae the defendt asked Boggan if he would become his bail for his appearance and upon Boggans assenting to do so & I agreeing to take him as bail I wrote a bond and read it over to the Defendt and handed it to him to sign: He the defendent declined doing so and immediately ran off through the woods which were thickly grown up and from the speed of the Deft & the lateness of the evening, pursuit was rendered useless. I ordered Boggan to assist in taking the Defendt after he started off, which he attempted to do by running after him, but to no purpose and I have not seen the Defendant since. A. H. Sanders, Shff71

It seems likely that Colin McRae fled the county and the state. He was not found in the 1850 census of Montgomery. In fact, it seems that he is living in Marshall County, Mississippi in that year with a son of Farquhar McRae (d. 1830) and Catherine

70 Published in The Carolina Watchman (14 Jun 1845). Interestingly, George Hilliard was the father of a girl who likely had an illegitimate child by James W. McRae, Colin's nephew.
71 These details taken from the capias, return, and complaint housed in Montgomery County (N.C.) Criminal Action Papers, Box 067.326.1, folder marked 1847, at the N.C. State Archives in Raleigh. Further information taken from C.R. 067.321.1, State Docket, Montgomery County Superior Court, 1843-1859, at the same repository.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Campbell, i.e. Hugh McRae (p. 230A). There is a Colin McRae in the household, born about 1813 in North Carolina. There is no other likely candidate that we can identify as this Colin, especially from Farquhar's family. Farquhar's family formerly lived in Anson County. Descendants seemed to understand that their grandfather was close kin to the Finley McRae family.

Eventually, however, Colin returned to his home. In his will, dated 17 July 1860, he left his interest in the store to D.C. McAuley, $500 to his niece Eliza McRae, $500 to his niece Mary J. McAuley, and $500 to the heirs of D.C. McAuley jointly. The remainder of his estate was to go to George W. McAuley, then about seventeen. One of the desires expressed in his will was that the negro property should not be sold out of the family. Collin’s estate sale took place on 16 Nov 1860 and the proceeds amounted to $3,709.62. The slaves were purchased by Eliza McRae and George McAuley. Robert McRae, another nephew, purchased the land, 220 acres including the home tract and an additional 18 acres.72

18. Duncan MacRae (17 Mar 1769--10 Feb 1837) According to Lawrence MacRae in his Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae,73 “[h]e was clerk in the U. S. Revenue office in Hillsboro, N.C. under Col. Polk. Afterwards he was appointed postmaster at Fayetteville, being at the same time Inspector of U. S. Revenue. He was also Cashier of the N.C. Bank at Fayetteville, and operated a line of boats on the Cape Fear River. He married, 1790, Rhoda Young, at Fayetteville. She is said to have been a native of Virginia and her father is said to have been an Irishman. She was born in 1773 and died Jan. 6, 1854. Judge Albert L. Coble says: ‘My grandmother was born in 1800 and when a girl she visited her Uncle Duncan and her Aunt Rhoda in Fayetteville. It was always a great pleasure to her to talk of her Aunt Rhoda. She loved and esteemed her so highly.’” Much of what I have to say about Duncan’s descendants is directly lifted from Lawrence MacRae’s work.

Duncan’s will was recorded in March of 1837 in Cumberland County. It left to his wife a life estate in all of his property, also a gold watch with chain and seal (after her death to go to his son John), also the slave Jenny with her increase; to Jane Isabella Wilkings, a house and lot given to her on Dick Street plus $300; to Cameron McRae, the negro Harry; to James McRae the negro Charles; to grandson Duncan McRae Nelson the girl Delia; to granddaughter Jane Isabella McRae, Peggy; to daughter Mary S. Nelson, the girl Amy; to granddaughter Caroline Nelson, Sary; to granddaughter Julia McRae, girl Jenny; to daughter Margaret O’Hanlon, three shares of Bank stock and three shares each to her children, Andrew Jackson, Margaret James and Edward Wilkings O’Hanlon; to grandson Duncan K. McRae, fours shares of bank stock; to grandchildren Alexander, Mary Jane and Thomas McRae, 3 shares of bank stock; to granddaughter Rebecca Stokes McRae, three shares of bank stock; to children, John, Jane Isabella, Margaret, Duncan, Caroline, Cameron and James, lot on Barn Hill; the residue to be equally divided. Wife and son John McRae, executors.

Rhoda’s will entered probate in March of 1854. She left to her son James A. McRae, the negro Lucinda, child of Jenny, left to her in her husband’s will plus 16 shares in the Bank of the Cape Fear; to her granddaughter Mary Catherine, daughter of Cameron McRae, girl Celia, child of Jenny; to granddaughter Phila Lazarus McRae, child of Duncan G. McRae, the girl Charlotte, daughter of Jenny; to grandson Duncan Nelson, 13 shares in the Bank of the Cape Fear; to granddaughter Ann Cameron

72 See Montgomery Loose Estates, C.R. 067.508.37 and his will, Montgomery Will Book 1, p. 104.
73 Almost all the details concerning this family will be taken from Lawrence MacRae's book.
McRae, dau of Duncan G., 2 shares in the Bank of the Cape Fear; $500 to each of three daughters, Jane Isabella Wilkings, wife of Edward W. Wilkings, Margaret Hall, wife of John H., and Caroline Brown, wife of Frank; to Duncan G. McRae and Cameron F. McRae, her sons, $1,000 each; to son James A. McRae, $1500; the residue of the estate to James A. McRae; her executors were her sons Duncan G. and James A. McRae.\textsuperscript{74}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Ann MacRae, d. 1791, in childhood.
  \item[ii.] John MacRae, b. 23 Feb 1793
  \item[iii.] Daniel MacRae, b. 1795; killed by lightning when young.
  \item[iv.] Julia MacRae, b. 1797; died young.
  \item[v.] Alexander Hamilton MacRae (1799—11 Feb 1828). Practiced law in Fayetteville and in Clayton, AL. Went to Mexico and became a lieutenant in the Mexican army. Killed in a naval engagement between the Mexican sloop-of-war Libertad and Spanish 74-gun ship Curiure off Cuba. Cenotaph in the old Fayetteville cemetery, north end.
  \item[vi.] Jane Isabella MacRae (7 Mar 1802—3 Jul 1879) married 18 Apr 1826 (Cumberland Co., NC), Edward W. Wilkings (18 Sep 1788—17 Jun 1878) of Fayetteville, who came there from New England. He was a merchandise broker and hardware merchant. No issue.
  \item[vii.] Julia Ann MacRae b. 1804; died young.
  \item[ix.] Margaret Mary MacRae b. 1806
  \item[x.] Duncan Grainger MacRae b. 6 May 1808
  \item[xi.] Caroline Amelia MacRae b. 1810
  \item[xii.] Cameron Farquhar MacRae b. 4 Apr 1812
  \item[xiii.] James Alexander MacRae b. 1817
\end{itemize}

22. Margaret McRae (Jul 1779—1850/60, Alamance Co., NC.) Shortly after her father’s death, she was bound to John Sibley in Cumberland County. She married in Guilford County, N.C., 9 Feb 1799 (bond), to Henry Cook (c. 1773—aft. 1850), son of Henry Cook (d. 1799), Sr. of Amelia County, Virginia.\textsuperscript{75} This couple appears in the 1810 census of Orange Co., NC, p. 802 and on the 1850 census of Alamance Co., Southern Division, p. 23.

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Julia Jane Cook b. 29 Aug 1804
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{74}The two wills may be seen in C.R. 029.801.25 at N.C. State Archives in Raleigh.

\textsuperscript{75}Information taken from Robert N. Cook’s article, “Henry & Rebecca Cook Family” in Elinor Samons Eulis, ed., Alamance County: The Legacy of its People and Places. (1984.) Also from Lawrence MacRae's Descendants of Duncan and Ann (Cameron) MacRae, pp. 7-8.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

+73 ii. Henry Cook, III (b. c. 1809) m. c. 1840 Mary Bryan.
+74 iii. Daniel McRae Cook b. 2 Feb 1820
+75 iv. John Cook; died young.
+76 v. Archibald Murphy Cook (b. 24 Jan 1816)
+77 vi. Duncan Alexander Hamlin Cook (b. 1823)
+78 vii. Rebecca Cook (b. c. 1803) m. William Hunter
+79 viii. Mary Young Cook (b. 10 Apr 1809)
+80 ix. Rhoda Everett Cook (b. c. 1822)
+81 x. Ann Eliza Cook

GENERATION FOUR:

28. Margaret McRae (c. 1808--1880/1881) m. Malcolm Gillis (c. 1808--c. 1883.) This couple lived in Mineral Springs Township, Richmond County, North Carolina in 1870 (p. 564.) Malcolm’s estate, amounting to only about $50, was filed 5 Jan 1885 by A.M. Parsons, his grandson.76

+82 i. Elizabeth A. Gillis (b. c. 1836)
+84 iii. Mary McRae Gillis (b. c. 1839)
+85 iv. Sarah Jane Gillis (8 Aug 1840--3 Jun 1921) Buried at the Moody Ingram Place, Richmond County, North Carolina.77

30. Catherine McRae (1805/1810—c. 1841) m. Colin Dunn (c. 1800—aft. 1870, Montgomery Co., NC). An estate file exists for her in Richmond County, North Carolina (CR 082.598.14) but mainly concerns her heirs and their right to share in the estate of Mary McRae, late of the state of Alabama. Colin, according to the census records, seems to have been married to Catherine as late as 1840, but began to sire children by a second wife, Lucy or Lucinda (b. c. 1815) as early as 1842.

1830 Census of Montgomery Co., NC, p. 49
Colin Dunn
1 M <5 [Alexander] 2 F <5 [Mary C.,?]
1 M 30/40 [Colin] 1 F 20/30 [Catherine]

1840 Census of Montgomery Co., NC p. 245
Colin Dunn
1 M 5/10 [John R.] 1 F 5/10 [Margaret A.]
1 M 15/20 [Alexander] 1 F 10/15
1 M 30/40 1 F 15/20 [Mary C.]
1 F 30/40

1850 Census of Montgomery Co., NC p. 110

77 Burial recorded in Carol E. H. Benton, Richmond County Grave Yard Record and Tombstone Records (1996)
This circumstance gives us a good estimate for Catherine’s death. There is no record stating that Catherine McRae was married to Colin Dunn. However, there is a Richmond County Civil Action paper [C.R. 082.325.18] which shows Colin Dunn bringing suit in 1841 against Mary McRae and John H. McRae [his in-laws] for $400 loaned to Allen McRae in 1838. Mary and John H. McRae had signed the promissory note as guarantors and it is pretty obvious that Allen McRae was either dead by this time or had left the area, since he was not summoned. The note was witnessed by the family’s cousin, James W. McRae, and the appearance bond of the spinster sister, Mary McRae, was secured by her brother-in-law, Malcolm Gillis.

+86 i. Alexander Dunn (b. c. 1827)
+87 ii. John R. Dunn (b. c. 1830)
+88 iii. Mary C. Dunn (d. c. 1860)
+89 iv. Margaret A. Dunn (b. c. 1832)

33. Sarah McRae (10 Sep 1818, Montgomery Co., NC—18 Sep 1893) m. 6 Oct 1836, Samuel A. Threadgill (20 Dec 1814—13 Oct 1894.) He was the son of Thomas Threadgill (1783--1833) of Brunswick Co, VA and Anson Co., NC, by Delitha Ann West (c. 1790--1843.) The marriage date for this couple appeared in a Raleigh, N.C. newspaper as abstracted by Lois Smathers Neal. The newspaper entry identifies Sarah as the daughter of Alexander McRae, dec’d. The groom, however, is called James, not Samuel Threadgill in this record. Perhaps it is a mistake. Some of the information on this family was taken from World Family Tree (Broderbund Assoc.), Vol. 5, Pedigree 3586, but it was compared against Alabama census records for accuracy. That source also claimed that Samuel Threadgill had a first wife, Flora Lucille Howard (c. 1820--before 1850) and that the older children through Gideon were the product of the first union. The Raleigh newspaper abstract calls this claim into question, however, unless we are to assume that Sarah McRae did indeed marry someone named James Threadgill and then became the second wife of Samuel, a relation of her first husband. If this is so, then one might ask why Sarah had no children by her first marriage living in the 1850 household with Samuel in Montgomery County, NC (p. 109).

The family moved to Shiloh, Marengo Co., AL (1860 Census, p. 336) where Samuel died. This couple is buried in the Shop Cemetery. There are many unmarked graves where other family members may lie.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Mollie A. Pearl and Alexander Hamilton Dumas
Contributed by Horrall West

90  i. Anne Eliza Threadgill (31 Jan 1835--Jul 1854)
91  ii. Flora Delitha Threadgill (15 Mar 1841--13 Jun 1919) Died at Magnolia, Marengo County, AL.
93  iv. Harvey William Threadgill (b. c. 1846)
95  vi. Gideon J. Threadgill (b. c. 1849) m. 15 Mar 1883 Rebecca Tate (1854--1904, Selma, AL)
97  viii. Tilman Sneed Threadgill (b. c. 1856)
x. Samuel Wyatt Threadgill (3 Aug 1863—14 Apr 1940, Williamson Co., TX) m. c. 1895, Mollie L. Beatty (1873-1956). Buried Jonah Cemetery. Children: Samuel W. Threadgill (b. c. 1897), Tilman Duncan Threadgill (28 Jun 1898—1 Aug 1970, San Patricio Co., TX), Forrest Arnold Threadgill (8 March 1900—9 Jun 1947, Bell Co. TX); Gladys Threadgill (b. c. 1902); Vera Threadgill (b. c. 1905) m. ---- Gabriel; Cecil Threadgill (b. c. 1910)

34. Flora McRae (10 Nov 1821/1824/1826—8 Jul 1907, Marengo Co., AL) m. 6 Jan 1852, James Pearl (May 1828–30 Jan 1915, Wilcox Co., AL). She and her husband were living in Dayton City, Marengo County, AL by 1860 (p. 436.) and are buried at the Dunnaway Cemetery in Wilcox Co., AL. The conflicting birth years derive from census, tombstone and family bible information.

i. Mary A. Pearl (b. c. 1853) married Alexander H. Dumas (1848--1926), 28 Nov 1872 in Marengo Co., AL. By 1900, they were living in Wilcox Co., AL, White Hall Precinct, Clifton Beat No. 5, SD 1, ED 128, Sheet 8. They were the parents of Leslie Pearl Dumas (30 Nov 1872--9 Jul 1918) m. Bessie _____, Marvin M. Dumas (1 Feb 1876--15 Feb 1951, Wilcox Co., AL), Percy Fontaine Dumas (4 Aug 1878--23 Nov 1933, Pine Hill, Wilcox Co., AL) m. Effie Mae Anderson, Pearl L. Dumas (b. Oct 1881), Elma Garnett Dumas (5 Sep. 1883--24 Sep 1972, Birmingham, AL) m. William M. Ford, Eustace G. Dumas (3 Sep 1889--30 Jul 1907, Wilcox Co., AL), Irma C. Dumas (b. Jul 1892), and Flora Eleanor Dumas (b. Mar 1895), m. 15 Sep 1920, Ralph Clayton Glasgow.

ii. Caroline Pearl (25 Feb 1855—17 Dec 1919) A Carrie S. Pearl married Junius King Connor (5 May 1849—18 Oct 1928), 29 Aug 1867 in Marengo Co., AL. She had two children: Sammy S. Connor (b. Oct 1880) and Vera E. Connor (b. Oct 1887). They are buried at the Dayton City Cemetery.

iii. James Pearl, Jr. (b. c. 1857)

iv. Florella C. Pearl (15 Apr 1859--15 Sep 1935, Birmingham, AL) m. 1 Jul 1908 (Wilcox Co., AL) George B. Fields (19 Apr 1850--13 Jan 1930). She was his second wife; no issue.

v. Fannie Pearl (b. c. 1860) m. B.D. Denau (Denno?), 21 Dec 1886 in Marengo Co., AL.

vi. C. Pearl (male) (b. c. 1865)
37. **Duncan McRae** (1775/1780--April 1837,\(^78\) Montgomery Co., NC) He was a planter and co-partner with his brother Daniel in money lending and land speculation. They lived together many years prior to their marriages and they appear in one household labeled "Duncan and Daniel McRae" in the 1810 Census of Montgomery County. Even after he began married life, Duncan McRae remained close to his brother. He lived on a plantation that lay between his brother’s upper and lower (river) tracts and testified in a case brought by his brother’s overseer, Frederick Steed (in 1834) that he could frequently see the slaves moving between the two plantations.\(^79\) He and his brother were in the habit of going to Fayetteville to see their cousin, Col. John McRae. One of John McRae’s associates later reminisced about these meetings, "Mr McRae [Daniel] I knew well, he and his brother Duncan when in Fayetteville, called in to see you, spoke so friendly to me knowing I was Scotch, even ate dinner at the Hotel, Dun and I sat close to each other, you recollect he was a strong advocate for Rail Road to PeeDee..."\(^80\)  

Duncan seems to have met a rather early end, probably much to the sorrow of his brother. His family appears in the 1830 census of Montgomery (p. 37) as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Duncan McRae</td>
<td>1 M&lt;5</td>
<td>1 F&lt;5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 M 50/60</td>
<td>3 F 20/30</td>
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<td>7 MS &lt;10, 8 MS 10/24, 3 MS 24/36, 2 MS 35/55, 1 MS 55/100</td>
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<td>3 FS &lt;10, 9 FS 10/24, 1 FS 24/36</td>
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He was married c. 1825 to **Ann Eliza McGehee**\(^81\) (21 Jan 1804--24 Oct 1888), daughter of John McGehee (1771–1834, Talladega Co., AL) and Nancy Chambers (1777–1836). Mary McRae, daughter of Finley, may have come to live with Eliza during her widowhood for she died at her home, 7 July 1838. Afterwards, the widow married Alexander Little (1 Aug 1797–15 Aug 1869), a lawyer in Wadesboro, 2 Jan 1839. They had at least three children: Julius Alexander Little (13 Apr 1840–13 Sep 1845), Capt. John McGeehee Little (11 Sep 1844–24 Dec 1915, m. Mary Steele [b. Jan 1843], no surviving issue) and Mary Eloise Little (11 Sep 1844–2 Jun 1914, m. ).\(^82\) A deed of trust was executed by Eliza McRae, widow of Duncan, to Daniel McRae, his brother, on 17 Jan 1839. Eliza wished to sequester her property from the first marriage for the benefit of her children, external to the control of her new husband. In this deed, she mentions her children Moreau and Ann Eliza. (Montgomery DB 14, p. 121.) Slaves of her late husband are listed: Hannah, Margaret, G-----, Adeline, Franky, Laura, Jane, Mary and child, Wylie, Lince, Hubbard, Wade, Jolly, Mary (Dumas), Easter and child, and Allen. These slaves were part of Eliza’s thirds.

106 i. **Victor Moreau McRae** (10 Dec 1827--12 Sep 1845)\(^83\) He was named for one of Napoleon’s Field Marshals.

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\(^78\)His death date was recorded in William Allen adm. of Denis Ingram v. Duncan McRae=s administrators. N.C. Supreme Court Case #4048.

\(^79\)North Carolina Supreme Court Case #2436, Frederick Steed v. Daniel McRae.

\(^80\)A. Milloy to John MacRae, Esq., 16 May 1868, in John MacRae Papers, #477, Southern Historical Collection.

\(^81\)Her maiden name is given in the death certificate of her son Julius, as discovered on N.C. State Archives Death Certificate microfilm Volume 799/28.

\(^82\)The entire Little family, Moreau McRae and Ann Eliza McRae Leuk are buried at Eastview Cemetery in Wadesboro, N.C.

\(^83\)His death notice appeared in the Fayetteville Observer 1 Oct 1845 and gave his age as 18. He is buried at Eastview Cemetery in Wadesboro.
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+107  ii. Ann Eliza McRae (b. 27 Jan 1830)

38. Daniel McRae of Mangum (c. 1782/1784--4 Jun 1864) Much of the family data on Daniel McRae is taken from a very detailed Bible record reprinted by the Stanly County Genealogical Society in their Journal, Vol. X, No. 1 (Winter, 1990/1991) 463. The Bible was contributed by David H. and Susan Webster Miller of Falls Church, VA. They have kindly provided me with additional data. Mr. Miller describes his wife’s ancestor as follows:

The progenitor of this family, Daniel McRae, was a very substantial landowner in the area of Mangum in Richmond County and bequeathed several thousand acres of land and around ninety slaves by name in his will. He also mentions mills and a factory as part of his estate. His home plantation was referred to as the Meredith place. Although obviously not without means and despite the fact that three of his daughters married physicians, he was unfortunate enough to see all but one of his nine children die before him. Three of his sons died of diptheria in a two week span in 1848 and at least six of his grandchildren before 1864.

Daniel McRae was a financial establishment in his neck of the woods. He helped my grandfather, his cousin, James W. McRae, begin his cotton mill in Montgomery County, and there are many records of where he or his brother loaned money on the security of land. He married twice. His first wife was Martha B. Dumas (d. 4 Jan 1827), daughter of Benjamin Dumas, by whom he had his eldest daughter only. His remaining children were progeny of his second wife (m. 25 May 1828), Martha Baldwin Parker (15 Dec 1810--25 Jul 1878), daughter of William Parker (a son of Howell Parker of modern Stanley County) and Mary B. Adkins. After his death, Martha took as her second husband, 23 Aug 1865, Col. John McRae of Fayetteville (1793--1880), by whom she had no children. They lived out their remaining years at Daniel’s former home near Mangum. Col. McRae was a close relation of his third wife’s prior husband, by his own testimony. Before Daniel died, John wrote to his son James Cameron McRae, 11 Feb 1857, stating, "Thomas [another son] is at Cousin Daniel McRay’s in Montgomery-- still trying to get a school, but preaching every Sunday...." There are also letters in this collection from Thomas MacRae dated about that time from Mangum and from Little River. Later, after his marriage to Martha, Col. John wrote a letter to his son John MacRae of Wilmington from Mangum, 27 Jun 1867, stating, "...there was a delegation from Anson at the big picnic at the Grassy Island. A son and daughter our cousins came up and spent a night with us. Our other Cousin Miss Anne Leake known better here as Puggy was borne off by the Messrs. Little of Littles Mills and did not reach us as she intended...."84 This Anne Leake was a granddaughter of Duncan McRae (Daniel’s brother.) Martha seems to have enjoyed unusually good relations with her second husband’s family by prior marriages and her daughter Alice Webster

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84These two letters taken from the John MacRae Papers, #477, at the Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-CH.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

received frequent and affectionate mention in their letters. One of Col. John’s daughters was even pleased to address Martha as "mother." She must have been a lady of considerable charm. One of her letters to her husband, dated 30 May 1875, from the John MacRae collection, runs as follows:

Mangum, on May the 30, 1875

My Dear Husband,

Thinking you would like to hear from Home I will write you a short letter tonight though not a word of knews worth writeing. Hope you had a safe trip and are having a pleasant visit with your old friends and the children. Wish I was with you. I always enjoy the trip so much. I never had a more pleasant visit than I did the last time as you so often express. I want you to stay as long as you wish though I can assure you I am very lonely indeed feel sometimes that every body was from home even Estell ceases to be company for me. The first night after you left I slept very little. Every thing at home is going in the usual quiet way. It so very dry I have very little to do in the garden so you see I am confind in the house and you know that wont suit me. I love so much to attend to the garden. Mrs Patterson I think better than when you left though very feeble. I think I will go up in a day or too to sisters and spend several days with her. I suppose Mr. Johnson has been down again. I think they surely have desided this time what they are going to do and when they will bring things to a close. I hope to hear from you this week. Let us know when to meet you at lilesvill. It now 11 oclock so

I will close my uninteresting letter. Much love to Capt. G & Josie and the dear little children. Tell them they must not forget grannie & she loves them so much. Love to Johney and Mr. Baits.

Your affectionate & devoted wife,

Martha B. McRae

Tell Josie Alice join[s] me in love to all the family and ses she would like so much to spend a weeke down on the sound with her.

Daniel's extensive will gives us an excellent picture of his slaveholding and of the general extent of his wealth. The codicils reflect dramatic losses in his family over the years.

In the name of God Amen. I, Daniel McRae of the County of Richmond in the State of North Carolina do this 7th day of September 1860 make, ordain, publish, & declare this and this only to be and contain my last will and testament.

Item 1st. I give to my dearly beloved wife Martha McRae during her natural life or widowhood, my home plantation (being the Meredith Place as known), also a tract of land for which I lateley obtained a grant adjoining Steele and Mask and others lands in the piney woods, also all my interest and estate in the land of my deceased father lying in Richmond Co. (perhaps a small portion of it may be in Montgomery Co.) in lieu of dower. I also give and bequeath to her during her life or widowhood eight horses or mules, her choice, all my stock of cattle &
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

hogs now on said plantation (viz., the home place), or which may be there at my death, my pleasure carriage, my wagons, carts, all my farming tools of every description, all my household & kitchen furniture of every description. Also, the following Negro slaves during her natural life or widowhood being twenty in number viz. Dave and Emily his wife, James, Isham, Sylvia, Wiley, Wilbur, Ellis, Mary Ann, Alfred, Milly his wife, George, Sarah, Phillis, Hannah, Caroline, Stokes, Peyton, Sam (blacksmith) and Sarah his wife, and at her death or marriage to be equally divided between my son Montford S. McRae and my daughters Mary Ann Craig, Caroline A. Patterson & Julia Alice McRae. I also give to my dearly beloved wife Martha McRae a Negro woman named Mary (called Little Mary) and her present & future increase absolutely to her and her heirs forever to be disposed of as she may think proper.

Item 2nd. I give and bequeath to my daughter Louisa Burns, all my land known as the Red Hill Lands being in Montgomery County, supposed to contain about three hundred fifty acres, more or less. Also, the following Negro slaves and their increase from the date of this will, viz. Candis, Ralph, Tillman, Ann, Ellen & Toney, and one mule who she has traded off, to her and her heirs forever.

Item 3rd. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Ann Craig to her sole and separate use and benefit during her life, and after her death to her children which may then be living and the issue of such as may then be dead, if any, (th issue to take as a class their parents share) equally to be divided the following Negroes and their future increase form the date of this will, viz. Little Sam and his wife Margaret and Letty, John Wesley, Sam Freeman, Peter & Candis his wife, Jonas, Robbin, Laura and Tish forever.

Item 4th. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Caroline A. Patterson to her sole and separate use and benefit during her life and at her death to her children which may then be living and the issue of such as may then be dead, if any, the issue to take their parents share as a class equally to be divided among them the following Negroes, viz., Julius, Charles, Ned, Wesley, Bitha Jane, Adaline, and Lucy and their future increase from the date of this ill to have and to hold forever.

Item 5th. I give and bequeath to Walter D. Smith my grandson, a Negro boy named Henry, to him and his heirs forever.

Item 6th. I devise and bequeath unto my son Montford Stokes McRae all my undivided interest in a tract of land supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres belonging to myself and my deceased brother Duncan McRae, each one half, called the Tedder Land, adjoining the lands formerly owned by Wade LeGrand and Clinton Lisk in their lifetime & others, also my interest in a tract of land in Montgomery Co., of about fifty acres adjoining James A. Gainey and others, which was sold as the property of Duncan McRae of Lawrenceville, and bid off by me. I also give, devise, and bequeath unto my son Montford S. McRae my tract of land lying and being in the County of Anson known as the DeJarnette tract of land and supposed to contain about sixteen hundred and forty acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever, but he is to pay to my executrix hereafter named five thousand dollars in four annual installments from the date of my decease. I also give and devise and bequeath to him the following Negro slaves and all their future increase from the date of this will, viz. Calvin, Kissy, her children, Miranda and James Marcellus, Frank (child of Nancy), Pleasant (a girl), Harriet, Joe, Sidney, Big Sam, Aaron, Ned, Adam, and Old Jack, to him and his heirs forever.

Item 7th. I bequeath unto my daughter Julia Alice McRae the following Negro slaves, viz. Julia and her increase from this date, Lancy, Corma, Betty, Philemon, Albert, Henrietta, Ben, Willis, and Jenny and their present and future increase to her sole and separate use & benefit independent of any husband she may hereafter marry and independent of all his marital rights, so as the said slaves and all their future increase as from the date of this will shall inure to the sole and separate use of my said daughter Julia Alice McRae during her life and to be subject to her disposition at her death and in default of any such disposition by her at her death to her children equally to be divided among them. I also give her six hundred dollars for the purpose of being paid out by my executrix hereinafter named for the education of my daughter Julia Alice McRae.

Item 8th. I give unto my executrix, hereinafter named, the following Negro slaves, viz. Primus, Isaac, Sci,
Minerva, Big Mary, Edmund, Greene, Louisa, Alex, Nancy, Amos, Drew and Martha and Eliza, also the tract of land known as the Amos Dumas land, all my undivided interest in the lands known as the Moore lands lying in Montgomery County, also my factory and mills and land attached and adjacent thereto supposed to be fourteen hundred acres, more or less, to be sold by her at public sale after twenty days advertisement at such places as she may think most advisable. The proceeds arising from such sale to be applied to the payment of my debts. The Negroes to be sold on a credit of six months with interest from date, the lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months; and the factory mill, and the land thereto attached to be sold on a credit of six, twelve or eighteen months in equal installments with interest from date taking bond and good security in all cases.

Item 9th. All the residue of my estate not herein disposed by this my last will and testament I give and bequeath to my executrix, hereinafter named, to be sold on a credit of six months and applied to the payment of my debts, funeral expenses, specific legacies herein enumerated and all other expenses necessary, which may be incurred in executing this my last will and testament and the balance to be equally divided between my wife and all my children, share and share alike.

Item 10th. Should my dearly beloved wife Marth McRae hereafter acquire any property from her father's estate, or otherwise by any gift, devise or descent whatever I wish her to dispose of the same at her own free will and pleasure as her own sold property.

Item 11th. I wish two hundred dollars to be appropriated to the graveyard at Hebron and one hundred and fifty dollars to the graveyard at the Red Hill so as to enclose them in a decent and respectable manner, or to do anything my executrix may think necessary to be done.

Lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife Martha McRae sole executrix to this my last will and testament with full power and authority to execute the same in every particular. Daniel McRae. Signed, sealed, published and declared to be and contain the last will and testament of the testator in our presence who at the request of the testator have witnessed the same. Test James Guy, A. Little.

Codicil: I, Daniel McRae do make, publish and declare the following as a codicil to my last will and testament and desire the same to be taken and considered as a part of my said last will and testament. In Item 4th, to Caroline Patterson, I have omitted to name Lucy's children. I now give her said Lucy's three children named Cornelia, Jane and Dennis and Lucy's future increase from the date of this codicil and Betha & her child Harriet and all her future increase from the date of this codicil. I also add to Caroline A. Patterson's bequests Jane & her child, Dargan and all her future increase from the date of this codicil, to be held as mentioned in said item 4th of my will.

I also add to my bequest to M. S. McRae, Alex and Nancy his wife and child Frank and all their future increase from the date of this codicil. I also give my son M. S. McRae, Luis and Fillis to him and his heirs forever.

I also add to the bequest of my dearly beloved wife Martha McRae, Old Hanna and Giles, a Negro man about grown, but if necessary however Giles may be sold. Signed and declared as a codicil to my last will and testament Daniel McRae. Wit. A. Little, Jas. Guy.

Codicil: In Consequence of the deaths which have taken place among my children and not knowing for certain at this time whether my son M. S. McRae is dead or alive, and there having taken place a considerable alteration in my circumstances since the date of my will, I do this 29th July 1863 make and publish this as a codicil to my said last will and testament and desire that the same shall be taken and received and acted on as such, the following codicil to said last will and testament, viz.

In the first place I do after the 3d Item in said last will and testament so far as Little Sam & his wife Margaret and children Letty, John Wesley and Samuel Freeman is concerned, I insert in lieu thereof, Charlotte, Arch'd & Henderson, which three last mentioned slaves I devise and bequeath to the children of my daughter Mary Ann Craig and equally to be divided among them, share and share alike which Negroes I give and bequeath to them and their heirs forever.

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my wife Martha McRae, Little Sam & his wife Margaret and their child Letty during her life or widowhood, and at her death to my daughter Alice forever.

62
I also give and devise to my daughter Alice McRae and her heirs forever John Wesley, & Sam Freeman.

I give unto Louisa A. Burns, Caesar and his wife Winny to her and her heirs forever. In case of the death of my son M. S. McRae or of my daughter Alice McRae I give devise and bequeath to either of them to whiever one of them may survive to them and their heirs forever.

Lastly, I give and devise the land and plantation on the southwest side of Pee Dee River known as the DeJarnett Place, and all the land mentioned in the will to my son M. S. McRae, to my daughter Alice McRae and her heirs and leave her the same un-encumbered with the five thousand dollars in case she survives him.

I do hereby revoke the charge of the five thousand dollars which is charged on the legacy to my son Montford S. McRae entirely, and will that the sum be forever free and a charge from said incumbrance whether the said legacy shall inure to my said son M. S. McRae or my other legatees, and in case either my son Montford or Alice McRae should either of them die without issue or should the survivor die without issue living at the time of her or his death, then it is my will and desire and I do so devise that the property which both or either shall take under this will shall pass and go to the children of my children Mary Ann Craig and Caroline Patterson. But whoever takes the same shall pay to my daughter Louisa A. Burns four hundred dollars annually for four years, provided she lives that long, or four hundred annually during her life and not to exceed four years.

All the lands my daughter Alice McRae may be given by this my last will and testament, together with all the personal property which she may acquire under this my last will and testament, shall pass and go to my daughter Alice McRae and to be held by her in the same manner as is herein proposed in the 7th item of my last will and testament. Daniel McRae. Signed and sealed in the presence of the testator having witnessed the same this 29th July, 1863. A. Little, James Guy.

It would appear that Daniel’s final years were his most difficult as he lost one child or grandchild after another. The decline in Southern fortunes in the Civil War weighed as heavily upon him as his advancing years. His obituary appeared in *The Fayetteville Observer*, 14 July 1864.

At his residence, at Mangum, in the upper part of Richmond county, DANIEL McRAE, Esq., aged about 90 years. Borne down by the burden of many Summers, with attenuated muscle, and with tottering steps, the brittle thread of life gave way, on the afternoon of June [incorrect, July] 4th, 1864. He breathed his last peacefully, calmly, and emphatically without a struggle. As a flitting candle sends forth its light with irregularity and less brilliancy to illumine the objects around, so it was with the aged father, whose death we announce. In his earlier years, he was endowed with an indomitable spirit and great energy, but at last his body and mind gave way slowly but surely, to inexorable time. Each effort too truthfully told that the next would be less energetic than the one just previous, until life ceased to be. In his death, another chord, which bound the present generation, and our present struggle for independence, with the far past, the first revolution, when brave men did mighty deeds for Freedom’s cause, is severed.

Mr. McRae voted at each Presidential election from the foundation of the old government for the “Father of his country,” down to the one which caused the disruption in 1860, but was not permitted to see the independence of
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

his beloved South, which he often expressed so much concern about and in whose cause he lost his only son, yet never saw cause to desert. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss, but not without hope. He joined the M. E. Church in the Fall of 1863 and often expressed a hope and belief that all would be well with him. He is gathered to his fathers.

“Oft weeping memory sits alone,
Beside some grave at even;
And calls upon some spirit flown,
Oh say shall those on earth our own,
Be ours again in Heaven.”

ALBIN.

The child of Daniel McRae and his first wife, Martha B. Dumas, was:

+108  i. **Louisa A. McRae** (b. 26 Aug 1818)

The children of Daniel McRae by his second wife, Martha Baldwin Parker, were:

+109  ii. **Mary Ann McRae** (b. 29 Jul 1829)
+110  iii. **Caroline Adelaide McRae** (b. 4 Jun 1831)

111  iv. **Montfort Stokes McRae** (30 Sep 1833--2 Aug 1863) was a Sergeant Major in Co. K, 26th Regiment North Carolina Troops in the Civil War. He died of wounds sustained at the Battle of Gettysburg. In fact, he was so badly wounded that he had to be left behind by Confederate forces as they retreated from the field. Montfort Stokes McRae is famous in North Carolina legend as the gallant beau and accomplice of Confederate spy, Emeline Piggott of Carteret County, N.C. Emeline is said to have begun her career as an agent carrying information concerning Union Army positions across Confederate lines because of the death of Stokes McRae, her fiancé, at Gettysburg. A ghostly legend states that she and her lover are sometimes seen walking the windswept shores near her home.

+112  v. **Martha Elizabeth McRae** (b. 25 Jan 1836)
113  vi. **Henry Clay McRae** (21 Dec 1838--19 Sep 1848)
114  vii. **William Daniel Webster McRae** (17 Sep 1841--28 Sep 1848)
115  viii. **Colin Julius McRae** (31 Oct 1845--11 Sep 1848)
+116  ix. **Julia Alice McRae** (b. 15 Nov 1848)

39. **Kenneth McRae** (c. 1789--c. 1838) Very little is known about him. It has been quite a task to prove his heirs. He married Rebecca ------ c. 1810/1811, who was born c. 1795. Rebecca’s identity is still a mystery, but I think she may have borne some relationship to the Steed family, because she named a son Moses and one Dawson. These were Steed names. Kenneth McRae appears in the 1830 census of Montgomery (p. 38) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kennit McRae</th>
<th>1 M&lt;5</th>
<th>1 F&lt;5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

85The death date of Kenneth McRae is a rough estimate. He definitely died between 1830 and 1839, for he appears in the 1830 census of Montgomery County and his son James M. McRae, who was familiar with his signature, proved a deed from the heirs of William Moore, Sr. to Daniel and Duncan McRae in April of 1839 which had been witnessed by Kenneth. The deed itself was dated 2 Jan 1811. I remember having seen a note in the estate of another person executed by Kenneth McRae in 1837, but I cannot find my notes on this incident. Therefore, I believe he must have died between 1837 and 1839.
In 1840 (p. 246), Rebecca McRae appeared as follows:

Rebecca McRae

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M 5/10</td>
<td>2 F 10/15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M 10/15</td>
<td>1 F 15/20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M 30/40</td>
<td>1 F 40/50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 MS &lt;10</td>
<td>1 MS 10/24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 FS 10/24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rebecca remarried to William D. Mask within a few years, but petitioned to divorce him very soon thereafter. She claimed that he was a drunkard, a spendthrift and had cheated on her with several other women. She was granted a divorce from bed and board in Feb 1845 and allowed her dower lands from Kenneth McRae’s estate plus alimony from William D. Mask. Unfortunately, only the court minutes (C.R. 067.311.1—Montgomery Co., NC Superior Court) survive from this case. The original petition of Rebecca Mask does not.

The heirs of Kenneth McRae come from four sources. When young Kenneth McRae died in 1856, he left an estate record in Montgomery County, declaring that he had been survived by nine brothers and sisters or their heirs (C.R. 067.508.37 at N.C. State Archives.) Explicitly mentioned were the wife of Green Williams and a deceased brother, Irwin (d. 1858.) In a deed dated 21 August 1851, John Covington and wife and other unnamed heirs of Kenneth McRae, sold two tracts of land by a power of attorney vested in James L. Gaines to one Dawson A. McRae. This evidence places Elevitia Covington within the Kenneth McRae family and confirms that Kenneth was a son of Colin McRae (when combined with Dbk 14/449.) More recently, I have found a record of a court order concerning the division of the slaves of Kenneth McRae at the April 1844 session of the Montgomery Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Montgomery County (C.R. 067.301.1). The petitioners were listed as John H. Lilly and wife, William D. Mask and wife Rebecca, Caroline McRae, Branson McRae, Dawson McRae, Elmira McRae, Irvin McRae and Kenneth McRae. The petitioners did not constitute the full complement of heirs. Referring once again to the estate record of Kenneth McRae, Jr. in 1858, we know that there were eleven heirs total: the mother of the deceased (Rebecca Mask), nine brothers and sisters (including Irwin) and the son of one deceased sister. We might assume that James M. McRae was also a son of Kenneth, since he bought Elevitia Covington’s share of the Colin McRae estate and identified Kenneth’s signature in order to prove a deed. If we combine these sources, we account for all of the heirs except one sibling and the son of the deceased sister of Kenneth McRae, Jr. Others have suggested that Nancy P. Scarborough, wife of Lemuel Scarborough, was another sister in this family. More recently, further evidence has come to light in the form of a roster of descendants of Colin McRae from grandson Professor James H. Scarborough, which clearly Nancy among the others and adds one further sister, Jane Seagraves. As these siblings were his uncles and aunts, so we can be certain of his identifications. See Document Appendix for a transcription.
The children of Kenneth and Rebecca McRae were:

+117 i. Ann Eliza McRae (b. 1810/1815)
+118 ii. Elevitia McRae (b. c. 1812)
+119 iii. James M. McRae (b. c. 1814)
+120 iv. Jane McRae (b. c. 1814)
+121 v. Nancy Pollard McRae (b. 24 Nov 1816)
+122 vi. Dawson Alexander McRae (b. c. 1820)
+123 vii. Moses Branson McRae (b. c. 1820)
+124 viii. Elmira A. McRae (b. c. 1826)
+125 ix. Caroline McRae (b. 22 Jan 1825)
126 x. Irvin McRae (1829—1858)
127 xi. Kenneth McRae, Jr. (1831—1856)
128 xii. Martha McRae, who allegedly never married.

40. Christian McRae (c. 1795—1850/60) m. Sias Billingsley, Jr. (Sep 1784—c. Jan 1836, Montgomery Co., NC).\(^86\) Billingsley was apparently hit over the head with an axe handle in an altercation and this resulted in an early death. His widow and family appear in the 1840 census of Troup County, GA (p. 321), and in the 1850 census of Talladega Co., AL (p. 373.) Their relationship to the McRaes is proven by a letter from Richmond Billingsley to his "aunts" Mary and Eliza McRae back in Aold Montgomery.” He also mentions in this letter a deceased sister Mary Morrison. See Appendix B. But Christian's inclusion in also supported by the roster of the family provided by her great nephew Professor James Scarborough (see also Appendix B).

Another clue is provided by an early extant deed of Montgomery County. On 28 Mar 1836, Christian Billingsley sold to Thomas E. Scarborough for $100, her 1/9th part of her father’s lands, said to contain 1,000 acres or thereabouts situated on the waters of Clark’s Creek and Pee Dee adjoining Sias Billingsley, Thomas E. Scarborough, Ausborn Williams, et al. (Dbk 14/151.) This deed was witnessed by Mary (X) Billingsley and Lucy (X) Andrews. A comparison of this inexact description to the land entries of Colin McRae for the 1790s demonstrates a consonance of evidence. The names of a few of Sias Billingsley’s older children are given in a deed dated 8 Sep 1837 (Montgomery Dbk 14/188-189.) In it, Daniel Freeman sells to T.E. Scarborough 68 acres of a tract originally sold to Sally, Richmond, David and Lucy Billingsley by Samuel Higginson, Jr., and which Richmond Billingsley had lost for debt. Since we know that Richmond Billingsley was Christian’s son, we have to assume that the others are his siblings.

No estate record or will has yet been found for Christian or Sias Billingsley, so many of their children remain unknown.

128 i. Richmond Pinkerton Billingsley (b. Nov 1810) Unmarried in 1850. Said to have migrated to Arkansas.
129 ii. Mary Billingsley (b. c. 1814—d. 1851/1852) m. 12 Dec 1844, Peter Morrison (b. 1797) in Coosa Co., AL. Two children in 1850 Census: George W. Morrison (4) and Julian L. Morrison (3). Her husband and children moved on to Cherokee Co., Texas.

\(^{86}\) Much information on this family, some of it originating from family documents, is recounted in Harry A. Davis, *The Billingsley Family in America.* Washington, DC: 1936, 302—305, 554—562.
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after her death, where he remarried someone named Catherine.

iii. Lucy Billingsley (b. Dec 1812) I believe she may have married John F. Andrews. They had an interest in the estate of Sias Billingsley, Sr., which they sold to Thomas E. Scarborough, 5 Jul 1841. (Dbk 14, 420.) Among the children: Alexander Andrews (b. 1834), Martha Andrews (b. 1836), Elizabeth Andrews (b. 1838), Thomas S. Andrews (b. 1840), Sias Andrews (b. 1842), Seth Andrews (b. 1844) and James Andrews (b. 1848).

iv. David Billingsley (12 Jan 1813—4 May 1897, Elmore Co., AL) m. Martha Estes, 14 Sep 1836, Troup County, GA. Moved to Tallapoosa Co., AL. Had children Green Billingsley, b. 1841, John D. Billingsley (b. 1852), Martha E. Billingsley (b. 1856.) By 1880, he was living in Tallahassee, Elmore Co., AL (p. 50B) with wife Mary (b. GA.)

v. Sarah "Sally" Billingsley (b. 1819) m. Henry Seagraves. They moved to Troup Co., GA, then Talladega Co., AL. One son, Henry Seagraves, Jr. went on to Texas.

vi. Margaret Luticia Billingsley (1817--1851) m. 1834, Gabriel Ingram (23 May 1810—1876/78). They went to Troup Co., GA, then Talladega Co., AL. His second wife was Louise Melton.

vii. George Washington Billingsley (1816--1899, Clay Co., AL) m. Catherine Ashcraft (b. c. 1817, SC) Children: Emily (b. 1839), Elizabeth (b. c. 1842), Missouri (b. c. 1847), Clay (b. c. 1850.) By the 1880 Census, he was living in Ashland, Clay Co., AL (p. 78B) with a new wife Maranda A. Harlan Black (b. 1840) and family, Margaret (aged 9), Doria (aged 7) and Hilliard B. (aged 3). Also living in Clay Co., AL was a Sias C. Billingsley (aged 29) who may be identical to Clay Billingsley, son of George, above. He was living with wife Sarah Jane (20), daughter Lydia J. (1) and cousin Corenia McClendon, 20. George W. is buried at Old Lineville City Cemetery, Clay Co., AL.

viii. Sias Billingsley, III (b. 1820s). Died in infancy.

ix. Paulina Lilly Billingsley (22 Dec 1832—25 Apr 1905, Willard, TX) m. 14 Jun 1843, Green Holifield (b. Sep 1836). They lived initially in Coosa Co., AL, and then moved to East Texas and Louisiana where they settled eventually in Cooke Co., TX. Robert died on a trip back to Alabama and was buried near Childersburg.

x. Robert Lafayette Billingsley (27 May 1826—16 Aug 1902) m. Susan Wiley Wicker (b. Sep 1836). They lived initially in Coosa Co., AL, and then moved to East Texas and Louisiana where they settled eventually in Cooke Co., TX. Robert died on a trip back to Alabama and was buried near Childersburg.

xi. Eliza Billingsley (1828—Apr 1861) m. Jacob McClendon and moved to Tallapoosa Co., AL. They had the following children: Aurelius Winfield McClendon, Martha Jane McClendon, Pauline Lilly McClendon, Josephine Victoria McClendon, Corine McClendon, Elizabeth Billingsley McClendon.


xiii. Julia Ann Billingsley (b. 1830/40) m. John Thomas. They raised some of the McClendon children.

KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

142 xv. James A. Billingsley (b. 1835). After his mother’s death, he lived with his uncle Gabriel Ingram in Talladega Co., AL. In 1860, he was identified as “idiotic” in the census.

43. Margaret McRae (b. c. 1800–18 Mar 1889, Carroll Co., TN) m. William B. Oliver (c. 1796—1860/70) of Virginia. It is now certain that Oliver’s wife was a daughter of Colin McRae. They appear first in the 1830 census of Montgomery, NC, p. 48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wm. B. Oliver</th>
<th>1 M 5/10</th>
<th>2 F 0/5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M 30/40</td>
<td>1 F 20/30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 MS 10/24, 1 FS <10

1840 census of Montgomery Co., NC (p. 230) shows an older female living with William B. Oliver who may be Mary McRae or Eliza McRae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William B. Oliver</th>
<th>1 M 15/19</th>
<th>2 F under 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M 20/29</td>
<td>2 F 5/9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M 40/49</td>
<td>1 F 10/14</td>
<td>1 F 30/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 F 40/49 (Mary or Eliza?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 MS, 0/9, 1 MS 10/23
1 FS 0/9, 2 FS 10/23

Furthermore, the tract on which Eliza Miller and Mary McRae lived was known as the William B. Oliver lands, probably because they included his share of the Colin McRae estate. Elizabeth Oliver, a daughter of this pair continued to live with Mary McRae and Eliza Miller, long after her parents had removed to Carroll County, TN (between 1840 and 1850) and was mentioned in both Elias Gillis’s and Richmond Billingsley’s letters. Finally, when Elizabeth Oliver married, Mary and Eliza McRae lived with her and her husband Needham Liles. In their 1880 household these aging women were labeled "aunts."

William B. Oliver appears in the 1850 Census of Carroll Co., TN as follows (p. 79):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1029/1029</th>
<th>William B. Oliver</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>farmer</th>
<th>$800 RE</th>
<th>b. VA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Margaret</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mary A.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Caroline</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He was still there in 1860, Civil District 8, (p. 146).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>949/937</th>
<th>William Oliver</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>$2,000/$300</th>
<th>VA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Margaret</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Caroline</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The children of William B. Oliver and his wife, Margaret McRae, were87:

87 These heirs of William B. Oliver are proven by the complaint (filed 10 Oct 1868) of Y.W. Allen v. Estate of William B.
143 i. **Robert A. Oliver** (b. c. 1822) m. 21 Dec 1843 (Carroll Co., TN) Lydia M. Nutt (b. c. 1821). Moved to Mayfield, Graves Co., KY, by 1870 (p. 206), then to Paducah, McCracken Co., KY by 1880 (p. 32, SD 1, ED 124). Children: Martha “Mattie” A. Oliver (b. c. 1848), James Robert Oliver (b. c. 1851), Julia D. Oliver (b. c. 1855).

144 ii. **Margaret Oliver** (b. c. 1829) m. 27 Apr 1848 (Carroll Co., TN) John Jordan Hicks (b. c. 1825). Moved by 1860 to Prairie Co., AR (p. 84), then by 1870 to Ouachita Co., AR (p. 227), then by 1880 to Nevada Co., AR (p. 20, SD1, ED 216). Children: William D. Hicks (b. c. 1849), Abner Hicks (b. c. 1850), Thomas Franklin Hicks (b. c. 1853), Mary E. Hicks (b. c. 1855), John G. Hicks (b. c. 1857), Charles B. Hicks (b. c. 1862), Edwin L. Hicks (b. c. 1865), Henry H. Hicks (b. c. 1867), Laura Elnora Hicks (b. c. 1869), Sidney B. Hicks (b. c. 1872).

145 iii. **Frances Oliver** (b. c. 1830/1835?) m. 23 Sep 1846 (Carroll Co., TN) Robert Wiseman (b. c. 1828). They lived in Carroll Co., TN in 1850 (p. 17) and 1870 (p. 384) and Weakley Co., TN in 1880 (p. 324c). Children: Martha E. Wiseman (b. c. 1848), Mary L. Wiseman (b. c. 1849), Margaret Wiseman (b. c. 1851), John Wiseman (b. c. 1857), Sarny (?) Wiseman (b. c. 1858), Robert Wiseman, Jr. (b. c. 1861), Josephine Wiseman (b. c. 1862), James F. Wiseman (b. c. 1864), Gus H. Wiseman (b. c. 1871), Junie B. Wiseman (b. c. 1874), Katie Wiseman (b. c. 1877).

146 i. **Elizabeth Oliver** (b. c. 1834)


148 iii. **Caroline Oliver** (b. c. 1837) Still unmarried and living with her mother in 1880 (8th Civil District, p. 4, SD 4, ED 14, Carroll Co., TN).

46. **Susannah P. McRae** (1 Feb 1801, Orange Co., NC—23 Jul 1868, Titus Co., TX) married John R. Taliaferro (15 Mar 1796 Surry Co., NC—1853,88 Harrison Co., TX) on 10 Mar 1819 in Maury Co., TN. They passed through Haywood County, TN, on their way to Texas and are found in the 1850 Census of Harrison County, TX (p. 107) with $2,000 worth of real estate. In 1860, Susannah was living with W.D. Taliaferro, her son, in Titus Co., TX (p. 188.) He owned $2,875 in real estate and $10,000 in personal estate that year.

+149 i. **John Richard Alexander Taliaferro** b. 27 Feb 1822

150 ii. **Christopher Columbus Taliaferro** b. 26 May 1823 m. Martha H. Mangum, 9 April 1851 in Harrison Co., TX.

151 iii. **Eliza Isabel Taliaferro** b. 26 Apr 1825 m. (1) 8 Jan 1846, L. H. Mabbitt in

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88 A Mr. Talliaferro of Harrison Co., TX, was one of those reported dead from yellow fever in the 8 Oct 1853 edition of the Marshall, Harrison Co., TX, *Texas Republican*. See Michael Kelsey et al, *Miscellaneous Texas Newspaper Abstracts, Volume I—Deaths*. 

Oliver, Dec’d in Carroll Co., TN Chancery Court.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Harrison Co., TX, (2) 14 Feb 1850, Amos G. Hanks in Harrison Co., Texas.

iv. **Benjamin Franklin Taliaferro** b. 14 Jul 1827

v. **Rachel Caroline Taliaferro** (17 Feb 1828--24 Feb 1886)

vi. **George Washington Taliaferro** (5 Jan 1831--bef 1862)

vii. **William Duncan Taliaferro** (18 Jan 1833--8 Feb 1913, Titus, TX) He married E. Lewallen and had a son George Washington Taliaferro b. 3 Jun 1873, in Titus.

viii. **Andrew Jackson Taliaferro** (b. 22 Sep 1834) m. Helen M. (b. c. 1843, AL)

ix. **Marcus D. Lafayette Taliaferro** (24 Sep 1836--30 Oct 1846)

x. **James Madison Taliaferro** (30 Oct 1838--after 1893)

xi. **Lewis Bourbon Taliaferro** (b. 17 Aug 1841) m. Charlotte A. Barrett.

xii. **Cincinnatus Warren Taliaferro** (4 Dec 1844--Jun 1872)

48. **Elizabeth C. McRae** (b. 21 Feb 1805) m. 9 Jun 1830, Claborn Terrell Hilliard (b. 2 Feb 1804, S.C.) They are found in the 1860 Census of Shelby Co., TX (p. 431.) Mr. Hilliard owned $5,800 of real estate and $23,000 worth of personal estate in that year. The list of birthplaces for their children suggest they lived in Texas since before 1850 and around 1840, they were resident in Mississippi. Their first children were born in Tennessee. The census record gives no names to the children, only initials, but the B.H. Williams’s article in the Shelby County (TX) Heritage Book fills in many details. There is a picture of C.T., Jr. and A.C. Hilliard holding their guns and long knives on p. 570 of that volume. A Civil War letter written by Claiborne Terrell Hilliard, Jr. to his cousin and sister of his future second wife, Nancy Virginia Tatum has been preserved in the family of Richard McCauley. It confirms the Tennessee connection:

Camp Near Shelbyville, Tenn

Miss N.V. Tatum

Mar 17th 63

Dear Cousin—I seat myself this Sabbath evening to write to you once more, but it is not because you have been so affectionate and kinde in answering my other letter—I have received five letters from Cousin Henrietta McRae since I have been up here and she requested me to write to all of our connections and give them her best regards and tell them that she is well and would be glad if she could write to you all but it is out of her power to do so now—They live about thirty miles from here—They have no mails at all—The Yankees are with in seven miles of them—My self and Sandy would go to see them but we are a fraid of the yankees getting us—if they was to get us we would go up to Camp Chaise—Uncle Duncan and Uncle Alexander and Cousin D have been up to see us once since we have been up here—they staide one day and knight with us— They would have staide longer but they were a fraide the Yankeys would come to there House and take evry thing while they were up here—

Well Cousin Verginia Uncle Alexander is the same old Fellow yet I can’t see any change in him at all—Cousin D is grown up out of all reason—He is a grate deal larger than I am—He dose not be long t to the survice yet but says he intends joining this spring—

Well Cousin Verginia I understood that Cousin Tatum was Taken out with the Malititia—If that be so I don’t see how you get a long with out him—I was truly sorry to here of Cousin Molley’s death and Plesent Smiths and the babys death, Though I can sympathize with you all for I have experienced the same feeling—I have lost one of my brothers lately, Texas—he was killed in the Murfreesboro fight—he was stabbed plume through with a bayonet—he was willing to die—he lived about 12 hours after he was wounded—I think I have lost my bravest Brother—he seemed to have no fear about him at all—I am in hopes he is in Heaven with the Blessed Ones where pain and sorrow is no more—
Vol. I: Descendants of Duncan and Donald McRae

Well Cousin Verginia we all enjoyed ourselves here first rate considering—There is a great many Pretty young Ladys here in this State—I expect to stay here until Peace is made if it should please God to let me live to see that day—Well Cousin Verginia Sandy is Lying flat on his back telling a taile on Cousin Tatum’s Negro Zack to the balance of the Boys While they are eating their suppers—he says that When the other negroes would ask Zack if he was going to Preaching in the morning he would say that if my head don’t ache too bad—Well Cousin Virginia We have fine fun these days playing Town Ball—We can have just as many games going on as we want—it reminds me of my School days when I used to have so much fun playing with the boys—

Well Cousin Virginia I must close—You must give Aunt Nancy mine and Sandys best love and respects and tell her that we are as fat and saucy as little pigs—We are still Beardless Boys—Kiss all the girls for us if they will let you kiss them for us, and if they will not, tell them that no Boddy is hurt and give them our best respects—Give Cousin Tatum and all of the Family our best wishes and receive a double portion for yourself—

Your Cousin until death,
C. T. Hilliard, Jr.

161 i. Sarah A. Hilliard (30 Apr 1834, TN—9 May 1887, Shelby Co., TX) m. 5 Dec 1854, Robert L. Parker (18 Mar 1830—10 May 1916, Shelby Co., TX). He was County Clerk of Shelby Co., TX during the Civil War and served in Texas’s 15th Legislative Session. Children: Frances B., Alice Jane, Ella B. (m. W. B. Downer) and Matthew C. Parker, Nora Parker McCutcheon, Livia Parker Haynes, Dr. Robert B. Parker, Irena Parker, Stella Parker McGowan.

162 i. Claiborne Terrell Hilliard, Jr. (b. 28 April 1836, TN) m. (1) Cora Graves, (2) Susanna Frances Tatum, his first cousin once removed, dau. of A.J.G. Tatum and Suzanne McAdams, daughter of Samuel McAdams and Nancy C. McRae. By the first wife, had J. B. Hilliard (b. 1867). By his second wife, Arthur F. Hilliard (b. 3 Aug 1873), Claybern F. Hilliard (b. 1875), Rosa Lee Hilliard (b. 22 Oct 1880) m. Steve Davis, Ada Susan Hilliard (b. 29 Aug 1882) m. Edd H. Reynolds, Emma Pearl Hilliard (b. 3 May 1884) m. Thomas Woolsey Williams, Maud Hilliard (b. 1886).

163 ii. Alexander C. “Sandy” Hilliard (b. 1 Apr 1838) m. Catherine (b. 1845). Children: Homer, Lee and Nonie Hilliard.

164 iii. Silvamon Texas Hilliard (17 Dec 1839, MS—1 Dec 1863, Murfreesboro, TN)

165 iv. Elizabeth Jane Hilliard (b. 30 Oct 1841, TX) m. James S. McLemore (b. c. 1837, AL)
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

166  iv. Missouri Elvira Hilliard (b. 10 Oct 1843, TX) m. E. F. Carnahan
167  v. America Susan Hilliard (b. 20 Sep 1845, TX) m. D.S. Carnahan
168  vi. John Duncan Hilliard (b. c. 1848)

49. Duncan G. McRae (22 Jun 1809--29 Nov 1868, Maury Co., TN) m. 25 Mar 1840, Sarah E. Raimey (26 Aug 1819--6 Jul 1848). Duncan is found in Maury County, TN, in both the 1850 (p. 309) and 1860 censuses (Hurt’s Crossroads P.O.) In the second year, he owned $15,790 in real estate and $19,600 in personal estate. His brothers Alexander and Farquhard seem to have shared his household until their deaths.

169  i. Robert Alexander McRae (21 Mar 1841--26 Mar 1841)
+170  ii. Martha Rachel Henrietta McRae (b. 26 Aug 1842)
+171  iii. Duncan C. McRae (b. 22 Sep 1845)

53. John [oderick?] McRae (1795/1800--May 1843) was the second son of Finley and Flora McRae. He lived on the old Finley McRae homestead all of his life, since it stood yet to be divided among the heirs. He owned 276 acres in his own right. (His mother Flora survived him by almost sixteen years.) John married Jane Parker (c. 1796--c. 1869), the daughter of Garrett Parker (d. c. 1829) and his wife Mary (nee Garrett?), in about the year 1816. His family appears in the 1830 and 1840 censuses as follows:

1830 Census of Montgomery (p. 50)
John McRae                  1 M < 5  2 F < 5
                             2 M 5/10 2 F 5/10
                             2 M 10/15 1 F 30/40
                             1 M 30/40
                             1 FS 36/55

1840 Census of Montgomery (p. 231)
John R. McRae              3 M < 5  1 F 10/15
                             3 M 5/10 2 F 15/20
                             1 M 10/15 1 F 40/50
                             2 M 15/20
                             2 M 20/30
                             1 M 40/50

John and his wife raised fourteen children, but Jane suffered the early death of her husband in 1843 and was forced to bring up the youngest ones along with several grandchildren, the children of her son Murphy McRae, alone. Several of her offspring suffered from mental incapacity later in life. Others went on to achieve remarkable feats. Jane McRae, to the end a committed parent, left a will in Montgomery County in an attempt to provide for her two half-witted sons, Mason and Henry, and her unmarried, soon to be insane, daughter Eliza.

I Jincy McRae of the County and State aforesaid knowing that I cannot live long do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament, viz. After paying all my just debts, I will and bequeath to my daughter Eliza

89His Montgomery County Estate file, C.R. 067.508.37 reveals the month and year of his death.
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McRae all my real estate including my dwelling and all other lands I own and all the personal property of every description, horses, cattle, hogs, notes, moneys, household and kitchen furniture and every other species of property I may own at my death. If my daughter Eliza should think proper she may from time to time as she may think necessary and proper, give to my sons Mason and Henry such property or money as she may chose, but my will and desire is that my said daughter Eliza may exercise and use her own pleasure in giving to them whatever she may think proper leaving it entirely to her choice to give or not give one or both of them any thing. My reasons for giving all my property to my beloved daughter Eliza aforesaid is that my before named sons Mason and Henry are incapable of taking care of property of any description. On testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my seal this 17th day of March 1866.

Jane (X) McRae

In presence of
J.H. Montgomery
C. Hurley

The will entered probate on 20 Jan 1870, so we may safely assume that Jane died in either late 1869 or early 1870 (Montgomery Co., NC, Will Book 1, p. 79-80).

The middle initial of John R. McRae has been a source of unnecessary contention between myself and various other persons interested in this family for the past several years. That is because a tombstone was placed to him in the McRae Cemetery near Mt. Gilead in the 20th century which calls him "John A. McRae" and gives him false dates of birth and death. The same is true of the dates given his wife Jane. There are at least three contemporary records, however, which identify his middle initial as "R." These include his own estate sale written in the hand of his son James W. McRae, the 1840 census of Montgomery Co., NC, and a newspaper blurb90 which speaks of the marriage of one of his daughters. Anyone who examines these documents will be as certain as I am about his actual name and date of death at least. Yet again, we have confirmation that something printed in black and white or even graven in stone is not always accurate.

+172 i. James W. McRae (b. 5 Dec 1817)
+173 ii. Calvin McRae (b. c. 1819)
174 iii. Robert McRae (c. 1820–11 Apr 1862) Robert, like his uncle Colin, appears to have been a confirmed bachelor. He remained on his family’s farm, doubtless looking after his mother and siblings, and later purchased a considerable portion of his uncle Colin McRae's land. Early court records of Montgomery County show that Robert was an extremely aggressive, argumentative individual as he was called into court on numerous assault issues and ordered to make bonds to keep the peace, including an assault with his cousin William H. McRae and uncle Colin McRae on George W. Hilliard in 1845 which cost the latter his eyesight and put him in grave danger of death. Though of rather advanced age for military service, he enlisted on 9 September 1861 in Company K, 34th Regiment N.C. Troops. While still in camp he was "taken vitally bad off the day before yesterday with a pain in the head.” He died in the hospital at Goldsboro, N.C. on the date above specified. These violent headaches (and perhaps the irritability arising from them) may explain some of Robert’s aggressive conduct and may be another clue indicating a genetic tendency toward madness among this set of McRaes (perhaps due to the problem of intermarriage within the

90 See the Fayetteville Observer, 29 Dec 1841, which mentions the marriage of Mr. John A. Wooley to Miss Maria McRae, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. McRae.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

clan.)

iv. Mariah McRae (b. c. 1820)

v. Sophia McRae A child who is said to have died in infancy. My only evidence for her existence came from oral testimony by Marguerite Hutchinson.

vi. Murphy A. McRae (b. c. 1821)

vii. Martha McRae (b. 12 Mar 1824)

viii. William Parker McRae (b. 29 Jun 1825)

ix. Eliza McRae (c. 1829--2 Feb 1895). Eliza McRae at her mother’s death was committed with the care of her two weak-minded brothers, Henry and Mason, and with the oversight of their portions of the John R. McRae estate. Perhaps due to these weighty responsibilities, she never married or had a family of her own. A bit of family tradition preserved by Branson J. McRae states that in her better days, she cut quite a dignified figure, riding her horse across the fields, on a red velvet saddle which the family preserved as a memorial to her. In her later years, however, she too succumbed to the madness which afflicted her brothers. Maybe so many years on a lonely farmstead tending two mentally challenged men worked to her detriment. On 3 Sep 1877, John Robert Scarborough, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, petitioned Probate Court for the commitment of Eliza McRae’s estate to the care of a guardian after a commission was appointed to inquire into her state of mind. At that time it was alleged that she had been lunatic ever since 7 Jan 1872. Later records indicate that Eliza, Henry and Mason were officially recognized as insane by the county, but were cared for independently by other members of the family. However, at some point, she was committed to the care of the County, as was revealed in the complaint of Joseph Cephus McRae against T. B. Hurley, administrator of Eliza McRae. This is the only reliable account we have of Eliza’s last days:

...on or about the 9th day of January 1886, one Eliza McRae, who for some time previous to that date had been at the Poor House or House of the aged and infirm of said County and as a charge upon said County, was brought to the house and home of the plaintiff at the insistence of the Board of Commissioners of said County and some of her relatives.

II. That at the said time when she was brought to his house she was entirely destitute of clothing except what she had on her person and that she remained at his house till her death which occurred on the 2nd day of February 1895, at which last mentioned date she died at his house in the said County intestate.

III. That at the time she was brought to his house and from that time continuously till her death the said Eliza McRae was very feeble in body and so disorderd in her mind that she did not have capacity to manage her affairs, or to make any contract and for the three years immediately preceeding her death, she was so afflicted and feeble in body that she was helpless as well as insane and had to be handled, dressed, fed, nursed, washed, cleansed and cared for like an infant.

IV. That from the time that the said Eliza McRae was brought to his house as aforesaid till her death the plaintiff and his family clothed, fed, lodged, nursed, waited upon, furnished medicine

91 Information regarding Robert taken from the estate of Colin McRae in Montgomery County loose estates at N.C. State Archives, from Montgomery County census records and from North Carolina Troops: 1861--1865.

92 See Montgomery County Miscellaneous Records at N.C. State Archives, C.R. 067.928.2

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where needed and in all things had her attended to and made as comfortable in all respects including washing for and washing and cleansing her person, as was practicable in the diseased condition of her body and mind, all which was done at a large amount of labor, fatigue and expense...  

Joseph C. McRae used this petition (filed 14 May 1895) to claim $125 per year for the care he rendered his Aunt Eliza, amounting in all the years of her residence with him to $1,350. Another petition by T.B. Hurley, her administrator, for division of property is given in full in Appendix A--Public Documents, because it was invaluable to me in defining the nieces and nephews of the deceased. It also demonstrated that Henry McRae predeceased Eliza.

+181 x. Alexander McRae (b. 15 Jul 1831)

xi. Henry McRae (c. 1832--1880/1895) Henry and his brother Mason remained all their lives on the old Finley McRae estate. In their latter years, they were tended for a while by their sister Eliza McRae and then, when she, herself, was declared incompetent, they lived alone or with their nephew, Joseph C. McRae. They were considered insane in each census year, but according to family tradition, their lunacy was of a mild variety. They worked on the farm but were incompetent to make important decisions. Henry McRae predeceased his sister Eliza, but does appear in the 1880 census. (He does not appear in the list of Eliza’s heirs, given by T. B. Hurley, her administrator in 1895.) It is possible that Henry and Mason were affected by their late birth, or by the close kinship existing between their paternal grandparents, Finley and Flora McRae. It has been recently determined that their maternal grandparents, too, Garrett Parker and his wife Mary may have been close cousins. Mary may have been the daughter of John Garrett and Fanny Calliham, John Garrett being a great nephew of Garrett Parkers's mother Margaret Garrett Parker, all of Lunenburg Co., VA.

+183 xii. Jackson "Jack" Parker McRae (b. 25 Mar 1833)

xiii. Capt. Duncan Garrett McRae (c. 1836--3 May 1863, Battle of Chancellorsville) Duncan McRae was trained as a lawyer and originally went to practice at Champagnolle, Arkansas. He, in fact, attended Wake Forest College, 1858—1859. He appears in the 1860 census of El Dorado Township, Union County, Arkansas as D.G. McRae aged 24, lawyer, with $1,000 worth of personal estate living in a hotel run by William Chandler, aged 46, of Georgia (p. 314). He came home at the outbreak of the War and enlisted at age 25 in Company E, 38th Regiment N.C. Troops on 30 October 1861. Although mustered in as a corporal, he was elected 2nd Lieutenant on 17 Jan 1862. On 18 April 1862, he was elected Captain of his company. He was present and accounted for until killed at Chancellorsville, 3 May 1863. He was commended as "a man of high-toned principles" and "a good officer" who was "noted for bravery." During the war, he sent some of his pay home for safe keeping to his brother William P. McRae. William’s widow later testified that Duncan had instructed her husband in a series of letters how he wished these funds to be spent if

93 For this petition, see the Estate of Eliza McRae (1895), Montgomery County Loose Estates Records (C.R. 067.508.37), N.C. State Archives.

he did not return from the war. Apparently, he desired that they should be used to
purchase a slave for the benefit of his nephew and namesake, William Duncan
McRae. Duncan McRae’s success in the Army was a source of great pride to his
family. His sword was last known to be in the possession of Duncan Steele McRae,
grandson of Duncan Garrett McRae’s brother and administrator, Jackson P. McRae.
(See war reminiscence of James L. McRae in Appendix B--Private Documents.)

+185  xiv. Daniel D. McRae (b. c. 1836) In the petition concerning Eliza McRae’s estate,
Daniel was said to have died in Arkansas before his sister Eliza’s death in 1895. A
Daniel McCray aged 35, farm laborer, born in N.C., is shown living with T. W.
Hilland (aged 37, born in Georgia) in the 1870 Census of Pulaski Co., AR (p. 363).

+186  xv. Mason M. McRae (c. 1838–1900/1910) Was mentally incompetent. See under
his brother Henry McRae (#181.)

was a carpenter who assisted in the erection of Mt. Zion Methodist Church in southeastern
Montgomery County. After the death of Christian, he married Laura Johnson of Randolph County,
N.C. and had other children by her.95

+187  i. Alexander Marshall "Sandy" Boggan (b. 18 Oct 1820)
+188  ii. William J. Boggan (b. c. 1824)
+189  iii. Louisa Boggan (b. c. 1825)
+190  iv. Mary Ann Boggan (b. 29 Feb 1828)
+191  v. Elizabeth Boggan (b. 15 Dec 1829)
+192  vi. Susannah A. Boggan (b. c. 1832) m. J. Alexander Blakeney (b. c. 1828.) He is
almost certainly the individual who appears in the 1850 Census of Chesterfield
County, SC, alongside #220, William J. Boggan, above. Both were listed as carpenters
and both lived with Alfred Rollins, aged 30 (household #1055.) It appears that after he
married Susannah, they moved to Clarke County, MS (1860 Census). A male, P. M.
Blakeney, aged 22 is living next door.
+193  vii. Martha Boggan (b. c. 1832) m. 23 Dec 1855, James Brannon Scarborough (31
Jan 1835—3 Jul 1863, Battle of Gettysburg), son of Wiley Scarborough. Children:
James Alexander Scarborough (20 Sep 1856—1936, Montgomery Co., NC) m.
Narcissus Amelia McKinnon (1846—20 Feb 1917), Flora Scarborough (b. c. 1859) m.
W. J. Welsh, and John Wiley Scarborough (b. 12 Jul 1862) m. 10 Aug 1899, Seenia
Ridenhour. Thanks to Cynthia McDaniel for providing information regarding this
family.
+194  viii. Catherine Boggan (b. c. 1834)
+195  viii. James N. Boggan (b. c. 1836) Enlisted 20 August 1863 in 1st Company I, 36th
Regiment N.C. Troops. Was transferred to 3rd Company G, 40th Regiment N.C.
Troops, 4 Nov 1863. He was detailed as a hospital steward at Ft. Anderson,
Brunswick Co., NC until bout Feb 1864. Was captured at Ft. Fisher, 15 Jan 1865 and

95Her date of death is taken from the estate of Finley McRae, her father, in Montgomery County, NC, loose estates. I owe
much of the material which follows to the work of Carolyn Haney McLean in her Haney and Related Families (1997), 234-243.
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confined at Elmira Prison, New York, until he was transferred for exchange 28 Feb 1865.

+196 ix. Flora Boggan (b. c. 1838)

55. Capt. Duncan McRae (of Lawrenceville) (c. 1796–5 Jul 1850) m. Frances Ledbetter (c. 1800–Nov 1879) This Duncan McRae was notorious for his land speculations, among which were gold mining interests. He started rather humbly as one of two overseers for his cousin Daniel McRae of Mangum’s plantation. From this beginning, however, he managed to become a person of some importance in the courthouse town of Lawrenceville. One key to his success was his fine marriage to a daughter of the Rev. Henry Ledbetter of Richmond County. He also borrowed a considerable amount of money from his cousin Duncan McRae (brother of Daniel of Mangum). In Lawrenceville, he operated a tavern and general merchandise store. The 1840 census of Montgomery shows Duncan had amassed a rather large slaveholding—twelve men and seven women. McRae made the most of his family connections to increase his holdings in the county, but soon found himself overextended in his obligations. An early surviving mortgage deed (Montgomery Dbk 14/p.395–398) gives us some idea both of his prominence and the precipitous nature of his fall. He committed the following property to a trustee as security for his debt:

...one negro man named Moses and one negro man named Lewis. My interest in the Moss gold mine being 3/4 of 270 acres joining the lands of William Harris and others. Also 460 acres joining the lands of Thomas Moore and others, and 60 acres joining the town of Lawrenceville on the South side, the house and lot said McRae bought of Locky Simmons in Lawrenceville and my store house and lot bought of John M. and James Allen and two other houses on the same lot and land and lot on which they are situated. 100 acres on Richland Creek joining Thos Pemberton and Lewis Christian. Stock of hogs about 200 head, stock of sheep about 100 head, stock of cattle about 100 head, 4 head of horses and three head of mules, 13 town lots including all improvements. 640 acres joining John Tilman, 150 acres joining John Gibson, 130 acres joining Solomon Ballard called the Ballard tract, 180 acres on which Woodson Ross lives in Stanley County, 100 acres joining Flora McRae and my interest in the lands and other property of my fathers estate and all my household furniture.

Duncan McRae was forced in this final crisis to borrow money from his own daughter Regina—$1,000 he had obtained ten years prior on her behalf through a suit at law. He gave certain collateral to guarantee this loan which she later called upon the heirs to redeem. Duncan McRae moved to the town of Troy, when it became the county seat, and continued his hotel business there. According to Calvin Wooley, a planter and state senator, the McRae Hotel in Troy had the finest reputation of any hostelry on the legal circuit. In the early 1850s, Duncan’s widow, Frances Ledbetter McRae became postmistress of Troy and in 1860 she is shown holding about ten slaves housed in two dwellings. She and her unmarried children continued operating the hotel in Troy after the Civil War.

96The date of Capt. Duncan McRae's death was recorded in a petition filed by his daughter Regina McRae against his estate (C.R. 067.508.37.) The date of Frances's death is to be found in the 1880 Census Mortality Schedule for Montgomery Co., NC.
97 A notice from the Brattleboro, Vermont Weekly Eagle dated 1 Oct 1847 states, "We learn by the Greensboro (North Carolina) Patriot, that the Hon. E. Deberry had at Troy, a few days since, near 6 lbs of gold in pieces, five of which weighed 5 lbs 8 oz. 18 dwt. The largest piece weighed 1 lb. 11 oz. This was all found near Island Creek, Montgomery county on the lands of Mr. Deberry and Duncan McRae. Last year, near the same place, the same persons found several large pieces."
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

i. Mary J. McRae (b. c. 1819)

ii. Regina R. McRae (b. c. 1819)

iii. William H. McRae (c. 1821--c. 1893) This gentleman remained single all his life, living with his mother and two spinster sisters in Troy. He was a farmer by profession, but doubtless had a hand in managing the McRae Hotel, as well. He also had a store in the mid-1840s that he operated in partnership with his uncle Colin McRae. When the business experienced a rash of break-ins, he, his uncle Colin and his first cousin Robert McRae repaired to the home of the man they suspected but couldn't prove was responsible for the thefts. They beat him within an inch of his life, which resulted in serious repercussions for all of them. William did not serve in the Confederate Army, probably due to his age and the necessity that someone remain to oversee the household and businesses left by his father. He was a justice of the peace for the county as early as the 1850s and was interim Clerk of Court for the County when only twenty three years of age. In one month alone, September of 1889, W. H. McRae suffered the loss of his long-time companion and sister, Regina McRae, followed by the death of a brother who had removed to Texas many years before, and who was probably on his way home at the time for his sister’s funeral. In 1892, the year before his death, William McRae suffered another severe loss recorded in the Montgomery County Vidette. “Our Troy correspondent informs us of the destruction by lightening of Mr. William H. McRae’s barn on Sunday the 31st ult. [September] and that our friend lost all his lately harvested crop of wheat and oats and a fine young mule.” The following year, William H. McRae joined his deceased relations, leaving a will in Montgomery County. In it, he bequeaths his estate to his remaining brothers and sisters or their heirs “E. K. Agee, living in Arkansas, Harriett Spencer, George M. McRae, J. L. McRae, Minerva McRae, Cyrus Knight and William Knight. The portions of J.L. McRae and Minerva McRae, his unmarried siblings, were left in the hands of a trustee so that they might draw no more than 15% per annum. His executor was his niece’s husband, J. H. Spencer of Charlotte.99

iv. Frances T. McRae (b. c. 1826)

v. Elizabeth Katherine McRae (b. 9 Nov 1826)

vi. George M. McRae (b. c. 1830)

vii. James Ledbetter McRae (8 Jan 1831--18 Jan 1917, Stanley Co., N.C.). James L. McRae served the Confederacy in Company E, 28th Regiment N.C. Troops. He enlisted at age 30, 1 Aug 1861, mustering in as a sergeant, and was elected 3rd Lieutenant, 28 Feb 1862. He resigned this position on 23 July 1862 but continued in the regiment as a private. He was wounded at Gettysburg, PA in July of 1863. Captured near Petersburg, VA on 2 April 1865, he was confined at Point Lookout, MD, until released upon taking the Oath of Allegiance, 29 Jun 1865. James L. McRae continued to live at Troy, NC through the latter half of the 19th century. His memories of the conflict may have haunted him for the rest of his life, for he never achieved independence from his family. In 1870, he is listed as Clerk of Probate for the County.

99Comment by C.W. Wooley in his series "Brief Sketches of the Early History of Montgomery County" published in the Montgomery Vidette, 13 Dec 1888. The will of William H. McRae can be found in Montgomery County original wills at N.C. State Archives in Raleigh.
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He may have spent a brief interlude in Texas. The 1880 Census of District 97, Mexia, Limestone Co., TX, shows a James L. McRae, aged 49, living with Louis P. Smith (aged 33) as a clerk in a store (p. 442D.) A reference to him may appear in the Montgomery Vidette for 24 March 1892, “We have been informed that Mr. James McRae of Montgomery County received a severe cut on his throat last week while in a drunken crowd at “Sol” Haywood's whiskey still near Wadeville by a man named Bailey, and that he is not expected to live.” The story was retracted the next week. According to the estate of William H. McRae, James L. McRae attempted to lay claim to a sum owed him for his labor by his brother William. W. F. Wooley, administrator of William H. McRae, stated that James L. had come to his brother’s house destitute and that whatever services he may have performed did not even cover his room and board. James is buried in Stanly County, NC, in Fairview Cemetery and lies near Clarence W. Clarke and wife Martha McRae Clarke.

viii. Amanda Minerva McRae (Dec 1833--after 1900) Nothing is known of A. M. McRae, except that she was a spinster living with her brother William and sister Regina in Troy. She is mentioned in the will of William H. McRae in 1893 and was noted as ill at the house of her brother, G. M. McRae in 1895 and therefore, unable to give testimony regarding the claims of James L. McRae with respect to William H. McRae’s estate. She was living at Norwood in Stanley County with her brother George M. and niece Fannie E. McRae in 1900. (1900 Census of Stanley, vol. 61, ed 124, sht 16 line 54).

ix. Duncan A. McRae (c. 1838--27 Oct 1889.) D.A. McRae seems to have been working in Cheraw, Chesterfield County, S.C. in 1860 as a bookkeeper. He was staying at a hotel there run by Mary Stinemetz, aged 72, born in Pennsylvania. (Chesterfield, 1860, p. 188.) He served with his brother James Ledbetter McRae in Company E., 28th Regiment N.C. Troops. He enlisted at age 24 and was appointed 3rd Lieutenant on 1 Aug 1861. He was promoted to Adjutant of the Regiment (1st Lieutenant) on 18 Oct 1861 and transferred to the command staff. He resigned 6 Jan 1863, reason not stated. In the Montgomery County Vidette (26 Sep 1889, 7 Nov 1889), we learn that Duncan A. McRae moved to Texas shortly after the war and settled in Houston. He does not seem to have married or had children of his own but he was in the habit of returning periodically to North Carolina to visit his relations. On one such trip, which was to precede his permanent resettlement in Montgomery, he took ill at the Mt. Vernon Hotel in Salisbury, run by his niece, the wife of Peter Frercks He died there after a couple of weeks without seeing his childhood home again. He left a will in Rowan County dated 9 Oct 1887 and it entered probate 23 Nov 1889 (Rowan Willbook 2, p. 377.) He leaves in trust $2,000 for his sister Minerva A. McRae, then to her next of kin; $400 in trust for his brother James L. McRae; to Eliza McRae, wife of his brother George, $500; to Elizabeth K. Agee of Logan Co., AR, $500; to Peter A. Furcks and Fannie L. Furcks as trustees for their son Francis McRae Furcks, $1,500 invested until he reaches age 12 for his education, this sum to be at his discretion when 21; to Fannie L. Furcks, $1,500; to Henrietta L. Spencer, wife of J.S. Spencer, $1,000; to Fannie L. Furcks, five sections of land, each 640 acres in Runnels (or Revels?) County, TX; to Henrietta Spencer, 2 sections of 640 acres each in
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Runnels Co., TX; to J. S. Spencer, all real estate in Gaucho County, TX, in order to pay his monetary bequests.

+206  x. Martha Ann McRae

57. Margaret McRae (1806--1854) m. Auley McAuley, a farmer and magistrate of Montgomery County. Auley was b. c. 1792. In 1850 and 1859, he attempted to alienate his wife’s share of her father Finley’s personal estate to Daniel McRae of Mangum in exchange for ready cash. (See Finley’s estate file CR 067.508.37)

+207  i. Dewitt Clinton McAuley (b. 28 Dec 1828)

208  ii. James A. McAuley (29 Jun 1831--6 Nov 1903). Never married. He lived with his sister Mary Jane and is buried with her at Sharon Cemetery.


+210  iv. William F. McAuley (b. 1836)


+212  vi. Angus M. McAuley (b. 1842)

+213  vii. George Washington McAuley (b. 10 Oct 1843)

61. Col. John MacRae (23 Feb 1793--19 Jan 1880) “An article appeared in the Fayetteville Observer describing John MacRae as follows, according to Lawrence MacRae, author of Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae:

In my travels the other day I met a gentleman, a citizen of this state now living in Richmond County, who related the following very interesting incidents in his life:

(1) Was in the funeral procession of General Washington.
(2) Was honorary pall bearer at the funeral of Andrew Jackson.
(3) Was waiter at the marriage of Gen. Stonewall Jackson’s wife’s father.
(4) Accompanied General Lafayette through N.C. when he toured the country.
(5) Spent a day on one occasion in Richmond with Washington Irving.
(6) Was founder of the old “Fayetteville Observer.”
(7) Listened to his son Duncan, aged five, make a speech of welcome to General LaFayette when he visited Campbelltown (now Fayetteville.)
(8) Was baptised by the first superintendent of the University of N.C. before it was a college.
(9) Was acquainted with the first graduate of West Point Academy.
(10) Was acquainted with the University’s first graduate, Hinton James.
(11) Was postmaster of Fayetteville forty years in succession.
(12) Was now nearly ninety years old.
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(13) Was never intoxicated but once in his life.
(14) Feels himself now near the gate of death but has a well grounded hope of immortality and eternal life. The gentleman alluded to above is Col. John MacRae of Fayetteville.

One achievement not mentioned here is John MacRae’s contribution to the MacRae-Brazier Map of North Carolina. MacRae was also known for his hale and hearty constitution until very late in life. He had reportedly never been sick a day in his life and had not even experienced a headache.

Col. MacRae was married three times, first to Margaret S. Kirkland of Hillsboro, NC (22 Sep 1797--7 Dec 1820) on 6 Oct 1814. He married secondly, Mary Ann Shackleford of Marion, SC (21 Aug 1805--2 May 1861) on 16 Jul 1826. His third marriage (23 Aug 1865) was to Martha Baldwin Parker McRae (15 Dec 1810--25 Jul 1878), widow of Daniel McRae of Mangum, Richmond Co., NC. All of his children were by his first two wives. His marriage to the widow of his avowed “cousin” Daniel McRae of Mangum and the evidence of his association with Daniel’s family prior to Daniel’s death is confirmed by references in his private papers at UNC-CH. (For particulars, see #36 above.)

As editor of the Fayetteville Observer, he was the likely source for many of the death and marriage notices printed there concerning the Montgomery and Richmond County McRae families. I believe he was in close contact with those families over a number of years.

Col. John MacRae’s children by Margaret S. Kirkland:

   214  i. Ann Cameron MacRae (18 Dec 1815--13 Jan 1816)

   215  ii. John Kirkland MacRae (21 Jan 1817--22 Jul 1818)

   216  iii. William Kirkland MacRae (21 Jan 1819--8 Nov 1820)

   +217  iv. Duncan Kirkland MacRae (b. 16 Aug 1820)

Col. John MacRae’s children by Mary Ann Shackleford:

   218  v. Mary Jane MacRae (7 Feb 1827--19 Jun 1854) m. 14 Dec 1852, Samuel Langdon of Smithville, now Southport, NC. They had no children. Mary addressed a letter (15 May 1846) to her "cousin" Reanie McRae (Regina R. McRae, #197) prior to her marriage which is reproduced in the documents, Appendix B. It is an important evidentiary link which drew me initially to consider a relationship between old

Capt. Alexander H. MacRae (1829–1862)
From MacRae Family Papers (1820–2004), Collection 5071, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-CH

81
Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek and Donald McRae of Fayetteville.

vi. **Alexander Hamilton MacRae** (4 Sep 1829--21 Feb 1862). Never married. He graduated from West Point at the age of 18 and was commissioned Captain of the 3rd U.S. Cavalry under Gen. Benjamin J. Roberts. He was killed at the Battle of Valverde, New Mexico, fighting the Confederates. "Captain MacRae, when he saw his cause was lost beyond hope, drew out his pistol and calmly seating himself on one of his guns defended it until he was shot to death." (Lieutenant Franklin Cook, in a Philadelphia newspaper.) "Captain MacRae, 3rd U.S. Cavalry and ------- were killed at their places and illustrated a courage and conduct that will render the battle of Valverde memorable among the glories of American arms.” (Report of Maj. Thomas Duncan, 3rd U.S. Cavalry). "Captain MacRae died as he had lived, an example of the best and highest qualities that a man can possess." (Report of Col. Edward R. S. Canby, 19th Infantry commanding the Department of New Mexico.) He was buried at West Point, where there is a tablet to his memory.

vii. **Thomas Ruffin MacRae** (23 Jul 1831--27 Dec 1896) Resided before the Civil War in Fayetteville. He was 1st Sergeant in McNeill’s Cavalry, C.S.A. After serving through the Civil War, he became a Methodist minister and later taught in the Shaker settlement at South Union, KY, where he died and was buried.

220 vii. **Thomas Ruffin MacRae** (23 Jul 1831--27 Dec 1896) Resided before the Civil War in Fayetteville. He was 1st Sergeant in McNeill’s Cavalry, C.S.A. After serving through the Civil War, he became a Methodist minister and later taught in the Shaker settlement at South Union, KY, where he died and was buried.

221 viii. **Julia MacRae** (15 Feb 1834--4 Aug 1846) m. (1) 1865, Capt. Isaac Bates Grainger, (2) W. L. Smith. Both of her husbands were bankers in Wilmington, NC. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, a gentle, affectionate and most lovable woman, tactful patient, and a good wife.

222 ix. **Christopher MacRae** (16 Apr 1836--12 Jan 1857) He was Secretary to his brother Duncan K. MacRae in Paris. Died without issue.

223 x. **James Cameron MacRae** (b. 6 Oct 1838)

224 xi. **John MacRae** (15 Aug 1840--22 May 1890, Wilmington, N.C.) Never married. During the Civil War, he served as guidon to Co. 3, 5th N.C. Regiment (Starr’s Battery.) After the war he moved to Wilmington where he engaged in clerical work for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

225 xii. **Johanna Caroline MacRae** (27 Dec 1843--1896) m. (1) 1865, Capt. Isaac Bates Grainger, (2) W. L. Smith. Both of her husbands were bankers in Wilmington, NC. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, a gentle, affectionate and most lovable woman, tactful patient, and a good wife.

226 xiii. **Robert Strange MacRae** (22 Jun 1848--24 Jul 1921) m. 6 Oct 1875, Dora Virginia Deaderick of Bath Co., VA. At the age of 14, he served on the blockade runners, *Owl* and *Badger*, bringing supplies into Wilmington for the Confederate Army. After the close of the war, he was engaged in business in Fayetteville and at the time of his marriage conducted a dry-goods store in partnership with Archibald Daingerfield. In 1879, on account of his wife’s health, he removed to Asheville, N.C. and there conducted a dry goods store. From Asheville, he removed to Chapel Hill and engaged in the drug and stationary business until his death. He served for many years as vestryman in the Episcopal Church and was a devoted churchman. He gave much of his time to the welfare of the students of the University of North Carolina and was presented with a silver service by the student body in token of their appreciation and friendship and in recognition of the interest he took in their welfare. He was a member of the Philanthropic Literary Society and of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.
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67. Margaret Mary MacRae (19 Jan 1806—3 Apr 1861, Cumberland Co., NC) m. 11 Oct 1825, Doyle O’Hanlon (c. 1799--10 July 1845, Baltimore, MD), a Roman Catholic merchant of Columbia, S.C. and a steamboat operator on the Cape Fear from Wilmington to Fayetteville. One of his ships was named Duncan MacRae, presumably after his father-in-law. In Dec 1835, he and three others went on trial for the murder of Joseph Hubbard in Cumberland County. They were engaged in trying to apprehend Hubbard after a violent assault upon Thomas J. Curtis. He seems to have been easily acquitted of the charge. In 1836, his steamboat John Walker exploded and several people were killed. It was replaced by The Cotton Plant. Another of his ships was christened Lady of the Lake. One of the last he launched was called the William B. Meares, in honor of a Wilmington business associate. His obituary ran in the Fayetteville Weekly Observer (16 Jul 1845).

DIED in Baltimore, on Thursday morning last, Doyle O’Hanlon, Esq., of this place, aged forty-five years. Mr. O’Hanlon was a native of South Carolina, but for about 25 years past had resided in this place. His whole life was a model of enterprize, energy, industry, and perseverance under all circumstances, whether of prosperity or adversity, sickness or health. Of ardent temperament, he was remarkable for the warmth of his friendships, and the extent to which he would go to serve a friend, or indeed any one in distress. Many years of sickness and suffering worked no change in thse prominent traits of his character, though they served to soften and chasten his naturally indomitable spirit. He had gone as far as Baltimore in search of Medical advice, when his journey was arrested by the hand of death. There he was attended, not only by his devoted wife, but by warm friends, who "smoothed his pillow of affliction and softened his path to the grave."

These friends were once strangers here, sick and in distress. With characteristic generosity, he ministed to them, and they have sought at home to repay the debt of gratitude thus incurred. One of them writes, "I was with him at his last moment, and so easy was the departure of his spirity, that it was some time before the watchers at his bedside could convince themselves that it had fled."

His remains were brought to this place on Sunday last, and were followed to the grave on Monday by a very large concourse of citizens, and interred with Masonic honors.

In February of 1849, the Widow O’Hanlon's home near Fayetteville was robbed and intentionally burned while the family was away. Two runaway slaves, Dave (Currie) and George (McPhaul), were charged with this crime. Margaret Mary married a second time to John Hubbard Hall, Sr. (12 Apr 1788—20 Sep 1867, Cumberland Co., NC), a cotton manufacturer, owner of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, on 10 Aug 1849. By her first husband, Margaret was mother to:

227 i. Andrew Jackson O’Hanlon (31 Aug 1826—25 May 1895) m. (1) 13 Jan 1853 Amelia Atkins (b. 22 Oct 1822) daughter of George and Mary Hall Atkins. They lived at Fayetteville.
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ii. Alexander Hamilton MacRae O’Hanlon (26 Jul 1828--10 Nov 1830)

iii. Margaret MacRae O’Hanlon (11 Mar 1830--27 Apr 1847)


v. Edward Wilkins O’Hanlon (8 May 1835--10 Nov 1837)

vi. Duncan MacRae O’Hanlon (31 Jul 1837--10 Jul 1892) m. 26 Sep 1864, Miriam Worth (b. 24 Apr 1843). He enlisted in the Confederate Army, 17 Apr 1861, became 2nd sergeant of Co. F, "Bethel Regiment," and was promoted to Major. After the War, he was a civil engineer on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.


viii. Benjamin Robins O’Hanlon (26 Feb 1841--10 Aug 1842)

ix. Elizabeth Myers O’Hanlon (12 Dec 1842--2 Jun 1843)

68. Duncan Grainger MacRae (6 May 1808--2 Mar 1895) married 4 Mar 1830 by Rev. William Cairnes at Fayetteville to Ann Stokes Wingate (b. 15 Mar 1806 in Wilmington), daughter of Jesse Wingate and Rebecca Stoutenburg. He was justice of the peace for Cumberland County; President of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad (Fayetteville to Egypt Coal Mines); agent for his father’s line of steamboats at Wilmington, N.C. He was Judge of Civil Court when Fayetteville was in the hands of the Federals during the Civil War. Having made a certain decision which was displeasing to the military authorities, he was arrested and sent as a prisoner of war to Fort Macon, where he remained for nearly a year. The case was brought to the notice of President Lincoln and soon afterward he was set free.

236 i. Rebecca Stokes MacRae (30 Jan 1831, Wilmington, NC--16 Oct 1916,
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Fayetteville, NC) m. 28 Dec 1852 by Rev. J.C. Huske in St. John’s Church, Fayetteville, to Dr. Thomas Devereaux Haigh (27 Sep 1829—23 Mar 1908) of Fayetteville. Children: Devereaux Haigh (Jan 1854—5 Oct 1856); Harriet Haigh (16 Feb 1856—8 Oct 1928, Cumberland Co., NC); George Haigh (16 Jun 1861—25 May ????); Delaniel L. Haigh (b. c. 1863); Charles T. Haigh (21 Mar 1865—23 Oct 1934, Chicago, IL) m. 5 Feb 1890 (Morgan Co., IL) Clara Smith; Mary Haigh (15 Feb 1867-17 May 1950, Cumberland Co., NC) m. Francis Robinson Rose (1840-1922); Ann Wingate Haigh (5 Dec 1868—28 Jun 1952, Norfolk, VA) m. Edwin Dewees Kyle; Rebecca Haigh (15 Apr 1873—17 Mar 1953, Greenwich, CT) m. Howard Martin Cook.

iii. Jane Isabella MacRae (16 Oct 1834, Wilmington, NC—28 May 1918, Chesterfield, SC) m. 8 Feb 1854 by Rev. J.C. Huske in St. John’s Church, Fayetteville, to Col. John A. Allen Pemberton (28 Feb 1827—10 Oct 1900, Cumberland Co., NC), dry goods merchant. Children: Annie W. Pemberton (7 Jan 1856—23 Jun 1937, Cumberland Co., NC) m. Dr. James W. McNeill (29 Jun 1849—7 Jan 1929); John Allen Pemberton, Jr. (5 Apr 1857—6 Oct 1914, Fayetteville, NC) m. Margaret Gibboney (25 Sep 1858—26 May 1928); Mary Elizabeth Pemberton (6 Oct 1859—30 Apr 1905, Bibb Co., GA) m. Edward Travis Broadnax Glenn (10 Sep 1859—3 Nov 1906); Thomas Pemberton (b. c. 1862); Philadelphia Pemberton (2 Oct 1864—30 Oct 1938, Princess Anne Co., VA) m. (1) 1893, William C. McDuffie; (2) Eugene Miller; Jennie Belle Pemberton (c. 1866—5 Jul 1935, Cumberland Co., NC) m. Owen B. Wightman; Capt. William Henry Pemberton (24 Sep 1867—3 May 1926, Wilmington, NC) m. Mary Bellamy; Carrie Pemberton (c. 1870—10 Aug 1944, Chesterfield, SC) m. T. P. Harrall; Laura Pemberton (b. c. 1872) m. 6 Dec 1893 (Cumberland Co., NC) John D. Williams; Nellie Pemberton (20 Apr 1875—27 May 1972, Cumberland Co., NC) m. Joseph Boykin Underwood (1870-1918).

iv. Phila Lazarus MacRae (12 Dec 1836, Fayetteville, NC—1863) Never married. Died from the effects of a fall.

iv. Anne Cameron MacRae (20 Jan 1847, Fayetteville, NC—post 1930) Unmarried. Lived in Baltimore, MD.


i. Duncan MacRae Nelson (b. Dec 1828) m. 13 Mar 1857 (Marion Co., MO) Margianna Colburn. Does not seem to have had children. Moved to DeWitt and Sutton counties Texas, where he was a sheep farmer and booking agent. Was alive as late as 1910.

ii. Mary Sophia Nelson (1828, Fayetteville, NC—25 Mar 1903, Washington, DC) m. 12 Jan 1846 (Cumberland Co., NC), Lt. Francis Winslow, U.S. Navy (6 Sep 1818, Boston, MA—26 Aug 1862, at sea). Winslow was a naval officer assigned to North Carolina when the Civil War broke out. He was born in Massachusetts and his allegiance was to the Union, so he and his family had to be smuggled out of the port
of Wilmington, he to Washington and his wife and family to reside with cousins in Boston. He participated in enforcing the blockade in the Gulf of Mexico and in September, 1861 received independent command of his own vessel, *The Water Witch*, a small side-wheel steamer which was active on the lower Mississippi prior to the capture of New Orleans. Later, in 1862, he was promoted to command of a larger vessel, the *R. R. Cuyler*. He was much beloved by his men but fell victim to yellow fever. Two of his sons followed him into Naval service with distinction, including Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow. His papers are preserved at the Library of Congress.


244 v. **Athalia Brown** (28 Dec 1838--1901) m. John Edwards Lippitt of Wilmington, N.C.


246 vii. **James Brown** (c. 1847--12 Jan 1917, Southport, N.C.) Unmarried. He was a man of musical and artistic accomplishments. He designed costumes for the stage and sang professionally as “Paul Vernon.” He travelled extensively at home and abroad and spent the latter years of his life in Southport.

70. **Cameron Farquhar MacRae** (4 Apr 1812, Fayetteville--1 Aug 1872, Anne Arundel Co., MD) Married (1) 12 Dec 1839, Julia Theodosia Burgwyn, daughter of John T. Burgwyn and Sarah Pierrepont Hunt. Married (2) 12 Dec 1861 Susan Plummer (4 Jul 1831--10 Feb 1873), daughter of William Plummer and Eliza Armistead of Warrenton, NC, at Petersburg, VA. In 1827 he matriculated at UNC, but received an appointment to West Point and was admitted in June of 1827. He resigned 31 Jan 1828 and was reappointed and admitted Jun 1828. In Jun 1829, he was pronounced deficient in mathematics and discharged 23 Aug 1829. In 1833 he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia and graduated in 1835. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore of Virginia in 1835 and priest in 1836 by Bishop Ives of North Carolina. His first charge was at Elizabeth City, N.C., 1835--1838; Rector of Christ Church, New Bern, N.C. 1838--1842; Rector of Emmanuel Church, Warrenton, N.C. 1842--1852; interim Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1853--1854; Rector of St. John’s, Jamaica Plain, MA, 1854--1856; Rector of St. John’s, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia 1856--1859; Assistant at Christ Church, Philadelphia 1859--1861. At the outbreak of the War, he came south and, declining an appointment as Colonel of the 26th Regiment, accepted the chaplaincy of the 5th N.C. Regiment. While serving with the Army, he was called to the rectorship of St. John’s Church, Savannah, GA where he served from 1862 to 1867. From 1867 until his death, he served All Hallow’s Parish, Anne Arundel Co., MD.

By Julia Burgwyn, he was father to:

247 i. **Sarah Pierrepont MacRae** (9 Mar 1841--27 Apr 1845)

248 ii. **Cameron Farquhar MacRae** (13 Oct 1843--18 May 1845)
iii. John Burgwyn MacRae (9 Aug 1845--1915) Never married. He was educated at UNC. Joined the Confederate army at age 16. After the Civil War, he studied law and practised his profession for a time in Jackson, N.C. He inherited a large and very fertile farm on the Roanoke River which he afterwards sold to Senator Matt. Ransom. He was extremely fond of fishing. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, which he served for many years as lay-reader and vestryman.

iv. Katherine Mary MacRae (8 Feb 1847--1919) Lived for many years with her aunt, Ms. Emily Burgwyn, both abroad and in Philadelphia until Ms. Burgwyn’s death.

v. Donald Farquhar MacRae (11 Jul 1848--28 Feb 1851)

vi. Anne Julia MacRae (b. and d. 1850)

vii. George Henry Edward MacRae (24 Dec 1852--31 May 1854)

By Susan Plummer, he was father to:

viii. William Plummer MacRae (28 Nov 1863--26 Jul 1901) Unmarried. He was educated at McCabe’s School, Petersburg, VA, where he afterwards taught; at Bingham’s School, N.C. and at the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina, taking his degree in law from UVA. He practised law in Petersburg, VA. Served three terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1899-1900 and during the extra session of 1901. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Courts of Justice and the Committee on Militia and Police. “At the Bar, he was calm, dignified, thoughtful, profound; in the halls of legislature, he was industrious, intelligent, watchful, patriotic; in private life, he was earnest, upright, conservative, just; and at all times honorable and true. He was a man of wide learning and clear judgment; of brave, independent, and statesmanlike views, always ready to devote his best energies to the welfare of the commonwealth. He was warm of heart, generous of impulses, and beloved by his friends and associates.” (Resolutions by the Petersburg Bar.) He was drowned while bathing at Nag’s Head, N.C.

ix. Julia Theodosia MacRae (b. 29 Nov 1865) Married Oct 1899, Grace Church, Petersburg, VA, to Algernon Smith Hurt of Petersburg. Lived at Richmond, VA where Hurt was Vice President of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.


xi. Cameron Farquhar MacRae (3 Feb 1873, Warrenton, NC—23 Jan 1954, Richmond, VA) m. 17 Feb 1908, in Shanghai, China by Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D. to Sarah Nicoll Woodward, daughter of James Lawrence Woodward and Clara Reed of New York City. Educated at Ms. Beckwith’s School and the Public High School of Petersburg, VA. Graduated from VMI, 1893. Commandant of Cadets at St. Thomas’ Hall, Holly Springs, MS, 1893-1895. Teacher at Horner’s School, Oxford, NC, 1895-1896. Graduated Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1899 and took an MA at Columbian University (now George Washington University) Washington, D.C. Ordained a deacon by Bishop Whittle of Virginia, 1899, and priest the following year by Bishop Graves of Shanghai. Missionary to China, 1899 and lived there in
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Shanghai. B.D. and D.D. received from the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1901 and 1926, respectively.

71. James Alexander MacRae (c. 1817—9 Mar 1887, Cumberland Co., NC) He married 1 Jan 1855, Catherine Eleanor Fitzharris (b. c. 1830 d. 5 Jan 1893) of Fayetteville. Studied medicine in Paris and practised in Fayetteville. Assistant surgeon, First Volunteers, in the Mexican War and surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.


259 ii. Cameron Farquhar MacRae (1858—13 Sep 1862).

260 iii. James Purviance MacRae (1865—1 Sep 1870).


261 i. Elizabeth Wood (8 Oct 1824—26 Jul 1857) m. Dr. William Chestine Whitsett and went to Missouri.

262 ii. Mary Margaret Wood (31 Dec 1825—5 Oct 1895) m. Frederick Graves (1 Nov 1822—25 Apr 1883) of Alamance.

263 iii. Sabret Madison Wood (b. 26 Nov 1826) m. Elizabeth Loy.

264 iv. Rebecca Caroline Olivia Wood (b. 26 Nov 1826) m. Jacob Graves (1832—26 Jun 1893) of Alamance.

265 v. Henry Levin Wood (9 Apr 1830—14 Jul 1923) m. (1) ------ Loy, (2) Betsey Thompson. Lived near Mt. Hermon Church, Alamance County.

266 vi. Handy Seymour Wood (b. 9 Sep 1834). Died in Civil War.

267 vii. Jane Keziah Gilbert Wood (b. 22 Jan 1836) m. William Thompson and lived south of Graham in Handy Wood home place.

268 viii. Sallie Isabel Wood (b. 15 Oct 1837)


271 xi. John William Wood (b. 1 Sep 1844) m. Martha Albright. A saw mill operator, he moved to Harnett Co. after the Civil War and built a mill at Swepsonville.

73. Henry Cameron Cook III (24 Oct 1809—1 Sep 1875) m. (1840) Mary Bryan (1809-1883)

272 i. Elbridge Cook (b. c. 1841) Killed in the Civil War. A captain in the Confederate Army.

273 ii. Euclid Monroe Cook (1 Feb 1843—20 Nov 1908) m (1) Victoria Boyd, (2) Cecelia Caroline Edwards (d. 1 Jan 1900), (3) 6 Feb 1901, Nancy Ann Edwards.
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74. Daniel MacRae Cook (2 Feb 1820—13 Jul 1878) m. 25 May 1848, Susan Blackwood of Person Co., NC (27 Aug 1830—17 Jan 1899.) Was mail carrier between Graham and Asheboro and Hillsboro. Lived six miles south of Graham on the Woods Place.

274   i. Mary Margaret Clementine Cook (b. 5 May 1851) A teacher who lived near Mebane.
275   ii. Oscar Cook (11 Mar 1853—13 Jul 1860)
276   iii. Jarett Lucas Cook (16 Sep 1855—13 Apr 1900) m. Nannie Nicholson and was foreman at White Furniture Company, Mebane.
277   iv. Cordelia Ann Elizabeth Cook (16 Jun 1858—13 Jul 1860)
278   v. Albert Moses Cook (b. 22 Mar 1861) m. Cleopatra Blackwood of Person County. Plumber in Mebane. Had no children.
281   viii. Sallie Jane Cook (b. 9 Apr 1871) Died in infancy.

76. Archibald Murphy Cook (24 Jan 1816—2 Jan 1888) m. 1857 Melissa Jane Clendenin Staley (1 Jan 1832—20 Apr 1896)

282   i. Duncan MacRae Cook (2 Aug 1858—29 May 1910) m. Minnie Farmer of Halifax, VA. Was a schoolteacher.
283   ii. George Henry Cook (20 Jun 1860—24 Nov 1924) m. 22 Feb 1889, Viola Albright of Alamance Co. Was a merchant, carpenter, postmaster and magistrate.
284   iii. Anzonetta Rebecca Cook (b. 27 Jun 1862) m. John A. Loy, a farmer residing south of Burlington.

77. Duncan Alexander Hamlin Cook (1823--1906) m. Emma Stanford (b. c. 1839).

287   i. Henry Cook d. in infancy.
288   ii. John Elbridge Cook d. in infancy.
289   iii. Flora Cook (b. 28 Mar 1865) Lived in Carrboro, 1928.
290   iv. Walter Stanford Cook (b. May 1867) Died young.
291   v. Susan Bertha Cook (b. 28 Aug 1869) m. 15 May 1892, Frank Ivey of Chatham Co.
292   vi. Hamlin Luther Cook d. young.
293   vii. Sophronia Ida Cook d. young.
294   viii. Nancy Anzonetta Cook (22 Apr 1877—3 May 1921) m. 25 Feb 1905, Carney B.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Andres of Carrboro.


79. Mary Young Cook (10 Apr 1809--2 Mar 1857) m. 1825, Benjamin Roney Bryan (30 Jul 1814--15 Feb 1864)

   i. Henry Maclin Bryan (19 Aug 1836--Jul 1911) m. 7 May 1859 Mary Ann Elizabeth Isely (b. 10 Mar 1834.)
   iii. William Lucas Bryan (b. 7 Jan 1840) Died unmarried while serving as a courier in the Confederate Army.
   iv. Archibald Pleasants Bryan (7 Oct 1841--23 May 1923) m. 29 Sep 1872, Margaret Catherine Isley of Alamance County (d. 29 Dec 1826.) Farmer.

80. Rhoda Everett Cook (c. 1822—Jun 1850, of chills—1850 Mortality Schedule of Alamance Co., NC) m. Fisher Clendenin (7 Aug 1811—7 Feb 1897) of Alamance County.

   i. John Cook Clendenin (c. 1843--Apr 1893) m. Mollie Wollen. Printer of Greensboro, NC.
   ii. Henry Monroe Clendenin (b. 1843.) Killed in Civil War.
   iii. Lucretia Clendenin (1845--1927)
   v. Joseph Everett Clendenin (29 Nov 1849--11 Aug 1911) m. 1875, Lydia Clendenin Staley.

81. Ann Eliza Cook (20 Feb 1800--29 Apr 1879) m. John Coble (20 Jan 1792--24 May 1874), son of John Coble (1755--19 Aug 1822) and Sally Shaddy (Schade) (14 Jun 1769--2 Feb 1849).

   i. Austin Cook Coble (13 Sep 1819—29 Feb 1904) m. (1) Carolyn Greason (2) Nancy Letitia Freeland, (3) Elizabeth Ann Coble
   ii. Wesley L. Coble (14 Sep 1823--18 Dec 1915) m. Barbara Ann Greeson
   iii. Hamlin Luther Coble (30 Jul 1831--3 Jan 1863) m. Teresa Ann Cummings.100

GENERATION FIVE:

82 Elizabeth A. Gillis (c. 1836--1 Mar 1910) She married M. S. Parsons who died prior to 18 Jan

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100 The information on individuals 60 through 80 is largely taken from Lawrence MacRae’s *The Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae*. 

90
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1876, when she applied for guardianship of her two children.\textsuperscript{101} She is buried at the Moody Ingram Place Cemetery in Richmond County along with her son and sister Sallie.\textsuperscript{102}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Allen McR[ae?] Parsons (b. 14 Dec 1858)
  \item[ii.] Mary Alice Parsons (b. c. 1862) She is listed with her mother in the 1870 census of Mineral Springs Twp, Richmond Co., NC, in the household of her grandfather Malcolm Gillis (p. 564B565.) In 1880, she is no longer listed (Fed. Census of Richmond Co., NC, p. 267C, Black Jack Twp.)
\end{itemize}

84. Mary McRae Gillis (b. c. 1844) m. Allison Hall and lived in Richmond Co., NC. She seems to have had only one daughter by him:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Ella Turrentine Hall (25 Dec 1860—1 Aug 1944, Richmond Co., NC) m. 6 Apr 1887 (Richmond Co., NC) William Wyatt Covington (1858-1902). She is buried at Springhill Cemetery in Scotland Co., NC. Children: Mary Pearl Covington (21 Dec 1889—24 Mar 1974) m. William L. Thrower; Willie Lee Covington (b. 20 Jan 1895) m. 26 Jan 1952 (Arlington, VA) Russell Gordon Jones; Nina Hayle Covington (b. Oct 1895) m. 27 Feb 1915 (Scotland Co., NC) James W. Owens; William Clyde Covington (3 Jan 1899—1 Nov 1972, Moore Co., NC) m. Anna McDonald.
\end{itemize}

86. Alexander W. Dunn (24 Aug 1826—10 Sep 1872) m. 6 Aug 1863, Elizabeth Threadgill (3 Nov 1834—12 Sep 1914) daughter of John C. and Lydia Kimbrough Threadgill (b. c. 1814, N.C.) after moving to Lindon, Marengo Co., AL. His wife appears as a widow in the 1880 Census of Marengo Co., AL, p. 715B with her surviving children and mother.\textsuperscript{103}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Laura Alice Dunn (19 Jun 1864—4 Sep 1864)
  \item[ii.] Infant Dunn (5 Aug 1865—5 Aug 1865)
  \item[iii.] Adda "Addie" Ann Dunn (b. 12 Jun 1867) m. 12 Feb 1890, Marengo Co., AL, Thomas D. Watkins.
  \item[iv.] John Collins Dunn (b. 25 Aug 1869)
  \item[v.] Willie A. Dunn (28 Feb 1872—6 Aug 1872)
\end{itemize}


\textsuperscript{102}See Carol E. H. Benton, Richmond County Graveyard Records.

\textsuperscript{103}I am heavily dependant upon Virginia Smith of Zanesville, OH for this family and its descendants.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

87. **John Richard Dunn** (12 Nov 1830—19 Oct 1909, Anson Co., NC) m. Susan R. Martin (3 Sep 1836—3 Apr 1903). In 1850, he was an overseer for Elizabeth Dumas in Richmond Co., NC. This couple is buried at Morven Cemetery. His children:


ii. **Casper Harrison Dunn** (19 Oct 1855—17 Mar 1913) m. (1) Margaret A. Johnson (10 Jan 1858—12 Jun 1882); (2) Elizina J. Capel (16 Mar 1851—19 Jul 1919). He and his second wife are buried at the Morven Cemetery.


v. **Martha Helen Dunn** (20 Feb 1865—20 Jan 1908) m. John Niven (15 Feb 1843—1 Oct 1902). Buried at the Morven Cemetery.


ix. **Franklin Eugene Dunn** (10 Oct 1873—29 Sep 1888). His tombstone refers to him as “afflicted.” Buried at the Morven Cemetery.


88. **Mary C. Dunn** (d. 8 Oct 1859) m. 20 Nov 1851, Daniel McCormick (24 Oct 1824—9 Sep 1915) in Richmond County, N.C. He was a mechanic (manufactured buggies) and farmer living in Stewartsville, Richmond County, 1860 Census. She is buried at the McKinnon Cemetery in Scotland Co., NC.

i. **John Murdock McCormick** (14 Sep 1852—16 Oct 1934). He is buried at the McCormick Cemetery near Laurinburg. He never married. The principal beneficiary of his will was his half sister Margaret May.

ii. **Catherine “Cattie” J. McCormick** (8 Dec 1853—1 Oct 1927)

iii. **Luther McCormick** (24 Mar 1857—29 Nov 1922) m. 27 May 1884 (Robeson Co., NC) Hattie Howell.

iv. **Mary Dunn McCormick** (1859—1904). She is buried at the McCormick Cemetery. Never married but lived with her father.

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104This gentleman and three of his children (John, Catherine and Mary) are buried at McCormick Cemetery, Blue’s Farm Road in modern Scotland Co., NC. See J. Kelly Pearson, *Cemeteries of Scotland County, North Carolina* p. 117. Since no spouses for the sons are buried nearby, it seems these three children may have remained single.
89. Margaret A. Dunn (b. c. 1832—aft 1910, Anson Co., NC?) m. 22 Jan 1857 (Richmond Co., NC) Joseph W. Shaw (c. 1831—Jun 1869, of dyspepsia – 1870 Mortality Schedule, US Census), son of John McD. (d. c. 1844) and Christian Shaw, of Stewartsville Twp, Richmond Co., NC. He was deceased by 1870. She lived with her daughter Mary until after 1910 in Morven, Anson Co., NC.

332 i. Catherine A. Shaw (1858--1937) m. 24 Jan 1880 (Anson Co., NC) William Thomas Webb (18 Dec 1853—16 Dec 1917). Buried Caledonia Methodist Church, Scotland Co., NC.

333 ii. Mary J. Shaw (c. 1861—13 Mar 1939, Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC) m. 20 Feb 1890 (Anson Co., NC) Thomas Dean (b. c. 1860 d. bef. 1900), son of Sallie Dean. She was an inmate of the Confederate Home in Fayetteville, NC when she died. Had one daughter, Mary T. Dean (b. c. 1894).

107. Ann Eliza McRae (27 Jan 1830--14 Jan 1897) m. James Augustus Leake (12 Aug 1822--26 Mar 1892) of Anson Co., NC. Mr. Leake was a member of the N.C. House from Anson, 1858; a member of the Secession Convention for North Carolina, 1861; a member of the State Senate for Anson, 1884. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College and the University of North Carolina. His parents were William Pickett Leak (1786--31 Aug 1827) and Ann P. Wall.105 His obituary ran in the 31 Mar 1892 edition of the Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.

With great regret we record the death of the Honorable James A. Leak, which occurred, with little warning, at his home in Wadesboro Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1892, about 7:30 o’clock in the morning.

Mr. Leak was born August 12th, 1822, in Richmond county, North Carolina.

His early youth was passed in his native county, at the best schools then conducted there. His home life was surrounded by affectionate and accomplished sisters and brothers, and his training, at home, inspired respect and reverence, such as we read of, instead of the pretended equality of this day and time. He was a student at Randolph Macon College, and there enjoyed the confidence and encouragements of the present Chancellor of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Garland; and he knew well Stephen Olin, whom Dr. Garland, in his address before the last Conference of the Methodist churches of Alabama, declared was the greatest orator he had heard speak – greater than Clay, Webster or Calhoun, each of whom Dr. Garland said he had heard at the height of his fame. He joined the University of North Carolina before graduating at Randolph Macon, and took his degree at Chapel Hill at the Commencement in 1843. After his graduation he moved to Anson County and engaged in mercantile business at Wadesboro with his brother, Walter R. Leak, who years after died in Arkansaw where he was visiting in the spring of 1859. In those days, as always, Mr. Leak was a very handsome man. His suit of hair, which in his last years has been a very striking ornament of his face, was then very dark, and the laughter of his clear, intelligent eyes was very attractive to his associates and very fascinating. On the 16th of December, 1847, he married Miss Ann Eliza McRae, noted for the wealth of her accomplishments and the charm of her beauty. She survives him. It is impossible to overstate her distress or to assuage her grief.

Soon after his marriage he engaged in farming and was very successful in his business. It was disappointment to his friends that he did not enter professional life. His relations with the late Judge Alexander Little [his wife’s stepfather] whom he considered one of the most ready and learned lawyers and strongest advocates he had known,

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105 A record taken from Anson County Equity Court Minute Docket, 1847B1860, GL microfilm #783828 lists an action involving Eliza Little, wife of Alexander Little, Alexander Little as administrator of Victor Moreau McRae, and James A. Leak and wife Ann Eliza, as next of kin to the late Duncan McRae. Ann Eliza and her husband were buried at Eastview Cemetery in Wadesboro, but her date of death is also found in the file containing her original will in Anson County (NC State Archives, 05.901.13.) Information concerning Mr. Leake was taken from William Curry Harllee’s Kinfolks, Vol. I, p. 255.
were so close that it would have been natural for him to have studied the law.

In 1858 there was a very strong popular demand for his services in the Legislature of the State. His friends were delighted with his canvas of the county and his speeches were strong arguments. The slight hesitation in his speech gave way in the warmth of debate to well chosen and rapid declamation. His popular majority was very heavy at the polls, and he said he could not serve the people as energetically as they had supported him. He made a very efficient member of the Legislature in a body composed of men of experience, and his course was approved by the electors.

He was President of the Bank of Wadesboro some years, but gave up the place because of his exacting duties in other ways. In 1861 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, and, being detained at home by unavoidable causes, did not vote for the ordinance of Secession, but on the next day after the passage of the ordinance he appeared in his seat at the 7 o’clock p.m. session and asked and obtained leave to have it stated on the journal that if he had been present when the vote was taken he would have voted for the ordinance of Separation. He signed the ordinance.

We think he regarded his associations in this body with as much pleasure as any period of his life. He has often told us of the impatience of the late Chief Justice Ruffin with any contradiction of his opinions in that body; his stamp on the floor when there was dissent to his views. The Chief Justice had his way.

Mr. Badger was his ideal of genius. Mr. Graham filled his conception of usefulness in a deliberative body.

Mr. Leak has been a member of our Legislature repeatedly since the close of the late war, and gave complete satisfaction when he was a member. He was supported earnestly for the Congressional nomination in this district. He was on the staff of Governor Jarvis with the rank of Colonel. He has been President of the branch Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro since 1873, when it was established, and it is just to say that no bank in the State has been managed better, or is now in a more solvent and safe condition, than this one.

He has succeeded in business of every kind he has undertaken. There are few men in this State or elsewhere who have maintained public confidence so completely and perfectly as our dead friend.

He was gifted in many ways—a man of strong common sense, “free from gross passion”; of “purged judgment”; a musician and scholar; “easy to be entreated,” and always gentle in spirit, familiar in his manners and simple in his deportment. Of such was our friend to us.

There is another and holier view of him. He was as precious to his wife, his sons, his daughters and the little ones who called him Grandpa Leak as ever husband, father or grand parent could have been.

We are now looking at the very chair he always took when he came to greet us. It stands in the place where he always put it to sit, and it will stand there until the mercy of God shall separate us from the hallowed memories of this life.

He was confined to his house several weeks last winter by sickness. During this time he spoke without reserve of death, and with complete confidence of his salvation. He did not recoil. He was ready when God touched him with sleep.

We render this tribute to our friend from a full heart. Thirty years of the closest friendship, without an occasion or moment of discord, or need of explanation, or abatement of good feeling. The angel of death has come very near to us. We can almost feel the “beating of his wings.”

There is no name in this section of North Carolina which stands surety for good citizenship under “heavier recognizances of service” than that of Leak.
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i. Ann Eliza Leake (b. c. 1850)
ii. Moreau Pickett Leake (1852–22 Apr 1887) m. Bessie Smedes, daughter of Rev. Leander Smedes of Raleigh, NC. He was a partner in the mercantile firm in Wadesboro with his brother-in-law Thomas B. Wyatt. No issue.

iii. Mary J. Leake (b. c. 1854)
iv. James Alexander Leake (29 Sep 1855–12 Apr 1887) m. Bessie Smedes, daughter of Rev. Leander Smedes of Raleigh, NC. He was a member of the law firm, Leake and Marshall and was a local politician of note, serving in the state senate from Anson Co.
v. Alice Leake (b. c. 1860)
viii. Paul Augustus Leake (c. 1862–13 Feb 1900, Wadesboro, NC) m. Dec 1895, Maud A. Hoyt (Baltimore, MD). Subsequently divorced in April 1899 for unfaithfulness of Leak. In 1893, his Wadesboro grocery business failed. Was mentioned in his mother’s will as laboring under great debts. His portion of his mother’s estate was held in trust by his sister Rosa. In the fall of 1895, he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the chest while at Wadesboro. In Mar 1898, he attempted to take his life again by overdosing on morphine while on a visit to Atlanta, (see 5 Dec 1895, 31 Dec 1895, and 17 Mar 1898 edition, Charlotte (NC) Observer.) Paul died in the Klondyke Hotel in Wadesboro after returning from Baltimore by the 10:30 train. He retired early and was found dead in his room in the morning.


i. Martha Frances “Fanny” Burns (20 Feb 1841—25 Dec 1921, Chatham Co., N.C.). Fanny died as an inmate of the County Home in Chatham County, NC, her father’s point of origin. I came across her death certificate quite by accident, while searching for an entirely different family.

109. Mary Ann McRae (29 Jul 1829–10 Sep 1861, Marengo Co., AL) m. 24 Sep 1848 Hamet J. Craig (b. c. 1827—31 Mar 1889, Manatee Co., FL). Her marriage appeared 3 Oct 1848 in the Fayetteville Observer. In this record she was called the daughter of Daniel McRae and her marriage was said to have taken place in Montgomery County, N.C. According to Alice McRae Caldwell, Mary Ann was initially engaged to one of the Littles of Little’s Mill, but a boundary dispute between Daniel McRae and the Littles nixed the arrangement. She eloped with her Hamet Craig in defiance of her father and moved with him to Alabama where she and three of her children died and are buried in Magnolia Cemetery. Hamet Craig took as his second wife a cousin of Mary Ann’s, Laura V. Mask. An interesting letter about the premature death of one of Mary Ann’s children has been preserved in the family of David H. Miller, who passed a copy along to me. It was written by Louisa Burns at the
request of the grief-stricken parents to Daniel and Martha B. McRae of Mangum.

Marengo Co., Ala. May 18\textsuperscript{th} 1859

My Dear Pa & Mother

By the request of Hamet & Mary Ann I pen these lines conveying intelligence which you will no doubt anticipate. I suppose before this reaches you, you will have heard by M.A. Thomason that their little one was almost despaired of when she left. The dear little one is gone to join the convoy of little ones that have gone before. We watched beside it all day yesterday and until a few minutes before ten o’clock this morning when the spirit of the little angel took its flight from this vain world of sorrow to one of Happiness and Joy therefore we ought rather to rejoice than grieve for it. It was a hard struggle at first for H & Mary Ann to give it up but now they seem much more resigned than I had any idea they would. Oh! how thankful we ought to feel to our Heavenly father for giving us a spirit of resignation to His Will. May we always continue to cultivate that spirit more & more so that we may be prepared for any affliction which he sees fit to send on us. The babe was as fine healthy looking child as you ever saw until a few days ago when it was taken with some disease caused from cold which is prevalent in the family and neighborhood. The Dr. thinks that connected with Hives was the cause of its death. Dr. Stanford Mit and Adaline Mask have been with us ever since yesterday morning. Mr. Skinner and Jane are here also. It will be buried this evening at Magnolia Church beside the other two. Mary Ann’s expression was when she saw it was gone, --We have four little angels in Heaven and I intend to meet them there. I got a letter from Fanny after hearing of Charlie’s death. She says only think ma there will be eight little angels out of our family to meet us and shout glory when we get there and since that another one is added which makes nine. May we all so live that we may meet them is the prayer of your affectionate children.

Louisa A. Burns

Mary Ann’s words concerning the death of her child seemed almost prophetic, for she also succumbed within a couple of years. This was a family that endured more than its fair share of bereavement. Two children survived.

| 342 | i. Ella Craig (c. 1849—5 Jul 1878, Manatee Co., FL). Never married. |
| 343 | ii. William Henry Craig (8 Jun 1851—21 Jan 1853) |
| 344 | iii. Oscar Craig (2 Sep 1852—2 Jan 1856) |
| 345 | v. Infant Craig (Apr 1859—18 May 1859) |

110. Caroline “Carrie” Adelaide McRae (4 Jun 1831—30 Apr 1863) m (1) 1 Sep 1847\textsuperscript{106} Dr. Wiley Smith (d. 7 Mar 1855); m (2) 19 Apr 1859, Dr. Duncan N. Patterson (23 Nov 1825, Moore Co., NC—22 Jun 1904, Charlotte, NC). Caroline is buried at Old Hebron Cemetery near Mangum in Richmond County. By Dr. Wiley Smith, she had the following children:

\textsuperscript{106} Date of marriage taken from the 6 Oct 1847 edition of the Wilmington Chronicle.
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Caroline McRae Smith Patterson and Dr. D. N. Patterson, her second husband. Photos courtesy of Sarah Thomas Avery.

346  i. Walter D. Smith (17 Jul 1848—21 May 1884) m 5 Dec 1883 (Cheraw, SC) Laura Breeden, daughter of T. J. Breeden. Walter appears living with his brother in 1880 in Steele’s Township, Richmond Co., NC. Walter D. Smith’s estate file in Richmond County, NC includes a petition by the heirs, Mrs. Laura D. Smith and William Smith, dated 24 May 1884. Apparently, he had no children.107

347  ii. Martha Adelle Smith (26 Apr 1851--18 Aug 1852)
+348  iii. William Alexander Smith (b. 23 Dec 1854)

By Dr. D.N. Patterson, Caroline had:

+349  iv. Martha Elizabeth Patterson (b. 25 Jul 1860)

112. Martha Elizabeth McRae (25 Jan 1836--12 Oct 1859, Cheraw, SC), m. Dr. William Marshall Richardson, 8 May 1855. Dr. Richardson married secondly, Olivia Caroline Johnson and thirdly, Anna Louise Gibson, by whom he had other children.

350  i. Charles “Charlie” Marshall Richardson (2 May 1856--7 Apr 1859)
351  ii. Catherine Adelle Richardson (13 Aug 1858--6 Feb 1860)

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107 See Myrtle Bridges, Estates Records, 1772--1933 Richmond County, North Carolina, Volume III, p. 308. Also on p. 308 is the estate abstract for Wiley Smith identifying Duncan N. Patterson as the second husband of Caroline Smith.
116. **Julia Alice McRae** (14 Nov 1848--27 Aug 1912, Archdale, Randolph Co., NC) m. 10 Jun 1872 William Abner Webster (d. 9 Sep 1911, Archdale, Randolph Co., NC.) A letter from W.A. Webster to Julia’s mother and stepfather written shortly after the birth of their first daughter, Estelle, is preserved in the John MacRae Collection at the Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill. (From Series 1.1, File 21.)

[Stationary of M. Jarrell, High Point, NC]

6 Aug 1873

Dear Mrs. McRae,

I will write you a few lines this morning as I have an opportunity of sending it back to you. We reached here last night. Capt & Miss Bradley left 2 o’clock this morning in the hack for Salem. We overtook Mr. Stanback this side of Mt. Gilead & traveled with him 6 miles this side Ashboro. We all staid at Mr. Beans first night. Alice has been quite feeble all the way but is better this morning. She did not sleep any at Beans but rested well last night. Estelle has been all the way a good sweet little baby has cried scarcely none & stood her trip remarkably well. She seems very fond of traveling & when you & Col. McRae go to Baltimore she shall go with you. Alice will improve fast after she gets home. She shall have every attention. We have had fine weather. You must write to us every week. I will write from Madison by George. Much love to Col. McRae, Wat and Willie. Say to Wat he can get plenty oats of Smotherman at 65 cts & that Piedmont is being much crowded. Your affectionate son

W. A. Webster

352 i. **Estelle Webster** (6 Apr 1873--15 Jun 1942)

+353 ii. **J. Carrie Webster** (b. 27 Dec 1875)
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iii. William McRae Webster (b. 24 Mar 1878)
iv. Sallie Foy Webster (b. 23 Sep 1883)
v. Daniel McRae Webster (b. 26 Dec 1887)

117. Ann Eliza McRae (b. 1810/1815 d. 1844/1849) m. 6 Jul 1840, John Hogan Lilly (1806--c. 1858), according to the 8 Jul 1840 edition of the Fayetteville Observer. Her husband is the individual who appears in the 1850 census of Anson Co., NC, (Cedar Hill Dist., p. 202). He had a new wife Mary B. Lilly (aged 44) and three male children, William Lilly (b. 1839), James M. Lilly (b. 1841) and Menisa Lilly (b. 1844). In fact, a marriage notice in the Fayetteville North Carolinian (1 Dec 1849) indicates that John Hogan Lilly, Esq. married Mrs. Mary Lee around November of 1849. She, too, may have died by 1860. Eli H. Scarborough, John's brother-in-law, was appointed administrator in Montgomery Co., NC of John H. Lilly, and James M. Lilly became administrator of Mary Lilly by 1859. This is the daughter of Kenneth McRae who died young leaving a single son, according to the probate records of one of Ann Eliza's unmarried brothers. That surviving child was James Madison Lilly. Menissa and William might actually have been Mary Lee's sons.

i. James Madison Lilly (Mar 1843--13 Mar 1907) m. (1) 17 Dec 1879 (Montgomery Co., NC), Mary J. Mills, daughter of William Mills; (2) 18 Jan 1898 (Montgomery Co., NC), Elizabeth Jane Ballard McLendon (1860-1938), daughter of Isaac Ballard and Laura Cranford. He served in the Confederate Army in Co. C, 23d NC Infantry and is buried at Wadesville Baptist Church in Montgomery Co., though he was living near Randleman, NC at the time of his death. Children: James Dula Lilly (19 Apr 1881--19 Oct 1965, Star, NC) m. Pearl Auman; Steed C. Lilly (b. c. 1890); Orlando Morrise Lilly (7 Apr 1901--26 Jun 1962, Asheboro, NC) m. 8 Oct 1927, Fanny Florence Tysinger; Marshall Hubert Lilly (10 Jul 1905--Oct 1958, Randleman, NC) m. 6 Feb 1926, Florence Edna Allred.

118. Elevitia McRae (1812--c. 1889) m. John H. Covington (c. 1813—1870/1880). Lived in Richmond Co., NC.108

iii. Louisa Covington (b. c. 1838)
iv. Benjamin Franklin Covington (b. c. 1840) m. ---- Waddell
v. Henry Calvin Covington (b. c. 1841) Went to Arkansas
vi. Kenneth McRae Covington (b. c. 1843). Served in the 38th Regiment, Co. E, NC Troops during the Civil War and wrote a letter to Jane W. McRae, daughter of John L. McRae of Richmond Co., in the aftermath of the bloody Battle of Fredericksburg

108 Much of this information is taken from Da Costa Euclid Covington's Covingtons Remembered (Gateway Press: Baltimore, 1991), 208-209. The dates are largely based on the 1850 (Fairground District, 845/846) and 1860 censuses (Steele's District, 47/47) of Richmond County, NC. The vital statistics on Rebecca L. Covington Hines come from Carol E. H. Benton, Richmond County Grave Yard Record and Tombstone Records (1996.)
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

which was preserved among the papers of Luther McRae of Ellerbe, a descendant of John L. McRae.

Camp Gregg May 21st 1863

Miss Jane W. McRae, Respected friend,

With pleasure I seat myself to drop you a few lines in answer to yours of the twelfth of April which reached me in dew time it was gladly received and found me in good helth and this leaves me in good health and I do sincerely hope that thes few lines may reach and find you in good helth an spirit

you ast me to excuse you for not writing sooner after receiving mine of corse I must excuse you for I have bin much longer a answering yours I will assure you it was not for the like of respect for you that I did not answer sooner so I beg to be excused it was for the like of time and I haven’t got time today but I must take time I am on guard today I can get a minute or too onse in a while you wrote me to let you know how many April fools I got I dintent git ary one they was very scirce about here but I hope that day will be that many more lettesr with the name to them I don’t think I saw more than one to this company you requested me to come over to meting at Saron the next Sunday of corse I would like very well to of bin there to seen the girls or herd the preaching but somehow or nother things happened so that I could not come over you will pleas let me know when they will be preaching thare again and I will be glad to meat you all thare as I failed to come before. you said that you saw my sweathart at meting how I wish I had of bin thare you told me to guess who it was but I could not do it you must be shore to write me who it was

We bin in a big fight since I got your letter I suppose you have herd from it we had an awful time one of the most awful times that you must ever red of saw but I came out safe but we lost a great meny men and so did the enemy and we give them a decent whipping our loss in this company was two killed and four wounded Captin McRae was killed which was a great loss to this company and William Hutchison was killed Lieutenant Robinson was badly wounded in the head. James Crouch and Ben. Barber and Robert Brooks was only tolerable badly wounded I suppose there was two or three more that was slitely wounded but enough to go to the hospital our Brigadier General Pender was slitely wounded and our Major General A. P. Hill was slitely wounded and our Lieutenant General Jackson was wounded and died which was another great loss to this army for he was a noble General.

General Dockery was here a few 2 days ago and staid three or fore days Preacher Bowdon left here this morning he preached for us last knight a very good sermon I will bring this short and uinteresting letter to a close by saying give my love and respects to all inquiring friends and except a fool amount for your self write soon and give me the news in general. Direct to Guineas Station Ga. Co E, 38th NC Regt.

Your ever unchainging friend

Keneth McRae Covington

The assumption is that Kenneth Covington’s maternal great-grandmother, Margaret McRae, second wife of Colin McRae, might have been John L. McRae’s aunt Margaret McRae, mentioned in John L. McRae’s grandfather Farquhar’s 1800 will.

vii. Rebecca L. Covington (17 Dec 1844–7 Feb 1921) m. J. A. Hines (6 Jun 1850–27 Oct 1907). Rebecca is buried at Old Concord Church Cemetery in Richmond
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County. Her husband is buried at Possum Tail Cemetery near Ellerbe with his first wife.

viii. Disey Covington (12 Jun 1847—24 Aug 1933, Ellerbe, NC) m. (1) Frank Walker (2) J. E. Steele. She is buried at the Ewing Cemetery.

ix. Mary C. Covington (b. c. 1850) m. William Broadway

x. John Bragg Covington (6 Nov 1854—19 Sep 1908) m. Naomi S. Chappell

119. James M. McRae (c. 1814—4 Oct 1866)\textsuperscript{109} m. Mary Wilson (c. 1823—aft 1870). Her maiden name is given in daughter Rebecca J. McRae's death certificate filed in Montgomery County, N.C.

i. George W. McRae (c. 1843—c. 1877) m. Mary Jane Byrd. George McRae served in the Confederate Army. He enlisted from Montgomery County at age 19 on 1 August 1861, mustering into Co. E, 28\textsuperscript{th} Regiment NC Troops. After being wounded in the right arm at Reams's Station, VA, Aug 25, 1864, he was retired to the Invalid Corps on 21\textsuperscript{st} December. He had sons named James P. McRae (b. 1866 m. 1888 Mary Barfield, moved to Tattnall Co., GA) and William Colin McRae (6 Apr 1870—22 Nov 1945, Maxton, Robeson Co., NC; m. Minnie Garner) according to the 1870 census of Montgomery Co., NC. By 1880, Mary Jane Byrd McRae and her children had removed to Brownsville Twp, Marlboro Co., SC (SD 3, ED 187, p. 107) and were living near her father, Colin Byrd (b. 1826). Additional children appearing in that year were: George B. McRae (b. 1871), Walter McRae (b. 1873) and John A. McRae (b. 1876).

ii. Rebecca Jane McRae (1847—8 Jan 1939) m. James L. McRae of Murphy (q.v. for her children.) Their marriage took place, 3 Oct 1866, two days before her father’s death. They were divorced at the petition of J.L. McRae in October of 1897 on the grounds of Rebecca’s abandonment of her husband in October of 1890.\textsuperscript{110} She lived in various places afterwards. In the 1910 census, she appears with her cousin, Laura P. Scarboro and Aunt Caroline McRae Scarborough in Mt. Gilead Twp, Montgomery Co (SD 7, Sheet 6A). In 1930, she lived with her daughter Beulah Mattheson. See below under her husband James Lawrence McRae.

120. Jane W. McRae (c. 1814—Jan 1891, Pike Co., GA) m. Hillsman "Max" Segraves (c. 1801—c. 1872, Pike Co., GA). This family moved to Pike County, GA between 1840 and 1850. The only source for Jane's parentage is the outline of the family provided by her nephew Professor James Scarborough. Jane Segraves's death is noted in the Pike County Journal (Zebulon, GA), 30 Jan 1891, "Mrs. Jane Segraves, an old and decrepit [sic] woman who lived with her daughter in the second district of this county was burned to death not long since. Her daughter was absent for some little time and on going home found her mother lying on the floor near the fireplace with all her clothes burned off and dead. She immediately gave the alarm, but it was too late."

\textsuperscript{109} The date of death is taken from the North Carolina Presbyterian, 17 Oct 1866. The date of his daughter Rebecca’s marriage is given in the same issue.

\textsuperscript{110} These divorce papers are found in their own folder in Divorce records of Montgomery County, NC, kept in North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh, NC.
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371 ii. Nancy F. Segraves (Sep 1836--22 Dec 1920, Pike Co., GA) m. 18 Jun 1865, Marcus Lafayette Billingsley (6 May 1825--19 Jan 1892, Pike Co., GA).

372 iii. Brantley Segraves (b. c. 1839).

373 iii. Sarah Elizabeth Segraves (b. c. 1841).


376 vi. Mary L. V. Segraves (b. c. 1851).

377 vii. William J. Segraves (3 Jan 1856--3 Jun 1930, Pike Co., GA) m. c. 1895, Maggie Moore (7 Feb 1874--17 Dec 1965, Pike Co., GA)

121. Nancy Pollard McRae (24 Nov 1816--19 Aug 1902, White Plains, Calhoun Co., AL) m. 6 May 1834 (Montgomery Co., NC) Lemuel P. Scarborough (b. 1 Jul 1800--26 Nov 1850). This family moved to Benton Co., AL by 1850 (p. 417). Mrs. Scarborough's obituary was written from Iron City, AL by W. P. Howell, 8 Sep 1902.

The subject of this notice was born in North Carolina, Montgomery county in 1817 and was married to Lemuel Scarborough May 6, 1834. Came to then Benton county Ala., and settled above White Plains, near Rabbit Town church, in 1836. Her husband Lemuel Scarborough died in 1850 or '51, leaving her a widow with 12 children, 7 sons and 5 daughters and lived a widow more than 50 years and died at her home at White Plains the 19th of Aug. 1902.

The life and character of this good woman deserves more than a passing notice. At the death of her husband she was left with 12 children to raise and educate, and with marvelous and commendable energy, she with great courage and energy not common with her sex, met and conquered the difficulties and not only provided for and educated the twelve children, but accumulated handsome property with the aid and cooperation of her noble sons and lived to see them well-settled in life. Among whom are the honorable and honored citizens of her adopted state.

In the tragic and historic days of 1861-65, she cheerfully gave 6 of her 7 sons to the Confederate army, two of whom yielded up their young lives on the field of carnage and never returned to the embrace of their devoted but now sainted mother.

Her crowning virtue was her steady, consistent christian character. She not only served God and her generation in name, but in deeds and acts of generosity and helpfulness that cheered and brightened the pathway of many a burdened life.

does this scribe remember the dark and terrible days which followed the historic struggle of 1861-5, the scores and hundreds of widows and orphans all over the country who were without bread and it was no uncommon thing to hear the little bare-footed orphan say "We get our bread from Mrs. Scarbrough." The proverb of Soloman is minutely applicable in the case of this good woman which says:

"She strecheth [sic] out her hands to the poor, yea she reacheth forth her hands to the needy."

And I have no doubt that she will be among those to whom the great Judge will say in the final day "Inasmuch as ye have done this to the least of my brethren, ye have done it to me, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."
She joined the Methodist church when a girl and remained an honored member till the day of her death and till transferred to the church triumphant.

Eight years ago she by a fall broke her leg just below the knee and a few days before she left as she by another fall broke the same leg and the injury received by the later fall terminated in her demise.

Now with her "The pains of life are past / Labor and sorrow ceased / And life's long warfare closed at last / Her soul is found in peace."

I am very grateful to La Verne Hardin for providing information concerning this family. The children of Lemuel and Nancy P. (McRae) Scarborough were:

378  i. Nancy Anne Scarborough (14 Jun 1835--10 Jul 1894)
380  iii. Absalom B. Scarborough (19 Jan 1838--1924)
381  iv. Whitfield Anthony Scarborough (27 May 1839--19 Nov 1932)
382  v. Rebecca Jane Scarborough (22 Nov 1840--25 Aug 1913, Calhoun Co., AL) m. 1 Aug 1865, Andrew Marion Whiteside (26 Mar 1844--4 Apr 1936, Calhoun Co., AL).
383  vi. Gaston S. Scarborough (14 Jun 1842--7 May 1862)
384  vii. John S. Scarborough (9 Aug 1843--7 Mar 1864)
385  viii. Sarah Elizabeth Scarborough (11 Apr 1845--7 Feb 1883)
386  ix. Emerson Monroe Scarborough (19 May 1847--18 Jun 1925)
387  x. Martha Sudis Scarborough (10 Feb 1848--5 Oct 1890)
389  xii. Lemuel D. Scarborough (14 Jun 1851--8 Mar 1939)

122. Dawson Alexander McRae (c. 1822—c. 1868, Bullock Co., AL) m. 8 Nov 1849 (Muscogee Co., GA) Lucy Catherine Turrentine (b. c. 1828—6 Oct 1916, Montgomery, AL). Dawson is mentioned in
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

a couple of letters to Samuel and Sarah Scarborough from relations living in Alabama (Henry T. Scarborough Collection, Perkins Library, Duke University.) In April of 1841, he was said to have moved from Alabama to Georgia to settle for the year.\footnote{Alexander McLeod to Samuel Scarborough, 4 Apr 1841 and Abner Nash to Samuel Scarborough, 20 Oct 1847, both in Henry T. Scarborough Family Papers, Collection 4689, Perkins Library, Duke University.} In October of 1847, Abner Nash of Russell Co., AL, wrote to Samuel Scarborough reporting that “Dousen McRay has find [sic] the c[h]urch again professed religion & I think is living a pious life.” Apparently, Dawson’s marriage in Muscogee Co., GA, did as much to improve his character as religion did. He and his wife quickly became prosperous. He was a merchant until his death and left an estate of some $20,000 to his wife—quite an accomplishment after the Civil War. Lucy carried on as a hotelier in Union Springs, AL, helped along by her daughters and a large number of clerks, waiters, and cooks. She appears to have been quite resourceful. Later she moved in with son-in-law, Pompey C. Watts in Montgomery, AL, along with daughter Allie. Doubtless, they made this move to look after Watts’ minor children after the death of Carrie McRae Watts. See the following census records: 1850 census of Russell Co., AL, p. 99B; 1860 census of Macon Co., AL, p. 783 (87); 1870 census of Bullock Co., AL, p. 241 (27); 1880 census of Bullock Co., AL, Dist. 25, SD 4, ED 25, p. 10.


391  ii. George M. McRae (b. c. 1851). No further information.


394  v. Frank McRae (b. c. 1858), probably died young.

vii. Gertrude McRae (b. c. 1867) still with mother in 1880.

123. Moses Branson McRae (1819--1891) m. first, Sarah McLeod (b. c. 1825), the daughter of Daniel McLeod and Nancy Sedberry. He is mentioned in two 1841 letters preserved in the Scarborough Family Papers as first having relocated to Shelby County, AL, in order to work on the farm of Thomas Williams. Between 1850 and 1860, he moved once again to Fayetteville, Talladega Co., AL. In the latter year, he had a new wife, Martha Crawford (20 Mar 1830—23 Apr 1870), a native of Georgia, daughter of Samuel and Mary H. Crawford. Her sister Margaret lived with them. Branson’s fortunes may have improved considerably by 1860. In that year he appears with $14,000 in real and personal estate. During the Civil War, he served as 1st Sergeant in the 3rd Alabama Reserves, Company A. When his second wife died in 1870, Branson took a third wife, Harriett Haslett (Apr 1840—9 Dec 1910, Jefferson Co., AL). Branson died in 1891 and was buried at Coosa Valley Baptist Church in Pell City, St. Clair Co., AL. After her husband’s death, Harriett Haslett McRae moved with Ben H. McRae and two of her daughters to Birmingham, AL by 1900 (Jefferson Co., AL, Census, SD 5, ED 157, Sht 16). She continued to live with her daughter Hattie M. Ratliff until her death in 1910. In that year, she was said to have had three children, two of whom were living—presumably Hattie, Nalda and Crully. (See also the 1870 Census of Twp 21, Range 2 East, Talladega Co., AL, p.627B, and the 1880 Census of Beat 10, Sunsetter Twp, Talladega Co., AL, ED 137, sheet 4.)


ii. Ann McRae (c. 1846--1850/1860)

iii. Sarah Frances McRae (b. c. 1848 d. bef. 1875) m. 25 Nov 1866 (Talladega Co., AL) Richard M. Kirkland. Had a daughter Margaret Kirkland who did not survive and a son Moses Alfred Kirkland (b. 17 Feb 1869) who m. Georgia Randolph Woodward and lived at Fairfield, AL.

iv. Missouri C. McRae (10 Apr 1849—2 Apr 1908) m. 7 Jan 1874 (Talladega Co., AL) Roswell A. Johnson (1 Jul 1833—26 Jan 1916, Anniston, Calhoun Co., AL), a carriker maker. Lived in Anniston, Calhoun Co., AL. They are buried at Childrensberg Cemetery in Talladega Co., AL. Children: Paul B. Johnson (b. c. 1875); Robert Rudolph Johnson (b. c. 1878); Roswell Johnson (b. c. 1879)

112 Alexander McLeod to Samuel Scarborough, 4 Apr 1841 and Levi Williams to Samuel Scarborough, 6 Jun 1841 both in the Henry T. Scarborough Family Papers, Collection 4689, Perkins Library, Duke University. I must also thank Deanna R. Adams of Glendale, AZ for providing useful information regarding this family.

113 See the 1850 Census of Shelby Co., AL, p. 223.

114 See the 1860 Census of Talladega Co., AL, p. 874.
v. Daniel A. McRae (c. 1853—24 Mar 1934, Jefferson Co., AL) m. Victoria ----- (c. 1859—Nov 1927, Jefferson Co., AL). He moved to Birmingham, Jefferson Co., AL, where he worked in real estate. Had only one child, according to the 1910 census. Child was dead by that time. When he died, his siblings and their children were his heirs.


vii. Ella M. McRae (Feb 1862—Dec 1936) m. c. 1897, Hayne G. Parks (b. Jul 1859) of Talladega Co., AL (Precinct 10). They appear in the 1900 (Sht 15, Precinct 10), 1910 (SD4, ED134, Sht 7A) and 1920 censuses (SD4, ED 148, Sht 7A) of that place. They had three children: Leon H. Parks (b. c. 1900), William M. Parks (b. c. 1902) and Ada Parks (b. c. 1904).

viii. John McRae (b. Apr 1862). Appears to have moved initially, by 1900, to Navarro Co., TX (SD9, ED 101, Sheet 13) where he worked as a farm laborer for Charles M. Haire. In 1910, he was still single, working as a hired hand in Jones Co., TX (SD16, ED 138, Sheet 13A).

ix. Dawson Augustus McRae (1863—1893). He is buried near his father at Coosa Valley Baptist Church in Pell City, St. Clair Co., AL.

x. Samuel C. McRae (b. 1865)

xi. Louadda McRae (b. c. 1867)

xii. Benjamin Homer McRae (b. Dec 1872). He moved to Birmingham, Jefferson Co., AL with his sisters Hattie E. and Nalda and stepmother Harriett McRae, where he worked initially as a trainmaster. May have died without issue.

xiii. Hattie E. McRae (Sep 1876—Aug 1960, Birmingham, AL) m. 27 Jul 1896 (St. Clair Co., AL) Coony B. Ratliff (b. Jul 1876), a building contractor of Birmingham, AL. They appear in the 1930 census of Jefferson Co., AL, ED 37-81, SD 4, Sheet 9B. They had numerous roomers in the house. Apparently, there were no children.

xiv. Crally McRae (fe) (b. c. 1877). Must have died young.

xv. Nalda R. McRae (Oct 1880—31 Jul 1958, Jefferson Co., AL). She was still single and living with her sister Hattie in the 1930 census of Birmingham, AL. In that year, she was a stenographer at a dry goods establishment.

124. Elmira A. McRae (c. 1824—May 1870, Bossier Parish, LA115) m. Mar 1843 William Green Williams (b. c. 1820), according to the 31 Mar 1843 edition of the Raleigh Register. They moved to Lauderdale County, MS, where they appear in both 1850 (p. 354) and 1860 (p. 9—Marion Post Office.) By 1870, the family had moved along to Bossier Parish, Louisiana (p. 187), where some members remained until at least 1920. Kenneth Williams headed the family as the oldest sibling still at home at his mother’s death.

i. Ann E. Williams (b. c. 1844)

ii. Francis M. Williams (b. c. 1846). Seems to have died prior to 1860.

115 The 1870 mortality schedule shows the death of an “E. Williams,” white female, associated with family #651 in May of inflammation of the bowels. It also suggests that her father was of foreign birth—a natural assumption if the family had heard the McRaes were “Scottish.”
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iii. Kenneth Williams (b. c. 1848)


v. John Williams (b. c. 1853)

vi. Rebecca Williams (b. Feb 1854) m. ----- Smith. Had three children of four surviving in 1900: Lee G. Smith (b. Feb 1883), a daughter, George Smith (b. Dec 1884) a son, and Andrew Smith (b. Nov 1886), a son.

vii. Martha Williams (b. c. 1857)

viii. Araminta Williams (b. c. 1858)

ix. Maude Williams (b. c. 1861)

x. Caroline C. Williams (b. c. 1863) m. 23 Dec 1899, Bossier Parish, LA, J. H. Cochrane. Had at least one daughter: Ruth Cochrane (b. 1902).

xi. Ninta Williams (b. c. 1867)

xii. William Williams (b.c. 1867)

xiii. Emma Williams (b. Mar 1870)

125. Caroline McRae (22 Jan 1825--1911) m. Eli Harris Scarborough (3 Mar 1822--10 Jul 1897), son of Wiley Scarborough and Lucy Hancock.116 I am indebted to Luther McRae and to Cynthia McDaniel for details on this family.

i. John H. Scarborough (13 Jan 1848--1 Jan 1900, Fitzgerald, GA) No children.

+ii. Alexander Kenneth Scarborough (b. 2 Aug 1849) m. Amanda McRae, daughter of John L McRae. Moved to Greensboro, NC.

iii. Lucy Ann Scarborough (b. 2 Aug 1850) Died in infancy.


v. Henry Griffin Scarborough (11 Jan 1853--8 Dec 1931) m. Frances Jane Scarborough.

+vi. Caroline Augusta Scarborough (b. 9 Apr 1854) m. Duncan Chalmers McRae, son of John L. McRae, December 1880.

vii. Martha Jane Scarborough (9 Dec 1855--2 Nov 1903) m. Francis Marion Luther (d. 5 Jan 1921).

viii. Mary Elizabeth Scarborough (b. c. 1858) m. Nov 1879, Thomas Jefferson Andrews (b. c. 1850).

+ix. Nancy “Pallie” Scarborough (b. 2 Nov 1861) m. George Bowman, 4 May 1893.

x. Mary Frances Scarborough (b. 9 Sep 1861) m. Leroy Lisk, 14 Aug 1884.

xi. Professor James H. Scarborough (4 Sep 1863—c. 1921, Warrensburg, MO). Died without issue. Was the head of the Mathematics Department and Central Missouri State Teachers’ College in Warrensburg and wrote a short history of his family which has been most helpful in fleshing out Colin McRae’s descendants. See documents appendix for a transcription.

116 Information concerning this family was taken from articles in Montgomery County Heritage, Volume I, by Marya Phillips Scarborough, and also from notes by Henry Taylor Scarborough preserved in the Scarborough Family Papers (Collection #4689) at Perkins Library, Duke University.
146. **Elizabeth Oliver** (10 May 1834\(^{117}\)--17 Jul 1894) m. 26 Dec 1865, in Montgomery County, Nelson Pickett Liles (12 Mar 1843--4 Sep 1916), the son of Catherine Liles (b. c. 1800) of Anson County, NC.\(^{118}\) They are buried at Melton Grove Methodist Church near Mt. Gilead. Some early letters from Elias Gillis refer to Elizabeth living with her old aunts Mary McRae and Eliza McRae Miller when she was a young woman (Document appendix, B-5). Apparently, her parents left her behind when they moved to Tennessee. In the 1880 census of Montgomery (p. 150), she and her husband had Mary and Eliza living with them. Their relationship to the head of household was given as “aunt” but they were almost certainly Elizabeth’s aunts and not Nelson’s.

\(^{117}\)Elizabeth Liles seems to have been considerably older than her husband and to have married him late in life. Her tombstone makes her ten years younger than earlier census records (1850 and 1860) attest.

\(^{118}\)See the 1860 census of Anson County, Wadesboro P.O, p. 603.
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438  i. William A. Liles (8 Aug 1867—5 Feb 1928.) Buried at Melton Grove.
+439  ii. Needham Liles (b. 28 Feb 1869)

149. John Richard Alexander Taliaferro (b. 27 Feb 1822) of Titus Co., TX. m. Disey Jenkins (b. c. 1830).

441  i. Marcus L. Taliaferro (b. c. 1849)
442  ii. John K. Taliaferro (b. c. 1855)
443  iii. Charles Edward Taliaferro (b. 17 May 1860) m. Mary Jane Swank, 9 Nov 1884. Children: William Nowell Taliaferro (b. 21 Dec 1885), Jackson Columbus Taliaferro (b. 18 Mar 1888), Charles Edward Taliaferro (b. 10 Dec 1894). This family lived in Somervell and Runnels, TX.


444  i. Thomas Duncan Crowe (b. 14 Aug 1866—12 May 1921, Washington, DC) m. 3 May 1911, Florence May Truslow, 3 May 1911, Alexandria, VA. He was a clerk in the War Department. Apparently had no children.
445  ii. John Alexander (or Alfred?) Crowe (4 Jan 1868—2 Dec 1949, Maury Co., TN) m. 25 Sep 1890, Carrie Idella Crutcher. He is buried at Rally Hill Cemetery.

171. Duncan C. McRae (22 Sep 1845—23 Mar 1912, Tarrant Co., TX) married 7 Sep 1869, (Williamson Co., TN), Fannie Crowe (Mar 1849—14 Jun 1903), daughter of Thomas A. Crowe, Esq. After serving in the Confederate Army under Johnson in Georgia, and operating a farm and mercantile establishment in his native county, he moved to Johnson’s Station, Tarrant Co., TX, arriving 1 Jan

[119]Information on this family was taken from Maury County Cousins, p. 217, 221 Two Crowe family Bibles are recorded there.
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1877, but later relocated to Handley and then, Polytechnic Heights. There he taught school, in addition to farming, and became county school superintendent in 1894, remaining in that office until 1900. He inherited a considerable amount of land in Texas through a Raimey relative of his mother’s who had gone there and died in the War for Texas Independence. This may be what brought him to the state initially. There is a high school named in his honor in Ft. Worth.


ii. **Duncan Crowe McRae** (5 Jun 1872—20 Jan 1939) m. Bloom Craig (b. Nov 1873) and had children, Duncan L. McRae (25 Au 1899—7 Apr 1988), Fannie D. McRae (b. c. 1905) and Clifton C. McRae (b. c. 1907). He was a postal clerk and also worked for a railway mail service.

iii. **Edward McRae** (11 Dec 1873—17 Dec 1942, Fort Worth, Tarrant Co., TX) Doesn’t appear to have married.

iv. **Walter Thomas McRae** (23 Oct 1877—10 Feb 1950) also worked with the railway mail service (1910.) He married Sally Irvine (13 May 1888—9 May 1975) and had a son Walter Thomas McRae, Jr. (1 Jun 1917—6 Oct 1991).

v. **Ernest McRae** (1 May 1880—12 May 1883). Buried at the Handley Cemetery in

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Tarrant County, TX.

172. **James W. McRae** (5 Dec 1817, Montgomery Co., NC—26 Dec 1868, Gainesville, FL) married Mary Ann Deberry (9 May 1820—5 Jun 1863), 8 Oct 1840\(^\text{121}\) in Montgomery Co., NC. She was the daughter of Edmund Deberry, a state politician for many years and then a multi-term Congressman for the district comprising Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Cumberland and Richmond counties. Deberry served several terms as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Mary Deberry McRae’s mother was Temperance Lightfoot, the daughter of Capt. John Lightfoot by his first wife, Elizabeth Randle. She was accustomed to a life of some luxury by comparison with many of her Carolina neighbors. The two-story, eight-room “mansion” which her father built still stands in the Mt. Gilead area not far from the Deberry and McRae family cemeteries. She continued to enjoy a life of privilege with her husband James until about 1852.

Although the first of fourteen children in a family of modest means, James made remarkable strides as a pioneer manufacturer, merchant and local politician. He served as a justice of the peace and postmaster and opened a gristmill, sawmill, cotton mill, and mercantile store. He was expert in using his family connections (particularly his cousin Daniel McRae of Mangum, who secured his Montgomery County loans), political opportunities and an undying sense of optimism to get ahead in life. A sense of the extent of his business ambition is encapsulated in this advertisement he placed in *The Pee Dee Star* at Wadesboro, 22 July 1854.

Encourage Southern MANUFACTURES.

The Subscriber is engaged in the Manufacturing of COTTON YARNS of Superior quality, READY MADE CLOTHING of superior workmanship, and SHOES and BOOTS, which he would be pleased to dispose of to his friends and the public generally, on the best terms the same article can be bought at in the country; and is prepared for making the best CORN MEAL for his neighbors of an other mill in the country, and expects to be prepared in a short time for manufacturing superfine FLOUR. He also has at his Factory a good Stock of GOODS, embracing every article called for in the country, which he would be pleased to see at the lowest prices for cash, all kinds of country produce, or on credit to prompt customers.

I will attend the Courts in all the adjoining counties for the purpose of making sale of my manufactures; and will be pleased to serve my friends and the public generally. My motto is quick sales, and small profits.

J. W. McRAE.

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\(^{121}\) This marriage recorded in the Fayetteville Observer for 25 Nov 1840 and in the family Bible preserved in the Gibson family and a copy of which was sent to me by Caroline Holbrook of Atlanta, GA.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Montgomery, N.C., July 12th, 1854

In the early 1850s, however, he came up against an over-extension of his credit with the bank of the Cape Fear in Fayetteville and the Bank of Salisbury. It was while they were pressing for liquidation of his assets to satisfy their debt claims that he transferred his property in trust to his father-in-law, Edmund Deberry. A description of the property is given in the complaint of Thomas E. Scarborough and reveals just how prosperous James McRae had become:

Humbly complaining your Orator shows unto your Honor that the Defendant Jas. W. McRae being indebted in a large amount and being desirous to indemnify certain persons who are his sureties for the payment of said debts the most of which was owing to several Banks in the State On the 23d of April 1852 Executed to the defendant Edmd Deberry a deed of trust for a large amount of both personal and real estate a copy of which deed is hereto appended marked A. and your orator prays that it may be taken as a part of this his bill of complaint Your Orator further shows to your Honor that the property in said deed consisted of a tract of land of five acres lying in the county of Montgomery on Little River on which was erected a large and valuable cotton Factory with necessary machinery and fixtures for manufacturing cotton, four fifths of which land & factory belonged to the said James W. McRae and by him conveyed to the said Edmd DeBerry; also a tract of land of fourteen hundred acres, adjoining the above tract of five acres on which was erected and in operation a valuable corn & flouring mill and saw mill together with a large two storied dwelling house and other necessary and costly outbuildings and improvements with a store house in which goods are kept for sale. Also another tract of Land on Rocky Creek containing three hundred acres known as the Lipscomb Robinson place; also four valuable negroes then in the possession of James W. McRae; also a large stock of goods in the store house above mentioned four fifths of which were owned by the Deft James W. McRae and conveyed by him to the Deft Edmd DeBerry; also two thirds of a valuable & extensive stock of goods owned by the Deft Jas W. McRae at a place called Mt. Gilead in said County which your orator charges to be worth five thousand dollars or some other large sum besides a variety of other property consisting of horses, cattle, oxen, carriages, wagons, household and kitchen furniture all very valuable and a tract of land known as the Mount Gilead tract worth some twelve hundred dollars or more on which was erected a valuable storehouse in which was kept the mentioned stock of goods and an excellent dwelling house and other buildings. Your Orator charges that the property of every description conveyed in said deed of trust as far as he was enabled to come to a conclusion was worth fifteen thousand dollars or some other sum near that amount. Your Orator charges that the Defendant Edmd DeBerry accepted the trust confided to him by said deed and undertook to fulfil it & carry out its provisions and with that view he sold the factory and its machinery the grist and saw mills the negroes horses wagon household & kitchen furniture and a variety of other personal property at different times after the making of said deed, to the amount of some eight thousand dollars and upward....

Scarboro claimed that DeBerry did not discharge his trusteeship properly and did not sell all of the property at its true value. Also, he believed that McRae had attempted to indemnify his sureties against their liabilities in his insolvent debts by using hidden funds of his own. It was probably in connection with his debt problems that James McRae moved his family to Marlboro County, South Carolina. His relationship with his wife and in-laws had suffered due both to his insolvency and to his discovered affair with a poor farmer’s daughter, Mary Hilliard, daughter of George W. Hilliard. Hilliard charged James McRae in July of 1857 with fathering a base-born child upon her. On 21 October she attested that he had paid in full to satisfy any future claim she might have had in this matter. But the DeBerrys were less inclined to forgive and forget these outrages. Edmund DeBerry’s 1859 will stipulates a generous inheritance for his daughter Mary McRae and her heirs but hedges it against any interference on the part of her wayward husband. “...[A]ll the part or interest in the same that may be apportioned to my daughter Mary McRae shall be held by my Executors in trust for her benefit & support to be
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used & applied as they may think best for her benefit....’’

In Marlboro County (1858), James W. McRae purchased 651 acres from B. D. Townsend on both sides of Crooked Creek and built a house and a new cotton factory on it. The 1860 Census of Marlboro shows that he had recouped his fortunes somewhat and was living in relative prosperity. Nevertheless, debt soon caught up with him again. The land on which the Marlboro Factory stood was held apparently on mortgage of $7,000 from Townsend. Townsend decided to foreclose in December of 1860 and by 1868, all of McRae’s property in South Carolina and Florida had been liquidated. One of James’s sureties in this venture was a very wealthy Marlboro countyman, Duncan D. McRae. It is probable that James W. McRae was in some way related to this Duncan D. or was merely making use of old clan loyalties and connections in his South Carolina career. I think it very likely that Duncan’s father Roderick was the brother of James’s grandfather Finley.

Arriving in Gainesville, James W. McRae, though a family man of advanced age, enlisted in Florida’s First Cavalry Regiment, Company G on 9 November 1861. He served only a short time as a farrier for the regiment and then returned to life as a private citizen under the Conscription Act on 16 July 1862. In June of the next year, Mary died, leaving James with his youngest son less than a year old. In March of 1865, just before the conclusion of hostilities, McRae made the most advantageous business deal of his life. He purchased for $15,000 in worthless Confederate money two lots in the town of Gainesville from Virginia C. Johnson. The first was an improved lot in Block 2 of range #6. The other was a 1/2 acre plot—the East half of Block 1 in range #4. On one of these stood the Magnolia Hotel, which McRae may have been running for some time prior to his purchasing the property. It is also said that McRae kept a store in town during those years and after the war, he was selected by the occupying Federal Army as an approved alderman of the town. It is said that he married again after the war. Though no record of this marriage has been found, it is clearly the case that he remarried. His widow proved to be one Nancy C. McRae (maiden name unknown) and she petitioned the court as his administratrix upon his death. In less than two year’s time, McRae followed his first wife to the grave. They are both buried in lovely Evergreen Cemetery on the south side of Gainesville. The second wife retained most of the furnishings that had belonged formerly to Mary Ann and this disturbed the family peace to some extent. James W. McRae’s final resting place has a very unique headstone. At its apex is the image of raised hands joined by a broken chain. The younger McRae children fell under the tutelage of their local Beville in-laws.

1. William Julius McRae (b. 10 Mar 1842)
2. Sarah Ann McRae (b. 14 Oct 1843)

122 The Complaint of T.E. Scarboro and the will of Edmund Deberry may be found in the Microform Collections of the North Carolina State Archives as part of the “Edmund Deberry Papers.” The Mary Hilliard charge is recorded in Montgomery County Bastardy Bonds for the year 1857, North Carolina County Records Series, NC State Archives.

123 For some ideas, see the second chapter in Volume II concerning the Nine Sons and Roderick McRae’s kindred.

124 For the South Carolina years, see Marlboro County, SC Deed Books T, p. 411; U, p. 382; V, p. 16.

125 See Alachua Co., FL Administration Bonds Book D (1860—1882), 211-212.

126 McRae’s Florida activities are taken from Alachua County Deed Book E, p. 2, 710 and from F.W. Buchholz’s History of Alachua County, Florida (St. Augustine: The Record Company Printers, 1929), 143-144.
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iii. Frances Virginia McRae (b. 12 Mar 1846)
iv. Edmund Deberry McRae (1 Feb 1848--12 Nov 1871) in Gainesville, FL.
v. Louise Augusta McRae (30 Mar 1850--22 Sep 1854). She died of a putrid sore throat according to the family Bible.
vi. Isabella Catherine McRae (b. 6 Nov 1852)

vii. Mary Ellen McRae (b. 23 Sep 1854)
viii. Margaret Lenora McRae (b. 26 Mar 1857)
ix. Frederick Augustus McRae (29 Sep 1862--4 Sep 1865)

173. Calvin McRae (c. 1819--1862/64) m. 29 Feb 1844, Lethea Coggin (b. 20 Feb 1826, d. aft 1880, DeKalb Co., TN?), daughter of William Coggin and Elizabeth Cochran. Calvin and Lethea moved to DeKalb Co., TN, between 1850 and 1860. There is some evidence that they lived in Georgia for a short time prior to the move to Tennessee. The 1870 census of DeKalb County shows Amanda McRae's birth as having occurred in Georgia, though the others were born in N.C. or Tennessee. The estate division petition for Eliza McRae in Montgomery County, NC records that Calvin moved to Georgia (Appendix A-4). Calvin, according to the Civil War reminiscences of his nephew, James L. McRae (see Appendix B) died while serving the Confederacy. No record of his service or death has yet been found. His younger sons moved on to Texas. The 1880 census records Lethea as a victim of “paralysis.”

i. William N. McRae (c. 1845--bef. 1870)

ii. John H. McRae (c. 1847--post 1880). John was described as an “idiot” in the 1880 census of DeKalb County, TN, and was still living with his mother. It is possible that his condition was a result of his great grandparents’ first-cousin intermarriage (Finley

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127 Information on this family comes from a power of attorney recorded in Montgomery County by Lethea McRae, 4 Feb 1870 (Deed Book 21, p. 98), the 1860 (p. 188), 1870 (p. 258) and 1880 (p. 238) censuses of DeKalb County, TN, and information provided by Wiley T. Stockton, and George W. Coggin=s history of the “William Coggin Family” included in the first Montgomery County, NC, Heritage book (1981.)
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and Flora McRae) and may have resembled the condition affecting his uncles Mason and Henry and aunt Eliza. He probably never married.

iii. Elizabeth McRae (c. 1849--post 1880). Elizabeth is said to have married Felix Cooper in her mother’s power of attorney (c. 1870/1871) regarding the estates of her great grandparents, Finley and Flora McRae, and great uncle, Alexander. However, by 1880, she is still living with her mother Lethea and is described, like her brother John, as an “idiot.” Here is another instance where insanity may have been related to the first cousin intermarriage of great grandparents. Perhaps the marriage to Cooper dissolved over the insanity issue or perhaps he died very soon after the union.

iv. Mary Jane McRae (c. 1851--post 1880) m. 15 Aug 1870, DeKalb County, TN William B. Moss (b. c. 1850). Moss moved to the 9th District, Smith Co., TN by 1880 (p. 70.) He and Mary had three children in that year: Robert T. (b. c. 1872), William A. (b. c. 1874) and Nevada (1 Mar 1880—6 May 1904; m. 24 Oct 1898, William T. Morrow).

v. Burrell Titus McRae (b. c. 1855)

vi. Amanda M. McRae (b. c. 1856) Wiley T. Stockton of Canyon, TX, a descendant of her younger brother, stated that she married James Buchanan Moss.

vii. George Beauregard McRae (b. 5 Jul 1862)

175. Mariah McRae (ca. 1820--20 Jan 1888) m. 23 Dec 1841\(^{128}\) John Alexander Wooley (ca. 1816--ca. 1850, MS). Apparently, shortly after their marriage, Mariah and John Wooley decided to remove to the fertile cottonlands of Mississippi. John A. Wooley died shortly afterwards of typhoid fever and Mariah and her six children were forced to make the long trek homeward and seek succor with her family in Montgomery County. She knew the pain and struggle shared by many of her sisters-in-law in raising a brood of young children alone. She relied heavily upon her son Frank in this effort. Hazel Wooley Caldwell describes the incessant struggle attending those years,

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Maria was a widow with a large family to manage, and her oldest child was in his teens. Sheep, cattle, pigs, chickens, and horses were on the farm. Cotton, corn, tobacco, and wool were the money crops. Cotton and wool were woven into cloth at the home. A coverlet woven by Maria is still in use by a great, great, great grandson.

Calvin Wooley, at age seventeen, enlisted in the Confederate Army, along with an uncle who owned an adjoining farm. Letters from Calvin and his uncle instructed fourteen year old Franklin Wooley how to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops at both farms. Franklin had the responsibility of overseeing the welfare of two families. Maria was a real organizer and a business woman. Her ledgers show how every nickel was spent--whether it went for bonnets and ribbons, to hire help in the weaving room, or for lessons for her daughters who were interested in music.

Calvin was wounded in the Battle of Manassas and died a few weeks later in a camp infirmary--the rancid meat and lack of medicine being primarily to blame. His last letter home told of the conditions at the Petersburg, Virginia camp, and described his major ailment, a ‘fever’ which proved fatal. Franklin drove a horse and wagon to Petersburg and brought the body home. Once buried in a country churchyard, Calvin’s remains, as well as those of his parents, now lie in a Troy Cemetery.

When Union soldiers passed through North Carolina, the Wooley farm was visited by three “scavengers” who were gathering food for their company. They were catching pigs and chickens and driving away cattle and horses. As a precaution, only one horse and cow were kept in the barn. Franklin tied the others in the woods.

\(^{128}\)Record of their marriage appears in the 29 Dec 1841 edition of the Fayetteville Observer. The notice calls her the “eldest daughter of Mr. John R. McRae.”

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When the Yankees approached, Franklin took his gun and made his stand by the barn. He made no great protest when the men chased the chickens and the pigs and gathered up the eggs. But when they approached the horse, he challenged them.

The three soldiers taunted and jeered the lad, asking how he expected to keep them from taking whatever they wanted. He replied that he knew they could overpower him, but if they laid a hand on his horse, he would surely kill one of them to avenge his brother’s death. Laughing, they went on about bagging up the smaller farm creatures.

One soldier went to the house. Maria, cooking over her fireplace, awaited him with a shovel-full of hot coals. When the soldier entered the kitchen and began to try and intimidate her, she threw the hot coals in his face.

“The old fool would burn her house down!” the soldier cried as he made a rapid retreat.

With the exception of the loss of a few eggs, chickens, and a pig or two, the farm was not damaged. There were, after all, a few decent men among the “damn Yankees.”

Maria Wooley spent many years nurturing her family, performing quietly and without expectation of reward, the duties incumbent upon a mother and a grandmother. The Montgomery County Vidette (only partially extant for these years,) took note of her death as follows: “We are pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Mariah Wooley which occurred Saturday, 20th. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.” 129

i. Calvin T. Wooley (c. 1842--25 Nov 1862) The only thing that can be added to Hazel Wooley Caldwell’s account is his combined service record: born in Montgomery County, he enlisted at age nineteen, 1 Mar 1862. He died in the hospital at Petersburg, VA, 26 Nov 1862 of typhoid fever.

ii. William Franklin Wooley (b. 15 Feb 1845)

iii. Martha Jane Wooley (b. 15 Dec 1846)

iv. Mary Frances Wooley (b. 23 Jun 1848)

v. Eliza Ann Wooley (b. c. 1851)

177. Murphy A. McRae (c. 1821--1855) m. 18 Dec 1842, 130 Amanda “Mandy” Williams Dumas, (ca. 1821--12 Dec 1857). She was had been married before, to John Dumas on 23 Jun

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129 Sources include Montgomery County Federal Census Records, the article, ATThe Calvin [sic] Wooley Family@ by Hazel Wooley Caldwell in the Montgomery County Heritage Book, Volume I, North Carolina Troops, 1861--1865, and The Montgomery County Vidette, 26 January 1888 (microfilm obtainable, Reading Room--North Carolina Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill.)

130 This marriage was recorded in the 11 Jan 1843 edition of the Fayetteville Observer.
This family was stricken early with the tragedy of losing both parents. Both Murphy and his wife were the victims of disease. The North Carolina Presbyterian (3 Jan 1858) records that Mandy succumbed to pneumonia, “...leaving four helpless orphan children.” The most detailed memories of these youthful casualties of fate were preserved in the mind of their eldest surviving son, James Lawrence McRae, twelve at the time of his mother’s passing. From Civil War remembrances preserved in two letters to his nieces, James L. McRae gives this account of his parents:

...when I begin on this subject I can feel my very heart swell and tears are dripping from my eyes. How awful. How sad. And how heart breaking it was. My Father had a lot of slaves. He had just completed one of the most hansom buildings then in this country on his three hundred aker farm nere Mt. Gilead on Clark’s Creek where he had several mills in operation on the Creek. The next year after he occupied his residence, he died of typhoid fever, aged 36. I was the oldest of 4 children. I was 10 at his death. That was the year 1855. My Dear Mother kept us togethers two years till March 1857 [surely, a misremembered detail] and then the death angel taken hir a way from us. I forgot to mention, we had a half brother, John Dumas. He was about 3 years older than I was. My mother married a Dumas the first time. He did not live but a short while and died from consumption. Left one child, five weeks old. That was my half brother, John. He inherited consumption from his father, and died of that dreadful disease at 28. My oldest brother died at 8 months old of scarlet fever. My brother, Monroe, was drowned at my father’s mill, aged 7. He was next oldest to me. His death, it seemed, would kill my parents. I well remember it. O, how sad and awful it was to them. I was young and could not realize their sad condition then. But, O Deare Lord, I can fully realize it now, for I have drank deep of that bitter cup. Lost both of my dear boys. I can never get over Willie’s death...After the death of my Dear Parents, we fore children were scattered like sheep without a shepard, and we have all had a hard road to travail. Except sister Mollie. Her opportunties ware better than the rest of us.

473  i. Alexander McRae (died at 8 months, see quotation above).
+474  ii. James Lawrence McRae (b. 14 Nov 1845)
475  iii. Monroe McRae (c. 1848–c. 1855) He is mentioned as having drowned in his father’s millrace in the quotation above.
+476  iv. Nancy J. McRae (b. 1851)
+477  v. Mary Frances “Mollie” McRae (b. c. 1851)
+478  vi. Joseph Cephus McRae (b 10 Sep 1855)

178. Martha McRae (12 Mar 1824–25 Nov 1865) m. 27 Nov 1845, John William Hutchinson (27 Aug 1822–13 Mar 1859). They are buried in the Hutchinson Family Cemetery in Montgomery County. I rely for details and much of the succeeding genealogy upon the work of a descendant, Ms. Marguerite Hutchinson of Jacksonville, FL.

On 3/13/1859 John William Hutchinson died at age 36. It was the day after Martha’s 35th birthday that she was widowed with seven children and faced the terrible Civil War years. Details are not known, but we do know that she suffered much hardship. My father told me how her property was sold “under the hammer.” ...Martha McRae Hutchinson died 11/25/1865. Her son, my grandfather Joe, remembered the day. She had worked as usual doing farm chores and then scrubbed the kitchen floor. That night she had a heart attack and died. Grandfather Joe never let his wife scrub floors. John William and Martha are buried in a small cemetery near Exway, across the line in Montgomery County. It is on the property where the family was living at the time of their deaths. The memory and

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131 This marriage was recorded in the Fayetteville Observer, 8 Jul 1840.
132 This memoir was given to me in typescript form by Billie Peters, who in turn received it from Branson J. McRae, a descendant of Murphy and Amanda Williams McRae.
133 Notice of Hutchinson’s death appeared in the Pee Dee Argus in March 1859. He was said to have died in the 57th year of his age on the “18th instant” leaving a wife and seven children. These dates conflict with the data offered by the family.
love of John William and Martha lived on in their children and their children’s children. About 75 years after their deaths, a group of their grandchildren placed a marker at their graves, in tribute to grandparents they never knew. In 1927 their descendants organized the Hutchinson Reunion which continues to meet each year. ... Little is known about the six surviving children until they reached adulthood. James Garrett was 16 years old when his mother died and it appears that he assumed the role of head of household.

According to Joseph Hutchinson, son of John R., a Mr. Lowdermilk took young James Garrett into his store in Exway. It proved to be a successful arrangement as he worked there for the rest of his life. In time the family moved to Exway onto property that has become known as the Hutchinson homeplace. James Garrett never married. He is buried in the so-called Hutchinson graveyard at Exway Baptist Church. ...

On June 18, 1847 Isaiah W. Hutchinson formally presented the family Bible to his grandson William Isaiah. For many years the Bible was lost. My grandfather Joseph recovered it and on 1/22/1930 entrusted it to his grandson and namesake Joseph Earl Hutchinson. Joseph Earl has it in his possession and will again pass it, when the time is appropriate.

479  i. William Isaiah Hutchinson (13 Sep 1846--3 May 1864). Died in the Civil War.
480  ii. Elizabeth Jane Hutchinson (21 Apr 1848--12 Nov 1849)
481  iii. James Garrett Hutchinson (9 Aug 1849--24 Aug 1900)
482  iv. Benjamin Finley Hutchinson (9 Aug 1849--8 Oct 1852)
+484  vi. John Robert Hutchinson (b. 27 Oct 1852)
+485  vii. Joseph Alexander Hutchinson (b. 25 Apr 1854)
486  viii. Mary Frances “Mollie” Hutchinson (30 Oct 1855—11 Nov 1918) m. Henry Baldwin. Children: Thomas Baldwin, William Baldwin, Nathan Baldwin, Anna Baldwin, Maude Baldwin, Jessie Baldwin (d. as infant), Bessie Baldwin (d. as infant), Carrie Baldwin (d. as infant), Auman Baldwin, Minnie Baldwin (d. as infant).
+487  ix. Samuel Smith Hutchinson (b. 22 Feb 1857)

179. William Parker McRae (29 Jun 1825--14 Jul 1863) m. 14 Nov 1854 Selena Augusta Reid (c. 1835, NY--d. 28 Apr 1921, Rockingham, NC.) William was a partner with his brother James W. McRae in the cotton manufactory and purchased James’s share in the establishment after the former fled to South Carolina. He married the daughter of James H. Reid (c. 1812, Sanford, CT--15 Mar 1885) and his wife Martha T. (21 Nov 1809, NY--12 Apr 1882). James Reid was the technical expert that James McRae had brought from the north to begin his cotton manufactory and under William McRae’s administration of the mill, Reid was responsible for its oversight. According Selena Augusta Reid McRae McAuley’s obituary (Rockingham Post Dispatch, 5 May 1921), James Reid later operated the Great Falls Mill in Richmond County. Selena had a younger brother or half-brother George W. Reid (b. ca. 1845) who lived with her in 1860. He later moved to Asheboro, Randolph Co., NC and became an attorney. He died quite young.

It would appear from his tombstone that William McRae was a Mason as would befit a man interested in technical progress. He and Selena had five children together. When the youngest was two years of age, he succumbed to an early death. It is unknown what brought about this untimely illness. We can be pretty sure that he did not serve in the Confederate Army, as no record seems to exist of such service, and his nephew James L. McRae, does not list him as one of the uncles who served the

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134 The marriage appeared in the Pee Dee Argus (Wadeville) on 9 Dec 1854. Selena Augusta was identified as the only daughter of James H. Reid, formerly of New York City.
135 They are buried at the Covington-Leak Cemetery in Richmond Co., NC.
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Southern cause. Perhaps, his industrial enterprises were considered vital enough to the war effort to allow him an exemption. In any case, in the spring or early summer of 1863, feeling his own demise approaching, he sold his business interests for the sum of $40,000. On 3 May 1863, his bachelor brother, Captain Duncan G. McRae fell on the field of battle at Chancellorsville. Duncan had entrusted $300 to his brother on terms that remained mysterious until Duncan’s administrator and brother, Jackson P. McRae, made an investigation of the matter in 1881. Selina Reid McRae, then Selina McAuley made affidavit concerning these funds. In his first letter to William McRae, Duncan instructed that the money be used to make up the differences between them. In the second, he stipulated that it should be applied to the purchase of a Negro girl for the benefit of William’s son, William Duncan (Duncan G. McRae’s namesake.) But this was contingent upon Capt. Duncan McRae’s not returning from the wars. Selina went on to say “...About a week before W.P. McRae’s death he requested me to bring him a trunk in which he kept his money and papers. He opened the trunk and picked up three packages of money one of bank bills, and two of Confederate money and said touching one of the packages, ‘This is the money poor Duncan sent.'”

By Selina’s testimony, her first husband suffered for three weeks wanting three days before his death. During that time, “...it was necessary to sit with him from the first night he was taken sick. I set up with him most of the time.”

His epitaph, in Sharon Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, NC, eloquently expresses the loss suffered by his widow and orphans. Plucked from my children in their youthful days / When a tender father’s care they need / O let a mother’s love direct their ways / In the bright path that will to heaven lead. Selina McRae remarried to William’s cousin, Angus M. McAulay shortly after his return from the wars and gave birth to a second set of children. (See below.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth/Death Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>i. Octavius Debernier McRae</td>
<td>(b. 12 Sep 1855)</td>
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<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>ii. Ella E. McRae</td>
<td>(b. 5 Sep 1857)</td>
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<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>iii. Orlando Reid McRae</td>
<td>(b. 16 Nov 1860)</td>
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<tr>
<td>491</td>
<td>iv. William Duncan McRae</td>
<td>(29 Jan 1861–28 May 1909). Never married. Died of paralysis. He owned 996 acres in Richmond County at his death and also served as the mayor of Rockingham and the county’s register of deeds. His heirs were his nieces and nephews. See his estate file in Richmond County, C.R. 082.508.45. He is buried at Old Eastside Cemetery in Rockingham, along with his parents.</td>
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136 The testimony regarding Duncan G. McRae and William is found in the former=s estate file at N.C. State Archives, Call No. CR 067.508.37.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

181  Alexander McRae (15 Jul 1831--12 Oct 1863, Richmond, VA) m. 28 Sep 1854 (bond) Jane McAulay (31 Aug 1827--1 Apr 1898), daughter of John McAuley and Nancy McPherson. They moved to Moore County from Montgomery early in their married life, but after Alexander’s enlistment and death, Jane must have returned to Montgomery. Alexander enlisted in Company H, 26th Regiment N.C. Troops at Camp Holmes 15 Oct 1862. After the Battle of Spotsylvania, he was committed to a hospital in Richmond where he died of typhoid fever. His nephew James L. McRae mentioned him briefly in his own memoir of the War, (see Appendix B, Private Sources.) “Uncle Alleck McRae was Orderly Sargent in Scales Brigade. Was Wounded at Spottssilvani and died.” And in another letter, “I had a dear uncle in Scales’ Brigade--Uncle Alex McRae. The last time I ever saw him was a few moments before the fight began. We were then formed in line for the bloody conflict. He ran up to Lane’s Brigade to see me. We were talking when Gen. Lane gave the command double quick. My dear uncle said, ‘Goodbye, Jimmie. I must get off to my company.’ He was orderly sergeant of his company. He died soon after that in Richmond from camp fever.” There appears to have been some discrepancy here in the cause of death. Apparently the wound put Alexander in the hospital, but it was the typhoid he caught there which finished him. An impressive obelisk was erected in Sharon Cemetery at Mt. Gilead, probably at the death of his wife Jane in the 1890s. His sacrifice to the Confederacy is commemorated in verse on his side of the monument.

O sweet the death of those
Who for their country die
Sink on her bosom to repose
And triumph when they die.

Died in the service of his country at Richmond, Virginia.

+492  i. John A(lexander?) McRae (b. Nov 1855)
+493  ii. Martin Monroe McRae (b. c. 1857, Montgomery Co., NC—11 Mar 1918, New York) m. 15 Feb 1906 (Manhattan, NY) Jessie Stewart (b. 14 Oct 1882) and lived in Philadelphia, PA. He was originally a sales agent for T. L. Seigle and Company in North Carolina, but later moved to New York City and participated in a number of different businesses from telegraphy to real estate. A few squibs in the Montgomery County Vidette (13 Dec 1888 and 12 May 1892) indicate that he came back frequently to visit his relations. The 1892 mention notes that he brought a bicycle with him on the train. He had one daughter, Jessie S. MacRae (b. 10 Nov 1907) who married a Bullock and then divorced him. Later lived in Coral Gables, Florida.
+494  iii. Aulay Sylvanus McRae (b. 19 Feb 1859)
+495  iv. Lula Ann McRae (b. 21 Jun 1862)


137  Notice of her death appeared in the Pee Dee Argus (Wadesboro), 15 Aug 1857 and identified her as the daughter of the late Rev. Eli Phillips, consort of J. McRae. The estate file of Jackson P. McRae is found in Loose Estate Records of Anson County CR 05.508 at N.C. State Archives. The marriage of Jackson to Sallie Birmingham, daughter of Clement Birmingham was recorded in the North Carolina Presbyterian, 26 Mar 1858.

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Nancy Dowd (b. 1788) (2) 7 Mar 1858, Nancy S. Birmingham (4 Oct 1832–17 Jun 1897), dau. of Clement.

Jack McRae served in the Civil War, enlisting 8 Sep 1862 at Frederick City, Maryland. He was mustered as a private in Co. E, 38th Regiment N.C. Troops and was wounded shortly thereafter at Harp’s Ferry, (West) Virginia, 14 Sep 1862. He was promoted to Sergeant on Feb 28, 1863, then to First Sergeant, 1 Nov. 1863. On 25 Apr 1864, he was counted absent without leave. He returned to duty prior to 1 Jul 1864 and was captured at Petersburg, VA, April 3, 1865. Confined at Hart’s Island, New York harbor, 11 Apr 1865, he was discharged 8 June after taking the Oath of Allegiance.  

A transcript of a Civil War-era letter of Jackson’s survives:

Camp, 38th Regiment NCV  
Pender’s Brigade  
A. P. Hill’s Division  
Near Winchester, VA  
Oct. 6th ’62

My Dear Wife,

It is with pleasure that I am once more permitted to write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am enjoying tolerable good health at this time better than I have since I have been out. I hope these lines may reach you & find you & family enjoying the same blessing. Things shall [illegible] Sabath was house spent in this place. I do not know how long we will stay here. It is thought in camp we may stay here some days yet. We have not bee in any fighting since we have been here our Cavalry & the Yankee Cavalry had a fight this week about twelve miles from And near Williams Port (on Potomac River) our artillery was sent back to drive them on the other side of the River & prevent them. The Yankee Army is just on the other side of the river. There may be bad fighting in this part of the country soon. Brother Duncan has been detached to go in the upper counties of No. Car. to force the conscript in service & has not returned yet. I am looking for him every day. I have not heard a word from home since I left you have no idea how bad I want a line from home. I do not know anything about how you & the children are getting on which I am so anxious to know, if I could hear from you & hear that you & the dear children are well I would be so much better satisfied.

I this morning found some of [illegible] in my picket which I did not know was in it before. We have many hardships to go through here & have to live hard. We get one pint flour & one pound beef without salt. Part of the time per day for our rashings. You know such diet as that does not suit me. I have to buy something that I can eat about half the time. I bought a peace of fine mutton today & you better believe I had a fine bole of soup & baked mutton myself & Sgt. A. M. Dockery [illegible] together. he believes in having something good to eat when he can get it. We have to pay very high for all we buy. One dollar for a pound of butter & other things in [illegible] portion. We are not allowed to leave camp to get anything on account of some of our men being so mean we all have to suffer, some of them will go to peoples houses & plunder & take whatever they can lay their hands upon, on that account there has to be very strict guards around all the camps. We have more sorry men in our army than I had any idea of. About half of them will not fight or do anything they ought to do. So the balance have all the duty to perform. I saw a letter from brother Jas. the other day he stated he has been discharged on account of bad health. Ann Stewart’s little daughter was burnt to death some time ago. About twenty of our wounded was burnt up in a house time of the battle at Sharpsburg by the Yankees artilleryzed the house & it took fire & they could not be moved. I suppose the conscript act has been extended to 45 years. I have not doubt it will take every man to that age if the war lasts much longer. I see no prospect now for it to close soon. We hear talk of peace but it never comes. The Yankees are increasing men as fast as they can & we will have to have men to meet them, it will leave our country bare of men at home & I am sorry that so many may have to come but there is some there that ought to be here & go through some of the hardships we have to go through. You must have money saved as well as you can. Get G. W. Allen to help save all the crops that you cannot have saved and have the land sowed in wheat and oats, except the fresh ground. I will write again, wife, in a great while. You must write as soon as you get this and

138 Information taken from *N.C. Troops--A Roster.*
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let me know all about home for we cannot have anything here to interest us. We can hear the fife and drums and that’s about all. May heavens richest blessings rest upon you and family and may God [illegible] you is the prayer of your affectionate husband.

Jackson McRae

Jackson McRae removed to Wadesboro after the death of his first wife. There he became a tanner and postmaster for many years. His estate file in Anson County records, North Carolina State Archives, indicate that he owned an interest in the Wadesboro Cotton Mill. He was also a local “radical” Republican leader in Anson County in the postwar period, which earned him some mistrust from his white ex-Confederate neighbors. At times, he was regarded as a Red String, a reference to wartime Unionists in the Confederacy. In the postwar period, he periodically found himself under fire, even for his supposedly lackadaisical administration of the post office, but it was likely his Republican affiliation which both anchored him in that office and excited community criticism. In 1881, a terrible fire broke out on his property. The article reveals just how prosperous he had become in the postwar era. But he was obviously also an object of attack and resentment.

At the early hour of 4 A.M. last Friday morning our citizens were aroused from their beds by that dread sound, the fire bell. The lurid flames shot high into the air, and lit up the whole southwestern part of the town. It turned out to be at the tan yard of Mr. J. P. McRae, where was located his cotton gin, grist mill &c. which were leased by Messrs. Hutchinson & Cashwell, and the latter’s planning mills, lumber yard, &c. The fire, when discovered, had gained too much headway to be arrested, so the buildings and their contents were completely destroyed. Besides the buildings, gin, engine, screw &c. there were 12 bales of cotton, a large lot of hides, lumber, building materials, tools, &c. The losses, as far as we can gather were about as follows:

J. P. McRae is the heaviest loser. He owned the buildings, gin, engine, screw &c. and also a large lot of hides. His loss will not fall short of $4,000.

…The entire loss will not fall short of $6,000, and there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is still unknown but the best impression now is that it was the work of an incendiary for the purpose of covering up a theft and this impression is strengthened by the lateness of the hour at which the fire originated.

Whatever may have been the origin of the fire, its occurrence ought to teach our citizens two important lessons, namely, the absolute necessity of insurance, and the great need of an efficient organization to cope with the

139 This letter was reportedly in the hands of Bill Marley in Charlotte, NC.
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devouring element at all times.¹⁴⁰

Jackson McRae is also of interest to me in that he was the earliest genealogist that I can locate in the family. A letter which he received from Alastair McRath (Alexander McRae), dated 8 Oct 1878, is still preserved by his descendants. This Alexander McRae was a resident of Inverinate, Kintail Lochalsh, Ross Shire, Scotland. The letter indicates that Jackson had written to Alastair on 15 Jul 1878, supposing him to be a distant cousin, and had given him some facts that he knew about his own ancestry hoping that Alastair could make the link with Scotland. Alastair, when Jackson McRae wrote that his grandfather’s name was Finley McRae, presumed that he meant Finley (Philip) McRae of Anson County (d. ca. 1825) and not Finley of Clark’s Creek, Montgomery. One cannot blame the Scotsman for confusing Jackson’s grandfather Finley for his own kinsman of Anson, since Jackson lived in Anson County at the time. Although Alastair McRath’s letter does not help us pursue the line into Scotland, itself, it does, in fact, preserve a few bits of information that Jackson McRae knew to be true of his own family. To quote from the document (see Appendix B--Private Documents): (1) “Now that surprises me that you name them [i.e. the sons of Finley McRae of Clarks Creek] John, Alexander, Colin and Duncan...” (2) “Now I learn from your letter that you are the son of John MacRae, who was a son of Finley MacRae, who was a brother of John MacRae” (3) “Neither did I hear of your Grandfather having a brother named Roderick; but if he is the Finlay McRae I suppose him to be he had only one brother who remained after him in Scotland, and was called John as I told you before in this note.” These few facts from a person who knew his grandmother Flora for over twenty years, may be deemed pretty reliable. However, it would seem that he confused his grandfather’s brother John, with one of his grandmother Flora’s uncles named John McRae. Or perhaps he thought that Col. John McRae of Fayetteville was his grandfather’s brother, when, in fact, it was Col. John’s father Duncan MacRae who was Finley’s sibling.


Mr. J. P. McRae died at his residence in this place last Thursday night, after being confined to his bed for eight months. Mr. McRae was born in Montgomery county March 25th, 1833, and was therefore nearly 61 years old at the time of his death. He moved to Wadesboro about 35 years ago and since that time has been a prominent citizen of his place, holding the position of postmaster for 16 years of the time.

In politics, Mrs. McRae was a Republican, and he was the most prominent member of his party in this country. In his private and official life he was blameless, always having the confidence of the people so far as his honesty was concerned, even when political excitement ran highest. He has been a consistent member of the Baptist church here since its organization many years ago. His funeral took place from that church last Friday, the past Rev. J. Q. Adams officiating.

Mr. McRae was twice married. By his first wife one child, Mrs. G. M. Howard, of this place, survives him. His second wife and three children, Mr. A. G. McRae, of Philadelphia, Miss Lina McRae, and Mrs. W. A. Thomas, of Statesville, also survive him. The stricken family have the sympathy of the entire community in the great loss they have sustained.

+496 i. Mary Alice “Mollie” McRae (b. Jun 1857)
497 ii. Evalina L. McRae (2 Feb 1860—11 Dec 1929, Philadelphia General Hospital, PA) She left a will in Anson Co., in which she gave her estate to the children of her brother

¹⁴⁰ The Anson Times, 3 Nov 1881.
Miss Evalina McRae died Wednesday morning in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania after an illness of several days. Miss McRae became unconscious last Friday morning, when relatives here were notified of her illness, and her strength failed until the end came Wednesday. Her nephew, Mr. Duncan McRae, left Friday for her bedside, and was with her when she passed. The remains, accompanied by Mr. McRae, will reach Hamlet Friday morning on the train due there at 10:15 o’clock and will be brought to Wadesboro by Mr. H.H. Leavitt. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2:30 o’clock at the home of Mr. Duncan McRae on the White Store road, and interment will follow in Eastview cemetery.

Miss McRae was a daughter of the late Jackson McRae of Wadesboro and was born here. Most of her mature life was spent elsewhere, but she visited in Wadesboro frequently, and had many friends here. She was a highly proficient trained nurse, and for the last number of years had been connected with a hospital in Philadelphia. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. George M. Howard of Wadesboro. Mr. Jesse Howard, of Concord, and Mr. Duncan McRae of Wadesboro, are nephews.

A telegram was received here Tuesday morning announcing the death, Monday night, of Mrs. Lelia McRae Thomas, at her home in Statesville. Mrs. G. M. Howard, Mrs. Thomas’s half sister, left Wadesboro Monday night for Statesville to be at her bedside. Tuesday’s Statesville Landmark continued the following report of Mrs. Thomas’s death:

“Lelia McRae Thomas, wife of William A. Thomas, died last night a few minutes after 8 o’clock at her home, corner Kelly street and West End avenue. She suffered a stroke of paralysis May 4th and her death was due to this and other causes. Since she was stricken her condition has been better at times but always serious. The past few days her condition was worse but the news of her death last night comes as a great shock to her friends.

“Mrs. Thomas was a daughter of the late J. P. McRae, of Wadesboro, and was about 40 years old. She was married to Mr. Thomas in 1891. Surviving her husband is one sister, Miss Lina McRae, and one brother, Mr. G. F. McRae, both of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Geo. M. Howard of Wadesboro, a half sister, also survives. Miss McRae had been here with her sister for some time and was with her when she died.

“Mrs. Thomas lived a life that was beautifully gentle and unselfish. She was a member of the First Baptist church and labored faithfully and at all times in the interest of soul-sick humanity. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was a leader in the organization of the local chapter, and gave much of her time to this work. It was she who headed the movement to erect a marker to Fort Dobbs the old Indian fort near town. Her endeavors were always for others rather than herself.

“Funeral arrangements have not been decided on definitely but they will be conducted from the First Baptist church tomorrow and the remains will be interred here.”
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185 Daniel D. McRae (c. 1836-1880/1900) m. 16 Jan 1873, Rachel Tolbert\(^{141}\) (b. Feb 1847, S.C.-d. 2 Aug 1923) moved to the part of Pulaski County, Arkansas, that was later divided into Lonoke County. In the 1870 Census, Daniel appears as a farm laborer, born in North Carolina living with T.W. Holland (aged 37) and wife Amanda in Pulaski County (p. 12 or 363.) By 1880, he had married and was living in Magness, Lonoke Co. with his wife and three children (p. 342 C). He died prior to the 1900 census when his wife and daughter Martha were living together, alone in Bayou Meto, Pulaski Co., AR (ED 67, Sheet 3B). They worked as laundresses. See the 1910 Census of Bayou Meto Twp, Pulaski Co., 5, ED 101, p. 2A) and the 1920 Census of the same, (SD 5, ED 109, Sheet 4A). Daniel and his wife had four children (one child is unknown) of whom only Mary and Martha were alive by 1900.

+500 i. Mary J. McRae (b. 15 Nov 1873). She seems to be the only child of Daniel who had issue.
501 ii. Elizabeth McRae (b. c. 1877) Must have died as a young child.
502 iii. Martha Lee McRae (4 Nov 1878-3 Jun 1968). She was a laundress with her mother and seems never to have married. She is buried at Bayou Meto Cemetery near Jacksonville in Pulaski Co., AR.

187 Alexander M(cRae?) “Sandy” Boggan (18 Jan 1820--30 Apr 1880) m. (1) 5 Jun 1851, Lydia Ann Elizabeth Liles, dau. of Sanford Liles and Jane Diggs; m. (2) 14 Aug 1870 at Zion UMC in Montgomery County, to Martha Gardner Liles. He served in the Civil War as an artilleryman. He enlisted in Brunswick Co., NC on 20 Aug 1863, joining the 1st Co. I, 36th Regt. NC Troops. On 4 Nov 1863 he was transferred to Co. G, 40th Regt N.C. Troops. On 6 Mar 1864, he was transferred again to Co. C of the same regiment. He was accounted for through Oct 1864.\(^{142}\)

503 i. Frances Jane Boggan (b. 27 Apr 1852) m. Mr. Hinson
505 iii. John W. Boggan (15 Apr 1857--28 Feb 1916). He was postmaster at Pee Dee, Anson Co., NC.
+508 vi. Joseph Martin Boggan (b. 21 Aug 1871)
509 vii. William Alexander Boggan (b. 25 Jan 1873) Seems never to have married. Lived with his brother, Joseph M. in 1920.
510 viii. Rutherford Baxter Boggan (b. 20 Nov 1876) Married and moved to Stanly Co., NC by the 1920 census (ED 144, sht 21, line 84.) Had a son named Harry L. Boggan

\(^{141}\) The information regarding Rachel’s maiden name was provided by Billie Dougherty of Cabot, AR, in a query published in *The Arkansas Family Historian* Vol. 32, No. 2, (Jun 1994) p. 77.
\(^{142}\) Information derives from Carolyn Haney McLean’s *Haney and Related Families* (1997). It has been checked against census records and expanded where possible.
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(b. c. 1918) in that year.


188 William J. Boggan (c. 1824--c. 1875, Montgomery Co., NC) m. Sarah Dumas, 12 Oct 1859.143

i. Lilly Boggan (b. c. 1862)
ii. Jane Boggan (b. c. 1864)
iii. Tatum Boggan (b. c. 1865)
iv. William K. Boggan (b. c. 1858) m. Virginia L. ----- (b. c. 1875) and had children William K. Boggan, Jr. (8 May 1905--9 Sep 1995, Memphis, TN) and George L. Boggan (b. c. 1907). The family lived in Wadesboro on Morven Road at the time of the 1920 census.

189 Louisa Boggan (1825--1858) m. 25 May 1845, Thomas B. Harrington (b. c. 1821), son of John Harrington and Nancy Bradley of Anson Co., NC. He married secondly, 1860 (Union Co., NC) to Lydia Bass.

i. William A. Harrington (b. c. 1846)
ii. Sarah Elizabeth Harrington (b. 8 Dec 1847)
iv. Ellis Harrington (b. c. 1852) Was a teacher and died as a young adult.
v. Mary M. Harrington (b. c. 1854)
vi. Edmund Harrington (b. c. 1856)
vii. Martha “Mattie” Harrington (b. c. 1858)

190 Mary Ann Boggan (29 Feb 1828--c. 1861) m. c. 1849, Atlas Jones Bruton (18 Sep 1827--4 Dec 1905). They are buried in the Bruton Cemetery near Mt. Gilead.

i. Frances “Fannie” Bruton (b. 13 Jun 1850) m. Dave Cooke
ii. James M. Bruton (13 Mar 1853--21 Aug 1923)
iii. Susan Elizabeth Bruton (b. 13 Nov 1854)
iv. John Wesley Bruton (b. 9 Nov 1857)
v. Margaret A. Bruton (b. 30 Jul 1859)


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143 Notice of this marriage appeared in the Pee Dee Argus (Fayetteville and Wadesboro) and identified the bride’s father as James Dumas, deceased. The marriage took place at the home of the bride’s grandfather Edmund Lilly. Issue dated 13 Oct 1859.

144 Notice of this marriage appeared, 4 Jun 1845, in the Fayetteville Observer. It stated that the ceremony took place in Anson and identified the father of the bride as Mr. John Boggan of Montgomery.
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1904) son of Willis and Nancy Bass. He remarried to Elizabeth Parker 20 Sep 1899 in Union Co. This couple buried at Smyrna UMC near Monroe, Union Co., NC.

528  i. John W. Bass (2 Apr 1862--16 Jun 1885)
529  ii. Jamie H. Bass (b. c. 1866)
530  iii. Mary F. Bass (31 Jan 1871—14 Jun 1897) m. 7 Jan 1896 (Union Co., NC) James Edgar Bailey (4 Oct 1871—21 Apr 1921). She is buried at Gilboa UMC in Marshville, NC.

194  Catherine Boggan (15 Jun 1835—26 Mar 1915) m. c. 1853 John Jackson Harrington (b. c. 1832 d. 11 Dec 1863, in Confederate service while imprisoned in Old Capital Prison, Washington, DC), son of John Harrington and Nancy Bradley of Anson Co., NC. Her second husband was Dock W.
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Gilmore (19 May 1818—8 Dec 1907).


532 ii. Flora A. Harrington (Oct 1857—Jun 1896) m. 2 Aug 1876 (Anson Co., NC) John A. Crepps in 1879 and had a daughter named Roberta Crepps.

533 iii. John Harrington (b. c. 1858)


535 v. Jonas F. Gilmore (b. c. 1868)


537 vii. Richard Gilmore (b. c. 1871)

196 Flora F. Boggan (10 Jun 1840—9 Nov 1925) m. 13 Nov 1859 in South Carolina, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Garland (13 Oct 1829—29 Jan 1908). They lived in Jefferson Twp, Chesterfield Co., S.C. (See the 1880 Census of Chesterfield, p. 344 D.) Both are buried at White Plains Baptist Church in Chesterfield County. Flora’s maiden name and the name of her parents (including her mother’s maiden name) are given on her death certificate, recorded in S.C. A microform copy can be viewed at the South Carolina State Archives in Columbia. See also the 1900 census of Chesterfield Co., SC, (ED 22, sheet 8, line 98). According to Bettye Pullman, a Garland family researcher, Dr. Garland moved initially to Washington, Arkansas (Hempstead Co.), just before the Civil War, and trained with a Dr. James Deloney. They moved back to Chesterfield County because his training was complete and because the outbreak of the Civil War was particularly violent in Arkansas.145

538 i. Mary Frances “Mollie” Garland (22 Aug 1862—27 May 1899) m. 15 Dec 1886, John Calhoun McLean (17 Mar 1851—10 Mar 1917). Both buried McLean Cemetery, reburied Union Church Cemetery in Clyde, SC. Children: Claude Eugene McLean (b. 2 Jun 1888) m. 1922, Pearl Little (to Arizona), Ethel Lilian McLean (b. 10 Nov 1889) m. 8 Sep 1915, William F. Cappelman (to Winter Gardens, FL), Laurence Garland McLean (b. 24 Dec 1891) m. 22 Dec 1921, Mariola Carnell (or Garnell) (to Indiana), Jessie Flora McLean (1894-1896, bur. Union Church), Gladys May McLean (1896—1897, bur. Union Church), Mary Frances McLean (10 May 1899—24 May 1900, bur. White Plains Baptist Church).

539 ii. Jessie D. Garland (1864--1926) m. 18 Feb 1885 W. Albert Latta of Monroe, N.C.146

540 iii. John Franklin Garland (1866--1915) m. Mabel Brooks. From the records of Lewis E. Gardner (1853B1925) as published on <www.pigggenealogy.com/l-a_gardner.htm>, “The dead body of John F. Garland was buried in the new cemetery at Jefferson, S.C. 5 May 1915. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A.L.

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145 Many thanks to Bettye Pullman for help in fleshing out the family. There was also a further child, Fred Ransom Garland who died in 1881 in infancy. He came to my attention too late to be introduced into the roster.

146 This event was recorded in the Charlotte Home Democrat of 27 Feb 1885.
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White and J.M. Sullivan.” Relatives present included Mr. J.F. Garland, Mrs. Lillie Clarkson, sister, Mrs. Fodie Smith, sister, Mrs. Flora Garland, mother, Mr. & Mrs. R.H. Garland, brother and his wife, and Mr. James Garland, brother.

iv. Susannah Eugenia Garland (1868–1964) m. Lee G. Seaman


vi. Robert Hamilton Garland (Sep 1870—18 Jun 1951) m. Mattie Gribble (b. 1872) c. 1907. (See Chesterfield Co., SC 1910 census, Supervisor’s District 5, ED 39, #373.) He was Vice President of the Bank of Jefferson and County Commissioner for Chesterfield County and lived until his death in the home built by his grandfather Jesse Garland in 1811. He died in an automobile accident according to his obituary, a transcription of which was passed to me by Bettye Pullman.


viii. Lillian Evelyn Garland (May 1875–1937) m. Bowen E. Clarkson, Kingstree, SC.


x. Susan E. Garland (b. c. 1879)

xi. Helen Mae Garland (1884–1974), a spinster, living in Columbia, SC.

197 Mary J. McRae (c. 1819–21 May 1849) m. 15 Nov 1839 Nathaniel Knight (c. 1814–14 Aug 1880, Montgomery Co., NC.) Nathaniel Knight was a prominent person in local politics. He was elected Clerk of Montgomery County Court in 1845, and Clerk of Montgomery Superior Court in 1849 and 1853. He was also editor and proprietor of the North Carolina Argus and Pee Dee Herald. The couple had only two sons before Mary’s untimely death. In the 1870 census he appears as Deputy Clerk of Superior Court in Wadesboro, Anson Co., NC. He apparently married a second time and had other children including: Lucy A. Knight, m. Luther Cashwell, Elizabeth K. Knight, Fannie F. Knight, Robert W. Knight, Sallie J. Knight and Mollie E. Knight. His father was Rev. William Knight (b. c. 1790), a Methodist minister.


+550 ii. Cyrus J. Knight (b. 1846)

147 Notice of her death appeared in the Wilmington Chronicle, 13 Jun 1849 and in the Fayetteville Observer, 5 Jun 1849.

148 Notice of the marriage was given in the Fayetteville Observer 6 Nov 1839.

149 His date of death is taken from Anson County Estates, C.R. 005.508.26 as is that of his son William H. Knight.
Regina R. McRae (1819--2 Sep 1889). Regina was a most unusual woman in the antebellum South. A couple of her early letters written in company with her cousin Louisa McRae (later Burns, daughter of Daniel McRae of Mangum) to Louisa’s aunt Eliza McRae, survive (see Document Appendix B) and reveal her in all the impetuous exuberance of adolescence. Regina helped her father tend to the needs of guests in his hotel in Lawrenceville. Apparently, she was a forward young woman who was heedless of social conventions. She took to visiting one of the young male boarders, Henry Lilly, in his room and later conceived a child by him. At the time, she was also seen by neighborhood gossips, unchaperoned, in the company of another young buck, Henry W. Deberry, son of Congressman Edmund Deberry. It was thought that these two were a more likely match until Regina became pregnant with Henry Lilly’s child. Regina’s father, Capt. Duncan McRae of Lawrenceville, did not disown his daughter in this crisis. Instead, he brought suit against the father of the child for the losses he sustained in his hotel business due to Regina’s incapacity during pregnancy. It seems that his intention was to provide his daughter, whom no one would now likely marry, with a nest egg large enough to secure her future. The case brought public disgrace on the family, but Capt. McRae was successful and managed to extract $1,000 from Lilly as damages. Regina later loaned this money back to her father during his financial troubles of the late 1840s. After Captain McRae’s death, she made good her claims against her father’s estate and obtained a sizeable amount of real estate as a result. (See Appendix A.) She also invested some of her money in gold mining interests as is seen in the will of her partner, Edmund Deberry. The 1850 census shows that, although she lived with her father at the time, she owned about $2,000 worth of property in her own right. Between February 1856 and November 1859, she served as postmistress for Troy in succession to her mother. When she died in 1889, her earlier peccadilloes seemed all but forgotten. “Died Monday evening, September 2nd 1889, at the residence of her brother, W.H. McRae, Esq. in this vicinity, Miss V.R. McRae [sic], aged about 69 years. The deceased was for a number of years a consistent member of the M.E. Church South, and has been for a great while a victim of disease and suffering, but bore her affliction to the last with patient Christian fortitude. She leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her departure.” Regina managed to turn her misfortune into a relative degree of security for herself and her daughter, whom she defiantly named after the absconding father.

+551  i. Henrietta L[illy?] McRae (b. 15 Jan 1837)

Frances T. McRae (c. 1826--1856/59, Marengo Co., AL) m. 11 Sep 1844 Philip P. Mask (c. 1825—Jun 1916, Marengo Co., AL). Philip Mask was a prominent planter of Shiloh, Marengo Co., AL, having moved there from N.C. in 1854 or 1855. In 1860, he owned $15,500 in real estate and $50,100 in personal estate by the census taker’s estimate. After Frances’ death, he married in Marengo County, 8 Feb 1859, Mary Frances Bennett, eleven years his junior, the daughter of Samuel Legrand Bennett.

150 The record of this trial would have been lost forever had the venue not been changed to Cabarrus County Superior Court and then appealed to the N.C. State Supreme Court. A summary of the proceedings, along with the testimony of a few witnesses and the findings of the High Court are recorded in Supreme Court Case File #2799, McRae v. Lilly.

151 A copy of this will is found in the Edmund Deberry Papers (Mf P 9) at N.C. State Archives in Raleigh.

152 The list of postmasters is taken from Mable S. Lassiter’s Pattern of Timeless Moments, A History of Montgomery County, 1976.

153 The death was commemorated in the local paper, the Montgomery Vidette. Microform copies are to be found at N.C. State Archives in Raleigh, NC, and at the North Carolina Collection, Louis R. Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill.

154 Their wedding is mentioned in the Fayetteville Observer, 11 Sep 1844.
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i. Laura V. Mask (b. c. 1845)

ii. Walter Julius Mask (b. c. 1847)

iii. Mary Ella Mask (c. 1849—19 Oct 1852). Buried at Hebron Cemetery, Richmond Co., NC.

iv. Frances Elizabeth Mask (30 May 1852—15 May 1939, Marengo Co., AL) m. Frank E. Mendenhall (1854--1938), 21 Feb 1878, Marengo Co., AL. Had children: Clayton McRae Mendenhall (1879--1960), Laura Mozelle Mendenhall (1884--1963), Van Dewitt Mendenhall (1890--1956), Walter Vivian Mendenhall (b. c. 1891), and Bessie Mendenhall (b. c. 1895).


Magnolia, the plantation house in Marengo Co., AL built by Phillip Mask in 1861. It later passed into the Mendenhall family, who restored it.

201 Elizabeth Katherine McRae (9 Nov 1826—5 Mar 1904, Jones Co., TX) m. 18 Jun 1846, Hercules J. Agee (1822--17 Jan 1886.) This family moved first to Louisville, MS (Winston County) by 1860 (p. 102), then to Sylvarena, Smith County, MS by 1870. H. J. Agee apparently owned a lucrative lumber business before the War that became untenable under Reconstruction era government. In 1860 his personal estate totaled $45,000 and his real estate $14,600. By 1880, he was living in 5th Mountain Twp, Logan Co., AR (p. 249.) He died shortly thereafter and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, on Route 22, East of Paris, AR. Elizabeth reportedly remained in Arkansas long after the death of her husband. In October of 1903, she came to visit her children in Texas and found that she did not like the countryside or her daughter Young’s living conditions. She had a great fear of dying and not being

155 Notice of the wedding appeared in the 30 Jun 1846 Fayetteville Observer. She is called the daughter of Capt. Duncan McRae.
buried with her husband in Arkansas. In the winter, she contracted pneumonia and passed away. Due to a lack of money, the family could not transport her back to Arkansas and so, she was buried at Fort Phantom Hill Cemetery 15 miles north of Abilene, TX. 156

i. Cornelia Frances Agee (15 Oct 1847, Anson Co., NC—13 May 1892, Texas) m. (1)  c. 1868 (Shubuta, MS), Wayne Gowin (2) 5 Jul 1888, Meridian, Bosque Co., TX, Samuel E. Patton (1830-1918). A series of letters from Gowin to Cornelia during their courtship survive. Her husband died shortly after their marriage and Cornelia moved with her parents to Arkansas and finally, with her son Charles V. Gowen (b. c. 1871) to Cooke Co., Texas. By Mr. Patton she had

ii. Junius S. Agee (Mar 1850, Anson Co., NC—18 Jan 1924, Harris Co., TX) m. 13 Feb 1877 (Aransas Co., TX), Mildred B. Dunlap (1862—aft. 1920)


iv. Mary Agee (b. c. 1854, Louisville, MS)

v. Elizabeth “Lizzie” Sarah Agee (7 Nov 1857, Louisville, MS—17 Jul 1946, Jones Co., TX) m. 31 Oct 1877 (Logan Co., AR), William T. Young (1854—1943). They are buried at the Hawley Cemetery in Jones Co., TX.

vi. William Hercules Agee (11 Sep 1861, MS—1 Jun 1936, Jones Co., TX) m. c. 1903, Parri Dee Davis (1877, AL—1946). Moved with his parents to Arkansas. Subsequently lived in Jones Co., TX and is buried there at Bethel Cemetery. Children: Loraine Agee (b. c. 1904, AR), Inez Agee (b. c. 1905, AR), Hercules Agee (b. c. 1907, TX), Lillian Agee, Harry Dee Agee (b. c. 1911), Frank Wallace Agee (b. c. 1915), Mary J. Agee (b. c. 1917).

George M. McRae (b. c. 1830—post 1900) m. Eliza Lisk (b. c. 1829), 29 Mar 1851. It may have been this “George M. McRae” who appeared in the muster roles of Co. I, 1st Regt N.C. Foot Soldiers for the Mexican War. He would have joined Capt. William Kirkpatrick’s Company in Fayetteville in January of 1847 and was honorably discharged at war’s end. 157 He also served in Co. A,

156 I have benefited much from the input of Judy Kiilehua of Corona, CA regarding this family. She descends from Cornelia Agee and Wayne Gowin.

157 See the pamphlet, “Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War with Mexico,” compiled by General Johnston Jones (Raleigh, NC: Josephus Daniels, 1887.) A copy is housed at the High Point, NC Public Library--N.C. Locked File 797.
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21st NC Infantry, CSA. George McRae later moved to Norwood, Stanly Co., NC where he appeared living with a daughter and sister Amanda Minerva McRae in 1900. (Vol. 61, ed 124, sht 16, line 54.)

563  i. M. E. McRae b. c. 1852

+564  ii. Duncan K. McRae (b. 28 Jan 1854)

565  iii. Mary McRae (b. c. 1855)

+566  iv. Henry Ledbetter McRae (b. 17 Oct 1857)

567  v. William G. McRae (1863—26 Oct 1926). Never married. He died at the State Hospital in Morganton, NC. He was a patient in the State Asylum for over a quarter of a century.


569  vii. Martha Ann McRae (18 Dec 1869—8 Nov 1949) m. Clarence W. Clarke (18 Jun 1859—25 Jan 1931) of Stanly Co., NC. They are buried at Fairview Cemetery. This was his second marriage. They had two daughters together, Mary Clarke (b. c. 1902) and Pauline Clarke (b. c. 1904).

206  Martha Ann McRae (d. abt 1850, Anson Co., NC) m. 9 Jan 1844 Roland R. Kelly (b. c. 1805 d. c. 1856) in Lawrenceville, Montgomery Co., NC.

570  i. Martha Kelly (b. c. 1845). Said to have died in childhood.

571  ii. Frances Lorella Kelly (21 Oct 1847—15 May 1931, Salisbury, Rowan Co., NC) m. 16 Dec 1885 (Rowan Co., NC) Peter A. F rercks (27 Mar 1825—13 Jun 1909). They had a single child, Francis McRae F rercks (26 Sep 1887—20 May 1899), who did not survive. She and her husband were proprietors of the Mt. Vernon Hotel in Salisbury, but F rercks also had a very varied career as a machinist and engineer. As part of the firm F rercks and Raeder, he was a manufacturer of agricultural equipment: cultivators, plows, cornshellers, seed sowers, and threshers. This description comes from an 1885 business profile, the same year as his marriage:

The gentleman to whom we now refer has certainly had a varied business career, and we are glad of this opportunity of at least outlining it. He is a native of Schleswig Holstein and was educated at the polytechnic institute of Copenhagen, Denmark. Coming to the United States, he

158  The ceremony was noted in the Fayetteville Observer, 24 Jan 1844.

159  Apparently, young F. M. F rercks made quite an impression on his contemporaries. His death was widely lamented given his promise. The following item comes from a eulogy in the Salisbury Evening Sun (25 May 1899) written by his music master, W. H. Neave: “When the death of Master Francis F rercks was made known to me, last Sunday morning by one of his co-students, I was so mentally stunned and emotionally shocked by this wholly unexpected and terribly sudden collapse of a bright and genial young life—in whose up-building to a fine manhood, I felt and took such a warm interest—that I was, at once utterly prostrated physically as well as mentally, and feeling so for several days. For these reasons, I have been unable to give an earlier expression of my keen pity and sympathy for his fondly devoted parents in this their sad bereavement, as well as of my own painfully heartfelt loss of a very congenial and promising pupil. He was an uncommonly bright and truthful boy; a manly, thoughtful and gentlemanly boy. Extremely honorable and polite by nature and home training in conjunction. His love and respect for his mother seemed almost phenomenal; he honored her so much that he was always truthful to her trust in him and cheerfully obedient to her every order or wish: And this love and respect for mother is the very criterion of a boy’s— or youth’s—character. Oh! what a pity that he died so young, with such great prospective possibilities for his maturity. But that such golden memories should—and must assuage the intense grief in the hearts of his estimable parents, is the ardent hope of his sorely grieved music teacher.”

133
accepted the position of marine engineer in the Novelty Yard, of New York, and twenty nine
years ago he left that city and came to Salisbury. He accepted an engagement with Boyden &
Son, then carrying on machine shops here, and one year later, in partnership with a Mr. Raeber,
bought out the establishment which they prosecuted until the war. Raeber absconded and fled
to the North in 1861, leaving Mr. Frercks to pay the debts of the concern. In 1863 he disposed
of the property and the Confederate government rented it using it as a manufactory of shot,
shell, percussion caps &c., Mr. Frercks being retained in charge. In the fall of 1863 he was
appointed Chief Engineer of the High Shoal Iron Co., owned by Bredges & Co., and upon
leaving that concern he went to Wilmington in charge of Hart & Bailey works. While there in
January, 1864, he rebuilt a large cotton compress, and was finally placed in charge of the
marine business of the works, under the general employ of the Confederate government. When
the Federal forces captured Wilmington Mr. F. was offered employment under their auspices,
if he would serve them as well as he had the Confederacy, and so he remained until returning to
Salisbury in Sept. 1865. He was then appointed Revenue Inspector and Gauger, which position
he held for six years. For the two following years he did nothing; then he became connected
with mining operations, and he put in the chlorination works at the Reimer and Yadkin mines.
In the meantime he had opened a machine shop here, and its business gradually until it finally
absorbed the most of his time. In 1880 Mr. Frercks, realizing the necessity that existedhere for
other and better hotel accomodations, built the Mt. Vernon Hotel, one of the best equipped and
best kept hotels in the State. Indeed it is a house that it is a treat to stop at. The manner in which
it is kept reflects credit upon Mr. Frercks and the town, and those who are once guests of the
“Mount Vernon” bear away pleasant impressions with them.

Mr. Frercks shops are now almost exclusively run upon repair work of all kinds. Skilled workmen and modern tools are employed, and as a rule they are kept very busy. We
should be glad, however, to see the establishment converted into a manufactory proper, for we
are satisfied that Mr. F. would successfully conduct it— at all events he has the happy faculty of
succeeding in whatever he undertakes, and either as manufacturer or hotel keeper we wish him
unstinted prosperity.

From her will, it would appear that neither of her siblings survived. Her heirs were her
first cousins and their descendants. She also identifies a number of persons in
Germany related to her late husband and endowed several religious and charitable
institutions (Rowan Co., NC Wills). Apparently, she and her husband enjoyed
considerable wherewithal from many years of hard work. Newspapers reported that
bequests to charitable institutions amounted to some $104,450, including to
the Chapel Hill Public Library, agricultural extension work, Thomson’s Orphanage
(Charlotte, NC), Valle Crucis School, Patterson School (Legerwood), Lt. Luke’s
Episcopal Vesty, Salisbury Charity, and the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina.
The family is buried at Chestnut Hill Cemetery in Salisbury.

572 iii. Benjamin F. Kelly (b. c. 1850)

207 Dewitt Clinton McAuley (28 Dec 1828--3 May 1882) m. Palestine C. Bruton (23 Feb 1825--17
Jan 1907). Both are buried in Sharon Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, N.C.

573 i. Margaret N. McAuley (c. 1855--1912) m. Thomas C. Ingram (1847--1935)
574 ii. Disey J. McAuley (1857--1886) m. Dr. A. Braxton Huntley. They had daughters
Daisy m. George R. Hales and Ina m. Fred Jones.
575 iii. James A. McAuley (26 Apr 1860--26 Aug 1929) m. 2 Oct 1886 Mollie S. Ingram
(27 Dec 1869--2 Aug 1958). He was a merchant. Their children included Daisy
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McAuley (1887–1892), Frances Catherine AKatie” McAuley (b. May 1891) m. Dr. P. R. Rankin, and Mary Helen McAuley (b. May 1893) m. James E. Lambeth of Thomasville, NC.


v. **Mary Ellen McAuley** (1865–1916) m. Dr. Charles Braxton Ingram (1858–1942)

210 **William F. McAuley** (1837–1890)160 m. (1) 11 Jan 1866 Mary A. Dunn (1841–1873), (2) 16 Nov 1875, Mary Elizabeth McKinnon (1841–1873).

i. **Emma McAuley** (b. c. 1869)

ii. **George Thomas McAuley** (6 May 1871–15 Jun 1943) m. (1) Emma B. Lilly (28 Feb 1876–18 Jun 1914), (2) M. Bessie Lilly (31 May 1886–4 Dec 1946). In 1920, this G. T. McAuley was living with George H. A. Lilly as a boarder in Mt. Gilead. Also living with him was his son George T. McAuley, Jr. b. c. 1911. In 1930, he lived in a separate household as a merchant in Mt. Gilead (ED 62-8, SD 1 B, line 20). Living with him were M. Bessie McAuley, his wife, aged 43, George, Jr. aged 19 and a new son Albert L., aged 11.

iii. **William Auley McAuley** (1872–1943) m. Alice Lassiter (1876–1959). They had children named Mildred (b. 1903), William (b. 1905), Benson (b. 1908), Hector L. (b. 1914) and John “Jack” J. (b. 1919).

212 **Angus Martin McAuley** (1842–9 Mar 1900, Rockingham, Richmond Co., NC) m. abt 1865, his first cousin William P. McRae’s widow, Selena Augusta Reid (1835, Newburg, New York—29 Apr 1921, Aberdeen, Moore Co., NC.) Angus McAuley served in Company E, 28th Regiment NCT. Though enlisted as a corporal, he was reduced to the ranks, Mar/Apr 1862. He was captured at New Hanover Courthouse, 27 May 1862 and confined at Fortress Monroe, Va, and Ft. Columbus, New York City until transferred at Aiken’s Landing, James River on July 12, 1862. He returned to duty 1 November 1862. 16 May, 1864, he was hospitalized at Richmond with a gunshot wound to the left thigh. He returned to duty 3 Sep 1864. Captured near Petersburg 2 Apr 1865, he was confined at Point Lookout, Maryland until released 29 June 1865. He lived as a merchant in Rockingham. His obituary appeared in the Rockingham Anglo-Saxon, 15 March 1900. There it was recorded that he had been ill for some time and that the death was not unexpected. He was given a Masonic funeral and praised as an elder and devout member of the Presbyterian Church.

The widow, Selina Augusta Reid McRae McAuley’s obituary appeared in the 5 May 1921 edition of the Asheboro, NC Courier.

Mrs. Augusta Reid McAulay died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J.R. Page, of Aberdeen, Friday night, April 29, at the age of 86 years. Mrs. McAulay a few weeks ago sprained her ankle and had been confined to her room ever since, but her death was due to heart trouble.

Mrs. McAulay was born in New Burg, New York, but moved to North Carolina at the age of thirteen years, was at the head of the first [cot?]Ion factory in the South, that being in Montgomery county, now known as the old Burnt factory, near Troy. She was the daughter of the late George Reid, who was a prominent cotton mill

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160 This William F. McAuley left a letter to his “cousin” Eliza McRae Miller which is transcribed in Appendix B.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Mrs. McAulay was a sister of an Asheboro attorney, George Reid, who married Nannie Wood, a sister of Colonel W. P. Wood.

She was at the youthful age of 16 married to William P. McRae, who was a share holder in the cotton mill with her father. To this union were born four children, Octavlius Ella Reid and William D. McRae. Being left a widow she afterwards married Angus Martin McAulay, of Mt. Gilead, Montgomery county and moved to Rockingham. There were four children to this marriage, Oscar, who died in California a few years ago; Mrs. C. M. Hobbs, Louisburg; Mrs. J.R. Page, Aberdeen, and Mrs. J.K. Wood, of Asheboro.

Mrs. McAulay had a large circle of friends in Asheboro having visited her daughter frequently. She was a consistent and [page torn] member of the Presbyterian Church. She practiced her religion daily. She truly went about scattering sunshine and brightening the lives of those with whom she came into contact.

The body was taken to Rockingham, where the funeral services were held. Rev. W. P. Coppedge, who was her pastor for 22 years, paying beautiful tributes to her, the oldest member of the church. By Mrs. McAulay’s request her grandsons acted as pall-bearers. A large number of friends and relatives gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to Mrs. McAulay. There were many floral offerings testifying the love and esteem in which she was held, among them a beautiful blanket of green smilax roses and Easter lilies, given by three of her grandchildren.

581 i. Oscar Reid McAuley (b. ca. 1866)

582 ii. Myrtle Alice McAuley (22 Oct 1869-3 Jun 1945, Moore Co., NC) m. 8 Oct 1890 (Richmond Co., NC) Junius Raboteau Page (24 Dec 1866-12 May 1938). They lived in Montgomery County in 1900, Hill Township. They later lived at Page Hill in Aberdeen, NC. Augusta McAuley spent her last years with this family. Their children included: Alice M. Page (24 Feb 1897—13 Apr 1954) m. Frank Dudley Shamburger, Junius Raboteau Page, Jr., (13 Nov 1891—18 Nov 1969) m. (1) Nina Jones (2) 14 Sep 1935 (Winchester, VA) Elizabeth Herbert Shannon, and Reid Allison Page (12 Dec 1892—8 Dec 1960, Cumberland Co., NC). They are buried at Bethesda Cemetery near Aberdeen, NC.


584 iv. Nettie McAuley (3 Jun 1877—17 Oct 1970, Wake Co., NC) m. John Kerr Wood (2 Feb 1875—29 Dec 1939). They lived in Asheboro, NC, where he worked last as a deputy sheriff. Earlier he had worked for First National Bank of Raleigh and as Auditor for the Aberdeen and Asheboro Railway. He was for a time in the mercantile firm of Wood and Moring in Asheboro. John’s father was Col. William Penn Wood, former state auditor and his mother was Henrietta Gunter of Durham County. Nettie and John are buried in the old City Cemetery in Asheboro.161 Their children included Etta Reid Wood, (11 Aug 1905—17 May 1984, Randolph Co., NC) m. 10 Oct 1931 (Randolph Co., NC) Yancey Hagerman Robertson (18 May 1901—27 Jun 1980), Nettie Alice Wood (24 Sep 1911—22 Dec 1985) m. 5 Dec 1936 (Randolph Co., NC)

161 Data concerning this family taken from Randolph County Death Certificates and from the Asheboro Courier, 31 Dec 1939 and 19 Oct 1970.
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213 George Washington McAuley (10 Oct 1843--16 Nov 1943) m. 14 Oct 1875, Alice Barringer (31 May 1853--26 Nov 1943). He enlisted in Wake County at age 18 on 16 July 1862. He was wounded in the right arm at Sharpsburg, MD 17 Sep 1862 and rejoined his company in March or April of 1863. He was wounded at Fisher’s Hill, VA, 19 Sep 1864


587 iii. Edward Lee McAuley (5 Jul 1881—19 Dec 1930, New Smyrna Beach, Volusia Co., FL) m. 27 May 1903 (Montgomery Co., NC), Mada Moore.


217 Duncan Kirkland MacRae (16 Aug 1820-12 Feb 1888) m. 8 Oct 1845, Louise Virginia Henry, eldest daughter of Louis D. Henry, a lawyer of Raleigh, and his wife, Margaret M. Haywood of Tarboro. At the age of five, Duncan made an address of welcome to Gen. LaFayette when he came to Fayetteville and was entertained at the house of Duncan’s grandfather. He was educated at William and Mary College and the University of North Carolina and became a lawyer as soon as he came of age. He was a member of the House of Commons for Cumberland County, 1842, and took a notable share in its actions. Removing to Raleigh, he took high position at the bar among the most distinguished lawyers of the state. He was noted for his alertness, quickness in repartee, eloquence, and deductive reasoning. He later moved to Wilmington, at the instance of his brother-in-law, Captain Grainger. He was a banker and a man of large affairs in 1851 and became independent candidate for Congress upon the issue of the distribution of funds received from the sale of public lands. During the campaign, he was appointed by President Pierce Consul-General in Paris and accepted. While Consul, he acted as secretary of the famous council of American Foreign Ministers at Ostend to consider the Cuban question. He was Consul four years in Paris amid the exiting scenes of the Second Empire. At the close of President Pierce’s term of office, he returned to North Carolina and practised law at New Bern. While there, he was an independent candidate for governor and was defeated by John W. Ellis, 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed by Gov. Ellis, Colonel of the 5th Regiment, N.C. State Troops and was attached to Longstreet’s Brigade at the first Battle of Manasses. He fought in the Peninsula campaign against Gen. McClellan as part of Gen. Early’s Brigade. His regiment earned from Gen. Hancock (Federal) the name ‘Immortal.’ ‘As a soldier his name stood preeminent among the heroes who have illustrated the valor of our southern land. At Williamsburg, at the head of the 5th N.C. Regiment, he immortalised himself and his state. A writer of the London Times and a
soldier of distinction himself, who was present at that bloody combat as staff officer to Gen. McClellan (Federal), names as the most illustrious feats of arms, the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and the charge of MacRae’s N.C. Regiment at Williamsburg.” (Speech of Lt. Gov. Stedman of N.C.) He bore with his regiment a prominent part in all the actions of the Army of Northern Virginia through the seven days’ battle around Richmond, up to and including Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. At Sharpsburg he received injuries which, added to his failing health, compelled his retirement from active service. He was small of stature and physically frail. He was assigned to the editorship of the Rebel at Raleigh to stir up the failing war spirit of his people, after having fulfilled an important mission in Europe for Gov. Zeb H. Vance. This publication was the organ of the Confederate government in N.C. After peace had been declared, he was not allowed to resume his residence in N.C. by the local leaders of the new regime under military rule and he settled for the practise of law in Memphis, Tenn. Here he attained marked success and his practise carried him to the highest courts of the country. Failing health of himself and his family caused him to remove to Chicago, whence he shortly removed to Wilmington, N.C., where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1888, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.”

589 Margaret Kirkland MacRae (17 Oct 1846—15 Mar 1877, Memphis, TN) m. 22 Dec 1866, Judge Samuel Polk Walker of Memphis, TN (17 Oct 1842—15 Sep 1898, Yarmouth, MA). Her husband remarried to Mary Howard Lombard (14 Nov 1852—9 Apr 1920, Memphis, TN).

590 Virginia Henry MacRae (28 Oct 1848, Raleigh, NC—9 Jan 1918). She is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, NYC. She was unmarried.

591 Marie MacRae (b. 29 Jul 1853). She married Hiram Merriman (22 Feb 1844—3 Sep 1912, Lycoming Co., PA), a lumberman of Williamsport, PA. Apparently, she divorced Mr. Merriman. Living 1927, with her niece, Mrs. E.H. Martin in Hot Springs, AR.

223 James Cameron MacRae (6 Oct 1838—17 Oct 1909) m. 31 Oct 1867, Fannie Hinsdale, “daughter of Dr. Samuel J. Hinsdale of Fayetteville,

162 This text and the information concerning his children was taken entirely from Lawrence MacRae’s Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae, p. 19.
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formerly of CT. He was educated at Donaldson Academy, Fayetteville, after which he taught school and later studied law under his brother Duncan K. MacRae, receiving his county license in 1859 and his Supreme Court license in 1860. He joined the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and was a corporal at the Battle of Bethel, the first Battle of the Civil War, being mentioned by Gen. D.H. Hill for distinguished service. Later he became Adjutant of the 5th N.C. Regiment and was with this regiment in the Battle of Williamsburg. He also served in western North Carolina as Major of what was known as MacRae’s Battalion, and towards the close of the war was made Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Lawrence S. Baker in eastern North Carolina. After the close of the war, he practised law with C.W. Broadfoot in Fayetteville and in 1874 was elected a member of the N.C. General Assembly from Cumberland Co. In 1881 he presided at the Temperance Convention at Raleigh. In 1882 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the 4th N.C. District and served until 1892, when he was elected to the Supreme Court Bench of N.C. When the Republican-Populist combination overcame the Democrats in the election of 1894, he retired to private life and shortly became associated with Capt. Day in the practise of law in Raleigh, representing the Seaboard Air Line Railway and other large interests. While engaged in the practise of law he was elected in 1899 Dean of the Law School at the University of North Carolina, and this honorable position he held with eminent ability until his death at Chapel Hill, rounding out a distinguished career, beloved and honored by all who knew him, especially by those who studied law under his guidance. He was particularly interested in the affairs of the Episcopal Church and served his church for many years as lay reader, vestryman, and as a delegate to many important conventions. His high sense of honor and justice was strikingly characteristic and his record on the Bench was of marked distinction. He had a keen sense of humor and was a most pleasing conversationalist and a speaker of ability.”


592 i. Samuel Hinsdale MacRae (4 Aug 1861--6 Jul 1907) m. (1) 12 Dec 1890, Evelyn Belle Clayton of Bedford City, VA, (2) 18 Oct 1899 (Cumberland Co., NC), to May Marceline Broadfoot (26 Sep 1875—I Feb 1947) of Fayetteville. He was a lawyer in Fayetteville and served in the Spanish American War.

593 ii. Elizabeth Christopher MacRae (30 Apr 1870—14 Jul 1938) m. 17 Sep 1890, Edmond Jones Lilly (13 Jan 1850—1 Jun 1926) of Fayetteville.

594 iii. Mary Ann Shackleford MacRae (8 May 1872—20 Mar 1940, Durham, NC) m. Robert Lilly Gray (7 Nov 1875—19 Oct 1945). She was the first woman to matriculate at UNC-Chapel Hill.

595 iv. John Donald MacRae (10 Mar 1874—30 Sep 1930, Buncombe Co., NC) m. 1 Jun 1898 Mary Cordelia Hill (15 Jun 1874, Mason Co., WV—10 Aug 1952, Buncombe Co., NC) of Fulton, MO. He was a doctor practising in Winslow, AR, Fayetteville, NC, Tampa, FL, and Asheville, NC. He served as a medical officer in WWI.


597 vi. James Christopher MacRae (29 Mar 1878—I Feb 1957, Fayetteville, NC).
Practiced law in Chapel Hill and was mayor of that town. Practised law in Wilmington and Fayetteville. Never married.


viii. Frances Wetmore MacRae (b. 29 Jan 1883) m. 24 Nov 1903, John Cotton Lamb of Williamston, NC. Moved to Baltimore, MD.

ix. Duncan MacRae (7 Mar 1891—12 Apr 1980) m. 23 Jun 1920, Rebecca Devereux Kyle (14 Nov 1893—22 Sep 1980) of Norfolk, VA. Doctor of Chemistry. Taught at Boston Institute of Technology and was later associated with Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, NJ. Lived in Yonkers, NY.
Allington “Allen” McRae Parsons (14 Dec 1858—3 Aug 1916) m. c. 1887, Margaret Jane “Maggie” Webb (Nov 1864--1 Mar 1910). They are buried at the Howell Cemetery in Richmond Co., NC and appear in the 1900 (ED 84, sheet 8, line 82) and 1910 (ED 102, Sheet 6A) census listings of Black Jack Twp, Richmond Co.


602  ii.  Marcellus Stamey Parsons (26 Nov 1891—17 Jan 1965, Hamlet, NC)


605  v.  Argedia “Grady” Lee Parsons (16 Oct 1898—14 Jul 1964, Gaston Co., NC) m. 5 Aug 1941 (Gaston Co., NC), Euzelia Catherine Houser.


John Collins Dunn (25 Aug 1869, Marengo Co., AL—25 Oct 1918, Linden, Marengo Co., AL) m. 3 Jun 1891, Ada Estelle Whitlow (28 Feb 1871—14 Dec 1941, Decatur, AL). Thanks to Virginia Smith of Zanesville, OH, for information on this family.

609  i.  Alfred Alexander Dunn (31 Jul 1892—4 Nov 1973) m. 21 Sep 1913, Irma Clyde Dumas . They had one daughter Mary Estelle Dunn m. James Stanton Steele.


611  iii.  Ruby Dunn (19 Mar 1897—20 Sep 1988, Hueytown, AL) m. (1) 19 Sep 1919, William V. Curtis (d. 1922), (2) James Thornwell Munn (12 Dec 1897—20 Sep 1988, Birmingham, AL)

612  iv.  Irma Dunn (8 Sep 1899—4 May 1990, Huntsville, AL) m. 9 Sep 1928, Fredrich Lynne McHugh (1 Dec 1895—13 Jan 1986, Birmingham, AL). They had two
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

children: James Lynne McHugh m. Doris Myrtle Roberts and Marion McHugh m. John Thomas Mackey, Jr..


614 vi. William Douglas Dunn (7 Nov 1903—30 Apr 1995, Birmingham, AL) m. 25 Dec 1932, Evelyn Pope (13 Jan 1914—14 Feb 1997). They were the parents of William Douglas Dunn, Jr. m. Shirley Florrie Hoarau, Patricia Dunn m. Russell Shedd, Carmen Dunn m. (1) Ronald Edward Dortch, (2) James Ellsworth, John Allen Dunn m. Kathleen Rose Watson, Evelyn Dunn m. James Edward Anderson, Debra Dunn m. William Mansfield McCowan, Jr., Allene Dunn m. Peter Jacobus Vorster.


617 ii. Thomas Barton Wyatt, Jr. (1877-28 Nov 1881, Anson Co., NC)


335 Mary Jane Leake (27 Jun 1853—24 Mar 1929, Salisbury, NC) m. 22 May 1877 (Anson Co., NC), Paul Matthias Bernhardt, Jr. (1847—13 Aug 1922), a prominent hardware merchant of Salisbury, NC. They are buried at Chesnut Hill Cemetery. His first wife was Mary Virginia Rouzee, by whom he had one surviving daughter, Maud R. Bernhardt (1871-1953) m. Charles F. Reinsner.


vi. Lillian Heilig Bernhardt (14 Feb 1892—26 Oct 1967, Rowan Co., NC) m. 9 Nov 1913 (Rowan Co., NC), Bate Carpenter Toms (26 Aug 1891—30 Nov 1964).


Alice Leake (3 Jun 1862—8 Jun 1893, of typhoid fever, Wadesboro, NC) m. Calvin “Callie” Myers Little (9 Jul 1860—11 Dec 1897, Selma, AL), son of John Phillips Little, Sr. (Feb 1827—c. 1905) and Fannie Myers of Little’s Mills, Richmond Co., NC. The John P. Little family lived on Hamer’s Creek and was extremely affluent. Alice Little died before her mother. Her obituary notes that she was a belle and a beauty in her day, with an almost perfect face and a spotless character to match. Her children are mentioned in their grandmother Ann Eliza (McRae) Leake’s will and the younger ones became wards of their paternal uncle, Julian H. Little, a bachelor and successful bank president (Charlotte National Bank) in Charlotte, NC. They lived with him in his impressive Myers Park home which he built in 1916. Callie M. Little was a cotton broker for the firm of Heath brothers and died on a buying trip to Alabama. (See 12 Dec 1897 and 9 Jun 1893 editions of the Charlotte, N. C. Observer.) Both Alice and C. M. Little were buried in Wadesboro, NC. A large collection of materials pertaining to this family is housed at the Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill (Collection 04396 – Little Family Papers, 1782-1981).


ii. Fannie Myers Little (7 Jan 1887—10 Jan 1983, Mecklenburg Co., NC).


iv. Rosa Leake Little (10 Jul 1890—26 Jan 1981) m. 2 Apr 1935 (Florida), Lynwood Lawrence Jackson (1 Jul 1896, Baldwin Co., GA—10 Jun 1974, Charlotte, NC)

v. James Leake Little (b. Oct 1892) m. Kathleen Eames, of Salisbury, NC.


John Duncan Leake (30 Jun 1864—18 Jun 1924, Wadesboro, NC; buried Eastview Cemetery) m. 6 Dec 1888 (Anson Co., NC), Effie Neville Bennett (22 May 1867—8 Apr 1957), daughter of Judge Risden Tyler Bennett of Wadesboro, NC. J. D. Leake was President of the First National Bank in Wadesboro.

i. Tyler Bennett Leake (3 Nov 1889—3 Aug 1940, Wadesboro, NC) m. Sarah Mills, Katharine Smith.

ii. James Augustus Leake (20 Dec 1891—1 Sep 1961, Wadesboro, NC) m. Louise


348 **William Alexander Smith** (23 Dec 1854—29 Dec 1927) m. Elizabeth “Betty” Alexander (12 Oct 1862—10 Nov 1940). They are buried at Hebron UMC, near Mangum, NC. For these and other descendants of Daniel and Martha B. Dumas McRae, I am deeply indebted to David and Susan Webster Miller.


349 **Martha Elizabeth Patterson** (25 Jul 1860—Nov 1937), also known as “Caroline A. Patterson.” She married, 18 Feb 1885, Charles W. Tillett (27 Sep 1857—Jul 1936), a lawyer of Warren Co., NC. They were leading figures in Charlotte, NC, society for many years.

642 i. **Duncan Patterson Tillett** (29 Nov 1885—27 Dec 1947) m. Dec 1920, Wilma Estridge (b. 7 Aug 1891). Tillett was a banker. He had a single daughter, Wilma Tillett (b. 7 Jul 1921, Charlotte, NC) m. Spencer Adams Folger (10 Jun 1915—11 Apr 1992).

643 ii. **Charles Walter Tillett** (b. 6 Feb 1888) m. 21 Jul 1917, Gladys Avery (d. Sep 1984, Charlotte, NC). They had three children: Gladys Tillett m. W.I. Coddington, Charles Walter Tillett (b. 14 Aug 1920) m. Grace
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Montana, Sara Tillett m. W. W. Thomas.


iv. William Smith Tillett (10 Jul 1892, Charlotte, NC—Apr 1974, New York City) m. 8 Sep 1928, Dorothy Stockbridge. He was a physician, medical researcher and director of NYU College of Medicine. One daughter, Louise Elizabeth Tillett m. 1955 Douglas G. MacAgy.


vi. Laura Elizabeth Tillett (20 Apr 1904—28 Oct 1989, Charlotte, NC) m. 15 Oct 1926, Osborne Bethea. They had two children: Osborne Bethea, Jr. m. Martha H. Mann, Laura Tillett Bethea m. Robert M. King.

353 Josie Caroline Webster (b. 27 Dec 1875) m. (17 Jan 1906, Richmond Co., NC) William J. Weddington (16 Sep 1878, Cabarrus Co., NC—17 Aug 1928, Macon, Bibb Co., GA). This family moved to Bibb Co., GA. Mr. Weddington was an accountant with the firm of Coxe-Fowler.


354 William McRae Webster (24 Mar 1878—27 Apr 1933) m. 31 Jan 1915, Georgia Davis (27 Jan 1897, Wadley, GA—29 Jul 1966, High Point, NC).


ii. William McRae Webster, Jr. (15 Feb 1918, Macon, GA—15 Jan 1992, Gulfport, MS) m. 23 Apr 1946 (Providence, RI), Phyllis Elizabeth Clason. Their children: Judith Clason Webster (b. 27 Oct 1948), Susan Elizabeth Webster (b. 28 Dec 1951) m. 9 Apr 1983, David Hay Miller, Jr., Sarah Anne Webster (b. 24 Mar 1960), Nancy Ellen Webster (b. 9 Jul 1962).

iii. George Davis Webster (27 Nov 1919, Macon, GA—16 Dec 1992, Alexandria, VA) m. Dulcie Bernice Davidge (b. 21 Apr 1921). G.D. Webster was a Brigadier General in the U.S. Marine Corps. He had two children: George Davis Webster, Jr. (b. 21 May 1951) and Amy Elizabeth Webster (b. 11 Nov 1955) m. David Wegener Hawkins, Jr.

355 Sallie Foy Webster (23 Sep 1883—8 Oct 1944) m. Alfred Shorter Caldwell (31 Oct 1880, Mecklenburg Co., NC—23 Jul 1935, High Point, NC), President of Globe Parlor Furniture Manufacturing Co.. Their children:

i. Alfred Shorter Caldwell, III (5 Oct 1907—16 Feb 1932, High Point, NC)
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Alice McRae Caldwell (26 Apr 1910—22 Sep 1955, High Point, NC)

Daniel McRae Webster (26 Dec 1887—14 Jan 1941) m. (1) 7 Jun 1916 (Franklin Co., OH), Madge M. Bates, (2) 22 May 1920, Anna M. Gerlach (b. c. 1894).


Robert Franklin Webster (15 May 1923, Minneapolis, MN—6 Jun 2002)

Betty Ann Webster (4 Mar 1923, Minneapolis, MN—4 Sep 2010, IL)


Alexander Kenneth Scarborough (2 Aug 1849—13 Jan 1935, Guilford Co., NC) m. 22 Dec 1880, Sarah Amanda McRae (5 Sep 1860—15 Sep 1936, Greensboro, NC), daughter of John L. McRae and Flora Jane McKay (see Volume II, chapter on the Mountain Creek McRaes). Thanks to Cynthia McDaniel for information on the following Scarborough lines.


Lillie V. Scarborough (20 Jul 1894—19 Oct 1984, Greensboro, NC) m. 28 Sep 1914 (Guilford Co., NC), Henry Austin Lane (3 Nov 1893, Baltimore, MD—26 Nov 1965, Manatee Co., FL).

William Carey Scarborough (25 Sep 1896—18 Oct 1967, Richmond, VA) m. 14 Jul 1917, Annie Ruth Coffin

Bessie Ladd Scarborough (16 Feb 1899—17 Apr 1993, Greensboro, NC) m. 25
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668 x. **Luna Esther Scarborough** (8 Mar 1901—1 Jan 1925) m. 3 Oct 1921, Arnold Grant Neese (27 Aug 1895, Alamance Co., NC—31 May 1969, Guilford Co., NC).

669 xi. **Edith Amanda Scarborough** (6 Sep 1905—22 Sep 1918)

428 **Alfred Dawson Scarborough** (21 Oct 1851—8 Nov 1929, Richmond Co., NC) m. 5 Jun 1883, Mary Christian Scarborough (20 Jul 1863—12 Jan 1936).

670 i. **Edwin C. Scarborough** (1 May 1884—28 Mar 1939) m. Roberta Fletcher (19 Nov 1883—28 Mar 1939)

671 ii. **Tod R. Scarborough** (b. 29 May 1885) m. Lenora Ellis

672 iii. **Lucy Victory Scarborough** (b. 17 May 1887) m. 22 Feb 1916, A. H. McDonald

673 iv. **Della Scarborough** (b. 8 Jun 1890) m. 23 Dec 1921, J. T. Page

674 v. **Claudius Scarborough** (24 Apr 1893—7 Jan 1968)


676 vii. **Bertha E. Scarborough** (b. 31 Mar 1897)

677 viii. **Dawson Emerson Scarborough** (b. 11 Aug 1899) m. Mary Gilliam

678 ix. **Mary Augusta Scarborough** (b. 8 May 1902) m. Robert Lee

679 x. **Vera Elizabeth Scarborough** (b. 17 Dec 1906) m. Samuel C. Talbert

429 **Henry Griffin Scarborough** (11 Jan 1853—8 Dec 1931) m. Frances Jane Scarborough (13 Sep 1855—7 Mar 1931).


681 ii. **Anna Scarborough** (30 Dec 1878—1920) m. 25 Jul 1906, Raleigh Nall

682 iii. **Arthur B. Scarborough** (1 Jul 1880—2 Mar 1958) m. Bessie Green.

683 iv. **Emma Scarborough** (b. 1882) m. 20 Nov 1907, W. E. Webster

684 v. **Roger Scarborough** (b. 4 Mar 1884) m. Grace Schroff

685 vi. **Samuel R. Scarborough** (b. 6 Nov 1885) m. Annie Snuggs

686 vii. **Elizabeth Scarborough** (3 Sep 1887—bef 1907)

687 viii. **James Sanford Scarborough** (27 Jan 1889—22 Jan 1952) m. Eunice L. Mabry (13 Oct 1894—10 Nov 1934)


689 x. **Mary Scarborough** (b. Sep 1894)

690 xi. **George H.A. Scarborough** (10 Aug 1890—13 Oct 1934) m. Ila May Green (21 Apr 1897—4 Dec 1923)

430 **Caroline Augusta Scarborough** (11 Apr 1854—22 Jun 1939) m. Duncan Chalmers McRae (28
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Jun 1858—22 Dec 1953), son of John L. McRae and Flora McKay. Information drawn from Cynthia McDaniel and Luther McRae

691  i. **Oscar Byron McRae** (b. 17 Sep 1881) m. 31 Jul 1916, Effie Barker. Had two children Maurice McRae and Esther Pauline McRae.


431  **Martha Jane Scarborough** (9 Dec 1855—1907) m. 27 Nov 1879, Francis Marion Luther

695  i. **Roger Martin Luther** (b. 9 May 1881) m. 12 May 1909, Minna Christian Scarborough (18 Dec 1888—20 Oct 1962). Their children: Marion Alexander Luther (b. 3 Mar 1910) m. Elizabeth Murphy, Roger Melvin Luther (b. 25 Jun 1912) m. Billie Parlier, Juanita Amelia Luther (b. 12 Mar 1915) m. Byron Dunlop, McKinnon Alexander Luther (b. 11 Jul 1922) m. Almeda McKenzie, Billy Carol Luther (b. 12 Nov 1924)

696  ii. **William Franklin Luther** (b. 27 Dec 1884) m. 1912, Vaden Hedrich

697  iii. **Henry Clay Luther** (b. 27 Dec 1884) m. 27 Oct 1917, Myrtle Asbury

698  iv. **Harris Scarborough Luther** (b. 23 Feb 1887) m. c. 1912, Julia Betts

699  v. **Walter Lee Luther** (b. 5 Oct 1888) m. 19 Jul 1912, Augusta May Mitchell

700  vi. **Marion Elmer Luther** (b. 9 Nov 1890) m. Gladys Dixon

701  vii. **Caroline Elizabeth Luther** (b. 9 Mar 1893) m. Ernest Fulton

432  **Mary Elizabeth Scarborough** (b. 2 Aug 1849) m. Nov 1879, Thomas Jefferson Andrews

702  i. **Marvin V. Andrews** (b. 10 Oct 1880)

703  ii. **Junius Bascomb Andrews** (b. 6 Nov 1881)

704  iii. **Dora Andrews** (b. 19 Feb 1883)

705  iv. **Oscar Marion Andrews** (b. 30 Sep 1886)

706  v. **George Hudson Andrews** (b. 24 Dec 1888)

707  vi. **Thomas Homer Andrews** (b. 20 May 1891)

433  **Nancy “Pallie” Scarborough** (b. 2 Nov 1860) m. 4 May 1893, George Bowman.
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708  i. Frances McGregor Bowman (b. 26 Jun 1894)
709  ii. Adea Caroline Bowman (b. 11 Feb 1895)
710  iii. James Scarborough Bowman (b. 3 Mar 1899)
711  iv. George Harris Bowman (b. 3 Feb 1900)
712  v. Elizabeth Bowman (b. 9 Jun 1901)

434 Mary Frances Scarborough (b. 9 Sep 1861) m. 14 Aug 1884, Leroy Liske

713  i. Roberta Liske (b. 27 May 1885) m. U. B. Jordan
714  ii. Harris Skeen Liske (b. 25 Aug 1891)
715  iii. Lacy Little Liske (28 Dec 1894—1954)
716  iv. Jessie Talmage Liske (b. 10 Jun 1886)
717  v. Bernice Frances Liske (b. 12 Dec 1893) m. Harris Hold

439 Needham Liles (28 Feb 1869—12 Aug 1944, Troy, Montgomery Co., NC) m. 8 Jan 1888 (Montgomery Co., NC) Nannie Hamilton (1869—10 May 1942). Both buried at Melton Grove Methodist Church, near Mt. Gilead, Montgomery Co., NC. His son Homer Liles reported that his parents were Nelson Liles and Elizabeth McRae on his death certificate in Montgomery County. Clearly, Elizabeth Oliver was a descendant of the McRaes.

718  i. Bell Liles (b. Nov 1889)
721  iv. Willis Liles (b. Jun 1894)
725  viii. Carrie Liles (3 Jul 1903, Montgomery Co., NC—11 Jan 1924, Stanly Co., NC) m. John Frank Luther. She is buried at Melton Grove.
728  xi. Mamie Liles (b. c. 1913)

452 William Julius McRae (10 Mar 1842, Montgomery Co., NC—7 Nov 1882, Rockingham Co., NC) m. 15 Apr 1869, Luticia H. Stubbs (c. 1852, Marlboro Co., SC—16 Mar 1903, Chicago, IL; bur. Rose Hill Cemetery; resident at 577 N. Clark St.), daughter of John W. Stubbs and Elizabeth K. Pate. William J. McRae resided in Richmond County for much of his adult life. Caroline Holbrook attests to
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the tradition that he kept a school. The 1870 census lists him as a farm laborer in Brightsville Township, Marlboro Co., SC, and the 1880 census, as a factory agent in Rockingham, NC, who was wealthy enough to retain a black servant, Emma Ledbetter. After his premature death in 1882, Luticia and her children chose to remove to Gibson County, TN. There, they came under the protection of Latimer Brickhouse (1822—1892). He became the guardian to Luticia’s children and sued for their rights in some real estate within the town of Rockingham. (Latimer Brickhouse was the half brother of Luticia’s mother, Elizabeth K. Pate Stubbs. He was the children’s half-great uncle. His mother was Frances Bright, whose first husband had been Thoroughgood Pate of Richmond County, NC, and whose second husband was John Brickhouse.) The family moved on to Chicago around 1897, where several met tragic ends.164

729  i. William Julius McRae, Jr. (b. c. 1870)


731  iii. Mary Maud McRae (b. c. 1875--20 Jan 1901, Chicago, Cook Co., IL). She married Joseph H. Berges, 8 Mar 1897 in Milwaukee, WS, but her death certificate a few years later makes no mention of him. She died of uterine cancer and was described as an actress.

732  iv. John Shelton McRae (b. c. 1878)

733  v. Fannie Lightfoot McRae (14 Nov 1880--7 Feb 1951, Moline, Rock Island Co., IL) m. (1) 2 Jan 1906 (Chicago, IL) Herman Peterson (13 Oct 1863--1 Jun 1906, Moline, IL) (2), 8 Sep 1908 (Moline, IL), Oscar Larson (15 Apr 1866, Sweden--25 May 1934, Moline, Rock Island, IL), who worked at the Moline Iron Works. By James M. Medlin, she was mother to Florence L. Medlin (b. 1903) m. 30 Aug 1923 (Davenport, IA) James J. Hannon (of Moline, IL). By her first husband, Mr. Peterson, she was mother to Herbert Julius Peterson (10 Apr 1906--10 Feb 1984, later of Minneapolis, MN and Wilmington, Terrance, and Los Angeles, CA, m. 5 Sep 1939, Eunice Jasper). By her second husband, she had John E. Larson (c. 1916--27 Jun 1971, St. Paul, MN, m. 29 Apr 1944, Lorraine Lengas; no issue surviving) of Moline and later of Camp Roberts, CA.

453  Sarah Ann McRae (14 Oct 1843, Montgomery Co., NC—4 Apr 1898, Marlboro Co., SC) m. 24 May 1859, Thoroughgood Pate Stubbs (Jul 1837—20 Oct 1922), farmer of Brightsville Twp., Marlboro Co., SC, son of John Weldon Stubbs and Elizabeth K. Pate. A great oval portrait-style photograph of this lady once hung in the parlor of the author’s great grandmother, Minnie Lee Stubbs Peele. The author’s cousin, Luther McPherson, who lived with Mrs. Peele for much of his childhood, remembered it well. The woman had long, dark hair and was of a very beautiful and dignified

164 The information for this family taken from the James W. McRae family Bible (Caroline Holbrook, Atlanta, GA), the W. J. McRae estate file in Richmond Co., NC (C.R. 082.508.45) with previous research into the Pate, Stubbs and Brickhouse genealogies.
appearance with fine, genteel hands. No one knows what became of this picture. However, its serenity did not align with the life experience of the subject. T.P. Stubbs was an embittered man who was prevented by his epilepsy from serving in the Confederate army for more than a few months, but he bravely cast it about in his later years that he had been elected captain of a regiment. When his house, the old Barnabus Wallace plantation, was looted and burned by Sherman’s hordes, he had the audacity to apply for compensation from the victorious Federal government, claiming that he had been a well-known Union sympathizer. He was elected once to the South Carolina Assembly, but was unable to serve due to personal reasons. For most of his life, he did fill the position of a local magistrate, and this could have been the actual reason he was called “Captain” by many of his contemporaries.

He had quite a temper. As a young man of sixteen, he shot and killed a brother-in-law, who had come to retrieve his battered wife, T.P.’s sister, from their parents’ home. He was later acquitted of the charge on the grounds of self defense. He was violently racist, having once threatened a black man with a heavy walking stick when he failed to come to the back door, as was customary in Jim Crow days. He was also known to be a bully towards his wife, beating her black and blue with great frequency, and sometimes dragging her about by the hair of her head while she wailed piteously. The author’s great grandmother Minnie Peele would often dream of her mother and awake sobbing, thinking of the terrible outrages she had endured. Luther McPherson stated that she died before her time. A great growth had formed in her abdominal cavity and when the doctors attempted to removed it by surgical means, they found it too large to excise. She died a ghastly death on a primitive operating table. How ironic that a boy who was fully willing to protect his own sister from an abusive husband to the point of murder, would have become one himself as a mature man. T.P. Stubbs lingered on for twenty years more, surrounded by the children who remained in the vicinity. He died a bitter old man, having alienated many of his living children, and cut them off without a dime. His and his wife’s grave remains unmarked, but they are buried in the old cemetery across from their former homesite. Unfortunately, a fire induced by a lightning strike, burned the old house down after his death, destroying many photographs and papers. The site was later occupied by a smaller home in which a granddaughter, Maggie Stubbs Ross lived. I had the privilege of speaking with Mrs. Ross before her death at a very advanced age and her recollections of her grandfather were much more positive. He had doted on her during the latter part of his life, taking her on trips around the countryside in his buggy while visiting neighbors and friends.
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She recalled the day of his death. His last words concerned an order for mealtime, given to his daughter-in-law, for chicken and dumplings. He then drew his legs up in the bed and expired.165

734  i. Adolphus D. Stubbs (5 Dec 1861—11 Dec 1927, Tampa, FL). He was a building contractor. Buried Oaklawn Cemetery in Tampa, FL. He m. (1), c. 1892, Mary Redbrook (c. 1865, FL—c. 1912), d/o Jackson Sylvester and Margaret (Robertson) Redbrook, the latter formerly of Colleton Co., SC, (2) Lena Hestell (b. c. 1893, perhaps Gadsden Co., FL). Their children: Carrie H. Stubbs, Harry Stubbs (b. c. 1895), Mellie Stubbs (b. c. 1896) m. ---- Smith, Eunice Stubbs (b. c. 1913), Clarence Stubbs (b. c. 1916), Marian Stubbs (b. c. 1919).


736  iii. Samuel F. Stubbs (b. 27 Feb 1865) m. c. 1902 Millie Stewart (b. c. 1880, NC). Children: Sallie Stubbs (b. c. 1904), Fannie Stubbs (b. c. 1906).

737  iv. Minnie Lee Stubbs (14 April 1867—11 Jan 1947, Cameron, Moore Co., NC) m. 14 Oct 1886 (Richmond Co., NC), Archibald M. Peele (7 Apr 1851, Richmond Co., NC—26 Sep 1927, Moore Co., NC). These were the author’s great grandparents. Minnie was a short, slight woman with bright red hair and a very determined

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165 Information taken from investigation into combined service records for South Carolina (C.S.A.), the case State of South Carolina v. Thoroughgood Stubbs in the records of Cheraw District Court, the estate records of Sallie McRae Stubbs and T.P. Stubbs in the office of the Judge of Probate, Marlboro Co., SC, and interviews with Maggie Ross of Brightsville, SC, and Luther McPherson of Cameron, NC, and the family Bible of James W. McRae, record in keeping of Mrs. Caroline Holbrook of Atlanta, GA.
character. She eloped with Archibald Peele to escape her father’s dominance, by wearing her wedding dress into the cotton fields beneath her work clothes and disappearing to meet him beyond the hedge. Living initially on the old Robert Peele lands, they moved later to Cameron, NC. Minnie was a devout Methodist all of her life and held firm moral convictions. However, she was destined to alienate her only surviving son, Charlie, in the same way that her own father had alienated her. She strongly disapproved of his marriage to Myrtle Quick and disinherited him from her estate. Children: Archie Lee Peele (22 Jul 1890—26 Sep 1891), Hattie L. Peele (10 Oct 1891—15 Nov 1942) m. Clarence C. Caulk (8 Dec 1884—9 Sep 1943), Katie Lee Peele (11 Sep 1895—29 Sep 1957) m. (1) 31 Jul 1913 (Moore Co., NC), William H. McPherson, (2) c. 1920 Cicero C. Council (18 Oct 1892—13 Aug 1967), Maggie F. Peele (28 Nov 1895—19 Mar 1896), Ruthie Lula Peele (Oct 1894—31 Mar 1929) m. c. 1910, William Oscar Stubbs (c. 1890—10 Mar 1961), a first cousin, Frederick U. Peele (22 Nov 1899—14 Jan 1900), Naomi L. Peele (22 Jun 1901—6 Jun 1958) m. 23 Dec 1922 (Moore Co., NC), Thomas Landis McNair (12 Mar 1900—22 Sep 1980), and Charlie Clayton Peele (26 Jan 1904—22 Nov 1968) m. 30 Jan 1924 (Marlboro Co., SC), Annie Myrtle Quick (8 Jul 1902—23 May 1982). Information drawn from Hattie M. Peele Cates, Moore County, NC and Marlboro Co., SC vital records, conversations with Fannie Caulk, Ernest Pearson, C.C. Council, Jr., and Luther McPherson, and visitations to various cemeteries in Moore and Scotland Co., NC.


vi. **Isabella Stubbs** (b. c. 1873, d. in childhood)


viii. **Holden Liles Stubbs** (29 Sep 1877—23 Jul 1938) m. c. 1899, Ollie Webster (6 Sep 1880—14 Dec 1965). Their children: Rose Stubbs (b. c. 1902) m. ---- Bonner (to Montgomery, AL, by 1965), Maggie Stubbs (b. c. 1907) m. ---- Ross, Emma Stubbs (b. c. 1907) m. ---- Ross (lived in Hamlet, NC), William Guy Stubbs (7 Jun 1917—11 Nov 1963). Information comes from interviews with Maggie Stubbs Ross, Carla McCormick and the estate of Allie Stubbs (with a will) found in drawer 149, packet 138, Office of the Judge of Probate, Marlboro Co., SC.

x. James “Jim” William Stubbs (b. 18 Oct 1881) m. c. 1904, Shadie Usher (b. c. 1890). Children: Leslie Stubbs (b. c. 1906), Chalmers Stubbs (1907—3 Apr 1959), Thoroughgood Pate Stubbs, II (22 Jan 1910—6 Jan 1957), Mary N. Stubbs (b. c. 1915), Coleman “Cole” A. Stubbs (31 Jan 1917—22 Feb 1990), Buddy Stubbs, Roy Stubbs (b. c. 1923), Byron Stubbs, Myrnel Stubbs, Louise Stubbs (b. c. 1921) m. Charlie McKeithan, Jimmy Mae Stubbs (b. c. 1925). Thanks to Frank Stubbs (of Leslie) of Brightsville, NC, for further information concerning this family.


Frances Virginia McRae (12 Mar 1846—2 Jun 1873) m. 1 Jan 1866, Stephen Calfrey Beville
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(19 Oct 1842—13 Aug 1887) and lived in Alachua Co., FL.

i. **Maude A. Beville** (b. c. 1871) m. 25 Apr 1894, George W. Dudley (c. 1866, AL—1919, Polk Co., FL). He and Maude were living in Lakeland, Polk Co., FL in 1910. They had the following children: George Armel Dudley (b. c. 1897), Frances J. Dudley (b. c. 1903), Thomas Dudley (b. c. 1913) and Robert Dudley (b. c. 1913). The twins were both living in a private school run by Chester R. Frake in Laramie, WY, according to the 1930 census of Albany Co., WY, District 4. Both were born in Florida.

457 **Isabella Katherine “Kate” McRae** (6 Nov 1852—13 Jun 1910, Marlboro Co., SC; bur. Liles Cemetery) m. 3 Nov 1872, by Rev. J.A.W. Thomas to Joseph Richardson Liles (19 Aug 1832—23

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**Joseph Richardson Liles Family, c. 1897**

*Front Row (Left to Right):* Paul H. Liles (b. c. 1890), Joseph Richardson Liles (b. 1832), Isabella Catherine McRae Liles (b. 1852), Lucy Ann Stubbs (nee Liles, b. 1873) and her husband, William C. Stubbs.

*Back Row (Left to Right):* Josephine Ellen "Josie" Liles (b. 1881), Ebenezer Wade Liles (b. 1875), Mary Elizabeth Liles (b. 1878), Sherwood Edmond Liles (b. 1876), Francis Goodwin "Frank" Liles (b. 1886).

*Photograph, courtesy of Anne Gibson Tindall.*
May 1915). Joseph R. Liles’ mother, Elizabeth Stubbs Liles was the sister of John Weldon Stubbs and aunt to Thoroughgood Pate Stubbs and Luticia Stubbs McRae. Joseph R. Liles was a merchant and state legislator from Marlboro Co., SC. Isabella’s obituary adds some further information (clipping from unknown source, contributed by Mrs. Alfred Holbrook of Atlanta, GA):

...Mrs. Isabella Katherine Liles was born near Mount Gilead, Montgomery county, N.C., the 6th of November 1852, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J.W. LeGrande, in Bennettsville, S.C., June 13, 1910. Had she lived until next November, she should have been fifty eight years of age. When she was a very small girl, her father, Mr. James W. McRae, moved from North Carolina and for two or three years lived in Marlboro county, S.C., when he with his entire family, except one married daughter, Mrs. T.P. Stubbs, moved to Florida, and located in Gainesville just prior to the civil war. Mrs. Liles before her marriage, having lost both her father and her mother, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Goodwin as their daughter, and in November 1872 she and Mr. J.R. Liles were happily married, and have lived at Brightsville, this county, ever since, where they had a happy and comfortable home.

For several years, Mrs. Liles has been almost an invalid, having been pronounced by her physicians as quite a sick person, as she had brights disease coupled with gall stones and suffered greatly with rheumatism for a long while. Just two weeks ago she and her husband came to Bennettsville to see their granddaughter, Katherine LeGrande, who had typhoid fever, and who died last Wednesday, and the day after their arrival, Mrs. Liles was seized with one of those violent attacks to which she was subject. Drs. Kinney and Crosland of Bennettsville and her family physician, Dr. Pate, of Gibson, did everything that skill, medicine and attention could procure, but “death loves a shining mark,” and at 11:30 a.m., Monday her spirit left the body and she was relieved of suffering. She has only two sisters living, Mrs. J.P. Gibson of Bennettsville, and Mrs. H.L. Beville of Gainesville, Florida, the former with her nearly all the while during her last illness... a consistent member of the Bruton’s Fork Baptist Church, near her home,... Just a short time before death claimed her, and her spirit left her mortal body, she said, “Oh! Katherine, Katherine, Katherine, come to your grandmother.” Katherine was her little grand-daughter who had died just five days before, and Mrs. Liles had not been told of her death. She also remarked that she heard such sweet music, and called attention to the sweet little children which she saw....

Much of the information about descendants is taken from material provided by Anne Gibson Tindall.

746  i. Lucy Ann Liles (19 Sep 1873—24 Oct 1857) m. c. 1894, William C. Stubbs (9 Jan 1870—5 Jan 1957).


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m. Walter Alexander Henderson, Jr., John Richardson Liles (b. 16 Apr 1918) m. (1) Margaret Baker, (2) Elizabeth Neet, George Welch Liles (b. 20 Jul 1920) m. 1 Nov 1958, Jane Hayssen Perry (b. 17 Sep 1931), Sarah McCants Liles (b. 7 Nov 1922) m. James Battle Suiter, Sr., Jack Siceloff Liles (b. 23 Jan 1923) m. Margaret Padgett.

iv. Fannie Liles (c. 1876—22 Jun 1886)


vi. Kate McRae Liles (12 Mar 1880—23 Dec 1880)


viii. Maggie Liles (4 Jul 1884—20 Jul 1885)


x. Fannie Liles (1 Sep 1888—29 Jun 1889)

xi. Paul H. Liles (14 Jul 1890—aft 1966) m. Willie Lewis (b. 10 Sep 1896)

xii. James McRae “Jamie” Liles (2 Oct 1892—28 Dec 1895)

458 Mary Ellen McRae (23 Sep 1854—26 Jan 1927) m. 20 Sep 1874, Henry Lafayette Beville (8 Mar 1852—14 May 1942), brother of Stephen Calfrey Beville. They lived in Gainesville, FL. Much of this information taken from Asselia Strobhar Lichliter’s Pioneering with the Beville and Related Families in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (Washington, DC, 1982).

i. Edgar M. Beville (5 Jul 1875—1 Mar 1956) m. (1) 3 Nov 1901, Lula Forster (1881—1933), (2) 11 Nov 1938, Cassie Sharpe (1880—1948), (3) Jeanette Yerkes. Children: Lee A. Beville (b. 29 Dec 1904) m. 5 Jan 1952, Gladys Shuman, Inez Beville (b. 9 Apr 1907) m. 1 Oct 1927, Buren Boxwell, Edgar Morris Beville (b. 25 Mar 1909) m. 1931, Lillian Waters, Alice Beville (b. 29 Dec 1911) m. (1) 1932, Samuel Fletcher Hardee, Jr., (2) 1963, John H. Neidert, Ralph William Beville (b. 20
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Jan 1913) m. 1936, Joan P. Padgett, Leslie Robert Beville (22 Sep 1915—10 Apr 1972) m. 1937, Mae Waters, Catherine Elizabeth Beville (b. 6 Feb 1918) m. 1938, Claude William White, Bishop Carleton Beville (b. 6 Nov 1924) m. 1948, Jeanette Dunn.

ii. James Wright Beville (10 Mar 1877—15 Mar 1972) m. 2 Oct 1903, Martha Jane Cooke (5 Aug 1877—Jan 1938). Children: James Wright Beville, Jr. (b. 3 Nov 1909) m. 29 Aug 1933, Odessa Annie Trieste, Henry Boyce Beville (b. 1 Apr 1913) m. 10 Jun 1934, Loyce Clair Shubert,


iv. John Reeves Beville (25 Jan 1882—25 Sep 1882)

v. Elizabeth Ruth Beville (7 Mar 1884—30 Nov 18—)

vi. Maude Augusta Beville (22 Sep 1887—10 Oct 1977) m. 29 Dec 1907, Samuel Joseph Taylor, Sr. (22 May 1887—5 Jun 1967). Children: Mildred Augusta Taylor (b. 4 Feb 1909) m. 5 Jan 1927, Lovick Donald Pierce Williams (b. 16 Aug 1904), Louise Lafayette Taylor (21 Feb 1910—8 Apr 1914), Alston Reginald Taylor, Sr. (9 Mar

Mary Ellen McRae Beville
Courtesy, Caroline Holbrook.
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1912—14 Jul 1974) m. 1936, Leslie Lee Dean (b. 1916), Samuel Joseph Taylor, Jr. (b. 31 Dec 1916) m. 1937, Orpha Lee Hill, Mary Jo Taylor (b. 31 May 1926) m. 1948, George Eugene Davis, Jr.

vii. Mary Ellen Beville (b. 20 Apr 1889) m. 1919, Robert Edgar Dorman (b. 13 Jul 1889). Children: Mary Elizabeth Dorman (b. 31 May 1923) m. 1948, Martha Constance Cobb.


ix. Sarah Ann Beville (b. 16 Dec 1892) m. 4 Sep 1912, Joseph William Forster (1 Jun 1886—18 Sep 1951). Children: Mary Agnes Forster (b. 16 Aug 1913) m. 1938, Ernest Lamar Paulk (b. 3 Mar 1915), Joseph Morelle Forster (b. 25 Oct 1919) m. 21 Apr 1945, Janie Mae Fisher, Joe-Anne Beville Forster (b. 4 Sep 1931) m. 1953, Thomas LeRoy Allen.

x. Agnes Tedcastle Beville (16 Dec 1894—11 Jan 1911)

xi. Henry Lafayette Beville, Jr. (6 Apr 1898—5 Aug 1960) m. 2 Jun 1917, Frances D. Miles (30 May 1898—27 Aug 1979). Children: Dorothy Alice Louise Beville (b. 8 Jan 1922) m. 18 Jul 1942, Beroth Gene Clayton (b. 7 Aug 1917), Mary Virginia Beville (b. 21 Jun 1923) m. 5 Sep 1944, James P. Ragsdale, Marjory Miles Beville (b. 11 May 1926) m. 19 Dec 1947, Marcellus Morgan (b. 24 Aug 1923).

459 Margaret Lenora McRae (26 Mar 1857—1954) m. 23 Nov 1876, James Preston Gibson (Jan 1857—1926). Preston Gibson appeared as a salesman in Bennettsville in the 1900 census of Marlboro County, SC. He was a three-term state assemblyman from that jurisdiction from 1905 to 1910. Margaret Lenora McRae Gibson was the last surviving granddaughter of Edmund Deberry and attended a family reunion held on his homeplace to mark the placement of a state historical marker there in the early 1950s.

769 i. Frederick Eugene Gibson (30 Aug 1877—9 Dec 1908) was listed as a printer in the 1900 census of Marlboro Co., SC.

770 ii. James Edwin Gibson (31 Dec 1882—30 Dec 1921) m. Hattie McColl (1887—21 Apr 1967, Arlington, VA). Their children: James E. Gibson (b. c. 1914) m. Katie ---- and L. Preston Gibson (b. c. 1918). Strangely, a J.E. and a Preston Gibson, two males, aged 16 and 12 respectively, were listed as inmates in the orphanage at Columbia, SC, in 1930. One was said to have been born in Mississippi, and the other in Virginia, but the parents were born in S.C. Were these the children of James Edwin Gibson?


166 The estate records of Jay P. Gibson (1932), who must have been a veteran of WWI, and his brother William Sim Gibson (1972) in Bennettsville, show that James E. Gibson and L. Preston Gibson were the only heirs of the third generation in this family.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

772 iv. Hannah McRae Gibson (30 May 1887—16 May 1911)
773 v. Preston Deberry Gibson (Nov 1889—8 Feb 1890)
774 vi. Kate Gibson (Sep 1890—1930)
775 vii. Jay Preston Gibson (Sep 1895—9 Jun 1932).

465 Burrell Titus McRae (Dec 1856, NC—1 Feb 1927, prob. buried at Rader Cemetery, Kaufman Co., TX) m. 15 Jan 1881 (DeKalb Co., TN) Martha A. Miller (11 Jul 1862 [1859?]—19 May 1907; bur. Rader Cemetery, Kaufman Co., TX). This family moved to Prairieville Precinct, Kaufman Co., TX, shortly after marriage, where they were farmers. They spelled their name “McCray.” Their children:

776 i. John Thomas McRae (b. Aug 1882) m. 26 Nov 1903 (Kaufman Co., TX), Josie P. Tarver (b. c. 1888). Children: Alice McRae (b. c. 1906), Thelma McRae (b. c. 1908)
779 iii. Kibby F. McRae (b. May 1890) m. (1) ---- Coombs, (2) Joseph J. Richardson.
780 iv. Mary McRae (b. Sep 1893)
781 v. Lilley McRae (b. Jun 1895)

467 George Beauregard McRae (5 Jan 1861—3 Aug 1901, Donley Co., TX) m. Caledonia Angeline Coggin (b. 13 Jul 1855). They moved to Armstrong Co., TX, by 1900. Much of this information comes from Wiley T. Stockton. The couple is buried at Oddfellows Cemetery, Donley Co., TX.

783 i. Charles Lee McRae (b. 23 Nov 1879, DeKalb Co., TN) m. Florence Moore
784 ii. Minnie Osha McRae (b. 15 Jul 1881, DeKalb Co., TN) m. William Anson Graham
785 iii. Ethel May McRae (b. 17 May 1884, DeKalb Co., TN) m. Ed F. Little
786 iv. Pearl Pinkney McRae (b. 1 Jan 1888, DeKalb Co., TN) m. Wiley Turner Stockett. Children: Wiley Turner Stockett m. Florence Nell Watson, David Alvin Stockett (b. 4 Oct 1917, Hamlin, Jones Co., TX), Marvin McRae Stockett (b. 19 Nov 1918, Hamlin, TX), Roy Glenn Stockett (b. 13 Nov 1924, Abilene, Taylor Co., TX), Leslie John Stockett (b. 26 Nov 1934, Oklahoma City, OK)
787 v. William Timothy McRae (5 Jan 1891—7 Mar 1925, Smithville, TN) m. May Edwards
788 vi. Hattie Bell McRae (b. 5 Mar 1893, Palo Duro, Armstrong Co., TX) m. (1) James T. Graham, (2) W. F. Davidson
789 vii. Herbert O. McRae (b. Feb 1897)
790 viii. George W. McRae (b. Feb 1899)

469 William Franklin Wooley (15 Feb 1845—28 Oct 1916) m. 17 Dec 1866, Martha Jane Poole. It is best to allow a descendent, Monta Jane Clark Wood, to recite his history, (from an article in the
In 1862, William Frank Wooley volunteered for service in the Civil War, but he was so small for his age they didn’t believe he was that old. As a result they would not take him in the army. It was a disappointment for him, but a blessing to the family. …After he had paid the preacher for marrying them, W.F. Wooley had almost no cash left on which to start married life. His wife, the former Martha Jane Poole, had much more to help set up housekeeping. Of course, she had a chest (as most well to do young ladies of that time did) filled with household linens, etc.

Her family was much better fixed and was able to supply her with much that the young couple needed to establish a home. Her father, David Poole, gave her some money and a set of furniture. He also gave them some land in the Onville Community.

They traded this land for a farm down on Rocky Creek. There was a log house on the farm. They added some rooms to the house and built a long front porch with a small bedroom on each end of it. When the additions were finished it was a long low rambling house on a knoll some distance up from the creek. He also built a corn mill down on the creek bank. He had a room there where he cleaned wool and prepared it for his wife and other women of the neighborhood to spin into thread to weave cloth. [An advertisement from the Montgomery County Vidette, 7 Jul 1892, confirms that Wooley engaged in wool carding for a fee.]

W.F. Wooley, as most of his neighbors did, devoted most of his time to farming. He raised cotton, corn, wheat and some flax. He kept a flock of sheep to furnish meat and wool for his family. Of course they had cows and other livestock.

The Wooleys also kept a flock of geese to keep the weeds and grass out of the cotton fields. The cotton fields were fenced in so that the geese would not get into the corn. My grandmother plucked the geese for feathers and down to make feather beds and pillows. Each girl in the family was to pluck enough feathers and down from the geese to make one feather mattress and at least one set of pillows before she married.

My mother told us of the school that her father and some of the neighbor families supported. They did this because there was no public school in the community at this time. They hired a teacher and all of the children of the neighborhood attended. The school was held in my grandparents’ home. One year the teacher was an older sister of my mother. She was not my mother’s favorite teacher.

My grandmother Wooley loved flowers. I remember especially the yard in springtime at the “Old Place.” It was surrounded with a white picket fence. On the east side there was a border of snowballs, lilacs, and pink roses. …On the front side, just inside the fence, were old fashioned blue irises and white dogwood narcissus. On the west was a larger grape arbor with some more iris, violets and lilacs in front of it.

About 1907, to improve Grandmother’s asthma, the doctor advised the Wooleys to move away from the creek. The doctor thought the dampness from the creek was making it worse. They had a lovely house built on a hill just off Pekin Road. They moved away from the “Old Place” down at the creek and moved into their new home. Their home was about a quarter mile southwest from my parents’ home.

By this time, W.F. Wooley was into real estate and other business besides farming. For example, he owned part interest in a furniture store in Troy. [The Vidette for 19 Apr 1888 indicates that Wooley was also a county magistrate.]

W. F. and Martha Jane Wooley were members of Beulah Methodist Church and took a very active part in the church activities. Beulah Church met in a little country church building not far from their home. We often went with them to services there…

My Grandfather Wooley was a rather quiet, serious man. He was strong, steadfast and handsome and he looked just like Abraham Lincoln, maybe not as tall. He was very fond of his grandchildren and though he never told us so in words, we knew he loved us dearly.

In the fall he often kept watermelons and apples stored in the wheat granary. On many a Sunday afternoon he would dig apples out of the wheat and share them with us. On winter Sunday afternoons he would often crack and eat walnuts with us under a sunny shelter of the granary. These occasions were good times for talking, thinking, listening. He was a man of few words, but he made us realize the value of truth, honesty, and integrity…

The children of W.F. Wooley and Martha Jane Poole:

791  i. Henrietta Wooley (b. c. 1868)
ii. John A. Wooley  (died in infancy before 1870)


iv. Auley Octavius Wooley (15 Mar 1872—23 Aug 1943) m. Stella Warner (1877—Mar 1955). Hazel Wooley Caldwell tells of these, her parents, in the first Montgomery County Heritage Book (p. 432). “Until he was twenty one, he worked on his father’s farm as a son was expected to do in those days. Then he worked several additional years for his father for wages, which he saved for a college education. He attended Asheville Business College, where he received a degree in Accounting in 1905. He bought land on the Alabama-Florida line and operated a turpentine still. He returned to Montgomery County in 1907 and married his sweet heart of many years, Stella Maude Warner, daughter of Francis Marion and Louisa Jordan Warner.” They went back to Florida briefly and then returned to North Carolina where Auley and his sister Lula opened furniture stores in Mt. Gilead, Candor and Tory. This venture was doomed by the Great Depression. Auley remained a Methodist all of his life while Stella and the children worshipped in the Baptist church of her upbringing. Their children: Warner Frank Wooley (b. Jan 1908) m. Mildred Malpuss (no children), Martha Louise Wooley (b. Oct 1909) m. 1936, J. Clark White (of Syracuse, NY), Hazel Wooley (b. Jan 1913) m. 1942, Jerry P. Caldwell (lived in Florida and Virginia).

v. Lula Ida Wooley (28 Jul 1874—13 Jul 1964)


viii. Junius Preston Wooley (22 Mar 1879—10 Jun 1883)


470 Martha Jane Wooley  (15 Dec 1846—24 Jun 1930) m. Elisha B. Lowe (21 Jun 1841—30 Mar 1920), the son of Isaac Lowe and Elizabeth McCaskill. This couple resided in upper Richmond County and attended Old Zion Church. Martha’s death certificate records that she died consequent upon a fall resulting in a fracture to her skull. Her brief obituary in the Rockingham Post-Dispatch for 26 Jun 1930 shows that the fracture was caused about 9PM by a fall from her front porch in West Rockingham.


801 ii. Sarah Alice Lowe (c. 1866—11 Apr 1941) m. 9 Sep 1886, Henry M. Morse (b. Sep 1852). The Rockingham Post-Dispatch, 16 Apr 1941, gives her children as
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follows: Lee, Arthur, Rena, Jesse, Georgia and Cora Morse of Rockingham and Mrs. Albert Smith of Lumberton, NC. Children: James Arthur Morse (b. Sep 1887), Rowena “Rena” Morse (b. May 1891), Disey Bell Morse (b. Jun 1892), Gertrude Morse (b. Feb 1894), Jesse R. Morse (b. Apr 1896), Henry C. Morse (b. Sep 1897).


iv. Martha Ann Lowe (b. c. 1870) m. B.F. Lovin, 14 Mar 1889. She may have married secondly, a Mr. Bowles of Kannapolis.


vii. Julia Lowe (b. c. 1876) m. 28 Mar 1897, W. F. Henry

viii. Henrietta “Etta” Lowe (b. c. 1877) m. Mr. Hale

ix. Cora Lowe (b. Oct 1882) m. W. C. Ellerbe of Charlotte, NC.

x. Lillie Lowe (b. Aug 1885), single of Greensboro and Lumberton

xi. Ella Lowe (Aug 1886—1945) m. Mr. Warren of Spencer and Rockingham.

471 Mary Frances Wooley (23 Jun 1848—21 Nov 1926) m. c. 1877, John Snead (3 Sep 1843—3 Nov 1928, Cheeks Creek Twp, Montgomery Co., NC). Information from Virginia Sneed Blake in the second volume of Montgomery County Heritage.


812 ii. Samuel Tilden Snead (b. Sep 1879, d. in infancy)

813 iii. Nealie Henrietta Snead (b. 3 Oct 1885, d. in infancy)


815 v. Ella Snead m. Neill Yarboro

816 vi. Lilly Snead m. Mr. Dillon

Barney Lee Snead, Jr. (b. 17 Jun 1915) m. 1943, Oneita Hancock, George Cecil Fleming Snead (b. 1919) m. Shirley Young, Audrey McLeigh Snead m. Fred Shaw, Helen Snead (d. 25 Sep 1965), Doris Emma Jean Snead (b. 14 Mar 1927) m. 11 Apr 1953, Robert F. Reynolds, Elizabeth Snead (b. 14 May 1926), Billie McKay Snead (b. 21 Dec 1928) m. 11 Apr 1953, William Russell, Jerry Mac Snead (b. 1934) m. Linda Carriker

818 viii. Daisey Snead m. Frank Mauldin

474 James Lawrence McRae (14 Nov 1845—11 Mar 1934) m. 3 Oct 1866 Rebecca Jane McRae (30 Apr 1847—8 Jan 1939), daughter of James M. McRae and Mary Wilson. After his mother’s death, James lived with his aunt Oney Andrews and her husband Junius. Oney was Amanda Williams McRae’s sister. James and Rebecca were not so distant cousins, and two of their sons died in infancy. The couple was later divorced, at the petition of James McRae, but ended up spending their final years together while living with their surviving daughter Beulah Mattheson. James served extensively in the Confederate Army and he gave a very detailed description of his service in the two letters he wrote to nieces in the early twentieth century. This document is reprinted in full in Appendix B. His postwar life was evidently a very quiet one spent in agricultural pursuits, excepting his estrangement and divorce from his wife Rebecca in the 1890s. He lived, as he himself noted, to a very advanced age, though afflicted with numerous ailments.

819 i. Willie L. McRae (30 Sep 1871—30 Mar 1888). Buried at Sharon Cemetery, Montgomery Co., NC.
820 ii. Male McRae (d. as a child)
821 iii. Mary “Mollie” L. McRae (5 Jul 1867—4 Jan 1959, Hillcrest Nursing Home, Charlotte, N.C.; buried Sharon Memorial Park, Charlotte, NC) m. c. 1888, C. F. King (b. Sep 1867). This family moved to Winthrop, Suffolk Co., MA, by 1900 (see ED 1577, Sheet 1), where King worked as a journalist. He died prior to 1910. Rebecca McRae was living with this couple in 1900. Children: Claude F. King (b. Aug 1889), Henry Cabaniss King (b. Aug 1891), Ralph M. King (b. Sep 1895) and Frank D. King (b. Jun 1899).

476 Nancy J. McRae (c. 1851—17 Apr 1922, bur. Laurinburg) m. 16 Mar 1871 (Anson Co., NC), James Asbury Bailey (12 Apr 1844—3 Feb 1906, Laurinburg, NC). Their children:

823 i. Anna L. Bailey (b. c. 1871, Anson Co., NC)
824 ii. Mary Mamie Bailey (b. c. 1873, Anson Co., NC—5 May 1935, Laurinburg, NC)

164
m. Ben F. Barber (15 May 1868—3 Dec 1939, Laurinburg, NC).


477 **Mary Frances “Mollie” McRae** (c. 1851—1928) m. Samuel Ernest Linton (1835—1912). Mr. Linton was a native of Pennsylvania. He and Mollie lived in Charlotte in the home of Aaron Nathans in 1880. By 1900, he had moved to Raleigh and settled at 304 W. Edenton St. Mollie, as a widow in 1920, resided at 124 N. Wilmington St. in Raleigh.

828 i. **Charlotte “Lottie” M. Linton** (14 Sep 1873—1 Dec 1969, Rockingham, NC) m. Charles Powers Stewart (c. 1872, IA—1949). Lived in Anson Co. in 1920. Lottie was very interested in her heritage and corresponded widely trying to aggregate information. Unfortunately, many of her conclusions were incorrect. Her obituary follows:

Mrs. Lottie Linton Stewart of Fayetteville Road, Rockingham died Monday in a local hospital where she had been a patient since last Thursday. She was 96 years old.

Funeral services will be Wednesday morning at the Episcopal Church of the Messiah in Rockingham. Burial will follow in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte. Rev. Warwick Aiken Jr. her pastor will be in charge of the services.

Pallbearers will be John P. Corpening; Glen Corpening, High Point; Emmett Perry, Oxford, Miss.; Arthur Perry, William Johnson, Frank Johnson of Atlanta; Linton Corpening of Richmond and Bill Smith of Raleigh.

Watson King Funeral Home is in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Stewart was a daughter of Samuel E. Linton and his second wife, Mary Frances McRae Linton. Samuel E. Linton was born in Philadelphia, Pa. on September 22, 1835 and died in Raleigh on May 12, 1912. Mary Frances McRae Linton was born in Montgomery County near Mt. Gilead on January 30, 1851 and died at Blewett Falls, Pee Dee on January 30, 1928. Both are buried in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte.

Mrs. Stewart attended private and public schools and the old Presbyterian College, now Queens College of Charlotte, graduating in 1892 from Maryland College of Lutherville, Md. near Baltimore.

She taught in Charlotte and Statesville public schools before coming to Rockingham in September 1909.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

On August 8, 1919 she was married to Charles Powers Stewart who preceded her in death in 1942. They lived 26 years at Blewett Falls. Mrs. Stewart purchased the Stephen Steele home in Rockingham in 1943. She was an active member of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Thomas Wade Chapter, Wadesboro; United Daughters of the Confederacy, Pee Dee Guards Chapter, Rockingham; Gov. James Moore chapter, Sanford of the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century; Daughters of the American Colonists; Admiral Anson, Chapter, Wadesboro; Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, North Carolina Society; life member of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. She was also a member of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society Tau Chapter of Anson and Richmond Counties.

The Stewarts were world travelers, making four trips to Europe and five to the Pacific coast and also toured Cuba, Panama and Prince Edward Island in Canada.

Surviving are a brother Thomas S. Linton of La Jolla, Calif. and a number of nieces and nephews.167

830 iii. Samuel E. Linton, Jr. (b. Aug 1879) m. Leontine Steensen (b. c. 1883, Germany). They lived in Nashville, Davidson Co., TN, by 1920, where Samuel worked as a manager (and later President) in a gas company. Children: Samuel E. Linton, III (b. c. 1907, GA), Donald Mc. Linton (b. c. 1916, TN), Leonard W. Linton (b. c. 1922), Maude Lee Linton (b. c. 1925)
832 v. Nell H. Linton (b. Sep 1882) m. 7 May 1902 (Wake Co., NC), William N. H. Smith
834 v. Walter MacRae Linton (Jun 1885—1902, Wake Co., NC). Buried Elmwood Cemetery, Charlotte, NC.
835 vi. Thomas S. Linton (29 Dec 1889—8 Apr 1976, San Diego, CA) m. 2 Dec 1966 (San Diego, CA), Helen Judd.

478 Joseph Cephus McRae (10 Sep 1855—11 Jan 1901) m. Margaret Bailey (26 Nov 1860—4 Dec 1942). Joseph McRae lived with Asbury Bailey and his wife Mary in Anson County after his mother’s death. He married Margaret, one of Asbury’s daughters and his sister Nancy married Jim Bailey, one of the sons. Joseph later moved back to his great grandfather Finley McRae’s estate and settled into the old home until it burned in 1898. He then built a new structure nearer the road. He cared for his aging and deranged Aunt Eliza McRae and Uncles Henry and Mason McRae until their deaths. Source: Branson J. McRae’s article, “Joseph Cephus McRae” in Montgomery County Heritage, Vol. I, 306, estate file of Eliza McRae, Montgomery County records at N.C. State Archives. Children:

835 i. Charlie Alexander McRae (6 Oct 1881—25 Jan 1951) m. Gertie Smith (17 Apr

167 Obituary taken from a clipping of the Richmond Daily News (undated).
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KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:


484 John Robert Hutchinson (27 Oct 1852—14 Dec 1916) m. Mary Chappell. I am indebted to Marguerite Hutchinson for information concerning this and following families. Their children:


843 iii. Jennie Hutchinson m. Ausie Green. Children: Glenn Green, Ray Green, Fletcher Green, Louise Green, Vera Green.

844 iv. Minnie Hutchinson. Died in infancy.

845 v. James Hutchinson m. (1) Ila McKay, (2) Emma Cole. Children: Joseph Calvin Hutchinson, Mavis Hutchinson, Phil Hutchinson, Marlene Hutchinson, Harold Hutchinson, Kitty Hutchinson

846 vi. William F. Hutchinson m. (1) Lane ----, (2) Mabel ----

847 vii. Joseph Calvin Hutchinson m. Mordecai Hunsucker. Children: Cecil Hutchinson,
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Joseph Calvin Hutchinson, Jr., Harold Hutchinson, Johnsie Mae Hutchinson, Serena Jane Hutchinson, male Hutchinson (died in infancy), Polly Ann Hutchinson.

485 Joseph Alexander Hutchinson (25 Apr 1854—21 May 1938) m. Sarah Elizabeth Bennett. Their children:

   iv. Sadie Hutchinson m. --- Dutton. No children.
   v. Frank Hutchinson m. (1) Belle Covington, (2) Ruth Ritchie. Children: Mary Thomas Hutchinson, Martha Frank Hutchinson.
   vi. Earl Hutchinson m. Pearl -----. Children: Bennet Buckley Hutchinson.

487 Samuel Smith Hutchinson (22 Feb 1857—7 Jan 1929) m. W. Florence Ingram (23 Feb 1859—8 Aug 1936). Lived in Richmond Co., NC. Children:

   i. Samuel Smith Hutchinson, Jr. (b. May 1888) m. Florence Ingram. Children: Sanie Hutchinson, Betsey Hutchinson.
   ii. Hattie Hutchinson (b. Dec 1890) m. Elias Monroe Overton
   v. Maggie Mae Hutchinson (b. Apr 1896) m. Byron S. Vance
   vi. Ila F. Hutchinson (b. Apr 1896) m. Rufus Amos

488 Octavius Debernier McRae (12 Sep 1855—24 Jan 1886) m. Virginia “Jennie” Poythress Wall (17 Mar 1855—18 Nov 1924), Richmond Co., NC. They were married in Richmond Co., NC, 4 Oct 1876, by the Rev. Joseph Wheeler. Here we have yet another case of early brilliance and tragic death among McRae males with its usual attendant woes of grieving widows and fatherless children. A moving description of Octavius McRae’s brilliant life and premature death is given in the 28 Jan 1886 issue of the Rockingham Rocket:

It is a sad duty we perform in announcing the death of this gentleman which occurred at his residence in this town on last Sunday morning, 24th instant. Born in Montgomery County, NC, Sep. 12th, 1855, he came to Rockingham when quite a youth, his stepfather, Mr. A.M. McAuley being engaged in merchandise in this place. He early
developed an unusual talent for business pursuits; and while yet in his teens he had acquired such skill in the science of telegraphy, to the study of which he had assiduously applied himself, as to secure the position of operator in the office here, which office in connection with that of the Rail Road Agency, he held for several years. Appreciating his rare merits, the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company offered him a position more lucrative as book-keeper of the Pee Dee Cotton Mill, and, both as a stockholder and book-keeper, his connection with this corporation proved of great advantage to his interests. Meantime, having become a partner with Messrs. T. C. Leake and H.C. Wall in the ownership of Midway Mill site, no little credit is due him for the proper construction of the buildings, the selection, purchase and arrangement of the machinery, etc. which at length has placed this institution on a successful basis in the manufacture of cotton chain warps and yarns. Being the son of a manufacturer, Mr. Wiliam P. McRae of Montgomery, who died when Octavius was but 8 years old, he seemed to inherit a talent for the business that amounted to enthusiasm; and, while he always succeeded in what he undertook, yet it was in this special line that his ambitious purposes were enlisted. The South needs such men at this time. It would seem superfluous to descant upon the worth of such a man to any community or to stress the peculiar loss sustained by our immediate section in the death of Mr. McRae. His life is of record here among those who knew him best, both in point of individual success and for the marked impress left upon the minds of business men and upon all measures of genuine enterprise in and about our town. True to his habit of prescient care, as was his want in matters of business, he had provided insurance on his life of ten thousand five hundred dollars, which added to an already flattering competency for one so young to have accumulated, will go far towards relieving the wants and ministering to the comforts of his bereaved widow and five little children.

Mrs. Jennie Wall McRae was the daughter of Mial Wall and Mary Covington. She had a sister married to T.C. Leake, Sr., and a sister Mollie Covington, as well as brothers, H.C. Wall, Stephen Wall and Dr. William Wall of Mississippi. At the hour of her interment, all five banks in Rockingham closed their doors in respect to her memory. Her son Mial Wall McRae was President of the Bank of Rockingham. (See her obit, Rockingham Post-Dispatch, 20 Nov 1920.)

862  i. Pattie Leak McRae (10 Aug 1877-25 Sep 1926) m. Dr. Robert Leake Steele Cole (6 Nov 1869—16 Dec 1931), son of Dr. J.W. Cole. She was married to him 19 Dec 1907, and together they had two sons, one of whom died in infancy. After the birth of this last child her health remained in a state of continuous decline until her death. Her character was considered one of patient, enduring suffering according to an obituary in the Rockingham P-D. A rather remarkable story was told about her in 25 Jan 1900 edition of the Rockingham Anglo-Saxon. Apparently, while teaching school at Midway, NC, Pattie McRae saved the life of a four-year-old boy, Johnnie Patrick. His clothes had caught on fire while he was playing near a boiling pot in the yard of his home. She rushed from the school...
and extinguished the flames but burned her hands pretty badly in the process.


863 ii. William Parker McRae (12 Feb 1879—16 Feb 1954) m. 12 May 1921, Virginia Lee of Monroe, NC, daughter of George S. and Mary Lane Lee. The best account of his life and reputation are given in his obituary, Rockingham Post-Dispatch, 18 Feb 1954:

One of the friendliest men of Rockingham, and a leading financial factor, died Tuesday in Duke hospital in Duke hospital at Durham at 10:30 am February 16, 1954, after many months of gradually weakening health. That man is W.P. McRae.

Mr. McRae made several trips to both Duke and Johns Hopkins last year, and his last hospitalization began on January 14 when he was carried back to Duke. A kidney condition did not respond to treatment, and the demise was not unexpected. His wife and two daughters were with him in Durham.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon, February 17th, at 2:30, from his late residence.

Mr. McRae was affiliated with the Methodist church, and his pastor, Rev. Lester A. Tilley conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Carl Miller of the First Presbyterian Church, both his good friends.

The casket was covered with a beautiful pall of fern, carnations and lilies; and the other floral designs many in number and elaborate.

The pall-bearers were Leo Page, Alex Monroe, Jim Parker, Bill West, Walter Covington, Pickett Leak, Tommy Leak, Jack Land.

Interment was in the middle section of Eastview Cemetery, across the narrow drive way from the Corpening and London lots.

The Post Dispatch editor asked Mrs. Lucy P. Russell, a neighbor and lifelong friend, of Mr. Will McRae, to write a tribute to him; and it appears on this front page. And, by the way, our good friend “Miss Lucy” Russell will celebrate her 92nd birthday on March 7th—and the tribute she wrote was in her very elegant penmanship. Read it.

The accompanying picture of Will McRae was made some years ago—in fact, back in 1935 for the Rockingham Post-Dispatch; but his friends of the present and of yester-year will see in this younger picture the mature man of later years, and a man with a most lovable character.

Folks really liked Will McRae.

He was born 12 Feb 1879, in the old T.C. Leak house that stood where the two-story Ashley Haywood house now stands. His parents were Octavius D’B McRae and Jennie Wall. His father, Octavius McRae was born 12 Sep 1855 and died January 24, 1886. His mother, Jennie Wall was born March 17, 1855 and died November 18, 1924. She was the daughter of Mial and Mary Covington Wall and was a sister of Ann Leak and Clay Wall. And Jennie had the reputation of being one of the beauties of the State in her girlhood.

Will McRae’s father was one of the organizers, back in 1882 of the Leak-Wall-McRae yarn mill (Midway); and he was also the Seaboard Ry. Agent here in 1875. He died in 1886 in his 31st year.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

In 1883 the late M. H. Russell and Octavius McRae bought the land on the east side of Rockingham Road—across the street from the Methodist church. M. H. Russell and young Lucy Russell were married that year. Mr. McRae built the two-story house across from the Methodist parsonage, the house now occupied by the F.L. Pickett family; and it was in this house that the eight McRae children were reared—along with their first cousins, Steve, Clay and Rachel Covington whose father had died in 1888 and mother in 1890.

While Mr. McRae built on the south corner, Mr. Russell built a two-story house on the north corner. And about 1920 his son, Will P. McRae, had this two-story dwelling moved across Washington street to front on Fayetteville Road, next to the residence of A.G. Corpening. And this house was bought last as a tourist house. On the corner site where the original 1883 Russell house stood, Will McRae in 1921 built his present handsome two-story brick residence—one of the handsomer homes of Rockingham. (And in the “Nineties” Mr. Russell built an adjoining house in which Mrs. Russell and daughter used to live—Mrs. Russell always a close and devoted friend of the McRae family.)

On May 12, 1921, Will Parker McRae was married to Miss Virginia Lee of Monroe; and she survives him together with two daughters.

In 1923 he organized the Carolina Standard Corporation which is one of the successful lumber companies of the section, managed by his younger friend and associate Leo Page.

In 1926 the Rockingham Hotel was bought by Will McRae, Will Land and Carl Smith. This Hotel was built and formally opened by A.G. Corpening April 14, 1909. And now all four are dead—Corpening, Land, Smith and McRae.

Throughout the years he operated several large farms. He owned extensive farming lands, property and rental houses. He never went in for politics nor for political honors. But he was a strong admirer of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and stuck with him through the depression and prosperity.

But while never seeking an office, he took time out from his business affairs to serve his county. He was Chairman of the Richmond County Draft Board from 1940 to 1947; and was a member of the City School Board from 1931 to 1947. His counsel was always wise and decisions carefully considered. He was a friend really without guile and he liked his associates and loved his family…

In an accompanying segment, his longtime friend and neighbor, Lucy P. Russell, wrote of him:

I first met him in the Fall of 1881—he was sitting in his mother’s lap, his head a mass of curls, his blue eyes regarding me solemnly, a questioning smile on his lips, but he never said a word.

His father and my husband built their homes side by side, at the same time, by the same design, except for a few minor details. Children came to both homes and grew up together as one family.

Always Will was the leader of the group and after the too-early death of his father he became the responsible head of the family, with a profound sense of obligation to his beloved mother and his brothers and sisters, never failing in his self-sacrificing duty to those he loved.

Many a bitter winter morning I have watched him saddle his horse and ride away to
Midway Mill where he had found his first job.

So I may say that I have known Will McRae for three quarters of a century, a slender boy on whom fell the too-heavy responsibilities of manhood; an intelligent, observant man, successful in business, just and honorable in all his dealings with the public, a good neighbor and sincere friend.

During the last few years of his life he formed the pleasant habit of coming to our home every evening for a chat before bedtime. We talked about world conditions, the changes in modern life, farming, books and the Bible, old hymns and old friends. I will miss him as I would a son who had ‘Passed from light to dark / from dark to light.”

I must thank Ms. Marguerite Hutchinson for bringing this wonderful obituary to my attention. A brief biography of W.P. McRae is also given in Lefler’s History of North Carolina—Family and Personal History, p. 726-727. It is largely based on the article written in the Post-Dispatch. The children of W.P. McRae and Virginia Lee: Octavia McRae m. 15 Apr 1950, Henry O. Schoolfield, Jr. of Mullins, NC and Virginia Lee “Teency” McRae m. 8 Nov 1947, Dr. Thomas Claiborne Guthrie III of NJ (an army captain stationed at one time at Valley Forge Air Hospital.)

iii. Mial Wall McRae (4 Aug 1881—29 Apr 1933) m. 9 Mar 1923, Kathryn McDonald, only daughter of Mrs. A.L. McDonald. He joined the Bank of Rockingham in 1908 as a cashier. In 1912, he sold his 1/3 interest in the Seaboard Hotel, Hamlet, NC, and purchased Claude Gore’s controlling interest in the Bank. He was President of the Bank until its closing under economic pressures in 1928. In 1929, he organized Superior Oil Company and became a distributor for Shell in Richmond, Moore, Hoke and Scotland Counties. He was also at that time President of McRae Grocery Wholesalers. He died suddenly in the Spring of 1933 after coming home for dinner from the office. The newswriter speculated that his early death was related to the pressures accompanying the failure of the Bank and the hardship of the Depression. (Rockingham Post-Dispatch, 3 May 1932). Had one daughter, Kathryn McRae (b. c. 1926) m. Charles Broadfoot (?)


489 Ella E. McRae (5 Sep 1857—1 Apr 1914, Wadesboro, Anson Co., NC) m. c. 1873, Dr. James Madison Covington (26 Oct 1840—5 Nov 1917). An article from the Rockingham Post-Distpatch, 3 Jun 1955, gives further information:
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

One of the Post-Dispatch’s interested subscribers is Dr. J.M. Covington of 201 Camden Road, Wadesboro. “Dr. Jim” has many fond recollections of Rockingham. He was 77 last May 21st. Descended from a line of doctors. His grandfather, Dr. C.C. Covington was a doctor—born 16 Oct 1807, died 9 Sep 1876. This first Dr. Covington seems to have liked alliteration—he signed himself with SIX capital C’s—Calvin Cole Covington, Clerk County Court. He was the son of Sugar Ben—General Benjamin Covington of our lines. The original Dr. C.C. Covington’s son was also a doctor, named Dr. James Madison Covington, born October 26, 1840 and whose wife was Ella McRae, aunt of the late W.P. McRae. This Dr. James practiced medicine here, and was a Town Commissioner when the Town bought five acres of land July 21, 1885 from Eliza Smith McDonald for Eastside Cemetery. Dr. James later moved to Wadesboro. Four of the children of Dr. James and Ella Covington died in infancy; but growing to adulthood were Octavius, Platt Walker and Dr. Jim—now living in the serenity of a well-spent life, in Wadesboro; one of his sons in business in Wadesboro is Dunlap Covington, who established Feb. 23, 1948, the Thrift Loan and Finance Company in Rockingham (also he operates one in Wadesboro). “Dr. Jim” was a loved name throughout his Anson practicing area.

Another source (DaCosta Euclid Covington’s Covingtons Remembered [1991]) states that Ella Covington perished tragically with her little granddaughter Virginia May while walking through Parsons Drug Store in Wadesboro, then under construction. This assertion is verified by a Charlotte Observer (2 Apr 1914) article written about the tragedy, “Mrs. Covington Dead: Fourth Death Resulting from Wadesboro Accident Last Month.”

After twelve days of critical illness following the tragic accident in Wadesboro March 20, Mrs. Ella McRae Covington, wife of Dr. J. M. Covington, Sr., of Wadesboro, died yesterday morning at 11:15 o’clock at the Charlotte sanitorium. She had been under treatment there since March 21.

The remains were taken to Wadesboro before yesterday afternoon on the 5 o’clock train. Mrs. R. J. Page of Biscoe, who had been with her sister, Mrs. Covington and the latter’s two sons, Drs. J. M., Jr. and P. W. Covington, accompanied the remains. The funeral will be conducted at Wadesboro this afternoon.

The death of Mrs. Covington is the fourth to result from the collapse of the walls of the Parsons Drug Co. building. The other victims were Misses Marion and Lora Little, whose father was critically ill at the time and who since died without being told of the accident, and little Virginia May Covington, the 3 years old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Covington, Jr. Mrs. Covington, Sr., Mrs Covington, Jr. and the latter’s little daughter were in the store at the time making purchases, while the Misses Little were seated at a table when the collapse occurred.

It was realized from the first that the condition of the elder Mrs. Covington was serious, both jaw bones having been broken, besides an arm and a shoulder. In order that she might have the best possible treatment she was brought here and placed in the sanatorium where she has been tenderly cared for. Hope for her recovery was entertained until Friday. The operation on her face required four hours time but still it as hoped she would rally. The shock of the terrible occurrence, the grief occasioned by the outcome and especially the death of her little granddaughter militated strongly against her recovery.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Covington was Miss Ella McRae, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McRae who lived near Mount Gilead. After the death of her father, her mother married Mr. A. R. McAulay. Mrs. Covington is survived by her husband, Dr. J. M. Covington, Sr., who is in feeble health, and by the two sons previously mentioned and by three sisters, Mrs. R. J. Page and Mrs. John Wood of Biscoe and Mrs. C. M. Hobbs of Rockingham.

For a number of years after their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Covington lived in Rockingham. They moved to Wadesboro 13 years ago and had since resided there. The hear of that community has been
deeply moved by her illness and sorrows deeply in her death. Possessing charm of manner, warmth of sympathy and interest in the welfare of others, Mrs. Covington was deeply beloved and will be sorely missed.

Mrs. Covington was a kinswoman of Mrs. Frank O. Landis, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Judge Platt D. Walker and Mr. Julian H. Little, all of Charlotte. [Platt D. Walker and Mrs. Frank Landis were both related to Dr. J. M. Covington. Julian Little was from the Little’s Mills Little family, but his connection to the McRaes and Covingtons is yet to be determined. Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, however, was a granddaughter of Daniel McRae of Mangum and this assertion is an important bit of evidence confirming the relationship between Daniel’s father Colin and the Clark’s Creek McRaes.]

i. Octavia Covington (b. Mar 1876)


490 Orlando Reid McRae (16 Nov 1860—13 Jan 1897, Raiford, Hoke Co., NC) m. Alice Jane Cameron (6 Jun 1860—28 Jul 1955). They are buried at Bethel Cemetery in Hoke Co., NC.

870 i. Mary Augusta “Gussie” McRae (Apr 1884—23 Jan 1954, bur. Sharon Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, NC) m. 10 Jun 1910, Joseph Baldwin Ingram (21 Jun 1887—3 Nov 1968). He was born in Richmond Co., NC, to James Atlas Ingram and Ella Baldwin. A description of the couple along with pictures of their budding family are to be found in Jerry and Elizabeth Ingram’s article, “Joseph Baldwin Ingram,” Montgomery County Heritage, Vol. I.

In 1910, he laid the ground work for the Ingram-McAuley hardware business and was active in the store until 1968. In addition to the hardware business he was a funeral director and founder of Ingram-McAuley funeral home. Both businesses are in operation today. Mr. Joe was an advocate of burial insurance and people throughout the community came to the store to pay their burial association dues.
Mr. Joe was active in the First United Methodist Church, serving on the board of trustees for several years, and he was a charter member of the Civitan Club. He loved to garden and after most people had small tillers, he continued to plow with a stubborn horse he called, “Maude.”...[Mary Augusta] was operating a millinery shop in Mount Gilead when they met and married on June 10, 1910. Miss Augusta loved flowers and operated a florist shop for a time. She was loyal to her church and served as president of the Woman’s Society of Christian Service....

The names of their children area taken from the foregoing article and from one written by Agnes DeBusk Ingram in the second volume of Montgomery County Heritage. Children: Alice Reid Ingram (25 Jan 1912—26 May 1991) m. (1) Levi M. Pitman (d. 24 Dec 1971), (2) Col. Leslie C. Wright (Alexandria, VA), Joseph Coltrane Ingram (11 Aug 1915—24 Jul 1989) m. 1938, Sarah Agnes Debusk, Jerry McAuley Ingram (b. 24 Dec 1920) m. 28 Nov 1942, Mary Elizabeth Manson.


492 John Alexander McRae (Nov 1855—May 1932, Charlotte, NC) m. Elizabeth Bruton (b. c. Mar 1882). His obituary from an unknown newspaper is preserved in the clipping file at the Anson
John A. McRae Dies in Charlotte Hospital
End Came Suddenly and Unexpectedly Monday Afternoon—Was Recovering From Operation—Funeral Tuesday.

Mr. John A. McRae, well known Wadesboro merchant, died unexpectedly last Monday afternoon in a Charlotte hospital, where he had undergone an operation on May 19th. He was convalescent from the operation, and seemed to be recovering nicely, when, about 2 o’clock Monday afternoon, he suffered a chill. He was given treatment, but at 2:30 his heart failed. Members of his family had been up to see him Sunday, and were well-pleased with the apparent progress he was making toward recovery, so his unexpected passing was a severe shock to them and to his friends.

John Alexander McRae, son of Alexander McRae and Jennie McAuley McRae, was born in 1855 in Moore County, where his parents were living temporarily. When he was a few years old the family moved back to Montgomery County, and in 1863 the father died while serving in the Confederate army, leaving the mother and four young children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He thus was forced to become the “man of the family” at a very early age, and sturdily he discharged his responsibilities, having a large part in raising two brothers and a sister.

He farmed for a number of years after reaching manhood, and then was for a few years connected with Barium Springs orphanage in a business capacity. Leaving the orphanage, he and Mrs. McRae came to Wadesboro in 1895, and during his entire residence here he was interested in the mercantile business. He sold his store a few years ago, but had an interest in the store of his son Mr. M.A. McRae, and gave it some attention. For the last two and a half years his health had been such that he could not actively engage in business.

Mr. McRae was quiet in demeanor and conservative in his views, believing in holding fast to those things which had been tried. Raised in the Presbyterian faith, he was always a devoted adherent of that Church, and for many years, he had been an elder in the Wadesboro Presbyterian Church. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many fine qualities.

In 1862 [sic] he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bruton of Mt. Gilead, and they passed their 50th wedding anniversary last March. She survives him, with a son, Mr. Martin A. McRae, and daughter,
Mrs. H. C. Bridger, of Bladenboro. Surviving also is a sister, Mrs. Lula Crowell of Mt. Gilead.

The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at the home by Mr. McRae’s pastor, Rev. J.A. Calligan assisted by Rev. J.F. Haymaker, and there was a large attendance of friends and relatives. Officers of the Presbyterian church were honorary pall bearers. Interment was in Eastview cemetery.

Out of town people attending the funeral were Mrs. Lula Crowell, Arnold Crowell, C.N. Bruton, Cecil Bruton, Rae McRae, Miss Grace McRae, Mrs. Auley McAuley, Miss Mildred McAuley, Mrs. Joe Ingram, Mrs. Kirk, Mt. Gilead; L.M. Crowell, Biscoe; Hill Overton, Indian Trail; A.T. Bruton, Concord; E.W. Bridger and family, Jackson Springs; Mrs. N. B. Powell, Mrs. R. L. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Bridger, Dr. S. S. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bridger, Bladenboro; Henry Bridger, University of North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. E.M. Overton, Ellerbe; Mrs. N. J. Hasty, Rockingham; Mrs. C.P. Stewart, Blewett Falls….

Their children:


494 Auley Sylvanus McRae (19 Feb 1859—12 Dec 1921) m. 27 Jun 1890, Eliza J. McKinnon (10 Oct 1858—18 Mar 1935), daughter of Alexander and Christian McKinnon. Information concerning his family is quoted from an article by Mrs. Rae Nelle McRae in the first Montgomery County Heritage, p. 306, “…Mr. McRae was born in Mount Gilead …He was prepared for college at the
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Skeen School at Mt. Gilead, which school in that day was one of the most thorough preparatory schools in North Carolina. After finishing at the Skeen School, he entered the University of North Carolina where his education was completed. After coming out of the university for a time, he engaged in business, entered the newspaper field and was for a time with the Montgomery *Vidette*. After this he became a professional salesman and traveled for eight years. He was an interesting talker, capable of sustaining attention and laughing good humor which, together with his well-rounded education and varied experience, must have made him a leader among the amiable and intelligent classes of men.” Children:

876  i. William McKinnon McRae (d. in infancy)
877  ii. Clare McRae (d. in infancy)
878  iii. Ruth Martin McRae (26 May 1891—13 Jul 1973)
880  v. Aulay Shaw McRae (b. 6 Sep 1898) m. 15 Apr 1933, Lillian Kearns. Children: Beth Kearns McRae, Lt. Col. Auley Shaw McRae, Jr.
881  vi. Grace McRae (b. 10 Sep 1900) m. 11 Jan 1948, John C. Batten.

495  Lula Ann McRae (21 Jun 1862—26 May 1937) m. (1) Nathan Hill Overton (1856—1882), (2) Henry Jones Crowell (14 Sep 1853—24 Nov 1914). She is buried at Sharon Cemetery in Mt. Gilead, NC.

882  i. Elias Monroe Overton (20 Oct 1880—20 Jun 1933) m. Hattie Hutchinson, his cousin. Lived Richmond Co. NC. Children: Lemuel Hill Overton (b. c. 1910), Dorothy H. Overton (b. c. 1911), Elbert M. Overton (b. c. 1913), Louise J. Overton (b. c. 1915), Bernard N. Overton (b. c. 1916), Katherine W. Overton (b. c. 1920), Alexander L. Overton (b. c. 1922), Grace B. Overton (b. c. 1924).
883  ii. May Overton (b. c. Jan 1883) m. 15 Feb 1927 (Montgomery Co., NC), W. A. Webb. No children.
885  iv. Arnold McRae Crowell (29 Apr 1900—24 Nov 1943). Buried at Sharon Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, NC.

496  Mary Jane Alice “Mollie” McRae (26 Jun 1857-21 May 1940), only daughter of the first marriage of Jackson McRae. She married 29 Nov 1881 (Anson Co., NC) George Michael Howard (Jan 1848—17 Jul 1928), son of Jesse H. Howard of Salisbury and Burke County by his wife Susan Murray. They lived on Morgan Street in Wadesboro in 1920.

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887 ii. Nancy Frances Howard (b. Oct 1886) m. 4 Jun 1913 (Wadesboro, NC) William Fair Ewart (1855-1924), Judge of Probate. They lived in Newberry Co., SC. Apparently, no children.

888 iii. twin Howard (d. in infancy)

McRae (1836—1863), who died at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

ii. Gustavus Fulton McRae, Jr. (8 Jun 1904, New York City, NY—26 Dec 1958, Philadelphia, PA; never married), later resided with his abandoned mother in Chicago, IL, where he worked as a stenographer. He is buried at West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. He had lived at 828 Arch St. and worked as a multigraph operator in Philadelphia.

Mary J. McRae (15 Nov 1873—22 Nov 1956) m. 11 Feb 1900, John C. Trotter (11 Nov 1869—18 Feb 1925). They are buried at Bayou Metoe Cemetery in Pulaski Co., AR. They lived in Gray Township. Their children:


vi. Roy Walter Trotter (5 Jul 1909—20 Mar 1970, Los Angeles, CA) m. 9 Dec 1944, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Mary Margaret Wright (b. 1910).


Joseph Marshall Boggan (1871—1915) m. 28 Dec 1911, Ann L. Avett (d. May 1934). Their children:

i. Myrna L. Boggan (b. 1913) m. Clyde E. Bruton

ii. Edmund Alexander Boggan (b. 14 Feb 1915) m. Kathy Ussery


Sarah Elizabeth Harrington (8 Dec 1847, Diamond Hill Twp, Anson Co., NC—16 Dec 1918, Union Co., NC) m. 11 Jan 1870, William Morris Haney (10 Sep 1849—26 Jul 1922). They are buried at Faulks Baptist Church in Union Co., NC. I am deeply indebted to Carolyn Haney McLean for information concerning the Harrington and Haney families.

i. James Walter Haney (27 Jan 1871—10 Jun 1936, Union Co., NC) m. 23 Jan 1896, Nancy Jane Newsom.

ii. Edmond Hartsell Haney (5 Feb 1873—18 Oct 1950, Marshville, Union Co., NC),
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m. 23 Nov 1898, Bertha Nash (29 Jun 1880—1957).


907 v. Dora Elizabeth Haney (7 Oct 1879—24 Jun 1935, Wingate, Union Co., NC)


910 viii. W. J. Haney (30 Dec 1885—10 Feb 1886)


520 Mary M. Harrington (3 Aug 1857—13 Dec 1922, Hattiesburg, MS) m. c. 1882, Jesse Asbury McCann, Sr. (24 Apr 1845, AL, d. 10 May 1919, Hattiesburg, MS). They lived in Perry Co., MS in 1900 and afterwards moved to Hattiesburg, Forrest Co., MS.


525 Susan Elizabeth Bruton (13 Nov 1854—15 Apr 1927) m. 24 Sep 1874 (Montgomery Co., NC) Edmond Jones Bruton (28 Dec 1846—4 Jul 1934). Their children:


918 iii. Claudius “Claude” Christian Bruton (8 Dec 1882—Feb 1968, Waycross, GA) m. (1) 14 Dec 1904 (Davidson Co., NC) Bertha Beatrice Johnson (b. c. 1885) (2) Lillian C. Hilliard (21 Nov 1906—13 Oct 1987, Ware Co., GA). They were living in Salisbury, NC in 1920 and Rocky Mount, NC in 1930.

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526 John Wesley Bruton (9 Nov 1857—3 Jan 1909, Scotland Co., NC) m. 21 Dec 1881 (Richmond Co., NC) Annie Eliza Wright (21 May 1866—8 May 1945, Mecklenburg Co., NC), daughter of Samuel Gibson Wright and Charlotte M. Wright. Their children:

923 i. Ila M. Bruton (20 Sep 1885—24 Jul 1963, Charlotte, NC) m. Floyd Herman Mullis (9 Jan 1889, Union Co., NC—14 Oct 1964, Charlotte, NC).
928 vi. Samuel Odell Bruton (15 Oct 1898—13 May 1902, Scotland Co., NC)

527 Margaret Ann Bruton (30 Jul 1859—14 Feb 1935, Concord, NC) m. 8 Nov 1877 (Montgomery Co., NC), George W. Hunsucker (10 Oct 1855—25 Feb 1910, Cabarrus Co., NC). They moved to Concord, Cabarrus Co., NC. Their children:

929 i. Martin Rufus Hunsucker (22 Mar 1880—15 Oct 1939) m. 24 Dec 1903 (Cabarrus Co., NC) Lelia Mauney.
932 iv. Ina Elizabeth Hunsucker (9 Jul 1888—15 Apr 1926, Cabarrus Co., NC) m. 21 Jan 1914 (Cabarrus Co., NC) William L. Jackson (29 Oct 1892—23 Mar 1959, Gaston Co., NC)

550 Cyrus Junius Knight (17 Aug 1846, Montgomery Co., NC—22 Sep 1914, Durham, NC) m.
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Caroline “Cammie” Boylin (19 Dec 1848—5 Aug 1918, Durham Co., NC). A news report of 1885 states that Knight was once the editor of a newspaper, *The Tar Heel*, published at Troy. He then sold a piece of property containing a gold mine for $12,000. He had previously worked for the Wadesboro *Argus*. He worked as a lawyer in Swift Island and Durham, NC, later in life. He moved to Durham initially about 1887 to work for a cotton manufactory. He was buried at Maplewood Cemetery. Their children:

936 i. **Harriet “Hattie” S. Knight** (Nov 1870—18 Nov 1912, Durham, NC) m. 7 Jan 1890 (Durham Co., NC), Ira B. Abernathy (3 Mar 1868, Chatham, VA—20 Feb 1952, Winston-Salem, NC).

937 ii. **Mary Bernice Knight** (3 Nov 1872—3 May 1943) m. 30 Dec 1894 (Durham Co., NC), Artimbles Alcaster Abernathy (4 Sep 1870—1 Oct 1955, Durham Co., NC).


940 v. **Alma Knight** (23 Feb 1881—20 Jan 1937, Wake Co., NC) m. James A. Durham (1879—4 Dec 1928, Orange Co., NC)


942 vii. **John Nathaniel Knight** (b. 8 Jan 1885, Troy, NC)

943 viii. **Oliver Cromwell Knight** (Jun 1890—1952, Durham Co., NC).

551 **Henrietta Lilly McRae** (15 Jan 1837—23 May 1918, Charlotte, NC) m. 20 May 1858, Jesse Smitherman Spencer (25 Feb 1836—9 Sep 1904). Spencer was involved in a mercantile business with his uncle Samuel Smitherman in Troy, NC, before the Civil War, served in the Confederate army and later, moved to Rockingham, where he joined John W. Leake in another mercantile enterprise. With profits from this business, he invested in various textile ventures. After considering moving his family to Texas or the Pacific Northwest, he settled in Charlotte, NC, about 1884. There he expanded his textile involvements, helping to found the Henrietta Cotton Mills in 1887. He also had interests in the Florence Cotton Mills in Forest City, the Anchor Mill at Huntersville, the Highland Park Mill in Charlotte and Rock Hill and the Columbia Cotton Mill in Ramseur, NC. It was also in 1887 that he was elected president of the Commerce National Bank, which later became the North Carolina National Bank. See Henry W. Rigby, *Descendants of William Spencer of Montgomery Co., NC* (1977), for more information concerning his family. Henrietta’s obit appears in the 24 May 1918 edition of the Charlotte Observer.


945 ii. **Sallie Smitherman Spencer** (18 May 1863, Troy, N.C.—23 Jan 1933, Charlotte,

iii. Ann Lola Spencer (c. 1867—22 Feb 1920) m. 1888, Simpson Bobo Tanner (8 Dec 1853, Clifton, SC—3 Jul 1924). Their children: Kenneth Spencer Tanner (b. c. 1890) m. Sarah Huger Baseot, Sara Henrietta Tanner (b. 30 Apr 1893) m. Dr. Robert Hope Crawford, Simpson Bobo Tanner, Jr. (5 Feb 1895—23 Sep 1949) m. Mildred Miller, Jesse Spencer Tanner (31 Aug 1902—4 Nov 1923).

iv. Rufus Spencer (1868—18 May 1872). Buried at the Leak Cemetery near Rockingham, NC.

v. Samuel Frank Spencer (Jun 1870—21 May 1872). Buried at the Leak Cemetery near Rockingham, NC.

vi. Jessie Spencer (28 Aug 1874—23 Oct 1933, Mecklenburg Co., NC) m. James Ardrey Bell (12 Sep 1866—4 May 1958, Charlotte, NC). Mr. Bell was educated at Duke University and the University of Virginia. He was a partner in the law firm of Pharr and Bell in Charlotte until 1934. This business later evolved into the firm of Bell, Horn, Bradley and Gebhart. He was a staunch Democrat and chaired the county committee from 1902 to 1910. He was a staunch member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from 1908 to 1928. He was three times elected to the N.C. State Senate where he chaired the Committee on Appropriations. He was Charlotte’s City Attorney during World War I and served on the Board of Trustees for Duke University for many years. (See J.A. Bell’s biography in Lefler’s History of North Carolina: Family and Personal History—1956.) Their children: J. Spencer Bell m. Katherine Castallet De Roxlo, Faith Bell, James Ardrey Bell, Jr. (Dallas, TX), Robert Spencer Bell.


Laura V. Mask (21 Jun 1845—17 Aug 1933, Manatee Co., FL) m. (1) 13 Nov 1867 (Marengo Co., AL), Hamet J. Craig, Sr. (c. 1827—31 Mar 1889, Manatee Co., FL) (2) William Marion Hendry (12 Dec 1842, Thomas Co., GA—24 Dec 1914, Lee Co., FL). His first wife was a daughter of Daniel McRae of Mangum, NC, and a cousin of Laura Mask. The family moved to Palmetto, Manatee Co., FL, from Marengo Co., AL, by 1880. Children:


ii. James W. Craig (c. 1871—1954, DeSoto Co., FL) m. 1899, Alice Ruth ------ (11
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Jul 1881—30 Sep 1941, Arcadia, DeSoto Co., FL. Lived in Arcadia, DeSoto Co., FL, 1900—1930, and worked, first, as a liveryman, and later, as a automobile salesman.

564 Duncan Kinley McRae (28 Jan 1854—4 Mar 1917) m. c. 1891, Martha E. Hurley (24 Mar 1854—Jun 1903). Duncan moved his family to Sweetwater, TX, but soon returned to North Carolina. After his wife died, his children moved in with an uncle. Duncan died of gangrene after receiving a splinter in his leg from a sawmill. He refused to accept the necessary amputation. I am grateful to John and Emy Stewart for information concerning Duncan and his eldest son Oscar. Their children:


566 Henry Ledbetter McRae (17 Oct 1857—28 May 1937) m. 8 Dec 1889 (Montgomery Co., NC), Mary Ella Hall (27 Aug 1868—18 Jan 1939). Henry L. McRae was Postmaster of Montgomery P.O. from 1889 to 1902 and served for a time as superintendent of the cotton mill near Swift Island Bridge on the Pee Dee. Much of the following material is taken from Mary McRae Crump’s article on the H.L. McRae family in the first volume of Montgomery Co., NC Heritage.


959 iii. Nellie Blanche McRae (b. 17 Jun 1895) m. D. T. Rogers. Children: D. T. Rogers,
Jr., Oliver Rogers, Nellie Hope Rogers.


961 v. **Myrtle Esther McRae** (14 May 1900—25 Sep 1903)

962 vi. **James Richard McRae** (b. 30 Jun 1904) m. Susan Mae Jones. Children: Mary Sue McRae, Carol McRae.


Farquhar MacRAE, son of Finley, married, first, a daughter of Duncan MacRae of Aryugan, who was killed at the Battle of Sheriffmuir, and had issue:

(I) Finlay MacRAE “Fionnla Ban,” lived at Bundalloch; married Margaret MacRae, Camusluinie, and had issue.

A. Christopher MacRAE died unmarried.

B. John MacRAE (c. 1786 – 1858, Victoria, Australia) lived at Stromeferry [Portachullin, Lochalsh, where he was a fisherman and agricultural laborer in 1841 and 1851], married Isabella (c. 1786 -- ?), sister of Christopher Roy of Morvich (page 212, line 8), and went to Australia, issue—

1. Donald MacRAE married in Australia with issue, two daughters.
2. Finlay MacRAE (c. 1824 – 1899, Bradford, Victoria, Australia) married a daughter of John MacRae schoolmaster, Sleat (p. 183), with issue in Australia.
3. Farquhar MacRAE (c. 1831 – 1904, Alexandra, Victoria, Australia) married without issue in Australia.
4. Duncan MacRAE married a sister of Duncan Mor of Totaig, in Australia.
5. Margaret MacRAE (b. c. 1826) married with issue in Australia.

C. Alexander MacRAE, shipowner at Dornie, married Kate, daughter of Christopher MacDonald and Mary MacRae (m. 1806), Lonellan, Kintail, with issue as given on page 233:

1. Donald MacRAE, born in 1827, died in Australia.
2. Margaret Catherine MacRAE married in 1859, Alexander Bremner, of the Inland Revenue, now in Dunblane, with issue, three sons, one of whom is Dr. A. M. Bremner, Alyth, Perthshire.
3. John MacRAE
4. Mary MacRAE
5. Christopher MacRAE
6. Caroline MacRAE

D. Duncan MacRAE (b. c. 1801) of Durinish, Lochalsh, Ross and Cromarty, married Annabella MacRae (b. c. 1803), daughter of John (b. c. 1777; living with daughter’s family in 1841) and Kate MacRae of Achmore (p. 127, b5).

1. John MacRAE (b. c. 1825) married Mary (b. c. 1826), daughter of Thomas MacRae, Camusluinie, with issue—
   (a) John MacRAE (b. c. 1856) married Robina Sutherland with issue, in
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Lochinver.

(b) Duncan MacRAE (b. c. 1858) married Margaret MacLeod, Raasay, with issue: John MacRAE, Charles MacRAE, Capt. Donald MacRAE (to Sydney, AUSTRALIA), Mary MacRAE, Murdoch MacRAE.

c) Margaret MacRAE married William Gillies, Plockton.

d) Lilias MacRAE (b. c. 1868) married John Gillies, Plockton, and went to California, issue: William GILLIES, Donald GILLIES, Mary GILLIES, John GILLIES, Annie GILLIES, Margaret Mary GILLIES.

e) Thomas MacRAE (b. c. 1870) in California

(2) Annabella MacRAE (b. c. 1830) married Roderick Macaulay (b. c. 1821), Durinish, Lochalsh, with issue –

(a) John MacAULAY (b. c. 1854) married Mary (p. 127, l. 11), daughter of John MacRAE, with issue: Roderick MacAULAY, John MacAULAY.

(b) Kate MacAULAY (b. c. 1858) married Donald Maclennan, with issue.

c) Mary MacAULAY (b. c. 1860) died young.

d) Duncan MacAULAY

e) Roderick MacAULAY

(3) Finlay MacRAE (c. 1833 – 18 Mar 1918 Duirinish, Lochalsh) married Anabella MacDonald (b. c. 1843), Applecross, [resided at Durinish, Lochalsh in 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901] with issue --

(a) Jessie MacRAE (b. c. 1869)

(b) Matilda MacRAE (b. c. 1870)

(c) Duncan MacRAE (b. c. 1873) M.A. of Aberdeen (1896), married Agnes, daughter of Walter Ross, Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire.

(d) John MacRAE (b. c. 1875)

(d) Margaret “Maggie” MacRAE (b. c. 1880)

(e) Finlay MacRAE (b. c. 1888)

(4) Duncan MacRAE (b. c 1834) unmarried.

(5) Margaret MacRAE died young.

E. Annabella MacRAE married a Maclennan without issue.

F. Mary MacRAE died unmarried.

II. Donald MacRAE, who went to America in 1774.

III. Duncan MacRAE, who also went to America in 1774.

Farquhar married, secondly, a daughter of Alister Mor Mac Ian Mhic Dhonnachidh, and had issue:

IV. Christopher MacRAE (b. c. 1756/1764 – 1841/1851) was a farmer at Carr [see 1841 census of Carr, Kintail, Ross and Cromarty, ED 1, p. 15]. He married Isabella MacRae (b. c. 1781/1791 or 1787? If she is the one visiting in the home of daughter Mary MacRae at Ardelve in 1851) , with
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

issue—

A. William MacRAE (chr. 16 Dec 1805), lived at Carr. He married 19 Mar 1835 (Glenshiel) Annabel (b. c. 1811), daughter of Murdoch MACRAE, Achnagart, and died in July 1879, leaving issue—

1. Alexander MacRAE, went to South America.
2. Mary MacRAE (b. c. 1835)
3. Donald MacRAE (b. c. 1840)
4. Isabel MacRAE (b. c. 1842) married Murdoch MacRae at Camuslunie, with issue
   a. William MacRAE
   b. Elizabeth MacRAE
   c. Alexander MacRAE
   d. Donald MacRAE
5. Christopher MacRAE (b. c. 1845)
6. Murdoch MacRAE, now living at Seabank, in Gairloch.

B. Christopher MacRAE, (b. c. 1821) a farmer at Carr, died in 1895.

1. Alexander MacRAE (b. c. 1842)

C. Finlay MacRAE, (b. c. 1819) a farmer at Carr. He married Mary, daughter of Donald MacRAE, with issue—

1. Mary MacRAE
2. Kenneth MacRAE
3. Christopher MacRAE
4. Isabel MacRAE
5. Jessie MacRAE
6. Donald MacRAE

D. Christina MacRAE (b. c. 1821) married Donald MacRAE (c. 1811-1883) at Ardelve, his second wife, as already mentioned. (page 166). By his first wife, Christina MacLennan, father to Duncan MacRAE who went to New Zealand and married Isabella MacLennan.

1. John MacRAE (b. c. 1851), farmer at Ardelve, m. Mary MacRae. Children:
   a. Jessie MacRAE
   b. Donald MacRAE
   c. Isabel MacRAE
   d. Christina MacRAE
   e. Alexander MacRAE
   f. Duncan MacRAE
   g. John MacRAE

2. Christopher MacRAE, (b. c. 1854) d. at Ardelve, 1887
3. Alexander MacRAE (b. c. 1856), farmer at Ardelve, m. 16 Dec 1886, Zeller MacRae, daughter of Donald MacRae of the Auchtertyre family.
   a. Farquhar MacRAE
   b. Frederick MacRAE
   c. Donald MacRAE
   d. Margaret MacRAE
   e. Duncan MacRAE
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E. Catherine MacRAE (c. 1793 -- 30 Jul 1864, bur. Clachan Duich) married Farquhar MacRAE (c. 1789 -- 30 Sep 1862, bur. Clachan Duich), tacksman of Camusfunary with issue, of whom hereafter.

1. Alexander MacRAE married Madeline, daughter of Captain Farquhar MacRAE of Invershiel, with issue
   a. Farquhar MacRAE, married with issue.
   b. daughter MacRAE
   c. daughter MacRAE
   d. daughter MacRAE

2. Duncan MacRAE died in America.

3. Ewen MacRAE, now at Fernaig, in Lochalsh.

4. John MacRAE, also at Fernaig.

5. Thomas MacRAE in Leith.

6. Donald MacRAE in Australia.

7. Mary MacRAE married Donald MacPherson, Eig with issue:
   a. John MacPHerson
   b. Catherine MacPHerson married Rev. John Smyth Carroll, Glasgow
   c. Isabella MacPHerson married Rev. Duncan MacLennan, M. A., Laggan
   d. Mary MacPHerson married David Boyd, Aberdeen.
   e. Farquharina MacPHerson married John MacRae, Portree

F. Janet MacRAE (b. c. 1806/1816) married Donald MacRAE, Inverness, without issue.

G. Mary MacRAE (b. c. 1810) married Christopher MacRAE (b. c. 1801), Durinish, with issue

1. Alexander MacRAE (b. c. 1837)
2. John MacRAE
3. Christopher MacRAE (b. c. 1847)
4. Mary MacRAE
5. Isabel MacRAE (b. c. 1842)
6. Janet MacRAE (b. c. 1840)

V. Isabel MacRAE, who married Christopher MacRae, Achyark, with issue—

A. Farquhar MacRAE who lived at Ardelve and married Anne, daughter of John, son of Alister Ruadh MacRae, already mentioned (p. 124), and had issue—

1. Duncan MacRAE (c. 1817—29 Mar 1903) now living at Ardelve, by whom this statement of the descendants of his grandparents, Christopher and Isabel MacRAE, was given to the author in 1890. Duncan gave evidence before Lord Napier’s Crofter Commission in 1883. He married Mary (c. 1815, Lochalsh—22 Mar 1897), daughter of Duncan MacRAE with issue. This couple buried at Clachan Duich Cemetery:
   a. Anne MacRAE
   c. Duncan MacRAE (b. c. 1850, Lochalsh), who died at Dornie in 1883.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

(d) Kate “Kitty” MacRAE (b. c. 1852).
(e) Farquhar MacRAE (b. c. 1854) living at Auchtertyre, married Flora MacAulay, Camuslongart with issue, Duncan John MacRAE.
(f) Margaret “Maggie” MacRAE (b. c. 1858) married John DUFF, with issue – John DUFF, Mary DUFF, Donald DUFF.

(2) John MacRAE
(3) Farquhar MacRAE, (b. c. 1808), lived at Ardelve, married Janet MacRAE (b. c. 1813), with issue:
   (a) Anne MacRAE (b. c. 1843) married Kenneth Matheson with issue: Maggie MATHESON, married Donald MacRAE, Bundaloch; Mary MATHESON married Donald Reid, Glasgow; Alexander MATHESON in Manitoba, married Isabel MacRae with issue, Farquhar MATHESON.
   (a) Janet MacRAE (b. c. 1845)
   (b) Margaret “Maggie” MacRAE (b. c. 1847)
   (c) Isabel MacRAE (b. c. 1849)
   (d) Mary “Christy” MacRAE (b. c. 1851)
   (e) Alexander MacRAE

(4) Christopher MacRAE, married Kate MacRAE, with issue:
   (a) Anne MacRAE
   (b) Duncan MacRAE
   (c) Margaret MacRAE married Hector MacDonald
   (d) Farquhar MacRAE
   (e) Christina MacRAE
   (f) Catherine MacRAE
   (g) Mary MacRAE

B. Farquhar MacRAE
C. Duncan MacRAE, who was a soldier and served in India.
D. Alexander MacRAE married with issue.
   (1) Duncan MacRAE died unmarried.
   (2) Christopher MacRAE died unmarried.
   (3) Alexander MacRAE married with issue.
       (a) Mary MacRAE married in England.
       (b) Catherine MacRAE married in Glasgow.
       (c) John MacRAE in Glasgow.
       (d) Alexander MacRAE married with issue.
       (e) Donald MacRAE in Glasgow.
       (f) Flora MacRAE.

(4) Colin MacRAE in Falkirk.
(5) Christina MacRAE died unmarried.
(6) Catherine MacRAE married Christopher MacRAE, Ardelve, with issue –
    (a) Annie MacRAE
    (b) Duncan MacRAE
    (c) Maggie MacRAE
    (d) Christina MacRAE
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(e) Mary MacRAE
(f) Farquhar MacRAE

(7) Christina MacRAE married in Islay.

E. John MacRAE (c. 1794—16 Aug 1880, Ferindonald), who was for many years a schoolmaster at Ferindonald, Sleat, and a well-known Gaelic scholar, folklorist, and genealogist. He married Catherine MacRae (c. 1803—20 Feb 1876, Ferindonald) of the Torlysich family, and had issue—

(1) John MacRAE (b. c. 1829)
(2) Duncan C. MacRAE (b. c. 1837)
(3) Christopher MacRAE (b. c. 1845)
(3) Rev. Godfrey Wentworth MacRAE (b. c. 1849), Minister of Cross, in the Island of Lewis
(4) Isabella MacRAE (b. c. 1831)
(5) Annabella D. MacRAE (b. c. 1833)
(6) Christina F. MacRAE (b. c. 1835)
(7) Mary MacRAE (b. c. 1839)
(7) Flora MacRAE (b. c. 1842) m. ----- MacLEAN.

F. Finlay MacRAE, married a Miss Finlayson with issue:

(1) Mary MacRAE
(2) Christopher MacRAE
(3) Roderick MacRAE
(4) Kenneth MacRAE
(5) Farquhar MacRAE
(6) Duncan MacRAE
(7) Annabel MacRAE
(8) Isabel MacRAE

VI. Christina MacRAE married Duncan MacDonald, at Carr, with issue.

VII. Mary MacRAE married Farquhar (or Donald?) MacLennan, a native of Kintail, and had issue at least one son.

A. Roderick MacLENNAN (c. 1802—5 Feb 1886, Ballachladdich, Kiltarlity Parish) called Ruaridh Mor (Big Roderick), who lived in Glenurquhart, Buntait, Kiltarlity Parish, Inverness-shire, and died in 1884 [sic]. He married Mary Grant (1798—1884, Kiltarlity Parish, Inverness-shire), and had with other issue:

(1) Donald MacLENNAN (b. 7 Apr 1829, Urquhart)
(2) Alexander MacLENNAN (b. 16 Jun 1831, Urquhart), who lived in Kingussie, where he died in 1892. He married Helen, daughter of Duncan MacRae, with issue:

a. Rev. Duncan MacLENNAN M. A. of Edinburgh, Free Church, Laggan, married in 1893, Isabella, daughter of Donald MacPherson, Factor of the Island of Eigg, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Farqhar MacRae of Camusfunary, with issue: Norman MacLENNAN.

b. Mary MacLENNAN, died young.


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Dewar, Free Church, Kingussie.
d. John MacLENNAN
e. Jane MacLENNAN
f. Helen MacLENNAN
g. Kenneth MacLENNAN, M. A. of Aberdeen
h. Mary Anne MacLENNAN
i. Alexander MacLENNAN

(3) Farquhar MacLENNAN (b. 9 Mar 1835, Urquhart).
(4) Isabella MacLENNAN (b. c. 1837)
(5) Mary MacLENNAN (b. 5 Aug 1840, Urquhart) m. 13 Nov 1868, Inverness, James Noble.
DOCUMENT 1: Petition for Division, Estate of Finley McRae

Source: Montgomery County Loose Estates, CR 67.508.37

Significance: Establishes the descendants of Finley McRae to the first and sometimes second generations.

North Carolina
Montgomery County
August Term 1859

To the Honorable the Judge of the said Court.

The petition of Colin McRae, William H. McRae, Regina R. McRae, James L. McRae, Duncan McRae, George McRae, Minerva McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, the four last mentioned being minors without guardian by their next friend Philip Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Frances Kelly the said Benjamin and Frances being minors who profer this petition by their father and next friend Roland Kelly, Nathaniel Knight, William Knight and Cyrus Knight, the said William and Cyrus being minors without guardian who petition by their father and next friend Nathaniel Knight, James W. McRae, William McRae, Robert McRae, Alexander McRae, Jackson McRae, Duncan McRae, Calvin McRae, Henry McRae, Mason McRae, Daniel McRae, Mariah Wooley, Martha Hutchinson, Eliza McRae, James McRae, Mary F. McRae, Nancy J. McRae, the three last being minors without guardian who profer this petition by their next friend and uncle William McRae, Auley McAuley, surviving husband of Margaret McAuley, D.W.C. McAuley, Alexander McAuley, Mary McAuley, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, Angus McAuley, George McAuley, Alexander Bogan, Wm J. Bogan, James Bogan, Thomas Arrington and his children whose names are unknown, Elizabeth Bass & her husband ------ Bass, Atlas Bruton and wife Mary Ann, Jackson Arrington and wife Catherine, Alexr Blakeley and wife Susan & Flora Bogan and John Boggan surviving husband of Christian Boggan fully show to your Honor that Finley McRae by his last will and testament which has been duly proved and recorded in said County, devised his lands in said county, consisting of two contiguous tracts on the waters of Clark’s creek, adjoining the lands of Edmund Deberry, James Roper & others the one tract containing about 100 acres on which Jane McRae resides; the other tract containing about 200 acres on which Colin McRae resides to his wife Flora, who has lately departed this life, for her life and then to his sons Alexander, Duncan, Colin and John--- That Alexander died intestate and without issue in the year 1845 [the 4 here is written over a 2], after the death of the testator---that at the death of the said Alexander his undivided fourth part of his remainder in said land descended to his brothers and sisters, to wit, Colin McRae, John McRae, Duncan McRae, Margaret, wife of Auley McAuley, Christian, who married John Boggan, Mary, who died intestate and without issue in 1834 [the passage about Mary has been ruled out], and Catharine, who died intestate and without issue in 1854.

Your petitioner shows that Duncan McRae died intestate in 1850 and the following, who are petitioners are his next of kin--to wit

1. Wm H McRae
2. Regina R. McRae
3. James L. McRae
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

4. Duncan McRae
5. Geo. McRae
6. Minerva McRae
7. Elizabeth, wife of Hercules Agee
8. Frances, who married Philip Mask and died leaving her husband surviving & 4 children--to wit
   1. Walter
   2. Laura
   3. Betsy
   4. Thomas
9. Martha who married Roland Kelly and died leaving her husband surviving and two children to wit--Benjamin and Frances
10. Mary who married Nathl Knight & died leaving her husband surviving and two children--William & Cyrus

Another son of the testator John died intestate in the year 1840 and left 14 children him surviving to wit--

1. James W. McRae
2. William
3. Robert
4. Alexander
5. Duncan
6. Jackson
7. Calvin
8. Henry
9. Mason
10. Daniel
11. Maria Wooley--widow
12. Martha Hutchinson
13. Eliza McRae
14. Murphey--who is dead leaving 3 children--to wit James, Mary & Nancy

Christian, another daughter of the testator, died in the year 1849 leaving your petitioner John Bogan, her husband surviving, and the following children--to wit--

1. Alexr Bogan
2. Wm J. Bogan
3. James Bogan
4. Elizabeth, who married Thos Arrington and died leaving her husband surviving and children whose names and number are unknown
5. Elizabeth, wife of Bass
6. Mary Ann, wife of Atlas Bruton
7. Catharine, wife of Jackson Arrington
Margaret, another daughter of Finley McRae and wife of Auley McAuley departed this life in the year 1854 leaving her then and still surviving & seven children to wit--

1. D.W.C. McAuley
2. James McAuley
3. Mary McAuley
4. William McAuley
5. Jno. A. McAuley
6. Angus McAuley
7. George McAuley

Your petitioners represent to your Honor that they are tenants in common of said land, your petitioner Colin McRae being entitled, under the will of his father Finley McRae to one undivided 1/4th thereof--and as next of kin to Alexr McRae dec’d to 1/6th of 1/4th--and as next of kin to Catherine McRae to 1/5th of 1/6th of 1/4th--and your petitioners, the heirs of Duncan McRae are entitled among them to the same interest as Colin McRae--and your petitioners the heirs of John McRae are entitled among them to the same interest as Colin McRae--

Your petitioners, the heirs of Margaret McRae are entitled among them to 1/6th of 1/4th as heirs of Alexr McRae and to 1/5th of 1/6th of 1/4th as heirs of Catherine McRae subject to a life estate thereon by Auley McAuley as tenant by the courtesy--

And, your petitioners, the heirs of Christian Bogan, are entitled among them to 1/6th of 1/4th as heirs of Alexr McRae and to 1/5th of 1/6th of 1/4th as heirs of Catherine McRae, subject to the life estate of John Boggan therein, as tenant by the courtesy---

Your petitioners desire to have partition of said land made among them, according to their respective rights and interests therein, but that owing to the size of said tract of land, the number of the parties interested, the quality of the soil and other causes, it is impossible that actual partition there of can be made without serious injury to the parties interested.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Honor to order a sale of said land, on such terms as your Honor shall deem reasonable and that the proceeds of sale may be divided among them according to their respective rights and interests therein and may be paid or secured to them according to law and the course of this Honorable Court and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray & C

Worth--Sor for petitioners

DOCUMENT 2: Answer of Daniel McRae Concerning Will of Finley McRae

Source: Loose Estae of Finley McRae, CR67.508.37

Significance: suggests a close relationship betw. Daniel McRae of Richmond County and Finley McRae of Montgomery. Clarifies the children of Finley.
The separate answer of Daniel McRae one of the defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Calvin W. Wooley admr with the will annexed of Finley McRae deceased

This defendant reserving to himself all right of exception to said bill of complaint for answer thereto saith, that he admits that Finley McRae departed this life in the year 1817 having previously made & published his last will and testament in manner & form sufficient to pass his Real and personal Estate which was duly admitted to probate in Montgomery County Court at Term 1817 or 1818, but at what Term or which of said years he does not know for the Reason stated in complainants bill and that the copy thereof marked A attached to the complainants Bill, is a correct copy of said will as established in Montgomery Superior Court of Law at an Extra Term of said Court held in June 1859.

This defendant further saith that Finley McRae left eight children him surviving instead of six as incorrectly stated in complainants Bill of complaint---viz Alexander (the executor), Mary, John, Duncan, Margaret, Catherine, Christian, & Colin the defendant, and all of said children died in the lifetime of Flora McRae the tenant for life and that Alexander the Executor died in the year 1825 a period of seven or eight years after he had qualified as executor to said last will & testament of Finley McRae, during which period the tenant for life Flora McRae continued in the possession of all the Real & personal Estate of the Testator with the knowledge and Consent of said Executor, and this defendant therefore presumes that the Executor did expressly or impliedly assented to the legacy to the tenant for life and which he is advised was an assent to those in remainder and vested the legal interest in Remainder to them in the Remainderance,

This defendant further saith Margaret McRae one of the daughters of the Testator and who died in the year 1852 or thereabout, intermarried with the defendant Auley McAulay who during the life of his wife Margaret did with her consent and approbation, bargain sell and convey all his undivided interest Right and title to which he was entitled in Right of his wife Margaret in Remainder, to sundry negro slaves named (in a certain deed of trust which is hereunto annexed marked B which he prays may be taken as part of this answer) to James M. Lilly as trustee to secure this defendant in the debts specified in said deed of trust, which Deed of trust was executed on the 7th day of July 1846, which has been duly recorded & Registered in Montgomery County and which is hereunto attached as part of this his answer, and that the said James M. Lilly after due advertisement did expose the said Remainder in negroes mentioned in said Deed of trust, to public sale at the several times and places mentioned in the two Bills of sales marked C & D herein attached, and which this defendant prays may be taken as part of this his answer, and that the said negroes were present at the several sales so made, as is fully and at large set forth in said two bills of sales, when and where Daniel McRae became the last & highest [bidder] for said remainder in the negroes sold at the several times and places set forth in the bill of sale marked C and Montfort S. McRae became the last & highest bidder for the Remainder in slaves mentioned in the Bill of sale marked D, and that the prices given for the same are correctly and truly set forth in said Bill of sale marked C & D.

This Defendant insists that by virtue of said purchases he this defendant and his son M S McRae are entitled as tenants in common to one Eighth part of said negroes, in as much as the tenant for life is now dead and inasmuch as there were eight children of the testator and he also insists that by virtue of said purchase he this defendant and his son Montford S. McRae are also entitled to one [illeg.] seventh of the interest of Alexander McRae who died in 1825 and to one sixth of Mary McRae interest who died in 1834, each having died before the conveyance made to James M Lilly by Aulay
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McAulay who had at the time of said conveyance an Equitable estate in that part to which the said Alexander and Mary were entitled, each of whom Viz Alexander and Mary died intestate unmarried & without issue and there is no administration on these estate nor ever was B

This defendant further says that so far as he is interested he does neither require nor object to a sale of the negroes for distribution as prayed for in the complainants Bill.

This defendant further admits that the other parts of the complainants is correct, except that Catherine McRae died intestate, unmarried & without leaving any issue (never having had any) since the conveyance from Auley McAuley to James M. Lilly in trust and submits to any decree the court shall make in the premises and now having answered and set forth his claim he prays to be dismissed hence with his reasonable cost in this behalf most wrongfully expended.

Gaines & Little for Deft

DOCUMENT 3: Bill of Complaint of Regina R. McRae

Source: Montgomery County Loose Estate File, Duncan McRae (1850), 67.508.37

Significance: Shows the source of R.R. McRae's independent wealth and something about her autonomous status and attitude as a 19th century woman. Also gives exact death date for Duncan McRae of Lawrenceville and shows how early certain members of the family took leave of North Carolina.

State of North Carolina
Montgomery County

To Spring Term 1856
In Equity

To the Honorable the Judge of the County Court of Equity in & for the County of Montgomery.

The Bill of Complaint of Regina R. McRae

Against

1. William H. McRae, admr. & one of the heirs at Law of Duncan McRae
2. George M. McRae
3. Amanda Minerva McRae
4. William Knight
   Cyrus Knight
   Infant children and heirs at Law of Nathaniel Knight &
   Mary his wife who was a daughter of Duncan McRae
   deceased and who died before him

5. Benjamin F. Kelly
   Frances Kelly
   Infant children and heirs at law of Rowland R. Kelly &
   Martha his wife & she was the daughter of Duncan McRae
   deceased and died before him.

6. Philip Mask and Frances T. Mask his wife
7. Hercules J. Agee & Elizabeth K. Agee his wife
8. James L. McRae
9. Duncan A. McRae

Humbly Complaining your Oratrix would respectfully show unto your Honor that she had $1,000 in the hands of her father Duncan McRae, who used the money and was unable to refund it and agreed to pay her Interest from 1839 and conveyed or caused to be Conveyed to her some lands of
small value and some lots in the Town of Troy in this County which lots or some of them he afterwards had improved--also an old negro slave named West: and her father became desirous to have said Real property conveyed to him; and applied to her for an obligation in writing to that effect, which at his Request she executed on the 1st day of September 1849, a copy of which is hereunto appended marked A. as a part of this bill of Complaint--wherein she agreed & bound herself & heirs to Convey to her father said Duncan McRae 255 acres of land called the Thomas Christian place 200 acres called the Archibald Graham tract 230 acres being the undivided half of the Island Creek gold mine tract 55 acres on the East & adjoining Lawrenceville also the following lots in the Town of Troy numbers 4--16--17--32 and 37 according to the plan of said Town--lot no. 4 containing the Buildings Upon her father paying her $800 with Interest thereon from the 1st day of September 1852.

Your oratrix Regina R. McRae would further show that on the 5th day of July 1850 her father Duncan McRae died Intestate leaving all the above named persons as defendants, his children, and grandchildren and heirs at law, not having paid any portion of the $800 to your Oratrix; nor has any portion thereof been paid since his death by his administrator the defendant William H. McRae or any of the said heirs at law--that the old negro West was sold since her father's death and she received $200 of the purchase money & no more on the 1st day of November 1853. and the remainder of said purchase money went to pay a Debt of her father for which she was security & some of the land was sold by her but only a small amount ever received by her from the sales thereof. And your oratrix would further show that said Duncan McRae did not leave estate sufficient real or personal wherewith to pay off the remainder of said $800 & interest to her--and that none of the heirs of said Duncan McRae are inclined to pay off the same & take Real Estate lands & lots contained in her obligation to her father which she is ready at all times to Convey to them as respectively entitled by law. Upon the payment of the amount due her & interest according to the terms of her said obligation and for the improvements made by her since on said Real Estate. And the time having now fully expired for said payment to be made to wit the 1st day of January 1856. And your oratrix is unwilling for the matter to remain longer in this situation--and being without remedy save in this Honorable Court where matters of trust accident mortgage & of this nature are cognizable and relievable--To the end therefore that all the above named Persons, as defendants, may be made Party-defendants and they severally required on their several corporate oaths full true & perfect answers to make to all and singular the charges and allegations in this Bill set forth in as full and ample manner--as if the same were here again repeated & they severally thereunto interrogated and more especially if the Copy appended is not a true Copy of said Bond given by your Oratrix to her father Duncan McRae 1st of September 1849 and if he was not indebted to her in the sum of $1000 in 1839 & did not agree to pay Interest thereon--and if any part has been paid or settled only in Real Estate except $200 in the sale of the slave West--- And if his Estate is not wholly unable to pay. And your Oratrix prays that a copy of this Bill together with process issue and be served upon each of the said several defendants who reside in this state and that advertisement be made as to all those who reside beyond the limits of North Carolina-- for your Oratrix would show that all said defendants have left this state & now reside beyond the limits thereof except William H. McRae, George M. McRae, Amanda M. McRae & William Knight & Cyrus Knight--

Your Oratrix prays your Honor that Guardians be appointed for all the minors who are made defendants. And she prays that all the said defendants be compelled by Decree to make payment of the remainder of said $800 and Interest & for all Improvements since made by her upon said lots & lands at some short day to be fixed by your Honor or that they all be forever foreclosed & bound & said
contract rescinded & that said Bond of 1st of September 1849 be surrendered to her cancelled, & that your Oratrix be quieted in the titles of her said Lands & lots.

And that they be compelled to appear before your Honor at the next Term of this Court to be held in Troy on the last Monday in February 1856 & then & there answer this Bill & stand to abide by & perform whatever decree your Honor shall make in the premises-- and she prays for such other & further relief in the Premises as the nature of her case may require & to your Honor shall seem just & right. And as in duty bound she will ever pray & c.

George C. Mendenhall
Solicitor for Plaintiff

DOCUMENT 4: Petition for Division of the Landed Estate of Eliza McRae (c. 1895)
Source: Montgomery County Loose Estate for Eliza McRae, NC State Archives
Significance: Gives an extensive list of heirs showing many of the grandchildren and great grandchildren of John R. and Jane Parker McRae. Suggests where some of the children of J.R. and Jane McRae may have resettled.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

IV. That the said decedent left her surviving the following named heirs at law, Mason McRae, a brother of the deceased, above the age of 21 years, resident of the County of Montgomery; J.L. McRae over 21 years of age and a non-resident nephew of the deceased and son of J. Murphy McRae, dec’d; J.C. McRae, nephew, above the age of 21 years, resident of Montgomery County; Nancy Bailey, wife of James Bailey, a niece, above the age of 21 years and a non-resident; Mollie Leuton, wife of S.E. Leuton, a niece above the age of 21 years and a resident of Mecklenburg County; W.F. Wooley, a nephew above the age of 21 years & a resident of Montgomery Co; Martha Lowe, wife of Elisha Low, niece, above the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County; Fannie Snead, wife of John Snead, niece, above the age of 21 years and resident of Montgomery County; James Hutchinson, nephew, above the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County; Joe Hutchinson, nephew above the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County; Samuel Hutchinson, nephew above the age of 21 years, resident of Richmond County; Eliza Ussery, wife of Wm Ussery, a niece above the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County; Mollie Baldwin, wife of Henry Baldwin, a niece over the age of 21 years and a resident of Richmond County; Mollie Howard, wife of G.M. Howard, niece above the age of 21 years and a resident of Anson County; Elina McRae, niece above the age of 21 years and a non-resident; Augustus McRae, a nephew above the age of 21 years and a non-resident; Lela Thomas, wife of W.A. Thomas, a niece above the age of 21 years and resident of Iredell County; John A. McRae, nephew above the age of 21 years and a resident of Anson County; M.M. McRae, nephew above the age of 21 years and a non-resident; Lula Crowell, wife of Jones Crowell, a niece above the age of 21 years, resident of Montgomery County; A.S. McRae, nephew, above the age of 21 years and a resident of Anson County; Pattie L., Wm. P., Thomas L., Mial W. and Mary W., grandnieces and grand-nephews and grand-nieces between the ages of 10 and 18 years, residents of Richmond County, without [illeg.] or [illeg.] guardian; Ella Covington, wife of J.M. Covington, niece above the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County; Reid McRae, nephew above the age of 21 years and resident of Robeson County; Wm. D. McRae, nephew over the age of 21 years and resident of Richmond County.

Besides these, the deceased also left her surviving the children of James McRae who died in the State of South Carolina, and of his children Wm McRae also died in said State leaving children the numbers and names of said children, heirs at law of Eliza McRae, decd not known. Also the children of Daniel D. McRae, who died in the state of Arkansas, names and numbers, age and residence not known; and the children of Calvin McRae, who died in the state of Georgia, names, numbers age and residence not known.

V. That a sale of said lands is necessary to pay the debts of said intestate and the costs and charges of administration—

Wherefore your petitioner prays: 1st That a decree may be made by this Court for the sale of said lands on such terms as the Court may direct.

2nd That a commissioner may be appointed to sell said lands under the direction of the Court; and for all such other relief in the premises as he may be entitled to.

Wiley Rush
Atty for Petitioner

T. B. Hurley, administrator, the plaintiff in this action being duly sworn says that he has heard the foregoing Petition read & knows the contents thereof to be true Except such matters as are stated
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upon information & belief & these he believes to be true.
Sworn before me this June 22nd 1895 T.B. Hurley, Adm.
J. S. Lewis, C.S.C.

DOCUMENT 5: Last Will and Testament of Alexander McRae
Source: Montgomery County Wills, CR 67.801.5
Significance: Key to determining the heirs of Alexander McRae

Copy of Alexander McRae’s will

State of North Carolina
Montgomery County

In the name of God Amen. I Alexander McRae being of sound and perfect memory of mind, blessed be
God, do the 20th day of May and in the year of our Lord 1833 make and publish this my last will and
testament and revoking all others, in the following manner and form That is to say first I give and
bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary all my Estate real and personal during her lifetime or
widowhood except so far as I do herafter name and devise namely three hundred and Eighty five acres
of land including my mansion house, Ten negroe slaves namely Burwell, Buck, Jacob, and Gilbert
male Lindy, Selah, Mima, Emeline and Harriett ( and all my stock of cattle horses hogs and sheep)
house and kitchen furniture plantation tools, & further at the death or marriage of my wife Mary I
request and devise that all my personal Estate with the [illeg.] property thereof after raising and
supporting the family be equally divided among all my surviving children and then I Give and
bequeath unto my two sons namely Duncan and Allen 385 acres of land above named to be equally
divided between them and I now give and bequeath unto my son John 120 acres of land more or less
that he has now in possession lying on the county line road and I further allow my executrix and
executors to make such advancement among my children out of the above named property as they may
think reasonable and necessary so as not to exceed an equal distribution to any. And I hereby make
and ordain my beloved wife Mary my Executrix and my two sons John and Allen my Executors of this
my last will and testament in witness whereof I the said Alexander McRae have to this my last will and
testament set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Alexander (X) McRae  (seal)

Signed sealed and Delivered by the said
Alexander McRae the testator as his last will
and testament in the presences of us who were
present at the time of signing and sealing thereof

Daniel McRae
Duncan McRae

Montgomery County Court  Oct Sess 1833
Then the above will was proved in open court by the oath of Daniel McRae and ordered to be
recorded

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DOCUMENT 6--Last Will and Testament of William H. McRae (1893)
Source: Montgomery County Wills, State Archive--CR067.801.5
Significance: More clearly identifies brothers and sisters of W.H. McRae, along with some of their residences.

I W.H. McRae of the State and County aforesaid, Being of sound mind and assured that all mankind must part this life I do hereby make this my will for distrabution of my worldly effects of both personal & real
1st I give my soul to my Creator the great Judge of all worlds and all peopels
2nd I appoint J. S. Spencer of Charlotte, Macklinburg County my Leagal Excutor
3rd That he sell all my worldly effects both personal and real--pay all my just debts--Then if this is a surplus divide it equally Between the following persons E.K. Agee (Ark state) Henreate Spencer, GM McRae, JL McRae William Knight Cyrus Knight half shear each Mernerva McRae
4. That JL McRae and Mernerva McRae portions secured in a safe way so that they can only use about 15 percent annually of the entire amount

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name & my seal

Witness
E. Richardson
J.M. Deaton

Filed Decr 4th 1893

DOCUMENT 7: Power of Attorney for James M. McRae
Source: Montgomery County Deed Book 14/ p. 449 (ca. 1841)
Significance: This deed is an essential proof that Elevitia McRae Covington, who is elsewhere a proven daughter of Kenneth and Rebecca McRae, was also an heir of Colin McRae, Sr. (d. 1836/38), and likely his granddaughter.

Know all men by these presents that we John H. Covington & Elevitty Covington his wife have given, granted, sold & assigned to James M. McRae & by these presents do give grant sell and assign to the said James M. McRae all our right title and interest in and to the proceeds of the sale of the lands of Colin McRae dec’d sold by a decree of the Court of Equity for Montgomery County & we do hereby authorise the said James M. McRae to demand from the clerk and master in Equity of said County our share of the proceeds of said sale and to execute and deliver to him a receipt for the same and to do all things necessary to carry this assignment and power of attorney into full & complete effect.

John H. Covington
Elevitty Mc. Covington

DOCUMENT 8: Civil Action Paper concerning Roderick McRae
Source: Richmond County Civil Action Papers, C.R. 082.325.20
Significance: Proves that Roderick McRae's daughter Nancy was the wife of John H. McRae of
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Montgomery County, suggesting long-standing association between the families and substantiating the probable connection of Roderick to the Montgomery McRaes.

1848, March 4.
Roderick McRae vs. John H. McRae. Examination of Roderick McRae. I was present at the marriage of John H. McRae, then of Montgomery County, North Carolina, to Nancy, daughter of Roderick McRae of Marlborough District in South Carolina. They were married in the usual manner and custom of this country, Mr. Roderick McRae, upon the marriage of his daughter Nancy, sent with her a Negro girl named Clarissa, then about seven or eight years of age. Clarissa has a daughter named Rose, born in the possession of said John H. McRae and who is now the subject of a law suit in Richmond County, North Carolina. That the said girl remained in possession of Mrs. Nancy McRae until after her death and then in the possession of her husband, John H. McRae. I never heard from Roderick McRae or family that the said girl was the property of John H. McRae or his wife. He lived within a half mile of Roderick and lived there before and after the marriage of Mrs. McRae and her husband John H. McRae. [signed] R. A. McRae in presence of M.C. McNair and William Hamer, Magistrates.

APPENDIX B: PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT SET 1: Letters from Regina R. and Louisa McRae (probably to Louisa’s Aunt Eliza McRae, later Eliza Miller.)
Source: Henry T. Scarborough Collection, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham
Significance: Proves the cousinage of Louisa and Regina R. McRae.

Lawrenceville N Carolina November 6th 1833

Dear aunt. I now partake of the present opportunity of writing you a few lines informing you that I am well at this time hoping these few lines will reach you enjoying the same blessing. I am very well satisfied indeed and I have had great reason to be so for I never recieved such kind treatment. Mrs. Martin is the best woman I ever was acquainted with. I am very much pleased with Miss Brooks also. I am a learning needle work and I have a bead guard commenced I expect that you will want it when you see it. The school will be out in a bout two weeks and you must come up after me whenever you want me to come home tell Pa I expect that he has forgotten where I am that he has not been up here yet and I thought I would write to let you all know. Mr. Martin is a going to move up to Mrs Martins fathers as soon as the school is out. the neighbours all hate it very much indeed. Mrs. Martin sends her love to you and says that you must be certain to come to see her before she moves if you do not she is afraid that she never will see you again. Jane Moss is a going to school here. The great Dr. Montgomery and his lady arrived here last thursday for the first time since they were married There has been some of the most elegant ladies in town that you ever saw since I came here. Mrs Dyers sisters and cousins one of her sisters is a going to stay some time with her. Cousin Regina says that old Smotherman is not dead yet but he has kicked you but I suppose old Baker was at the convention and I expect you got a peep at him. Tell cousin Whitmon him and Moina must not get married before I come home for I want to eat some of the possum, and you must be certain to write to me by the next
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

mail and tell Pa to send me word whether I can get a winter dress or not, you must not come after Cousin Louisa under three or four weeks. I want her to stay with me you must be sure to come after her when she does come home you can let her stay if Mr. Martin don't go drested but I expect he is all ready so it is a wonder that he has not been up here to see her. I expect to go to Richmond when the School is out I expect you would be very sorry to here old Samy was dead it would hert your feeling very bad. Cousin Louisa has not stayed with me but three nights since here she has been but we have got to be the worst two that ever was to gether you would not stand any chance where we are when we get to gather we talk all knight Dr. McCallum is a coming here to live he stayed at our house knight before last he has taken a great fancy to cousin Louisa he herd he wanted her har Dr. Stewart took a fancy to her before he went away Louisa has had one kick since she has been here Mr. Samuel Christian says he would not have her because she will die with the consumption Mr. Shankle has left us he is a going to be the Dr. maby he will go down to the garden spot of Montgomery to live we have a new Tailor from Salsbury, give our love to Mother and all our enquiring friends if we have any Nothing more but remain your affectionate friends you must not show it any person

Louisa & Regina McRae
You must be sure to write to

Tis hard to find a faithful friend
On whom we always can depend
Som tim we think a frind we got
Till trial prove we have them not

Lawrenceville N Carolina Montgomery Ct June 12th 1834

Dear Aunt
An opportunity of writing you a few lines informing you that I am well and all persons in general and to let you know the knowes of the vilage which is very limited We have lively times here at this time I am not by any means lonesome and not as much retired as I want to be There are as many as 12 young ladies boarding here, going to school Miss Carolin has a very full school consisting of 30 scholars and there is a Sabath school at Sion and a very large Bible class consisting of 40 scholars we all walk out there every Sunday and are very attentive at the school we are smarter than you are in Richmond I know We have abolished the use of snuff entirely which is the greatest thing we have every done in the vilage Mr. Terentine preached for us on Tuesday evening at candle light one of the greatest sermons I think I ever heard and had a considerable congregation Nancy D and Aunt Cathrine and Mary stayed with us one or two knights this week Mr. Wade Tomlinson has sent Louisa a very nice present since she has been here I expect he recives a great deal of pain from her absence I expect all of her beaus have gone almost crazy since her departure poor things I am sorry for them Old Samy is not dead yet he was here last Court the old man look very much dejected I expect on your absence Dr. McCallum looks as pleasing as ever he delivered a speech on temperance which Mr. Pitman could not rival all though he was very much dashed yet not so much as Mr. P I think he would have fainted had you of been there Mr. Terentine swallowed them both up I have been so busily engaged in writing to Pa this evening that Cousin Regina has
nearly completed her great Epistle I do not know of anything more of great importance to write more than to let you know poor George Wall has gone to west and Regina I mind is so much discumfugerated about it that she does not know what kind of news she has been writing about me but she is looking for him back about July which keeps her from despairing altogether I deny the cause that I am charged with I admit that she has not altogether despairde but have been in gone by days had it not been that her beloved H[illeg.] was not far distant I expect Mr. Tomlinson has almost despaired but the tooth Brush he sent Louisa with the initials of his name on it showed that he had not forgotten her and mor than that she is all most despaird of seeing Mr. Marcial anymore the refulgent flames of his beauty has evaporated the particles of her brain if she dont se him soon I am very uneasy whether she will survive long or not Poor Henry is so busily engaged in the pursuit of worldly affairs such as assisting Regina in her lessons and one thing or another that attracts his mind so as to keep him from expiring yet a while but when George returns I expect that it will throw him into convulsive fits I say not so R McR I think the dialogue is allmost long enough but I must have somthing to say on the subject if Mr. Martin dont mind and stand his ground some of his long joints will be knocked out of place Poor man what will be the consequence if so The names of poor Annanias and Burwell have remained silent during the whole epistle but so it is I will only remark that if they do not press forward and stand their ground that there will be but little hope remaining for them. I think Mr. Pitman has a notion of stepping around Louisa but I think if he does he will get one of his slim joints broke so this ends the dialogue you must not show this to any person for fear of making some mad ones among them I remain yours with respect Receive this kind epistle from me

Louisa A. McRae
R. R. McRae

You must be certain to write to us next Thursday by mail to let us know the news of Richmond give my love to all my enquiring friends R.R. McRae

DOCUMENT 2-- Letter from Mary McRae to cousin, Regina R. “Reanie” McRae
Source: Henry T. Scarborough Collection, Perkins Library, Duke University
Significance: proof of the relationship between the Montgomery County and Fayetteville McRaes

Fayetteville May 15th /46

My Dear reanie,

Ever since the receipt of your letter my dear Cousin I have been endeavoring to answer it, but have been prevented until now, it afforded me more pleasure than I can easily express to receive a letter from you. I was afraid that you were sick from your long silence, but did not once doubt your affection for me, for I look back to many pleasant hours which we have spent in each others company and hope that there are many more happy ones in store for us judging of your affection by my own I think it will take more than time and distance to diminish it, at least it will be so in my case,

I am looking forward now with a great deal of pleasure to the time when I shall pay you the long promised visit, which I hope I shall have an opportunity to do very soon, you tell me that you are coming down to the Floral College examination; I shall endeavor to meet you there, but if I should not be able, you must be certain to come to Fayette ville, for I shall expect you, and be very much disappointed if you do not come, the examination commences on the 27th if your Father should come down before that time it would not be worth while for me to return with him, as you are coming so soon, I have a very pressing invitation to spend this summer in Raleigh but I have declined going, as
I am anxious to pay the visit that I have promised you so long. I hope you will postpone some of the weddings and frolicks which are going on up there, until I come. We heard it reputed some time ago that your Cousin was to be married soon, the first report said that it was you—— I suppose you have seen Mr Shipp's marriage announced—he is staying at Mr. Lilly's, I like his bride very much, and think that she is a very sweet woman, but not handsome. Only think, we have had nine weddings in Fayetteville this winter, is not that doing pretty well? I have not the most remote idea of being so unfortunate myself, but will with great pleasure assist you to take this momentous step. I never see Billy R——, and do not know what has become of him, (cut out I recon). I never hear a word about Aven and Miss Bell now, I expect there is no truth in the report so you may set your cap for him when you come down again. O let me tell you a little secret, now don't tell. I believe Mary Allen has caught a beau, and a likely fellow he is if I may use such an expression. Mary sends her love to you and begs to know what beau it is that she is going to loose. She tells me also that Mr. Little is her beau, so I am afraid I shall loose him like I did the one that you promised me first.

I have been very Cate Cameron a... has gone to Hillsbo[ro] miss her so much her when you eve... loved her very to Columbia to see[e] to go to St. Mary is married which being very bad, and very lonely.

spring, with roses flower gardens in f... last spring we h... do you cultivate f... I have time suflcient the case now, I have I must close dear cousin miserable scold I am would write it if I have it until me from writing generosity to exce... join me in and kind rega[rds] -family come to F...
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As this is written it is certainly long enough to deserve an answer.

Excuse me dear cousin for the request I am about to make in this out of the way place, for I intended to have done it sooner, that is if your Father comes down before the examination, you will come with him and remain with us until then, we shall be very happy to have you, now let me beg again that you will write soon and believe me ever your affectionate cousin.

Mary McRae

Benesville   Jan 21st 1855

Dear Eliza

I resume my pen to inform you that I arrived here on Monday Evening all safe and commenced my work which I am getting along with as well or better than I expected. Gillis is doing very well indeed much better than I had any idea he would. He is more help to me than Freeman would have been. He is very steady at his work. I shall get done in three weeks from this date or sooner if nothing happens. My health is very good. I am getting fat as a bear. Mr Miller the landlord wants me to do some work for him which I probably may do. It will pay my expenses, and save my money. It will take me but a few days and I think I shall do it. I have nothing of importance to write you from here. I want you to tell will to be sure to have his oats sowed as soon as he can possibly can before the wet weather sets in and not wait until February. I will risk it and if that man [illeg.] to do the ditching before I come home tell him to show him the work and I shall depend upon him to do it. I shall be at home as soon as I possible can for I assure you my dear that I am really home sick for when I lay down at night and begin to think of home and you it takes me a long time to get to sleep. Some time for hours I lay awake. I hope this is the last time that I shall be so far from home unless you with me. We have had a great Masonic Meeting here all last week. Professor Mackey from Charleston was here lecturing on Masonry. I attended meeting at Night and got acquainted with a number of gentlemen and Brothers who treated me with the utmost politeness and invitations to call on them. I am getting to like the people here much better than I did when here before. They all appear very friendly indeed and want me to settle down here amongst them. I have heard the Revd. Doct. Curtis preach to day in the Baptist Church and expect to hear him again to night. He preaches an excellent sermon. I have nothing more to write of any importance but remain ever yours.

Mary McRae
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

N.B. Miller

NB My Love to the family & c.

DOCUMENT 4: Letter from Richmond Billingsley to Eliza and Mary McRae
Source: H.T. Scarboro Collection, Duke University
Importance: Links family of Christian Billingsley to her sisters, Eliza and Mary McRae

State of Alabama Talladega County Decr 2nd 1848

Dear aunts

I take the opportunity to write you a few lines to inform you that I am well at present and hoping that these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing. I have been generally well since I have been in this Country except one spell of sickness I had last Summer. I should be very glad in deed to see you both but as the opportunity does not admit of it at present we can hear from each other by writing. I do not deem it necessary to give a full description of the country as I expect you will see Ingram and he will tell you about it, but I can say this much about it, it is a plentiful country and a great deal better country to live in than Northcarolina. Mother and all of our sisters & Brothers are well at present several of them are married. Sister Mary Morrison died last October she is all the family that has died. I am living with Gabriel C. Ingram probably I may go to old NoCarolina in one year or two as I have a desire to see old Montgomery one more time. I want you to write to me without fail as I wish to know how you get along in that old Country. I have nothing more to write at present but remaining yours with respect,

Richmond G. Billingsley

Mary & Eliza McRae

DOCUMENT 5: Two letters from Elias Gillis to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller
Source: Henry T. Scarborough Collection, Duke University
Significance: Shows a relationship between Elizabeth Oliver, Elizabeth Miller and Mary McRae

Gibson’s Store
Nov the 1st 1858

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller

Dear Friend

I take this time to write you a few good Lines to let you no that I am well and have bin since I saw you, Mr. McAuley came down Last week and is now working for me here at mr Gibsons. I cant tel where I will work next for I have written to D.A. Boyd to no if his church was ready for painting. But have not herd from him as yet. I think he will want me to go to florence we will soon do what we can here until the chimney and plastering is done then we will Have to come back and finish painting. People speak very favorable of my work and I take some incourgement to follow AThe trade.” I want
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to see you all very much But I dont no when I will come up not before Christmas perhaps if I get work for myself and McAuley to do write to me at Gibsons Store, NC as soon as you get this tel me how you are getin on and all the news from your section

Now a word to Miss Elizabeth Oliver I would be happy of your company to church at Boykin this Evening but if I could have your company perhaps John Scharbrough be disapointed for no doubt he is in your society at this very time I dont want you and John to hurt yourselves possum hunting this fall in the river hills nor get lost if there is danger of your getting lost I will send you a pocket compass to possum hunt with & & CC

I am coming up to your and Johns wedding Christmas if I live and I will give ten cents worth of shugar candy to treat the wedding party well Lice I will let you and John alone now if you will give my respets and love to all the ugley girls that you see accept a reasonable portion for your self tel Aunt Mary to marrie dr Tomas before the weather gets so verry cold and I will give a nother treat on shugar candy

I can think of nothing worth writing any more so pleas write as son as you can

Yours respectfully

Elias Gillis

Gibson’s Store N.C.
December 19th 1858

Mrs. Miller

Dear friend I take this time to let you know that I am well and all my concerns and would be doing well if I could have fare open weather to finish the work which I have began in this neighborhood four different jobs I have on hand and I have done some on all of them jobs W.F. McAuley did stay with me 33 days and then he got in the notion to go to the west and left with J.W. McRae I can not go up there until I finish the work that I have began for the people are hurry of me it will take me untill the last of January to wind up all that I have on hand then if life and helth last you may look for me, I am trying to sell my horse but I have not bin ofered but 175 Dollars cash that by E.W. Goodwin the man that Mr Miller work for last fall you know that it will not do for me to keep a horse for what work I will do by myself a word to miss Elizabeth Oliver and miss Marry I know that you are looking for a plesant Christmas and will no doubt spend it in the Company of Dr. tomas as he is a lovely widdower and likes the company of the ladies much perhaps he will make a candy boiling with a bountiful half galon of molasses that will make you all so sweet

there has been two or three quiltings here every weak for the last 2 weeks but I dont fly round much as I do not expect to Stay and marry about here I wish Liza you could be at some of the quiltings here and see us have much fun and laughing at the foolishness the people is very kind and clever but not much hansom I have bin this week painting for Tom quick and he is blacker then will he has the best house the best beds and horses and even 56 negros and no lawful heir to leve his property to &C &C I hope these lines will find all things wright pleas write me when this comes to hand and let me no all the news that is sturring up there Direct your letter to Gibson’s store N.C.
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

Your Friend

Elias Gillis

DOCUMENT 6: Letter from W.F. McAuley to Elizabeth Oliver
Source: H.T. Scarborough Collection, Duke University
Significance: Bolsters the idea that McAuley’s grandmother Flora was a daughter of Colin McRae, grandfather of Eliza Oliver

Livingston, Ala
January the 4, 1859

Dear cousin
I take this opportunity of dropping you a few lines to let you know that I am yet in the land of the living my heath is good at this time and I hope that these few lines may find you and all the family enjoying the same Blessing I landed here soft in four days from the time that I left you I hated very much to part with you all But it seems like I could not be satasfide tho I think if I had some of you North Carolina girls here to be company with me I wod Be satasfide But we are a long ways apart When this you se remember me though many miles apart we Be I wish to be Remembered by you all for I am coming back Before long if nothing hapins you will se me Before long I now tell you what I am doing I am peddling on tin for $20 dollars per month Ther was severl men wanted me to overseer for them But I did not like the Business I have quite the Printing Buisness for a while if not for ever this is a grate country here I have bin livin in town ever since I got here I have not Bin out on a trip pedling yet I am clerk in the Tin shop you may look for me and John A. next fall I am going to the old North state one more time But I dont think that I will stop this I have not sene any girls since I came to Alabam ther is a few here about Town But they are a fraid for the sun to shine on them that sort of stock I have got no use for my self no not I
I will Bring my [illeg.] to a close by Requesting you to write to me as soon as you get thos lines I will do Better next time

W.F. McAuley to cousin Liza.

Direct you Letters to Livingston Sumpter County, Alabam W.F. McAuley

DOCUMENT 7: Letter from James L. McRae to Lottie Linton Stewart, his niece (1902) and Civil War Reminiscence (1931)
Source: From Branson McRae, via Billy Peters. The 1907 letter was mentioned once to me by Branson McRae, but I found an expurgated transcription of it in Montgomery Historical Society, The Heritage of Montgomery County, NC. Vol. III, (Walsworth Publishing, 2001.) p 431.
Significance: A great deal of detail regarding James McRae’s Civil War service which is not otherwise documented and about the family of Murphy McRae. Also, a tradition concerning the father of Flora McRae, which we think is inaccurate.

Wadeville, N.C.
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March 1, 1902

Dear Lottie

Yours of the 15 Febry duley received and much appreciated. I was verry glad indeed to receive a letter from you. Hope it wil not be the last one. This wil inform you that my health is on the decline. I have a complycation of deiseases that is gradually wareing my life away. I wil name some of them. Heart failior, indigestion, kidney and bladder trouble. I have allready lived longer than the most of my relatives on the McRae side. We are a short life people. My father had 10 brothers and 3 sisters. They are all dead, nerely every one died under sixty. My mother had 3 sisters and 3 brothers. They are all dead except Uncle James, and he is quite feable.

You requested me to give you all the information I could in regards to our first decendants. I wil do so as best I can. I can go back to my great grand Fathers and great grand Mothers on the McRae and Williams side. My great grand Father Isom Williams and my great grand Mother Frances (Brewer) Williams came to this state from Virginia. My great grand Mother Williams’ maiden name was Brewer. They ware both raised in Virginia. My grand F Williams name was Archie. I have a faint recolection of him. He died at about the age of 70 when I was quite small. My grand mother Williams survived him several years. I remember hir very distinctly. Hir name was Nancey. Hir maiden name, Lilley. Hir people came from Virginia alss, and ware closely related to William Henrey Harison and Benjamin Harison, Presidents of the U.S. States. The date on the tomb stone at the Old Williams grave yard whare my dear mother was burried proves that my great grand Father Isom Williams was burried one hundred years age. My great grand Father, Finley McRae, and his wife, Flora, came to this country from the hylands of Scotland. I do not no the maden name of my great grand Mother McRae, as they married in Scotland, and came to this country when she was 16. My grand Father John McRae, Married Jinsey Parker. Hir people came from Virginia. She was a noble woman. She raised 14 children of hir own, gave them a good education, and some of them ware very promonent and wealthy. She alss raised 3 of hir grand children, after the death of there parents. Brother Joseph was one of that number. I suppose you hird of Bro. Joseph’s death. He was my only brother. I cant tell you wheather any of our relatives ware in the Revolution or not. Undoubtedly, they must have been, as they all came to America prior to the Revolution. But those of the Lilleys, Williams, Parkers and Brewers, if in the War, went from Virginia.

Now, I wil try to tell you something of my Dear Father and Mother, and when I begin on this subject I can feel my verry heart swell and tears are dripping from my eyes. How awful. How sad. And how heart breaking it was. My Father had a lot of slaves. He had just compleeted one of the most hansom buildings then in this country on his three hundred aker farm nere Mt. Gilead on Clark’s Creek whare he had severel mills in operation on the Creek. The next year after he occupied his residence, he died of typhoid fever, aged 36. I was the oldest of 4 children. I was 10 at his death. That was the year 1855. My Dear Mother kept us togather two years till March 1857, and then the death angel taken hir a way from us. I forgot to mention, we had a half brother, John Dumas. He was a bout 3 years older than I was. My mother married a Dumas the first time. He did not live but a short while and died from consumption. Left one child, five weeks old. That was my half brother John. He inherited consumption from his father, and died of that dread disease at 28. My oldest brother died at 8 months old of scarlet feaver. My brother, Monroe, was drowned at my father’s mill, aged 7. He was next oldest to me. His death, it seamed, would kill my parents. I wel remember it. O, how sad and
awful it was to them. I was young and could not realize their sad condition then. But, O Deare Lord, I can fulley realize it now, for I have drank deep of that bitter cup. Lost both of my dear boys. I can never get over Willie’s death.

Wel, Dear Lottie, you wished to no how many uncles I had in the Confederate Army. I had 7. Five of my Father’s brothers, and 2 of my mothers brothers. 4 of my Father’s bros. lost there lives, and 1 of my mother’s. I do not no the commands they all belonged to. Uncle James Williams was in the fifth Alabama Regiment, Co. K, Rhodes Brigade. Uncle Dunken McRae was captin of a company in the 26 North Carolina Regiment when he first went out, but soon became Agutant of the Regiment. Was killed in the Battle of Chancellorsville. Uncle Alleck McRae was Orderly Sargent in Scales Brigade. Was wounded at Spotssilvani and died. The others Uncle Calvin McRae and Uncle Robert McRae, and Uncle Armsted Williams died. Uncle Armsted was in the Company I was in, Co. E, 28 North Carolina, Lane’s Brigade, Wilcox’s Division. Uncle Jack McRae was my only uncle on my Father’s side got home. A lot of our Lilley relatives ware killed and died of disease. Captain Ed Christian, who was related on the Lilley side, was killed. Allso Captain Ambros Scarboro was killed. He was first cousin to my mother.

Wel, I guess this is about all of the information I can give you at present on the subject. It is so badly written, spelt, and composed. I dont no wheather you can gather much information from it, as I had n o opportunity for an egucation. After the death of my Dear Parents, we fore children ware scattered like sheep without a shepard, and we have all had a hard road to travail. Except sister Mollie. Hir oportunitys ware better than the rest of us. I often think of you all and would be glad to meet you all one more time in life. Hoping to here from you soon. Your ever devoted Uncle, J.L. McRae

Mount Gilead, NC
March 6th, 1907

Dear Lottie,

Yours bearing date Feby 23, just got to hand. Mount Gilead being my mail office, it was delayed at Wadeville. I was truly glad to hear from you and to learn that you were well. The time has never been and never will be that I would not be glad to see you. There is not a day that my memory fails to go back and take in the past. Some memories are very pleasant and some are very unpleasant. It was a great pleasure for me to have your dear little ones to visit me. I tried to make your little souls as happy as I could under the circumstances. The circumstances were often very disagreeable on account of a rupture in my family, and God knows I could not be just what I wished to be on account of a wolf in the flock and for which I am not responsible for and will stick to that in my last moments. I will give you more details on this line farther on.

As to my health, Lottie, I am sorry to tell you, it is bad. I have not been able to labor since Christmas. I have been up for about two weeks from the worst spell of lagrip I have ever had. I have it every winter and every attack gets worse. I was confined to bed sixteen days. The people did not think I would recover, but by the help of the Great Physician who is able to do all things I am able to be up. I am very weak and nervous. I can’t get around much. It settled in my lungs, in my back and hips and joints. My joints seem as if there were no oil in them, and when I exercise a little, they get stiff and sore. I can hardly go. About one mile is as far as I can well travel. I walk over occasionally to see a
couple of sick people who are very low. One is an infant, a grand daughter of Uncle James Williams. Her mother was Uncle James’ daughter. She died last fall, just before Christmas, from consumption and the dear little babe is dying from the same disease. She left a husband and two little boys besides the babe. She told her people just before her death, the little babe would soon be with her in the happy world. The other sick one is the old Confederate soldier, born the year I was. We were boys together and started the war the same day. He suffers a great deal and has not been able to labor for several years. He can’t walk a step and can’t lie down. He sits in a chair to sleep. Poor fellow. Such a life. If there is any rest for him, it is from the effects of laudanum.

Well, Lottie, you wished to know Uncle James Williams’ Post Office. It is Allenton Ferry. He lives four miles east of Norwood, two miles from Norwood to the P D River and two miles from the river to his house. I went to see Uncle James when I corresponded with you before on this subject, and I am sorry to tell you I found him very ignorant indeed in regards to our old people. I could tell him a great deal more about them than he ever knew. Poor old fellow. He is yet in the old rut he first stepped in and has never learned but little of any importance by living. He is very feeble and has not been able to do but little labor for several years. In his younger days he was 6 feet 2 inches tall. Now he is ben over until his head, when walking, is about four feet from the ground. He is 9 years older than I am.

I saw old Aunt Jane Gardner some time ago. I call her aunt because she is old. Her maiden name was Ballard. She told me that the Ballards and the McRaes came to this country together before the Revolution and that her great grand father, John Ballard, and Colin McRae came here together when they were young men from Virginia and settled in Montgomery County not far from the P.D. River. John Ballard and Colin McRae kept a commissary for the American soldiers and that her grand father, Solomon Ballard, was at Colin McRae’s when a battle was going on and where, at some distance, that the cannon could be plainly heard. Her grandpa was then 13 years old. She said that the battle was called Gates’ Defeat. She said my great grandpa McRae married Colin McRae’s daughter Flora. Of course, related they were, don’t know how much. My great grandfather’s name was Isom. His wife was a Brewer, I think. They were from Virginia. The Lilley’s were from Virginia and the Parkers. The Lilley’s were from the same section that President William Henry Harrison was. They were closely related. Anything, Lottie, I can do to enable you to join the Daughters of the Revolution, I will gladly do so. No doubt you are eligible, if we can get on the right line of our relatives....

Mount Gilead, N.C.
Nov. 25th, 1931

By the request of two of my dearest nieces, Louise Corpening and Lottie Stewart, I will try and give a few sketches of days gone by many long years ago.

I was born in Mt. Gilead, Nov. 14th 1845, making me 86 years old and eleven days today. My dear father was Murphey McRae. My dear mother was Mandy Williams. Six children were born to them. Alex, James Lawrence, Mary, Monroe, Nancy, and Joseph. All have passed away and I am the only one left to represent the dear little family that dear Father and dear Mother loved so dearly.

My father died in 1855. My mother died in 1857.

I only had 8 months at school, and our schools at that time were almost a failure, only about two months annually free schools. The little education I have, I just picked up along the way. No doubt if my dear parents could have lived, I would have been educated and this old block of matter on top of my bean sharpened up. I might have had a position in the Capitol, or in jail any way, for the place I
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was best suited for.

My father owned a farm at his death of three hundred acres, and a good bunch of negroes. When my dear parents died, our property died to us, which is so often the case with fatherless and motherless children. Woe unto him that deals unjustly with the widow and orphans.

WAR

In 1863 I volunteered and joined the Army of the Confederacy, not yet 18 years old. I enlisted in Company E, 28th N.C. Regiment, Lane’s Brigade, Wilcox Division, A.P. Hill’s Corps.

My first battle of much interest was at the Battle of the Wilderness, north of Richmond near the Potomac River. We fought there two days and one night on the same battle field. Those two great armies were pushing against each other like two mighty tornadoes. Some times we were on their throats, and some times they were on ours. In the evening of the second day we gained the field. By some of the bravest fighting since the days of Caesar, we left fifty thousand of those heroes dead on the field.

The next move with the Federals was to try to make their way to Richmond, VA. We met them at every point. We fought on the mountains, in the valleys, in the fields, in the briars, in the creeks and rivers, down by Gaines Mill, Yellow Tavern, where our brave General was killed. He was a brave Cavalry General. I met him and we had a few words about twenty minutes before the battle began. He was shot from his saddle in a few minutes after the battle begun. Stewart (J.E.B.) was a Scotch hero.

I also had the pleasure of meeting Gen. R.E. Lee the same day and passing a few words with that great man. I know had no equal as a military leader. I am sure of that for he led me not along the still waters and flowery beds of ease, but along the pathway of death and destruction. This was blood war and temperatures ran high, fighting for our homes and loved ones.

Our next big hitch from the Wilderness was Spotsylvania Court House, Va. The two great and brave armies arrayed for combat there. I think we began fighting 1st day of May, ’64, and fought 13 days. The Federals made a desperate effort to break through and go to Richmond. They failed for the Dixie boys stood firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. I saw the most blood and the most dead men I ever saw any where during the war. I was in blood over my shoe soles, and I saw men piled four deep, and they were not all Blues, neither all Greys. They fell together bayonet fighting. If you will never tell it, I’ll tell you I put some of them there. No other troops on the Confederate side were in that blood deal but Lane’s Brigade. Some of the boys that helped to bury the dead said they Aput sixty Federals in one ditch...Indian Regiment, that about cleaned up that company.

Some very interesting things occurred at Spotsylvania Court House in the way of warfare. I had some narrow escapes there. I don’t like the word Spotsylvania, so hard for me to write it correctly, and I suffered so much there from cold and hunger, while the two great armies were fronting each other. There in their breast works the enemy ran a battery of three cannons on the little hill between the lines and were giving the Confederates trouble. Gen. Lee sent Gen. Lane a dispatch to take his brigade and silence that battery. In a moment our brigade was ordered over the breast works, formed in line of battle, and at them we went. We played havoc there in a few moments, for we did not have but a short while to stay in that critical position. A regiment of artillery was lying down about one hundred yards from the cannons. They rose up in a line. We pulled on a dead level at that line. I never witnessed the like before. I think half of them felled at the first volley we fired. I saw a mist of blue rise up like flakes of blue snow. We then turned to the horses that pulled the cannons. I think
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there was about thirty of the finest iron grays I ever saw. The boys rushed on them with bayonets. They were all dead in five minutes. There was horrible grunting and kicking for a little while. Just as we were finishing the job, an army of about eight or ten thousand Yanks ran in between and over our breast works. Then business opened up at a lively rate, shooting, knocking down and bayonetting. The most of us cut our way through and got back to our breast works. They killed and captured several thousands of our boys. We got all mixed up together. They captured our flag and ...captured our brave Gen. Lane, but a man named Daniel Moose re-captured him, also the two Yanks that had him. Moose belonged to Company K from Stanley County. I and Moose were special friends. He was brave and clever. He died several years ago.

When the bulk of Lee’s army left Spotsylvania, about a division of Federals were left there, while the two main armies were making their way toward Richmond. We stayed there a day or two in our works fronting the Yanks. Gen. Lee sent a dispatch to Gen. Lane for him and Gen. Scales to take their brigades and storm the Yanks in their works and then hasten on to the main army. It was a hard fight, but soon over. We went to the works in quick time. I had a dear uncle in Scales’ Brigade——Uncle Alex McRae. The last time I ever saw him was a few moments before the fight began. We were then formed in line for the bloody conflict. He ran up to Lane’s Brigade to see me. We were talking when Gen. Lane gave the command double quick. My dear uncle said, A Good-bye, Jimmie. I must get to my company.” He was orderly sergeant of his company. He died soon after that in Richmond from camp fever.

Five of my father’s brothers were in the war, but one got back, that was Uncle Jack, Uncle Robert, Uncle Calvin, Uncle Alex, Uncle Duncan, he was an adjutant killed at Chancellorsville. I saw his sword not long since at Duncan McRae’s in Wadesboro, N.C.

This is Thanksgiving Day 1931. I have seen many but this day finds me feeling very badly, with aches and pains, nervous and weak. Were it not for the promise I made my two dearest nieces to write this little story or sketch of days gone by, I would have to decline. My nerves that were once like a lion’s are forever gone. My sight almost gone. I am sorry I did not do this fifty years ago. Nerves were good, health good, and eyes clear as an eagle’s then, gone from me never to return. Age will wear us out in time.

A little more war. Lane’s Brigade fought in the first battle of Cold Harbor, twelve miles from Richmond, Va, in 1864. Gen. Lane went in the battle with us on foot, hitched his horse in the woods, formed the line for the charge in plain view of the Yanks. I heard him say, A Boys, you see them. I want you to move them.” Then gave the command A Charge.” The Boys cried, A Alright, Gen., we’ll move them.” The fight hot for a few minutes didn’t last long, for we soon had the field and a lot of dead and wounded Yanks.

Lane was near me when he got a bad wound, a bullet through his leg. We went from there through the city of Richmond, Va., twenty miles to Petersburg, Va. The Yanks were making a desperate struggle to take the city of Petersburg. We soon put them in a different shape. We then fought in the vicinity of Petersburg, till the city was captured. The 2nd day of April 1865, I was taken prisoner, early that morning for the first time.

We had some desperate battles around Petersburg, Reams Station, Jones Farm, and other points. We lost our dear old Colonel at Ream’s Station, ten miles south of Petersburg. His head was bursted with a piece of shell. He was from Yadkin County, N.C. His name was Spiere. We all liked him. He had a presentiment of his death. Just before the battle began, he told the boys it would be his last battle with them, that he was going to be killed. The boys told him to stay out of the battle. He
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said, ANo, I'm going."

Lane's heroic Brigade charged the Yanks in their strong fortifications, and after a desperate struggle, went over the enemy's works. The Rebs didn't stop when they went over the works, neither did the Yanks stop. Gee whiz, how they ran, and the Confederates after them like blood hounds. Gen. Lee complimented Lane and his troops for their heroic fighting, as he had done many times before.

In the summer of '64, I was taken very sick with camp fever, sent to Camp Winder Hospital at Richmond, Va. I got so low, my noble little doctor gave me up to die. The evening he gave me up, he walked up to my bunk, looked at me with a sad face, went to the Ward Master's office and told him he would not prescribe any more for McRae, he will go tonight, with the remark, ADear Boy, I hate it, I hate it. I was as rational as I am today and detected at once he had lost hope for me. Next morning he came in, he saw a change for the better. He sat down on the side and talked for some time. He said, AMac, you are going to get well, and I am going to do my best to get you a thirty days furlough." I thanked him kindly for all he had done for me. With all of his efforts, I came near missing the furlough. A number of us who were convalescing were sent up to the board of Physicians for examinations. Men would be called in by name. Not but few got furloughs. Most of them were assigned to duty in from 5 to 10 days. My name was called and on I went, with scarcely any hope of a furlough. The old doctor looked at me, said, "Well, you look like you will be able for service in a few days." At that moment my dear little doctor Mayo appeared. Then he and the doctors had it all to themselves. I stood there listening and hoping. At last the head doctor said to the clerk, "Write him a furlough for 30 days, but he will be able for service in 10 days." I got better the quickest I ever did before. I was so anxious to see my dear people. I got home where I could see no blood, no dead and mangled, no roaring of muskets and cannons. Had sweated out some of the War fever and began to feel like my old self again. Got back to Army some time in September '64, and in a few days we had a desperate battle two miles south of Petersburg, Va. I dreaded that battle the most I ever did a battle. I guess it was because I had been at home.

We commenced fighting at one o'clock in the evening and fought till five before we drove them from the field. I used a bad word just before the battle began, as we were formed in line for the battle. We had plain view of the Yankee line about five hundred from us. A dear friend of mine, Billy Ballard, bowed his head and began praying. I said to him, "No time for that now, you had better be thinking about killing those D--- Yankees." He said, "You had better be praying, too." He was a good man, I knew him from a boy. We both got badly hurt in that battle. He got a flesh wound on his head, and I got a grape shot shock that layed me out for a little while, knocked me several feet, and hurt me badly. Hit my gun about the stock and turned the ball on it, would have gone through me. I never saw such destruction before or ever since then. There were sixteen of us in the bunch, all private soldiers but one lieutenant. We were charging a Yankee battery of three pieces of artillery. We were in about seventy-five yards of the three big guns heavily loaded with grape-shot, iron balls as large as a goose egg, about half a bushel to the gun. Fired all three of those cannons at the same time into the bunch of sixteen. They were literally torn to pieces, except myself. Legs and arms torn off, heads bursted, brains and intestines scattered over the earth. After I recovered a little from the terrible shock, I rose up and looked, and I never witnessed the like before. I felt like my left shoulder was broken to pieces, the Yanks in seventy-five yards of me. They never said a word to me. I expected to be shot every minute or taken prisoner. I walked away slowly across the field and made my way to my Brigade, halted about half a mile from the Yanks on the battle field where we fought that evening. Ready for the fight next morning, we charged them in their trenches and went over in five minutes. We handled them rough.
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We were mad because of the failure to take the works the evening before. The evening I got so badly shocked and because my officers wanted me to go over to the field hospital. I objected and told them I would be able for the fight in the morning, which I was. I was eager to get another pull at them, and I got it and it was rough. Some body got hurt that morning, but I didn't, but got paid well for my shock the evening before.

Dec. 2nd, 1931

Feeling bad today, full of cold and headache, backache, and nervous, but I am glad I am able to be on the job.

I was taken prisoner the morning of April 2nd, 1865, seven days before Lee surrendered, carried to Point Lookout at the entrance of the Potomac River into the Chesapeake Bay, twenty thousand when I went there, but thousands of them died there. I was there from April to August. I got the terribliest cussing that morning I failed to drop my gun when asked to surrender. One plunged at me with bayonet on his gun. I dodged the gun. The other one told him to hold, he would fix me. I heard the hammer on his gun click. He pressed the musket of the gun to my head. I dropped my gun. He said, "Just in time, Johnny." He caught the hammer and let it down. Then the cursing began by both of them. I never ... a bit, didn't think it a very appropriate place I felt like it. I just stood and listened. If I could have had them to themselves, it would have been different for I would not have taken the abuse the devils put on me.

They said the reason they were so rough with me, they thought I was from South Carolina. It was some time before I could convince them that I was not a South Carolinian. They cursed me and threatened to knock me in the head if I denied it. They said they had been fronting S.C. troops there all the winter, which they had.

At ten o'clock the night we moved to the position where McGowan's S.C. Brigade had been all the winter, McGowan's troops moved farther to the right. They had not discovered that. I told them if they would allow me, I would explain it to them, that I belonged to Lane's North Carolina Brigade. They then said, "You North Carolinians are fully good boys, but you are hard fighters, we dread you in battle." I said that was what we were out for. They were bitter against S.C. They begged pardon and told me they were from the state of New York, asked me if I had anything to eat. I told them I had two little pones of corn bread. They asked me if I would let them have a piece of it for crackers. "Yes", I said, and glad to exchange. They took one piece only and I divided it. Said that was the first they had seen since their mamma cooked it. They filled my haversack with crackers, which I was glad to get. They were tall, fine-looking men and had the appearance of brothers. They asked me if I wanted one of them to go with me over to their lines. I told them I didn't think it necessary.

Thousands of Confederate prisoners were going on. I crossed over our breast works, went over the dead and wounded, and just in front of where our Company was in front of our breastworks. The Yanks were picking up their wounded. They had a young Yankee boy carrying him from the field. He asked me for water. I gave him a drink from my canteen. He thanked me and asked me if I would help them carry him. I said yes. I may have been [the one] that wounded you. You were picked up in front of where my company fought." I helped carry him from the field. We laid the boy down in a tent. Just at that time a cannon ball came whizzing from our fort, called Battery B regular, went through the top of the tent. I said, "Good-bye, I don't want to be killed by our balls. They were charging that Fort Battery Greg at that time and a terrible slaughter. The Yanks conquest the fort sixteen deep, and after a desperate slaughter, captured it. We had another fort nearby, called Fort 45. They took it also.
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These forts were just outside the city of Petersburg, Va. Our brave Corps Gen. A.P. Hill was killed that morning the 2nd of April 1865. Our Gen. Lane had a button shot from his cap, but made his escape. Lane was never wounded but one time, that was near Richmond, Va. at Cold Harbor or Turkey Ridge, the place had two names. Lane was near me when he was wounded. We had driven them from the field when a sharpshooter shot him through the leg. He was in the hospital for several weeks. We had hard times in the war and a lot of fun. It was laughable and interesting to see the boys catch fowls as we passed farm houses. We were not allowed to break ranks. At times we would march four to six abreast. The boys would carry corn in their pockets, fish hooks, and long lines. A hook to the line and an ounce ball of lead, they could pitch it 30 feet with a grain of corn on the hook. The fowl would pick it up and he was sure to be caught. He would pull the old turkey up to him in the road and away they would go, the turkey flopping at his feet, the old woman hollering. AStop, Mister, and let me catch him. He won’t hurt you.” A I’m not going to stop and let that old turkey bite me, ” he said. AHe won’t hurt you.” A I know he will bite me if I stop.” “No, he won’t. I never knew him to run after anybody before. Go on, then; I don’t care if he kills you. You old fool, you had no business running after him.”

Many funny things happen in war and really in battle. A spent ball hit a soldier by my side on his neck. He dropped his gun and did some lively cutting-up. The ball never broke the skin. He tried to stick his finger on the bullet hole, then he got out of the fight by running like a scared buck. It tickled me, I believe he was scared.

Seth Andrews, a dear friend of mine, born the same year, raised neighbor boys, went to the war together, a brave soldier.

In May at Cold Harbor near Richmond, we had a hot scrap with the Yanks. We soon gained the field. Seth Andrews, my dear old friend, was by my side. I heard the ball when it crashed through his canteen. He dropped his gun and said, “O Lord!” I said, “Seth, are you badly hurt?” AYes,” said he, Amy bowels are shot out, no time for me to stop.” The battle was lively for a little while. As soon as the battle was over, I was put on Scout and Sharpshooting duty. Pursuing the enemy that evening, night came on, and we were in a pine thicket, and the Yankee Scouts were about 75 yards in front of me. We were behind trees for protection. We could not have lived there two minutes. There were two behind each tree against me. Late in the evening when would get glimpse of each other, we would fire. Before sundown, one of them dropped his gun, made a frightful holler and ran. He must have had a sudden attack of jawache. The other one ceased firing at me in about one hour. In the night our Orderly Sergeant came out to the Sharpshooters with orders to get out at once, that the Yanks were manoeuvring to surround us. I said, “But I am going on the battle field not far behind and hunt Seth Andrews. He was mortally wounded, from his actions. He said, “You had better look out for yourself or the Yanks will get you.” I said, “I am going to get him from the field if wounded, and if dead, I am going to try and bury him.” I looked for him, but failed to find him. I hurried on and found Lane’s Brigade about three miles from there, standing around camp fires, got in there where some of my company were. I asked, ABoys, who all are missing?” They began to tell me. I said, “Seth Andrew, dear boy, is on the field badly wounded or dead. I failed to find him.” He was at the fire not far from me, and heard me. He came hurriedly to me, and said, “No, by golly, Mac. They near killed me.” Removing some of his clothing he showed me a red mark across his stomach. He said, “That ball burnt like a red hot iron.” Said he thought he was shot through the bowels and the water pouring from the canteen he thought was his bowels. He went cooped over, he said, to hold them in and live as long as he could. Dear old comrade. He passed away several years ago in Wolf Pit Township,
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Richmond County, N.C. I never had the pleasure of being with him but little after the war. He married. The three brothers of them, Tom, Seth, and Sic. Sic was the first man killed in our Company E, 28th Regiment, N.C. Troops. Sic was killed at the Battle of Seven Pines near Richmond. Tom was killed at Manassas, a grape shot hit him in the stomach, killed him instantly, and never broke the skin. He, too, was a dear, brave boy.

On the morning of March 25th ... the Yanks blew up a Confederate Fort near Petersburg, Va., cut a tunnel several hundred feet to the fort, put fifteen hundred pounds of powder under the fort. The Confederates had the largest Siege gun there ever used on land. It was very destructive to the enemy troops. It was so large it was said it took sixty horses to pull it there. It lay in the crater till the war ended. It was an awful shock when that blew up. Some of the chimney tops were thrown to the ground, glass windows broken. During the time an army of negroes charging the Confederates, hollering, “Hurrah! Hurrah! No quarter for the Rebs! Remember Fort Pillow!” That was the death yell for them, for not one of them ever escaped death on the field. Gee whiz! If ever men’s blood boiled, it did then. The negroes didn’t intend taking any prisoners. So there were no prisoners in that battle, but a lot of bloody [a word cut out here, probably the n word] wool and brains, while they hollered, “Remember Fort Pillow.” Fort Pillow was on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River, above Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Forrest with his cavalry crossed the river to the fort cavalry, dismounted, charged the fort, occupied mostly by negroes, another clean-up of negroes.

I could give more sketches of the past, but I am feeling so badly, I must close. I hope that these few sketches will be of some interest, as I have done about the best I could under the circumstances.

With true love to all friends and relatives, and for the old land of Dixie.

J. L. McRae

Dear Louise and Lottie,

This is so badly written and spelt. Get you some good tablet paper. Each one of you take a duplicate of it, straighten up all. Write in a more proper style.

I feel so bad and nervous, and my eyes so weak, I can’t fix it up as I wish to. So nervous, can’t use pen and ink. When I am feeling better and not so nervous, I will give you more little stories to add to the little history.

Mt. Gilead, N.C. Dec. 1931

DOCUMENT 8: Letter from Alastair McRath to Jackson P. McRae (1878)
Source: Preserved in the family of Duncan Steele McRae
Significance: Gives crucial information about the brothers of Finley McRae.

Inverinate, Kintail Lochalsh
Ross Shire, Scotland
8th, Oct. 1878

Mr. Jackson P. McRae

Dear Sir:
I am in receipt of your kind and welcomed letter dated at Wadesboro 15th, July. I was surprised to get a letter from that quarter from a person unknown to me, and of whom I never heard before, but when I
understood who you are and also kin of a near relative to me, I am most happy to hear from you. And in the first place, I may let you know who I am and the relation to which we are to each other.

My mother is the daughter of Margaret MacRae, daughter of John MacRae. Now I learn from your letter that you are the son of John MacRae, who was a son Finlay MacRae, who was a brother of John MacRae; therefore you and my Mother are second cousins.

Now, the information that I have regarding the said Finlay MacRae, your grandfather, is that he emigrated to N.C. in the year 1774. I have a letter in my possession that my Grandmother got from him in the year 1792, and another dated 1817. In the first one he mentions that he had three sons and two daughters, and in the second one he mentions four sons, namely, John, Alexander, Colin, and Farquhar. Now that surprises me that you name them John, Alexander, Colin and Duncan. Now, I never heard of Duncan. I have in my keeping some letters that my uncle got from Farquhar from Anson County, and he never makes mention of Duncan, and he says that Colin went to Florida, and Alexander to Georgia. Neither did I hear of your Grandfather having a brother named Roderick; but if he is the Finley McRae I suppose him to be he had only one brother who remained after him in Scotland, and was called John as I told you before in this note. But, he had two sisters named Flora and Margaret who emigrated along with him. Now I may let you know a little regarding your ancestors. If you are a descendant of this Finlay MacRae who was the son of Alexander MacRae, commonly called by the name of “Alastair Guadh,” in our Highland tongue; A worthy man and greatly esteemed in this country. But he died very young leaving only three of a family; John, Finlay, and Flora. And his wife married the second time one Colin Chisholm. They had a large family, but none of them came to age except one daughter, and she emigrated to that Country along with your Grandfather.

Now this Alexander MacRae was the son of Duncan MacRae, who fought at the memorable battle of Sheriffmuir in the year 1715. He possessed lands in Kintail which paid £1700 yearly of rent. The name of the Farm is ARatagan,” and he had only to stand on his Chiefs side in the time of war, and every one that would not give a soldier or enlist himself in the army along with his Chief in the time of battle, would be deprived of his lands. In those times, that was the law of the Highlands of Scotland. So, the said Duncan MacRae had to stand with his Chief, the Earl of Seaforth, at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He was the son of Christopher MacRae, who was the son of Duncan MacRae, who was the son of Alexander MacRae, son of John MacRae, son of Duncan MacRae, who fought at the memorable battle of AFlodden,” a sad day for Scotland where most of her nobles fell.

I cannot go back farther with certainty in their history, but if I saw you personally, I might inform you of several things that I can’t write about.

Let me know if you speak the Gaelic language. I know that your Uncle Farquhar could, or is it still spoken there? Emigrants from Scotland often do.

Charaid dileas,
Alastair McRath

DOCUMENT 9: The Bible of Alexander MacRae of Maury Co., TN
Source: The original Bible was in the possession of T. W. Crowe of Columbia, TN in June, 1938 when it was transcribed by Annie S. Hackney. She deposited a copy in the Tennessee State Library. It was later published twice, first in 1967 by the Maury County Historical Society in Maury County Cousins (p. 275-6) and secondly, in 1996 in The Middle Tennessee Journal of Genealogy and History
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Vol. IX, No. 3, p. 106-107. Lawrence MacRae seems to have obtained a copy himself and appended a typescript addenda to the copy of Descendants of Duncan and Ann Cameron MacRae which he had contributed to the State Library of North Carolina. He includes more specific dates of death for Donald and Ann MacRae than were recorded in the other two sources. He neglected to mention that the Bible proved that Donald and not the Duncan MacRae of his title was the true progenitor of the American family in Fayetteville.

Significance: It helps define the family of Donald MacRae precisely and includes sons Roderick and Finley, who were otherwise forgotten by Fayetteville descendants.

The Bible was printed by A. Paul, 72 Nassau St., New York, 1824.

Original Parantage of Donal MacRae born in Scotland.
Elizabeth McRae was born 20th May, 1762
Rodrick McRae was born -- Novr. 1764
Alexr. MacRae was born 14th June 1766
Findley McRae born 1768
Duncan McRae born 16th May 1769
Mary [Mary?] McRae born 20 Dec. 1770
Ann McRae born 15th March 1773
Christopher McRae born in Fayette Ville North Carolina 24th July 1777
Margaret McRae born July 1779
Farquhard McRae born 20th Decr. 1781

Ann McRae wife of Dond McRae Departed this life 23rd Dec. 1781
Donald McRae Departed this life 3 June 1789 3 O’Clock P.M.
Alexr. McRae a native of Scotland in Strath Glass Shaire of Ross was maried to Rachel Helton of Orange County 8th Sept. 1796.
Donald McRae was born 10th Oct. 1797
Nancy McRae born 10th March 1799
Susanna P. McRae born 1st Feby 1801
Margaret R. McRae born 2nd July 1803
Elizabeth C. McRae born 21st Feb 1805
Duncan G. McRae born 22nd June 1809 [should be 1807]
Farquhard McRae born 22nd Augt. 1809
Alexr. H. McRae born 3rd Octr. 1811

Rachel McRae wife of Alexr. McRae was born 1st Jany 1773--she departed this life 15th Sepr. 1823
Aged 50 years Eight months and 14 days
Alexander McRae Seignour departed this life 27th Decr 1843 Aged 77 years 6 months & 10 days
Daniel McRae departed this life April 5th 1852 aged 51 years 7 months and 10 days
Farquard McRae departed this life 13th May 1854 aged 45 years 3 months & 9 days
Alexander McRae Jr. Departed this life December 7th 1866 Aged 55 years 2 months 4 days
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Nancy McRae was married to Samuel McAdams the 18th Jan’y 1819
Susanna P. McRae was married to John R. Tolaferro 10th March 1819
Elizabeth McRae was married to Claborn Terril Hillard the 9th June 1830
Margaret McRae was married to John Stephenson the 11 of February 1829
Duncan McRae and S.E. Raimey was married 25th March 1840
Robert Alexander McRae was Born 21st March 1841
Martha Rachel Henrietta McRae was Born 26th of August 1842
Duncan McRae was Born 22 September 1845
Robt. Alex McRae Departed this life 26th March 1841 age 6 days
Sarah E. McRae departed this life 6th July 1848 Age 28 years 11 months & 22 days, was born 26th August 1819
Duncan McRae Sr. departed this life November 29th 1868 Aged 61 years 5 months and 7 days
Joseph Cook McRae was born May the 6th 1802

DOCUMENT 10: Letters from Col. John MacRae of Fayetteville (1857, 1867)
Source: The Col. John MacRae Papers (Collection #477) at the Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.
Significance: These documents firm the connection between the descendants of Duncan McRae of Hamer’s Creek and those of Donald MacRae of Fayetteville.

[Letter from Col. John MacRae to his son James Cameron MacRae]

Fayetteville, 4th Feb 57

Dear James

It grieves us very much that we could not have you with us in the time of our deep affliction but the decline of our dear Christopher was so rapid when it commenced that it allowed time for nothing— but required our constant attention to him. Soon after you left I became desolated at leaving him alone at night and removed his bed into our large Red Room where we could hear every sound and many a night I have lain awake hour after hour without the least inclination to sleep listening to his distressed [?] breathing and frequent cough grieved that I could do nothing to relieve it.

The truth is the disease was too deeply seated when he came home to admit of any hope of his recovery and although we could not in our anxiety for his restoration see it, yet it was apparent to every one else. The cold weather would have overtaken him at Savannah and the effect would have been the same Here he had all that kindness could suggest for him. There he would have been left to the uncertain and often negligent attention of a Hotel. For a time he was anxious to return to Savannah but at length became reconciled and I hope convinced that it was better that he should remain at home.

For some time before his death he was visited daily by our excellent friend young George McNeill by whom the notice you read in the Observer was writtenB he had frequent and long conversation with him on the subject of his malady and of the prospect of recovery. George you know is a sufferer with the same complaint— a community of suffering produced a community of feeling and they became so intimate that George could and did as his duty bound by the obligations of his high
vocation bring before him the necessity and importance of being in a state of preparation for a result which might and probably would soon terminate the case of either or both of them. Thus gaining his confidence he pressed upon him the importance of being prepared for such a result and we have consolation in believing that our poor dear boy now laid by the side of his dear sister is enjoying with her the blissful beatitudes of paradise.

His death was easier than we had apprehended. In the morning the doctor told us that the discharges from throat indicated the breaking of an abscess on his lungs that in all probability there were others and that whenever he was moved or turned over that another of them might burst filling the organs of respiration cause instant death. The doctor was right. I had just turned him over and Mr. McNeill was talking to him and receiving his answer when suddenly his breathing stopped and without a struggle with the words “Gods Will be done” on his lips he ceased to breathe. I thought I was prepared for it but a parent only knows what it is to lose a child-- all the sympathy of friends all the consolation of religion must stand aside and wait with patience to the voice of nature which is indeed but the voice of God in the heart, for he has implanted these instincts within us.

All our friends have been very kind and I thank them. John wrote you that I was sick. I was strangely sick on the night of Christopher’s death. I was taken with a chill which lasted all night, and was run out in the by warm applications to all parts of my body. My left arm from the hand to the elbow began to swell and grew to a great size with inflammation but without any of the usual symptoms attending a common boil or rising such as throbbing or pain. At length however it became apparent that supuration had taken place. The doctor opened it and it discharged foully for several days but it was during the extreme cold weather from the 18th and I could not bear it in any position but on a pillow day and night enveloped in cold bandages renewed every few minutes. Fourteen days I was kept thus in bed my arm is now nearly well. A little soreness and numbness on the back of my hand is all that remains except a red line from my elbow to my arm pit and a little soreness under my arm there was no other effects from the swollen arm but the general fever which might be expected. You will be surprised to learn the cause of all this. When Poor Christopher was expiring I attempted to extricate from his mouth the that was coming fresh from the abscess on his lungs and having a little abrasion of the skin on my finger I thus became inoculated with the virus at least that is the only way we have of accounting for it.

I have just room left to say that your mother always cheerful is cheerful still. Johny is going to Mr. McNeill’s school. Thomas is at Cousin Daniel McRays in Montgomery still trying to get a school, but preaching every Sunday-- Josey and Robin are both well but surrounded with scarlet fever of a malignant type of which many children have died and many are still dying. We tremble with apprehension for them. At Mr. Lilleys one side and Mr. Cooks on the other the children have all had it but fortunately it was at a time when it was less malignant than at present. We trust a change in the weather will produce a favourable change in the character of this dreadful scourge and that before our children take it. If they do take it it will be less severe than at present. Not a word from Duncan since he went to Italy nothing had been heard at Raleigh ten days ago. No news they say is good news. I trust it will prove so in this instance as soon as we hear anything from him I will write you. A very late letter from Mr. Dobbins says that nothing had been heard from him which also strengthens our hopes.

When we had some hopes of Christopher I wrote to a doctor Case at N.Y. His answer was so kind and Christian like that I enclose it for your perusal after which you may return it by mail.

About your coming home-- We are all very desirous to see you so be here without fail at our
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

County Court the first Monday in March which if I am right will be the 1st or 2nd day of that month, when and where your testimony in the suit against Mitchell for the purchase money of the lot at the sale of your grandfathers estate will be important to us.

I received lately a very kind letter from Mr. Langdon for which I feel greatly obliged to him.

Do make our kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Frick.

All the family from your Mother down to the coachmen send their love and respect to you.

From your poor afflicted father who feels ten years older than before you need no assurance of affection and friendship. Alec poor fellows ought never to be forgotten. He is near Taos in New Mexico well and with his mount was I believe very well.

John MacRae

[Col. John MacRae to his son John MacRae of Wilmington]

Mangum 27th June ‘67

Dear John,

I met with the mishap yesterday to let fall the little brass tube (taken out of a spy glass) my only reading glass. I cannot read at all unless I have another glass in its place. I send you the broken glass enclosed. When I was in Wilmington Mr. Brown (Brown & Anderson) kindly promised to send for a pair of cataract spectacles for me and to hand them to you or Capt. Grainger. I have been remiss in not mentioning it to you before. I will be glad to have you get them and send them to me by mail. Jimmy will pay you for them and for all the expense you may incur for me. If Messrs. B. & A. cannot supply you with duplicates of the little glass enclosed I am sure they will be kind enough to get it for you from M. G. and this I would like to have done without delay and likewise send to me by mail.

This is a busy time with us in the country. We have just finished harvesting wheat and oats. The taking off the hands for this work, with the late frequent showers has thrown our corn and cotton greatly in the grass. We are making every effort to get it down. Our crops are looking uncommonly well. Besides our impediments to farm work we must lose two hours out of the plows every Saturday for a picnic. Last Saturday week there was a delegation from [Troy?] at the big picnic at the Grassy Island. A son & daughter our cousins, came up and spent a night with us. Our other Cousin Miss Anne Leake known better up here as Puggy was borne off by the Messrs Little of Littles Mills and did not reach us as she intended. Alice promises to write you a full account of the picnic. I think she will go to [Wades?]boro this week.

I learn by Rd McGathern (?) that the dog is in safe hands at Rockingham. He will be brought up by the first wagon that goes down.

I have just been called down stairs to get Walter & Alice a glass of ale. The Ale is excellent but the keg has to be tilted already it is so nearly out and only a month today since it came to hand.

As much as we would be delighted to see Mr. Bates at Mangum, we would have been sorry to have seen him here last week as his visit would have been marred or spoiled of its enjoyment by the unusual number of snakes that made their appearance. On Monday killed an adder in the path from the plantation. On Tuesday a Rattlesnake pilot a venomous (?) of large size near the front door. On Wednesday another of smaller size near the front portico. On Thursday a rusty looking mocasin on the hearth of one of our women in the yard Judy. A long Black snake with a Bird in its mouth and a spreading Adder on our way from church above half a mile off. Rambling on foot as much as I do in the woods I have been very fortunate in not meeting with any of these gentry alone.

I am afraid you are putting yourself to too much expense in sending so many of those picture
papers. One at a time with a single Wilmington paper will be quite enough after I get my glass as they will be as much as I can make out to read with the Presbyterian, the Eagle and the Argus. I would not give a number of the National Intelligencer once a fortnight for all of them.

Our highly esteemed neighbor Squire John Little will make a trip to Wilmington and the Seashore for his health shortly. They are marked in their attention to your Father. If you chance to hear of their arrival, I would be glad to have you pay them some attention in return.

I had occasion last week to have a power of attorney proven before a magistrate, and it cost me a ride of twenty three miles in the broiling sun. We live in a remote corner of the world 22 miles from the courthouse and 12 from a magistrate. If it has its inconveniences no doubt it saves much litigation with the freed people.

I would willingly blacken another page if I had anything that would interest you to write about but I have not. We are all well and every one of us desire to be kindly remembered to Capt. Grainger, Johny and Josey, Mr. Bates and the Baleys.

If you chance to hear of their arrival, I would be glad to have you pay them some attention in return.

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If we make enough cotton to pay our expences after buying meal and paying taxes, we may ourselves (two of us) to be at the Agricultural Fair.

Try to get me the glasses as soon as possible and let it be exactly the size of the one enclosed and send me a few stamps --postage stamps-- in your next letter some for letters and some for newspapers as I send a paper occasionally to Thomas, who writes me interesting letters in return and seems quite satisfied with his Quaker home.

Your affectionate Father,

John MacRae

Mr. John McRae, Wilmington

DOCUMENT 11: Letter and roster of Prof. J. H. Scarborough, Warrensburg, MO

Source: Correspondence with Mrs. H. A. Wheeling of Florence, SC, c. 1937, forwarded to me by La Verne Hardin.

Significance: Professor James H. Scarborough, head of the Mathematics Department at Central Missouri State Teacher’s College, provided information to his cousin, a descendant of Nancy P. McRae Scarborough, wife of Lemuel Scarborough, concerning their common ancestry. He claimed his source was his mother, Caroline McRae Scarborough, wife of Eli Harris Scarborough. He also knew some of the people he wrote about. Supplies evidence of lost relationships within the Colin and Kenneth McRae families.

Central Missouri
State Teachers College
Warrensburg Mo.

J. H. Scarborough, Ph. D.
Head of Department of Mathematics

Colin McRae came from Scotland before the Revolutionary War and settled about five miles southeast of Mt. Gilead, North Carolina. He was the father of a large family of children: among them was,
KITH AND KIN IN CAROLINA:

1. Kenneth McRae (our grandfather) who married Rebecca Steed, daughter of Moses Steed of Montgomery County, North Carolina.

Kenneth McRae was the father of ten or twelve children. Among them were:

2. Nancy McRae, (your grandmother) who married Lemuel Scarborough, and moved to Alabama. E. H. Scarborough was the son of Wiley Scarborough who was the son of William Scarborough, and I think he was first cousin to your grandfather.

Among the other children of Colin McRae were:
1. Duncan McRae whose daughter married Jas. A. Leak of Wadesboro, N.C. Some of the Leak family still live in Wadesboro, N.C.
2. Betsy McRae who married a Miller – no children from this union.
3. Polly McRae, who never married.

Aunty Betsy Miller and Aunt Polly McRae frequently visited in our home when I was a boy.

J. H. S.

Colin McRae was born in Scotland. He Married in Scotland and had one child, Flora. After his wife died he came to America, bringing Flora. After coming to America he married a second time to a Miss McRae. Their children were:

1. Tiny – married Cyrus Billingsley
2. Polly – never married
3. Duncan, son of Colin, married Elizabeth McGee
   Children of Duncan and Elizabeth:
   1. Monroe, died when young

Duncan’s widow, Elizabeth (Betsy Little) married Mr. Little of Wadesboro, N.C.
4. Daniel, son of Colin, married first to “Patsy” Dumas, second time to “Patsy” Parker. Their children were:
   1. Louisa, married Dr. Robert Burns
   2. Caroline, married first to Dr. Smith and second to Dr. Patterson
   3. Martha, married Dr. William Craig
   4. Alice, married William Webster
   5. Stokes, died unmarried

5. Kenneth, son of Colin, our grandfather, married Rebecca Steed.
Their children were:
   1. Elvetta, married John Covington
   2. Jane, married Max Segraves
   3. James, married Polly Wilson
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4. Branson, married Miss McLeod
5. Dawson, married Miss Turintine
6. Nancy, married Lemuel Scarborough
7. Ann Eliza, married Hogan Lilly
8. Caroline, married E. Harris Scarborough
9. Martha died unmarried
10. Ernestine, married Greene Williams
11. Kenneth, died unmarried
12. Irvin, died unmarried

6. Elizabeth (Aunt Betsy) married Wm. Miller
7. Margaret, married Wm. Oliver

Aunt Betsy had no children. Margaret was mother of Elizabeth Liles. The Olivers went west. Jane and Max Seagraves moved to Georgia. Ernestine and Greene Williams moved to Georgia. Branson and Dawson both moved to Alabama. Some of Uncle Branson’s people live in Birmingham.

8. Flora McRae, daughter of Colin by first marriage, married Finley McRae. Their children:

1. John, married Virginia Parker
2. Duncan, married Frances Ledbetter
3. Christine, married John Boggan.
4. Margaret, married Aulay McAulay
5. Polly never married.

Lemuel Scarborough, who married Nancy McRae, was the son of William (Billy) Scarborough. William (Billy) Scarborough was first cousin to our great grandfather, William Scarborough.
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INDEX (Forthcoming)