

DOWNLOAD PDF A DIRECT SULLIVAN BLOODLINE, FROM DANIEL SULLIVAN SR. TO GEORGE W. SULLIVAN

Chapter 1 : Joanne Sullivan Murtagh Obituary - Visitation & Funeral Information

A direct Sullivan bloodline, from Daniel Sullivan Sr., to George W. Sullivan by George W. Sullivan Published by G.W. Sullivan in Dallas, Tex.

After emigrating to York, Maine , in , the elder John became a Protestant. Sullivan built a friendship with the royal governor of New Hampshire, John Wentworth , who had assumed the office in . This led to the first of several controversies between Congress and General Sullivan, as they sought a scapegoat for the failed invasion of Canada. He was exonerated and promoted to major general on August 9, . General Howe and his brother, Admiral Richard Howe , managed to convince Sullivan that a conference with members of the Continental Congress might lead to peace, and released him on parole to deliver a message to the Congress in Philadelphia , [33] proposing an informal meeting to discuss ending the armed conflict between Britain and its rebellious colonies. New Jersey and Pennsylvania[edit] General Sullivan was released in a prisoner exchange for captured British officer Richard Prescott in time to rejoin Washington before the Battle of Trenton. There his division secured the important bridge over the Assunpink Creek to the south of the town. This prevented escape and ensured the high number of Hessian prisoners captured. Again Congress found fault, but he was exonerated by the court of inquiry. This was followed by American losses at Brandywine and Germantown. In early he was transferred to the post of Rhode Island where he led Continental troops and militia. The British garrison of Newport then sortied, forcing Sullivan into retreat after fighting the inconclusive Battle of Rhode Island in August . The failure to defeat what appeared to be a very vulnerable garrison, and the manner in which the campaign collapsed, provoked a major rift in Franco-American relations. Expedition against Iroquois[edit] Main article: During this campaign, troops destroyed a very large Cayuga settlement, called Coreogonel, on what is now the southwest side of Ithaca, New York. He pushed his troops so hard that their horses became unusable, and killed them on this campaign, creating the namesake for Horseheads, New York. The lukewarm response of the Congress was more than he could accept. Broken, tired and again opposed by Congress, he retired from the army in and returned to New Hampshire. Around this time, Sullivan was approached by British agents who tried to persuade him to switch sides. This was part of a concerted effort of approaches to other Generals such as Moses Hazen , Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold who it was believed were unhappy with their treatment by Congress and had lost their faith in the goal of American independence. It was a strategy with mixed resultsâ€”but which produced the notable defection of Arnold. The New Hampshire legislature selected him as a delegate to the Continental Congress for one year to start in November , against his wishes. Nonetheless, he accepted the position in order that New Hampshire be represented in the controversy concerning claims to Vermont under the New Hampshire Grants. During this same time he was elected to the state assembly, and served as speaker of the house. He was elected President of New Hampshire now Governor in , and . During his first term as governor, he put down the Exeter Rebellion. When the new federal government was created, President George Washington nominated him on September 24, , to be the first federal judge for the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire , created by 1 Stat. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 26, , and received his commission the same day. Although his health prevented his sitting on the bench after , he held the post until he died on January 23, , aged 54, at his home in Durham.

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Chapter 2 : George Webb Sr. () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

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History[edit] Wartime poster featuring the Sullivan brothers The Sullivans enlisted in the US Navy on January 3, 1942, with the stipulation that they serve together. The Navy had a policy of separating siblings, but this was not strictly enforced. George and Frank had served in the Navy before, but their brothers had not. Juneau participated in a number of naval engagements during the months-long Guadalcanal Campaign beginning in August 1942. Early in the morning of November 13, 1942, during the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal, Juneau was struck by a Japanese torpedo and forced to withdraw. The torpedo likely hit the thinly armored light cruiser at or near the ammunition magazines and the ship exploded and quickly sank. Therefore, he ordered his ships to continue on towards Espiritu Santo. Helena signaled a nearby US B bomber on patrol to notify Allied headquarters to send aircraft or ships to search for survivors. The B bomber crew, under orders not to break radio silence, did not pass the message about searching for survivors to their headquarters until they had landed several hours later. It was not until days later that headquarters staff realized that a search had never been mounted and belatedly ordered aircraft to begin searching the area. Eight days after the sinking, ten survivors were found by a PBY Catalina search aircraft and retrieved from the water. The survivors reported that Frank, Joe and Matt died instantly, Al drowned the next day, and George survived for four or five days, [1] before suffering from delirium as a result of hypernatremia though some sources describe him being "driven insane with grief" at the loss of his brothers ; he went over the side of the raft he occupied. He was never seen or heard from again. Security required that the Navy not reveal the loss of Juneau or the other ships so as not to provide information to the enemy. Letters from the Sullivan sons stopped arriving at the home and the parents grew worried, which prompted Alleta Sullivan to write to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in January 1943, citing rumors that survivors of the task force claimed that all five brothers were killed in action. Roosevelt on January 13, 1943, who acknowledged that the Sullivans were missing in action, but by then the parents were already informed of their fate, having learned of their deaths on January 13. Al was survived by his wife Katherine Mary and son Jimmy. President Roosevelt sent a letter of condolence to their parents. Pope Pius XII sent a silver religious medal and rosary with his message of regret. The Iowa Senate and House adopted a formal resolution of tribute to the Sullivan brothers. Tom and Alleta Sullivan made speaking appearances at war plants and shipyards on behalf of the war effort.

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Chapter 3 : John Sullivan (general) - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! A direct Sullivan bloodline, from Daniel Sullivan Sr., to George W. Sullivan. [George W Sullivan; Dorothy O Sullivan-Sterling].

Here is what I have on mine. I believe that the James , b. Descendants of James Drake Generation No. Indiana Terrotory was formed in James Drake, b , was in Butler, Ohio, by A James Drake, bachelor, m. Selected Areas of PA, ss. Not sure if this is my James. He would have only been She died JAN They were married March 17, This would be prior to the birth of John Sr. NJ Colonial Documents, p. Northampton County, PA; March 04, , New Jersey; d. September 09, ; d. November 29, , Butler, OH; m. January 06, , New Jersey. April 14, , Pennsylvania; m. September 17, , Pennsylvania; m. April 09, , Pennsylvania; d. June 12, , Sullivan, IN. I do not know if this is my John. So they could not have gone to Kosciusko county until after He left a will in Wayne County, IN, in The information is from Book 2, Page Requests a decent burial. Then, wants all land sold and his just debts paid. The rest to be equally divided between his children: Hannah Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson. To his two daughters, Hannah Elston and Elizabeth Smith, he bequeaths bed and bedding to be equally divided. Balance of his personal property is to be sold and equally divided between all his children. Except one bay mare to his daughter Elizabeth Smith and "my account to be settled according to a list I left in the hands of Benjamin Frasier. May 15, , Kentucky; d. June 13, , Kosciusko County, Indiana. Not sure if it is this Hannah. Also found a birthdate May 9, Paddoc, Sally Marriage date: The offices elected were as follows: In , his father, James Drake, came to Sullivan County, "which he ever afterward made his home. Mary Stone Drake, the mother of Martin Drake. Mary Jane Drake, b. Rosa Ann Drake, b. July 03, , Butler County, Ohio; d. September 04, , Wapello, IA; m. Eliza Jane Patten 11 Apr d. Apparently both are buried in Milford Cemetery, Milford, Kosc. December 20, , Vigo Cty, Indiana; d. February 03, , Wilson County, Kansas. March 11, , Preble, Ohio; d. October 03, , Edgar City, IL; m. One is between the ages of and the other In this census only the head of household is listed, but it gives numbers for various ages of males and females. April 28, , LaGrange, Indiana; d. May 11, , Coldwater, Michigan. He married again on 29 Jan a Mrs. There were no other children born to these unions that we have data on. December 07, , Illinois. April 11, , LaGrange, Indiana; d. July 12, , Hastings, Michigan. May 25, , Elkhart, Indiana; d. September 28, , Battle Creek, Michigan. December 18, ; d. August 21, , Coldwater, Michigan; d. August 21, , Coldwater, Michigan. Any help would be greatly appreciated.

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Chapter 4 : Tracking Your Roots: SW AL Timeline

A direct Sullivan bloodline from Daniel Sullivan, A direct Sullivan bloodline from Daniel Sullivan, Sr. to George W. Sullivan, Screen play. The Complete car book.

Meaning "little dark-eyed one" Region of origin Irish Sullivan is a surname of Irish origins. In the last or years, those families connected to the name have dispersed widely throughout the English-speaking world and to other areas. They had migrated from an area of the northwest coast of Spain which is now known as the province of Galicia. There they had founded a city they called Brigantia. They had remained there for several generations before embarking on the last leg of their odyssey. They arrived in their promised land in approximately the year B. They conquered the people that were there at that time, the Firbolg and the Tuatha de Dannan. Following the Norman conquest of Ireland in , Norman incursions into Munster were made in the s. They moved to the less-fertile area which is now west Cork and south Kerry. Soon after, they divided into two branches: The "Beare" suffix came from the Beara peninsula that was named for the Spanish princess Bera, the wife of the first King of Munster. The three clans defeated the Normans in at the battle of Caisglin near Kilgarvan, just north of Kenmare. They were again victorious the following year. These two battles settled the boundaries between the Normans of north Kerry the FitzGerald's and the three Gaelic families of south Kerry and west Cork. These boundaries were in effect for the next years. In the interim, the Gaels and the Normans inter-married and became friends. They became military allies when Henry VIII decided to exercise his authority in Ireland by imposing his new religion on the populace. As a result the clan decided that Owen, one of the brothers of the dead chief, would take over control of the clan and become Lord of Beare and Bantry. Owen acknowledged the English crown and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. In Donal, now twenty-six years old, decided to claim leadership of the clan. The English Commission in Dublin was receptive to his argument since they would prefer to have the English procedure followed throughout Ireland. Sir Owen had to be content with Whiddy island and part of Bantry. He died the following year and was succeeded by his son, another Sir Owen. By the year all of Munster was in a turmoil. As retribution for their support of the Desmond rebellion the Munster clans lost over , acres 2, km² of their land to English settlers. When the Earl of Clancarty died in his lands were parceled out as well to settlers. The war weary and decimated Munster clans had difficulty mustering an army to join the Ulster and Spanish forces. The rest of the four thousand Spanish soldiers remained at Kinsale to await the arrival of the Ulster forces. Donal marched to Kinsale with an army of one thousand men. He sent a letter to King Philip swearing allegiance to him as his sovereign. The letter was intercepted by English agents and was later used as reason for denying him pardon. On December 24, at the coming of dawn the battle began. It was over in a matter of hours. It was a resounding defeat for the Irish forces. This was due in large part to the reluctance of the Spanish troops to leave the protection of the walled city of Kinsale and join the battle until it was over. General Aquila sued for peace and Lord Mountjoy, commander of the English, was only too happy to accept his request. Aquila agreed to surrender the castles his troops were defending. When Aquila returned to Spain he was held in contempt by King Philip and put under house arrest. An English force led by a John Bostock attacked the small garrison guarding the island. They butchered the entire population of the island, women, children, and the garrison. They cast their bodies, some while they were still alive, onto the rocks below the cliff overlooking the sea. It was the last rebel stronghold to hold out against the English. Donal was waiting at Ardea for reinforcements and weapons, and gold to pay his troops. He had been promised these by the Spanish envoy from Philip. A two day bombardment reduced the castle almost to the ground, but the defenders fought on. After two more days of fighting the remaining defenders, having retreated to the cellar of the castle, attempted to surrender. It was finally accepted. All were put to death by hanging the next day, except for Brother Collins, a Jesuit lay brother, who was hanged in his home town of Youghal two days later. It was obvious that all was lost in Munster. Famine conditions now existed and though he had considerable Spanish gold, there was little food

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available. Carew declared them outlaws and decreed that anyone that aided them would be dealt with as outlaws as well. Throughout the mile km trek they were attacked by English forces and Irish that were loyal to Elizabeth. The countryside had been ravaged by war and famine; the people along the way were trying to stay alive themselves. They could ill afford to provide any aid or food. They began the march on December 31, People surnamed Sullivan Variations on the name include: Sullivant, Sillivant, Silliphant, and Sillifant. Sullivan is the surname of:

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Chapter 5 : Goodspeed's History of Tennessee - Sullivan County

Daniel O'Sullivan Mor could only contribute token support because of the losses he sustained in the previous years. The Spanish soldiers were given the responsibility of forming the garrisons for the castles of the O'Driscolls and the O'Sullivans so as to free the Irish troops for the battles to come.

The surface of the county is undulating, and the soil generally good. The largest stream is the Holston River, which traverses the eastern portion of the county, flowing in a south westerly course until it reaches the Washington County line where it is joined by the Watauga. It then runs in a north westerly direction to its confluence with the North Fork at Kingsport. The date at which the first permanent settlements were made in Sullivan County is placed by Haywood and Ramsey at . Some local antiquarians, however, assert that a much earlier date is the correct one, but they offer little satisfactory evidence to support their assertions. The fort on the Holston River opposite the upper end of Long Island, an account of which is given in another chapter, was built by a regiment of British troops under Col. Bird, in the autumn of , and was occupied by them during the following winter. At this time a few settlers located in the vicinity, but they were soon compelled to retire to east of the Kanawha. During the next ten years many hunting and exploring expedition parties traversed the Holston Valley, but no permanent settlements were made as low down as the present Tennessee line, until late in or early in . On November 5, , a treaty of cession was made at Fort Stanwix, N. On October 14 of the same year, a treaty was made at Hard Labour, in South Carolina, with the Cherokees, who also claimed the territory. By this treaty the boundary lines of the Cherokee hunting grounds were fixed. These two treaties afforded opportunity for the expansion of the settlements which had been made on the Holston in Virginia. The colonists who had been waiting upon the frontiers longing to plunge into the wilderness to locate claims, or to take possession of grants already surveyed, lost no time in doing so. Haywood relates that early in sic , Gilbert Christian, William Anderson, John Sawyers and four others entered upon an exploring expedition down the Holston. They penetrated as low down as Big Creek in Hawkins County, where they met a large party of Indians and were forced to retreat. They turned about and went back up the river ten or fifteen miles, and concluded to return home. About twenty miles above the North Fork they found upon their return a cabin on every spot where the range was good, and where only six weeks before nothing was to be seen but a howling wilderness. When they passed by before on their outward destination they found no settlers on the Holston, save three families on the head springs of that river. The earliest one of which there is any record was issued to Edmund Pendleton in , for 3, acres of land on Reedy Creek. Of the early settlers only a few of the most prominent can be here mentioned. One of the largest and most highly respected families were the Rheas. Joseph Rhea, a Presbyterian minister, came to the Holston settlements from Maryland, and was upon one of the expeditions against the Indians. He returned to Maryland, but in he came again to the settlement, this time accompanied by his son, John Rhea. He bought land on Beaver Creek, and while in Maryland the next year, preparing to move his family, he died. Rhea came with the family. Of the sons, John became the most prominent. He was the first clerk of the county court, and early became a leading attorney. In he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention, and also represented the county in the first and second General Assemblies. In he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body until , with the exception of two years, He never married, and died about , leaving a large estate. He had six brothers: Joseph lived where his grandson, Joseph Rhea, now lives; William, in the same neighborhood, and Matthew, just above Bluff City. George Rutledge came to the county about , and located on the small stream known as White Top. About three years later, he removed to the farm now occupied by his grandson, William G. Rutledge, where he died in . He commanded a company in Col. Evan Shelby located on Beaver Creek, at what was known as the Beaver Dam Bottoms, in , where he erected a fort on an eminence overlooking the site of Bristol. He was born in Wales in , and before coming to Tennessee had taken an active part in the French and Indian war on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He commanded a company of militia from Sullivan County at the

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battle of Point Pleasant, and was the leader of the famous Chickamauga expedition. Afterward he was appointed by Virginia a general of her militia. He died in , and was buried in the old family burial ground at Bristol, which was removed a few years ago. His son, Isaac, was made a lieutenant of militia in , and as such participated in the battle of Point Pleasant. In he was appointed commissary, which position he held at the battle of Long Island Flats. Prior to the extension of the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia, he served a term in the Legislature of the latter State. In he went to Kentucky, where he was killed by the Indians about three years later. He rose to the rank of major of militia, and in was one of the representatives of the county in the Legislature of North Carolina. The Looneys, who were among the first settlers of the county, came from Wales, and lived for a time in Virginia. David Looney lived on Muddy Creek, two miles above the Holston, where he erected a blockhouse. Samuel Looney located on the Holston, one mile below the mouth of Beaver Creek. The same neighborhood was the birthplace of Gen. Long Island and much other land in the vicinity became the property of Richard Netherland, the father of Hon. It afforded protection for the people who lived in the territory now covered by the Fourth, Sixteenth, Ninth and Twentieth Civil Districts. It is said that when on one occasion the people were fortified here a marriage took place between Hal Massengill and Penelope Cobb. From this union have sprung a large number of descendants, many of whom still reside in the county. The Bledsoes and Beelers located on land adjoining the Shelbys. The Yancey Tavern, a famous house of entertainment, was built near this fort. The first or one of the first mills in the county is said to have been built by John Sharp, an Indian trader. It was a small tub-mill, and stood on the spot occupied by the mill built a few years later by John Spurgeon at the mouth of Muddy Creek. As the majority of the first settlers of the county was Scotch-Irish the first religious organizations were Presbyterian, and it is said that as early as two churches had been constituted. These were Concord and Hopewell. Very little is known of them, except that Samuel Doak preached to them for two years preceding One of them is thought to have been the old "Weaver Church," between Bristol and Union, which, tradition says, was founded by Rev. Joseph Rhea, while on one of his trips to Tennessee. The oldest church of which there is any definite knowledge is New Bethel, which was organized in by Rev. The first Methodist family in the county was that of Edward Cox, who lived near Bristol from to He then removed to a tract of land which he entered, about one mile northeast of Union Depot. It was at his house that the first conference in Tennessee was held, by Bishop Asbury. It was a log structure 20x30 feet. Among the first members were the Acuffs , Vincents, Crofts and Hamiltons. Blountville Circuit was established in Speer and Creed Fulton were assigned to it. Among others who had charge of the circuit during its early history were George Horne and D. Fleming, ; William Patton, ; W. Johnson and George Eakin, ; James Y. Cumming, ; Thomas Rice, ; R. George Eakin, ; O. Gibson, ; George Eakin. The first Baptist society in the county was Kendrick Creek Church, organized by Jonathan Mulkey some time prior to A second church was organized on the Holston in , and in a congregation was formed at the Ferry Meeting-house, at Long Island, by Richard Murrell and Abel Morgan. Double Spring Church was also organized by Richard Murrell in Muddy Creek Church first appears on the minutes of the association in , when it was represented by Amos James and John Spurgeon. The first ministers who are known to have visited East Tennessee were Revs. Paul Henkel and John G. Butler, and it is thought the first churches were organized by them. The first regular pastors in Sullivan County were Revs. Jacob Zink and Adam Miller. Until the Lutheran Church in East Tennessee had no regular synodical connection, but in that year they united with the Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, with which they were connected until It embraced ten ministers of whom only three are now living. They were William Hancher, A. Brown Sullivan County was the second county formed in what is now Tennessee, and included all the part of Washington County lying north of a line formed by the ridge dividing the waters of the Watauga from those of the Holston, and extending from the termination of this ridge to the highest point of the Chimney Top Mountain. The act was passed in October, , and in February, , the county court was organized at the house of Moses Looney, at which time a commission was presented appointing as justices of the peace Isaac Shelby, David Looney, William Christie, John Dunham, William Wallace and Samuel Smith. Isaac Shelby exhibited his commission dated November 19, , appointing him colonel

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commandant of the county, and D. Looney of the same date appointing him major. The court adjourned to meet at the house of James Hollis. As the records of this court were almost destroyed during the civil war, but little is now known concerning it. Sharp, near the mouth of Muddy Creek, and possibly at both places. Meanwhile the courts were ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Cole. For some cause the seat of justice was not permanently located until , when James Brigham conveyed thirty acres of land to John Anderson, George Maxwell and Richard Gammon, commissioners appointed by the county court to erect a courthouse and jail.

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Chapter 6 : George Wightman of Quidnessett, R.I. {2 and Descendants

A Direct Sullivan Bloodline from Daniel Sullivan Sr. to George W. Sullivan. By: George W. Sullivan.

If you are descended from this family, SRGP wants to know about you and yours. It is expected that all who use this freely available information compiled by and given by JMT are also willing to repay that by sending in any additional information including updates to the PRESENT day on any of these Sullivan Township lines. By using any of this material in your own family research, you are participating in a cooperative two-way exchange. Please pay your dues. Family of Sullivan Township 1. He married Nancy Hakes BY Nancy Hakes is Nancy was born in New York. Nancy was the daughter of Solomon Hakes and Anna Downing. Since Nancy is of a family that settled in Columbia Township, it may give us some clues about how and why the Welch line moved to the Sullivan Township area. Sullivan Township was formed in It was taken from Covington Township. Its original boundaries included the southern half of Rutland formed in , and the northern part of Ward which was formed in Nancy and Nathaniel were and respectively. Their household included a female , two males , two females and a male , a male and one under five. Sally, Anna, Lucretia, Nancy Jane. Elijah Welch, Uriah D. Is this the Nathaniel buried at State Road age 68 in ? If those dates are correct, it would indicate that Nathaniel, Sr. Sallie2 Welch was born in Vermont Joel Hall is Joel was born in Vermont. Joel was the son of Moses R. Sallie and Joel went west. Lucy Ayers is Lucy was born in Pennsylvania. Lucy was the daughter of Gilbert Ayers. Lucy died 4 MAY at age Lucy was listed as a mother in LeRoy D. Lucy and Daniel had one female under five in their household. There is also a 58 year old Rebecca Ashley in the household as a servant. Daniel was listed as a father in LeRoy D. Mansfield Advertiser 18th Mar Died Daniel Welch Sullivan twp, 13th Mar in 75th year, a life resident, son of Nathaniel- a pioneer, left 5 daughters and 2 sons. Another Landmark Taken - Mr. WELCH enjoyed exceptionally robust health up to about six months ago, when began the general giving away of his bodily functions which ended in his peaceful death as above stated. Though a life long resident of this county and possessed of ample means, Mr. WELCH had never ridden on the cars. In early life he followed for a time the calling of a teamster, and as such hauled many loads of merchandise from Havana at the head of Seneca Lake to the merchants of Troy, Mainesburg, and Covington. Elmira at that time was the nearest hamlet. Rosilla and James did not have any children in their household. Obadiah Smith is Obadiah was living with a woman between 60 and 70 who is most likely his mother, Sarah. The Mudge property also, remained in the family until about From that vantage point we could get great views of Gray Valley, The Route 6 area, on the back we could see the North Road and the Sanitarium Hill area. We also found all the fields delineated by the old stone walls that Obadiah most certainly had a hand in building, and we found the intersecting stone walls form the Mudge property adjoining. We saw his stone fences still standing, a little worse for the wear. We enjoyed the views of Gray Valley and the North Road and Sanitarium Hill that he enjoyed as he worked with his horse teams on the rolling fields. The view is probably little changed since his time. Many of the houses which were new when he saw them are now only foundations or rotting wood. In some cases newer houses have replaced the old ones. Tractors dot the fields below instead of horses. But the rolling hills and the forests are very much as they were back then, and in a few cases direct descendants of his neighbors still live on the same properties. Mainesburg Items - Potatoes continue to rot, there will be about half a crop. He has been a long sufferer, another good citizen has left us, he was a kind parent, and will be much missed by many friends. We had calculated on cheap and plenty B. Pancakes and now we shall have to go back to the old staff of life, plain bread. A report has been in circulation that a man east of Mainesburg left his team without hitching in front of his house, while he went in to change his clothes and that the team became restless and started to run off and he hearing them started after in a nude state, and that his wife rushed after him with his clothes and so forth. I am informed that the report is incorrect there is no truth in it it. He had his socks on. If any such report comes to you for print you should not publish it. Susannah Cudworth is Mansfield Advertiser 25th Oct Susanna Welch

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age 50 years in Sullivan Oct. Josiah, Volney and Willy were farming. David Thomas Smith is This is the property my parents and I now own. It was from Will that my grandparents, Lee and Mildred, bought the house in Prior to that, Lucretia and D. Miranda Wilkins is Miranda was born in New York. She married Eleazar Orvis Miranda died at age Nancy died at age Cyrus Rumsey is Cyrus was the son of Oliver Rumsey and Elizabeth Ludington. In Sullivan Township Census ,60,70, George present in as 3 but listed in as 9. Confusion on name of wife Jane, Nancy Jane or Nancy? There are 4 more children at State Road cemetery who died young. Mary Seeley is Marriage announcement is Seeley. I do not have proof that she was d of George and Emily. Tice Email Joyce M.

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Chapter 7 : Combs &c. Families of Sullivan County, Tennessee

George J. (Sullivan) George s managed by George George 1 George Hill Sullivan bef managed by Ian Hunter James Sullivan 05 Sep Massachusetts, United States - 03 Dec managed by Rory Butler.

Sullivan - daughter of George R. Sullivan Robert David Atchison Here is a long bit of text from the publication, Patawomeck Tides published in that details their claims regarding Pocahontas and her daughter: The information was obtained from the sacred oral history of the Mattaponi Tribe. The Mattaponi Tribe has a special interest in Pocahontas, as many of them descend from the sister of Pocahontas, Matachanna, who went to England with Pocahontas and took care of Thomas Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. The book revealed that Pocahontas first married the Indian, Kocoum, the younger brother of Chief Japasaw, and had a child by him. William Strachey, Secretary of Virginia Colony, wrote that Pocahontas had first married the Indian, Kocoum, in , but did not mention that she had a child by him, a fact that was probably kept secret by the Patawomecks for the safety of the child. The book states that the Newton family of Stafford County descends from the child of Pocahontas and Kocoum! Can you imagine the joy of the compiler to learn this after over 40 years of research? It was no wonder that he could not find a descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe for his family. The reason that the Mattaponi Tribe knew that the Newtons and other Stafford families descended from Pocahontas and Kocoum was due to the research of the late Mattaponi Chief, O. Custalow, who married Elizabeth Newton of Stafford. Chief Custalow researched the ancestry of his wife, Elizabeth Newton, long before the compiler was born and was able to talk to the elders at that time who knew how they descended from Pocahontas. Years later, when the compiler began his research, the elders at that time knew that Pocahontas was their ancestor but did not know how. After finding out about the descent from Pocahontas and Kocoum, the task began to figure out the exact lineage. This was not difficult because every family line which carried the knowledge of a descent from Pocahontas went back to the Martin family and the Indian girl, Ka-Okee. She was obviously named after a child of John and Christian Martin. Bill, the compiler, believes that Rebecca was the oldest child of John and Christian Martin and was the first wife of Rev. As was often done in the old days, Rev. Waugh later married another daughter of John and Christian Martin, namely their daughter, Christian, who had first been married to Evan Williams and was the ancestor by Williams of some of the families of Elkins, Grigsby, Redman, and Peyton. Waugh did not have any children by his last wife, Christian. The name of her daughter, Christian, was a favorite ancestral name of that family going back to their ancestor in England, Christian Dethick Pettus, and the descendants of Christian Martin continued to carry on that given name for many generations. Thomas Pettus did have a brother, Theodore, who came to Virginia in and was still in Virginia near the end of , when he made a testimony in court. It is important to note that the famous Matoaka portrait of Pocahontas was found in England in a Pettus home! The compiler did not realize that such close connections between the Rolfe and Pettus families existed in England until he was compiling this article. John Rolfe took Pocahontas to his family estate in England when they visited there in She no doubt met the Pettus family and may have asked that if any of them went to Virginia to please check on her daughter, Ka-Okee. One evidently did check on her and married her. Since we do not have definite knowledge of the name of Mr. Thomas Pettus brought his nephew, Thomas, son of his brother, William, to Virginia. Christian Pettus, daughter of Ka-Okee, had a sister who married a Mr. Goldsby and is believed to have had a brother, Robert Pettis, who lived in the same area and had a daughter named Rebecca. Rebecca, daughter of Robert Pettis, was named in the will of Thomas Maddison as his godchild. Thomas Maddison is said to have been the son of Isaac Maddison, who lived for a while at the Patawomeck Village. Ka-Okee may have had many other children who were the ancestors of Stafford families. The compiler believes that Chief Wahanganoche, himself, married a daughter of his relative, Ka-Okee, as will be explained. Many of our tribal members may not know their distant ancestry and would not be aware of their own descents from Pocahontas. It would probably help to mention here that some of the families who carry the traditional descent from

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Pocahontas and Kocoum are: To explain why the compiler believes that Chief Wahanganoche married a daughter of his cousin, Ka-Okee, is a very important story that forms the very basis of our Patawomeck Tribe and its strong connection to the Pamunkey Indians. We need to go back to the family of Chief Powhatan, the supreme ruler of the Powhatan Federation. He was called Chief Powhatan because that was the name of the Federation. His real name was Wahunsunacock. We have a similar situation with our ancestor, Chief Japasaw, who was called Chief Passapatanzy because that was where he lived. The Great King of Patawomeck was often mentioned in the records as the brother of Japasaw, the Lesser Chief, but his actual name has never been determined. We could just similarly call him Chief Patawomeck or King Patawomeck. Some of the early records state that he was the son of Nemattanon, alias Don Luis de Velasco, who was taken by the Spanish when he was young and returned many years later. The ages do not match well enough for him to have been a father of Powhatan, since Nemattanon was born about 1580, and Powhatan was born about 1570. This practice of kinship designation is explained in the dissertation of Dr. The Powhatans had a matrilineal society, in which the ruling bloodline always flowed through the women. Captain John Smith explained this as: First to the eldest sister, then to the rest: Your compiler, at first, thought that Pocahontas could never have become a future ruler because she was the daughter of a male ruler whose children could not inherit the rule. Then, he started to examine the circumstances and realized that Richardson was right! Pocahontas certainly was being groomed for leadership, but why would that be if she could never inherit that position? Then came the light! A child of any male ruler could indeed inherit the rule, if, and only if, their mother was of the royal bloodline! All of the male rulers knew this and appeared to have made it a common practice to marry their relatives who were in line to inherit the rule through their royal bloodline. The head of the Federation was allowed to have as many wives as he wished, whereas the other chief of the tribes under his rule were only allowed to have a maximum of two wives. It was the common practice of the head of the Federation to take a wife and then send her away after she had given birth to her first child. The head of the Federation had one child by each wife and the wife was then free to go on with her life and marry someone else. There was at least one favorite wife who lived with the head of the Federation and bore him many children. She was his favorite because she was of the royal bloodline and the only way through which he could have children to inherit his rule. He would, therefore, have as many children by her as he could to create his legacy. Who, then, was the mother of Pocahontas and Cleopatra? It was the favorite wife of Chief Powhatan, Winganuske. She was known to have been his favorite wife and the mother of his then favorite daughter Cleopatra, after Pocahontas had left his home to be married. Winganuske had the royal bloodline through her mother, the eldest of the two sisters of Chief Powhatan. Now, we come to the connection to our Patawomeck Tribe. Our tribe was one of the subjects of Powhatan, as he stated in his own words, and a part of the Powhatan Federation. We also know this from the testimony of Henry Spelman, who lived for a number of years with Chief Japasaw. Because the Patawomeck Tribe was a part of the Federation, its rulers were appointed by the head of the Federation. In 1607, the Great King of Patawomeck was visited by Capt. Smith that Opitchipam [next brother of the late Chief Powhatan, who died in 1607] was his brother. It was at this time that he also refused the gift of beads from Opechancanough, the next brother of Opitchipam that were given to him to kill Capt. Rawleigh Croshaw and caused the break from the Powhatan Federation. This has long been a point of confusion for many including myself. The Great King of Patawomeck has often been stated, at this time, to have been Japasaw, not his older brother. This was not the case, however. As will be explained later, Japasaw may have died by the early spring of 1607, and it was the Great King Patawomeck, the older brother, who was still alive in the fall of 1607 and talked to Capt. Smith never talked to Japasaw, only his brother. Japasaw never became the Great King of Patawomeck. He appears to have been the Lesser Chief or King until his death. The sacred oral history of the Mattaponi, some of which has recently been published by Dr. Linwood Custalow and Angela Daniel, states that Japasaw was a very close friend of Chief Powhatan, but was not his brother. Therefore, if Japasaw was not the brother of Opitchipam and Powhatan, how could his own brother, the Great King of Patawomeck, have been their brother, per his own statement? He was not their brother by blood but was their brother by marriage to their eldest sister! When the

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Patawomecks broke away from the Powhatan Federation in and allied with the English, they no longer were subject to having their rulers appointed. They held to the system of the matrilineal society and used it internally in their own tribe, just as they had done long before they became a part of the Powhatan Federation and were allied with the Piscataway Tribe. As their bloodlines were then very much a part of the Powhatans, they continued that royal female bloodline. We know from the writings of Henry Spelman that Japasaw had two wives. One was named Paupauwiske, who had a baby son when Spelman was living with them. We do not know the name of the other wife, but we do know something of her identity. When Pocahontas was living with the Patawomecks at the time that she was captured by the English in , Capt. Ralph Hamor wrote about her capture. In his narrative, he mentioned that Japasaw had been given a copper kettle and other items by Capt. Argall for delivering Pocahontas to them. That was the main reason for capturing Pocahontas, to use her as a bribe to get the eight Englishmen back safely from Powhatan. His son by a daughter of Powhatan did indeed become the Great King of Patawomeck after the Patawomeck Tribe had broken away from the Federation. Japasaw was the granduncle and the double brother-in-law of Pocahontas. The fact that the Indians married their nieces in order to give their children a chance to rule may seem like incest to us now, but it was perfectly acceptable to them.

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Chapter 8 : SULLIVAN Genealogy | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

A direct Sullivan bloodline, from Daniel Sullivan Sr., to George W. Sullivan Starting at \$ Related Books.

Timothy Childs of Stueben Co. Childs, and Stephen Childs appear in Jennings County land records. Timothy is named on the deed as a resident of Stueben County, New York. Timothy and Catharine lived in Jennings County to about The Jennings County census lists Timothy? Timothy and Catharine are the only residents of the household. Daniel Childs born June 20, in Mass. Daniel and Sally lived in Jennings County until At this time they moved to Miami County, Kansas. Daniel served as County Clerk of Miami County for eight years. The first term started in Sally died on January 7, age 43 yr 8months 26days and Daniel remarried in He traveled back to New York and married Sarah B. Young who was born in New York in and was the daughter of Alex Young. Daniel died in Miami County on January 7, Sarah B Young died in Daniel Childs 46yr, Farmer born Mass. Daniel Childs age 56yr. Samuel Childs age 25yr. Farmer born Indiana, Mary age 24yr. I have an abstract sent to me by fellow researcher Cheryl Childs. It is a birth record for Daniel Childs that she found on Ancestry. Daniel Childs and Sally Benjamin. Daniel and Sally were married in Lincoln, Ma. On September 29, Daniel and Sally Benjamin? Little is knowm of Henry Childs who appears in Jennings County around The census lists his occupation as learned profession. This Henry does not appear in Jennings County records after Little is also know of Able L. Childs and Stephen Childs. These two appear to be related to one another as both lived on adjacent land in Jennings County but they resided about 10 miles east of the town of Vernon and nowhere near the other Childs of the county. Philander died on December 2, in Miami County, Kansas. At some point Philander married a Miss Jemina E. Philander died in Miami County, Kansas on December 2, age 70yr 6mo and 25d. His wife Jemina died September 8, age 52yr 1mo and 7d. Both are buried at the Oakwood Cemetery, Osawatomie, Kansas. He is 27yr b Va. His wife is Pemilia name is very hard to read from the census 25yr b Indiana and children Martha J. All the children were born in Indiana. Also living in the household is Eliza Pool 17yr b In. He appears on the and Iowa census as a resident of Appanoose County, Independence Township. In the census lists William 35yr b Va. Appanoose County deed records list various transactions by William from to This land is in Appanoose County, Independence Township. In the census they are listed as follows: Alexander Childs Spencer Twp. This would be about 10 miles south of the town of Vernon. There is no family relationship between the John Childs family and the other Childs of Jennings County. John of course was born John S. Meek, came to Jennings County in as a Meek, married Nancy Baker in as a Meek, had five children named Meek before changing his name and his family to that of Childs in By this act John became the originator of this branch of Childs. In what manner I am not certain. There are only two proven relationships: Mary Childs and Ann Childs are sisters. Daniel Childs and Philander Childs are brothers. This data is recorded in Daniel? William Childs b Va. William only appears in Jennings County in the census. It is the only record of him that I have seen for that county. Finding him in Appanoose County, Iowa was really an accident. He lived in Independence Twp. I have nothing to base this opinion on but I think he might have been from another Childs family altogether. I know very little about Able L. I never found any information that tied them to any of the other Childs in Jennings County. The only information I found for them were deed records. The land they lived on was about 10 miles east of the town of Vernon in Bigger Twp. If anyone has any information to add to this text please contact me childs. I direct that all of my just debts be paid, and that my executors cause to be engraved my name and age upon the family monument which I have already purchased and which is placed at the grave of my beloved wife Nancy Chiles ITEM SECOND: It is my desire and I hereby direct devise and bequeath that whatever may remain of my estate after paying the above bequests, and my just debts, funeral and burial expenses, and costs and expenses of Administration shall be equally divided between my children Henry Chiles, Julia Ann Spencer, Maria Marvin, Jonathan Chiles, Fountain Chiles, and Nancy Sullivan, and in making this division I direct my executor to sell without appraisalment or order of Court the personal property if there should be any, and divide the money

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between the persons named in this item as aforesaid, instead of dividing the personal property itself. The household and kitchen furniture now in the dwelling house occupied by my son Thompson A. Chiles and myself does not belong to me the same having heretofore been either sold or given by me to him, and he having heretofore paid me therefore, and this includes the two beds and bedding which I am using and which are in the southwest corner room of said dwelling no provision is made in this will for my son Thompson A. Chiles for the reason that I have heretofore to-wit on the first day of February AD, conveyed to him certain lands in consideration of an agreement of same date by him entered unto with me. In making the division spoken of in this item I direct the same to be done by my executor without order of court or? I do hereby nominate and appoint Jephtha D. New Executor of this my last will and testament, hereby authorizing and empowering him to compromise adjust release and discharge, in such a manner as he may deem proper, the debts and claims due me, I do also authorize and empower him if it shall become necessary, in order to pay my debts to sell at private sale, of in such manner upon such terms of credit, and all without an order of court, as he may think proper, all or any part of my personal estate

ITEM FIFTH: Henry Thornburg of Dallas County Iowa owes me fourteen hundred dollars with interest thereon evidenced by one note due on the -- day of November , it is my wish that when said money is paid that my son Henry Chiles should have the loan and use thereof until November 1st If said money should not be paid by said Thornburg until after my death then said Henry Chiles as soon as he receives the same shall execute to my executor his note for said sum due and payable on the said first day of November AD, In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this second day of February AD, John Chiles his x mark Signed and acknowledged by said John Chiles as his last will and testament, in our presence, and signed by us in his. James N Hill George N New I do by declare this to be a codicil to my will above I paid six hundred dollars for the eighty acres of land adjoining the tract of one hundred acres on which my son Fountain Chiles now lives. This six hundred was paid by me for him and was one hundred more than he should have received, as compared with what the other children Thompson Chiles excepted have got by way of gift and advancement, but I wish him to retain that one hundred dollars on account of services rendered by him in going to Iowa on business of his own as well as mine about fifteen years ago. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal this 4th day of July AD, John Chiles His x Mark Signed and acknowledged by said John Chiles as his last will and testament in our presence and signed by us in his presence Benjamin C Baker Thomas J Reiley I hereby declare this to be a codicil to my above will Since the 2nd day of February AD, I have paid to Julia Ann Spencer the fifty dollars named and referred to in item Second of my said will and therefore said Julia Ann Spencer shall not receive of be paid said sum of fifty dollars after my death, The said payment to said Julia Ann was made by me to her in money August 13, John Chiles His x Mark Signed and acknowledged by said John Chiles as his last will and testament in our presence, and signed by us in his presence August 18, Jephtha D New H A Devage I hereby declare as a codicil to my above will. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 12 day of November John Chiles His Mark Signed and acknowledged by John Chiles as his last will and testament in our presence and signed by us in his presence November 12 It was at this time the will was admitted to probate and duly recorded , by Mr. Reiley, in the record of wills for Jennings County. The will is recorded in Book 2 pp There being therefore thirteen portions to-wit: One portion to my grand son Achilles V. Sullivan, one portion to my grand son Beverly B. Sullivan, one portion to the three living children of my grand son Noah Sullivan deceased, one portion to my grand son Tull E. Sullivan, one portion to my grand son Taylor H. Sullivan, one portion to my grand son Samuel Sullivan, one portion to my grand son Gerry Sullivan, one portion to my grand son William Sullivan, one portion to my grand daughter Polly Roseberry, one portion to my grand daughter Sarah Fuell, one portion to my grand daughter Lizzie Sullivan, one portion to my grand daughter Martha Sullivan, And in case of the death of either the above named grand children before my decease or without leaving issue, then and in such case the portions to the remaining grand children above named. Item Third; I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved grand son John Sullivan executor of this my last will and testament; I do hereby revoke all former wills by me made in testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and

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seal this 29th day of October in the year eighteen hundred and seventy. Eldest of 13 children- 5 living: Mayme Roseberry of Seymour. Mattie Marsh of East St. Louis, Illinois, Achillus Sullivan of Ind?

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Chapter 9 : Danny Sullivan - Wikipedia

George W. Sullivan b. , AL d m Eadie Mollisie Partin (1st cousin) b d , Lubbock, TX. Nahum Murvin Sullivan living m Elsie M. Graham living Lubbock, TX. Charles Ray Sullivan Living Post, Garza Co., TX.

This memorial page is dedicated for family, friends and future generations to celebrate the life of their loved one. We ask on behalf of the family that you keep your comments uplifting and appropriate to help all who come here to find comfort and healing. She was born at her home on Kenilworth Avenue, which was quite a surprise to her three teenage sisters Grace, Alice, and Fanny who did not know that their mother was pregnant. Ursula Academy in She maintained many of her grade school and high school friendships throughout her life. She graduated from the University of Toledo with an education degree and a major in business in During her time at UT, Joanne was known for her leadership and service throughout the university and the community. She served as president of both the Tri-Delta Sorority and the Pan-Hellenic Council, which consisted of representatives from each of the ten sororities on campus. Because of the enormous responsibility involved, Joanne was the last person to be president of both groups at the same time. In addition to her leadership, Joanne was socially active and known as a respected and loyal friend to many. Eleven different friends asked Joanne to be a bridesmaid in their weddings and several asked her to serve as the maid of honor. In the community, Joanne was an involved leader in the Junior League, chairing many committees. She appreciated his steadfast devotion, his integrity, his work ethic, and his outgoing, friendly demeanor. They were married for 62 years. Joanne was a mother to four children. She channeled her leadership skills and emotional strength into their development, helping foster their gifts and values, from education to athletics to community service. She always encouraged her children and grandchildren to pursue lives full of kindness, hard work, and faith. In her large family and social circle, Joanne was the "glue. She attended every Notre Dame football game while her children were students and prepared legendary tailgates for all of their friends. She adored and was adored by her twelve grandchildren and fostered individual relationships with each of them. She was on her way to earning the title of Life Master, but gave up the game to care for her husband when he became ill. She always enjoyed playing with her family and friends and teaching the game to her grandchildren. A devoted Catholic, Joanne had an unmatched capacity to let faith guide her life. She attended daily mass and maintained a daily rosary devotion. William Barb Murtagh, Dr. Daniel Stephanie Murtagh, Sr. She was preceded in death by her husband, William O. Visitation will be on Tuesday, September 12, from 4 p. A funeral mass will be held Wednesday at Interment will be private. In lieu of flowers, contributions should be made to Gesu Catholic Church or the charity of your choice. To send flowers or a remembrance gift to the family of Joanne Sullivan Murtagh, please visit our Tribute Store.