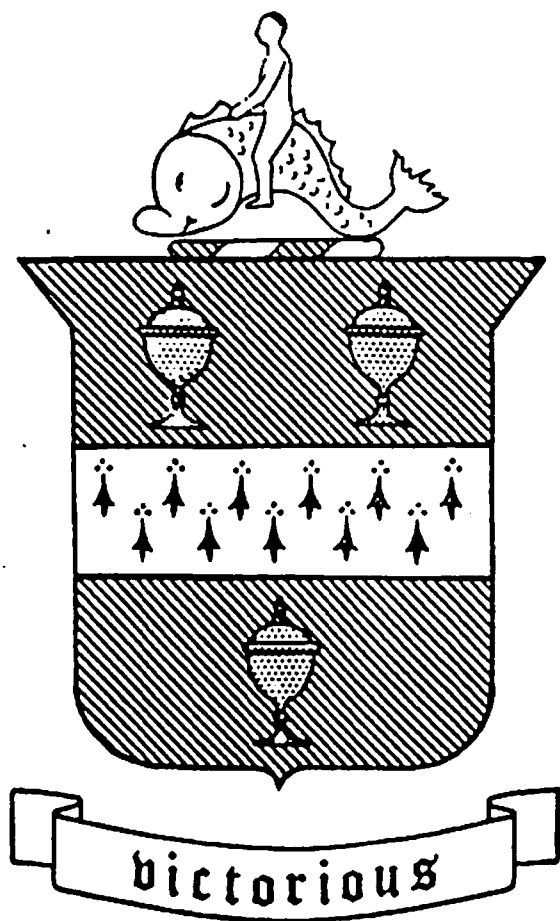


coffey
genealogy 2
addendum 2



compiled by

A. Cuffez

(previous publications)

Coffey Genealogy, 1983 (333 p.)

De Oostendse Kaper Carel Jonkheere, 1985 (259 p.)
(The Ostendian Privateer Carel Jonkheere)

Coffey Genealogy 2, 1985 (528 p.)

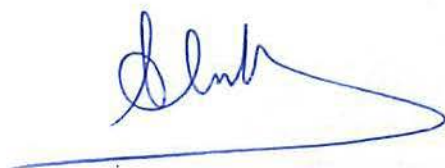
Coffey Genealogy 2, Addendum, 1986 (77 p.)

Coffey Genealogy 3, 1987 (592 p.)

Genealogie van CUFFEZ en Varianten COFFEZ en COUFFEZ,
Deel I: Bronnen, 1988 (413 p.)

Genealogie van CUFFEZ en Varianten COFFEZ en COUFFEZ,
Deel II: Takken, 1989 (357 p.)

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INTRODUCTION

This Addendum 2 gives my last findings on Coffey genealogy. It has been especially made for the possessors of Coffey Genealogy 2. Meanwhile, in 1987 was published Coffey Genealogy 3, mostly for private distribution, containing the two former editions and some new acquisitions.

The Addendum 2 meanly contains additional information on the "Cleveland-Coffee Papers" and a complete new chapter entitled: "The Foxworth Papers", followed by information on Smith Coffee Daniell and his work.

Another important contribution came from Mr. F.S. Crosswhite, PhD, taxonomist and nomenclaturist, who sent me in January 1989 three interesting essays concerning the Coffeys. An abstract has been made. Mr. Crosswhite is a triple descendant of Edward Coffey, Sr. A Sheet concerning his own family history is reproduced.

Other minor changes (e.g. on Aeneas Coffey, the inventor) are also included in this second addendum.

Some of my best correspondents passed away, such as: Mrs. Catherine Moore Richter on January 14, 1990, 101 years old. Also Mrs. Nancy Lea Wright, on February 8, 1990, and finally, Mr. Len Coffey, the founder of the CCC newsletter, passed away on January 31, 1989. The newsletter is continued by Mrs. Bonnie Culley, 1416 Green Berry Road, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

The following has been adopted in referring to other pages in the text of the Addendum 2:

1. Only two digits are mentioned (e.g. p67): paging of the Addendum 2.
2. Two digits followed by an asterisk (e.g. p13*): paging of the first Addendum (1986) of Coffey Genealogy 2.
3. Three digits (e.g. p267): paging of Coffey Genealogy 2 (1985).

Benjamin Coffey in the "The Heritage of Wilkes County", NC 1982 (reduced)

Article sent by Mrs. Throneburg regarding Colonel Benjamin Coffey (letter September 18, 1986). Also other Coffey information (partly).

The children in this family loved music. They spent their time after evening meals making music. Martin Dewitt was a singing teacher.

John Clayton Coffey, son of Dewitt and Mary, was born 15 November, 1911, in Lawrence County, Alabama. He began school in a one-room cabin. He remembers this one room well because there were so many wasps the children were afraid they would get stung.

During the Depression John Clayton worked as a farm laborer for fifty cents a day and sometimes would only receive one gallon of molasses for a day's labor. In 1932 he began dating Mary Elizabeth Cornelius, born 18 April, 1917, the daughter of John Rowland Cornelius and Susie Elizabeth Corum of Decatur, Ala. On 10 February, 1934, John and Mary were married.

By this time John had a job and Mary was also working. This seemed to be a happy beginning, but Mary became ill with typhoid fever and almost died. She recovered, and John took a course in ship building and worked for Ingills Ship Yard where he worked during World War II. After the war he started his business of Home Building in which he was successful.

In 1962 John Clayton's health began to fail, and he was advised to leave the climate of Alabama. He moved to Dallas, Texas where he now lives and has as his hobby the building of grandfather clocks.

John and Mary had two sons: (1) Clayton Douglas, born 12 November, 1939, died with cancer May 27, 1978 and is buried in Decatur, Ala. He married 29 April, 1960, Marjorie Waters. (2) David Anthony, born 1 December, 1946, married Nobuko (Judy) Kobayashi, born 16 April, 1940, in Manchuria (Japan) China.

Sources: Family Bible, Family Memories, Personal knowledge, Census.

— Mary E. Cornelius Coffey

BENJAMIN COFFEY

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Benjamin Coffey was born in 1747 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. He was a resident of Wilkes County, North Carolina for nearly thirty years. Benjamin's parents were Jane Graves and John Coffey. John died in Albemarle County, Virginia before March 1775, after his death Jane lived near her children in Wilkes County. Benjamin's grandparents were Ann Powell and Edward Coffey of Essex County, Virginia. Edward died in 1716 and Ann died in 1726.

Benjamin first served the Revolutionary cause for five months from Burke County in 1776. He volunteered and was sent to the frontier, scouting and helping to build Crider's Fort because of "mischief being done by the Cherokee Indians." He married Polly Hayes and moved over to Wilkes County where in 1780 he volunteered again. Benjamin was at the Battle of Kings Mountain as were several of his kinfolk. He did not actually do any fighting in this battle. As a result of losing his horse the evening before, he had to join the foot soldiers, the fighting was all over by the time

the foot soldiers got there. He was sent to guard the prisoners on the march to Moravian Town, whereby he developed "pains in his ankles." He was furloughed home for the duration of the war.

Benjamin Coffey with his family moved to Hawkins County, Tennessee and bought two hundred acres of land on the north side of Clinch Mountain on Big War Creek on March 24, 1809.

In September 1833, when Benjamin gave his declaration for a pension, he was eighty-six years old and so old and infirm for the last four of five years that he had not been able to attend the Baptist Church where he was a member. He died January 4, 1834 in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

While still living in Wilkes County, Benjamin and Polly's son, John Coffey (Oct. 15, 1776 — Mar. 15, 1845) married March 1, 1804 to Elizabeth Rucker (Jan. 6, 1787 — Mar. 22, 1855); she was the daughter of Sarah Roberts and Colby Rucker. Elizabeth and John were living in Grainger County in 1810, he served in the War of 1812 from Tennessee. The list of their children is not complete: Ausburn (Jan. 14, 1805 — Dec. 31, 1876) (married Matilda Dalton); Benjamin (Feb. 8, 1808 — May 8, 1867) (married Nancy Hayes); Elizabeth (married George Hayes); Nancy unmarried; John Jackson (Jan. 12, 1812 — Oct. 15, 1877) (married Alicia Nash); Margaret (married Issac Bullen); William born Oct. 31, 1828 (married Ellen Nash); Catherine born Aug. 10, 1834; Sarah Lucinda (married William Coffey, a first double cousin) and Jesse.

Elizabeth and John's oldest son, Ausbon (family spelling), was a blacksmith. After the Civil War, when his brothers, Benjamin and John, and some of their children moved to Rockcastle County, Kentucky, Ausbon and Matilda loaded their wagon, tied the old cow and hound dog to it and moved also. The trip took about a week, two weeks later the old hound dog was waiting at the door to the blacksmith shop in Thorn Hill. Ausbon and Matilda did not stay in Wildie, they returned to Tennessee. Ausbon is buried in the Rucker Family Cemetery northeast of Thorn Hill on the road to Coffey's Chapel Cemetery.

Benjamin didn't live long after moving to Kentucky, he and Nancy (Hayes) are buried in the Maret Cemetery near Wildie. Through their son, Ransome, there are seven generations of Coffeys buried in the Maret Cemetery.

Nancy and Benjamin had nine sons: John; William; Richardson (married Serene Coffey); Ransome (married Delphia Cox and Mary Jane Coffey Wolfe); Calvin; Marvel (married Martha Campbell); Perry; Marvel (married Abigail Jordan); Ausbon (married Nancy Ann Phillips Barnett on Feb. 20, 1869); and one daughter, Elizabeth (married Caswell Coffey). At least six of their sons served the Confederate States of America: Richardson, Calvin, Calton, Marvel, Perry, and Ausbon. Ausbon was only seventeen when he joined after becoming angry over federal troops destroying their spring beet crop. Calvin, Perry, and Richardson died before the end of the war. Their cousins, William W. and Simeon, also died as results of wounds received in battle. After his twin, Calvin, died,

Calton was wounded and deserted. Marvel was there when Calton was told to walk slowly and get his leg wound seen about. Marvel said that was the last the family heard of Calton until he was living in Oklahoma nearly forty years later, via Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Ransome and his cousins that were living in Kentucky when the war began fought on the Union side.

Ausbon's wife, Nancy, (part Cherokee Indian, passed as Black Dutch) was born in Laurel County, Kentucky. She moved to Missouri with her first husband, who died there. She walked back to Wildie with her small son, Andrew J. Barnett. Nancy and Ausbon's oldest son, William Ransome Shadrick Coffey (Rance) (Dec. 20, 1869 — Dec. 20, 1932) on May 3, 1889 married Lou Mina Jane Clark (May 24, 1869 — May 1, 1939). Their youngest son, Thomas Calvin (Tom) (Dec. 8, 1877 — Feb. 14, 1962) on April 18, 1901 married Mary McGuire. Mary was a cousin to the Mary McGuire that was Andrew Barnett's first wife; Joan Shouse was Andrew's second wife.

In September 1903, Lou Mina and Rance with their six surviving children moved to Red Fork, Indian Territory. Tom helped them to cross the mountain by horse back to board a train in Wildie. Mary and Tom also moved to Oklahoma in 1904 and lived for twenty years, where most of their ten children were born. Gracy, Arch, Luther, Athel, Lawrence, and Rosie Mae lived to be adults. Their return trip to Kentucky began Oct. 1923 by wagon took six months. They worked and camped out along the way, arriving in Wildie in April 1924.

Lou Mina and Rance had twelve children: McClellan; Wallace Ausbon; Celia T. (married S.R. Cross); Nancy Ann; Mary Elizabeth (married A.J. Self); Martha Susan (married J.H. Smith); Flora Mae (married H.K. Sorrels); Teddy B. (married A.L. Rose Capehart); Julius Walter (married E. Harris Holland); Richard Leslie; Lena Jane; and William Benjamin (married Lou Ellen Simcox of Kiowa, Oklahoma).

Sources: Census, court house, military and family records, cemetery markers and Bible records.

— Bennie Lou Coffey Loftin

CHESLEY and JANE (CLEVELAND) COFFEY

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The existence of Chesley Coffey and Jane Cleveland has never been proved by public records, Bible records, or any other standard means of genealogical proof. The only scrap of evidence that hints at their existence was a note left by Eliza (Coffey) Porter during the 1890s. She wrote of her father, Nathan's family:

"Nathan Coffey was the son of Joel Coffey and Martha Step Coffey, was grandson of Chesley and Jane Cleveland Coffey, natives of Virginia. But the grandparents removed to North Carolina in an early day and settled on the Yadkin river where the parents of our subject was born and raised and married . . ."

Mrs. Porter's knowledge of her family's background was good, as evidenced by the

F.S. Crosswhite, Fielding ("Fielden") Coffey, May 22, 1987

1. Nebuzaraden Coffey x Elizabeth Hayes
2. Fielding Coffey x Sealy Coffey
3. Thomas H. Coffey x Vilette McCarty
4. Fielding Coffey, born June 26, 1827

b. June 26, 1827 in Kentucky, *m. 6 April, 1854 (Davess County, Mo) to Sarah Jane Chapman*

m. Sarah J. Chapman. She was born October 20, 1838 and died October 30, 1908. She was the sister of

- 1) Wash Chapman who married Mary Butler,
- 2) John D. Chapman who married Josie Morris [The compiler of this sheet has John D. Chapman also as the name of the father of Sarah J. Chapman, so the second John D. Chapman is a Jr. or there is an error.], and
- 3) Nancy Ann Chapman who married Perry McCulley.

d. August 22, 1900 at Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas.

(This sheet prepared by Dr. F.S. Crosswhite, gt-gt grandson of Fielding ("Fielden") Coffey.)

Fielden Coffey was the brother of "Ike" Coffey, Martha Coffey, and Elizabeth Coffey. Fielden was an itinerant merchant or "huckster" who sold merchandise from a wagon to people in rural areas. One time he pulled into a farm with his team and wagon full of merchandise. He was so tired that the host volunteered to unharness the horses, feed them and bed them down. Being very tired, Fielden asked for a bed right away. Whether he had already eaten in the wagon or quickly wolfed down some food is not known. The house, although isolated, was a convenient stop for wayfarers and the hosts provided rooms and meals for a fee. Fielden would have probably traded some pots and pans for lodging. Fielden was so exhausted that he immediately sank down in the bed and was almost asleep when he heard a faint noise a little after his host left the room. Upon arising and trying the door he found that he was locked in. Quickly and quietly he searched the room for something he could use as a weapon if necessary, and/or another way out. He discovered a hand and leg upon reaching under the bed, and although the body was still warm, he ascertained that a dead man had been pushed under the bed. Apparently Fielden's adrenalin began to flow, as he suddenly became wide awake and alert. With some difficulty and as quietly as possible, Fielden put the dead man back in the bed and covered the body with the quilt, leaving a little of the back of the head exposed so that no one would know it was not him. There was no escape possible from the room except through the locked door and he was afraid that he might be shot if he tried to break the door down. Being a trader who travelled a lot, he tried always to be alert to the possibility of being waylaid and knew of wayfarers who had been killed for their possessions. Surreptitious killing of travellers was not entirely rare in that day. For a long time Fielden lurked in the totally dark room by a wall in a spot that would be obscured by the door if it was opened. Eventually the door slowly opened and the host and hostess slowly tiptoed up to the bed, the woman holding a candle. The man proceeded to hit the back of the head of the corpse with the back of an axe using all his might just as Fielden fled for his life through the open doorway. He managed to elude pursuit and to summon the law. There had been several mysterious disappearances in the region and the hosts in question had been becoming suspiciously more wealthy but nothing could be proven until Fielden's experience. This story was told to my father by his grandfather and grandmother, James Madison Crosswhite and Elizabeth Catherine (Coffey) Crosswhite. Elizabeth was Fielden's daughter.

CHILDREN OF FIELDEN COFFEY AND HIS WIFE SARAH J. (CHAPMAN) COFFEY:

Calvin Coffey, b. March 6, 1855. He married Mary Jackson and had four children: Minnie, Jasper, Della, Millie.

Elizabeth Catherine Coffey, b. July 25, 1857 in Gentry County, Missouri. d. July 23, 1924 at Atchison, Kansas. m. July 25, 1880 to James Madison Crosswhite. They had 12 children: John Henry, Sarah E., Maude J., Cornelius L., Fielden, James E., Meredith E., Marshall D., David M., Lulu May, Mary E., Ruth. [The compiler of this family group sheet is the grandson of the eldest son, John Henry Crosswhite.]

Meredith ("Mel") Coffey, b. March 18, 1859. He married 1) Ellen Kern; 2) Mary Hegarty, having two issues: daughter Sarah and son Dewey.

Thomas Coffey, b. November 27, 1860. Thomas disappeared and brother Meredith searched for him off and on for years, asking people, looking in jails and cemeteries, etc. Eighteen years after disappearing Thomas cavalierly showed up at the family home. When given a cup of coffee, he stuck his finger in it to see how hot it was. He abruptly disappeared again and returned in two or three days with two women who he said were his "wife" and "daughter." He lived in town later and conducted some type of business or activity that the family wouldn't talk about. It may not necessarily have been prostitution, since gambling would also have been looked down on by the family.

Jane Coffey, b. March 12, 1863. She married Dave Beaman.

George W. Coffey, b. November 6, 1864.

David C. Coffey, b. November 25, 1866. d. November 25, 1912.

Martha B. Coffey, b. November 11, 1868. d. February __, 1949. She married Edward Barber and had one son, Jesse Barber.

Mary A. Coffey, b. September 18, 1872. d. July 18, 1936. She never married.

Lulu S. Coffey, b. April 19, 1875. d. August 4, 1910. She married a man named Christensen.

Samantha Coffey, b. March 5, 1877. She married Burd Fletcher.

F.S. Crosswhite, Was Edward Coffey a Wild Goose or an Old-line Virginian?, (1988), 13 p. (see "Foreword", p7)

The author in this essay questions the supposed arrival of Edward Coffey in Virginia about 1690 as stated by L.H. Coffey in his book Thomas Coffey and his Descendants. If this was true, then Edward could be considered as a "Wild Goose" (see introduction below). He rather thinks of Edward Coffey being a Wild Goose in the general meaning ("today the term is used for practically any ancestor who fled from Ireland at any date", p. 11).

He also discusses the 1699-1700 document in which Edward "Coffe" appears as a servant of Moseley. In this article he treats in detail the strange M-like mark which figures on the 1716 will of Edward. He had a vested interest in the plantation "Moseley's Quarter"

The complete essay is reproduced in the CCC leaflets of September and December 1990. I only copy the introduction (p. 2), bottom paragraph (p. 2-3) and a paragraph of page 5.

The book Irish Families by Edward MacLysaght (Dublin: Hodges Figgis and Co., 1957) makes frequent mention of "The Wild Geese." A recent article in the magazine Town and Country (March, 1988) tells how the Wild Geese were the thousands of Ireland's nobility who fled overseas as a result of the treaty of Limerick in 1691. Their lands were confiscated by the Crown when William was king. The "Wild Geese" are of interest to Coffey genealogists because it has been speculated that Edward Coffey came to Virginia about 1690 as a result of the "Williamite Confiscation" in Ireland (see James B. Coffey, Volume II by Marvin Coffey, pg. 17). This would be tantamount to calling him a Wild Goose.

Lawrence H. Coffey in his book Thomas Coffey and his Descendants (published 1931) states that he put the best material together to suggest that Edward came to Virginia about 1690 from Liverpool, England, having originated in Ireland. This statement seems to be the original basis for those who claim that Edward immigrated to Virginia from across the ocean rather than having been born in America. However, Lawrence did not even know Edward's name, merely identifying him as the father of John and the other Coffey children of Essex County. Lawrence probably obtained the round date 1690 by extrapolating back to a suspected year of birth for John's father and then assuming that he immigrated as a young man. Some claim that Edward came in 1690 as an indentured servant. I question that Edward came as a result of the Williamite Confiscation, that he came as an indentured servant, and that he came in 1690.

There is evidence that Edward Coffey was overseeing "Moseley's Quarter" at the time of Edward Moseley's death. This evidence is the use by Coffey of what the present author thinks must have been the plantation mark for Moseley's Quarter, as will be shown below. In any event, Moseley left Coffey a 2-year old heifer in his will. Coffey was undoubtedly living at Moseley's Quarter at the time (from other evidence) and Moseley obviously expected him to have a place to raise such livestock in the future. Moseley specifically referred to him as his "servant Ed. Coffe" in the will. Was this to specifically remind everyone that Edward was a servant rather than a step-son so that he could not claim a greater inheritance on the theory that he should have inherited his mother's dower? Edward Moseley clearly felt affection for Edward Coffey and envisioned him raising cattle, as a heifer is the means by which young cattle are born. But by the same token he wanted to look out for the interests of his own blood descendants. Perhaps Edward Coffey was living happily and productively on land owned by Edward Moseley, only thinking of him in the sense of a father-figure when suddenly Moseley died and the status of both Edward Coffey and the land came into question with Moseley's heirs. In any event, Edward Coffey quickly received a judgement for his freedom, corn and clothes, indicating that the indenture was terminated. This would have been the time for a mere servant to have moved on to obtain a start of his own. It is obvious, however, that Edward Coffey's roots were already set down. Edward Coffey's heirs were eventually to have ownership recorded for "Moseley's Quarter," the 200-acre plantation of the deceased Edward Moseley, as a result of a complicated deed which suggests that Edward Coffey was living on this land at the time of his death but had either not yet obtained full ownership or that the full ownership and its consideration had not previously been recorded.

The Compendium of American Genealogy (Virkus)

In July 1987 I received from Mrs. Nancy Lea Wright, a CCC member, two other pages concerning Coffees. The first one deals with Flossie Elizabeth Coffee, a daughter of Robert Andrew Coffee, also a descendant from James (= Elizabeth Cleveland). Important is the representation of the coat of arms of the Coffees (Coffeys). The motto of the drawing differs from the one in the text (Prudentia/Providentia). This representation could have been taken over by Mrs. Catherine Richter (p188). The cups are covered. More information concerning the Coffey coat of arms can be found in Part III, chapter 6.

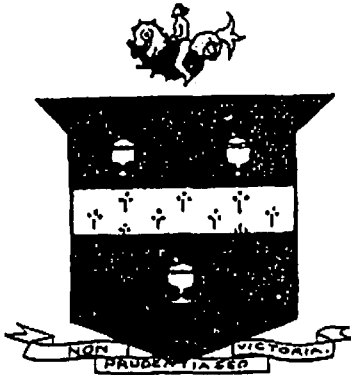
The second page from the Compendium treats of Smith Coffee Daniell, a descendant from Elizabeth Coffee, daughter of Peter Coffee and Sarah Smith. He made a lot of research work on the Coffees. One of his worksheets is reproduced (p66). Other children of Peter and Sarah Smith are shown below, from Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia, vol. III, Baltimore, 1969, p. 56 (partly).

PETER COFFEE, b. 1750, landed in America from Ireland; d. in Hancock Co., Ga., 1820. Served in the Va. Continental Army, private Capt. Benjamin Casey's 12th Va. Regiment; also Capt. Michael Bowler's Co., Col. James Wood Regiment. Drew pension for his services. Married Sarah Smith of Prince Edward Co., Va.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, b. 1775; mar. (1) Charles Daniels.
2. Susanna, mar. T. Randall.
3. Nancy, mar. (1) Abram Heard; (2) —.
4. John, mar. Ann Penelope Bryan (dau. of JOHN HILL BRYAN, REV. SOLDIER). He was Gen. in the War of 1812.
5. Sarah, mar. William Harris.
6. Joshua.
7. Mary, mar. Henry Gibson.
8. Cynthia, mar. Thomas Stocks.
9. Martha, mar. George Heard.
10. Joshua.

NOTE: JOSHUA COFFEE, brother of PETER COFFEE came with him to America. Was a REV. SOLDIER. Both Peter and Joshua Coffee had a son John Coffee; both of whom were Generals in the War of 1812.



COFFEE

Arms: Vert, a fess ermine between three covered cups (coons or Irish cups) two and one, or.

Crest: A man riding a dolphin proper.

Motto: Non providentia sed victoria.

- 1-COCHRAN, Flossie Elizabeth Coffee (Mrs. Raymond E.), b Walhalla, S.C., May 9, 1888.
- 8-John Coffee (b 1620), from Ire. to Va., 1637; m 1648, Rebecca-;
- 7-John (b 1660), m 1683, Jane Graves;
- 6-Rev. James (1700-86), m 1725, Elizabeth Cleveland (1707-1800);
- 5-Joel (1730-89), Am. Rev.; m 1753, Martha Sealey (b 1737);
- 4-Joel (d 1849), of Clayton, Ga.; j.p.; m ca. 1815, Martha Patricia Cobb (b in S.C.);
- 3-Rev. John (1816-86), of Clayton, Ga.; pastor Bapt. Ch., Clayton, Ga., 40 yrs.; moderator 35 yrs.; m 2d, 1837, Martha Singleton;
- 2-Robert Andrew (2 below).
- 5-Edmond Singleton (b 1755), m Elizabeth-(b 1761);
- 4-James (b 1785), m Nancy Gaynor, or Gainer (b aet. 76);
- 3-Martha (1818-87), m Rev. John Coffee (3 above).



ZACHARY

- 8-Thomas Zachary, of London, Eng.; m 1665, Rebecca Murford (David^o);
- 7-Daniel (b 1667), came to America 1699; m at Phila., Pa., 1700, Elizabeth Lloyd (Geo. Thos.^o);
- 6-John (1704-77), to Carolina Co., Va., 1730;
- 5-Sgt. John (1748-1814), served in 1st, Va. Cont. Regt., Light Dragoons, Am. Rev.; corpl., 1777; sgt., 1778; m 1767, Sarah Hay (1750-90);
- 4-Col. John (1779-1872), of Va. and Surry Co., N.C.; officer War 1812; received for his services a large grant of land in Cashlers, N.C.; m 1803, Sarah Roberts (1786-1868);
- 3-Alexander (1806-95), of Surry Co., N.C.; Methodist, Mason; m Sarah Isabelle Wilson (1809-73; Wm.^o, 1776-1836), of Rutherford Co. and



DELCENA ELLEN (ZACHARY) COFFEE (1844-1921); organized first Eastern Star Chapter, the Electric City Chapter No. 8, at Anderson, S.C., in 1900, and was Werthy Matron.

- Glenville, N.C.; m 1795, Catherine Thompson, 1776-1841);
- 2-Delcena Ellen (1844-1921), m 1875, Robert Andrew Coffee (1847-1912), mcht., Anderson, S. C.; Mason; Baptist; Democrat; currier, War Bet. the States; issue: i-Blanche Winifred (b 1876; M.A., Greenville [S.C.] Female Coll.; mem. O.E.S., U.D.C.; m 1898, John Hadden Tate, b 1869; issue: i-Leah Lorraine, b 1900, m 1922, Lt. Bernard Munson, b 1897 [issue: Lorraine Ellen, b 1924]; ii-Robert Hadden, b 1905, m Thelma Bagwell, b 1903 [issue: Patricia, b 1927; Katherine, b 1932]; iii-John Harold, b 1907-d 1911; iv-Frances Ellen, b 1909, m 1936, Robert Bell Melton, b 1893; v-Raymond Everest, 1915-17); 2-Pat Tena (1878-96); 3-Johny Dorothy (b 1885; M.A., Greenville Coll. for Women; mem. D.A.R., U.D.C., A.L.Aux.; m 1926, Lt. James W. Cooley, 1894-1935); 4-Flossie Elizabeth (1 above).
- 1-m Dec. 25, 1907, Raymond Everest Cochran, b Charleston, S.C., Aug. 31, 1887; son of Alexander McNary Cochran; issue: 1-Dorothy Lorraine, b Mar. 25, 1919; grad. Nat. Park Sem., Forest Glen, Md., 1937; Converse Coll., Spartanburg, S.C.; m Dec. 26, 1940, Lt. Thomas Ligon Allen.
- 1-M.A., Greenville (S.C.) Coll. for Women, '05. V.p., Cochran Jewelry Co., Anderson, S.C.; Cochran Jewelry Co., Greenville, S.C.; sec. Harrill's Inc., Anderson, S.C. and Harrill's Inc., Greer, S.C.; partner of Harrison's, Anderson, S.C. Mem. D.A.R., U.D.C., O.E.S., A.L.Aux. Baptist. Democrat. Club; Electric City Country. Summer place: Cashiers, N.C. Home: 116 Prevost St., Anderson, S.C.

F.A. Virkus, *The Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. VI, 1937, p. 732, enlp, (rearranged)

AMERICAN GENEALOGY

- 1-DANIELL, **Smith Coffee**, b Windsor Plantation, Claiborne, Miss., Mar. 11, 1835.
 10-Col. **William Daniell** (b Wigan, Lancashire, England, ca. 1625-d 1698; son of Peter, of Tabley, Eng., m Sarah, dau. Rich. Wilcox, of Eng.), to Middlesex Co., Va., where he was vestryman and church warden;
 9-Capt. **William** (b 1651), vestryman, Middlesex Co.;
 8-James (1680-1748), Middlesex Co.; vestryman, 1724-26; m 1704, Margaret Vivian (1634-1750; John's, m Margaret Smith, sister of Capt. John Smith);
 7-Charles (1709-1795), vestryman, 1744-45; removed to Louisa Co., Va.; m 1732, Jane Mickelborough (b 1712);
 6-Rev. Charles (b 1736), of Louisa Co., Va., and Warren Co., N.C.; established chs. in Va. and Halifax Co., N.C., bet. 1765 and 83; m 1757, Sarah Tate (1744-1823);
 5-Charles, killed in Ga.; m 1793, **Elizabeth Coffee** (1775-1832; **Peter's**, m Sarah Smith; **Peter's**, m Susanna-);
 4-Smith Coffee (1794-1836), of Claiborne Co., Miss.; Indian fighter; wealthy plantation and slave owner; m 1825, Priscilla Skinner;
 3-Smith Coffee (1826-61), grad. Oakland Coll., Miss.; law dept. U. of Va.; wealthy plantation and slave owner; m 1849, Catherine Skinner Freeland (1830-1903; Thos.'s, m Lavinia Magruder Skinner; Capt. Frisby's, m Sarah Rolle; Robert's);
 2-Smith Coffee (2 below).
 9-Alexander (Magruder) **McGregor** (qv);
 8-Alexander (d 1746), of Md.; m Susanna Lamar;
 7-Alexander (1716-79), Md.; m 1744, Elizabeth Howard (1721-1803; Corn.'s, m Ruth Eager; Josh.'s, qv);
 6-William (1747-1802), Am.Rev.; m Sarah Greenfield;
 5-Catherine (1776 or 77-1837), Md.; m 1798, Adderton Skinner (1774-1845), of Calvert Co., Md., and Claiborne Co., Miss. (Lt. Col. Truman's, m Priscilla, dau. Adderton Skinner; Hy.'s; Adderton's; Robt.'s);
 4-Priscilla (1803-82), m Smith C. Daniell (4 above).
 10-Benois (Brassieur) **Brashear** (d 1663). Huguenot, from France, bet. 1650-53; settled in Va.; moved to Md., 1653; commr., 1661; granted citizenship by Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1663; m Mary-;
 9-Robert (d 1712), of Prince Georges Co., Md.;
 8-Samuel (d 1740), Prince Georges Co.; m a cousin, Ann Jones;
 7-Samuel (1696-1773), Prince Georges Co.; m 1717, his 1st cousin, Elizabeth Brashear (d 1775; Benj.'s; Robt.'s, above);



SMITH COFFEE DANIELL.
1st Lt. engr. U.S.A., 1917-19.

- 6-Nacy (1732 or 34-1807), moved to nr. Shepardsville, Ky., 1784; in French and Indian War; m 1759, Frances Pamela Edmonston (b 1736);
 5-Ignatius (b 1768), of Ky.; m 1796, Mary Orme (g. dau. Rev. John Orme, m Ruth Edmonston);
 4-Nancy (1797-1875), m 1818, Capt. Benjamin Hughes (1789-1842), asst. dep. q.m. gen., Army of Northwest, at Senecatown, Ky.;
 3-William (1825-93), of Claiborne Co., Miss.; m 1856, Mary Bertron;
 2-Nannie (2 below).
 8-Samuel (Bertrand) Bertron (1648-93; Isaac's; Samuel's; Peter's; Francois's); fled from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; settled in N.Y.; m Elizabeth-;
 7-David (b 1690), of N.Y., and Hunterdon Co., N.J.;
 6-Dr. Abraham (b 1730), of Hunterdon Co.; corpl. in Am.Rev.; m Rebecca Moses;
 5-Dr. David (1763-1826), of Phila., Pa.; fifer in Am.Rev.; m Deborah Reading (Capt. Thos.'s, m Rebecca Ellis; Gov. John's, m Mary, dau. George Ryerson; Col. John's);
 4-Rev. Samuel Reading (1806-78), of Claiborne Co., Port Gibson, Miss.; m 1834, Caroline Christie (1818-39; Wm.'s, m Clarrissa, dau. Capt. Waterman Crane);
 3-Mary (1837-1929), m William Hughes (3 above);
 2-Nannie (1865-87), m 1884, Smith Coffee Daniell (1861-1904), plantation owner; issue: I-Smith Coffee (1 above); II-Mary (b 1886; m S. H. Bagnell).
 1-Not married, B.S., C.E., Ala. Poly. Inst.; engring., U. Va., class of 1907. Construction work for L. & N.R.R., 1907-08; surveying and gen. engring. practice, 1908-17; in full charge of highway construction, 1919-25; engr., Dallas, Tex., 1925-30; Dept. of Interior, Nat. Park Service, 1933—. Commd. 1st Lt., U.S.A.; served with 1st Corps Engrs., 1st Army, A.E.F. in France; assigned to chief engr., advanced post of command. Mem. Am. Clan Gregor Soc., S.A.M.E., I.A.G. Presbyterian, Democrat. Residence: Port Gibson, Miss.

Mrs. C. Hope Throneburg, April 15, 1987

Annie Boone's Clock Still Runs



Daniel Boone's sister, Annie Boone, is said to have originally owned this clock, still keeping time in Wilkes county. Records show her grandson Patern Coffee, sold her clock to W. A. Nelson of Caldwell county for \$3 in 1876. V. C. Elledge, owner (above), of near Boone and Wilkesboro, purchased it from the Nelson family for \$50 in 1955. It was assembled about 200 years ago in Wilmington by Case, Willard and Co. (Max Tharpe Photo).

NOTE: Our research now proves that, ANNIE (ANNA) BOONE was a daughter of, JESSE BOONE, a son of, ISRAEL BOONE and that ISRAEL BOONE was a brother of, DANIEL BOONE.

ANNA BOONE was born 26 July, 1785, married 18 Oct. 1804 to, WILLIAM COFFEY. ANNA BOONE COFFEY died 16 Jan. 1876 at age 90 Yrs., 5 mos., and 20 days of age. ANNA BOONE COFFEY is buried in the, RUFUS MOORE CEMETERY in Caldwell County, North Carolina.

Her husband was born 29 November, 1782 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and died 15 May, 1839 in Caldwell County, N.C. He was aged 56 Yrs., 5 Mos., and 16 days when he died.

They had five children: DANIEL COFFEY, MELBORN COFFEY, GILLIAM COFFEY, CELIA COFFEY and CALVIN COFFEY.

Mary Throneburg

REUBEN COFFEY - Info found on any of that name -

1759 - VA - Reubin Coffey, b. 1759, Va - in list "First In Freedom" [WGS Vol. 9 #3 page 14] as being in Roster of N.C. Soldiers in the American Revolution

25 Feb 1778 - Burke Co., NC - Moses Roberts 300 acres joining REUBEN COFFEES conditional line. Land Records, Vol. 1, #280, pg 94.

Dec 1778 - Burke Co., NC - Ruben Coffey, 400 acres on south fork of Devils fork called "Little Globe", joining Moses Roberts upper survey, up fork for complement. Warrant. Transferred to Blisabeth Bukers. Land Records, Vol. 1, #1263, pg 416.

07 Dec 1779 - Burke Co., NC - Reubin Coffey, 400 acres on South fork of the Devils fork (or) "Little Globe", joining Mosus Roberts upper survey, up fork for complement. Discontinued. Land Entries 1779-1791 #1701, pg 563.

Oct 1786 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey named a devisee in Will of James Coffey.

26 Oct 1786 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin & John Coffey qualified as executors of Last Will & Test. of James Coffey, decd. Court Minutes Vol. II.

1787 - State Census NC - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey: 1 wm 21-60; 3 females; Capt. Thomas Farguson's Dist.

1787 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey: 150 acres, 1 poll. And Reuben Coffee, executor of James Coffee, decd: 620 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Fergusons Dist. (12)

1788 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey: 40 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Fergusons Dist. (12)

October 1788 - Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffey a juror, along with: Thomas Weatherspoon, Jesse Boon, John Coffey, Jr. [and others]. In List of Jurors 1782-1790.

04 Nov 1788 - Wilkes Co., NC - Robert Whitesides to Reubin Coffey, 40 acres (sd land Robt. Whitesides had from James Coffey 08 Mar 1782) S side Yadkin River at mouth Warrior Creek adjoining Benja. Coffey's old line; Michael Israel. Wits: Michael Israel, Thos. Fields, Rice Coffey. Deed Bk B-1 pg145

1789 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey: 40 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Farguson's Dist. (12)

16 Sept 1789 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Cofey, Benj. Coffey & Absalom Waters witnesses to deed Michael Israel to John Waters of Burke Co., NC, 50 acres on Warrior fork in Burke County line. Deed Book B-1 page 121.

1790 U. S. Census - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey: 1 wm over 16; 1 wm under 16; 4 females

1791 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey: 190 acres, 1 poll - Do for Archelus Coffey Heirs. Capt. Farguson's Dist. 12.

27 Jan 1791 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffee named juror. Court Min. Vol. III

26 Apr 1791 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey on Grand Jury. Court Min. Vol. III

25 July 1791 - Wilkes Co., NC - Deed from Benjamin Coffey to Reuben Coffey recorded on oath of George Hulme. 80 acres. Court Minutes Vol. III.

24 Oct 1791 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey among those to lay new road from Epperson's branch to New Meeting House above Charles Gordon, Jr. Court Minutes Vol. III.

1792 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey (stud) 180 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Fergusons Dist. 12.

1793 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey, 180 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Farguson's Dist. 12.

08 Feb 1793 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey among those to view River Road from Wilkes Court House to Robert Eppersons branch where Indian Grave Gap road turns off. Court Minutes Vol. III.

02 May 1793 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view road from top of hill above Michael Israels to Warrior Gap to join Burke county line. Court Minutes Vol. III.

06 Feb 1794 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffee among those to view road between Charles Gordons & Matthias Sparrs to Indian Grave Gap. Court Min. Vol. IV.

28 July 1794 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey sold 40 acres to Abraham A. Strange on S side Yadkin River, mouth Warrior Ck adu Benjamin Coffey. Wits: G. Hulme, J. Whitesides, Solomon (X) Israel. Deed Bk B-1 pgs 418-419. [WGS 20 #3 pg 11]

06 Aug 1794 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey named juror. Court Minutes Vol. IV

04 Nov 1794 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey on Grand Jury. Court Min. Vol. IV.

07 Nov 1794 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view road from Elk Creek to County line. Court Min. Vol. IV.

1795 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey (stud), 183 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Wm. Blackburns Dist. 12.

06 Feb 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey among those to view road from Ambrose Coffeys to Burke road called Mulberry road. Court Min. Vol. IV.

04 May 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view road from Genl. Lenoirs to Indian Grave Gap. Court Minutes Vol. IV.

04 Aug 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view Bridle Way from Abraham A. Stranges to fork paths leads to Mulberry, New River & Rich lands. Court Minutes Vol. IV.

27 Aug 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Andrew Baird of Burke Co., NC to Landrene Eggers

Findings on Reuben Coffey, by Daralaen Phillips Wade, October 3, 1986

- 20 acres waters New River, including Reuben Coffees & Hold Walkers Camp. Deed Book A-1 page 208.
- 03 Nov 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view Bridle Way turning out Warrior Gap Road between Ambrouse & Eli Coffeys, up Yadkin River, etc. Court Minutes Vol. IV.
- 14 Nov 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - Mary Coffey, Admx. & Jesse More, Admr. of James Coffey, dec'd to Reubin Coffey; 103 acres, part of tract purchased of Francis Bishop; mouth Warriors Creek; Burke County line; agreed line between Eli & Reubin Coffey. Wits: Eli & Thomas Coffey & Jesse Boone. Deed Book C-1 page 164.
- 20 Nov 1795 - Wilkes Co., NC - John Coffey of Burke Co., NC & Reuben Coffey, executors estate James Coffey, decd & for heirs of James Coffey to Ambrose Coffey, one of heirs of James Coffey, 120 acres, part of 500 acres James Coffey, decd owned N side Yadkin River; Michael Israel's line. Wits: Eli, Thomas & Joel Coffey. Deed Book C-1 page 384.
- 1796 Taxables - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey, 283 acres, 1 poll. Capt. Hulm's Dist. 12.
- 06 May 1796 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey among those to view road from Genl. Lenoirs up S side Yadkin River to Indian Grave Gap. Court Min. Vol. IV.
- 04 Aug 1796 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view Bridle Way from Genl Lenoirs up Buffalo Creek through cove to Spur of Mtn. Ct. Min. Vol. IV
- 03 Nov 1796 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reubin Coffey among those to view Bridle Way from Genl. Lenoirs to Buffalow Creek to Spur of Mtn. Court Minutes Vol. IV.
- 02 Feb 1797 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey among those to view road from Mr. Eppersons branch by Maj. Gordon's Mill to Solomons branch. Ct. Min. Vol. IV
- 1799 - Burke Co., NC - William Gragg received 200 acre grant on (Reuben) Coffey's Fork of Johns River. Revolutionary War Soldiers of Western NC: Burke Co., Vol. I pg 103.
- 1800 Census - Burke Co., NC - Rubin Coffe: 3 wm under 10; 1 wm 10-16; 1 wm 26-45; 2 wf under 10; 2 wf 10-16; 1 wf 16-26; 1 wf over 45 (pg 738)
 Rubin Coffe: 1 wm under 10; 1 wm 10-16; 2 wm 16-26; 1 wm over 45; 1 wf 10-16; 1 wm 16-26; 1 wf over 45 (pg 733) [AIS]
 Rubin Coffe: 1 wm under 10; 1 wm 26-45; 2 wf under 10; 1 wf 16-26 - (pg 734) [AIS]
- 28 Feb 1800 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey of Burke Co., NC to John Coffey, 103 acres, part of tract purchased of Francis Bishop; mouth Warriors Creek; Yadkin River; Eli Coffey's line; Burke County line; agree line between Eli Coffey & James Coffey. Wits: William Hulme, Michael Israel, Abraham A. Stranqe. Deed Book C-1 page 165.
- 26 July 1800 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey of Burke Co., NC to John Coffey, 80 acres S side Yadkin River; Warrior Creek; Robert Whiteside's line' James Coffey's back line of his 300 acre survey near Burke Co. line; Francis Bishop's corner. Wits: Rice & Eli Coffey & William Hulme. Deed Book C-1 page 163 & 164.
- 05 Sept 1807 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey, bondsman to marriage of James Dowell & Patsy Coffee.
- 1810 Census - Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffee - ntl, pg 127 [AIS]
- July 1812 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey received by Experience Church of Christ on the Head of the Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 14]
- August 1812 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey chosen as Clerk of Church - Church of Christ on Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 14]
- Jan 1813 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey laid "grief" against Betty Sweeten and also applied to church for liberty to speak in public. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 pg 14]
- May 1813 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey granted further priviledge of holding meetings wherever God directs him. Church of Christ on Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 14]
- June 1813 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey one of delegates to association. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 pg 15]
- June 1814 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey one of delegates to Association. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 15]
- Dec 1814 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey appointed to attend other churches. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 pg 16]
- Feb 1815 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey ordained in the work of the ministry. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 16]
- June 1816 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey delegate to Association. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 16]
- Aug 1816 - Wilkes Co., NC - Henry Sumter to converse with Jonathan Boone re: his mind of receiving Reuben Coffey as Pastor. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 16]
- Sept 1816 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey received as Pastor. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 16]
- June 1817 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben appointed delegate to Association. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 page 17]
- July 1817 - Wilkes Co., NC - Elijah Chambers received as an assistant with Reuben Coffey. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 15 #2 pg 17]
- Oct 1817 - Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffey's Will presented for probate. Executor: Jesse Coffey. [Surviving Will & Probate Abstracts 1777-1910 #108]
- 1820 Census - Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffey - ntl, pg 37 [AIS]
- 11 Oct 1825 - Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffee purchased land in Wilkes Co. [Deed Bk L, pg 185] from David & Elizabeth Allen of Wayne Co., KY. [WGS 20 #3 pg 8

June 1826 - Wilkes Co., NC - Reuben Coffey & Samuel Curtis to prepare letters. Church of Christ, Head of Yadkin. [WGS Vol. 14 #3 page 2]

1830 Census - Wayne Co., KY - Reuben Coffey - ntl, pg 210 [AIS]

Burke Co., NC - Reuben Coffey - ntl, pg 133 [AIS]
- Reuben Coffey, Jr. - ntl, pg 163 [AIS]

1832 - Burke Co., NC - Rev. Reuben Coffey referred to as son-in-law of George Dowell who was born Albemarle Co., VA 1759 or 1760, served in Rev. War 1st time from Albemarle; moved to Burke Co., NC in Dec 1778, applied for pension there in 1832; moved to Monroe Co., IN in 1832. pg 69 Revolutionary War Soldiers of Western NC: Burke Co., Vol. I.

28 Aug 1832 - Wayne Co., KY - Reuben Coffee b. Albemarle Co., VA 16 Sept 1759. Father moved to Amherst in 1764. He testified that he volunteered under Capt. Moses Guest, Major Winston, Col. Benjamin Cleveland & was in Battle of Kings Mtn. Moved with his father to Wilkes Co., NC. Settled in Burk Co., NC & after 22 years moved to Wayne Co., KY. Claim allowed. from: Rev. Pensioners from Amherst Co., VA who lived in counties of Wilkes & Burke, N. C. at one time (From Amherst Co., VA in the Revolution by Lenora Higginbotham Sweeney) [WGS Vol. 13 #1 page 12]

28 Aug 1832 - Wayne Co., KY - Reuben Coffey, [Rev. War pension abstract] he aged 72 years. Born 16 Sept 1759 in Albemarle Co., VA. Father moved to Amherst Co. 5 years later where lived ca 15 yrs when father moved to Wilkes Co., NC head Yadkin where he lived ca 14 years. Reubin moved to Wayne Co., KY where has lived over 13 years. [WGS Vol. 10 #4 page 8]

23 Oct 1834 - Wayne Co., KY - Reubin Coffee issued affidavit re Mastin Durham's service in Rev. War. [WGS Vol. 10 #4 page 2]

12 July 1836 - Grainger Co., TN - Ruben Coffee, bondsman to marriage of Hiram Hayes to Leurapa Farmer. [MR 1796 - 1837]

14 Feb 1837 - Kentucky - Nancy Coffee granted a divorce from Reuben Coffee. Maiden name restored, Nancy Cooper. Reference 1836, pg 189. [Blue Grass Roots, Vol. VII, #1 pg 4]

May 1838 - Russell Co., KY - Rubin Coffey named as one of infant heirs of Eli Coffey, dec'd, when Mary Coffey made report to Court. Will Book 1 pg 168.

1840 Census - Cocke Co., TN - Reuben Coffee - ntl, pg 285 [AIS]

- Monroe Co., IN - Reuben Coffee - ntl, pg 91 [AIS]

- Wayne Co., KY - Reuben Coffey - ntl, pg 163 [AIS]

25 July 1842 - Caldwell Co., NC - Job Moore, adm. of Reubin Coffey, allowed 5%. Wm. Puett, Geo. Holloway, and Len Estes, Jr., appt. committed to settle with him. Ct. of Pleas & Quarter Sessions - 1841-1847.

24 Oct 1842 - Caldwell Co., NC - Ordered by court Carrel Moore, Len Estes, Esq., Madison Estes, Wm. Puett, Esq., and Jackson Estes be appointed commissioners to divide land petitioned for by Nathan GREENE and his wife,

REUBIN COFFEY, Wm. COFFEY, CLEVELAND COFFEY, PEGGY COFFEY and ZACHARIAH COFFEY, her husband, AUSTIN COFFEY, NANCY COFFEY, and MARY COFFEY esparte for petitioners of said report. William Coffey appointed guardian of Nancy & Mary Coffey, minor heirs of Jesse Coffey, dec'd. - Ct. of Pleas & Quarter Sessions 1841 - 1847.

12 June 1848 - Russell Co., KY - Mary Coffey, guardian of Polly Ann & Reubin Coffey made report to the court. Will Book 1 pg 474.

10 May 1849 & 08 Apr 1850 - Russell Co., KY - Willis Coffey, guardian of Reubin Coffey, made report to Court. Will Book 1 pg 503.

14 Apr 1851 - Monroe Co., IN - Reuben Coffey - Bounty Land application, War of 1812. Reuben Coffey age 80 years. Drafted 18 Dec 1813 for 3 months. Pvt. in company of Capt. Adam Winsell, Regt. of East Tennessee Militia commanded by Col. Even Allison. Discharged 06 Mar 1814 at 4 Springs near the Lookout Mountain. App. made 22 Feb 1854, Monroe Co., IN by Naomi Coffey, age 76, widow. Drafted for war with the Creek Indians at Elizabeth, TN on or about 15 Dec 1813. Married 07 Feb 1797 to Naomi Hays by Thomas Coleman, J.P., Burke Co., NC. [He] died Monroe Co., IN 30 Nov 1851. App. 08 June 1857, Monroe Co., IN by Naomi Coffey, near 80 years. [CCC Mar 1986 pg 9]

17 Sept 1854 - Russell Co., KY - Reuben Coffey & Stanton P. Coffey witnesses to marriage of John G./Y. Sullivant to Nancy J. Campbell at house of Polley Coffey. John Southerland, minister Baptist Church.

16 Dec 1857 - Pulaski Co., KY - Death of Reubin Coffey, 28 yrs, male, farmer, single, born Pulaski Co. Parents: James & Sarah Coffey [Pulaski Deaths 1852 - 1857 - Film #216,838, item 5]

DARALEEN PHILLIPS WADE
4305 Toni Ave., N. - Salem, Oregon U.S.A.
03 October 1986

Annotation from the author:

??? : Here Reuben Coffey should be married to Polly Dowell (see Thomas Coffey and his Descendants, p. 99) and born in 1785, son of Thomas and Sally Fields. He cannot be the "pensioner".

Mrs. Catherine Richter's 100th Birthday ("The Orange County Register", May 19, 1988)

MILESTONE

Versatile artist Catherine Richter is honored on her 100th birthday

"I am grateful that I am me," said 100-year old artist Catherine Richter at her birthday celebration last Saturday in Irvine.

A Laguna Beach resident for more than 27 years, Mrs. Richter treated friends and family members to "I Remember My First 100 Years" — a talk on her gratitude for friends, her cultural interests, her love for her country, and the value of appreciating people for who they are, not for what they do.

The party also featured tributes by family members and friends, according to the guest of honor's daughter-in-law, Beverly Richter of Arcadia, with whom Mrs. Richter lives.

Henry Richter of Arcadia and Elsa Hopkins of Oceanside paid tribute to their mother with "I Remember Mama," a recitation of special moments and treasured lessons.

Mrs. Richter's seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren shared their feelings in "I Remember Grandmother."

Beverly Richter said that about 100 family members and friends attended the celebration.

Out-of-town guests included Jan Saunchegrow of Alabama; John Emerson of Colorado and Ula Turner of New Mexico. Turner has known the centenarian for about 80 years, since they first studied together in Colorado.

According to Henry Richter, his mother has shown her artistic versatility in drawings, paintings, calligraphy, weavings, jewelry designs, woodcarvings and ceramics. She is an illustrator, a writer and former teacher.

She was born in La Veta, Colo., on May 15, 1888. After attending high school and college in Colorado, she enrolled at the Chicago Art Institute. She later studied art at the University of Southern California and at the Instituto de Allende



Catherine Richter has worked in many facets of the arts.

in Mexico.

"She is an artist of many facets," said Helen Murillo of Laguna Beach, Mrs. Richter's former neighbor. "She was quite active

with the Festival of Arts in Laguna Beach. Her wonderful calligraphy appeared on the calendar of events for many years."

Mrs. Richter has created hundreds of sets of cards for churches, colleges and businesses. She has won design, drawing and lettering contests, and her work has been displayed throughout Southern California and in Arizona.

Mrs. Richter, hailed as the oldest living member of the Laguna Art Museum, established a scholarship at the museum in honor of her husband Henry L. Richter, who died in 1960. Mrs. Richter, also an artist, had exhibited her husband's paintings at the museum since the early days of the art colony, Henry Richter said.

A charter member of the Long Beach Penwomen's Association, Mrs. Richter is writing a biography on her husband and answering two to four letters each day, said Beverly Richter.

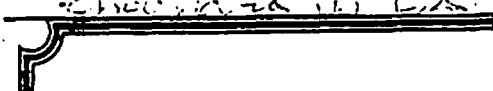
— Debra Brewer/The Register

Have you lived to be 100 or more? Or do you know someone who has? If so, please let us know about it at least two weeks before the birthday. Send a brief account of the party plans, the birthdate and a phone number where you can be reached to Milestones, Friends, The Orange County Register, P.O. Box 11626, Santa Ana, Calif. 92711.

Mrs. Catherine Moore Richter passed away in Arcadia, CA, on January, 14, 1990.

She was 101 years old.

Mrs. Richter x 1/29/11 152



7. THE CLEVELAND-COFFEE PAPERS

My first knowledge of the Cleveland-Coffee Papers was in 1982, when reading The Coffey Clan, by Frank R. Moore, published in 1969. In reality, Moore's work contained a copy of a part of the so called "Vertical File - Coffee Family" and not the original "Cleveland-Coffee Papers".

Because of the rather bad quality of the copies in Moore's work, I requested a new copy from the Tennessee State Library and Archives. To my great surprise I received a copy of the original Cleveland-Coffee Papers (File No. 324, Genealogical Data, Tennessee Historical Collection) instead. Nevertheless, there is not such a great difference between the two files: the Vertical File contains a typewritten copy of most of the Cleveland-Coffee Papers and also other information and probably has been filed in 1915.

Because I did not receive with the package the so called "Said Rice" letter and the letter to Miss Florence Whiteside dated September 28, 1885, reproduced by Moore, once again I requested those two letters. The archivist sent then a part of the Vertical File - Coffee Family (pages [1], 5-11), partly used by Moore. The accompanying letter (reproduced next page) clearly explained the difference between the two files.

The Vertical File - Coffee Family most likely is compiled by Robert Dyas with a view to assemble the Coffey (and Cleveland) documents. I could not discover the identity of this Robert Dyas. He could be a descendant of General John Coffee, born in 1772, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Graves. In fact, one of his daughters was Mrs. Rachel Jackson Dyas (p234). Another reason for the above statement is the presence of the Mary Coffee Campbell letters in the file, which deal with the descendance of Peter Coffee, an ancestor of General John Coffee.



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December 2, 1986

Andre Cuffez
Pr. Stefanieplein, 41
8400 Oostende
BELGIUM

Dear Mr. Cuffez:

We have your letter concerning the original copies of the "Said Rice" letter and the letter to Miss Florence Whiteside dated Sept. 28, 1885.

We have checked our collections which contain Coffee material and find that our only copy of both of these letters in question are the typed copies which you have copies of. The original hand written copies were apparently not given to us and probably remain in the hands of the family. We do agree that there are several apparent errors in the typed copy of the Rice letter.

The "Said Rice" letter is located in our Vertical File under "Coffee," and was, as far as we can tell, never a part of File #324, which is Genealogical Data, Tennessee Historical Society Collection, Cleveland-Coffee Papers.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Ann Evans Alley
Archivist

What make the Cleveland-Coffey Papers so important is the fact that they contain copies of old letters, "eye-witness accounts", written by family members. I also like to draw the attention to the high level of education of the writers. Nearly all the received information is related to the descendance of James Coffey, married to Elizabeth Cleveland. All the received documents are reproduced as much as possible in there original version and discussed. However I cannot certify that there are no other (maybe less important) documents left in the files. Only a thorough examination of the two files - by an experienced Coffey researcher - can give a satisfactory result.

What underlines the importance of those papers is the fact that family members showed long ago a great interest in genealogy. The following chapter, "The Foxworth Papers", contains copies of still older letters (1831 and 1844) of which some are related to the present ones.

At the end of this chapter I have tried to solve the two "General John Coffee" problem. Who is Who? Thanks to the received information the distinction can be made between the one and the other, between the "Alabaman" and the "Georgian".

Contents of the Cleveland-Coffee File (No. 324) with references to the Vertical File - Coffee Family (VF)

1. M.T. Lightfoot to Florence Whiteside, June 10, 1886 (VF p. 5, top)
2. Mary Anderson Everett to Robert Dyas, May 3, 1915
 - Front page (VF p. 9, top) (p205)
 - Coffey data, p. 1 (VF p. [1], top) (p206, 207)
 - Coffey data, p. 2 (VF p. 9, bottom; p. 10, top) (p209, 210)
 - Coffey data, p. 3 (VF p. 8) (p211)
3. Account of the Coffey family by Rice Abner Coffey (1896), June 5, 1915
4. Mary Anderson Everett to Robert Dyas, August 7, 1915 (VF p. [5], bottom, 1st and 2nd paragraph, ... that particular branch.) (p214, 215)
5. The Cleveland McKendrie Coffey questionnaire (1915?) (p222-225)
6. Mary Coffee Campbell (incomplete), March 10, 1915 (p226, 227, 229)
7. Mary Coffee Campbell, March 27, 1915 (p228, 231-234, 35)
8. Worksheet concerning John Reid Coffee (= Mary Ann Cross), no date (p213, 212, 209, 208)

Copy of Letter To Miss Florence Whiteside (half great aunt of Mary Andersen Everett).

Sternumville, Belivar County, Miss.

June 10, '86.

Miss Florence Whiteside,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Cousin,

I learned your address thre our cousin Mrs. Eugenia Goodrich of Jackson. I feel inclined to open correspondence that I may know you in future as a member of our family, and trust you may respond to this sentiment. I must confess that I am somewhat clanish and desire to know in what way you are connected to the Coffee family. My father was Gen. Thomas J. Coffee formerly of this state, and I remember of frequently hearing him and my mother also, speak of different members of your immediate family. Our great uncle Rice Coffee, late of North Carolina, sent my father in 1845 a history of the Coffee family. I have a copy of part of the original among some old papers which I have looked over since the war.

I knew we are direct descendants from Oliver Cromwell of England. The history to which I referred gives the line. When I go to the our Plantation home in the country I shall look it up. Please give me a succant account of all that you knew on this subject. Hoping to hear from you at an early date,

I am truly and sincerely,

Your cousin,

Mrs. H. T. Lightfoot

Address

Sternumville

Belivar County, Miss.

Gen. Data - Coffee Family
324 TN. HIST. SOC.
STATE LIBRARY & ARCHIVES
NASHVILLE, TN.

Where is Cousin Vernan?

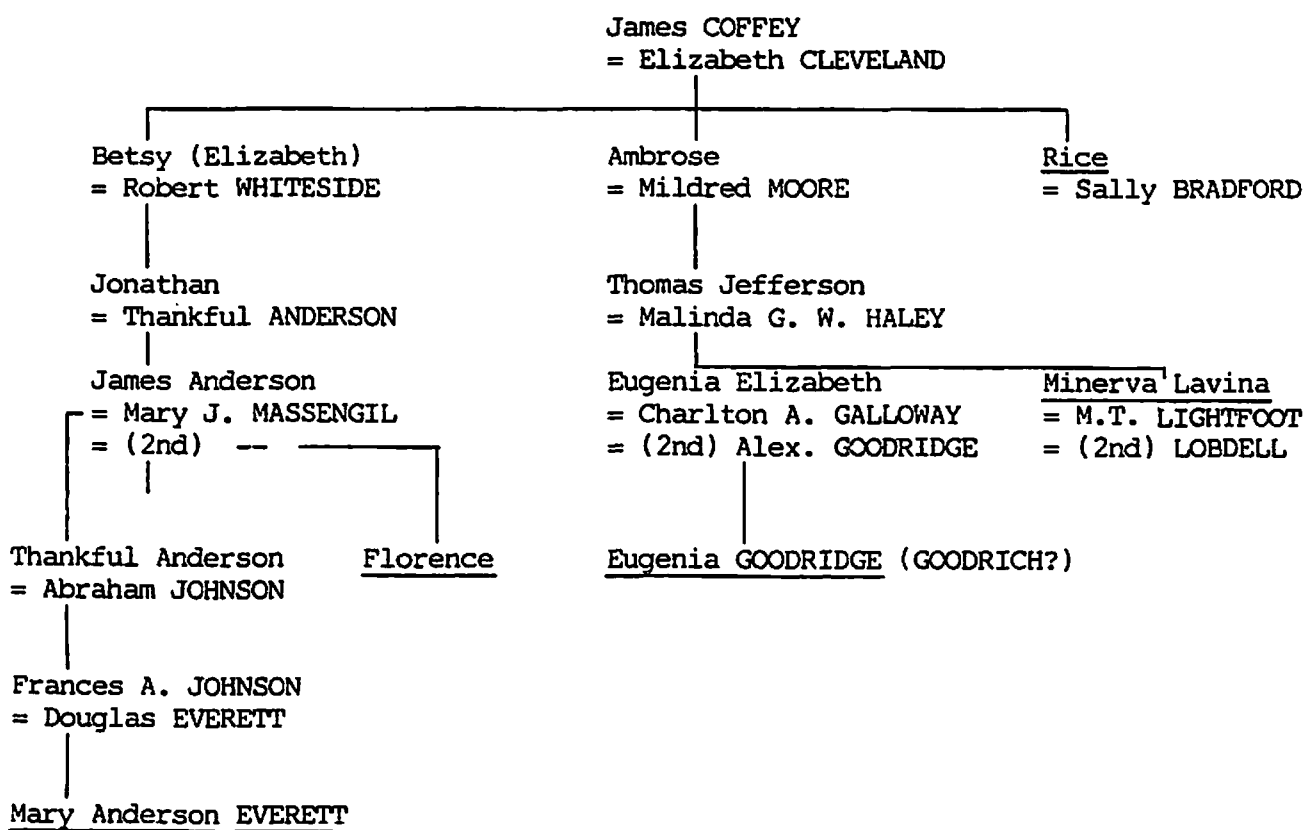
T.H.S. AC. NO. 324 1

1. M.T. Lightfoot to Florence Whiteside, June 10, 1886

The copy of this letter probably was made by Mary Anderson Everett and sent to Robert Dyas (same typescript as the other letters). Mrs. M.T. Lightfoot is Minerva Lavina Coffee, a daughter of General Thomas Jefferson Coffee, who married first M.T. Lightfoot and secondly J.V. Lobdell.

A copy of the letter sent by her great uncle Rice Coffee can be found in the next chapter (p58*). The year was 1844 and not 1845. She believes that the Coffees are descending from Oliver Cromwell through the line of the Clevelands as also is stated in the "Said Rice" letter. More about Cromwell and the Clevelands can be found in Part V, chapter 3.

The letter ends with a small question: Where is cousin Vernon (Vernor in the copy from the VF)? We like to know: Who is cousin Vernon?

Simplified pedigree to show the relationship between the above mentioned persons

Below is a copy of an account of the Coffey family written about 1890
by Mr Rice Abner Coffey - this manuscript belongs to his daughter,
Miss Annie Coffey, of Scottsboro, Alabama. June 5, 1917. R.D.

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John Coffey was raised in one of the lower Counties of Virginia, was
born about the year 1660 - married Jane Graves - born to them three
(3) sons; James, John and Thomas. James Coffey was born 1728 and
died 1786, - married Elizabeth Cleveland, daughter of Alexander
Cleveland of Virginia, who was a close descendent of Oliver Cromwell
of English notoriety, who was born 1663, died 1775 aged 112, - born
to James and Elizabeth Coffey nine (9) sons and two (2) daughters:
Elizabeth married Whitesides, of a prominent family: Martha married
Martin Durham - I have no knowledge of latter's descendents.:
Some of the Whitesides are now in Chattanooga, wealthy. Names of
the nine sons: Rubin, oldest; 1759, Ambrose; Achilles; James; Joel;
Eli; John; Lewis; Rice. James and John died without families it
seems. Rice and Lewis were youngest boys. Rice was born 1786,
moved from North Carolina 1808 to Bedford County, Tennessee.
He married Sarah Bradford, daughter of Bennett Bradford, of Wilkes
County, N.C. Born to them; Jerusha; Mary; Henry; Weightstill;
Eivira; Benjamin; Alexander Hamilton (my father); Martha; John R.:
last still living 82 years of age. All their children born in North
Carolina except three youngest.

Rubin, Ambrose, Joel, Eli, and Lewis all moved to Kentucky in
early part of 19th century. Lewis and Rice were the two youngest.

Lewis also married in North Carolina - dont know who he
married; their children were; - James Henderson; Shelby Gullom Coleman
(is still living in Lincoln County, Ky.) and Franklin. Three daugh-
ters; - Elizabeth; Rachel; Polly. Rubin had two sons - one, Oliver
and the other Cromwell. Ambrose had a large family; - Jesse;
Jefferson; Washington; I dont know the other names.

Rice and Lewis were both too young for the Revolutionary War. 67
Rubin, I understand, and two brothers were in the Revolutionary War. 68
dont know which two. It seems the Coffeys have come from the old 69
Country, long ago. The original Coffeys, we think, are Irish. 70
The English part comes through the Clevelands direct from Oliver 71
Cromwell. 72
(signed) R. A. Coffey..

3. Account of the Coffey family by Rice Abner Coffey (1896), June 5, 1915

This account probably was typed by Robert Dyas. The abbreviation after the date 1915 ("R.D."), could be his initials.

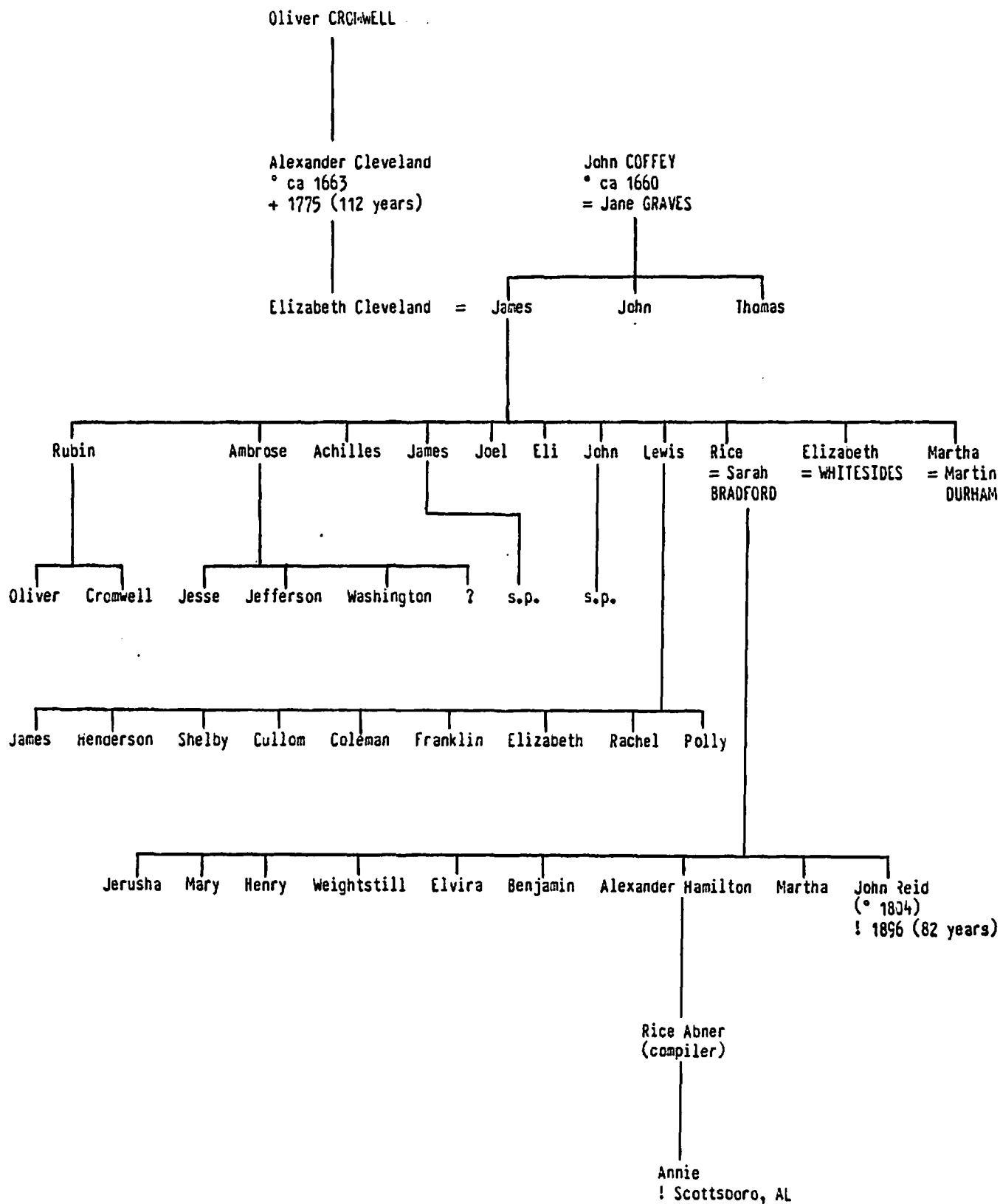
Rubin named his sons "Oliver" and "Cromwell", according to this account. There only was one son who was named that way. He bears the name Oliver in 1842 (p167). In the Allan Poe article (p29*) he is named Oliver Cromwell (erroneously attribute to L.H. Coffey) and Oliver. Rice must have been a strong believer in the Cromwellian romance! If there is not any official documentary proof to be found, could it be possible that either Alexander, or John Cleveland, or Elizabeth Axminster was a natural child of the Protector? Is it not a nice story to believe in?

From other documents we know that General John Reid Coffey was born in 1814. At the moment of the writing of the account (according to R.D. 1890), he happened to be 82 years old; therefore we may assume that 1896 is a more correct date.

The first mentioned son of Lewis is **James**, and not **James Henderson**. Further documents (e.g. "The Chattanooga Times", 1934) confirm this. The semicolon after **Henderson** must be a typing error.

It is a fine piece of family history and it certainly honours the writer. We thank him for his exceptional interest he evinced in his relatives. Today, how many people show the same interest?

ACCOUNT OF THE COFFEY FAMILY, BY RICE ABNER COFFEY (1896)



Portrait of Alexander Coffee (1821-1901)

From: Mary Elizabeth Young, "Redskins, Ruffleshirts and Rednecks", Indian Allotments in Alabama and Mississippi, 1830 - 1860, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK, 1961, p. 63 (rearranged)



ALEXANDER COFFEE 1821-1901

Of Florence, Alabama

Unidentified artist c. 1865

Oil on canvas 30 x 60

Front view, in black coat, waistcoat with bow tie and white shirt. Dark eyes, dark hair and beard. Seated on red chair. Landscape background.

Son of General John Coffee, who fought in Battle of New Orleans, War of 1812 and Creek Indian wars in Alabama. Mother was Mary Donelson Coffee. Married Mary Eliza Sloss. Inherited by great grandson.

Owner: Monecure Camper O'Neal, Birmingham.

Note: In Saunders' book, Early Settlers of Alabama, p. 178, is stated that Alexander Coffee married Camilla Madden. In the above text is written that he is married to Mary Eliza Sloss. A second marriage or an error? The owner Monecure Camper O'Neal probably is the great grandson. Birmingham in the State Alabama.

The "Said Rice" Paper, 1866 (VF, p. 10,11)

The text was copied by RD (Robert Dyas) in 1915. Miss Maue Brown most likely is Maud Brown, or Aula Maud Brown, born in 1889 (p212), a granddaughter of General John Reid Coffey.

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Copied May 14th, 1915, at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Sanders, New Decatur, Alabama, from the Rice Coffey Family Tree, which had been sent to Mrs. Sanders by Miss Maue Brown, of Brodgeport, Ala., for my inspection. RD.

#

Genealogy of Rice Coffey's family as related to his son John R. Coffey by the said John's sister, Mary C. Kendall, at Wartrace, Bedford County, Tennessee on April 30th, 1866:--

Rice Coffey's grandmother of his mother's side was a Miss McMinn. His mother was Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of Col. Benj. Cleveland who commanded a regiment at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather on his mother's side was John Cleveland whose mother was a daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

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Said Rice's grandmother, on his father's side was John Coffey. Said Rice's own father was James Coffey, whose brothers and sisters were, (1) John: (2) James: (3) Achilles: (4) Amrose: (5) Reuben: (6) Eli: (7) Joel: (8) Lesis: (9) Elizabeth: (10) Patsy.

Elizabeth married Reuben Whitesides: Patsy married Marshall Durham.

Said Rice's children were (1) Jerusha: (2) Elvira: (3) Henry: (4) Mary: (5) Weightstill A.: (6) Alexander H.: (7) Martha or Patsy as she was called (8) Benjamin B.: (9) John Reid,--

Said Rice's mother was born in 1772 and died 1827. Said Rice's wife's maiden name was Sally Bradford, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilson. Said Sally's grandmother's maiden name was Nellie Reid, a daughter of John Reid. Said Rice's wife's father was Bennette Bradford, whose mother maiden name was Marr, a scotch lady.

Bennett Bradford's children were (1) Hannah: (2) Polly: (3) Sally: (4) John: (5) Benjamin: (6) Henry: (7) Nelly: (8) James: and (9) Hamilton.

Said Rice was born in Amherst County, Va. in April 1765 and died at Wartrace, Bedford Co., Tenn., July 24, 1853 and his wife the said Sally was born Jun 22, 1770 and died Sep 3, 1840.

Said Rice was a cousin to Gen. John Coffey who commanded a brigade with Gen. Jackson in the war 1812-15 and who was born June 2d, 1772 and died near Florence, Ala. July 7, 1833, and was son of Joshua Coffee and Elizabeth (Graves) Coffee of Virginia.

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The Vertical File - Coffee Family

In the received pages were some copies of the already formerly discussed Cleveland-Coffee Papers. Next follow the reproduction and the discussion of the other letters.

Genealogy of Rice Coffey's family, April 30, 1866 ("Said Rice" Paper)

The reason of its naming "Said Rice" is due to the beginning of the paragraphs with "Said Rice...". Frank did not copy the head of the letter, which contains important information regarding the origin of the copy.

We have here a really bad copy containing many errors, however, the text has a lot of charm. The letter is to compare with the far better copy from P.C. Coffee, great-grandson of Rice, in the "Foxworth Papers" (p64*), which was composed after 1896 and must have been based on the original Rice letter.

Of great importance are the first and the last paragraphs. In the first one it states that the father of Elizabeth Cleveland (= James Coffey) is John Cleveland (and not Alexander), whose mother was a daughter of Cromwell. Colonel Benjamin Cleveland also believed that he was from Cromwellian origin. More, he could even be the first one to create the Cromwellian Romance (see Part V, chapter 3)!

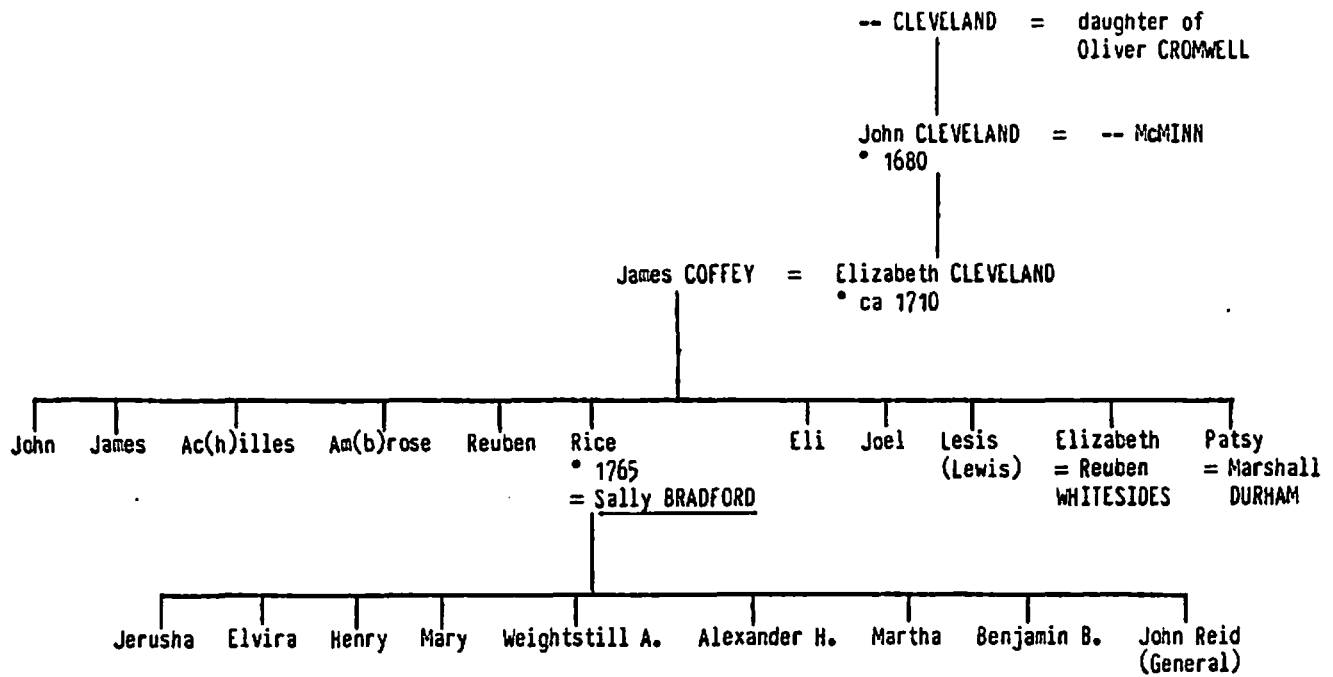
The second paragraph should begin with: "Said Rice's grandfather...", instead of "grandmother...". The paragraph beginning with: "Said Rice's mother was born in 1777 ..." should read: "...born in 1727...".

Concerning Rice's birth year we have three dates: 1765, in "Said Rice" and in the "Rice Abner Account" (p32*); 1766 in "The Chattanooga Times" (p270); 1776 in P.C. Coffee (this could be a typing error for 1766).

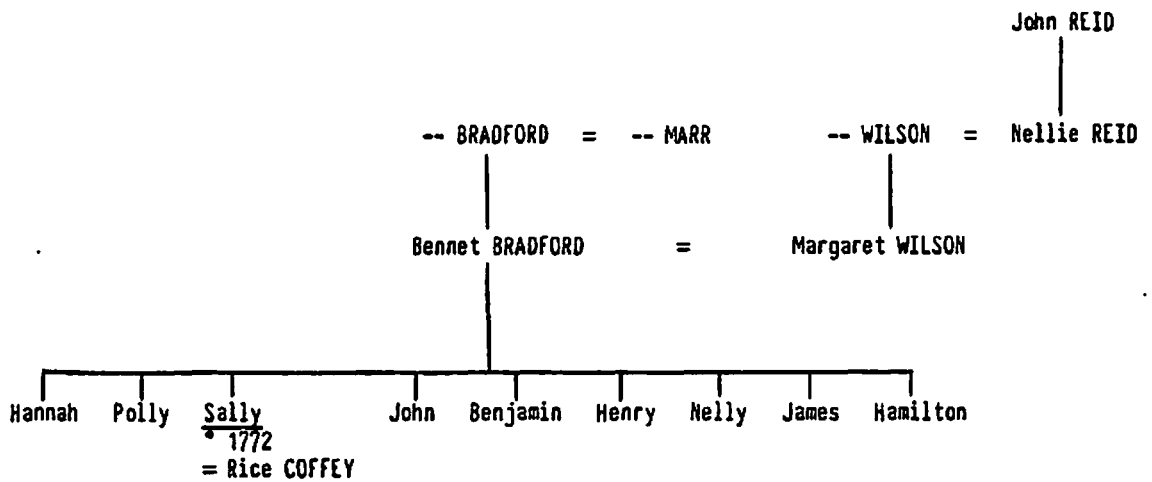
The last paragraph deals with General John Coffey (Coffee), a cousin of Rice, probably through his mother's line; Elizabeth Graves and Jane Graves (= John Coffey), being sisters (statement still on a genealogical base to be proved). Notice the difference in spelling of the name Coffee(y): is this a typing error? or is the author of the letter convinced that Joshua Coffee has no family relation with the other Coffeys at all?

THE "SAID RICE" PAPER

COFFEY



BRADFORD



Copy of letter to Miss Florence Whiteside.

191 Sigourney St.
Hartford, Conn.
Sept. 28, 1885.

Miss Florence Whiteside,

Dear Kinswoman,

Your valued favors duly received, records carefully tabulated. Elizabeth (3) Cleveland was doubtless daughter to Alexander (2) Cleveland who was son of Alexander (1) Cleveland by wife Lady Axminster a daughter of Lord Axminster acc. to tradition whose given name was doubtless Elizabeth.

The Cromwellian romance can not be substantiated by documentary evidence, in fact by calculation of dates of the several generations at decease, it brings the birth of Alexander (1) about 1625, 30 years anterior to the Protectorate.

If you will call at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, and see Draper's "King's Mountain and its Heroes" you will find many items of interest, concerning your branch of the Cleveland family.

Alexander (2) came to America accompanied by these of his children then born. His wife, name not yet learned, was born 1667 and died on Blue Run, Orange Co., Virginia, aged 103 in 1770. Alexander(2) died same place 1770 aged 111 years.

The names of their children so far as can be conjectured or ascertained were:--

1. John (3) born 1695--1700 married Miss Martha Coffee.
2. Alexander (3) born 1705 married -----
3. Micajah (3) born 1707 married -----
4. Jeremiah (3) born 1708-9 married -----
5. Elizabeth (3) born 1710-11 married Ref. James Coffee.

John (3) was father to Col. Ben (4) the Hero of King's Mountain and his brother Capt. Robert whose grandson Maj. Watkins visited me recently. You will find an interesting correspondent in his daughter Miss Jennie Watkins, of Rome, Georgia. Please examine the enclosed sheets and fill in as many items as you can readily, and return the sheets to me. Your mother can doubtless give you the maiden name of her mother. In giving the families of children please place the name of the parent at the head of their family. Write soon.

Yours truly,

Edmund J. Cleveland,
191 Sigourney St.,
Hartford, Conn.

Miss Florence Whiteside,
7 Ashburton Place.

Edmund J. Cleveland to Florence Whiteside, September 28, 1885 (VF p. 6 bottom)

This letter (and also the following one) contains exclusively Cleveland data. However, since the two families (Coffey, Cleveland) are interrelated, and, since I have put a special interest in the Cromwellian Romance (Part V, chapter 3), I cannot omit not to reproduce them. Mary Anderson Everett completely agrees with the Cleveland ascendance as described by the author (p205).

Where Edmund J. Cleveland states that the Cromwellian Romance cannot be substantiated because of the dates, I like to open a parenthesis. Since Oliver Cromwell was born in 1599, he **could have had** in 1625 a (natural) child, e.g. Alexander Cleveland (1), who married Elizabeth Axminster, daughter of lord Axminster.

From the redaction of the text we can learn that he was a man of great learning.

Edmund J. Cleveland to Florence Whiteside, August 25, 1895 (VF p. 5,6)

Did Robert Dyas made a typing error in the date and was the letter also dated 1885? It is possible. The text gives no new elements of any genealogical value.

This letter was not reproduced by F. Moore in The Coffey Clan, whereas the one above mentioned, was reproduced.

Biography of John R. Coffey, December 26, 1894 (VF p.11, bottom)

This biography is compiled by Clark Macklin Coffey, youngest child of John Reid Coffey. See his place in the pedigree on p212. The contents of the text is nearly the same of the published biography in the Northern Alabama, 1888, p. 98 (p208). Also see p64.

Also this part of the VF was not reproduced by F. Moore.

Copy of Letter to Miss Florence Whiteside.

191 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 25, 1895.

Miss Florence Whiteside,

Dear Madam,

On my arrival from Boston I find your letter. I called at 18 Joy to find you removed to parts unknown much to my regret.

You are doubtless descended from Alexander Cleveland of Prince William County, Virginia, John Cleveland, father of Col. GBen married Martha Coffee and I conjecture that the Rev. Coffee, who married Elizabeth Cleveland was a brother of this Martha Coffee. See "Draper's King's Mountain and its Heroes". The father of this John Cleveland was Alexander Cleveland who had at least four children, John, Alexander, Jeremiah and Micajah. If you will fill up and return to me by early mail the enclosed sheet I think I can give you more explicit information.

I discover that you have heard the Cromwellian Romance, for such it only is, but the fascinating fabrication is spoiled as a matter of fact by the figures bringing the birth of (Mr. Cleveland fils do naturalis Oliver Cromwell) Alexander Cleveland considerably anterior to the Protectorate.

Tell me all you have heard or can learn about the brothers and sisters of Elizabeth Cleveland. I have learned in Boston that you are actively engaged in works of mercy. I beg you will favor me with a biographical sketch of yourself, father, etc. giving an account of all offices held by any member of your branch, military services etc. If

-5-

you have the birthdays of Elizabeth Cleveland and Elizabeth Coffee's children send them to me, and every additional particular that you can such as the marriages of uncles, and great aunts, uncles and cousins etc.

If not room on enclosed sheet please use more paper and write me soon a good long letter, Particulars of marriage of Maj. Singleton wanted.

Sincerely your kinsman,

Edmund J. Cleveland,
191 Sigourney St.,
Hartford, Conn.

Miss Florence Whiteside,
7 Ashburton Place.

Biography of John R. Coffey, December 26, 1894 (VF p. 11)

Biography of John R. Coffey.

John Reid Coffey, 9th child and 5th son of Rice and Sally Bradford Coffey, was born on a farm bought by his father from General Andrew Jackson, at Wartrace, Bedford Co., Tenn., on March 27th, 1814.

He never had the opportunity of attending school more than fifteen months. He attended the "old farm" schools around Wartrace about three months and afterwards attended a school at Shelbyville, Tenn., about twelve months.

At about ten years of age his father allowed him to go to Bellefonte, Jackson Co., Ala., where he began life as a clerk in a store on the meager salary of \$4.50 per month. So attentive was he to business that he at one time, as told by himself, was never out of the corporate limits of Bellefonte for a period of three years.

By industry and economy he was able at the age of 22 to establish a mercantile business of his own which was conducted in Bellefonte till 1840, when he was elected Sheriff of Jackson County, and served till the expiration of his term of office.

At the beginning of the war with Mexico he enlisted at Bellefonte as a private in the company of Capt. Richard W. Jones. He was afterwards promoted and went to Mobile and organized the First Alabama Regiment and was elected the Colonel and as such participated in the siege of Vera Cruz. After the Mexican War he became a General of the militia.

On the 2d January 1849 he married Miss Mary Ann Cross (the only daughter of Col. Charles M. and Eliza (Clark) Cross, by whom he had six children- the first and second dying in infancy. The third child and first daughter, Mary Eliza married W.J. Tally, the eldest son of John B. Tally; John Benjamin, the fourth child and third son of said John R. and Mary Ann, married Americaa Norwood, daughter of Samuel C. Norwood; Sally A., the fifth child and second daughter, married Charles William Brown, youngest son of Jeremiah and Mary (Williams) Brown, author of this tree and family history; Clark Macklin, the youngest child fo the said John R. and Mary Ann, is unmarried at this writing, Dec. 26th, 1894.

General Coffey in 1861 was a delegate to the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession at Montgomery. He was opposed to and voted against that ordinance.

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all.

Portrait of General John Coffee, son of Joshua

From: Mrs. Orville Lay, "Alabama Portraits prior to 1870", National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Alabama, 1969, p. 63



From Marie M. Owen, *Our State: Alabama*

General John Coffee, close friend of President Jackson, was prominent in negotiations with both the Choctaws and the Chickasaws.

Additional information on the descendants of Peter Coffee

Beside the two nice pictures of General John Coffee (the Alabaman) and his son Alexander (p45, p35) I also received from Mrs. Nancy Lea Wright two important abstracts concerning the descendants of Peter Coffee, which again, clarify the relation between the two Generals John Coffee.

From Harris Family Book are reproduced the pages 59, 60 and 61. The picture of the Georgian General John Coffee was also included (no page number); it is the same as the one in Northen (p55*). However, it contained the following important text:

"A brother of the mother of Peter Coffee Harris, this picture is reproduced from oil painting made while a member of Congress in 1833."

The second abstract is a recent one, dated 1984, from The Georgians, by Jeannette Holland Austin, Baltimore, p. 84, 85. In the introduction is said that Peter Coffee came from Newgate (England) in 1730. Also see Emigration of Coffeys to America (p129) where is stated that Peter Coffee was 14 years old in October 1730 (probably the same Peter). Smith Coffee Daniell put on his worksheet (p66) that Peter Coffee was born ca 1716. This information differs from: "Two brothers, Peter and Joshua Coffee, came from Ireland in 1750".

Obituary of Mrs. Nancy Lea Wright, who passed away February 1988



Nancy Lea Wright

SHREVEPORT - Services for Mrs. Nancy Lea Wright, 78, of Shreveport, will be held Tuesday Feb. 9 at 2 p.m. at Southern Hills Free Methodist Church, 727 Flournoy-Lucas Road, with the Rev. Vernon Liddle officiating. Burial will be at Forest Park West

Cemetery. Arrangement are under the direction of Rose-Neath Funeral Home, Southside Chapel.

Friends may visit family members at 910 Edgefield in Shreveport between the hours of 4-7 p.m. Monday Feb. 8.

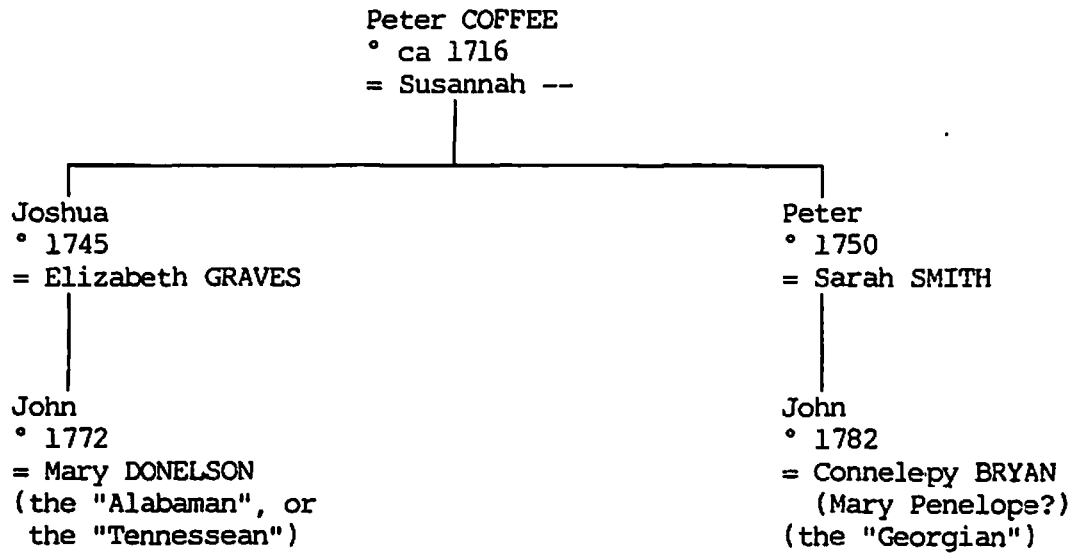
Having resided in Shreveport for 42 years, Mrs. Wright passed away Feb. 6, 1988, at Our Lady of the Lake Hospital in Baton Rouge, La. She was preceded in death by her husband, Fred J. Wright. Mrs. Wright was noted for her many years of contributions in artwork and genealogy. She attended Houston Junior College and studied Commercial Art at Three Arts School in Chicago, Ill. She was previously employed by the Commercial Advertising Department of Levy Brothers Department Store in Houston, Texas and Security Division of Skyco Corporation in Shreveport. She was a member of the Pelican Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revol-

ution, Stonewall Homemakers, Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Society, Matthew Agee Chapter of the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century, The Huguenot Society and the Northwest Louisiana Authors.

She is survived by one sister, Ella Sanchez-Flores of Shreveport; a daughter and her husband, Nancy and Marvin White of Baton Rouge, La.; two sons and their wives, Curtiss and Sharon Wright of Shreveport and Schuyler and Gina Wright of Shreveport; seven grandchildren, Nancy Lea White, Celia White, Marvin Ray White and Lauren White of Baton Rouge, Holly Wright of Portland, Oregon, Mary Lee Wright of Shreveport and Vincent Wright of Austin, Texas; a nephew, Erwin Sanchez-Flores of Shreveport, and a niece, Rocio Moss of Hemet, Calif.

Pallbearers will be Michael Wise, Robby Wise, Jeff Lutz, Gene Bowman, Sonny Miller and Franklin Smith.

Simplified pedigree



Harris Family Book, p. 59, 60, 61 (enlarged)

GENEALOGICAL DATA

59

COFFEE.

Not correct

Peter and Joshua Coffee, brothers, came from Ireland and settled in Prince Edward Co., Va., in 1750. Peter and Joshua each had a son named John, and both John Coffees became generals in the wars against the Indians and the English in 1812-15. One John Coffee lived in Tennessee, the other in Georgia. The two elder Coffees, Peter and Joshua, entered the Revolutionary War, Joshua being a captain of mounted gunners. John Coffee, son of Joshua, moved to Tennessee, and became a comrade of Andrew Jackson, whose niece, Mary Donelson, he married. He was colonel of Tennessee volunteers, the famous "Hunting Shirt Brigade," and he was with Andrew Jackson in the Creek War, was with him in his incursions into Florida, which led to international trouble, for Florida was then Spanish territory, and was with Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. In order to reach New Orleans in December, 1814, he made with his troops a forced march of seventy miles a day for several consecutive days. It was the sure, steady aim of these trained riflemen in Coffee's brigade that made the greatest factor in the battle of New Orleans, in which Jackson with a loss of eight men killed and thirteen men wounded, caused a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 2,600 British regulars, a result unparalleled in warfare for disparity of numbers and made all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Jackson's total forces included only 5,000 men, while the British had 8,000.

This John Coffee, the comrade of Jackson, died in Florence, Ala., in 1831, his descendants, some of them, now living there. His son, Andrew Jackson Coffee, was breveted lieutenant-colonel for bravery exhibited at the battle of Buena Vista in 1847. He died in 1891. John T. Coffee, of this same family, had moved from Tennessee to Missouri before 1861, but in the Civil War he was colonel of the 6th Missouri Cavalry that fought on the Confederate side. John T. Coffee of Missouri died in 1890. Edward O'Neal, of

Florence, Ala., nephew of Governor O'Neal, is a son of the granddaughter of John Coffee.

The John Coffee who was uncle of Peter Coffee Harris was general of the State troops of Georgia. It was in appreciation of his service against the Creek Indians that a county in Georgia was named for him. He was also in the Legislature and was elected to congress twice—in 1833 and in 1835, dying on the day on which he was elected the second time. He was the son of Peter Coffee of Virginia, all of whose children, two sons and seven daughters, moved to Georgia in 1781. They were as follows:

Elizabeth, born December 26, 1775, married (1) C. Daniel, (2) T. Ligon.

Nancy, born August 23, 1778, married (1) Abram Heard (ancestors of Mrs. Foster, of Union Springs, second child of Thos. and Elizabeth Heard), (2) Jas. Kennedy.

Susannah, born August 30, 1780, married T. Randal (parents Mrs. Mark Cooper.)

John (general in 1812) born December 3, 1782, married Miss Bryan, of Telfair County, member of congress, re-elected on day of death.

Sarah, born October 21, 1784, married William Harris.

Joshua, born December 27, 1786, bachelor, lived and died at Darien, Ga.

Mary, born March 5, 1789, married H. Gibson.

Cynthia, born February 5, 1791, married Thos. Stocks.

Patsy (Martha), born May 9, 1793, married George Heard (9th child of Thomas and Eliza), born 1785, died 1858).

George Heard and Martha Coffee lived and died at LaGrange, Ga. Their daughter, Martha Falkner, married Col. Beall, of Troup Co. They have three children—Martha Catherine, Julia and Egbert. Peter Abram Heard married Mary Alford, of LaGrange. Thomas H. Heard married P. Alford.

Abram Heard and Nancy Coffee had nine children—Franklin Coffee (Mobile) with seven children; Julia Smith

GENEALOGICAL DATA

61

Saffold (Madison) five children; Thomas Peter (unmarried); Abram Augustus (Union Springs) one child, Mrs. Foster; Minerva Ann (Goliad, Texas) four children; John Joseph (Wilkes county) nine children; George Felix (Texas); Joshua, born 1817 (Mississippi), five children.

The following is a copy of statements dictated by Mark A. Cooper to his nephew, Judge Joel Branham:

“The Coffee family and the Randall family came about the same time the Coopers came from Virginia (about 1780), and settled in Hancock county, Georgia. The Coffee family consisted of two brothers and seven sisters, John and Joshua. John was for many years general of militia in Georgia, and a prominent member of the legislature for many years. Joshua lived and died a bachelor in Darien. The sisters were Susan, who married Randall and was the mother of Mrs. Mark A. Cooper and Lackington and John S. Randall. John S. Randall married the sister of Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar and Mirabeau Lamar.

Elizabeth Coffee married Daniel, mother of Dr. Wm. C. Daniel.

Mary Coffee married Gibson.

Cynthia married Thomas Stocks of Green county, for many years senator from Green and president of senate from Georgia.

Sallie Coffee married William Harris.

Martha Coffee married George Heard.

Nancy Coffee married Abram Heard.

Susan Coffee died leaving four young children—Lackington, Jno. S., Sophronia and Rosanna Randall. Sophronia had Abram Heard for guardian, who raised her, and she was married to Mark A. Cooper.

Coffee—Cooper.

Sophronia Coffee Randall, who married Mark A. Cooper, a man of extraordinary ability, and of noble character, was the mother of Thomas L., John Frederick, Eu-

COFFEY

Coffee, Coffey. Peter Coffey, Sr. was b. in Ireland 1690/1700, came to Va. 1730. Emigrants In Bondage by Marlon and Jack Kamiknow, P. 188: "Peter Coffey from Newgate to Virginia on Ship Forward Galley, received on board October 28, 1730."

Newgate was the well-known London Prison, long since demolished, which housed offenders from London, Middlesex and some Irish prisoners for various and sundry crimes, including inability to pay debts. Peter is listed as an early settler of Prince Edward Co., Va., Virginia Magazine, V. 22, P. 95: "Peter Coffey - 220 acres, Vaughans Creek, 9/20/1748.... 192 acres Vaughans Creek, 9/20/1748." History of Prince Edward County, Virginia, Peter Coffee, et al, attended Vestry Meeting 8/15/1763...and their land was processioned between Sawney's Creek and Vaughan's Creek from Wilkes Road to the county line. He d. after 1763 Prince Edward Co., Va., having issue:

I. Peter Coffee, b. 1750 Prince Edward Co., Va. m. Sarah Smith 1774, Prince Edward Co., Va. He enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Casey's Co., 12th Va. Regt., commanded by Col. James Wood, vol. 2/28/1778. He recd a headright grant in Greene Co., Ga. of 550 acres, his LWT dtd 10/18/1803, pvd 2/6/1804 Hancock Co., Ga., William Harris, exr. Issue follows:

1. Elizabeth Coffee, b. 1775 Prince Edward Co., Va.
2. Nancy Coffee, b. 1778 Prince Edward Co., Va. m. Abram Heard.
3. Susannah Coffee, b. 1780 Prince Edward Co., Va. m. Mr.

Randall.

4. John Coffee, b. 1782 Prince Edward Co., Va., General in War of 1812, from Telfair Co., Ga., m. Miss Connelepy Bryan from N. C. and had: John, Peter, Williams, Columbus, Jackson, Bryan, Sarah and Susan. Peter, b. 1813 Hancock Co., Ga. m. Susan Ann Rogers, dau. of James A. Rogers of Telfair Co., a member of legislature, and had: John A., Joshua, Susan, Peter, Columbus, Sarah, Penelope, Jackson and Bally. Susan d. 1862 and Peter remd. a Miss Shelton, removed to Fla. (Major John A. Coffee, b. 4/26/1838 Telfair Co., enlisted 1861 in Telfair Vols., Co. H., 20th Ga. Regt, who m. 1864 Rebecca S. Daniell, dau. of James Daniell of Hawkinsville, Ga. and 2d, Nannie C. Brown, dau. of Stephen and Mary C. Brown of Houston Co.) Jackson Coffee, s. of John Coffee, removed to Fla., and Sarah m. Gen. Mark Wilcox of Dodge Co., Ga. Memoirs of Georgia, V. I, P. 1090.

5. Sarah Coffee, b. 1784 Prince Edward Co., Va. m. William Harris.
6. Joshua Coffee, b. 1786 Prince Edward Co., Va.
7. Mary Coffee, b. 1789 Prince Edward Co., Va.
8. Cynthia Coffee, b. 1791 Prince Edward Co., Va.
9. Martha (Patsy) Coffee, b. 1793 Prince Edward Co., Va.

II. Joshua Coffee, b. 1745 Prince Edward Co., Va., Capt. of Va. Mounted Guards, removed to Granville Co., N. C. where he wtd a deed dtd 5/26/1779 of Thomas Mutter to George Terry of Mecklenburg Co., Va. for 2000 pds. and four negroes. Granville Co., N. C. DB I, P. 342, Acct of Sale of Negroes of Est. of Robert Pryor, decd, sold to Joshua Coffee, to Mrs. Olive Pryor and to Is. Pope 8/1782. Colonial Granville and Its People by Worth S. Ray states that Elizabeth Graves m. Rev. Joshua Coffee, a son of Peter Coffee of Prince Edward Co., Va.

Joshua Coffee listed 1790 Rockingham Co. N. C. Census. Rockingham Co. N. C. DB E, P. 7, Joshua Coffee to James Averet, 203 acres on Haw River, also DB E, P. 6, John Hunter to Joshua Coffee, 1796, for 168 acres on Haw River.

Elizabeth Graves b. 1751, d. 1804, m. 1769 Joshua Coffee. Joshua d. abt 1793 Rockingham Co., N. C. and subsequently his widow and her son, Gen. John Coffee removed to Haysborough, Tenn. on the Cumberland River. Issue:

I. General John Coffee of Tenn., b. 1772 Prince Edward Co., Va. m. Mary Donelson 1809 Davidson Co., Tenn., a niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson.

II. Rev. Joshua Coffee, b. 1789 Rockingham Co., N. C., d. 10/3/1842, McMinnville, Tenn., m. 1810 Jane Trousdale. The Trousdale Genealogy by Gen. Karl Truesdale, Cheny Chase, Md.

III. Thomas Coffee. 11/25/1796, Rockingham Co. N. C. DB C, P. 50, Thomas Coffee to John Coffee, 253 acres on sou. side Haw River, adj. lands of John Coffee, wit: Michael Coffey.

IV. Michael Coffee m. Margaret. Rockingham Co. N. C. DBB, P. 119, 4/15/1788, State of N. C. to Michael Coffey, 50 acres adj. his own land; DB B, P. 138, State of N. C. to Michael Coffey, 150 acres Jacob's Creek, 7/11/1788. LWT of Michael Coffey dtd 6/23/1804, pvd 11/1810, Rockingham Co., N. C. names w., Margaret and children: Michael, Robert, Thomas, John, Sophia, Mary and Margaret.

1. Thomas Coffee m. Mary Coffee, dau. of Hugh Patrick, latter's LWT 6/15/1828, pvd 8/1828 Rockingham Co., N. C. Thomas removed to Wilkes Co. N. C.

2. John Coffee.
3. Michael Coffee.
4. Robert Coffee.
5. Sophia Coffee.
6. Mary Coffee.
7. Margaret Coffee.

The family in Wilkes Co., N. C. are descendants of either Peter, or Joshua, sons of Peter Sr.

James Coffey, LWT 10/1786 Wilkes Co. N. C. names: Betty Whiteside, John Coffee, James Reubin, Abious Coffee, Eli Coffee, Rise Coffee, Martha Durrum, Joel Coffee, Lewis Coffee, Archelus Coffee. W., Elizabeth. LWT of Joel Coffey dtd 7/1789 Wilkes Co. N. C. names w., Martha, and children: Cleavland, James, Joel, Nathan, Caty, Jane and Sealy.

LWT of Thomas Coffee, dtd 1/29/1825, pvd 10/1825 Wilkes Co. N. C., names w., Sarah and children: Elizabeth Allen; John; Thomas; James; Mary Smith; Patsey Powell; William; Reuben; Elijah; Salley Stewart; Lewis; Larkin; and Caleb.

LWT of John Coffey, dtd 8/11/1825, pvd 1/1826 Wilkes Co. N. C. names: Levi, Lewis, Sarah Israel, Elizabeth Strange, William, James, Nancy Penly, Ellynor Crumpton, and heirs of dau. Sealy Smith. [Jesse Crumpton, Thos. Penley]

8. THE FOXWORTH PAPERS

In my research for identifying Holland Coffee (see next chapter) I came across by chance some still other copies of family papers than those discussed in the former chapter. I have named them the "Foxworth Papers" because they were sent by Mrs. Ann Holliday Foxworth in order to credit her for it.

Except for the well-known 1844 letter of Rice to Thomas Jefferson Coffee, also mentioned by Mrs. M.T. Lightfoot (p30), the papers contain another important letter, this time of Alexander Hamilton Coffee to Thomas Jefferson, of 1831 and other important genealogical documents. They deal all with the descendance of James Coffey (= Cleveland) and for that reason are to be considered as a compliment to the Cleveland-Coffee Papers we reviewed in the former chapter.

The documents are reproduced in their original form, except for a reduction for some, which is indicated. I am aware there are some typing errors, but this does not retract from their merit, on the contrary; this makes them more authentic and personally I prefer by far the "Foxworth" 1844 copy to the - adapted to better English - "Tennessee Cousin" copy (also reproduced).

A simplified pedigree shows the relationship of most of the persons involved in the discussed documents.

Tennessee, Bedford County
September 2, 1831

Dear Jefferson,

A few days since I received yours of the 10th of August and I hasten to reply.

You requested me to give you an account of our family connections. Henry B. Coffee is still living here yet and has a large family, seven or eight children. My two younger brothers, Benjamin and John, are still living in Jackson Co. Alabama. Benjamin is married, John is not. Sister Elviry and Mary Kendall are still here. Martha, my other sister, is in Arkansas. My mother is dead. Father is still living and was very glad to have heard from you and desires you to write to him.

I have four children, three sons and a daughter. Their mother is gone to another world and I am alone to contend with single arm with the difficulties of this up and down world. We are doing the best we can.

Matters and things have undergone many changes since you were here. a great many with whom you was acquainted are dead and others moved away. Man is not stationary here-his life is but a span and his course is onwards. The wheel of fortune is continually bringing new things to light and all our contemporaries will be ushered into the vast ocean of eternity.

Jefferson, do you ever think of these things or ever conclude what your final destiny is to be? I think it is our duty to devote a part of our time in reflections of this sort. Upon the whole, I think it would be well to adopt Job's resolution, 'We will trust in God tho He slay us.'

In your letter you introduce the subject of politics- well, it is an interesting subject at this time, absorbing almost everything else. I am glad to know that you believe that your state will give her vote to the Democratic candidate for the presidency, but regret that you, yourself, are against him. I know Polk to be an honest, talented, high-minded and honorable man whose private character is-----whose principles truly Republican, whose untiring exertions have been entirely devoted for the good of the American people and whose name deserves to be, and will, occupy a prominent page in the history of this country. He stands upon the Jeffersonian ground in all the great questions that are shaking this country from center to circumference- and if he is beaten he will have the proud recollection to console him that he was contending for equal rights and equal privileges and against a party whose leaders are propelled by self-interest, aiming to ruin this country by corporative and money power. Jefferson, I know you are more capable of understanding these great questions than I am- but notwithstanding, I think I have overlooked the matter of Jackson's veto on the ----charter of which you spoke and as that you--Jackson at that point. There \$ where you made a wrong step. The veto was one of the best acts of his life, calculated to prevent more general evil and diffuse more general good than anything he has ever done, the Battle of New Orleans not excepted. I consider that a U.S. Bank is the most dangerous monster that could be reared in the midst of an unsuspecting and free people. And if it should be again fastened upon the country, we may then submit to the rule of aristocracy for we shall never be able to shake it off. We hardly need expect to have another Jackson to lay hold of the monster by the horns- and if we should, the task will be more arduous than now. Should the Whig

A.H. COFFEE LETTER 2

policy be established, the banking system, the protective tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, assumption of the states debts, and the chiefest of all, bankruptsy, all of which Henry Clay is the embodiment, it will one day or at some critical moment, prove an overmatch for our free institutions. And as for Capt. Tyler, the leading Whigs knew at the time they made him vice president, that he was and always had been against a U.S. Bank. The state committee of Virginia questioned him on the subject and in his answer, he referred them to his ----former--and to his votes in Congress, all of which were against U.S. Banks. I am no advocate of Mr. Tyler, but be he--may his veto upon the bank bill, the poisonous Tyler saved his country from ruin.

If I may judge the leaders by their measures, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that they are governed by a sordid love of power and that their policy is calculated to make the poor slaves and the rich, lords- and on the other hand, I cannot help believing that the leading Democrats who govern by the opposite principle, a disinterested love of country and of equal rights- and I know it is vastly important that we should rightly decide in this election- for the decision now made may fix¹ the destiny of this country- and not only of this generation, but of the long line of posterity either for weal or for woe. The election is warmly, very warmly contested here. It is thought here by the Democrats, the Tennessee will go for Polk from five to six thousand.

Jefferson, I have said nothing with the expectation of influencing

you, but in your letter I discovered as I thought, that you wanted to know what my principles were. I have therefore given you an outline, plainly and candidly of my views as though you had been a brother. I will further say that if you could bring yourself to a re-examination of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democratic party of the present day, I should be much gratified. Write to me. Father says he shall look for a letter from you to him.

We all join in presenting our compliments to you and family. Give us information about all your connections.

Very Truly
A.H. Coffee

Alexander Hamilton Coffee to Thomas Jefferson Coffee, September 2, 1831

Alexander Hamilton is a son of Rice (= Sally Bradford), Thomas Jefferson is his cousin. His sister Mary C. Kendall was married to John Kendall.

This letter contains very few genealogical data. He only enumerates his brothers and his sisters and writes a few words concerning his parents. An interesting detail: he is one-armed. We learn that he is a man of strong religious feelings and the most important part of the letter: he is interested in politics ("...it is an interesting subject at that time, absorbing almost everything else."). The campaign issue of the presidential election of 1832 was the fighting of the Democrats for the rechartering of the Second Bank of the U.S. Andrew Jackson won and began a second term till 1837. Jackson was married to Rachel Donelson, a sister of Mary, the wife of the Alabaman General John Coffee.

As I said above, the letter contains nearly no genealogical data, however we have discovered a very valuable document where his **thoughts** are expressed, far more interesting than the fact of finding his correct birthday date...

Rice Coffee to Thomas Jefferson Coffee, November 15, 1844

The letter was mentioned by Mrs. M.T. Lightfoot (p228), and is also reproduced in an "improved" version by Worth S. Ray in Tennessee Cousins, 1980 (p59). Mrs. C. Hope Throneburg is to credit for sending me the copy.

Rice does not give the name of his two sisters, but well the name of his eight brothers. Does that show that he disliked his sisters (Elizabeth and Martha), or has he forgotten to mention them (he was in the eighties)? He situates his father's birth in 1729, other texts say 1726.

From the "improved" version we can fill in the blank; Thomas Jefferson's grandfather is Jesse Moore.

In this letter again: politics is important! He support Polk and, indeed, James Knox Polk is elected 11th President of the U.S. in 1845.

A very important sentence is the one containing "... your brother **Holland**". Here we have found the proof that a Holland (of Texas) was a brother of Thomas Jefferson. This Holland was not mentioned in the Cleveland-Coffee Papers.

Copy of a letter from Rice Coffee, son of Rev. James Coffee and Elizabeth Cleveland to Thomas Jefferson Coffee, son of Rice's brother, Ambrose Coffee.

Shelbyville, Tennessee
November 15, 1844

Dear Jefferson

I received your letter of the 16th of September and have read it with entertaining interest- for it is truly entertaining to me at all times to hear that my friends are doing well.

You request some information respecting the history of our ancestry. I have no written biography of the original Coffee family and can only relate to you traditional history and what has come within my own recollection.

I remember to have seen our paternal grandfather. His name was John Coffee. He was raised in some of the lower counties of Virginia. He died in Albermarle Co. Our grandmother's maiden name was Jane Graves. My father's name was James Coffee. He also was raised in the lower part of Virginia, then lived in Essex and Albermarle where your father was born in the year 1762. He immigrated to Amherst Co. where I myself was partly raised.

On the maternal side of our family, my mother's name was Elizabeth Cleveland and my grandfather's name was Alexander Cleveland. He was of English descent from a family of distinguished notoriety in the history of England. By the name of Cromwell he was raised in Va., born in the year 1662 and died in 1775 at 112 years of age.

My father was born in 1729 and died in 1786. His children were nine sons and two daughters. My brother's names are John, Archelaus, James, Reuben, Ambrose, Eli, Lewis and Joel, or Joel and Lewis. They are all dead except Eli and Lewis. Eli is living in Missouri and Lewis in Kentucky. I became acquainted with your grandfather— Moore about the close of the Revolutionary war. He then lived in Burke Co., N.C. He had emigrated from Virginia. Your grandmother's name was Johnson of respectable family of Virginia. Some of them emigrated to Kentucky and I think are still living there.

I am still living at the same place you left me in retirement. As to politics, I can only tell you that the question is running high in Tennessee as to the presidential election. It is generally supposed that it will be a close contest in Tennessee. Our connections here are supporting Polk. We cannot support Mr. Clay with his train of monopolizing schemes such as 50 million stock bonds for 50 years under the direction of 6 or 9 responsible men, together with his Rice Coffee letter 2

bankrupt system- with all his dodging- with all his other political schemes of monopoly.

We here should like to hear your opinion of the Texas question. We are anxious to have that country united to the United States and we think that the United States should not stop at small sacrifices to secure a reunion. We think the people of Texas are entitled to the highest honor and remuneration for the sacrifices they have made in protecting country that in it's present situation til the proper time has arrived for it's return, otherwise that valuable part of the territory of the United States might have been lost forever to this government.

If you should have an opportunity, please tell your brother Holland to write to me all that he knows about Texas, and everything else that is interesting- and be sure you don't forget to write yourself. If my relations were aware of the amount of entertainment that it is to me now in my old age to hear from them, they would write oftener.

You will accept for yourself, your lady and children, all my best hopes.

Rice Coffee

Worth S. Ray, Tennessee Cousins, Baltimore, 1980, p. 560

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BEDFORD COUNTY, TENNESSEE

THE COFFEE FAMILY LIVED AROUND WAR-TRACE IN BEDFORD COUNTY

WARTRACE was an "old stomping ground" in BEDFORD COUNTY, and was the second largest town in BEDFORD COUNTY. The land on which the town was located had been owned by RICE COFFEE and HENRY B. COFFEE, evidently brothers.

ALEXANDER H. COFFEE, will August 1st, 1863 "now in JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA" but "home in BEDFORD COUNTY, Tennessee". Copied from the records of BEDFORD COUNTY, dated August 1, 1863. He mentions:

"My grandson AVERY LOVELADY, son of Pleasant and Mary E. Lovelady, formerly Mary E. Coffee"
 "My son RICE A. COFFEE"
 "My son Weightstill Avery Coffee"
 Witnesses: John R. Coffee
 B. B. Coffee"

The RICE COFFEE (son of the Alexander of the above will) was a younger RICE COFFEE. There was an older one of the name, who wrote the following letter in 1844, to JEFFERSON COFFEE, whose sister METICA COFFEE married Samuel Lusk, who went to Texas and settled in the early days. The letter throws more light on the COFFEE FAMILY of BEDFORD COUNTY:

SEBLEYVILLE, TENN.
 November 15, 1844.

Dear Jefferson:

I received your letter of the 16 of September and have read it with entertaining interest. Indeed, it is always a source of gratification to me to hear that my friends are doing well.

You request some information respecting the history of our ancestors. I have no written biography of the COFFEE FAMILY and therefore can only relate to you such facts as have come within my own recollection and such as have reached me by tradition.

I remember to have seen my paternal grandfather. His name was JOHN COFFEE, and he was raised in one of the lower counties of VIRGINIA and died in ALBEMARLE. My grandmother's maiden name was JANE GRAVES, and my father's name was JAMES COFFEE. He also was raised in the lower part of VIRGINIA and from thence removed to ESSEX and from thence to ALBEMARLE, where your father AMBROSE COFFEE was born in the year 1762. From this county my father (James) removed to ALBERT and here his children grew up to manhood. My mother's maiden name was ELIZABETH CLEVELAND. My maternal

grandfather's name was ALEXANDER CLEVELAND. He was a descendant of the English and was an own cousin of OLIVER CROMWELL, a gentleman who figured conspicuously in the sixteenth century. He was raised in VIRGINIA & born in the year 1665 and died in 1775, at the age of 112 years.

My father was born in 1729 and died in 1784. His children were nine sons and two daughters. My brothers' names were JOHN, ARCHKLAUD, JAMES, NEUBEN, AMBROSE, ELI, JOEL and LEWIS Coffee. They are all dead save ELI and LEWIS, the first of whom resides in MISSOURI and the other in KENTUCKY.

I became acquainted with your maternal grandfather JESSE MOORE about the close of the revolutionary war. He then lived in HURK COUNTY, North Carolina, where you were born. He was born in VIRGINIA, and many of his descendants now live in KENTUCKY.

I am still living at the same place you last saw me, but cannot expect, in the course of nature to remain much longer. I am now in my 80th year.

May God bless you.

RICE COFFEE.

COFFEE FAMILY WILLS FOUND IN WILKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

The wills of JOHN and THOMAS COFFEE of WILKES COUNTY, North Carolina - plainly show they were of this same BEDFORD COUNTY, Tennessee, set:

JOHN COFFEE, wife HANNAH (will not dated, but about 1820), shows Ch:

1. Eliza Coffee
2. Cassandra Coffee
3. William Coffee
4. Rebecca Coffee
5. Jane Coffee.

Executors: "Friends" NEUBEN COFFEE
 JOHN WILSON

THOMAS COFFEE, wife SARAH (Will dated January 29, 1825, Wilkes County N. C.)
 Children:

1. Elizabeth Coffee m. Allen
2. John Coffee (wife and children)
3. Thomas Coffee
4. James Coffee
5. Mary Coffee
6. Smith Coffee
7. Patry Coffee m. Dowell.
8. William Coffee
9. NEUBEN COFFEE
10. ELLIAH COFFEE
11. Sally Coffee
12. Lewis Coffee
13. LARLEN COFFEE
14. McCULEB COFFEE

Some:
 SMITH &
 WILLIAM
 ETC.

COFFEE GENEALOGY FROM MRS. ERNEST MCLEMORE OF COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, THE FORMER SALLY GOODRIDGE, DAUGHTER OF EUGENIA ELIZABETH COFFEE. SHE SAID: "THIS IS INFORMATION I HAVE FROM OLD LETTERS AND FACTS TOLD ME BY MRS. LIGHTFOOT(MINERVA LAVINIA COFFEE) AND HER SON, JOHN B. LOEDEL

Thomas Jefferson Coffee received only a common school education but he rose to wealth and distinction as a lawyer and a politician. He served as a whig in Mississippi as senator, representing the four counties of Rankin, Leake, Holmes and Smith in the Legislature. He became quite famous because he was the founder of the Mississippi Homestead law while in the Mississippi Legislature. S.S. Prentiss was asked by Judge William L. Sharkey, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state, who he thought was the smartest man in the legislature. He at once replied: "Thomas Jefferson Coffee of Rankin Co." He ran against Henry L. Foote in a Whig nomination convention for governor of Miss. and was defeated by only one vote. Politics running high and being challenged to a duel in which the exchange of shots were to be continued until blood was drawn and not desiring to draw human blood, he took deliberate aim and shot his opponent through the arm and was carried off the field on the shoulders of his friends. At the earnest request of his wife, he retired from the political arena.

He acquired large planting interests and slaves and built a home in Brandon, Miss. He also owned lands in Bolivar Co. Miss. near Prentiss, the then county seat, now caved into the Mississippi river. He owned other Bolivar Co. land and on this ground is classed as one of the Delta pioneers.

In 1837, Thomas Jefferson Coffee was appointed by Pres. Andrew Jackson and commissioned as General to remove the Indians, the Cherokees and the Choctaws from north Miss. to the Indian Territory.

Texas was admitted to the union in 1845. In January 1846 he moved his family and slaves to Oyster Creek, Brazoria Co. Texas and became one of the largest slave holders and sugar and cotton planters in the state. He mentions in one of his letters having 700 slaves that spring and that two pumpkins vines had 49 pumpkins, one weighing 185 pounds.

He was instrumental in building a railroad and for this public service received 100,000 acres of land in southern Texas. His death occurring at this time, the taxes were never paid and the vast property reverted to the state.

His wife, Malinda Coffee, was described as a beautiful, intellectual woman. She was a member of the Methodist church. At 17 years of age, she was called "the good Samaritan" of Brandon Co. on account of her charitable deeds to both black and white. She was more closely related to Gen. John Coffee of Alabama fame, the great Indian fighter and Jackson's right hand man at the Battle of New Orleans, than was her husband, Jefferson Coffee. She died December 24, 1857.

In the removal of the Indians, General Jefferson Coffee was aided by his brother, Co. Holland Coffee, who settled in Texas after taking the Indians to the Indian Terr. Col Holland Coffee served in the Congress of the Republic of Texas located in Houston at the time Sam Houston was president. He was so beloved by the Indians that they wanted to make him a member of their tribe. He bought a beautiful estate on the Red River and built a house in 1841. The house is still standing. He is buried in the garden of his home in a large and beautiful vault surrounded cedars 30 ft. tall. Col. Holland Coffee was married but had no children. The young West Point officers on their way to the Mexican war were entertained by him and his wife, Sophia. His wife afterward married Judge Porter and lived to be over 80 years old. A nephew of Holland Coffee wrote of him as "our noble and chivalrous uncle."

George Washington Coffee, brother of Jefferson and Holland Coffee,

COFFEE HISTORY 2

lived in Jackson, Miss. He was noted for his bravery. On one occasion, for some reason, he threw a glass of wine in the face of the noted duelist, McClung. He immediately retired to a room to fight it out with Bowie knives. The tradition handed down is that when they faced each other, McClung, whose reputation was a man of desperate courage had long been established, looked steadily at Washington Coffee and asked, "Coffee, what have you against me?" The reply was, "not a thing" after which they shook hands and left the room friends. This instance illustrates the character of brave men of that day and the temper of the times.

George Washington Coffee married Mary Isler of Natchez, Miss. He had several children, Camilla, Eugenia and Holland, named for his uncle and who married his cousin, Betty Lobdell. His second marriage was to a Memphis lady. (You probably know about this marriage from his daughter, Mrs. Paul Tietgens.)

Biography of Thomas Jefferson, Holland and George Washington Coffee (after 1879)

The document is a fine piece of genealogy and contains a lot of genealogical data. Even the title is important. It tells us who Mrs. Lightfoot was: Minerva Lavina Coffee, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

The document is not dated, but must have been written after 1879 (death of Holland Coffee's wife, Sophia). Thomas Jefferson must have been in his lifetime quite an important person, according to the biography. Concerning his wife Malinda Coffee: "... she was more closely related to General John Coffee of Alabama fame...", is not easy to understand. The following document states that Thomas Jefferson's wife was Melinda Graves Williams Haley. General Coffee's mother was Elizabeth Graves. Could that be the relationship?

This document proves that Holland Coffee is his brother (see next chapter). Also another brother is discussed, namely George Washington Coffee. However, there is not one single word about Hiram, the fourth brother.

Mrs. J.V. Lobdell (Malinda Minerva Coffee) writes of Thos. Jefferson Coffee

The text is a valuable addendum to the biography (above) and needs no more comment except for the identity of the writer who most likely is Malinda Minerva Coffee (2nd marriage to J.V. Lobdell) since in the former paper (see title) she has a son named John B. obdelll.

Obituary of Hiram Coffee, from The Mississippian, February 26, 1836

Finally we have found some information concerning the fourth son, Hiram Coffee, who died in Jackson, MS, January the 30th, 1836. Neither his wife's name nor his parents are mentioned. Mrs. Ann Holliday Foxworth tells in her letters that he was also a son of Ambrose and Mildred Moore. I have no elements to doubt about her statement.

Statement from P.C. Coffee (after 1896)

This statement contains a small biography of John Reed (Reid) Coffee (to compare with the one on p208), followed by a version of the "Said Rice" letter and some information concerning his nearest relatives (however, he forgets to mention his father's name!).

The version from the "Said Rice" letter differs from the one of 1866 (p36) in the descendance from Cromwell: Rice's **grandmother** is a daughter (in the 1866

Mrs. J.V. Lobdell (Malinda Minerva Coffee) writes of Thos. Jefferson Coffee

MRS. J.V. LOBDELL WRITES OF THOS. JEFFERSON COFFEE

After the death of his mother and his father's remarriage, he left home as a mere lad and came to Jackson, Miss. and made his home with his brother, George Washington Coffee. He studied law and engaged in practice five years. At the age of 22 he married Melinda Graves Williams Haley on July 17, 1827. He was elected to the state senate. He served a second term and had passed the Mississippi Homestead law. He was defeated for governor of the state by one vote by Henry S. Foote, who four years later, defeated Jefferson Davis for Governor. He built a house in Brandon which is still standing. He retired from politics at the urgent solicitation of his wife. He acquired large landed interests and many slaves. In 1846 he went to Texas and lived in Galveston- had lands on Oyster Creek but still operated his rich cotton farms on Indian Point in Bolivar Co. Miss. Thos. Jefferson Coffee died in Galveston, Texas in 1858 of Yellow Fever.

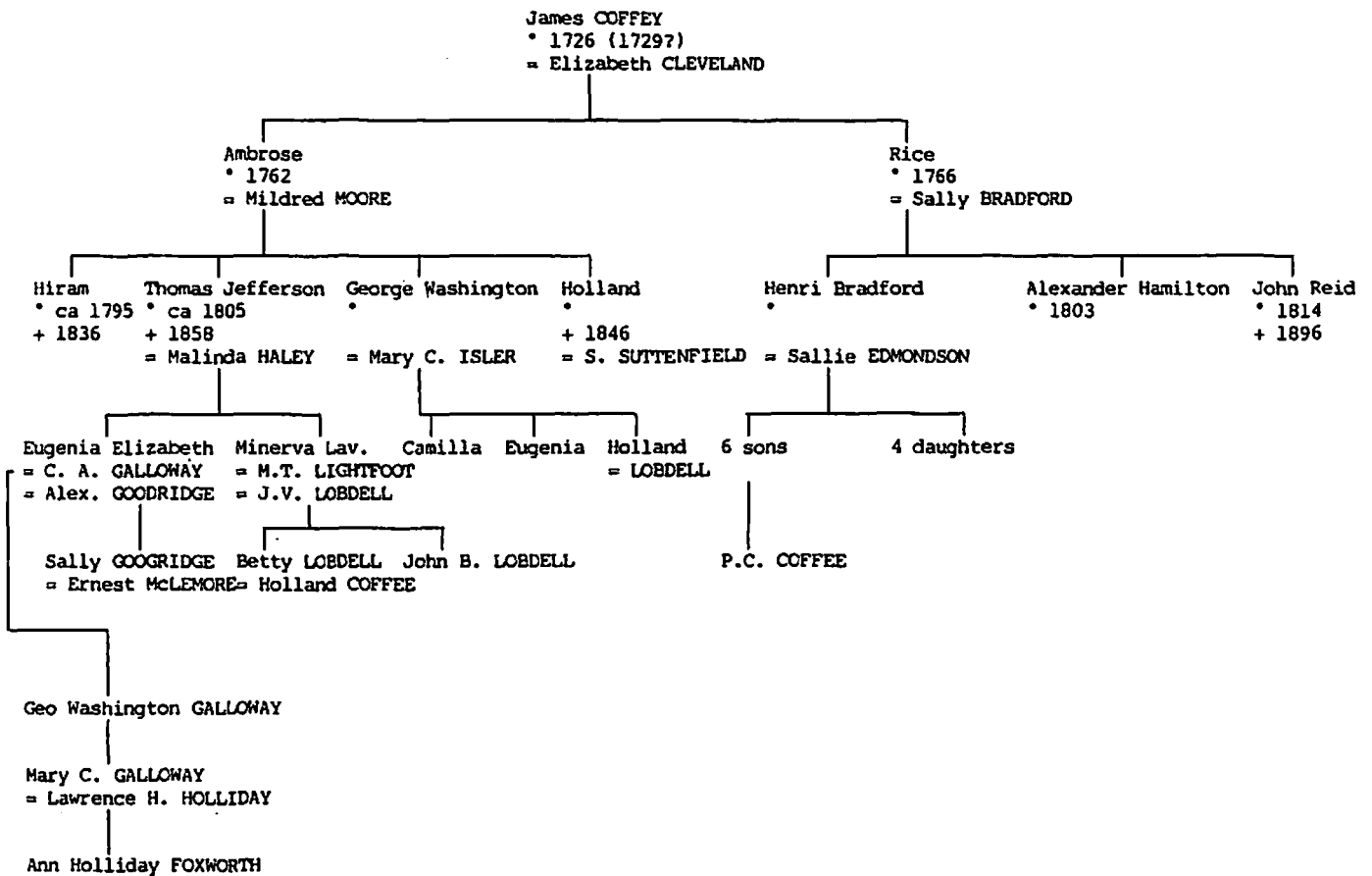
Obituary of Hiram Coffee from The Mississippian, February 26, 1836

OBITUARY OF HIRAM COFFEE FROM THE MISSISSIPPIAN FEB. 26, 1836 *(Jackson)*
Departed this life on the 30th Ult. at his residence near this city Maj. Hiram Coffee in the 41st year of his age. Eulogies upon deceased friends are too often made the vehicles of false and adulatory praise and consequently excite our disgust and contempt, for such productions. But if ever a private citizen well deserved a passing tribute of respect the subject of this notice is one. Mr. Coffee came to this state at an early age, possessing a mind full of activity and enterprise. He engaged with untiring industry in active pursuits and by a course of conduct honorable in itself and conciliating to others, he amassed a handsome fortune. He was at all times distinguished for his liberality and willingness to aid and assist those in whom he discovered merit, his kind and benevolent feelings however were frequently the subject of imposition from the undeserving, but even a knowledge of such a fact did not stay his hand in conferring benefits. His manners were mild and bland but never supple or submissive, possessing a mind well stored with a knowledge of mankind and a spirit whose impulses knew no dishonorable thought, he stood proudly conscious of his own rectitude. Some short time before his demise he lost all his children. This dispensation of providence he bore with manly firmness tho labouring himself under a fatal disease. In all his domestic relations as husband and father and master Mr. Coffee in his life would present an example worthy of imitation-kind, indulgent and affectionate. He left behind him to weep over and lament his loss an amiable wife and many near relations, etc.

document, it is his great-grandmother). It also differs in the naming of Rice's sons: Joe Nash, instead of Jerusha; Alexander Hamilton is forgotten.

Rice's birthyear 1776 should be: 1766. General John Coffee's death was in 1833 instead of in 1813.

Simplified pedigree showing the relationship between the characters



Statement from P.C. Coffee (after 1896)

STATEMENT FROM P.C. COFFEE

Born March 27, 1814, John Reed Coffee, the ninth child and fifth son of Rice and Sallie Bradford Coffee, on a farm bought from Gen. Andrew Jackson by his father, located at Wartrace, Bedford Co. Tenn.

He never had the opportunity of attending school except about 15 months, most of which was at Shelbyville, Tenn. At the age of about 10 years, his father allowed him to go to Belle Fonte, Alabama where he worked as a clerk in a store at the mere salary of \$5.50 a month. So attentive to business was he that at one time he was not outside the corporate limits (as told by himself to the writer) for a period of three years. By industry and economy, he was at the age of 22 able to establish a mercantile business of his own which he continued in Belle Fonte, Alabama until 1840 when he was elected sheriff of Jackson Co.

At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he enlisted at Belle Fonte as a private in the company of Capt. Richard Jones. He was afterward promoted and went to Mobile and organized the First Alabama Regiment and was elected its colonel and as such, participated in the siege of Vera Cruz. After the Mexican war, he became a general of the militia. On the 21st of January, 1849 he married Miss Mary Ann Cross, the only daughter of Col. Charles M. Cross and Eliza Talley.

While conservative in all things, he was a man of deep convictions and was loved, honored and respected by all who knew him. He died at his home on the Tennessee River in Jackson Co., Alabama March 21st, 1896 in the 82nd year of his life.

Rice Coffee's grandmother on his mother's side was a Miss McMinn. His mother, Elizabeth Cleveland, a sister of Col. Benjamin Cleveland who commanded a regiment in the Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary War. His grandmother was a daughter of Oliver Cromwell. Rice's own grandfather on his father's side was John Coffee. Rice's own father was James Coffee whose brothers were Ambrose, Reuben, Lewis, Eli and Joel, and sisters, Elizabeth and Patsy. Elizabeth married Reuben Whitesides, Patsy married Marshall Durham.

Rice's children were Joe Nash, Elvira, Henry B., Mary, Weightstill and Martha, or Patsy as she was called, and Benjamin B., and John Reed. Rice's mother was born in 1727 and died in 1827. Rice's wife's maiden name was Sallie Bradford whose mother's name was Margaret. Sallie's grandmother's name was Nellie Reid, a daughter of John Bell Reid. Rice's wife's father was Benet Bradford. Benet Bradford's children were Hannah, Polly, Sallie, John, Benjamin, Genry, Nelly, James and Hamilton.

Rice was born in Amhurst Co. Va., April 1776, died at Wartrace, Tenn. July 24, 1853. His wife, Sallie, was born June 22, 1770, died Sept. 3, 1840. Rice was a cousin of Gen. John Coffee who commanded a brigade and died near Florence, Alabama July 7, 1813, and who was with General Jackson during the war.

My father's father was Henry Bradford Coffee. He married Sallie Edmondson. My father's brothers were Barland Rice, Richard Edmondson, William Elmore, Willey and Isom Lane. Sisters were Elizabeth, Elvira, Mary and Martha. My grandfather, Henry Bradford Coffee, was a nephew of Gen. John Coffee. Gen. Coffee was really the man who won the famous Battle of New Orleans, but a president was needed. Gen. Coffee would not accept, so to aid Jackson, Coffee gave all the credit to Jackson, and by so doing, put him on the road to the White House. These are well known facts to us all here.

Signed P.C. Coffee

Note: P.C. Coffee, a grandson of Henry Bradford Coffee and great grandson of Rice Coffee.

Ann Holliday Foxworth to Kenneth R. Coffee, December 12, 1985

(also partly reproduced on pl4*)

The only big problem that I see is the generation where John Coffee married Jane Graves and nobody yet has solved it. I xeroxed a pile of worksheets of Smith Coffee Daniels (he was the last child born in that great plantation house near Fort Gibson, it burned and the columns are still standing and you are filled with awe when you stand there and realize how huge the house must have been). He has over 50 boxes of old letters, pictures and records in the Archives in Jackson. His theory was there were two John Coffees that married Graves - one Jean and one Jane and I believe he was right. Hope somebody can prove that. He had not, apparently, when he died. (...)

Ann Holiday Foxworth to André Cuffez, July 14, 1987

The only thing I could think of to send you are some of the copies of old letters sent to my mother nearly 50 years ago from her aunt Sarah (Sally) Goodridge McLemore in S. Carolina. Aunt Sally was a daughter of George Washington Coffee.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Holland and Hiram came to Jackson in the early 1830's from N. Carolina. Holland apparently went on to Ft. Smith Arkansas and established a trading post but must have returned to help Thos Jefferson move the Indian tribes to Oklahoma Territory. Hiram was a merchant. Thos Jefferson, a lawyer and from the best I can learn, George Washington had to do with newspapers (he married Peter Isler's daughter Mary Camilla and Peter Isler published a Newspaper in Natchez during the territorial period and moved to Jackson when it was made the State capital. I am sure he established the first newspaper there).

Smith Coffee Daniel did a lot of work on the Coffee lineage and his worksheets are in the Miss. Archives in Jackson. I am enclosing the only one I think you can read. He too seemed to be working on the theory that there were two John Coffees who married Graves, one Jean and the other Jane. (....)

Miss Mary Daniell (sister of Smith Coffee Daniell)

From: Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, Vol. 106, 1913,
p. 87, 88, partly (reduced)

MISS MARY DANIELL.

105267 88

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Born in Claiborne County, Miss.

Descendant of Capt. Thomas Reading, Corp. Abraham Bertron, David Bertron, William Magruder, Frisby Freeland, Peter Coffee, and Lieut.-Col. Truman Skinner, as follows:

1. Smith Coffee Daniell (1861-1904) m. 1884 Nannie Hughes (1865-87).
See No. 105264.
2. Coffee Daniell (1826-61) m. 1849 Catharine S. Freeland (1830-1903).
3. Smith Coffee Daniell (1794-1836) m. 1825 Priscilla Skinner (1803-82);
Thomas Freeland (1788-1856) m. 3rd 1828 Lavinia Magruder Skinner
(1806-37).
4. Adjerion Skinner (1774-1845) m. 1798 Catharine Magruder (1777-1837);
Frisby Freeland m. Sarah Rolle; Charles Daniell m. Elizabeth Coffee;
Adjerion Skinner (1774-1845) m. Catharine Magruder (1776-1837).
5. William Magruder m. Sarah Greenfield; Peter Coffee m. Sarah Smith; Truman Skinner m. 1772 Priscilla Skinner.

William Magruder (1747-1802) served as a committeeman to carry into execution the resolutions of Continental Congress. He was born and died in Prince Georges County, Md.

Frisby Freeland (1747-1819) was a committeeman who represented Calvert County, Md., in carrying into effect the resolutions of Continental Congress. He was born in Calvert County, Md.; died in Claiborne County, Miss.

Peter Coffee served as private in Capt. Benjamin Cassey's company, 12th Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. James Wood. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va.; died in Hancock County, Ga.

Also No. 91305.

Truman Skinner (1737-81) enlisted, 1779, in Prince Georges County, Maryland militia, as captain; in 1777, served as major and promoted lieutenant-colonel, 1778. He was born and died in Prince Georges County.

Also No. 69246.

Among the papers Mrs. Ann Holliday Foxworth sent me was a worksheet compiled by Smith Coffee Daniell (IV), a descendant of Peter Coffee through Elizabeth Coffee, who married Charles Daniell. His ascendance (with photograph) was published in the Compendium by Virkus and is reproduced (p17). Daniell made a lot of research on the Coffees. His complete genealogical work, containing 31 boxes and 1 bundle, was deposited in the Mississippi Department of Archives & History, Post Office, box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, in 1970.

The copy of the worksheet is difficult to read. I copied it. What is the importance of this draft? Thanks to this worksheet, maybe we can explain the Mary Jolliff, another wife of John Coffee "transported by Nicholas Hill (Daniell writes Hall) in 1637" in the Compendium, Vol. III, 1928, p. 464 (see p77). According to Daniell she should be his first wife; he secondly married Rebecca. Nevertheless, there must be some errors in the Coffee genealogies compiled by Virkus (p134, p77). We already know that John, who married Jane Graves was the son of Edward and Ann Powell. Is Edward the son of the John of 1637, who married Mary Jolliff and Rebecca? And if this is so, who is his mother? Will we ever know?

On the crucial question: "Are there two John Coffeys who married a Jane (Jean) Graves?", we can answer: probably not. Mr. Daniell himself proves it in his worksheet by marrying their children to respectively the same persons. Also see p69-72.

Ireland to Essex Co Va 1637 - Passage paid by Nicholas Hall	Elizabeth (Betsy) Coffee ca 1647 m John Cleveland (Martha) Patsy m Joshua Stamps ca 1649 Grace Cleveland? Edward Coffey m Ann Po- ca 1652 (?) 1716 well will Feb. 14 1716 Thos Powell - Francis Mary Place Place (m 1701)	John Coffee - ca 1700-1795 m 1727 Jean Graves Edward Martha Ann Austin Elizabeth	(James) 1729 Elizabeth Cleveland William 1747 Eliz. Osborne Thomas 1742 Eliz. Smith Sally Fields John ca 1730 (1) Dorcas Carter (2) Nancy Richardson (3) Nancy Chenault Edmund m - - Rueben 1759 m (1) Sally Scott Winifred m Nicholas Moran Betsy m Thos Fields Benjamin 1747 m Polly Hayes	Reuben Coffee 1751 James Lewis Russell Elizabeth Coffee Nancy m Joel Anderson Dyer	
John Coffee 1620- ca 1680 (1) m Mary Jolliff (2) m Rebecca --	Annister m -- Shenault ca 1654 John Graves James m 1719 Ann Martha Hannah -- Jean Benjamin 1656 Patsy m Joshua Stapp 1658 John m 1683 Jane Graves 1660- ca 1720	Peter Coffee Amelia 1750 John ca 1684 Edward ca 1686 Thomas ca 1688 Benj ca 1690 William 1692 Reuben 1694 Elizabeth ca 1696 Winifred 1698 Rev. James 1700-1781	Dorcas Carter Nancy Richardson Nancy Shenault Eliz. Smith Sally Fields Polly Hayes Eliz. Ausborne Sally Scott Thomas Fields Nicholas Moran Elizabeth Cleveland 1707-1766(?)	Peter m Susannah - ca 1716- 1771 Betsy John Thomas James Polly Smith Martha Nm Reuben Elis Sally Jesse (cont) Joel Coffee m 1752 1730-1789	Peter m 1773 Sarah Smith 1750-1804 Lewis Larkin McCaleb James Lewis Randall m Biddy Moore Reuben Coffee Sept 16, 1759 Martha Sealey 1737

Mr. Daniell and Mrs. Ransom Griffin

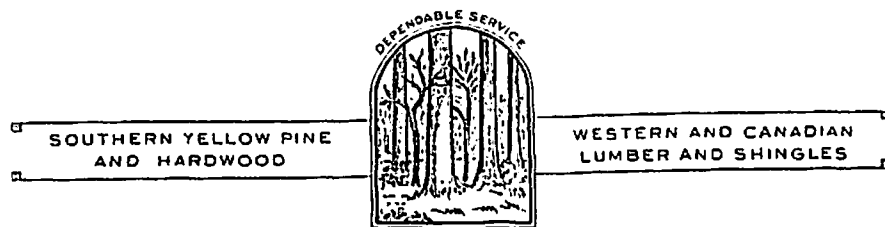
As the copy of the worksheet that I received from Mrs. Foxworth (p66) was rather difficult to read, I requested a better copy from the Mississippi Archives in Jackson, MS. At my great surprise I received, beside the better copy, other very important information such as a second letter written by Mrs. Ransom Griffin (first letter, see p164), another worksheet and a newspaper clipping (obituary).

Mrs. Ransom Griffin's letter (p70, p71) was so marvelous that I decided to include it in my (already finished) work. Her comment on the two John Coffeys and Jane Graves is important. The appearance of this problem is probably due to a confusion of dates, as she stated, and the frequent naming of the children "John". I have my doubts concerning her "Reuben being born in 1759". At the end of the letter Mrs. Ransom Griffin wonders if someone will her "digging up (...) 200 years from now". We already do! According to her letters she must have been a nice person, a real lady...

The other worksheet (p72), probably anterior to the already described one, clearly explains how Mr. Daniell saw the two John Coffeys problem. He even thought at that moment he descended from "John", son of John Coffey (= Graves)!

Finally from the obituary, published in the "Port Gibson Reveille", November 12, 1970, we learn that Mr. Smith Coffee Daniell (IV), passed away on November 9 (10?), 1970 in Gibson, MS. He was 85 years of age (p73).

Another letter addressed to Mr. Daniell (p75) was sent to me by Mrs. Foxworth. It contains an inquiry concerning Colonel Holland Coffee, thoroughly treated in Part I, chapter 9. It is reproduced for the above reason.



MRS. RANSOM GRIFFIN

5858 CENTRAL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PHONE BR. 2086

Feb. 9, 1948

Dear Mr. Daniels.

Thank you for your kind and immediate answer to my letter concerning the Coffey family. I was interested in your being in the war, as I was well represented. One young son enlisted in May 1942 and came out at the end of the war, safe and sound, and a 1st Lt. Two sons in law were Captains, and one little 18 year old nephew lost his life at the landing of Guam. My husband was born at Winona Miss, and raised on a cotton plantation near Kill-michael. He died several years ago. A fine southern gentleman if ever there was one.

Now for your line of the Coffeys. I have run across this Joshua Coffee and Peter Coffee line many times, and have some unfiled notes which I will try to find and send you later. If my notes are of your family, then I know I can give you at least some scraps of information. There was a Joshua Coffee who was the father of Peter, and another Peter Coffey who was the father of Joshua. I distinctly remember that. I found one note today where on Mar. 6, 1781 a Peter Coffee received by Patent 250 acres of land in Lin. Co. Ky. and on the same day he received another 250 acres. On Aug. 24, 1781 a Charles Coffey received 750 acres. The first two entries were in Book #1, page 100. I didnt jot down the third entry page. Lincoln Co. Ky was part of Va at that time wasnt it ?

There were so many Coffeys in our section who had the given name of Smith. This might be a lead to which family you belong to. If you have seen Dr. Lawrence Coffeys book, you will have noticed this.

There is a Mr. G.R. Turrentine of Russellville Ark. who might be of help to you, for I am sure he has some records on Joshua and Peter Coffey. I have had a wonderful time working with him, and anything you get thru him will be definately accurate.

Now for my line. My brother has worked with me on this for several years. He goes to Washington D.C. several times a year to visit with some of his political cromies there, and he always stops in Essex, or adjoining counties, to run the records for me. He is an attorney, and specializes in Settlements of estate, so he knows how to find things. He has got our line back to the early 1600s. Old Wills, Deeds, and other proof. If you are a decendant of one of John

Coffeys brothers, then I would be glad to send you copies of the old Wills. I dont believe you are a decendant of Thomas, his brother James or his brother Reuben. But you might be of one of the other brothers of which I have the name of only one decendant*of the rest of Johns brothers and sisters. I recently received a letter from a Gentleman in New York, who is decended from Edward.

The two Wills enclosed are of John Coffeys father, and Jane Graves' Father. I have the Will of Janes Grandfather ,and great grand father.ect.ect.

From your notes, I dont believe you have one of Dr. Coffeys Genealogies. He died a couple of years ago but his wife has some of them for sale. I can give you her address. This book gives John Coffeys Will and named the children as you did. But John died in 1775 in Albemarle Co. Va. He had owned land in Essex and in Spotslyvania Co. I think all his children were born in Essex. His son Thomas who married 1st Elizabeth Smith and second Sally Fields was Dr. Coffeys grandfather and was also the grandfather of Senator Newell Sanders of Nashville Tenn. John and Jane Graves first child was born 1728, and we have the births of five more of the children, from old bibles or the grave stones. This makes me ask whether there were two John Coffeys who married Jane Graves almost 100 years apart, or whether there is a confusion of dates. I have the bible on my table of my great grandmother Nancy Coffey Dyer-B-1788 in Burke Co. N.C. the daughter of Reuben Coffey and Sally Scott. Reuben being born 1759.

I wonder if some one will be digging us up this way 200 years from now. Well, If I can help you I would be glad to and all I ask is any information you find on the un named other children of my Gr. Gr. Grandparents Reuben and Sally Scott Coffey of Va.-then Burke Co. N.C.

And thank you again for your answer. I will send any thing I can find on your line.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Ransom)

Abby Dyer Truffin

I am a two finger typist thus the messy work. I slipped the two Wills out of my loose leaf note book as I had other copies and it takes me so long to retype them.

Coff Thomas ^{Thomas}
 ca 1637

Catharine

transported to Nicholas Hill

Essex Co., Va. from Ireland

1637

John Coffey

1620-
1648

Mary Julliff

Peoria

Elizabeth Coffey m John Cleveland
Patric Coffey m John Stiff
Annister Coffey m ^{Edmund}
Edward Coffey m ^{three} Cleveland

John Coffey m 1683 Jane Gorman
1660-
Surrey Co., Va

Alexandra Cleveland
with ^{Bartholomew}

Woodson
m
near

John Coffey
1689-1724
Elizabeth 1731

71.C-

John Coffey
John Coffey

John He ^{James}
 1750
 settled in Pamunkey Co Va
 1748

Peter Coffey m ^{Elizabeth}
1757 1797

John Coffey m
1684
Edward Coffey m Ann Powell
ca 1686 1716

Thomas Coffey
ca 1688
Benjamin Coffey
ca 1690
William Coffey
ca 1692

Rufus Coffey
ca 1694
Elizabeth Coffey
ca 1696
Wendell Coffey
ca 1698

Rev. James Coffey
1700-1784

John Coffey m Jean ^{James}
1700-1795
Edward Coffey
Martha Coffey
Ann Coffey
Austin Coffey
Elizabeth Coffey

James Coffey
Henry Coffey m ^{Elizabeth} Moore
1759

Elizabeth Cleveland
1707-1800

Rev. Salders
Joel Coffey
1730-1789
Martha

Vertical text on the left edge of the page.

Smith Coffee Daniell Collection (21075)

Obituary of Smith Coffee Daniell, Port Gibson MS, November 9 (10?), 1970

Nov. 12, 1970 P. 1

PORT GIBSON REVEILLE, PORT GIBSON, MISS.

Smith Daniell, Dies At 85; Funeral Held Monday

Smith Coffee Daniell, IV, last surviving person who was born and lived for a time at Windsor, was found dead at his home on College Street Sunday. He lived alone, and he is thought to have died Friday night or early Saturday.

Mr. Daniell, 85, was born at Windsor Plantation in southwest Claiborne County March 11, 1885. He was the son of the late Nancy Hughes and S. C. Daniell, III. His maternal grandparents were the late Mary Bertron and William Hughes, and his paternal grandparents were the late Katherine Freeland Daniell and Smith C. Daniell, Jr., the builder of Windsor. All these were members of early prominent Claiborne County families.

Mr. Daniell was a brother of the late Mrs. Mary Daniell Bagnell.

Mr. Daniell served in the Army Engineering Corps in both World Wars I and II. He attained the rank of major. He was a civil engineer for many years and was well known here and elsewhere as a land surveyor.

The deceased was also widely recognized in genealogical circles, and was a member of several genealogical societies, including Magna Carta and the Colonial Order of the Crown, for descendants of the Emperor Charlemagne.

He leaves a number of first cousins as his nearest relatives—Mrs. Caroline Daniell Smith of St. Joseph, La.; Murdoch M. Watkins Sr., of New Orleans; Mrs. Louise Watkins Davenport, Mrs. Margaret Watkins Rucker, and Mrs. Mary Kate Watkins Woffarth, all of Port Gibson; Mrs. Louise Augusta Berger Odom of Steens, Miss.; Frederick Charles Berger of Natchez; and Mrs. Mary Berger Cheatham of Jackson.

Funeral services were held Monday at 2:30 p.m. at Guion Chapel with the Rev. David N. Daniels, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. Burial was in Wintergreen Cemetery.

Pallbearers were G. L. Disharoon, Jr., Henry Drake, Shreve Guthrie, Jr., F. O. Coleman, J. C. Moore, William D. Lum, and Philemon Smith.

Smith Coffee Daniell Collection (Z 1075)

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA

"OVER A CENTURY OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE"

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

January 1, 1948

Mr. S. C. Daniell
Port Gibson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Daniell:

Mrs. J. E. Heys, state historian for Georgia, suggested that I write you concerning Colonel Holland Coffee, who served in the Third Congress of The Texas Republic as representative from Fannin county. Mrs. Heys says that you are descended from the Coffee line and possibly have some information on Colonel Coffee, who first appears in history of the Southwest as proprietor of a trading post at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, in the early 1830's. Associated with him were Siles Colville and a man named French. It is not known just when he left Ft. Smith, but he established a post on Red river, north of present day Denison, about 1835 and remained there till his death in 1846.

If you can be of any help whatsoever in establishing the family connection of Colonel Coffee, I shall be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Middlebrooks
Head, Education and Psychology
Department.

F.A. Virkus, "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy", Vol. III, 1928, p. 464, enlp (rearranged)

Dr. Laurence H. Coffey apparently had no knowledge of this work. He could have consulted it since it was published in 1928 and his work three years later (1931).

- 1-WALKER, Mary Elizabeth Peacock (Mrs. John A.), b Daingerfield, Tex., Apr. 14, 1863.
 9-John Thompson (1636-1704), from Eng., settled in Surry Co., Va.; burgess, 1697; m Sarah-;
 8-John (b ca. 1657), m Alice-;
 7-John (1678-1738), m Agnes-;
 6-William (1701-69), m Sarah-;
 5-John (b 1724), m Rachel Peacock;
 4-Mary, m John Peacock;
 3-John, m Zilpah Thomson;
 2-John C. C. (2 below).
 4-Lt. John Knox (1750-1819), led the left wing of "Forlorn Hope" at battle of Stony Point under Anthony Wayne; m 1789, Elizabeth Eoff;
 3-Mary (1798-1874), m 1817, Joel Coffey;
 2-Elizabeth (2 below).
 8-John Coffey, transported by Nicholas Hill, 1637; m Mary Jolliff (?), of lower Va.;
 7-John, m Jane Graves;
 6-James (1700-86), m Elizabeth Cleaveland (Alexander, m Milly Pressley);
 5-Joel (1730-89), Wilkes Co., N.C.; m Martha-;
 4-Nathan (1760-1823-24), m 1785, Mary Sanders or Saunders;
 3-Joel (1790-1850), m Mary Knox (3 above);
 2-Elizabeth (1827-63), m 1848, John C. C. Peacock (1824-69).
 1-m Jan. 14, 1886, John Allen Walker, b Selma, Ark., July 6, 1862; son of John Allen Walker, of nr. Senatobia, Miss., m Caledonia Pruitt; issue: 1-Mary Elizabeth, b Colorado, Tex., May 22, 1889; ed. Columbia U. and Barnard Coll.; m 1924, Thomas Earle Edwards.
 1-Mem. C.D.A., D.A.C., D.F.P.A., Mil. Order of Frontier, D.A.R., Daus. of the Republic of Texas, U.S.D. 1812, U.D.C., Knights of Golden Horseshoe, White Crane. Summer place: 10 Forest Av., Chautauqua, N.Y. Residence: 701 Center Av., Brownwood, Tex.

And for dessert to the American chapter ... thin Coffey!

(only in Coffey Genealogy 3, reprint)

There is also one Coffey among the circusartists. It is James W. Coffey, born in 1852. Where he is born, is not mentioned in the article that I have consulted.

His particularity happened to be very thin, namely as lean as a rake. His weight was only 32 kg (70 lb) for a total length of 1,65 m (5 ft 5 in). He was single and everytime when he appeared on stage he began with the same yoke: "I really like to be married one day, but I cannot find one lady, who likes her Coffey so thin!". He could doubtless been affixed as "The Skeleton Dude".

A famous circusartist marriage took place in 1924 in Madison Square Garden: Pete Robinson, 26 kg (59 lb) and Bunny Smith, 212 kg (470 lb), and it was even a happy one too!

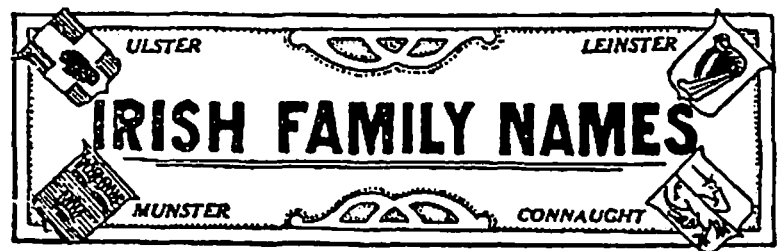
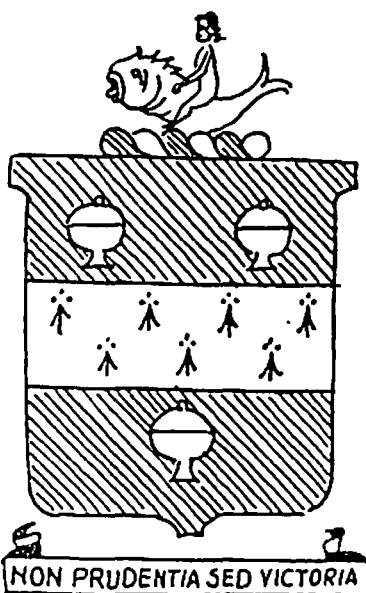
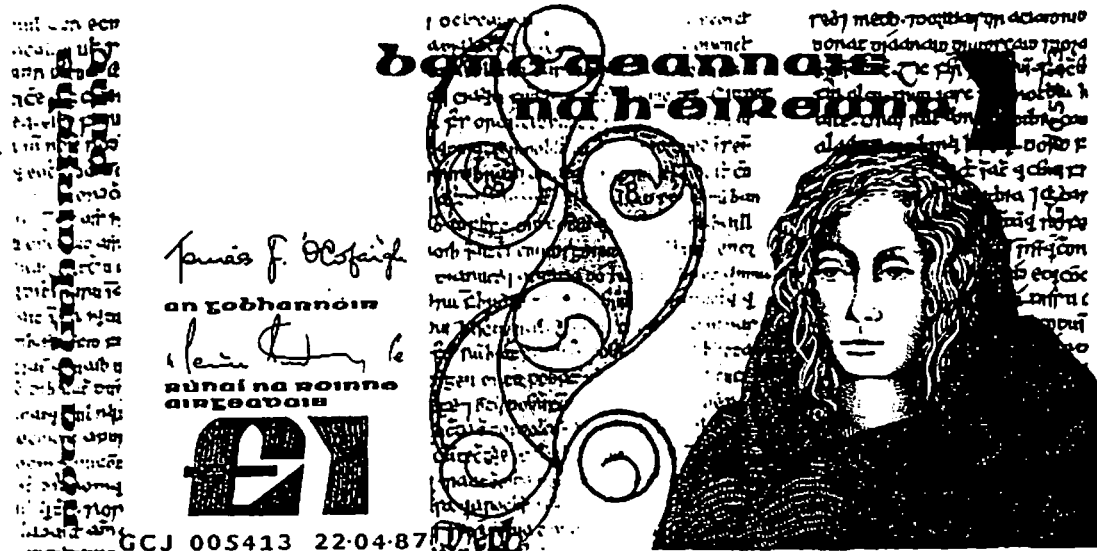


THE COFFEYS MEET

Tomas O'Cofaigh, who has signed all the Irish banknotes for the past ten years, visited Melbourne in June 1989 to meet Bill Coffey, the editor of The Irish Link. They have corresponded for a number of years.

Tomas is an expert on deciphering pre AD1000 Irish manuscripts and Bill Coffey has information on a great many Irish families from around AD1000 onwards so they had a wonderful time swapping information.

Tomas, recently retired, was on a trade mission to Japan to entice more Japanese businessmen to set up factories in Ireland where many are already operating and give much employment. He is chairman of the government's Irish Financial Services Centre.



COFFEY

from The Weekly Irish Times 29 March 1941.

The Arms of the Coffey Family are: Vert a fess ermine between three golden cups.

The Crest is a naked savage astride a dolphin.

The Motto is "Non Prudentia sed victoria".
"Not by prudence but by victory".

F.S. Crosswhite, Etymological Considerations for the Surname Coffey/O'Cobhthaigh/Cobhthach: An Irish Parallel to Apollo, (1988), p. 21 (see "Foreword", p7)

In the rather difficult to read long essay concerning the meaning of the Coffey surname, the author went to the bottom of the problem. It is certainly an "original professionally prepared contribution to knowledge" (p. 2).

In the discussion about the family mottoes he gives an explanation for the two at first sight contradictory mottoes: "Not by Prudence but by Victory" and "Not by Victory but by Providence" (p. 12). A part of it is reproduced below.

He also sees a large similarity between the legendary O'Cobhthaigh and the Greek Apollo god, which he proves. This comparison is partly reproduced (p. 15).

An excerpt of the essay is published in CCC leaflet of March 1989. The comparison between O'Cobhthaigh and Apollo does not figure in it.

The family motto displays the twin concepts of victory and prudence and it is difficult to tell just which takes precedence. Two Latin versions of the Coffey motto have commonly been used, "Non prudentia sed victoria" seeming at first to be diametrically opposed to "Non victoria sed prudentia." Although Rev. Thomas Coffey registered the coat of arms in 1684, it was probably very old then. Evidence for this is the fact that it occurs in so many different versions among different Coffeys. The various mottoes "Not by prudence but by victory" or the at first seemingly quite different "Not by victory but by providence," etc. are in fact scholarly witticisms of a poetic nature showing that early Coffeys understood these various concepts to translate directly from the name Coffey-O'Cobhthaigh-Cobhthach. The mottoes represent the ultimate proof that the symbolism of the dolphin, the naked man, and the golden cups, was fully understood by the Coffeys, since mastery of this symbolism would be necessary to realize that both victory and fiduciary providence and prudence are rooted in the same historical cutting edge of victory, the full-blown Cobhthach concept, as described in this paper.

Victory is won in youth just like wages are won by working. But as we grow older, have we had the foresight to provide a plan by which we can gracefully retire from the scene and leave the world a little better than we found it? If so, perhaps we can exit riding our dolphin toward the sunset with only the birthday suit with which we were born.

Nevertheless, the essence of O'Cobhthaigh = Apollo lives on, within the intricate fabric of life, as that humanistic element, symbolized by the naked man on the dolphin, which rides herd on the baser (bestial and/or sophisticated) aspects of society's machinery, and which channels and concentrates good for the benefit of humanity, orphans, widows, youth, the elderly, the poor, the disadvantaged, the man in the street, indeed for all who seek it. O'Cobhthaigh = Apollo is our victor and in this we take great pride. The Celts of old had a concept of a gens or genius associated with spirits of dead ancestors and fostered a genius-essence-ancestor appreciation and emulation. This must account for the victor/fiduciary role being so ingrained in the Coffey-O'Cobhthaigh-Cobhthach family and the general interest in genealogy in the family.

At this point, in conclusion, it would be good to show a comparison of characteristics of Apollo and the archetypical O'Cobhthaigh:

COMPLEXION:

APOLLO

-- the fair victor, with hair of gold.

O'COBHTHAIGH

-- genealogy according to O'Hart traced to "Cobhthach Fionn" = fairhaired victor/factor.

CLOTHING:

APOLLO

-- naked; rarely in the robe of a bard.

O'COBHTHAIGH

-- man on family crest naked; there were a number of O'Cobhthaigh bards.

ANIMAL SYMBOLISM:

APOLLO

-- the dolphin (Delphinus delphis).

O'COBHTHAIGH

-- the dolphin (Delphinus delphis).

E. J. Rothery, Annals of Science March, 1968, 53-71

Detailed biography of Aeneas Coffey (1780-1852) (p. 53)

Address of Mr. E. J. Rothery: College of Technology, Kevinstreet, Dublin 8.

[Reprinted from ANNALS OF SCIENCE March, 1968]

ÆNEAS COFFEY (1780-1852)

By E. J. ROTHERY, B.Sc.*

FROM time to time, in the history of any subject, there occurs an intriguing name that cries out for an explanation and that, sooner or later, will appeal to those with a taste for the incongruous. Such was the name of Æneas Coffey, the inventor of an alcohol still which contained in its design the basic ingredients of the fractionation column.

Just a century ago, in 1863, H. A. Coffey¹ came across the genealogy of one of the first members of that family, the Sept of Cobhtaigh, or the Victorious Clan, to use the modern form of the name. This was Teigh Coffey or Teige O'Coffy, whose descent was traced back many generations, through one Eneas, to another Eneas of the Bloody Spear, offspring of Luy, Alias Mac Con, Monarch of Ireland in about the third century A.D.

According to a second account quoted by the same author Cobhtach was the proper name of an Irish chief from whom the ancient family called O'Cobhthaich derived their name and descent. They were the chief lords of the territories later called Barryroe, east and west, in the county of Cork.

From a third source, H. A. Coffey indicates that the clan produced bards, teachers and preachers, but no gentleman (by which, presumably, was meant landowner). But, although the name of Æneas Coffey recalls the early history of Ireland, the origin of the man himself remains obscure.

Æneas Coffey was born about the year 1780². The evidence for his birthplace is conflicting. An Irish source³ states Calais. If this is correct it suggests a possible connection between his family and the numerous French investigators: Adam, Solimani, Berard, Cellier Blumenthal, Derosne, Alegre, Menard, and St. Marc, who constructed crude patent

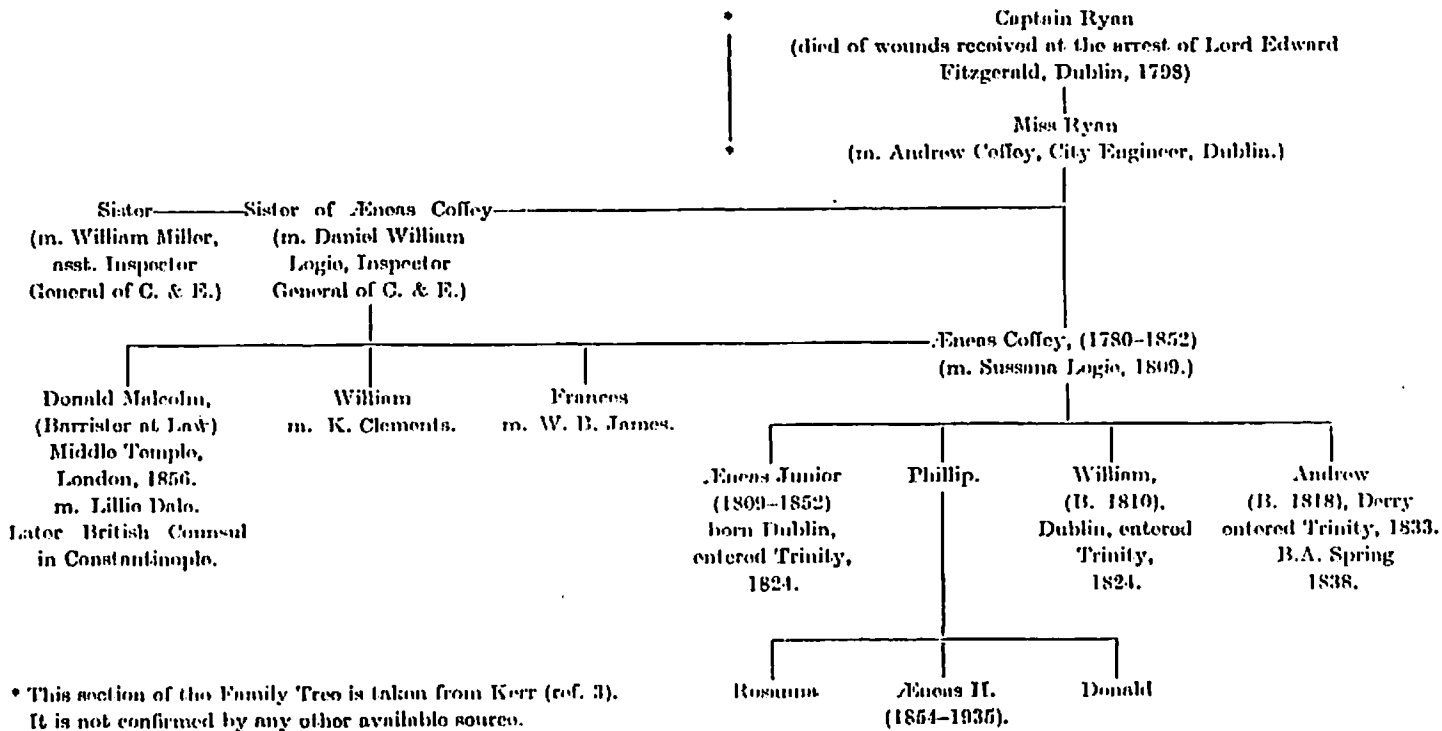
* Department of Chemistry and Biology, College of Technology, Dublin.

¹ H. A. Coffey, *Genealogical and Historical Records of the Sept Cobhthaigh, now Coffey*, Dublin (printed for private circulation) 1863.

² Obituary Notice in *The Times*, Nov. 30th 1852. 'November 26th, at Bromley, Middlesex, Æneas Coffey, in his 73rd year'.

³ J. J. Kerr. 'Æneas Coffey and his Still', *Dublin Historical Record*, vol. 9, No. 1, 1946.

APPENDIX I



* This section of the Family Tree is taken from Kerr (ref. 3).
 It is not confirmed by any other available source.

AEneas Hippolyte Coffey, May 8, 1931

Copy of letter sent by James A. Dore on the 11th July, 1968 to Mr. E. J. Rothery.

The illegible name is Dr. G. Foth and the book he refers to, was published by Verlagsbuchhandlung, Paul Parey, Berlin, 1929.

8.5.31.

"My grandfather AEneas Coffey was born in Dublin, his father Andrew Coffey was chief Engineer to the City of Dublin. He (AEneas) was in the Excise in the earlier part of his life and retired having obtained high rank.

"He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was of a very scientific nature.

"In his capacity of Surveyor of Distilleries, he was very interested in the problem of Continuous Distillation and evolved the basis of the "Coffey Patent Still". Later on, I believe in 1833, he patented his invention and came over to London, Bromley-by-Pow, where, with his sons, AEneas, William and Phillip, he carried on the erection and construction of his patent still.

"The first apparatus constructed was made with iron pipes. These proved detrimental to the quality of the spirit, the combination of the iron with the acid of the wash giving a bad taste to the resulting spirit. In fact, the first still with cast iron pipes was thrown back on their hands.

"Afterwards copper was substituted and the still was a complete success, and stills were sent to many distilleries in England, Scotland Ireland the the Colonies.

"It was undoubtedly the first effective Continuous Apparatus and Dr..... the great German authority on distillation in his great work "SPIRITUS FABRIKATION" gives the Coffey Still full credit as the pioneer of continuous distillation.

"Unfortunately the patent was not continued and owing to a dwindling business AEneas Coffey's remaining son Phillip Edward Coffey accepted the position of Manager of Thames Bank Distillery, Fimlico, and made over the goodwill of AEneas Coffey & Sons to his previous foreman and manager, Mr. John Dore, who had been associated with their business for many years. "

AEneas H. Coffey.

COFFEY of CORDARRAGH

in the Parish of Killesher, County Fermanagh

In the 1659 census of Ireland there was not a place named Cordarragh. If Clunidarragh, in Irish 'meadow abounding with oak trees' is Cordarragh only two persons were living there and both were Irish natives.

If Coryaragh is Cordarragh there were twelve persons living there and all twelve were Irish natives.

If Cordamogag was Cordarragh the six persons living there were all Irish natives. None of the Irish names bore any resemblance to Coffey or the Irish rendering of the name Cobhthaigh or O'Cobhthaigh. Clunidarragh is likely to have been the present-day Cordarragh.

The first mention of a Coffey in County Fermanagh is that on 11 April 1715 Henry Green gave James Coffee a perpetual lease of Corradarra. Cordarragh, in Irish 'the round hill of the oak trees' is a townland of 75 acres and was part of the estate of Lord Enniskillen. His ancestor was Captain William Cole from England who was appointed Constable of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh in 1602 and became Sir William Cole in 1629. His descendant became Lord Mountflorencia in 1760 and the Earl of Enniskillen in 1789.

John Green was a lieutenant in Brigadier William Wolseley's Regiment of Horse, County Fermanagh 1698 according to Mss 0762 in The British Museum Library, London. Others of the Green family served in regiments in Enniskillen. As army officers were often rewarded for good service by being granted lands or leases of lands at a nominal fee this would be the reason why a member of the Green family was able to lease Cordarragh to James Coffee.

In the List of Fermanagh Freeholders 1750 there were

James Coffry, Clonyhemchar (today Cloonatumpher)
William Coffry, Cordarragh
John Coffry, Cordarragh 1747-48.

In the Fermanagh Poll 1788 there were

William Coffey	freeholder	Cordarragh	and	lives	there
James Coffey	"	"	"	"	"
William Coffey	"	"	"	"	"
William Coffey	"	"	"	"	"
William Coffey	"	Enniskillen	"	"	"

James Coffey must have had lands in Cloonatumpher when he lived in Cordarragh. In the baptisms listed by UHF Robert Coffey was baptised 14 Oct 1812 the son of William and Anne Coffy of Cluntumper (?) obviously Cloonatumpher which is a townland in the parish of Killesher. James Coffey's son William's wife was Anne Moffit and their other children were William baptised 23 April 1800 and Mary baptised 22 Jan 1803. To fit in the four William Coffeys on a family tree it would look like

James Coffey	William Coffey	John Coffey
William	William	William

married Anne Moffat and had
William baptised 23 April 1800
Mary baptised 22 January 1803
Robert baptised 14 October 1812
of Cloonatumpher.

James, William and John Coffey probably had more children than their Williams but it seems impossible to find them or which of the three they were descended from. The James Coffey thought to be, by UHF, the father of William Coffey who married Mary Gordon may have been a brother of any of the three sons named William, but the glorious thing about this research is that we all are descended from the James Coffee who got the perpetual lease of Corradarra on 11 April 1715.

F.S. Crosswhite, Cromwell Descendants on the Yadkin: A New Look at the Cleveland/Cromwell Anachronism, (1988), 24 p. (see "Foreword", p7)

In his essay concerning the Cleveland/Cromwell anachronism (anomaly in time: "Alexander Cleveland died at 112 years of age", see p236), the author being a descendant himself from Chesley Coffey who married Jane Cleveland, takes great interest in the speculation that she (Jane Cleveland) descended from Oliver Cromwell's sister, or a similar collateral line. Oliver shared with Thomas Cromwell a descent from Thomas' parents and his (Oliver's) ancestor, being Thomas' sister shared the same heredity as Thomas, whereas any children of Thomas would have had only half of Thomas' heredity.

He is almost rather certain that the 112 year claim of the age of Alexander Cleveland at his death was a result of confusing Bible records for three Alexander Clevelands, the first of whom, Roger Alexander Cleveland, was born at the beginning and the last Alexander dying at the end of the long count.

The author also compares the eight Prévost volumes to a modern soap-opera TV serie, based on a real life adventure (= the manuscript of Mr. Cleveland), which could be in possession of Prévost, who is known to be an editor of the works of others. He suspects that the books may have been a rendering by Roger Alexander Cleveland of materials dealing with his grandfather, the pirate Captain Thomas Cromwell, later modified by Prévost.

I admire the study he has made. it is very "genealogical" and based upon a tremendous research, an example for other researchers. I copy two paragraphs (p. 24) which end his essay, and show the importance of it (see below).

Perhaps we will eventually discover the true chronology of happenings relating to Alexander Cleveland, the Cromwell family, and the inspiration for the Cleveland-Cromwell literary series of Prévost. I am particularly intrigued by the half-brother of Mr. Cleveland being named "Bridge," a rather unusual name. There was a Mr. Bridge Coffe living in London in 1655, over 70 years before publication of the original episode in the Cleveland-Cromwell series.

Interestingly, this is the period during which the Mr. Cleveland cum Cromwell and his half-brother "Bridge" * supposedly lived. The name of my ancestor Edward Coffey (who married Ann Powell in 1699) was spelled "Coffe" in Essex County, Virginia records, exactly like the name of the Bridge "Coffe" mentioned above. Coffe was an unusual spelling of the name even in the 17th Century. Other than Edward's, the very first Coffey marriages we have record of in America were to Clevelands. We do not know whether the Coffey and Cleveland families were close in decades prior to these marriages, as the applicable history has not yet been traced. Perhaps Roger Alexander Cleveland was the son of Elizabeth Cromwell and therefore the grandson of Captain Thomas Cromwell, the pirate.

Before, during, and after the period of Cromwell's fiduciary "Protectorate," there was much movement of families back and forth between Virginia, the Maryland/New Jersey region and New England for religious reasons, depending on which factions were in power in Britain and Virginia. Maryland and New Jersey were more tolerant than either New England or Virginia. It is precisely during this period that Coffey, Cleveland, and Cromwell genealogy is in part confused and in part missing. At the present time I think that there is very compelling evidence that there was indeed the Cleveland-Cromwell connection that Alexander Cleveland passed on to his descendants, but that attempts to explain it have been fraught with anachronistic problems. Being myself a descendent of this Alexander Cleveland through his son John who married Elizabeth Coffey (parents of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland and his sister, my Jane Cleveland), I hope to accomplish by means of this discussion the re-instatement of a Cleveland-Cromwell connection as a matter for serious research. I see no reason for the family to have claimed such a relationship if it did not exist, and if it did indeed exist, it would have fit very precisely into the web spun in the rambling history recounted above.

* see Coffey Genealogy 2, p478

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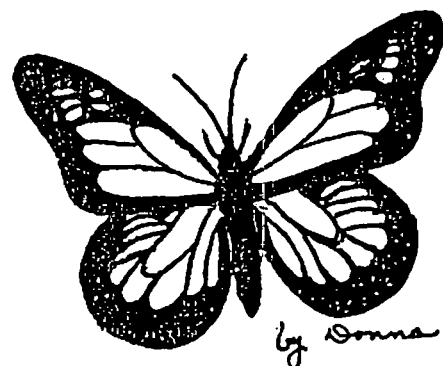
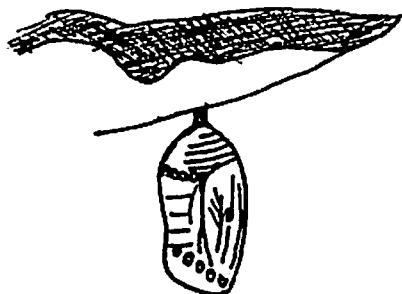
Coffey Cousins' Clearinghouse

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A most singular vanity and quaint conceit! We know that the Clevelands derive their name from a tract in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, yet called Cleveland. John Cleveland came early to Virginia and settled in Prince William County, on that since celebrated stream, Bull Run. Here Benjamin was born, May 26, 1738; subsequently he removed to Orange County, Va., and there married Miss Mary Graves and in 1769 removed with his father-in-law and family to North Carolina, settling on Roaring Creek, in that part of Rowan afterwards Surry, and later Wilkes County. In 1775 (Sept. 1), he became an ensign in Col. Robert Howe's regiment. He was in the Cross Creek expedition 1775; in the Cherokee war under Gen. Rutherford, 1776; at Brier Creek in 1778-79. At Ramsour's Mill and chased Bryan's band from the State; he was also in the expedition to New River. The brightest laurels won by Cleveland were gathered on King's Mountain. Hayne speaks of him thus—

"Now by God's grace we have them," cried Cleveland, my noble colonel he,
 Resting to pick a Tory off, quite coolly, on his knee;
 "Now by God's grace, we have them, the snare is subtly set,
 The game is bagged: we hold them safe as pheasants in a net."

(See p. 12)

SPECIAL REPORT BENJAMIN CLEVELAND

(CCC NOTE: Colonel Benjamin Cleveland of Revolutionary fame has interested many of us as a friend and relative of 18th century Coffee/ey families. See CCC #12 p. 3, #13 p. 7, #14 p. 3). We quote on page 1 and on this page from REMINISCENCES AND MEMORIES OF NORTH CAROLINA by John H. Wheeler, pps 416-7, SURRY COUNTY

In 1775 this (Surry Co., NC) was a frontier County and was considered to extend with the territorial limits of North Carolina to the Mississippi. Its early inhabitants were the devoted friends of American liberty. In that year(1775) her heroic men formed a Committee of Safety; its journal has been preserved, as also are the names worthy of record. Benjamin Cleveland was the Chairman, William Lenoir was its Secretary, Joseph Winston, Jessie Walton, John Hamlin, Samuel Freeman, Benjamin Herndon, Charles Lynch, John Armstrong, James Hampton, Richard Goode, George Lash, David Martin, Charles Waddle and others, were its members. Their resolutions breathe a determined resistance to oppression and formed a government simple and effective for the protection of the citizen.

Benjamin Cleveland, the chairman of this committee, was one of the most active and resolute heroes of the Revolution and worthily is his name preserved in one of the most beautiful counties of the state. He devoted himself to the cause of liberty. He was in the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro', August 21, 1775 and he was appointed an Ensign in the 2nd. Continental Regiment, raised by the State, commanded by Robert Howe. His name does not appear in the rolls of this regiment, which service was long and active, but we have abundant proof that Col. Cleveland was an active, resolute and useful officer, and a terror to the Tories. On one occasion two men, (Jones and Coil), abandoned and atrocious characters were brought before him. Cleveland, after consulting some of the leading men of the community, hanged them. For this act he was indicted in the Superior Court of the district at Salisbury for murder, but on a petition to the Legislature he was pardoned.

Soon after this event he was taken prisoner by some Tories at the Old Fields on New River, to which place he had gone alone on private business. They took him some distance into a secluded portion of the country, and first required him to give them passes to protect them from the Whigs. He knew when this was accomplished they would Kill him. He was some time in writing the passes as he was but an ordinary penman, and he was in no particular hurry. While thus engaged, his brother, Captain Robert Cleveland, with a party of men, knowing the peril of his brother, pursued and fired upon them. They incontinently fled; and so Col. Cleveland's life was saved. Several months after this, one of these same Tories, Riddle his son and another man, were captured and brought before Cleveland. He hanged all three of them at the Mulberry Field Meeting House, where the town of Wilkesboro' now stands. Such resolution and promptness was called for by the daring and desperate conduct of the Tories.

He was, although daring and rash, a most useful officer. He commanded the left wing of the Americans at the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780, and was engaged at the battle of Guilford's Court House.

It is related of Col. Cleveland that he owned a copy of a very remarkable book, entitled, "The Life and Adventures of Mr. Cromwell, the natural son of Oliver Cromwell," written by a man who was the son of a great beauty, named Elizabeth Cleveland, a daughter of an officer of the palace of Hampton Court, who had attracted the attention of the King, Charles I, and who, when Oliver Cromwell assumed the reins of government, won his sympathies; and the author of that book was their offspring. The mother subsequently married a Mr. Bridge and disappeared from notoriety. This book was published after the author's death in 1731_____. To this book, Col. Cleveland attached great store, asserting that through its author he rightfully claimed descent from Oliver Cromwell.

In his work on the Cromwell family, Noble denounces this book as too marvelous to be true,_____the extraordinary adventures recited in the book make it appear to be a fictitious narrative.

Cleveland was ever a source of terror to the Tory; his subsequent career was a terrible ordeal and his adventures most thrilling. But they were incidents of the time. "Cleveland's Heroes" or "Cleveland's Bull Dogs," welcome names to the patriots, became "Cleveland's Devils" to the Tories.*

* Draper's Kings Mountain.