



COFFEY COUSINS' LEARINGHOUSE



September 2011
Issue 122

ISSN 0749-758X

EDITOR'S LETTER

Dear Cousins,

This issue may look a little weird, as I had to do a lot of squeezing to get everything in. I have changed the font in some places and the spacing in others. Sorry, but I think the people using computers will learn a lot from Jack's "Coffey Cousins' Convention Program" starting on page 14. Then Fred Coffey has set up one of our researches, as we often do it, to show and make it entertaining. I am often in awe of what these cousins can find when they get started.

Because of the seriousness of John Tayler's illness, it was necessary to change the location for next year's convention from Virginia to Kentucky. Danny Coffey, our president, will host and he will give us more information in the December issue. At present, the prices look really good and he is working on a program that I can only say will be a real step forward in our Coffee/ey research. Mark your calendars for April 26 - 28 and we will look forward to seeing you all there.

I received the bad news on Monday

of John Tayler's passing. I hope all of you will keep him and his family in your prayers. John was not a Coffey but did a lot of research for us and even hosted a convention. We will certainly miss him.

Now, everyone get back to your research as I am going to need some interesting stories for the December issue.

Thank you,
Bonnie Culley

PUBLISHING INFORMATION

This printing 300

This Mailing 200

CCC. issued Mar., June, Sept., & Dec

Back issues are available on CD

1 thru 33, 34 thru 63, 64 thru 93 \$10ea

94 to 121 - \$2.50 each

Subscription - \$10.00 per year USA

Other than USA - \$12.00

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COMPUTER NEWS

COFFEY COUSINS web site, <http://www.thecoffeycousins.org/coffeycousins.html>.

DNA web site: www.coffey.ws/FamilyTree/DNA

COFFEY DNA PROJECT: If you haven't checked on the Coffey / Coffee Surname DNA Project recently, drop in at the following and see what's been going on:

www.coffey.ws/FamilyTree/DNA

COFFEY COUSINS' CLEARINGHOUSE INDEX – CD for \$10 write Reams Goodloe, P.O. Box 9332, Covington, WA 98042 This is all issues of Coffey Cousins' Clearinghouse

COFFEY COUSINS' CLEARINGHOUSE – back issues on CDs, 1 thru 33, 34 thru 63, or 64 thru 93. \$10 each. Bonnie Culley, 4012 Cambridge Cir. Jefferson City, MO 65109.

COFFEY DVD - \$35 from Jack Coffee, <http://coffeycousins.blogspot.com/>

OBITUARIES**JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR**

John Edward Taylor, 66, of Powhatan, VA, passed away, Sunday, September 11, 2011. He was the son of the late Floyd Nash Taylor and Edith Irene Cardoza.

He was a graduate of Virginia Tech's School of Architecture. Mr. Taylor had a passion for genealogy and served on the board of the Powhatan Historical Society. He is survived by his wife, Mary Anne Taylor; son, Mark Taylor and his wife, Heather; two brothers, James Taylor and his wife, Lisa, and Wayne Taylor and his wife, Betsy; and several nieces and nephews. A graveside service will be held, Wednesday, September 14, 2011, in Hollywood Cemetery. (Info: Richmond Times-Dispatch-Jack Coffee)

WILLIAM EDWARD COFFEY

William Edward Coffey of Davisburg, formerly of Waterford, MI died May 30, 2010 at 68 years of age; beloved husband of Mary Lou Coffey; dear father of Jeffrey Coffey of Waterford and Kimberly (Scott) Whitsitt of Waterford; grandfather of Alex Coffey, Brandon and Madeline Whitsitt; brother of Juanita Long, Delta Dalton, Rev. Samuel (Lena)

Coffey, the late Kathleen Coffey-Rucker, Avery Coffey, Alta Coffman and Lillian Harrell; also survived by many loving nieces and nephews. William worked for 47 years for GM Plant 14 as a Senior Supervisor of Production. He was a loving husband, father, sibling and friend as well as an avid golfer. Interment was in All Saints Cemetery.

HELEN COFFEY GREENLEE

Helen Coffey Greenlee, age 76, of Morristown, TN., passed away Tuesday, July 5, 2011 after a 10-month battle with lung cancer. She was preceded in death by her husband, Roy I. Greenlee Sr. and her parents, Elbert Coffey and Martha Mabe Coffey. Helen was born and raised in Tazewell TN. After marrying she spent 25 years in Peoria, Ill. She returned to Morristown in 1975 where she spent the remainder of her days. She is survived by her seven children, Stella Greenlee, Diann (Kevin) Duke, Roy I. (Sue) Greenlee, Robbie (Ken) Hewson, James Greenlee, Sue (Todd) Lilley and Lisa (Tim) Taylor. Entombment was at Hamblen Memory Gardens. (Citizen Tribute July 6, 2011 & Bernice Mullins)

Dead End Roads

* Dana, danamirl1@roaddrummer.com, says, "I have a few comments on the maiden name of Elizabeth Coffey, wife of Salathiel and what I believe is her maiden name. I would be very happy to have an open discussion and would like to get some source for the belief that Cleveland Coffey, descendant from Edward Coffey was Elizabeth Franklin Coffey's husband.

First, Elizabeth was married to Salathiel Coffey who died 1784 and then married to Pierce Noland after that date. Pierce Noland died about 1797, and all these people were at that time period living in Chester Co., South Carolina.

Second, Elizabeth's maiden name was not Gore. It is true she and her second husband Pierce Noland were in a court case in Chester Co, SC 1794 against James Mannion Gore. The court case does not say James Mannion Gore is her brother. An Elizabeth Gore's will dated Nov 1778, in Chester Co, South Carolina, names Elizabeth Noland Knowling as one of her daughters. In 1778 Elizabeth was married to Salathiel Coffey and did not marry Pierce Noland until after Salathiel's death in 1784. The Elizabeth Noland named by Elizabeth Gore's will of 1778 was probably the wife of Sampson Noland, likely related to the Pierce Noland family.

James Gore Sr. in his will of 1783 Camden District, South Carolina names 10 children, among

them James Mannion Gore, and Elizabeth Knowling, this again is before 1784, when Salathiel Coffey died. If Elizabeth was a Gore she would have been named in these wills as Elizabeth Coffey, or simply Elizabeth. This is not the case in either of the above wills. There is also named in James Gore Sr.'s will an Eleazer Gore who was married to an Elizabeth, possibly an Elizabeth Saunders, whose father William died about 1804 in Chester Co., South Carolina Third, the Gores, Nolands, Saunders, Coffey's and some Cleveland connections all go back to early Maryland, the state they migrated from into North Carolina and then South Carolina. The links are so numerous and very interesting, but in this short e-mail it would be impossible to go into all of these genealogical connections.

Fourth, we know that the Elizabeth Coffey that died in Adair County, Kentucky named her daughter Gracie in the marriage record of 1801 to Rutherford Coffey, son of Nathan Coffey, (supposed brother to Salathiel). In the settlement of Elizabeth Coffey's estate in 1807 and 1810 in Adair Co., Rutherford Coffey is named as an heir (for his wife Gracie). Both Eli and Newton Coffey were involved in the bond and consent for Gracie's marriage in 1801 and Nathan Coffey and Joel Coffey and Rutherford Coffey were involved in Elizabeth's estate settlement. Elizabeth Franklin was the

daughter of Benjamin Franklin as named in his will of 1751 in Albemarle County, Virginia. Fifth, some researchers have stated that the above Elizabeth Franklin Coffey was married to a Cleveland Coffey of Albemarle Co, Virginia, a son of Edward Coffey. I have not found a source for this statement. There is a possibility that there were two Elizabeth's, one of Chester Co, South Carolina and one of Adair Co, Kentucky, both married to Coffey's, but we don't have any proof for the Cleveland Coffey marriage noted above. We do have proof for the Elizabeth - Salathiel Coffey marriage

It is more likely, given the information we have that Elizabeth Coffey of Chester Co., South Carolina is the same Elizabeth Coffey that died in Adair Co, Kentucky about 1807 and that her maiden name was Franklin, and that she was married to a Salathiel Coffey. Gracie Coffey was certainly her daughter and Eli and Newton Coffey was closely related.

* Timothy Peterman tepeter100@aol.com, on the same subject.

A few brief observations:

1. My records show that Elizabeth (Dowden) Gore wrote her will in 1788, not 1778. This makes an immense difference regarding the possible surname of daughter, Elizabeth.
2. The 1783 will of James Gore don't list his daughters. Here I am quoting an abstract of the will

from rootsweb.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GORE/1998-03/0890235626>

If you have information to the contrary regarding the 1783 will, please share it.

3. We have a reasonable preponderance that suggests that Newton & Eli were brothers. We have less reason to believe that Gracie (wife of Rutherford/Reatherford Coffey) was their sister.

4. Marvin Coffey states in his "James B. Coffey, Vol. II: Ancestors" that a Cleveland Coffey with wife Elizabeth lived in Albemarle Co., VA during the 1760s & early 1770s.

5. Adair Co., KY Deed Book B, p 419 was stunning & got me to thinking:

"Whereas by the will of the late Benjamin Franklin of Albemarl City State Virginia, we the heirs of the late Elizabeth Coffey of Adair City State of Kentucky are entitled to one third part of the above mentioned Benjamin Franklin's Estate, now in the hands of James & William Sudduth as Executrix of the late Patience Sudduth decd, formerly Patience Franklin, wife of the said Benjamin, we the underwritten living at a distance so as makes ill convenient for us to attend to the settlement we therefore have thought to appoint Benjamin Dowell our attorney in fact and every payment made to him shall be as obligatory as if made to us, given

under our hands and seals this
10th day of October 1810"

"Retherford Coffey (seal)
"Martin Gryder (seal)"

This shows that:

a. Benjamin Franklin died a long time ago in Albemarle Co., VA, leaving a widow named Patience, who then remarried a man named Sudduth.

b. Benjamin was probably fairly young when he died since his widow remarried a man named Sudduth & perhaps had children by him.

c. Benjamin had only three surviving lines of descent in 1810, one of which was Elizabeth Coffey.

d. Elizabeth's only heirs living in Adair Co., KY was Retherford Coffey & Martin Gryder. Since Retherford is elsewhere demonstrated to be a son of Nathan Coffey & wife, Mary, this clearly points to the inheritance being that of his wife, Gracie. We know that her mother was named Elizabeth Coffey at the time of their marriage in 1801. We know that Elizabeth Coffey died prior to 1810 & was apparently using the Coffey surname at the time of her death. I think there is a powerful case to be made that the Elizabeth Coffey who died in 1807 was the mother of two surviving daughters, one married to Retherford Coffey, & one married to Martin Gryder. If there were other children, it is highly doubtful that they were around Adair Co., KY. If Newton &

Eli were her sons, certainly they would have signed this, too.

6. Looking at abstracts of Albemarle Co., VA records [Note: I haven't done original research in Albemarle Co., VA. We really should get the estate file for Patience Sudduth & see what it really says.] We can see that Benjamin Franklin died before Nov. 1751. Rootsweb postings show that he had four daughters: Anne, Dorcas, Elizabeth, & Mary. Anne (b 1744) married John Dowell & was apparently the mother of the Benjamin Dowell, who became attorney. Dorcas Sumpter Franklin (b 1746) married Claudius Buster. Elizabeth (b 1748) married Clifton Caffey. Mary (b 1750) isn't shown with a spouse & must have died young.

7. Assuming that the rootsweb poster has reviewed Albemarle Co., VA records, a document must have come to light that shows Elizabeth (Franklin) Coffey as the wife of a Clifton Coffey. Having not seen the source, I can only speculate that Clifton was a misreading of Cleveland, perhaps written as Cliffon. At any rate, it all fits.

8. Marvin Coffey was fairly certain that Cleveland Coffey of Albemarle Co., VA would turn out to be the son of Edward Coffey & Grace Cleveland. It hit me like a brick that this must be who Gracie Coffey, wife of Retherford, was named after... her grandmother!

9. We don't know for a fact that Salathiel Coffey was the father of Newton & Eli. This assumption has

long been made because both named sons Salathiel. The likelihood that Newton & Eli were brothers is suggested by the fact that a granddaughter of Newton married a grandson of Eli & they were reported to be 2nd cousins.

10. We do know that Salathiel's widow, Elizabeth, married Pierce Noland after 1784. Elizabeth & Pierce were still married in 1794. Now for the shell shocker that might suggest that Pierce Noland really was the stepfather of Newton Coffey:

On Nov. 4, 1797, Pierce Noland, Executor of the will of Peter Noland, deceased, sold land in Wilkes Co., NC to Moses Noland. The deed was witnessed by Wm Johnson, Henry Noland, and Newton Coffey.

11. Pierce Noland & wife were enumerated in the 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, & 1830 censuses of Wilkes Co., NC. They were born somewhat prior to 1765. I suspect the mid to late 1750s. The 1810 census suggests the last child, a daughter, born 1800-10. I don't know when either of them died, but this is probably an area that needs intense research.

12. I think it is plausible that Elizabeth (_____) (Coffey) Noland could be the daughter of James Gore & Elizabeth, but I don't think this was necessarily the case. The only thing that suggests this is that Eli Coffey was once called Eliazar Coffey in a tax list & James Gore named a son, Eliazar Gore, so we could

suspect that nephew was named after uncle.

13. However, although I don't discount the plausibility of Elizabeth being a Gore. I think this is unlikely because the will of Elizabeth (Dowden) Gore was witnessed by a Sampson Noland, who was known to have had a wife named Elizabeth. Pierce isn't mentioned. I think it is most likely that Elizabeth Gore was married to Sampson Noland.

14. I'm not sure why Elizabeth & Pierce Noland filed a suit against James Mannon Gore, but it doesn't prove or suggest a kinship between the plaintiffs & defendant.

15. This leaves as open the maiden name of Salathiel's wife, Elizabeth. She definitely was NOT a Franklin, nor was she likely to have been a Gore. I still have to wonder if she could have been a Newton. That name must have come from somewhere.

16. The DNA project makes it clear that the so called "Chesley Coffey" family was part of the Edward Coffey & Ann (Powell) Coffey family. Since Edward came over as an indentured servant, the "Chesley" group must be descended from the older Edward, but how??

17. Naming patterns within the "Chesley" group show a tendency to favor Cleveland as a given name. Anytime, especially in the colonial south, when you see what appears to be a surname being used a given name, it usually suggests a maiden name of either a mother, or a grandmother, etc. So we need to be on the lookout for Coffey

men who married Cleveland women.

18. Putting all of this together, I now believe that Edward Coffey, Jr. and Grace (Cleveland) Coffey of Albemarle Co., VA, were the parents of:

Cleveland Coffey (md Elizabeth Franklin)

Joel Coffey (md Martha Step/Stapp)

Salathiel Coffey (md Elizabeth)

Chesley Coffey (md Margaret Baldwin)

Nebuzaradan Coffey (md Elizabeth Hayes)

Nathan Coffey (md Mary Saunders)

This may have been all of the sons. Marvin Coffey also suggests that a Benjamin (b 1763) could be a son, as well as a Jesse (who moved to Pendleton Co., SC). Who knows how many daughters there may have been? We know that Grace was born in 1716 & would have been 45 in 1761, so it is unlikely that many children were born after that.

* Donald Coffey coffdp@hotmail.com says, "Our great great grandfather John Coffey, was born in Ireland in 1801 and died in Muscatine, Iowa in 1858. Our great great grandmother Catherine Coffey, born in Ireland in 1806, and died in Muscatine, Iowa in 1880. We don't have the ship she and son James arrived on which was different from rest of family. We do not know what county in Ireland they were born.

Michael Coffey born in 1827,

arrived in New York with seven siblings. He wasn't with the family in Muscatine Iowa. Draft Registration; Blue Grass, Scott Iowa, Civil War Enlistment 8-22-1862, wounded at Pleasant Hill, LA and discharged May 27, 1865 in Vicksburg. He died in a drowning accident Oct. 4, 1867

James Coffey, born in 1831, came to New York with mother Catherine. James married Charlotte Hogan on June 8, 1859. They had a son John Coffey, born in 1862 and married Netti ___ in 1891. They had three children, Hazel, Thea, and Roval. James died Sept. 3, 1932, in Montana and Charlotte Coffey Grosjean died Aug. 26, 1903.

Catherine Coffey - born 1834 and only found in Muscatine, Iowa, 1856 Census. NOTHING FURTHER.

Margaret Coffey- born in 1836, Not in Muscatine Iowa 1856 Census with family. NOTHING FURTHER.

Anthony Coffey, our great grandfather, born in 1837 and married Ann Loftus, Jan.8, 1866. They had nine children in Minnesota where Anthony died Nov. 13, 1905 and wife Ann died Sept. 9, 1881.

Elizabeth Coffey- Born in 1839, married Mike Murphy, born on 1830, in Tipperary, Ireland on Jan.5, 1856, in Muscatine ,Iowa and had 10 children.

William Coffey-Born in 1841 and resided in Eureka, Nevada in 1880. NOTHING FURTHER.

Mary Ann Coffey- born 1843, resided with mother Catherine

Coffey in the 1860 Census.

NOTHING FURTHER

Beth Watson was a descendant of Patrick Coffey who settled in Wisconsin. Patrick had a brother Michael who was married to Ann Lanagan, who moved to Davenport Iowa.

They had a brother named John, the question has been, is there a chance that Patrick and Michael Coffey, are related to my great great grandfather John Coffey in Muscatine, Iowa?"

Any assistance would be appreciated. I can be reached at coffdp@hotmail.com.

* Anne Jacks, annejacks@me.com, says, "My gt-grandfather Daniel Hayden Beary married a Margeret Coffey in Rye, NY about 1890. They had a child, Thomas James Beary in 1893, my grandfather. After that I can find little to no info on her. I was aware that Thomas Beary (my grandfather) lived mostly with his grandfather Michael until Michael's death and then at 17 moved back with his father and step-mother Sophia. My issue remains, what happened to Thomas Beary's mother, Margaret Coffey. Family stories have her moving to Canada so I guess that is where my search will continue. Do you know of anyone who is researching or has knowledge of the Northeastern Coffey's?"

* Carol Dunn gsdiz@aol.com wrote Jack Coffee
"I found Lamberson information

that you had posted on the internet. I am a descendant of John Lee Lamberson. Could we share information?

Jack says, "The info that I have is this:"

Conrad Lamberson and wife Sarah Taylor had at least two children; Nancy Christine, born 20 May 1830 in Smith Co., TN, died 12 Jan 1895 in Howard Co., TX. The other was John, born c1815 and buried at the Lamberson Family Cemetery in Smith Co. Nancy married John James Coffee c1856 and had Richard, Thomas, Francis, John, Robert, Samuel, Mary Elizabeth, William Riley and Alfonso James. All children from Richard to Samuel were born in Fannin Co., TX. The last three were born in McDonald Co., MO."

John Lamberson married Nancy T. Coffee and had Wm Riley, Minerva, Mary Emmaline, Amanda Malvina, Ira B., Stockard Watson, Thomas J. and Samuel. The only child that I have info on is Wm Riley who married Amanda Ellen Pritchard.

John James Coffey was a son of Joshua and Delilah Conger Coffee and was born c1833 in Smith Co., TN, died May 1927 in Lubbock Co., TX. Nancy Coffee was a daughter of David and Sytha Meadows Coffee and was born c1816, died 1895. John James Coffee was a grandson of David and Sytha.

More details can be found here: <http://coffeycousins.blogspot.com/2007/07/descendants-of-john-james-coffee.html#axzz1VH7ZtpjY>
Hope this helps! Jack

* Sandy Coffey Marcotte, sandym99@roadrunner.com, needs help. She says;

"I've just spent the last few hours reviewing the Coffey/Coffee cousins website/blog site.

I'd like to get in touch with Kevin Coffey of Franklin, as I'm wondering if he and my deceased husband share the same grandfather. My husband's name was William Jackson Coffey Jr. All I know is that his father lived in the Kansas area and had the same name.

Could you direct me? My children would be grateful. Thank you so much in advance for any information you can share. I'm probably REALLY lost.

* Jack Coffee, jack.coffee@gmail.com, has a question. "The DAR Magazine, bound as Volumes 43-45, page 197, lists the children of Nebuzarradan and Betsey Hays [sic] as: Fielden, who married his cousin, Celia Coffey; Joel who married Jennie [sic] Coffey, sister of Celia Coffey; Salathiel, who married Anna Lynch; Polly, who married Joseph McDowell McMillan; Hays, who married Polly Burkett; Louis, who married Cassy Coffey, a distant cousin; Betsey, who married James Lester; Ananias, who married Polly Hindman. This DAR list omits Sarah who married James Coffey and adds Louis.

The DAR list is from a 1913 publication so it is probably not be 100% accurate considering what we have learned since that date. What I cannot figure however, is

Louis and Cassy. You ever hear of them?"

DIVORCE of NATHAN and LOUISA
DURHAM COFFEY

Submitted by Janet de la Peña,
dlpstudios11@comcast.net

RE: Coffey Cousins' Clearinghouse,
June 2011, Issue No. 121:

Page 15, Corrections & Answers-
Reams Goodloe "questions data for
Nathan Coffey as follows; The
previously mentioned references
1988 #33-3 and 1994 #55-7 both
say that Nathaniel married Louisa
Eliza Durham 1823 but divorced
1830. Jack says he married
Nancy Clarke, none of which is
contradictory if he married Nancy
after divorcing Louisa. Does
anyone really know?"

My DANIEL BOON married ELIZABETH
"BETSY" DURHAM, daughter of MASTIN
and MARTHA "PATSY" COFFEY DURHAM
and lived near the Durhams in
Wayne Co., KY. Daniel's daughter,
MARY "POLLY" BOONE married WILLIAM
FRANKLIN MCKINNEY.

The McKinney family of Wayne,
consisted partly of patriarch
- RANE MCKINNEY, and two of his
sons: WILLIAM FRANKLIN MCKINNEY
and RANE CHASTAIN MCKINNEY.

LOUISA "ELIZA" DURHAM COFFEY's
identity and family have not been
proven to my knowledge, but it is
speculated by Durham researchers
that she was related to MASTIN
and MARTHA "PATSY" COFFEY DURHAM,
possibly a granddaughter.

Wayne Co., KY Records, Vol. 4:
10-29-1829, "WILLIAM F. and R. C.
MCKINNEY have stated dispositions

for ELIZA DURHAM against NATHANIEL COFFEY, her husband, for divorce settlement. 10-30-1829: RANE McKINNEY wit. to sum of \$400”

1832, LOUISA divorced her cousin and “unfaithful” husband, NATHANIEL COFFEY, son of JOEL and MARTHA COFFEY of Wayne Co., KY. Daniel’s son-in-law, WILLIAM FRANKLIN McKINNEY, acted as attorney for LOUISA.

Long ago, I read a Kentucky news clipping on the internet about their divorce. Regretfully, I didn’t keep it, don’t know the source, and have not been able to find it again. In the article, LOUISA expressed her angry opinion of NATHAN, and warned other women to beware of him!

April 5, 1835, Wayne Co., KY, LOUISA ELIZA DURHAM COFFEY second married WILLIAM R. CRISP, officiated by Mathew Floyd in Wayne Co., KY. Surety was DANIEL BOON.

DOCUMENTS GALORE

COFFEE/COFFEY/McFEE???

I sent Fred Coffey a letter and ask if there was any possibility of a Coffey/McFee connection. He did the following research for us.

Bonnie Culley forwarded to me a copy of a note about the Reunion in Lubbock (see below). I found the idea of a branch of the Coffee/Coffey families descending from a Scottish Clan to be fascinating.

I am, along with Lorie Okel, the co-administrator of the Coffey Surname Project, which uses y-DNA to try to establish or confirm relationships along the male lines of descent of the Coffey families. I thought I would try to see if there was any opportunity for DNA testing to help confirm a “Clan Macfie” connection.

Since you asked for topics that might be discussed during Commander Iain Macfie’s visit, I thought I would offer what I learned:

First, I did find that Clan Macfie is ALSO very interested in DNA testing. I suspect you’ve already been there, but they have a very well designed and

informative web page at:

<http://www.clanmacfie.co.uk/clanhome/index.php>

Within that, there is a web page that talks about their DNA Surname Project. It identifies Commander Iain Macfie as a member of their “Group 1”, as was the previous commander. See the following:

http://www.clanmacfie.co.uk/clanhome/surname_project.php

They explain that their analysis for “Group 1” is taken from a broader “McDuffie” DNA project, which is found at:

<http://www.mcduffiedna.com/index.html>

The “McDuffie” page talks about the Macfie “Group 1”, as follows:

“This is the dominant bloodline, or MacFie “haplotype” containing the largest number of members. Fascinatingly, it contains all main surname spelling variants, namely: McDuffie, McDuffee, McAfee, McPhee, McPhie, McFee and McFie and all the Mac of variants thereof, thus absolutely and conclusively proving that all were once the same name. One Duffie and three Catheys have also matched within Group 1. This follows a number of non-matches. At the moment, no matches have been logged with Coffey, Coffee, McHaffey, Fee etc, although that is not to say this will not happen in the future.”

And the detailed DNA results behind this analysis and comments are then found at:

<http://www.mcduffiedna.com/DNAresults.htm>

So far, this does not prove anything about your own Coffey/Coffee line – it MIGHT just mean that your Coffey line has not yet been tested? And I definitely do not know anything about the genealogy records that support your descent from a John Coffee who arrived in the Colonies in 1638.

But I do know a lot about a variety of Coffee/Coffey lines that HAVE been DNA tested, and may be able to offer some comments that you might want to discuss among yourselves, or with Commander Macfie. At some point you may want to visit OUR Surname Project at the following – but for the moment I will just comment on how it relates to the Macfie Clan work. Our web page is at:

www.coffey.ws/FamilyTree/DNA

Now, the Macfie/McDuffie database has over 150

participants, and they actually have one “Coffey” in there. And I recognize that particular sample number – it is actually for one of OUR members. And I presume this is the one they are comparing when they mention, “no matches logged with Coffey or Coffee...”. And I agree, it matches NO ONE in their Macfie “Group 1”, or any other in the McDuffie site.

OUR project has 18 other members with this SAME y-DNA profile. This is what we call the “Edward Group”, based on descent from an Edward Coffey who was in America by 1699. And there is also a “Peter Group” that descends from a Peter Coffee who arrived a bit later, and this group also has broadly matching DNA profiles. So we know that Edward and Peter were related, and had a common ancestor who lived some time before they got to America.

And, based on the Macfie Clan analysis, confirmed by my own examination, we therefore KNOW that our “Edward Group” is NOT related to the Macfie Clan.

The question then is whether your “Lubbock Group” is, or is not, related to our “Edward Group” – and here I may be on weak ground. However someone told me that he thought your line went back THROUGH a Logan M Coffey, son of James Coffey, son of Joel Coffey. (Many believe that Joel was a son of Chesley Coffey, but there is tremendous uncertainty about Chesley.)

But if the “Logan/James/Joel” part is correct and solid (your comments?) then our DNA project DOES INDEED have one tested member who claims descent from this line. And we have two more that claim descent from Joel by two other different paths. And the DNA tests on all of these three prove that they are absolutely related to our “Edward” group. And they are therefore NOT related to the Macfie Clan.

Of course, the only way to be sure is to arrange for a couple of males from your Lubbock group, with the surname “Coffey or Coffee”, to also do the DNA test. If they match the Macfie “Group 1”, then there is no doubt about the Macfie Clan connection. If they match our “Edward Group”, then they may or may not descend from a “John Coffee arriving 1638”, but either way they are RELATED to our Edward and NOT related to the

Macfie’s.

If I can do anything to encourage such a DNA test, or answer any questions about any of this, please advise. (We use “FTDNA.COM” for testing, and the Macfie’s/McDuffie’s use that one plus a couple of others.)

SIDE DISCUSSION:

Our DNA project actually has many groups and individuals with DIFFERENT DNA than the Edward Group. Out of curiosity, I downloaded the Macfie/McDuffie database, and compared several of our groups against their entire database. And I now know that NONE of our other major Coffey lines are “Macfie”. That, however, doesn’t prove there isn’t a “Macfie/Coffey” line – possibly the right Coffey line just hasn’t been tested yet?

There was, however, one very interesting match with test results with other groups in their database (which has a number of individuals and groups with known Irish origins). Our “County Meath” Coffey DNA group had a good match with a few “McDuffie Project” individuals. But the reason is obvious: These all have DNA proving descent from the 5th-century warlord known as “Niall of the Nine Hostages” whom studies suggest may be the ancestor of one in 12 Irishmen. Niall established a dynasty of powerful chieftains that dominated the island for six centuries.

Fascinating! Fred Coffey

=====

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE (COFFEY FAMILY VERSION)

By Fred Coffey

(Thought it might be fun to summarize a recent lengthy email exchange as if it were a round table discussion between “Coffey Experts”, and a possible cousin who dared to ask a simple question. The following is highly edited for brevity!)

THE QUESTIONER:

“BUDDY” Coffey, known on his birth certificate as Everette Earsten Coffey Jr.

THE PANEL (in order of appearance): “FRED” Coffey, “JACK” Coffee, “LORIE” Okel, “JUANITA” Daniel, “BONNIE” Culley.

PRIME SUSPECTS:

“EVERETT”: (Everette Earsten Coffey Sr., Buddy’s father, suspected of lying about his age and other matters.)

“PERRY”: (father of Everett, grandfather of Buddy. Seems to have lived under the aliases of “Cleveland Perry”, “Perry Cleveland”, “Cleveland”, “Perry C”, and “P C”.)

“A J”: (Andrew Jackson Coffey, father of Perry (and 18 other children). Genealogy: son of Cleveland, son of Jesse, son of Reuben, son of John, son of Edward.)

THE DISCUSSION:

BUDDY: “My father was born in the late 1800’s in TX/OK/MO area. He said his father was named Perry, and said Perry came from Ireland. Do you know any references to a Perry Coffey, in this area?”

FRED: “I like puzzles, and like digging into internet genealogy records. I found YOUR birth record; you were born 16 Jul 1951 in Smith County, TX, to Everette Earsten Coffey Sr. and his wife Audrey Banks. If your father died in 1977, then I can see per SSDI he was born 3 Jul 1889, and his SS# was issued in Oklahoma before 1951. If so, this is probably the Everette E Coffey who registered for the WWI draft in West Tulsa in 1917. He says he was born 3 Jul 1889 in Gainesville, MO, is married with a wife and 2 children. And the 1910 Census for Gainesville, Ozark County, MO has a Perry C Coffey age 42, with wife Matilda age 33, and son Everett born about 1892. There are 4 much younger children (named), suggesting they belong to Matilda, who may be a second wife. Perry says he was born in MO. Can you confirm, or give us more clues?”

BUDDY: “That’s the family – I recognize the names! We knew dad was born in Gainesville, but thought it was Gainesville TX, not Gainesville MO. And what is Perry doing, saying HE was born in Missouri? Dad always told the story as ‘Ireland’. (He also used to claim that the proper Irish spelling of our middle name was ‘Ears-ten’)”

FRED: “You’ve given me confidence to keep

digging. By the way, there were TWO “Everett Coffey” men in Ozark County in 1910; the other was a hired hand. I think this was a double count. Your Everett got claimed by both his parents and his employer.

“There are genealogies on ancestry.com, some of them actually seem to be reasonably well documented. But they seem divided whether he was ‘Cleveland P’ or ‘Perry Cleveland’. Anyway, Perry’s first wife was Polly A Anderson, who he married 3 Aug 1890. She was the mother of Everett. His second wife was Matilda Ledbetter, born 22 Dec 1878 in Dallas, TX and died 12 Mar 1913 in Ozark County. There seems to be some fuzziness about the birth date of your father.

“The line leads back to our well known patriarch Edward Coffey, immigrant to America before 1699, suggesting EDWARD was your most recent Irish immigrant ancestor. A y-DNA test on yourself might confirm if you do descend from Edward. Or maybe you will match one of our groups of more recent Irish immigrants.”

JACK: “Cleveland P Coffey, age 11, was enumerated as a son to A. J. Coffey in the 1880 Ozark County census. Mother in the family was A. J.’s second wife, Rachel Imes. Cleveland is also in the 1900 Ozark County census living in A. J.’s household with A.J.’s third wife Nancy Hampton Tannehill. Cleveland is listed as single, and is there with his son ‘Evert’ (A. J.’s grandson).

“His son was Everett, born 11 Jun 1894.

“Found the death certificate for Cleveland’s second wife Matilda Ledbetter. Her father was Tilman Ledbetter and mother was Rebecka Taber. Matilda died 12 Mar 1913 of Puerperal Septicemia (aka childbed fever). Her son Barnes Earl Coffey was born 9 Feb and died 11 Feb in 1913. His father was named as Cleveland Coffey on the death certificate. Find-a-grave shows Matilda Ledbetter Coffey was buried in Lutie Cemetery in Ozark Co.”

FRED: “The first appearance of “Cleveland P Coffee” (sic) is in the 1870 census for Ozark County, MO. He is 2 years old, and in household with his father A.J. and mother (A.J.’s first wife) Louesia Jane (Hutchinson).

“Census check also shows “Andrew J Coffee” and Louisa were already in Ozark County by 1860. “By the way, you’re wrong about Everett being born 11 Jun 1894, although I also see the genealogies that claim that date. The problem is that there were TWO Everett Coffey men who registered for the WWI draft and born in Missouri. The 11 Jun 1894 date goes with an Everett Henry Coffey who was born in Perryville, Perry County, MO, which is 200 miles away from Ozark County. Everett Henry was still in Perry County in the 1910 census, which rules him out as the Everett in Ozark County in 1910. I can find genealogies for THIS Everett, and he also traces lineage back to Edward, so he is however a very distant cousin of Buddy.”

JACK: “Oops.”

BUDDY: “My father was definitely born on July 3, but don’t trust the birth year. My Aunt Leva (his half-sister) kidded him about what year he was born, something about being incorrect when he signed up for WWI draft. Also the date on his drivers license was also apparently wrong, and when he worked as a police officer he used to get teased about being ‘an officer who doesn’t even having a valid drivers’ license’!”

FRED: “The earliest appearance of your father Everett is in the 1900 census with A.J., and THAT census asked for the month and year of birth. And it claims ‘Evert’ was born July 1891 – at least this is what A.J. told the census taker, and A. J. ought to know? So maybe “3 Jul 1891” is a promising choice?

“However keep in mind that A.J. appears to have had 3 wives (some say 4) and 19 children (not counting the 3 step-children listed in this 1900 census). So he would have a real challenge to keep track of birth dates for all the children and grandchildren? For what it’s worth, this census shows A.J. as born Dec 1834, and Cleveland as born July 1862.

LORIE: “Get Juanita into this discussion. Her ancestor was also ‘Perry’!”

JUANITA (writing in Issue 86, page 3, of the

CCC Newsletter): “Perry L Coffey was my great-grandfather. He was murdered in Ozark County on June 5, 1885 – shot in the back. Andrew Jackson Coffey was not his father, but they were related.”

FRED: “Ah, I see. Juanita’s ‘Perry L’ is not the same as Buddy’s Perry, the dates are all wrong. I see this “P H Coffey, wife Sarah, daughter Viola” were just 2 houses away from A.J. in the 1880 census, and I believe living next to Sarah’s father Steven Sanders. Several genealogies show Perry L was the half brother of A.J., not his son. And when A.J. got ready to name his son (his 7th child by 1st wife), seems he combined the names of his father Cleveland and his brother Perry to come up with ‘Perry Cleveland’ (or maybe it was ‘Cleveland Perry’).”

BONNIE: “Where is Lorie Okel?? Is she on vacation? Andrew Jackson Coffey and William Perry are both listed in her well-written book ‘The Coffee Families of West Plains, Missouri’.”

LORIE: “Yes, I do have a William Perry and a Andrew Jackson Coffey from West Plains, Howell Co., MO. But these two men are not the same men that Juanita or Buddy has in Ozark Co. MO. I know they are only one county apart, but still not the same.”

FRED: “Lorie, any chance yours was ‘Andrew Jackson Junior’, the son of A.J, born about 1862?”
LORIE: “My Andrew Jackson was born 17 Apr 1901 in Coffeyville, KS – William Perry was his father, and he was from Howell County. Definitely not the same!”

BUDDY: “I’m beginning to believe anything is possible after all this info. The DNA testing is something I’ve considered for a while, partly because of stories of native American ancestry on other branches of my family. This is proving to be a challenge I’m going to enjoy. Guess I should have listened to my kids and started before now. Again my thanks.”

THE END? Fred

COFFEY COUSINS' CONVENTION PROGRAM

by Jack Coffee

The following is but a very small sampling of files and databases that I use and which can be found on-line without paying a subscription fee. We are all probably familiar with ancestry.com, footnote.com, etc., but except for ancestry.com I have dropped the others as too costly for the return offered.

One of the first sites that I want to tell you about is [Heritage Quest Online](#). This site is typically only accessible from your local library – if the state, county or city as allocated funds for it. Some libraries allow patrons to access Heritage Quest from home. You'll have to check with your own library staff.

Heritage quest has a large collection of Census records, books, Rev. War era pension and bounty land warrant applications, Freedman's Bank records and the US Serial Set, where you can search for memorials, petitions, and private relieve actions of the US Congress in the LexisNexis US Serial Set.

I use it primarily for searching books and census records. I believe all found documents can be downloaded but most have a byte limit that you cannot exceed. It may be impossible to download a complete book but you are almost always able to download several pages or even chapters, again, depending on size.

Many libraries also allow patrons to access [Ancestry.Com](#) while at the library.

[FamilySearch.org](#): This is the Mormon, or Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints genealogy site. All records are free and presented in a very handy and pleasing manner. Although Free, registration is required in order to view some of the images.

The first screen is entitled Discover Your Family History and presents a number of places where search data can be entered. You might want to enter a first and last name, a place and a date range, then click the Search button. Or, you can select from a menu at the bottom of the screen for the location you want to browse. The selections are Asia and Middle East; Australia and New Zealand; Caribbean, Central and South America; Europe; Pacific Islands; USA, Canada, and Mexico or, All Record Collections.

Suppose you select USA, Canada, and Mexico. A list will follow starting with Alabama Births and Christenings, 1881-1930. To the right of that title will be two columns, one showing number of records available and the next the date the database

was last updated. Scroll all the way to the bottom and you'll find Wyoming Marriages, 1877-1920 is the last entry. A small camera icon to the left of the database title tells you there are images on-line from that particular db. There are several databases with more than a million images on-line.

Say you want to search for someone's birth in Texas. Their on-line images are from 1903-1934. Enter a first and last name, a place and year range (or just a surname will do) and tap the Search key. If you enter just the surname Coffey, you will receive 820 hits, 20 to a page. Just click on the name to view the document. When the document appears you will have an opportunity to save it to your computer.

[FindAGrave.com](#): This is a free site, supported by advertising. Some of the blinking and flashing stuff they use will not only visually distract you – after all that's why it's blinking and flashing – but ruin your concentration as well. Whenever I visit this site I use an add on to my browser called AdBlock. That reduces the junk considerably.

Anyway, when you visit I suggest you register as a new user and log in. You won't receive SPAM from Find-A-Grave. Like the other places that require registration, they just want to know who is using their servers.

The first screen you reach will be a cemetery search screen, handy if you know the cemetery name and state but not the county. Or, you can leave the name blank, enter a state and county name and it will return a list of all cemeteries in that particular state and county.

In the left margin of that screen is a column labeled "Actions." Here you can begin a new search (by surname, etc). If nothing is found, there is a link that will return you to the search page so you can add to or amend any of the information you were searching on.. You can add burial records but be certain you are not adding duplicates. Make sure you have the correct cemetery name and location – as best as you can describe (GPS coordinates are great!), etc. If you want to enter a complete cemetery, they have a form that you can download, fill in and e-mail back to them and they do the input for you.

Very many of the gravesites that have been entered will also have headstone photos. Not all of them are legible, but at least there's a stone for you to view.

One of the nice things about FAG is – for the most part – that everyone is willing to help get photos, transfer gravesites they have entered to you (if your kin, of course) and, a recent improvement – well, within the past couple of years anyway – a way to link husbands, wives and children so you can follow them from one cemetery to another.

Georgia's Virtual Vault – Digital Treasures from the Georgia Archives

<http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/gadeaths.php>

This link will take the user to a page where Georgia death certificates from 1919-1927 can be searched. Searches can be made several ways: By first and/or last name; title and/or county of death; year and/or county; or by certificate number and/or year of death.

In a column on the left side are other useful links:

Chatham County Deed Books

Colonial Wills

Confederate Enlistment Oaths and Discharges

Confederate Pension Applications

County Maps

Headright and Bounty Plats

Marriage Records from Microfilm

Marriage records from Microfilm offers two search modes: By title – the meaning of which I have no clue, or by County. Select County of interest and a list of that county's marriage books will appear. Using Coffee county as an example, lists 10 books with dates from 1871 to 1929 with books of African-American marriages from 1902 to 1929. Each book requires paging through them page by page. Page numbers appear on the left and you have only to click on that number to bring up that page.

Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900

<http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/marriage.html>

The Illinois state gen society began in 1985, in cooperation with the Illinois State Archives, to create an index to marriages in that state prior to 1901. Users can search the entire marriage index or, learn how to obtain copies of the original marriage record. This is an on-going project so users may want to check the site often if their first search does not return results.

Users can search state-wide on Grooms name (e.g., Smith, John D.) or Bride's name (e.g., Todd, Mary). Searches can also be narrowed down by county. Be sure and read the "Tips" at the bottom of the search page.

Rootsweb at Ancestry.com

<http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

Ancestry began sponsoring Rootsweb a few years ago. Since it's inception any number of years ago, Rootsweb has grown tremendously through the generosity of volunteers. Users can set up their own websites, free of charge, host volunteer projects, search family trees, subscribe to newsletters of interest, submit and/or edit family trees. There are cemetery inventories, marriage

and death indexes, etc.

Upon accessing their site, the user will find a multitude of choices. Read the "Getting Started at Rootsweb." Everything on Rootsweb is cost free.

Missouri Digital Heritage

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/deathcertificates/#searchdeat>

This link will take the user to a page where Missouri death certificates from 1910-1960 can be searched, viewed and/or downloaded. To view the image on-line requires the use of a PDF reader. I do not recommend the Adobe reader because the program is often found to be insecure and the reader itself is quite bloated. I recommend the free reader PDF-Exchange-Viewer. This viewer also permits export of the PDF from that format to a JPEG format. It can also be used to highlight text, annotate documents, and do other tasks.

Download the free viewer at <http://www.tracker-software.com/product/pdf-xchange-viewer>

At the Missouri site, searches are simple. Enter a last name, first name, pick a county from the list provided, and a date. Not all of this info is needed. You can simply enter a last name and search then, browse the returns and select those that are of interest. The more you know and enter as search parameters, the narrower the list, of course.

Users of the PDF viewer will have to study it a bit in order to take full advantage of its usefulness.

Caldwell County North Carolina Property Records – Registrar of Deeds

<http://rod.co.caldwell.nc.us/resolution/User/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fresolution%2fIndex.aspx>

This county was formed from Burke and Wilkes in Jan., 1841. The history of the area goes back long before that when the city of Lenoir was known as "Tuckers Barn." The Register of Deeds for the county maintains this website and includes:

Births from Jan. 1, 1800 through current date

Deaths from Jan 1, 1900 through current date

Marriages from Jan. 1, 1800 through current date

Plats from Jan 1, 1900 through current date

This site requires registration or guest account to use it. It is free, but like most public access sites like this, the owners like to keep track of who is using the site.

Often times, the birth, death or marriage records will name not only the principals but also the parents. Sometimes, when you may be unable to find who a person married, the death record will provide their married surname. Unfortunately, the only information given are facts; no documents. It does however, give the book number (death, marriage, etc) and page. If you need more, you can use this info to order a copy of the document.

After creating an account, the site opens on

the search page where you can enter as much or as little info as you have. To search specific records, such as birth, death, etc., look to the middle column titled Index Type and highlight the appropriate index. To change, click on the Reset link or, choose another index type and click on it. You can narrow down your search by entering dates in the Date Filed "From" and "Thru." Simply click on from and enter beginning date and, you must enter those dates by month, day, year. When you click on From, for example, a calendar for the current month will open. If searching for earlier records simply place your cursor in the blank provided and type the date, eg., 01/01/1800 then do the same for Thru.

It takes a bit of practice to get used to, but it is really simple. If you leave your computer while still logged on to the site, it will eventually time out and you will be required to log in again when you return.

A note of caution: Not often, but sometimes this system crashes on weekends and it will be down until someone comes in on Monday to reboot it.

Shelby County Tennessee – Register of Deeds

<http://register.shelby.tn.us/>

This site is similar to the Caldwell County, NC site, except that it does have some records from all over TN.

State records include index to deaths from 1949-2009; divorces from 1980-2009; and marriages from 1980-2009.

Shelby county records include: Birth records from 1874-1906; Chancery court divorce index from 1945-1997; death records from 1848-1960; marriage index book images from 1920-1989; some Memphis city directories and a probate court loose paper index from 1820-1900.

Neither registration nor login is required to search the site.

Collin County, TX Genealogical Historical Records

<http://www.collincotxhistdoc.info/index.php>

From this page, click on Records tab at the top, or use the Search box on the right side of the screen.

Choosing marriages, for example, takes the user to a page where records from 1846 1892 can be searched. They are divided into Volumes and then in some cases by Bride or Groom and/or page numbers. Quite easy to use.

Washington State Archives

<http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/default.aspx>

Another site similar to Caldwell Co., NC and Shelby Co., TN. The link takes you to the opening

page where searches begin. Read the Search Help before starting. Record series include a multitude of databases. Examples are: births, cemeteries, land records, marriages, misc. family histories and deaths. There is also a photo collection. The site reports – so far – 99,639,740 preserved records and searchable on-line records at 28,286,828.

After choosing a specific record (or search all), the user is asked to type in a first and last name. There aren't a lot of Coffeys included I found one in Clark Co., two in King Co., one in Okanogan Co., four in Spokane Co., and two in Whitman Co. Marriage searches are better. There are 614 of those records scattered across 32 counties. The largest is found in King County with 117 marriage records containing the Coffey surname.

West Virginia Division of Culture and History

<http://www.wvculture.org/history/archivesindex.aspx>

I use this site primarily for its large collection of death records. Near the bottom of this page, in a column containing links to various areas on the WV site, the user will find one to Genealogy Corner. Clicking on that link takes you to a page containing links to just about anything genealogically related to that state. I do not recall exactly when WV began using the familiar form that we see today. Early on they recorded deaths in a register alphabetically by surname. I presume they began using individual certificates sometime after about 1910.

Third down the list of links is Birth, Death and Marriage Records. Click on that link and another page opens with three available searches: Birth, Death and Marriage.

Choosing Death, for example, opens another page where you can enter a surname, county, year of death and other default search parameters that you probably won't need to change. To the right of this screen is a list of counties and range of years for each that have death records available on the site.

Choosing the surname Coffey without any other parameters returns 184 results, the first being John Coffey who died in Harrison Co., WV on Jun. 30, 1870. Clicking his name returns a few details. At the top of the screen, click on the link that reads View the record image. The resulting image is a double page from the Register of Deaths within the District of Samuel A. Elliott, Assessor, for the County of Harris, in the year ending 31 Dec., 1870. The page contains a list of names and you will have to cross the page to find John. He can be found on line 19 and data includes name, whether white, colored, male, female, date of death, place of death, cause of death, age, name of parents, where born, occupation, consort of, or unmarried,

and source of information and relation to deceased.

Tip: The image may be too large to view all of it on-screen. Use your Ctl-Plus key or Ctl-minus key to zoom in or out. Your browser might also have a "View" tab that will allow you to zoom in and out using the mouse.

At the top of each image screen are instructions for downloading the image. Typically, all you have to do is right click on the image and tell your computer where to save it.

Some Free software that I use:

Picassa photo editing software. This is a simple editor with which you can adjust (automatically or manually) lighting, contrast, color, etc. of photos. If you have a steady hand you can also retouch photos. I have used it quite successfully to remove scratches, cracks, dust particles, discolorations, etc. It takes some practice to use it effectively, but well worth the effort. It is available for free from Google at <http://picasa.google.com/>

Easy Capture. This software allows the user to capture screen shots of documents, photos, etc. that you otherwise are unable to download. Like Picassa, it takes some practice but well worth the effort to learn. It can be downloaded for free from <http://www.easy-capture.com/>

G-Mail: I use G-mail exclusively for all e-mail.

Although I have access to an e-mail address by my internet provider, I believe G-mail to be about the best service available today that almost totally reduces SPAM. I can read and reply it on-line, have it forwarded to my computer for reading and replying. It can be archived on the G-mail site – they offer a ridiculous amount of free storage, well up into the gigabyte range – and users can set up filters and mailboxes to sort and distribute based on subject, sender, etc. I have individual filters set to sort mail into personal folders from people with whom I share gobs of e-mail on a daily or weekly basis. Set up your account at www.mail.google.com

Google Books: Google has agreements with authors and publishers that allows them, in some cases, to scan and make available entire books on line. Others allow only a preview while others allow nothing more than a title, author, and opportunity to purchase the book. When accessing the site, there are two choices: Researching a Topic or, Go to the Google eBookstore. I choose the research path. Enter a name, e.g., Coffey, and a list pops up for

I suppose every book in which the name Coffey appears. Look in the column on the left side of the list and under Any Books, choose Preview available. Later, you can come back and choose Google eBooks or Free Google eBooks.

Now comes the interesting part: deciding on which of the dozens presented will be of interest to you the researcher. Well, to my way of thinking, you can judge a book by its cover. For example the first book that turns up in my search is The Boys of Winter: The Untold Story of a Coach, a Dream, and the 1980 U. S. Olympic Hockey Team. I know there isn't going to be any genealogical info in that one, so I browse on, using book titles as my clue to which might be useful to me.

You can also search on topics such as genealogy. Typing genealogy into the search box returns perhaps a hundred or more books on that topic. Using the preview only parameter again will eliminate books that give only tidbits of or no useful info at all.

If you want to search, for example, Coffey Genealogy, enclose the search terms in quotations; e.g., "Coffey Genealogy." One of the books available for partial viewing is the Thomas Coffey book by Laurence H. Coffey, 1931. Because it is not completely available on Google, this would be a good time to check Heritage Quest. It is completely available there. Free Google eBooks are a different story. Give it a try for a complete surprise. Search Google books at www.books.google.com

Jack Coffee
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So, this has been just a small overview and examples of what can be found on the internet. I have to warn you that not everything you read on the web is accurate. Unless there's an image of the original document, or other source that can be checked, don't believe it. I use some web based genealogies to obtain clues but, if the clues don't pan out then I don't use the info. It's that simple!

CURRENTS IN THE STREAM

* Kathy Harding, Omak, WA, mkharding@communitynet.org, has a book out on her line of Coffeys. No more information on it at present.

* Carolyn Eigel says that the only claim she has to the Coffeys is that her great-grandmother Susan Vanderpool, married John Coffey before she married "der Fritz" Sudheimer in 1883. John had died and left her with 4 children. Fritz's first wife (Margaret Colston) had died and left him with 4 surviving children. So he needed a mother for all those kids. He had already gone through another wife in St. Louis, Elizabeth Steinheufel, between Margaret and Susan V. Coffey. Carolyn Eigel ceigel4@gmail.com

* The 2011 Coffee Reunion in Lubbock TX Kathy Coffee Simmons <kathysimmons@aol.com> says; "From the opening bell to the singing of "Blessed Be The Tie That Binds," that closed the reunion, the Coffee Family had a wonderful time together in Lubbock. Even in the 112 degree heat of the day, a big group enjoyed the tour of the Ranch Museum. Mark your calendars for June 29th to July 1, 2012 for the 76th Annual Coffee Reunion."

*Richard Hess, hessrick@gmail.com, wrote, " I am the first grandson of Dr. & Mrs. Eral Richard Coffee as described in your blog. Just wanted you to know that I am hosting a small family reunion of their direct descendants at a gathering in Old Town Alexandria, VA in late October. We are expecting: the two surviving daughters (Germaine Sava and Beverly Burns); most of their children/grandchildren; and, the children/grandchildren of their deceased children (Richard Coffee, Barbara Vogt).

NEW ADDRESS

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