

The Family Tree Searcher

Volume 22 - Number 1

June 2018

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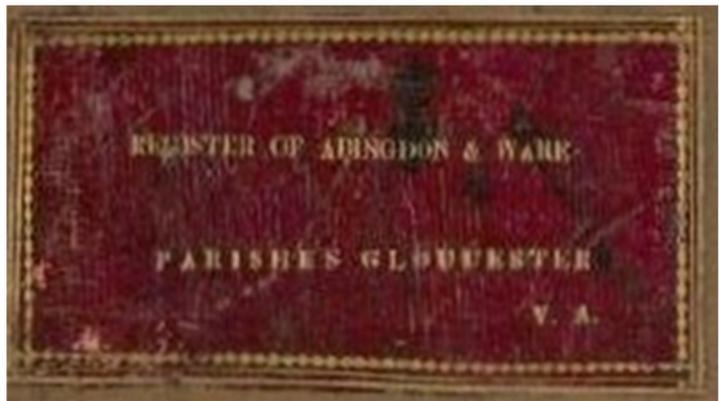
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Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at
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The Register of Abingdon and Ware Parishes, Gloucester, VA 1830 - 1916

The Gloucester Historical Society would like to announce the publication of two new books: The Register of Abingdon and Ware Parishes, Gloucester, VA , 1830 - 1916, and Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, and Burials from the Register of Abingdon and Ware Parishes, Gloucester, Va. 1830 - 1916 transcribed by Mary P. Liddell and William L. Lawrence. Mary was the 2017 recipient of the Historical Society's annual scholarship. The register book is a scanned reproduction of the original which is housed in the parish house of Ware Church. The second is a transcribed version listing the births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burial records of the church from 1830 to 1916. The register contains the records of Rev. John Cole, 1829-1836; Rev. Charles Mann, 1837-1878; and Rev. William Byrd Lee, 1881-1921. The book was filled by 1916. Two entries, a death record in 1918 and the 1924 baptism of Rev. Lee's grandson were added later. The confirmation and listing of communicants were not transcribed. The transcribed book is the fourth printed as part of the Historical Society's historical projects initiative.

Each volume can be purchased for \$20 at the Museum of History in the old Botetourt Building and the Visitor's Center located in the court circle.



Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, and Burials
from the
Register of Abingdon and Ware Parishes, Gloucester, Va.
1830 -1916
Transcribed by
Mary P. Liddell and William L. Lawrence

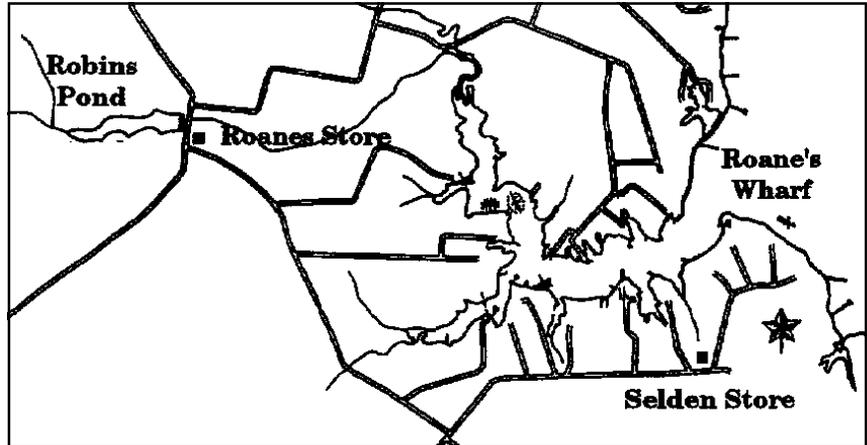
Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

By L. Roane Hunt

The Civil War of the United States of America was a time of change and new beginnings. Throughout the nation, most families from the South and North experienced great suffering before social and economic changes could be accomplished for the common good of all. The families were affected because their sons, husbands, and fathers went to war and died or were severely injured. In the South, the economy was devastated because of the destruction of farms, mills, and stores. The slaves were freed, but they too paid a price. Although they were not free, they generally had a stable life. However, in their new life of freedom, they faced similar hardships of survival in a ruined economic society. Every family that lived through the war was forced to make changes in order to build a new life with freedom for all.

My grandfather Richard Alexander Roane and two of his brothers Luther Major Roane and Charles Edward Roane moved from the southern end of King and Queen County to the southwest side of the Ware River at the mouth of the Wilson Creek of Gloucester. Richard and Luther were veterans of the war; Luther served in the 26th Virginia Infantry, and Richard served in the 26th for his father and later in the local 24th Virginia Cavalry.

Richard, in cooperation with his brothers, established the Roanes and Selden stores and post offices and the Roanes Wharf on the Ware River. The wharf was part of the steamship lines that connected the coastal lands surrounding the Chesapeake Bay to the northern city of Baltimore, Maryland.



Location of Roanes Store, Roanes Wharf on the Ware River, and Selden Store in Robins Neck

My grandmother Elva Maude Worrell came to live at Roanes Post Office in 1909 at

age nineteen to be the second wife of Richard Roane who was forty-seven years her senior. Richard died in 1920 leaving Elva with four young children. Elva made her life at Roanes Post Office until she was forced to leave at age eighty in 1970. To secure the Roanes property, my uncle Willie Roane removed all of the contents of the store and adjoining house to lessen the temptation of possible thieves. Willie enlisted the assistance of his good friend Lennie Williams and his son Carlton of Robins Neck in this endeavor.

I am greatly indebted to Carlton Williams who recently informed me that he had saved a few books and papers from the Roanes property that were going to be destroyed in the

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County



Richard and Elva Roane Family with their first child Shiloh Israel Roane who died young



The Richard Roane Family in 1916—L-R, Jeptha, Elva, Richard with baby Naomi, Mary Coates (adopted), and Hulda

cleaning process. One of these books that he loaned me contained the financial records of the Roanes Wharf construction in 1882. This book included additional records of interest but not discussed in this article: 1) cost for his half-sister Elva Cole Roane to set up a millinery (hats for women) shop at Roanes, 2) a financial record of administering his father's estate, 3) an itemized list of the sale of farm and household goods and equipment for his father's estate in King and Queen County, and 4) a complete inventory for the sale of the Roanes store business in 1915.

Roane Brothers Move To Gloucester

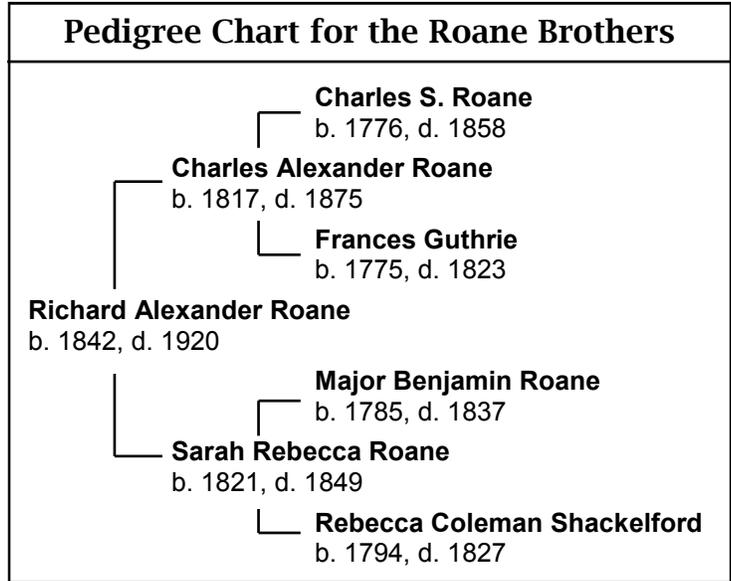
Why did these brothers commit themselves to a life in Gloucester County? A continued study of events and personal connections reveal a number of factors that influenced their decision. One factor may have been that their step-grandmother preceded them to Gloucester. Also, Richard learned much about Gloucester when he served in the local cavalry that patrolled the county when the Union Army fortified Gloucester Point. In addition, some of the officers and enlisted men in his cavalry were from the area that the Roanes settled. In papers left by Richard Roane, he did not explain directly why he chose Gloucester. However, he did refer to the move in an off-handed manner in his study of the Bible in the book of Genesis. In chapter forty-five verse five where Joseph told his brothers that he went before them to Egypt, Richard wrote, "Me in Gloucester." Then for chapter forty-six, where Joseph brought his father's family down to Egypt to escape the famine, Richard wrote, "RAR came to Gloucester to feed his brothers." Evidently, Richard was saying that when he spent time in Gloucester during the war, he had chosen the place to resettle to escape the hard times coming to their home in King and Queen County. Typically, Richard compared and interpreted his life experiences with Bible narratives.

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

Richard served in the local cavalry with many cousins and uncles. One of these cousins was Claiborne Thomas Roane from Middlesex who also chose to be a store merchant in Gloucester. He met and married the daughter of Samuel R. Medlicutt who operated the store and post office at Woods X Roads. The only Medlicutt son died at the confederate prison in Elmira, NY, in 1865, and Claiborne inherited the Medlicott business.

The parents of Richard and his two brothers were first cousins; that is, their fathers were brothers. His father was Charles Alexander Roane who was a son of Charles S. Roane's first marriage. Their mother was Sarah Rebecca Roane, daughter of Major Benjamin Roane, the youngest brother of Charles S. Roane. Sarah was the only surviving child of Benjamin and his first wife, Rebecca Coleman Shackelford. Benjamin inherited his first land through his wife Rebecca that had come through the Taliaferro family who had moved from King and Queen County to Gloucester. After Rebecca died in 1827, Benjamin married Matilda Ann Taliaferro [1], and upon his death in 1837, Matilda chose to move to Gloucester near her father James Baytop Taliaferro and her brother Thomas Booth Taliaferro, a successful merchant. Therefore, the land that Benjamin got through his wife Rebecca was passed to Richard's parents Sarah and Charles Roane. Charles increased his land holdings from the initial 52 acres to the 636 acres in his estate at his death in 1875. [2]

The movement of Matilda Taliaferro Roane to Gloucester was



Family of Major Benjamin Roane

Major Benjamin Roane, b. 1785, d. 1837
 +m. 1st Rebecca Coleman Shackelford, b. 1794, d. 1827
 Five children were born and died as infants
Sarah Rebecca Roane, b. 1821, d. 1849
 +m. **Charles Alexander Roane**, b. 1817, d. 1875
 Luther Major Roane, b. 1839, d. 1897
 +m. Demarious Ann Elizabeth Fary, b. 1850, d. 1901
Richard Alexander Roane, b. 1842, d. 1920
 +m. 1st Lucy M. Bowden, b. 1848, d. ~1908
 +m. 2nd Elva Maude Worrell, b. 1890, d. 1973
Maria Louisa Roane, b. 1845, d. 1936
 +m. John Henry L. Adams, b. 1841, d. 1917
Charles Edward Roane, b. 1849, d. 1922
 +m. 1st India Letetia Roane, b. 1858, d. 1887
 +m. 2nd Eugenia Virginia Roane, b. 1852, d. 1933
 +m. 2nd Matilda Ann Taliaferro, b. 1800, d. 1867
Emily Catherine Roane, b. 1829, d. 1901
 +m. Junius Brutus Browne, b. 1830, d. 1878
Louisa Booth Roane, b. 1831, d. 1836
George Alvin Roane, b. 1834, d. 1868
 +m. Margaret Ann Booth, b. 1845, d. 1921
Harriet Elizabeth Roane, b. 1837, d. 1916
 +m. Samuel Franklin Roane, b. 1821, d. 1877

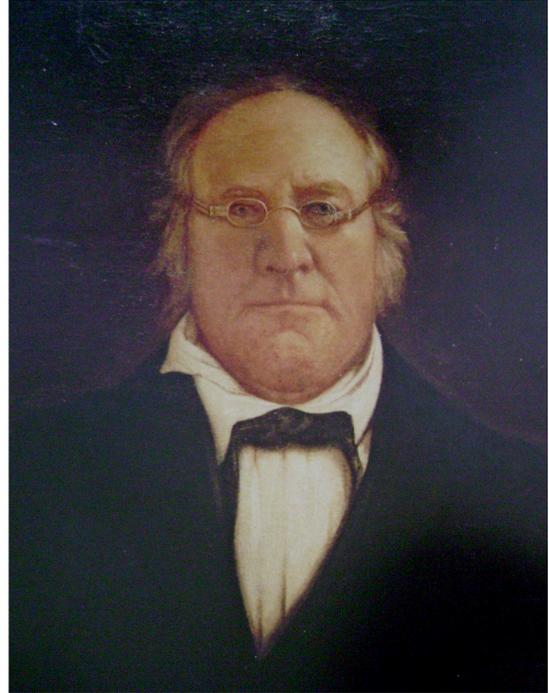
1 Matilda Ann Taliaferro, b. 1800, d. 1867, d/o James Baytop Taliaferro & Catherine Booth
 2 The Taliaferro family of "Hockley" on the York River in King and Queen County moved to Gloucester and built a new "Hockley" on the Ware River and other estates in Ware Neck. Charles

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

probably one of the factors that influenced the Roane brothers to choose Gloucester. Matilda was their step-grandmother but cared for her step-grandchildren. The three brothers had a full sister, Maria Louisa Roane. She was four years old when her mother died in 1849. In the 1850 census, all four children were listed with their father in King and Queen. However, Maria was also listed with Matilda in Gloucester indicating the good relationship with her step-grandchildren.

The land on which the Roane brothers settled in Gloucester was part of the Level Green Farm which was part of the extensive land holdings of William R. Robins. [3] His grandson, Col. William Todd Robins [4], was commander of the 24th Virginia Cavalry in which Richard Roane served. Two other grandsons in this regiment were Augustine Warner Robins Jr. [5] and Landon Nicholas Davies [6]. Landon had inherited Level Green in 1852. Richard Roane must have been aware of these men and the large land ownership of the Robins family.

Joseph Sheppard James Jr. was captain of Company G of the 24th Virginia Cavalry, and Landon N. Davies served on his staff. Capt. James was born in New York, but had migrated to Virginia and married Martha Throckmorton Curtis [7]. Martha's father had purchased a large portion of the William R. Robins estate. Richard Roane probably knew about Capt. James's land holdings in Gloucester.



William R. Robins (1770-1846)
FTS, Vol. 12, No. 1, June 2008

Postwar Developments

Richard A. Roane seems to have been sheltered in assignment to Company C of the 24th Virginia Cavalry because he arrived home three day after the surrender at Appomattox. He was probably assigned to the local camp at Cologne in King and Queen because his father's diary indicates Richard had frequent visits to his home about three miles from the camp. On Christmas day in 1866, Richard married his first wife, Lucy M. Bowden. [8] Her father gave them a 268-acre farm in King and Queen County on the

A. Roane's land in King and Queen was inherited though the Shackelford family from the Taliaferro family.

3 William R. Robins, b. 1770, d. 1846, s/o William Robins & Dorothy Boswell, m. 1st Elizabeth Whiting, m. 2nd Julianna Pryor

4 William Todd Robins, b. 1835, d. 1906, s/o Augustine Warner Robins Sr. & Maria H. Todd, m. 1st Martha Tabb Smith, m. 2nd Sally Nelson

5 Augustine Warner Robins Jr., b. 1846, d. 1878, s/o Augustine Warner Robins Sr. & Elizabeth Pollard Todd

6 Landon Nicholas Davies, b. 1829, d. 1890, s/o William Henry Davies, & Emeline Pryor Robins, m. 1st Susan Pollard Todd, m. 2nd Susan Clements Pollard

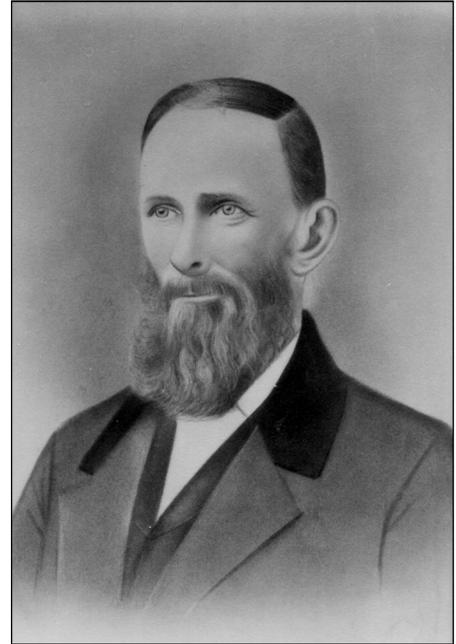
7 Martha Throckmorton Curtis, b. 1840, d. 1918, d/o Charles Chichester Curtis & Harriet Throckmorton Jones, m. Joseph Sheppard James Jr.

8 Lucy M. Bowden, b. 1848, d. 1908, d/o Robert Bowden & Demarius Booker Bland

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

Mattaponi River across from West Point in King William County in 1873. Although this was a generous present, Richard already had his eyes on Gloucester. Richard and Lucy did not have a good marriage or have any children. She came to Gloucester with him, but in 1895, she returned to the farm on the Mattaponi River. When she died in 1908, Richard searched for a wife with whom he hoped to have his children. Being a honorable man, Richard immediately signed over the farm to Lucy's surviving brothers.

Luther Roane was the oldest of the brothers, and his war experience was much more difficult with the 26th Virginia Infantry. His father's diary indicates that Luther was home and left for camp on March 7, 1865. Chaplain William E. Wiatt's diary [9] says that Luther was wounded in his leg on March 31 near Petersburg. His record shows that Luther was captured in the Richmond hospital on April 3 and taken to prison in Richmond and Newport News. His father's diary [10] indicates that it was over two months before Luther got home. On June 21, he wrote, "Luther got home and quite low he is."



Charles Alexander Roane

Luther married Demarious Ann Elizabeth "Mary" Fary [11] on January 13, 1870. They are listed in the 1870 Gloucester census living next to the Joseph James family and close to Landon N. Davies of Level Green. Joseph James and Luther were both listed as merchants. Luther's younger brother Charles was listed in Luther's household as a clerk. The store or stores of Mr. James and Luther were located near the shipyard that was located adjacent to Mr. James's property on Wilson Creek.

The personal property listed for Luther in the 1870 census was probably part of his wife's inheritance. In the 1860 census, her parents were deceased; she and her sisters were credited with both real and personal property. This inheritance helped the young couple establish themselves in Gloucester.

The further investments in Gloucester by the Roane brothers were probably funded by their inheritance from their father who died in 1875. Richard and Luther were designated as executors of his estate. Their father had married Matilda Frances Mitchell [12], and his second marriage produced six children. The youngest was Linwood Roane (daughter) [13] born in 1870. His estate was not sold until after she reached the age of twenty-one.

9 William Edward Wiatt, b. 1826, d. 1918, s/o Dr. William Graham Wiatt & Louisa Campbell Stubbs, m. 1st Catherine Rebecca Spencer, m. 2nd Charlotte Laura Coleman, m. 3rd Nannie Billington Heywood. He was pastor of Providence Baptist Church when he reported to the 26th Virginia Infantry at Gloucester Point and was elected chaplain. His diary describes his activities during the war. Later he pastored in the Gloucester churches, and he was the first Gloucester public school superintendent and surveyed much of Gloucester County after the war. He contributed greatly to the postwar spiritual and social recovery of Gloucester.

10 A transcribed version of Charles A. Roane's diary is included in the archives of the King and Queen Museum.

11 Demarious Ann Elizabeth Fary, b. 1850, d. 1901, d/o William C. Fary & Mary Frances Corr

12 Matilda Frances Mitchell, b. 1835, d. 1915, d/o William Duval Mitchell & Frances Smither

13 Linwood Roane, b. 1870, d. 1941, d/o Charles Alexander Roane & Matilda Frances Mitchell, m. William Thomas Ashe

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

Richard seems to have kept the estate records and administered the funds.

Charles E. Roane married a second cousin India Letetia Roane, the daughter of William Schuyler Roane and Permelia Ann Newcomb. They had a daughter that died at age nine and a son William Earl Roane born in 1887. India died at his birth. Later, Charles married her sister Eugenia Virginia Roane. William Earl married a woman born in New York in 1908 and settled in New Jersey. He was not forgiven for committing the sin of marrying a Yankee [14].

Land Ownership in Gloucester

On August 3, 1882, Luther Roane purchased 108 acres of land that was part of Level Green. This purchase resulted from the 1872 bankruptcy of Landon N. Davies, owner of Level Green. General William B. Taliaferro [15] was the attorney that handled the bankruptcy and the subdividing of the 353 acres into individual parcels. Luther's parcel included shoreline on the Ware River and Wilson Creek. Since Luther chose to live and work near Level Green in 1870, the Roane brothers may have known about the bankruptcy that would be filed in 1872.

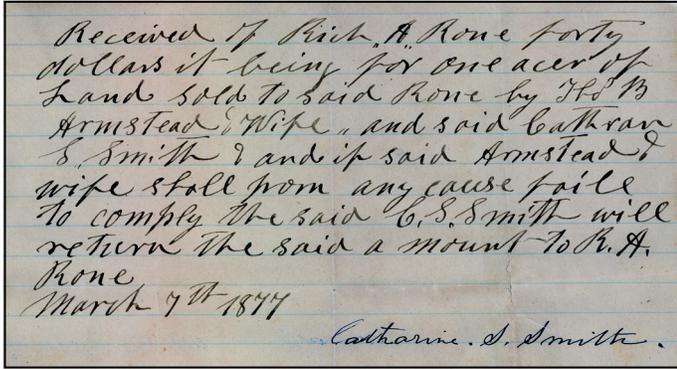
Level Green was part of the extensive landholdings of William R. Robins who died in 1846. He owned the land on the west side of the Wilson Creek and the mill stream of the Robins Mill Pond from Level Green including Wilson Creek Farm to present day T. C. Walker Road. Nancy Robins [16] inherited Level Green and held it until her death in 1851. She left it to her nephew Landon N. Davies, the son of her sister Emeline Pryor Robins Davies who died when Landon was three years old. His father was the son of Arthur Landon Davies, Clerk of Court in Gloucester. Landon and his sister were listed in the household of Nancy Robins in the 1850 Gloucester census; apparently, Landon and his sister were raised by Nancy.

A letter written by Luther on October 2, 1870, to Richard A. Roane in King and Queen County stated, "I paid those boys for you seventy five dollars. I have a receipt for the money paid them and they agreed to give you until the first of F'by for the bals [balance] with out a discount." Although the purpose of this transaction is not clear, Richard was doing business in Gloucester as early as 1870. The letter was included in papers saved by Richard.

Richard told how on one of his visits to his brothers in Gloucester he passed by Cedar Fork and thought it would be a good location for a store. This was the northern corner of the original Wilson Creek Farm that had been deeded to an ex-slave Washington Phillips [17]. In 1877, Richard arranged to purchase one acre on that corner of Cedar Fork for forty

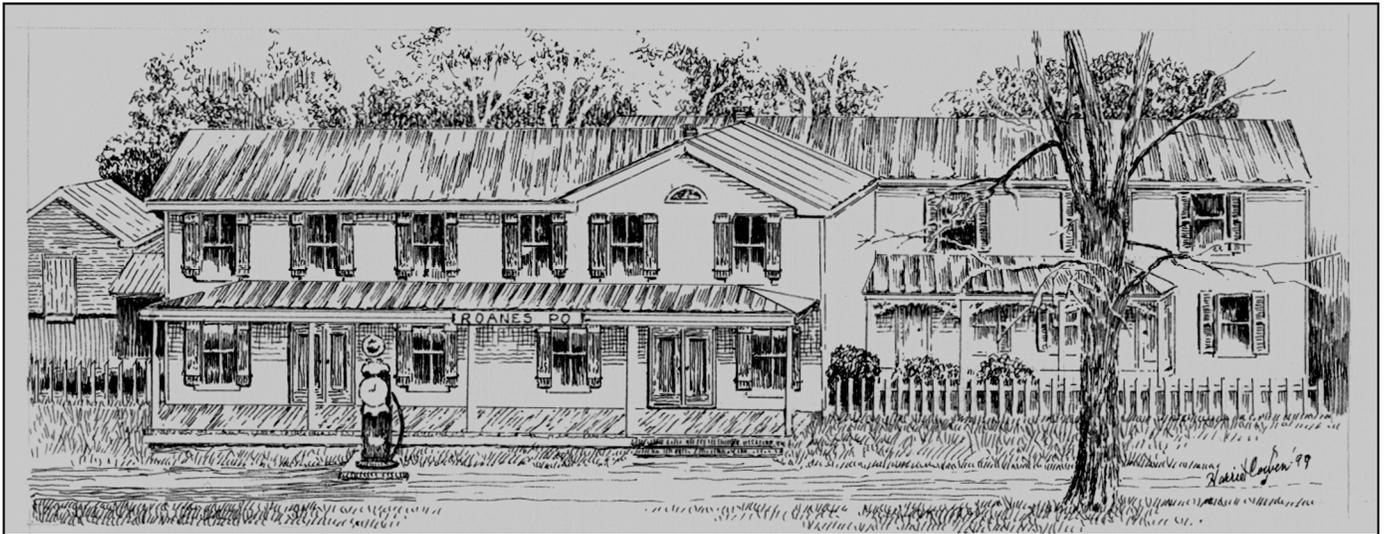
-
- 14 William Earl Roane, b. 1887, s/o Charles Edward Roane & India Letetia Roane, m. Margaret Dunn. They had one son, William E. Roane who served in World War II. When he returned after the war, he learned that he had been adopted, and his name had been changed to William E. Yehle.
- 15 William Booth Taliaferro, b. 1822, d. 1898, s/o Warner Throckmorton Taliaferro & Frances Amanda booth, m. Sally Nivison Lyons
- 16 Nancy Robins, b. 1799, d. 1851, d/o William R. Robins & Elizabeth Whiting
- 17 Washington Phillips, b. 1835, m. Mary Ellen Collier

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County



Received of Rich. A. Roane forty
dollars it being for one acer of
Land sold to said Roane by Tho^s B
Armistead & Wife, and said Catharine
& Smith & and if said Armistead &
wife shall from any cause fail
to comply the said C. S. Smith will
return the said amount to R. A.
Roane
March 7th 1844
Catharine S. Smith.

Above, receipt of sale to Richard A. Roane from Thomas B. Armistead signed by Catharine S. Smith, widow of George W. Smith and daughter of Henry Hughes, county surveyor. Right is a painting of Roanes Store by a high school student for the Roane family.



Sketch by Harriet Cowen from the Family Tree Searcher, Vol. 3, No. 2, December 1999. She used a photograph taken from the hill across the road that appeared in the Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal

dollars. The receipt was signed by Catharine S. Smith [18] for Thomas B. Armistead [19] who had developed that end of Wilson Creek Farm. He paid \$1.02 tax for one acre of land and a building value of \$200 of a total value of \$204 in 1877. The 1880 census indicates that Richard was living at Cedar Fork and operating the store that became the Roanes Store and Post Office.

18 Catharine Susan Hughes, b. 1836, d. 1912, d/o Henry Hughes & Mary Elizabeth Dabney Hall, m. George Washington Smith

19 Thomas Buckner Armistead II, b. 1832, d. 1911, s/o Francis Armistead and Harriet Allen Booth, m. Mary Jane Walthall. He was the second because his half brother of the same name died prior to his birth.

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

In 1988, Richard purchased 5 1/8 acres from Joseph S. James for \$153.75. This was part of Level Green and the land where Richard built his Selden Store and Post Office. This post office was named after Robert Colgate Selden [20] who owned Sherwood Farm that was located adjacent to Level Green.

Roanes Wharf

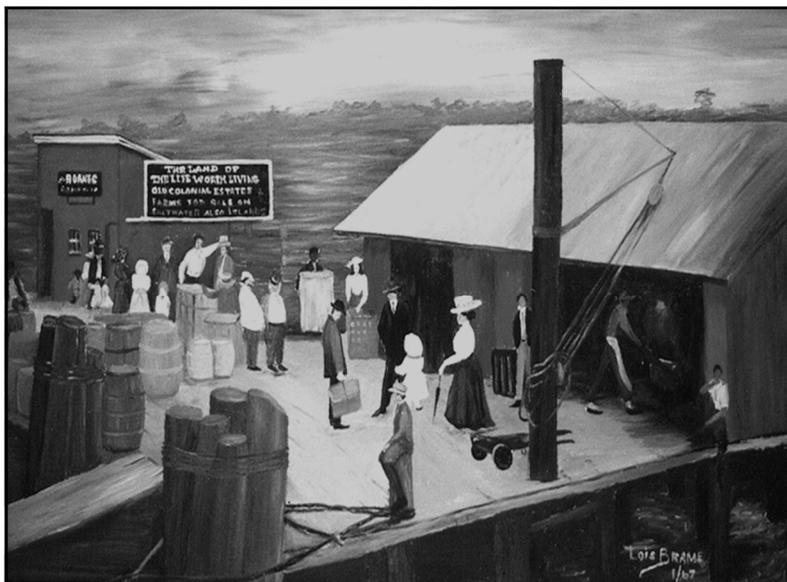
Construction of the Roanes Wharf was a joint project of Richard A. Roane and Thomas James Meredith [21] who had purchased the major portion of Wilson Creek Farm. Mr. Meredith was born in Maryland and typical of “northerners” that invested their wealth for the postwar recovery of the Gloucester economy. They were sometimes labeled as evil “carpetbaggers,” but in Gloucester, they were welcomed and integrated into all parts of society. In 1870, Mr. Meredith married Julia Davidson Screven who was a first cousin of John Randolph Bryan [22], and the newlyweds spent their honeymoon at the Bryan’s home, Eagle Point. During this visit, Mr. Meredith learned of the Wilson Creek Farm and purchased it in 1872.

The location of Roanes Wharf is marked on an aerial photograph on the next page. The long pier and loading platform are located at the edge of the Ware River channel. The Roanes Wharf Road connects the wharf to the Robins Neck Road where the Selden Store was located.

The partnership of Roane and Meredith seems to include an agreement for Mr. Meredith to purchase his farm supplies through Richard Roane’s new store and shipped to the Roanes Wharf. Also, Mr. Meredith would pay his



Aerial view of the Selden Store after it closed. The original building did not include the two side wings.



Painting of the Roanes Wharf using the photograph from the Herman Hollerith collection showing a view from the steamship

20 Robert Colgate Selden Sr., b. 1813, d. 1890, s/o Dr. William Boswell Selden & Charlotte Colgate, m. Courtenay Wray Brooke

21 Thomas James Meredith, b. 1847, d. 1916, s/o Thomas Meredith & Eliza Ellen Janvier, m. Julia Davidson Screven

22 John Randolph Bryan Sr., b. 1806, d. 1887, s/o Joseph Bryan & Delia Forman, m. Elizabeth Tucker Coalter

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County



Aerial photograph of Roanes Wharf location on the Ware River taken in 1937. Selden Store located at the corner of Robins Neck Rd. and Roanes Wharf Rd.

farm workers with credit at the Roanes Store. This served both parties very well.

On September 6, 1882, Richard A. Roane purchased the rights to 1/2 acre from his brother Luther Roane to build the wharf located on the Ware River. The sale agreement indicated that if the wharf was discontinued, the land ownership would return to Luther. At this location the wharf required a long pier to the loading platform in deep water. Marine charts show a wide section of shallow water of one-foot depth at this location, but the Ware channel off shore was seventeen feet deep which was sufficient for steamer operations.

The transcribed accounting of the wharf construction cost is presented on the next page. It provides a wealth of information about who was involved, what they did, and how much they were paid. However, there is much uncertainty in some of the brief notations on how the records were balanced. The accounting was made at the same time that Richard was working with his half-sister Elva [23] to finance a millinery shop at the Roanes Store. Thomas J. Meredith is mentioned at the bottom of the accounting indicating a

23 Elva Coles Roane, b. 1860, d. 1921, d/o Charles Alexander Roane & Matilda Frances Mitchell, m. Charles Henry White

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

Oct 14, 1882 Elva Money Advanced on Act of Building Wharf on Ware River

By RA Roane, known as T. J. Meridith & R. A. Roane

Oct 14	Price to C. K. Weaver	40.00
Oct 18	To amt Bill for Spikes and Bal on Ison	26.69
Nov 9	To Cash paid 5 Hands to cutting piles 1 day: Gregory, Robinson, Dabney, Chapman, & Horace	5.00
Nov 16	Paid Wash Phillips hewing sides 1 1/2 days	2.25
Nov 16	Paid William Kedley 2 days cutting piles	2.00
Nov 16	Paid Daniel Robinson 3/4 days cutting Fenders	0.75
Nov 16	Paid 1 Hand of Weavers 2 days hewing extra	0.50
Nov 24	Paid Ralph Johnson 3 days hauling piles	3.00
Nov 25	Paid Willie Haynes 8 days hauling piles	8.00
Nov 25	Paid L. M. Roane hauling	25.58
		113.77
	Kemp's work	
	Piles from L. M. Roane	

Nov 4th C. K. Weaver Dto R. A. Roane

Nov 4	Cash price	10.00
Nov 4	Cash William Kedley	1.00
Nov 4	Cigars	0.25
Nov 4	1 Bachett	0.25
Nov 4	6 Tin plates	0.25
Nov 4	3 Sparns	0.15
Nov 4	1 pr Hinges	0.15
Nov 4	1 Tea pan	0.25
Nov 7	Order William Kedley	2.30
Nov 9	Order Lou Kedley	3.50
Nov 10	Order William Kedley	1.40
Nov 11	Cash paid C. Weaver ???	50.00
		69.50

C. K. Weaver Dto R. A. Roane

Nov 13	1 pr Shoes	2.00
Nov 13	2 Block matches	0.05
Nov 13	1 Bottle Castor Oil	0.10
Nov 16	Louis Kedley	3.15
Nov 18	Paid Ranson order	3.50
Nov 18	Paid Eliza	2.00
Nov 18	Paid Tom Carter	2.00
Nov 18	Paid James Seldon	2.00
Nov 18	Cash paid	40.00
Nov 18	James Bright	5.60
Nov 18	1 Over Hall Pants	0.80
Nov 25	To Cash paid	264.30
		395.00

Jan 9	To Cash paid L. M. Roane	25.58
Nov 25	Received T. J. Meridith amt check	200.00
	Received T. J. Meridith amt in cash	40.00
	T. J. Meridith act against Weaver	4.00
		244.00

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

contribution total of \$244.

The initial entry was a \$40 payment to Christian Kreiden Weaver [24] on October 14, 1882. Mr. Weaver was listed as wharf agent at Clay Bank in the 1880 Gloucester census. He was born on March 11, 1857, in Lancaster Co., PA, to Christian Weaver and Rebecca E. Brubaker. The Weaver family first appears in the Gloucester tax record in 1869. The rest of the large Weaver family were all listed as farm workers in 1880, but by 1900, C. K. Weaver's brothers were working in saw mills, lumber, grist mills, and farming.

It appears for the accounting that Richard Roane depended upon C. K. Weaver to oversee the wharf construction and provide the pilings and lumber. Some of the workers were supplied by Mr. Weaver. An item in the accounting for November 16 states, "paid 1 hand of Weavers 2 days hewing extra for \$0.50." Also, James Selden who was paid \$2 on November 18 was listed in the 1880 census near Mr. Weaver. Some of the payments to Mr. Weaver and possibly others were items such as cigars, tin plates, shoes, matches, castor oil, and "Over Hall Pants" [overalls].

On October 18, Mr. Ison was paid \$26.69 for spikes and the balance of other items. This was probably James Harvey Ison [25]. Later his son operated his blacksmith shop across the road from the Roanes Store. The accounting indicates that he supplied other items: brackets, hinges, spars, etc.

The accounting shows numerous workers being paid at a rate of one dollar a day for hauling, cutting, and hewing piles. It shows \$26.58 to Luther Roane for hauling on Nov 25, but only received his money on January 9, 1883. Some of the other workers were black men that could be identified living in the neighborhood primarily using the 1880 census records. On November 9, Gregory, Robinson, Dabney, Chapman, and Horace were paid \$5 for one days work. George Gregory [26] lived near the wharf. Richard Dabney [27] and Horace Robinson [28] lived near the Roanes Store.

Horace Robinson was a life-long worker for the Richard Roane family. He appears in the 1870 and 1880 census in the Roane household in King and Queen County on the Mattaponi River that Richard received from his father-in-law. He moved to Gloucester to continue his work for Richard and later for his widow.

Washington Phillips was paid \$2.25 on November 16 for 1 1/2 days hewing sides. He sold one acre on the corner of his property for the Roanes Store. In the 1880 census, he was listed as a carpenter. His family continued to live adjacent to the store, and his son and daughter-in-law taught school in the 1930s.

William [29] and Louis [30] Kedley (Kertley or Curdley) lived near the wharf location and were sons of Winchester Kertley and Nancy Page. The Kedley family were house and

-
- 24 Christian Kreiden Weaver, b. 1857, d. 1938, s/o Christian Weaver & Rebecca E. Brubaker, m. Elton Ann Freedom Smith
25 James Harvey Ison, b. 1840, d. 1884, s/o Reuben Ison & Nancy Walden, m. 1st France A. Corthran, m. 2nd Mildred Brooking
26 George Gregory, b. 1857, s/o George & Rainny Gregory, m. Margaret Moody
27 Richard Dabney, b. 1853, s/o Major & Caroline Dabney, m. Laura Banks
28 Horace Robinson, b. 1859, s/o Benjamin & Dianna Robinson, m. Adeline Chapman.
29 William Kertley, b. 1856, s/o Winchester Kertley & Nancy Page, m. 1st Margaret Smith, m. 2nd Elizabeth Davenport
30 Louis Kertley, b. 1850, s/o Winchester Kertley & Nancy Page, m. Lucy Graham
31 Hunt, L. Roane, "House and Yard Servants at Eagle Point— 1845-1865, Family Tree Searcher, Vol. 16, No. 1, June 2012 issue 24 v13n2

Roanes Wharf in Gloucester County

garden servants for the Bryan family of Eagle Point Plantation as described in previous journal articles. [31] William and Louis were born in Fluvanna County, VA, on the other plantation owned by the Bryan family. Daniel Robinson [32] was another slave listed at Eagle Point. James Selden [33] and Tom Carter [34] were also identified in census records.

A Successful Venture in Gloucester

Roanes Wharf served the needs of Robins Neck and beyond for transportation and shipping of goods into and out of the area. Initially, the third brother William E. Roane worked as wharf agent. Luther sold him a 30.17-acre section of his property east of the wharf for \$650 in 1893. In 1889, the wharf was leased to Old Dominion Steamship Company of New York for five years at \$100 per year to manage the wharf operations. In 1916, the wharf was sold to Norfolk-Washington and NY Railway Company for \$100.

Since Richard Roane did not have any children in his first marriage and Luther Roane did, Richard developed his mercantile ventures with the help of Luther's children. Luther's son, William Luther Roane (1872-1962) clerked and eventually managed the Selden Store. Maude Lena Roane (1875-1936) managed the Roanes Store, and later, she and her husband worked at the Selden Store. Magnolia Coles Roane (1870-1934) married Thomas Jefferson Woodland who purchased the Roanes Store business in 1915. Their son Bernard Roane Woodland operated the store and post office until 1950. Verna Etna Roane (1878-1964) married Charles William Beauregard Burke who purchased the Selden Store business. His son Charles David Burke operated it after his father. Luther's fifth son was Waverly Statesman Roane (1876-1943). He was a carpenter and probably applied his trade for Richard Roane in the early 1900s as the businesses expanded.

Much of Richard Roane's success came from his association with William Thomas Ashe (1879-1938). In 1891, William came to work in the Roanes Store as a clerk at age twelve. Like other young clerks, he lived in a room over the store and took his meals with Richard Roane. He was the son of William Henry Ashe who served in the 24th Virginia Cavalry with Richard Roane. In 1901, he married Linwood Roane, Richard's youngest half-sister. He and Richard Roane became partners, and he purchased one-half interest in the Roanes Wharf from T. J. Meredith. He managed the Roanes Store until he and Richard dissolved their partnership in 1915. He then took over his father's York River ferry lease and modernized the ferry with self propelled ferries. In this and other ventures, he contributed greatly in the development of Gloucester County.

With all this family support, Richard Roane was able to dedicate much of his time and wealth in the advancement of the Christian faith beginning around 1895. He worked with Ohio Friends (Quaker) missionaries to plant their churches in Gloucester and surrounding counties. He also sponsored visiting evangelists to preach in the three tabernacles that he built in Gloucester at James Store, Woods X Roads, and White Marsh. After his second marriage at age sixty-six in 1909, he turned much of his attention to his wife and four young children until his death in 1920.

32 Daniel Robinson, b. 1836, s/o Cuffy & Rebecca Robinson, m. 3rd Mary Smith

33 James Edward Selden, b. 1860, s/o James Selden & Catherine Jackson, m. Nancy Griffin

34 Thomas Carter, b. 1859, s/o James Carter & Harriet Selden, m. Catharine Patterson

Bristow Family of “Mulberry Hill”

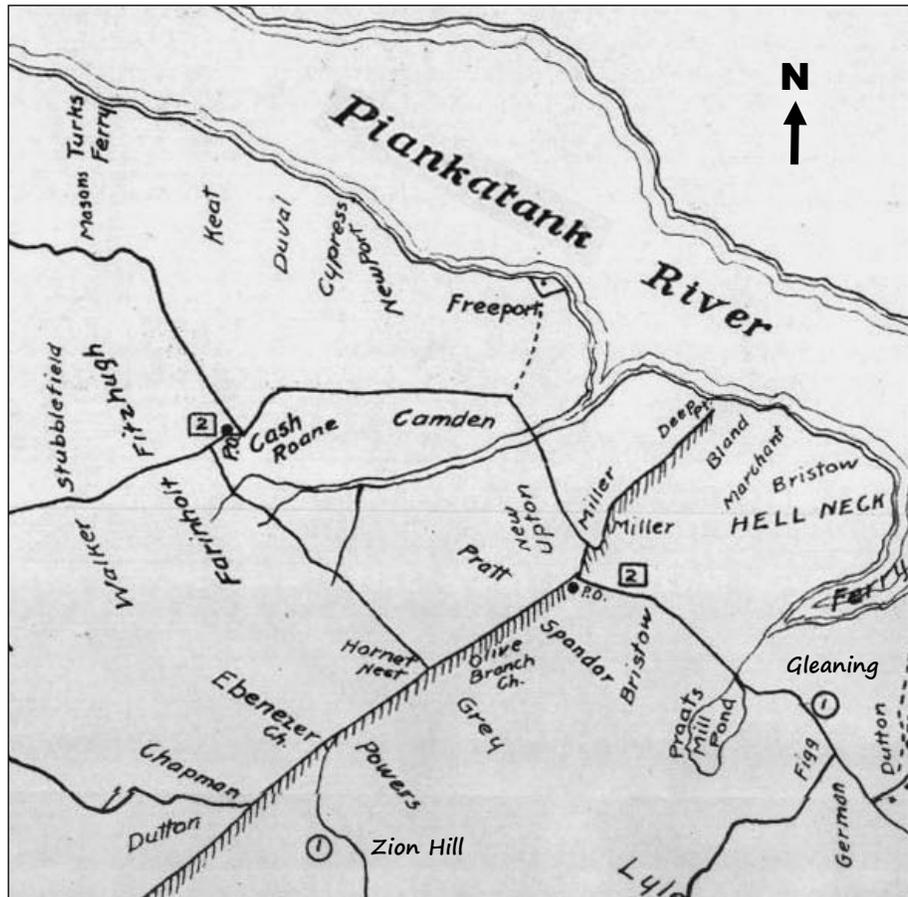
By L. Roane Hunt and Della Garrett

With special appreciation to Della Pointer Garrett for submitting a copy of her book, The Bristow-Booker Family, about her Charles Franklin Bristow Sr. and Alice Lena Booker family. It is the basis of this article, and it included various family records and the newspaper clipping about the destruction of the Bristow Sawmill.

The Bristow family of “Mulberry Hill” was located near New Upton Post Office shown in the map below and now considered part of the Harcum community in Gloucester County, Virginia. Charles Franklin Bristow and Lena Booker, or Frank and Lena, chose to settle and raise their children at the Bristow home place “Mulberry Hill.”

They were married Monday, the 25th of December 1916, by C. W. Hudson, D.D. What a way to celebrate Christmas! Weddings during the Christmas season were a popular tradition probably because of the relaxed work schedule during the holidays, and maybe

A small portion of the R. A. Folkes map of 1912 shows the location of the New Upton community where Frank and Lena Bristow settled. Turks Ferry, Freeport, and Hell Neck are identified along the southern shore of the Piankatank River. The surnames scattered over the map indicate where prominent families lived in 1912. The Bristow name is written above the Hell Neck label where Frank and Lena first lived. Later they moved to the Bristow home place nearer to the New Upton PO where the sawmill explosion occurred. The churches that served the community are labeled Olive Branch Methodist and Ebenezer Baptist for the white families and Zion Hill Baptist and Gleaning Baptist for the “colored” or black families.



Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

they decided to take advantage of the presence of visiting relatives.

Their first home was a small farm known as "Masseys" located in Hell Neck. Lena didn't thrive at their first home, having many ill days. Dr. James Warren Dorsey Haynes of Mathews suggested to Frank that they move closer to the water. Frank purchased "Coupling Point" also located in Hell Neck and on the Piankatank River as shown in the map. Being on the water was just what Lena needed to get healthy again.



Frank and Lena Bristow

They lived at "Coupling Point" until 1935 when Frank's brother Johnny was killed in a logging accident. Johnny and Tom were cutting logs on a cold day in February. A tree that they cut fell and struck another tree. The second tree hit Johnny in the head. Johnny was brought to "Mulberry Hill." Della Garrett's mother, who was ten years old at the time, said it was so cold the blood from his injuries had congealed in his hat. Dr. Haynes was sent for, and he arrived in his car to take Uncle Johnny to Buxton Hospital in Newport News, VA, where Johnny died on the operating table from his injuries. His death left the oldest brother Tom alone. The decision to move back to the home place was made, and Frank and Lena took their family to "Mulberry Hill" to live with Uncle Tom. This was their home until Lena's death in 1983.

Bristow Genealogy

Charles Franklin Bristow and Alice Lena Booker had a family of eight children. The family is listed below:

Charles Franklin Bristow Sr., b. 2/15/1889, d. 12/7/1938

+ m. **Alice Lena Booker**, b. 6/22/1894, d. 8/27/1983

Virginia Rose Bristow, b. 1918, d. 7/16/2004

+ m. Walter William Wyatt, b. 1917, d. 1983

Dorothy Countess Bristow, b. 1919, d. 12/8/2002

+ m. Wilbur Cary Dutton, b. 5/26/1920, d. 11/21/2002

Charles Franklin Bristow Jr., 5/18/1922

+ m. Margaret Mildred Thrift, b. 6/14/1926, d. 6/17/2009

Ethel Madeline Bristow, b. 8/22/1924, d. 7/22/1978

+ m. Michael Harvey Pointer Jr., b. 3/22/1924, d. 3/8/1979

Elsie Isabelle Bristow, b. 5/8/1927, d. 11/25/1992

+ m. Everett William Rich, b. 1/19/1923, d. 8/22/1988

James Robert Bristow, b. 11/12/1929, d. 3/25/2013

+ m. Barbara Hogge, b. 2/14/1935, d. 3/7/2011

Douglas Ralph Bristow, b. 6/7/1932, d. 3/16/2011

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

- + m. Mary Kathleen Pointer, b. 9/18/1938
- David Victor Bristow, b. 1/31/1936
- + m. Joyce Annette Hogg, b. 1937

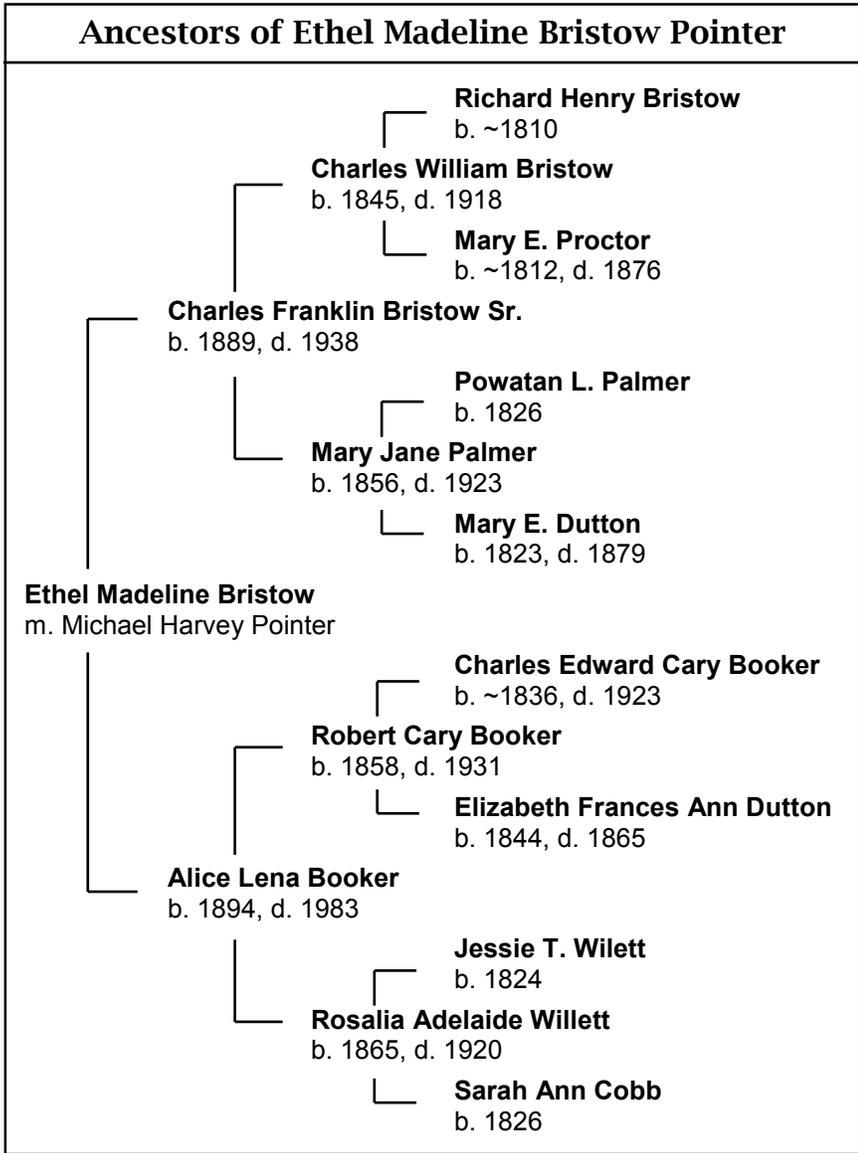
The pedigree chart below shows the ancestors of Ethel Madeline Bristow Pointer, third daughter of Frank and Lena Bristow. Della's research for the family groups of these ancestors will follow.



Frank Bristow (left) and his wife's parents Rosalia Adelaide Willett and Robert Cary Booker standing on the steps of local store after a long days work



Rosalia Adelaide Willett and Robert Cary Booker



Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

The following is the family of Charles William Bristow and Mary Jane Palmer:

Charles William Bristow Sr., b. 9/15/1845, d. 6/16/1918

+ m. **Mary Jane Palmer**, b. 2/15/1956, d. 1/1/1923

Thomas Smith Bristow, b. 1877, d. 1960

John Richard Bristow, b. 1884, d. 1935

Charles Franklin Bristow Sr., b. 2/15/1889, d. 12/7/1938

+ m. Alice Lena Booker, b. 6/22/1894, d. 8/27/1983

The following is the family of Richard Henry Bristow and Mary E. Proctor:

Richard Henry Bristow, b. abt 1810, d. abt 1833

+ m. **Mary E. Proctor**, b. abt 1812, d. 12/24/1876

William P. Bristow, b. 1835

Frances D. Bristow, 1836

+ m. James R. Norton, b. 1833

Mary E. Bristow, b. 1839

John Richard Bristow, b. 1840, d. 4/7/1882

+ m. 1st Mary Elizabeth Boswell, b. 1843

+ m. 2nd Martha Anne Chapman, b. 1841

Robert Healy Bristow, b. 1843

+ m. Betty Ann Mason, b. 1853

Charles William Bristow, b. 9/15/1845, d. 6/16/1918

+ m. Mary Jane Palmer, b. 2/15/1856, d. 1/1/1923

The following is the family of Robert Cary Booker and Rosalia Adelaide Willett:

Robert Cary Booker, b. 1/4/1858, d. 1/30/1931

+ m. 1st **Rosalia Adelaide Willett**, b. 3/5/1865, d. 7/28/1920

Thomas Cary Booker, b. 1882, d. 9/24/1973

+ m. Beulah Heywood, b. 1893, d. 1973

Annie Vestell Booker, 1886, d. 1963

+ m. Lloyd Monroe Shipley

Lesper Willett Booker, b. 1887, d. 1967

+ m. Willie Monroe Kemp, b. 4/24/1870, d. 1/20/1937

Grace Elizabeth Booker, b. 1893, d. 1941

Alice Lena Booker, b. 6/22/1894, d. 8/27/1983

+ m. Charles Franklin Bristow Sr., b. 2/15/1889, d. 12/7/1938

Charles Morris Booker, b. 1896, d. 1969

+ m. Grace Brown

Gladys Reda Booker, b. 1/17/1905, d. 11/3/1931

C. F. Bristow Family of Gloucester County

- + m. 1st Ira Bernard Hall, b. 3/12/1901, d. 7/23/1926
- + m. 2nd Leroy F. Rust, b. 1891, d. 1958
- + m. 3rd Charles Cary Olive, b. 1906, d. 1971
- + m. 2nd **Mary Alice Rilee**, b. 1874, d. 5/30/1955

The following is the family of Charles Edward Cary Booker and Elizabeth Frances Ann Dutton:

- Charles Edward Cary Booker**, b. abt 1836, d. 5/19/1923
- + m. 1st **Elizabeth Frances Ann Dutton**, b. 1844, d. 1865
 - Robert Cary Booker, b. 1/4/1858, d. 1/30/1931
 - + m. 1st Rosalia Adalaide Willett, b. 3/5/1865, d. 7/28/1920
 - + m. 2nd Mary Alice Rilee, b. 1874, d. 5/30/1955
 - Harriet A. Booker, 8/6/1859, d. 3/25/1944
 - + m. John Richard Sears, b. 11/25/1847, d. 10/16/1913
 - Alice Booker, b. 1861
 - Sarah Alice Booker, b. 1865
 - + m. William Jefferson Dutton, b. 9/8/1865, d. 9/14/1935
- + m. 2nd **Elizabeth F. Dutton**, b. 1844
 - Charles H. Booker, b. 1866
 - + m. Eletia ?, b. 1881
 - Aneliza "Ann" E. Booker, b. 1869
 - Cora Etta Booker, b. 1871, d. 1955
 - + m. Zachariah Lewis Rilee, b. 1868, d. 1940
 - Virginia Gertrude Booker, b. 1877
 - + m. Rooker Lane Pratt, b. 6/26/1875, d. 1921

The following is the family of John Wesley and Sarah Ann Dutton, parents of Elizabeth Frances Ann Dutton:

- John Wesley Dutton**, b. abt 1811, d. abt 1880
- + m. **Sarah Ann** ?, b. abt 1810, d. abt 1850
 - Alexander Dutton, b. 1833, d. 6/18/1864
 - + m. Matilda Ann Booker, b. 9/14/1831, d. 2/8/1885
 - Albert Cary Dutton, b. 1836, d. 1906
 - + m. Mary Ann Fletcher, b. 1841, d. 1894
 - William C. Dutton, b. 1839, d. 1900
 - + m. Maria F. Hibble, b. 1847
 - Elizabeth Frances Ann Dutton, b. 1844, d. 1865
 - + m. Charles Edward Cary Booker, b. abt 1836, d. 5/19/1923

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

John Thomas Dutton, b. 1847, d. 3/27/1906
+ m. Agnes W. Thrift, b. 1845



"Mulberry Hill" house and farm buildings around 1960 judging by the trucks parked in front

Work on the Farm

"Mulberry Hill" was the hub for operating both the farm and the lumber business. Here their hired hands cared for the animals and one who cooked breakfast and lunch for all the workers. Also, Frank had a boat with which he would haul lumber to Baltimore, MD, to sell.

Frank's sawmill was portable and could be moved to locations wherever he was cutting timber. The mill was located at New Upton across the road from Olive Branch Church when the mill exploded and killed Frank instantly. The account was reported by the Gazette-Journal and is reproduced in the upper portion of the next page.

The sawmill was powered by steam engine with steam provided by a boiler fired with sawdust. On December 7, 1938, a Wednesday, Frank and Ernest Ward were killed when the boiler blew. Witnesses gave two different accounts for Frank's position at the time of the explosion. One was that he was standing at the gauge on the side of the boiler checking to make sure there was enough water in the boiler. The other version was that he had climbed up on the boiler to open the safety valve that releases excess steam pressure. In either case, he was killed instantly by the explosion.

Della Garrett's mother Madeline, used to say that this was one of the worst days of her life. She and four of her siblings were attending school at Botetourt when she learned of her father's death. She was sitting in class when she saw her oldest brother Charles walking down the stairs crying. She left her class and approached the principal who was standing at the top of the stairs watching Charles leave. Madeline asked the principal what was wrong with Charles. He quickly turned to her and snapped, "Not that it is any of your

Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal

Two Killed, 4 Hurt in Mill Explosion

C. F. Bristow and Negro Fireman Meet Instant Death When Boiler "Lets Go," Pieces of Mill Blown a Mile

C. F. Bristow, 54, sawmill owner, of New Upton, and his Negro fireman, Ernest Ward, 35, of Zion Hill, were instantly killed and four mill workers were injured in an explosion which completely demolished the Bristow mill on the Boxley farm near New Upton at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

The mill, which was set up last fall, had not been used for several months. The hands were called together to resume operations Wednesday morning. Mill workers said that when the steam pressure stood at about 60 pounds Mr. Bristow "blew out the boiler," and that the explosion occurred when cold water was turned into the hot boiler.

Among the injured are:

C. A. Coffield, 55, sawyer, of Ark. He is in Buxton Hospital. Injuries not considered serious.

Willis Bowden, colored, 60, Ebenezer, serious skull

fracture, St. Phillip's Hospital.

Lloyd Cooke, colored, Olive Branch, 30, broken leg and other injuries. Not serious, St. Phillip's Hospital.

William Burrell, colored, Zion Hill, leg and face injuries, not serious.

Other men near the mill but who were not injured: William H. Hooks, Willie Bunn, Posey Page, Monroe Cooke, Frank Scott, Sonny Muse, Charles Muse, and Robert Perrin, All colored.

Threw Parts a Mile

Parts of the mill, including a large section of the heavy boiler, were found nearly a mile from the scene after the explosion.

Mr. Bristow was standing close beside the boiler when it exploded. He was terribly mangled and was blown 100 yards from the mill. He is believed to have died instantly. Ward, the Negro fireman, was standing near the firebox. He was mangled beyond recognition and died instantly.

Mr. Bristow, a prominent citizen and a mill operator for many years, is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lena Booker Bristow,

four daughters, Misses Virginia, Madeline and Ellse Bristow of New Upton, and Miss Countess Bristow, of Richmond; four sons, Charles, Robert, Ralph, and David Bristow, of New Upton.

Funeral services will be held at Olive Branch Friday at 2 p.m.

Ward is survived by his wife and two children.

Only Help Remains

Posey Page, one of the Negro workmen, said he was standing 100 yards from the boiler when it "went off." He said he ran toward the nearby woods, stumbled and fell and was pelted with falling bricks and debris. Page said he believed he would have been killed had he remained on his feet.

Nothing remains of the big mill but a deep hole in the ground and a mass of debris scattered through the woods and fields.

Two steers hitched to a carry-log were standing close to the mill but were unhurt. They did not move out of their tracks through all of the excitement.

business, but his father was just killed!" She sank to floor at his feet as she fainted. The principal had not made the connection between Charles and Madeline. When she got herself together, she sent for her three younger siblings, Elsie, Bobby, and Ralph. Mr. Henry Clay Page, the agriculture teacher, found someone to take them home in his car. Virginia and Countess, the oldest daughters, had already finished high school. David was two years old and still home.

Ben Borden, at age eleven, was taken by his father to see the site of the explosion before it had been cleaned. The sight was so horrible that he had to sleep with his parents that night. The newspaper article described the dead bodies as "mangled," and Ben remembered seeing some body parts in the wreckage. The news reporters assumed that they died instantly because of the condition of their bodies. This was such a horrible experience for all.

C. F. Bristow Family of Gloucester County



Photograph of the sawmill currently owned and operated by Benjamin E. Borden Jr. that is powered by a diesel engine instead of steam. Ben's father operated his sawmill and barrel factory in Gloucester for many years.

Recovery

The funeral for Frank Bristow took place on December 9th at the Olive Branch Methodist Church; he was buried in the church cemetery. Pastor Harry Lee Corr of the Ebenezer Baptist Church conducted the service. The pall bearers were Dr. James W. D. Haynes, Dr. James D. Clements, Cary Booker, Morris Booker, Franklin Thompson, and Franklin Phillips. Cary and Morris Booker were Lena's brothers.

Life continued for the Bristow family of "Mulberry Hill;" Lena managed the household and farm. She cared for Ernest Ward's family as well as the injured men and their families as they recovered. Eventually, she managed to provide a house for the Ward family and for Lloyd Cook.

Charlie Coffield, the sawyer, recovered from his injuries to work at other saw mills in the area. He worked for Mr. Benjamin E. Borden Sr. in the early fifties when he was in his seventies. Ben Borden Jr. remembered him being small in stature but very strong.

Ernest Ward

The news report indicates that Ernest Ward was working close to Frank Bristow when the boiler exploded. They referred to him as Frank's "Negro fireman" with the responsible

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

Tombstone marker of Charles Franklin Bristow in the Bristow section of Olive Branch Cemetery



job of firing the boiler. The sawmill operation required effective coordination between Frank, his fireman, and sawyer to maintain safe operation. It appears that the relationship of Ernest Ward's family went beyond the sawmill because in the 1930 census, Ernest's mother Nannie Ward was listed in Frank's household as a servant.

Ernest Ward, born 1896, was the son of Robert Giles and Nannie Ward, grandson of William Ward and Julia Burrell. He married Maggie Muse, daughter of Charles Muse and Martha Wilson. Robert G. Ward was listed as a sawmill worker in the 1920 census, and Charles Muse was listed as a sawmill worker in the 1930 census. Ernest Ward was continuing the tradition and experience established by his family.

Charlie Coffield

Of the four injured men listed in the news report, Charlie Augustus (or Augusta) Coffield was listed first. He was born on March 4, 1881, in Bertie County, NC, to Joseph Luke Coffield and Belinda Catherine Pearce. On December 30, 1908, he married Maude E. Hatch of Gloucester County. His injuries from the explosion were not serious, and the 1940 census shows him as a sawmill worker.

Charlie died in 1968, and he and Maude are buried in the Ebenezer Baptist Church cemetery. Maude's parents and all five of her siblings are also buried there.



Tombstone marker of Charlie A. and Maude Hatch Coffield in the Ebenezer Cemetery

Willis Bowden

Willis Bowden's injury was a serious skull fracture, and he died before the end of the year. Willis was born in 1875 to James and Anna Bowden, and died in 1938. He is buried in the Zion Hill Baptist Church cemetery on Indian Road near Ebenezer. He and his wife

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

Susan had at least eight children. His oldest daughter Fannie was working for the Frank Bristow family when Charles Franklin Bristow Jr. was born in 1922.

Lloyd Cooke

Lloyd Cook sustained a broken leg and other serious injuries in the explosion. Lloyd was born February 7, 1909, to Monroe Cook and Magnolia Booker, and he died December 26, 1951. He married Cordelia Vangline Ward who was a first cousin of Ernest Ward.



Willis Bowden buried in the Zion Hill Baptist Church cemetery next to his youngest son Franklin, veteran of the WWII

William Burrell

William Burrell was born in 1881 and was listed with his mother Julia Burrell. In the explosion, he sustained face and leg injuries that were not serious. In the 1940 census, he was back on the job as a sawmill worker.

The news report listed eight other workers that were not injured: William H. Hooks, Willie Bunn, Posey Page, Monroe Cook, Frank Scott, Sonny Muse, Charles Muse, and Robert Perrin.

William H. Hooks, b. 1871, d. 1960, s/o Robert Hooks & Julia Noggins, m. Lucy Cook. He and Lucy are buried in the Zion Hill cemetery.

Posey Page, b. 1875, s/o Frank Page & Fanny Davenport, m. Ellen ?.

Monroe Cook, b. 1874, s/o
Alexander Cook & Fannie
Pryor, m. Magnolia Booker.

Frank Scott, b. 1890, d. 1956, s/o
William Scott & Lucy Frances
Ross, m. Lucy Burrell. He is
buried in Zion Hill cemetery.

Charles Muse, b. 1873, s/o Alex
Muse & Julia Brokenborough,
m. Martha Wilson. He was
the father of Ernest Ward's
wife Maggie.

Alexander "Sonny" Muse, b. 1906,
d. 1975, s/o Charles Muse &
Martha Wilson, m. Gladys ?.
He was Ernest Ward's brother
-in-law and is buried in the
Shepherdsville Baptist



Lloyd and Cordelia Ward Cook buried in the Zion Hill Baptist Church cemetery

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

Church cemetery.

Robert Perrin, b. 1894, d. 1984, s/o Beverly Perrin & Mary Boston, m. Lillian Wiggins (He is buried in Gleaning Baptist Church cemetery.)

Willie Bunn was not identified.

Charles Franklin Bristow Jr., the eldest son of Frank and Lena, began farming "Mulberry Hill" when he finished school. He used horses until his uncle Tom gave him a tractor. He says that his mother received all the farm profits. His pay was \$25 per week until he married Margaret Thrift in 1949 and needed to support his own family.

He recalls how certain government agencies attempted legal action against his father's estate following the horrible sawmill explosion. His mother and the family settled the cases by caring for the injured and the families affected by the accident by providing houses for these families. Dr. Clements cared for the injured without any charges for his services.

It is clear that the New Upton society was shaped by the combined church ministries of Olive Branch Methodist and Ebenezer Baptist with the friendly cooperation of Zion Hill Baptist and Gleaning Baptist. The Bristow family were solid Methodist of Olive Branch. When asked, Charles Jr. explained how it happened that he had served the many years as a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church. When Ebenezer was holding

revival services, Pastor Harry Lee Corr and the evangelist visited his father. As they were leaving, they had prayer with Charles Jr. and his father. Charles Jr. said that in that prayer he accepted Jesus Christ as his lord and savior. He added that he could not wait for Sunday, and on Sunday morning he sat on the front row of Ebenezer and came forward at the end of the service to make his commitment public. He dedicated himself to all ministries of Ebenezer and to Bible distribution through the Gideons International organization. Also, he is very proud of his membership in the local Masonic Lodge. Recently, with the decline and closure of Ebenezer, Charles Jr. returned to Olive Branch. He and his wife chose to be buried in the Olive Branch cemetery with his Bristow family.



Charles Franklin Bristow Jr., retired and relaxed, turns ninety-six on May 18, 2018

In summary, the Bristow family established their lives at "Mulberry Hill" in the New Upton community. They experienced the horrible sawmill explosion that caused the death of their father and two others closely connected to their family. Recovery from these human losses was aided in large measure through the relationships and ministries of the community churches.

Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

Related Thoughts of the Author

Many of the family stories that I write about have some relationship to my own family and experience. My Hunt family was closely associated with logging and sawmill work, and it was this that brought them to Virginia.

My grandfather Wilbur Lincoln Hunt was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, in 1868. Around 1872, his family responded to the railroad offer to homestead in Hawley, Minnesota, 22 miles east of Fargo, North Dakota. In 1903, the Hunt family answered the railroad advertisement of a planned community, Norge, in James City County, Virginia, after learning that timber had not been cut there since the Civil War. Wilbur and his brother Frank shipped their sawmills by rail to operate in Virginia.

Wilbur Lincoln Hunt adapted to southern living evidenced by naming his son, my father, Lester Lee in 1914, and in 1919, he named his youngest daughter Ruth Virginia. Like the Bristow family, Wilbur's eldest son was killed in a sawmill accident in 1917.

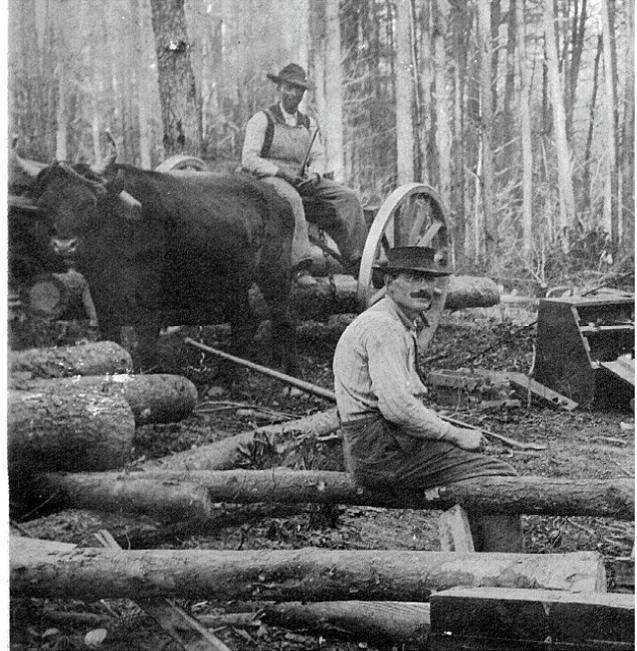


Sawmill operation pauses for a photograph showing log loading platform, rails and carriage system, and saw blade with belts connected to the steam engine, and ox drawn log cart in the background.

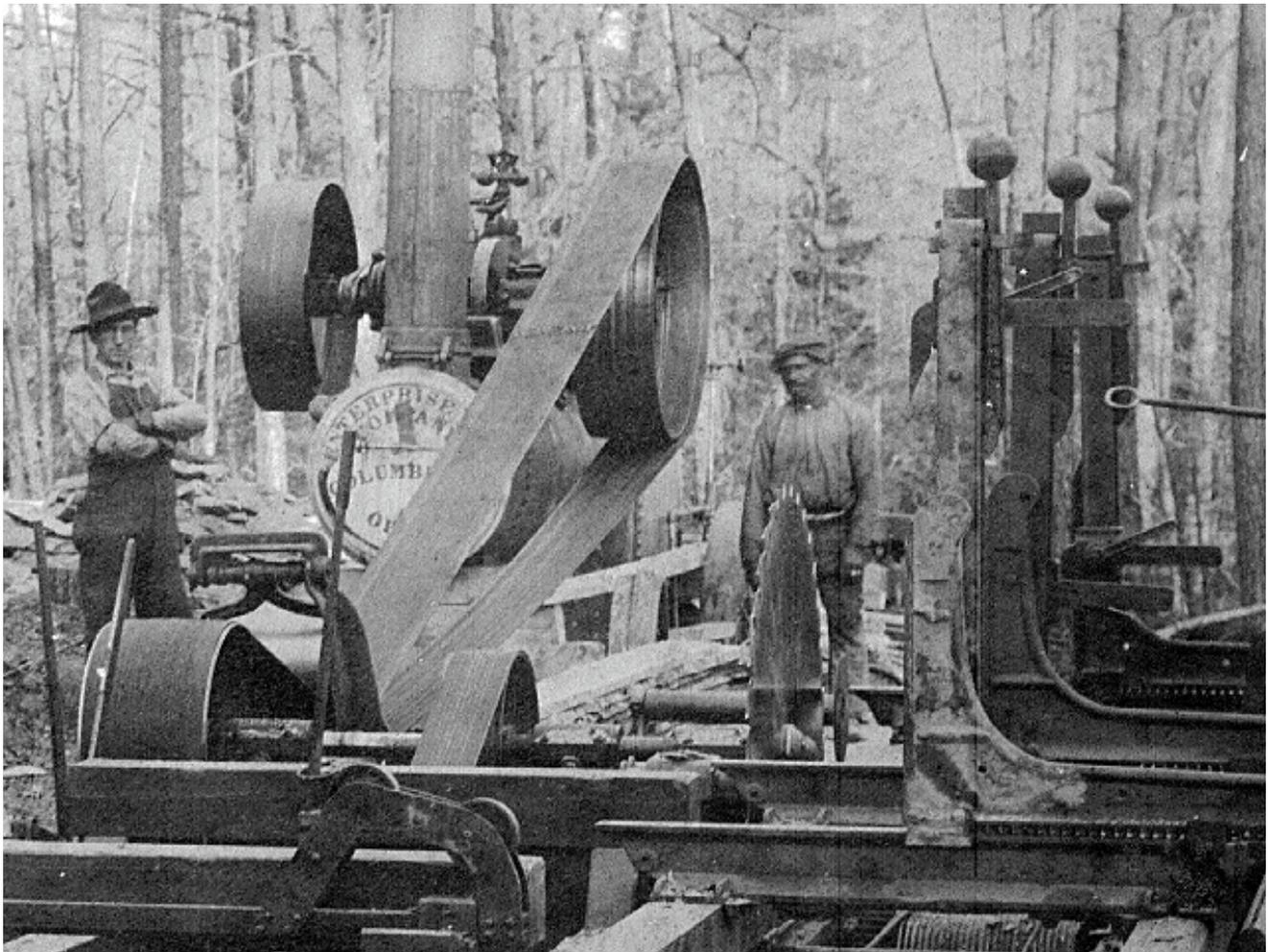
Bristow Family of "Mulberry Hill"

Wilbur and Frank Hunt operated with portable sawmills, called "ground mills" by Ben Borden Jr. They participated in major development projects, cutting timber for the city of Newport News and Fort Eustis in Warwick County. The professional photograph shown on the previous page was probably part of the project documentation by the US Government or the city of Newport News.

Right, Wilbur Lincoln Hunt sitting on a log, part of the log loading platform in front of the ox cart pulling three logs.



Below, the enlarged section of the sawmill photograph shows the steam engine driving the saw blade with the large belt system.



The Dams of Francis Willis of White Hall

By William L. Lawrence

Ever since I was a teenager, I have always been fascinated by a large earthen dam at the headwaters of Wilson's Creek. It is easily seen by boat when one travels way up the creek. It is a short distance southward from the bridge on Cunningham Dr. near Zanoni and can also be easily seen from there. The old dirt road over the bridge is a short cut from the old Roanes Store to White Hall, the home of the Willis family from 1666 to 1802. There is also a much smaller dam no more than 200 yards westward from the previous mentioned dam that has also puzzled me. About one mile above this is the large Robins' Mill dam off of T.C. Walker Rd. near the old Roanes Store. All three dams share the same stream. The small dam appears on an 1848 survey plat of Mount Pleasant. Both the large earthen dam and the small one have been breached as the waters of Wilson's Creeks flow easily through each. Recently I came across the following two items found in GLOUCESTER AND MATHEWS NEWSPAPER ARTICLES 1737 TO 1922 Over 800 articles in print from 127 Newspapers from 30 States by Joan Charles:

November 2, 1769—*Virginia Gazette*, Rind (Williamsburg, Virginia)

(Advertisement) The subscriber has eight hundred acres of choice low grounds in Gloucester county, to dispose of, to any person who will give a suitable price, and will venture to promise the payments will be made easy and agreeable. FRANCIS WILLIS.

February 15, 1770—*Virginia Gazette*, Purdie & Dixon (Williamsburg, Virginia)

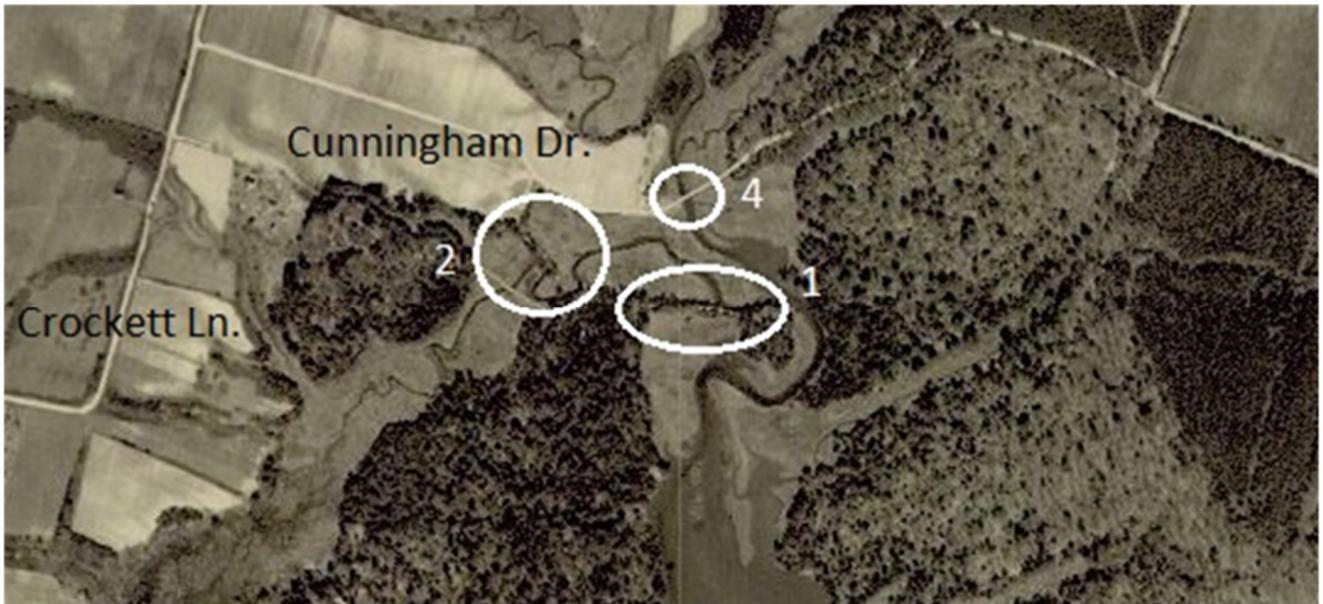
(Advertisement) THE subscriber not long since advertised 800 acres of valuable low grounds in Gloucester, and since has been told, by some of his friends, it was imagined by some Gentlemen without a full determination of selling. How to express myself in terms fully to their satisfaction I am still at a loss but do aver I am not only desirous of selling the above tract, but will sell 500 acres more of the same low grounds adjoining, with a meadow which separates the two plantations, and a little below that there is an old mill dam which distinguishes each tract by the stream, which runs as near as may be in the middle, besides a very valuable mill adjoining these tracts, which for upwards of fifteen years has never got less than 150 barrels of corn and very frequently 200, with 60 or 70 bushels of wheat a year. I will likewise sell 2500 acres of high land, which adjoins the tract of 500 acres, and extends near two miles back, leaning towards Gloucester courthouse, the upper part of which tract is called Cheeseman swamp, and has this great advantage of a remarkable fine swamp, both sides my property, for near a mile, and which may be made into a fine meadow. I have been exact in the quantity of each tract, having examined the quitrent roll, and have paid quitrents for 27 years for the lands specified as above, so I have taken all the pains I can not to lead the purchaser into a deception. There are many reasons which make me desirous of selling these several tracts of land (and I will do it on reasonable terms) particularly to clear myself from some aspersions which, more or less, I find no man can avoid, as the world little knows I was, at the immediate request of a very indulgent father, urged in the most pressing manner to make several mortgages, by

The Dams of Francis Willis of White Hall

application to him from several London merchants, which within a few hundred pounds was contracted by himself before he made the estate over to me, with several Negroes, none of which can be touched until those debts are discharged, which make other creditors lie under a great disadvantage. What can I do more! I hope after this the generous and humane will not molest my person, and wait an event which I am seriously desirous of complying with to any person who pleases to apply; and as I am very sensible no prosperity can elate me, I humbly hope no adversity shall depress me, and have long since been convinced the utmost we can hope for is contentment, and am persuaded all the happiness in this world centred in one person it would not make a very happy being. As indisputable title will be made in these lands, which are mortgaged to the mortgagers, and Their humble servant, FRANCIS WILLIS



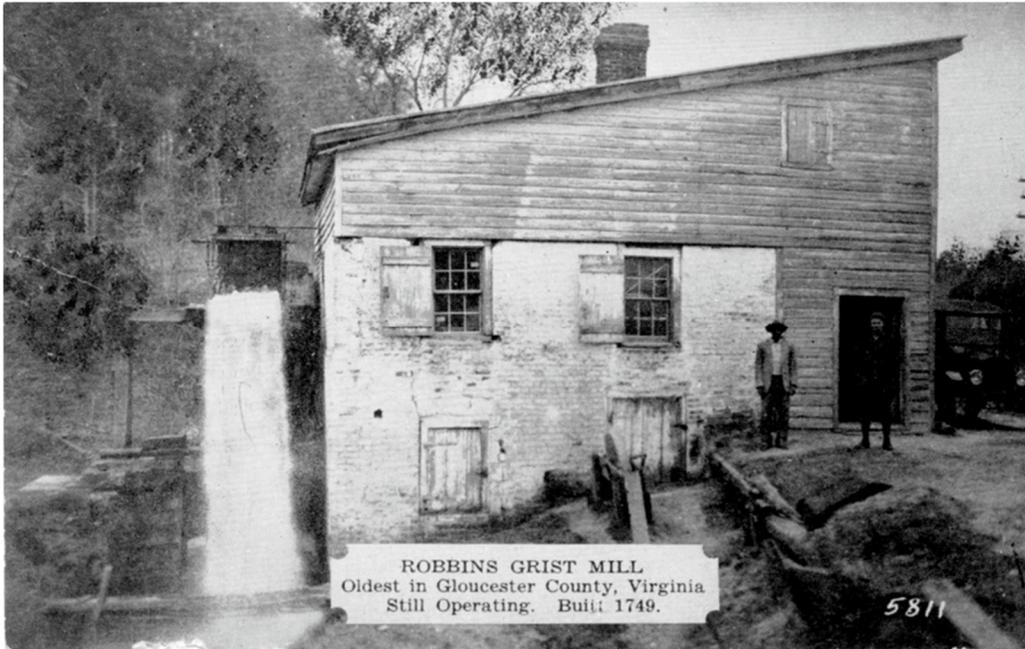
1937 aerial map



1937 aerial enlarged with two of the dams circled

The Dams of Francis Willis of White Hall

I have underlined the two references to dams in the above article. I believe the “old mill dam” and the “very valuable mill adjoining these tracts” are the large dam at the headwaters of Wilson Creek and Robins Mill pond dam, respectively. Maps showing all three dams and the bridge are shown on the previous page for 2007 and 1937 aerial maps of that area. Label 1 is the “old mill dam,” label 2 is the smaller dam, label 3 is Robins Mill Pond dam, and label 4 is the bridge.



2018 - the ruins of Robins Mill showing the water pipe that fed the water wheel and the adjacent side wall, photo courtesy of Charles Kerns Jr.

The Dams of Francis Willis of White Hall

It is known that Robins Mill was constructed in 1749 which would make the “old mill dam” labeled as 1 probably built circa 1700. It is not known when or why the smaller dam was built. My best guess is the small dam was built first. Of the three dams it is the shortest in length and height and would have been the easiest to construct. It would have been sufficient to make a small pond of fresh water for drinking by the grazing cows, horses, and sheep. However, it may not have had a sufficient water drop to provide the power necessary to grind much grain. Therefore, the large earthen dam was constructed at a later time, and water from the large dam would have inundated the smaller one. As you walk around the ends of each dam, you can easily see the depressions left where dirt was scooped from large areas to make the structures.

Robins Mill, also known as Dixon’s Mill and Selden’s Mill, was supposedly built by John Dixon of nearby Mount Pleasant with the date 1749 having been etched in a sill at the mill. During the Revolutionary War, French troops bivouacked near the mill on their way to the Battle of the Hook at Gloucester Point. Archie Robins was the last person to run the mill as it burned in a fire on December 11, 1942. He lived in the nearby Robins house.

The dam washed out at least three times in the last century. Once was in August of 1955 due to Hurricane Connie, the second time was in June of 1963 due to heavy rains and muskrats burrowing near the spillway, and the third time was during the winter of 1979.

Letter Box Memories

By L. Roane Hunt

My mother grew up in Gloucester, VA, went to college in Fredericksburg, VA, taught school in James City and York Counties, and had many friends in Bethel Baptist Church. She collected newspaper clippings that were related to friends and associates from all those places. Late in her life, she placed these clippings in a large scrapbook, and I saved it as a valuable source of the local history. When I view her scrapbook, I often think, "What would a stranger think about my mother based on the variety of items that she chose to save?" I thought of this when I received a letter box full of photographs and newspaper clippings.

Many months ago, Bill Lawrence gave me the small letter box shown in the adjacent picture. Someone had passed it to Elsa Verbyla who passed it to Bill. No one knew the source. As in too many cases, many of the nice pictures were not identified. But, fortunately, some were identified and the clippings were legible.



Photograph of an old worn-and-torn "letter box" full of pictures and newspaper clippings

The following newspaper clippings were included in the box: To the Memory of Miss Madge Fosque, Pitts-Wilson Wedding, Memorial Service for Cecil Raymond Hall, and Verna Burke Oldest Member of Dorcas Class. There were obituaries for Mrs. Sarah C. Mason and Ira Hall. There were photographs identified as Uncle Ernest's son, Alvin Nuttall, Susan (Kate Lovett's niece), Belamy Preacher's son, Esther Thompson's boys, Fannie, Nick Brown, Willie Hall (Welford's brother, Lola, Lena Hall, Tommy Hall, Sylvesta Hall, a group (Lena Howlett and Peter Hall sitting and Charles Horsley and Florida Horsley standing), Lillian Seawell Bridges, Bertha Keiningham, Mrs. Lewis, Charles E. Wallace's Grave at Tangier, VA, Seymon Bonsall, Sophie Miller, Linwood Lovett's child, and Marjorie Ann Jones. Can you identify the owner from this list of items?

This article will present more details about the contents that may help identify the owner.

Madge Fosque and T. Hayes Fleming

The newspaper clipping was an open letter to memorialize Madge Fosque by T. Hayes Fleming. A reproduction of the clipping saved in the letter box is presented on the next page.

Hayes Fleming shared in this very public manner his very high regard for his friend. Therefore, we know much about this young lady that we would never have known.

**To The MEMORY OF
MISS MADGE FOSQUE**

Who after four weeks of intense suffering from that dreaded malady, typhoid fever, was transplanted from earth to the garden of Eden. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Fosque, and was born February 26th, 1888, and early on the morning of August 8th, 1904, at her home in Gloucester county, the spirit winged its flight from earth to heaven. She joined the church of her faith at the age of thirteen, and as her life exemplified she ever lived fulfilling the teachings of her Maker. Could loving hands and medical skill have availed, the vacant place would yet be filled. As I knew her so well I write this tribute to her memory, Oh, how sad indeed for one so young, so gentle, so popular as Madge to die. Death is always a shock; the greatest sting to loved ones is not the thought of her future condition, for the sweet incense of her life is a living monument that shall ever remain bright and be a beacon to comfort the bereaved family, and loved ones, but the thought of going on in life with its pleasures, its duties and its sorrows without her loving heart, these are the things that are almost unbearable.

To her mother she ever cherished an affectionate and obedient spirit, as a sister, kind and loving, as a friend, one that bespoke a heart true as steel, and among her schoolmates she was much beloved. Her life was beautiful and impressive, quiet and unassuming, always looking after the pleasures of those around her. How her home will miss her cheerful voice, her

kindly words, her sweet and pleasant smile. But in the heavenly home she awaits the coming of loved ones, where in the "sweet by and by" all the severed links and broken ties will be united.

Madge was lovely in person and pure in heart. Just why one so young and so full of hope and promise, just budding into young womanhood, should be taken away from the fond embrace of those who loved her, is a mystery known only to him who said, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

"In love she lived, In peace she died,
Her life was asked, but God denied;
Madge, thou hast gone to rest,
And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reach our journey's end,
Thy glory we may share."

Her hallowed dust sleeps quietly in the family burying ground. She is not dead, but just away. May the God she served tenderly care for her heart broken mother, sister and brother and lead them safely along the path of life, so they in joy and peace shall greet her with loved ones that preceded her to the land that is fairer than day, then the mist shall be removed, and then, she then we shall understand.

To me she was a friend, a dear friend, and as memory flits back, wafting the words of the last hymn she sang while in my presence— "We'll never say good-bye in Heaven" —mine eyes are dimmed with tears to think she is no more.

T. HAYES FLEMING.
White Marsh, Va.

Madge was listed in the Gloucester 1900 census as Margaret M. Fosque. She was the daughter of John Thomas Fosque and Anna Mildred Seawell. Her older siblings were Claude, Bernard, Eva, and John Thomas.

Eva Fosque married Henry Lisk Carmine and had eight children and many grandchildren. Her daughter Mary married my uncle Willie Roane, and her great-grandson David Jones married my daughter Janice Hunt. Is it possible that Eva's descendants have never heard of Madge Fosque?

The newspaper tribute to Madge Fosque was written by Thomas Hayes Fleming who was born on October 26, 1882, and died on September 30, 1945. His parents were James C. Fleming and Loulie F. Hayes. He married Martha Frances Kirby from Lee Hall in Warwick County. Sadly, she died in 1918 about nine months after giving birth to their second child.

T. H. Fleming worked as a merchant, and in the 1940 census, he was a clerk in the club house of the Yorktown Golf Club. He and his wife are buried in the Lebanon Christian Church cemetery at Lee Hall.

Letter Box Memories

Pitts-Wilson Wedding

The following is a reproduction of the news coverage of the wedding.

Pitts-Wilson Wedding

On Aug. 17th, 1904, St. Andrews M. E. church was the scene of a brilliant marriage, the contracting parties being J. Hinton Pitts, a promising young lumber dealer, and Miss Lucy Wilson, one of Gloucester's pretty blondes, the charming and attractive daughter of Robt. Wilson.

Previous to the wedding hour, 2:30 o'clock, the immediate friends of the family assembled at "Paradise," the home of the bride, where her parents entertained them in a pleasant and most delightful manner; the sumptuous dinner, which afforded all of the tempting viands of the season, being the special feature.

The bridal party then repaired to the church, where a host of friends awaited them. The

church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and cut flowers, the entire distance from door to pulpit being carpeted in white. The bridal party presented a most attractive appearance as they passed up the aisle.

The party entered the church in the following order to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, beautifully rendered by Miss Bessie Gathright, of Richmond.

First, the bride gowned in white silk of exquisite make, with hat and gloves to match, carrying a white bible, a present of the groom. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Ruby Wilson, as her maid of honor, attired in a dainty white mull, carrying white carnations.

They were met at the altar by the groom, wearing the conventional black, (never

looking nicer) and his best man, L. D. Basye.

Their attendants were Messrs. J. E. Groome, Martin Fary, Frank Bland and Otway Fary.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. E. B. Smith in his usual impressive style.

After receiving numerous congratulations the happy couple left for the home of the bride amid showers of rice and good wishes for future bliss, where she donned a handsome traveling suit of black broad-cloth with hat and gloves to match. They left on the evening steamer from West Point via Baltire to visit Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and other places of interest.

They will make their future home in Saluda. Wild Rose

John Hinton Pitts married Lucy Wilson on August 17, 1904. Hinton was born on February 16, 1869, and died on November 26, 1949. Lucy was born on October 2, 1873, and died on May 10, 1945. Hinton's parents were John W. Pitts and Lavinia E. Fary. Lucy's parents were Robert Thomas Wilson and Sarah Elizabeth Groom. They had two daughters and one son John Hinton Pitts Jr.

John Hinton Pitts worked in lumbering and farming. He and Lucy also kept boarders in their home in Saluda including many school teachers.

The wedding party was as follows:

Maid of Honor:

Ruby M. Wilson, b. 1877

Best Man:

Louis DeShield Basye, b. 1862, d. 1925, s/o William Basye & Elizabeth Johnston, m. Maria D. ?. In the 1900 Gloucester census, Louis was listed as an attorney.

Attendants:

John Emmett Groome, b. 12/31/1880, s/o Beverly Franklin & Mary Alice Groome m. Virginia Blanche Hall

James Martin Fary, b. 8/27/1882, d 3/8/1952, s/o William Edward "Ned" Fary & Josephine Lavinia Day Fletcher, m. Lois M. Soles. Martin was a 1st cousin of Hinton.

Letter Box Memories

Andrew (or Ernest) Frank Bland, b. 1/4/1880, s/o Thomas Joshua Bland & Sarah Frances Fletcher

William Otway Fary, b. 10/24/1878, d. 6/13/1946, s/o Thomas Pollard Fary & Lucy Ann Roane, m. Annie Lee Hogge. Otway was a 2nd cousin of Hinton.

Memorial Service for Cecil Raymond Hall

The following is a reproduction of the news clipping of the memorial to Cecil Raymond Hall.

Memorial Service for Cecil Raymond Hall

Memorial services for Pfc. Cecil R. Hall, were held at Bellamy Methodist Church, Sunday, July 30. The pastor, Rev. Raymond L. Moore was assisted by Rev. George E. Powell, of North Garden, Va.

Corporal Gerald M. Whittington, of Camp Patrick Henry sang "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go," "God Shall Wipe All Tears Away," and "Crossing the Bar," accompanied at the organ by Pfc. Alonzo Moore, also of Camp Patrick Henry.

Pfc. Hall entered the Army on March 1, 1943, and received his basic training with the 99th Division at Camp Van Darn, Miss. He was also with this division on maneuvers in Louisiana. He was transferred to the 339th Infantry Regiment of the 85th Division at Ft. Dix, N.J. in October, 1943. He sailed from the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation on December 24, 1943, and went to Algiers, North Africa. He was sent to Italy and went into combat in March 1944, serving with one of the first two all-selective service divisions to see action. He was killed on May 14, 1944, in action in Italy.

Cecil Raymond Hall, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney S. Hall of Zanoni, was born in Gloucester County, April 13, 1915. Several years of his youth were spent in Philadelphia, where his parents resided for some time. The remainder of his life was spent in Gloucester until he was called into service.

He had one year of schooling at Camp Chesapeake, the other years were at Botetourt

where he graduated June, 1933. After graduation, he was employed by George E. Lawson, local Ford agency, and remained in his employ until he was called into the Army, except for a few months in the Newport News Shipyard. On August 6, 1938, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Trent, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Trent, then of Mathews County.

In his work, he served the public in such a cheerful manner in his personal life, had such winning personality, in his church and civic life, served so unselfishly, that he won for himself many friends.

The following stanza from Bryant's *Thuatopsis* express the way Cecil Hall lived, and it is believed that he died as he lived.

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and loathed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch,
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."



CECIL RAYMOND HALL

Cecil Raymond Hall was the son of Rodney S. Hall and Lydia Waggoner Willis. When Cecil and Elizabeth Trent married, she was a school teacher in Gloucester County. Her parents were Rev. David Gilliam Trent and Edna E. Maddox. Elizabeth met and married James Eldridge Marshall in 1949. She retired after 32 years of teaching school and died in 2011.

Social Friends

Fortunately, the adjacent photograph of the two couples was labeled as the title shows. The standing couple, Charles Marion Horsley and Florida Frances Hall were married on December 26, 1900. If the photograph was taken after the marriage, one would think they would be standing closer to each other. Florida Hall was the daughter of Palistine Hansford Hall and Anne Thomas Minor. She was born in 1882 and died in 1906. They had one son Malvin born in 1901.

Charles Horsley was born in 1877 and died in 1940. He was the son of George Washington Horsley and Lucy Jane Sheppard. In 1911, Charles married Linda Dow Leigh, daughter of William Hughes Leigh and Ella Dow Philpotts. They had four children: Marion, Lucy, Edna, and Emma.

Peter Hall sitting to the right was a brother of Florida Hall Horsley. His real name was Robert Henry Hall, born October 24, 1876, and died December 22, 1932. He married Carrie Scott Hall, his first cousin once removed, in 1913. She was the daughter of William Frances Hall and Ellen Frances Lipscomb.

Lena Howlett sitting to the left was the daughter of Clinton Peterson Howlett and Ophelia Jane Dutton. She was born April 17, 1881, and married Benjamin F. Walker on December 25, 1900. They had one son Boyd Franklin Walker Sr. in 1901, and she died October 15, 1905. So, both women died early in their marriages, and the photograph was probably taken before Lena married in 1900.

In 1910, Benjamin F. Walker married Ida Hilda Ambrose, daughter of James Henry Ambrose and Rosetta B. Fleming. They had six children.



Lena Howlett and Peter Hall sitting and Charles Horsley and Florida Horsley standing

Photographs of Individuals in the “Letter Box”

Of the numerous photographs in the box, many that were labeled were members of the Hall family. The Hall family charts on the next page show how some of these were related. The two charts are for Lewis Overton Hall and Palistine Hansford Hall who were sons of Lewis Hall and Catharine Newbill. These charts are not complete because of space limitations, and selected portions were chosen to include those in the collection of pictures. The large arrows on these charts are pointed to those in pictures or mentioned in

Letter Box Memories

Family of Lewis Overton Hall	Family of Palistine Hansford Hall
<p>Lewis Overton Hall, b. 1834, d. 1915 +m1. Martha Ann Enos, b. 1832, d. 1884 William Francis Hall, b. 1857 d. 1922 +m. Ellen Frances Lipscomb, b. 1859, d. 1901 Carrie Scott Hall, b. 1881, d. 1960 +m. Robert Henry "Peter" Hall, b. 1876, d. 1932 William L. Hall, b. 1883, d. 1937 Welford Iverson Hall, b. 1884, d. 1965 +m. Orie Oliver, b. 1888 Lena Olga Hall, b. 1887, d. 1950 +m. Willie Philpotts Leigh, b. 1894, d. 1983 Mabel Ellen Hall, b. 1891, d. 1976 Alma Frances Hall, b. 1894, d. 1901 George Dewey Hall, b. 1898, 1970 Lewis C. Hall, b. 1859, d. 1916 +m. Ella Frances Minor, b. 1889, d. 1917 Ida Blanche Hall, b. 1881, d. 1965 +m. James Harvey Ison Jr., b. 1878, d. 1929 Clarence M. Hall, b. 1882 Lewis O. Hall, b. 1884, d. 1930 +m. Martha Susan Robins, b. 1885, d. 1958 Christopher T. Hall, b. 1886, d. 1956 +m. Clara Kemp, b. 1894, d. 1973 Rodney S. Hall, b. 1889, d. 1960 +m. Lydia Waggoner Willis, b. 1890, d. 1970 Effie May Hall, b. 1891 +m. Benjamin F. Rowe Jr., b. 1884 Clyde Hansford Hall, b. 1896, d. 1982 +m. Emily Essie Belvin., b. 1891, d. 1992 Silas Sylvester Hall, b. 1865, d. 1929 +m. Sallie Clarke Dutton, b. 1864, d. 1928 Thomas Carroll Hall, b. 1886, d. 1961 +m. Cora Lee Dunston., b. 1891, d. 1978 And 4 additional children Mary Catherine Hall, b. 1865, d. 1927 +m. James Robert Kemp, b. 1854, d. 1907 Terry (Harry) Hall, b. 1868, d. 1925 +m. Maggie Lena Deal, b. 1874, d. 1907 Martha Elizabeth Hall, b. 1870, d. 1950 +m. William Thomas Kemp, b. 1863, d. 1933 Elenora Hall, b. 1872, d. 1948 +m1. Clarence H. Kemp, b. 1870, d. 1894 +m2. Ira Overton Hall, b. 1874, d. 1937 +m2. Henrietta Robins, b. 1863, d. 1946 Lewis O. Hall and Henrietta Robins had 9 children</p>	<p>Palistine Hansford Hall, b. 1846, d. 1893 +m1. Annie E. Lowry, b. 1844 Sylvester Hall, b. 1857 John Hansford Hall, b. 1870, d. 1896 +m. Lola M. Walker, b. 1875, d. 1951 John Hansford Hall Jr., b. 1896, d. 1918 Ira Overton Hall, b. 1874, d. 1937 +m. Elenora Hall, b. 1872, d. 1948 Hansford P. Hall, b. 1898, d. 1946 +m1. Marnie M. ?, b. 1909 +m2. Emma L. ?, b. 1917 Ira Bernard Hall, b. 1901, d. 1926 +m. Gladys Reda Booker, b. 1905, d. 1931 Harvey M. Hall, b. 1903, d. 1973 Ruby Hall, b. 1905, d. 1997 +m. Deward Apsley, b. 1907, d. 1968 Bernice Virginia Hall, b. 1907 d. 1992 +m. Herbert Williams, b. 1913, d. 1984 Edward Hammond Hall Sr., b. 1908 d. 1987 +m. Ella May West, b. 1912 +m2. Annie Thomas Minor, b. 1856, d. 1920 Robert Henry "Peter" Hall, b. 1876, d. 1932 +m. Carrie Scott Hall, b. 1881, d. 1960 Paul Hall, b. 1877 Lewis Monroe Hall, b. 1880, d. 1954 Florida Frances Hall, b. 1882, d. 1906 +m. Charles Marion Hall, b. 1877, d. 1940 Albert Turner Hall, b. 1885, d. 1969 Fannie Elizabeth Hall, b. 1887, d. 1975 +m. Richard Hayes Walker, b. 1877, d. 1953 Henrietta Morgie Hall, b. 1891, d. 1958 +m. Emmett Hayes Lawson, b. 1888, d. 1952</p>

Letter Box Memories

this article.

In the chart for Lewis Overton Hall, William Hall and Lena Olga Hall were children of William Francis Hall and Ellen Frances Lipscomb. Lena married Willie Philpotts Leigh and had four children. William did not marry. Their eldest sister Carrie Scott Hall married Robert Henry “Peter” Hall who was included in the group picture of the two couples on page 36.

Rodney S. Hall was a son of Lewis C. Hall and Ella Frances Minor. Rodney and Lydia Waggoner Willis were the parents of Cecil Raymond Hall whose memorial service was described on page 35.



William L. Hall (1883-1932)
His picture was labeled as
brother of Welford Hall



Lena Olga Hall (1887-1950)
She married Willie Philpotts Leigh

Thomas Carroll Hall, shown on the next page, was the son of Silas Sylvester Hall and Sallie Clarke Dutton. Thomas married Cora Lee Dunston. His father’s picture was also included in the “letter box,” but the picture quality was too poor for reproduction.

In the chart for Palistine Hansford Hall, Robert Henry “Peter” Hall and Florida Frances Hall were children of his second marriage to Annie Thomas Minor. They were included in the group picture on page 36. Florida married Charles Marion Horsley, also shown in the group picture, on December 26, 1900. Charles and Florida had one son Malvin before she died in 1906.

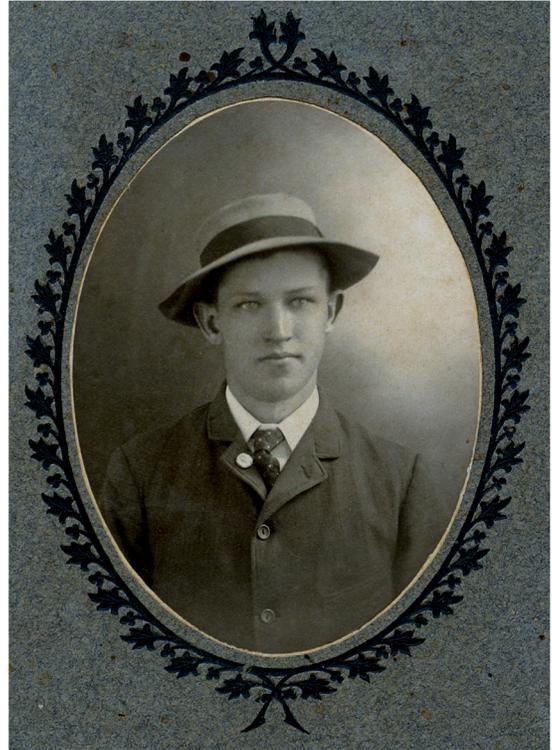
Palistine and Annie Hall had five other children in addition to Peter and Florida including Fannie Elizabeth Hall. Fannie married Richard Hayes Walker, and she is included in a previous article in the Family Tree Searcher Vol. 21, No. 2, Dec. 2017. The photograph of Fannie Hall and Richard Walker below on the right was presented in that article. The

Letter Box Memories

photograph on the left below was in the “letter box” labeled “for Lola.”

Who was Lola? Fannie’s husband had a sister Lola M. Walker making her Fannie’s sister-in-law. Therefore, if this picture of Fannie was for Lola Walker, she would be the owner of the “letter box” and she would be the solution of the ownership mystery.

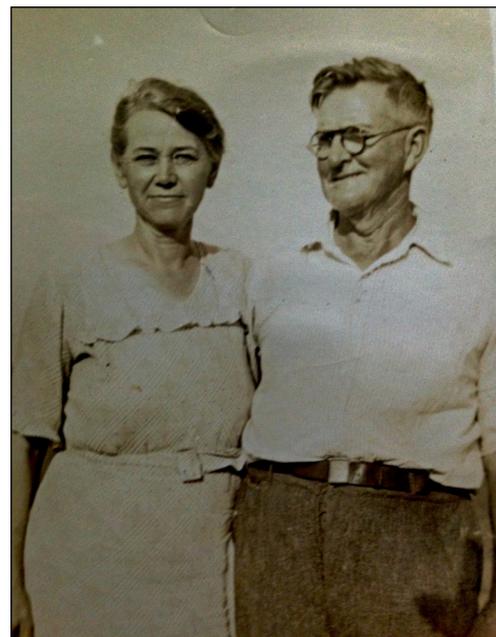
There are some other clues to support this assumption by the author. The first reason is that the author believes the Fannie in the right picture looks like the Fannie in the left picture. Such judgments are very difficult and not conclusive. There were other pictures in the box that were labeled “taken at Burgh Westra” where the Walker family lived. Another clue eliminated a sibling of William and Lena Hall as the box owner because William’s photograph was labeled “William Hall, brother of Welford.” A sibling would not have to identify William as a brother of Welford. All of this confirms for the author that Lola Walker collected all these items in the mysterious “letter box.” Lola’s husband John H. Hall died in 1898 at age 26, and



Thomas Carroll Hall (1886-1961)
His picture was labeled as Tommy Hall



Photograph in “letter box” labeled “for Lola.” Assumed to be Fanny Elizabeth Hall



Fanny Elizabeth Hall and Richard Hayes Walker from the Walker article

Letter Box Memories

Lola lived with her brother Richard H. Walker and his wife Fannie Hall Walker.

More Photographs

Nicholas Boyd Brown was the son of James H. Brown and Alice L. Croswell. He married Bertha V. Oliver, and they had eight children. He had ancestors in the Pitts and Keiningham families. In the 1920 census, he lived in Gloucester, VA, and was listed as working for Dupont Engineering Company. Dupont had an explosive division, and Nick must have worked for them at the Navy Mine Depot in Yorktown. In 1930, he was a farmer, and in 1940, he was not listed with his family. He was probably serving in the military (navy) for WWII.

Bertha W. Keiningham was born on October 11, 1880, in Middlesex County, VA, to William W. Keiningham and Mary E. Edwards. She had Mason and Fary ancestors.

Her family moved to Baltimore, MD, in the mid-1890s, and her father was a house carpenter.



Bertha W. Keiningham

There was no record of her having married. In 1910 and 1930 census, she worked as an office clerk. However, in 1920, she was listed as a church worker in the community.

Also, she was known as a poet. An internet search revealed that an April 11, 1945, edition of *The Morning Herald* of Hagerstown, MD, announced, "Miss Bertha Keiningham, state chairman of The National League of American Pen-Women, Inc., wishes to make Maryland more poetry conscious by: contests and by evenings of song and poetry." Also, Bertha was listed in a 1956 catalog: "Award of Merit presented to Bertha Keiningham by Mayor Thomas D'Alesandre of Baltimore, MD."

The "letter box" contained numerous clearly labeled photographs of members of the well-known Hall family of Gloucester County. Amazingly, the box also contained a varied assortment of other photographs and news clipping without any obvious relationship with each other. Who would choose to collect such a varied group of items? For now, the author proposes LOLA WALKER HALL to be that person.



**Nicholas Boyd Brown
(1891-1974)
Picture labeled "Nick Brown"**

Seaman Survives Torpedoed Tanker in 1942

By Hamilton & Lucy K. Williams

Mrs. Grace Shackelford King shared the story of her brother Joseph Brandol "Pat" Shackelford with Lucy and me about his experience aboard the tanker "HALO" when it was torpedoed in 1942.

Gloucester County, in Virginia's Tidewater region, has long been known as "The Land of the Life Worth Living." Its magnificent ante-bellum mansions still stand along peaceful tributaries as memorials to the industry of its residents. Gloucester's fields of corn, soy beans, and even commercially grown daffodils attest to its fertile and productive soil. Harvests of delicious Chesapeake Bay seafood provide indications of the productivity of its surrounding waters.

Among its most notable contributions have been its stalwart sons who have manned and mastered the boats and ships that have plied the world's waterways. During World War II practically every Gloucester family had at least one son who served in a sea-related activity. The family of Joseph Henry Shackelford in the Severn area of Gloucester was no exception. This family provided its entire force of sons. Here were seven strapping young men who, because of their naturally inherited affinity to the water, chose to serve their country in marine fields.



Photo courtesy of the Mariners Museum, Newport News, VA

Seaman Survives Torpedoed Tanker in 1942

When the war ended, one of these seven brothers, Joseph Brandol Shackelford, the third son, came home with memories of events, people and places etched deeply in his mind. He had served in the tankers of the Merchant Marine fleet, which during the war were the lifelines for equipment operating on the battle fronts; and because of this, they were the most sought after victims of enemy submarines.

Joseph, or "Pat" as he had been nicknamed, had two tankers torpedoed from under him. The first in March of 1942 was, relatively speaking, not too disastrous, for although the ship went down, only seven crewmen perished. The other, torpedoed on May 20, 1942, suffered a worse fate.

Here, uncovered thirty years later by Pat's sister, Mrs. Grace S. King, is his own story, his official statement prepared for the naval inquiry. His story is the only one recorded giving a description of this ordeal, for you see, Pat was the sole survivor of the sinking of the tanker "Halo."

Official Statement of Joseph "Pat" Shackelford, 2nd Asst. Engineer

My name is Joseph Shackelford. I reside in Severn, Virginia. I was Second Assistant Engineer on the Cities Service Oil Company Tanker "HALO" at the time it was destroyed by enemy action on May 20, 1942, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Our voyage began at Philadelphia on the 13th day of April and we sailed at a later date for Pensacola, Galveston, and Tampico. We arrived at Tampico on the 15th day of May and loaded with oil. We then returned to Galveston for orders and left Galveston on the 18th of May for New Orleans.

Exactly at 12:40 AM, I was standing at the log desk in the engine room, and Gordon was standing next to me. Noonan was in the fire room. The Chief Engineer had been down a few minutes before to tell me not to blow the tubes because he feared that the smoke would attract enemy submarines. The chief left the engine room floor and he had gotten about as far as the top grating, i.e. the grating which is one level above the machine shop and two levels above the engine room, when we all felt a terrific explosion. I immediately reached for the throttle to close it, and when I was in the act of closing it a second torpedo struck, and the force of it caused me to throw the throttle into full speed astern. I gather from the way the explosions felt that the first torpedo had hit somewhere amidships and that the second one had hit further aft, but in the fire room or engine room.

As I said, the force of the second explosion threw me off balance and knocked me to the deck. I picked myself up and Noonan came running out of the fire room into the engine room and he, Gordon, the oiler, and I ran up the engine room ladder to the poop. We looked out the door on the starboard side and saw a terrible fire. We ran over to the port door and that being clear we went out on the deck. The Chief Engineer was standing there, and he told us to get off the ship. He did not seem to make any attempt to move. I noticed that a fire was raging amidships and the bridge was all in flames. Oil was burning in the water on the starboard side, and there was a small amount of oil burning on the port side. From what I saw, I would say that most of the men amidships never had a chance. I know that when I looked up there, although my visibility was obscured by the terrible fire, I did not see anyone.

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Looking around me I saw about 20 or 25 men standing on the poop deck. The majority of us jumped over the port side of the ship into the water and we all had life preservers on, except for one man, an Ordinary man named Smith. The last time I saw the Chief Engineer he was standing in the door of his office on the port side of the poop deck not making any effort to move or get away. It is my opinion that he went down with the ship. He is such a big man that I think he figured he would not have much of a chance jumping over the side of the ship into the water and that he was resigned to his fate.

We no more than got over the side and into the water when the ship disappeared beneath the waves. I would say that she went down in about three minutes after the first torpedo hit. As I stated, a big group of us jumped over the port side and since it was at night we all stayed together, holding on to each other as best we could. When daylight came we counted 23 men including myself. The names of those in this group whom I knew are:

HOPE, Third Mate	SHARP, Ordinary Seaman	WINSLOW, Third Ass't.
GORDON, Oiler	FRENCH, Oiler	NOONAN, Fireman
GIETEC, First Ass't.	JOHNIE, Fireman	FORBES, Wiper
GALLACHER, Wiper	RODRIGUEZ, Steward	HOGGE, Chief Cook
SMITH, Maintenance Man & O.S.	RADZIK, Maintenance Man	

There were also three A.B.'s whose names I do not know and five other men whose names I do not know, but all of whom I can describe. I might say at this time that Fred Gossler and James Glassco were in the water in that big group the night before but failed to swim away with the rest of us when the flames started to come toward us over the water. I do not know it for a fact, but I think that they must have been burned to death because we never saw them again.

As I said above, on the morning of the 21st of May, the morning after the torpedoing, the 23 members of the crew, including myself, were in the water supported only by life preservers. We just swam around most of the day and late that afternoon the Third Mate Hope, who was terribly burned on both of his legs, died. This was about 5:00 P.M. I am sure he died from the burns because when I looked at his legs all I could see was the bones, the flesh, having been burned off. When we were sure that he was dead we took his life preserver off and gave it to Smith, the O.S., because he did not have any. When we took the life preserver off Hope, he immediately went down.

The rest of the day of the 21st passed without further incident and that night we all stayed together holding on to each other until daylight of the 22nd. When daylight came, Winslow, the third Ass't. who had been assisting Hope most of the night and day of the 21st, began to drink salt water. This caused him to vomit and around noon he appeared to be out of his mind. At about one o'clock he said to me that he was going to dive down to the ship and get a case of pears. He thereupon took off his life preserver and dove out of sight. He came up once or twice and then stayed down for good. Two other men who were in our group, I do not know their names (one was an ex-Navy man) also drank salt water and went out of their minds and took off their life preservers saying that they were going to dive down to the ship to get some orange juice. They went down and never came up. That left 19 of us.

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When night came, the night of the 22nd, we all stayed together as best we could, but the next day there were only 7 of us left. These seven were myself, French, Juhnik, Gietec, Hogge, Rodriguez, and Forbes. The others had drowned during the night. They were Smith, Sharp, Gordon, Noonan, Gallacher, Radzik, 3 A.B.'s whose names I do not know, but whom I can describe.

As the day went on and before noon, we drifted into the oil slick left by the vessel on top of the water about three inches thick. It was so heavy that you could not move in it and none of the drift wood which was in the slick could be moved out of it. Hogge, Juhnik, and I got on one place of the drift wood and Gietec, Rodriguez, Forbes, and French got on another piece. All that day, the 23rd, we stayed together on the drift wood and that night Juhnik who had been drinking salt water went crazy, slid off my piece of drift wood, and drowned. The next morning, the morning of the 24th, I looked over to the other piece of drift wood which had supported Gietec, Rodriguez, Forbes, and French, and I saw that only Gietec was left. It is my opinion that the other three men had drowned during the night because on the afternoon of the 23rd, i.e. the afternoon before they were all crazy and they could not get their tongues back into their mouths because they were so swollen from contact with salt water and from drinking it.

That day, the day of the 24th, Hogge, Gietec, and I stayed on the driftwood and kept together fairly well. I noticed that Hogge was in very bad shape, but he appeared to be rational that day and night. The next morning, the 25th, he seemed to be pretty bad, but rational. However, in the late afternoon of the 25th which was a Sunday, Hogge let himself fall limp over the front of the piece of drift wood I was on and did so in such a manner that his stomach was facing the sky and his feet and head were in the water. I was too weak to help him. Although Hogge was dead he stayed on the drift wood until we were later picked up at which time he was buried at sea by the Captain of the Mexican ship which rescued Gietec and me. I think the name of that ship was "OHACA."

During the night of the 25th nothing unusual occurred, but I felt myself getting weaker and weaker all the time. On the next day which was Monday, the 26th, at about 2:30 in the afternoon Gietec and I were picked up by the Mexican ship which I mentioned previously. We were given all the attention that the ship could possibly give, and we were taken to Tampico where we arrived on Wednesday the 28th at midnight. We were put into the hospital at 3:00 AM on the twenty-ninth which was Thursday, and I was put in the bed right next to Gietec. He looked to be in pretty bad shape and at about 8:30 of the morning of the 29th I saw the doctors look at him and shake their shoulders in an expression of helplessness, and a couple of minutes later two nurses began to wrap a towel around Gietec. I later learned that this was an embalming method. The nurses began to wrap this big towel around Gietec starting from his feet and working up towards his head. By the time the towel reached his head Gietec was still gasping, but the towel was put around him and a sheet pulled up over his face. The doctors later told me that Gietec had died from toxic poisoning and internal hemorrhages. After recuperating for a while I came to New York.

Pat's unassuming version of the tragedy doesn't reveal other facts. Later while recuperating he related to his family, "At about 2:30 p.m. of the sixth day we were picked

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up by a Mexican ship. I heard the ship but was blind and could not see what was going on. The heavy oil had encrusted my eyes and the sun had burned them. We were plastered thick with oil that the sun had baked. We were too weak to keep it out of our eyes or to brush our hair out of them, which was full of the oil." The Mexican ship's doctor worked three hours cleaning up Pat to the point where he was again recognizable as a human being. After a rest of only four months, Pat again heeded the call of the sea and returned to yet another tanker for further service to his country.

In winning this bout with death, Pat became the first man to subsist six days adrift without water or food under the broiling Gulf of Mexico sun. But more significant is the fact that Pat displayed the fortitude typical of his Gloucester ancestors who braved innumerable hardships so that this wild, unconquered country could become for all "The Land of the Life Worth Living."

William Geroux wrote about the torpedoed *Halo* and the experience that Pat described in his official statement in his book, *The Mathews Men*, on pages 144-146.

Eight days after the Virginia sinking, the V-S06 torpedoed the tanker *Halo* less than 50 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. Twenty-four men—exactly half the crew—made it into the water. But all the lifeboats and rafts had gone down with the ship, along with all the food and water. Some of the men had no life vests or life rings and had to tread water to stay afloat. The men held on to one another and vowed to stick together. They thought their nearness to land would lead to a quick rescue. They could not have been more wrong.

The first man to die had been suffering from severe burns on both legs. Without a word, he slipped out of his life preserver, pushed it to a man who did not have one, and swam off. On the second day, a seaman who had been helping the severely burned man drank salt water and lost his mind. He announced he was going to dive down to the wreck to bring up some canned pears. He dived three times and did not come up from the third. Two other men followed his mad example and dived in search of orange juice. They too vanished after a few attempts. Drinking salt water had swollen their tongues to the point where they no longer fit in their mouths. Late on the second day, the *Halo's* fuel tanks ruptured under the crushing water pressure on the sea bottom, and a mass of heavy, black bunker oil burbled up from the wreck and engulfed the survivors in a vast slick. Pieces of the ship came up too. Two mariners from Gloucester County, Joseph "Pat" Shackelford and Jesse D. Hogge, pulled themselves onto a floating slab of wood. The gulf sun bore down through a cloudless sky. Planes kept flying over the men in the water, low enough that the men could see the U.S. stars on their wings, but the pilots never spotted them. Several ships passed maddeningly close.

As night fell on the third day, the nineteen remaining men vowed to stay close and look out for one another. But by first light, only seven were left. Shackelford was too spent to move. He could not even raise his head to check on Hogge, who had fallen silent next to him. Shackelford promised himself not to drink salt water no matter how thirsty he got. But every time he lost consciousness, oily seawater splashed into his mouth and he woke up coughing. The oil had plastered his hair over his eyes. He left it there.

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On the fifth day, the crew of a Mexican freighter spotted the oil slick from ten miles away. The Mexican seamen explored the floating wreckage and found Shackelford and Hogge still on the slab of wood. Hogge was dead. Shackelford was barely alive. There were only two other survivors, and one of them, John S. Gietek, died soon after being taken to a hospital. Doctors said he died from exposure and ingestion of toxic oil. Shackelford wrote Gietek's parents in Massachusetts that their son was buried "on a beautiful hill" in Tampico, Mexico, with full military honors, beneath a stone slab inscribed with his name and covered with flowers picked by local villagers. Shackelford and Gietek had pledged that if only one of them lived, he would visit the other's family and tell them as much as they cared to know. When Shackelford recovered enough to travel, he kept that vow. He eventually went back to sea and sailed through the end of the war. He wrote to his sister, "We get up to hot spots once in a while but I am OK.

"They can't hurt me."

The failure of the patrol planes and passing ships to find the *Halo* survivors prompted an official inquiry and some informal soul-searching. A Coast Guard report called it "strange that patrol planes which passed over the area daily made no effort to discover the source of the tremendous oil slick which came to the surface after this vessel was sunk ... " The Coast Guard noted without comment that some sea captains steered away from any oil slick or lifeboats for fear a U-boat might still be in the vicinity. A Mexican oil company official wrote a letter to the U.S. Maritime Administration pointing out that if any of the *Halo* castaways had possessed a handheld mirror, they could easily have attracted the attention of passing pilots.

An internet search revealed a summary of the *Halo's* description, its mission, and the torpedo destruction in the tables on the next two pages. A list of 38 seaman on board the *Halo* did not include Joseph "Pat" Shackelford.

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Name	Halo
Type:	Steam tanker
Tonnage	6,986 tons
Completed	1920 - Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp, Alameda CA
Owner	Cities Service Oil Co, New York
Homeport	New York
Date of attack	20 May 1942
Fate	Sunk by U-506 (Erich Würdemann)
Position	28° 42'N, 90° 08'W - Grid DA 9553
Complement	42 (39 dead and 3 survivors).
Route	Tampico, Mexico - Galveston (19 May) - New Orleans
Cargo	64.103 barrels of crude oil
History	Completed in August 1920 It is assumed that the Halo was shelled and damaged by U-130 (Kals) on 27 Jan 1942, but this can not be confirmed from the KTB. Unconfirmed is also another attack by an unknown U-boat on 11 or 27 Mar 1942.
Notes on event	<p>At 07.58 hours on 20 May 1942 the unescorted and unarmed Halo (Master Ulrich Fred Moller) was hit by two torpedoes from U-506 about 50 miles from the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, while proceeding on a rapidly changing zigzag pattern at 10.4 knots. The first torpedo struck on the starboard side under the bridge and completely destroyed this part of the ship. The second hit aft of the bridge but forward of the engine room. The second explosion broke the ship in two and ignited the cargo. The tanker plunged bow first with her propeller still turning and sank within three minutes. 23 men of the crew of eight officers and 34 men managed to leave the ship, but only one raft was left, the four lifeboats and three other rafts were destroyed by the explosions and fire. The survivors huddled together clinging to wreckage in the water near the sunken ship throughout the night and the next day. The oil on the surface burned for six hours. Two men cling to a half-burned raft and stayed on it for seven days without food or water. They were then picked up by Otina and taken to New Orleans.</p> <p>The other survivors in the water began dying from exposure and injuries. On the third day wreckage ascended from the tanker and the seven remaining survivors tied boards together with strips of canvas torn from their life preservers. Crude oil also floated free forming a layer four inches thick. Five days after the sinking, the Oaxaca picked up the three remaining survivors, but one of these men died at sea. The two men arrived at a hospital in Tampico on 28 May, but one man died 30 minutes after arriving. Thus, only one officer and two crewmen survived the sinking.</p>
On board	We have details of 38 people who were on board on the next page.

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Name	Age	Rank
<u>Bensignor, Jacob I.</u> , Merchant Marine		Messman
<u>Conroy, William J.</u> , Merchant Marine		Deck Maintainer
<u>Costello, James E.</u> , Merchant Marine		Ordinary Seaman
<u>Emsley, William J.</u> , Merchant Marine		Chief Engineer
<u>Forbes, Alexander W.</u> , Merchant Marine		Wiper
<u>French, James E.</u> , Merchant Marine		Oiler
<u>Gallagher, Cornwall</u> , Merchant Marine		Wiper
<u>Gietek, John S.</u> , Merchant Marine		First Assistant Engineer
<u>Glassco, James M.</u> , Merchant Marine		Pumpman
<u>Gordon, William J.</u> , Merchant Marine		Oiler
<u>Gossler, Frederick E.</u> , Merchant Marine		Carpenter
<u>Harker, Fred F.</u> , Merchant Marine		Oiler
<u>Harris, Frederick</u> , Merchant Marine		Messman
<u>Helium, Sigurd O.</u> , Merchant Marine		Chief Mate
<u>Henderson, Donald C.</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Hilton, Donald R.</u> , Merchant Marine		Fireman/Wiper
<u>Hogge, Jesse D.</u> , Merchant Marine		Cook
<u>Hope, John B.</u> , Merchant Marine		Third Mate
<u>Hullihen, Milford K.</u> , Merchant Marine		Messman
<u>Judnik, Stanislaw</u> , Merchant Marine		Fireman/Wiper
<u>Krauth, Philip T.</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Magnuson, Harold R.</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Mahan, Paul</u> , Merchant Marine		Messman
<u>Mangett, Paul W.</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Meachem, William D.</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Moller, Ulrich Fred</u> , Merchant Marine		Master
<u>Moore, Fabian D.</u> , Merchant Marine		Wiper
<u>Noonan, Michael F.</u> , Merchant Marine		Fireman/Wiper
<u>Pedersen, Bjarne Marcellius</u> , Merchant Marine	42	Able Seaman
<u>Radzik, Andrew</u> , Merchant Marine		Able Seaman
<u>Rodrigues, Luis</u> , Merchant Marine		Steward
<u>Sanchez, Norton C.</u> , Merchant Marine		Ordinary Seaman
<u>Sharp, Edgar J.</u> , Merchant Marine		Ordinary Seaman
<u>Shea, Bernard M.</u> , Merchant Marine		Second Mate
<u>Sill, William H.</u> , Merchant Marine		Fireman/Wiper
<u>Smith, Thomas J.</u> , Merchant Marine		Ordinary Seaman
<u>Vandewater, George E.</u> , Merchant Marine		Galleyman
<u>Weinstein, Isadore</u> , Merchant Marine		Radio Operator