

Franklin Family Researchers United
Volume 6
April 1993



Josiah
1816-1898



Benjamin
1819-1870



Ruth Ann
1815-1903



Hannah
1823-



Sarah
1812-1880



Hannah
1786-1852



William
1786-1886



Mary Jane
1827-1904

William Franklin Family

Mrs Nonie Bassett
PO Box 1445
Merced CA
95341



PERDUE CHAIR

FRANKLIN, SAMUEL

FRANKLIN, William
BORN 4 NOV 1786
Burlington Co. NJ
DIED 1 FEB 1810
bur SILVERTON "

FRANKLIN, SAMUEL
BORN 14 JUNE 1785 PA.
DIED 19 DEC 1794
bur MANSFIELD, BURLINGTON CO. NJ
bur BIRRAWAY, ILLINOIS

FRANKLIN, JOSIAH
BORN 14 OCT 1796
Burlington Co. NJ
DIED 13 JAN 1839
bur SILVERTON "

HACKNEY, JOSEPH SR
BORN 19 NOV 1804
Northampton, Burghs, MS
DIED 12 OCT 1788

HACKNEY, JOSEPH SR

HACKNEY, HAMM
BORN ca 1786
N.J.
DIED 1862
bur EX ROUTE TO OREGON

HACKNEY, JOSEPH JR
BORN 9 JULY 1759
Burlington Co., NJ
DIED 12 OCT 1788

HAINES, HENNES

HACKNEY, HAMM
BORN ca 1786
N.J.
DIED 1862
bur EX ROUTE TO OREGON

STAKES, RACHEL
BORN 2 FEB 1765
Burlington Co. NJ
DIED

STAKES, JOHN

HACKNEY, HAMM
BORN ca 1786
N.J.
DIED 1862
bur EX ROUTE TO OREGON

STAKES, RACHEL
BORN 2 FEB 1765
Burlington Co. NJ
DIED

STOEDER, HANNAH

HACKNEY, HAMM
BORN ca 1786
N.J.
DIED 1862
bur EX ROUTE TO OREGON

STAKES, RACHEL
BORN 2 FEB 1765
Burlington Co. NJ
DIED

CANNER, JOHN

HACKNEY, HAMM
BORN ca 1786
N.J.
DIED 1862
bur EX ROUTE TO OREGON

CANNER, WILLIAM
BORN Philadelphia, PENN.
DIED 24 JAN 1839 (at 73)
bur SANDY CREEK, PRESTON CO. VA

FORMAN, MARY

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

CANNER, WILLIAM
BORN Philadelphia, PENN.
DIED 24 JAN 1839 (at 73)
bur SANDY CREEK, PRESTON CO. VA

FORMAN, ROBERT

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

FORMAN, ELIZABETH
BORN 12 FEB 1769
Chesters P.C.
DIED 27 FEB 1846
bur SANDY CREEK, PRESTON CO. VA

MAYLOR, MARY

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

MAXSON, SIMON
BORN 27 FEB 1846
bur SANDY CREEK, PRESTON CO. VA

MAXSON, SIMON (RI. MS, PA & KY)

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

MAXSON, MARY ANN
BORN 31 DEC 1791
New (W. Va.?)
DIED 25 NOV 1841
bur Wash Missouri State

MAXSON, MARY

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

MAXSON, MARY ANN
BORN 31 DEC 1791
New (W. Va.?)
DIED 25 NOV 1841
bur Wash Missouri State

MAXSON, MARY

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bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

MAXSON, MARY ANN
BORN 31 DEC 1791
New (W. Va.?)
DIED 25 NOV 1841
bur Wash Missouri State

MAXSON, MARY

CANNER, ROBERT
BORN 9 JAN 1792
New Preston Co., VA
DIED 24 MAY 1812
bur Pleasant Hill Cem.

MAXSON, MARY ANN
BORN 31 DEC 1791
New (W. Va.?)
DIED 25 NOV 1841
bur Wash Missouri State

MAXSON, MARY

FRANKLIN, HAMM A.
BORN 4 DEC 1934
WASH CO. IOWA
DIED 25 JAN 1955
bur R. 15 FEB 1912
bur ALTA DENNY, LA, Co.
HICKLIN, WILLIAM CERRAL
NAME OF NUCLEONIC
dan lucinda md
CHARLES B. BUNKER
as his 2nd wife
dan hydia m. fabis 1912
GERRETT ZULDERQUIN
dan Norma J 20 SEP 1915
M (1) Malcolm MARTIN (3 sons)
(2) ERNEST BASSETT (2 dau)
70 grand children
3 great grandsons
1 great grand daughter

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Editors Message

Help in finding maiden names! In the lower left hand corner of most deeds, you will find signatures of two to four witnesses. The first one is always from the husband's side. The next one is always from the wife's side. This is to protect her 1/3 dower right under the law. Nothing you will ever use will be greater clues to maiden names than witnesses to old deeds.

Also, in the 1800's and before, it was traditional, that when the daughter got married (as part of her dowry), for the father to either cover the loan or carry the note for his son-in-law. If you know the husband's name but not the wife's maiden name, find out to whom they are making their mortgage payment. About 70% of the time it will be her father. (Thanks to North Alabama Valley Leaves from the Tennessee Valley Genealogical Society, Inc., Quarterly.)

Our last issue presented a bit of confusion to our members because of the extra sheets that were inserted. This was necessary because we have been working very hard on our upcoming Pedigree publication and wanted all of our members to be a part of this publication. Because some had not sent in their pedigree charts we mailed a print out from our data base of their pedigree. These extra pages caused our quarterlies to weigh differently..thus the extra pages. Our Bulk rate mandates that each quarterly weigh the same. Considering the cost factor it was cheaper for us to insert blank pages than to mail the pedigree charts separately.

I hope that you have enjoyed receiving your April Issue and your July Issue together. We have decided to mail these two issues together for two reasons. First of all, our bulk rate requires that we have at least 50 pounds of mailing at one time. Sometimes, this is a problem. Also by mailing two issues at one time we can save on postage. We hope that this will not present any problems for you and that you will appreciate our efforts in trying to keep the cost down. All cost that we can save enables us to keep your subscription rates down. If you have any comments concerning this mailing we would like to hear from you. Our October issue will be a separate mailing...then in January 1994 we may again mail two issues together.

We are in need of your queries and encourage you to continue to mail in your research. We also need pictures that can be used as cover pages for our future quarterlies.

Samuel Franklin and Letitia Borrows

Nona Bassett, Box 1445, Merced, CA 95341-1445 submits additional materials on her family to be incorporated in article published in Vol 2, pg 23. Nona has been so generous in sharing her materials that it has been difficult for your editor to decide what to publish first. More of her materials will be published at some point. Thanks Nona for taking the time to share with us.

William Franklin (born 1/4 May 1786 Burlington County, New Jersey; died 6 Jan 1886 Butte Creek, Marion County, Oregon) son of Samuel Franklin and Lititia (Borrows) Franklin married 1 Feb 1810 to Hannah Hackney. (FFRU Vol 2, pg 23). Their child #4 (pg 25):



Benjamin Franklin
born 12 Aug 1819 Ohio;
died 02 Dec 1879 Oregon



Susannah Zickafoose Metzker
born 25 Mar 1828 Indiana;
died 30 Aug 1919 Salem, Oregon

- (4) Benjamin Franklin (born 12 Aug 1819 Warren County, Ohio; died 2 Dec 1870 Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon of smallpox) married 9 Apr 1846 Mahaska County, Iowa to Susannah Zickafoose Metzker (born 25 Mar 1828 Canton, Illinois or Indiana; died 30 Aug 1917 buried Bethel Cemetery, McCoy, Polk County, Oregon) son of Henry Metzker who died in Illinois. They were married in the home of his wife's stepfather Horace P. Larkin. Her mother Elizabeth Zickafoose Metzken married #2 Horace Pendleton Larkin who died on the Plains enroute to Oregon and she married #3 James McClure in Oregon.

They were on the 1852 wagon train to Oregon captained by Susannah's brother - John Metzker who had married Mary Conner, sister of Sarah (Conner) Franklin - Josiah Franklin's wife of the 1847

wagon train. Benjamin Franklin's father William and his mother Hannah (Hackney) Franklin were also on the wagon train.

Susanna (Metzker) Franklin married #2 30 May 1874 to Luman Gates. She divorced him and married #3 22 Mar 1882 to William Henry Harrison McFaddin, Washington County, Oregon by J. A. Campbell. Susanna said she had a little mark on her wrist that she called her Zickofoose mark. She had an Aunt Catherine Zickofoose, her mother's sister.

Note, 2nd Edition: Note that Susanna's name is spelled three different ways in the above article: Zickafosse, Zickofoose and Zickafoose.

Benjamin and Susanna's children:

- A. Celestine Franklin (born 17 Dec 1847 Mahaska County, Iowa; died 6 Oct 1940) wrote that her grandmother Franklin wore a long cape under which the little girl sat when everyone gathered around the campfire in the evening. Celestine married 26 Aug 1865 to John Phillip Emmett (Emmert). Celestine and John were the parents of 7 children.

John was a miller at the Indian Agency at Grande Ronde when they first married. Their children:

- (A) (son) Emmett (Emmert) (born 1866 Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oregon; died 1866 Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oregon).
- (B) Franklin Epler Emmett (born 12 May 1867; died 11 Dec 1935 Oregon) married Apr 1897 to Annie Mohr.
- (C) Elmer White Emmett (born 28 Nov 1868 McCoy or Bethel, Polk County, Oregon; died 23 Aug 1957) married 22 Jul 1906 to Myrtle Ida Jenks, Wenatchee, Washington.
- (D) Charles Walter Emmett (born 6 Sep 1870; died 4 Apr 1947) married 15 Jun 1898 to Mabel McCabe, San Francisco, California.
- (E) Effie S. Emmett (born 5 Jun 1872; died 27 Jul 1901) married 5 Jan 1898 to Ed Hatch, Reno, Nevada.
- (F) John Fred Emmett (born 12 Nov 1875; died 19 Jan 1948) married 2 Sep 1900 to Ethel Putman.
- (G) Ollie Emmett (born 17 Dec 1878; died 12/14 Feb 1879).
- B. William H. Franklin (born about 1849; died about 1851/1852).
- C. Ella Franklin (died infant)
- D. Wilbur Franklin (born about 1853/54; died infant)
- E. Charles N. Franklin (born 1856/57; died 20 Oct 1874)
- F. John Franklin (born about 1861; died about 1875 accidently shot in hunting accident).
- G. Serena Franklin (born 13 Feb 1865; died 15 Jul 1949) married #1 M. C. Adams; #2 a Mr. York.
- H. Susan Florence Franklin (born 1868; died age 10 about 1878).



Charley Franklin
born 1856

Rena Franklin
born 1865

Johnny Franklin
born 1861

Philadelphia Monthly Meetings

pg 527

Franklin

1756, 7, 8	John rocf Flushing MM, dated 1756, 6, 3
_____	Deborah gct Flushing MM, L. I.
1762, 7, 1	Samuel rocf Flushing MM, dated 1762, 5, 6
_____	Samuel, s Thomas, New York City, m Esther Mitchell, dt Abraham, Phila., Pa., at Phila. Mtg.
1762, 8, 27	Esther, w Samuel, gct Flushing MM, L.I.
_____	Thomas Rocf Flushing MM, to m, dated 1763, 11, 3
1764, 2, 15	Thomas, Jr., s Thomas, New York City m Mary Rhoas, dt Samuel, Phila., Paat Phila. Mtg.
_____	Mary, w Thomas, Jr., gct Flushing MM, L.I.
1764, 2, 30	Walter rocf SD MM, dated 1796, 12, 28.
_____	Walter, s Thomas and Mary, Phila., Pa m Sarah Howell, dt Samuel and Margaret, Phila., PA., at Phila. Mtg.

1800 Pennsylvania Census

Franklin	County	Columns
Arnold	Luzerne County	21010-20010-00
Christian	Philadelphia	20110-20110-00
Eliza	Philadelphia	10200-01211-10
John	Luzerne County	00010-10110-00
John	Luzerne County	10301-11011-00
Lemuel	Philadelphia	02010-00100-00
Mary	Berks County	00000-00001-00
Samuel	Daulphin County	00201-10001-00
Samuel	Luzerne County	10010-30010-00
Samuel	Philadelphia	10011-00110-30
Solomon	Luzerne County	00010-10010-00
Thomas	Mercer County	10010-20100-00
Walter	Philadelphia	00210-0001-00
William	Philadelphia	10010-20010-00

Burlington County, New Jersey Marriages

Franklin	Spouse	Date	Notes
Franklin, Sarah	Joseph Williams	24 Nov 1808	
Franklin, Hester	Richard Jenkins	18 Apr 1829	Andrews Pechurch, Mount Holly
Franklin, Joseph	Sarah Franklin	24 Nov 1808	New Jersey Archives
Franklin, Mary	Jacob Shup	4 Nov 1775	
Franklin, Winefred	James Bruce	20 Sep 1768	rec of St Marys Pechurch, Burlington

The Franklin Family

Descendants of John, Benjamin and Josiah

By Omar Bishop Franklin (1961) Published in Franklin Woodstock; submitted by Nina Martin, 34953 Mathews Rd., Eugene, Oregon 97405)

Dear Relatives -

Being the last of my generation bearing the name of Franklin, I wish to pass on to you this information which will some day be of interest to you or yours.

The information in the first part of this genealogy was obtained from Carl Van Doren's Benjamin Franklin, which used facts discovered by all previous biographers. The second portion was obtained from *Life of Elder Benjamin Franklin* 1812-1878, published in 1879 by his son, Joseph and J. A. Headington.

The last portion was from memory of the writer aided by other living relatives, and records from old Bibles.

I am your Brother, Father, Grandfather or Uncle depending on the reader.

- Omar Bishop Franklin

Franklin

In the village of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, there lived a family by the name Franklin. They owned 30 acres of land, a forge and engaged in blacksmithing. It being the custom of those times for the eldest son to inherit the property and trade of his father, the others were to find their own employment.

The family we are concerned with had four sons: Thomas, John, Benjamin, and Josiah.

Thomas remained in Ecton at the forge while John moved to Banbury in Oxfordshire where he became a dyer. Benjamin and Josiah joined John in Oxfordshire where they also learned to be dyers.

Josiah Franklin was born 1658 and married Anne; to this marriage there were seven children; Elizabeth, Samuel, Hannah, born in Banbury, and Josiah, Anne and 2 sons named Joseph (both died in infancy), born in Boston. Anne died with the seventh birth.

Josiah and Anne had moved to Boston in 1683 to be followed much later by his brothers John and Benjamin. He became a tallow chandler and soap maker.

About a year after the death of Anne, Josiah married Abiah Folger. To this marriage were born ten children: John, Peter, Mary, James, Sarah, Ebenezer, Thomas, Benjamin, Lidia and Jane.

The family was obscure in England and would have been equally as unknown today if it had not been for Benjamin, who moved to Philadelphia at the age of 17 and became famous as a printer and Statesman, living to be 84 years of age and died 1790. Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia married Deborah Rogers¹; born to them was a son Francis, who died young, and a daughter Sarah. Benjamin had another son William, born out of wedlock, who, as governor of New Jersey, supported the British in the revolution and returned to England. He died without a son. There were, therefore, no descendants of Benjamin². All Franklins descend from the several brothers, half brothers, and cousins who moved to colonial America during the 17th century, to avoid religious persecution, they being dissenters from the Church of England.³

John, a full brother of Benjamin, was born in Boston and became a candle-maker like his father. He married

-
1. Not Deborah *Rogers*, but Deborah **Read** (1708-1774), daughter of John and Sarah. Ed, 2nd Edition
 2. This states that "there were...no descendants of Benjamin". This is incorrect. He had both an illegitimate son, Governor William Franklin and his daughter had children. This would have been accurate if it said that "there were no Franklins who descend from Benjamin." Ed, 2nd Edition
 3. This is not correct. Ed, 2nd Edition

and his first son was named James.

James married Hannah Wilson of Salem, Mass. To this marriage there were several children born. One son was named Wilson after his mother.

Wilson Franklin served in the Revolutionary Army and fought in the battle of Bennington under General Stark, and served to the end of the war. He married and lived near Providence, Rhode Island, where several children were born, including a son named Joseph, born 1783. When Joseph was 18 years old the family moved to Eastern Ohio, and settled opposite Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia.

Joseph Franklin and Isabella Devolt were married 1811 and lived in Belmont County, Ohio, where was born Benjamin in 1812. They moved soon after to Noble County, Ohio, and settled on Salt Run stream, where Joseph engaged in farming, milling, and as workman in wood, making furniture and coffins. Here were born Elizabeth, Josiah, Daniel, Joseph, Wilson, Washington and David.

Joseph and Isabella were pious people and devoted members of the church. The example of the parents had great influence on the children after they became mature. They were all converted and became members of the Christian church. The eldest son, Benjamin, became a preacher and writer during the formative period of the Christian Church, also known as Campbellites, and Disciples of Christ. He was known as Elder Benjamin Franklin and was well known in Indiana and Ohio. Daniel, Josiah and Joseph all became preachers in the Christian Church, supporting their families by farming and milling. Joseph and Isabella moved to Henry County, Indiana, in 1833 and settled on land near Middletown, Indiana, on Deer Creek. All the sons were at some time or other connected with flour-milling, sawmills and farming in this region.

Washington Franklin married Louise Hastie and lived in Middletown, Indiana. For a short time he preached along with his regular business but later gave up active preaching and devoted his time to flour-milling and general merchandising. To this marriage there were born four children: Jane (who died in infancy), Margaret, Ellen, and George W. born May 1, 1851. When George was 12 years old the family moved to Cass County, Iowa, near Atlantic, where Washington bought a farm which was their home the rest of their lives. Both Washington and son George W were active in the Christian church for the rest of their lives.

George W Franklin and Nancy Elizabeth Bishop were married 1873. They made their home on the farm in Cass County, Iowa, where nine children were born: Fred A., Ethel, Almeda, Florence, George B., Lucy, Robert L., Omar B., and Raleigh K. The family moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1897 and Margaret was born in 1898.

George W Franklin was an editor for *The Homestead Farm* paper. He died in 1912, followed by his wife in 1923.

Fred A. Franklin married Ida Helms in 1898 and lived on a farm in Cass County, Iowa, near the place of his birth. Born to this marriage were two sons, Robert and Harold. Robert married Grace Kaminky and moved to Des Moines, Iowa. They have a daughter Phyllis, now Mrs. Don Glenn of Des Moines. Robert now resides in Atlantic, while Grace makes her home in Des Moines. Phyllis and Don have an adopted son, named John. Harold became a doctor and served in the Navy throughout World War II. He married Rosalie Stewart and lives in Seattle, Washington. They have a son James and two daughters, Jane Lucinda and Mary Ella Franklin.

Ethel married Carl J. Becker in 1896 and lived on a farm near Altoona and later in Altoona, where Ethel still lives; Carl died 1953. Born to them was a daughter and two sons. Clara (1897) who married Frank Chubbick in 1915; born to them was a son Robert, who married Violet Wurtburg; born to them were Deborah, (Gloria, died age 5 1/2 years), Suzanne and Larry Chubbick; Clara died in 1927 and Robert Chubbick died in 1960. Violet and children live near Elkhart, Iowa. Robert Roy was born in 1907 and died 1909. Alton married Helen Knox; born to them was a daughter Eleanore, who married Charles Radcliff, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two sons, Neil and Richard. Alton and Helen were divorced and Alton married Eleanore Stanhouse and now lives in Altoona.

Almeda married August Jacob 1900. They lived near and in Milford, Iowa, where they died 1957, just 40 days apart. Born to them were two sons; George Robert and Elmer Fred; George married Pearl Sheley and lives in Milford, Iowa. They have a son, Donald Franklin, who married Carol Miller and have a daughter,

FRANKLIN

— THOMAS, JOHN, BENJAMIN, JOSIAH - 1658 ENGLAND —

MARRIED ANNE; BORN ELIZABETH, SAMUEL, HANNAH, JOSIAH, ANNE.
 MOVED TO BOSTON 1683. ANNE DIED.

MARRIED ABIAH FOLGER; BORN JOHN, PETER, MARY, JAMES, SARAH, EBENEZER, THOMAS

MARRIED ?; BORN JAMES — BORN 1706 MOVED TO PHILADELPHIA 1723

MARRIED HANNAH WILSON; BORN WILSON AND OTHERS

MARRIED AND MOVED TO PROVIDENCE R.I.; SEVERAL CHILDREN BORN, JOSEPH 1783

MOVED TO OHIO 1801 WITH FAMILY

JOSEPH (28) MARRIED ISABELLA DEVOLD (18)

MOVED TO INDIANA; BORN BENJAMIN, ELIZABETH, JOSIAH, DANIEL, JOSEPH, WILSON, WASHINGTON, DAVID.

MARRIED LUDISA HASTIE

LIFE OF ELDER BENJ. FRANKLIN PUBLISHED 1879. BORN JANE, MARGARET, ELLEN, GEORGE W. 1851

MOVED TO CASS CO. IOWA 1863

GEORGE W. MARRIED NANCY ELIZABETH 1873

LIVED ON FARM CASS CO IOWA; MOVED TO DES MOINES 1897

FRED A.	ETHEL	ALMEDA	FLORENCE	GEORGE B.	LUCY	ROBERT L.	OMAR B.	RALEIGH K.	MARGARET
IDA	C. J. BECKER	A. JACOB	H. McKIMNEY	LUCY	Geo. Becker	LAURA	BERNICE	NELLIE	W. CHICHESTER
ROBERT	CLARA	GEORGE		THOMAS B.	ELIZABETH	CARRIE	ELIZABETH	THOMAS	BENJAMIN
HAROLD	ROY	ELMER		GEORGE W.	BERNARD		MARGERY	MARY ANN	ROGER
	ALTON				ROBERT		ANGY	DAVID	
					FRED		JOHN		

Kim Marie Jacob.

Elmer married Doris Ball and lives in Esterville, Iowa. They have two sons; Thomas Byron and Fred William Jacob. Thomas married Katheryn Ann Keesler and lives in Coralville, Iowa. They have two sons, Mitchell Jay and Nathan Thomas Jacob. Fred is a student at S.U.I. in Iowa City, Iowa.

George Benjamin married Lucy Benner. Ben was an architect for many years in Kansas City, where he died in 1953. Lucy still lives in Kansas City, as do their two sons Thomas Benner and George William. Thomas married Hesper Knight; born to them is a son Thomas Linsay, who married Jeannie Pennington; born to them is a daughter, Nikie Lee. George William married Francis Adams; born to them is a daughter, Gail Susane.

Lucy married George Becker. They made their home in St Louis, Missouri, where Lucy still lives. George died in 1942. Born to them was one daughter and three sons; Elizabeth, Bernard Franklin, Robert Ernest and George Fred. Elizabeth married Robert R. Ramke and lives in St Louis. Bernard married Inez Dodson. They have a son, Michael Franklin Becker, and make their home in Cheverly, Maryland. Robert married Mary Jane Muckerman and they make their home in Sarasota, Florida. They have five children: Robert George, Lary, Ruth Ellen, Linda Louise and Eric Joseph Becker. George married Cleo Lucille Heydorf and make their home in Cumberland, Maryland. They have three children: George Fred, Jr., Donald Francis and Melinda Gayle Becker.

Robert L. married Laura Manatt in 1912 and lived in Chicago, where he was an architect-specification writer. Laura died in 1936 and 5 years later Robert married Mrs. Carolyn Pattison. Robert died July 30, 1961.

Omar B. married Berenice Lowry in 1913 and make their home in Des Moines. He is an Architect and for the past 18 years doing department store work. Born to them were three daughters; Elizabeth Anne, Margery Lou, Nancy Jean, and one son, John Lowry. Elizabeth Anne married Bruce Morgan in 1938 and make their home in Scottsdale, Arizona; born to them are Lucy Bruce, Nancy Amanda and Melinda Jane, all living at home. Margery Lou died at age 14 months. Nancy Jean married William D. Hartsock in 1947. William is an oral surgeon and a Major in the Army. They are presently stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky; to this marriage were born three sons and one daughter; Thomas Bishop, James Charles, Elizabeth Ann and Daniel Lewis Hartsock.

John L. married Thelma Vanderhoof in 1946; they make their home in West Des Moines, Iowa, where John is City Engineer; born to this marriage are four sons and two daughters; John L, Jr., Jaynee Sue, Steven Omar, David Francis, Patricia Mae and Michael Andrew Franklin.

Raleigh K. married Nellie Winger in 1921; they made their home in Des Moines, where Nellie still lives. Raleigh died in 1947. Born to them were two sons and a daughter, Thomas, Mary Ann and David. Thomas married Helen Neyers and lives in Chicago; they have six children: Gregory, Dennis, David, Daniel, Elizabeth and Brian. Mary Ann married Paul Lydon. They live in their childhood home in Des Moines; born to this marriage are four children; Kathleen Marie, Dennis Paul, Patrick Thomas and Nancy Ann Lydon. David married Rose Marie Schriber. They make their home in Des Moines.

Margaret married William Chichester. They made their home near Sandpoint, Idaho. Margaret died in 1953. To this marriage were born two sons, Benjamin and Roger, both born in Des Moines, Iowa, before the family moved to Idaho. Benjamin married Nadine Jester and lives in Bakersfield, California. They have an adopted daughter, Tedi Lynn. Roger married Barbara Piatt and lives in Sandpoint, Idaho; born to this marriage are two sons, Mark and Kenneth Chichester.

A Mystery Story: The Case Of the Origins of John Franklin, Sr. (1729-1819 of Burke County, North Carolina

By Mary Sue Mathys (deceased Dec 1986) and Dorsey W Franklin, 5370 E Riverview, Springfield, MO 65804; submitted by Nina Martin, 34953 Mathews Rd., Eugene, OR 97405.

Classic British mystery writers skillfully included false leads, rumors and other “red herrings” to baffle their

readers as they ferreted out the truth to solve their mysteries. Since many published genealogies of Colonial American families are rife with more rumors, false leads and “red herrings” than any fictional mystery story, modern researchers could benefit by adapting some classic detective story techniques. Such is the case of the genealogy of John Franklin (1729-1819) of Burke County, North Carolina, which has more mysterious twists than the best of Agatha Christie. The mystery results from a combination of bad Victorian research and ten generations of oral family traditions stated as fact, and climaxes with a lineage “engraved in stone” claiming this John Franklin as kin of the American hero, Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Some things about the story just didn’t add up and were ripe for a serious examination of the facts using the best techniques of a good detective. The search was as interesting as the solution of the mystery. Since the research techniques might assist in the solution of similar questionable colonial genealogies, this mystery story in search of the lineage of one John Franklin is presented.

Genealogical research, like detection, begins with an evaluation of the current information available. In the case of John Franklin, Sr. of Burke County, North Carolina, documentation by and about his descendants all seemed to start with “kinship” to Dr. Ben. [1] Was it fact or fancy?

Family Tradition: Fact or Red Herring?

In the Pisgah Cemetery near Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina stands an imposing tombstone with this engraving:

Samuel Joseph Franklin
1780 - 1857
Son of John Franklin
who was brother of
Benjamin of American Fame
Erected 1930

Samuel was the youngest son of John Franklin, Sr. and Phoebe (____), and one of only two sons who stayed in North Carolina. All of the twelve surviving children of John, Sr. (1729-1818) and his wife Phoebe (c 1740/5-1821) are named in the will of John Franklin, Sr., signed by name and witnessed by Jonathan Franklin, Marcus D.S.F. Erwin, and John Franklin, dated 4 Jun 1813, and probated in Burke County, North Carolina in January 1819. [2] The interesting thing about this tombstone does not lie in the dates of a second generation Burke County pioneer, but in its “carved in stone” reference to kinship with the famous Benjamin Franklin and the late date of its erection. Was it fact or fiction?

This after-the-fact “kin to Dr. Ben” tradition perpetuated on the tombstone inscription of Samuel Franklin was also “officially in print” in a circa-1900 genealogy of the Burke County Franklin Families published by Media Research Bureau of Washington, DC. This publishing firm, like some contemporary companies, published “official genealogies” of families (at their expense) without any attempt at accurate research. Instead, a family’s data was added to a pre-prepared “surname history” upon receipt of advance payment. (Media’s work was so erroneous and misleading that Congress later disbarred this firm and prohibited the company from using the US mails to sell their “official Genealogies.”) Unfortunately, because it is in print, the mistakes and misconceptions of the Media histories continue to appear in family trees to this day.

Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia was an early genealogist himself and did considerable research of his English roots while serving as Colonial Spokesman/ambassador in England for eighteen years beginning in 1757. His research, supplemented by other competent researchers in New England, resulted in a thorough documentation of Dr. Ben’s family of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, with few undocumented lines or “blanks” in the story.

John Franklin, Dr. Ben’s brother, was born on 7 Dec 1690 in Boston and died 20 Jan 1756 in Boston. He had been dead for four years before the birth of the first child of John Franklin of Burke County, North Carolina.

This John of Boston did have a son John, born 17 Jun 1716, and “lost at sea after he was a man grown” without heirs. [3] The North Carolina John Franklin, Sr. would not have been that lost seaman. In 1788 in Burke County, North Carolina, John filed a “senior citizen” tax-exemption claim deposing that he was “born 2 Jun 1727”. [4] To claim the over-60 tax exemption, there would be no logic in claiming a 1727 birthdate rather than the 1716 birthdate of the “lost seaman”. Instead, it appears that he added a couple of years to his birthdate in order to qualify early for tax relief. In 1754, thirty-four years earlier, he had given his correct age when he first enlisted in one of the companies being organized by George Washington at the beginning of the French and Indian War. [4a] This and other important clues will be examined shortly.

Benjamin Franklin’s descendants are also well documented from his illegitimate son, William, the Tory Governor of New Jersey, to his common-law marriage to Deborah Reed and their two children: Son Francis Folger Franklin, who died young, and Sarah (Franklin) Bache. Benjamin had limited connections with the southern colonies. Outside of a trip to Charleston, South Carolina with his former printing partner, Thomas Whitmarsh, regarding the founding of the *South Carolina Gazette* in 1732, [5] there are no other documented records of Benjamin traveling south of the Pennsylvania line.

Since there could be no direct relationship to Dr. Ben or his brothers, the tombstone inscription and printed 1900 Franklin Genealogy were clearly wrong and must be considered a red herring! [6]

Clues among the Documented Facts or Facts hidden among the Documents

With one red herring out of the way, it’s time to re-examine other clues about the mystery of the origins of this western frontiersman of the North Carolina Colony. His residence in Burke County, North Carolina when he wrote his will in 1813 has been established. But, this part of North Carolina was not settled in 1729 when John was born. When did he come to North Carolina, and where did he come from?

To complicate our mystery story, problems develop with the loss of appropriate records. First, the land of what later became Burke County, North Carolina lay within the Lord Granville Proprietary, a strip of land about sixty miles in depth covering roughly the upper half of North Carolina. Granville was given the right and title to all vacant lands within the area, but he had not governmental control. He did establish a land office, administered by agents, for granting lands and collecting fees in Granville’s name. Upon Granville’s death in 1763, this land office was permanently closed. Since the state did not open a land office until 1778, it was impossible to obtain title to vacant land during the 1763-1778 period. Many settlers simply squatted and applied for a grant on their improved land in 1778. John Franklin’s first North Carolina years unfortunately coincide with this loss of records.

Secondly, most of the Burke County records were burned in an infamous bonfire by the troops of General William Tecumseh Sherman during their triumphant incendiary march on Washington following the capture of Savannah on 21 Dec 1864.

Fortunately, clues and facts are available in fragments of surviving state and county records and national military records. The most important is the rejected Application for a Revolutionary War Pension [7] of John Franklin, Jr. (1760-1837), oldest son of John Franklin, Sr. and Phoebe (____). In his October, 1834 testimony in Burke County, North Carolina, John, Jr., aged about 74 states: “I was born in the State of [sic] Virginia near a place then called Stump Fort and removed to North Carolina when about 4 years of age as I learned from my parents....”

Here are two important clues: first, a clue to John’s residence and marriage in Virginia; and second, an approximate arrival date in North Carolina--about 1764/1765. In best detective style of starting with the known, clues and facts about John Franklin’s North Carolina residence will be considered first.

Putting down roots in the North Carolina Piedmont

Exactly where the family first settled in North Carolina in the mid-1760’s has to be circumstantial because of the missing Granville land records. A strong case can be made for their original settlement somewhere in what was then Rowan County, North Carolina. This was the frontier of North Carolina in the mid-1760’s

which was quickly being settled by emigrants coming down the Great Wagon Trail through western Virginia.

Again from John, Jr.'s Pension Application, the family was living near the head of Silver Creek of Burke County (then Rowan County) at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. John, Jr. was drafted in 1777 and served his first tour of duty under Captain Whitson's Company of Burke County Militia. [8] It would not be illogical that the family spent their first dozen years improving their original homestead on Silver Creek, a southern tributary of the Catawba which flows on the western edge of modern Morganton, North Carolina. Even though no Silver Creek grant to John Franklin, Sr. has been found, references to a Granville grant of 29 Oct 1753 to George Jordan, Jr. on Silver Creek on the South Side of Haw (Catawba) River are on record -- proving that the area was being settled when the Franklin family arrived. [9]

With the creation of Burke County out of Rowan County, North Carolina in 1777, several land warrants/grants issued to John Franklin are among surviving records. On record are three Burke County, North Carolina, land warrants, entered 1777/1778, to John Franklin for a total of 700 acres on Lower Creek, a northern tributary of the Catawba River about five miles east of modern Morganton, North Carolina. [10] Family tradition in North Carolina maintains that John Franklin owned over 1000 acres before 1800. The exact acreage that John owned isn't an important fact in this story. It is apparent that he was a major landholder in the area since he devised 721 acres to his sons in his will, dated 1813.

Back Up the Trail to Virginia

All pioneers, including John, Sr. had to have come from somewhere else. Remember John, Jr.'s pension statement that he was "born near a place then called Stump Fort" in the colony of Virginia about 1760.... "as I learned from my parents"? [11]

Since no location of a "Fort Stump" could be found in colonial Virginia records, most Franklin research stopped here.

The word "Fort" in 1760 suggested some sort of a military site for defense against the French and Indians who were at war with Britain and her colonies during this period -- 1754 to 1763. Some pioneers on the remote Virginia frontier were encouraged to construct their own small palisades for protection against the Indians. Might not "Fort Stump" be a community term for such a shelter on the farm of a Stump family and a logical safe-place for the birth of a child so close to the battle sites?? Also, since it was wartime, shouldn't a young healthy father be subject to military service somewhere near this fort?

Research in the records of the French and Indian War provided lots of important clues for solving both the mystery of Stump Fort and also the young adult years of John Franklin. Fortunately much documentation still exists about the Virginia military campaigns because service on this remote frontier by a young Virginian, George Washington, proved the training ground for his development into eminence as the "Commander in Chief of the United States of America".

The lives of George Washington and John Franklin, both in their twenties, were intertwined for a time even though George Washington was a commanding officer destined for fame and fortune while John Franklin never rose above the rank of corporal.

The first connection began in 1748 when Washington, sixteen, and another young aristocrat, Lord Fairfax, twenty-four, decided to head a survey party of the Fairfax proprietary lands of northwestern Virginia. Both men were rather dilettante surveyors, but Washington's observations of the land and its people shaped his strategy in the French and Indian War to come. On this trip, Washington began a series of journals which are still extant. On 29 May 1748, he noted in his diary that they surveyed Lot Twelve (500 acres) for Michael Stump, located ten miles "above Stumps" on the South Fork of the Potomac. Another entry indicates that they spent nine days at Stumps. [12]

These early surveys can be located on or near Stump Run, a small right hand tributary to the South Fork of the Potomac River in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia. [13] apparently, the Stump family moved from Pennsylvania to the unsurveyed Fairfax land around 1745. A grandchild of one of the first settlers testified: "My grandfather Matthias Yocum, Michael Harness and George Stump were the first three men that

ever brought wagons down to the South Branch of the Potomac.” [14]

If a soldier named John Franklin could be documented serving in a unit stationed on the South Fork near the Stump settlements, much of the mystery would be solved. Herein lies the second fortunate connection between John Franklin and George Washington. Beginning in February 1754, three Virginians, George Washington, James Towers and Jacob Van Braam, began recruiting soldiers for service in the French and Indian War with promises of good pay, [14a] generous provisions, and generous warrants for land. Among the enlistees on 11 Feb 1754, probably recruited by Washington in the Potomac River area, was John Franklin [15].

Just as important as this first enlistment is a size roll of 19 Sep 1756: John Franklin, age 26, Sailor, born New England, 5'6" tall. [16] (is this where the “red herring” of kinship to Dr. Ben began?)

His military career is easy to trace because there are over twenty different entries for this John Franklin on various military rolls of the Virginia Militia in this war. Many of the entries are repetitious, but, combined, give an accurate accounting of a military career of a “foot soldier” in the unusual war where traditional European military strategy almost failed against the “guerrilla” tactics of the American Indian.

George Washington was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the winter of 1754 and stationed at Alexandria, Virginia, to enlist recruits for a campaign on the Ohio to capture the French stronghold, Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). Lured by the excitement of battle and the promise of free land, several young sailors, including John Franklin of New England who was probably on a merchant ship then sailing in the Potomac, enlisted. They were marched to Wills Creek (later called Fort Cumberland) and assigned to Captain Robert Stobo's Company of fifty-one enlisted men. [17]

By 26 May 1754, this company was among the troops of newly promoted Colonel Washington at Fort Necessity. Washington was waiting for promised reinforcements and supplies. (non-delivery of promised troops and supplies from non-cooperative Colonial governments of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas hampered much of the military activities of this Virginia Campaign throughout the war). [18] These troops, less than 300 in number, had cut about twenty miles of road toward Fort Duquesne before they learned that the French were approaching with a large body of troops eager to avenge the massacre of Jumonville's Camp earlier in the month by an advance party under Washington. Washington withdrew to a great meadow (Fort Necessity), hastily threw up some fortifications, and tried to defend his position. A savage rout by the larger French force and their Indian allies lasted but one day before Washington capitulated to the French on 4 July 1754. A badly translated capitulation agreement was signed by Washington (which had embarrassing political implications later) and two hostages, Captain Robert Stobo and Captain Jacob Van Braam, were taken by the French. This Captain Stobo's company, including John Franklin, had been in the thick of the battle with eleven killed or wounded. During the retreat of Fort Cumberland, Stobo's company, leaderless because their Captain was a hostage, was a disorganized and disillusioned group. Political indecision and bungling back at the capitol added to the disarray. Although pay rolls, along with bounty land lists under the Governor Dinwiddie Proclamation of 1754, were prepared on 9 Jul 1754 at Wills Creek confirming John Franklin's L3.13.5 private's pay plus L4.12 corporal's pay and his eligibility for a bounty land warrant, actual payments may never have been made. [19] Desertions among these militia troops became epidemic and on a composite list assembled in 1771, a cryptic note, “deserted” appears by John Franklin's name (enlisted 11 Feb 1754), along with many others. [20]

Litigation concerning the promised bounty land in Dinwiddie's Proclamation of 19 Feb 1754 was still being heard in the District Court in Augusta County, Virginia, as late as 22 Oct 1823. [21] In a file of loose papers in the Augusta County court records, designated “Promiscuous Papers -- A”, can be found an assortment of letters, depositions, and memorandums concerning litigation in a suit for distribution of 28, 627 acres allotted to “Savage et als” under decree of the Chancellor of Chancery, District Court, of Staunton, Virginia, on 4 Jul 1815. Included is a 23 Dec 1772 letter of George Washington to Mr. Rind, publisher of “Gazette”, giving public information as to the distribution of lands between the Kanahwa and Sandy Creek on the Monongahela. John Franklin is included on the eligibles list. A table of lots and patents, including John Franklin's name is on file. Reference is also made to a case titled “Coleman vs. Buffington” in an earlier Augusta County, Virginia, court case: “William Coleman of Kentucky vs. Richardson” -- O.S. 213; N.S. 75 -- filed 4 Apr 1808. [22] All of this litigation concerned the titles to the above - mentioned 1754 bounty land

warrants.

There is no indication in this mass of documentation that John Franklin ever actually received title to this bounty land. Frustration over this legal mess probably influenced his decision to move south to North Carolina in the mid - 1760's.

A valuable clue on our mystery arises from this litigation. An old "huzzy-poke" (a pouch or drawstring bag) was found in recent years when an old Franklin log cabin was dismantled in Burke County, North Carolina. Inside was a copy of the will of Phoebe Franklin, John's widow, dated 19 July 1820. Also included in this poke was an undated letter from Colonel Thos Buffington of Cabell County, Virginia near Big Kanawha. [23] Addressed only to "Mr. Franklin" in Burke County, North Carolina, it is obviously addressed to one of the children of John Franklin, Sr.; Burrington was requesting depositions from "your brother Moses" as well as Colonel William Erwin and (W). L. Burrington. He also asked for immediate posting of a discharge -- almost certainly that of John, Sr. "If you cannot get (it), ... write and let me know. Please to enquire at the Post office once a month for letters and when you get directions, take Disposition and send them on to the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery at Stanton, Virginia."

This record establishes that John Franklin, Sr. of Burke County, North Carolina and Private John Franklin, soldier at the Battle of Great Meadows in 1754 are the same person. One important part of the mystery is solved.

Apparently John, the New England sailor, never went back to sea after he fought in the hills of Virginia and Pennsylvania. By 7 July 1756, John Franklin appears on the rolls of Captain Thomas Waggener's Company at Fort Cumberland. [24] From that date until the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758, John continued to serve under Captain Waggener. For some reason, John was not listed on the Bonus list for being with Captain Waggoner in the Battle of Monongahela on 9 Jul 1755, even though he may have been part of the unit. Pay rolls, size rolls, and necessary rolls of Captain Wagener's company from July 1756 until March 1758 all include Private John Franklin. [25] During most of this time, Captain Wagener's troops were assigned to patrol the western frontier between a series of forts: Fort Holland, Fort Loudoun, Fort George, Fort Hopewell, and some unnamed forts "on the South Branch of the Potomac".

Following Braddock's defeat in 1755, military strategy emphasized construction of a whole series of forts to be garrisoned by fewer than 100 men. Captain Waggener was charged with construction of a series of small forts about 20 miles apart on the South Branch of the Potomac. [26] These small forts had a variety of names: Trout Rock, Upper Settlement, Fort Defiance, Fort Pleasant, Fort at Parker's, Fort Buttermilk, and occasionally "Waggener's Forts." Fort George was on the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, adjacent to the Michael Stump Farm. This was known locally as Stump Run, and the fort was probably known locally as "Stump's Fort" -- where John Franklin's first child was born in 1760.

Duty for Waggener's troops was mostly that of rangers -- protecting the scattered frontier settlements from Indian raids. John Franklin served faithfully in that capacity until 1758. In 1758, a major revision occurred at military headquarters with an extensive Virginia military draft prior to a major attempt to capture Fort Duquesne. This new militia was to defend the forts, freeing the rangers for duty under Washington to assist British General Forbes. The enlistment period was to be in effect until 20 Dec 1758 when the rangers would be reassigned to the forts. The French abandoned Fort Duquesne on 25 Nov 1758, and Britain then controlled the Ohio river. The war was essentially over on the Virginia frontier at this time, even though peace with the Indians in the Ohio Valley was not made until 24 Nov 1764. [27]

John Franklin was probably anxious to return to the South Branch area because he had fallen in love with a local girl named "Phoebe." Family tradition says that her maiden name was "Parker." Various Parker families were neighbors and contemporaries of the pioneer Stump families in this area. However, a diligent search for any connection or proof of Phoebe's parentage has provided no tenuous connection to date. This is one real-life mystery that defies fictional detective standards.

John Franklin and Phoebe (____) were probably married somewhere in the South Branch area prior to 1760 when their son, John Jr., was born there. This is good circumstantial evidence in mystery story parlance. The young family apparently stayed in the area until they joined the migrants traveling down the Great Wagon Road South to the North Carolina piedmont in the mid 1760's.

To show the thorough search, mention must be made that there are military records of other John Franklins in the French and Indian War. A couple of John Franklins served in the North Carolina militias, but they were from the Craven and Johnston Counties of North Carolina. Additional data on these Franklins, even through the Revolutionary War period, indicate that their families stayed in the Tidewater and had no known connection to the Burke County Franklin family. A John Franklin also served in the War of Jenkins Ear in 1741 but was deceased by 1742. [28]

Clues, not Red Herrings, Back to Boston

Once again, the specter of Dr. Ben reared its ugly head when the frontier ranger, John Franklin, stated he was born in New England. Since the improbability of a connection to Dr. Ben has already been discussed and a specific birthdate has been determined, an unbiased search could now be conducted for a John Franklin born on 2 Jun 1729. And there it was in the official records of births, marriages and deaths in Boston, Massachusetts.

In Boston on 18 Jun 1713, David Franklin, a sailor, was married to Elizabeth Ayers/Aires, the only daughter of Moses Ayers of Boston, Massachusetts, by Reverend Benjamin Coleman, a Presbyterian minister. [28a] Some references say "David of Hull", but that is merely a port designation and too vague for specific English research. According to the birth records of the children of David and Elizabeth (Ayers) Franklin, all born in Boston, were: (see FFRU Vol 2 pp 34-37/ed)

Elizabeth Franklin, born 15 Jun 1714
Anna Franklin, born 18 Sept 1715
David Franklin, born 24 May 1719
Jonathan Franklin, born 21 Jan 1720
John Franklin, born 6 May 1725
William Franklin, born 7 Feb 1726
John Franklin, Born 2 Jun 1729
Jonathan Franklin, Born 24 Oct 1734 [29]

Examination of the Boston death records reveals the death of the first son John, on _____, [29b] but no record of the death in Boston of the second John.

John Franklin of Burke County, North Carolina apparently never returned to New England or to the sea. Absolute proof that he is the son of David Franklin and Elizabeth Ayers of Boston will probably never be found. But a circumstantial case, worthy even of Sherlock Holmes, can be presented. The birthdate is accurate for the New England sailor who enlisted under Washington in 1754. Being the son of a sailor makes John's early years as a sailor very logical. Even more than coincidence is the naming of the children of John and Phoebe (____) Franklin when compared to the family of David Franklin in Boston. John Franklin of Boston had a father named David, a grandfather named Moses, brothers named Jonathan and David, and a sister named Anna. John Franklin of Burke County had five sons, and for them had the names, John, David, Moses, and Jonathan. A daughter was also named Anna. Only son Samuel doesn't have a Boston counterpart, and that may be a clue to his mother's family.

Finally, a strong circumstantial case can be made for the real origins of John Franklin.

Facts about the final years in North Carolina

John Franklin, Jr. had a MO (modus operandus) of making big changes in his life and then settling in for many years. He spent his youth in New England, nearly ten years on the western frontier of Virginia -- mostly in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia, and probably a dozen years on Silver Creek in what is now Burke County, North Carolina, according to John, Jr.'s pension application. [30] After the Revolution, he acquired large holdings in the Lower Creek area, also in Burke County, where he lived until he died in the winter of 1818/1819.

The only mystery remaining concerns his Revolutionary War service. He would have been forty-seven years old when the Revolution began, which is old for active duty. However, with the experience of over six years

active duty during the French and Indian War, it seems inevitable that he would have made some contribution to the defense of his land. Again from John, Jr.'s pension comes an indication of the scarcity of men and the political and military climate in Burke County during this war. After five separate tours with various Burke County Militia units before he was twenty years old, John, Jr. testified: "In the month of September 1780, I returned (from the Cherokee campaigns)...and found the country in a fearful and desperate situation. The Tories and Whigs were fiercely contending together and scarcely any man could be found at home. I did not know what to do, or what party to join. The British and Tories appeared measurably to have subdued the country. One Patrick Furgason, a British Colonel, was then stationed with a large British force near the head of Silver Creek in Burke County, North Carolina, not far from my former place of residence, and I amongst many other of the people took protection as a British Subject and was immediately marched by him with the rest of his forces to Kings Mountain, and was there under him when the Battle was fought...and saw my error before the Battle was over. I returned to...East Tennessee after my eleven days of service with the British" and served eighteen more months in the Continental Line in South Carolina. [31]

Much of the defense of Kings Mountain was done by the loosely organized Western North Carolina (including East Tennessee) Militia units. Since all the men in the area seemed gone when John, Jr. arrived in 1780, it seems probable that John, Sr. was away on some kind of duty, despite his fifty-one years. The records of John, Sr. and Jr. of Burke County have been mixed together. In addition, there was a soldier, John Franklin, from nearby Rutherford County, North Carolina as well as a couple of John Franklins in the North Carolina Militia from Craven and Johnston Counties, North Carolina.

The last known red herring in the John Franklin mystery maintains that this John was a musician serving as a fife major during the Revolution in Company C, Sixth North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Gideon Lamb. [32] Checking the pension record of Colonel Lamb reveals that the unit was a Craven County, North Carolina Unit. This would indicate that the musician was from eastern North Carolina and proves a "red herring."

John Franklin, Sr. is also often identified as the Captain John Franklin of the North Carolina Militia at Kings Mountain in October 1780. However, in an alphabetical list of officers of the Continental Line, this Captain John Franklin is listed with the note -- died 29 Sept 1823. [32a] Since the will of John, Sr. of Burke County was offered for probate in January 1819, some doubt exists about the accuracy of these claims.

Since there were seven John Franklins listed as head of households in North Carolina in 1790, [33] including our known John Franklin, Sr. and John Franklin, Jr., both of Burke County, Morgan District, North Carolina (so stated), and John Franklin, Sr. died in the winter of 1818/19 before the pension act of 7 Jun 1832, there is no known way to identify conclusively and separate all the North Carolina John Franklins and their contributions to the American cause. The DAR has accepted descendants into membership based upon the service of John Franklin, Sr. and his story makes it an appropriate honor.

The Real John Franklin Stands Out

Unlike the classic mystery story, the mysterious search for the "real" John Franklin, Sr. of Burke County, North Carolina did not build to a "can't-put-in-down" climax. Because of the human quality of the story, it proved to be a series of exciting highs separated by more normal years. It certainly doesn't illuminate the fame of Dr. Benjamin Franklin by establishing kinship. Nor does it make the exploits of one John Franklin, Sr. successful pioneer of our young nation, any less impressive because he wasn't Benjamin's nephew. Eliminating all the red herrings and false clues, we find a true, died-in-wool, genuinely American hero who lived, fought, and loved during the exciting creative years of our great country (1729-1819). Like their parents, the children of John, Sr. and Phoebe Franklin, after growing up on the North Carolina frontier, moved on "west" to help tame and develop this great land.

It is no mystery that the best living memorial of any man is his children and their descendants. The families of the children of John Franklin, Sr. for ten generations have been well documented by others, and the lineage is much too extensive for this story. However, in case there's a rumor of "kinship to Dr. Ben" in someone's Franklin genealogy, it may trace to this family. The names and known dates of the children of this John Franklin, Sr. and Phoebe (_____) Franklin, as listed in their wills are: (see FFRU Vol 3 pp 26-30/ed)

1. John Franklin, Jr. (born about 1760 Stump Fort, Virginia; died 30 Sep 1837 Burke County, North Carolina) married twice, first unknown; second 12 July 1817 Burke County, North Carolina to Nancy Wallace (died about 1852/3 in Burke County, North Carolina; had 8 children by first wife and five by second. (Verena Bender Hekman, 4591 E Larkspur Circle, Anaheim, CA 92807 indicates that John's first wife was Polly Erwin (died before 1820 in Burke County, North Carolina). They were married 20 Aug 1779 in Blount County, Tennessee and their children are:
 - (1) Wesley Franklin (born about 1770/1780 North Carolina) married about 1800-1804 to Margaret Tipps (born about 1780 North Carolina). Margaret and Wesley moved to East Tennessee about 1810. He served in the War of 1812 in Tennessee under Colonel Russell in the mounted Vol Gunmen. By 1820 Wesley and Margaret Tipps Franklin had moved to Indiana. Wesley Franklin died in Columbus Twp, Bartholomew County, Indiana. Margaret Franklin, his widow appointed admin 9 May 1843 - Probate order Book D 1842-1846 pg 151. Andrew J. Franklin, was widow Margaret Franklin's surety. Probate order Book E 1846-1848 pg 476. Margaret Franklin proves in court an affidavit of Jesse Ruddick, Jr. and Ivy C. Bender that she is the mother and heir at law of John M. Gwin Franklin, deceased, who was a private soldier in US Service, left neither father, wife nor child. Aug 15, 1848. Wesley Franklin had land deed, Deed Book B, pg 211 Bartholomew County, Indiana 1827. Known children of Wesley and Margaret Tipps Franklin:
 - A. Anderson J. Franklin (born about 1800/1804) married Sarah Keller 19 Apr 1824 in Jackson County, Indiana.
 - B. Thomas J. Franklin (born about 1805/1810 in Tennessee (?) married #1 29 Dec 1829 Rush County, Indiana to Violet Scott. Marriage Book II; #2 Eliza J (born 1812 Ohio). Thomas and Eliza's children:
 - (A) Sarah Franklin age 12 in 1850
 - (B) Wesley Franklin age 10 in 1850
 - (C) Andrew Jackson Franklin married #1 25 Nov 1831 to Elizabeth Rader or Elizabeth Rater 25 Oct 1832 Williamsport, Warren County, Indiana; #2 Jennette E Grimes 9 May 1836. Andrew Jackson Franklin was an original land owner Plat Book, pg 38, January 13, 1836, Bartholomew County, Indiana. He died before 1856. Benjamin Pyatt, Admin of Andrew Jackson Franklin's estate.
 - (D) Samantha Franklin married #1 10 May 1832 to William Brown; #2 at father's estate settlement she was Samantha Olmstead; #3 2 Nov 1848 married William P. Read, Marriage Book 4; #4 James Pyatt married Samantha Read, 18 Oct 1850, Marriage C-5 pg 10.
 - (E) William Franklin voted 3 Jun 1829. Is he the William Franklin who married Lidia Shelby 15 Oct 1829 in Warren County, Indiana??
 - (F) Caledonia Franklin (born 17 Dec 1822 Indiana) married Ivy Coons/Koonce Bender in 1841 in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Ivy was the son of Martin Bender and Ann Koonce Bender of Onslow/Lenior County, North Carolina. Caledonia Franklin Bender died 1 May 1907, buried in DeLeon, Comanche County, Texas. We are not sure, but believe that Ivy Coons/Koonce Bender died about 1900 and is buried in Mexia, Texas. (This the great-great-grandmother of Verena Bender Hekman).
 - (G) John M. Guinn/Gwyn Franklin. May be a minor in 1843. He was in the Mexican War, Camp F, Fourth Regiment. He died 10 Mar 1848, Piabla, Mexico (Indiana History 1888p pg 75, Bartholomew County, footnote.)
 - (2) Cynthia Franklin (born about 1790) married Winkler⁴
 - (3) Nancy Franklin (born about 1790) married Stone⁵

- (4) David Franklin (born about 1790)
- (5) Benjamin Franklin (born 1795)
- (6) Phoebe Franklin (born about 1800 to 1853) married _____ Erwin ⁶
- (7) Harmon Franklin (born about 1815)
- (8) Anderson Franklin (born about 1817)

According to Verena, children by second wife Nancy (Wallace) are:

- (9) Abraham Franklin (born about 1820)
 - (10) John Franklin III (born about 1820) “married Nancy Murcer in 1831? (killed by an Indian going through Cumberland Gap according to grandson of Jonathan)” ⁷
 - (11) Levi Franklin
 - (12) Samuel Franklin
 - (13) Margaret Franklin “or Peggy married _____ Coleman” ⁸
2. David Franklin (born about 1762/65 probably in Virginia; died DeKalb County, Georgia). His descendants were among the early residents of Morgan, DeKalb, and Lamar Counties, Georgia [35]. “Was bequeathed 100 acres by father’s will. Still alive in Dec 1820 because mentioned in mother’s will. Not in 1800 Census nor 1810 of Burke County; and the David in 1820 is too young. But, in 1820 and 1830 there is a David in the Franklin County, Tennessee Censuses that might be this one; according to age. Our David is alive in 1813 when Jonathan willed him 100 acres. In Franklin County, Tennessee 1830 census a David Franklin age 60-70 shows up but he is not listed in 1820 census. (no 1820 census since fire in Washington, DC). But although Jemima and Moses settled in that county, this David is probably not their brother. A David is listed 1781-83 as a Revolutionary Soldier in Washington-Sullivan Counties, Tennessee.” ⁹

David’s nephew, Thos C, wrote that he, Thomas, cleared his first farm in Morgan County, Georgia. An uncle had visited in North Carolina from the new purchase in Georgia and taken him back, age 14 with him. So most probably this is the David written up on p 409 of the *History of Lamar County, Georgia*, published in 1932: “David Franklin, a Revolutionary soldier, the ancestor of the Lamar County family, was a descendant of the North Carolina pioneer. He first lived in Morgan County, Georgia on Hard Labor Creek, but later moved to DeKalb County where he died about 8 miles from Stone Mountain. His son, John Franklin, born in Morgan County, married Frances Pruitt....”¹⁰ (see FFRU Vol 2 pg 34 ??)

- 3. Moses Franklin (born about 1765 probably in Rowan County, North Carolina; died 1829/30 Franklin County, Tennessee) married Elizabeth (_____) in Burke County, before moving to Franklin County, Tennessee around 1811. Had at least 8 children. (see FFRU Vol 3 pp 26-30/ed)
- 4. Jemima Franklin (born Oct 1767 Burke County, North Carolina; died 7 Jun 1854 Franklin County, Tennessee) married three times, first in Burke County, North Carolina to Daniel McCoy. “Her first husband Daniel McCoy, she met as ‘a soldier’, said of the British Army taken to the Franklin’s home to recover from wounds.” He was lost at sea on a trip to Scotland on family business. Therefore she is sued in 1802, as Jemima “Macay” in Burke County by Vessy Husbands who lived near the

4. *Descendants of Jonathan Franklin of Burke County, North Carolina and Owen County, Indiana* compiled 1977 by Elisabeth P Robinson, PO Box 34, Clements, CA 95227

- 5. *Ibid*
- 6. *Ibid*
- 7. *Ibid*
- 8. *Ibid*
- 9. *Ibid*
- 10. *Ibid*

Franklins on Lower Creek (a boundary dispute over land probably given to Jemima by her father?);¹¹ second 8 Feb 1805 in Pulaski County, Kentucky to William Griffin. “She is buried beside William Griffin in a small private cemetery on a farm located on Van Zandt Bend Road in western Franklin County near the village of Harmony. According to Olive Cartwright, a descendant from whom all the information herein has come, she may have died at the home of her step-grandchildren. From a long letter dated 18 Jun 1854, possibly written by John Augustus Robertson Moseley, from Hickory Flat, Madison County, Alabama to “brothers Fox and P”. this excerpt came: “I am sorry to state to you that Old Grandma Wakefield is no more she departed this life on the 7th but after intense suffering of some one of three weeks (a good old woman I think) peace be with her I say --”¹²; third 1825 in Franklin County, Tennessee to Thomas Wakefield. “When she applied for the Revolutionary War Pension of Thomas Wakefield who she married in 1825, she stated she was 59 and had lived 50 years in Franklin County, Tennessee (possibly went as a housekeeper with one of her brothers to Tennessee?). Thomas died in 1849 and three years later she made this application.”¹³ Had eight children, four by first husband and four by second. (see FFRU Vol 3 pp 26-30/ed).

Children:¹⁴

- A. Daniel McCoy
 - B. Pheba McCoy
 - C. Hannah McCoy (from whose great, great granddaughter Inez Gattis Nowery and husband Jack Nowery help has been given).
 - D. John McCoy
 - E. Mahala Griffin (born 23 May 1809; died 1 Dec 1883).
 - F. General Griffin
 - G. Lucinda Griffin (born 1 Oct 1809; died 22 Jul 1899) married #1 Fraim; #2 Ivy. Called in her later years “Grandma Ivy”, she gave info to descendants Olive Hotchkiss Cartwright on much family history including “Descended from Benjamin Franklin, cousin to the famous Dr. Benjamin.” Descent is through Lucinda’s youngest daughter, Mary Ann Fraim, her daughter Frances Young and her son William Young Hotchkiss.
 - H. Martha Griffin (born after 1810; date of will). More info on descendants of this line available in Olive Cartwright’s worksheets in possession of authors.
5. Jonathan Franklin (born about 1774 Rowan County, North Carolina; died after 1870 Owen County, Indiana) married twice in Burke County, North Carolina; first Rachel (____); second J. Hood. Had sixteen children, seven by first wife and nine by the second. (Two researchers submitted information on Jonathan; see FFRU Vol 3 pp 21-24. A third researcher: Verena Bender Hekman, 4591 E Larkspur Ave, Anaheim, CA 92807 states that Jonathan left North Carolina, went to Ohio where his second wife died; moved on to Owen County, Indiana. She indicates that Rachel (born 1774/9; died about 1803) and married #2 about 1805 to Jennie Hood of Virginia (born 1774/84; died 1826 Ohio?; married #3 6 Mar 1831 Owen County, Indiana to Mary Johnson (born 1787). She list the following children: /ed)
- Jonathan and Rachel’s children:
- (1) John Franklin “Col John” North Carolina; Indiana; Illinois (McLean County) died 1857. Went to Indiana about 1816. Reference: *Descendants of Jonathan Franklin of Burke County, North Carolina and Owen County, Indiana* compiled by Elisabeth P. Robinson, PO Box 34, Clements, CA 95227 states: “John emigrated to Indiana 1816 making the entire trip on

11. *Ibid*

12. *Ibid*

13. *Ibid*

14. *Ibid*

horseback in 7 weeks, his wife carrying a babe in arms, crossing the Ohio River where is now Louisville, Kentucky and after entering Indiana, having to blaze the trail in order to be able to find their way back to this nearest source of supplies. He settled briefly on the White River in Monroe County before coming to Owen County where he planted the first orchard, built the first brick house along with brother Thomas C., surveyed roads, etc.

- (2) Samuel Franklin left North Carolina for Indiana about 1820. He may have gone to Ohio first then to Indiana.
- (3) Mary "Polly" Franklin
- (4) Thomas C. Franklin left for Indiana 1820. He may have also gone to Ohio and then to Indiana.
- (5) William Franklin, North Carolina; Indiana (Owen County, Missouri). There is a write up about Judge William M Franklin (born 1820. The book likely the *Owen County History* pg 841 "Famous Men in Indiana History". I believe that Judge William M Franklin was the son of "Col" John Franklin who left for Indiana in 1816.
- (6) David Franklin
- (7) Henry "Harry" Franklin

Jonathan and Jennie Hood Franklin's children:

- (8) Jonathan Franklin
 - (9) Moses Franklin
 - (10) James Franklin, North Carolina; Indiana; Missouri
 - (11) Abner Franklin
 - (12) Joseph Franklin died in Civil War
 - (13) Jane Franklin
 - (14) Jacob (or Richard?) Franklin
 - (15) Pleasant Franklin died in Civil War
 - (16) Joshua Franklin
6. Samuel Franklin (born about 1780 Burke County, North Carolina; died 12 July 1857 Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina "buried Pisgah Cemetery near Linville Falls, North Carolina"¹⁵) married 6 Aug 1800 Burke County, North Carolina to Dorcus Parker. Remained in Burke County and Avery County, North Carolina. Had seven children, many of whom still live in the Burke/Avery County area of North Carolina. "Samuel's will of October 1853 bequeaths all his goods, chattels, land and tenements to his son David "for the good reason that he has to support and take care of his mother and me and has had to do so for some time". It is signed by his mark, so it seems he did not get the education usual in the Franklin line but was too occupied producing a living under pioneer conditions.
- Children:¹⁶
- A. Levi Franklin (born about 1801) married about 1825 to Barbara Taylor (born 28 Aug 1806 Lincoln County; died 12 Apr 1891 Burke County, North Carolina). They settled in Altamont, then came on to Glen Alpine.
Their children:
 - (A) Lawson Franklin (born 19 Jan 1827; died 8 Jul 1899 buried Pisgah Cemetery. There was a Lawson in Cocke County, Tennessee in 1830 census; married Sarah Dellinger. Had 9 children: Wm. C. "Bob", Charity, Jackson M., Florence V., Aaron D., James Welsey, Lottie, Candace, and Robert O. (Rev.) Jackson's son, Gurney, Postmaster at Linville Falls, is the compiler of the two genealogies on Burke County

15. *Ibid*

16. *Ibid*

- Franklins, descendants of Samuel #6, his great-great-grandfather.
- (B) McKinley Franklin killed in war
 - (C) General “Jin” Franklin (born 1836; died 1925) married S. Burleson. Had 9? or 28? (not clear) children, most probably 9; (4 1/2 pages devoted to descendants in North Carolina Book). One descendant was Beau, and one was Dick, who sold liquor but was a preacher.
 - (D) Ike Franklin - “no record known” Carried the mail 35 miles on his back and lived out in the mountains, coming home once or twice a year.
 - (E) William Delbert “Deb” Franklin (born 28 Feb 1851) married Sarah Williams. Had 11 children: Ninevah, Barbara R., Hattie, “Obed” (Obadiah) Dilleford, Margaret, Eliza E., Em. Delbert, Jr., Donald McKinley (McKinzie?), Thomas Herbert, Ade A., Doctor Morgan (given name, not title).
 - (F) Catherine Franklin (born 1830 North Carolina; died 1910 Manassa, Colorado) married James Wes Johnson.
 - (G) Elizabeth Betsy Franklin married William Vance - 1 daughter.
 - (H) Sally Franklin (born 8 Sep 1832; died 8 Jun 1914) married LeRoy McCaulis.
 - (I) Samuel Franklin married Rachel Gregg. Had 4 children.
 - (J) Colbert Franklin
 - (K) Dexter Franklin
 - (L) Levi Franklin
 - (M) Violet Franklin
 - (N) Esau Franklin
- B. Isaiah Franklin (born 1804; died 1900 buried Pisgah Cemetery) married #1 Nancy Emert; #2 Sally Taylor “Cripple Granny” (born 1827; died 1897). A book by T. S. Walton, *Pioneers of Burke County*, says an Irishman proposed to citizens of the county interested in their children’s education “to write, have printed and bound an arithmetic - by subscription, a certain number at so much per copy. Mr. Conway was an excellent mathematician.” Another book, *Patrons of the Press 1733-1850*, by William S Powell says: “Isaiah Franklin of Burke County subscribed as Patron of the Press to James H. Conway’s *The North Carolina Calculator or New Practical Arithmetic* Published at Salisbury printed by J. Krider 1819, 115 subscribers purchased 190 copies.” Issue by Nancy Emert:
- (A) Martha Franklin married ___ Oaks
 - (B) Andy Franklin went west (Possibly son, not brother, of Martha)
 - (C) Will Franklin

Issue by Sally Taylor

- (D) Monroe Franklin married Nancy Gregg. Had 4 children: Columbus, Roxanna, Julie, Lila.
- (E) Samuel Franklin married R. Gregg. Children: Doc and Finley ?
- (F) Anderson Franklin
- (G) Roxanna Franklin married John Hoffman
- (H) Emeline Franklin married Elijah Hosclaw
- (I) Adeline Franklin married John Wess Wiseman who died Civil War without seeing his son William E. The latter adopted the name Franklin and was the ancestor of the Reverend McCoy Franklin of Madisonville, Tennessee.

*This issue needs clarification for everyone included - may not be right. For example: Possibly Andy and Will of the first three are Martha’s sons and surnamed Oaks.

- C. Samuel Franklin (22 Jun 1807 North Carolina; died 23 May 1890 Georgia) married 1828 to Asenath Ballew “Seni” “Zenith” (born 11 Aug 1803; died 16 May 1895). Moved to Gordon County, Georgia. Letter copied below was written from Fairmont, Georgia in 1852, and children listed were in the 1860 census. More could be learned from other censuses. Samuel and his wife lived to a good old age and are buried in a graveyard on the farm they settled in Georgia. Children:
- (A) John W. Franklin (born about 1841 Georgia)
 - (B) Elmira Franklin (born about 1843 Georgia)
 - (C) Benjamin S. Franklin (born about 1845 Georgia)
 - (D) Joseph S. Franklin (born about 1848 Georgia)
- D. Isaac Franklin (born 1810; died 1817) married Hannah Taylor ? (NC Bk 1976) or Mary Smith?
- E. David Franklin (born 15 Apr 1819; died 16 Jul 1890) married Eliza Gregg (born 10 May 1824; died 13 Aug 1890) from Johns River. David took care of his father Samuel who died in 1857 and inherited his estate. He settled about 1842 at Linville Falls and put up a little grist mill at the head of the North Fork of the Catawba River. And although he was the sole settler there for many years, people toted their little “turn” on their back or on horseback from miles around according to a 1917 newspaper clipping. There was no objection or secrecy about corn liquor or apple brandy.
- His home, consisting of several substantial hewn-log houses on Pine Branch was headquarters for many travelers who came to see the beauties of the Blue Ridge Mountains at their crest here, and the wonders of the Linville River Gorge. Issue:
- (A) Albert J. Franklin (born 1843; died 1917) married Eliza Wise. Was in 58th North Carolina Infantry in Civil War. He had “a remarkable memory and long established integrity...(was) an authority in settling boundary disputes”, “ had a store of mountain lore, produced baskets that were works of art.” His son Romulus C. Franklin married May Greene (“Lady”) who found the aforementioned “huzzy-poke”; his granddaughter Miriam has the Will of Old Pheobe framed and a piece of her pewter, a plate; while his grandson, Albert Dean’s family in Linville Falls still cares for travelers to the region in a restaurant serving excellent food.
 - (B) David S. Franklin “Little David” (born 27 Aug 1845; died 23 Feb 1891) married Matilda Carpenter (born 29 Oct 1859; died 4 May 1924). His last words “I’ll soon be at rest.” Their children: America, Edity, Clingman, Lillian Brown and James Lenoir.
 - (C) James G. Franklin (born 6 Jan 1852; died 26 Dec 1914) married Eliza Carpenter. Had 9 children.
 - (D) Theodor Franklin married Ellen Fox. Had 9 children, the youngest, Paul, whose son T. Earl is a judge in Morganton, a strong Democrat and helped with information on this material.
 - (E) Adelaide Franklin married Gannaway Wise and had 6 children.
- F. John Sewell Franklin married #1 Nancy Carpenter and had 10 children; married #2 Patsy Weatherman and had 8 more children, the youngest of whom, John Sewell, II’s daughter, Lucy Mae (Boger) in spite of teaching school as well as caring for a large home, was very helpful, and a very fine woman. He daughter, Elizabeth Raye Boger married James M. Greene with young Rebecca Greene carrying on the line.
- G. Sarah “Sally” Franklin (born 1812; died 1884) married 14 Oct 1829 to Mathias Dellinger (born 1806; died 1878) had 14 children.
7. Phoebe Franklin (dates unknown) married (Thomas) Brown and moved to the New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana area after 9 Nov 1821 when she signed an estate settlement receipt for a bequest

from her mother. No additional research has been done on this line. “on 9 Nov 1821 she signed a receipt in possession of the T. Earl Franklins of Linville Falls”¹⁷

8. Anna Franklin (additional information unknown).
9. Lydia Franklin (additional information unknown).
10. Mary Franklin (additional information unknown). “Is mentioned in her father’s will. A Mary Franklin aged 63 is in the 1850 census living in the home of 23 year old David Johnson, both born in Kentucky, with Jonathan Franklin age 75, also there born in North Carolina. Possibly she is the sister of Jonathan but it is doubtful because of age and of the birth in Kentucky. Her sister Jemima’s age then would have been 83 so most probably she would have been in their seventies by then.”¹⁸
11. Rachel B. Franklin (born Feb 1790 Burke County, North Carolina; died 12 Apr 1851 Franklin County, Tennessee) married about 1805 in Burke County, North Carolina to George Tipps; moved to Franklin County, Tennessee before 1814. Had nine known children.
12. “Unknown; died deduced from census. (But Thomas C., in a recently brought-to-light write-up says he was taken to his grandfather’s after his mother’s death when he was a child; born Dec 1801; married by age 15). So possibly he is this unknown.”¹⁹

Notes and References

1. Published Biographies of this John Franklin, Sr. and Descendants: *The Family of Franklin* (Washington DC: Media Research Bureau, c 1900).

Elisabeth P. Robinson and Marjorie Fry Elliott, *Descendants of Jonathan Franklin of Burke County, North Carolina and Owen County, Indiana*, (Clements, CA: Privately published, 1978).

Gurney J. Franklin, compiler, *The Franklin Genealogy Vol 1 and 2* (Linville Falls, North Carolina: 1976).

Burke County Historical Society, *The Heritage of Burke County* (Winston Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Company, 1981).

Avery County Historical Society, (Newland, North Carolina)

Franklin County Historical Society, (Winchester, Tennessee)
2. Surviving wills of Burke County, North Carolina, “Will of John Franklin (Sr)”, original in North Carolina State Archives, (C.R. 014.801.1), Raleigh, North Carolina
3. Leonard W. Larabee, ed., *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, Vol I (Jan 6, 1704-Dec 31, 1734), (New Haven, CN: Yale University Press, 1959) pp. lviii-ff.

Births, Deaths and Marriages of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts (Microfilm of original records.)
4. Surviving Burke County, North Carolina Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Loose Papers, (Winston Salem, North Carolina: North Carolina Archives).
5. Robert M. Weir, *South Carolina -- A History* (KTO Press, 1983) p 158.
6. It is interesting to note that several other Franklin families have a tradition of kinship to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, inventor, diplomat, and elder statesman of our Founding Fathers.
This tradition can be found in the family of the Benjamin Franklin (Edgar Woods, *History of*

17. *Ibid*

18. *Ibid*

19. *Ibid*

Albemarle County in Virginia. Charlottesville: The Michie Company, 1901, pp 61-62) who was overseer for the famous Anglican Minister, Reverend Robert Rose of Essex and Albemarle Counties. (Ralph Emmett Fall, ed., *The Diary of Robert Rose*. Verona, Va: McClure Press, 1977, p 244). This Benjamin Franklin had only daughters as mentioned in his will (Albemarle County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pp 27-28).

The only known Virginia connection with Dr. Benjamin Franklin's family occurred when Dr. William Bache, his son-in-law, bought part of an early Key patent in Albemarle County from James Key in 1799 (Woods, *op. cit.*, p 62), and renamed it "Franklin." By coincidence James Key's father had inventoried the personal estate of Benjamin Franklin the overseer in 1751 (Albemarle County, Virginia, Wills and Deeds No 1 (1748-1752), p 41). This coincidence of the two Franklin connections in Albemarle County may account for the kinship tradition there.

Another kinship tradition can be found in the family of the Reverend Benjamin Franklin (1812-1878), son of Joseph Franklin and Isabella Devolt of Eastern Ohio. Reverend Benjamin was one of the first ministers of the Disciples of Christ Church and widely known in Ohio and Indiana for his preaching and religious publications (Joseph Franklin and J. A. Headington, *Life of Elder Benjamin Franklin, 1812-1878*: Headington publisher, 1879); Omar Bishop Franklin, *The Franklin Family* (Des Moines, IA: _____. 1964, pp 3ff).

7. Revolutionary Pension File #R3756 (Washington, DC: General Services Administration). apparently John Franklin, Jr.'s application was rejected because of his 11 days service under the British Command, Ferguson.
8. *ibid.*
9. Jo White Linn, *Abstracts of the Deeds of Rowan County, North Carolina 1753-1785* (Salisbury North Carolina: 1983) Rowan County, North Carolina deed Books 1: 121, 123 and Book 4: 218.
10. *North Carolina Land Grants* books No. 77 and 28 pp 146, File #131 and 150-1; *Burke County Land Entries 1778-1795* (Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State Archives); Emmett R White, *Revolutionary War Soldiers of Western North Carolina, Burke County, North Carolina Vol I* (Easley, South Carolina: Souther Historical Press, 1984) p 93.
11. John Franklin, Jr. Pension Papers, *op. cit.*
12. John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *Diaries of George Washington 1748-1799 Vol I (1748-1770)*, (Boston, MA: Mount Vernon Ladies Assoc of the Union, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925) p 8.
13. Henry Gannett, *a Gazetteer of Virginia* (USGS, 1904 [Reprinted Baltimore, MD: Gen Publishing Company, 1974]).
14. Draper MSS. 12 C.C. 137 and 149, Madison, WI; H. C. Smith, *Jachim, Joachim, Joschems, Yoakum, Yocom, Yocum and Allied Families* (1963) p 108.
- 14a. Ford, _____, *Writings of Washington, Vol I*, p 77n. Soldiers pay for "foot" privates was fifteen pounds tobacco per day until early in the French and Indian War. Then privates were paid 8d and a pistole on enlistment.
15. Clark, Murtie June, *Colonial Soldiers of the South 1732-1774*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1983, p 287, #7.
16. *Ibid.*, p 419, #7
17. *Ibid.*, p 591, 598, 605, 608
18. Baker-Crothers, Hayes, Ph.D., *Virginia and the French and Indian War*, University of Chicago, 1928, p 82ff.
19. Clark, *op. cit.*, pp 605; Toner, JM, MD, *Journal of Colonel George Washington with Appendix*, Joel Munsell's sons, Albany, NY, 1893, p 213.
20. *Ibid.*, p 591
21. Chalkley, Lyman, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, Vol II* (1912), reprinted Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1980, pp 48-51.

22. *Ibid.*, Judgements -- Circuit Court Bundles K-Z, Circuit Court Cases ended, pp 166-172.
23. Private Franklin papers in possession of Mrs. T. Earl Franklin of Linville Falls, North Carolina.
24. Clark, op. sit., p 378
25. Clark, op. sit., p 415, 419, 435, 463, 467, 473, 482, 487, 489, 492, 494.
26. Kegley, F. B., *Kegley's Virginia Frontier*, Southwest Virginia Historical Society, Roanoke, Virginia, 1838, p 235ff.
27. [End of War, Washington]
28. Clark, op. sit., p 711, 732, 804; p 149, 150, 152, 154, 247.
29. McGlenen, Edward W., *Boston Marriages from 1700-1809*, Gen Publ Company, Baltimore 1977, p 45.
- 29a. Boston, Massachusetts, *Index to Births A-Y, 1630-1799* Microfilm
- 29b. Boston, Massachusetts, *Index to Deaths A-Z 1630-1810*, Microfilm
30. John, Jr.'s pension, op cit.
31. *Ibid.*
32. *Roster of North Carolina Soldiers in the American Revolution*, DAR, p 86.
- 32a. Heitman, Francis B., *Historical Register of the Officers of Revolutionary Continental Army*", Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD 1973, p 236.
33. 1790 Census
34. *History of Lamar County, Georgia*, 1932, p 409

Queries

Would Richard J.F. Roberts, 6931 23rd St., Sacramento, CA 95822 who wrote to the Warren County Historical Society, Lebanon, Ohio in 1972 for information on Otis Franklin or a family member contact me.

I would like to correspond if you are a descendent of Martha J Franklin (Mattie) (born 17 Mar 1845 New Carlisle, Indiana) married 15 Jun 1864 in Minneapolis, Minnesota to Corydon E. Whelpley (born 18 Aug 1836 Ashtabula, Ohio). They lived in Los Angeles, California. He died there 29 Jan 1904. Martha Franklin Whelpley died 25 May 1905 in Long Beach, California.

In 1899 the Whelpley family had a Bible with Case and Franklin history. Their children were James, Cory, Bundy, Willie and probably a fifth child. There was a Mary Lillian Whelpley married an attorney Bert (Herbert) Jackson who was a specialist in oil well cases. She had a brother Willie, neither had a family. (Please contact me - Edna Groetken, 1525 Court St., Sioux City, IA 51105-1524).

I need to know where and which county or place in Virginia my great grand-father Bennett Franklin was born. He died 25 Oct 1865 at the age of 73 yrs, 6 mos and 19 days - in Hardin County, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Richardson of Hardin County, Kentucky who was born 10 Feb 1799 and died 27 Jun 1869. Both are buried in the Franklin Cemetery in Hardin County, Kentucky. (Leola Higgins, 302 East 10th St., Benton, KY 42025)

Need parents of Margaret Ann born 1826 in Tennessee. She married James R. Franklin on 5 Jan 1843 in Merriwether County, Georgia. The family moved to Kaufman County, Texas in 1863.

John Lee and Edward Franklin were on the tax list of Lunenburg County, Virginia in 1748. Where did they go?? Where did their descendents go??

(Nina M. Martin, 34953 Mathews Road, Eugene, OR 97405)



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