

Compiled and Written by

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1960

THE
AMERICAN
McENTIRE FAMILY

1630

PHILIP

JOHN

ALEXANDER

JEREMIAH

PHILIP, HENRY, ETC.

JOHN ALEXANDER

WILLIAM, HENRY, THOMAS, ELI.

Mc ENTIRE FAMILY

A small SCOTCH CLAN, important enough however, to be listed among the 67 major ones included by GEORGE EYRETODD IN HIS THE HIGHLAND CLANS OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols. 511 pp. (1923). He notes that they appear "In 1556 under the name of CLAN TEIR... in the "BLACK BOOK OF TAYMOUTH" bond to Campbell of Glenorchy... and Mackintosh chiefs in Badenoch in 1496; of Campbells of Craignish in 1612... Chiefs of the name now in America." Septs of the Clan as: MacTear; Wright. THOMAS INNES of LEARNEY in his CLANS AND FAMILIES OF SCOTLAND (1938), says "It is generally agreed they are an offshoot from the Clan Donald and well known they held Glenoe from the Campbells of Glenorchy for 500 years, prior to 1806" (i.e. 1206 to 1306.) Seat of the present Laird... Sorn Ayrshire."

All spellings current among English speaking persons are only efforts to write down the pronunciation they heard a Gael or native Scotchman use for his CLAN NAME.

M a c A n - t - S A O I R R

SAOIR is the Gaelic spelling. It is the possessive singular, of SAOR. The original meaning of the word is best preserved in the adjective – "noble, free, at liberty, not enslaved." Hence, by extension the early noun apparently meant "the nobleman, patrician, freeman." But it finally received a figurative meaning of "one who united or shaped, formed, builded, or planned." And today, that has degenerated into a commonly used noun meaning "a builder of planned structures, a joiner or carpenter." The Clan name was early, and then had the first meaning contrary to the usual statement.

PRONOUNCED:
Mack ˘N TAH ˘ EAR

For the S following the hyphenated T- was not pronounced. Indeed this -t- was only inserted before a word beginning with a vowel and in the nominative singular; or before S followed by a vowel, when it really substitutes for the S; when they follow the AN which is the definite article like our THE. So we really have here two major words: SAOIR preceded by the Clan indicator MAC. In Gaelic the first syllable, or AH vowel in this SAOIR, receives the accent, and all other vowels are obscure, though the burred R tends to preserve the final "eevowel," in

SAOIR where it is written I. That before the N becomes merely a grunt while the N is held. Final C in a syllable such as MAC is supposed to be a very soft affricative CH (as in loch) plus K; but by some it was pronounced so softly the English ear caught only the M which he wrote M' (as in McDonald-M'Donald). But here the prolonged nasal N preserved the vowel for his ear and he wrote M'INTIRE or merely MINTER when the last two vowels were too obscure. Gaelic has no Y; K; (or final E, unpronounced). Therefore endings -Tyre; Tire; Tier; Tere; Fair; Teir; Ter; Tar; are all merely English ways of writing the sounds as they heard them. And the English word ENTIRE was the nearest.

PHILIP MACKINTIRE Probably of Ayrshire, but born in Glenorchy, Argyleshire in SCOTLAND = Mary 6 August 1666; Reading, Mass.							
PHILIP b. 1667 =Rebecca William (Wilkins) (some go to W. Mass)	Thomas b. 1668 d. inf	John b. 1679 Reading Mass. =Elizabeth Daniels	Thomas b. 1680 =Mary Moulton But he may have died or some children stay	Samuel b.1682 =Mary Upton There in 1720 but some may move to Pa. N.Y	Jonathan b. 1684 =Mary Graves(w) There in 1720 but some may move to Pa. N.Y	David b. 1688 =Martha Graves There in 1720 but some may move to Pa. N.Y	Daniel b. 1669 =Judith Putney Some go W. Mass

By 1700 he had followed some of his brothers who went to Salem before 1696, marry merchant Barbados and frontier trade, mariner, or water-front inn-keeper family daughters, and so engage themselves. After a trip either to the Barbados or other ports, John set up for himself apparently, in Norfolk and Albemarle centers, and extended his trading lines: (1) Up the Potomac into West Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, where his sons Nicholas and Thomas seem to represent him as they grow up, as does Henry at the mouth of the Potomac, becoming wealthiest. (2) Up the James and Roanoke into Augusta County, Virginia, for which he appears to prefer unloading headquarters at the junction of the Dan in what became Halifax County in 1752. (3) Later up the Cape Fear River and Haw to the early Scotch settlements in Guilford. (4) Then the Pee Dee and Yadkin. (5) And finally the Catawba and Broad. The sons content to settle down, not being such venturesome plungers as he, carried most of the latter through, staying there.

Henry (Tidewater) (Both Virginia)	Nicholas (Harrison)	Thomas (Penn)	James (Pa-Va.)	Alexander (Tidew,Va.) (Tryon) =Jennett	Willam (Mecklenburg & Cumberland) (North Car. Both)	John (N. Y.)	Archibald (N. Y.)				
(By these evidence or records appear)				:	:	:	:				
John Sr. (Rutherford, N. Car.)	James Sr.	Alexander Jr. (Lincoln NC)	Jeremiah Sr. (Halifax Va.) (Chatham NC) b. 1740-50	William Jr. (Iredell, NC) ALLEN (?) b. abt. 1749	Phillip (?) (Habersham) b. 1760-70	Archibald (Guilford) b. before 1753					
(JOHN Jr. Rev. Pen. Habersham Co) b. 1761				:	:	:	:				
Philip b. 1760-70 (Habersham, Ga.)	Aaron (Allen)BYRD d. 1828(above) b. 177S (Rutherford N. Car. on deeds together)	James	William	Henry b. abt. 1768 (Halifax) 1st Mary Salmons 2nd Nancy Gately:	Jeremiah, Jr. b. 1775-64 (Guilford)						
(This family needs proving)				:	:	:	:				
(S.C. -Georgia)				John Alexander =Eliz. M. Dean	MARtha						
Williamm (Ogden, Utah) =Sarah B. Pritchett	Thomas (Fell at Gettysburg)	Henry (d. Ogden)			(d. Colorado) ELI =Mary W. Johnston						
WM.	THOS	JAS.	NAPOLEON	NANCY	ADA	ELI	HENRY	DOLLY	SUSIE	THOS.	NANCY

L E A D S
from which to continue the
McENTIRE FAMILY
of Virginia and N. Carolina
from:

William (Ogden); Henry (Bates family, Payson);
Eli (Russell family S. L. C.)

sons of
JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE, buried in Ogden.

Though this family had been members of the L. D S. church from the early days, no genealogical or temple work for the preceding ancestors had been done, when Eli the youngest son went out to Utah from Colorado, his home, to take out his own endowments in 1902, at the beg inning of the century. Martha Bates, daughter of Henry above, had had the endowments done for him at the time she did her own in May 1902, when she also had the sealings done. For though Henry was baptized in 1869 he had not had time to complete these for himself when he died in Ogden December 1870. And in her fine generous hearted way Martha had provided a nice monument for the grave of John Alexander McEntire which is on the brow of the hill in the old cemetery below the Schools for the Deaf and Blind, and in the S. W. corner. The members of William's family had had their own endowments done as they married, so these were provided. But Eli's family had all married out of the church and as a whole had not been interested in the gospel as had been the case with his said father John Alexander McEntire and mother Elizabeth Morning Dean. The father was an orphan, from the time he was a baby, and was raised by his uncles, who being from his mother's side and not on speaking terms with his father's family, naturally gave him little information about the latter. What information he had must have come from what vague notions the neighbors had as to the family, which he acquired after he was grown up and married. Certainly what he had given the family in Ogden

was so scanty that Eli McEntire's temple work endowments for the whole family could have been counted on your two hands.

Harry H. Russell, his son-in-law, had hundreds of endowments performed for McEntire names, many of them unrelated to this family. These latter probably include nearly all printed records. For they were gathered at heavy expense, by the blanket method of copying off on family group sheets everybody found who had the name McEntire, or any other spelling such as Mackintyre. However, since no printed family record presenting the real genealogical work somebody has done is to be found in book form, the real search still remains to be done. It will hardly be found of much value to dip into printed records of any kind appearing before 1936, except for Scotland or Ireland, much of which has also been covered. Furthermore all census, war department, deeds, wills, marriage, birth, death, tax, court trial, and other county and state records have been thoroughly combed over by dozens of personal trips, lasting weeks each time, covering all southern and western counties of Virginia, and all west of old Orange county, in North Carolina, also Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas and Louisiana, by Dr. G. Oscar Russell, who also made a half a dozen search-trips to England and Scotland over the last quarter of a century. Consequently future research will have to be done along specific lines, and under cooperative direction. In a continuing search for certain missing links., The leads are snarled because of the historical fact mentioned above, and a deliberate effort to cover up some facts. Hence it would be worse than useless to merely turn over a mass of notes that even the best trained genealogist would not understand.

We can turn now to the first leads which need to be followed.

HENRY McENTIRE left no mate offspring, descendants, so ELI, the youngest, and WILLIAM, the eldest (and their families), are the only ones of the four boys of JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE and ELIZABETH MORNING DEAN we have been able to seek living evidence from during the last half century. But both JOHN ALEXANDER and his wife ELIZABETH M. came West and are buried in the old cemetery just west of the Schools for the Deaf: and Blind in Ogden, Utah, in a lot close to the SW corner, Over their graves is a monument erected by their son HENRY'S daughter, MARTHA BATES of Payson, Utah. She was born in Smyth County, Virginia, 1 of April 1861, so was a mature young woman of 35 when her uncle WILLIAM of Ogden, died in 1896. She was 41 when in 1902 along with her uncle ELI, and WILLIAM'S children in Ogden, she assembled the date on which the endowments were done for HENRY her father; JOHN ALEXANDER, ELIZABETH MORNING DEAN, her grandparents and a few others, along with the endowments of herself and husband on April 26, 1902. That is probably what fixed in her mind the events of her early life in Smyth County, Virginia, and the family history as then known. For she was about age 9 when she left there. Much of the rest probably came from the aforementioned ELI, WILLIAM, and later his family, which included his oldest son JAMES b. 1857 and therefore age 13 when his grandfather JOHN ALEXANDER died. But LETITIA BILLS (daughter of PHEBE WALTRIP, hence older sister of MARY JOHNSTON wife of ELI) also lived in Payson, Utah. and was a close friend of MARTHA BATES who took me over to meet her in 1907 when the effect of her old age was telling on her badly, since AUNT TISHIE was born in 1824 so was then 83 and her mind did not remain as well preserved as MARTHA'S. But AUNT TISHIE had been a "spitfire" and knew the McENTIRE family history from the time of JOHN ALEXANDER'S marriage and first appearance in the SMYTH and WYTHE counties of Virginia where she was born. Furthermore she, was of the type who "did not hesitate to spill the beans." The first information I obtained about the McENTIRE family dates from that 1907 probing of two weeks. And most of father's (HARRY H. RUSSELL), organized and recorded in his detailed and meticulous way, was begun in 1915, recording started in 1921, and was obtained from JIM McENTIRE (oldest son of WILLIAM and SARAH); the record he had from their other children, including HENRY and NAN TAYLOR; a sketchy non-Mormon "shot-gun type" gathering of one LOIS JOHNSON which she mailed in and father copied; what WILLIAM'S son ELI had obtained from oral tradition or the gossip of old residents there while on a mission in Smyth County, Virginia, so far as he could remember it; and that from MARTHA BATES and mother (DOLLIE E.)

These families were then not sure whether HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA or HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, was the area from which JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE had come to SMYTH COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Both he and his wife apparently spent most of their youth in PERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, which is just across the border from or rather, adjoining HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA. There in North Carolina their two elder children were born, one of whom was WILLIAM. His children remembered the state and confused it with the Halifax County they remembered for JOHN ALEXANDER. So my early search beyond Smyth County, Virginia, dissipated the first few years in fruitless search over the Halifax, North Carolina, and its neighboring far eastern area until 1928, when in Richmond, Virginia, I located ALEXANDER McINTIRE

on the personal tax records for 1818, 17, 20 and HENRY McINTIRE for 1798, 9 in HALIFAX County, Virginia, the former with 1 slave in 1817, before he was married.

In 1934 I found HENRY McENTIRE “of, Halifax County, Virginia,” deeding away the property he had acquired in RUTHERFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA in 1791, which was far to the southwest of the former, and apparently moving away this year of 1800. And I located there, Mrs. Oliver C. Erwin in Rutherfordton, whose great grandfather WILLIAM McENTIRE left a mass of account books, documents and letters which tie our line with the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts descendents of PHILIP. And later I found there Mrs. Roba Nix, and north of SHELBY, old TOM McENTIRE b. 1855 great grandson of AARON, brother of HENRY: both with a wealth of data: WILLIAM, HENRY, and ELI McENTIRE, who came West from Smyth County, Virginia, were sons of:

JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE,
born 26 July 1792; Halifax County, Virginia; died 7 Nov. 1870. He is buried in the old cemetery Ogden, Utah, and the monument over his grave gives that much data.

=ELIZABETH MORNING DEAN,
born 23 Jan. 1810, Halifax County, Virginia; died 4 Feb. 1871. Daughter of Joseph Dean and Martha Lester, Halifax County, Virginia; but both died and buried Smyth County, Virginia.

He gave the data from which his son ELI McENTIRE did temple work--(As his parents:)
(John) HENRY McENTIRE,
no date of birth given; nor place; died about 1809

=Mary (Molly) SALMON
no date of birth given; nor place; died 6 April 1796. And he related that “her brother William took one of the children to raise, her brother Elijah, took the other, would not let them see each other, and were so cruel to them, that a brother of Henry the father fought a duel over the matter. He took them away and sent them to the U. S. Nor would they let Henry see them when he was alive; so either he or his second wife went West with that family; and she was born in the U. S.” He also referred vaguely to another “brother who went away.” The records show most of this was fiction. Possibly that was design to hide his illegitimacy shown by the marriage and birth records. For as will be seen he was born 7 months before Henry married Molly Salmon; and he may have been forced by the duel to marry her. Or at least the bitter feeling between the families a very natural outgrowth of this situation. At any rate it accounts for the difficulties we now have in finding any real data to fill this baffling gap.
(Later I found their marriage in Halifax County, Virginia; m. 10 Jan 1793. The Salmon family as church and county or parish records show was prominent there)
(As his grandparent he knew only the father. You will note only:)

GERRY McENTIRE
born in Scotland, no date;
died, no date. Mother did the work for “a Mrs. Gerry” and father assumed she was born and died in Scotland. Records show, apparently all this but his name was likewise fiction. If so the identifying data is wrong as a whole except for the name; so there is a question as to whether this endowment should not be done in a proper manner over again, or corrected at once if that is possible.

(We can proceed with the records from HENRY McENTIRE for our further clues.)

It was pure accident that I found the first clue while I was on a population and linguistic shift problem in my university research, for which I have to follow 3,500 families by genealogical research, as they move, back and forth over the states east of the Mississippi down to the year 1850. In Rutherford County, North Carolina, my eye was arrested by a Henry McEntire Deed. I turned idly to it, without giving the matter much thought, for he was far from our ancestral area. The original deed read “Henry McEntire of Halifax County in the state of Virginia.” Year 1800. And Rutherford was far “west of Halifax County, Virginia,” in the direction he or his second wife were said to have moved. Furthermore the property was on “a branch of Main Broad” being, as we note from an earlier deed in 1791 the same piece he bought from one having a family name which is the same. Now in 1787 an ALEXANDER McENTIRE, Sr., closed his estate by deeding away his last piece of property also on a “Johnston’s branch of Main Broad.” He seems then an old man, of such an age he could be JEREMIAH McENTIRE’S father, and probably was. I already had a court entry, Halifax County, Virginia, covering a JOHN McENTIRE estate suit

in 1761, showing he was by then dead. The dates show he might well be ALEXANDER McENTIRE'S father. And it is significant that HENRY McENTIRE named his boy JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE. So this 1787 Rutherford ALEXANDER may be JEREMIAH'S father, and Halifax JOHN his grandfather, i.e. father of: ALEXANDER, Sr.; JOHN, Sr.; JAMES; all in Tryon 1770.

In other words, that one deed, taken in conjunction with other data, provides us with leads which make two definite ties, They are, viz.

1. The McEntire family associated with Henry McEntire in Halifax County, Virginia, are thereby definitely tied in with the McEntires coupled with him and his property holdings adjoining theirs in Rutherford County, North Carolina.

2. Since this HENRY McENTIRE named his first son: JOHN ALEXANDER; the JOHN McENTIRE who died in Halifax County, Virginia, probably sometime between 1730 and 1761 when a court case involving his estate, is recorded there, is indicated as Father or Grandfather of JERRY, who is HENRY'S father.

(a) And ALEXANDER McENTIRE, Senior, of Rutherford County, North Carolina, who owns property as the only other McEntire land in that period, on any "branch of Main Broad River," seems to settle his estate in 1787. Then HENRY McENTIRE acquires a piece of property on that same "branch of Main Broad River" in 1791, he being then designated as "of Rutherford County, North Carolina state," purchasing it of Robert Goode, being 100 acres adjoining Beatie's line. (Bk. M p. 59). This same 100 acres "HENRY Mentire of the State of Virginia and Halifax County" deeds to Richard Good of Rutherford County, North Carolina, in 1800, being the last time he appears of record in either state (18 p. 76). This entry seems to justifiably indicate ALEXANDER McENTIRE of Rutherford, who (Bk. E p. 7 1) deeded his last property away in 1787 just before this, as leaving Henry enough so he could buy land, though no will is of record. The last mentioned deed is witnessed by JOHN McINTYRE, Sr. and JOHN McINTYRE. This JOHN, Sr. settled his estate also by deed without a will, in 1800, the same year HENRY disappears but receives no property or mention from him. I assume he could only be either uncle or cousin of Henry's therefore. This John, Sr. deeds to the latter JOHN, Jr. , then of "Richland County, South Carolina," the latter's son, James, of the same place, and JOHN, 3rd, who is still of "Rutherford County, North Carolina" -- all at the same time in 1800. These three Johns in addition to the one who was dead in Halifax County, Virginia (Book 73 pp. 373, 374, 376), make four successive generations of JOHNS -- 3 prior to 1761.

(b) JOHN McENTIRE, Jr., to whom JOHN, Sr. deeded in 1800, later applied for a Revolutionary War Pension and had to make a number of affidavits, as he moved around. The one of 1822 says: "this deponent enlisted at Orange County in North Carolina," which is just across the line from Halifax County, Virginia. That was in 1776 or 1777 he affirmed in 1818, when William Dean also made affidavit he served with him which is also a significant clue since Henry's son, John Alexander McEntire married Elizabeth M. Dean. In his affidavit of 1820 this JOHN, Jr. gives his age as "about 59", and he has too his wife ANNA with him "aged 58", and daughters Ellender, 16, Elizabeth, 14. Hence JOHN, Jr. was born in 1761, and enlisted when he was 16 or 15. That is so young he would have been born in the 1750's if anything. Taking it just as he states it however, if at the time of his birth his father was about age 25, JOHN, Sr. would have been born before 1736. This JOHN, Sr. in Orange County, North Carolina, was deeding land in 1800 in Rutherford County, so he cannot be the JOHN in Halifax County, Virginia, across the line who was dead before 1761. And since this JOHN, Sr. , Rutherford County, settles his estate in 1800; while ALEXANDER does likewise with his in a final deed witnessed by JOHN Sr. and his son in 1787 it appears more likely that JOHN, Sr. is a son of this ALEXANDER, Sr., and his wife, Jenet (Jane), who signs an earlier deed with him. If this latter were age 25 at JOHN, Sr's. birth then ALEXANDER would be born about 1711. Then if ALEXANDER, Sr. were the son of Halifax, Virginia, JOHN, dead before 1761, the latter if age 25 at his birth would make Halifax, Virginia's JOHN born about 1686.

Is JEREMIAH the son of ALEXANDER, Sr., and grand son of Halifax JOHN? On the census of 1830 JEREMIAH McINTIRE appears age 80 to 90, (dob. 1740-50) in Guilford County with 1 female 50 to 60 and one 15 to 20. On that of 1820 JEREMIAH MACKINTERE age over 45; also 1 female; 2 females 10-15- 2 males under 10; in the same county. None found 1810. JEREMIAH MACKINTERE alone 1800 age over 45, in Chatham County, North Carolina; and JEREMIAH McINTIRE in Caswell 16 to 25 (a little younger than Henry) 1 female 16-25; 1 female and 1 male under 10.

Before we proceed further with any evidence which may help answer the question as to JEREMIAH McENTIRE, the father of (John) HENRY according to JOHN ALEXANDER, the latter's son who discussed the question with those who are still living, we must digress long enough to pursue the evidence here before us, as to his ancestors who obviously preceded him in this country. For the data already cited proves conclusively that JERRY McENTIRE did not die in Scotland, as the family tradition had it, and that he was probably not even born there. We shall return to him later.

In the Revolutionary War Pension application of JOHN McENTIRE, Jr. just cited under (b) above, which is in the National Archives' File No. S38.189, there is another invaluable clue. It is in an affidavit he had caused to be drawn up to prove he was the same individual to whom the original cert. was issued when he moved from Pendleton, South Carolina, to Habersham, Georgia, in 1828, when he was almost 70, and a feeble old man. A JAMES under age 25, hence probably not his son, and a JOSEPH over 45 were there on the census of 1820. By 1830 census another JAMES, age 40 to 50, with, one daughter over 20 and 7 children under, appears. The other had none 10 years before. So the latter may well be John's son. JOHN is also there, age between 70 and 80. JOSEPH, too. JONATHAN, 30 to 40, and PHILIP, 60 to 70 are new and probably came west with JOHN. This Philip was born therefore, between 1760 and 1770, apparently a little later than Henry; and the evidence indicates they are brothers. It is clear Philip, 60-70, cannot be a son of John, 70-80, nor of JOHN, Sr. whose property settlement including even his grandchildren, did not name him. He makes this affidavit for JOHN, Jr. in 1828, however, saying he "knows" that JOHN in Habersham is the same person as the person who received the checks in Pendleton, South Carolina. And he could not "know" in a legal sense unless he was in the same place in South Carolina when received. He does not say what relation, if any, he is. But JOHN, Jr. , b. 1761, is probably a cousin.

I failed to blanket all counties in Georgia for the 1820, 30, 40 census search, which should now be done. For 20 I have HABERSHAM, EMANUEL, APPLING, BALDWIN, HALL, IRWIN, GRANVILLE, JASPER. For 1830 DEKALB, DOOLY, EFFINGHAM, FAYETTE, EMANUEL, CARROL, ELBERT, HABERSHAM, GWINNETT, TROUP. 1840 DECATUR DeKALB, CARROL, DADE, DOOLEY, EARLEY, ELBERT, EMANUEL, FAYETTE, FORSYTH, TROUP, TALBOT, CASS, FRANKLIN, EFFINGHAM, FLOYD- but no Habersham we need.

However by 1840 another Philip McIntire is of record in CASS age, 50-60, so born between 1780 and 1790. The PHILIP b. 1760-70 may be his father, but he seems a bit young. Unless HENRY had another wife before Mary Salmon he married in 1793, he could not be either. Nor JOSEPH in Habersham, b. 1770-1780. And since he is not named in the property settlement of JOHN, Sr., one doubts him as even the grandfather, or JOHN, Jr. as the father. That brings us back to PHILIP in Habersham, whose birth date must have therefore been probably close to 1760, and PHILIP in Cass close to 1790.

Now with PHILIP in Cass County, Georgia, is a HENRY F. McINTIRE, b. 1800-1810, which looks Very much like a son by the second wife of our HENRY from Halifax, Virginia. Besides, he has with him not only his wife, 20-30, and no children, but a female 50-60 (b. 1780 to 1790) who is apparently his mother. A DANIEL and a JOHN, both 20-30, are also here. Of these, DANIEL, b. 1812 in Georgia, is the only one still there with his family in CASS. But a NANCY, b. 1775, in Virginia is there. With her are apparently grandchildren JAMES, b. 1820 (and hence not a son of HENRY F.) OBEDIAH, b. 1825; and JEREMIAH 11, b. 1839. He is obviously a definite tie with Halifax JEREMIAH, Sr. , father of HENRY. In TROUP County is a HENRY, b. 1805, North Carolina, probably the HENRY F. in Cass 1840 even if now far to the south. He furthermore has a wife, GILLEY, b'. 1809, children GEORGE C. , b. 1834; MARY S., 1836; JOHN R., 1838; FRANCES C., 1843; WILLIAM I., 1846; and MARTHA A. , B. 1848. The wife and first three children were all born also in South Carolina. I should not be surprised if the County records of our JOHN, Jr. s PENDLETON or GREENVILLE, South Carolina, uncovered our Halifax, Virginia, HENRY'S second family. Therefore, they should be searched. TROUP, CASS, and HABERSHAM also. JAMES on the census of 1820 in Habersham as under 25 may be his but cannot be the father of the JAMES, b. 1820, who is with NANCY, unless right after the census was taken, which is probable.

Even without any further evidence from the County records therefore, the evidence seems to indicate that we have, have HENRY of Halifax, Virginia, 2nd fancily in the 1850 census of Cass County, Georgia, as:

Vol.	Page	House	Family	Name	Born	Place	Occupation
Apparently dead				HENRY whose 2nd w.-1770(?)		Virginia	
2	317	830	860	was Nancy McEntire	1775	Virginia	
	(1820 census)			1. James	1795-1804	d. before 1830	

2	317	830	860	(a)James	1820	Habers., Ga.	Farmer
				(b)Obadiah	1825	Habers., Ga.	Painter
	(1840 census)			2. Henry F	1800-1810	(may be same as below)	
13	272	27S	286	Troup Co. HENRY	1805	N. Car.	Wheelwright
				=Gilley	1809	So. Car.	
				(a)George C.	1834	So. Car.	
				(b)Mary S.	1836	So. Car.	
				(c)John R.	1838	So. Car.	
				(d)Frances C.	1843	So. Car.	Female
				(e)Wm. I. (J)	1846	Georgia	
				(f)Martha A.	1848	Georgia	
2	317	830	860	Cass Co. fails then to account for another under our (Nancy must have 3..... (son) unless the next is of Henry F.)			
2	317	830	860	(A)JEREMIAH	1839	Georgia	

It would be well to compare the George C. McEntire above of Henry, with a George found later on deeds of 1871 in Guilford County, North Carolina, after JEREMIAH.

Another Henry McAntire, b. 1825, North Carolina, occurs in Gilmer, Georgia, Vol. 5 p. 841. And nearby an ARCHIBALD McANTIRE, b. 1822, North Carolina, clearly his brother. Cf. Guilford. Adjoining Co. JOHN McEntire, b. 1813, South Carolina, has a Wm. B. 14, Philip 10, Gordon County. So. of him is JONATHAN McAntire, 1809, South Carolina, his brother. With Philip 17; John 16. The last two are probably sons of PHILIP in Habersham, b. near 1860. So they would also be brothers of the PHILIP b. near 1790 found in Cass in 1840. And as before said they are obviously directly in line of our HENRY.

This recurrence of the name PHILIP along with JOHN is a vital clue. For with other evidence, it points unmistakably to PHILIP of Reading, Massachusetts, who was there when he was married in 1666 and died 1719 accounting for his sons Philip, b. 1667, Daniel, 1669, (Thomas, b. about 1680), Samuel, 1682, Jonathan, about 1684, and David, 1688. But his JOHN, b. 1679, drops out of sight.

Now on page 13 hereof under (b) I have shown that Halifax, Virginia JOHN must have been born about 1686, when we run back from the birth date JOHN, Jr. gives for himself on this pension application. For his father was JOHN, Sr., who witnesses with him the final deed of the old man ALEXANDER in 1787. And the latter must be the son of Halifax JOHN who died before 1761. That takes us back 3 generations from JOHN, Jr. Is birth date of 1761; so minus 75 = 1686. Another 7 years prior to that for his birth means nothing.

Mrs. O. C. Erwin of Rutherfordton, b. 1856, permitted me to go through, also to photograph, many of the mass of old records of her great-grandfather, who was WILLIAM, father of Dr. JOHN M. They date back well prior to the Revolution.

And they leave no doubt whatever but what the North Carolina, Virginia, Penn., Mass. and Me. as well as the South Carolina McEntires were all the same one family. And that one was the business agent of the other in each state. He left account books showing that to be true. Even a cursory examination of their historical movements shows they were by nature so constituted, they were constantly pushing out on the frontier. And in the struggles with the Indians they were out in the wilds in the lead from the beginning. Such was WILLIAM, the associate leader with Daniel Boone and Kenton. JAMES who opened the first settlement on the Mississippi at Natchez, and made the Natchez Trace known and traveled; and long before their time, NICHOLAS, THOMAS, JOHN, slashing out at the Indians from New England to Virginia. Furthermore, they were merchants and importers, promoters, tradesmen, inn-keepers, physicians, and constantly moving away from the farm. And that is probably what led to PHILIP'S JOHN engaging in Colonial Indian war which led from Massachusetts to Virginia by 1720. Such movements from the cold, inhospitable shores of New England to the warmer, more prosperous, and both socially, politically as well as economically more desirable centers of "Eastern Shore" Maryland, southern Pennsylvania from Philadelphia to Lancaster County farther west, all the tidewater part of Virginia, reached like the others mentioned by way of the Chesapeake and its feeding rivers, were much more common than may be imagined. Even before 1700, the same was true of some of the port-fed or rich river-accessible country farther south in the Carolinas, that is of course from Charleston and Beaufort up to the Albemarle. But so far as tracing such an individual is concerned, the task becomes more difficult especially for Virginia and North Carolina, than to trace him abroad to a former home there.

Indeed, except for their own recorded statements, we would find it all but impossible for even such historical characters as Benjamin Franklin, or William Fairfax, George Washington's neighbor and relative, and even later for Daniel Boone we still argue about. Yet it is well established that even when he wanted to go to Detroit, the intrepid Boone would leave Pennsylvania and go all the way down to North Carolina and then up through Kentucky, rather than move by way of the Great Lakes. Who can say though, with assurance even today, after a myriad genealogical and historical sleuths have ferreted every clue for two centuries, just where Daniel Boone was born? Many have tried, only to be disputed. Due to the ravages of the Civil War and 1812 British plundering of the Washington capitol, the records are in such shape for Virginia, that one who is so unfortunate as to call for search there is often frustrated.

Yet move back and forth they did. And most of that movement was by coastwise shipping routes. So that is another reason why there was a tendency of the kind which was almost forced. For throughout that period, far and away the largest part of even those who came from the old country shipped by way of the Barbados, and from thence up. in doing so, but a very few ships indeed failed to pause at a Virginia port. So few therefore were unacquainted with the Virginia shores. And that is especially true of the Scotch who had no particular love for the Puritan; especially after Cromwell with his Puritan host defeated them at Dunbar in 1650 so disastrously, confiscated their estates and for 9 years submitted them to a hateful military occupation and economic impoverishment that, added to those he deported to the colonies, led to their first large movement to these shores. This seems to be the period when Philip, above, arrived in Massachusetts, whether by force or his own volition is of course not known. For he was married there 6 August 1666.

Conditions for the Scotch people did not improve under Charles II, whom they first 'hailed with delight' (T. B. Macaulay's History of England Vol. VI, Chap. 2). For the disagreement between themselves that led to their defeat at Dunbar was exploited by the English and the king. Primarily that was a conflict as between two philosophies or age-old groups. The same one which in this country later elected Jackson – "Wall Street and the cities" against our "Wild and Woolly West," concepts. It was the Highlanders fighting for a preservation of their close-knit family and age-old freedoms, who found themselves pitted against the populous and industrious people of Glasgow and the area from there south and east to Edinburgh and the court. These latter based their hopes on the "covenants" land were not the least interested in land tenure, and the "isolated area" freedoms for which those others to the north of them fought.

Of course there were many in the "citified" or so-called "LOWLAND" group, who were of English descent. But the overwhelming majority were of the same families, or clans if you please, as the HIGHLANDERS. Their fathers had merely sent them to Glasgow, then as now far and away larger than any other city in Scotland, to get a higher education at its widely recognized University. Or to the court at Edinburgh to jockey for a preferment to be had there. And they stayed because, even as today, a great many became captivated by city culture. From before Henry VIII, England played one of these against the other. But with little success, until a clansman Scotch, James VI, became England's JAMES I -- a JACOBITE, in 1603 ruling England! But a century and a half of bitter struggle to 1745 followed.

The long-standing policy of the crown was now looked upon as finally succeeding. It had pitted one Scotch group against the other until they were both so weakened they could hardly stand to continue the struggle any longer, much less menace the English again. In a sense they who fought for their pure air and small independent plots of meager land between crags and along the lochs, or over the scrabbly heaths and moors they so loved, were victorious over this period from Cromwell in 1660 to the time of this 1715 uprising. For those in the group from Glasgow on south and east were the more impoverished. Hence they salvaged all they could and poured in a stream from Ayrshire, especially across the narrow waters to north Ireland, or the broader deep to the American colonies. I think it significant that many of the McEntires came to these shores in this period. For their descendents are persistently businessmen, inn keepers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, druggists, scientists, scholars or literary men and musicians, importers and executives. Few McEntires of any group remain farmers long. That is probably the reason why a large part of them had dropped down into Ayrshire and over into Perth or Lanarkshire. Yet generally speaking they retained the Mac prefix as the symbol of family loyalty. Many of the McDonald, the larger clan of which the McEntires were a sept, became Donalds or Donaldsons; and both the powerful Campbell and Stuart (Stewart) clans, which they also led forward into battle with their wild skirl of bagpipes, had long since ceased to carry a Mac prefix. It was the crafty old Campbell, collaborationist of the time, who became the Earl of Holland and the Earl of Breadalbane who profited most by playing in with the Crown, becoming a Lowlander and traitor to both groups. For under its policy, the crown corrupted every such schemer among them it could find by playing

upon their cupidity and willingness to betray their own families or clans for private gain. So not all the Glasgow and Edinburgh, or Lowland group lost out. But most did. To them the Covenants became the symbol of their liberties. And of them T. B. Macauley in his History of England Vol. VI Chap. 2 says: "They repeatedly broke out in open rebellion. They were easily defeated, and mercilessly punished... Hunted down like wild beasts, tortured till their bones were beaten flat, imprisoned by hundreds, hanged by scores, exposed at one time to the license of soldiers" (quartered on them), "from England, abandoned at another time to the mercy of... troops from the Highlands, they still stood at bay, in a mood so savage that the boldest and mightiest oppressor could not but dread the audacity of their despair." And, says David Hume, in his History of England Vol. 6 Ch. 66, "The obnoxious counties were the most populous and industrious in Scotland... It is easy to imagine the havoc and destruction which ensued... The council forbade, under severe penalties, all noblemen or gentlemen of landed property to leave the kingdom." So they sacrificed to escape.

The Highlanders were no better off and just as rebellious, it is well to remember. From their standpoint, the struggle with both the Crown and the last-mentioned group was not over any abstract Covenants, but real economic age-old freedom of the family or clan to live its way of life, free from foreign interference. It was the struggle of a later American Revolution, over two centuries' time before the colonies rose in rebellion. And over the same issues, highly accentuated. For they had gained some points before the colonies struck. Yet troops continued to be quartered on them. So they too broke out in their own rebellion in 1715. Then they were just as savagely treated. Their lands were taken; or tenure they had held for centuries on such payments as a fat calf and a snowball for the McEntires' land for the whole clan, and the estates the leader or head of the clan was required to so rent its members, were now forfeited. They were disarmed. Forts were built among them. And long military roads were pushed into their midst from every direction, bringing in mobs of strangers who could now buy up their small plots and turn them into larger units on which to raise large herds of sheep on the not-so-fertile mountain tops, and grain for liquor manufacture on the rest. And above all, great hordes of licentious English soldiers quartered on them by force wreaked havoc with the quiet family life, which to them in their isolated fastnesses had long represented the ideal. So they had no recourse but to follow their kin of the Lowlands into Ireland and the colonies.

That there was no real cause of conflict between the two must be obvious in the fact that none arose in their new homes. Indeed their kinship was only cemented, and they merged completely. This later group were not only accepted without a murmur but were assisted to establish a position among them. One searches the census, deed, court cases, or all other records, for any conflicting difference such as so many slavishly repeating writers try to draw, as between these they unfortunately call Scotch-Irish, since they are not Irish at all and in general only close cousins or brothers of those who came direct from Scotland, whom, for the most part, they try to distinguish by calling them Scotch.

These latter poured over here and to Ireland in a stream after their rebellion of 1715 failed. And they formed the nucleus of colonial armies sent against the Indians. Those left behind struggled along the best they could, until Charles Edward III landed on their coast to try and regain the throne in 1745, They rallied to his standard hesitatingly, since they were now deprived of all means for such a struggle. Yet their temper and the caliber of the men involved is evidenced in the fact we marvel about, that they marched to within 70 miles of London. But they hardly trusted any leader longer, much less this Charles, so inept that he antagonized them from the beginning with his dissolute life, violation of their age-old warrior rules, and lack of the least provision for them or the struggle. So on their own volition they decided to retire, and they melted away until the remnant were disastrously defeated in their own northern borders at Culloden.

The last vestiges of their ancient liberties were now taken or abolished by the law of 1748. From now on they were prohibited, under a drastic penalty, from wearing their ancient dress, the outward symbols which united each clan and gave it certain rights, rights which made even the tacksman one most people in Europe of the day could envy. Among these, the last vestige of his right by heredity to live on the land and in the home which had been his and that of his family or clan, without power of ejection by any landlord, or confiscation through taxation by any ruler or government, went the way of the rest of his liberties. For says W. F. Skene, in his "The Highlanders of Scotland" Vol. 1, p. 147, by the law of 1748, "these heritable jurisdictions were abolished throughout Scotland. This formed the climax to the process of deterioration ... For the Highland tacksman who was originally co-proprietor of his land with the chiefs ... became by a series of inroads, first vassal, then hereditary tenant, and lastly tenant at will, while the law now ... declared" (even an absentee stranger) "to be absolute proprietor of the lands."

The movement to the colonies after 1748 increased from a stream to such a torrent just before the American Revolution, that this Scotch group became a major factor in stirring up growing Colonial discontent--not only in

such port areas as Boston and Salem, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, but in the back reaches of the No. Carolina Watauga community which they declared independent before the liberty bell was rung in Philadelphia. That they did in practice too on the frontier among the Indians. By 1770, George III became so alarmed at the movement which depopulated that area of Scotland so completely it never has filled up again, that he issued an edict in a demand requiring each ship captain to take a statement from every one of these Scotchmen sailing for the Colonies, stating the reasons. Most McIntyres arriving in North Carolina came in this period.

Of course that is undoubtedly a deceptive impression the records give us, due to the fact that we naturally have, even proportionately, so many more of them for the period following the Revolution, than that which preceded. Yet even the total heads of families found in all the colonies, for the census of 1790 tends to support the same conclusion. For as we indicated, the records we do have seem to prove the first arrivals were settled for a large part, in the New England area, probably because Cromwell deliberately forced them there. That was prior to 1660. And so their descendents in that area had a century and a half to expand there if they stayed. Yet only as many McEntire heads of families in the whole New England area down to New York were found in 1740 as in the later influx area from there south. And a percentage distribution of the total Scotch influx shows that tendency even more decidedly, for only 19% were to be found in New England. Most of the so-called Irish in that period are really Scotch who had only rested over in Ireland for 50 to 60 years before coming to the colonies. And in their North Ireland pause, they mixed precious little with the Irish. So it is not surprising to find that this smaller group goes to the same localities. And the distribution is essentially the same-- 19.6%. Virginia alone receives 20% of these so-called Irish, and 17% of the Scotch. North Carolina gets 15% of the Irish and 17% of the Scotch. Pennsylvania 19% Irish, and 25% of the Scotch. Pennsylvania 19% Irish, and 26% of the Scotch; but 71% of the German, while of these, New England got none and North Carolina only 5%. Or if you take the total instead of the heads of families, North Carolina had 32,388 Scotch; Virginia 31,391; and Pennsylvania 49,567; as against Massachusetts 13,435.

Obviously, therefore, so far as the Scotch were concerned, the drift was constantly southward. And considering their clannishness, it was also natural that those already in New England, should also have picked up and moved to the south where they could join their kinsmen, as John seems to do.

When it comes right down to written proof for any one individual's movement, such as our JOHN McENTIRE in Augusta, County, Virginia, which is the frontier of the period, and where he is fighting the Indians with Campbell kinsmen around 1730 and where his Will Appraisal is recorded 18 Nov. 1761, probably the same one as the JOHN in Halifax County, farther down a Roanoke River artery of travel for the period, leading from the latter to the first and him being Philip's JOHN from Massachusetts--well that is a different matter. I have no doubt, personally, but what he is and that consequently he is our JEREMIAH, Sr.'s grandfather, which would make PHILIP in Massachusetts (who married in 1666) his great-grandfather. But I do not believe in forcing the facts. So I have spent three long decades searching. If you can find. Any more information, more power to you. But I regret more than I can say, that temple work for all those completely identified members of the family up there, be held up for years and years--let us say another half century such as has passed from grandfather's initiation of the work--while we search for non-existent records in Virginia in order to establish this one tie to him as the heir. I feel I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to say that. It is not as if all our family records were in Massachusetts, which are among the best organized we have. For the major part of those we must deal with on this problem are in Virginia, whose records are among the most sketchy with which the genealogist has to deal.

Now before I sum up, let me point out that we have still a task before us to establish relationship of JEREMIAH, Sr. of Chatham, Guilford, or possibly too, Caswell, and Person Counties in North Carolina, and Halifax County, Virginia, to JOHN McINTIRE of HALIFAX County, Virginia, as his grandfather. We have proved that the family tradition was entirely wrong and unreliable. I have unhesitatingly indicated what I think is the reason. And because of it and the other evidence, I doubt whether either he, his father, grandfather or great grandfather ever saw Scotland. If they are from Philip, Massachusetts ancestor, he undoubtedly came from Ayrshire. For the 1650 to 1690 movement of Scotch was LOWLAND. That after the 1715 uprising was HIGHLAND. Also 1745. They would have been from Argyle. If Irish from Tyrone. 1770 on any of them.

Another JEREMIAH MINTER occurs on the census of 1820 for Tennessee in Robertson County, which is well west and on the border of Kentucky. He is over 45, his wife 26-44. They have 1 boy and 1 girl, 10-15. Also 1 girl and 4 boys under 10. Hence he and his wife were probably born near 1775, which would also make him just slightly younger than HENRY. Since JEREMIAH MACKINTERE in Guilford County is the only one that census of 1820 in North Carolina, one might assume this latter might be GERRY, Senior; and the one in Tennessee could

then be JEREMIAH, Jr. But it would be necessary to assume JEREMIAH, Sr. had his son's, perhaps HENRY'S, second family with him. For by now in 1820, GERRY, Senior would be between age 70 and 80, as shown by the 1830 census; and furthermore his family are all gone and he is alone on the census of 1800 in CHATHAM COUNTY.

These two counties of Guilford and Chatham adjoin corner to corner, the latter being just south of ORANGE COUNTY, from which CASWELL COUNTY was broken off in 1777, being along with PERSON COUNTY, North Carolina, just south of the HALIFAX, VIRGINIA, county and state line. Person was detached in 1791. So JEREMIAH in Chatham 1800, if he was there in 1776 when JOHN, Jr. enlisted from Orange County, was somewhat closer to him than HENRY in Halifax, Virginia. And JEREMIAH is there closer to the Cumberland, Richmond, Montgomery and the Tryon, Lincoln, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg, McENTIRES than HENRY. He is however not on the census of 1790; but since he is alone in 1800, it is possible his wife was also dead, and both he and Henry with one of the other children's families. There were more in Chatham than on any later census, most of them under the spelling MINTER: WILLIAM 1-1-3; JOHN 2-3-3; MARGARET 2-2-5; MORGAN 2-3-6; JOHN 2-1-3; JOSEPH 3-1-2 and MARGARET 2-2-6 (which may be a duplicate). Then one JOHN McINTIRE 2-1-4 who may be the one later proved to come from Scotland in 1775. (The figures in order, are; male over 16; males under 16; females.)

CENSUS SUMMARY

1790 No JEREMIAH or HENRY appears. Yet deeds prove them here.

1800 JEREMIAH MINTER over 45 in CHATHAM COUNTY, North Carolina.

1810 Neither found, in Orange.

JEREMIAH McINTIRE in CASWELL COUNTY, North Carolina, just across the line from HALIFAX COUNTY, Virginia. Age 16-25 (so born 1775-1784 and a little younger than HENRY). Its wife 16-25. 1 boy, and 1 girl under 10. He is undoubtedly, therefore JEREMIAH McENTIRE, Jr.

1810 Neither a JEREMIAH nor a HENRY found. That would agree... with JOHN ALEXANDER'S statement that his father was HENRY who died about 1809. However, the HALIFAX County, Virginia schedules for 1810 are missing. And all three families may have been there.

1820 JEREMIAH MackINTERE age over 45; 1 female over 45 (born therefore before 1775); 2 females 10-15; and 2 males under 10. No other JEREMIAH. Nor HENRY, GUILFORD County.

JEREMIAH MINTER, Robertson County, Tennessee, age over 45 (born therefore before 1775) 1 female 26-44 (born 1776--to 1794; 1 boy, and 1 girl 10-15 (so born 1805-10).

1830 JEREMIAH McINTIRE age 80-90 in GUILFORD County, North Carolina. So he is obviously Jeremiah, Sr.; 1 female 50-60; and 1 15 to 20, born therefore 1810-1815, and could be a daughter of the first female, but hardly his. It is more likely his daughter or daughter-in-law with a daughter of hers and hence his granddaughter.

At any rate, the problem is to fit those facts together. However, they definitely establish (1) the existence of GERRY McINTIRE in this country just across the state line from HALIFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA in GUILFORD County, North Carolina, rather than that he died in Scotland. (2) His age as being born between 1740 to 1750. But who were his father, mother, wife, children?

SOME CENSUS of 1850 EVIDENCE

Fortunately for us, a few of the McINTIRE family we have just noted in GUILFORD COUNTY, North Carolina, on the census of 1820 and 1830 remain there, so their descendents are found on the census of 1850. I did not search for the family of the girls of JEREMIAH, Jr.; or HENRY, if those with JEREMIAH, Sr. in 1820 and 1830 belong to the latter; and a recheck should be made for those female lines now we know whom they married.

In other words, the relationship of the families which follow, whatever it might be to JEREMIAH, Sr. , still needs to be verified. However both this JOHN and BYRD (Burd, Bird) are undoubtedly his grandsons. And the name of the latter found also for an older and wealthy McENTIRE in Rutherford, in an area later detached for Cleveland County in 1841, is probably that of an uncle, and therefore a son of JEREMIAH, Sr. Because Byrd is such an unusual name, it gives a clear tie. Though not common, I suppose everybody knows it as that of a long prominent family in Virginia to date; in the famous North and South pole explorer Richard; the U.S. senator favored by one southern

coalition for president over Franklin D. Roosevelt; the early governor, and the boundary adjudicator of that early period. One William Byrd is on several deeds of land to John Salmon on Lawson Creek in 1761 and 1762, when JOHN and JAMES McINTIRE'S holdings on the same Creek first appear in HALIFAX COUNTY, Virginia. And others of the family witness deeds there about that time so they lived near these early McENTIRES. It may well be therefore that JEREMIAH McENTIRE'S wife was a BYRD, and hence they named one of their sons BYRD (the one who moved down to Rutherford County, North Carolina). And a grandson was so named also by either HENRY or JEREMIAH, Jr. appearing on this census of 1850 as "BURD" and that of 1860 as "BIRD. 11 That for 1850 is:

Vol.	pp	House	Name	Age	Color	Sex	Where Born	Trade
7	865	942	Burd McIntire	47	W	M	Guilford .N.C.	Carpenter
			Nancy Mackintire	35	W	F		
			Caroline E. 11	12	W	F		
			Frances J.	7	W	F		
			Mary C -	9	W	F		
			Pinckney G.	4	W	F		
Census of 1860 spells his name								
8	254	108	Bird McIntyre	50				Laborer
			Nancy McIntyre	45				
			Jane	17				
			Pinkn'y	13				
			David	10				
			Robert	5				
			Chas	1				

It should be noted Robert is the only one of these names we find in the family elsewhere. And none of them come down in Henry's. By 1860 Burd's brother, John, and family have gone from North Carolina in 1850.

897	1190	JOHN Macintire	39	W	M	Guilford, N.C.	Farming
		Melinda	31	W	F		
		Marga(r?)t	9	W	F		
		WM. R.	7	W	M		
		JAMES M.	5	W	M		

His names come down in the McEntire family regularly. The Margaret for his oldest girl is significant. For two Margaret's appear on the 1790 census in CHATHAM County, North Carolina, where JEREMIAH, Sr. might have been in their families, though usually he would then have been named as "head of the family. 11 However sometimes that was not true.

GUILFORD COUNTY RECORDS MARRIAGES

No Mc Entire family wills, or court entries were found. Marriage Bonds are there for two age groups apparently; and the last one includes marriage of a Melinda McIntyre in 1857, who is probably the wife of JOHN #1190 above, indicating he died before the 1860 census. This second husband, who was a BENJ. F. CARROLL, probably will show the rest of her family with him on the census of 1860. And since no search was made for the female lines, a recheck should now be called for including all McEntires or Minters, and other spellings, in GUILFORD, CASWELL, PERSON, and CHATHAM Counties for 1860 and 1870; Likewise for Daniel Wolfinger; Thomas and William (his brother or son, which?) Brincefield; Henry Durren (Durham?); and Josiah Lambeth. 1850 should also be searched again, remembering that some of these, especially Benjamin Carroll and Henry Durren (Durham) may perhaps be found only as children of their parents. 1840 needs also to be searched for all McEntires (any spelling), Trollingers, Brincefields, Lambeths, Carrolls, and Durrens (Durhams). For the Marriage Bonds of Guilford show:

Nancy McIntire	=	Thomas Brincefield	20 July 1822(Bd)	CacheusTatea/C.Cl
Betsy (Eliz.)	=	Daniel Trollinger	9 Feb. 1826	John Bailey and
Bird McIntyre	=	Nancy Underwood	7 Apr. 1832	John W. Kinney
Pauy (Martha)	=	Josiah Lambeth	18 Feb. 1841	Robt. L Prather
Polly A. (Mary)	=	Henry Durren(Durham)	20 Aug.1857	Joseph Hooper J. P.
Malinda	=	Benjamin F. Carroll	20 Aug.1857	by (Bd)Wm.Brincefield

There is also a very interesting marriage contract of record (B 28 p. 178 18 Feb. 1841) as between PATSEY McENTIRE and Josiah Lambeth, of Guilford County, North Carolina, both of them. It gives several very interesting facts. This provides:

“All his property to the benefit of his children. All her property to benefit of her heirs. . . If she survives him, she is to have the year’s provisions and \$50... But if she dies first, her heirs shall not be entitled to the provisions or the \$50.”

Since it speaks of his children and her heirs, a distinction is made one should note. Obviously it shows he was a widower and had children by a former marriage. But it does not follow she was a widow or had children, but rather indicates the contrary. Yet she owned property, and may have had grandchildren, or children even. If her age shows she was born between 1810-15, she is indicated as the old-maid daughter of the female 50-60 with JEREMIAH, Sr. on the census of 1830, providing such a one is on the census of 1840. If not, she is probably the wife of another deceased grandson of JEREMIAH, Sr. And that would most likely be a third son of JEREMIAH, Jr. , because indications are clear that JOHN born 1811 is at least his, if HENRY (the brother most certainly of JEREMIAH, Jr.) died in 1809. BYRD (Burd) born 1803 undoubtedly is a second son of JEREMIAH, Jr. Unless HENRY moved back from where he was when he deeded in Rutherford County, North Carolina, in 1800, wherein he is listed (Bk. 18, P. 76) as “of Halifax County and State of Virginia” (Sig.) HENRY McINTIRE. But may have, according to unrecorded garbled information, apparently from JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE cited by his family “moved west.” Sometimes they say however, that “his wife moved west.” Guilford County is only 50 to 75 miles west of Halifax County, Virginia, and nowhere near as far west as is Rutherford County, North Carolina, which is about 215 miles by road. Yet, as the term “west” was used in 1800, it is more likely, to mean Tennessee, Kentucky, or Georgia. Hence both BYRD (Burd) and JOHN seem to be indicated as sons of JEREMIAH, Jr. who is on the CASWELL County, North Carolina, census of 1800 with another boy and a girl under 10, so born between 1790 and 1800, who could be the husband of PATSY, since he would be a third son. The fact which disturbs all these conclusions is JEREMIAH on the GUILFORD census of 1820 with 2 males under 10, so born from 1810 to 1820, which would provide for JOHN, but no son born before 1810, so BYRD cannot be accounted for, if we accept the 1850 census statement that he was 47 and Nancy, his wife, 35, which would make him born in 1803. On the 1860 census, however, he appears as 50 and Nancy 45, which makes for less discrepancy between their ages, and is therefore probably the nearest to the truth. That would make BYRD (Bird on 1860) born in 1810, which is also in accordance with the census of 1820. Since the third son, born according to the 1800 census between 1790-1800, is not on the 1820 census, he clearly is married, though possibly moved away from home or dead. Again assuming he married, he could be the husband of PATSY, But what was his name? And is she of that age? Search of the 1840 census might show him. Or since we searched only Orange, Guilford, Lincoln, and Rutherford for 1830, complete coverage of all other counties for 1830 including especially, Halifax, Virginia, Person, Caswell and Chatham, N. Carolina, might locate him. Obviously, the most vital is the search of 1850 Gilford for all Lamberths, to try if we can to find the age of PAMY, since that is the key.

OTHER GUILFORD COUNTY RECORDS

I did not have time when in Guilford County in 1938, to make an absolutely complete and adequate check of the deeds and court files, nor to examine the tax records. Besides, since that time, this additional census data is available to indicate certain additional search requirements, especially as they pertain to the female leads. All of these should now be followed up.

More complete abstracts for these deeds: 1853 JOHN McENTIRE from Henry and Rosey Low Deed \$45. Bk 36, p. 10.

This is vital since it shows John is still alive, though gone by census of 1860; and Melinda, probably his widow, married Carroll, a check of 1860 census may show. Was she a Low? Rosey a daughter of John married by the census of 1850 ? Check the latter. Abstract property or make a complete take-off, to include origins of parties, relationships (if any stated), property description, adjoining owners, witnesses, names as spelled on signature, in body, and acknowledgement including wife if separate or so referred to. This deed and census establishes the death I assume, (unless the census check of 1860 disproves Melinda Carroll as his former wife) and shows JOHN died between 1853 and 1857 when she married.

A two-decade gap now occurs before another deed:

Year	Name	Name	Amount	Book	Page
1871	GEORGE and ELIZABETH J.	Geo. Kirkman M.D.	600	45	63

1871	ELIZ. J. McINTYRE (as 1st)	from	Geo. Kirk. & Rebecca	1200	44	5
1872	ELIZ. J. McINTYRE and Geo.	to	Henry Seeman Deed	1200	46	41
1875	Geo. McIntire (By McKee)	to	Martin A. Short	595	51	137
1871	ALEXANDER McINTYRE	from	Emily Jane Arnifield	1200	43	669
1876	ALEXANDER McINTYRE	from	Daniel Connell P-Atty		51	283
1876	ALEXANDER McINTYRE	from	John E. Mason M. Deed	800	52	266
1876	ALEX. MC. and Mary J	to	Deed	1400	51	279
1876	ALEXANDER McINTYRE	to	Emsley Armfield	34	51	284
				34	51	285
1876	ALEXANDER McINTYRE	to	John A. Kirkman	12	51	286
					51	287

A complete abstract is needed on each of those.

Who were they? Are they with Melinda Carroll on the census of 1860? Who owned the property involved before they? Did they get it from JOHN as a deferred bequest through the mother some way? What relationship are the two KIRKMANs to ALEXANDER and GEORGE McINTYRE and their wives? Or Armfield and his wife? Are these wives McEntires? And how about Mason and Connell? Is that David Connell actually Cornell, or Benjamin F. Cornell really a Connell, or Cornell? What do the other deeds to this family, or families show? Are these Kirkman, Seeman, Short, Armfield, Connell, Carroll, Mason families on the census of 1870? They become especially important if they are descended from the second family of HENRY McEntire. Or are these all McIntyres recently arrived from the old country, or other counties?

A much earlier deed is even more vital to us:

1778 ARCHIBALD McIntire from North Carolina Grant 1501 being for 400 acres on Reedy and Na(ir ?)s Fork of Haw River. For in the first place, if he was age 25 at least when this grant was made, he would have been born before 1753. JEREMIAH, Sr. was born between 1740 and 1750 as shown by the 1830 census, and he is thus tied in as possibly his brother. Furthermore ROBERT McINTIRE was to be found living on REEDY FORK in 1778 (See S. M. Rankin "Buffalo Presbyterian Church" pp. 89, 94, 95, 14, 21, 22; 197). According to him, he also purchased the county court house. Search again. Robert was among the witnesses at church trials showing he was a member of that Buffalo congregation, first land for which was purchased in 1768. The original settlers came from the Nottingham colony established by Wm. Penn to fix the line of his Pennsylvania claim, through they were south of Rising Sun in what was, in the final adjudication, fixed as a part of Maryland. They settled in there from shortly after 1700 to 1730. And they began to arrive on Buffalo Creek and Reedy Fork of the Haw in 1753 (21, 120a). Each of the original settlers I assume only of the first company took 640 acres (p. 22) and Robert was not in that little company. Yet he, his brothers, and father's family, could well have come a little later, from Pennsylvania and that colony. Records for the McIntires elsewhere in this area seem to begin about 1761. At any rate this clue must be kept carefully in mind, especially in view of Mrs. O. C. Erwin, Rutherfordton, old records left by William, saying that when he came to the Colonies, he went first to Pennsylvania, where he lived a while with relatives, then to Virginia with relatives, before he went to Rutherford and Burke Counties, and finally died and was buried in Morganton of the latter county. Either he or his son William are involved in a court case in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1820; and his son Dr. John M. McEntire is the only one of the family with that M. middle initial I have found to date, so must be the John M. McEntire namesake in a Halifax court case of the period now in question, 1772 (Bk. 7-333). If he was 25 at the time, he had to be born by or before 1747, which probably indicates this JOHN M. McENTIRE of Halifax as another brother of JEREMIAH, Sr. , b. 1740-50.

At that point I am stumped. For this John M. cannot be the JOHN against whose estate a suit was dismissed in Halifax in 1761 due to failure of the plaintiff to appear. Because since suit was against his estate, he must have died before 1761. This JOHN M. might be the son of the 1761 JOHN. If so where did he go? Is he the one in Tyron in 1772 since this Halifax I cite of 1772 court case against him ends "suit abates, said JOHN, Defendant no inhabitant of this county" If so this was John, Sr. who settled his own estate not by will but by deeding his extensive properties to children in 1800, as noted above under RUTHERFORD County. And this JOHN, Sr. would then be another brother of JEREMIAH, Sr. And with him in Tyron by 1772 is JAMES who married ANN, is probably another brother. He is undoubtedly the same one who purchased 200 acres on the Lawson Creek, Halifax County, Virginia, on which HENRY's wife, Mary Salmon, was born. That was February 1765 when he bought, but he sold it in September of the same year and disappeared until 1786 when (11-479) a court case established "Dolly Hunt, Caty Collins, and Lucy Adams, as his lawful children and issue. 11 , At any rate ANN appears alone on the census of

1790 in Rutherford County which was cut off of Tyron, indicating she was then a widow. But she has with her 2 boys under 16, and 1 female. So while this Rutherford 1790 widowhood, and the 1786 Halifax James decd. estate agree, more children are indicated than the court specified, which is by no means inconsistent. And now I come to what stumps me.

Adjoining MECKLENBURG County to the east of Tyron, and about half way between GUILFORD and RUTHERFORD, shows that same census of 1790 now another JAMES and 2 females in his family. His will signed 4 August 1802 (Bk. B p. 156) names his "father JOHN McINTIRE dec'd." his "sister Sarah McIntire and brother JOHN McINTIRE" to whom he leaves his property, including "also 35 acres being the whole of one grant in the name of ROBERT McINTIRE... now deceased, which reverted to me **as his only brother**." Obviously that could not be unless his brother JOHN was not born at the death of ROBERT. While John is not on the census of 1790 in Mecklenburg and cannot be with James--both of them are there on the census of 1800 as over 45 so both born before 1755. And there John has 3 children 15 to 25 so born 1775 to 1785, by which he would have to be born before 1750 to 1760. And ROBERT McENTIRE received this grant of "34 acres in Co. Mecklenburg in Sugar Creek." 24 March 1780. However their father JOHN McINTIRE in his will signed 1 June 1785 (Bk. B P. 74) named his children JAMES: (AGNES' child John Carson also named by James' will; as likewise in the will of SARAH); son JOHN; daughters MARY and SARAH; and. and JANE decd. has her husband Matthew Russell named. Neither ROBERT nor any of his children, if he ever had any, are mentioned. And they are not in the will of SARAH McINTIRE signed 16 August 1823, which names her "brother JOHN, sister NANCY, niece Elizabeth HENRY, niece SALLY MAXWELL, and friend SARAH CARSON," yet her father never named a daughter who married a HENRY, or a MAXWELL. How do we reconcile all that?

ROBERT McENTERE who received this 34 acre grant in Mecklenburg is no doubt the same one who was living 2 years before in 1778 on Reedy Fork, Guilford County, where it leads into the Haw River just before it runs into Orange County. Just a little Northeast of there a few miles is the Eno River, which runs into the Neuse River. On October 10, 1783, ROBERT McINTIRE received a grant from the state of North Carolina (2-479) of "400 acres on the Waters of Eno in ORANGE COUNTY." And then I lose track of him. He does not seem to deed it away, nor leave it by will. Yet JAMES in his MECKLENBURG, will above mentioned, does not refer to this tract. Can it be that we have two ROBERT McINTIRES here in the same period? If so, this one in Orange seems older than the other. And he may be his uncle.

Certainly the MECKLENBURG father JOHN who receives his first (Bk. 11 p. 146) piece of property in 1769 (being 440 acres, which he leaves through will in 1785 to his sons JOHN and JAMES, ROBERT being another named by the latter) is not the same JOHN over the border in Tryon in 1772 and Halifax, Virginia, 1772. Nor are the two JAMES in Mecklenburg and Tryon the same. JAMES in Tryon is apparently the JAMES in Halifax who as said above purchased a piece of 200 acres on Lawson Creek in February 1765 (Bk. 5-514) he being then of "Orange County, state of North Carolina."

Yet this ROBERT McINTIRE deed is the only one I found in a good modern index covering 1760 to date, when I was there in March 1940. Later when I went over to the library and spent some time on some local history and books Mr. C. M. Lynch, Clerk of Superior Court, had donated, that pleased him. And he dropped in to volunteer the information that "the earliest of the deed volumes was in very bad shape and , probably not indexed."

One of the most urgent tasks I can leave with the Utah Genealogical Society is therefore to see if Mr. Lynch cannot be prevailed upon to make a search of any early volumes not included in that modern index. For Orange County, North Carolina, is our key McEntire county so far as JEREMIAH and his father and perhaps grandfather are concerned. Likewise for this ROBERT.

The next most important search necessarily left to you is of the records in CHATHAM, MONTGOMERY, RICHMOND, DUPLIN, CUMBERLAND and ROBESON, North Carolina.

Then those in HABERSHAM COUNTY, Georgia. Also there, CASS, TROUPE, GILMER, WALKER, MURRAY, HARRIS, CHATHAM, TELFAIR, FRANKLIN, TALBOT, FULTON, UNION, HALL, GORDON, WILKINSON, FORSYTH, LUMPKIN, and FLOYD.

And in South Carolina, cover CHESTER, MARLBORO, PICKLNS, LAURENS, MARION, CHESTERFIELD, YORK, GREENVILLE, PENDLETON, ABBEVILLE, NEWBERRY, SPARTANBURG, UNION and CHARLESTON.

In all these counties of both Georgia and South Carolina, have the searcher include all spellings of Waldrop and all of McEntire, to-wit:

McENTIRE; or McKintyre;
Minter; Menter; Mentire; Mntere; Mentere; Mentyre; or Menteer; Minteer-, Manteer or Mantere; Mintier or Minteir-tyer or tyre as an ending for any of these; and also Mc; Mac; Mack-- instead of M-- before any of them too. Hence it is immaterial whether it is McEntire; MeEntyre; McEntir; McEntirs; McEntier; McEntiar; McEntier; McIntire; McIntyre; McIntyer; etc. McAntire; Mcantire; ormacantire. Include also McTyer; McTyre; McTier; McTeir; or a prefix M-- plus any of these or other endings above.

I shall add a discussion of the linguistic reasons for not distinguishing, and why it is the same individual in the same deed or other document, will appear with three, four, and five spellings. And the same individual will receive and pass property under a dozen different spellings before death.

WALDROP;

Waldroop; Waldrope; Waldrip; Waltrip; Walthroop(e); with Wardrobe; Wardrob; Wardroop; Wardrop; Wardrip; Worldrope; Wardrep; Waldrep; Wooldrop; Woodrop; Woodrup; Wooldrope; Waldrup; Wardrup; Waltrup; in which it will be observed, that the initial W. and the R after the middle l, or d, are the only letters which persist. This is due to the fact that pronunciation of final e and, later on, even its spelling in such names began to disappear rather early. In the South--both L and R disappear regularly before consonants as in "hep yo sef", for help yourself. Hence it became logical to spell Waldrop for Wardrop. And when the final E dropped out, the final B shortly became unvoiced; so that we get Wardrop instead of Wardrobe. Probably Waldrop never occurs abroad.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL COMPILED
SUBSEQUENT TO THE FOREGOING NOTES

We can start this later compilation of data with the last name my grandfather knew for certain. That was his grandfather who "moved West." The rest was pure speculation, including the first of his dual second name they gave (JOHN) HENRY McENTIRE. They did know he had married a 2nd unknown wife. I found her; = NANCY GATELY married 20 September 1801 (b. 1775 in Virginia according to the 1850 census) CASS County, Georgia.

The 1860 census gives her the same age and place of birth; but in family of son JAMES McINTIRE, born 1814, Georgia, census 1860 (Census 1850, born 1820); DANIEL McEntire, born 1812, Georgia, P. 335. Others p. 317 (1850 Census). (He had gone to MARSHALL COUNTY, ALABAMA, by 1860 Census). OBEDIAH McEntire, born 1825, Georgia, census 1850 (born 1830, Georgia, according to 1860 census). Must be grandson. JERAMIAH McINTIRE, born 1848, Georgia, 1860 census (born 1839, Georgia, according to 1850 census). May be her son. HENRY McENTIRE, born 1805, North Carolina, 1850 census, TROUP Co. = GILLEY(South Carolina).

In 1840 the latter Henry was already in -TROUP, age 30 to 40, so born 1800-1810, having 2 boys under 10, as also 1 girl, and 2 females, one his age and the other probably his or wife's sister, 40 to 50; for she could hardly be his mother. And his name is spelled McEntire, as grandfather ELI spelled his on deeds; here on the census as ENTYRE, just as Joseph and Theodore C. MEENTYRE, FRANKLIN COUNTY. As a rule it is not wise to be guided too much by spelling, especially on Scotch names. Yet in this case it points to the need for caution in this 1830 census evidence, for they are apparently sons of a JAMES McENTYRE, 60-70, alongside them there. And he must be distinguished from the JAMES McINTIRE in adjoining HABERSHAM COUNTY, who is 40-50 and there with the obvious Revolutionary War Pensioner, JOHN, 70-80; PHILIP, 60-70, who makes affidavit for him stating he knows himself, he is the same person, applying for the pension in the PENDLETON DIST., South Carolina, where he saw him sign the same 28 May 1818. That was his affirmation in HABERSHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA, February 1828, where he is on the census of 1830 as born 1760 to 1770; JOHN, born 1761, ORANGE COUNTY, North Carolina, where our HENRY was born, about 1770. Fortunately I found this same HENRY McINTIRE witness to a grant made to FELIX McINTIRE, son of Revolutionary War Pensioner JOHN for 26 acres in Plat Book 4, p. 248, dated 5 October 1833. But that brings me up sharp.

There are too many by the name of HENRY in this part of Georgia at this time to make one feel comfortable in drawing his conclusions. Even as to the above PENDLETON, South Carolina, grant of 26 acres for which HENRY McINTIRE witness, thereto for FELIX McINTIRE as well as chain carrier appears. Now the 1850 census shows FELIX 56 South Carolina mechanic. So he was born in 1794. Wife MARTHA 52 South Carolina, Children; (HENRY) A. (lonzo) McANTIRE 30 South Carolina mechanic. Living next to him. "Mechanic" ties them together; and "born South Carolina." His 1st child R(ichard) M. 5 Ga.; G. W. (PICKENS according to 1860 census); ERWIN 11; NORRIS 8; all born Georgia. Wife now ELIZA, 33, South Carolina but the 1850 census gave ELLEN, 26, also South Carolina, who in 1860 would be 36. And the marriage licenses show HENRY A. McINTIRE (spelled just on 1860 census) married NANCY ODUM, 28 March 1844. He, born 1820 according to 1850 census, would make him only a boy of 13 at the time that South Carolina 26 acres was granted his father FELIX in 1833, who died in OGLETHORPE County, according to his son-in-law and Admr. in 1858. So since he never moved to CASS County and that NANCY McINTIRE is on the 1850 census with her family before this one was married to her HENRY McINTIRE, that clears that problem for us; just as we note that PENDLETON, South Carolina, witness to that 26 acre grant, leaves our HENRY as the one of that family originating in that Orange County, North Carolina in that early 1750-60 period. And passing to that RUTHERFORD County, North Carolina, Scotch migration center from which this generation moved across the border, especially into OLD DISTRICT 96 of South Carolina lands were cleared for them following the REVOLUTION. Then on to GEORGIA and farther WEST so fast we find difficulty following them. PHILIP is one of those who moved around so he rarely appears on a census, and Leaves but scanty data indeed as to his family, including his sojourn in CASS County, Georgia. Fortunately he was on the census of 1830 in HABERSHAM County, Georgia, age 60-70, so born 1760-1770; and his wife age 70-80 so born 1750-60. They have with them a son and 1 daughter 30-40; 1 son 15-20; 1 daughter 10-15; 1 son 5-10, And next to them is one married with a family of 3. It is obvious that he is the oldest. For PHILIP, his son; JONATHAN McANTIRE (1850 census) 51, born South Carolina (so 1799) to FORSYTH County, family = MARY. ...47 South Carolina (so born 1803). He is a "farmer owns \$1,500. All children in Georgia. PHILIP 17; JOHN 16 (clearly after his grandfather); MARY 12 (after her mother).' In GORDON Co. STEPHEN 10; ELEANOR 7; (after f. aunt). Co. E.of CASS, another son JOHN McENTIRE (1850 census) 37 born South Carolina (so 1817) Co. N. of OLD CASS Co. = ATHALA ... 35 South Carolina (so born 1815) Ch. Wm. B. 14; Sabra E. 12; PHILIP 10; (Note last child) Martha 8; Larkin V. 6 (boy); Sherode E. P. 4; Sarah A. K. 2; All Georgia. CAROLINE 8/12; (On 1860 census she is REBECCA 11; NANCY 9; Francis 7 (male); Priscilla 5; HER FATHER JOHN then 42, born Georgia, not South Carolina. CAROLINE named for NANCY

CAROLINE (the daughter of FELIX, Sr., son of JOHN, Sr.) = W. C. IRBY.

It is shown by the foregoing data that our HENRY was the one who witnessed a deed for FELIX McENTIRE in the PENDLETON DIST. of record in ANDERSON COUNTY, that was the one cut off from OLD DIST. 96 when counties in it were named. That is where JOHN McENTIRE, the Revolutionary War Pensioner, was living when he made his first application 28 May 1818 when he avoided stating his age. That held it up for a period but if it was what one works out as born 1761 which we take from the further data he submitted 25 OCTOBER 1819, following up that they noted "Recd. August 21, 1819 papers inclosed... I hope will receive your earliest attention... for God sake let me be rid of it." But the bureaucrats continued to dillydally; though the back of their folder reads--,"Inscribed on the roll. .. at \$8 a month from 27 October 1818... Certificate Issued October 1819 and sent John T. Lewis Esq. Pendleton CH S. C. Arrears to September 4, 1819 ... \$82.32... Semi ann. \$48...\$130.32 Claim 15,253. Then he applied for a transfer to HABERSHAM County, Georgia, 28 February 1828. They jockeyed again, and followed PHILIP McENTIRE'S affidavit which he signs. A final note: "I am requested...to say Mr. JOHN MEENTIRE who was on the pension roll DIED LAST WEEK... 3 months pension due... is widow entitled, to the same... steps necessary for her to take. . . ii widow not entitled to the pension during her life?", 31 January 1836 G. Mowers.

On the 1790 census JOHN MACANTIRE with self over 16; 2 boys under 16; 3 females, no slaves; or free. PENDLETON, South Carolina.

1800 census JOHN McENTIRE (Jr. ?) same PENDLETON (-10) 3 boys; (10-15) 1: self (25-45). (Below are in ABBEVILLE So. of PENDLETON) "female(-10) 1 girl; (10-15) 1; wife (25-45). 1800 census JOHN McINTIRE (s. DANIEL) adj. 11) males (-10) 2 boys; (-), (-) 0; self (25-45.) JOHN.MCINTIRE (s. DANIEL) females (under 10) 2; (10-15) 2; Wife (25-45). 1800 census DANIEL McINTIRE (born before 1755); males (under 10) 0; (10-15) 3; (15-25) 1; he over 45. (Wife also born before 1755); females (under 10) 1; (10-); (-); (-); (Over 45 wf.) 1790

(Since DANIEL; (3 males over 16; 4 females); JOHN (3 males over 16; 2 females); MARY (3 males over 16; 4 females). All in RICHMOND County, North Carolina. That is one county intervening southwest of Chatham and on the South Carolina border from CHESTERFIELD County, way east of ABBEVILLE. Also of PENDLETON and even GREENVILLE in South Carolina, and even LINCOLN and POLK, North Carolina. 1800 census (lists ALEXANDER McINTYRE (under 10) 1; (he 25-45); female (under 10) 2; (25) 1; (45) 2 (and a DUNCAN McINTYRE, Sr. 2-2 1 -;; 1 1 - 1 / DUNCAN, Jr. 2- - 1-;; --- 1-; (and a PETER McINTYRE (1 -1 --;; 1 -- 1 - -) All in CHESTERFIELD. Only (ALEXANDER runs as a name in our family. He could be from DANIEL. But ?

It must be obvious that by pouring over this data we have eliminated all the possibilities that this DANIEL could be the same man as the one in CASS County on the 1850 census as DANIEL McENTIRE 38, born Georgia (so 1812). With own family by 2nd wife, CASS County = SARAH (A 1860) 18 born Georgia (so 1832). (On 1860 census) She 31; He 48. JOSHUA 14, born Georgia (apparently by 1st wife. Dead? She 20-30 (1840 census). Rebecca, 13, born Georgia (Also on 1840 census. But 1830 census f. no family). JAMES, 10, born Georgia (Also family to MARSHALL County, Alabama 1860 census) RICHARD, 2, born Georgia (Only child with family in MARSHALL Co. So a. Sarah's. Elizabeth Ward, 13, born Georgia (These may be his sister's. Or 1st wife). Lucy Ward, 16, born Georgia (Cannot be Sarah's. But she has others.)

MARSHALL County, Alabama (Boy last above) 12, born Ga.

DANIEL McNTIRE	8	ALABAMA	(so born 1852)
Lucy A	5	ALABAMA	(so born 1855)
NANCY J.	11/12	ALABAMA	(so born 1859)

That its father is a son of HENRY or PHILIP, of CASS County. NANCY is obviously indicated by this last child.

Henry McEntire's second marriage to Nancy Gately, it will be noted, took place 20 September 1801 in Person County, within two miles of where he had married Molly Salmon, 6 February 1795, according to the little book of "Minister's license returns", which I discovered with a lot of other old books after many trips down there to Halifax County Court House, beginning in 1923. That name in the old record was the key that unlocked the full line of HENRY MINTER(E)'S ancestors for many generations back. And his collateral relatives, which included the Revolutionary War JOHN, with ROBERT McTEER or MATEER of BLOUNT County, TENNESSEE another one, and his son we found finally along side above NANCY as HENRY F. McTIRE and McETIRE in CASS County later BARTOW County, Georgia. And even as late as this write-up, I jumped to the conclusion that he was the offspring of HENRY who probably died in CASS. For his wife NANCY appeared there right after the 1840 census and was on 1850 census, and 1860 census. A PHILIP McINTIRE there in CASS on the 1840 census, born 1780-1790 is not the same man as the PHILIP McINTIRE on the 1830 HABERSHAM County, Ga. census as born 1750 to 1760. And a witness for JOHN for his PENDLETON, SOUTH CAROLINA, Revolutionary War Pension, says he enlisted from ORANGE County, from which a careful search would reveal this PERSON County, North Carolina, where NANCY GATELY and HENRY McENTIRE were married 20 September 1801. And where WILLIAM McENTIRE of OGDEN was born half a century later. With him lived and died JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE, as well as the wife ELIZABETH MORNING DEAN, mother of William, whose letter to grandfather ELI McENTIRE, his brother and their youngest son, is in my possession.

JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE'S sister ELIZABETH was born 20 March 1794, which was a year and 3 months after the marriage of HENRY MINTERE to MOLLY SALMON, 10 Jan. 1793 that I found in the little old book of Minister's Returns in the belfry beneath the rubbish of its old roof, fallen just on a steep leaning angle as to protect the chest with its old books from the rain and snow. Another fortunate discovery was that of two deeds in Rutherford, in a new courthouse to which the old records were being moved from Dr. JOHN M. McENTIRE'S showplace home of Civil War days, where they had been stored. And they proved to be this same HENRY MINTERE, indexed from a carelessly copied new record as McENTIRE. He was the father of those baffling "orphans", who each married into the LESTER family. For my great grandmother ELIZABETH MORNING DEAN was the daughter of MARTHA LESTER. I have now several thousand names ready for temple work in those DEAN and LESTER lines.

HENRY'S, first wife was MARY (or MOLLY) SALMON, and her father, was JOHN SALMON. He was the "Lay reader" of the Episcopal Church, or "Church of England", which made him "top man" in that part of Virginia. For a long time they had the right to tax people of any church or none, be their belief what it may, for the benefit of the Church of England. That was especially true in Virginia. And for a long while they reserved as their own the right of burial in consecrated ground and the issuance of marriage licenses. Needless to say, they were unbendingly

opposed by the Quakers who were so strong and numerous a few miles across the border in North Carolina. They refused to take out any kind of marriage license, and “disowned” any Quaker who did so, thus ousting them from their church. Knowing the Episcopalian Church attitude toward the adjoining Quakers and Scotch, I have no doubt that this attitude possessed JOHN SALMON, Sr., the father of MARY SALMON, whose marriage to HENRY MINTER(E) he opposed so adamantly. HENRY appeared in RUTHERFORD County, where (according to the old book) you will find #1469 “on 24 -- in the year of our Lord” (1791) Robert Goode for 50 pounds conveys to the said HENRY Mctire 100 acres on a branch of Broad River including his improvement. Beginning at a stake on Beaties cor. . Wit. William Johnston; Da; Webb.” Now it will be noted that the month blank is not Filled in. It is M-59. But M-4 is dated 10 February 1790. So M-59 is likely to be dated perhaps March 1790. It would appear that after Molly’s father doubted his financial competence, Henry went down to Rutherford and purchased this property to prove otherwise, then returned to Halifax.

JOHN SALMON, Sr. is on the census as published by the U. S. for 1790, though the original is missing, having been burned by the British. He had 10 whites listed, undifferentiated as to sex, because this information they took from the 1782 tax schedules. They added that to what they took from the Tax Schedules 1785 where they found “JOHN SALMON, JR. 6 WHITE SOULS” and “WILLIAM SALMON 1782 8 WHITESOULS.” I assume JOHN SALMON, SR. 10 WHITE SOULS is implied in the “JR. JOHN SALMON, JR. 6 WHITE SOULS” entry for the 1785 Schedules, 1 other Bldg. is cited for him and for all 3 including the 2, for 1782 “no dwellings” is given, which I interpret to mean JOHN SALMON, SR. lived in the untaxed church manse, as the lay pastor or Reader of the church on LAWSON CREEK called the LEATHERWOOD CHAPEL in the ANTRIM PARISH. It had its old records Photostatted by the very efficient county recorder, whom we have to thank for an invaluable contribution. It says “p. 101, JOHN SALMON appointed READER at LEATHERWOOD CHAPEL and at HAMAN CRITES. Ordered that the collector pay him his salary which is 1000 of tobacco. 1765” et. seq. I failed to pour over the thirty-some-odd pages to find how long he continued. It is obvious JOHN, Jr. is his older son, and WILLIAM another, since he was a brother of MARY MINTER(E) and raised her son, JOHN ALEXANDER McENTIRE, who did not like him at all. That would make JOHN SALMON her father. Deeds show 20 August 1761, Bk. 3-161 he bought of Wm. Byrd 216 acres on LAWSON Creek and the next year 1762, 304 acres on LAWSON Creek giving him 520 acres there and showing at the value of money then that he was a wealthy man. You might like to contrast so far as is possible the 100 acres HENRY MINTER (E) bought in Rutherford County to see a reason for old father Salmon’s attitude toward him.

The next year, JOEL SALMON, probably another son noting the “JR.” for the first, sold to JOHN SALMON, JR. , 160 acres on Lawson Creek, May 19, 1763, 4-163- as the preceding year WILLIAM SALMON, JR., 15 May 1762, 2-157, sold back to Wm. Byrd 320 acres on LAWSON Creek; and 19 May 1763 he sold (4-264) to JOEL SALMON on the same LAWSON Creek 160 acres. That suffices to give some pre-Revolutionary War clues. 1785 -- We have seen from the above that JOHN SALMON, Jr. with 4 children plus 2 parents, Sr., because of his larger number of children is obviously the following will: (6-558) JOHN SALMON of HALIFAX County, Virginia, WILL signed 9 July 1803. I add children in

1. (JOHN, Jr.)
2. (WILLIAM, Jr.)
3. (JOEL)
4. (MARY OR MOLLY decd.) = (HENRY MINTER(E) or McENTIRE = 6 February 1795 in Halifax).

Will gives;

5. HENRY (b. 1770-80) 128 acres = 9 Jan. 1794 SARY or Sarah Wood.
6. Winifred Boyd (= JOHN BOYD md. WINNEY 10 December 1793
7. ROBERT Land so. of lane. = md. 24 December 1798 Susana GRANT, d. BURWELL G.
8. Susana BRADSHAW (= WM. BRADSHAW md. 22 January 1795 bond 17 ROBERT; HENRY Wit
9. Jeney WOOD (=WM. WOOD (Exec.) 9 Dec. 1801@.”
10. JAMES (Exec.)

SUSANA SALMON, Wife. You will note his will gives married name of all daughters.

The following may be children of JOHN SALMON, JR. or WILLIAM, Jr., or JOEL

(Agnes Salmon md. Thomas Morris, 5 Feb. 1795)
(Ann Salmon md. JOHN BRADSHAW, 7 Mar. 1795)

If this next one is the ELIJAH said to have raised one of the children of his sister MOLLY SALMON he makes child (11) of JOHN above. And this is his 2nd wife, or it must have been ELIZABETH, born 20 March 1794, hence now age 14.

ELIJAH SALMON = md. NANCY OVERTON 10 July 1810 (lic. 30 Jun) George Overton. She, is indicated as an old maid; signed for own consent. Witness; JOHN O. GEORGE, Overton. JOHN SALMON = md. AGNES TORIAN, 19 December 1822 (lic. 12) Wit. ANDREW TORIAN. BASDALE (?) SALMON = md. Barsbeba ANN RICKETTS, 16 September 1823, Jas. RICKETTS. WILLIAM SALMON = md. ELIZABETH RICKETTS, 27 November 1823 (Lic. 24), Jas. RICKETTS. Those last three are probably of the second generation.

JEREMIAH MINTER, HIS FATHER JOHN AND HIS SON HENRY

JEREMIAH MINTER, with, his name spelled just that way, appears among Court Book Land Entries of Lord Granville's agent John Pryor in Fol. 12 for August 1764 as buying from WILLIAM RIDDLE 500 acres in ORANGE COUNTY, North Carolina. It will be remembered that is the same county cited in the pension application, made by the REV. PEN, JOHN McENTIRE (born 1761) while he was in PENDLETON DIST, in what is, now ANDERSON County, South Carolina. And that was where we found our HENRY, as a witness and chain carrier for John's son FELIX. Henry still abbreviated M(C).

Where did they come from? In 1759 JOHN MINTER SR. (obviously above JOHN Revolutionary Pensioner was not born yet.) This 1759 JOHN "of BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA," in its Bk. 1 P. 241 bought here (found in CHATHAM County, North Carolina, listing himself now as being "of CUMBERLAND County, Virginia") A tract of James Bobit "of Halifax County, Virginia," thus showing a tie with the very county where our HENRY MINTER(E) married MARY SALMON. Then JEREMIAH MINTER in Bk. A-67 as "of CHATHAM County, North Carolina" is tied specifically 1775 to JOHN MINTER "Of BEDFORD County, Virginia, 11 conveying to him "400 acres north side of DEEP RIVER... at the mouth of a branch... being part of 700 acres, granted to JOHN BRANTLEY by Lord Granville together with all houses. . . and by Brantley... to WILLIAM RIDDLE... who, deeded it to JEREMIAH MINTER ... free and clear." Date 1 February 1772. Now in 1760 occurs one of our most important clues in which this (IV) JOHN MINTER is named as "of CUMBERLAND County, Virginia," and his wife as being = ELIZABETH daughter of -- (V) ANTHONY MORGAN (Note how both his names come down as first ones in family) (A)=OLIVE JUDE MICHAUX his wife (now deceased) daughter of: (a) JACOB MICHAUX (since also deceased) who was granted 200 acres; his bro(b) John Michaux (apparently Jr. See Sr. below) granted 100 acres, brother (c) Abraham Michaux, Jr. apparently. See Sr. below, granted 100 acres.

No wives or children named for any of these listed in the "last will and testament" by the grandfather "of (1)JACOB MICHAUX (Sr., apparently. The (a) above being Jr. No wife listed) But that "the will of said--(VI) ABRAHAM MICHAUX (SR.) "deceased being the grandfather of JACOB MICHAUX had this land on the south side ... of the JAMES RIVER in his lifetime in then the county of HENRICO (today RICHMOND, Virginia, therein, ships sailing up that far, at the foot of the shoals) "land, whereon he dwelt in his lifetime ... (it being) later (part of) GOOCHLAND and now in CUMBERLAND COUNTY = to... SUSANNA his wife... at his death... plantation on (which) they lived during life then to "(his 2nd child, the first being (A) above. Hence to: (B) JOHN PAUL MICHAUX, his son and three daughters" (A) the above and (C) ANNE JANE (the first daughter the father mentions. No husband or B-wife) or children or death mentioned. But says "and last daughter... (D) SUSANNA" (no husband or death cited. But adds "In said last will bearing date 13 May 1717 as recorded in HENRICO COUNTY... all the land given. to 3 last eldest daughters as aforesaid, is since become... vested in the above... said (E) JACOB MICHAUX" (Sr., if I read that right, involved as the verbiage is) And "after his death, OLIVE JUDE" (A) above "intermarried with (A) ANTHONY MORGAN" aforesaid... "and hath departed this life, though as his wife= OLIVE JUDE MICHAUX, ,the above cited "left issue... aforesaid children (I) ELIZABETH MORGAN" (MINTER since she became the 1st mentioned, wife of = JOHN MINTER..... parents of JEREMIAH MINTER. And sister of said (II) AGNES MORGAN" (CLOPTON who before 28 November 1763... was wife of = BENJAMIN CLOPTON" (When deeded 3-429) then deeded by JOHN, Sr. (IV) JOHN MINTER" (Sr. who could have been the son of another JOHN, Sr. since the (IV) JOHN MINTER here involved filed his will in CHATHAM County, North Carolina, 1797, June = ELIZABETH Wife for. 266 acre plantation; fishery; slaves. Ch. ANTHONY, JOSEPH, JOHN, MORGAN, Agnes, Judith, Jane, Elizabeth. (V) ANTHONY MORGAN seems clearly transmitted both his names to his grandchildren by = OLIVE JUDE (ith) MICHAUX since their daughter is the ELIZABETH of (IV). But is their son ANTHONY MINTER the one who therein, is (1-75) deeding, November 1749 in CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Virginia, when he had to be age 21 - 1749, born 1728? If so we have to

deduct from 1728 - 30 = born 1698, as JOHN, SR. father, of (III) JEREMIAH MINTER on the census of 1830 (90 to 100 years old). Hence was born just after 1730. Which coincides with his first deed 1764-21=born before 1743. The first equally possible birth date 1730 fits best. For 1730 - 30 = 1699 or 1700 as birth date of JOHN MINTER, Sr., father of JEREMIAH MINTER, Sr.

So here is data available to us from that remarkable deed tracing for much over a century the genealogy and their claim to a fine old home, among the many such along the broad JAMES RIVER. This home was undoubtedly a mansion, like the others around him, well up above RICHMOND in GOOCHLAND County, where the aristocratic old French Huguenot sought peace and surcease from the cares that so long had followed his people. He closed his sojourn on earth in 1717 with his will. If he had lived his allotted three-score and ten, then 1717 minus 70 gives his birth date around 1647. Hence he was about the same age as PHILIIP MACKENTIRE, who married MARY in 1666 in Reading, MASSACHUSETTS, (if MARY 21, then born 1645).

In the first section of this study I pointed out that PHILLIP'S large family appear all over the American Colonies. Often we can give exact citation evidence the son in question is his. That is an almost impossible thing to expect, in that early period especially. When the colonists followed the sea, the kings of England and Parliament sought by every means at their disposal to crush them. Parliament fumed because it was unable to catch them as they roved and traded far and wide. They countered by thumbing their noses at their persecutors, crying I "Taxation without representation is tyranny" And from one end of the colonies to the other, the people took up the cry. They built their own ships and put out into the marts of the world to trade. They deliberately avoided owning land, so they could not be found to be taxed to economic death. But unfortunately we cannot find them either. That is the case of PHILLIP'S JOHN MackINTER of old AUGUSTA County, Virginia.

So there is much research yet to be done. It is the earnest hope of the writer that the years of research and compilation herein represented will inspire other members of the family. and assist them in the great work of salvation for our ancestors.