

Gordon Roberts  
4486 Millis Road  
North Branch, MI 48461  
[Budsbuddy450@gmail.com](mailto:Budsbuddy450@gmail.com)  
270-350-6030  
22 February 2024

## MY ROBERTS FAMILY

<u>PAGES</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
1-3	Index
3-4	Preface
4-5	<b>Names of my Direct Roberts Ancestors</b>
6-25	<b>MY ROBERTS ANCESTORS FROM LINE # 1</b>
6-7	A. Morris Roberts # 1 (My 6-great grandfather)
7-8	B. Morris Roberts # 2 (My 5-great grandfather)
9-11	C. "Old" John Roberts (My 4-great grandfather)
11-22	D. William Roberts # 1 (My 3-great grandfather)
22-26	E. Thomas L. Roberts (My 2-great grandfather)



## ANNEX # 2

49-51     **Roberts Migration from Virginia to Tennessee/Kentucky**

## ANNEX # 3

51-57     Roberts Members in the military

### PREFACE

This document contains all that I know about my personal Roberts ancestors from having studied family records and historical documents, many of which are confusing, conflicting, obviously incorrect, and barely-legible. Also, common first-names, such as William, John, James, Thomas, Mary, and Rebecca were used within the same families, generation-after-generation---a great-grandfather, grandfather, one of his sons, and several of his grandsons may all have the same given and surnames, which causes great confusion. That written, this document contains a wealth of valuable information about our early ancestors. All readers are urgently encouraged to provide new information, corrections, suggestions, etc.

I am descended from two separate ancestral Roberts families that are both first-seen in the same local area around Richmond Virginia. However, there is a high probability that these two families were actually one and the same family just a generation or two prior to first being seen as separate families. We know of two different subsequent marriages between the two families and the man and wife in one of these couples claimed to be “cousins”, but no info was provided regarding what kind or degree of cousins they may have been. Given the many hundreds of later-descendants in both families, there “have to be” many other marriages between the two families. Thus, many of us younger Roberts individuals are in fact descended from both separate families, if in fact there really are two separate families.

The earlier-known of the two Roberts families---herein identified as “Line # 1”, first appears as Morris Roberts # 1, a Welchman, who was born in 1676 and

resided in Henrico County Virginia. The latter of the two Roberts families---herein identified as "Line # 2", first appears as John Thomas "Tom" Roberts, assumed to have been an orphan boy, born about a hundred years later, in 1781, who was bound out in his youth, by unknown deceased (?) parents, to some other unknown family, (possibly a Line # 1 Roberts descendant), in adjacent North Carolina, to be cared for and to be taught a trade during his youth. When Tom reached maturity, he relocated to live side-by-side with Line # 1 Roberts individuals, in Chesterfield County, Virginia which could likely indicate that his unknown parents were members of Line # 1 and that he was simply reuniting with his closest relatives, after being released from bondage.

The two Line # 1 and Line # 2 Roberts families lived side-by-side in Chesterfield County Virginia from at least 1807 when Line # 2 Tom Roberts is first seen there, alongside Line # 1 members, when he married Lucy Flournoy---until the early 1830's when Line # 1 brothers, William C. Roberts and Henry Roberts, made exploratory trips, and the two families migrated together in an 18-ox-cart wagon train---from Chesterfield County to adjacent Weakley County Tennessee and Graves County Kentucky. These two counties had been established in 1823/1824, as part of the Jackson Purchase acquisition that had been purchased in 1818 from the Chickasaw Indians. Both families settled there, in the vicinity of the little town of Dukedom Tennessee, which is located on the Tennessee/Kentucky state line. The Roberts families were slave owners with many members becoming Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. After the war, many members continued migrating further westward, with some rather early members known to have settled in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, and today, we are "everywhere".

### **NAMES OF MY ROBERTS LINE # 1 DIRECT ANCESTORS**

MORRIS ROBERTS # 1 1676-1724 and ELIZABETH (STEP?) ROBERTS (----- ----)  
JOHN D. BRUMMAL \_\_\_\_\_and RUTH BRUMMAL # 1\_\_\_\_\_ (FROM SCOTLAND 1703)  
MORRIS ROBERTS # 2 1703-1782 and RUTH BRUMMAL ROBERTS (----- ----)  
JOHN MARTIN

“OLD” JOHN ROBERTS 1737-1823 & REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS~1743-1802/1820  
WILLIAM ROBERTS #1 1763-1835 and MARTHA WALTHALL 1770-1850  
CHARLES CLEMONS 1790-1867 and MARY ANN DOUGHERTY 1796-1859  
THOMAS L. ROBERTS 1810-1864 & MARY ANN CLEMONS ROBERTS 1815-1894  
JAMES MARION ROBERTS---(See Married Section, below)

**NAMES OF MY ROBERTS LINE # 2 DIRECT ANCESTORS**

JACOB FLOURNOY 1760- ( ) & EDITH FARMER FLOURNOY 1741- ( )  
JOHN THOMAS ROBERTS 1781-1844 LUCY ELLEN FLOURNOY ROBERTS 1782-1842  
LUCY THOMAS ROBERTS DAVIS 1822-1890 and JEFFREY DAVIS 1821-1852  
LUCY LAURA DAVIS ----(See Married Section, below)

**NAMES OF MY MARRIED-TO-EACH-OTHER LINE # 1 AND LINE # 2 ANCESTORS**

Married on 4 January 1872  
JAMES MARION ROBERTS 1845-1931 from Line # 1\_  
and  
LUCY LAURA DAVIS 1851-1906 from Line # 2

**AND THIS COUPLE’S DESCENDANTS (THAT ARE FROM BOTH LINES)**

EDWARD CHARLES ROBERTS 1876-1916 and MAYBELL McCLURE 1877-1975  
GORDON EDWARD ROBERTS 1908-1990 and MARY LEE WHAYNE 1911-2016  
GORDON WHAYNE ROBERTS 1934-and ALICE KATHERINE JOHNSON 1936-2006

## DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING INDIVIDUAL ANCESTORS

### MY LINE # 1 ROBERTS ANCESTORS

#### A. MORRIS ROBERTS # 1 AND ELIZABETH (STEP ?) ROBERTS MY 6<sup>th</sup> GREAT-RANDPARENTS

Evidence points to MORRIS ROBERTS #1 and his wife ELIZABETH (STEP ?) ROBERTS being my 6<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents. ELIZABETH'S maiden surname is thought to have been "STEP", because the couple named a child "STEP", (which is not short for Stephen). If this is so, then her father would probably have been JOSHUA STEP.

MORRIS ROBERTS #1 was born as early as 1676 and died in ~1724. He was listed as "a Welchman witness" in a 1697 Henrico County Virginia Court case, and he was there in 1708 when he borrowed money from a Giles Webb. He signed with an "X", meaning that he was illiterate. He owned three slaves, named Peter, Robin, and Judy. His 1724 Henrico County Will names his wife, "ELIZABETH", and their children:

MORRIS #2, (our ancestor), born 1703-1711

STEP, born 1704-1724

JOHN, born ~1719

JOSHUA, born 1704-1724

SARAH.

Morris Roberts # 1, in 1746, granted his two sons, John Roberts and our direct ancestor, Morris Roberts #2, 311 acres of land on a branch of Falling Creek, near the town of Midlothian, in Chesterfield County VA. John Roberts almost immediately sold his one-half, leaving approximately 150 acres to be owned by Morris Roberts # 2. Then, on 2 July 1761, Morris Roberts # 2 sold his one-half to his son, "Old" John Roberts. (It was customary for fathers to provide land to sons

at the time of their marriages, which would indicate that “Old” John Roberts probably married about 1761. Land records and deeds signed by “Old” John and Rebecca Roberts prove that the 150 acres sold by Morris # 2 to “Old” John is the same 150 acres that “Old” John’s descendants subsequently sold to the Midlothian Coal Company. “Old” John Roberts, his half-brother, Morris # 3 Roberts, and Morris # 3’s son, Enoch Roberts all lived very near to each other.

**B. MORRIS ROBERTS # 2 AND RUTH BRUMMAL # 2 ROBERTS  
MY 5<sup>TH</sup> GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

Evidence points to MORRIS ROBERTS #2 and his second wife, RUTH BRUMMAL # 2 ROBERTS being my 5<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandparents. MORRIS ROBERTS #2 was the son of MORRIS ROBERTS #1 and ELIZABETH (STEP ?) ROBERTS. He was born ~1703-1711, and died ~1782

MORRIS ROBERTS # 2 first married wife number 1, JANE PRIDE, daughter of HOLCOTT and MARTHA PRIDE. This couple had only one child, MORRIS ROBERTS #3, born ~1731, who married “OLD” JOHN ROBERTS’ wife, (REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS)’ sister, UNITY MARTIN, in 1755. (Half-brothers, MORRIS ROBERTS #3 and “OLD” JOHN ROBERTS thus married sisters, REBECCA and UNITY MARTIN.)

Following JANE PRIDE ROBERTS’ death, MORRIS ROBERTS #2, then, by 1736, married wife # 2, RUTH BRUMMAL # 2. This relationship is proven by the following: John D. Brummal and wife, Ruth # 1 Brummal lived next door to Morris # 2 Roberts, and they had a daughter, also named Ruth (# 2). In 1736, Hannah Brummal Tullit gave 400 acres to “her cousins” John Brummal (Jr.) and Ruth Roberts, children of John D. Brummal. One year later, she gave Ruth Roberts,

(wife of Morris # 2 Roberts), a slave named "Judith", "to help with the child" and in 1755, Morris # 2 paid taxes on a slave named "Judy".

John Brummal and his sister, Hannah, and her husband, John Tullit, were imported from Scotland by John Woodson, who in 1703, was granted 1700 acres for having imported 52 immigrants. John D. Brummal's father was "Robert Brummal, and both his grandfather and great-grandfather were named "John Brummal".

Morris # 2 and Ruth Brummal # 2 Roberts had the following children:

"OLD" JOHN ROBERTS (Our ancestor)

ENOCH

JANE

ELIZABETH,

HANNAH

RUTH (WEAVER), who died in 1782

MARGERY, (On 13 November 1784, an unknown person discharged a musket loaded with large shot into MARGERY's breast and killed her.)

Non-direct ancestors MORRIS ROBERTS # 3 and UNITY ROBERTS had six children: Martha, born 1758, Joshua, born 1760, Mary, born 1762, Jane, born 1764, John, born 1766, and Susannah, born 1756. After his wife, UNITY, died, MORRIS ROBERTS # 3, in 1777, moved to Rutherford County NC. He later married ELIZABETH (\_?\_) and had six more kids, Oliver, William, Step, Josiah, Kezia, and Tabitha. He died there in 1828.

Morris Roberts # 3 could "possibly have been" who John Thomas "Tom" Roberts was boarded out to in adjacent North Carolina, when he was an orphan child as it would have seemed that an orphan would more likely have been boarded out to a relative, than to some stranger.



**C. "OLD" JOHN ROBERTS AND REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS  
MY 4<sup>TH</sup> GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

My 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandfather, JOHN ROBERTS, was known throughout family documents as "OLD" JOHN, to differentiate him from several other "John Roberts" within the family, and too, because he was evidently the earliest member of the family of whom more-recent members had personal knowledge.

"OLD" JOHN ROBERTS was born ~1737, in Henrico/Chesterfield County, the deduced son of MORRIS ROBERTS # 2 and grandson of MORRIS ROBERTS # 1. He was married, in ~1761, to my 4<sup>th</sup> Great-Grandmother, REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS # 1, born ~1743, daughter of JOHN MARTIN. At the time of his marriage, his father deeded him 150 acres of coal-bearing land along the Falling Creek area, near the town of Midlothian in northern Chesterfield County Virginia, where he lived out the rest of his life. In 1846, 23 years after "Old" John's death, and 11 years after the 1835 death of his son, William Roberts # 1---William Roberts # 1' descendants, William C. Roberts, Henry Roberts, Winnifred Roberts Gordon, Daniel Walthall Roberts, Francis Roberts, Richard Roberts, Thomas Roberts, and Matthew M. Roberts---and Martin Labarraire, the son of deceased Rebecca Roberts Labarraire---sold their shares of "Old" John's 150-acre property, to the Midlothian Coal Company, for \$1245. "Old" John's daughter, Ann M. Roberts Johnson, willed that her share of his property not be sold until all other survivor shares had been sold. In 1855, the courts granted the Midlothian Coal Company a clear title of all of "Old" John's ~150-acre property.

I toured the Midlothian Coal Mine Public Park in Midlothian Virginia in 2019 and walked the trails through "Old" John's property. There is a very large plaque mounted in the parking lot of the Park which contains a map showing the original property owners land tracts that were purchased by the Coal Company. "Old" John Roberts' 152 ½ acre tract is shown and labeled on this map.

"OLD" JOHN ROBERTS died in 1823. His Will was administered by his son, WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1, who, among other things, while settling the estate, sold

one Negro woman for \$200, paid \$2.50 for a coffin, and paid \$2.37 for alcoholic “spirits”, apparently to fire up the crowd at the estate sale.

REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS # 1 died between 1802 and 1820. She was the daughter of John Martin as proven by a 15 April Chesterfield County deed which lists his heirs as Thomas Martin, Rebekah Roberts, wife of John Roberts, and the six children of Unity Roberts, deceased. This also proves that “Old” John Roberts wife Rebecca and Morris # 3’s wife Unity were sisters. The Martin family, in the Richmond area are said to be French Huguenots.

“OLD” JOHN and REBECCA MARTIN ROBERTS’ seven children were:

1. **JANE ROBERTS**---Illiterate, never married as far as known. Dead by 1847. She left her share of “OLD” JOHN’s estate to her sister, SUSAN.
2. **SUSAN ROBERTS**---illiterate. Married a Mr. Turpin prior to 1833. No known descendants; died after 1847.
3. **ANN M. ROBERTS**---illiterate. Married #1, widower Pleasant Cheatham, in 1824; married #2, a Mr. JOHNSON. Apparently had no children as she named young relatives in her Will. She died after 1849.
4. **JOHN ROBERTS (Jr.)** Died 26 Dec 1811. Brother WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1 administered his estate. Someone was paid \$300 to “cry” at his funeral.
5. **RICHARD ROBERTS**---Born 1780-1790. Married Permelia Baugh in Chesterfield County on 16 March 1815. The couple had seven children: Randolph, born 1820, John W., Permelia Catherine (Thurman), Richard T., Mary A., Lavinia Jane, and Rebecca F. Richard Roberts died in 1843 in Chesterfield County.
6. **REBECCA ROBERTS**-# 2) Married John Labarraire in Chesterfield County on 5 May, 1795. The couple had four children: William, Martin, John

(Jr.), and Nancy, who married a Mr. Lester. REBECCA ROBERTS died in 1809; John (Sr.) died in 1824. Son MARTIN LABARREIRE migrated to Graves County Kentucky as part of the Roberts family migration group and died there in 1881 and is buried at Old Bethlehem Church at Pilot Oak. Rebecca's brother, William Roberts # 1) was granted Power of Attorney for the couple's minor son, William Labarraire, at the time his father died. (There is also a Thomas Labarraire, born in 1814, who died in 1890 and is also buried at Pilot Oak. I don't know who he was but he was obviously kin to the above-named John Labarraire.)

7. **WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1**---My 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandfather, was born in Chesterfield Count in 1763. He will be discussed, in the next section, below.

An example of the tangled family trees in old Chesterfield County, John Labarraire (Sr.) married Sarah Brummal, sister of Morris # 2 Roberts' wife, Ruth Brummal Roberts---and their son, John Labarraire (Jr.) married "Old" John Roberts' daughter, Rebecca.

#### **D. WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1, HIS FIRST WIFE, ANNE CHEATHAM, AND HIS SECOND WIFE (MY ANCESTOR), MARTHA (PATTY) WALTHALL ROBERTS MY 3<sup>RD</sup> GREAT-GRANDPARENTS**

##### Part 1 Basic Information

WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1 was born in Chesterfield County Virginia in 1763, the son of "Old" John and Rebecca Martin Roberts. One of William Roberts # 1's grandsons recorded the fact that William # 1 was of Welch and Scotch ancestry. William married #1, ANNE CHEATHAM, in 1790 and the couple had two children-

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS and HENRY ROBERTS. Anne Cheatham Roberts died between 1796 and 1799. WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1 then, on 11 October 1799, married #2, my 3<sup>rd</sup> Great-Grandmother, MARTHA (PATTY) WALTHALL, born 1770-1779, to unknown parents, probably in Chesterfield County. WILLIAM # 1 AND MARTHA WALTHALL ROBERTS had nine children---seven sons and two daughters, all born in Chesterfield County. The couple and their married and unmarried children migrated to the Dukedom area of Weakley County Tennessee and adjacent Graves County, in 1833. They followed the lead of William and Anne Cheatham Roberts' two sons, William C. Roberts and Henry Roberts, who had blazed the trail from Chesterfield County VA to the Dukedom area in 1828-1829. The William Roberts #1 family may have lived roughly some 4-5 miles WSW of Dukedom, based upon the fact that this is where the tombstone of his son, Thomas L. Roberts, who inherited a fourth of his estate, was located. William # 1 died in 1835, at age 72, just two years after his migration to Weakley County Tennessee. His wife, MARTHA WALTHALL ROBERTS died 1843-1850. WILLIAM # 1 named his three younger "beloved" sons by his second wife---FRANCIS, RICHARD, and THOMAS---as Administrators of his Will---rather than naming either of his two oldest sons, HENRY ROBERTS and WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, by his first wife, which would have been the customary thing to do. This unusual selection of Administrators, plus the weird, unequal distribution of his assets between all of his different children indicates probable family problems. In the 1840 census, five years after William # 1's death, his widow Martha was listed as head of the household with a family size that matches her incapacitated son, John Roberts's family, which had probably previously moved in with her, for support. At this time, she owned 13 slaves, but at the time of the 1843 tax report, she had her 177 acres but only had one slave. She died between 1843 and 1850.

(Note: To try to avoid confusion while reading about the many different individuals, in William Roberts #1's two different marriages, it should be noted that the following 3-plus pages discuss the children of my non-ancestor, William Roberts #1's first family, with Anne Cheatham---before returning, on page 16, to my ancestors---the children of William Roberts #1's Second Family, with Martha Walthall.)

## Part 2

### William # 1 and Anne Cheatham Roberts' Two Sons ---My non-ancestors-- William C. and Henry Roberts

HENRY ROBERTS, William and Anne Cheatham Roberts's first son, was born 11 August 1792 in Chesterfield County Virginia. He married Phaemma (Pronounced "Fae Emma") Branch, daughter of Edward Branch, on 7 October 1815; Phaemma was born ~1796. Henry was a carpenter, and built his own home on 100-acres of land that he bought for \$500 from his father at the time of his marriage. In 1829, he left his family in Chesterfield County and came to the Dukedom area of Weakley County Tennessee and adjacent Graves County Kentucky, probably on horseback, to investigate the feasibility of bringing his family there to settle and claim some of the free vacant frontier land. Family tradition has it that Henry made another trip back from Chesterfield County in an oxcart in 1830 to bring back to the Dukedom area, a load of supplies, that included two cedar trees, one sycamore tree, two cough nut trees and a sack full of acorns to plant on his new property. He was listed back in the Chesterfield County 1830 census, with wife Phaemma, four sons, seven daughters, and seven slaves. On 1 September 1831, he sold his 151-acre place in Chesterfield County to a Mr. Burton, for \$705, and in 1832 had a son born in Virginia, and then in 1834 had a son born in Kentucky. The above info seems to show that Henry made his first, exploratory, visit to the Dukedom area in 1829, and a second one, to transport supplies, in 1830, and then spent the next two to three years wrapping things up back in Virginia, and then evidently joined the Roberts family 18-wagon train, in 1833, to permanently move his family to the Dukedom area, where his son was born the following year. All of that said, we cannot be sure of the exact migratory movements of Henry and his brother William C. Roberts----the information that we have points to William C. making his first exploratory trip in 1828 and Henry making his first exploratory trip the following year, in 1829, but considering how arduous and dangerous this 800-mile trip would have been on a mule or horse, traveling via primitive roads via Ashville NC and Nashville TN and then having to cut their way through unsettled previous Indian land to the Dukedom area--- it

would seem highly likely that the two brothers would have made at least their very first trip, together---but we will never know for sure.

Henry Roberts's family settled on a 160-acre land grant about five miles WNW of Dukedom, (NW Quad of Section 30, TS 1, Range 1 East), where they lived out the rest of their lives. Henry died there on 16 August 1856 and Phaemma died there on 11 March 1862. They are both buried in the Osborne Cemetery, near their homeplace.

Henry and Phaemma's 13 children were:

BEVERLY WILLIAS, (male), born 24 September 1816; died 4 October 1838

ANN E. born 28 June 1818; married "GATS"?

MARTHA M., born 1 May 1820; married Judge OSBORNE

LEONADUS, born 24 April 1822; died 4 July 1845

ELIJAH T. born 9 June 1824

MARY F., born 20 September 1826

SARAH VIRGINIA PHAEMMA, born 23 June 1828, married John Gilliam; died in 1920

REBECCA C., born 24 August 1830, married F.E. Williams

WILLIAM HENRY, born 14 April 1832, married Mary Pelina Hudson; died 18 May 1893

(All of the above born in Virginia; those below born in Kentucky)

ELVIRA D., born 7 June 1834; died 28 August 1834

ALONZO D., born 1 August 1836, married N.J. Hudspeth

DEMETRIA JANE, born 16 August 1838; married William T. George

JAMES R. born 1841; married Sarah L. Hudson, (sister of Mary Pelina Hudson, above); died 30 April 1864

WLLIAM C. ROBERTS--- William Roberts # 1 and Anne Cheatham Roberts' second son, my non-ancestor, William C. Roberts, was born in 1794 in Chesterfield County Virginia. On 20 February 1817 he married DEMETRIA ELAM, born 4 December 1803, the daughter of William Branch and Michal Cheatham Elam. In 1828, William C. Roberts apparently became the first in our immediate family to make an exploratory trip from Chesterfield County to the newly opened-for-

settlement frontier land around Dukedom, in Weakley County Tennessee and adjacent Graves County Kentucky. He came to evaluate the feasibility of bringing his family there to settle and claim free land. The following year, in 1829, he brought his family to make their home near Dukedom in Weakley County Tennessee. Demetria died there on 11 August 1850 and William C. died there in 1852 at age 58; they, and their daughter, Demetria, are buried in the family graveyard, by their home, on a knoll by the state line highway, less than a mile west of Dukedom, in Weakley County; the graveyard has since been destroyed. William C. Roberts's eldest son, Fabius, administered his estate; his estate mentioned only eight heirs, so one child must have previously died.

William C. paid taxes on 50 acres in two different tracts in Weakley County District 13, in 1828, (land entry book entries #952 and 954), apparently while he was on his first exploratory visit. During that same 1828 year, his wife, DEMETRIA gave birth to their son, PLEASANT ROBERTS, back in Chesterfield County. Then in 1829 he bought and sold 25 acres in Weakley County, and too, his daughter, REBECCA JANE ROBERTS, was born in Tennessee that same year---but also, in 1829, he was seen back in Virginia selling some land. All of this taken together proves that William C. Roberts brought his family to the Dukedom area sometime in 1829. On 15 December 1830, William C. Roberts signed a Power of Attorney, authorizing his father, William Roberts #1, back in Virginia, to sell his Virginia property; also in 1830, he was taxed \$2 for having 2 slaves. In 1831 in Weakley County, he was taxed for one piece of property and one slave, and was granted 200 acres "on the North Fork of Obion River" in District 13, (land entry book entry #394; (this 200-acres claim probably included his earlier 50-acre claim). Still later, he acquired three different 160 land grants in Graves County. Jillson's "Kentucky Land Grants West of Tennessee River" lists William C. Roberts's land grants as follows: Book 5, page 1: NW Qtr Section 25, Range 1W, TS 1 and Book 9, page 239: SW Qtr Section 24, Range 1W, TS 1, which adjoin, N-S about two miles north of Dukedom; and Book 5, page 1: SE Qtr Section 33, Range 1W, TS 1, about three miles directly west of Dukedom. William C. Roberts eventually owned 680 acres in the Dukedom area.

My non-ancestor WILLIAM C. AND DEMETRIA ELAM ROBERTS'  
CHILDREN

FABIUS WASHINGTON, born ~20 June 1820 in Virginia; married Emeline Meacham; died 20 February ~1889; Emeline born 24 December 1824, died 15 July 1904; both are buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

JOHN WILLIAM BRANCH, born 22 November 1821---he was 7 years old when the family migrated; married Micha Elam; died in December 1887.

DANIEL ORLIUS born 8 June 1825 in Virginia; married Mary Ann Bard; died on 23 August 1892.

SUSAN ANN ELIZABETH, born 1826---was 2 years old when the family migrated; married William Meacham; died after 1850.

PLEASANT C. MARTIN, born 3 September 1828 in Virginia. May have married Martha A. Wyatt.

REBECCA JANE GAILEY, born 1829 in Tennessee; died after 1950.

DEMETRIA FRANCES, born 28 May 1832; died after 1850.

ESTALIUS ABIJAH, born 1835; dead by 1850

MARGARET C. DESTRY, born 1843, married William S. Cannon on 26 May 1860.

(This is the end of the information about my non-ancestor William # 1's First Family with Anne Cheatham)

**Part 3**

**WILLIAM # 1 AND MARTHA WALTHALL ROBERTS 'S CHILDREN**

1. **WINIFRED**, born ~1800, married Pleasant Gordon, migrated in the 1833 family wagon-train; They had six children while living in Chesterfield County. Four of the children were named Edward, Buck, Martha, and Louisa. The couple lived on the



160 acre "Davidson Place" north of Dukedom, which her father willed to her and her children. Winnie died between 1851 and 1860. In 1880, "E.H. Gordon" later lived in Section 20, about 4 ½ miles NW of Dukedom, which is probably the "Davidson" Place.

2. **JOHN**, born ~1803, married unnamed wife #1 back in Chesterfield County and they had three children; Edward, Martha Jane, and Winnie. That wife died at some unknown date and he married wife #2 Jane Baily and they had one child, Lucy. The family migrated to the Dukedom area in 1833 in the family wagon-train. John was mentally incapacitated by two years later, in 1835, when his father's Will named his brother Francis as "the trustee for the body of John" and left a slave, Eliza, to care for him. In 1843, John was taxed for the one slave and no land. He died in April 1846 and an inquest was held, apparently because of suspicious circumstances surrounding his death; His brother Daniel Walthall Roberts administered his estate. (Family tradition has it that "one brother died during the family migration". I cannot find anything to support this statement---I believe this story might possibly be a distorted memory version of John becoming hurt and mentally incapacitated during the trip, rather than one of the brothers dying.) John's father's Will also loaned nine acres to an Elizabeth Baily, who is assumed to have been incapacitated John's mother-in-law, who may have been living with John's family, helping to care for him. In 1840, John's widowed mother, Martha, had a number of younger individuals living with her, whose ages and sex matched John's family. It therefore appears that by that date that incapacitated John's wife and children had moved in with his mother.

3. **FRANCIS (FRANK) ROBERTS**, son of William (Sr.), born 5 November 1805; married Mary W. Cheatham~1826 and the couple had nine children---about half of which were born in Virginia and the other half in Graves County. The couple migrated in the 1833 wagon-train, to Graves County, where he owned 360 acres and four slaves. There is no record of him entering on a land claim, so he may have purchased this place, near that of Henry, and Richard, roughly about 4-5 miles WNW of Dukedom.

Their nine children were:

Martha F., born 5 August 1827

William P., born 14 January 1829, married Martha Wyatt on 24 December 1866

Richard Thomas, born 13 October 1830

Alfred, born 19 July 1832; married "Mary" on 24 July 1877

Virginia, born 21 June 1834

Mary E., born 27 January 1836

Amanda S., born 7 February 1837

Maressa, born 5 June 1839

Adalinia, born 17 May 1841

After Francis' wife, Mary, died in 1841-1843, he married Ruth G. Covner and this couple had twins, Arabella and Isabella, born 21 November 1844. Francis died on 15 February 1875, at 70 years of age. He and wife Ruth are buried at the Bethel Baptist Church, north of Dukedom.

4. **RICHARD ROBERTS**, son of William # 1, was born ~1808. He migrated, unmarried, at about age 25, in the family wagon-train from Chesterfield County. He married Jane Farmer, daughter of William F. Farmer, in 1834, and was a merchant in Dukedom. He owned two each 160-acre land-grant properties in Graves County, roughly about 4-5 miles WNW of Dukedom, next to his half-brother, Henry. (Jillson's Land Grants West of the Tennessee River lists his grant as: Book 6, page 323: SE qtr Section 30, Range 1E, TS 1 and Book 6, page 324: NE qtr Section 30, Range 1E, TS 1, which adjoined Henry's land to the south). Richard died in Weakley County in 1856, at age 49; Jane Farmer Roberts was alive in 1860. At the time of his death, Richard owned slaves: Mary, Ann, Arden, Nancy, Eliza, and Henry.

Richard and Jane Farmer Roberts' Children:

Susan Ann born 17 May 1834 married Charles Wheeler in 1852, died 18 January 1912.

Thomas Jefferson, born 10 August 1835 married Alice G. Beadles on 3 July 1867.

Caledonia P. born 1836 married Thomas E. Lloyd on 13 January 1857. He changed the spelling of his name from Lloyd to “Loyd”.

William Fen, born 1838 married Sarah Parker on 10 August 1862.

Martha Jane born 1840, married James Alexander Orr/Oar(?).

James, born 1842; died young.

May Isabell (or Isabell May?) born 1844, married Mr. Winstead.

John Randolph, born 1846, (married Lunsford or Thacker?).

5. **THOMAS L. ROBERTS**, son of William Roberts # 1), was my great-great grandfather, who will be addressed in detail in the next section.

6. **REBECCA ANN ROBERTS**, daughter of William (Sr.), was born about 1814 in Chesterfield County. She traveled, apparently unmarried, at about age 18, with her parents, on the 1833 wagon-train to Weakley County. She was listed as being married to “a” Mr. Farmer in 1835. Their children were Sam and Harriet Farmer. Rebecca was dead by 1846, when not listed as an heir to her grandfather Roberts’ estate. (Rebecca’s brother, Richard also married a Farmer—possibly siblings.)

(**Note:** William # 1’s children #’s 8 and 9 are entered here, next, prior to number 7, (Daniel Walthall Roberts), to lessen any confusion between the ongoing listing of William Roberts # 1’s children and the extensive listings of # 7 Daniel Walthall Roberts’ life and children.)

8. **MATTHEW M.**, born ~1822; migrated to Dukedom with the family in 1833, when young. Married Margaret Lee; they had no children. Owned slaves Roda and Peter. He died in 1846-1850. On 21 July 1851, his siblings sold the 177 acres that he had inherited from his father.

9. **JAMES R. ROBERTS**, son of William (Sr.), was born in 1823 in Chesterfield County and migrated to the Dukedom area with his parents on the 1833 wagon-train. He inherited 177 acres in Weakley County from his father, but died at age 16 in 1839.

(Now back to William #1 and Martha's 7<sup>th</sup> child, Daniel Walthall Roberts and his large extended family---listed last to avoid possible confusion between his own children and his father, William Roberts # 1's above listed many children.)

7. **DANIEL WALTHALL ROBERTS**, son of William # 1, was born in Chesterfield County on 4 March 1816; traveled on the migration wagon train as a 16-year-old dependent. Married "his cousin" JANE AMERICA ROBERTS, born 10 June 1819, the daughter of "Tom" and Lucy Roberts of Line # 2, on 3 April 1837/1838, who was also born in Chesterfield County. This couple claimed to be cousins but there is no information regarding what type or degree of cousins they may have been.

Daniel Walthall and Jane America Roberts owned 4 slaves and 362 acres situated on both side of the KY/TN state line, including the 177 acres in Weakley County that he inherited from his father. In 1878, Daniel Walthall and Jane America Roberts, four of their sons: James H.W., with his wife and daughter Jennie, and one other daughter; Edwin Wallace, (single), Thomas P.M., and Richard Francis---plus Henry W. Roberts, (a cousin?) and at least eight other named individuals, migrated from Weakley County, via mule-drawn covered wagons, "to Texas" without any specific destination in mind, to investigate the possibility of moving there. They passed through a yellow fever quarantined area near the east side of the Mississippi River, near Hickman, crossed rivers and swamps, went through rain storms that mired their wagons, and dry areas where there was no drinking water for them or their mules, and experienced health problems---Daniel Walthall was bedridden for three weeks along the way after drinking from the only available water source---a water hole contaminated with green slime; and one man's wife died of consumption---The migration party eventually ended up in Montague County Texas, (near the Oklahoma state line, north of Ft. Worth). Daniel W. died there in 1895 and Jane died there in 1903. They are both buried there in the Salona Cemetery, near Bowie.

Daniel W. and Jane A. Roberts were still listed as residents of Weakley County in the 1880 census even though they had moved to Texas. Their son, Woodson W. was living, on his parents' property and three other sons were living next door, (probably all four sons were actually living on the parent's land)---it is assumed that Daniel and Jane probably still owned the property, even though they had

gone to Texas, and that their sons were living and farming on it. Their sons on their Tennessee property were Thomas P.M., with wife Sara S., George W.A., with wife Joanner T. and one daughter, John Daniel and wife Candes, and Richard Francis, with wife Elizabeth and four children. We have an extremely interesting diary kept by Daniel, during the migration to Texas, which describes in detail, their experiences and hard times encountered along the way.

Daniel Walthall and Jane America Roberts' eight children were:

1. **Edwin Wallace**, born 8 November 1838, served in Co "C" 12<sup>th</sup> KY Cavalry CSA, as 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal. Migrated with his parents and others to Montague County TX, where, on 18 September 1879, he married Frances Clara Parr; the couple had five children and in 1890, the family migrated farther, into Oklahoma, when the small portion of that state that had not been previously granted to Indian tribes was opened for settlement. Fifty thousand men lined up at the state boundaries when the starting bell sounded, in a first come, first served race to claim free land. Edwin must not have been one of the first because he was destitute and living on a CSA pension when he died in Norman on 3 August 1919; Frances died there on 19 August 1935.
2. **James Henry Washington**, born 20 November 1841, also served in Co "C", 12<sup>th</sup> KY Cavalry, CSA, as a 2<sup>nd</sup> LT. Married Lucy Ann Edmiston on 18 May 1867 and they had ten children. He and his family migrated with the family to Montague County Texas in 1878. He kept moving westward and died in New Mexico on 14 December 1924.
3. **JACOB THOMAS**, born 21 February 1844; died as an infant.
4. **RICHARD FRANCIS MARION**, born 20 August 1845, also served with his two brothers in Co "C" 12<sup>th</sup> KY Cavalry. Married Elizabeth Ann Farabough on 17 December 1870. Migrated with his family to Montague County Texas but returned to the Dukedom area, where he was living next door to, or on, his parents' property, in 1880. He died in Paris Tennessee.

5. **JOHN DANIEL**, born 3 July 1848; married Ella Bell. They had 7 children. He died on 5 February 1924. There is no information that he migrated to Texas with the family; he was living beside his brothers on their father's land in Graves County in 1880.
  
6. **GEORGE WASHINGTON ALEXANDER**, born in January 1851. Married Joanna T. Cloar on 26 May 1878. He migrated to Texas with the family but returned to the Dukedom area where he was living next door to, or on his parents' property, in 1880.
  
7. **THOMAS P. MONTGOMERY**, born in 1854; married Louisiana Cloar; the couple had three children. Migrated with his parents to Montague County Texas but returned to the Dukedom area where he is seen living next to, or on, his parents' property in 1880.
  
8. **WOODSON H. WINGFIELD**, born 12 June 1857; married Jennie Park and the couple had 8 children. He did not go with his parents to Texas. The couple lived on his parent's land after they had migrated to Texas. He died on 22 March 1913.

**E. THOMAS L. AND MARY ANN CLEMONS ROBERTS  
MY GREAT-GREAT GRANDPARENTS**

**THOMAS L. ROBERTS** was born 1 December 1810 in Chesterfield County Virginia to William # 1 and Martha Walthall Roberts. When about 22 years old and still single, he accompanied his parents and other family members on their 18-vehicle wagon train migration in 1833 from Chesterfield County Virginia to the Dukedom area of Weakley County Tennessee and adjacent Graves County

Kentucky. In ~1843, Thomas L. Roberts married Mary Ann Clemons, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Dougherty Clemons.

Mary Ann's father, Charles Clemons, was a Welchman, born in Lynchburg, Washington County, Virginia in October 1790. He fought in the War of 1812, near Vincennes Indiana, against Indians who were loyal to the British, and received War of 1812 Land Claim # 25840 for his service. Mary Ann Clemons Roberts' mother, Mary Ann Dougherty Clemons, was born in nearby Rogersville Tennessee in 25 February 1792/6. Charles Clemons and Mary Ann Dougherty were married in Virginia on 28 January 1812, and evidently first migrated to Alabama, where their daughter Mary Ann Clemons was born, in 1815; the couple had 10 children. They then migrated on to Weakley County Tennessee 1829. Mary Ann Dougherty Clemons died in Weakley County Tennessee on 10 December 1859 and is buried there in Goodsprings Cemetery. The following year, on 21 February 1860, Charles Clemons married Mary Moss and he died two years later, in 1862; his burial place is unknown, is probably also in Goodsprings Cemetery. Mary Moss Clemons died on 30 August 1901 and is also buried at Goodsprings Cemetery.

Thomas L. Roberts initially farmed 177 acres, a mile or so west of Dukedom, that he inherited from his father; he later increased his acreage. He died on 29 June 1864 and Mary Ann Clemons Roberts died in 1894. Weakley County was a very violent area during the Civil War, with both Yankee and Rebel guerilla gangs ravaging the countryside and attacking civilians who were sympathetic to the opposite side. Thomas Roberts owned two slaves and had one (or maybe two) sons who were Confederate soldiers, plus his father owned 16 slaves, and many other Roberts families also owned slaves, and Thomas had three nephews who were also Confederate soldiers---there is no known reason for his death but I can't help but wonder if perhaps his death might have been at the hands of Yankee guerillas, because of his Confederate family. Thomas was buried, alone, on his property, rather than in an established graveyard, where others in the family were buried---could this somehow be attributed to a violent guerrilla-caused death? His abandoned and forgotten tombstone was discovered by recent family descendants who relocated it to alongside the gravestone of his son, James

Marion Roberts, in the Clinton Kentucky Cemetery. His original gravesite, marked by loose rocks, can be located as follows: From the Lucy Roberts Historical Plaque on State Line Highway a little west of Dukedom, go west ~100 yards, turn south, go ~¼ mile, then go east ~¼ mile, then go south again ~ ¼ mile to a ditch. The grave site was on the west side of this ditch in the woods, ~100' from both the ditch and a pond to the NNE.

At the time of his death, Thomas was obviously broke; his Administrator/son-in-law Thomas Little, declared the estate insolvent. His widow, Mary Ann, received her one-third of their estate, as her dowry, and 35 acres of his property was sold on the courthouse steps to pay off debts. His daughter, Lura Dean Roberts Cayce signed a legal note to purchase the 35 acres, for \$325; her note was co-signed by her husband, John Cayce and her brother-in-law, Thomas Little. Later when she could not pay off the note, she signed the property over to Thomas Little who assumed the loan. Also, at the time of Thomas Roberts's death, H.G. Drewry was assigned by the court as a guardian for his two minor children, Clarence and Hettie. In 1873, Drewry brought suit on behalf of these two children, against their mother and their older siblings, in order to force the division of Thomas' land among his children. The case was decided in 1877 when the estate was divided among the six surviving children, (Clarence had died.) Hettie got 36 acres, Margaret got 31 acres, Sarah got 27 acres, J.A. Welch, assignee of Prince Albert, got 39 acres, Charles Brown, assignee of Lura Dean Roberts Cayce, got 55 acres, and James Marion got 50 acres.

\*\*\* Early family records spell the family names as "Clemons" and "Dougherty", but others, including some family members, spell them as "Clemmons" and a half-dozen different ways in place of "Dougherty".

Thomas L. and Mary Ann Roberts' 7 children were:

**SARAH ELIZABETH**, born 1844, married Thomas I. Little on 22 May 1860; died on 21 October 1929. Their children were Jefferson D. (Davis?), Thomas M., John W., Koskiusko, Maud, Maggie, Richard M. and Mary Gray Little.



**JAMES MARION**, my great-grandfather, in Roberts Ancestry Line # 1, born 24 July 1845; married Lucy Laura Davis, in Roberts Ancestry Line # 2, daughter of John Jeffrey and Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis, on 4 January 1872; their children were Edward Charles, Lee, Hugh, Nell (Milner/Wakefield), Ethyl (De Zonia), and Lillian. Lucy Laura died in Hickman County Kentucky on 31 January 1906 and James Marion died on 6 November 1931; they are both buried in the Clinton Kentucky Cemetery. James Marion served in Company "C", 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry, CSA; he was shot twice in his leg during his service. This couple will be addressed in detail in the following Section.

**PRINCE ALBERT, ("MACK")**, born 1 March 1847; was living "s a laborer with his widowed mother in 1870 and he married S.A. Westmoreland on 28 July 1877, in Hickman County Kentucky. He attended a 1910 CSA soldiers-reunion in Fulton Kentucky where he registered as a veteran of Company "C", 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. I have not found him listed anywhere in that unit or on the surrender rolls, which makes me question whether he was actually in the war. His brother and cousins were in fact in Company "C", so maybe he was possibly conscripted toward the end of the war, or perhaps he simply attended the reunion as a guest, alongside his many relatives and neighbors who were in fact in Company "C". His tombstone, in Sunset Cemetery in Dresden TN reads: P.A. Roberts 1 March 1847-4 September 1897, (age 50).

**LURA DEAN**, born ~1852, married John F. Cayce on 24 November 1870, and a Mr. Rowland at some later date. She had a daughter named Middy Cayce, and lived in Union City Tennessee. (Great-grandfather Thomas L. Roberts's brother, Richard, had a son named Thomas J., who married Alice G. Beadles, whose mother was Susan Clem(m)ons. Thomas J and Alice named their daughter, "Lura D." This is such an unusual name that it seems likely that Thomas L. and Mary Ann may have named their daughter after this earlier Lura D.??---especially since "our" Lura D. would have been related to the earlier Lura D. through both her father and her mother.



two of them, and the other three rode away. He showed Forrest the scars from his wounds. Toward the end of the war, the 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry became so decimated that it was consolidated with the also-decimated 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. The Consolidated unit surrendered at Citronelle Alabama (just north of Mobile) at the end of the war, on 4 May 1865.

By 1868, three years after returning home to Weakley County following the war, James Marion Roberts, from Roberts Line # 1, had relocated a few miles to the west, to Fulton County Kentucky. There, on 4 January 1872 he married Lucy Laura Davis, from Line # 2, daughter of John Jeffrey and Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis, from Line # 2. In April 1898, He and Lucy sold, for \$400, the 50 acres he had inherited from his father's estate. The couple lived in Moscow and Clinton, in Hickman County Kentucky, where James Marion made his living as a stockman and farmer. He was living with his daughter, Grace McMurry, in Fulton County, when he died, as a widower, at age 85, of heart trouble, on 6 November 1931. Following his death Grace, his Administrator, received permission to cash his final State of Kentucky CSA-pension check; his monthly pension checks were for \$60.

LUCY LAURA DAVIS ROBERTS was born 2 January 1851, near Cayce, Fulton County Kentucky, the daughter of John Jeffrey and Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis. Her father died from unknown causes at the very early age of 31-years; his gravesite is unknown. Lucy's one grandfather, Benjamin Thaddaeus Davis, from Powhatan County Virginia, fought in the War of 1812, and was a pioneer settler in Fulton County. Her other grandfather was John Thomas "Tom" Roberts, addressed above. Lucy Laura died at age 55, on 31 January 1906, of pneumonia. Both James Marion and Lucy Laura are buried just inside the entrance gate in the Clinton Kentucky Cemetery.

James Marion and Lucy Laura's children were:

**HUGH ALDEN**, born 1874, emigrated to Elida NM; married (1) Payne Hays and (2) Mary Hays (sisters). His children were Raymond, James, and Earl, by wife Payne, and Breck, Betty, Ruth Ann, Leroy, Paul, John Ed, and Mary Belle

(Butler) by wife Mary. (James' daughter, Ruth Ann, at age ~14, married David Glass, who became CEO of Walmart.)

**EDWARD CHARLES**, my grandfather, born 22 August 1876, who will be covered in the following section.

**LEE**, born 1879, who lived in Little Rock Arkansas and had one daughter. Family tradition has it that in his last years, as a widower, he and a friend spent their time, for enjoyment, touring all across the United States. My grandmother once told me that "Lee once stole some hogs---but they never could prove it".

**LILLIAN**, born 1880, married Thomas Wakefield; lived in El Paso TX \*\*\*

**ETHEL MAY**, born 1883, married Charles Edward De Zonia who worked in Fulton Kentucky, on the railroad. He subsequently transferred to Gallup NM to work on the railroad there, and is said to have served as sheriff for that county. Ethyl is said to have relocated to California to live with her daughter, following Charles Edward's death, and probably died there in 1952. Their son, Charles Francis De Zonia's wife became incapacitated, spent six years in a mental hospital and died there. The wife's incapacitation caused the widower to have to give up his two daughters for adoption. He reportedly later robbed a liquor store, jumped bail and fled to Gallup, where his parents lived. There, he later married Teresa, an Indian lady, and had more children.

**GRACE**--married Charles McMurry. This couple lived in Fulton County Kentucky. Their children were Virginia (Jones), James, Forrest, Ruth (Corum), and Dorothy (Terrett).

**NELLY DEAN**, born 1886, may have married a Mr. Boles

## MY LINE 2 IROBERTS ANCESTORS

### JOHN THOMAS "TOM" ROBERTS and LUCY ELLEN FLOURNOY ROBERTS MY LINE # 2 3<sup>RD</sup> GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

Almost nothing is known about the ancestors of my earliest-known member of Roberts Line #2, JOHN THOMAS "TOM" ROBERTS, born 1781, almost surely in or around Chesterfield/Henrico County Virginia. He will hereafter be referred to as "TOM", the familiar name that he went by. Family tradition has it that he was one of several children born to unidentified parents; one of his siblings was said to be named "George". Apparently, when their parents died or could no longer take care of the children, they were bound out to other families to be raised, worked, and to be taught a skill. TOM was bound out to some unidentified family in North Carolina to be taught the wheelwright skill. Roberts non-direct ancestor Morris #3, from Line #1, moved from Henrico County Virginia to North Carolina in 1777---and Tom was born in 1781, so it seems very possible, because the ages and names fit, that Tom might have been bound out to Morris #3, who could have been his Line # 1 relative---rather than being sent to a different state to be bound out to some stranger. It has also been unsubstantially speculated that because TOM came to Chesterfield County, on his own, when he reached maturity and was no longer legally a bound boy, that the reason could likely have been because the Line #1 Roberts family, there, might have been his closest relatives. If so, then my Line #1 and Line #2 Roberts families were probably one and the same family, a generation or so earlier in time.

There is one bit of confusion about his name. His marriage certificate lists his name as "JOHN THOMAS **BALDWIN** ROBERTS", but this is the only known time that "BALDWIN" ever appears as part of his name. It does not appear in the family Bible, nor as carried by two of his grandsons, who were named for him, nor is it on his tombstone. It was commonplace back in early times to give a son the complete name of a special friend or relative, thus it may have been that "Tom" was named for "John Thomas Baldwin", and that after coming of age he chose to drop the

“Baldwin”, that somehow still got used on his marriage certificate. I personally have chosen to arbitrarily treat the name BALDWIN as a one-time erroneous or insignificant entry.

Tom is first seen, in Chesterfield County Virginia, at age 26, about the time of his marriage, in 1807, to LUCY ELLEN FLOURNOY, born in 1782, the daughter of JACOB FLOURNOY, born 1760-1770 and EDITH FARMER FLOURNOY, born 1741-1750. The FLOURNOY family were fairly wealthy Huguenots; Jacob rode fine horses, and owned 12 slaves—6 male and 6 female. The FLOURNOY family ancestors are known clear back into early France. Family tradition has it that TOM’s mother-in-law was a stuck-up, haughty woman who disrespected him because he “wasn’t good enough” as a simple working man, to be married to her daughter.

Lucy Ellen Flournoy’s brother, Mark Flournoy, signed as his father’s representative, authorizing her 10 July 1807 marriage to Tom. Both TOM and LUCY ROBERTS were illiterate, and signed with an “X”. In 1828, the couple bought 82 acres just three doors down from her parents’ home. They sold this land on 9 October 1832 to Ammon Elam for \$300 when they preparing to join the Line # 1 Roberts wagon-train migration to the Dukedom area. Family tradition has it that Lucy’s father, Jacob Flournoy, rode his horse with the migrating party as far as the first river to be crossed, where he kissed his daughter good-bye, remarking that he would never again see her.

Tom and Lucy Ellen Roberts’s land was a little less than two miles west of Dukedom, on both sides of the state line. William Wood sold them 150 acres in District 13, on 13 August 1844, for \$607, which may be where their home was located. They owned 9 slaves, and 160 acres directly across the state line from their home. Lucy died in 1842 and Tom died on 26 February 1844; both were buried in the family graveyard, across from their home, in Graves County. Their son, Jacob Alexander, erected a nice, large tombstone in their memory, which still stands today, in the middle of a farmer’s field, just barely out of sight, directly north of the Kentucky Historical Roadside Plaque on State Line Road that recognizes Lucy as the first Huguenot lady to migrate into the Jackson Purchase.

(She is also named in DAR file # 321508 as being the daughter of Revolutionary War participant, Jacob Flournoy.) Family tradition has it that a number of Tom and Lucy's slaves were also buried, without tombstones, where Tom and Lucy are buried.

TOM and LUCY ELLEN FLOURNOY ROBERTS had one son and seven daughters, plus an infant that did not survive. All were born in Virginia and all migrated to the Dukedom area with their parents. Their children were:

**1 ANN REBECCA ROBERTS TAYLOR** Born ~1808. She inherited her grandfather Jacob Flournoy's slave, "Old Nathan". She married William Taylor, a sheriff who was murdered by a bushwacker. The couple had 5 sons and 5 daughters. William Taylor was an uncle of James Taylor who married Ann Rebecca's sister, Phoebe. Ann Rebecca Roberts Taylor died in 1891 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery in Fulton KY.

**2 JACOB ALEXANDER ROBERTS**, Born 22 February 1811. Married (1), Glorvina Welch; they had one son and three daughters, and (2), Lucy Ann Meacham; they had eight children. He named a son by his first wife, "JOHN THOMAS ROBERTS", in honor of his father. After this infant and his mother both died, he and his second wife gave the same name---"JOHN THOMAS ROBERTS" ---to one of their sons. Two the sons served in the CSA Army during the Civil War---John Thomas Roberts served in Co "H", 33<sup>rd</sup> TN, CSA and Robert Alexander Roberts served in Co "K", 31<sup>st</sup> TN, CSA. Very little else is known about Jacob's children except their names, which were: Paralee, Charles C., Fabius W., Robert Alexander, Lucy Darcus, Martha, John T., Sarah A., Susan, Glorvina, and Helen. Jacob's home was located two miles west of Dukedom on both sides of the state line. He is listed on page 8 of the Weakley County Land Entry Book as claiming land. On 11 January 1840 he bought 200 acres from G. Fare in District 13; his home is assumed to be on this place. In 1850 he owned 4 slaves, two of whom were named Old Jordon and John. As previously stated, Jacob erected a large, nice tombstone at his parents' gravesite, that still stands, today. Jacob's first wife, Glorvina (Welch) is buried in Goodsprings Cemetery. His second wife, Lucy (Meacham), died in 1901 and Jacob died in 1904;

they are both buried in Mt Moriah Cemetery. Some of his children are buried in both Goodsprings and Mt. Moriah.

**3 PHOEBE ROBERTS (TAYLOR)**, born 1816. She inherited her grandfather JACOB FLOURNOY's slaves, Aunt Easter and Uncle Thaddy, and their son Ance. PHOEBE ROBERTS married James Taylor and they had 3 sons and 3 daughters. She died 1873 and is buried in the Dukedom Cemetery without a gravestone.

**4 JANE AMERICA ROBERTS (ROBERTS)**, born 10 June 1819. She inherited her grandfather JACOB FLOURNOY's slaves Rose and Spencer. She married, on 3 April 1837, DANIEL WALTHALL ROBERTS, from Line #1, who was born 4 March 1816. The couple claimed to be "cousins", although there is no information regarding the type or degree of cousinship. In 1876, this couple and a number of their children, and others, migrated westward from the Dukedom area to Montague County Texas. Jane made at least one trip, in 1879, to visit, back to Tennessee. Daniel died in 1895 and Jane died in 1903; they are both buried in the Salona graveyard, in Montague County (Near Bowie). Daniel Walthall wrote a wonderful diary, that I have, during the family's 1876 migration to Texas.

5 **ELIZABETH ROBERTS (BOAZ)**, also born 10 June 1819, a twin of JANE AMERICA. She married THOMAS BOAZ; they had four daughters; Lucy, Liddie, Laura, and Ada; she died in 1881.

6 **LUCY THOMAS ROBERTS (DAVIS SHEPHERD)** My great-great grandmother, born 22 May 1822 will be addressed in the following section.

7 **JUDITH ROBERTS (WELCH)** married, on 29 July 1846, JOHN WELCH, brother of JACOB ALEXANDER ROBERTS' wife, GLORVINA WELCH; the couple had a daughter also named Glorvina.

8 **MARY SUSAN ROBERTS (WILCOX BOWERS)**



**LUCY THOMAS ROBERTS DAVIS and JOHN JEFFREY DAVIS  
MY GREAT-GREAT GRANDPARENTS**

LUCY THOMAS ROBERTS, the daughter of JOHN THOMAS (“TOM”) and LUCY ELLEN FLOURNOY ROBERTS, was born 22 May 1822 in Chesterfield County Virginia on an 82-acre-farm three-doors down from Lucy Ellen Flournoy’s parents, JACOB and EDITH FARMER FLOURNOY. Lucy was given the names of “Lucy Thomas” in honor of both of her parents. In 1833, when Lucy Thomas Roberts was only about eleven years old, she was brought by her parents from their home in Chesterfield County Virginia to the Dukedom area of Graves County Kentucky and Weakley County Tennessee. The family traveled as part of the extended Roberts family migration in an 18-ox-cart wagon train. At age 21, on 1 November 1843, in western Kentucky, Lucy Thomas Roberts married John Jeffrey Davis, the son of Benjamin Thadieus and Susanna Jordan Davis. John Jeffrey Davis was born on 1 March 1821 in Powhatan County Virginia and died on 5 August 1852, at the early age of 31 in nearby Fulton County Kentucky. I do not know what killed him, nor where he is buried.

Lucy Thomas Roberts and John Jeffrey Davis children:

**DONNA J.** Born 25 November 1844. She was killed by a falling limb while walking down a lane between two of her sisters.

**MARY SUSAN** Born 15 September 1846; married Richard Bransford

**BENJAMIN THADIEUS # 2** Born 22 November 1848; believed to be buried in Paducah Kentucky.

**LUCY LAURA** My Roberts Line #2 great-grandmother, born 2 January 1851.

Married my Roberts Line #1 Great-grandfather James Marion Roberts. She was previously covered on pages 26-28, along with her Line # 1 husband.

Following John Jeffrey Davis's death on 5 August 1852, the widow Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis---one year later---on 28 August 1853, married the widower John Samuel Shepherd, who had several children of his own.

Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis and John Samuel Shepherd's children:

Nancy Jane Shepherd (Todd) Born 1854

Sarah Frances (Herring, Cook, Binford) Born 1859

John Jeffrey Born 1861 (Evidently named for Lucy's first husband.)

Kate Maud (Todd) Born 1865

Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis Shepherd died on 24 February 1890. She and John Samuel Shepherd are both buried at Boaz Chapel, in Fulton Kentucky.

**(MY ROBERTS LINE # 2 GREAT-GRANDMOTHER LUCY LAURA DAVIS ROBERTS, FROM LINE #2 IS COVERED ON PAGES 26-28 ALONG WITH HER HUSBAND, MY LINE # 1 GREAT GRANDFATHER, JAMES MARION ROBERTS)**

**EDWARD CHARLES ROBERTS and MAYBELL McCLURE ROBERTS  
MY GRANDPARENTS  
AND MY STEP-GRANDFATHER FRED MOORE**

Edward Charles "Ed" Roberts was born on 22 August 1876 in Hickman County Kentucky, the son of James Marion and Lucy Laura Davis Roberts. On 10 November 1903, he married my grandmother, Maybell McClure who was born in Ballard County Kentucky on 29 May 1877, the daughter of Baker Woodruff and Mary Elizabeth Todd McClure.

I don't know anything about Edward's young life except that he grew up with six siblings, in Clinton and Moscow, in Hickman County. Maybell grew up in her parents' home in rural Carlisle County. Three of her sibling sisters died young, at

ages 1, 3, and 13---I suspect from something like tuberculosis, because her father took her to Albuquerque New Mexico to be treated for several months in a sanitorium, probably a tuberculosis sanitorium. One sister, Laura McClure Edwards, and her only brother, R. Jeff McClure survived.

My grandparents were both living in Clinton Kentucky when they married. Ed was working in the grocery business and Maybell had long been taking care of her mother who had terminal cancer that ultimately resulted in her right leg being amputated prior to her death. Following their marriage they moved to a farm a few miles away, near the tiny town of Moscow Kentucky. There, they had four children:

**LUCY ELIZABETH** Born 1903 and died 1906.

**GORDON STUART/EDWARD ROBERTS** (My father.) He was born on 17 December 1908 and died on 14 March 1990. Family tradition has it that his middle name was given in honor of a Confederate General, however, early-on, my father informally changed it to "Edward", in honor of his father, and he went by Edward for the rest of his life.

**MARY SUE ROBERTS MARTINELLI VAN POOL** Born 2 October 1912. She had no children.

**MARTHA MAY ROBERTS WOODROW.** Born 26 July 1914 and died on 2 May 1993. Her children were John Thomas Woodrow Jr. and Sue Todd Woodrow.

The winter of 1916 was one of the worst on record---thick ice froze over the backed-up flood waters of the Bayou de Chien Creek, between Moscow and Clinton. On 18 January, Ed and several friends went ice-skating on the ice; Ed broke thru a patch of thin ice and drowned. He was just 39, and left Maybell as a widow with three small children, the youngest whom was only one and one-half years old.

Ed's estate sale listed 100 hogs, 12 mules/horses, 20 head of cattle, a buggy, livestock feed and miscellaneous items. Maybell kept 10 head of cattle, 3 horses, a few pigs, the buggy and some hay and miscellaneous items. Proceeds from the sold items brought in \$1093.40. His obituary stated that he was survived by his widow, three children, his father, and five siblings---Ethel De Zonia, Lee, Grace McMurry, Nell Boles and Lillian Wakefield. All attended his funeral except for Lillian, who was living in El Paso TX. (The obituary was inaccurate in that Hugh was also a sibling, who was living in Elida New Mexico and almost surely did not attend due to the distance.)

Following Ed's death, Maybell remained on their farm eking out a living, while also caring for her three small children. She told of using her 16-gage double-barrel shotgun to hunt small game with which to feed her children, aged 1 ½, 4, and 8. Within about two years of Ed's death, Maybell married Fred Moore, who had been helping her on the farm. She told of the two of them leaning against a barnyard fence, one day, talking about the farm, when she said, "Fred, why don't we get married?", and he replied, "OK"---and that was that. Fred was born 1 December 1887, and was ten years younger than Maybell. The couple moved to a new home on the outskirts of Clinton where they remained for the rest of their lives. Fred always worked as a John Deere mechanic except during the WWII years when he worked nights in the Viola Kentucky Defense Plant, making ammunition for the war effort. Maybell was thus then left alone at night, during those war years, out in the country, with no close neighbors, so she had to learn how, at age 63, to drive a car, in order to be mobile in case of an emergency. Being alone at night, she always pulled her rocking-chair tightly up against her bed and laid her shotgun across the arms of the chair, each night, so as to be ready to shoot intruders.

Fred died on 27 May 1967, of circulatory failure and Maybell died on 27 May 1977, two days prior to her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, of lung cancer. (Fred was a heavy smoker while Maybell never smoked.) Maybell is buried in the Clinton Kentucky Cemetery between her two husbands. (I have never found a marriage license for Fred and Maybell, so I don't actually know if they were officially married---but I

guess that that didn't much matter, for in all of the years that I knew them, I never once saw Fred leave for work without the two of them kissing each other goodbye.

A few personal memories of Grandpa Fred and Grandma Maybell: I never ever thought of Fred as being my "step" anything; he was "MY GRANDPA" and I truly loved him. He taught me how to overhaul my old worn out 1948 Oldsmobile that we had parked beneath a shade tree in his back yard, and he frequently gladly loaned me his pickup to go dating in, and gave me good solid advice that I have always tried to follow. Even when I was just a teenager, he treated me like a friend and a grown man. Maybell was a hard-working, stay-at-home country lady. She made home-made strong lye soap and built big outdoor fires beneath big kettles of water in which to wash Grandpa's heavily greased work clothes; she would hold chickens by their necks and fast-twist their bodies so that she was left with the head in her hand while the chickens' bodies flopped around on the ground; and then she would scald that carcass, pick off the feathers, gut it, and cook the best-tasting chicken in the whole world.

**GORDON STUART/EDWARD ROBERTS**  
**And**  
**MARY LEE WHAYNE ROBERTS**  
**MY PARENTS**

Gordon's middle birth name was "Stuart", supposedly a name his McClure grandfather wished him to have, in honor of a Confederate Army General, but early-on, he informally changed that middle name to "Edward", in honor of his father, and he went by Edward throughout the remainder of his life. He was born on 17 December 1908, on a small farm near the tiny town of Moscow, in Hickman County Kentucky to Edward Charles Roberts and Maybell McClure Roberts.

Gordon was 20-years old when he graduated from the Clinton Kentucky high school, rather than being a usual 18-year-old high school graduate. This is certainly understandable because his mother became a widow when he was just eight-years old, when she was suddenly singlehandedly saddled with the awesome responsibilities of caring for 1 ½, 4-year and 8-year-old small children, while also maintaining her house, managing the farm, tending livestock, milking a cow twice daily, hunting small game with which to feed her family, and so much more. Gordon was obviously kept home at an early age to help the family survive.

Mary Lee Whyne Roberts was born on 30 September 1911, on a farm 1 ½ miles south of Columbus Kentucky to Harry Utterback Whyne and Virginia, “Virgie” French Whyne. She had one young sister who did not survive, two brothers, Thomas French Whyne and Harry U. Whyne Jr., who both ultimately became highly-successful medical doctors, and one surviving sister, Virginia Sue Whyne Florence, who likewise became a very successful teacher.

Both of my parents graduated high school in 1929, at the height of the “Great Depression”. The nation was a disaster during this time---there was no work to be had; businessmen were committing suicide by jumping out of tall buildings; homeless people were “riding the rails”, camping together along railroad tracks, and begging for food hand-outs. My grandmother told me of how my dad came home one day, all skinned up and bloody from having jumped off of a moving freight train as it passed through near their home, after previously having “ridden the rails” up to Detroit Michigan and back to try to find work. About that time, President Roosevelt started the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Program to provide work for the many thousands of unemployed young single men. The employees lived in barracks and performed manual labor in rural areas, building roads and trails and such. They were paid \$30 a month----a dollar a day----for their hard manual labor---and \$25 of their \$30 hard-earned dollars were automatically sent home to their parents---so these men were personally receiving only \$5 for a month of hard manual labor. This is what Gordon was doing at the time he and Mary Lee married, in November 1933.

Mary Lee's parents attempted to give her a higher-education, as they had all of her surviving siblings, by sending her to both a college and a nursing school, following her high school graduation, but she evidently had a learning and/or emotional disability which prevented her from doing much more than simply enrolling prior to quitting both schools and returning home to live as a dependent with her parents. Thus, at the time of her marriage to Gordon, in November 1933, at age 22, she was still (very unhappily) living as a dependent of her very strict and embarrassed father, and her mother, in their small isolated rural farm home that had no electricity, running water, toilet, etc. For some unknown reason---assumed to have been because they were embarrassed because they had no money, no home, and no jobs, (other than Gordon's \$5-a-month CCC job), when they married ---Gordon and Mary Lee kept their marriage a secret, until it was later discovered and an article published in the local paper, entitled, "Secret Marriage Revealed", that congratulated them. My mother gave birth to me, Gordon W. Roberts, nine months later, on 24 August 1934.

During the first three-years of their marriage—the penniless impoverished couple barely survived, in Clinton, in rented rooms in a private home, with my dad working manual labor in a grocery store. Then, in desperation, they moved into a tiny three-room uninsulated, unpainted, sharecropper shack, back in the woods, on Mary Lee's parents' farm, that had no electricity, no running water, no toilet, and no telephone---and they had no car. Living there meant living with none of the hundreds of electrically-powered home conveniences that we now use, no lights much brighter than a candle, and the only water was what little rained on the roof, (where birds pooped), which was funneled into a cistern and used for drinking, bathing, cooking, and all else. Plus, farming efforts were a disaster---about one-half of the 110 acres they were given to farm, consisted of an unusable, steep, wooded bluff, plus most of the other half of the tillable acreage was in the Mississippi River flood plain where there was also a swamp, and floods that routinely destroyed all efforts to raise a crop. The family basically survived as subsistence farmers---preserving and eating home-grown products such as chickens, eggs, milk, domestic animal meat, and vegetables. My only sibling,

Charles Edward “Eddie” Roberts was born on 4 March 1937, while living on this farm.

Sometime, very roughly about 1944, my totally impoverished parents, who were unhappy with their penniless, isolated; hard-working lives and with each other; and with both sets of hostile in-laws-- split up for a couple of years. These angry, resentful in-law problems, that involved all parties, existed until death. My parents reunited, but for many years afterwards---actually for most of the rest of their married lives-- life continued to be difficult and unhappy for them.

My dad worked at various times during his married years at various jobs—at manual labor in a grocery store, as a share-cropper, a subsistence farmer, farming his own land, as Greyhound bus driver, and a barber---and my mother worked at the local Post Office, but they survived, and they managed to put both sons through college. It was only after they sold their 110 acres for a nice profit in their later years that they were able to build a nice home on the outskirts of Clinton, and comfortably retire. There, on 14 March 1990, my dad passed away of a stroke, at age 81, and on 15 February 1915, my mother passed away at age 103 ½, while still living in her own rural home.

Our family was very dysfunctional. My feeling is that this sad situation was created right from the first day of Gordon and Mary Lee’s marriage, when, without any home, money, jobs, plans, or the blessings from either of their families, the two of them secretly married---not to go forward to bigger and better things---but just simply to escape their individual existing miserable lives---his \$5 a month CCC manual labor existence and her life as the failed-daughter in her embarrassed, overly-strict father’s isolated home. The marriage and family situation went downhill from there.

My brother and I were brought up to be adversaries, rather than to be loving brothers. He grew up in a very close personal relationship with our very hardworking but over-protective, controlling mother, whom I respected but with whom I was never emotionally close. She was at odds with her own parents and



her in-laws, and eventually with her husband, so she was left to find acceptance and love by over-protecting and coddling her baby/child. I didn't fit into that mold so I grew up in a close personal relationship with our easy-going, likable father, who was my mentor. My father did what he had to do to survive and put food on the table but he lacked the self-confidence to ever achieve financial success-- which I attribute to his extremely rough start in life.

As a result of our different early-life experiences, my brother and I have lived completely different adult lives. My brother still lives on a small farm, much like the one he grew up on, within easy walking distance of where he was born and where our parents lived. He is a good man, who, among other things, regularly attends church; has taught in the local school; has taken great care of our elderly mother; and takes good care of the graveyard where our family is buried. Whereas, I left home at age 16 to work as a deckhand on commercial Mississippi River boats; later spent my working life in Navy pilot, and have always travelled the world, living an exciting, adventurous life. Because of our very different life styles, my brother and I do not have any significant common ground and are not on friendly terms.

---

**GORDON WHAYNE ROBERTS and ALICE KATHERINE JOHNSON ROBERTS  
MYSELF, THE AUTHOR OF THIS PUB--- AND OUR CHILDREN'S MOTHER**

I was born on 24 August 1934 in a hospital in Fulton Kentucky to Gordon Stuart/Edward and Mary Lee Whyne Roberts, who were then living in rented rooms in nearby Clinton, where my father was doing manual labor in a grocery store. My first memories are when I was 2 or 3 years old, when my parents and I were moving into the previously-described three-room, unpainted, uninsulated sharecropper shack down on a wooded bluff on my grandfather's farm, about 1 ½ miles south of Columbus. We lived there until sometime about 1943 or 1944,

when I was about 9 or 10-years old, at which time my parents separated. My father went to Detroit where he found work as a Greyhound Bus driver; my mother, brother, and I lived, a few months at a time, with my mother's parents, then her sister's family in Shelbyville KY, and finally into a rented apartment in Columbus. My parents reunited after about a year or so when we moved into an apartment in Detroit, but then in 1945 we moved back to the shack on my grandfather's farm, relocating it to the top of the bluff and somewhat enlarging it. At this time, my grandfather deeded the 110-acres next to the Mississippi River to my mother—to be her share of his future estate. I spent my pre-teen and early teen years living on this farm, where I loved riding horses, hunting, fishing, my dog, exploring around the woods and river, hunting for Indian relics, etc. We actually lived not too much differently from the Indians, who lived there before us, but I never knew that we were poor, or what we were missing because this was all I ever knew, and I loved it and was happy.

When 16 years old, I went to work, beside grown men, as a deckhand on the commercial river boat, *M/V Stephen Foster*, that plied the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Atchafalaya, and other major waterways. Another memorable event as an adolescent--- while still a teenager, a friend and I, with a total of \$20 between us, hitch-hiked, just for the fun of it, from Kentucky to California and Tijuana Mexico and back.

I graduated from Clinton Central High School in 1952 and immediately enrolled in Murray State College. While at Murray, to help pay my way, I ran a laundry route and cut hair, and on 30 September 1953, I enlisted in the U.S Army Reserve, and served active duty during the summers at Fort Knox and Camp Breckinridge. I graduated from Murray State in 1956, with a B.S. Degree in Chemistry and Biology. Upon graduation, I immediately transferred out of the Army to enter the Naval Aviation Training School and then spent the next 25 years as a Navy pilot. My military history is documented in the military section of this document.

On 2 December 1961, I married Alice Katherine Johnson, of Houston Texas. We have three daughters, Marianne Roberts Bouloy, Melanie Roberts, and Laurie Roberts Wright. During our marriage we lived in California (three times), Florida, Virginia, Hawaii, Guam, Spain, and New Mexico, (twice, plus retirement years), plus other temporary duty locations. Our marriage ended in 9 July 1996, and she passed away on 5 April 2006. I did much traveling during the following years---flying with the U.S. Air Force to Iceland, Central and South America, Europe, Japan, Guam, Singapore, Alaska and other locations--and my border collie, "Dawg", and I cruised, in a little jonboat, the entire Mississippi, Ohio, Atchafalaya, Tennessee Rivers.

I have been with/married to the current love of my life, Linda Stout Roberts, for the past ten years, since April 2014. We, and our border collie, Bud, lived near Cadiz Kentucky for six years and have now been living on a 20-acre farm, with a private lake in our back yard, near North Branch, Michigan, near Linda's extended family members, for the past four years. We have spent many happy and exciting times traveling together, in retirement---in recreational vehicles, U.S. Air Force aircraft and in commercial aircraft, touring America, Canada, Pacific Islands, Japan, Alaska, and Costa Rica.

#### ANNEX 1

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY VA, WEAKLEY COUNTY TN and GRAVES COUNTY KY

#### CHESTERFIELD COUNTY VIRGINIA

In 1634, the entire rather large geographical area around Richmond Virginia, on both sides of the James River, was designated as Henrico County. Then, in 1749, Henrico County was sub-divided, to create Goochland County and the Independent City of Richmond, on the north side of the river, and Chesterfield County, adjacent to the city, on the south side of the river. My two ancestral Roberts families both lived on the somewhat rougher coal-bearing terrain in the northern end of Chesterfield County, in the vicinity of Falling Creek and the town of Midlothian. There, the ~150-acres of my great-great-great-great grandfather, "OLD" JOHN ROBERTS'S coal-bearing home property were sold by his heirs to the

Midlothian Coalmining Company. A map of the company's property, which is currently displayed in the Midlothian Coalmining Public Park, shows the layout of "OLD" JOHN ROBERTS' property that was purchased by this company.

In these early times, a relatively few different families were to be found in rural, somewhat recently-settled and sparsely-populated areas like Chesterfield County, but with no birth control, couples might have as many as a dozen or so children---thus there were many different individuals within the same small area, carrying the same relatively few surnames---and many of these related individuals were not only named for parents and grandparents, but also for aunts and uncles, and other family members, which creates great confusion for those researching these early families. And with the fastest mode of transportation being the horse, it is understandable how members of these large, somewhat isolated families, who attended the same churches, schools, and social events, frequently married each other. Records reveal that it was common for cousins, sometimes with the same surname, to marry each other. This went on for generation-after-generation. In Chesterfield County the Roberts, Cheatham, Walthall, Flournoy, Elam and other families, were related to each other, sometimes in more than one way, and commonly-used given names, such as William, James, John, Richard, Thomas, Mary, and Rebecca were repeatedly used within the same families, generation-after-generation.

#### SOME EARLY CHESTERFIELD COUNTY LAND TRANSACTIONS

In 1796, in Chesterfield County, WILLIAM and ANNE CHEATHAM ROBERTS sold 81 acres of land inherited from her father, Henry Cheatham, to Francis Cheatham, and 230 acres to William Cheatham, and in 1798 William Roberts and his two sons joined in a suit to force Henry Cheatham's estate to be divided, which proves that ANNE CHEATHAM died sometime between those 1796 and 1798 land transactions. Then, In 1832, widower WILLIAM ROBERTS and his two sons, HENRY ROBERTS and WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, by first wife, ANN CHEATHAM ROBERTS, sold 320 acres to Wooldridge for \$!700, which was their 1/12<sup>th</sup> share of the estate of

Ann's father, HENRY CHEATHAM, that had been inherited in 1798. At that point in time, WILLIAM ROBERTS owned ten male and four female slaves.

On 4 October 1815, in Chesterfield County, when son HENRY ROBERTS married PHEMMA BRANCH, WILLIAM and MARTHA ROBERTS sold him 100 acres, for \$500.

In 1825, in Chesterfield County, JOHN LABARREIRE gave \$500 to WILLIAM ROBERTS to Administer to his daughter, NANCY ANN LABARREIRE LESTER. Also in 1825, WILLIAM and MARTIN LABARREIRE, and sister NANCY ANN LABARREIRE LESTER sold 126 acres of land inherited from their father, JOHN LABARREIRE, to their uncle WILLIAM ROBERTS, for \$630. Then in 1830, William Labarraire and sister, Nancy Ann Labarraire Lester sold all of their remaining shares of "Old" John Roberts estate to their uncle William Roberts, for \$132.

In 1826 WILLIAM ROBERTS, in Chesterfield County, bought and sold 25 acres and in 1827 he bought 8  $\frac{3}{4}$  more acres.

In 1828, Tom and Lucy Ellen Roberts bought 82 acres of land, about three doors down from her parents, in Chesterfield County, from Mr. Elam, for \$291.

The 1830 Chesterfield County census lists WILLIAM ROBERTS, born 1761-1778 with wife born 1770-1779, 2 daughters, 6 sons, and 14 slaves}. Also listed are the following Roberts: HENRY, RICHARD, ENOCH, FRANCIS (born 1801-1810 with 1 son, 1 daughter, and 3 slaves), and JOHN ROBERTS (born 1801-1810, with 1 daughter and 2 slaves---(assumed to be JOHN THOMAS "TOM" ROBERTS from Line #2).

In 1830, in Chesterfield County, WILLIAM and MARTHA ROBERTS sold 80 acres to son FRANCIS ROBERTS for \$1.00, (Probably when he married.)

In 1831, Henry and Phaemma Roberts sold their 154 acres to a Mr. Burton, for \$705, while retaining the mineral rights. This sale was in anticipation of their move to Graves County.

On 6 October 1832, William and Martha Roberts and his sons by Ann Cheatham, Henry and William C. Roberts, sold their 320- acre place in Virginia to a Mr. Wooldridge, for \$1700, in preparation for the family migration to the Dukedom area.

On 9 October 1832, three days after William (Sr.) sold his land in preparation for the migration to Dukedom, Tom and Lucy Ellen, likewise sold their same 82 acres, also in preparation for the migration move.

### WEAKLEY COUNTY and GRAVES COUNTY

In 1818, the Jackson Purchase area of western Kentucky and western Tennessee, between the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers was purchased from the Chickasaw Indians, for \$300,000. Within this area, Weakley County was created in 1823 and adjacent Graves County Kentucky was created the following year, in 1824. Starting two years later, in 1826, pioneer settlers in Weakley County could claim up to 200 acres of vacant land, (later 160 acres), merely by signing for it in the county's "Land Entry Book". In Graves County, a Land Office was set up in the town of Wadesboro where vacant land was auctioned off in 160-acre units for practically nothing. Unauthorized "Squatters" who had previously occupied vacant land were given first-chance to claim the land they were occupying. No Graves County land records have survived, so very little is known about individual purchases or grants in this county, except for some entries in Jillson's record of land transactions west of the Tennessee River. This Jackson Purchase land was a totally undeveloped wilderness at the time the first settlers, arrived---it was full of wild animals and some friendly Indians who soon departed. The first two squatters, who arrived in 1818, killed 85 bears during their first year there. Settlers poured into this Dukedom area, (including the famous Davy Crockett), to claim the free and almost-free land. Our Roberts ancestors started participating in this land rush as early as 1828. By 1833, when the main group of Roberts settlers

arrived, there were already 2048 white males, 1895 white females, 5 free blacks, and 848 slaves in Weakley County.

Weakley County, after the time of establishment, was divided, for tax collection purposes, into 18 different “surveyor districts”. Our Roberts clan settled in Weakley County District 13, whereas some other non-related Roberts individuals lived in other Weakley County districts. Thus, we can be reasonably sure that most all “William Roberts” records in District 13 pertain to either our William (Sr.) or his son, William C. I have thus ignored Roberts records from the other Weakley County districts. Weakley County District 13 is roughly a square-shaped parcel of land with its southern boundary on the North Fork of the Obion River, which runs east-west, some ~5 miles south of the Kentucky state line, and its northern boundary being the Kentucky state line. The town of Dukedom sits on the Kentucky line, very roughly two or three or so miles in each direction from the district’s east and west boundaries.

Early property documents generally only specify our Roberts’ Weakley County land holdings as “District 13, between the North Fork of the Obion River and the Kentucky state line, and bounded by (other properties).” One early map shows the town of Dresden essentially at the intersection of Section 6, to the south and Section 7, to the north, with Range 1 East to the east and 1 West to the west, as defined by Township and Range lines. North from Dresden are Sections 7, 8, 9, and 1/3 of a normal section makes up Section 10, where it joins the Kentucky state line.

Jillson’s map of claims west of the Tennessee River uses Township and Range lines to define Graves County locations. “Townships” are essentially just E-W horizontal lines, that when associated with vertical N-S “Range” lines, define areas on a map. The **major** divisions on early Graves County maps are six-mile by six-mile blocks of land, identified by Range and Township--such as “Township 1 North, Range 1 West”. Then, each one of these six-mile by six-mile major blocks of land is sub-divided into 36 each one-mile by one-mile squares, called “Sections”. These Sections are labeled horizontally, six in a row, starting from the most NE one, # 1, and going west to # 6, then drop south one square and label this row West to East,

7 to 12, then go down another row and again reverse direction, etc., until finally arriving at number 36 at the most SE square. These one-mile sections are then farther divided into “Quadrants” to more closely define locations.

The best way I know to try to roughly locate our Roberts ancestors’ Graves County homes is this, provided that Township and Range data is specified: For example, to locate Henry Roberts’ home at “NW Qd, Sect 30, TS1, R 1W” --- take the **major** “Township 1, Range 1 West” map---Dukedom is at the bottom-middle of Section 36 at the bottom right corner of the map. Section 30 is one section north and five sections west of Dukedom, about five miles WNW of Dukedom.

MISCELLANEOUS GRAVES COUNTY KENTUCKY  
and  
WEAKLEY COUNTY TENNESSEE RECORDS

1834/1835/1837 Graves County Tax Lists: William C. Roberts 480-acres, Henry Roberts 160-acres and 3 slaves, Richard Roberts 320-acres, Francis Roberts 160-acres and 4 slaves, John (“Tom”) Roberts 160-acres and six slaves. And Martin Labarraire 320-acres and 5 slaves.

1841 Graves Tax List Names: Henry, William C., Daniel Walthall, Francis, Thomas, Sr. and Thomas Jr. Roberts. (Our “Tom”, who lived in Graves was legally-named “John” as in “John Thomas”, and he had no son named Thomas, so these Tom Sr and Tom Jr’s are not thought to be ours.)

1850 Weakley Dist 13 Census: Thomas L. Roberts, wife and 3 kids; Daniel Walthall Roberts, wife and 4 kids; William C. Roberts, wife and 4 kids and “M. Elam”; Jacob Alexander Roberts, a wheelwright with wife and six kids and “J.D. Welch”; Richard Roberts and wife and 8 kids, and C.M. Wheeler, a school teacher.



1860 Weakley Dist 13 Census: Daniel Walthall Roberts and Thomas L. Roberts living next door to each other; Richard Roberts's widow, Jane, and their daughter, Susan, lived next door; Edwin Wallace Roberts, and John William Roberts, son of William C. Roberts (So Richard Roberts had died, William C. Roberts and Jacob Alexander Roberts had moved to District 17, and Edwin Wallace Roberts had moved in.)

In 1840, Daniel Walthall Roberts, Henry Roberts, Francis Roberts, Richard Roberts, and John Roberts, all lived near each other in Graves County, north of Dukedom. ("Peter" Roberts was an old man who lived in Mayfield....not part of our family.)

## ANNEX 2

### THE FIRST ROBERTS TO ARRIVE INTO THE DUKEDOM AREA

Records documenting the event-by-event history of the Roberts families' migration from Chesterfield County Virginia to the Dukedom area of Weakley County Tennessee and adjacent Graves County Kentucky are very, very incomplete and confusing. The Graves County court house, with all early records, was burned during the Civil War, and a later fire in the Weakley County court house destroyed many other records. Too, as previously explained, many records, in both counties, were poorly prepared and/or lost and to confuse things more, there were many different men, both black and white, with identical given and surnames.

The various arrival dates of our individual early Roberts settlers in the Dukedom area have thus been generally determined by the dates of their land-sales when departing Chesterfield County and land acquisition dates in the Dukedom area; also by the known date/state of their children's births; and by family tradition. Isolated facts have been stitched together along with logical conclusions and some speculation, to come up with a fairly accurate account of the arrival dates of family members.

There was an unknown MARY K. ROBERTS already in Weakley County District 13, in April 1829 when she sold 25 acres to “our” earliest known-family member in the area, WILLIAM C. ROBERTS; these 25 acres were part of land grant # 697 of 26 July 1827. That same day, William C. resold those 25 acres to Mary’s neighbor, Joseph Lacewell. My guess is that William C. was simply assisting Mary who was probably some sort of a now-husbandless Roberts relative from where the Roberts clan previously lived, back In Chesterfield County Virginia. Inasmuch as no single female could have logically homesteaded alone in this wild, unsettled wilderness, it seems likely that she probably came there with a husband, in 1827, and that the husband had probably died by 1829 when we first see her name as the land owner. Both William C. and Mary K. are listed on pages 104 and 105 (or 280 and 283?) in the Land Entry Book, to claim free land. William C., in claim #394, claimed 200 acres in District 13 between the Kentucky state line and the North Fork of the Obion River, and Mary K., in claim #474, on 9 July 1831, claimed 175 acres on both sides of the North Fork River. Inasmuch as there was a 200 acre claim limit, it appears that the 25 acres she sold must have been responsible for her only claiming 175 acres. Mary K.’s claim and William C.’s claim shared a common boundary, which almost surely means that they were related. The bottom line of all of this is that the unidentified Mary K. Roberts and a probable unidentified husband are---without any confirming evidence---thought to probably have been the very first of our Roberts clan to arrive in the Dukedom area. Morris #3’ son, Enoch Roberts, married a Mary Smith, and Oliver Roberts married Mary Brummal, back in Chesterfield County---perhaps one of these was the Mary K. Roberts---but this is purely speculation. In 1830, “a” Mary Roberts was listed as head of household back in Chesterfield County. A good guess might be that she could have been the same Mary Roberts who was probably a new widow in Weakley County in 1829, next to our William C. Roberts, and that she had promptly returned to the civilization of Chesterfield County by 1830, following her husband’s death.

That said, about the mysterious Mary K. Roberts----WILLIAM C. ROBERTS and his brother HENRY ROBERTS, the sons of William (Sr.) and his first wife, Anne Cheatham Roberts, were the first in our immediate Roberts family to have made

explorative trips from Chesterfield County Virginia to Weakley County Tennessee and Graves County Kentucky to investigate the feasibility of bringing their families and moving there to settle and claim the free/almost free land. Records show that William C. came in 1828 and Henry in 1829, although a good guess might be that because of the difficult and dangerous 800-mile trip, the brothers might have made their first trips together, in 1828.

The brothers obviously sent wonderful reports to the rest of the Roberts clan, back in Chesterfield County because in 1833, their father, WILLIAM ROBERTS # 1 and his second wife, MARTHA WALTHALL ROBERTS, and their five minor children, Thomas L., Matthew M., James, Rebecca, and Daniel Walthall, and three adult children with families, John, Francis, and Winifred, and one adult unmarried son, Richard, and their neighbor/supposed cousin, JOHN THOMAS "TOM" ROBERTS and his family, "and others" migrated together to the Dukedom area, in an 18-wagon train. Family tradition states that "six brothers, one half-brother, and others" were in the migration party, and that "one brother" died during the transit. However, all known sons are subsequently accounted for in the Dukedom area, so the identity of this "one brother that died" remains a mystery. It is my guess that William Roberts's son John, who was seen to be normal and with a family back in Chesterfield County, but mentally incapacitated in Weakley County, as early as 1835, two years after the migration, may have become injured and mentally incapacitated during the journey and be the one that someone with a hazy memory erroneously recorded as having died. The one "half-brother" was almost surely Henry, bringing his family following his previous trips there by himself. The wagon train set off probably roughly at about early February; they traveled on roads via Ashville and Nashville, and then "cut their way through" the wilderness area from Nashville on up to the Dukedom area, arriving on 4 March 1833, the birthday of Daniel Walthall Roberts. One "of the others" on the wagon train was William Roberts # 1's nephew, Martin Labarraire, He settled on 320 acres, with five slaves, about five miles north of Dukedom, near Pilot Oak. He died there in 1881.

## ANNEX 3

### MEMBERS OF MY ROBERTS FAMILY WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE MILITARY

#### WAR OF 1812

**CHARLES S. CLEMONS** My Great-Great-Great Grandfather/Thomas L. Roberts's father-in-law, was born in 1790 in Washington County Virginia and died in Weakley County on 8 October 1862. Charles volunteered in Louisville Kentucky on 18 September 1812 for two months service as a Private in Colonel South's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers during the War of 1812. He served in an expedition that fought near Tippecanoe in what is now Indiana, against Chief Tecumseh's Indians that were loyal to the British. He was discharged on 30 October 1812 at Busroe, (a frontier town in Indian Territory near modern-day Vincennes). He initially received a land grant, (Bounty #63824) for 40 acres of land for his service, and was later given an additional 120 acres. His second widow received an \$8 per month pension for his service.

**BENJAMIN THADIEUS DAVIS** My Great-Great-Great Grandfather/Lucy Thomas Roberts Davis' father-in-law was born 5 August 1793 in Powhatan County Virginia. He served twice during the War of 1812

On 10 February 1813, he volunteered in Powhatan Virginia to serve for 6-months in the Powhatan Rifles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the Virginia Militia. He was paid \$10 per month; was reduced in rank on 7 July 1813 from Corporal to Private; and was discharged at Norfolk Virginia on 19 August 1813.

On 18 September 1814, "when the British burned Washington", at Bottoms Bridge, (in Kent County, near Richmond) he again enlisted, for three months. He was discharged at Richmond on 3 December 1814. He was granted 160 acres for his service (warrant #20058). (His mother Willed 11 slaves to Benjamin and his three siblings, so his share was probably about three slaves while he was farming his 160- acres.)

## **CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA---WAR OF NORTHERN AGGRESSION**

In Weakley County, 1500 citizens fought during the Civil War---1100 were Confederate soldiers and 400 were Yankee soldiers. Their poor civilian family members, at home, were terrorized during the war by guerrilla bands from both sides, who extracted vengeance upon those they opposed. My great-great grandfather Thomas L. Roberts owned ~3 slaves and he had one, and possibly two, sons in the Confederate Army. Plus, his father owned 16 slaves, as well as other relatives who owned slaves. He died on 29 June 1864, from unrecorded causes, at the height of the Civil War; it would be very interesting to know if his death was at the hands of Yankee guerrilla bands. Also, James R. Roberts, Henry's son, born 1841, died on 30 April 1864; as a 23 year old who died at the height of the Civil War, I also have to wonder if he, too, was a casualty of war.

**JAMES MARION ROBERTS**, My great-grandfather/son of Thomas L. Roberts and his cousins, the sons of Daniel Walthall and Jane America Roberts

**EDWIN WALLACE ROBERTS**

**JAMES HENRY ROBERTS**

**RICHARD FRANCIS ROBERTS**

I am grouping these four together because they and a neighbor, Ken Rose, rode off to war together and fought together at least through much of the war. I will address what I know about their individual experiences after the following paragraphs which cover their joint service.

Edwin Wallace used his own \$1000 to outfit himself and his two brothers with horses on which to ride off to war. The three of them armed themselves with a double-barrel shotgun and revolvers.

At 10 PM on 15 September 1863, James Marion Roberts and his three cousins, and their friend, Ken Rose, mounted up and rode south, via McMamoreville, Tennessee, for three days, from their Weakley County homes, to meet up with and join Company "C" of the 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry CSA. On 18

September 1863, they were sworn into service by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Faulkner, and were addressed, shortly thereafter by General Forrest. They were then armed with old long-barreled muskets, which they, themselves modified by sawing off the ends of the barrels, to make them suitable as cavalry weapons. They then joined the rest of General Forrest's Army, and proceeded to Pontotoc Mississippi where they ran Yankee General Soeey Smith's army back up to Memphis, from where he had come. They then captured the Yankee fort at Union City, and then fought the bloody battle at Harrisburg Mississippi, where 46 % of Forrest's men were killed or wounded. Next, they captured the Yankee fort at Athens Alabama and all block-houses along the railroad toward Nashville, including notable battles at Sulfur Trestle and, Tarpley Shop. I don't know when the five comrades split up but they were likely together at least up to this point. Ken Rose obviously survived the war because he is pictured with other CSA veterans at the 1910 Confederate Veterans Camp 990 Reunion in Fulton Kentucky. I will address the four Roberts warriors separately from this point forward:

**EDWIN WALLACE ROBERTS** was originally assigned as 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal in Company "C", 12<sup>th</sup> KY Cavalry. Toward the end of the war this unit guarded the rear of General Hood's decimated army after his disastrous defeat at Franklin. The weather was atrocious----bitterly cold and wet; so bad that their horses' hooves were sucked off of their feet in the deep freezing mud. The soldiers' gunpowder got wet during this march, leaving them defenseless, so that on 15 December 1864, they had no choice but to surrender. They were kept as prisoners, out in the open in freezing weather in a quarry pit for three days before being taken away to the infamous POW camp at Camp Chase Ohio. Toward the very end of the war, while a prisoner, Edwin Wallace got very ill. His father somehow got the news of his illness and came for him just as the war ended. Edwin, on 5 June 1865, took the oath of allegiance and was released. He stated in his memories that he was nothing but skin and bones at the time of his release, and that the first meeting between he and his father was so emotional that they were both too choked up to speak. Edwin wrote a wonderful history of his service in the Confederate Army, which I have. Edwin spent his last years in Norman Oklahoma where he received Oklahoma State pension #744 for his CSA service. It states that he enlisted into

the 12<sup>th</sup> KY Cavalry on 18 September 1863 and was discharged on 5 June 1865. His release document from prison described him as being physically “weakly”; and that he did not own a home. He died in Norman on 3 August 1919. His widow, Frances, thereafter received widow’s CSA pension # 3034. It states that she is in “poor” health, and that she died on 19 August 1935.

**JAMES HENRY WASHINGTON.** served as 2<sup>nd</sup> LT in the 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. He obviously got separated from his brother Edwin at some point in the war, as he somehow ended in Company “C”, 7<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry when he surrendered at Citronelle Alabama, on 4 May 1865; the same time and place as did my great-grandfather, JAMES MARION ROBERTS, and a large number of others originally assigned to the 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. On 18 May 1867 he married Lucy Ann Edmiston and this couple migrated with his parents and other family members, in 1878, to Montague County Texas. He subsequently migrated farther, to New Mexico. He died on 14 December 1924.

**RICHARD FRANCIS MARION ROBERTS** evidently fought alongside his brother James Henry for the remainder of the war because he likewise surrendered with Company “C”, 7<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry at Citronelle Alabama on 4 May 1865. On 17 December 1870, he married Elizabeth Ann Farabough and apparently remained in Graves County Kentucky, rather than migrating with his parents to Texas, as he was there in 1880 when he donated some land to the New Hope Methodist Church.

**JAMES MARION ROBERTS**, my great grandfather, was shot twice in the calf of one of his legs at some point during the war. Five Yankees rode up on him while he was alone on patrol and shot him before he could take cover behind a rail fence. He then returned fire and shot two of the Yankees and the others then rode away. His nephew, Forrest McMurry (named for the General), told me these details that James Marion had shared with him, and said that he was shown the scars from the wounds. He, like his two cousins, Richard Francis Roberts and James Henry Roberts, surrendered at Citronelle Alabama on 4 May 1865. James Marion Roberts married Lucy Laura Davis on 4 January 1872 and lived out his life in Clinton and

Moscow, Hickman County Kentucky. After the war he received the State of Kentucky \$20 a month pension #741 for his CSA service.

**PRINCE ALBERT (“MACK”) ROBERTS** was the brother of my great-grandfather, James Marion. He attended the 1910 United Confederate Veterans Camp 990 reunion in Fulton Kentucky, where he registered as having served in Company “C”, 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry. He was born ~1847, which would have made him only about 18 at the end of the war, which would have made him the right age to have been conscripted toward the end of the war, but I cannot find any record of his service. He was born on 1 March 1847; married S. A. Westmoreland on 28 July 1877, in Hickman County; he died on 4 September 1897 and is buried in Sunset cemetery in Dresden, Weakley County Tennessee.

**ROBERT ALEXANDER ROBERTS** was the son of Jacob Alexander and Gloria Welch Roberts and cousin of my great-grandmother Lucy Laura Davis Roberts. He served in Company “K”, 31<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry. He was a member of United Confederate Veterans Camp 990 in Fulton Kentucky, and drew State of Tennessee pension #6532 for his CSA service.

**JOHN THOMAS ROBERTS** was another son of Jacob Alexander and Gloria Welch Roberts and cousin of my great-grandmother Lucy Laura Davis Roberts. He served in Company “H”, 33<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry, CSA.

**CHARLES ROBERTS** died while serving in the CSA during the Civil War and his brother, **JOHN W. ROBERTS** was wounded during the battle of Shiloh. They were the sons of Richard and Permelia Roberts and grandsons of my 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, “Old” John Roberts. Their father, Richard Roberts, was hanged up by his thumbs by Yankee guerrillas; his wife cut him down after they left.

**ELEAZAR FRANCIS (ESTALIUS ABIJAR ???)---- (“ELI”) ROBERTS**, the son of William C. Roberts, born on 10 July 1839, served in Company “E” 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Infantry.



**J.A. and W.F. ROBERTS** also served in Company “C”, 12<sup>th</sup> KY. They must have also been part of my family. I can’t imagine anyone except Jacob Alexander having the initials “J.A.”, but Jacob Alexander would have been 50 years old???

## **VIETNAM WAR**

**GORDON W. ROBERTS** I served for three years as a Private and Corporal in 100<sup>th</sup> Division of the U.S. Army Reserve while attending Murray State College, and performed active duty during summers at both Ft. Knox and Camp Breckenridge. Upon graduation in 1956, I transferred into the U.S. Navy and flew as a Navy Pilot for the next 25 years, during which I resided in well over a dozen different states and foreign nations, and flew over much of the world. Primary duty stations include the Flight Training Commands in Pensacola Florida, Gulf Shores Alabama, and Hutchinson Kansas, VP-4 in Naha Okinawa, VU-3 in San Diego California, NATTC in Jacksonville Florida, VP-24 in Norfolk Virginia and Rota Spain, VP-31 in San Diego California, USS Ranger in San Francisco, ASWFORPAC and COMTHIRDFLT on Ford Island Hawaii, Defense Nuclear Agency in Albuquerque New Mexico, NAS Agana, Guam, and back to Albuquerque where I retired in 1981, as a Commander.

I logged close to 5000 pilot hours in over a dozen different types of prop, jet, and helicopter aircraft. I trained in the T-34, SNJ, SNB, S2F, and P2V aircraft. In the fleet, I mostly piloted the four-engine P2V anti-submarine aircraft but also piloted many hours in the reciprocating engine Douglas A-26, S2F, SNB, U-11, and C-117 aircraft, and in the single engine jet F9F-8T aircraft, as well as flying co-pilot on Search & Rescue mission in the UH-1N helicopter and flew a few miscellaneous hours in the P4M, HU-16, H-19, and B-52. And I also spent some hours undersea in the submarine *SS Valadore*.

I was awarded the following medals: Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with Gold Star, Meritorious Unit Commendation with two Bronze Stars, National Defense Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal with Bronze Star, Vietnam Service Medal with four Bronze Stars, Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and Vietnam Campaign Medal.

My most memorable military experience was going into Hanoi, North Vietnam at the end of that war to help repatriate American military pilot comrades

who had been shot down and held as POW's throughout the war, by the North Vietnamese. This year, 2024, I will have been drawing a pay check from the U.S. Military for over 70-years.

### **FUTURE ROBERTS-BLOOD WARRIORS**

**JARED BOULOY**, my grandson, is currently a USMC 2<sup>nd</sup> LT, undergoing flight training to become a U.S. Marine Corps Aviation Pilot.