

# THE CAFFERY FAMILY

1737 - 1900

## PART I

BY. COL. CHARLES S. CAFFERY

The earliest Cafferys of whom we have records are as follows:

1. Charles Caffery took out lands in Albermarle County, Va. in 1737. Recorded in Order book No. 17-PP338.
2. Tomas Caffery, died June 26, 1744 South Carolina History Magazine Vol XX-
3. Patrick Caffery married Esther Rice in First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1736. He was buried in Hunterston West, N. J. 1757. Caroline County Va. Order Book, Aug. Court 1772 ordered Patricks name be added to list held by John Minor.
4. Charles Caffery - takes out lands - Henrico County, Va. 1739 in tenth precinct, about ten (10) miles below Richmond on James River and named as processor along with Darby Enroughty and William Whitlow his neighbors.
5. Hugh Caffery, in Nov. 1750 Order Book 30 Augusta County Va. (West of Albermarle) took out 220 acres. This could have been the son of Charles but his name only appears in this citation. Charles and Patrick or Tomas may have been brothers. Tomas died 1744 evidently without issue. There is no other mention of Patrick in Caroline county or any other Virginia County, so that Patrick and his wife Esther probably moved into N. J. as we find a Frances Ann Caffery, wife of Jonothan Corey Cornfield in Anton, J. J. in 1845.

What Charles Caffery did with his lands on the James, just below Richmond, is not known. He left no evidence of his sojourn there. We know that James Warren had settled in Albermarle on Ivy Creek, a branch of More's Creek, in 1736 and that Charles homestead adjoined him. James Warren was about the same age as Charles and in all probability they were friends before settling at Charlottsville. We find Warrens in nearly every colony. Some were Irish and some were English but they were usually people of means and took a leading part in moulding the political trend of those around them. James came from Old Rappahanock in the year 1736. Albermarle was still a part of Gochland County and sparsely settled. It was close to the western limits of safety against the Indians. Settlers usually arrived in groups of families so that they could quickly put up shelter against the elements and provide adequate positions of readiness consisting of stockades and bastions affording flanking fire against surprise attacks. Danger of attack increased after Braddock's defeat. The woods had to be cleared for crops as well as providing fields of fire

in case of attack. Each family furnished carpenters, woodsmen, simple metal workers and above all, farmers.

Charles had two sons, John and Charles and three daughters, Ann, Mary and Rachael. James Warren also had several children of about the same ages. As far as known, Ann, Mary and Rachael never married. This was very unusual for women were scarce on the frontier. John was born about 1720 and Charles about two years later.

The wife of Charles was named Sara but no where is her maiden name recorded. There is a tradition naming Sara Carter as the wife of young Charles, son of Charles, but we know that Charles, Jr. married Sara Warren as shown by the will of James Warren and we know that John, son of Charles, brought suit in Campbel County Court, 1784, regarding his mother, Sara's dowery rights. The two Charles had wives named Sara. This fact does not clarify matters but the senior Sara may have been a Carter. Perhaps some light will come from future research.

Lands were taken out in Albermarle in 1755, Book 3, tenth (10) September - 370 acres and Book 34 - 400 acres by Charles Caffery. This was located on both sides of Beaver Creek at Possum Creek. This was the second and last home established by our pioneer ancestor. Nothing is known of his activities at this place. He left as he came-out of the great deep, into the great deep. Our Caffery ancestors came from County Fermanaugh on Lake Enniskellern, North Ireland. We can only judge him by his deeds and the fruits of his labors. Maybe his daughters married but nothing is recorded thereof. Virginia made it very difficult for Presbyterians. Marriages could only be recorded with Parish Anglican Priests who were State Officials. Presbyterians were not recognized. Catholics were not permitted to enter let alone practice their religion.

Mary Caffery and Rachael Caffery were witnesses March 26, 1765 to a transaction in making the purchase of a negro slave by Charles Caffery from James Warren of Amèrest. The Caffery sisters were then about forty years of age. So it may be presumed that they never married.

To get some idea of the lapse of time since Charles Caffery and James Warren in 1737, started their project on Moore and Ivy Creek, about eight miles from the present city of Charlottesville.

As the second generation Caffery daughters never married so far as we know, we are concerned only with John and Charles. John's wife was named Elizabeth but her maiden name is not revealed in his will or anywhere else.

The descendants of Barnabus Caffery believe that she was Elizabeth Chandler, while the Thomas sisters believe that she was a Candler. It is only a matter of one small "h" but the two families are far apart. There are many Chandlers. The name occurs many times in Colonial Penn and Va. but Candler is very rare.

John and Mary Caffery, in 1782, conveyed 200 acres of land to John Candler and the name appears in other places too but no Chandlers. There is also a Candler Mountain and Candler Town near the present city of Bedford, Va. So Candler has arbitrarily been chosen for Elizabeth. Its a painless and easy way to select ones great-grandmother so we pass this on to posterity until some more dilligent researcher comes through with better evidence.

There is no evidence of the marriage of either John or Charles. They were both Presbyterians and their marriages were probably recorded by a circuit rider minister. Most of these records were lost as they were carried about in saddle bags from place to place. The Bible of Barnabus - the only one in existence does not give these statistics.

The Caffery home on land on both sides of Beaver and Possum Creek has passed from the memory of his descendants and neighbors and there is no way of ascertaining the facts. The Cafferys have truly been penalized for not belonging to the Orthodox and State religion. The D. A. R. refuses to accept a line without proof of marriage so we are disbarred from joining the D. A. R. through the Caffery line. There still remains the Donelson, Stockley and Mathews. Many other lines too, through the distaff side. In fact, every other line but the Murphy line, which does not go back beyond 1794.

Charles Caffery, Jr. in about 1745 married Sara Warren. Sara's sister Elinor was married in 1749 by Rev. Robt. Rose, an Episcopalian Minister, in Amelia County. Sara's marriage was unrecorded because the man she married was not an Episcopalian.

John and Charles were active members of the frontier' life. They were not men of wealth like some of the Cavaliers of the Tide-water and lower James but were law abiding and strong family men. They followed their father out of Albermarle and into Bedford County.

In 1754 John at about thirty was appointed Constable of Bedford County.

In 1755, Charles Jr. was appointed surveyor of Lynch's road from Possum creek to Beards' Road. This Road was later extended through Randolph Bolling Road to Thomas Ferry. In 1760 he took the oath as Ensign to the Governor. These two brothers were true products of the frontier. After 1755 this frontier was penetrated in many places by maurading Indians. One was constable of a new and sometimes lawless country, the other a surveyor. It was such men as these who held the perimeter of our civilization and gave those within a sense of security. John died in 1790 at about seventy and Charles 1808 at about eighty. They willed their goods to children who remained in Va. but this patrimony was pitifully small.

As to the second generation reared in Virginia, there are the three sons of John who carry on the name and tradition of

this pioneer family who are only about fifty years out of Ireland at the half century mark. John, born 1756, was appointed by the Governor as a Captain of Militia in 1782. His regiment was commanded by Col. Charles Lynch with Wm. Henderson as Major. Major Henderson afterwards went to Tennessee with Col. Donelson and Col. Robertson. His fellow officers in Bedford, were Josiah Bullock, James Bullock, James Adams, Thomas Reynolds, Moses Fuqua, James Galloway, William Jordan and John Clayton.

Charles Caffery, born in 1758, enlisted in a regiment of Virginia Light Dragoons, served three years as a private soldier and was discharged in 1782.

This generation was born and reared in Bedford County within a few miles of the present city of Lynchburg which was named for and founded by Col. Charles Lynch, the Quaker who gave us the Lynch Law.

They had some education as demonstrated in later years. Tradition says that John, at an early age, went to work for Col. John Donelson in his iron foundry, located on the Pig River where he lived on an estate called the Markham. The Iron works nearby was called "The Bloomery".

Young John of Bedford worked in this smelting plant as an apprentice. He couldn't have been more than sixteen when he started this work. Some uninformed writer has stated that he was a blacksmith. Had this author known anything of early iron smelting he should have known that the blacksmith of those days compared with the highest paid expert foreman in the steel plants of today.

So if young John was a blacksmith at that age, he was a boy wonder. Be that as it may, he evidently had time for a bath and change of clothes in the evening, for he courted the second eldest daughter of his boss and married her before he was nineteen. Tradition says that they eloped; even so, the marriage was recorded at Amherst county courthouse, twenty-fifth of October, 1775.

We bring to your attention the following facts relative to some of John Donelson's children - Elizabeth Donelson married Col. Thomas Hutchins - John Donelson, Jr., married Mary Purnell and their daughter married Gen. John Coffee, Jackson's Chief of Staff at the Battle of New Orleans. Jane Donelson married Col. Robert Hays and William Donelson married Charity Dickerson. Rachael married Andrew Jackson.

As mentioned before, Charles, born 1756, second son of John Caffery, constable of Bedford and pioneer married Dec. 10, 1786 Rebeka Carter, daughter of Merriwether Carter and Frances Leftwich, daughter of Augustine Leftwich. This marriage is recorded in the Quaker Archives of Virginia. The children of this alliance were all girls. Afterwards they intermarried with the Leftwichs. These descendants are the only known Caffery

descendants still living in Virginia. They are listed in chart shown in appendix.

A second marriage of Charles is recorded in Campbel County August 6, 1799. Nothing is known of their descendants.

Barnabus, for some unknown reason, called William, in his father's will of 1790, married March 16, 1784, in Amelia County, Agnes Jennings, daughter of William Jennings. There is no question of the authenticity of Barnabus or his name. He was known as such in the old Barnabus Caffery bible, still in the possession of the Thomas family of Bedford. Cousin Geils, in a letter dated 1924, to Bethia Caffery, quotes from the Caffery bible as follows:

Charles Caffery, born Oct. 1758

Barnabus Caffery, born Nov. 31, 1759

Juliette Caffery, born 1789 ( she is a daughter of Barnabus.

Note from Geils Thomas).

Nancy Caffery, born 1787 (another daughter of Barnabus).

At the present, the history of Barnabus is shadowey. He has been located in South Carolina. He did not go to Tennessee with Captain John but he did go to Kentucky and remained there for some years. He, or his descendants, went west as far as Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. Adelle Fowler Hoyt of Jacksonville, Florida, is descended from Barnett Caffery born 1815. There can be no question of his authenticity as his children have the christian names common to all Cafferys such as Sarah Willcox, Charles, John, Thomas Jefferson, Nancy and Elizabeth.

Barnett, born 1815, was born years after birth of Barnabus first child Juliette, therefore it may be assumed that Agnes Jennings died and Barnabus remarried. This would also explain Phillipe Scott Caffery, born 1811. This line is shown in Appendix. It should be reconstructed after further research.

Charts of married daughters are shown in Appendix.

The only descendants personally known to this compiler, are cousin Geils and Bessie Thomas of Bedford and Roanoke. Cousin Geil's Grave was visited recently in Bedford in the old Barnabus Caffery home site now owned by the Lowery family. No Cafferys are buried there.

This completes the Caffery saga of Virginia from 1737 to 1780, less than half a century. So far as is known, Charles Caffery was the last man of the name to close the Virginia gate.

Many facts remain hidden that would make this a complete story with a proper introduction of the principle actor, Charles of Charlottesville but facts that are buried cannot be resuscitated.

We must not lose sight of the time element involved.

This all happened on the fringe of a new Colony. Life was rugged and severe. Austerity was their daily diet and danger from savages was ever present. It took stamina to live such a life. It is easy to understand how men can become habituated to a life of hardships for the male reverts to some of his animal proclivities in a surprisingly short time but not so women. Fighting the elements for survival was not easy. Bearing children and preparing three meals a day consisting mostly of wild game and corn meal must have been monotonous. House keeping was probably held to a minimum. There were few clothes and these must be made by hand. Water was to be had only in creeks and springs. Wells came much later. It was worse than in Pre-historic times for the Cave woman did have some security, as the entrance to the cave was easily defended against invasion. It is doubtful if anyone in the whole frontier country ever suffered from obesity or Diabetes. As for time - we don't realize how far back in history this scene was enacted for Captain John Caffery was born 1756. He was only two years older than Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. At this time France was just past its zenith. The Aristocrats only thought of revelry by night and play boy games by day. This too, was carried on, on a reduced scale in Tidewater Virginia. Louis XVI was married when he was 16 and John Caffery a little later when he was 19. Here the parallel stops for Louis was guillotined at 39 and John, at 39 was in Natchez, Mississippi, surrounded by twelve beautiful children.

The expedition from Watauga to Nashville is difficult to understand. These people left a frontier settlement to plunge deeper into unknown territory.

John Donelson, the head and promoter of this hegira, had an established home and business. He was a surveyor by profession as was Washington. He also was a member of the House of Burgesses. Being seven years older than Washington and far removed from the scene of action in the revolutionary war, he probably took little part in this war but he was very active as an Indian Commissioner. He undoubtedly had authority from the Governor, who was then Patrick Henry, to raise such a large number of men and launch them on an expedition which could have no direct bearing on the war, which was not yet over. Lands were purchased from the Indians with promises and treaties by the big operators such as Donelson, and then subdivided for little buyers. It was similar to the present practice of subdivisions. Even so it is difficult to rationalize such thinking. Here was a man who had every thing. Wealth, position, a wife and eleven children and at the age of fifty he liquidated his property, put all his goods, his wife and about fourteen children and sons-in-law, a couple of hundred friends and followers on flat boats and plunged into an unknown country where he knew every step would be contested by sniping savages. Two thousand miles of unchartered water routes. Columbus himself knew that he was safe until he hit dry land but these people had to move as an armored flotilla. Such an undertaking took daring and infinite preparation. Watauga settlement was

built as a place of departure. It took years to build the fleet of flat boats for the timbers had to be hewn and seasoned. Crops had to be grown to provide rations for the journey. They left in very cold weather so that warm clothing had to be transported to the settlement. It was like going camping for the rest of your life. Theodore Roosevelt has given many interesting incidents of this voyage in his "Winning of the West". He is unstinting in his praise of the man who organized, commanded and carried into execution this gigantic voyage.

John and Mary Caffery returned overland to Virginia after sojourning a couple of years in Nashville for we know that John was appointed Captain of Bedford Militia in 1782 and Donelson, the eldest son was born in Bedford, 1786.

The overland road between Nashville and Bedford was little better than an Indian trail. Most of the distance was by foot so one had to be in prime physical condition to attempt it. Col. Donelson set out on horseback in 1785 to go back to Virginia when he was set upon by Indians or brigands and murdered.

Captain John and Mary and the children returned to Tennessee, in 1787. It was their last visit home. They bode farewell to old John, the pioneer, his brother Charles and other members of the family. There were no Donelsons left in Virginia.

After the death of Col. Donelson the Tennessee Colony went into an eclipse for awhile. The whole colony had to be evacuated to Kentucky for reasons of security. The Colony missed the steady hand and mature judgment of that great old Captain and empire builder and sayed itself by retreating to safer grounds. So we find the widow Donelson surrounded by her large family of children and grand children. When they left Virginia, the youngest daughter, Rachael was but ten years of age.

After the death of John Donelson, the mantle of leadership fell upon the shoulders of Andrew Jackson. He was adopted into the Donelson family and he was the guiding spirit of those times and that place and afterwards of all the States.

His activities were varied and many. He was a lawyer and great soldier and a merchant. His defamers said that he dealt in negroes but this was never proven. He did buy goods by the boat load and resold at retail through agents.

John Caffery went early to Natchez, Mississippi, as Jackson's agent and remained there where all the twelve Caffery children grew into manhood and womanhood before eventually leaving the family nest.

We know little concerning the lives of John and Mary Caffery in Mississippi territory. Never anything dramatic or flamboyant so much as touched their lives. They were both matter of fact, down to earth God fearing fatalist of the Presbyterian faith. John carried an Indian bullet in his hip and Mary carried the

cruel scars of fish teeth with which she was raked during her two years as a captive of the Choctaws. In spite of torture, the savages never broke the spirit of this proud woman. The daughter of a race of leaders and chieftans going back into Irish and Scottish history, The Douglas Tartan, hers by right of inheritance was never worn by a braver warrior. John Caffery was not theatrical by nature. He was the placid type. He didn't care for riches or fame. He was not a John Donelson or Andrew Jackson but met adversity with courage and fitting action. His business position in Natchez was an important one for he was respected and honored by all.

Natchez, at the time was the Capitol of the southwest frontier. It was the distributing point for goods destined for the Colonies still under the Spanish and French flags.

Natchez was a thriving community made up of the cream of the Carolina's and Virginian Aristocracy as well as the cut throat river rats who preyed on honest merchants and settlers. The Caffery's were in Natchez with the first settlers. It was later, after much trading, that such beautiful and fabulous homes were built on the Bluff and in the nearby lands.

When there is no other yardstick to measure a family, there is always the reflection cast in the mirror of associates. The eight Caffery daughters married men of sterling character. To mention a few - Abram Green son of Thomas Marston Green who came from the Virginia Tidewater, house of Burgesses and otherwise prominent.

Judge Peter Van Dorn's family were Holland Dutch Aristocrats. The Van Dorn Castle was the retreat of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The three Walker brothers were from Virginia where they were ornaments of early Virginia history, one of whom commanded a regiment when George Washington was its Lt. Colonel. They go back to ancient Scotland where they were allied with Highland kings. From the children of these sisters, came five or six general officers of the Confederate army, two U. S. Senators, one Governor, Doctors, Editors, etc., and from the sons came another U. S. Senator, a U. S. Ambassador, judges, lawyers, planters and various leaders, and after all the fledglings had left the Natchez nest, and the old people faded away with hardly a trace of their earthly existence. Mary returned to Nashville to remain with her beloved sister Rachael. She is buried at the Hermitage.

So ended this quarter century on the banks of the Mississippi River. Many lives had been lost, sorrows and hardships endured but the frontier had been carried West nearly a thousand miles.

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In 1808 we find the three Caffery brothers; Donelson, Jefferson and John located at a small trading center called



Franklin on the Bayou Teche, a stream that flows into the Atchafalaya Bay at Patterson West of New Orleans. Why these mountain men ever selected this low swampy country as a permanent abode is hard to answer. The principle crop was sugar cane but none had actual experience in farming in that rich alluvial soil. There were again in the front wave of a western drive and undoubtedly would have pushed on towards the border, had not an uninviting flat country lay before them.

Accompanying the brothers were other of Irish extraction. John Murphy, a 1794 protestant Irish imigrant married into the distinguished Hoskins family of Edenton, North Carolina. Before entering the Caffery, Donelson, Jackson vortex, he was a teacher of Latin and Greek.

Also Alexander Porter, born in Ireland, who came to this country after seeing his father executed by the British troops.

Alexander Porter was a man of wealth, education and culture. His brother married Sally Murphy the daughter of John Murphy. Donelson Caffery married her sister, Lydia in 1818.

Judge Porter was a lawyer with a wide and excellent reputation. He was the first senator to represent the State of Louisiana in Washington.

These three were neighbors for twenty years along the banks of the Bayou Teche on what has always been known as "The Irish Bend".

Among others in this early settlement were the Hugers, Trastour, Vincents, Fosters, Oliviers, Lacys and others.

Donelson Caffery had a small plantation and for three years before his death was judge of St. Mary Parish.

Donelson carried on a continuous correspondence with his relatives in Tennessee, his sisters and General Jackson which are now on file in the Library of Congress in Washington. He was not satisfied with the country or its climate. Lydia Murphy, his wife, gave birth to eight children, only three lived to maturity. He knew that the climate had something to do with this high casualty rate. He made two or three trips north to Tennessee, Ohio and Missouri, and selected Cincinnati as the place he wanted to move to. In his will, he requested his brother, John and his brother-in-law, John Murphy to take his widow and remaining children there. He died in 1835 at the age of forty-nine years of pneumonia. Only three children survived the fevers of this malarial country so that the widow Caffery found herself helpless and alone. Her slaves worshiped her but she was incapable of operating a plantation with slave labor.

The mystery man of the family was John Caffery. All the brothers had come to the Teche as a team and remained as such for a short time. John Caffery married a Miss Smith, the daughter of a new England merchant.

None of the Caffery men of this generation were long lived. It was the shortest of any generation since the Caffery's landed from Ireland. Taking them compositely, they were brave, honest, and serious. They had qualities to be admired and emulated but they would never have hit the front pages, if such had existed. Dramatics was foreign to the Caffery pattern.

In the birth of Donelson Caffery II, nature reached a climax for he possessed all the good traits of his ancestors plus their humility, facility, and volubility of speech. A keen sense of humor and gift of analyzing the complex and reducing the complex to its simpler, component parts. Coupled with these traits was a compelling and magnetic personality.

On top of all the confusion of the Caffery home, the Civil War broke like a black cloud. All the boys went into the army and the women folk managed somehow to keep alive despite semi-starvation and the ever present insecurity. The whole responsibility fell upon Donelson who had two Plantations to manage besides fight a war at the same time. The strain and worry would have killed an ordinary man but he was not an ordinary man. Responsibilities and multiple duties only developed a strong character and increased his capacity for work and endurance. Lee's surrender only brought to the south a cessation of actual fighting. The cold war in the form of confiscation of property, humiliation in disfranchisement and actually putting in power a black puppet government as a punitive measure looking towards the liquidation of about eight million white citizens. This is what Donelson Caffery and his fellow countrymen faced in sixty five. It was a grim task but these people were equal to it and met it face to face. This cold war lasted twice as long as did the hot war but victory crowned their sacrifice and efforts for in these ten years their country was redeemed from the carpet baggers and their black stooges. And less than twenty years later, Donelson Caffery took his place along side of the Union veterans in the U. S. Senate and commanded their respect and sometimes won their esteem and affection. About fifteen miles up the Bayou Teche near Jeanerette, Francis DuBose Richardson settled with his bride Bethia Liddell. They were both born near Woodville Mississippi, close to the Louisiana line. Their two families had immigrated from South Carolina after the revolutionary war. The Richardson family had suffered the same fate as the Cafferys in Franklin. Only two children out of eight survived the ravages of fever and Bethia Liddell was the victim of a cruel fall the full length of her stairway. She left only the two children, Bethia and Frank. Frank went into the confederate army at fourteen and Bethia went to school in Franklin. She grew up at Bayside among her first cousins who were as close as sisters.

There was Kate Richardson who married John Taylor. Kate R. Richardson who married John Avery.

When Bethia Richardson was about twenty one and Donelson Caffery was thirty two they met in Franklin and it wasn't long before they fell in love. The young couple were in favor of an early marriage but Bethia's father opposed on the grounds

of the disparity in their ages and the fact that Donelson was not an active church member nor a teetotaler. The Richardsons were decidedly puritanical Methodist and the Cafferys were still Presbyterian in belief. As a result, their engagement was broken for two years. During that time, love letters were exchanged until Mr. Richardson relented and the marriage was consummated in 1869.

The Caffery family was about the same as many others in this time and locality. Maybe more numerous than most and also more isolated for we were a mile and a half out of town which was a long distance during the rainy season. There were no sidewalks on the roads outside of town and even foot traffic was sometimes impossible. Donelson's family grew up in two parts, the elder and younger. The boys born 1870-72 and 74 were almost grown men when the younger children came along. My brother John was the meridian member, born in 1876, the younger half in '79, '82 and 89. Of the two girls, the older, Gertrude, belonged to the first half and Bethia, the second half. It was almost like two families with John in the middle. I can hardly remember my oldest brother, Donelson as a young man for he was twelve years my senior. By the time I was six, he had graduated from South Western Presbyterian College in Tennessee and was taking law at Tulane in New Orleans. The other two boys, Frank and Earle had been to College but neither one would stay for his degree. So they came home and worked in different capacities on the plantation. My father was not the dictator type. He never selected the work for any of his children. He wanted these boys to complete their education but if they wanted to come home, he welcomed them back and permitted each to select his particular job. No salary was ever discussed, each took what he needed. But we were not extravagant minded as money was always scarce and I doubt if either of the boys spent more than thirty dollars a month. As part of the second team our life was extremely simple. About eight every morning the whole family assembled for breakfast which started usually with fruit in season. If it was figs, each peeled a soup plate full, the sugar and cream was added. The same for peaches, strawberries and blackberries and cantalope. This was followed by steak and hominy and coffee au lait. Coffee was brought from New Orleans by the 100 pound sack, usually a blend of Macha and Java. About ten pounds was parched once a week and it was ground fresh every morning in a small grinder attached to the wall and this was brewed in a French drip coffee pot. Naturally it was black and strong but there were only two or three table spoons full of this essence in a cup. Three quarters was slowly boiled hot milk. In the winter time when fresh fruit was not to be had, then there were butter milk hot cakes with newly made cane syrup. This newly made syrup was superior to any on the market today. It was not too sweet but had a rare flavor and alluring taste and aroma. It had no keeping qualities for it soured in four or five months, when the weather turned warm. I believe that my father was more proud of the syrup and brown sugar made in his sugar factory than he was ever winning his most important law cases. The growing of the sugar cane and its processing into syrup, molasses and sugar was his avocation. Unfortunately it was not a paying one for it consistently ate up his law fees. To get back to a daily schedule, there was morning prayer always held in the downstairs bed room. Only the immediate family participated, that is, my father and mother, side by side and all of us younger children,

my two sisters included, on either side of them around the bed. My father always said a prayer and we joined in the Lords prayer. Then each child rose and kissed both parents and then they arose too and the days work was begun. The older boys probably served their apprenticeship in the family prayers when they were younger. They were usually four horses saddled each morning. My father and older brother went off to the law offices in Franklin and the other two brothers to the fields and sugar mill. Earl had been up since the break of dawn getting his different gangs out to assigned tasks. Until eleven, when I went with the family to Washington, we were taught by our next door neighbor, Miss Clara Wilson. She was a very refined old maid who taught the three of us, Liddell and Bethia. Its a wonder we ever learned to read properly for we did as we pleased. When I arrived in Washington I was placed in the third grade. After skipping a grade later on, I was nearly sixteen before completing grammer school. School lasted until about two when we skipped home through a side gate and the whole family assembled for the principle meal of the day. This was preceeded by a blessing said by my father, then he carved whatever meat we had. This was quite a job for seldom were there less than twelve at the table.

Before I was born, we lived in the old Caffery home near the Bayou, but in 1883, my father bought "Haifleigh" on the opposite side of the road from the Bayou. My grand mother Lydia Murphy died in 1881, the year before I was born so there were the older children, my grandmother and aunts. One of them, Aunt Helen Richardson, my mother's half sister lived with us and taught the older children. Aunt Helen afterwards was a famous Methodist Missionary in China, being President of the McTyiere Girls School of Shanghai, where she taught the three famous Soongsisters. My father was a small eater and none of us were gluttons, neither were we epicurians. Nearly everything we ate was home grown. Meat was fresh killed daily. Every year we fattened many hogs which were slaughtered and cured on the place. Old Uncle Jake was our chicken man and he always had droves of chickens and turkeys. We grew our own corn meal but had to buy flour. The dining room table stretched almost the entire length of the dining room. There was a huge fan swung from the ceiling with a rope passed through a pulley on the back wall. This was pulled by a little colored boy during the meal to keep the flies away. These are called Punks in the Orient. Maybe that is where the idea originated. There was no haste in dispatching the food and food was seldom the main topic of conversation but current questions of the day were discussed without heated arguments. The children were usually the listeners and never monopolized the conversation. It was just a happy crowd of people who enjoyed each other's presence and society. My father was always "Mr. Caffery," or "dear" and my mother was always "wife". After dinner each one took off on his own. My father usually took a short rest or nap. We were a family of readers. Our library had all the classics and we seldom missed a day in reading them. We seldom played cards as they were taboo by the Methodist

Church. In the afternoon we would ride our ponies for we each had one. We had to curry them but Horace was hostler as well as gardener and he fed and watered them. I do not remember being bored as there was always something to do. That was especially true of my father. I don't believe he was ever bored in his life. He was keenly interested in everything. He would ride over his plantation and he knew every foot of it. Drainage was quite a problem in this flat country. The highest land was about ten feet above sea level. My brother Frank was a drainage engineer and installed a system of ditches and a pump to pump the low lands. As darkness came on, about ten kerosene lamps were lighted and distributed around the down stairs. The supper was put on the table by my mother, assisted by the girls and younger boys. All the servants left about four. It looked like a caravansary leaving the place, women and girls and each carrying a basket on her head. Uncle Jake and Horace stayed until dark for Uncle Jake had to put his chickens and turkeys to bed and Horace had to milk and feed his cows and horses. These two servants had been slaves belonging to my grandmother, Lydia Murphy. Uncle Jake was the carriage driver and Horace was the yard boy. He was about my father's age and accompanied him on all his trips to Texas and during the war he exposed himself constantly to Yankee fire. He was courageous and faithful. After Uncle Jake's death, Horace was the dean of the family servants and known as Uncle Horace. He was intelligent and a first class raconteur with a keen sense of humor. He entertained us as children with tales of his travels and he always prefaced his stories "When me and your Pa" etc!

Oil lamps don't lend themselves to late hours and as a rule, we were all in bed by nine o'clock. The older members usually talked or read until later. Many a time a book kept my father and older brothers up all night. Not so my mother for she was an excellent sleeper. This typical day was about 1890 and at the time my father was fifty five years of age. Except for his rheumatism, he was in perfect health. He could ride horseback for days and was the equal of any of his grown sons in pulling a boat. In his varied and active life there was no room for boredom or regret. He loved to go out on the Gulf of Mexico in his sloop-rigged boat. Sometimes my mother and sisters and cousins went along on short trips to Cote Blanche Island and Avery's Island.

## MISCELLANEOUS CAFFERY NOTES AND RECORDS

June, 1737 - Book 17, pp. 338-300 acres in Goochland County to Charles Caffery on Moor's Creek, a branch of the Rivana River (10 miles north of the present site of Charlottesville). At this time Charles was about 37 years of age, married to Sara (in those days a woman often lost her identity upon marriage). There is a tradition that she was Sara Carter. The Cafferys were Presbyterian and the early Virginia laws only recognized marriages of the State Church which was the Episcopal Church.

History of Henrico Parish and old St. John's Church, 1611-1904 Vestry Book pp. 54 states that landmarks between Charles Caffery and Philomen Fraiser were renewed February 6, 1739. Charles Caffery is appointed processioner of Precinct 10, lands described as located between Cornelius and Four Mile Creeks about 10 miles East of Richmond on the James. There is no further reference to Charles in Henrico County so that he probably disposed of his holdings and returned to Moor's Creek in Goochland County. At the time he had a wife and five children so that a distance of two hundred miles entailed much time and endurance. His two boys Charles and John were half grown at this time and probably helped in keeping the larder filled. These people had no travelers' checks and depended on a strong right arm for all maintenance. There is no question of their status as freemen as indentured settlers were tied to a master. The Cafferys never stayed long in any one place.

James Warren patented 200 acres of land in the county of Goochland, on the North side of Rivanna River beginning at the Hanover Line, crossing the River at the mouth of Ivey Creek, Sept. 12, 1738. This tract was close to that patented by Charles Caffery the following year, which indicates that the two families had known each other before settling on Moor's Creek.

June 1742, Cabell vs. Warren --- "In the action of debt between Wm. Cabell, plaintiff and John and James Warren, defendants, at May Court, a conditional judgment was granted against the defendant. James Warren and Charles Caffery, his security. The defendant, James now failing to appear on the motion of the plaintiff, the said judgment is confirmed and it is therefore considered that the plaintiff do recover against the defendant, James Warren, and Charles Caffery, his security, 2608 pounds of sweet-scented tobacco and cash, the suit to be discharged on the payment of 1304 pounds of like tobacco and cash with interest, thereafter the rate of 5% per annum from the day of March DCCXXXV (1735), till the same shall be paid together with the cost of this suit and a lawyer's fee". O.B. 5, p. 73, Goochland.

This suit indicates that Charles Caffery was a man of means as 2608 pounds of tobacco at that time represented a large sum of money so evidently the two families were closely allied.

In Albermarle County (O.B. 1, p. 164, March 26, 1748, there is recorded an agreement among the children of James Warren regarding a mineral mine at Buffalo Ridge in that County.

"John Warren, of St. Ann's Parish, Albemarle County is bound unto James Warren of same, James Warren, the younger of Lunenburg County, Betty, wife of Mathew Whittle, Sara, wife of Charles Caffery, Eleanor, wife of John Rucker and Grace Warren - and in the sum of 1000 pounds to be paid in equal proportions -----signed John (his mark) Warren.  
Witnesses: Joshua Fry, John Harvie, John Caffery."

\* Joshua Fry was Col. of 1st Virginia Regt.  
George Washington Lt. Col.

From this deed we conclude that Sara Warren was the wife of Charles Caffery, the younger, and that they were married before 1748. At this time he was about 26 years old. The Caffery family stayed on Moor's Creek from ten to fifteen years, as the next land patents are dated 1755 in Bedford County.

On March 26, 1765, Charles Caffery bought from James Warren of Amherst one negro slave. (Signed James Warren (Mark)).

Witnesses: Mary Caffery, Samuel Harriston,  
Rachael Caffery.

These were the sisters of Charles and John and at that time were forty years of age. There is no reference to Charles the elder after 1765, so it is presumed that he died before this time. He would have been about 65 which was considered very old during this pioneer period.

Albemarle County order book #I page 2N June 27, 1745 has following: John Caffery sued by John Austin for assault and battery and trespass. The clerk was ordered to amend the writ and the suit was continued. This was evidently John of Bedford who was subsequently selected as constable of this frontier county in 1754.

In 1755 Charles Caffery (2) appointed surveyor of Lynch's Road.

In 1760 he took the oath as Ensign of the State Militia.

These early settlers of the foothills of Virginia lived a life of austerity and frugality. Everything including their food and clothing was home made and grown. It is doubtful if people like John or Charles belonging to this second generation ever saw a community of more than fifty people. There were no Presbyterian churches; only itinerant ministers were allowed.

There was one Samuel Davies whom Patrick Henry said was the finest orator he ever heard. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson both lived near the old Caffery home on Moor's Creek. It was in Bedford where the Cafferys and Jeffersons became friends and neighbors. The Jeffersons owned thousands of acres, including the Peaks of Otter, a pair of twin mountains that dominate the whole country. Cousin Giles Thomas' letter included in the appendix is very amusing and enlightening.

In a historical pageant of Bedford County (about 1907) the tradition was mentioned that "George Washington used to come here to go hunting with old Mr. Caffery" - (John of Bedford).

In regard to Samuel Davies it is well to state that Samuel Davies was the first president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), and that he has been confused with Samuel Davis, the father of Catherine Davis, the mother of Col. John Donelson. Samuel Davis was a merchant and quasi physician of Snow Hill, Md. He was also a lay minister of the Presbyterian Church. His activities were confirmed to that locality.

Information regarding the first and second generation Cafferys in Virginia is meager indeed. Maybe more will come to light from research. Having a father and son with the same name and both married to a Sara is confusing. It is believed that the first Sara was a Carter but this cannot be substantiated.

A few isolated facts:

In 1750, 220 acres to Hugh Caffery in Augusta County West of and adjoining Albemarle. Nothing further; probably a pioneer casualty.

Thomas Caffery, d. June 26, 1744. Another casualty. "S. C. Hist. Mag. Vol. XX. Patrick Caffery in Hunterstown, in Western New Jersey, 1757, also in Caroline County, Va. 1772. This was same Caffery who m. in Philadelphia. Nathan Caffery - Transferred his pay to Samuel Barton for services in assisting families through the wilderness of Cumberland settlement in 1780. Early settlers of Va."

Cold facts are not the sole building blocks of ourselves. They only give a picture likeness. Character results from deeds and thoughts and these are almost impossible to reconstruct or resurrect after the lapse of time. We can only conjecture as to the daily lives of these early pioneers. Much of character and physique is passed on to the next generation so that many traits will last through three or four generations. Donelson Caffery must have inherited many traits from his grandfather, Capt. John Caffery, and Capt. John must have inherited many traits from his grandfather Charles Caffery, the first settler.

So after all, we are closer to remote ancestors than we think. By the same process of reasoning, the grandchildren of Donelson Caffery are only three big jumps from the first settler. Letters are recorded, ideas, hopes, frustrations, fears, likes and loves, so that they reflect the spiritual and real person inhabiting this mortal coil. Little has trickled down to us concerning the conjugal life of our direct progenitors. There were probably examples of romance but those concerned didn't even carve a heart and arrow on a tree to announce that John of Bedford



loved Elizabeth or Betty or Liza or whatever he called her.

We do know that John, the Tennessee pioneer, eloped with Mary Donelson. Evidently old Col. John Donelson's wrath was short lived, for John Caffery was not only taken along for that thousand mile boat ride, but was given a post of responsibility. Their happiness was interrupted by Mary's and her little son Donelson's capture, by the Indians in 1792. (Mary was beaten and mistreated but bore her scars like a soldier). *(Lentree - ARN to the memory of Cumberland)*

As for Donelson Caffery and Bethia Richardson, their letters pulsate with life and feeling. A good writer could use these letters as material to construct a beautiful and perfect romance. These letters should be preserved against fire and filed for some person, in the future, who has the talent to use them. An example of interchanged letters describing their first estrangement and subsequent mutual forgiveness is inserted in these pages. Bethia was not twenty when they fell in love. Donelson was eleven years older. My grandfather Richardson (Bethia's father) was a man of puritanical ideas and habits. He was not in favor of his daughter's romance. My mother naturally deferred to his judgment. My father was a veteran of the Civil War, a practicing attorney and a man of the world. He took his toddy along with his confreres, played an excellent game of billiards and was a regular patron of the opera in New Orleans. My grandfather considered him too sophisticated for his daughter. My mother, after a year of separation, rebelled against her father's domination and followed the dictates of her heart. This trait of character predominated throughout her life. Other letters are also inserted in order to show that they were sweethearts during thirty-seven years of married life. I doubt if anyone ever heard a cross word exchanged between them. They were superior to all the petty trivia of life. They had unlimited respect and abiding faith in each other. Their pattern should be passed down to the generations yet unborn so that their love and character may be a spiritual and inspirational light for some of the dark passages along the road of life, that all of their descendants must travel.

I have purposely brought this manuscript to a close before the end of my generation for it would be a kind of anti-climax to continue it after the passing of Donelson Caffery II, but I hope some one of his descendants will carry it on. It has been intensely interesting to try to gather these few family facts and reconstruct these ancestors like the anthropologist who reconstructed the Neanderthal man, based only on a few teeth and a part of a skull. Time makes a thorough job of returning to nature all matter, but mental pictures have outlived matter. This comes down to us by the spoken and written word, and in ancient Ireland this was preserved by the harpist, who was an important member of each clan.

The MacCaffery clan once powerful was located on Lake Enniskillern, County of Fermanagh. But nothing of the pre-American

existence has come down to us. Some Irish historians maintain that the pyramids of Egypt were built by Irish mathematicians and wise men. This lore was presumed to have been inherited from the Atlantians and that Ireland was once a colony of Atlantis.

Another hypothesis is to the effect that the Milesians, the aboriginees of Ireland, came from ancient Frigia, which antedated the ancient Grecian City of Troy, located on the eastern shore of the Aegean Sea.

These people made the long trek through Egypt, North Africa, Spain and across Ireland. You can take your choice of these two myths or even reject both of them. But before you do, it is a fact that the first king of Egypt who built the second greatest pyramid at Giza was called Khafra which sounds not too unlike Caffery. When we cannot locate the final resting place of our great grandfather, it borders on the ridiculous to select an ancestor who lived five thousand years ago, but again going back two hundred generations, arithmetical progression allows one to select his far removed ancestors almost at random. My successor who elects to continue this research can work this one out.

Coming down the time ladder we find that Count Caffery of the Irish Brigade fought under Napoleon. His name is inscribed on the records in the Invalides at Paris. One of the oldest families on the Isle of Malta is called Caffery. They know nothing of their origins.

Returning to our early Virginia ancestors, I feel that my research has brought me closer to them.

They were average people with average means, joys and sorrows. They were sincere God fearing people - neither rich nor poor. Nomadism is a salient Irish characteristic, it was strong in colonial times and still is. I am sure that we, today, would see eye to eye with Charles of Albemarle and John of Bedford, and I am proud to have been selected to be their advocate and vicar to keep the memories of our ancestors from passing into the oblivion of time.

CHARLES SMITH CAFFERY

## THE CAFFERY LINE

### Foreword:

Charles Caffery (1) is the original, see Patrick of Philadelphia, immigrant in Virginia. Succeeding generations are designated "Charles Caffery (2)", etc. Other signs: b - born, m - married, c - about, dau - daughter, d - died, r - resided.

- I. Charles Caffery (1) b c 1700, m Sara (Carter?) r Goochland and Albemarle and Bedford Counties, Va. d unknown.
  1. Ann Caffery (2) No record
  2. Rachael Caffery (2) Never married
  3. Mary Caffery (2) Never married
  4. John Caffery (2) b c 1722, r Albermarle and Bedford Counties
  5. Charles Caffery (2) b c 1725, r Albemarle and Bedford Counties
- II. Charles Caffery (2) m Sara Warren, dau of James C. Warren, m 1746, Albemarle County, Va.
  1. Mary Caffery (3) m James Martin  
Children:
    1. John Caffery Martin (4)
    2. Sara Martin (4) m Robert Garrett
- III. John Caffery (2) b c 1722, m Elizabeth Candler
  1. Mary (3) m William Thomas
  2. Winnifred (3) m Thomas Willcox, May 7, 1778
  3. Sally Ann (3) m Gideon Lea, Orange Co., 1778
  4. Eleanor Caffery (3) No record
  5. John Caffery (3) b Aug. 27, 1756
  6. Charles Caffery (3) b 1758
  7. Barnabus Caffery (3) b Nov. 30, 1759 m Agnes Jennings, Amelia Co.
- IV. John Caffery (3) m Mary Donelson, dau of Col. John Donelson and Rachael Stockly (Stockely), Amelia Co., Oct. 25, 1775, b 1759, Bedford Co., Va. d June 20, 1825, Natchez, Miss.

1. Donelson Caffery (4) b Feb. 2, 1786, Bedford Co., Va., m Lydia Murphy, d Franklin, La. 1835
  2. John Caffery (4) m Catherine Smith, Franklin, La.
  3. Rachael Caffery (4) first born m Col. George Walker
  4. Mary Caffery (4) m William Knox, Tennessee
  5. Sophie Donelson Caffery (4) m Judge Peter A. Van Dorn, Miss.
  6. Jane Caffery (4) m Ralph Earl, artist, son of Ralph Earl, artist
  7. Nancy Caffery (4) m Dr. John Jenkins
  8. Sally Caffery (4) m John Walker bro. of George Walker
  9. Catherine Caffery (4) second wife of Col. George Walker
  10. Eliza Caffery (4) m Abraham Green, son of Thomas Marston Green
  11. Jefferson Caffery (4) m Alix de Maret, dau of Louis de Maret and Alix de Navarro, Franklin, La., 1824
- V. Donelson Caffery (4) m Lydia Murphy, dau of John Murphy and Mary Hoskins, Franklin, La., Oct. 28, 1818
1. Mary Caffery (5) b April 20, 1820 d Oct. 16, 1829
  2. John Caffery (5) b April 20, 1822 d July, 1839
  3. Sally Ann Caffery b April, 1824, d March, 1834
  4. Eliza Maria b Dec. 15, 1825, m Harmon Drew, d Dec. 28, 1897
  5. Thomas Andrew Caffery (5) b Mar. 11, 1829, d Sept. 27, 1830
  6. Amanda Caffery (5) b Mar. 29, 1830, d Aug. 17, 1835
  7. Emma Caffery (5) b May 5, 1831, m Patrick Hardeman Thomson, 1857, d April 12, 1910
  8. Donelson Caffery (5) b Sept. 10, 1835, d Dec. 30, 1906
- VI. Donelson Caffery (5) m Bethia Celestine Richardson, dau of Francis Dubose Richardson and Bethia Liddell, Feb. 18, 1869- ceremony by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin at Bayside Plantation, near Jeanerette, La.
1. Donelson Caffery (6) b May 10, 1870 at Bayside d Jan. 25, 1928 at New Orleans

2. Frank Richardson Caffery (6) b Franklin, La., Sept. 14, 1871 d April 7, 1910. Never married.
3. Ralph Earl Caffery (6) b May 6, 1873, St. Mary Parish, near Franklin, d February 6, 1943
4. Gertrude Lyman Caffery (6) b Sept. 8, 1874, St. Mary Parish, d Feb. 3, 1838
5. John Murphy Caffery (6) b Sept. 14, 1877, St. Mary Parish
6. St. John Liddell Caffery (6) b St. Mary Parish, Jan. 26, 1880, d June 4, 1901 at Pensacola, Fla. Never married
7. Bethia Richardson Caffery (6) b Jan. 1, 1881, St. Mary Parish
8. Charles Smith Caffery (6) b Sept. 27, 1882
9. Edward Webster Caffery (6) b Feb. 14, 1889, St. Mary Parish

VII. Donelson Caffery (6) m Martha Taylor, dau John Taylor and Katherine Richardson, 1893, New Iberia, La.

1. Martha (Marcie) Caffery (7) b Dec. 16, 1893
2. Katherine Caffery (7) b Oct. 2, 1896
3. Bethia Caffery (7) b Sept. 5, 1898
4. Donelson Caffery (7) b April 12, 1901
5. Mary Louise Caffery (7) b Dec. 19, 1904
6. Emma Caffery (7) b May 5, 1907
7. St. John Liddell Caffery (7) b Oct. 27, 1908
8. John Taylor Caffery (7) b Sept. 29, 1914

VIII. Ralph Earl Caffery (6) and Letitia Corinne Decuir, m Feb. 2, 1910

1. Mary Letitia Eudolie b November 6, 1910, m Frank William Mueller December 1933.
  1. Elissa Mary Dec. 20, 1934
  2. Bethia Letitia March 16, 1937
  3. Eudolie Helen Oct. 25, 1940
  4. Ayliffe Frances Feb. 8, 1946
  5. Frank Joseph, Dec. 16, 1947

2. Francis Aubry, b December 4, 1912, m Ruth Freeman  
June 1938
  1. Ruth Ann March 24, 1939
  2. Judith Jane Nov. 1, 1940
  3. Susan Elizabeth July 17, 1945
  4. Sandra Kay Nov. 26, 1948
  5. Mary Kathleen Aug. 7, 1951
3. Joseph Earl Richardson, b December 11, 1914
4. Bethia Maria b March 4, 1917, m Isaac David  
Killingsworth March 1942
  1. Karen Lynn b December 1942
  2. Wayne David b September 1945 (deceased)
  3. Gary Michael, b May 26, 1954
5. Letitia Elizabeth, b March 2, 1919, m T. J. Fraley  
December 1940
  1. Thomas Jefferson, b March 1944
  2. Patricia Elizabeth, b October 1949
6. Helen Lee, b January 15, 1921, m Robert Wyatt  
Yarborough November 1941
  1. Helen Lee, b September 1943
  2. Letitia Louise, b December 1947
  3. Robert Wyatt, Jr., b Sept. 8, 1951
7. Michael Aubry Decuir, b May 21, 1923, married Louise  
Zaunbrecker, June 1, 1957
8. Donelson Ralph Saint John, b August 24,  
1924, m Phyllis LeBlanc June 1946
  1. Sheila, b December 2, 1949
  2. Bethia, b May 1952
9. Philip Van Dorn Liddell, b August 23, 1927
10. Cynthia Celestine, b December 27, 1929
11. Patrick Thomson, b July 6, 1932, m Anne  
Leontine Bercegeay January 30, 1954
  1. Patrick Thomson, Jr., b January 18,  
1955
12. Richardson Arthur, b September 4, 1938

- IX. Gertrude (6) m Henry Haywood Glassie, 1907, Franklin.
1. Donelson Caffery (7) b 1908, Washington, D.C.
  2. Gertrude Caffery (7) b 1912, Chevy Chase, Maryland
  3. Henry Haywood (7) b 1914, Chevy Chase, Maryland
- X. John Murphy (6) m Mary Frere, dau of Alexander G. Frere and Lula Clegg, Oct. 27, 1909, Franklin, La.
1. John Murphy (7) b Nov. 11, 1919
  2. Mary (7) b April 7, 1914
  3. Donelson Thomas (7) b Feb. 20, 1912
  4. Clegg (7) b Nov. 30, 1915
  5. Lydia (7) b Oct. 5, 1925
- XI. Charles Smith (6) m Cora Nell Hunt, 1910 dau of Edward Tilford Hunt and Margaret Moreno, Pensacola, Florida
1. Cora Nell (7) b Nov. 14, 1914
- Charles Smith m second Mary Gaines, Paris France, 1920, dau of Henry Travis (and Elizabeth Coulter, Miss. <sup>GAINES</sup>)
1. Ann Mary (7) b Paris, France, Oct. 20, 1921
  2. Charles Gaines (7) b Wiesbaden Gr. Dec. 6, 1922
  3. Bethia Liddell (7) b Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 16, 1924
  4. Susan Lawrence (7) b Ft. Ontario, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1934
- XII. Edward (6) m Daphne Gillis, Paris, France, 1920, dau. of Alfred Gillis and Lucile Bohn, Biloxi, Miss.
1. St. Michael (7) b Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1921, d Bucharest, Rumania Feb. 7, 1925
  2. Susan Winchester (7) b Bucharest, Rumania June 25, 1923
  3. Marie Nanette (7) b Havana, Cuba, Dec. 27, 1927
  4. Chloe Felicia b Niagara Falls, Canada, Aug. 7, 1933
  5. Lila Marguerite de Lesseline, b Niagara Falls, Canada, Dec. 5, 1935
- XIII. Marcie (7) Caffery, m Marcel A. Gillis, son of Alfred Gillis (great grandson of Moses Liddell) and Lucile Bohn.
1. Martha Caffery (8) b Dec. 3, 1921, m Henry L. Restarick, b May 11, 1919
1. Henry L. Restarick, Jr. (9) b April 18, 1944
  2. David Restarick (9) b April 22, 1951
  3. Katherine Caffery Restarick (9) b October 5, 1952

XIV. Katherine (7) Caffery, m Robert Allison Baker, son of Stewart Helm Baker and Flora Backman 9/27/1922

1. Katherine C. Baker (8) b July 24, 1926, m Nov. 29, 1947 James C. Senter, Jr., b Oct. 14, 1919.

2. Caroline Frances Baker (8) b Oct. 24, 1932, m June 19, 1954, Whitmell Thorn

XV. Bethia Caffery (7) m Oct. 30, 1921 Percy Luzenberg McCay, b. Dec. 13, 1896

1. Bethia Liddell McCay (8) b Jan. 16, 1926, m April 16, 1946, Edmund Graves Brown, b March 28, 1921.

1. Edmund Graves Brown (9) b Jan. 1, 1949

2. Percy McCay Brown (9), twin of Edmund, b Jan. 1, 1949

3. James Ewing Brown (9) b Dec. 14, 1950

4. Bethia Caffery Brown (9) b April 16, 1953

2. Donelson Caffery McCay (8) b June 8, 1929 m June 9, 1955

XVI. Donelson Caffery (7) m Oct. 18, 1929, Marion Taulbee

D.

1. Marion Caffery (8) b July 14, 1932, m April 19, 1952 George Lee Campbell, M.C., b June 17, 1928

1. Karen Caffery, b Aug. 25, 1954

2. George Lee Campbell, Jr., b April 29, 1957, London, England

XVII. Mary Louise Caffery (7), m Dec. 19, 1929 Lloyd Addison Ellis, divorced October 15, 1952.

1. Louise Taylor Ellis (8) b Nov. 30, 1932 m Feb. 16, 1954 Gerald Bunch.

1. Gerald Edward, Jr., b. Sept. 29, 1954

2. Mary Louise Bunch, b. Nov. 30, 1956

2. Lloyd Addison Ellis, Jr. (8) b Oct. 28, 1937



- XVIII. Emma Caffery (7) m Edward Rader Jackson, Jr.  
 1. Edward Radar Jackson III (8) b Dec. 28, 1933  
 2. Donelson Caffery Jackson (8) b Nov. 12, 1946
- XIX. St. John Liddell Caffery (7) m May 16, 1936  
 Bernice Anderson. No issue.
- XX. John Taylor Caffery (7) m. Nov. 16, 1946 Ellie  
 Witherspoon  
 1. Taylor Liddell Caffery (8) b Oct. 8, 1947  
 2. Martha Caffery (8) b April 8, 1949  
 3. Barbara Caffery (8) b June 8, 1951  
 4. Donelson Caffery (8) b Dec. 28, 1954
- XXI. Donelson Caffery Glassie (7) m first to Sara  
 Madison, 1932  
 1. Donelson Caffery (8) b Aug. 10, 1934, m Phyllis  
 Ethelynde Wright Sept. 8, 1956  
 2. Sara Ware Glassie (8) b May 4, 1937  
 Donelson Caffery Glassie (7) m second to Claire  
 Buhr, Oct. 23, 1915  
 1. Jefferson Caffery (8) b March 1, 1953  
 2. Claire Buhr (8) b. August 15, 1955
- XXII. Gertrude Caffery (7) m Edwin Henkle Pewitt, Apr. 2,  
 1938  
 1. Edwin Henkle Pewitt, Jr. (8) b May 7, 1939  
 2. Robert Haywood (8) b July 5, 1942  
 3. Daniel Richardson (8) b Sept. 24, 1947
- XXIII. Henry Haywood (7) m Adele Chichester Balderston,  
 July 16, 1938  
 1. Henry Haywood (8) b Mar. 24, 1941  
 2. Judith Arrington (8) b June 22, 1944
- XXIV. Mary Caffery (7) m Ward T. Jones 1935, Franklin, La.  
 1. Judith Donelson Jones, b March 4, 1939  
 2. Randolph Jones, b June 30, 1943  
 3. John Caffery Jones, b Aug. 1, 1948
- XXV. John Murphy, Jr. (7) m first Phoebe Soaper,  
 Harrodsburg, Kentucky  
 1. John, Jr., b October 21, 1939  
 2. Hanah, b March 11, 1940

John Murphy, Jr. (7) m second Patricia Gibbons,  
New Orleans, La.

1. William Jay Caffery Nov. 2, 1946
2. Alexander Frere Caffery July 12, 1948
3. Robert B. Caffery May 26, 1950
4. Patricia Jay Caffery Sept. 3, 1953
5. Hugh Frere August 15, 1955
6. Mary Frere July 18, 1957

XXVI. Donelson Thomas (7) m Lorraine Gordon, Feb. 24, 1942,  
Trinity Church, New Orleans, La.

1. Lorraine Gordon b Dec. 27, 1945
2. Sally Murphy (8) b March 31, 1947
3. Donelson T. Caffery (8) b Sept. 23, 1950

XXVII. Clegg (7) m Ann West, May 21, 1946, New Orleans, La.

1. Clegg (8) b May 31, 1948
2. Ann (8) b Jan. 1, 1950
3. Margaret Boyd b Feb. 19, 1952

XXVIII. Lydia (7) m Henry T. Hilliard, April 16, 1949, Columbia Hall,  
Franklin, La.

1. Henry T. Hilliard Sept. 29, 1950
2. John Caffery Hilliard Sept. 14, 1952
3. Mary Temperance Hilliard June 14, 1954

XXIX. Cora Nell (7) m James Godfrey Skinner, 1939,  
Raleigh, N. C., dau Chas. S. Caffery & Cora Nell Hunt

1. Cherry (8) b June 23, 1944, Greensboro, N.C.
2. Ann Caffery (8) b Oct. 31, 1947, Orlando, Fla.

XXX. Bethia Liddell (7) m Alvin Murry Forsyth, St.  
Petersburg June 14, 1942, dau Chas. S. Caffery  
and Mary Gaines.

1. Bethia Liddell (8) b Jan. 16, 1944,  
St. Petersburg, Fla.
2. Alvin Murry (8) b April 2, 1947, Honolulu, H.T.
3. Charles Caffery (8) b April 30, 1949, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. Ann Travis (8) b Sept. 27, 1951, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5. Donelson Ross (8) b June 22, 1953, Pittsburgh, Pa.

XXXI. Ann Mary (Mimi) m Robert William Sheean  
1951, Los Angeles, California

1. Albert Gaines (8) b Jan. 26, 1952
2. Donelson Caffery (8) b Nov. 17, 1953
3. Robert William, b March 17, 1955
4. Ann Mary, b Aug. 29, 1956

## COLLATERALS

Patrick Caffery and Esther Rice married 1736, first Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. There is no positive evidence that Patrick was a brother of Charles (1) but the repeated occurrence of the name Barnabus supports the presumption that they were descendants of a Barnabus Caffery. Mrs. Hugh Miller, Holly Springs, Mississippi, is descended from a Barnabus Caffery and has contributed the following:

John Caffery b 1770 probably grandson of Patrick and Esther Rice, m Philadelphia, 1802.

Children:

- a. Lucy
- b. Barnabus, b 1807
- c. Edward
- d. Philip Scott, b 1811
- e. John
- f. James
- g. Mary
- h. Jane

There are many references to these Cafferys and their descendants in West New Jersey. Further research will undoubtedly establish relationship between Patrick and Charles of Albemarle.

Other collaterals are recorded by families on the following pages.

## STOCKLEY

John Stockley b. 1621, d. 1673, came to Northhampton, Accomac County, Virginia 1637 with his Uncle John and brother Francis. At sixteen he came into title of 2700 acres of land which reached 6300 at death. He married Elizabeth and had sixteen children. He was vestryman and member House of Burgesses. His son Joseph b. 1668 m. Mary Massey dau. Alexander Massey. Their son Alexander m. Jane Mathews. Their dau. m. Col. John Donelson, and inherited all slaves and property in her possession. The Stockleys, Mathews and Masseys were owners of large tracts of land in this fertile part of Virginia. They were all land barrons and John Donelson was far from being a poor man, but in spite of this wealth he struck off into an unknown wilderness to capture an empire in the West.

## THE CANDLERS OF ALBEMARLE AND BEDFORD.

The will (1790) of John Caffery of Bedford mentions his wife as Elizabeth. Neither does he mention his son John, absent in Tenn. He mentions a son William who was probably Banabus or Barney as he was called. It is difficult to picture either John or his wife Elizabeth. Records attest that John was not aver to fisticuffs as he was charged with assault and this is not very Quakerish. The Clanders were Quakers and the Cafferys Presbyterians but there may have been a blending of the two ways of life. The Thomas sisters, grand daughters of John of Bedford maintained that their grandmother was a Candler, but had no proof. Mrs. Douglas Brown in "Lynchburg Pioneers Quakers" states that the Caffery and Candler families were related by marriage. It is also a matter of record that Charles, son of Elizabeth was married to Rebecca Carter in the Quaker faith. By accepting John and Elizabeth as Quakers would explain the abject simplicity of these people as Quakers did not believe in ministers or church weddings or any show of ceremony or ritual. Not even a tombstone marked the place of burial. Maybe this is why we have been unable to locate their graves. They carried their simplicity to primitive extremes. Faith may not change the physical characteristics but profoundly effects psychic man. Capt. John, son of Elizabeth, was no Quaker but a fighting man and Captain of Militia in hostile territory.

Elizabeth Candler Caffery, probably sister of Daniel Candler who came to Albemarle from North Carolina early in eighteenth centry, was the progenitor of the Georgia Clanders, including Asa, John and Warren. A good history of this family should give the exact time of arrival in Virginia. Captain John was born 1756 so that Elizabeth to be his mother should have come to Virginia previous to this date, so that Elizabeth must have been the daughter of Lt. Col. William Chandler of Cromwells who settled in Belfast before coming to America.

## DONELSON

Historians are undesided as to location of the cradle of Western

civilization, that is, between Lowland Scotland and Ulster Ireland. It is a fact that the University of Dublin antedates every center of learning in Christendom so that Scotland was probably an Irish Colony. The McDonalds were the McDonnells of Ireland. These McDonnells were the ancient dwellers of Antrim, the extreme northeastern county of Ireland. They were Earls of Antram and claim descent from Collar Thais, twelfth king of Ireland. Patrick Donelson (Gentleman) landed his own ship at Annapolis, Maryland, about 1700. His wife Jean accompanied him. His will was probated at Annapolis, 1725.

Children:

1. John b. 1700, Sommerset County, Md.
2. Jane, m. McKean.
3. Catherine m. Rev. Stewart.
4. Patrick died young

John called Captain and master mariner, m. Catherine Davis

1. John b. April 7, 1725 m. Rachel Stockley 1746

Children:

1. Alexander, never married.
2. Catherine, m. Col. Thomas Hutchings.
3. John, b. 1755 m. Mary Purnell.
4. Mary, b. 1757 m. John Caffery 1775.
5. Jane, m. Col. Robert Hays 1787.
6. William, m. Charity Dickinson 1796.
7. Stockley, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.
8. Samuel, m. Mary Smith, 1802
9. Severn, m. Elizabeth Kucker
10. Levan, never married.
11. Rachel, m. first Capt. Louis Robard, 2nd Gen. Jackson
12. Elizabeth, m. Joseph Rogers.

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## "Jefferson Caffery Branch"

Jefferson I, son of John and Mary (Donelson) Caffery, b. 1789 d. 1829, m. Alix deMaret, daughter of Louis George deMaret (born in Paris, France) and Adelaide Navarro (dau. of Don Martin de Navarro of Spain), on April 27, 1824, records of St. Mary Parish

### Children:

1. Jefferson, Jr.
2. Ralph Earl, died in Confederate Army
3. Clara (No record)

Jefferson II, son of Jefferson and Alix (deMaret) Caffery, b. Feb. 1829, d. Nov. 9, 1889, Lafayette, La. Protestant Cemetery, m. Anna Maria Crow (dau. of Basil Crow and Maxim Brashear Crow), b. 1833, d. 1897, Lafayette, La., Protestant Cemetery

### Children:

1. Mary Alix
2. Charles Duval
3. Lizzie Tarlton
4. Russell
5. Willie
6. Edward Crow
7. deMaret
8. Clara
9. Donelson

Several other children who died in early childhood.

1. Mary Alix Caffery, dau. of Jefferson Caffery, Jr. and Anna Maria Crow, b. Oct. 17, 1857, d. ---- m. Thomas Dowdell

### Children:

- a. Graham, m. Marie Lupton, b. -----, d. -----  
(Lived in San Antonio, Texas, and further information on Graham, his sister Percy, and brother Russell, who died in infancy, may be secured from Mrs. Clara Caffery Pancoast, 507 Lamar Sr., San Antonio, Texas)
- b. Percy, m. -----, b. -----, d. -----
- c. Russell b. ----, d. in infancy

2. Charles Duval, son of Jefferson Caffery, Jr. and Anna Marie Crow b. Jan. 24, 1856, d. Dec. 1943, m. Mary Parkerson, dau. of James G. Parkerson and Elizabeth Hall Sterling.

### Children:

- a. Jefferson, b. Dec. 1, 1886, distinguished member U.S. Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador to Brazil, France, Spain and Egypt, m. Gertrude McCarthy
- b. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 15, 1888, m. Bouchard,
  1. Russell Caffery, m. Doris Landry, children--Russell, b. 1944, Remay, b. 1948, Thos. Girard, b. 1952.
  2. Charles Duval Caffery, m. Agnes Smith, children--Sheila O'Neal b. 1942, Charles Duval, b. 1944, Jefferson, b. 1947, Kathleen, b. 1951.
- c. James Parkerson, b. Oct. 2, 1890, d. July 25, 1920, m. Lucille Roy Dec. 27, 1916.

#2. (Jefferson Caffery Branch continued)

Children:

- a. Mary Catherine, dau. b. Nov. 28, 1917 m. James C. Wilbourn Feb. 1, 1941  
James Caffery, son b. April 14, 1942
- b. James Parkerson Caffery, son b. Aug. 28, 1919.

d. Mary Catherine, b. Oct. 2, 1896, d. Jan. 31, 1908

Lizzie T., dau. of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. May 23, 1863, d. Oct. 7, 1897, Rapides Cemetery, Pineville, La., m. Charles M. Kilpatrick Oct. 15, 1895.

Children:

a. Anna Margery, b. 1887, m. John Samuel Wheadon Dec. 27, 1913 children- Mary Virginia Wheadon, b. Dec. 4, 1915, m. Charles deGravelles, children-Mary Alix, b. 1938, Elizabeth Claire b. 1942, Virginia Ann, b. 1944, Charles Nation and John Wheadon, b. 1949

b. Jeanie Cushman, b. 1889 m. Lamar Herbert Oct. 7, 1914, children-Charles Kilpatrick, b. 1915, d. 1920, Margery Earl, b. 1923, m. John Stephens.

c. Alix, b. Oct. 19, 1893, m. Raphael Bloch 1915, children- Samuel Wheadon, b. 1917, m. Dorothy Runkle, Raphael, b. 1919, m. Phyllis Barton May 10, 1943, children - Ann Kilpatrick, b. 1944, Betty Barton b. 1945, Ray b. 1947, Daniel Timothy b. 1953

. Russell, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. Oct. 20, 1867, d-----, m. Edith Cushman, dau. Basil Crow and Jeanie Bean Cushman, no children.

. Felix DeMaret, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. 1859, d. 1878, Protestant Cemetery, Lafayette, La.

. Edwin Blount, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. Sept. 8, 1861, d. Dec. 25, 1861, Protestant Cemetery, Lafayette, La.

. Edward Crow, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. July 22, 1865, d. -----, m. Azeline Cobbler, children--(There is a daughter, Valerie Caffery, living in Houston, Texas, who could give further information on this.) Son, Edw. C., b. 1900 lives San Antonio, Texas.

. Clifton, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. Aug. 10, 1870, d. ----, Protestant Cemetery, Lafayette, La.

. Clara, dau. of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. Nov. 16, 1872, m. William T. Pancoast, children:

- 1. Mary Irene Pancoast, b. Oct. 8, 1892, m. June 1, 1915, to Amos Graves Bogel of Marfa, Texas, (son of Judge W.W. Bogel and Sarah Newton Bogel), b. July 7, 1889, d. April 28, 1938, buried in Marfa, Texas,

Children:



#3. (Jefferson Caffery Branch continued)

Children:

1. Amos Graves Bogel, Jr., b. May 11, 1916  
m. June 6, 1939 to Erile Mead, dau. of James Mead and Julia Mead, of Coleman, Tex.  
Children:
  - a. Richard Graves Bogel, b. Feb. 28, 1943
  - b. Marianne Bogel, b. Aug. 11, 1945
  - c. Margaret Ellen Bogel, b. April 5, 1952
  - d. James Bogel, b. August 19, 1953
  - e. William Mead Bogel, b. May 9, 1956.
2. Russell Caffery Bogel, b. July 22, 1920;  
d. June 27, 1939, buried in San Antonio, Texas

3. Graham Dowdell Bogel, b. Nov. 1, 1926, m.  
to Elizabeth Ponce June 6, 1948, of Lubbock,  
Texas, daughter of Roland Ponce and Elizabeth Ponce.

Children:

- a. Elizabeth (Libby) Bogel, b. Feb. 24, 1952
- b. Russell Ponce Bogel, b. April 12, 1955.

4. Clara May Bogel, b. Sept. 30, 1929, married  
September 1, 1950 to John David Cowsar of  
Quemado, Texas

Children:

- a. John David Cowsar, Jr., b. Aug. 22, 1951
- b. George Curtis Cowsar, b. Nov. 19, 1956.

2. Edith Caffery Pancoast, b. May 19, 1895, m. Robert Floyd  
McC Campbell

Children:

1. First Lt. Robert Floyd McC Campbell, Jr.,  
Pilot Instructor U.S. Air Corps World  
War II, b. Nov. 6, 1918, d. Aug. 24, 1943
2. William Pancoast McC Campbell, First Lt. Air  
Corps Reserve, b. Jan. 19, 1921, pilot in  
Air Corps World War II. Received citation  
for landing behind German lines in a glider.  
Received Silver Star. Married Carol Jane  
Miller.

Children:

- a. Susan Lynn McC Campbell.

3. Elizabeth Vandiver McC Campbell, b. Nov. 28, 1922,  
m. John Frederick Hildebrand, Jr.

Children:

- a. John Frederick Hildebrand, III
- b. Robert McC Campbell Hildebrand

10. Donelson, son of Jefferson and Anna Maria Caffery, b. May 16,  
1874, d. ----, Protestant Cemetery, Lafayette, La., m. Elizabeth  
Parkerson, dau. of James G. Parkerson and Elizabeth Hall Sterling,  
no children.

## VAN DORN

Sophia Caffery, m. Judge Peter Aron Van Dorn of Mississippi. Judge Van Dorn was of Holland descent. The family castle was occupied by Kaiser Willhelm when he escaped from Germany after World War I.

### Children:

1. Mary, never married
  2. Jane
  3. Earl
  4. Octavia
  5. Emily
2. Jane Van Dorn m. John D. Vertner
    1. John D, only son, killed at Vicksburg
    2. Margaret Vertner m. Leonard
      1. Hattie Leonard m. - lived in San Antonio
  3. Earl Van Dorn, graduate USMA, decorated Battle of Chapultapeck, Maj. Gen. CSA., assassinated by Dr. Peters, in 1863, m. Letitia.
  4. Octavia Van Dorn, m. Sulivane, moved to Cambridge, Md.
    1. Betty m. Hemphill
    2. ----- m. Henry
  5. Emily Van Dorn m. William Miller
    1. Earl Miller
    2. Thomas Marshall Miller

Earl Miller moved to Jackson, Miss.

1. Earl, Jr.
2. Otho
3. Myrtle
4. Margarite

Thomas Marshall Miller m. Letitia Dabney

1. Frederick Miller, dec. m. Genevive
2. Thomas Marshall Miller died young
3. John Dabney Miller m. Elizageth Tebo
  1. John Dabnery Miller, Jr.
  2. Thomas Marshall Miller
  3. Allison Tebo Miller
  4. Frederick Wing Miller
  5. Raymond Dabney Miller m. Muriel
    1. Muriel
  6. Emily Van Dorn Miller m. J. Perian Danton
  7. Philip Al. Miller m. Elizabeth Ellison
    1. Philip Al., Jr.
    2. Letitia Dabney

Note: Cousin Emily lived for years in Washington, worked in the Bureau of Education. She was informed on art, literature and history. She helped me no end when I was preparing for West Point. She wrote a history of her brother, "Soldiers Honor", but my copy was lost. A grandson of Earl Van Dorn lives in New Orleans. His name is -- Wood. Emily Miller is Librarian, City of Birmingham, Alabama.

Walker

Rachel Caffery m 1790, George Walker, b 1765, d 1819, son of George Walker and Mary Meade. Both fourth generations born in Virginia.

Children

1. David Everhard b 1791. (5)
2. John Caffery b 1796. (5)
3. Thomas Jefferson. (5)
4. George b 1798. (5)
5. Andrew Jackson b 1800. (5)
6. Richard. (5)
7. Kidder Keith, b 1803. (5)
8. Jacob Wythe b 1805. (5)
9. Joseph Welsh 1810. (5)
10. Donelson. (5)
11. Courtney Meade b 1812. (5)

(4)

Catherine, sister of Rachel m George after death of Rachel.

1. Rachel b 1815
2. George Wythe b 1817

(4)

Sallie Ann Caffery m John George Walker/bro. of George Walker

(5)

1. John George b 1823, d 1895, Brig. Gen.  
CSA and Brig. Gen. USA.

(6)

Son Philip Capt. USA d 1935 Va.  
Dau Mary m Curtis James, d 1955.

(5)

John Caffery Walker son of Rachel and George, b 1796, d 1861 m (1st) Ann Coutrell of Virginia.

Children

1. Richard (6)
2. John (6)

m (2nd) Eliza Carter, West Feliciana, La.

1. Annie Eliza (6) b June 22, 1837, d Houston Dec. 21, 1907
2. Willa (6)
3. John Caffery (6) d July 1869 - Texas
4. Richard
5. Fannie
6. Carter

John Caffery Walker moved to Galveston, Texas

1. John Caffery (7)
2. Richard (7)
3. Maizie m Col. Richard Burleson USA

(6)

Annie Eliza Walker m 1854 John Barrett Sydnor

1. John b 1857 d 1902 (7)
2. Mary Badger, b 1859 d 1924 (7)
3. Edward Garland, b. Oct. 14, 1861, d. Jan. 25, 1892
4. Sara b. July 22, 1863, d. June 19, 1944
5. Kate b. Nov. 20, 1868, d. Jan. 6, 1934
6. Annie Baylor b. Feb. 26, 1871, d. Jan. 30, 1952
7. Barrett (6) b. Jan. 12, 1874, d. Jan. 22, 1942

- (7)  
Mary m Octa Joseph Morel
1. Mary deceased (8)
  2. Vera Walker (8)
  3. Anita m Frank Tipping (8)  
(a) Anita m. Jacque Steinau
  4. Octa m James Crump of Texas (8) & 1964 New Orleans
  5. Louise m Louis Townsend (8)
  6. Ruth m Sam Cabot Almy (8)

Fannie and Sophie Kibbe fit into Walker picture but exactly how is not known to me. They were contemporaries of my father, and Aunty (Mrs. Drew) as I remember their names from boyhood over seventy years ago. Now there is no one living who can enlighten me but I believe that they stem from Joseph Welsh Walker and Sophie Everhard.

Also, there is Stephen Decatur, a descend of Steven Decatur, the hero of the Naval engagement in the harbor of Tripoli, who also stems from one of the Caffery-Walker alliances. There are undoubtedly many of these descendants for Rachel Caffery would have lived and died in vain should her eleven sons failed to produce any descendants after the lapse of only four generations. My cousin Vera Walker Morel of New Orleans has a complete history of the Walker family, which should be finished shortly and am sure will clear up many hidden facts.

## MURPHY FAMILY

The early pioneers except for the Tidewater aristocrats were builders and fighters and few had the equivalent of a high school education, but here we have an ancestor who was undoubtedly a graduate of the University of Dublin for he was a gentleman who brought culture, refinement and erudition into the small port town of Edenton.

After the Revolution had been fought and won, John Murphy with a cargo of Irish linen belonging to his father, a wealthy linen manufacturer of Belfast, arrived at Edenton, North Carolina, in about 1785. He was 35 years old and equipped with an extensive library so that he undoubtedly had his father's permission to remain. There is a tradition that he pocketed the proceeds of the sale of linen, but this is refuted by the fact that the books are substantial evidence that he intended to remain. All that remains of this library are two books, one a dilapidated family bible and a Latin and Breek dictionary printed in 1500, now in Tulane Library. In 1794, at 42, he married Mary Hoskins still in her teens. Three children born, 1802, 1803 and 1804, and the young mother died. John Murphy was a school teacher by profession and probably taught in Belfast and did so in Edenton. With his three little children sometime about 1810 he left Edenton as mysteriously as he came and made that long journey to Nashville, which was dangerous and difficult. Anyhow he joined the Porters, very wealthy Irish political refugees, and Donelson Caffery. From here a barge transported the family down the Mississippi first to Natchez and thence to Louisiana where we find him on the banks of the Teche in the Evangiline country. The Porters settled and beautified Oaklawn, still the most majestic of the prewar homes. John built a somewhat less pretentious home on Oxford Plantation, across the bayou. Sally Ann married James Porter, brother of Alexander, first Senator of Louisiana, and Lydia married Donelson Caffery, then Judge of St. Mary Parish. John Murphy lived to see all three children married and he died at 72 in 1824 in Franklin.

Neither John Murphy nor any of his children has left us a line to tell us something of this wandering son of Ireland, and all of them had a formal and better education than poor martyred Racheal Donelson Jackson, the uneducated and untutored daughter of aristocracy who has left behind many heartfelt but misspelled letters. John Murphy could have left a most illuminating diary of his travels and his time.

There were thousands of Irish in the British as well as the American Army during the Revolution. Why did John Murphy wait until the war was over and he was 35 years old before leaving home? Teaching school in those days in Ireland as well as Edenton must have been deadly monotonous. Think of trying to sell some young shooting mind on the virtues of the Latin subjunctive mood. Descendants have a right to know something about their progenitors for we are burdened with their genes for countless generations. As far as we know, not a line was ever written by our original and scholarly ancestor. His three children only knew him as an old man and their mentor. None of his grandchildren were born when he died. My aunt Maria, his granddaughter, told us a great deal about the Caffery side but little about

the Murphy. But I did hear about Uncle John. She held him responsible for many of the family set backs, in particular her mother's second marriage. With equal reason she said Uncle John encouraged the boys in athletic stunts and held him responsible for John Caffery falling from a tree and dying from concussion.

We have inherited many rare and valuable traits of character and some not so valuable, among which are his aversion to expressing his thoughts by means of the written word. This is unclannish and smacks of irresponsibility. As far as we know his parents were alive when he came to these shores, and it is doubtless true that he never sent a kind word back to Ireland. Barrett was evidently his mother's name and could be used should anyone do research work in Ireland.

Tragedy has stalked through some of the houses of the Murphy family and has taken an awful toll. As a boy I heard of the only son and child of Sally Ann Murphy Porter. He was reared as a prince at Oaklawn and Nashville but not being of age was not allowed to enlist in the Confederate Army so was packed off to Paris. He remained until his maturity when he outfitted himself in a complete Confederate uniform and boarded a ship for Cuba. Within sight of land his cabin mate fell overboard whereupon young Alexander jumped overboard to save his comrade. Within a few feet from the waiting ship both boys were attacked by man-eating sharks and disappeared from sight. The grief-stricken mother did not survive.

As a child I knew Cousin Martha Foster, another grandchild of John Murphy. She and Aunty (Maria Drew) and Aunt Emma Thompson were more like sisters than first cousins, and we drank in their every word. I knew cousin Andrew Price but he and cousin Nannie were childless and didn't understand children. But cousin Walter was the flower of the family but looked on as the black sheep because his first wife had been an actress, and he was not a teetotler like Andrew and Will. He was one of the finest men I have ever known and everybody loved him. He was what the French call abel homme. He always wore spats and ascott cravat and his clothes were made on Saville Road, London. He represented Tulsa oil interests and supplied both the English and French Governments. He live in a large villa in Neuille but his office, consisting of an interpreter, was in the Continental Hotel. This interpreter was the French contact man as cousin Walter didn't know a word of French. Our rendezvous was at the Meurice Hotel not far from the Continental. Only a few of us met two or three times a week. All were business men except me and I was attending the French General Staff College. Cousin Walter was absent from several meetings and upon inquiry, cousin Margaret said that he was critically ill. In six weeks he died of cancer of the throat.

His son by his first wife was run over in front of his Tulsa home. His wife followed him within the year. Little Andrew, a beautiful child, was an ace pilot in World War II. Upon discharge he flew an oil prospecting plane in Arabia and crashed in the desert, the last of the Price Murphy line in Louisiana. Cousin Walter was a devoted father and husband but the one he loved most was his little 90-pound mother, Mary Murphy, granddaughter of John Murphy of Ireland.

## MURPHY

John Murphy b. 1752 in Ireland, arrived Edenton, N.C. 1785 m. Mary Hoskins, dau. Thomas Hoskins and Mary Roberts 1794.

1. John Barrett b. 1802 (4)
2. Lydia b. 1803 (4)
3. Sally Ann b. 1804 (4)

John Barrett Murphy (4) m. 1st Emma Taylor

1. Martha (5)

M. 2nd Lucy Brashear Brown (Wid.)

1. James Crow (5)
2. Mary (5)
3. John Barrett (5)
4. Donelson (5)

Lydia Murphy (4) m. 1st Donelson Caffery (See Caffery chart)

m. 2nd Watson McKerall of North Carolina

1. Webster died Prison War Camp in Ohio
2. Martha McKerall (5)
3. Louisa McKerall (5)

Sally Ann Murphy m. James Porter, brother of Alexander Porter, Oaklawn Plantation. (James and Alexander Porter came to the Teche country in the company of John Murphy and Donelson Caffery. Their plantations adjoined and their holdings were referred to as "Irish Bend") (See Porter chart)

1. Alexander Porter (5)

Martha McKerall (5) m. 1st William W. Wall, son Isaac Wall and Susan Winans, granddaughter of Daniel DuBose

1. Willie (6)

m. 2nd Frank Thompson

1. Webster (6)
2. Lydia, died in infancy

Louisa McKerall (5) m. W. D. Chambers, lawyer, Waco, Texas, no issue.

Mary Murphy, dau. John Barrett Murphy, m. James Barry Price of Kentucky

1. John (6)
2. Andrew (6)
3. William (6), never married
4. Walter (6)

John Price (6) m. Miss Hickam and moved to Seattle

John (8) grandson, banker in Seattle

Hickman (8) president Export, Willis Motors, Toledo, Ohio.

Andrew Price (6), member of Congress, Third La. District, m. Anna Gay. No issue.

Walter Price (6) Pioneer Chem. Engineer, m. first -----

m. second Margaret Meyer of New Orleans

1. Andrew, b. Paris 1919, killed plane crash in Arabia
2. Margaret, m. officer U.S. Navy

#2. (MURPHY continued)

Willie Wall (6), dau. Martha McKerall and Wm. W. Wall, m.  
Henry Palfrey.

1. Henry, d. in infancy
2. Myrtle (7)
3. Willie (7)
4. Donelson Caffery (7)
5. Vera Lydia (7)

Myrtle Palfrey (7) m. Robert Brumby

1. Martha (8)
2. Dorothy Lula (8)
3. Roberta Eldridge (8)

Willie Palfrey (7) m. Prescott Foster, son Murphy Foster and Rose Kerr.

1. Fairfax Foster (8) m. James Bailey (8)
  - a. James John (9)
  - b. Prescott Foster (9)
  - c. Virginia Palfrey (9)

Donelson Caffery Palfrey (7) m. Edna E. Patterson

1. Patricia, m. David H. Stiel, Jr. (8)
  - a. Elizabeth Patterson (9)
  - b. David Harold (9)
  - c. Susan Palfrey (9)
  - d. Donelson Palfrey (9)

Vera Lydia Palfrey (7) m. Daniel Ashley Jewell, Jr. of Tenn.

1. Daniel Ashley (8)
2. Henry Palfrey (8)
3. Thomas Wall (8)
4. Irene Houson (8)
5. Carol (8)

Daniel Ashley Jewell (8) m. Ann Vowell

1. Daniel Ashley (9)
2. Barbara Ann (9)

Thomas Wall Jewell (8) Kitty Headon (9)

Carol Jewell (8) m. William Lewis Browder

Webster Thompson (6), son of Martha McKerall and Frank Thompson,  
m. Josephine Labin

1. Martha (7)
2. Dorothea (7)

Martha Thompson (7) m. Francis A. Blanque

Dorothea Thompson m. Jacobson

Martha Murphy (5) dau. John B. Murphy and Emma Taylor, m. Thomas J. Foster.

1. Murphy J. Gov. La. and U.S. Senator (6)



#3. (Murphy continued)

2. Warren, never married (6)
3. Prescott, m. Nina Marsh (6)
4. Dixie (6)
5. Emma (6)

Murphy J. Foster (6) m. Rose Kerr

1. Rose (7)
2. Bessie (7)
3. Mary (7)
4. Willia (7)
5. Prescott (7)
6. Murphy J. (7)
7. Sarah (7)
8. Louisiana (7)

Prescott Foster (6) m. Nina Marsh

1. Emma (8)
2. Leila (8)
3. Martha (8)
4. Murphy J. (8)
5. Thomas J. (8)

Dixie Foster (6) m. first Anna Hampf, second Leona Rice

Emma Foster (6) dau. Martha Murphy (5) and Thomas S. Foster  
m. Alexander Frere

1. Thomas (7), m. Bessie Marsh
  - a. Marsh (8)
  - b. Foster (8)
  - c. Emma Adell (8)
  - d. Elizabeth (8)

Marsh Frere (8) m. Maude Berwick

Emma Adell (8) Frere m. Theo. Kramer

Elizabeth (8) m. Michael McNulty

Rose Foster (7), dau. Murphy J. Foster and Rose Kerr, m. Tom Milling

1. Murphy J.
2. Rose m. Rayburn Monroe (two daughters)

Bessie Foster (7) m. Harry Penick

Mary Foster (7) m. Paul Trowbridge

1. Elizabeth
2. Ruth

Elizabeth Trowbridge (8) m. Harry Hensley

1. Lorrie (9)
2. Paul (9)

#4. (MURPHY continued)

Ruth Trowbridge (8) m. Col. Francis Wilby, son of Major Gen. Francis B. Wilby, U.S.A.

1. Bill (9)
2. Mary (9)
3. Elizabeth (9)

Willia Foster (7) m. John Hyde

1. Rose, m. Hebert Fayles (8)
  - a. Willia (9)
  - b. Alice (9)

Murphy Foster (7) m. Olive West

Sara (7) m. Monty Hayne

Louisiana (7) m. Louis Crawford

Prescott (7) m. Willie Palfrey, his cousin (See Palfrey Line)

Emma (7), dau. Prescott Foster (6) and Nina Marsh, m. Julia Eaves

Martha (7) m. Arthur J. De la Houssaye

Leila m. Walter Richard Gates

Murphy m. ----- died

Thomas J. m. Vernon Hackett

James Crow Murphy, son of John Barrett Murphy and Lucy B. Brown (5)  
m. Laurie DelaHoussaye 1869

1. John B., b. 1870 (6)
2. Louis (6)
3. Tom (6)
4. Martha (6)
5. Mary Laure (6)

John Barrett (6) m. Eleanor Prescott

1. Annie Laure (7)
2. James Crow (7)
3. Eleanor Randolph (7)
4. John B., Jr. (7)
5. Winifred Mary (7)
6. Lewis Prescott (7)
7. Walter Caffery (7)
8. Laure Agness (7)
9. Thomas Foster (7)
10. Patricia Offut (7)  
(7)

Annie Laure Murphy/m. W. C. Prescott

1. Lucie Ellie, m. Fitze
2. Donaldson Thomas m. Ethel Reed

#5. (MURPHY continued)

James Crow Murphy (7) m. Helen Munal

1. Barbara Sue m. Jack Lucas

Eleanor Randolph (7) m. George Wallace

1. Thompson Murphy

John Barrett, Jr. (7) m. Margaret McKay

1. John B., III (8)
2. James Crow (8)
3. Margaret Katherine (8)
4. Thomas Micheal (8)

Lewis Prescott (7) m. Mae Adell Gleason (8)

1. Joseph Prescott (8)
2. Micheal Gleason (8)
3. Richard Foster (8)

Laure Agness (7) m. Charles Williamson, III

1. Charles IV (8)
2. Eleanor McFerlin (8)
3. George Edwards (8)
4. Laure Prescott (8)

Patricia Offut (7) m. first Samuel McNelly

1. Samuel
2. Patricia Lou

m. second to Arthur Lund

1. Robert Foster

James Louis Murphy (6) m. Lucy Maude Rynex

1. Margerite Price (7)

Thomas Joseph (6) m. Sophie Hillard

1. Beverly, m. first William Watkins, second Harvey S. Young

Martha Murphy (6) m. Launcelot Kean

1. Louis Randolph, m. Mary Louise McCarter

Mary Hoskins, mother of John Barrett, Sally Ann and Lydia Murphy, was the daughter of Thomas Hoskins and Mary Roberts. Thomas was son of Wm. Hoskins and Sara Whedbee and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Bowling. Mary Roberts, daughter of Charles Roberts and Elizabeth Lises. This takes the line back five generations to our general starting line of all antecedents, except John Murphy I, who were born in this country. Edenton had about one thousand people at time of Revolution. Its tea party was the southern counterpart to the Boston Party. Many landowners such as the Hoskins, Roberts and Lises were related and such names as Blounts, Skinners, Hankins, Whedbees by intermarriage. There are several histories of the Hoskins family containing detailed information along with Coats of Arms.

JENKINS FAMILY

Dr. Thomas b. 1790, North Carolina. Was son of Dr. Thomas Jenkins  
of and Elizabeth Major of N. Hampton County, N.C.  
M. 1808 Nancy Caffery.

1. Elizabeth Major
2. Mary
3. John, b. 1815
4. Nancy
5. Rachael
6. Sophie Van Dorn
7. Donelson Caffery
8. William Banks

Elizabeth Major, m. Benjamin Triplett  
Mary, m. Oliver Cobb

1. Willie, d. infancy

Rachael, m. Rogers

1. Robert Isaac
2. William, r. Palistine, Tex.
3. Ellen
4. John, r. Chicago

John, m. Sara Elder

1. Donelson Caffery
2. Mary Emily
3. Jane Ann

Nancy, m. Hugh Short 1835

1. John
2. Elizabeth
3. Ann Mary
4. William
5. Hugh
6. Mary

Sophie Van Dorn, m. George McConnell

1. Octavia
2. Mary
3. Gerge W.
4. Jane
5. Martha
6. Donelson
7. Hugh
8. John
9. Archie

Donelson Caffery, m. Elizabeth Short 1876

1. John Short. Orthopedic surgeon and philanthropist of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, d. recently  
m. Bess Dancer 1909, who now supervises two hospitals for crippled children. She and Dr. have given this data.

(Jenkins Family continued) #2.

Mary Emily, dau. John and Sara Elder, m. John Bradfield

1. John Jenkins
2. Matilda K
3. Isaac Ballhance
4. Mary Radalie

Mary, dau. Nancy and Hugh Short, m. J. F. Auken 1867 at Lake Providence, La.

1. Ann Jenkins
2. Hugh Short
3. James Frederick

Donelson Caffery, son John Jenkins and Sara Elder, m. Nettie Musздаun

1. Willie
2. Agnes
3. John
4. Gertrude
5. Nettie
6. Bessie
7. Florence

John Bradfield, m. Alice Owens

1. John E.
2. Edward Owens

Matilda K. Bradfield, m. Perry Bridges 1898

1. Mary Jenkins
2. Lucy
3. Charles
4. Allen

Gertrude Jenings, dau. Donelson Caffery and Nettie Musздаun, m. Af. Robertson

1. Donelson Caffery
2. Parker Antony

## GREEN

Thomas, the first settler, m. Elizabeth Marston and lived in James City, Virginia. Son, Thomas Marston, House of Burgeses, m. Martha Willis and in 1776 moved to Natchez, Mississippi, where he built one of the first pretentious plantation homes. Racheal and Andrew Jackson were married here. Abraham, son of Thomas Marston, b. 1774, James City, Virginia, m. Elizabeth Caffery 1801, Natchez.

1. Filmer Willis, b. 1802 d. infancy
2. Thomas Jefferson, b. 1804 d. 1847
3. Mary Caffery, b. 1806, d. infancy
4. Racheal Jackson, b. 1808, d. infancy
5. John Donelson, b. 1810, d. 1835
6. Andrew Jackson, b. 1814, d. infancy
7. Robert Hays, b. 1815, d. infancy
8. Still, b. 1816
9. Martha Chummings, b. 1817, d. 1846
10. Abraham Asberry, b. 1819
11. Eliza, b. 1821, d. infancy

Elizabeth died shortly afterwards. Abraham then m. Anna B and more children. This reads like India. These seven babies probably died of malaria and the mother of exhaustion. Similar cases of king sized families occurred during this period and later among well-to-do families. The American Indian, called by the usurping White man, a barbarian, exercised a practical birth control. Consequently their women lived into a wrinkled old age and there were practically no mental or physical defective children.

Thomas Jefferson m. Rebecca Howell 1824.

1. Charles Howell, b. 1826
2. Elizabeth Ann, b. 1829
3. Mary Keziah, b. 1831
4. Thomas Abraham
5. John Donelson, b. 1836
6. Martha Ballard, b. 1839
7. Andrew Ballard, b. 1844
8. Sara Rebecca, b. 1844
9. Walter Severn, b. 1846

Charles Howell m. Lucy Ann Dilley. No issue.

Elizabeth Ann m. William Davison Ark

Mary Keziah m. 1st Cassandra Sterling

1. Edward m. Elizabeth Carpenter, Hanna Dilley, sister, Lucy Ann

### Children

1. Gremanda Young (Minnie)

Minnie Carpenter is about my age and will probably outlive all of us for she earns her daily bread in a Salt Lake City Woolen Mill and spends all of her leisure time in the City Library doing Research work. She corresponded with my sister Bethia about family history

and furnished me with most of this Green data.

Thomas Abraham m. Gabriela Carpenter, sister of  
Cassandra Carpenter.

No other marriages among nine children.

Abraham Asberry m. Anna Maxwell in 1859.

1. Abraham, b. 1860 m. at Natchez, Sophie.  
Moved to Dallas.

- a. Bessie b. 1882 m. Col. Clifford  
Jones, USA Div.
- b. Abraham b. 1887, d. recently

Ab and Cousin Abe and Cousin Sophie and Bessie were at West  
Point in 1910 when Clifford and I were instructors. Bessie  
has a daughter, Bessie. Both live in Dallas. Abe and his  
father were bankers.

Unless Abe has children this is finis for this line.

## DAVIS

Rev. Samuel Davis, married (1) Mary. (2) Elizabeth. He died about 1724 in Somerset County, Maryland. Children were:

1. Samuel, m. Naomi Taylor.
2. Catherine, m. Captain John Donelson in 1723.

Capt. John Donelson and Catherine Davis married. Their son, John (Col. John Donelson) married Rachael Stockley, dr. of Alexander Stockley and Jane Mathews.

Rev. Samuel Davis of Somerset Co., Maryland. First pastor of Snow Hill Parish, Md. from 1684 to 1697, d. 1723. Land owner in Maryland and Delaware. He came over in 1684 under the charge of Makemie (the father of Presbyterianism in America) with Wilson & Trial, missionaries, went to the house of Col. Stevens at Rehoboth called "Carmel" in Sineppxon on the northmost part of the nect... (Sinepuxon Inlet was about opposite Snow Hill) (where Davis took up his work). It was between one long island-- just a sandy beach and Assateaque Island. Half of Assateaque Island was in Accomack Co.

This will show the nearness of the families. Alexander and William Massey had 166-2/3 acres each of Carmel surveyed for Col. Stevens, see f. 36 Balto Rent Rolls for "Carmel" & "The Days of Makemie" pg. 113-114.

The first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia has his name with that of five others on a brass tablet. As members of the First Presbetry in America.

Rev. Samuel Davis petition contains a number of Medical Works, etc.

Rev. Samuel Davis -- we find preaching to the early Presbyterian flock - in Somerset County, Maryland, where his name is still revered as one who helped to plant the virgin soil of the new world", pg. 79-80. Side Lights of Maryland History.

Rev. Davis was physician as well as pastor.



PORTER

James Porter, b. 1800 in Ireland, came to America with brother Alexander in 1816, d. Nashville 1853, m. 1st Sally Ann Murphy (see Murphy chart) in 1821.

Children:

1. Alexander J. Porter, b. 1822, d. 1888, m. 1st Martha Watson 1847.

Children:

1. Sally Ann Porter, b. 1848, d. 1849
2. James Porter, b. 1849, d. 1860, drowned in Cumberland River.
3. Amanda Porter, b. 1851, m. Joseph Allison 2nd Rebecca Allison 1867
4. Andrew Allison Porter, b. 1868, d. 1873
5. Alexander J. Porter, b. 1870, d. 1945
6. Nixon Porter, b. 1871
7. Rebecca Porter, b. 1873, lives in Nashville
8. Matilda Porter, b. 1874, lives in Nashville

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
Department of Justice  
New Court Building  
New Orleans

September  
11th,  
1929.

Miss Bethia R. Caffery,  
Chevy Chase, Md.

Dear Bethia,

The enclosed copy of a short biography of the Senator was prepared for a book to be published some time this year. John seems very well satisfied with the manuscript, but I should have prepared it more carefully, but it was a hard matter to get the data and I am kept almost constantly occupied in the office.

I have not heard from the publisher for some time, and cannot say what progress is being made on the book, but I suppose the manuscript will be used.

John requested that I have copies made and sent to each of you, and I apologize for not doing any better.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Percy Saint

PS:A  
Enc.

A complete biography of Donelson Caffery would present a full political history of Louisiana from 1865 to the time of his death. He was a conspicuous figure in the Reconstruction period of Louisiana and one of the strongest outstanding figures in the Anti-Lottery campaign of 1890-92. After the political struggles of nearly thirty years, he served eight years in the United States Senate, where he attained prestige and fame, and retired to private life in 1901.

Donelson Caffery was born on his father's sugar plantation near Franklin, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was Donelson Caffery, a native of middle Tennessee, who came to Louisiana as a young man in 1811. The elder Caffery, being an associate and connection of Andrew Jackson, was influenced in his choice of Louisiana as a home by the advice of Jackson. His mother was Lydia Murphey; she came with her father, John Murphey, from Edenton, North Carolina, to St. Mary Parish when a child; the Murpheys were Irish-Protestants and emigrated to America early in the century, one branch of which found their way to the Bayou Teche section of St. Mary Parish, and that section of the Parish derived its local name from the family. The grandfather of Donelson Caffery was John Caffery, of Bedford County, Virginia. His grandmother was Mary Donelson, sister of Rachael Donelson, wife of Andrew Jackson. All of his ancestors belonged to that sturdy company of men who settled in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky. John Sevier of Tennessee was a connection of the Cafferys; all his paternal ancestors were pioneers and accomplished great things in settling and building up states and communities. The original Louisiana Caffery, father of Donelson Caffery, was married to Lydia Murphey on Oak Lawn Plantation, in the Parish of St. Mary, in 1819. The Murpheys, Alexander and William Porter, associates of the Cafferys, were the first conspicuous community builders in the Parish of St. Mary.

Donelson Caffery was educated at private schools in Franklin, Louisiana, such as they were; generally one teacher was brought in from some other state as school master; the teacher was part time school master, and part time bookkeeper and clerk. He afterwards attended St. Mary's College in Baltimore, where he received the only college training, which, at that early date, was considered the best. He studied law at home and received his diploma from the old Louisiana University in New Orleans. After leaving the law school, he engaged in sugar planting at Bayou Cypremort, at that time a wild and undeveloped section of the rich sugar bowl of Louisiana. While so engaged, the Civil War broke out, and while he was not an advocate of secession, when Louisiana seceded, he left his business and plantation in charge of the overseer, and joined the Crescent Rifles. Later he was transferred to the Louisiana 13th Regiment, and, under this command, he fought in the two days' Battle of Shiloh, losing his only brother in the second day's fighting. He was later detailed on the staff of

Brigadier General George Walker, and continued in that capacity until the close of the War. His daring and reckless courage as a private soldier attracted the attention of his superior officers, and his comrades attributed his safety to removal from the ranks, and often said that joining General Walker's staff saved his life.

After the War, he returned to St. Mary to find his business, plantation and all affairs of his family in a destitute condition, without hope of rehabilitating any of the business and property which came to him from his father. The first years after the Civil War was the time that tried men's souls, - hopeless desolation and poverty. While he had a sheepskin to practice law, there was little opportunity for lawyers at that time and he did not begin the practice of law until 1866, after serving as Clerk of Court of the Parish long enough to acquire sufficient means and opportunity to engage in the practice of law. He did not become a great lawyer, in the sense that English lawyers and the early American members of the Bar became great, for the reason that conditions were such that the success of a professional man or laborer in public affairs depended almost entirely upon sheer force of character and physical courage; he had little time to devote to study and thought during the first twenty years of his professional life, but he became the equal of any member of the Louisiana Bar, and was regarded as one of the safest and most successful lawyers in the country parishes.

There have been few great lawyers, in the sense the term is here used, in America as compared to England and Continental Europe; lack of time, opportunity and advantages for such attainments prevented. During the Revolutionary Period, and for years after the Revolution, the great minds of America were engaged in constructive statesmanship and government building, allowing little time for research and profound study of the science of law, but as judges and advocates, the American Bar has produced some of the greatest. As an advocate and practitioner, Donelson Caffery had few equals at the Louisiana Bar; he possessed a wonderful faculty of eliminating non-essentials, and wasted little time on technicalities; his straightforward, candid and extremely ethical methods, rewarded with unusual success, evidenced a strong legal mind, as well as portraying character and integrity.

Mr. Caffery was a man of great native ability and industry, but his activities in the interest of the building up of the community in which he lived and afterwards his efforts to redeem Louisiana, consumed most of his time and left little time for profound thought and research as a lawyer, yet his native ability, splendid grasp of mind, and forceable method of presenting cases made him the outstanding lawyer of the country parishes.

Predominance of the Common Law throughout the world has over-shadowed the civilian, notwithstanding the Code Napoleon,

or Civil Code of Louisiana, is the best code of laws compiled in modern times. With the exception of Chief Justice White, Senator Caffery's colleague in the Senate, no Civil Law practitioner had the opportunity of showing greatness as a lawyer. Senators Caffery and White were giants in the Senate; Senator Caffery retired to private life and Senator White, with the opportunity, continued in public office and died a great judge, - both scaled the heights of fame.

The most conspicuous service rendered by Mr. Caffery was in the movement to rid Louisiana of carpet-bag government. His first efforts, toward this end, were made as a leader of an organization to redeem the Parish of St. Mary. He was indicted, with several other prominent leaders of St. Mary Parish, for attempting to drive out of public life, J. Hale Sypher, an unwelcome Republican official. The trial of the accused members of the organization at New Orleans was quite an event in the legal history of Louisiana; Caffery's masterly speech made at this trial, in defense of himself and associates, led to an acquittal, followed by an almost humorous recommendation of the Republican presiding judge. This trial and acquittal served the purpose of increasing the determination and gave encouragement to the people in ridding St. Mary Parish of carpet-bag rulers. Louisiana and Florida suffered more from carpet-bag rule than any of the other Southern states, especially Louisiana.

Mr. Caffery became the undisputed leader in St. Mary Parish, and later rendered conspicuous service throughout the entire State in the long struggle to restore political freedom and independence of the white people of the State; his eloquent and almost dramatic oratory accomplished as much as the exercise of any other faculty in the great struggle to liberate the State of the negro denomination.

The next great struggle in Louisiana of a political nature, in which Mr. Caffery was made the conspicuous leader, was the State Constitutional Convention of 1879. The principal question in that Convention was the effort for repudiation of the State debt; unfortunately, the Convention leaned towards repudiation, as the State had suffered great burdens inflicted by the extravagance and avarice of carpet-bag government. Mr. Caffery regarded repudiation of State obligations as a great moral wrong, and it was through his efforts that repudiation failed in the Convention. His great speech in that Convention against repudiation was probably one of the most splendid examples of argument and oratory in all of the controversies since the War; this speech changed the attitude of the Convention, and the debt was ratified to the great honor and credit of the members under the leadership of Donelson Caffery.

In 1890, the Charter of the old Louisiana lottery was about to expire, and John A. Morris, principal owner of the

lottery, with all of his wealth and powers of organization, was seeking to renew the Charter and, in his efforts, little consideration was given to the means to attain that end. The struggle was long and bitter, but in the State election of 1892, the lottery was defeated and driven out of the State, and, with the aid of the Federal Government, State lotteries were driven out of the United States. Mr. Caffery's great work, oratory and untiring efforts during this great struggle, contributed more to the defeat of the lottery than the efforts of any single individual. During the conferences and mass meetings, leading up to the final struggle, the idea seemed at several times to be lost, but in each case a strong and eloquent speech by Mr. Caffery would stem the tide and save the movement from going to defeat; and finally, under the leadership of Murphy J. Foster, a kinsman of Donelson Caffery, the Louisiana lottery was defeated, driven out of the State, and no effort has been made since that time to charter a lottery.

The first anti-Lottery Legislature was convened at Baton Rouge in 1892, after the election of Governor Foster. Mr. Caffery was elected a member of the State Senate, serving as a public official for the first time, and in that year he was appointed to the United States to succeed Randall L. Gibson, a distinguished leader of the State, who died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, while the Legislature was in session. Three years later he was elected by the Legislature to succeed himself in open joint session without a previous caucus, a method never before used by any candidate for the United States Senate; this was due to his great popularity, and in recognition of the great services rendered by him to Louisiana during the Reconstruction period and the great struggle against the Louisiana lottery. He served as a United States Senator until 1901, when he declined to stand for re-election.

During the eight years of service in the United States Senate, the two great questions of that period were "free silver" and the War with Spain. The money question involved the foundation of all credit in the business world, as well as the faith of the Government in the issuance of money. The "free silver" outburst was more a symptom of bad conditions than a real menace to the Government. The free and unlimited coinage of silver, on a parity of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold, was that arbitrary fixing of a value which could not be made certain for any length of time and manifestly could not be a cure for the disease of which free silver was only a symptom. The monetary system of this Government, as established by Alexander Hamilton, regarded the measure of value and the purchasing power of money with the same seriousness and exactness as is used in the yard stick and the desk rule. The faith of the Government was strong enough, in the minds of the free silver advocates, to

establish any standard of value and to force all other nations to yield to this arbitrary status, entirely without regard to the intrinsic or real value of whatever measure was adopted to fix the value of American money. The unlimited issue of fiat money by any Government many times stronger than the American Government could not possibly have lasted, for the reason that the real value, and not a mere declaration, was the only foundation upon which to have a stable and secure monetary system.

Although Donelson Caffery was a stubborn Southern democrat, he refused to yield his convictions concerning free silver to the mere desire or effort to remain regular in the ranks of the Democratic party. He regarded a political party as the means to an end, but refused to regard the party as the end instead of the means; he preferred ostracism to repudiation, and bolted his party while he was a democratic United States Senator. His deflection from party affiliations grew stronger, and when William J. Bryan, a great advocate of the free coinage of silver, was made the nominee for President, he left his party, and the wisdom and propriety of his actions were emphatically shown a few years after the "free silver" craze subsided.

Donelson Caffery helped to organize the National Democratic Party and was its permanent Chairman at the Indianapolis Convention, when Palmer and Buckner were nominated for President and Vice-President. He had been tendered the nomination for President, but declined, and devoted his time preaching faith in honest money and helping to uphold the faith and credit of this Government with other nations. In a nationwide sense, this is the most important and most conspicuous service rendered by him, and no history of the "free silver" agitation will be correctly presented, without showing Donelson Caffery as one of the foremost leaders of the Nation in the cause of honest money and government faith in government.

In 1901, a convention was held at Carnegie Hall, New York, and the National Party was formed at this meeting. A large majority of the delegates were Gold Standard Democrats and Anti-Imperialists. Mr. Caffery was not only a great advocate of the Gold Standard, but was a bitter foe of imperialism. At the Carnegie Hall Convention he was nominated for President, and Archibald Howe of Massachusetts selected as Vice-President. But, at that time, the conditions in Louisiana and the affairs of Mr. Caffery forced him to decline the nomination, and soon afterwards he retired from active service in the ranks of the Democratic Party.

Senator Caffery's break with his party was the sacrifice of political preferment, on the alter of honest

convictions. It typified his official career; sometime, almost too exact and uncompromising, but generally correct in judgment; he was sometimes misled by his friendships, but in matters of principle and measures, he could not be easily fooled. He made enemies readily without intending to injure; his talent for invective and ridicule was sometimes merciless when fighting wrong and oppression. In such contests, he was utterly indifferent to consequences; what the cost might be, never embarrassed or weakened him; he was at times, too indifferent in such matters, but it was always a case of right or wrong with him and he never asked for quarter.

The career of Senator Caffery, as a United States Senator, was somewhat stormy. He was a man of strongest convictions; he reached his conclusions in all public matters after thorough study, great research, and much thought, and when he had decided that a particular course was true and correct, he was unalterable and would never yield; his Scotch-Irish blood made him an uncompromising foe whenever he thought any particular measure was vicious, but it likewise made him a most ardent and unselfish advocate of what he thought was right. He was subjected to much bitter criticism on account of his opposition to the sugar bounty, because the sugar planters of Louisiana wanted any form of help, opposition to free silver and Bryanism, and to the War with Spain. He had the strongest convictions concerning these three important matters, and subsequent events clearly demonstrated his clear vision and correct judgment.

One of the greatest orations delivered anywhere in the United States, since the War, was delivered by Senator Caffery before the Massachusetts Reform Club at Boston, in 1899, at a dinner tendered him by the Club in recognition of his work for "sound money and sound politics". This speech was not only a classic, but had a great effect in uplifting political thought in the Nation. The occasion for the speech was a tribute from the people of Massachusetts, and was typical of the respect and admiration entertained by those who followed his record in the United States Senate. The late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, said of Mr. Caffery: "He is one of the most able and interesting men from the South I have ever known". After Mr. Caffery had opposed the bounty and the bill became a law, he stood steadfastly for the proper enforcement of the law and for the rights and privileges of the great industry under the terms of the statute. He had been very friendly, almost intimate, with President Cleveland, but the President's refusal to yield or grant a conference concerning a distribution of the bounty led him to break with the President, although President Cleveland had the highest regard for him, and at one time had said that the



South would be better off if it would send more men like Caffery to Congress.

At the expiration of his second term as United States Senator, he returned to his home at Franklin, Louisiana, to resume the practice of law with his son, Donelson Caffery, Jr. The law firm of Donelson Caffery & Son was the leading law firm in that section of Louisiana, until its dissolution by the death of Senator Caffery, the senior member.

In 1869, Senator Caffery married Miss Bethia Richardson, daughter of Francis D. Richardson, a sugar planter in the Parish of Iberia. Nine children were born to this union, Donelson, Frank, Earl, Gertrude, John, Liddell, Bethia, Charles, and Edward. While on a visit in the City of New Orleans, 12/30/1906. Senator Caffery died and was buried at Franklin, Louisiana, near the place of his birth.

Qualities of mind and industry so generally made the foundation of success and worth are too often over-valued; fundamentals and character are often left out of the human accounting. Mr. Caffery's character was revealed by his home life; his children were his companions, and his greatest pleasures and recreation came from contact with them. Great success in public affairs and the law were subordinate to his private and home life, - an element of greatness.

Senator Caffery's devotion to his children was rather unusual even in his day and time. When they were old enough to accompany him, he invariably lugged one along wherever he went, whether to go hunting, try a law suit up State, or attend a political meeting.

He was a delegate to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1879 in New Orleans, Louisiana, when the burning question was the repudiation or not of the State bonds issued in the days of the carpet baggers. The Convention leaned strongly toward repudiation. In a speech of an hour's duration, Mr. Caffery so swayed the Convention that ratification was almost unanimous. "It was the greatest oration I ever heard", said Mr. Frank L. Richardson, a New Orleans lawyer.

As usual, Mr. Caffery had one of his children with him. This time his eldest son, Donnie, then nine years old. Donnie had no seat of his own and when his father arose to speak, climbed into his chair, where he finally fell asleep. During the latter part of Mr. Caffery's speech, the members of the Convention sat silent and spellbound, their attention riveted on the speaker. As Mr. Caffery paused, without a hand or foot stirring in the entire Confention, the members suddenly heard the deep silence broken by a child's voice audible all over the Convention room.

"Papa, that's enough, Let's go. Mama said not to stay away too long." It was Donnie's voice just aroused from slumber,

and it set the Convention into a shout. Mr. Caffery bowed to the members, picked his son up in his arms, and sat down.

In the Senate cloak room a lively discussion of Civil War incidents was going on. Senators Hoar, Gordon, Caffery and Foraker were holding forth. Senator Caffery was describing the situation of Bank's army and its contemplated march westward from New Orleans for the invasion of Texas. The Atchafalaya River between Morgan City and Berwick, Louisiana, was guarded by a couple of Federal gunboats, the Federals holding the Morgan City side of the river and the Confederates the other. The Confederates planned to blow up these Federal gunboats which were moored to the wharf on the Morgan City side, and called for two volunteers from the ranks of the little Confederate forces operating on the west bank of the Atchafalaya. Caffery, then a young man of unusual physical strength, was one of the two volunteers. Torpedoes were constructed by fastening a keg of powder on the end of a long plank, exploded by means of a lanyard attached to a trigger, the lanyard leading back to the other end of the plank where the swimmer propelled this engine of destruction. The two torpedoes were launched into the river several miles upstream. The rapid current carried them down, and by great effort the two torpedoes were alongside the gunboat. Senator Caffery was relating how he heard the Sentry's tread on the decks of the gunboat, her lanterns gleaming in the darkness. He pulled the lanyard and expected to see hundreds of Yankees flying skyward from the explosion. But Alas! for the lost cause, the torpedo would not explode due to the lanyard becoming fouled or the powder wet. The other torpedo wouldn't work either.

"Senator, what did you think was going to happen to you when the torpedo exploded?", said Senator Hoar.

"I never thought of that", replied Senator Caffery, amid a roar of laughter from old Yankee and Confederate soldiers.

As a companion and associate, Senator Caffery was almost original in his manner of entertaining. He was not particularly happy as a story teller, but possessed the remarkable faculty of demonstrating and illustrating everything with a fine health humor. All of his stories were based on real happenings or incidents, but he had a most entertaining and humorous way of presenting them; he had the most impressive manner in social contact and on the stump of any man in public and official life.

Unlike most men of consequence, Senator Caffery had few foes. While he was most interesting and charming, he was serious-minded. He loved practical jokes and enjoyed a good story as much as anyone, but he had the faculty of indulging in such fun in a way that he was not only amusing or sometimes funny, but generally instructive. He had little conceit or vanity about his legal ability or accomplishment as a statesman, but he had a good idea that he was an unusually good farmer or sugar planter; he cared little about opinion as to his profession and public accomplishment, but expected everyone to recognize his ability as a

sugar planter. While, as a matter of fact, he was a great lawyer and statesman, he was a poor farmer. He was a great success as a lawyer and statesman, which he did not seem to regard as very important, but never succeeded as a planter, which he regarded a matter of the greatest importance.

His public record exhibits a daring, clear headedness, and honesty, seldom equalled in the United States Senate, or in the public affairs of Louisiana. A matter was either right or wrong with him. He would not compromise, and had little respect for time serving. His life work and accomplishments had the greatest influence throughout the State, as well as the community in which he lived; he was a great advocate, a safe leader, and an exceptional heritage in his life to his people.

His private life was characterized by great purity and unselfishness. He was a delightful companion, full of sparkling humor. He cared less for public opinion, and did less to gain popularity by making appeals to the "dear people" than any man of his success in life. He was a true democrat, was a true and faithful friend of the people; he cared little for their plaudits; all that seemed to concern him was whether he was right or wrong, and after he had decided the issue for himself, he was completely indifferent as to the effect or result of his political career. He was rather unfortunate in this respect, although he never lost a real or genuine friend. After his death a monument was erected to his memory, by private subscription, and now stands on the Court House Square in Franklin, Louisiana, with the inscription:

"DONELSON CAFFERY  
1835-1906  
Patriot  
Soldier  
Statesman  
Jurist

Erected by the people he faithfully served."

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