



# Genealogy Friends News

Genealogy Friends of  
Plano Libraries

Genealogy Friends News  
January 2011

P.O. Box 860477, Plano, TX, 75086-0477

<http://www.genealogyfriends.org>

<http://genfriends.blogspot.com/>

Email Address: [genfriends@genealogyfriends.org](mailto:genfriends@genealogyfriends.org) Newsletter: [Barbara Coakley newsletter@genealogyfriends.org](mailto:Barbara Coakley newsletter@genealogyfriends.org)

## Saturday Seminars

Mark your calendars now for the exciting Genealogy Friends events in 2011. Meetings are held in the Program Room at the Haggard Library, 2501 Coit Rd., Plano, TX from 10:15 to 12:30:

### Today's Topic:

**January 15, 2011**—Daniel Scurlock will speak to us about computer security, the good and bad of Facebook, tips on backing up your computer and virus protection.

### Future Topics:

**February 19, 2011**—"America's New Woman At Work and Play, 1900-1930" by Michelle Nickerson. Michelle teaches US women's, gender, and political history at the University of Texas at Dallas.

**February 26, 2011**—**Learn N**—"Sharing Your Family History on a Weebly Website" by Barbara Coakley and "Online Court Records" by Lynne Darrouzet will be the speakers, stay tuned for more information.

**March 19, 2011**—Lynell Moss will introduce us to the new FamilySearch.org.

**April 16, 2011**—"Using Manuscript Collections in Genealogical Research" by Brenda McClurkin, Archivist, UTA Historical Manuscript Collection.

**May 21, 2011**—Marilyn Waligore, teaches the History of Photography at UTD. She's going to enlighten us about early photographs. Join us to learn if that image you have of your ancestor is a daguerreotype, an ambrotype, or a tin type.

**June 18, 2011**—Barbara Brixy Wiley is our speaker. Her topics will be "Curlicues & Chicken Scratch: Reading Yesterday's Handwriting" and "Was Your Grandmother a Relict? What Do Those Old Words Mean?"

**July 16, 2011**—Our speaker is Tara Carlisle from the University of North Texas. She'll be talking to us about the UNT Digital Libraries and The Portal to Texas History. We have a great resource right here in our own backyard.

**August 20, 2011**—Need some magic to help with your genealogy research? Ada Nelson's "Research Magic—Showcasing Tools for Genealogists" will be right up your alley. Come learn how Office One Note, Roots Magic, Magic Wand Scanners, iPad, and Skype/Magic Jack can help you conjure up your ancestors.

**August 27, 2011**—**Learn N**—topics and speakers will be announced soon

**September 17, 2011**—Stacy Kemp, the Collin County Clerk will speak to us about records at the County Courthouse.

**October 15, 2011**—"Y DNA Testing" by Don Raney

**November 19-2011**—**All Day Seminar**—Kelvin Meyers will be our speaker.

**December 17, 2011**—Show and Tell—bring your genealogy treasures and share with the group.

If you have suggestions for programs please submit them to Barbara Coakley at [bjc1620@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bjc1620@sbcglobal.net).

## Publications For Sale

The following are available from Genealogy Friends:

Public Land Survey Systems	\$5
Plano Star Courier Index 1904-1910	\$20
Plano Star Courier Index 1911-1917	\$20
Cemeteries of Collin County, TX	\$40
Collin County, TX Voter Registration Index 1867	\$20
Place Names of Collin County, TX	\$10
Railroads in Collin County, TX	\$10
Military Investigations: Red, White & Blue	\$10
Colonial Ills, Brews & Concoctions	\$10
Library 101: Using Dewey Decimal Sys	\$10
Compiled Newsletters with Index	\$15

## Join Genfriends

Please consider joining Genealogy Friends. The money we raise is used to purchase materials for the Genealogy Section at Haggard Library. Individual memberships are \$30 and family memberships are \$50. Dues year runs from October 1 to September 31.

## Genealogy Friends Logo Shirts

We have logo t-shirts, sweatshirts, Henley's and polo style shirts available. The shirts have a 3" dark green logo printed on the left chest. All shirts are available in toddler through XXXL. T-shirts \$15, Long Sleeved T Shirts \$18 & Sweatshirts \$20 (white, neutral, ash, light blue, pink, yellow and sand) \$20.00 Henley's (white, ash or natural) \$20.00 Polo Shirts (white, ask or light blue) \$20.00.

## Ancestor: New Family Tree Viewer

Ancestry.com launched a new viewer for the Family Trees. You can see more generations, drag the tree around the screen to view branches, adjusted it so you can view full screen, and built a new family view.

## Genealogy Classes

Are you frustrated with searching for your family on the internet, Collin College (formerly CCCC) is offering a class that can help you research more efficiently—Online Genealogy. Class will be offered from 3/1/2011 to 4/5/2011 on Tuesday nights from 6:30-9:00 pm at the Courtyard Center

The instructor is Barbara Coakley. To register visit the college's web site.

## Genealogy Resolutions

Have you made your New Years resolution yet? Why not consider a genealogy resolution—get that pile of stuff on the dining room table organized, prepare a research plan for that brick wall you have been avoiding and get researching, or write the story of your favorite ancestor and share it with your family. There have been lots of articles posted on resolutions and how to get started, check out the Gen Friends Blog <http://genfriends.blogspot.com/2011/01/new-years-resolutions.html>

## Tracing Our Roots Column

The "Tracing Our Roots" column written by Brenda Kellow appears each Sunday in the 'PULSE' or ENTERTAINMENT' section of the Plano Insider newspaper, and in Star Community newspapers throughout North Texas. Her columns are also available in the column archives at <http://tracingourroots.weebly.com/>

## MYHeritage.com Memory Game

MyHeritage.com released a new online family memory game, as a fun and free way to create cross-generational interest in family history. The game generates personalized picture cards of close relatives and ancestors based on your family tree. In order to play you have to build a family tree with pictures on their website. You can also order a printed deck of cards. <http://www.myheritage.com>

## A Letter Between Two Collin County Pioneers

### A Brief Window into Texas History and Two Collin County Families

By Johnny B Drury

Pioneering efforts in Texas during the early 1880s were filled with successes and extreme hardship failures—both of which were often dependent on weather conditions. The following is a story of an 1883 letter between two early Collin County pioneers discussing the drought conditions of that year, as well as brief biographies of both men and their families.

James Ransom Wilmeth, an original settler in Collin County wrote the following letter in Trickham, TX, to his friend, Samuel Thomas Wise, a Collin County farmer<sup>1</sup>.

*Trickham, Dec 2, 1883*

*Bro. Wise, -- Yours came to hand during the past week. Press of business has hindered me from answering earlier. And even now I don't know exactly what to say. It seems a misfortune for any man to get on my place. Even if they do well elsewhere misfortune seems to overtake them just before any benefit comes to me.*

*I had learned of your afflictions and sympathized with [sic] in two ways. For besides the thought of your misfortunes it could but be loss and disappointment to me. When I spoke to you about going on the place it was my expectation to let you have it until sold. But since I fail[ed] this year to get anything at all from the orchard – though I heard in the early part of the summer that there was a moderate crop of apples and grapes, besides a few peaches and plums—it makes me the more anxious still to sell and be rid of all anxiety about it. And now that I have an opportunity to sell I think perhaps it is best to let it go.*

*What you have done is about the best you could in the way of cultivating the place under the adverse circumstances. I doubt not, and I would be glad, if it was in[my] power, to favor you, but as my own pressing needs counsel me[to] turn it into something that I [can] manage more advantageously, I must [be] leaving renting out of view and favor an early. In the meantime the business rests in the hands of this church, my agent there, who evidently exercise[ed] his best judgment in the case. In case of a failure to sell there may still be a chance to rent.*

*I would make this one suggestion to you as friend and brother struggling with adverse circumstances, that if you could come to this county you could evidently do better for yourself and family. One must make so as much much [sic] corn and cotton on average here as there but he can make more wheat, nearly as much oats, and all with less labor, and then get a much better price for everything except cotton. Health is better and the country much more agreeable to live in. With kind regards, J.R. Wilmeth.*

*P.S. Good unimproved land can be had here for \$2 to \$3 per acre. J.R.W.*

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#### **Trickham, TX, and its Links to Collin County and Texas History:**

Mr. Wilmeth wrote the letter in Trickham, TX, now a “ghost town” in Coleman County. He had lived there less than a year after leaving Collin County. Trickham was established in the early 1860s as “Muke Water”, a cowboy’s stopover on the John Chisholm cattle trails. The town was later renamed to “Trickham” after the one-room frame store/saloon where the proprietor, Bill Franks, reportedly would get the transient cowboys drunk and “trick ‘em” out of their money. The town now contains the remains of a school, church, four houses, and a cemetery that contains a few marked headstones and unmarked graves of transient cowboys<sup>2</sup>.

In the 1870s and early 1880s, Trickham suffered with other parts of Texas by the conflict caused during the decline of cattle drives. This decline was partially caused by railroad expansion. Additionally, demand by people in the east for better quality beef, resulted in many ranchers abandoning the South Texas-originated long-horned cattle breed and thus beginning to fence land with barbed wire to better control their improved bred herds (often with breeds such as Herefords, etc. from Kentucky and elsewhere). Increasing the tension were those who wanted to keep this area of Texas free-range without constrictive fencing; those other ranchers who chose to raise sheep which competed with the cattle for grazing land; and the farmers who wished to protect their crops. This conflict worsened with a severe drought during the summer of 1883 which caused further competition for the sparse grazing lands. All of this brought an epidemic of fence cutting and destruction that occurred in approximately a third of all Texas counties. The ranchers who fenced their land wanted to establish permanent ranches and often blocked access to roads, schools, and churches and interfered with mail delivery. Because of cattlemen needing to locate food and water for their herds and other citizens (to include farmers) trying to reach their intended destinations, the range wars escalated. Farmers and businessmen attempting to sell their land or property faced increasing difficulty to find buyers to enter the region<sup>3</sup>.

*(Continued on page 4)*

## A Letter Between Two Collin County Pioneers, continued

(Continued from page 3)

Increasing the area difficulties were many immigrant farmers flowing into Texas when Texas opened its western school lands. The drought of 1883 worsened in 1884-86. Many of these immigrant farmers failed and began to return eastward.<sup>4</sup>

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### Samuel Thomas Wise (recipient of letter) and Family:

Samuel Thomas Wise was born 10 Apr 1828 to John and Matilda (Hensley) Wise in Kentucky. He moved to Potosi, Grant County, WI, at the approximate age of twenty. Some family historians believe he previously knew his future wife's family in Kentucky and followed them to Wisconsin because of their teenage daughter, Rowena Lucy Knight. Rowena's father was the town's "druggist" (pharmacist). Samuel Wise married Rowena on 18 Mar 1858 in Potosi, WI<sup>5</sup>.

Samuel Wise was a farmer. He farmed in Grant County, WI, in 1860<sup>6</sup> (two years after marriage to Rowena and a year after the birth of their first daughter, Mary A. Wise). He probably also worked as a laborer, at least temporarily, in the local lead mines.

In late 1860 or early 1861 Samuel Wise moved his family back to Ohio County, KY (perhaps returning to their native state upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861). His wife's parents accompanied them. The five family members returned to Kentucky via a riverboat named the "Minniehaha" traveling down the Mississippi and eastward on the Ohio River. It was during this trip that Samuel gave his one-year-old daughter, Mary, her nickname. He nicknamed her "Minnie" after the riverboat on which they traveled. This nickname eventually became her given name and was even recorded as her given name on her tombstone.



Rowena Lucy (Knight) Wise  
(1836-1891)

Photo circa 1870

Samuel continued to farm in northern Kentucky until about 1872. Following the death of his father-in-law, Charles Knight, Samuel moved the family (including his mother-in-law) to Wright County, MO. After several years farming in Missouri, the family again moved westward and settled in Collin County, TX, in about 1878.

Samuel continued to work as a farmer in Collin County. He was most probably a cotton farmer as cotton was the dominant crop in Collin County at the time. Letters to Rowena in 1884 from her childhood friends in Bloomington, WI, mention cotton seeds (as well as local Collin County newspapers) Rowena had sent them. Her Wisconsin friends attempted to cultivate the seeds in household flower pots because they had "... never seen cotton growing."<sup>7</sup>

Samuel and Rowena had nine children:

1. Mary A. "Minnie" (b. 30 Jan 1859, Potosi, Grant County, WI; d. 30 Jan 1859, Collin County, TX; m1. James C. Samuels, c. 1877; m2. Rbt. G. Welsh).
2. Charlie J. (b. 20 Nov 1861, Ohio County, KY; d. 23 Aug 1873, Ohio County, KY)
3. Thomas Walker (b. 14 Oct 1863, Ohio County, KY; d. 20 Oct 1863, Ohio County, KY).
4. Jennie L. (b. 13 Oct 1864, Ohio County, KY; d. 23 May 1890 in Coal Hill, Johnson, AR; m. John Chaffin.)
5. Samuel Alonzo (b. 20 Jan 1868, Ohio County, KY; d. TX)
6. James William (b. 28 May 1870; d. 13 Nov 1871, Ohio County, KY).
7. George Edwin (b. 6 Apr 1872; d. 11 Jan 1873).
8. Matthew Robert (b. 3 Jun 1874 in Hartville, Wright County, MO; d. 3 Nov 1962, Collin County, TX; m. Pearl Springstun).
9. William Lawrence (b. 14 Apr 1877, Missouri; m. Georgia Ann Rutledge.)

In 1880, the Wise's Collin County household included Samuel, Rowena, and their children, Jennie, Samuel, Matthew, Jennie; and William. The household also included Samuel's divorced (or widowed) daughter, Minnie Samuels (Minnie's first husband, James Charles Samuels, disappeared the year before.);<sup>8</sup> her two young children, John Charles "Charlie" (age 3) and daughter, "D. J." (age 6 months); and Samuel's 78-year old mother-in-law, Mary A (Tane) Knight.<sup>9</sup>

Minnie and her surviving child, "Charlie", moved out of the Wise household in June 1886 upon her second marriage to Robert



Samuel Thomas Wise  
(1828-1894)



Minnie and Jennie Wise  
Photo circa 1870s

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## A Letter Between Two Collin County Pioneers, continued

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Gibson "Bob" Welsh, a Scottish immigrant. Minnie died 16 Jun 1933 in Collin County and was buried next to her second husband and her stepchildren, Robert Bruce "Bruce" Welsh and Elizabeth "Bessie" Welsh, in the Altoga Cemetery, Altoga, Collin County, Texas.

Civil War allegiances of Samuel Wise and family have not been substantiated at this writing. Samuel would have been of the age to participate in the war while living in Kentucky. Any military records of Samuel have yet to be found. However, one might surmise he probably sided with the Confederacy. This is based upon moving his family from Wisconsin to Kentucky about the time of the war's outbreak. Additionally, his move to southern Missouri and then to Collin County suggest he sought communities of similar political leanings.

Samuel Wise's mother-in-law, Mary A. (Tane) Knight, died 22 Jun 1880 and is reportedly buried in an unmarked grave in the Pecan Grove Cemetery, McKinney, TX<sup>11</sup>.

Samuel Wise's wife, Rowena, died 2 Jan 1891 and is buried in the Milligan Cemetery on the current South Bridgefarmer Road, about three miles east of McKinney, TX.

Samuel Wise moved to Glass, Obion County, TN, following Rowena's death in 1891. Interestingly, this was the county where his wife's father bought 180 acres in 1850<sup>12</sup>. However, it is uncertain whether the property was still owned by the family in the 1890s when Samuel moved there.

Samuel Thomas Wise died 11 Dec 1894 in Kentucky<sup>13</sup>.



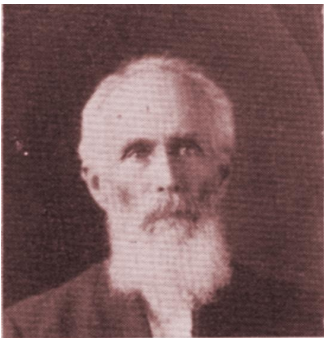
Mary A. (Tane) Knight  
(1802-1880)

Mother-in-law to Samuel T. Wise

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### James R. Wilmeth (author of letter) and Family:

James Ransom Wilmeth was born in Lawrence County, AR, 17 Oct 1835 to Joseph Bryson and Nancy (Ferguson) Wilmeth.<sup>14</sup> The family was among the first settlers in Collin County.



James Ransom Wilmeth  
(1835-1919)

James' father was attracted to the new state of Texas by a colony agent's brochure advertising free one square mile land tracks in a region called "the three forks of the trinity." The family began their migration in late October 1846 via wagon train. The train was made up of multiple families that included the Joseph Wilmeth and family; brother, Frank C. Wilmeth with his wife and six children; and Joseph Wilmeth's farm hand, Jordan O. Straughan, and his family. Three other young men joined as wagon drivers: James Blackwell (a nephew of Mrs. Wilmeth), Isaac Smith, and James Mills. Joseph Wilmeth's part of the train included six cargo wagons drawn by 2-horse, 4-horse, and oxen teams. An additional family wagon was Mrs. Wilmeth's "carryall" pulled by one large draft horse. These seven wagons carried "plenty of guns and ammunition, all kinds of farm tools, a complete set of blacksmith tools, plenty of heavy homemade bed clothes, ... spinning wheel and loom and provisions ... for six months or more." Interestingly, the cargo also included silk worms which the family would eventually use in Collin County to develop textiles for family clothing. The train was accompanied by about forty head of loose stock and 100 head of sheep. Young James Wilmeth (age 10) and his sister, Martha, rode horseback and herded the sheep<sup>15</sup>.

The wagon train's route took them through Batesville and Little Rock, AR. In Little Rock, the family entourage bought "a considerable supply of dry goods, especially gay-colored calicoes; also bridles and other leather goods, ammunitions, and a barrel of whiskey."<sup>16</sup>

They crossed into Texas from Arkansas over Red River near Clarksville where they paused about one or two days to grind an additional amount of meal. The train continued westward through Pinbook (now Paris, TX) "where all signs of civilization ceased." On Christmas Day 1845 they forded the East Fork of the Trinity River after spending about a day building a temporary log bridge. On the following day, they arrived in the small frontier settlement of what was to become Dallas, which had no more than about six log cabins. They camped the first week on a site located about two hundred yards south of the present day courthouse. On 1 Jan 1846, the family moved camp to the South Bank of the West Fork of the Trinity, near the present day Grand Prairie. Here they began to establish their first frontier home. However, the family became increasingly concerned about surrounding Indian problems and decided to move back eastward. The family traveled only a short distance before arriving in the Peters Colony in present day Collin County. Joseph Wilmeth and family made their final stop and eventually established the site of the Wilmeth homestead about four miles north of present day McKinney.<sup>17 18</sup>

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## A Letter Between Two Collin County Pioneers, continued

(Continued from page 5)

James Wilmeth received a degree from Bethany College in Bethany, VA (now West Virginia) and returned to Collin County where he married his first wife, Martha Florence Lowery<sup>19</sup>.

James Wilmeth, his father, and brothers, served for the Confederacy during the war. His father, being of older age, volunteered in the Texas Militia and served as a Lieutenant Colonel while also providing supplies (forage, mules, horses, etc.) to the Confederacy from his Collin County homestead. James' brother, Joseph, Jr., died at the Battle of Corinth, MS. Brother William Crawford died most probably as a Union prisoner in Arkansas. James was opposed to the war for religious reasons, but served as a chaplain throughout the conflict<sup>20</sup>.

Martha died 20 Jul 1868 leaving James with five small children. Upon Martha's death, James traveled, taught, and conducted missionary work for the Church of Christ. He traveled to the northern states and Canada, but spent most of his time in Mexico. Upon his return from the Mexico, he accompanied his brother, Collin McKinney Wilmeth, to Lexington, KY, where he finished his education while studying under J. W. McGarvey<sup>21</sup>.

On 15 Jun 1875, he married Clara Antonio Schultz (1853-1939), in Bryan, TX. Clara was born in Brazil to German and British parents<sup>22</sup>.

Wilmeth's children from both marriages were:

1. Charles T. (m. Geneva Blanton)
2. Alexander Campbell (b. 7 Apr 1861 in Collin Co, TX, m1. Mary Camp, m2. Mary (maiden name unknown))
3. Nellie Ella (d. 29 Nov 1947, m. W. T. Malone)
4. Clara Jane (d. Aug 1948, m. A. M. Millor)
5. Joseph Bryce "Jo B" (d. 18 Aug 1930 in Tarrant County, TX, m. Louise Pattison)
6. Clementine ((b. 7 Nov 1880 in TX, m. J. R. Briley)
7. James Ransom, Jr. (b. 27 Sep 1883 in Trickham, TX, d. 28 May 1969, bur. Ebony Cemetery, Ebony, TX, m. Callie Dickens)
8. Edna Leona (m. O. W. Dwyer)
9. Grace Marie (m. John F. Bateman)

1 James and his younger brother, James Ransom, established *The Texas Christian Monthly* in McKinney in 1875. This periodical merged with other publications and eventually became the *Christian Preacher* published in New Orleans<sup>23</sup>.

2 James Wilmeth was a teacher and preacher in Collin County, TX, until at least 1880<sup>24</sup> and continued to teach and preach throughout his life. He taught at the Add-Ran College in Thorpe Springs, TX (the predecessor to Texas Christian University) and in San Marcos, TX. His last formal teaching job was in Corinth, AR, where he taught with his brother, Collin<sup>25</sup>.

3 James and his family lived in Collin County as late as 1880. The same census page of that year records his parents, Joseph and Nancy Wilmeth, living nearby on the family's original homestead. Additionally, the same census shows that James Wilmeth was a neighbor to Samuel Thomas Wise (recipient of subject letter) as the Wise's census record was only two pages from Wilmeth's and recorded on the same day of 21 Jun 1880<sup>26</sup>. Therefore, it can be assumed that Samuel Wise and James Wilmeth were close acquaintances (and probably members of the same church). Based upon the 1880 census in Collin County and James Wilmeth's mentioning his discussions with inhabitants of Trickham during early summer 1883, Wilmeth and his family probably moved to Trickham from Collin County in early 1883. Although not substantiated, Wilmeth might have moved to Trickham not only to pursue his preaching and teaching, but also to take advantage of either the Texas School Land or the Texas Veterans land grant programs available at the time.

4 It is uncertain where James Wilmeth and family moved after living in Trickham, TX, but in 1900, James Wilmeth was living in Mills County, TX, as a "farmer" at age 65<sup>27</sup>. In addition to teaching and preaching, one of Wilmeth's passions included tending his gardens and orchards<sup>28</sup>. His letter mentions his orchard in Trickham.

5 James Ransom Wilmeth died at home on 30 Oct 1919 near Ebony, TX, and buried in the Ebony Cemetery, Ebony, Mills County, TX<sup>30</sup>.

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### 7 Additional Historical Notes Concerning Letter:

8 The contents of this letter, the history of Texas at the time, the historical drought conditions of 1883/1884, and Wise family history suggest the following as a probable purpose of the letter. J. R. Wilmeth's letter indicates he and Samuel Wise had been previously talking and/or corresponding. Samuel Wise had been exploring the possibility of moving elsewhere to better take care of his family. The letter indicates those previous discussions between the two included the possibility of Wise and family moving further west and

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## A Letter Between Two Collin County Pioneers, continued

(Continued from page 6)

becoming tenants of Wilmeth's property, at least while it was for sale. The drought of 1883 undoubtedly affected agriculture efforts in Collin County as it did in Coleman County. Thus, Samuel Wise's mentioned misfortunes probably included crop problems caused by the drought and Samuel's physical ailments he was known to suffer at that time (also mentioned in 1884 letters between his wife and her childhood acquaintances in Wisconsin)<sup>31</sup>.

Samuel Wise ultimately decided not to relocate his family to Coleman County. Perhaps his decision was based upon the letter from his friend. His wife, Rowena, died eight years later and he moved to Tennessee.

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Last Updated: Dec 2010

(Note: The author is a great-great grandson of Samuel T. Wise. Please contact the author with any additional information or corrections: Rustic04@aol.com)

1. James Ransom Wilmeth, Letter to Samuel Thomas Wise, Trickham, TX, 2 Dec 1883. (Original letter in the Drury/Welsh Family genealogy collection and in the possession of this author.)
2. Joe Bailey Cole, Ghost Towns, <http://www.ghosttowns.com>
3. Wayne Gard, "Fence Cutting," The Handbook of Texas Online, [www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/FF/aufl.html](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/FF/aufl.html)
4. Roy Sylvan Dunn, "Droughts," The Handbook of Texas Online, [www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/DD/ybd1.html](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/DD/ybd1.html)
5. (Unknown Author), "Wise Line", home-published, 1988, p. 63.
6. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, Potosi, Grant County, WI, Page 12, Line 39.
7. Jennie Chambess, Letter to Rowena Wise, 12 Nov 1884.
8. Note: James C. "Charlie" Samuels reportedly rode from home one day telling Minnie that he was going "to check on the horses." He never returned. It is unsure whether he abandoned the family or met an ill fate and never found. Unsubstantiated stories indicate he was spotted riding away from Collin County a couple of days later. Minnie reportedly hesitated to discuss him after the disappearance and rarely mentioned his name the remainder of her life. The approximate date of his disappearance is estimated by the 1880 U. S. Census for Collin County, TX, p. 50, lines 7&9, which indicates Minnie was "widowed" and had a 6-month old daughter on the date the census was taken, 22 Jun 1880
9. 1880 U. S. Federal Census, Precinct 1, Collin County, TX, p. 50, lines 1-10.
10. Obituary, "R. G. (Bob) Welsh Funeral Largely Attended, Altoga," The McKinney Examiner, Section Two, p. 1, Column 1, Thursday, December 2, 1926.
11. Peggy Jane (Welsh) Ware, great-great-granddaughter to Mary A. (Tane) Knight; interview with author, May 2009.
12. Deed of Sale, Obion County (now Lake County), TN, 15 Jan 1850 (A copy of this Deed provided to author by Linda Chapman Condron, a Knight/Wise descendent).
13. Ibid, Unknown author, p. 64.
14. Clementine Wilmeth Briley (daughter of J. R. Wilmeth), "The Old Soldier Called Home," 1919, Restoration History, [www.therestorationmovement.com/wilmeth.com](http://www.therestorationmovement.com/wilmeth.com).
15. Martha Wilmeth McKinney (sister to James R. Wilmeth), Interview on 28 Jul 1929, Van Alstyne, TX, Sherman Public Library genealogy files, [www.txgenweb3.org/txgrayson/bio/mckinneymw](http://www.txgenweb3.org/txgrayson/bio/mckinneymw).
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. James Ransom Wilmeth, "J. B. Wilmeth and Wife, Collin County Pioneers." Wilmot-Wilmoth, Wilmeth, Compiled by James Lillard Wilmeth, Printed by Washburn Printing Company, Charlotte, NC, 1940.
19. Ibid, Clementine Wilmeth Briley.
20. Information from a Civil War era display of the Wilmeth family history, North Texas History Center, 300 East Virginia St., McKinney, TX, 14 May 2010.
21. Ibid, Clementine Wilmeth Briley.
22. Ibid.
23. R. L. Roberts, "Wilmeth, Collin McKinney." Handbook of Texas Online, [www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fwiaw](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fwiaw).
24. Ibid, 1880 U. S. Federal Census, p. 48, Line 40.
25. Ibid, Clementine Wilmeth Briley.
26. Ibid, 1880 U. S. Federal Census.
27. 1900 U. S. Federal Census, Justice Precinct 5, Regency Village, Mills County, TX, Sheet 5, Line 34.
28. Bryan Lean, Senior Curator, North Texas History Center, McKinney, TX, telephone interview with author May 2010.
29. Restoration History, [www.therestorationmovement.com/wilmeth, jr](http://www.therestorationmovement.com/wilmeth, jr).
30. Texas Death Index 1903-200, Certificate #29721.
31. Ibid, Jennie Chambess.

**Gen Friends Learn-N:**

**"Online Court Records"**  
by Lynne Darrouzet

And

**"Sharing Your Family History  
with a Weebly Website"**  
by Barbara Coakley



**Saturday, February 26, 2011**

**from 10:30am to 12:30pm**

**W O Haggard Library, 2501 Coit Rd, Plano**

Court Records are one of the most underutilized genealogy sources. Learn about these records and how to locate them on the internet.

Weebly provides a quick, easy way to create a website. Putting the results of your research online is a great way to share your hard work with relatives and connect with other researchers.

A \$10.00 donation would be appreciated.

Donations are used to purchase materials for the Genealogy section of the Haggard Library.