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Note to Readers

This book is a work in progress. It was last updated in August, 2018. I have chosen to add a link to it via the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site http://www.mckenziesofearlymaryland.com so that anyone interested in the history of the McKenzies of Early Maryland also will have the web site available to further their research. The web site contains much more “media” than the book. There are thousands upon thousands of obituaries, deeds, photos and notes located on the web site, which are linked to the individuals to whom they pertain. Please take some time to explore the web site. If you have information you would like to add to the web site or this book, or see errors that need to be corrected, please contact the author at mmckenzie000@gmail.com.

The synchronization of this book’s table of contents and its index with the book’s text is still giving me fits. Although I have attempted several times to get the table of contents and index page numbers to correspond with the text, they still do not do so. I hope to get the problem fixed soon. The best suggestion I have is to access the book via the web site and with respect to the PDF version, right click on a page and then click the “Find button. It will allow you to search the text for names or places in which you may be interested. Bear in mind that spellings of names have changed over time so you may have to search under various iterations. Also, because of the vast difference in spellings of the same last name for a particular person, I oftentimes simply use the spelling “McKenzie” rather than try to use the spelling reflected in a particular document.

Introduction

One of the first McKenzies to inhabit the shores of the new Maryland colony was John McKenzie (b. 1687). “MacKinzie” is the actual spelling of John’s name in his will executed in 1758. One branch of the McKenzies has continued to spell its name “MacKenzie”. This branch descends from John McKenzie’s son, Daniel, and has remained primarily in the vicinity of Baltimore for the last several hundred years.¹ Another branch of McKenzies currently spell their name “McKinzie”, and is one of the many branches which descend via Gabriel McKenzie, another son of John McKenzie.² To complicate matters even further, some McKenzies changed their name to “MacKenzie” even though available records from preceding generations concerning the same family reflect the McKenzie spelling. Although the spelling of the family name has varied quite substantially over the course of the last three centuries, the author has chosen to (mainly) use the spelling “McKenzie” because it currently seems to be the one most

¹ Research on the MacKenzies of Early Maryland has been supplied by Richard (Dick) MacKenzie of Pennsylvania. In addition, Don Kagle of Maryland has assisted the author immensely in writing the history of those MacKenzies who remained in eastern Maryland.

² Information on the McKinzie of Maryland came from the Ancestry site of Dale McKinzie in addition to material.
prevalently used throughout the country. In recognition of the three most common spellings, however, this book has been entitled “The McKenzies, MacKenzies and McKinzies of Early Maryland.” When you search for names on the web site, however, please utilize various spellings of “McKenzie” as you search for your relatives. With respect to those families who have consistently spelled their name “MacKenzie” and “McKinzie” for several hundred years, the author has tried to maintain those spellings.

In addition to those spelling variations mentioned, there have been numerous other spelling iterations of the family name. Alan MacKenzie furnished the following information to the Clan MacKenzie web site in response to a question not associated with the McKenzies of Early Maryland. Its content, however, is worth sharing with all McKenzies.

The name Mackenzie was pronounced often like “McKinsey” hence that spelling. I once mentioned that when researching my gggrandfather in the parish of Tarbat in Easter Ross the Parish Clerk listed all Mackenzies as McKinzie. Once that parish clerk was replaced some 20 years later the name was spelled as McKenzie. So spelling from the 18th or even 19th century could be whatever people felt like. Most of the Mackenzies were farmers of one sort or another and were mostly unable to read and write. Their name was in the hands of the parish clerk. I suspect that your McKimsey is just another mis-spelling of Mackenzie. Probably a US version! When Highlanders went to England it was not uncommon to drop the Mac so they did not appear to be Highlanders from their name.3 Highlanders were not popular - at least not until Queen Victoria came along, or when George IV visited Scotland in 1823 or thereabouts and had a highland parade in Edinburgh. The other factor that changed the southern view of the Highlander was the large number that joined the British Army via the kilted Highland Regiments. After that we were good guys - saving the empire and all that!!! Vast numbers also served as soldiers in India with the East India Company and some of them made a lot of money doing that. A lot died too. The fact that your ancestor fought at Culloden on the Jacobite side suggest that he was a Highlander and with one of the Clans. Other than Mackenzie the only other name that sounds remotely like MacKimsey is MacKim mie (son of Simon) a Fraser Clan name. My best guess is that it is a variation of Mackenzie. By the way, the 1841 census shows no one in Ross-shire of that name MacKimsey or any variant.4

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3 Per Ray Leidinger of western Maryland, there are a number of “Kenzie’s” and “Kinzies” floating around in the United States.

Now look at the variations of the way Mackenzie was spelled over the years in Scottish documents: Makcainze 1570; Makcanze 1571; M'Canzeoch 1551; M'Cenzie 1560; MkEnzie 1678; M'Einzie 1549; McHinzie, McHingzie, M'Hunzie, McKinzie 1684; M'Kainzie, M'Kenzo 1586; McKanye 1590; McKanyee 1629; M'Kanze 1544; Mackeanche, Makkanchy 1499; M'Keanzie 1662; Makeinny 1629; Makeinzie 1597; McKenye 1642; McKenzie 1650; Makenzie 1528; Makkangze, McKangzie 1569; Makkanzie 1573; Makkennych 1545; Makkenze 1509; M'Kenich 1663; Makkenych 1567; Makkennych 1545; Makkenzie 1509; M'Kenich 1532; Mackenzy 1721; M'Kinze 1530; Makkinze 1513; M'Kynich 1718. Dr George Fraser Black who compiled this massive piece of valuable research was born 1866 and died 1948. He was a historical scholar on the staff of The New York Public Library from 1896-1931 and spent half a century on the research for his book "The Surnames of Scotland – Their Origin, Meaning and History".

In view of this explanation with respect to spelling, it certainly helps one understand the variations that this author has seen since he began researching his McKenzie family roots. Some of the iterations seen just with respect to the spellings of the McKenzies of Early Maryland from deeds recorded in Maryland are: MacKinze (1716), MacKinsey (1716), MacKenzie (1718), MacKensie (1737), McKinsey (1742), MacKinny (1745), MacKinzey (1754), MacKenzie (1755), MacKenzie (1759), McKenzie (1764), McKinney (1803), McKinsky (1805), McKinzey (1823) McKinsie (1851) and McKinzie (1866).

The area of Europe from whence John McKenzie (b. 1687) emigrated has not yet been proven by serious McKenzie researchers, although efforts still are being made both via records and DNA to determine the familial connection with the Old World. Some genealogists continue to attempt to connect John McKenzie with Collin McKenzie of St. Mary’s, Maryland, and then attempt to extend the line via the Scottish Highland Chieftain line all the way back to Kenneth Fitzgerald (b. 1287). Sufficient, very thorough research has been conducted to refute any such connection via Collin. DNA disproves the connection and the dedicated group of McKenzie researchers, including the author, who have researched the topic have not been able to find any written documentation to substantiate the claims made by others. Unfortunately, those claims permeate numerous genealogy sites on the Internet. With that said, however, IF anyone has any

6 See Chapter 8, supra.
7 See Chapters 5 and 6. Why Collin McKenzie and John McKenzie (b. abt. 1669) do not connect to John McKenzie (b. 1687) and to the “McKenzies of Early Maryland” who flow from John.
8 See Appendix A for a compilation of the individuals who have contributed the research and some of the ideas that form this book.
documentation which establishes a link between John McKenzie (b. 1687) and Collin McKenzie, please take the time to forward it to the author. Needless to say, the question that next arises is: if the McKenzies of Early Maryland did not flow from Collin, then from whom or whence did we come?

Starting in 1998, and primarily as a result of the misinformation that had circulated for years on the Internet concerning the family’s origins in the United States, the McKenzie Research Group⁹ has spent countless thousands of hours attempting to separate fact from fiction concerning the family’s roots in this country. As you will see if you review the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, an extraordinary amount of time has been expended by the author trying to organize the research to make it more easily accessible and to try to preserve it for future generations. So often, genealogical research is conducted for many years of a person’s life, only to be tossed out with the other unwanted items at the estate sale that inevitably occurs after a person dies. This book and the web site are an effort to prevent the baby from being thrown out with the bath water so that future generations do not have to hunt, scratch and peck away to gather the family information like the rest of us did.

This book should be used in conjunction with the web site by those interested in determining if their relatives descend from the Early Maryland McKenzies. Because of the myriad branches of the family tree and the fact that the tree grows larger each year, there seemed to be no point to simply copy the current information from the web site and place it here, especially since the electronic version, like all genealogy, always seems to be in a state of flux as old, previously buried clues are discovered and are fit into the existing family fabric. As a result, the author has decided to spend his available time researching and attempting to understand the very old records, communicating with newly discovered cousins and updating the database rather than spending time simply duplicating in this book what already exists on the web site.

The McKenzies of Early Maryland web site contains jpeg copies of many, many old deeds, photos, obituaries, maps and other historical documents pertaining to the family. The author has strived to include footnotes in this work directing the reader to the original source of those documents. In the event the reader is interested in digging deeper into a particular person or piece of property, the electronic “home page” of the McKenzie relative to whom the document pertains should be perused to see if any documents pertaining to that person have been uncovered and uploaded.

It is rather amazing to think that one person, John McKenzie (b. 1687), could spawn so many thousands of related individuals. As of August, 2018, the McKenzies of Early Maryland

⁹ See Appendix A.
database contains over 44,000 names, the vast majority of which flow directly from John or closely related to someone who flowed from John. That number increases weekly as more people discover the web site and offer to contribute entire new additional branches, old photos, marriage, birth and death certificates, obituaries, and other historical data pertaining to the McKenzie family.

As those interested in genealogy know quite well, there always seems to be another fact floating around “out there” just waiting to be discovered. This book certainly is not the final word on the McKenzies of Early Maryland. More data will be discovered in the future and, hopefully, added to this current framework of McKenzie information, which the author hopes will be used as a guide and built upon as a living, on-going document.

As most Maryland genealogists soon discover, the McKenzies of Early Maryland intermarried with and migrated westward with a number of families, one of which was the Logsdons. Gabriel McKenzie was the first known McKenzie to intermarry with a descendant of that family when he married Sarah Durbin, daughter of Samuel Durbin (b. abt. 1698) and Ann Logsdon (b. abt. 1703). In July, 2013 an extremely interesting revelation occurred that proves that whenever any six people join hands, someone inevitably ends up being related to another person in the circle. Wilma and Dick Underwood have been hiking buddies of the author and his wife for years spending countless hours on trails all over Switzerland. Wilma had mentioned several years ago that her maiden name was Logsdon. Uhm, wonder if . . . Well, long story short, in July, 2013, Wilma sent the author her Logsdon branch and she turned out to be the author’s cousin based upon the Gabriel McKenzie/Sarah Durbin/Ann Logsdon connection. Small world, but one that makes genealogy so much fun to explore.

Finally, as one can imagine, it is inevitable when trying to gather and assemble so much information on so many ancestors that mistakes can creep into the effort. I am certain there are mistakes in this work. If you find them, please help correct them by emailing the author at mmckenzie000@gmail.com. Also, if you have information that you would like to contribute and have posted on the web site, please pass that along as well.

Michael A. McKenzie
Mountain Park, Georgia
August 18, 2018
Chapter 1

The First Generation

Genealogy

John McKenzie was born in 1687. In a deposition given by John MacKinney (actual spelling in deposition) in 1745, he testified that he was 58 years old, which establishes his birth year as being 1687, not 1694 as stated on many Internet-based genealogy web sites. The location of his birth is not known.

He married Katherine, last name unknown, in circa 1714. The author has been unable to locate any written reference that substantiates that Katherine’s maiden name was “Gabriel”, which is the last name likewise reflected on many McKenzie genealogy web site listings. Katherine’s birth date and the location of her birth also are unknown.

John’s will is one of the most critical documents in existence which helps establish the identity of his children and the resulting branches of the McKenzies of Early Maryland genealogical tree. Because of its importance, a transcription prepared by the author is set forth below:

In the Name of God Amen. I John MacKinzie of Anarindale County being very sick and weak but of so sound and perfect memory praised be to Almighty God for the same do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First I revoke all wills by me formerly made and do acknowledge this my last will and testament.

Imprimis I bequeath my soul to Almighty God that gave it and my body to be buried in decent and Christian manner and as for my temporal estate that the Lord in his great mercy hath bestowed upon me my will is that my well beloved wife Katherine MacKinzie after my just debts and legacies mentioned in the following will are paid all my personal estate to be by her possessed during her natural life.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel MacKinzie ninety six acres of land out of two tracts the one called Hopson’s Choice, the other called the Addition to

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10 More Maryland Deponents 1716-1799 by Henry C. Peden, Jr., as follows: “MacKinney, John, age 58 in 1745 (AA 2:233). This document is a good example of how the web site interfaces with the book. The deposition has been posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. You can access the document by searching for “McKenzie, John” on the home page and then scrolling through the “Johns” until you reach “McKenzie, John” born 1687. Go to John’s home page and scroll down until you locate the document.
Hopson’s Choice as it was devised to him in my lifetime to him the said Daniel and his heirs for ever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Moses MacKinzie ninety six acres of land being part of a tract of land called MacKinzie’s Discovery to be laid out as it was in my lifetime to suit his plantation he now dwells on to him the said Moses and his heirs for ever.

Item I give and bequeath to my grandson Michael MacKinzie Mattocks the son of John Mattocks and Anne MacKinzie his wife 50 acres of land being part of a tract of land called Hopson’s Choice to be laid out as it was in my lifetime to him the said Michael MacKinzie and his heirs for ever.

Item I give and bequeath to my grandson William MacKinzie son of Aaron MacKinzie ninety six acres of land as it was formerly laid out in my lifetime to him the said William MacKinzie and his heirs foe ever.

Item I give and bequeath to my son Michael MacKinzie the remaining part of my land being ninety six acres of land to him the said Michael and his heirs for ever.

It is my will and desire whatever part of my estate my children have received hitherto or shall receive before my death shall not after my decease be deemed or appraised as part thereof.

Item I do hereby appoint my loving wife Katherine MacKinzie together with my son Daniel as the executors of this my last will and testament and what shall be remaining of my personal estate in my wife’s possession my will is that after her decease it be equally divided amongst my six children, viz. five sons and one daughter hereby revoking all other wills heretofore by me made. Qualifying and confirming this only as my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this seventeen day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight.

Signed, sealed, acknowledged his
Published and pronounced
In the presence of us John x Mackinzie
John Sellman
Aquila Naneall
Robert Davis
John Arnold

The last name of Aquila is usually deciphered as “Randall”, and is suspected as being John’s lawyer.

John and Katherine had six children, five of whom are clearly reflected above in John’s will: Daniel, Moses, Anne, Aaron and Michael. Yet, for years when he first started his genealogical research and before he obtained a copy of John’s will and transcribed it, the author saw repeated references to a sixth child: “Gabriel”, but no documentation seemed to exist that corroborated those references. That a sixth (male) child indeed existed is clear from the black bold language in the preceding transcription of John’s will.

At the outset of his research, the author acquired the microfilm of the handwritten notes of Gabriel T. MacKenzie, U.S. Army (ret.), and spied a tantalizing clue which stated that Gabriel MacKenzie “was designated as the person to make an inventory of John MacKinzie’s personal effects” after John’s death in 1758. The search was on. Although it took years to finally discover the document, in 2010, the author obtained a copy of the Inventory of John McKenzie’s estate and there it was: Gabriel McKenzie referenced as being the “nearest next-of-kin” of John McKenzie and the one directed to make the accounting. This document proves conclusively that Gabriel was the “sixth” unnamed child in John McKenzie’s will.

John McKenzie was a planter/farmer in Baltimore County. The area in which his plantation was located eventually became part of Anne Arundel County. In 1840, the area became known as the Howard section of Anne Arundel County and in 1851 Howard County became an official county of Maryland.

In January, 1716, John obtained a warrant for 100 acres of land in (then) Baltimore County. The warrant referenced that the property was called “Hopson’s Choice” and was

11 Perogative Court (Inventories) Box 68, pp. 54-56, at p. 56, John MacKenzie, 1758 [MSA S534-69].

12 There has been a lot of discussion amongst Maryland McKenzie genealogists about the correct spelling of the property on which John McKenzie lived and raised his children. The author has seen “Hopson’s” Choice spelled both “Hopson’s” and “Hobson’s” in various documents. The original will of John McKenzie refers to it as “Hopson’s” Choice. Also, the original patent from the 1718-21 era refers to it as “Hopson’s Choice”. There was a patent for a piece of Maryland property known as “Hobson’s Choice”, but it is an altogether different piece of property and has nothing to do with the McKenzies of Early Maryland. Since the name “Hopson’s” very clearly is written on the documents associated with this property, the author has chosen to use that spelling.
located “on the south side of the main falls of the Patapsco River.” The index to this document is a bit misleading since it references “Hopson’s Choice – Joseph MacKinsey”. If you look closely at the document it becomes obvious that the owner is John McKenzie. Also, researchers should not be confused with other tracts of land in Maryland with the name Hopson’s Choice. There are three tracts in Frederick County, Maryland with the same name. The Hopson’s Choice property was resurveyed in 1741 and reflected that it contained 172 acres of land. Between 1718 and 1721, John obtained a warrant for an additional 100 acres of land also located in (then) Baltimore County known as “Addition to Hopson’s Choice”. The warrant likewise stated that the property lay “on south side of the main falls of the Patapsco River.”

In March 1719, John McKenzie and nine other inhabitants “of both sides of the Main Falls of Potapsco” petitioned the court “that . . . Christopher Randall may allow us our common and ancient road”, which would allow the inhabitants to have access to the “mill and church.” It appears from the document that the inhabitants “of both sides of the Potapsco” were “very much agreed by Xpher Randall . . . by refusing the inhabitants . . . their common and ancient road to the mill and church and obliged the said inhabitants to goe an uncommon road through bushes and mires soe that the poor inhabitants cannot go about their lawfull occasions without indangering both horse and man”. They requested from the court “that the said Christopher Randall may allow us our common and ancient road”. The petition was signed by Jos. Shewell, Joseph Harp, John Boden, Philip Sewell, James Gaskin, John Yeat, Edward Teale, John MacKinzie, John Whipps and William Tucker or Tuckner

John added to his property in 1726, when he acquired another 138 acres of land known as MacKinsey’s Discovery. The survey of the property once again refers to land located south of the Main Falls of the Patapsco River, which is a reference point associated with all of John’s property.

During the June term of Court in 1735 in Anne Arundel County, John MacKinsie obligated himself to raise two orphan boys, Thomas Lants, age 5 and Francis Gallahors, age 3

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13 Maryland State Archives, Patented Certificate No. 2396, MSA S1190-2506, pages 1-3 From SL 21,637.

14 MSA S 1197-2059, 2060 and 2061. None of the landowners of the three tracts are associated with the McKenzies of Early Maryland.


16 Maryland State Archives Patented Certificate 141, MSA S1190-227, pages 1-3, From SL 21, 558


18 Maryland State Archives Patented Certificate 3096, MSA S1190-3217, pages 1-4, From SL 21,647, storage location 01/25/02/28
until they reached the age of twenty-one years. In exchange for their servitude, John was charged by the Court with the responsibility of feeding and clothing the children and making certain that the boys learned how “to read write and cast up accounts.”

In 1744 in Anne Arundel County a survey was conducted for John McKenzie of “MacKinzie’s Discovery” Enlarged, 162 acres and a Patent was issued for the land. Once again, it referenced that the property was located “on the south side of the main falls of Patapsco River.” Other than the documents set forth above, the author is not aware of any other documents pertaining to John McKenzie (b. 1687).

As previously mentioned, in 1745, John McKenzie provided a deposition in connection with the boundary of a property known as the Yeates Contrivance. In addition to assisting in establishing his birth year, it also provides us with one of the most clear examples of John’s mark and is set forth below. Although this is a copy of the original document, the author has compared it with other documents “signed” by John and the facsimile is very accurate.

Since there will be many references to religion in the pages to follow, especially Catholicism, the author directs the reader to Appendix E, Religion in the Scottish Highlands: 1600-1650, which is an article sent to the author by Jean Bloss Weld in November, 2013.

19 (MSA Judgment Court A.A. Co., Book IB 1, 1735 Jun. Court, p.238 Location: 1/1/8/28). The entire document reads as follows: “June Court 1735. The Court binds Thomas Lants aged five years old the 21st day of March last and Francis Gallahors aged three years old the sixteenth day of August next unto John MacKinsie his heirs, administrators and assignes until they arrive to the age of Twenty one years. In consideration whereof of the said John MacKinsie obliges himself to find the said Thomas and Francis sufficient meat drink washing cloathing and lodging during the term of and also to learn the said Thomas and Francis to read write and cast up accounts until the expiration of their term of servitude to give to each of them a suit of cloaths and such other necessary cloathing as is usually giv unto orphans bound out by this court. Wherefore it is considered by the Justices here this 10th day of June Anno Dom 1735 that the said Thomas and Francis Serve the Said John McKinsie the full term aforesaid accordingly.”


21 Maryland State Archives, Patented Certificate 939, MSA S1189-994 From SL 21,540 pages 1-5. According to the land patent for MacKinzie’s Discovery Enlarged, “Improvements” [included] one tobacco house 40 foot long 22 foot wide

2222 Anne Arundel Land Commissions, I.B. No. 1 (1724-1727) Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland, M.L.R. Archivist
upon the knowledge the author has gleaned over time concerning the religious upheavals that were going on in Scotland in the 1600’s, the article appears to appropriately summarize the travails experienced by Scottish Catholics in the 17th century to maintain their faith. Although the author has found no documentation to prove which faith John McKenzie followed, there are numerous references to Catholicism throughout the remainder of the book.

John McKenzie signed his will on 17 MAR 1758. He died sometime between March, 1758 and 17 JUL 1758, when his widow Katherine, and his children Daniel, Moses and Michael (and Aquila Randall) posted bond as sureties to inventory his estate. In his will, John Mackinzie bequeathed to his son Daniel 96 acres out of two tracts called “Hopson’s Choice” and “Addition to Hopson’s Choice”, to his son Moses, 96 acres, part of a tract called “McKenzie’s Discovery”, to his grandson Michael McKenzie Mattox/Mattocks, son of John Mattocks and Anne McKenzie Mattocks, his wife, 50 acres, part of a tract called “Hopson’s Choice”, to his grandson William McKenzie, son of Aaron McKenzie, 96 Acres of “McKenzie’s Discovery” with the remainder of his land, 96 acres, to his son, Michael. The will mentions by name five children only, again, as previously stated, with no reference to Gabriel. Item six, however, provides that all personal property to go to his wife Katherine during her life and then to be sold and the money divided equally between his six (6) children, viz. five sons and one daughter.

By 1761 John’s estate had been probated and the title to his land had passed to his heirs. A Proprietor’s rent book entry from that year reflects the following individuals and the amount of land that they owned: Daniel MacKenzie 96 acres, Moses MacKenzie 96 acres, Michael McKenzie Mattacks 50 acres, William MacKenzie 96 acres and Michael MacKenzie 96 acres. This list of new owners tracks the bequests in John McKenzie’s Will.

On 2 APR 1776 John’s grandson, William McKenzie, son of Aaron, sold to Greenbury Randall 96 acres of “McKenzie’s Discovery”. The parties agreed that 1/4 acre “at the head of the great falls on the Petapsico (sic) River where John MacKenzie and his wife are buried” will be reserved. Obviously, by 1776, Katherine McKenzie also had died. This property is now in Howard County, Maryland, across the river from Baltimore County.

23 Will found in Anne Arundel County, Box M Folder 13, with copy in Maryland Hall of Records, Liber 30, pp. 521-522.

24 Anne Arundel County, Box 60, folder 9, John MacKenzie, 1758, [MSA S541-69]

25 Account of John McKenzie’s estate can be found at Anne Arundel County Liber 37, folio 185; Liber 37, p. 226 [MSA S529-55]; Liber 68, folio 54; Debt Book F, pg. 62; Liber 38, folio 279; Liber 38, folio 466; Liber 40, folio 332; Liber 40 [MSA S529-58]; Folio 340; Liber 41, pp. 27, 60, 108, 113, 140, 175, 201, 354, and 404.

26 Land Office, (Debt Book) Series: 12-9, Book 2 AA 1761 Loc: 01/24/02/02

27 Deed Book IB 5 page 317, Anne Arundel records.
In December 2010, with the assistance of Google Maps, the original McKenzie property was located north-northwest of Ellicott City, Maryland. The location on the map coincides with the references in all of the various early deeds which stated that the land was located south of the main falls of the Patapsco River. The author has never been able to locate the “great falls of the Patapsco River” or the graves of John and Katherine. Based upon research involving the Patapsco River and surrounding area, the river basin has been subjected to extensive, serious flooding over the past three hundred years, which has considerably changed the topography and caused the Patapsco to become extensively silted. As a result the precise location of John and Katherine’s graves may never be known. The general area, however, can be surmised from the maps and discussion which appear in Chapter 3.

28 Specifics concerning the original property are located in the following section entitled “The Original McKenzie Property”.
Chapter 2

The Second and Third Generations

The Six Children of John and Katherine McKenzie and Their Offspring

The children are listed here in the same order reflected in John McKenzie’s will dated March, 1758, with the exception that Gabriel is discussed first as the oldest son. In addition to a discussion of each child, there follows immediately after each child a discussion of the wife and children (if known) of each of the six children. Thereafter, the reader will need to visit the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site to view subsequent generations because the tree’s branches grow so quickly after the third generation that it becomes mind-boggling to try to include the information here.

Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715)

Gabriel McKenzie was born abt. 1715 in eastern Maryland. The author has not been able to locate a document that establishes the date of his birth. Some genealogists ascribe Hopson’s Choice (John McKenzie’s property in Baltimore County (now Howard County)) as Gabriel’s birthplace. As was reflected earlier, his father, John, did not acquire that property until 1716 so those references may be in error if Gabriel’s aforementioned birth year is correct. Suffice it to say, we know John was starting to acquire property in Baltimore County in the time period generally believed to encompass Gabriel’s birth, so it is a safe assumption to conclude that Gabriel was born in that general area or at least lived on Hopson’s Choice during part of his life.

Gabriel married Sarah Durbin in 1742, the date identified by previous genealogists, although the author has never been able to find a marriage document or church reference to substantiate the date of that union. Sarah apparently was the first child of Samuel and Ann (Logsdon) Durbin. She was born September 19, 1724 in a log cabin near Westminster, Maryland.²⁹, now Carroll County, Maryland, relatively close to the original McKenzie property.

According to previous genealogists, they had seven children: Anne, John, Michael, Samuel, Daniel, Gabriel, Jr., Aaron and Sarah Ann. Because the author, and other McKenzie genealogists, have never been able to locate a will for Gabriel McKenzie, the effort to positively

²⁹ Durbin/Logsdon Genealogy p. 61.
identify Gabriel's children begins with an analysis of the 1778 Washington County, Maryland Oaths of Fidelity. A “Gabriel “MacKenzie” along with three other “MacKenzies”, Samuel, Daniel and Aaron, are listed in that document.

The Oath of Fidelity (or Allegiance) is a helpful tool for genealogists to understand where individuals were living in the 1770’s. It was instituted by Laws of Maryland 1777, Chapter 20, An Act for the Better Security of Government. Every free male 18 years and older was required to subscribe to an oath renouncing the King of England and to pledge allegiance to the revolutionary government of Maryland. Those already engaged in military service were assumed to be loyal. Quakers, Mennonites, and Dunkards were permitted to affirm. There were several penalties associated with failure to obey the instructions of the Act. Magistrates neglecting to keep books and transmit them to the Governor were to be fined 500 pounds. Persons expected to take the oath who did not do so were required, for the rest of their lives, to pay triple the ordinary tax on real and personal property. They were forbidden to exercise and practice the trade of merchandise or to practice the law, physic or surgery, or the art of an apothecary, or to teach or preach the gospel, or to teach in public or private schools, or to hold or exercise within the State of Maryland, any office of profit or trust, civil or military, or to vote at any election of electors or senators, or of delegates to the house of delegates. Oaths were to be administered by the magistrates of each county before March 1, 1778. One list of those who subscribed to the oath was to be kept at the county court and another sent to the governor and Council in Annapolis.

Five years later by the time of the 1783 Maryland Tax Assessment, there was a Gabriel McKinsey listed as being in Wills Town and Sandy Creek Hundred, Washington County (now Allegany County). Five other McKinseys were listed in the same document: Samuel, Daniel, Aaron, John were listed immediately below Gabriel, Sr. on page 17, while Gabriel Jr., also of Wills Town and Sandy Creek Hundred, was listed separately on page 64 under the heading of “Bachelors.”

Naturally the question arises as to who were Samuel, Daniel, Aaron, John and Gabriel, Jr.? Since Gabriel, Sr. did not leave a will, one must embark upon a process of elimination to try to ascertain their identity. Going through the list of John McKenzie’s (b. 1687) children, we know from the Will of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717), Gabriel’s brother, and from real estate transactions involving Daniel’s sons that they never migrated west of current Frederick County, Maryland. Although Frederick County at the time encompassed all of western Maryland including Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties, some of the land owned by Daniel, which passed to his descendants is located in what today is Frederick County, Maryland. Aaron McKenzie (b. 1723-1727), another one of Gabriel’s brothers, and his family moved to Virginia and then onto Georgia. Michael (b. abt. 1727), another brother referenced in John’s will, (who as of the date of this writing this chapter is the most elusive and hard to document, but
nonetheless documentation exists to prove his existence) appears to have stayed in eastern Maryland. The sons of Gabriel’s final brother, Moses (b. abt. 1720), are well documented based upon their Revolutionary War service and their names do not coincide with the above names on the 1783 Tax List. Gabriel’s sister, Anne, married John Mattox/Mattocks and ultimately moved to Georgia. The men listed on both the Oath of Fidelity and 1783 Tax Lists obviously had McKenzie for a last name so they weren’t offspring of Ann and John Mattox. Based upon the aforementioned elimination process, one conclusion that can be reached is that the other males listed along with Gabriel were his sons, who migrated with him to western Maryland and were living there when some of them took the Oath of Fidelity in 1778 and later when the Tax List of 1783 was compiled.

Since a man had to be 18 years of age or older to take the Oath, this is an indication that the Samuel, Daniel and Aaron on the Washington County list all were born prior to 1760.\textsuperscript{30} The five year spread between 1778 and 1783 suggests that Gabriel, Jr. and John came of age during that time period to be included on the tax list but not on the Oath of Fidelity list.

Previous researchers have suggested that Gabriel had a son Michael and a daughter Anne. The author has not been able to find any documentation supporting their existence. Michael does not appear in the 1778 Oath of Allegiance lists nor in the 1783 Tax List for Washington (later Allegany) County, Maryland. “Anne” remains totally elusive. Future research may establish a family connection.

Unfortunately, one must embark upon this type of process of elimination with respect to Gabriel, Sr.’s children, because of the absence of a will.

Gabriel did leave, however, an extensive trail of real estate transactions across the State of Maryland. On 5 NOV 1743, Gabriel McKenzie had a survey recorded for “Gabriel’s Choice”.\textsuperscript{31} This tract lay southwest of Westminster Maryland, on the west side of Mt. Airy Road, between the tracts of James and Thomas Wells. The operative words of the document stated that the land was located in Baltimore County, which given the date is consistent with the fact that Frederick County (where the land is situated today) was formed from Baltimore County and Prince George’s County in 1748. It further states that Gabriel MacKenzie (actual spelling) had received a common warrant for 100 acres of land from “His Lordship’s Land Office dated

\textsuperscript{30} The lists from various sources have been consolidated into this collection. This collection consists of documents containing lists of those residents of the respective counties of the State of Maryland who subscribed to the oath before a magistrate and oaths submitted to the Governor and Council. See below for a detailed inventory of the contents of this Collection. Oaths of Fidelity or Oaths of Allegiance, 1775-1778, MS 3088, Maryland Historical Society, http://www.mdhs.org/findingaid/oaths-fidelity-or-oaths-allegiance-1775-1778-ms-3088.

\textsuperscript{31} Liber LG 3E, folio 163; Liber E1 E0 #6, folio 634; Frederick County (Land Records) WR 6, pp. 209-210 Gabriel MacKenzie [MSA C-814-36] 1/38/6/35.
the 17 Day of March, 1742 and that Gabriel was a resident of Ann Arundell County (actual spelling). The legal description reads: “I, Thomas White, Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore County have laid out for the said Gabriel MacKinzie (actual spelling) a Tract of Land lying in Baltimore County Beginning at the bounded white oaks standing on a plain near the Indian Road near a branch of the Little Pipe Creek . . . [followed by the degrees and perches] and laid out for 100 hundred acres more or less to be ___ of the Mannor of Baltimore by the name of Gabriel’s Choice.” The land patent itself was formally issued on the “1st Day of December 1743 by Thomas Bladen, Your Lieutenant General and Chief Governor of our said Province of Maryland, Chancellor & Keeper of the Great Seal thereof.”

Per Thomas Scharf, Frederick County was not a safe place for Colonial settlers at the time Gabriel purchased and owned the property.

“In the French and Indian War which ensued after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749, between England and France, Maryland became involved mainly in self-defense, and though she was to share none of its spoils, her people were destined to suffer from many of the dangers and hardships it brought in its train. Even before Braddock’s defeat, bands of Indians were making forays into Frederick County burning houses and slaughtering the inhabitants. After Braddock was defeated by the French on the 9th of July, 1755, and the retreat of Col. Dunbar with the remainder of the British Army to Philadelphia, the whole northern and western frontier of the province was thrown open to the Indians. Measures of defense were almost immediately adopted, but even had they sufficed for the complete protection of the wide territory to be guarded, they would scarcely have allayed the terror which had taken possession of the frontier settlers. The alarm inspired by Braddock’s defeat and by the advance of the French and Indians was so great that many inhabitants of the western settlements fled to Baltimore, and preparations were even made by the people of that town to place the women and children on board the vessels in the harbor and send them to Virginia.”

Picking back up with Gabriel’s known historical documents in chronological order, in June 1750 Gabriel sued John White for cutting down the oak trees which marked the beginning of “Gabriel’s Choice.”


On 18 JUN 1754, Gabriel MacKinzee purchased 50 acres “Small Addition” from James (a later deed for the same property refers to the seller as John White) and Margaret White of Frederick County (Frederick County having been formed six years earlier in 1748). The name reflected in the records is Gabriel MacKinzie, who was reflected as also being from Frederick County. He paid 14 Pounds Current Money for the property. The legal description begins: Beginning at two bounded red oaks near the head of the Little Pipe Creek . . . and laid out for 50 acres more or less. The land was located in Frederick County. The reference to “Little Pipe Creek” in both the patent for Gabriel’s Choice and in the deed for “Small Addition” suggests that the parcels may have been contiguous.

On 14 JUL 1755, Gabriel McKenzie, planter of Frederick County, and his wife Sarah deeded to Nicholas Rodgers 200 acres, part of a “Resurvey of Gabriel’s Choice”.

Roughly, during this particular time frame in the late 1750’s, and based upon a book “Mr. Savage” written by Mary Miller Bowen in 1953, we know that:

As time went by the Indian was making his final stand in the Allegheny Mountains. Their fierce resistance gave two of the ranges their names, Big Savage and Little Savage. However, by 1759 there were a few Indians left who refused to go west with their tribe and stayed and remained on friendly terms with the white settlers. Many people had already moved into these beautiful hills and valleys. The Arnolds, Frosts, Mattinglys, Porters, Workmans, Logsdons, McKenseys and Deans were among the first to clear off large sections and become our first citizens. A little hamlet grew up at the foot of Little Savage and was called Arnolds Settlement and in 1763 when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland it definitely placed the Arnold Settlement of the Free State of Maryland in Southern Territory. Many who owned lands added to their acreage by fighting in the Revolutionary War.

Other Revolutionary Soldiers came after the war taking up their allotted fifty acres the Government gave them. The Trimbles, Braelers, Coombs and many others came here at that time. All new settlers were welcomed and neighborly feeling prevailed. Each helped the other clear lands, build log and stone houses and stables, and in general helped to get settled. The children of these early settlers intermarried and took their place in a growing community. They are proud of their heritage and justly so.

36 Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol XV, p. 357.
On October 6, 1764, Gabriel MacKenzie of Frederick County secured a patent for 19 acres of land in Frederick County called Addition to Gabriel’s Choice. The recitations at the beginning of the deed/patent state as follows: “By virtue of a Warrant granted out of his Lordship’s Land Office of the Province to Daniel MacKenzie and John Logsdon of Ann Arundel County for seventy five acres of land bearing date 17th of January, 1764, which said warrant is assigned to Gabriel MacKenzie of Frederick County, etc.” Since Daniel MacKenzie is not known to have had a child by the name of Gabriel, the only conclusion that can be drawn from the assignment of this patent is that Daniel MacKenzie and John Logsdon were assigning a portion of their seventy five acres to Daniel’s brother, Gabriel.\(^{37}\) The Logsdon connection is an interesting fact in view of the fact that Gabriel’s wife, Sarah, had a Logsdon connection, since she was the daughter of Anne Logsdon and Samuel Durbin.

On 28 Jun 1769, Gabriel McKinsey of Frederick County sold to William Buchanan 80 acres more or less of the property known as the “Resurvey of Gabriel’s Choice”.\(^{38}\) The sale price was 66 Pounds. The deed reflects that the property consisted of a portion of the “Resurvey of Gabriel’s Choice” which was patented to Gabriel on the twenty third day of July, 1755. The deed further reflected that Sarah McKinsey, wife of Gabriel, released her dower rights after having been examined out of the presence of her husband and did so “freely and voluntarily not being induced or compelled thereto by any threats of or ill usage from her said husband or fear of his displeasure.”

On 7 APR 1772, Gabriel McKenzie sold three parcels of land in Frederick County totaling 147 acres to George Devilbess for the sum of 310 Pounds.\(^{39}\) The three tracts included: (1) part of the original tract of “Gabriel’s Choice” and part of the “Resurvey of Gabriel’s Choice” (78 acres), (2) the “Small Addition” originally conveyed by John (sic) White to Gabriel in 1754 (50 acres) and which contains the reference to the “head of Little Pipe Creek” as referenced above and (3) a final tract entitled “Addition to Gabriel’s Choice”. Gabriel was listed as being a farmer residing in Frederick County, which coincides with the time line established by the Oath of Fidelity that Gabriel took in Washington County in 1778.

In the Transcript of Taxables for the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania (1773 to 1784) the names Gabriel McKinny and Samuel McKinsey appear in 1775 as being present in Bedford Township, Pennsylvania. The document states in its prefatory remarks that that the most valuable aspect of these papers is that it supplies a form of census of the inhabitants for the area taken during the years 1773 to 1784. Since the document just lists the names, it is impossible to

\(^{37}\) Maryland State Archives, MSA S1197-172, pages 1 to 3 From SL 21,569.


tell if they are references to Gabriel McKenzie and his son, Samuel. When one looks at a map today and locates Bedford Township (assuming the lines have not changed) the township is quite a bit north of the Mason Dixon line although not too great a distance to make it impossible for these references to pertain to our ancestors.

Continuing chronologically, on 2 MAR 1778 in Washington County, Maryland (Allegany County had not yet been formed), four McKenzies, including Gabriel and Aaron, Daniel and Samuel, who we previously surmised/concluded were three of Gabriel’s sons, took the Oath of Fidelity required of all patriot males. It read as follows:

OATH OF FIDELITY AND SUPPORT

I do swear I do not hold myself bound to yield any Allegiance or obedience to the King of Great Britain his heirs or Successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power, Support, maintain and defend the freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traiterous Conspiracies and will use my utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to the Governor or some one of the judges or Justices thereof all Treasons or Traiterous Conspiracies, attempts or Combinations against this State or the Government thereof which may come to my Knowledge so help me God

The oath was administered by Andrew Bruce and the return made as follows:

The Worshipful Andrew Bruce Returns:

MacKenzie, Gabriel
MacKenzie, Aaron
MacKenzie, Samuel
MacKenzie, Daniel

Washington County, 2nd March, 1778. I certify to the Honorable the Governor and Council, that the within persons gave their affirmation to and subscribed the Oath of Fidelity to the State of Maryland according to the Act of Assembly and that this is a true Copy of the Book kept by me for that purpose and delivered to the Clerk of this County as ordered.

Andw. Bruce

Transcript of Taxables for Bedford County 1773-1784, page 92, edited by William Henry Egle, M.D. (1898)

C.M. Brumbaugh and Margaret Robert Hodges, Revolutionary Records of Maryland, page 15.
As mentioned previously, Gabriel and his sons, Aaron, Samuel, John, Daniel and Gabriel, Jr. also were listed in the 1783 Washington County (later Allegany County) Tax List\(^42\), as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Samuel McKinzie} \\
\text{Gabriel McKinzie} \\
\text{Daniel McKinzie} \\
\text{John McKinzie} \\
\text{Aaron McKinzie} \\
\text{Gabriel McKinzie, Jr.}
\end{array}
\]

On 6 AUG 1785 Gabriel MacKinzie of Washington County\(^43\) sold to Henry Hoover a parcel of property located in Frederick County called “Mount Pleasant” containing 47 acres.\(^44\) The legal description reflected that the beginning of metes and bounds description began at the end of the “fifteenth line of Gabriel’s Choice” and ran from that location. The deed reflected that Sarah once again relinquished her dower rights. One of the Justices of the Peace who acknowledged the deed was Andrew Bruce, who during the Revolutionary War, administered the Oath of Fidelity to Gabriel McKenzie and his sons.

The aforementioned deed contains one of the best examples of Gabriel McKenzie’s Mark, as reflected below:

\[
\text{[Image of Gabriel McKenzie’s Mark]}
\]

On 25 April 1792, Gabriel McKinsey provided Leigh Master of Frederick County with a release of dower in connection with the previously discussed land transaction in June, 1769 between Gabriel and William Buchanan.\(^45\) Apparently, Sarah’s dower rights were not properly released at the time of the original transaction and the new owner wanted to obtain a clear title.

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\(^{42}\) Assessment Records 1783, MSA S1161-1 to 17, Location 01/04/05/044 & /045.

\(^{43}\) Washington County at the time comprised all of Western Maryland. Allegany County was carved out of Washington County in 1789 and Garrett County was carved out in 1872.

\(^{44}\) Frederick County (Land Records) WR 6, pp. 209-210 Gabriel McKinzie [MSA C814-36] 1/38/6/35.

\(^{45}\) Maryland State Archives Frederick County (Land Records) WR 11, pp.155-156 [MSA C814-40] 1/38/6/40.
The Release Deed reflected that Gabriel and Sarah were residents of Allegany County. The deed is a critical piece of connecting evidence which proves that both Gabriel and Sarah McKenzie were still alive as of April, 1792 and living in Allegany County, Maryland.

The last known land transaction potentially involving Gabriel McKenzie occurred in connection with a patent involving land west of Fort Cumberland. In November 2010, Michael McKenzie of Barrelsville, Maryland provided the author with a copy of the patent issued by the State of Maryland to Gabriel McKenzie. According to Michael, the patent was difficult to locate because the property actually was patented to Peter Mayors (Majors) on May 23, 1803, although the patent itself reflects that the property was surveyed for Gabriel McKinney (actual spelling).46 Per the documents, Gabriel appeared before the Honorable Andrew Bruce, one of the Justices of the Peace of Allegany County, Maryland on May 16, 1792 and conveyed the fifty acres of land comprising lot number 3365 to Peter Mayors (Majors). The lot was described as being in the “reserved land west of Fort Cumberland”, which was part of the land reserved by the Maryland legislature as compensation for soldiers who volunteered to assist with the war effort. Gabriel McKenzie must have received title to his land as a result of having settled upon it before the land in the area was designated by the Maryland Legislature to be distributed to veterans of the Revolutionary War in compensation for their service during the war since the author is not aware of any documents in existence that reflect that Gabriel, Sr. served during the war. That document appears on page 3 of 5 in the 1803 Peter Majors patent. On page 4 of 5 in the same patent, on May 17, 1803, another document signed by Thomas Harwood, Jr. acknowledged and swore that “Gabriel Mckinsey, a settler westward of Fort Cumberland paid the purchase money for lot 3365”. Yet another unsigned document associated with this entire group of documents states that “Gabriel McKinney settler on Lot 3365 assigned to Peter Mayors (Majors) the Patent [with respect to the land] on the 23rd May 1803”.

Ann Stansbarger performed some analysis with respect to the May 1792 deed and concluded that the “Gabriel” involved in the transaction with Peter Majors was Gabriel, Jr. and not his father. In previous land transactions, Gabriel, Sr. signed documents with his mark, which was a very distinct “G” as reflected on the previous page. In comparing previous deeds with the one signed in 1792, she concluded that the mark on the deed was that of Gabriel, Jr. In addition, there is no reference to Sarah in the May, 1792 deed which suggests that she had died by then as well.

Coming on the heels of the 25 April 1792 deed where Gabriel McKenzie provided Leigh Master with a release of dower in connection with the 1769 land transaction, the May 1792 Allegany County deed makes one scratch his head if one assumes that the land belonged to Gabriel, Sr.. Did Gabriel and Sarah die between April 25 and May 16, 1792? If so, what would

46 Maryland State Archives MSA #1188-1536, pages 1-5 From SL 40,162.
have empowered Gabriel, Jr. to sell his father’s land three weeks later? Did the land referenced in the May 1792 deed actually belong to Gabriel, Sr. or was it Gabriel, Jr.’s land and his to sell? The latter seems the most likely conclusion

The author has not been able to locate any other documents concerning Gabriel, Sr. or his wife, Sarah after the April, 1792 deed with Leigh Master. No prior genealogists appear to have located a will. Nor has anyone ever reported the location of a final resting place for Gabriel and his wife or discovered a church record as to when and where they died.

The same Michael McKenzie of Barrelsville, Maryland has pinpointed the location of the Gabriel McKenzie/Peter Majors land patent. In these days of Google Maps, he did a fantastic job of locating the precise piece of property. The link to the Google Maps location for the property can be found at (press Ctrl + Click to follow the link to the map site):

http://maps.google.com/maps?f=q&source=s_q&hl=en&geocode=&q=15501+bear+camp+lane+mt+savage+md&sspn=27.423305,56.162109&ie=UTF8&hq=&hnear=15501+Bear+Camp+Ln+NW,+Mt+Savage,+Allegany,+Maryland+21545&ll=39.716595,-78.87424&spn=0.012973,0.027423&t=h&z=15

Or, paste that link into your browser and the property ultimately will appear. Michael also provided the author with a copy of the 1874 Map of Military Lots, Tracts, Escheats, etc. in Garrett County and Allegany County, Maryland. That map is located in the Media Section of the McKenzies of Early Maryland website.47 If you locate that map and look directly under the "i & n" in PENNSYLVANIA at the top of the page, you will see a triangular lot # 3365 just above “Bear Camp”. That is the 50 acres of land that comprised the Gabriel McKenzie land patent. If you compare the 1874 map with the current Google map, the same triangular piece of property appears. Michael McKenzie of Barrelsville, Maryland wrote to the author in November, 2010 and advised: “the lot is still the same shape and is still 50 acres owned by a nice couple, Earl Lepley and his wife, who by the way is a descendant of Gabriel. She was blown away when I told her she is living on her GGGGG grandpappys property.” Although Michael was able to locate the property, there exists the possibility, perhaps probability, as previously discussed that the land was that of Gabriel, Jr. and not that of Gabriel, Sr.

Based upon available records, it can be confidently concluded that John McKenzie’s son, Gabriel (b. abt. 1715) migrated across Maryland and ultimately ended up in the area of Allegany County, Maryland in 1792. He died sometime after April, 1792 as did his wife, Sarah.

Although extensive research has been performed on the Gabriel line and a wealth of information mined from many resources, the fact remains that we cannot be 100% certain that we have properly identified his wife, their marriage date and their children. Without a will, church records, a family Bible or some other documentation establishing that Sarah “Durbin” was his wife and the names of their children, there will always be a bit of indecision when it comes to being able to say that we made the correct conclusions that we have outlined above. In the end, Gabriel was the “nearest living relative” of John McKenzie (b. 1687) and, based upon that, in fact was the sixth unnamed child in John’s will. The “Sarah” who released her dower rights was most probably Sarah Durbin. And the analysis that follows is a “best effort” via process of elimination to identify Gabriel and Sarah’s children.

Children of Gabriel and Sarah Durbin

Because extensive research has been performed on the numerous offspring of John McKenzie’s (b. 1687) six children, the author has set forth on the following pages the available information (or lack thereof) with respect to those children. All subsequent generations should be accessed via the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. A discussion of the children of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717), the second child of John McKenzie (b. 1687) follows this listing of the individuals believed to have been Gabriel and Sarah Durbin’s children. Discussions of the offspring of the other four children of John and Katherine McKenzie follow in their alleged birth order.

Anne (b. unk.) and Michael McKenzie (b. unk.)

Anne McKenzie is listed as a daughter of Gabriel and Sarah by many researchers but the author has never found any information pertaining to her. The same is true with respect to Michael McKenzie, another child who some researchers assign to them.

Samuel McKenzie (b. 1751)

Quite a few documents exist with regard to Gabriel’s son, Samuel McKenzie, who was born abt. 1751. Although the name of his wife seems to have been lost to history, the names of his children have survived According to the estate papers associated with his property, his children were Samuel, John, Gabriel, Sarah Ann, Eleanor (Ellen), Polly, Jane, Catherine, Elizabeth and Moses.

Although Samuel McKenzie was listed as being a “settler” on the lands west of Fort Cumberland, which entitled him to retain the property on which he lived when the land west of
Fort Cumberland was distributed to Revolutionary War veterans, he never bothered to obtain a proper patent on the land.

On 10 SEP 1814, he sold part of his lot 3369 to William Logsdon, Sr.\(^{48}\). Per the death registry of St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, “Old Sam, aged 86” died in 1837 (which helps establish the date of his birth).\(^{49}\) As part of the procedure for settling the estate, Samuel's sons, Samuel, Gabriel and John were forced to file an equity petition in Allegany County, Maryland to obtain a patent for the two lots on which Samuel, Sr. was living (lots 3369 and 3370).\(^{50}\) The sons immediately sold these lots. The settlement papers for his estate list all of his children except Catherine and Elizabeth, who died before him without issue. Nowhere in the estate papers is a living widow of Samuel, Sr. mentioned. If a widow was alive, she would have received a \(\frac{1}{3}\)rd interest in the estate per the Maryland law on descent and distribution.

One interesting deed\(^{51}\) associated with the settlement of Samuel’s estate was a conveyance in 1839 from Ellen McKenzie (who the author surmises was Samuel’s (b. 1751) daughter since no other explanation exists for Ellen conveying her interest in Samuel’s property)) to Ellen’s son, Samuel F. McKenzie (b. 1805) (the middle initial “F” is clearly discernable on the face of the deed). In that document Ellen conveyed all of her rights, title and interest to Samuel F. for and in consideration of the “natural love she bears towards her son”.

Some researchers have suggested that Samuel F. McKenzie (b. 1805) was the son of Moses Ignatius McKenzie and Anna Nancy Logue. A deed exists, however, to prove/strongly suggest that Moses and Anna were not Samuel F.’s parents. In May, 1840, in a land transaction between William Ridgely and Lewis Howell\(^{52}\), the scrivener recorded the names of the children of Moses Ignatius McKenzie, as follows: Jeremiah, Leo, Lewis, Basil, Hilleary and Isadore. There is no reference to Samuel F. McKenzie (b. 1805) as being the son of Moses Ignatius.

One also needs to factor in a guardianship document in the Allegany County Probate Records, which has been transcribed and reads as follows:

From Allegany County, Maryland Probate Records:

McKINZIE, Basil, Hilary, Isadore (guardianship)

\(^{48}\) Allegany County, Maryland property records, Deed Book G Page 461.

\(^{49}\) Koch and Davidson, *Western Maryland Catholics 1819-1851*, p. 217.

\(^{50}\) MSA S1188-1538, Page 1 From SL 40, 162.

\(^{51}\) Allegany County Property Records Deed Book “W” Page 535.

\(^{52}\) Allegany County Land records, Deed Book AA, Page 304-307.
May the 13th AD 1839

To the orphan Court of Allegany County MD wee[sic] are all willing that Jeremiah McKinzie go in gardean[sic] for us and Samuel F. McKinzie and Leo McKinzie Securityys own names, the widow McKinzie also is willing

Basil McKinzie
Hilary McKinzie
Isadore McKinzie

Although rather cryptic, it adds one additional piece to this interesting genealogical puzzle.

In the author’s research and in that of other genealogists, there never appears to be a husband associated with Ellen McKenzie, daughter of Samuel (b. 1751). A combination of a lack of reference to a husband, the conveyance by Ellen in 1839 to Samuel F. McKenzie in consideration of the “natural love she bears towards her son”, Samuel’s usage of the last name McKenzie (as opposed to a different last name had his mother married), the deed referenced above where Samuel F. is not listed with the sons of Moses Ignatius (Ellen’s brother), along with the guardianship paper has led the author to conclude that Samuel F. McKenzie was the son of Ellen, born out of wedlock and that he was raised in such close proximity with Ellen’s brother, Moses Ignatius, that he was considered to be a son of Moses Ignatius. No other conclusion exists which would explain the reason for Samuel F. not being referenced in the 1840 deed along with the known sons of Moses Ignatius, the existence of the reference “in consideration of the “natural love she bears towards her son” that Ellen used in her deed to Samuel F. McKenzie in 1839 and the fact that Samuel F. used the last name McKenzie as opposed to something else.

There was a Samuel F. McKenzie (b. about 1790) who we know from the settlement documents was a son of Samuel McKenzie (b. 1751). He should not be mistaken for Ellen’s Samuel F. McKenzie. There also was another Samuel McKenzie around the same time frame (no known middle initial), son of Daniel, son of John, who is referenced in the settlement of Daniel’s estate in 1828. It is believed that Samuel married Rachel Durbin. What quickly becomes clear to any researcher of the McKenzies of early Maryland is that there were just too many Samuels . . . and Johns, Moses’ and Aarons.

Daniel McKenzie (b. about 1752)
Daniel McKenzie was born abt. 1752, allegedly in Frederick County, Maryland per earlier researchers, although the author can find no documentation to establish the location of his birth or that of his date of birth.\textsuperscript{53} He married Mary Ann Chapman 2 Dec 1779 in Washington County, Maryland. Mary Ann was born 16 Feb 1754.\textsuperscript{54} Together they had seven children: William, Richard, Samuel, Mary Ann, Daniel, Aaron and James Moses.

One of the oldest personal writings (as opposed to something in a public record like a deed) that the author has located connected to the McKenzie family was the page from the book \textit{Heavens Opened} (1665) in which Mary Ann Chapman’s birthdate was written. It is set forth below:

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{heavensopened.jpg}
\end{figure}

Daniel McKenzie and Mary Ann Chapman moved to Allegany County before 1792 and settled on land south of Cumberland. Daniel received a Patent for the land from the State of

\textsuperscript{53} In the handwritten notes of Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie, U.S. Army, Retired, he states on a page relating to James Moses McKenzie “There is a family record filed with the estate and will of the above, James Moses McKenzie, in the Allegheny Courthouse in Cumberland, Maryland. Col. Gabriel T. McKenzie U.S. Army retired, great grandson of Moses filed said family record with Moses’ will but mistakenly said Daniel, father of Moses, was son of Daniel, instead of correctly stating Moses was son of Daniel, son of Gabriel, son of John of AA County.” (Ed. Note: This passage appears on page 221 of the notes of Gabriel T. MacKenzie, U.S. Army (Ret.) (Ed. Note: It is well established that James Moses was one of Daniel McKenzie’s sons).

\textsuperscript{54} Family birthdates maintained in book entitled \textit{Heavens Opened} (1665).
Maryland\textsuperscript{55} in 1795. According to information contained in the Patent, he was able to purchase the land from the State at that time because he had originally settled on it. Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, as a result of having been a previous settler on the land, he was given a preference to purchase the land before it was offered to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Ultimately, he purchased Lots No. 3552, 3554 and 3569. Michael McKenzie of Barrelssville, Maryland provided the author with more information concerning Daniel’s patent in November, 2010. There is a compilation of Military Lot Patents on record in the Maryland State Archives.\textsuperscript{56} Daniel’s patents are set forth on pages 0348 and 0349. There also is a map that reflects all of the Military Lots, Tracts and Escheats that were awarded or sold to individuals in the late 1700’s and which contains Daniel’s patented lots 3552, 3554 and 3569 located south of Cresaptown.\textsuperscript{57} Daniel sold some of his land (50 acres) to William Shaw in 1797.\textsuperscript{58} The Reverend William Shaw was a Methodist minister who settled on the site of Barton, Maryland in 1794.\textsuperscript{59} He amassed an estate of 1200 acres before he died. On January 26, 1805, John Logsdon and Daniel McKinsy sold portions of lots 3568 and 3569 to Emanuel Custer.\textsuperscript{60} Then, in 1810, Daniel McKinzie reacquired from William Shaw the same parcel of land Daniel had sold to him in 1797 (50 acres).\textsuperscript{61}

The Cumberland area was sparsely populated at the time Daniel McKenzie moved there. There were settlements in an area called Old Town as well as in Cumberland. Daniel McKenzie along with Gabriel McKenzie, Josiah McKenzie, Moses McKenzie and Samuel McKenzie were listed as being some of the settlers living on land lying West of Fort Cumberland.\textsuperscript{62} Josiah presents a bit of a conundrum. From the Deakin’s Survey 1788, List of Families Who Settled On Lots Included In The Survey Before The Lands Were Set Aside As Military Lots, Josiah McKenzie’s (actual spelling McKinsy) name appears as owning Lot 3352. Just above his name

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{55} Patent from the State of Maryland to Daniel McKinsey dated November 14, 1792. Maryland State Archives. Volume IC #L, page 72.
  \item \textsuperscript{56} Maryland State Archives, MSA SE1-1, Images 020745-0001 to 020745-0409.
  \item \textsuperscript{57} Map of 1874 Military Lots, Tracts and Escheats, see Land Patent Location Daniel McKenzie (b. 1752) in the “Media” section of the \url{www.mckenziesofearlymaryland.com} web site connected to Daniel McKenzie (b. 1752).
  \item \textsuperscript{58} Deed from Daniel McKinsey to William Shaw dated March 16, 1797 recorded in Deed Book “B”, page 300, Allegany County records.
  \item \textsuperscript{59} \textit{Allegany County, A History}, Stegmaier, Dean, Kershaw and Wiseman, McClain Printing Company (1976)
  \item \textsuperscript{60} Deed from Daniel McKinsy and John Logsdon to Emanuel Custer dated January 26, 1805 recorded in Deed Book “D”, page 285, Allegany County records.
  \item \textsuperscript{61} Deed from William Shaw to Daniel McKinzie dated July 17, 1810 recorded in Deed Book “F”, page 129, Allegany County records.
  \item \textsuperscript{62} History of Allegany County, Maryland by Thomas & Wilson page 3; \textit{Scharf’s History of Western Maryland}, Volume 2, page 1343.
\end{itemize}
is that of Daniel McKenzie (actual spelling McKinsky) with Lots 3352, 3354 and 3369. Why Josiah would be sharing a lot with Daniel is difficult to explain. As Bobbie McKenzie stated in October, 2013 “Could he be a son who died young? A brother we didn’t know about? Why would they be sharing land? For years I thought it was a mistranslation of Joshua. Or, that brings me to another idea about Josiah considering Ann Stansbarger’s theory that when Moses 1720 died his children came west with Gabriel. Josiah could be Joshua sharing the lot with Gabriel.” We’ll probably never know since no Josiah appears again until 9 Apr 1828 when James Moses McKenzie, one of Daniel’s sons, named his son Josiah Price McKenzie. Did James Moses McKenzie name his son after an uncle, brother of his father, Daniel?

As an aside, the following paragraphs are an excerpt from the Home Page of WHILBR – Western Maryland’s Historical Library which can be accessed at http://www.whilbr.org/garrettlots/index.aspx. It contains wonderful information about various aspects of Western Maryland history including information on the military lots which are being discussed:

“In 1777 the Maryland General Assembly in Annapolis passed An Act For Recruiting The Quota Of Troops Of This State In The American Army, And Furnishing Them With Cloathing (sic) And Other Necessaries. “Every effective recruit is to receive, besides the continental allowances, a bounty of forty dollars, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, and at the expiration of his term, provided he shall not desert from the army, 50 acres of land, to be procured and laid off as aforesaid, to him or his representative” (Laws of Maryland 1763-1784, page 182). Officers were to receive four lots of 50 acres each. Land was also to be granted to those who recruited soldiers to fight in the Revolutionary War.

The Assembly agreed that “all the lands in Washington County, westward of Fort Cumberland, except as in the said act is excepted, were appropriated to discharge the engagement of lands heretofore made to the officers and soldiers of this state.” The land to be allotted was that “beginning at the mouth of Savage river, and running with the north branch of Patowmack river to the head thereof, then north with the present supposed boundary line of Maryland until the intersection of an east line to be drawn from the said boundary line, with a north course from the mouth of Savage river” (Laws of Maryland 1785-1791, page 350). This land is now in Allegany and Garrett counties.

Colonel Francis Deakins was appointed to “lay out the manors, and such parts of the reserves and vacant lands belonging to this state, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, as he might think fit and capable of being settled and improved, in lots of fifty acres each” (Laws of Maryland 1785-1791, page 351). He, with the help of 10 surveyors, returned a general plot of the state of Maryland west of Fort Cumberland (now Cumberland in Allegany County), on
which 4165 lots of fifty acres each are laid out. Deakins also found 323 families already living on 636 of these lots, and the Assembly agreed that settlers could purchase the land. Some did. For example, Joseph Warnick and his wife, Sarah, occupied lots 3836 and 3837 on Big Savage Mountain, and in 1787, George Fazenbaker was listed as a settler on Military Lot 3869 near Barton (Walt Warnick).

The Maryland auditor-general reported that there were 2475 soldiers entitled under the several acts of the legislature to the bounty of these lands. The Assembly in 1788 decreed that 2575 of the allocations should be distributed by lot among the soldiers and recruiting officers. This meant that, although Francis Deakins surveyed over four thousand parcels of land, only 2575 of them were assigned as payment for services rendered during the Revolutionary War. Of those assigned all were in what is now Garrett County, even though Deakins’ original survey included areas in western Allegany County. Only Garrett County is shown on this website, since the lots in Allegany were not used for military land grants.

The oldest known map based on Deakins’ survey was the Map of military lots, tracts, patents, etc. in western Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland copied from the original by Hezekiah Veatch in 1787. This map is available at the Library of Congress and there is a copy at the Ruth Enlow Library Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland.

The map used on this website is a more modern one. In 1874 the Maryland General Assembly authorized a revision of Deakins’ map to remedy omissions and provide additional information. The resulting product, directed by the Land Office and signed by W.A.H., numbered all military lots and showed topography. It also indicated land that had, since 1787, reverted to the state when no legal heirs or claimants existed. The 1874 map was redrawn and reformatted in 1898 and 1935. The Western Maryland Room of the Washington County Free Library owns a copy of this map. Ed. note: the map on the web site is a very interesting interactive document that will allow any researcher interested in searching Garrett County military lots to be able to readily find them.

The list of names of those to whom land was assigned is taken from J. Thomas Scharf’s History of Western Maryland, 1882. Scharf, in addition to being a historian of note, was the Commissioner of the Land Office and so had access to the records, as the general plot and books of certificates were lodged in the Land Office.
There is no one-to-one match of names and lots. On a number of occasions, the 1874 map includes the same lot number in two areas of the map. That map seems to confuse 0s and 6s, at least as compared to the Veatch version. Scharf’s list of names occasionally assigns the same lot to more than one person. He also lists a number of people who have no assignment. Given the difficulty in transcribing the original handwriting and the number of versions of both documents over time, discrepancies are to be expected.

The information on the officers and soldiers is from Scharf. The abbreviations in rank are B, Bugler; D, Drummer; G, Gunner. M is the abbreviation for Matross, a soldier who assists artillery gunners in loading, firing, sponging and moving the guns. A number of the soldiers had been assigned to the German regiment, named possibly because Ludowick Weltner was in charge of one of the regiments.”

Picking back up with Daniel McKenzie, we find that he was taxed on his property in the early 1800’s after the legislature passed the enabling legislation for the tax to be levied. The legislature . . . passed an act appointing Andrew Bruce, Even Gywnn and Joseph Cresap to be the board of commissioners for Allegany County, and directed the commissioners of Washington County to transmit to them a list of all the real and personal properties in the new county (1789). Because the distance to Cumberland, the only voting place provided for in the Act constituting Allegany County, from Sideling Hill Creek on the east, and the Fairfax Stone on the west, was too great for the convenience of the people residing in those remote sections, in 1799 the General Assembly passed an Act for laying Allegany County off into districts. The commissioners appointed were John B. Baell, David Hoffman, Thomas Stewart, William Shaw, George Robinette and Jesse Tomlinson. The county was divided into six election districts, known as Glades, Selbyport, Westernport, Musselanes, Cumberland and Old Town.

The levy court was composed of the justices of the peace of the county. Those who signed the first levy made for Allegany County, 1791, were Daniel Cresap, Jr., Thomas Beall of Samuel, James Prather, Samuel Barritt and John Bayard, . . . the total amount of the levy was 286 pounds, 7 shillings, 7 pence. The rate of taxation was fixed at 7 shillings, 3 pence on every 100 pounds of property in the county . . . In 1804 the levy was 22 s. 11 pence per hundred pounds of property . . . It is also worthy of note that this was the last instance in which the old English money designation was used in the levy court of Allegany County. From that time on the new order of dollars and cents was followed. Thomas and Williams, History of Allegany County, V.1, page 3-8.

Per information supplied to the author by Michael McKenzie of Mt. Barrels ville, Maryland in November, 2010, Daniel McKenzie was quite active in the years immediately after his relocation to the area west of Cumberland. According to a 1974 issue of the Heritage Press newsletter, the following was the bond contract for replacing a bridge in the Cumberland area:
"Pursuant to an order of the Levy Court the following bond as recorded this 2nd August 1796: Know all men by these presents that we, William Logsdon, John Logsdon, Ralph Logsdon and Daniel McKinzy are bound unto David Huffman, John Graham and Patrick Murdock for 747 pounds current money of the State. The condition: William Logsdon shall do and will and truly build and finish on or before 1st September, next, a good and sufficient wagon bridge over Wills Creektown of Cumberland at the place where the bridge lately stood, the said Bridge to be at least five feet higher than the late bridge, 16 feet wide with railing three feet high; he also to keep the same in good and sufficient repair for term of seven years and to rebuilt the same if carried away or destroyed, at his own cost except he not to replace, if the water rises over the bridge."

The 1800 census lists Daniel McKinzie living in the Upper Old Town, Georges Creek section of the county. His age was recorded as being in excess of 45 years as was his wife. There were three males at home under the age of ten, two males between ten and sixteen, one female between ten and sixteen and another female between the age of sixteen and twenty-six.

The 1810 census lists Daniel McKinsey still living in the Upper Old Town, Georges Creek area. His age once again is listed as being in excess of 45. His wife was still alive. There was one male under the age of ten living with him, two males between ten and sixteen and one male between sixteen and twenty-six. There was one female between the age of sixteen and twenty-six residing in his household.

The 1820 census lists Daniel McKinsey and his wife and two males, ages between sixteen and twenty-six residing in the Election District Number 6. There is no record of Daniel in the 1830 census, which coincides with the fact he died in 1825. There also is no mention of his wife, Mary, as being a head of household at the time that census was taken.

On June 9, 1812 Thomas Pollard conveyed 45 acres of property to Daniel McKenzie, which was referenced on plats at the time as “Alleghany Republican”. That property later became

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63 The author wishes to acknowledge and thank Joy Rowe, formerly of West Palm Beach, Florida and later Franklin, North Carolina (now deceased) for the immense amount of work she performed in gathering the census information on the branch of the McKenzies currently being discussed.

64 Upper Old Town was located thirteen miles south of Cumberland on the Potomac River.

65 1800 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,193,662, page 33, Maryland, Allegany County, Upper Old Town, Georges Creek.

66 1810 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,193,667, page 38, Maryland, Allegany County, Georges Creek.

67 1820 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,193,702, page 39, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6.

68 Census research of Joy Rowe, 5386 Glenda Street, West Palm Beach, Florida 33417-1072
the subject of an Equity Case in Allegany County after Daniel died without leaving a will.\textsuperscript{69} The Equity Case lists all of Daniel’s children which were listed earlier in this section. The property was later sold by order of the Court sitting in Equity and was acquired by (James) Moses McKenzie, Daniel’s youngest son.\textsuperscript{70} It remained in the (James) Moses McKenzie branch of the family until approximately 1900 when it was sold to Daniel Annan and later became a dairy. Unfortunately, on approximately December 8, 1935 a fire destroyed the log cabin situated on the property that was constructed by Daniel McKenzie in the early 1800’s. An article about the fire and the history surrounding the cabin appeared in the Cumberland Times on December 15, 1935.

The newspaper article read as follows:

\begin{quote}
Settler Log Home Prey to Flames

(continued on following page)
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{69} Equity Case # 292, Allegany Court Records.

\textsuperscript{70} Deed from Thomas Perry, Trustee, to (James) Moses McKinsie dated December 4, 1851 recorded in Deed Book 6, page 580, Allegany County records. The property included land located in lot 3552, 3554 and 3569 in Allegany County. These lots “being the same lots described and mentioned in a Patent to Daniel McKinsey bearing date on the 14th day of November, 1795”. It also included that tract or parcel of land known as Allegany Republican containing 45 acres described in a deed from Thomas Pollard to Daniel McKinsey,(actual spelling) dated June 9, 1812.
The above is a picture of the McKenzie log-house on Winchester Road, near Annan Knolls, destroyed a week ago by fire. It is known that the building was erected before 1800 by Daniel McKenzie, a pioneer settler. The county land records show that the large tract that now comprises the former Daniel Annan farm, was patented to McKenzie in 1785 by the State of Maryland. McKenzie, it is thought, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and received military lots, as large tracts in the county were shown on the rough surveys. The farm was later known as the Moses McKenzie farm and comprised 435 acres from Cresaptown to the present Winchester railroad bridge. Moses McKenzie was a noted fox-hunter and maintained a large pack of hunting dogs.

The land records show one part of the acreage termed as 'Allegheny Republican', and two others, 'Contest' and 'Timberland'. Great stands of white pine and oak covered it. Josiah P. McKenzie, a grandson of Moses McKenzie, held title to the property until 1800 when the late Daniel Annan purchased it, and improved the property and established a dairy. It was later laid out as a realty development.

The text reads as follows:

“The above is a picture of the McKenzie log house on Winchester Road, near Annan Knolls, destroyed a week ago by fire. It is known that the building
was erected before 1800 by Daniel McKenzie, a pioneer settler. The county land records show that the large tract now comprises the former Daniel Annan Farm was patented to McKenzie in 1795 by the State of Maryland.

McKenzie, it is thought, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and received military lots, as large tracts in the county were shown on the rough surveys. The farm was earlier known as the Moses McKenzie farm and comprised 435 acres from Cresaptown to the present Winchester railroad bridge. Moses McKenzie was a noted fox hunter and maintained a large pack of hunting dogs.

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The Moses McKenzie referenced in the article above is James Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1796), son of Daniel McKenzie.

In 1819, Daniel McKenzie and his wife, Ann McKenzie, were the sponsors at the Baptism of William McKenzie, born February 15, 1818 to parents, Samuel McKenzie and Rachel Durbin. Samuel was Daniel’s son b. abt. 1785. The Baptism was held at St. Ignatius, the Roman Catholic Church in the Mt. Savage area, West of Cumberland, Maryland. According to material compiled by Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie, the first McKenzies to emigrate to America were Catholic and came from Scotland. Maryland was a perfect choice for their new home since after the passage of the Act of Toleration in 1649, Maryland eventually became known as being a safe haven for Catholics.

Daniel McKenzie died without a will in 1825. His estate was submitted for administration shortly thereafter. The administrator was his eldest son, William. The Inventory of the personal property of Daniel McKinzie was filed on 13 Sept 1825. The total value of his personal property came to $185.14. The appraisers were Joseph P. Hillsay and George Seass. The appraisal was conducted on 7 SEPT 1825. Items mentioned in the Inventory include: one auld (old) wagon, $25.00, one bee hive, $1.25, one brown mare, $12.00, 5 hoggs (sic), $11.00, 5 shoates, $5.00, one 2 year auld steer, $4.50, wheat in the straw supposed to be 25 bushels,

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71 See Appendix 1 for more information relating to the various Catholic parishes in the western Maryland area.

72 Inventories, Allegany County Probate Records, filed 13 SEPT 1825.
$15.62, rye in the stack, $3.00, one acre of buckwheat, $1.00, one stack of hay, $4.50, one feather bead, beadsted and furniture, $10.00, one shot gunn and shot pouch, $6.00, etc. The First Account reflects the names of the individuals who were owed money by Daniel at the time of his death.\footnote{Inventories, Estate Book No. 1, page 335, November 14, 1826, Allegany County, Maryland.} The Second and Final Account reflects that the following individuals received money from the estate after the personal property was sold: Ann McKinsey, her one third\footnote{It was the law of the State of Maryland at the time of this distribution that the surviving wife receive one third of the estate.} share totaling $29.17, and dividends of $8.33 were paid to Richard McKinsey, Samuel McKinsey, Daniel McKinsey, Aaron McKinsey, Moses McKinsey, William McKinsey and Mary Myers, wife of William Myers.\footnote{Second and Final Return, Estate Book No. 1, page 343, Allegany County, Maryland, filed 13 MAR 1827.} Interestingly, the shares were not precisely divisible. One share for $8.34 (one cent more) was given to the eldest son, William, who was serving as the administrator. Seven children were listed as having received dividends.

Both Daniel McKenzie and his wife, Mary Ann Chapman, were buried in the cemetery of St. Michael’s Catholic Church in Frostburg, Maryland\footnote{In a letter from Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie to Mrs. Richard M. White dated August 28, 1961 (contained on Col. MacKenzie microfilm), Col. MacKenzie states: “Joseph P. Grant, deceased 1931, said in 1929 when I started the family research that Daniel was buried in the old Catholic Church cemetery in Frostburg, in walking distance of Mt. Savage. I went to Frostburg in 1957 and was told by the priest that the old church with all records had been destroyed or lost; a new church had been erected and the old graveyard had been cleared away for a playground for the church parochial school children. I could learn nothing relative to Daniel’s grave.”}.

\textbf{Gabriel McKenzie, Jr. (b. abt. 1758)}

Gabriel McKenzie, (Jr)\footnote{The “Jr.” designation is being utilized to distinguish between this Gabriel and his father, Gabriel.} was born (per previous researchers) abt. 1758. The author has not been able to locate any documentation to support this birth date. Gabriel. Jr. was not listed as one who took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778, but his name does appear on the 1783 Washington (later Allegany) County Tax List. Once again, bookending the two events would place his date of birth between 1761 and 1765.

He married Ann Maddox and ultimately migrated to Knox County, Ohio. Per earlier researchers, they had the following children: Aaron, Hannah (Helen), John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Gabriel D. and James Moses. Gabriel died abt. 1832 in Knox County, Ohio.

Josephine (Jody) Moeller, Saint Charles, Illinois (jmoeller@inil.com) has personally researched, and commissioned research by a genealogist, on this branch of the McKenzies. Her
perspective was via Fayette County, Illinois where a number of the children of Gabriel, Jr. and their spouses are buried. From records on Find-a-Grave, we know that Gabriel, Jr.’s son, Aaron’s wife, Maria Logue, is buried in Fayette County, as is her sister, Nancy Ann Logue, who married Aaron’s brother, Gabriel D. (b. abt. 1801). In addition, Hester Sapp, wife of (James) Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1804) also migrated to Fayette County and is buried there. Josephine's information is believed to substantially update that which was published in Fayette Facts, Vol. 3, No. 4, pages 62-63 (1974), taking the family back an additional two generations, and forward.

According to Josephine, the McKenzie family came to Fayette County, Illinois via the Ohio migration of the Logue and Durbin families. Josephine writes, "To me, the preponderance of the evidence suggests that our Gabriel (1758-1832) was the son of Gabriel McKenzie (1715 - 1793) and Sarah Durbin. The most telling evidence is the Maryland Tax List of 1783 which shows a second Gabriel as a bachelor, on a different page, from the rest of the family.

Aaron McKenzie (b. bef. 1760)

Based primarily upon the Oath of Fidelity taken in 1778 by Gabriel McKenzie, and who we surmise were his sons, Samuel, Daniel and Aaron McKenzie, a conclusion can be drawn that Aaron was born in 1760 or before. He is listed both as having taken the oath of Fidelity in 1778 and in the 1783 Tax Records of Washington (later Allegany) County.

Aaron McKenzie married Mary Durbin, date and location unknown.

Aaron McKenzie appeared in the 1793 Tax List of Allegany County as having 50 acres of land in the Wills Town third district.

An Aaron McKenzie is located in the 1800 Allegany County, Maryland census for Wills Town, page 23, along with the following groupings of individuals 1 male born between 1755-84; 1 male between 1774-84; 3 males between 1790-1800; 1 female between 1790-1800; 1 female between 1784-90; 1 female between 1774-84; 1 female between 1755-84. It appears that this Aaron was living next to Samuel Durbin. If this Aaron in fact was the son of Gabriel McKenzie, he would have been living next to the father (Samuel Durbin, Jr. b. 1727) of his wife, Mary Durbin.

An Aaron McKenzie also appears in the 1810 Allegany County, Maryland census for the 4th District, page 45, as follows: 1 male before 1765; 2 males under 10; 1 male 10-16; 1 male 16-26; 2 females 10-16; 1 female 16-26; (living next to Elias Majors; and on page 43 appears Comfort Durbin, who would have been the mother of Aaron’s wife, Mary Durbin.)
Aaron McKenzie and his wife, Mary were involved in a real estate transaction with James and Fanny Parker in 1812.  

Bobbie McKenzie is the McKenzie researcher who performed the vast majority of the research with respect to Aaron. She has identified an Aaron McKenzie across the border in Washington County, Pennsylvania in the 1790 census and an Aaron McKenzie who witnessed the will of Moses Porter in 1794. She concludes that these references are to the Aaron of Gabriel, Sr. She also hypothesizes that since she could never identify any children for Aaron and Mary that perhaps the “David, Jesse, Caleb and Jonathan that researchers have had trouble placing” were in fact the offspring of Aaron McKenzie and Mary Durbin. Reviewing the census data above for 1810, there are four boys listed in the household of that Aaron.

**John McKenzie (b. abt. 1765)**

John McKenzie allegedly was born abt. 1765, per previous researchers, although once again the author has not been able to find any records substantiating his birth year or birth location. The fact that he was not listed as a person taking the Oath of Fidelity in 1778 supports that he was not 18 years of age by that date. Also, the fact that he is listed on the 1783 Tax List for Washington County is proof that he had to be at least 18 years old as of 1783. Those two lists would place his birth date between 1761 and 1765. He married Lindy (Melinda) Porter (per previous researchers, date and location of marriage unknown to the author). They had the following children: Aaron, John A., Daniel H., Henry W., Gabriel M., Samuel E., Sarah M. “Sally”, Marjorie, Melinda, Ruth and Margaret (again per previous researchers inasmuch as the author has never researched this branch)  

Although the author has not researched this branch personally, he understands that John migrated to Kentucky and is believed to have died in Madison, Kentucky. Many of John’s descendants spell their name “McKinzie”. (When researching names on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, do not forget to try various spelling variations when researching a particular branch.)

**Sarah Ann McKenzie (b. abt. 1765)**

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78 Allegany County Deed Records Deed Book “F” Page 381-382. (need to secure copy and review and maybe add additional information)

799 The children’s last names have been spelled “McKinzie” on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. The research which supports this branch was obtained from Dale McKinzie, whose family has spelled its last name in that fashion for the last several hundred years.
Sarah Ann McKenzie, allegedly a daughter of Gabriel and Sarah per previous researchers, was born abt. 1765. Needless to say to experienced McKenzie genealogists, identifying the female children of Gabriel McKenzie and his wife Sarah has been more difficult than identifying the male children. We know from the available records that a Sarah McKenzie married Moses McKenzie, the Revolutionary War soldier and son of Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1720) in December 1784 in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia) on the other side of the Potomac River from Allegany County, Maryland before Father James Frambach, S.J. (Society of Jesus). Lucy M. Vicker of Allegany County, Maryland aged 69 submitted an affidavit stating that she “was present at the marriage of Moses McKenzie and Sarah McKenzie the latter also being named McKenzie”.

The question naturally arises: who were Sarah’s parents? Of course, we can safely conclude that Moses did not marry his own sister. Since we know that Gabriel Sr.’s brother, Aaron McKenzie, one of the five sons of John McKenzie (b. 1687) moved to Virginia and later to Georgia, and that, other than Gabriel, Sr., none of the other male offspring of John McKenzie (b. 1687) moved their families to western Maryland, a logical inference can be drawn from the factual record that Sarah McKenzie was the daughter of Gabriel McKenzie and Sarah Durbin. BUT, that would have meant that Sarah was a first cousin to Moses the RW soldier at the time they married.

Ray Leidinger explains the difficulty of obtaining permission to consummate a marriage between Catholics who are such close family members on the frontier in the 1780’s.

“Father Frambach, Frambaugh, etc. was a Jesuit priest who traveled the western sections of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia as a circuit-rider to serve the Catholic population in the 1780’s.

Frambach related that on more than one occasion as he was fording the Potomac River he was shot at by the irate Virginians who resented his trespass as forbidden by the Old Dominion State law. Priests serving western Maryland and surrounding areas during this time often traveled in disguise, as they were constantly threatened. Other circuit-riders in the area during this period were Dominicans and Sulpicians.

This was a time of great confusion. The Articles of Confederation loosely united the thirteen states, and each state had a great deal of control over the lives of their citizens, including which religious denominations were allowed to function within their territory.

80 Revolutionary War Pension File of Moses McKenzie, W4288. Copy of affidavit located at page 32 of Moses McKenzie (Jr.’s) Home Page on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site.
The first diocese in the English-speaking colonies – Baltimore – was not established until 1789 and its first Bishop, John Carroll, did not begin his duties until the mid-1790’s. Prior to this, the ranking Catholic Bishop of England had authority over the church in the United States, making it difficult, if not impossible, to receive a dispensation permitting a marriage in the first degree of consanguinity in America. Frambach would not have had the authority to grant such a dispensation.

Due to politics between European Catholic monarchs and the Pope, on August 16, 1773, Pope Clement XIV dissolved the Jesuit Order throughout the world. The Jesuits were not restored in the United States until 1805. During the 32 years of the Jesuits’ “non-existence” there was no chain of command for former Jesuits, who remained priests, in which to process requests for dispensations. The few priests who served in the western Maryland area in the 1780’s often acted as “free agents”.

All of these factors combine to create an atmosphere of organizational chaos. It is quite likely that a dispensation was not requested in connection with the marriage of Moses McKenzie and Sarah McKenzie.

Although there may have been a potential impediment vis-à-vis the church, the available proof seems to suggest that Sarah was the daughter of Gabriel and married her first cousin, Moses.81

This concludes the discussion of the children of Gabriel McKenzie and his wife, Sarah Durbin. Since Gabriel did not leave a will, the process of elimination utilized above leaves some question as to whether the children listed actually were his children. That question will remain until some form of written proof emerges.

Daniel MacKenzie (b. abt. 1717)82

Daniel MacKenzie83, the second child of John McKenzie (b. 1687) was born in Hopson’s Choice, Baltimore County, Maryland about 1717.84 Early genealogists have indicated that

81 Quote from a letter from Ray Leidinger, Jr. to Michael McKenzie dated August, 2013.
82 Major contributions to this section were made by Richard (Dick) MacKenzie and Donald Roy Kagle, Jr.
83 Daniel spelled his name with the prefix “Mac”, as did several of his children and many of his descendants, which includes Richard (Dick)” MacKenzie one of the members of the MacKenzie Research Group who traces his
Daniel MacKenzie married Mary (Molly) Porter in 1738, but there is no known documentation to support that claim. Bobbie Holt McKenzie, during her early years of researching the McKenzie family, located information in a book about The History of Carroll Co. (formerly Frederick Co., MD) which indicated that a Daniel MacKenzie married Ann Mitchell 11 Aug 1746 in Frederick Co. and lived in the Great Pipe Creek area. “Molly’s Fancy” was in the Pipe Creek area, but wasn’t surveyed until some 12 years later. If Ann Mitchell was in fact the first wife of Daniel, it is probable that at least the first 3 sons (Henry, Daniel and Eli) were by this wife, and that Mary (Molly) Porter, his wife at the time of his death, was the mother of Aaron and perhaps one or more of the daughters, and, based on the name of the tract of land “Molly’s Fancy,” had been his wife since at least 1758.

Daniel had eight children: Daniel, Jr., Henry, Eli, Orphay, Honour, Mary, Eleanor and Aaron, who will be discussed following this section.85

Much of what we know about Daniel comes to us from those age-old trustworthy sources: his real estate transactions and his will.86 Both the extent of his holdings and the clarity of his will allow us to identity all of his children and with respect to his daughters, their husbands: Will of February 1783, “divides [700?] acres of "Molly's Fancy," other land and personal property among wife Mary and eight children. Henry, Daniel, Eli, Honor [Mrs. Thomas Johnston], Mary [later Mrs. William Jones], Eleanor [later Mrs. Joshua Harp], and Orphay [Mrs. Joshua Young] receive 100 A each (of "Molly's Fancy") in Dist. #6, Frederick Co. Son Aaron is given all land owned in Anne Arundel co. upon the death of Daniel's widow Mary.”

lineage to Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717). The author has chosen to use that spelling here for Daniel. In an attempt to keep order, however, the children of Daniel will be referred to as “McKenzie”.

84 The date is calculable based upon the fact that he died in 1783 and his will starts off by saying that he is 66 years old.

85 Bobbie Holt McKenzie wrote the following e-mail to Michael McKenzie in 1999:

There should be no confusion over the children of Daniel and his brother Gabriel. Daniel's children are detailed in his will and in subsequent land dealings selling their inherited land.

86 Daniel’s will is located in the Maryland State Archives (MSA) Film: CR 72,235, p.127. 1783 Liber TG folio 127-128. Good pictures/jpgs of it taken by Don Kagle are posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717)

Also, at Liber BC & GS folio 215:

1783 3 Sept. Anne Arundel County
Daniel was the only one of John’s sons who continuously spelled the family name with the “Mac” prefix, leading Richard (Dick) MacKenzie to often quip that his branch of the family was the only one which had learned how to spell. Looking at some of the marks and misspellings of the family name, especially in western Maryland, Dick’s statement just may be true.

Like several of the other children, Daniel received 96 acres of land from his father, John in 1758. He also was appointed executor of the John McKenzie’s will along with John’s wife, Katherine.

One of the first recorded transactions involving Daniel is dated 12 Jan 1757 when he had one acre of land surveyed in Frederick County, Maryland. The next year on 18 Dec 1758, just after John McKenzie’s death, Daniel had a large tract of land in Frederick County surveyed, that combined with the one acre earlier, contained 1521 acres and was called “Molly’s Fancy.” However, on 11 Jan 1759, via an attachment to the survey papers which bears his name and seal shown below, he acknowledges that for seventy-six pounds sterling in hand paid by Charles Carroll, Esq., he assigns the land to Charles Carroll in order for a patent to be issued, which it was to Charles Carroll on that same date. On the cover sheet of the file for “Molly’s Fancy” there are several notations, some scratched out, but one clearly showing “Caveated to Benja. Swoop 22 August 1763” and another showing “caveat withdrawn by order of Benja. Swoope.”

Daniel is the only one of the six children for whom the author has continued to spell the last name “MacKenzie” on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. If the reader decides to locate Daniel in the database, the names “MacKenzie, Daniel” will need to be inserted in the boxes on the home page. As later descendants of Daniel began to move away from the “Mac” prefix and establish the spelling of their last name, the author has utilized the “Mc” spelling for those descendants on the web site.

The actual bequeath reads as follows: **Item** I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel MacKinzie ninety six acres of land out of two tracts the one called Hopson’s Choice, the other called the Addition to Hopson’s Choice as it was devised to him in my lifetime to him the said Daniel and his heirs forever.

MSA S1197-2738, p. 1-3 From SL 21,703.
On 18 Apr 1760, Daniel recorded a survey for a piece of property named “New Bedford” located in Frederick County. 90 The Warrant for the land was granted to both Daniel MacKenzie and John Logsdon.

On 3 Sep 1771 a survey was recorded by Daniel MacKenzie for a piece of property in Anne Arundel County containing 12 acres and known as “MacKenzie’s Hills”. 91 Apparently, Daniel never perfected the warrant thereby causing his son, Aaron to have to do so after Daniel’s death. Based upon Richard (Dick) MacKenzie’s analysis as set forth on one of the previous maps, we know that MacKenzie’s Hills was located adjacent to Hopson’s Choice. One of the references in the survey is to “Margaret’s Fancy”, which is one of the contiguous properties reflected on Dr. Caleb Dorsey’s map of land warrants in Howard County, Maryland.

In the early part of the decade of the 1770’s, Daniel definitely was busy having his land surveyed. Another survey for a piece, “MacKenzie’s Pleasure”, was filed on 3 Sep 1771, the same day that the “MacKenzie’s Hills” survey was filed by Daniel MacKenzie. 92 For whatever reason Daniel once again failed to obtain the patent on this piece of property, which was left for his son, Aaron, to do after Daniel died.

On June 6, 1774, Daniel MacKenzie filed a survey for another piece of property in Anne Arundel County which was entitled “MacKenzie’s Angle” containing 4 ½ acres. Once again Daniel’s son/executor was the one who obtained a patent on the land because since Daniel had not done so before he died. 93 MacKenzie’s Hills, Pleasure and Angle all are reflected on Dick MacKenzie’s map on page 14, infra.

On 2 March 1778, Daniel MacKenzie, Michael MacKenzie and Aaron MacKenzie took the Oath of Allegiance before the Hon. Reuben Meriweather. 94 Based upon the analysis of Richard (Dick) MacKenzie, he surmises (and the author believes has done so correctly) that these three people were Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717), his brother, Michael McKenzie (b. abt. 1727) and Michael’s son, Aaron McKenzie (b. unk.). There was no other “Aaron” of sufficient age to take the oath of Allegiance who can be attributed to any other child of John McKenzie (b. 1687). John’s son, Aaron (b. 1723-1727) had migrated to Virginia, Daniel’s (b. 1717) son,

90 Maryland State Archives, Patent Certificate 545, 12 Nov 1763, MSA S1197-518, Location: 01/24/04/010. The first page of the document (perhaps what is referred to as the sleeve states on its face that the property is called “Bedford”. When you read the document, however, the property if referred to as New Bedford.

91 Patented Certificate for MacKenzie Hills MSA S1189-995 From SL21,540 Storage Location 01/25/01/65

92 Patented Certificate 941 MSA S1189-996 From SL 21,540 Storage Location 01/25/01/65

93 Patented Certificate 938, MSA S1189-993, pages 1-4, From SL 21,540, Storage location 01/25/01/65

Aaron, was not born until 1769 so he would have been too young to take the oath, Gabriel had migrated to western Maryland and took the oath with his sons in Washington County, and Moses did not have a child by the name of Aaron. Process of elimination leads to the conclusion that the Aaron who took the Oath of Allegiance in Anne Arundel County was Michael’s son, Aaron (b. unk.).

During the period from June 1777 to September 1783, Benedict Swope, Gentleman (same as Benjamin or son thereof?), sold on four occasions parts of the tract “Molly’s Fancy” totaling 418 acres, in one instance identifying the tract as “part of the tract thereof conveyed by Charles Carroll, Esq. to Benedict Swope.” It is unclear exactly when, how or in what quantity Benedict received portions of “Molly’s Fancy” or whether he retained any for his own use.

Upon the death of Charles Carroll in 1782, his son, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (only Catholic and last living signer of the Declaration of Independence), assumed control of his father’s estate, and on 20 Nov 1782, sold 36 acres of “Molly’s Fancy.”

On 3 Sep 1783, Daniel executed his will in Anne Arundel County, naming sons Henry and Daniel as Executors and devising:

To sons Henry, Daniel and Eli one hundred acres of “Molly’s Fancy” each, adjoining their dwelling plantations

To wife Mary all land, cattle and possessions in Anne Arundel County, and at her demise, land to go to son Aaron and remainder of possessions there to be sold and divided among his 8 children

To daughters Honour Johnson, Mary Mackinzie, Eleanor Mackinzie, and Orphay Young, 100 acres of “Molly’s Fancy” each

Balance of “Molly’s Fancy” to be divided between sons Henry, Daniel and Eli after necessary amount sold to pay off debts

All of the above property was devised, even though there is no evidence that Daniel had ever secured clear and proper title to “Molly’s Fancy” during his lifetime. The last entry on his will is a certification by the Register of Wills on 21 Oct 1875 that it is a true copy of the original.

Daniel was listed in the 1783 Tax List for Anne Arundel County95, as follows:

95 Assessment Records 1783, MSA S1161-1 to 17, Location 01/04/05/044 & /045.
Although it is a bit hard to read, Aaron is listed first with no land. Because Daniel’s son, Aaron (b. 1769) would have been too young to be included on this tax list, the author concludes that the Aaron listed above was the son of Michael McKenzie (b. abt. 1727). Next, Daniel MacKenzie is listed with Hobson’s (sic) Choice, 96 acres, McKenzie’s Pleasure, 29 acres and McKenzie’s Angle, 16 acres, followed by Michael McKenzie with what appears to be 96 acres of Hobson’s (sic) Choice.

On 24 Jun 1784 a survey was filed on behalf of Ely McKinsey, Daniel’s son, in connection with a piece of property entitled Addition to Molly’s Fancy consisting of 11 ½ acres. The recitations at the beginning of the document state that the survey was commissioned via a “Special warrant issued to Daniel McKinsey of Anne Arundell (sic) County, but before the warrant could be executed the said Daniel McKinsey died.” The date of the document and the recitation coincide correctly with the date of execution of Daniel’s will (1783) and its certification by the Register of Wills in 1785. Ely is specifically referenced as being the son of Daniel McKinsey in the document.

On 20 Oct 1785, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, for 260 pounds sterling, released to Henry and Daniel Mackinzie, Executors of the will of Daniel Mackinzie, dec’d, all that part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” assigned to Charles Carroll, now deceased, for payment of a debt, “not heretofore conveyed by the said Charles Carroll deceased or the said Charles Carroll a party hereto to enable Henry and Daniel to carry into effect the last will and testimony of their father Daniel Mackinzie.”

Over the next several years (1786-1791), after the other five heirs had on 12 Nov 1785 conveyed all of their rights to “Molly’s Fancy” to Henry and Daniel Mackinzie, Executors of their father’s estate, in order to enable them to sell enough land to pay Daniel’s remaining debts, then to divide and apportion the remaining part equally, Henry and Daniel, jointly or on an individual basis, sold 570 ½ acres of “Molly’s Fancy” in eleven separate transactions. The numerous sales coupled with the fact that no property had yet been distributed to the other heirs may have been what prompted the others to file suit in Frederick County Chancery Court on 5

96 MSA S1197-215 pgs 1-4.
Jan 1790 to force conveyances of their entitled portions. Those heirs were identified as Joshua Harp\textsuperscript{97} and wife Eleanor, Thomas Johnson and wife Honour, Joshua Young and wife Orphay, of Anne Arundel Co. and William Jones and wife Mary and Eli MacKenzie of Frederick Co. vs. Henry MacKenzie of Frederick Co. and Daniel MacKenzie of Anne Arundel Co.

Finally, on 16 Apr 1792 and 7 May 1792, four of the 5 other heirs each received conveyances of 93 acres of “Molly’s Fancy”. The remaining 93 acres that otherwise should have gone to Joshua Harp and wife Eleanor was distributed to another individual whose relationship to Joshua and Eleanor is unknown.

An additional 4 acres of “Molly’s Fancy” were sold by Daniel McKenzie on 14 Sep 1801. In the end, some 1494 of the original 1521 acres appear to have been accounted for. Needless to say in view of the foregoing, Molly’s Fancy was quite large and was perhaps the largest tract of land ever owned by a McKenzie of Early Maryland. We are indebted to an unknown genealogist at the Carroll County Historical Society for the following map of Molly’s Fancy. Currently, work is being done to determine exactly where in Maryland the property was located.

\textsuperscript{97} Joshua’s name appears in early documents as “Harp”, but as time went by the spelling of the name was changed to “Earp”.

51
Daniel MacKinzie is believed to have died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland before 24 Jun 1784. That date is based upon the survey prepared for Ely McKenzie which includes the recitation that Daniel had died. The location of Daniel’s gravesite is unknown.
Children of Daniel MacKenzie and Mary (Molly) Porter McKenzie

Just as was done with the children of Gabriel and Katherine McKenzie, the following is a discussion of the children of Daniel MacKenzie and Mary (Molly) Porter.

Daniel McKenzie, (Jr.) (b. abt. 1740)

Daniel McKenzie Jr. was born about 1740. He married Ann Unknown. They had one known child, John. Daniel died in about 1820.

Their son, John, was involved in at least one real estate transaction which the McKenzie Research Group has been able to uncover. In 1812 his name appears in a patent to Thomas Dorsey involving a property known as McKinsey’s Manor, which had previously been surveyed for John McKinsey of Daniel. Since Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717) never had a son named John, it is safe to conclude that this John was the son of Daniel b. abt. 1740.

The first reference to Daniel of which the author is aware is the reference to him in Harry Pedan’s Revolutionary Patriot’s treatise circa 1775 where Daniel is listed as an associator in December, 1775 and a juror to the Oath of Allegiance in 1778.

Daniel was involved in quite a few real estate transactions following the death of his father in 1783, both individually and as a co-executor of his father’s estate with his brother, Henry. As you read what follows, it is interesting to see the time line progression of the third generation slowly selling/dispersing the land which the second generation, i.e. Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717) had inherited and/or acquired during his lifetime.

In December, 1785, Daniel McKinsey of Frederick County, and his brother, Henry, farmers, sold to Richard Mooney, Laborer, for the sum of 125 pounds, 16 shillings, 3 pence, all of "Molly's Fancy" bounded by "the Meadow Branch" and "High Spring" laid out for 45 3/4 acres.

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98 In some instances the McKenzie Research group has added suffixes such as Jr., the III to try to keep individuals straight from one another especially because of the tremendous repetitions of names in the various generations. This is one of those instances. The author is not aware of any documentation where “Jr.” was used in connection with this Daniel. In many instances during this period of our country’s development, people would refer to themselves as “Daniel of John”, or “Daniel of Daniel” to further explain who they were.

99 MSA S1189-1020, p. 1 From SL 21,540

100 Pedan, Harry C., Jr., Revolutionary Patriots of Frederick County, Maryland 1775-1783 (2000). p. 247.

101 Deed Book WR-6 Page 293, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
Also, in December, 1785, in another transaction involving Molly’s Fancy, Daniel McKinzie of Frederick County, farmer, sold 15 acres of the property to Frederick Taney, butcher, for and in consideration of the sum of 45 pounds.\textsuperscript{102}

Several months later, in an Indenture dated 7 Feb 1786, Henry MacKinzie and Daniel MacKinzie, Executors, sold to David Schriver 280 acres of Molly's Fancy, in consideration of the sum of 433 pounds.\textsuperscript{103}

Six months later, in an Indenture dated 5 May 1786, Henry and Daniel McKinsey, farmers, sold 40 acres of Molly's Fancy to Henry Hauptman, farmer, for 90 pounds.\textsuperscript{104}

Daniel continued to sell property involving Molly’s Fancy when, in 1787, in another Indenture dated 27 Nov 1787, Daniel McKinzy of Frederick County, farmer, sold 28 acres of Molly’s Fancy to William Smith, joiner, for the sum of 234 pounds. Daniel’s wife, Ann, also appeared and relinquished her right of dowry.\textsuperscript{105}

On 05 Jan 1790 the case of Joshua Harp, Eleanor Harp, Thomas Johnson, Honour Johnson, Joshua Young, Orphay Young, William Jones, Mary Jones, and Eli MacKenzie vs. Henry MacKenzie and Daniel MacKenzie was filed in Frederick County. The heirs of Daniel MacKenzie were forced to file suit against their brothers, Daniel, Jr. and Henry McKenzie, the executors of Daniel MacKenzie’s estate, to force them to distribute the land that Daniel had accumulated in his lifetime.\textsuperscript{106} The suit was filed in equity seeking for each of the heirs their respective 93 acres (each) of Molly’s Fancy. The children had appointed John Logsdon to survey the property so that it could be divided. Logsdon accomplished that task, but apparently Henry and Daniel were “combining together and confederating with divers other persons unknown to your Orators [and] and altogether refuse to execute any deeds to your Orators or either of them for their respective parts of the land called “Molly’s Fancy.” The suit goes on to request that a subpoena issue to Henry MacKenzie of Frederick County and one to Daniel MacKenzie of Anne Arundel County to appear before the court to answer in equity why they should not execute the deeds requested. Most of this language appears on page three including the quote. On the earlier pages it states that Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717) had assigned the property to Charles Carroll to secure a debt. But, the debt had been satisfied and the property, less what had been sold by

\begin{itemize}
  \item Deed Book WR-6 Page 465, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
  \item Deed Book WR-6 Page 513, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
  \item Deed Book WR-7 Page 6, Frederick County Maryland Land Records.
  \item Deed Book WR-7 Page 647, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
  \item Chancery Court, Frederick Co., MD 05 Jan 1790, MSA S 512-3 accession # 17989-2644, Location: 01/36/2
\end{itemize}
Charles Carroll had been reassigned to the McKenzies. That probably explains why the 1500 acres of land that had originally comprised Molly’s Fancy had been whittled down to a size such that each of the heirs eventually received their 93 acre share. The tenor of the suit was such that it implied that there was some bad blood existing between the executors and the remainder of the children.

Daniel also was involved in further transactions as the co-executor of his father’s estate as exemplified by a transaction dated 16 April 1792 between Henry and Daniel McKinsey, executors, to Eli McKenzie of Frederick County, for and in consideration of the trust established on 12 Nov 1785 between the executors and "Eli and Others" and 5 pounds, the executors transferred 93 acres of Molly's Fancy to Eli McKinsey. Joshua Earp (Harp), husband of Eleanor McKenzie, one of Daniel Sr.'s daughters, also involved in the 1785 conveyance, served as a witness to the conveyance.  

In yet another executor related transaction, on 16 April 1792, Henry and Daniel McKinsey of Anne Arundel County, farmers, sold 93 acres of Molly's Fancy to John Lyster of Frederick County, farmer, for 267 pounds. On the same day, in another transaction dated 16 April 1792, Henry and Daniel McKinsey, executors, conveyed to Mary Jones, wife of William Jones, once again for and in consideration of the trust established on 12 Nov 1785 between the executors and "Eli and Others" 93 acres of Molly's Fancy to Eli McKinsey for 5 Pounds. Joshua Earp (Harp), husband of Eleanor McKenzie, one of Daniel Sr.'s daughters also involved in the 1785 conveyance, served as a witness to the conveyance. Mary's name was spelled both Mary and Marah in the deed.

Just weeks later, in an Indenture dated 7 May 1792, Henry and Daniel McKenzie, executors, sold to Joshua and Orphay Young, another daughter of Daniel MacKenzie, 93 acres of Molly's Fancy in consideration of 5 shillings. That transaction was followed by another dated 30 Oct 1793, when Daniel and his brother, Henry, once again co-executors, conveyed 93 acres of Molly’s Fancy to Thomas and "Onner" Johnson, “Honour” being their sister. The price was only 5 shillings which once again did not reflect the fair market value of the property and most probably, like the other conveyances set forth in this paragraph, was just nominal consideration required to consummate the transaction. It is not clear to the author why the executors waited

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107 Deed Book 11 Page 115, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
108 Deed Book WR-10 Page 657, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
109 Deed Book WR-11 Page 116, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
110 Deed Book WR-11 Page 175, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records
111 Deed Book WR-11 Page 174, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
almost 10 years following the death of Daniel MacKenzie to convey shares of Molly’s Fancy to their siblings.

In an indenture dated 14 Sep 1801 between Daniel McKenzie of Anne Arundel County and William Smith of Frederick County, for and in consideration of the sum of 80 dollars, Daniel conveyed 4 acres of Molly's Fancy adjoining 78 acres previously conveyed to Smith by Daniel McKenzie\(^{112}\)

Daniel, Jr. is believed to have died circa 1820. No will has been located.

**Henry McKenzie (b. abt. 1743)**

Henry MacKenzie was born about 1743. He married Elizabeth Porter. They had four (known) children: Thomas, Marianna, Augustine and Eleanor. Henry died about 1810.

The first reference to Henry of which the author is aware is the reference to him in Harry Pedan’s Revolutionary Patriot’s treatise circa 1775 where Henry is listed as an associator in December, 1775, took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778 and was drafted on 2 June 1783.\(^{113}\)

Following the death of Daniel MacKenzie in 1783, Henry served as a co-executor of his father’s estate along with his older brother, Daniel Jr. referenced above. In addition to executor related transactions, Henry also was involved in personal transactions of his own as reflected below.

Indenture dated 16 Mar 1786 between Henry McKinsey of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 80 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “East side of a branch descending from Rattlesnake Spring …” laid out for 25 acres.\(^{114}\)

Indenture dated 10 May 1787 between Henry McKinsey of Fred. Co. (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Leonard Kitzmiller of same place, for 51 pounds, 15 shillings, part

\(^{112}\) Deed Book WR-22 Page 63, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.


\(^{114}\) Deed Book WR-6, Page 367 Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “… descending from a branch called Rattlesnake Spring … to a tract sold to Andrew Hawn …” laid out for 17 ¼ acres.\textsuperscript{115}

Indenture dated 12 Aug 1788 between Henry McKinze of Fred. Co., Farmer (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 44 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “… East side of a Branch descending from the Rattlesnake Spring … to a line of the said Peter Shoemaker’s 25 acres part of the said “Molly’s Fancy” and laid out for 22 acres.\textsuperscript{116}

Indenture dated 9 Mar 1790 between Henry McKinze of Fred. Co., Acting Executor of the estate of Daniel McKinze late of Anne Arundel County, and John Bricker of the same place, Blacksmith, for 23 pounds current money, a tract of land called “Addition to Molly’s Fancy” adjoining “Father’s Advice” and intersecting a part of “Molly’s Fancy” for 11 ½ acres.\textsuperscript{117}

Indenture dated 24 Sep 1791 between Henry Mackinzie of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 72 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining the 22 ¼ acres, the second part of this tract previously purchased by Shoemaker and “to that part of “Molly’s Fancy” sold to Andrew Hauhn …” laid out for 28 acres.\textsuperscript{118}

Indenture dated 9 April 1794 between John Logsdon and Henry MacKenzie, son and heir of Daniel MacKenzie to Normand Bruce, witnesseth that the said Daniel MacKenzie by an instrument bearing date of 15 Sep 1766 and sealed with the seal of Daniel, his heirs and assigns stood bound to assign unto Normand Bruce a tract of land being in Frederick County near the bridge of the Great Pipe Creek called "New Bedford" containing 75 acres.\textsuperscript{119}

The author is not aware of any will left by Henry McKenzie, nor the location of his gravesite.

\textbf{Eli McKenzie (b. abt. 1747)}

\textsuperscript{115} Deed Book WR-7 Page 434, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\textsuperscript{116} Deed Book WR-8 Page 330, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\textsuperscript{117} Deed Book WR-9 Page 135, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\textsuperscript{118} Deed Book WR-10 Page 280, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\textsuperscript{119} Deed Book WR-12 Page 409, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
Eli McKenzie was born about 1747. He married Margaret Unknown. Through the research efforts of Richard (Dick) MacKenzie and Don Kagle, they have been able to trace Eli from Maryland, to Pennsylvania and ultimately to Kelso Township, Dearborn County, Indiana, where he died in about 1839. Eli and Margaret had three documented children: John, Daniel and Henry.

One of the primary sources of information that Dick and Don tapped to piece together the migration from Maryland to Pennsylvania was the records of the Conewago Chapel, now the Sacred Heart Basilica in Hanover, Pennsylvania. One of Eli’s sons, Daniel and his wife, Catherine Hartmann, were witness at the marriage of Miriana McKenzie and Joseph Arnold on Jan 13, 1796 at the Conewago Chapel, Conewago Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Also, numerous children of Daniel and Catherine were baptized there. It is a Roman Catholic minor basilica dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and was constructed between 1785 and 1787. It is the oldest Roman Catholic church built solely of stone in the United States and was the heart of the first distinctly Catholic settlement in Pennsylvania. For a while the land on which the property lies was within the disputed area claimed both by Maryland and Pennsylvania and later was assimilated solely into Pennsylvania after the Mason-Dixon survey of the respective state lines.

The following real estate transactions, and other legal documents, are in addition to, and different from, those referenced in which Eli was mentioned:

Indenture dated 19 May 1792 between Eli McKenzie, farmer, and John Marker, tailor, to correct a conveyance of 7 Feb 1786 "that deed not being right", in consideration of 5 pounds (remaining purchase price) Eli McKenzie conveys 17 acres of Molly's Fancy. Eli's first name is spelled both Eli and Elie, and the last name is spelled three different ways. Eli's wife, Margaret, appears to relinquish her right of dower.\(^{120}\)

Indenture dated 13 Jun 1792 between Eli McKinzie, farmer, and John Brothers, farmer, in consideration of 8 pounds Eli conveys 5 acres of Molly's Fancy. Eli's wife, Margaret, appears and relinquishes her right of dower.\(^{121}\)

Indenture dated 28 Jan 1795 between Ely McKinzie, farmer, and John Lyster, farmer, in consideration of 8 pounds current gold and silver specie, conveys tract of land called "Unexpected". Ely's wife, Margaret, appears and relinquishes her right of dower.\(^{122}\)

\(^{120}\) Deed Book WR-11 Page 138, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\(^{121}\) Deed Book WR-11 Page 209, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.

\(^{122}\) Deed Book WR-13 Page 284, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.
In May 1798, Eli consented to his son, Daniel, being apprenticed to Abraham White for a term of three years.\textsuperscript{123} This document and its date helps tie together Daniel’s marriage to Catharine Hartmann, and the birth of their first child, Elias, who is believed to have been born in 1803.\textsuperscript{124}

Indenture dated 11 Aug 1801 between Eli McKenzie of Frederick County and John You of the same county, in consideration of 584 pounds conveys 81 3/4 acres of Molly's Fancy. Eli’s wife, Margaret appears and relinquishes her right of dower.\textsuperscript{125}

Starting the next year, in 1802, deeds and other legal documents were recorded in Cambria County, Pennsylvania which help to roughly establish Eli’s migration to Pennsylvania with his family.\textsuperscript{126}

In March, 1808, John McKenzie, son of Eli McKenzie, created a general Power of Attorney in favor of “his father, Ely McKinzie”. The document does not specify why the Power was being extended and is general in nature. It helps to establish, however, a very important link between John McKenzie (b. abt. 1772) and his father, Eli/Ely McKenzie. It still has not been proven when Eli and his son, John McKenzie (b. abt. 1772) migrated from Frederick County, Maryland to Cambria County, Pennsylvania, but we do know that they were the progenitors of a long line of McKenzies who populated that area, whose names appear on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site.

The next document involving Eli is a deed dated 5 Dec 1822 when he deeded property to his son, John McKenzie in Summerhill Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.\textsuperscript{127}

Fast forward seventeen years and on June 21, 1839, Letters of Administration were filed with the Register for the Probate of Wills in Cambria County, Pennsylvania by John McKenzie, D. MacKenzie has done an extensive amount of research on this line and solved the puzzle of how the McKenzies of Early Maryland migrated to the Cambria County area. He succeeded in connecting the generations with respect to this line. The information is recorded on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site.

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{Apprenticeship Indenture of Daniel McKenzie (b. 1775-1780) MDHA 14694-A E.C.P. Frederick Co. MD. Indentures p.185}
\footnote{Apprenticeship Indenture of Daniel McKenzie of Eli (b. 1775-1780) MDHA 14694-A E.C.P. Frederick Co. MD. Indentures. Elias has been an elusive individual to track. Dick MacKenzie has done an extensive amount of research on this line and solved the puzzle of how the McKenzies of Early Maryland migrated to the Cambria County area. He succeeded in connecting the generations with respect to this line. The information is recorded on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site.}
\footnote{Deed Book WR-21 Page 371, Frederick County, Maryland Land Records.}
\footnote{Deed (Somerset County, Pennsylvania property) filed in Deed Book 4, Page 71, Cambria County Records, 9 July 1802. Witness: Henry McKenzie}
\footnote{Deed Book 3 Page 36, Cambria County, Pennsylvania Records}
\end{footnotes}
Henry McKenzie and Michael D. McMagehan in connection with the estate of Eli McKenzie, late of Kelso Township, Dearborn County, Indiana. Ely/Eli McKenzie apparently had died in early 1839, yet someone felt the need to file Letters of Administration to have his estate probated in Cambria County. To date, the author understands from Richard (Dick) MacKenzie that no will is on file for Eli McKenzie either in Dearborn County, Indiana or Cambria County, Pennsylvania.128

**Orphay McKenzie (b. abt. 1749)**

Little is known about Orphay McKenzie, one of Daniel MacKenzie’s daughters, other than that she married Joshua Young and also shared in the distribution of Molly’s Fancy following Daniel MacKenzie’s death in 1783.

**Honour McKenzie (b. abt. 1751)**

The same is true with respect to Honour McKenzie, another one of Daniel’s daughters, who also shared in the distribution of Molly’s Fancy. Other than the deeds referenced in the section above involving Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1740), nothing else is known of her by the author, except that the deeds reflect that her husband was Thomas Johnston.

**Mary McKenzie (b. abt. 1753)**

Mary McKenzie likewise shared in Daniel’s estate and from those deed records it is known that she married William Jones.

**Eleanor McKenzie (b. abt. 1765)**

A bit more information is known about Eleanor McKenzie, another one of the daughters of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717). She married Joshua Earp.129 They had the following children: Orpha, Honor, Eleanor, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Joshua, Amos, Ananias, Nancy, Joseph and Daniel.

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128 Cambria County, Pennsylvania Probate Records File # 309.

129 Some genealogists use Harp as the last name. Don Kagle who has extensively researched this line has explained that other spellings include: Arp, Arpe, Aerp, Harpe, Harp, Yarp, Erps, Erp and Earpe.
Aaron McKenzie (b. abt. 1769)

Aaron McKenzie was born about abt. 1769. He married Mary Rachel Earp and they had the following children: Susan, Caleb, Mary L, David, Catherine, Rachel (Mary), Aaron, Jr. and Jesse. Mary Rachel’s Earp family is the same one who spawned the famous sheriff of United States western lore. Per Don Kagle the common ancestor between Rachel and Wyatt was Thomas Marion Earp II (b. abt. 1656).

Aaron died in 1831 and left a will, which is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and is worth a read. In it, he leaves most of his property to his two sons, David and Aaron McKenzie, a cow to his beloved wife, Rachel (whichever one she wants to pick) and then leaves $1.00 each to his oldest son, Caleb, another son, Jesse, and his three daughters Catherine Hyatt, Rachel Pearce and Mary Pearce. One hundred and eighty years later, one wonders why five of his children were effectively disinherited. Fortunately, he softened it a bit by leaving his beloved wife one cow - of her choosing!! If we ever decided to present “The Toughest McKenzie SOB Award” to one of our McKenzie ancestors, this will of Aaron would place him in the running to be a prospective winner.

Two notations in Aaron’s will that are quite helpful in tying together numerous generations are Aaron’s bequests of “Hopkin’s” (sic) Choice and Addition to “Hopkins” (sic) Choice to his sons, David and Aaron. This was part of the same property that John McKenzie (b. 1687) had assembled from 1716 to the 1740’s, and which John had bequeathed to his son, Daniel MacKenzie, when John died in 1758.

Extensive research has been performed by Richard (Dick) MacKenzie pertaining to the line of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717) which of course encompasses Aaron McKenzie (b. abt. 1769). Dick has traced all of Aaron’s land holdings and the conveyances of that land, as follows:

Land Holdings of Aaron MacKenzie (1769 – 1831) and His Sons, David and Aaron
MacKenzie in Anne Arundel County(Later Howard County), Maryland

AA Co. Patent #941 – “MacKenzie’s Pleasure” 29 ¼ acres (beginning … tract called “Gray’s Bower” and wrapping around “Carter’s Whim”) surveyed for Daniel MacKenzie 3 Sep

The author has used the last name of “MacKenzie” with respect to David because of the fact that he is in Richard (Dick) MacKenzie’s direct line.
1771, patented to his son, Aaron 6 Jun 1794 “for use by Daniel’s widow, Mary MacKenzie, during her life and then for use of Aaron.”

AA Co. Patent #940 – “MacKinzie’s Hills” 12 acres (beginning … “Margaret’s Fancy”) surveyed for Daniel MacKinzie 3 Sep 1771, patented to his son Aaron April 1796, “for use by Daniel’s widow, Mary MacKinzie, during her life, then for the use of Aaron.”

AA Co. Patent #938 -- “MacKinzie’s Angle” 4 ½ acres (beginning … “Carter’s Whim”) surveyed for Daniel MacKinzie 6 Jan 1774, patented to his son Aaron 4 Sep 1807, “for use by Daniel’s widow, Mary MacKinzie, during her life, then for the use of Aaron.”

AA Co. Patent 962 -- “McKinsey’s Neglect” 2 ¼ acres (a long, narrow strip on east side of “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” and “Hopson’s Choice”) originally surveyed for Aaron McKinsey 8 Dec 1815 as “Second Addition to Hopson’s Choice” based on warrant obtained 30 Dec 1814, but vacancy never paid for, so resurveyed and patented to Thomas B. Dorsey of John 15 Dec 1813.

AA Co. Land Record WSG-16, pg. 352 – Indenture dated 17 Aug 1831, whereby David McKinzie, who stands indebted to Rebecca Goodwin of City of Baltimore for $200 with legal interest payable 12 months hence, indentures to Goodwin 2 tracts of land “Hopson’s Choice” and “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” if debt not repaid.

AA Co. Patent #960 – “McKenzie’s Loss” 24 ¼ acres (adjoining at a point “McKenzie’s Pleasure” and also intersecting “Carter’s Addition”, “Sewel’s Lott”, “Carter’s Whim”, “Grey’s Bower” and “East Latham”) surveyed for Aaron McKenzie 25 Feb 1797, patented to his son, David McKenzie 22 Aug 1831, in order to satisfy will of late Aaron McKenzie in which this tract to be sold for payment of debts. (NOTE: In the original survey document, everything is spelled “MacKinzie”)

AA Co. Land Record WSG-17, pg. 247 – Indenture dated 17 Aug 1832 whereby David Mackinzie and wife Sarah and Aaron Mackinzie Jr. convey to Thomas B. Dorsey for $112 a tract called “Mackinzie’s Angle” containing 4 ½ acres.

AA Co. Land Record WSG-18, pg. 53 – Indenture dated 9 May 1833, whereby Thomas B. Dorsey of John and wife Milcah convey to David McKinzie for $60 tract called “McKinzie’s Neglect”, “which lies Eastward of the divisional line between the lands of the late Michael McKinzie and Aaron McKinzie deceased.”

Based on this, we know that Daniel’s widow, Mary, was still living as of September 1807.
AA Co. Land Record WSG-18, pg. 54 – Indenture date 10 May 1833, whereby Aaron McKenzie deceased did by his last will and testament give his two sons David and Aaron McKenzie part of 3 tracts of land called “Hopson’s Choice”, “McKenzie’s Hills” and “Addition to Hopson’s Choice”, they have made partition of the land, so for $1 to David and his wife Sarah, Aaron receives 4 3/8 acres of “McKenzie’s Hills”, 35 ¼ acres of “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” and 12 ¼ acres of “Hopson’s Choice.”

AA Co. Land Record WSG-18, pg. 56 – Indenture dated 10 May 1833, re partition of land, for $1 to Aaron McKenzie, David and Sarah McKenzie receive part of “McKenzie’s Hills” (3 acres, 1 rood & 20 perches) and 44 ½ acres of “Hopson’s Choice.”

AA Co. Land Record WSG-18, pg. 68 – Indenture dated 10 May 1833, whereby David, Sarah and Aaron McKinzie, for $220, convey to Thomas B. Dorsey of John two tracts of land, “McKinzie’s Pleasure” and “McKinzie’s Loss.”


Howard Co. Land Record 1-8 – Indenture dated 12 Mar 1840, whereby Aaron Mackenzie, for $100, conveys to David Mackenzie that tract of land devised to Michael McKenzie (b. abt. 1727) by his father John McKenzie (b. 1687) by his last will and testament, containing 98 acres of land, “while reserving to Aaron Mackenzie the privilege of building a dwelling house upon and holding, possessing and enjoying during his life, one half acre of said land, and also to Aaron, one third part of all crops raised upon that part or portion of said land to which Aaron Mackenzie is legally entitled; or in case the other heirs of Michael Mackenzie deceased shall assent or shall not object thereto: in that case reserving to the said Aaron Mackenzie as aforesaid, one third part of all the crops raised upon said land; and it is further expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties to these presents, that in case the said lands and premises shall, in the lifetime of said Aaron Mackenzie be sold, under any Judicial proceedings or order or decree of any court of law or equity, then and in that case, the said Aaron Mackenzie shall be entitled to have and receive one moiety or half part of such portion of the proceeds of sale as the said Aaron Mackenzie would have been entitled to receive, had these presents never been executed, and the said remaining moiety or half part shall be held and received by the said David MacKenzie, his heirs and assigns as his or their absolute property and estate.”

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132 Michael’s 98 acres, including land in both “Hopson’s Choice” and “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” is the same 98 acres David devises in his will to certain children and grandchildren, which they convey by deed dated 18 Jun 1898 to David’s son-in-law Elisha C. Tittsworth, after which his widow, Catherine H. Tittsworth conveys same
Howard Co. Land Record 5-511 – Indenture dated 10 Jun 1845, whereby David and Sarah McKenzie, for $778, convey to John Dobbs land called “McKenzie’s Neglect” (from Thomas B. Dorsey 9 May 1833), “McKenzie’s Hills “ (3 acres, 1 rood and 20 perches), and “Hopson’s Choice” (44 ½ acres).\(^{133}\)

Howard Co. Land Record 11-253 – Indenture dated 19 Aug 1851, whereby Aaron Mackenzie, for $15, conveys to David MacKinzie 35 ¼ acres of “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” and 12 ½ acres of “Hopson’s Choice” and Aaron to have a house on the premises for life and timber rights.

Howard Co. Land Record 28-448 – Indenture dated 9 Oct 1868, whereby David & Sarah D. MacKinzie, for $5, convey to their son, Aaron L. MacKinzie, 6 ¼ acres of “Addition to Hopson’s Choice” for him to till and use spring for water, and, at David’s death, to own the property and all its appurtenances.

Because of Richard (Dick) MacKenzie’s extensive work with respect to the Daniel MacKenzie line, the following list of deeds compiled by Dick are included here for completeness, and for future use by any McKenzie researchers interested in these transactions. Many of them were mentioned in the preceding pages.

**The Frederick County, Maryland Land Holdings of Daniel MacKenzie (1717-1783)**

Patent #2565 – “MacKinzie’s Lot” for one acre of land, at the draught of a small branch called Meadow Branch, patented to Daniel MacKinzie of AA Co 12 Jan 1757.

Patent #2653 – Incorrectly indexed in MSA as “Molly’s Folly” but actually “Molly’s Fancy” for a vacancy of 1520 contiguous acres added to “MacKinzie’s Lot” for 1521 acres called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining lines of tracts called “Father’s Advice”, “Castle Finn”\(^{134}\), and “Glade Spring” patented to Daniel MacKinzie on 11 Jan 1759, but immediately assigned to Charles Carroll Esq., in consideration of 26 pounds sterling. On the back of the patent document certificate there is a section crossed off, and additions that read, “Caveated of(?) Benjn. Swoop to her son, Alger P. Tittsworth by deed dated 13 Jul 1911, and he in turn deeds it to William J. Boone on 4 Apr 1917. I have not located transactions thereafter.

The 3 properties involved in this deed were conveyed by John Dobbs to William H. & Emily F. Buck by deed dated 4 Feb 1857, and later deeded by the Bucks to Susannah O. Keyes on 25 Mar 1862. This explains how land belonging to Keyes adjoins the “family burying ground” cited in David’s will.

\(^{134}\) “Castle Finn” was a tract of land patented to Charles Carroll of Annapolis.
22 August 1763” and immediately following in a lighter hand, “Caveat withdrawn of (?) order Benjn. Swoope.” Charles Carroll, otherwise known as “the Settler” (1660-1720) was a Catholic, who arrived at St. Mary’s County, Maryland from Ireland in 1689, and began amassing large Maryland land holdings, first in Annapolis in 1701, and then a 7000 acre tract called “Doughoregan Manor” in what is now Howard Co. in 1702. At his death, he was considered Maryland’s wealthiest and largest landowner. His son, Charles Carroll of Annapolis (1702-1782) returned home from European studies in 1722 to become the legal heir of his father. His only son, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), was given a 10,000 acre land tract called Carrollton, in Frederick Co., when he returned to Maryland in 1765 from studies abroad, and, although he attached “of Carrollton” to his name to distinguish himself from his father, he never lived at Carrollton, but rather maintained his residence at Doughoregan Manor. He was the only Catholic and last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, and went on to serve in the Maryland and U.S. Senate. His election to the 2nd Maryland Convention in 1774 effectively ended Maryland’s ban on Catholics serving in Maryland politics.

Patent # 453 – Incorrectly indexed in MSA as “Bedford” but actually “New Bedford” for 75 acres of land patented to Daniel MacKenzie and John Logsdon on 18 Apr 1760, based on a survey of 150 acres completed 12 Feb 1760, adjoining “Reed Island.”


Land record WR-3, page 415, recorded 19 Mar 1783, an indenture dated 3 Jan 1783 between Benedict Swope Gent. of Pipe Creek, Frederick Co. and Margaret Bricker, widow of same, for 10 pounds current money, 2 acres, 40 perches of land adjoining “Father’s Advice” in Pipe Creek Hundred, part of “Molly’s Fancy” and part of the tract thereof conveyed by Charles Carroll, Esq. to Benedict Swope.\(^{135}\)

Land record WR-4, page 41, recorded 15 Apr 1783, an indenture dated 6 Mar 1783 between Benedict Swope of Pipe Creek Hundred, Frederick Co. and Frederick Thonoy

\(^{135}\) I. (Ed. Note: Richard (Dick) MacKenzie) was unable to locate any type of record whereby Charles Carroll assigned to Benedict Swope any portion of “Molly’s Fancy,” although it is obvious that he somehow came into possession of at least the 417+ acres he sold between 1777 and 1783. I’m sure the caveat annotated on the back of the certificate for “Molly’s Fancy” has some relevance here, but I don’t know exactly what that is.
(apparently should be “Taney”) of the same place, for 185 pounds, 45 acres of a part of a tract of land called “Molly’s Fancy” being in Pipe Creek Hundred,” beginning … at “High Spring” … to a tract called “Father’s Advice,” to … beginning of a tract sold by Benedict Swope to Margaret Briker, … to … a tract before sold to Samuel Durbin.”


Patent # 152 – A special warrant for 10 acres of land was granted to Daniel McKinsey of Anne Arundel Co. 14 Aug 1783, but before the warrant was executed, Daniel McKinsey died. This survey at the request of Ely McKinsey of Fred. Co. son and Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel all that tract of land beginning … tract of land called Father’s Advice … containing 11 ½ acres surveyed 23 Jun 1784 and called “Addition to Molly’s Fancy.” On 8 Dec 1788, Ely Mackinzie transfers the tract to Henry McKinzie, Acting Executor of the estate of Daniel McKinzie.

Land record WR-6, page 325, recorded 14 Feb 1786, an indenture dated 20 Oct 1785 between Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Henry and Daniel MacKinzie, Executors of the will of Daniel MacKinzie, dec’d, for 260 pounds sterling, releases to Henry and Daniel MacKinzie, all that part of the tract of land called “Molly’s Fancy” assigned to Charles Carroll, now deceased for payment of a debt,” not heretofore conveyed by the said Charles Carroll deceased or the said Charles Carroll a party hereto,” to enable the said Henry and Daniel MacKinzie to carry into effect the last will and testament of their father Daniel MacKinzie.

Land record WR-6, page 293, recorded 28 Jan 1786, an indenture dated 13 Dec 1785 between Henry and Daniel McKinsey of Fred. Co., Farmers, and Richard Mooney of the same place, Labourer, for 125 pounds, 16 shillings, 3 pence, 45 ¾ acres of part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining a line of “High Spring.”

Land record WR-6, page 393, recorded 8 Apr 1786, an indenture dated 12 Nov 1785, whereby Joshua Harp and wife Eleanor, Thomas Johnson and wife Honour, Joshua Young and wife Orphay, and Mary MacKinzie of AA Co., and Elie MacKinzie of Frederick Co., in return for 6 shillings current money to each, grant to Henry and Daniel MacKinzie, Executors of the estate of the late Daniel MacKinzie, now that the balance of a tract of land called “Molly’s Fancy” which had been assigned to Charles Carroll, Esq. of Annapolis to secure payment a debt by Daniel MacKinzie, has been deeded to Henry and Daniel MacKinzie, Executors, by Charles Carroll, Esq. of Carrollton for the purpose expressed therein, the right to sell so much of said tract to pay debts, then divide and apportion the remaining part equally.
Land record WR-6, page 367, recorded 22 Mar 1786, an indenture dated 16 Mar 1786 between Henry McKinze of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 80 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “East side of a branch descending from Rattlesnake Spring ...” laid out for 25 acres.

Land record WR-6, page 465, recorded 5 Jun 1786, an indenture dated 13 Dec 1785 between Daniel McKinzey of Fred. Co.(with wife Anna in agreement) and Frederick Tauney (should be Taney) of Fred. Co., Butcher, for 45 pounds current specie, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “beginning ... a parcel sold to Frederick Tauney by Benedict Swope ... adjoining “Father’s Advice” ... and ... “High Spring” laid out for 15 acres.

Land record WR-6, page 513, recorded 28 Jul 1786, an indenture dated 7 Feb 1786 between Henry and Daniel Mackinzie, Executors of Daniel Mackinzie late of AA Co., both of Fred. Co., Farmers, and David Shriver of Fred. Co. for 433 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” conveyed to Henry and Daniel Mackinzie by Mr. Carroll of the City of Annapolis, laid out for 280 acres, adjoining “Clear Meadow.”

Land record WR-7, page 6, recorded 12 Sep 1786, an indenture dated 5 May 1786 between Henry and Daniel McKinze of Frederick Co., Farmers, and Henry Hauptman of the same place, Farmer, for 90 pounds current money, 40 acres of “Molly’s Fancy.”

Land record WR-7, page 434, recorded 23 Aug 1787, an indenture dated 10 May 1787 between Henry McKinze of Fred. Co. (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Leonard Kitzmiller of same place, for 51 pounds, 15 shillings, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “... descending from a branch called Rattlesnake Spring ... to a tract sold to Andrew Hawn ...”laid out for 17 ¼ acres.

Land record WR-7, page 647, recorded 27 Dec 1787, an indenture dated 27 Nov 1787 between Daniel McKinze of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Ann in agreement) and William Smith of the same place, Joiner, for 234 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” laid out for 78 acres “,, beginning tree of Richard Mooney’s part ...”

Land record WR-8, page 330, recorded 26 Jan 1789, an indenture dated 12 Aug 1788 between Henry McKinze of Fred. Co., Farmer (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 44 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “East side of a Branch descending from the Rattlesnake Spring ... to a line of the said Peter Shoemaker’s 25 acres part of the said “Molly’s Fancy” and laid out for 22 acres.

Land record WR-9, page 601, recorded 30 Mar 1791, an indenture dated 17 Dec 1790 between Henry MacKinzie and William Jones of Frederick Co., Farmers, and Leonard Kitzmiller of the same place, Farmer, for 24 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining a tract called “Shear (?) Spring,” laid out for 8 acres.

Land record WR-10, page 280, recorded 4 Oct 1791, an indenture dated 24 Sep 1791 between Henry Mackinzie of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Elizabeth in agreement) and Peter Shoemaker of the same place, Shoemaker, for 72 pounds current money, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining the 22 ¼ acres, the second part of this tract previously purchased by Shoemaker and “to that part of “Molly’s Fancy” sold to Andrew Hauhn …” laid out for 28 acres.


Land record WR-11, page 116, recorded 24 Sep 1792, an indenture dated 16 Apr 1792 between Henry and Daniel McKinsey, Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel McKinsey deceased, and Mary/Marah McKinsey, now wife of William Jones, for 5 pounds specie, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “…intersect that part sold to Andrew Haune 5…” laid out for 93 acres.

Land record WR-11, page 138, recorded 4 Oct 1792, an indenture dated 19 May 1792 between Elie McKenzie/McKinsey of Fred. Co.(with wife Margaret in agreement) and John Marker of same place, Tailor, for 5 pounds specie the part of a tract of land called “Molly’s Fancy” that Elie deeded improperly to Marker on 7 Feb 1786 for 17 acres. Signature reads “Ely MacKinzie.”
Land record WR-11, page 174, recorded 30 Oct 1792, an indenture dated 7 May 1792 between Henry McKenzie of Fred. Co. and Daniel McKenzie of Anne Arundel Co., Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel McKenzie deceased and Thomas Johnson and Onner, his wife, of Anne Arundel Co., for the sum of 5 shillings current money, 93 acres part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “…beginning … at ‘Glade Spring’…”

Land record WR-11, page 175, recorded 30 Oct 1792, an indenture dated 7 May 1792 between Henry McKenzie of Fred. Co. and Daniel McKenzie of Anne Arundel Co., Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel McKenzie deceased and Joshua Young and his wife, Orphay, of Anne Arundel Co., for 5 shillings current money, 93 acres part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” “…beginning … ‘at Glade Spring’…”

Land record WR-11, page 209, recorded 20 Nov 1792, an indenture dated 13 Jun 1792 between Elie McKinzie, of Fred. Co., Farmer, (with wife Margaret in agreement) and John Brothers of the same place, Farmer, for 8 pounds specie, part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining “Locust Neck” and “Glade Spring” for 5 acres.

Land record WR-12, page 409, recorded 9 May 1794, an indenture dated 9 Apr 1794 between John Logsdon and Henry Mackenzie, son and heir of Daniel Mackenzie late of Anne Arundel Co., both of Fred. Co, and Normand Bruce of Fred. Co., based on an instrument by said Daniel Mackenzie dated 15 Sep 1766 and sealed with the seal of Daniel, he and his heirs stood bound to assign to Normand Bruce all of Daniel’s rights to a tract of land in Fred. Co. near the Great Pipe Creek called “New Bedford” containing 75 acres; so now for 5 pounds current money, to Normand Bruce, 75 acres of “New Bedford” patented to John Logsdon and Daniel MacKenzie.\footnote{With respect to “Bedford” and “New Bedford”, Dick MacKenzie provided the following summary on 8 Nov 2013:}

Here’s the story as well as I’ve been able to decipher it.

John Logsdon obtained Frederick Co. Patented Certificate #452 for 50 acres of “Bedford”, surveyed and patented 5 Jan 1749.

Daniel Mackenzie & John Logsdon obtained Frederick County Patented Certificate #453 for 75 acres of (New) Bedford, surveyed and patented 18 Apr 1760.

Edward Diggs and Normand Bruce obtained Frederick County Patented Certificate #454 for 5301 acres of “Bedford”, surveyed for Daniel Mackenzie and John Logsdon 21 Apr 1762, then patented by the other 2 on 12 Nov 1763 when Daniel and John signed it over to them.

Gabriel Mackenzie obtained Patented Certificate #109 for 19 acres of Addition to Gabriel’s Choice on 13 June 1764 based on a warrant obtained by Daniel Mackenzie & John Logsdon on 17 Jan (Feb?) 1764 and assigned by them to Gabriel.
Land record WR-21, page 371, recorded 11 Aug 1801, an indenture dated 30 Apr 1801 between Eli Mckenzie of Fred. Co. (with wife Margaret in agreement) and John You of the same place, for 584 pounds current money, a part of a tract called “Molly’s Fancy” containing 81 7/8 acres, adjoining “a line of a tract called ‘Locust Neck’ … a line of a part of a tract called ‘Molly’s Fancy’ sold to Andrew Hahn…” Signature block reads “Eli Mackinzie.”

WR-22, page 63, recorded 19 Nov 1801, an indenture dated 14 Sep 1801 between Daniel McKenzie of Anne Arundel Co. and William Smith of Fred. Co., for 80 dollars current money, 4 acres of “Molly’s Fancy” adjoining the 78 acres already conveyed to Smith.

Despite the fact that Daniel’s daughter Eleanor, and her husband Joshua Harp, assigned their rights to Henry and Daniel Jr. on 12 Nov 1785 to allow for payment of debts and eventual apportionment of the remaining property, they are not among those shown as receiving land when it was allotted. However, on the same date that the other children of Daniel were granted their 93 acres, there was an additional sale of 93 acres by the Executors to one John Lyster. Based on the acreage involved and the common date of the indenture, I (Ed. Note: Richard (Dick) MacKenzie) have concluded that for whatever reason, Joshua and Eleanor Harp desired that their portion of the land be sold, and (I hope) the proceeds delivered to them in lieu thereof.

Although there exist a number of land record transactions involving one Andrew Haune, I (Ed. Note: Dick MacKenzie) was not able to locate the sale of a portion of “Molly’s Fancy” to this gentleman or to anyone else. Based on the total acreage involved in the various transactions of “Molly’s Fancy” – totaling 1492+ acres -- I conclude that this transaction could not have been for more than 28 acres.

**Moses McKenzie (Sr.) (b. abt. 1720)**

Moses McKenzie was born about 1720 in Hopson's Choice, Maryland, hereafter referred to as Moses (1720). He married Rachel _______, who was his wife at the time of his death in 1767. He had the following children, who will be discussed following this section: Nancy Ann, Moses Jr., Jesse, and Joshua (and possibly a John). Based upon the documents which remain, Moses died about 1767, although the location has not been documented. McKenzie genealogists believe that Moses was married prior to his marriage to Rachel (some suggest he was married to a Nancy Jane Porter before 1750), but the author has not been able to locate any first-hand source.

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On 9 May 1794, Frederick County WR 12, Normand Bruce obtained the 75 acres of New Bedford from John Logsdon and Henry Mackenzie, heir of Daniel, pg. 409, based on an instrument signed and sealed by Daniel Mackenzie 15 Sep 1766 promising Daniel’s rights to New Bedford to Normand Bruce.
documentation to support that belief. Nancy Jane Porter appears in many genealogical sites as being the wife of Moses McKenzie (b. 1720).

Bobbie McKenzie, Nebraska, located documents in the Maryland State Archives which reflect that Rachel wrote a letter to the “Comacar of Annarandel County after Moses died, as follows: 137

“To Goldis Bary, Comacar of Annarandel County Piston (?)

I the wife of Mosses Mackenzie ounble begs that you not alaw any admenatrator n my husbands for he is now dead.. James Cord wonst to admanstor I bag you will not let him if you administrator, let me have the….of it but if their moust administrator it roun me and my small children, to what I have. I have what little I have taken away from the hole a state will a mount to about 20 pounds. My husband paid all his debts before he died as I know of but if their should any to pay I will pay them although neather cattle nor hogs nor norses only one old mare to help my self with. From me Richell Mackenzie”

As previously reflected in Chapter one, Moses inherited 96 acres of MacKinzie’s Discovery from his father when John died in 1758. Moses most probably died before 1767 based upon land transactions that will be discussed below. For many years a story has circulated among McKenzie genealogists that Moses (b. 1720) was murdered and robbed going through “The Cumberland” after selling a farm. 138 Bobbie McKenzie told the author that she had searched land records in every county in existence in 1767 and there is no record of a Moses owning land that would comport with the murder story. If Moses died before recording the deed for this sale, surely there would be a court document to settle the issue. None was found.

137 Prerogative Court, (Testamentary Papers), 90 [MdHR 1331; 1-13-13-1], Letter re Moses MacKenzie, n.d. Box 90, Folder 9, Front only [1], 04/21/88. Tracking number 35845. PD No.: 88-02158. Or, 1767 Anne Arundel Co., Md. Prerogative Court (Testamentary Papers) MSA Series S 541 Box 90 Folder 9 Location: 1/13/1/47.

Also, Bobbie McKenzie supplied the following information: There is no record of the inventory or administration of the estate of Moses so this sale was probably negated.

On 26 Aug 1783 Moses of Moses sold all of McKenzie’s Discovery to James Cord. Evidently Rachael was dead by then, but again no inventory or administration exists unless she married again and those records would be under another surname. There is a possibility that Moses was with her on the home place, as youngest or oldest. He did not marry until 1785. No Equity Case has been found so evidently other children of Moses of John (b. 1687) did not protest the sale.

On 30 May 1767 attempted to sell 32 acres of MacKenzie’s Discovery to John Cord, a blacksmith. (This would have been Rachael’s widow’s third.) 139

Rachel McKenzie also indentured her son, Joshua, to Philip Porter in Baltimore County on August 4, 1768.140

The indentureship document read as follows:

“Joshua McKenzie orphan of Moses McKenzie being ten years of age the 10 day of next March is bound to Philip Porter until he attain the age of twenty one years – the said Porter agrees to learn him to read write cypher as far as the Rule of Three, when free to give him the usual allowance by law, also an ax two hoes, a sum of twenty shillings Price.

The Court adjourned til tomorrow morning 8 oclock.”

Rachel also is listed as owing a debt to the estate of William Hall on 18 September 1771.

Beyond that paucity of information, nothing else is known of Moses (b. 1720). No grave or will has ever been documented.

The Children of Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1720)

Nancy Ann McKenzie (b. abt. 1746)

Nancy Ann McKenzie was born about 1746 and married John Thomas Porter, Jr. (b. abt. 1737) in 1765 in Carroll County, Maryland. Together they had eight children: Samuel, Gabriel McKenzie, Elizabeth Eleanor (Nellie), Michael, Thomas, Henry, Moses, and John (Squire Jack).

John and Nancy McKenzie Porter settled between Cumberland and Frostburg in 1792 on a farm known as Rose Meadows, from the profusion of wild roses which grew there. John built a substantial house on a south slope which remained in the family until about 1864. At that time, the owner, William R. Porter, sold it to a mining company who wanted it for the coal and tan-bark. The homestead came back into the family about 1916 when it was purchased by Walter and Celia Porter Engle. There is no trace of the house today, but a sketch painting thereof is in the

139 Anne Arundel County Land Records P 684, BB No. 3.
140 1767 Anne Arundel Co., Md. Prerogative Court (Testamentary Papers) MSA Series S 541 Box 90 Folder 9 Location: 1/13/1/47.
possession of the Engle family. The Porter Cemetery, sometimes called the Rose Meadows Cemetery, is located a short distance north of the site.\textsuperscript{141}

John Porter (b. 1737) was recognized with a gravestone reflecting his service in the Revolutionary War. It is located in the Porter Cemetery and is inscribed “John Porter, Pvt, Bedford Co Mil, Revolutionary War 1737-1810”.

John and Nancy’s son, Squire Jack Porter also has a stone in that same graveyard. Captain John “Squire Jack” Porter was one of the early mine operators in the Eckhart-Frostburg area. He was a Captain in the War of 1812. His portrait was painted by the celebrated artist, Frank Blackwell Mayer, in 1858 and hangs in the Smithsonian American Art Gallery in Washington, D.C. According to information gleaned from the Internet, the painting was done by Mayer during a visit to Rose Meadows, and is titled “American Independence”. It is set forth below.

\[\text{Image of Captain John “Squire Jack” Porter}\]

\textbf{Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1760)}

Moses McKenzie was born about 1760, hereafter Moses (1760). He married Sarah Ann McKenzie, a daughter of Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715)\textsuperscript{142,143} Together they had the following

\textsuperscript{141} From the book "A Genealogy of the Porter Family of Maryland, West Virginia, Michigan" by Samuel Doak Porter.
children: Joshua, Sarah, Rachael, Nancy, Jesse, Elizabeth, Margaret, Priscilla and Moses, who died in 1838.  

Moses served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War beginning at age 18. He enlisted at Frederick Town, Maryland and was discharged at Annapolis. He fought in the Battle of White Plains 1778, the Battle of Monmouth, and the Siege of Yorktown. He was a member of the Maryland Line.

Bobbie McKenzie sent the following information to the author in March 2011:

"Among the Civilian Soldiers who first took up arms in the time of emergency was a group of local volunteers who responded to the call of the Continental Congress on 7/14/1775. Along with Capt. Michael Cresap, 1st Lt. Joseph Warren and 2nd Lt. Richard Davis, the volunteers from this area painted themselves to look like Indians and answered the call. They marched the 551 miles to Boston, Ma. in just 21 days, where they reported to General George Washington. The march began 7/18/1775 and ended 8/9/1775. The enlisted men who fought brilliantly under their able leaders included such men as Thomas Clinton, their fifer, ... Other volunteers included Moses McKenzie, William Roberts, William Davis, John Comp, William Taylor, George King, Daniel Recknor and James Byron. These men, as part of THE MARYLAND LINE, which gave the State its


143 It is generally accepted that Moses McKenzie b. abt. 1720 had three sons who served in the RW. Through historical records and process of elimination, those three sons were Moses, b. 1760, Jesse, b. 1762 and Joshua, b. abt. 1764.

144 The names of his children appear in Equity Case 734, Allegany County Court of Equity records. The author has chosen to distinguish the three Moses in this book and on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site as follows: Moses McKenzie (b. 1720) as Moses (1720), Moses (b. 1760) as Moses (1760) and Moses (son of Moses (1760) as Moses (d. 1838) since his birth date is unknown, yet we know that he died circa 1838. Yet the researcher needs to be careful when reading old documents. e.g. In 1812, Moses McKinzie (b. 1760) acquired a piece of land from David Shriver, Jr. known as “Western Road” consisting of 127 acres. Moses McKinzie, Sr. conveyed that property to Moses McKinzie, Jr. on 29 Nov 1823 (Sr. and Jr. actually were used in the deed). Wife, Sarah, released her dower rights. This conveyance clearly was between Moses (1760) and his son Moses (d. 1838). Needless to say, just like Samuel, there simply were too many Moses.


nickname, 'Old Line State', fought in the battle of Long Island in 1776. They were mustered out in 1783....”

Following the war, he received Federal Land Warrant Number 11,514 on April 8, 1793 for 100 acres of land for his service in the Revolutionary War. In addition to Moses McKenzie's Federal Land Warrant, his brothers also applied for and received land warrants of their own. Jesse McKinsey received Federal Land Warrant 11,513 and Joshua McKinsey received Federal Land Warrant 11,514. In view of the sequential numbering of these warrants, it appears that the brothers applied for them at the same time which suggests a family relationship between the three.

Moses McKenzie was a new recruit on September 5, 1778 at White Plains. The muster rolls reflect that his brother, Joshua McKenzie was in the same battalion and also served as a drummer boy. Both were Privates.

Moses’ Federal Land Warrant reads as follows:

To the GEOGRAPHER of the UNITED STATES, or to the Surveyors appointed by him to survey the Military Lands. YOU are hereby required to Survey for MOSES MCKINSEY, a soldier in the Maryland Line during the late war - - - One Hundred Acres of Land, in any of the Districts appropriated for satisfying the Bounties of Land, due to the late Army of the United States, and return this Warrant to the Board of Treasury, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the ninth Day of July, 1788.

Given at the War Office, this Eight Day of April One Thousand. Seven Hundred and Ninetysix.

James McHenry
Sec. of War

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147 Taken from The Heritage Press, Vol. 1, No. 9-issue of July, 1872: page 1, Their Country's Call


149 Muster Rolls of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution, Baltimore Maryland Historical Society 1900.
By an Act of the Maryland Legislature in 1777, it was ordered that a bounty of 50 acres of land should be given to each able-bodied recruit who enlisted and served in the American Army for a period of three years. An additional Act was passed in 1781 directing that these lands should be chosen from the territory of the State of Maryland lying West of Fort Cumberland.\textsuperscript{150}

Moses McKenziel purchased Lot 3416 in Allegany County on December 13, 1795. He then sold that lot to Daniel Lawrence Speelman in 1798\textsuperscript{151} and signed the deed as “Moses of Bedford County, Pennsylvania” with Sarah, his wife, relinquishing her dower rights. The Cumberland area was not very populated at the time Moses McKenzie moved to the area. There were settlements in an area called Old Town as well as in Cumberland. Moses McKenzie along with Gabriel McKenzie, Joshua McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie and Samuel McKenzie were listed as being some of the settlers living on land lying West of Fort Cumberland.\textsuperscript{152}

When one studies the names associated with the 1788 Deakin’s Survey, two entries for a Moses McKenzie appear. The question naturally arises, “were these references to the same person?” Bobbie McKenzie answered that inquiry in October, 2013, as follows: “I believe that the two lots were assigned to the same Moses McKenzie. Remember the 1787 law that gave each soldier a certain number of lots for RW service? Moses served as a private in the German Regiment. Many of these lots went unclaimed and reverted to the state. When Deakins/Deakus

\textsuperscript{150} History of Cumberland by Loudermilk.

\textsuperscript{151} Deed Book B, Page 472, Allegany County, Maryland Land Records.

\textsuperscript{152} History of Allegany County, Maryland by Thomas & Wilson page 3; Scharf’s History of Western Maryland, Volume 2, page 134).
came to survey the lots, he found a lot of early settlers “squatting” on land so he just assigned them a lot number but didn’t move them. Although I’ve never researched the saga of Lot 3020, Moses qualified in both categories, veteran and settler.” For ease of reference the McKenzie entries from the Deakins survey are set forth below. Although many familiar names appear, the author has no idea who Patrick, Roderick and Thomas McKinsey are or from whence they came. Colonel Rawlings recruited men from all over Maryland, as well as outside the State of Maryland. As a result, given the names of these three individuals, the author surmises that they are either from eastern Maryland or lived outside the State of Maryland.\(^{153}\)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
234 & Jesse McKinsey & Private \\
882 & Joshua McKinsey & Private \\
3020 & Moses McKinsey & Private \\
1088 & Patrick McKinsey & Private \\
87 & Roderick McKinsey & Private \\
323 & Thos. McKinsey & Private \\
3552 & Daniel McKinsey & Settler \\
3554 & Daniel McKinsey & Settler \\
3569 & Daniel McKinsey & Settler \\
3365 & Gabriel McKinsey & Settler \\
3352 & Josiah McKinsey & Settler \\
3416 & Moses McKinsey & Settler \\
3370 & Samuel McKinsey & Settler \\
\end{array}
\]

In 1812, Moses McKinzie acquired a piece of land from David Shriver, Jr. known as “Western Road” consisting of 127 acres.\(^{154}\) Moses McKinsey (1760) conveyed that property to his son Moses McKinsey (d. 1838) on 29 Nov 1823 (Sr. and Jr. actually were used in the deed). Wife, Sarah, released her dower rights.\(^{155}\)

On 23 Jan 1816, the State of Maryland passed a resolution on behalf of Moses McKinsey granting him a pension from the State of Maryland entitling him to a sum of money equal to half the pay of a drummer boy during the Revolutionary War.\(^{156}\)

\(^{153}\) There is a very extensive article describing the creation, service and disbanding of Moses Rawlings’ Regiment on Wikipedia. It can be located at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maryland_and_Virginia_Rifle_Regiment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maryland_and_Virginia_Rifle_Regiment)

\(^{154}\) Deed Book G, Page 36, Alleghany County, Maryland land Records.

\(^{155}\) Deed Book M, Page 296, Alleghany County, Maryland Land Records.

In April, 1818, Moses McKinzie, a resident of Allegany County, State of Maryland, applied for a pension by right of his services during the American Revolution. He swore before the Circuit Court of that county that he was aged 58 years, and had enlisted at Frederick Town, Maryland in the German Regiment as a drummer boy - date of enlistment not given. He was assigned to the company of Captain Baltzell, and participated in the Battles of Monmouth and Yorktown. He further swore that he had in his immediate household who were dependent on him for support a wife aged 56 years, a daughter aged 16 years, a son aged 18 years and two grandsons aged 7.

In October, 1841, Moses’ widow, Sarah Ann McKenzie, of Cresaptown, Maryland, aged 76 years, applied for a widow’s pension by rights of her deceased husband’s service in the Revolutionary War. She swore that she married Moses McKenzie (1760) sometime in the month of December, 1784.

John Durbin of Knox County, Ohio, made an affidavit that he was present at the wedding which took place at the residence of Jacob Slagle in Hampshire County, Virginia, and that the ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest. Lucy M. Vicker, of Allegany County, Maryland, aged 69, submitted an affidavit stating that she was present at the marriage of Moses McKenzie and Sarah McKenzie, the latter also being named McKenzie. The claim of the widow, Sarah McKenzie, likewise was approved by the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

Moses’ pension for his service in the Revolutionary War reads as follows: “a sum of money, annually during life, quarterly, equal to half pay of a drummer in the rev. war.” The pension paid to Moses’ widow, Sarah reads as follows: “during life, half yearly, half pay of a private, for her husband, Moses McKinsey's services during the Rev. War.”

157 Revolutionary Pension of Moses McKinsey or McKenzie (this is how the actual file jacket reads), W 4288, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
161 Revolutionary Pension of Moses McKenzie, W 4288, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Page 32.
162 Revolutionary Pension of Moses McKenzie, W 4288, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
164 Id.
In 1848 a Complaint was filed in the Court of Equity of Allegany County, Equity Case 734, Maryland by the brothers and sisters of Moses McKenzie (d. 1838)\(^\text{165}\) who died intestate about 1838 in Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia), son of Moses McKenzie (b. 1760), requesting that a parcel of land (known as the “Western Road”) owned by Moses Jr. be equitably partitioned and the proceeds distributed amongst Moses’ brothers and sisters.\(^\text{166}\) This was the same parcel of land that was conveyed to Moses McKenzie (1760) by Daniel Shriver, Jr. on September 13, 1812 and otherwise referred to in that deed as the “Western Road” property.\(^\text{167}\) The case lists all of Moses’ (d. 1838) brothers and sisters (who were alive in 1848) and their spouses and siblings where applicable. The Equity Case file consists of twenty plus pages of material including interrogatories to then living people asking them about Moses McKenzie (b. 1760) and his children.

When one studies the various early deeds of Allegany County, Maryland, it assists in further cementing various family relationships. For example, Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1791) one of the sons of Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1760) acquired a piece of property from William Mayer in 1828 known as “William’s Dale”. That same piece of property is referenced in the aforementioned deed from David Shriver, Jr. to Moses McKenzie Sr. as being one of the boundaries of Moses McKenzie Sr.’s property. The conclusion that flows from these deeds is that the Moses McKenzie’s “Western Road” property (owned at one time by both Sr. and Jr.) was right next door to the “William’s Dale” property that Jesse (b. abt. 1791), another son of Moses (b. abt. 1760) later acquired. When Jesse (b. abt. 1791) died intestate (these western Maryland McKenzies sure did not like making wills), his heirs petitioned the Court of Equity in

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\(^{165}\) In August 2015, Sue King wrote to the author and conveyed the following information: “I suggest the following additional information for Moses McKenzie d1838. The 1830 Census for Allegany County, MD records a "Moses W Kinsey Jr" which I think is a transcription error for Moses McKinsey Jr (d1838). In this record there was only one male listed that could be the head of household and he was age 20-29 or born between 1801 and 1810. I am suggesting this record is for the Moses McKenzie d1838 as it appears that his mother Sarah born c1765 was living with him in 1830. Since it appears Moses McKenzie d1838 did not have surviving children, the Female age 30-39 was likely one of his sisters with her children. If you find this information useful, feel free to use it. I have been helping a lady join DAR and the lineage goes through Margaret McKenzie, daughter of Moses b1760, and wife of John Jeffries. I believe John Jeffries died after 1848 and Margaret and her children moved to Ohio after 1850. Margaret and her children were recorded in the 1850 Census in Allegany County, MD. I found Margaret living in the 1870 Census with her son Jesse Jeffries in Circleville, Pickaway Co, OH. I did not find Margaret in other records after 1870. In trying to find the death date for Margaret, I found death records in OH for sons Michael d1906, John William d1910 and Jesse d1917. I did not research her daughter Margaret or find conclusive information for her son Thornton.”

\(^{166}\) Equity Case No. 734, Court of Equity, Allegany County, Maryland.

\(^{167}\) Allegany County, Maryland Deed Records, Deed Book “G”. This same parcel of land was conveyed by Moses McKenzie (b. 1760) to Moses McKenzie (d. 1838) on August 20, 1823, Deed Book “M”, page 296, Allegany County, Maryland records.
Allegany County, Maryland to sell Jesse’s property, including “William’s Dale”, and split the proceeds among the heirs, just as Moses McKenzie’s (b. abt. 1760) children had to do one generation earlier.

Moses McKenzie died on 24 MAR 1824 in Cresaptown, Maryland.

**Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1762)**

Jesse McKenzie was born about 1762, married Catherine Jones on 22 Jan 1784 allegedly in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania per previous researchers. The name “Pennsylvania” definitely appears in Catherine McKenzie’s affidavit which she swore to on 15 Oct 1838 when she was applying for RW widow’s benefits pursuant to an Act of Congress dated 9 July 1838. Since Allegheny County, Pennsylvania was not formed until 1788 and did not encompass any land near the Maryland border, the author concludes that the most likely venue for the wedding was Allegany County, Maryland (but this is an assumption which may be incorrect).

Jesse and Catherine had the following children: John, Bennett and Eleanor.

Like his other brothers, he also served in the Revolutionary War. On the 8th day of July, 1818, Jesse appeared before the Judge of the District Court in Indiana, Knox County, and swore that to the best of his recollection, in the Spring (latter part of March or the first of April) 1780 at Frederick Town, State of Maryland, he enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, in the Company commanded by Captain Michael Boyer of Colonel Weltner’s (German) Regiment. He also referenced his enlistment as being “within a few days of the revolt of the Pennsylvania Troops”.

The companies of the regiment to which he belonged were then separated and marched to Frederick Town, where they joined Captain Williams and marched to Baltimore where they were placed under the command of a Captain Hamilton. From there they were sent to Annapolis where they were placed under the command of Captain Truman. Sometime thereafter he “was ordered to the Army” and placed under the command of General Washington engaged before

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168 Equity Case 1604, Allegany County, Maryland Equity Court Records.

169 Additional information on Moses’ line via his son Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1791) is set forth in Appendix __. The author mistakenly chased the wrong relatives when he first began conducting his genealogical research and decided to insert the material in the appendix since it deals with a latter generation and he did not want it to be deleted from this manuscript.

170 Affidavit of Catherine McKenzie, dated 15 October 1838, page 12 Jesse McKenzie RW File, National Archives.

Yorktown. He did not recall the company or regiment to which he was transferred but did remember that it was commanded by the Baron Steuben in whose command he continued until after the capture of Lord Cornwallis, when he was then ordered to Ashby’s Bridge, South Carolina where he was attached to the First Company of Colonel Stewart’s Second Maryland Regiment. At the end of his three year enlistment, he thought he was going home, but was then ordered that he actually had enlisted for the entire duration of the war and therefore did not get to return home until the fall of 1783 at which time he was honorably discharged. He then went on to explain that he currently was in reduced circumstances and that all of the property he owns is not more than $200.00. At the end of his affidavit, he states that he is 56 years old, had been in bad health for the past thirteen years and had been unable to “labour” for the past eight months.172

Jesse McKenzie was awarded a pension of $8.00 per month to commence on 8 July 1818. The certificate of Pension was issued on 27 Jul 1819. Unfortunately, he died on 3 Nov 1818 in Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana so he never really benefitted from the pension awarded to him.

On 15 Oct 1838, Jesse’s widow, Catherine McKinsey, age 80, applied for a widow’s pension pursuant to the legislation passed 7 July 1838 entitled “An Act Granting Half Pay and Pension to Widows” [of the RW War]. She swore in her affidavit that Jesse had qualified for his pension, that she was his widow, that he died in Vincennes, Indiana on 3 Nov 1818 (where they were then living) without ever having received any of his pension, that she was married to Jesse on 22 Jan 1784 in the County of Allegany in Pennsylvania (Ed. Note: based upon the previous analysis the author believes this should be Maryland and not Pennsylvania) and that she has no documentary evidence to prove that she was married to Jesse McKenzie other than the fact that he willed her all of his property in his last will and testament. The affidavit was given in the Court of Common Pleas, Ross County, Ohio, and that she was a resident of Twin Township.

Catherine proceeded to give another affidavit on 11 Apr 1839 wherein she reiterated some of what is reflected above, but went on to add that she and Jesse had three children: John, b. 9 Dec 1788, Bennett, b. 5 Jan 1791 and Eleanor b. 10 Apr 1793. She stated that the last two children were known to be dead and that the first (John) had gone to South America after the late war and had not been heard of since.

Rather intriguingly, a “John McKenzie” also supplied an affidavit on Catherine’s behalf in 1839, stating that he was personally acquainted with Jesse and Catherine McKenzie as far back as 1792-1793. The question naturally arises as to whom this “John” could be. Bobbie McKenzie wrote to the author in November, 2013 and stated that this “John” had to be the son of

172 Revolutionary Pension of Jesse “McKinzy, McKinsey or McKenzie” (this is how the actual file jacket reads), W 7432, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Pages 7 and 8.
Joshua McKenzie (b. 1764) because he was the only John McKenzie in Ross County, Ohio at the time who was alive.

Other documents in the file reflect that Jesse and Catherine were living in Allegany County, Maryland in the time frame of 1792-1793.\textsuperscript{173} That Catherine’s pension application was granted and that she was living in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio in 1848, at which time she was 89 years old as referenced in another affidavit she supplied at that time. When her pension was granted in 8 Sept 1843, she received an arrearage of $400.00.

In 1809, Jesse obtained a warrant for approximately 10 ¾ acres of land in Allegany County, Maryland known as Moses’ Choice. The following year, he obtained another warrant for 94 acres of land on the east side of Dan’s Mountain in Allegany County.\textsuperscript{174} The references in this warrant show that the property butted up against the land of his cousin, Daniel McKenzie (b. abt. 1752) and also references other tracts of land, Oblong and William’s Dale (owned by Jesse McKenzie (b. 1791) and the son of Moses, Jr. (b. abt. 1760).

Jesse died on 3 Nov 1818 Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana. His will is available on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to his name. It reflects that he left all of his property to Catherine.

\textbf{Joshua McKenzie (b. 1764)}

Joshua McKenzie was born 20 Mar 1764. He married Mary Jones 22 Jan 1784 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania per previous researchers and together they had the following children: John, Moses, Eli, Joshua, Maria, Julia Ann, Susan, Bennett and Adah.

One of the first documents pertaining to Joshua was located by Ann McKenzie Stansbarger and Don Kagle in the Maryland hall of Records. On August 4, 1768 Joshua’s mother, Rachel, indentured him to Philip Porter. The indentureship document read as follows:

“Joshua McKenzie orphan of Moses McKenzie being ten years of age the 10 day of next March is bound to Philip Porter until he attain the age of twenty one years – the said Porter agrees to learn him to read write cypher as far as the Rule of Three, when free to

\textsuperscript{173} Revolutionary Pension of Jesse McKenzie, W 7432, National Archives, Washington, D.C., Page 19.

\textsuperscript{174} Moses Choice, MSA S 1211-570, Loc: 01/25/01/047, Unpatented Cert 524 7/10/1809
give him the usual allowance by law, also an ax two hoes, a sum of twenty shillings
Price.

The Court adjourned til tomorrow morning 8 oclock."175

Joshua also served in the Revolutionary War176, and, like his brothers, his pension file
provides us with information about his life that we otherwise would not have. In a
correspondence between his son, Bennett McKenzie, and the War Department, we learn that
Joshua was born in Baltimore County, Maryland and that he enlisted in either Baltimore or
 Allegany County although he was not certain if his information was correct. Per Bennett, Joshua
was a member of the Maryland line and served part of the time as a musician and drum major.
He served part of the time under Captain Brady. He also believed that Joshua and his brother,
Moses, enlisted at the same time. In his letter Bennett goes on to state that he is certain his father
served during the whole revolution and that his father’s name is on the Books of the Maryland
Line. That he was dismissed by General George Washington in Philadelphia after peace was
made and that he was at the Siege of Yorktown, the Battle of White Plains and was present at the
execution of Major John Andre. Ed. Note: Andre was the British officer who plotted with
Benedict Arnold for Arnold to defect and turn the key fortress of West Point over to the British.
Andre was executed on October 2, 1780.

According to the Muster Rolls of Maryland Troops in the American Revolution
(Baltimore Maryland Historical Society 1900), he was a new recruit on September 5, 1778 at the
Battle of White Plains. Another record shows the "date he was passed" that being April 28, 1778.
All of the records also reflect that his brother, Moses McKenzie was also in the same battalion
and also served as a drummer boy. The same Muster Rolls also show that Joshua was paid for his
service for the months of July, August, September and October, 1779. The records further reflect
that Joshua and Moses also served in Lt. Col. Weltner's battalion from 1 August 1780 until 15
November 1783. During that period of time the records reflect that they served as Privates.

Joshua received Federal Land Warrant 11,513 on January 15, 1793.177

Joshua died in 1835 in Ross County, Ohio and was buried in Ross County. His
Revolutionary War marker is located in Lower Twin Road Cemetery in Twin Township, Ross
County, Ohio. Bobbie McKenzie has supplied some information with respect to it in February,

175 1767 Anne Arundel Co., Md. Prerogative Court (Testamentary Papers) MSA Series S 541 Box 90 Folder 9
Location: 1/13/1/47.


2011 as follows: "I want to point out that the picture does not document his actual grave. There has been a debate over where Joshua is really buried for years. When I first visited Ross Co in 1976, info at the genealogy center was that he was buried on the family farm near Lower Twin Rd., Twin Twshp. Because other family members are buried in Moore's Cemetery, the Nathaniel Massie Chapter D.A.R. placed a bronze marker there for him in 1924. Moore Cemetery is located on the south side of U.S. Route 50, west of the intersection with Maple Grove Road and north of Cattail Run. In fact, I can't find a cemetery named Twin Twshp. I was last there in 1990 and the stone in the photo was not there. (??) If one visits Findagrave, you'll find it is a memorial stone not an actual grave marker. Still elusive after all these years! - Bobbie McKenzie

**John McKenzie (b. unk)**

Per the research of Bobbie McKenzie, a John McKenzie died circa 1792 in Allegany County, Maryland. Moses, Daniel and Gabriel signed a bond as administrators on March 12, 1792. The bond says John was very old and very poor. His inventory shows it. Adm Accounts Allegany County. The following entry appears on 22 March 1792 “John McKinsy, estate appraisers: Daniel McKenzie & Moses McKenzie, Wm Shaw, Evan Gwynne”. On 11 Oct 1796 John McKinsky estate. Moses McKensy, adm. Accounts paid to Robert Sinclair & I King, John Willuts, Daniel McKinsey, Evan Gwynne, Ezekial Whiteman. According to Bobbie, this “Moses” is most likely Moses RW (b. 1760), son of Moses (b. abt. 1720) of John. There are no other Generation 3 Moses old enough to have served in this capacity. Gabriel is probably the Uncle of John and Moses, and was the Gabriel (b. abt. 1715), son of John McKenzie (b. 1687). It is believed that Gabriel died in 1793, which explains why no further records exist showing his involvement in the handling of the estate. Daniel is probably cousin to John and Moses, son of their Uncle Gabriel, and the Daniel who was born abt. 1752, who married Mary Ann Chapman.

This John McKenzie (d. 1792) is probably one of the first born of Moses 1720. Taking into consideration the Scottish naming pattern, surely Moses would have had a son John. He is considered by the county recorder as being "old." If he were born 1740-45, he would be ca 50, a healthy life span in the 1790s. According to a 1790 study done in Philadelphia in 1790, life expectancy in 1790 for the US population was 34.5 years for males and 36.5 years for females.

**Anne McKenzie (b. abt. 1725)**
Anne McKenzie\textsuperscript{178}, believed to be the fourth child of John McKenzie and his wife, Katherine, was born about 1725\textsuperscript{179} in Maryland. She married John Mattox/Mattocks.\textsuperscript{180} Together they had two children: Michael McKenzie Mattox and John Mattox.

The information that helps us start to connect the dots with respect to Anne flows from John McKenzie’s (b. abt. 1687) will of 1758 wherein he bequeaths 50 acres of land to his grandson, Michael McKenzie Mattox.\textsuperscript{181} We know that Michael McKenzie Mattox served in the Revolutionary War and ultimately moved to Georgia, where he left a Will when he died in Tattnall County in abt. 1815. Beyond the “borrowed” information set forth in the following section, the McKenzie Research Group currently has no other information pertaining to Anne, her husband or her children.

**Children of Anne McKenzie and John Mattox**

**Michael McKenzie Mattox (bet. 1745 and 1750)**

Michael McKenzie Mattox, born between 1745 and 1750. The first record we find on him is when he and his wife, Elizabeth were witnesses to the Will of Cannon Cason on 14 September, 1779, in Craven County, South Carolina, Parish of St.Marks.\textsuperscript{182}

Michael McKenzie Mattox was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. \textsuperscript{183} Record is found of payment to him by the State of South Carolina on 25 July, 1785, for 104 days militia duty in 1782.

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\textsuperscript{178} The McKenzie Research Group has not yet tackled Anne McKenzie’s genealogy in depth. Few documents are in possession of the Group pertaining to her. The information set forth here has been “borrowed” from other researchers.

\textsuperscript{179} Although the author has conducted research for years on all of the early McKenzies of Maryland, he has not yet found any documentation that proves the date of Anne’s birth, or even suggests what it was. The date of the birth of her son, Michael Mckenzie Mattox is believed to be either 1745 or 1750. Perhaps previous researchers used his birth to extrapolate and arrive at a date for her birth.

\textsuperscript{180} For ease of composition, the author has selected “Mattox” as the spelling of John’s last name although the name has been found to be spelled both ways. Mattocks is the version used in John McKenzie’s Will of 1758, although the spelling later changed to “Mattox” when the family moved to Georgia.

\textsuperscript{181} Actual language read as follows: **Item** I give and bequeath to my grandson Michael MacKinzie Mattocks the son of John Mattocks and Anne MacKinzie his wife 50 acres of land being part of a tract of land called Hopson’s Choice to be laid out as it was in my lifetime to him the said Michael MacKinzie and his heirs for ever.”

\textsuperscript{182} Will of Cannon Cason probated Kershaw County, S.C.

\textsuperscript{183} S.C. Stub Entry Book V #204
The 1790 census shows him with two males over 16, 4 males under 16, and 2 females in his family group.\textsuperscript{184}

Barnwell County, South Carolina deed records show a deed of record there from Michael McKenzie Mattox and his wife, Elizabeth, of Barnwell County, South Carolina to William Tucker, Jr., dated 17 November, 1800 involving 100 acres of land of the Little Saltke’cher. The 100 acres being a portion of a larger tract granted Gasper Trotti in 1786-conveyed by lease and release to George Elzer on 26 and 27 January; 1787, and then conveyed to Michael McKenzie Mattox on 30 and 31 January, 1787. This transaction was recorded on November 3, 1801.\textsuperscript{185}

About 1801-1802 Michael McKenzie Mattox and his family moved to Tattnall County, Georgia. His daughter Sarah McKenzie and son-in-law, William Eason, moved at the same time. In Tattnall County, he was granted several tracts of land and bought others, and ultimately became a large landowner and influential citizen.

He died testate in Tattnall County, Georgia in 1815 and his will (5) dated 18 January, 1815, was offered for probate 4 July, 1815, and pro-bated 7 August, 1815.\textsuperscript{186} It named his sons, John Mattox and Elijah Mattox, as executors, and bequeathed his property to his wife and to his sons John, Elijah and Aaron Mattox and his son-in-law, William Eason.

Tattnall County, Georgia records show a deed of gift "to be at her disposal after my decease" from Elizabeth Mattox, widow of Michael McKenzie Mattox "to my daughter" Elizabeth, wife of Mark Addison, dated 25 November 1816.\textsuperscript{187}

"All my stock of cattle, hogs, horses, household and kitchen furniture" left to her in Michael McKenzie's Will except 5 cows and calves, Elizabeth Mattox gave to her son, John. Also, another deed of gift (7), same date as above, to "my son" James Williams of Barnwell District, S.C., one Negro man named Adam, and one Negro girl named Violet "after my decease".\textsuperscript{188}

\begin{itemize}
\item [\textsuperscript{184}] 1790 U.S.Census South Carolina
\item [\textsuperscript{185}] Deeds Barnwell County, South Carolina, Book 2 Page 168
\item [\textsuperscript{186}] Will of Michael McKenzie Mattox-Book ABCD pg.139 Tattnall County, Georgia
\item [\textsuperscript{187}] Deed of Gift--Elizabeth Mattox to "daughter" Elizabeth Addison Tattnall County.
\item [\textsuperscript{188}] Deed of Gift--Elizabeth Mattox to "my son" James Williams of Barnwell District, South Carolina.
\end{itemize}
It is interesting to note two petitions in Tattnall County Superior Court, April Term 1817. James Williams is petitioning the court for damages where he lost the slaves, Adam and Violet, to Elijah Mattox and John Mattox, respectively. The records state both Elijah and John had these slaves in their possession "by finding". From these documents, we place the date of Elizabeth's death to be February 20, 1817.

The will of James Joyce of Barnwell County, S.C. who later moved to Tattnall County, Georgia, shows that Elizabeth was his daughter. From these two--Michael McKenzie Mattox and wife, Elizabeth Joyce Williams, came many descendants who have settled throughout the country. They are the earliest known ancestors at the present time. Information has come to us through Mr. Joseph Maddox of Irwinton, Georgia that he has a copy of a will dated 17 March, 1758, from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, written by John McKenzie Mattocks. (This appears to be an error since John MacKenzie's will is dated 17 March 1758. Ed. note by Michael A. McKenzie) (wife, Anne McKenzie Mattocks). This will named his son, Michael McKenzie Mattocks (wife, Elizabeth Hartridge Mattocks), and also his young grandson, Michael McKenzie Mattocks, to whom he left a plot of land in Maryland. We feel this is a direct link to these earlier ancestors as the ages of the people involved are right. Further researching is continuing along these lines. Mr. Maddox also has other data identifying the Mattox family with the Maddox clan of Goochland County, Virginia. We know from land records, military records, and census records that Michael McKenzie spelled his surname Mattocks while living in South Carolina, and the spelling changed after he moved to Tattnall County, Georgia.

Michael Mckenzie Mattox was buried in the Old Shiloh Cemetery, Reidsville, Tattnall County, Georgia, Plot: Section E. His Will was filed of record in Tattnall County, Georgia after he died, and reads as follows:

State of Georgia
Tattnall County In the name of God, Amen

I, Michael McKinzie Mattox of the state and county aforesaid, being weak in body, but in perfect mind and memory, (Thanks be to god for his mercies) and Knowing that it is 189 James Williams--Trover against Elijah and John Mattox, Superior Court April 1, 1817, Tattnall County, Georgia.
190 Will of James Joyce--Tattnall County, Georgia.
191 Find A Grave Memorial# 27979494, Maintained by: John A. Williams, Originally Created by: Calvin Kyle Bobbitt, Record added: Jul 02, 2008
192 From Ancestry.com on October 24, 2012 comes the following transcription of Michael McKenzie Mattox's Will from Tattnall County, Georgia, Book ABCD, page 190.
appointed for all men once to die, Do make, ordain and constitute this my last will and testament in manner and from following, that is to say

First of all I give my soul into the hands of God who first gave it, my body to the dust from whence it came, to be buried in a Christian like manner at the discretion of my Executors.

Second. I leave to my beloved wife during life, the plantation where I now live, with all plantation tools of every kind whatsoever belonging to said plantation, and after her decease to my son Aaron Mattox. I also give to my beloved wife Elizabeth Mattox, one Negro man named Adam, one Negro girl named Violet, with all my stock of every kind whatsoever. (Except twenty cows and calves, hereafter given to my son Aaron Mattox,) with all house hold and Kitchen furniture of every Kind whatsoever, in lieu of her Dower, to her, her heirs and assigns forever.

Third. I give devise and bequeath to my son John Mattox one Negro woman named Jenny and her child Charles to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Fourthly. I give, devise and bequeath to my son Elijah Mattox one Negro girl named Darcos, and on Negro girl named Phoebe, to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Fifthly. I give devise and bequeath to my son in law William Eason one Negro girl. Named Milly, and one Negro girl named A___ to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Sixthly. I give devise and bequeath to my son Aaron Mattox one Negro girl named Cindel, twenty cows and calves, as before excepted, and the plantation whereon I now live with the plantation tools thereon after the death of my beloved wife to him his heirs and assigns forever.

And. I the said Michael McKinzie Mattox do constitute ordain and appoint John Mattox and Elijah Mattox my two sons, Executors to this my last will and testament revoking disannulling and disallowing all former wills, mortgages ___ of Sale. Deeds of gift. Affidavits and all other instruments of writing whatsoever given or assigned by me, with full power to my aforesaid Executors to carry this my last will and testament completely into effect. In witness whereof I the said Michael McKenzie Mattox have hereunto affixed my seal in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen, the eighteenth day of January. Signed and acknowledged to be his last will and testament in the presence of

James Cassul (?) his

Fredk. Cason J.P. Michael McKenzie (x) Mattox (LS)

Mark
Georgia Tattnall County. Before me Jake A. Tippins a magistrate for this county came and appeared James Cassul of the County, who being duly sworn maketh oath and saith that he is a subscribing witness to the within indenture or testament of will of McKenzie Mattox deceased and that he saw the said within named McKenzie Mattox deceased of this county, duly sign seal and deliver the same as his last will and testament and as such to be recorded and also saw Fredk. Cason subscribe his name as a witness thereto.

Sworn to before me July 1(?) 1815. James Cassull

J.A. Tipins J.P. Recorded March 2, 1816 Jas. Perry Clk.

**John Mattox (b. unk.)**

The McKenzie Research Group is not in possession of any material with respect to John Mattox, the alleged second son of Anne MacKenzie and John Mattox per various genealogical web sites.

**Michael McKenzie (b. abt. 1727)**

The next child named in the will of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687) was Michael McKenzie, who previous researchers believe was born abt. 1727.\(^{193}\)

He received 96 acres of land as did several of John McKenzie’s other sons. The exact language from the Will of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687) read as follows: “**Item** I give and bequeath to my son Michael MacKinzie the remaining part of my land being ninety six acres of land to him the said Michael and his heirs for ever.”

His name appears on the Anne Arundel County Oath of Allegiance list dated 1777-1781.\(^{194}\) When you focus on his name in the list of individuals who took the 1779 Anne Arundel Oath of Allegiance, you’ll see a very distinctive mark, as follows:

\(^{193}\) Just like with his sister, Anne, the author, as well as the McKenzie Research Group, has been searching for information for at least fifteen years to establish the birth of Michael McKenzie. No information that would prove that date to be true, let alone any date, has ever been located.

\(^{194}\) See copy of actual list on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to Michael McKenzie (b. 1727).
That mark also is found on an assignment dated 25 Jul 1792 involving property Michael McKenzie once owned entitled “Good Luck” located in Baltimore County, Maryland which was surveyed for Michael and recorded on 30 Jul 1792.\textsuperscript{195} We can conclude from these two documents that this Michael McKenzie was alive at least in 1792.

The same piece of property, Good Luck, was surveyed by a “Michael McKenzie” and submitted for recording on 28 Oct 1771.\textsuperscript{196}

So the question naturally arises: who was this Michael McKenzie? Was he the son of John McKenzie (b. 1687) for whom we have assigned a birthdate of 1727, or was he the son of that Michael?

If you compare the "marks" above, it is obvious that they belonged to the same "Michael". Inasmuch as Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717) did not have a son, Michael\textsuperscript{197}, and all other children of John McKenzie (b. 1687) had moved from the eastern Maryland area, and since Michael (b. 1727) would not have been able to beget a child in time for that child to have entered into the 1771 transaction, the only conclusion one can reach is that the "Michael" reflected in these documents has to be John's son, Michael (b. abt. 1727).

Recent research performed by Richard (Dick) MacKenzie reflects that Michael McKenzie, son of John, also had a son named Michael. Son Michael entered into a real estate

\textsuperscript{195} Good Luck Enlarged MSA S1190-2076, p. 1 From SL 21,632. Actual mark appears at Good Luck Enlarged MSA S1190-2076, p. 7 From SL 21,632.

\textsuperscript{196} MSA S1190-2075, p. 1 From SL 21,632

\textsuperscript{197} There is no reference to a “Michael” in Daniel’s (b. 1717) Will.
transaction with Joshua Young on 18 Apr 1801. Joshua was the husband of Orphay McKenzie, the sister of Eleanor McKenzie, who married Joshua Earp. Both Eleanor and Orphay McKenzie were daughters of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717). Son Michael’s mark is set forth below. As you can see, it differs markedly from the expansive “M” used by his father Michael McKenzie (b. 1727), son of John. The comparison of these marks helps to establish that Michael McKenzie (b. 1727), son of John, was still alive at least as of 1792.

In 1798, a series of warrants and surveys were filed by Michael McKenzie involving three pieces of property: Foxes Hall, Liberty & Justice and The Complement. On page 4 of the series of documents, there are references to McKenzie’s Discovery, McKenzie’s Hill and the Addition to Hopson’s Choice. As a result, we know that the property was located very nearby the original property of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687). Because of the absence of a "mark" however, we cannot yet conclusively establish if the “Michael McKenzie” referenced in the warrants is the son of John (b. abt. 1687), or the son of Michael or one of John’s other descendants.

Michael McKenzie (b. 1727) also was listed along with his brother, Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717), in the 1783 Tax List for Anne Arundel County as reflected below. Although it is a bit hard to read, Aaron is listed first with no land. That Aaron McKenzie is believed to be the son of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717). Next, Daniel MacKenzie is listed with Hobson’s (sic) Choice, 96 acres, McKenzie’s Pleasure, 29 acres and McKenzie’s Angle, 16 acres. The McKenzie in the last reference is hard to read but when it is compared with known real-estate transactions, it definitely is “McKenzie’s”

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198 Anne Arundel County Deed Records Book NH 11, pages 58-59

199 Per an email from Richard (Dick) MacKenzie on October 30, 2013, he explains: Both Joshua Harp (Earp) and Joshua Young married daughters of Daniel 1717. Joshua Harp married Eleanor 21 Apr 1785 in Baltimore County, Maryland and Joshua Young married Orphay. I have not worked on these two lines, but they are identified in Daniel’s Will, also in Frederick County Land Record WR 6 pgs. 393-394 (12 Nov 1785) where the rest of the heirs turned over to Henry and Daniel all of Molly’s Fancy to permit payment of debts, and in Frederick County Probate record of 5 Jan 1790 (which I have a transcript of but need to get the original at the Archives) where the other heirs ask for court assistance to get their inheritance pieces of Molly’s Fancy from Henry and Daniel.

200 Foxes Hall, Liberty & Justice and The Complement MSA S1212-189, p. 1 From SL 22,048

201 Foxes Hall, Liberty & Justice and The Complement MSA S1212-189, p. 4 From SL 22,048
Children of Michael Mckenzie

Other genealogy web sites reflect that Michael Mckenzie had the following children Aaron, Daniel, William, Michael, Jr, and (possibly) Samuel. The author is not in possession, nor aware of any documentation substantiating the identity of the children of Michael.

Aaron McKenzie (b. 1723-1727)

Aaron McKenzie was born in Hopson’s Choice, Baltimore County, Maryland between 1723 and 1727. He married Jemima (name was spelled “Jemimah” in Aaron’s Will) Unknown. The date of their marriage has never been established. Together they had six children: William, John, Aaron, Randolph, Emilly (Milly), and Nancy

The first interesting observation about Aaron McKenzie involves his migration from Maryland, to Virginia and then on to Georgia. Of all of the original John McKenzie (b. 1687) children, Aaron is the one who traveled the farthest. Until October, 2012, there had been very little work performed by the McKenzie Research Group with respect to Aaron’s genealogy. It was at that time that Frank Lonnie McKenzie (b. 1938) of Carrollton, Georgia contacted the author via the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and expressed his belief, at the time not fully documented, that his family’s branch may have descended from Aaron McKenzie. An extensive amount of research was performed by various members of the group, which virtually confirmed that Frank’s branch indeed tied into the Maryland tree via Aaron McKenzie.

The one difficult link proved to be the identity of the father of Frank’s well documented ancestor, Philip McKenzie (b. abt. 1812 in Georgia). The documentary evidence seemingly

202 Major contributions were made to this section by Ann Lee McKenzie Stansbarger, who did the major work in assembling the data points which follow.

203 The author is using dates generally assigned by previous genealogists for the birth/age of Aaron. Although the author has searched for the past 15 years, he has not been able to locate any documentation that establishes the date of his birth.
pointed to his father being Philip Harvell McKenzie (b. abt. 1787) but conclusive documentary proof could not be located. Frank then submitted to DNA testing and the results confirmed that he was a match with known, well documented Maryland McKenzies who flowed from John McKenzie (b. 1687). Ann Stansbarger summed up the conclusion that followed, as follows: “A 12-marker DNA match (including a combination of two mutations)(which was later expanded to a 67 marker DNA match) has been found between a descendant of Philip McKenzie/Elizabeth Wilder of Monroe County Alabama (i.e. Frank Lonnie McKenzie) and a large group of descendants of John McKenzie (b. 1687) of Hopson’s Choice, Anne Arundel Co. (later Howard Co) Maryland. This DNA evidence, along with a compelling paper trail, suggests that the Monroe County, Alabama line of McKinzie/McKinzies may be descended from John Mackenzie d. 1758 of Maryland. The Monroe County, Alabama McKinzies/McKenzies have a presumed oldest known ancestor by the name of Aaron McKenzie Sr. (d. 1797) of Hancock County, Georgia. The DNA evidence, coupled with the paper trail, the repeated use of the name ‘Aaron’ in this family, plus the repeated use of the “i” in the spelling of McKinzie, suggests that Aaron Sr. (d. 1797) of Hancock County, Georgia may be Aaron (b c 1724 x 1727), son of John Mackinzie of Hopson’s Choice, MD.”

Frank’s well documented ancestor, Philip McKenzie (b. abt. 1812) ultimately settled in Monroe County, Alabama. As a result the McKenzie Research Group has started to refer to the branch as the “southern McKenzie” branch or at other times “the Monroe County, Alabama” branch. Whichever way it is described, the one thing it definitely did was to add almost 16,000 new names to the McKenzies of Early Maryland database based upon the extensive research work performed by Frank starting with Philip McKenzie (b. 1812) and coming forward.

As previously stated in the First Generation chapter, in 1758 John McKenzie (b. 1687), left 96 acres of land to his grandson, William McKenzie, son of Aaron McKenzie.” That is the first known reference to Aaron, the son. The group is not aware of any deeds involving Aaron which pre-date the 1758 will.

**Virginia Years:**

The first known real estate transaction involving Aaron McKenzie involves Aaron as a grantee receiving 200 acres of land adjoining John Key on 17 May 1759 in Albemarle County, Virginia. This land transaction “fits” roughly with Captain John McKenzie’s known birth date and location of 1757 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

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204 See notes, *supra*.

205 Bobbie McKenzie and Ann Stansbarger located this information by following the Virginia Land Grants link on the State of Virginia web site associated with Bedford County, Virginia. Land warrant granted to **Aaron McKenzie** dated 1759 in Albemarle County, Virginia for 200 acres. See Virginia Patent Book VPB 33 (1756-
In 1761 Aaron MacKenzy, “planter,” along with his wife Jemima, sold their 200 acres at “Little Mountain,” Albemarle County, Virginia to Martin Key for 25 pounds. Ultimately, Aaron McKenzie relocated to Bedford County, Virginia some time before 1776. Proof of that fact comes from a Maryland real estate transaction on April 2, 1776 when “William McKenzie, son of Aaron of Bedford County in the Colony of Virginia, Planter, sold the land he had inherited from his grandfather, John McKenzie (b. 1687), to Greenburg Randall. In the deed, it stated that William was the grandson mentioned in John’s will, that he was born in wedlock and was “the full age of 21.” (presumably meaning 21, or over 21). Based on this deed, it is assumed that William was the oldest son of Aaron McKenzie and that he was born on or before 1755.

Aaron “McKenzie” witnessed two documents in Henry County, Virginia, for Benjamin Cook Jr. The first witnessing occurred in January 1779 when Benjamin Cook Sr. of Craven County, South Carolina, appointed his son, Benjamin Cook Jr. of Henry County Virginia as his lawful attorney. Witnesses were Daniel Richardson, Aaron “MacKinzie” and John Rains. In July 1779 Benjamin Cook Jr., attorney for Benjamin Cook Sr., and Mary wife of Benjamin Cook Sr. sold 100 acres on both sides of Snow Creek in Henry County, Virginia to Thomas Thrkelked. Witnesses were John Pinkard, Aaron McKenzie and Daniel Richardson. Ironically, as pieces of the John-McKenzie-children-puzzle have been assembled, two dots which connected involved Aaron and his nephew, Michael McKenzie Mattox, son of Aaron’s sister, Anne. As referenced previously, Michael McKenzie Mattox was residing in Craven County, South Carolina in 1779 at the same time Aaron McKenzie, in Virginia, was witnessing Virginia legal documents for

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1761), page 566. This is two years later than the birth of John McKenzie (whose birth on September 17, 1757 in Virginia is extremely well documented in his Revolutionary War Pension Records).

An email from Bobbie McKenzie dated December 17, 2012 poses the question that naturally arises: Why Did Aaron, Sr. Migrate to Virginia from Maryland? One of the questions that continue to haunt me is why Aaron went to Virginia--and when. I'm familiar with searching the records in Bedford-Pittsylvania-Albemarle area where we first found him. Following the Virginia Land Grants link from Bedford Co I found Aaron as a grantee receiving 200a adj John Key on 17 May 1759 in Albemarle Co. This fits with Cpt John being born in 1757 in VA although he doesn't specify where. Do we know where William was born ( can't open some of the.docx files and some of the scans are too large for my server.) Aaron's pat 33 1756-1761, v. 1.2.3 & 4 1-1095 p566.

See Albemarle County, Virginia Deed Book 1, Page 28 dated 12 Mar 1761.

Anne Arundel County Records, IB5, p. 317. A facsimile of the deed is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site

William’s age is further established by referring to the RW pension papers of his brother, John McKenzie, where John references William being his older brother.


Benjamin Cook, Sr., who was residing in Craven County, South Carolina. Probabilities would suggest that there was a connection between the two and that it just wasn’t a random act of two stars aligning at the same time.

On August 7, 1780 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, it was recorded that three neat stray cattle were taken up by Aaron McKinsay, as witnessed by Thos. Black, Stephen Senter and Joseph King.

In the Pittsylvania Land Tax Records for 1782, Aaron “McKenny” is listed with 162 Acres. Aaron is listed next to John Dyer and John Cleaver. Note that Aaron is not listed in the 1782 Pittsylvania County, Virginia Heads of Household Census, although his neighbors are listed.

In 1783, a Revolutionary War ‘Publick Claim’ was recorded for Aaron McKenzie in Pittsylvania County, Virginia for goods/stock provided in support of Continental troops.

In a deed dated September 25, 1783, Aron (sic) McKinzie of Pittsylvania Co VA conveyed to John Muse of Pittsylvania County, Virginia a parcel of land containing by estimation 162 acres on both sides of Turky(sic) Cock Creek for the consideration of 150 Pounds. The parcel was bounded by Arthur Hopkins corner, new line, and said Hopkins line. The deed was signed by Aron MacKenzie on October 21, 1783. There were no witnesses to the deed and Jemima, wife of Aaron McKensey relinquished her right of dower.

One month later in Campbell County, Virginia Milley McKenzie (McKinzie) married Benjamin Gilbert, Jr. of Bedford County, Virginia, according to a bond dated 20 October 1783. Campbell County was created from the eastern half of Bedford County in 1782. Aaron Sr. and Jemima may still have been living in the general vicinity since they had just sold their Pittsylvania Co VA property to John Muse the preceding month. Milley was about 18 years of age at the time of her marriage. In later years, she named a daughter, Jemima, and a son, Randolph, which were the names of Milley’s mother and brother, respectively. Milley (McKenzie) Gilbert provided a statement in support of her brother’s (Capt

211 See Note ___, infra.

212 Book of Estrays Pittsylvania County Virginia. 1773-1782,’ by Lucille C. Payne, 1994, page 79; and also see page 96 where there is a reference to Aaron McKinsey who found a three year old steer on Turkey Cock Creek in Pittsylvania County.

213 Virginia Revolutionary Publick Claims, in three volumes; 1992; compiled and transcribed by Janice L Abercrombie and Richard Slatton.


215 See ‘Marriages of Campbell County Virginia 1782-1810’ (Ancestry.com).
John McKenzie’s) Widow’s RW Pension Application. A copy of the affidavit in support of Martha (Patsey) Bonner McKenzie’s widow’s application is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to Capt. John McKenzie (b. 1757).

In 1784, in the List of the Changes of Property of the Lands in Pittsylvania for the year 1784, Aron McKinze is listed as having granted his 162 acres to John Muse. This entry is consistent with the September 25, 1783 deed between Aaron McKenzie and John Muse listed above. Although extensive searches have been performed, no further records for an Aaron McKenzie have been found in Virginia. Based upon what follows, shortly after Aaron and Jemima sold their property to John Muse, and the author suspects, also after Milley married Benjamin Gilbert, some number of McKenzies headed south to Georgia.216

That migration most likely occurred after March 15, 1784, because on that day Aaron McKenzie and John Muse served as witnesses to a sale of goods from William Oliver to John Stockton.217

Bedford, Pittsylvania, Henry and Campbell Counties are geographically bunched in southern Virginia. It is clear from the documentation set forth above that Aaron McKenzie spent the better part of twenty years in that area of the country raising his family. We know from other documents set forth below that he and his family next moved to Georgia.

**Georgia Years:**

In the 1785 Tax List for Wilkes County, Georgia, Aaron McKensey is listed as being taxed for 1 poll (only). If he had owned land and/or slaves, the land and/or slaves would have been listed. There were none listed.218 According to the Introduction of the book, The Early Records of Georgia, Vol II: Wilkes County, Creek Indian lands were granted by treaty and annexed to Wilkes County. These lands became RW bounty lands. A portion of these lands were located in a section of Wilkes County which became Greene County in 1786. It is possible that the form of payment Aaron McKenzie of Pittsylvania County received for his 1783 RW Publick (sic) Claim was a bounty lot assigned to him from the RW bounty lands in Wilkes

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216 In 1786, the accounts of the estate of Benjamin Cook were recorded, with accounts from 1778-1786 listed. Administrators were Joseph Cook and James Cook. Witnesses listed included Aaron McKanger (possibly Aaron McKenzie) and Tully Choice.). Given the range of dates for the accounts, it is not clear when Aaron McKanger performed his duties as a witness. Note that Benjamin Cook, Tully Choice and the Richardsons are recorded as owning land along Snow Creek. This was near the eastern-most border of Henry County (this portion later known as Franklin County), with Pittsylvania County being just across the line to the east. Turkey Cock Mountain was on the county line. Based on the Estray accounts cited above, it is presumed that Aaron McKenzie lived on or near Turkey Cock Creek, Pittsylvania Co, during the early 1780s.


218 See ‘The Early Records of Georgia, Volume II: Wilkes County,’ page 64.
County, later Greene County, Georgia  Note, the southern half of Greene County became Hancock County in December 1793. Greene County, and later Hancock County, bordered the Creek lands, with the eastern-most border being the Oconee River.

In the early 1780’s the Georgia Legislature passed a land act which allowed a man to obtain 200 acres of land for his “own headright” free of any charge except office fees for survey and grant, and 50 additional acres upon the head of each family member at sales prices ranging from one to four shillings per acre. The records reflect that Aaron McKenzie acquired a land grant of 500 acres in Burke County, Georgia in 1794.\textsuperscript{219}

In the 1790 US Census Reconstructed Records (Ancestry.com), Aaron McKenzie is listed in Greene County, Georgia.\textsuperscript{220}

In the time period between 1786 – 1790, there are other records for an Aaron McKenzie and Capt. John McKenzie in Burke County, Georgia. It is not known whether this particular ‘Aaron McKenzie’ was Aaron Jr. or Aaron Sr., although we do know from his will that Aaron, Sr. lived and died in eastern Georgia.

1786: Aaron McKenzie obtained a warrant from the Court of Burke County, Georgia for 500 acres of land.\textsuperscript{221}

1787: Aaron McKenzie acquired 150 acres of land in Burke County, Georgia.\textsuperscript{222}

Circa 1790: Reconstructed Census of Georgia (Ancestry.com)– Aaron McKenzie and Capt John McKenzie are listed in Burke County, Georgia.

In 1795 Aaron McKenzie Senr of Hancock Co had his mark recorded December 23, 1795 which was a crop in each ear and two slits in the right.\textsuperscript{223}


\textsuperscript{220} Note, this is the 1790 reconstructed federal census, NOT the 1790 Reconstructed Georgia Census. This is the only Aaron McKenzie of any spelling listed in the Reconstructed 1790 Federal Census of Georgia. The reconstruction records are taken from other records, so the date of 1790 is just an approximation.

\textsuperscript{221} The warrant is recorded in Deed Book S, page 162, and has a record ID of 42108. Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866.

\textsuperscript{222} The transaction is recorded in Deed Book S, page 161. (No copy). Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866. (need to get copy).
In 1796 Aron McKenzie (mistakenly indexed as “McKenza”) of Rogers District, paid tax in Hancock County, Georgia. Also listed as paying tax in Rogers District is John McKenzie, presumed to be Capt John, son of Aaron Sr.224

Also in 1796 Aaron McKinzie Sr. executed his will in Hancock County, Georgia on 28 December. In his will, he left all of his land and property, save a bed and his writing desk, to his wife, “Jemimah” McKenzie. He left the bed and his writing desk to “his well beloved son, Randolph McKenzie.” 225

On 29 August 1797 the appraisal of the estate of a deceased Aaron McKinzie Sr. of Hancock Co was filed and witnessed by Jonathon Black, Robert Owsley and William Gantt. 226

In 1805 Jemima McKinzie participated in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery, and was granted one lot. Jemima would have been roughly 75 at the time of the lottery.227 She also appears in the tax Digest for Jones County, Georgia for the year 1811, age 86, on the Fishing Creek waterway.228 On Wednesday, September 9, 1812, Jemima’s name appeared in the Georgia Journal, a newspaper printed in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia where she was being notified that her property in Jones County, Georgia (formerly section 36 in the 1st District of Baldwin County) was going to be foreclosed unless she paid her (presumably taxes) in the next 12 months.229

The follow-up to the advertisement occurred three years later when on May 3, 1815, an advertisement once again appeared in the Georgia Journal advertising Jemima’s property for

223 Some Georgia County Records, by Silas Emmett Lucas, 1977. (Google Books)

224 Georgia Tax Index 1789-1799, by Alice Jeffrey. (Ancestry.com) . Note: in his RW pension affidavit, John McKenzie stated that he and his wife Patsy lived in Hancock County, Georgia “near Sparta” before moving to Tennessee in about 1815 or 1816.

225 Witnesses to the will included: H. Nicholson, Thomas Calloway, and Lucy Nicholson. The will was proven June 29, 1797 by H. Nicholson. (see Some Georgia Records, by Silas Emmett Lucas, Southern Historical Press, 1994; p. 117) Note: H. Nicholson appears again later in connection with the family. H. Nicholson witnessed a document in Wilkinson County along with Aaron McKenzie [Jr] on March 18, 1812. (copy of Aaron Sr.’s Will is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site). Hancock County, Georgia Records, Will Book A, Page 210. Copy of McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. As of Dec 2012, the author personally observed the will at the Hancock County, Georgia Courthouse. The Will Book, as well as practically the entire record collection was in a severe state of decay and disarray. The Clerks appeared to have no enthusiasm for their job and no sense of urgency to maintain their records. It was definitely a very sad state of affairs.


227 1805 Georgia Land Lottery, Index to Grantees, by Paul K. Graham.

228 Abbott, Frank M., History of the People of Jones County, Volume II, National Printing Company, Macon, Georgia

229 Evans, Tad, Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831, Page 14.
Sheriff’s sale as a result of a judgment obtained by the State of Georgia (presumably for failure to pay back taxes). 230

One final document is worthy of mention even though it is not directly related to Aaron McKenzie. In 1811, Aaron’s son, John McKenzie (b. 1757) gave a Power of Attorney to Jeremiah McKenzie (most probably his son born 1793) to act on John’s behalf to secure for John from the executor of the estate of John’s deceased brother, Randolph McKenzie (late of East or West Florida), any goods or chattels that Randolph may have bequeathed to John in Randolph’s Last Will and Testament. 231 The document is significant in many respects. First, it references that John and Randolph were brothers. Second, we know from the will of Aaron McKenzie that his son, Randolph – John’s brother – was still alive when Aaron died in 1796/1797. Third, it helps establish a date of death for Randolph in East or West Florida. Based upon the brief amount of research conducted by the author, Florida was still owned by Spain at the time of Randolph’s death and just getting there from Georgia was a major undertaking because of the Indian lands one had to cross to get there. It is one of those extremely interesting documents which surface every once in a while and which add real flavor to a family’s genealogy. John McKenzie is discussed at length in the chapter dealing with Aaron’s children which follows.

Children of Aaron and Jemima McKenzie

William McKenzie (b. abt. 1755)

William McKenzie was born at least by 1755. That birth date is based upon the deed between William McKenzie and Greenburg Randall in 1776 where it was referenced that William was “the full age of 21”. 232

Based upon the available Revolutionary War records, by 1780, William joined the Revolutionary War effort and became a Captain in the South Carolina Provincial Troops. The first evidence of his service was in 1780 in the Orangeburgh District Regiment, where he served as a Captain alongside his brother, Captain John McKenzie, in Colonel Hill’s Regiment of the Light Dragoons under General Sumter. William’s known battles and skirmishes are: Fishing

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230 Evans, Tad, Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831, Page 30.

231 John McKenzie POA to Jeremiah McKenzie Deed Book C, Page 290 Jones County, Georgia Property Records.

232 See note ____, infra.
Creek, Aug 18 1780, King’s Mountain, Oct 7 1780, Orangeburgh, May 11 1781, Quinby’s Bridge, Jul 17 1781, Shubrick’s Plantation, Jul 17 1781’ and Eutaw Springs, Sep 8 1781.233

During this period of time, William’s father and mother, Aaron McKenzie and Jemima, lived in Pittsylvania Co Virginia, where they remained until the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. By all indications, the entire family, including William, migrated to Georgia shortly after the war ended.

Toward the end of the war one document survived pertaining to William. “Issued the first of October 1784 to Mr. William McKenzie late Captain in Colonel Hill’s Regiment Sumpters Brigade State Troops for ninety four pounds Sterling being balance pay and bounty due him for service in that Regiment Together with Interest thereon from the 1st Aug 1782 to day hereof. Agreeable to a resolution of the General Assembly of the 11 Mar last.”234

In addition to the Revolutionary War service record previously referenced, we know that William was referenced by name in his brother’s, Captain John McKenzie’s, Pension Declaration with William being referred to as the older brother.235

By 1791 William McKenzie lived or worked at Rock Landing, Washington County, Georgia. Rock Landing was a hub of commerce for the area. It was the highest navigable point the Oconee River. Located next to the Rock Landing was Federal Town, a small town which developed in support of the tobacco trade. Information about William McKenzie at Rock Landing is taken from the following statement, dated October 1, 1797, written by Benjamin Hawkins, P.T. for Indian Affairs South of Ohio:

“William McKenzie of Washington County states that on or about the years soon after the conclusion of the late war, John Randall, a half breed Creek, took from John Holley certain negros [list of names]. William McKenzie bought the negros belonging to John Holley after they were in the possession of Randall; and on or about six years past [c 1791], John Randall came in to the Rock Landing and there made a verbal bargain to give fifty pounds sterling for the said negros, then in his possession, belonging to John Holley and promised to pay the next fall, about 6 months from the time of purchase. He, some few days after the purchase, to bind the bargain, sent 20 dollars by John McKenzie from Booths; this 20 dollars was to be forfeited if the money was not paid according to the

233 (See the website ‘American Revolution in South Carolina’ at http://www.carolina.com/SC/Revolution/patriots_sc_capt_william_mckenzie.html )

234 From Claims Against South Carolina Growing out of the Revolution: A.A 5102, M115; Note: AA5102 and M115 are the SC Audited Account and Stub Index Numbers for RW Records for Captain William McKenzie stored in the South Carolina Archives)

235 Copy on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to John McKenzie (b. 1757)
contract, and the property in the negroes so sold was to revert to William McKenzie. John
Randall never did pay the amount promised and William McKenzie claims the said
negroes and their increase. Signed Wm McKenzie. Sworn before me, Benjamin
Hawkins, P.T. A. for Indian Affairs South of Ohio. William McKinziey is listed on the Washington County Militia Muster Rolls of 1793, alongside Randolph McKinsey. They are listed side-by-side in Captain McDowell’s Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment. Also listed on this muster roll is a Captain McKensey, with first name unknown. Further down the page of the same roll, Captain John McKenzie’s name appears in connection with the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, along with Randal McKenzie who is listed as a Sergeant. Aaron McKenzie and another William McKenzie are listed side-by-side in Captain John’s company. Note: This Aaron McKenzie is assumed to be Aaron Jr, as Aaron Sr. would have been almost 70 years old by 1793. The William listed next to Aaron is assumed to be Aaron Jr.’s son. Sgt. Randal in the same Company, is also assumed to be a son of Aaron Jr.

On July 1, 1793, William McKenzie and Randolph McKenzie were witnesses to a transaction in Hancock County, Georgia, as follows: “I, John (illegible) of Washington County, have sold unto (illegible) McKenzie of same place two negro slaves, Alic and Joe and six head of black cattle and all the household furniture and increase of the cattle that was formerly the property of John (illegible) for the sum of sixty Pounds. This 1st day of July, 1793. Witnesses: Randolph McKenzie and Wm. McKenzie.”

By 1793 William McKenzie was a member of the Georgia state militia, located in Washington County, Georgia. (need to locate cite) His wife and children are unknown. The possibility exists (still to be further researched) that his wife’s name was Rachael. A ‘Rachael McKinzie’ of Washington County, Georgia applied for the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery as a widow with one or more minor children. There were no other McKenzies in the Washington County, Georgia area at the time, which helps fuel the speculation that Rachael and William were husband and wife. No Will has been located with respect to William’s estate nor has the date of his death been conclusively established.

The area of Georgia where William lived was on the “frontier” adjacent to Creek Indian lands. Unfortunately, when the Indians and the colonists butted up against one another throughout our country’s history, friction and violence usually occurred. The “frontier” of

236 "See, Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Volume 9, “Letters of Benjamin Hawkins”.

237 Records of Washington County Georgia, compiled by Marie Lamar (Ancestry.com).

238 Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 13. Hancock County was created in 1793 from Greene and Washington Counties. It was named in honor of John Hancock of Massachusetts.
Georgia in the late 1700’s was no different. Attacks were made by both colonists against Indians and vice versa with many deaths occurring on both sides. An excellent account of the history of the period is contained in Caroline C. Hunt’s *Oconee: Temporary Boundary.*

A little known episode of Georgia history involves General Elijah Clarke and his attempt to recruit his own army, march against the Creek Indians and acquire additional land for the colonists. The plans became known and created lots of consternation including that of President George Washington, because of the potentially far reaching impact it may have generated as a result of the Creek Indians being allied with the Spanish which owned East and West Florida at the time. Washington was concerned that the United States simply could not afford an entanglement with another European power so soon after the country had obtained its freedom from Great Britain.

In February, 1794, Clarke resigned his commission in the Georgia militia and began recruiting his forces. Correspondence exists in the Georgia archives between local officials in the area to Georgia’s Governor Matthews outlining the threat that Clarke posed. Included with the letter were depositions of “Joel Meadow, Jonas Meadow, John Hughet, William Hughet, John Cartwright and Rubin Edwards in which they swore that Joseph Carson, Colonel William McKinsey, Joseph Phillips, with about forth men, all armed, ‘had riotously and tumultuously appeared at the house of Barnes Holoway and took these deponents by violence and with force and threatened some with killing, some with whipping and such like in a blasphemious manner.’ After an hour, ‘they suffered them to depart without injury and Captain McKinsey sollicated William Hughet to join him and be a good fellow with the.’”

The author proceeds to explain how Clarke and his men, through similar such tactics recruited over 100 men, which eventually swelled his ranks to 300 combatants. Clarke led his men to the border of Florida with the intent of attacking the Spanish. While there, he and his men learned that in their absence, the Indians had started attacking settlements along the Oconee. An open meeting was held and the men unanimously decided to return to their homes to protect the people they had left behind. Ultimately, cooler heads prevailed, Clarke stopped his aggression and slowly over the years, Georgia acquired various concessions of Creek lands

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239 University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archeology Series, Report No. 10, 1973, Edited by Margaret Clayton Russell. Also available electronically at [http://shapiro.anthro.uga.edu/Archaeology/PDFs/Lab%20Series%2010.pdf](http://shapiro.anthro.uga.edu/Archaeology/PDFs/Lab%20Series%2010.pdf) The “Oconee” in the title of the work refers to the Oconee River in Georgia which was the border between the colonists and the Indians in the early 1790’s.


241 *Id.*

242 *Id.*, at 40.
which resulted in the various land lotteries in Georgia history starting in 1805 and continuing for another 25 or so years.

It is interesting to note that both William McKenzie and Benjamin Gilbert were listed as being Captains of Elijah Clarke’s ‘army’. Benjamin Gilbert (assuming he is the one born abt. 1753) was the husband of Emilly McKenzie Gilbert, the sister of William McKenzie and his brother, Captain John McKenzie.\footnote{Walters, Katherine Bowman, \textit{Oconee River Tales to Tell}, The Reprint Company, First Edition (June 1995), ISBN-10: 0871524791, ISBN-13: 978-0871524799.}

William McKenzie is presumed to have died between 1804 and 1806. “John McKinzie of Hancock County, State of Georgia, Administrator of the Estate and effects of his brother, William McKenzie, Deceased late of the County of Washington and state aforesaid, appoint his brother Randolph McKenzie to act in [his behalf].”\footnote{The Alabama Geneological Register, Volumes 4-5, by Betty Wood Thomas, dated 1962, Page 118.. This section of the page is visible on Google Books, however, due to the ‘preview’ feature of the book, the date of the account is not visible. The other accounts visible on page 118, however, are all dated 1804 and 1806. It is presumed, therefore, that William’s administrative account is dated sometime during this period. (need to get copy).}

John McKenzie, William’s brother, lived in Hancock County during this general time frame, which coincides with the administration referenced above.

\textbf{John McKenzie (b. 1757)}

Much is known about the life of John McKenzie, believed to be the second child of Aaron and Jemima McKenzie. John McKenzie and his wife, Patsey Bonner McKenzie both submitted extensive declarations to the federal government to secure federal pensions associated with John’s service as a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and as the widow (Patsey) of a service member. The documents have been posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland website and are a must read for anyone interested in McKenzie family war related service. They also provide us more detailed information for this couple than for any other McKenzies of the pre and post-Revolutionary War era.

\footnote{Note that another source has William’s death listed as 1816, although no details are provided. See Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of Independence by Francis Bernard Heitman; p 372, “McKenzie, Wm (S.C) – Captain South Carolina Militia under General Sumter in 1780 (died 1816).” There seems to be a conflict either with the dates, or the possibility exists that there were two William McKenzies, which makes one lean towards a typographical error “1806” vs. “1816”.}
John was born September 17, 1757 in Virginia. He married Martha (Patsey) Bonner on December 20, 1792 in Washington County, Georgia. They had the following children: Jeremiah H., Alexander A., and James Monroe McKenzie. The pension declaration he submitted to the federal government is extremely detailed and so filled with information that a transcript of it is set forth here.

State of Tennessee
McKenzie
Carroll County

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832, on this appeared in open court, Col. John McKenzie, a Resident of the County of Carroll, State of Tennessee, who being first duly sworn according to law doth make the following declaration.

This declarant states that in the year 1776, in the County of Halifax, State of Virginia, declarant and between fifteen & twenty other young men, the exact number not now recollected, agreed to volunteer and join the United States troops then employed in the service of the United States. Declarant states that by this company, he was elected their Captain and took up the line of march and went to Portsmouth at which place there was then stationed a number of regiments. This declarant and his young company was attached to the 5th Regiment then commanded by a Major Parker and attached to the Company of Captain Talbot. This declarant does not now fully recollect the whole of the officers in command or there at that time but recollects that the 6th Regiment was commanded by Col Buckmen and the whole Brigade commanded by General Lewis (Ed. note: name a bit unclear). As my Company was not large enough in number to be kept as a separate Company they were principally attached to the Company of Capt Talbot and the General appointed this Declarant (Ed. note: word hard to read) commissary to the Company at some time hereinafter. The Army to which declarant was attached was ordered to march from Portsmouth and did so. They marched to Springfield from thence to the (Ed. note: word hard to read) from thence to Point Comfort & from thence to Williamsburgh - at this later place declarant became sick after serving a period of twelve months from this point declarant returned home in the year 1777. As well as the declarant now recollects he went into the State of South Carolina and after being there some short time living and superintending the iron works of Hill and Hayne he was in that year again elected Captain of a volunteer Company in which capacity he served two years more. Their Company was commanded by Col. Thomas Sumpter whom
this declarant voted for that office. Colo. Sumpter gave this declarant a commission wrote and signed by Said Col. At this period General Lincoln commanded the Southern Services but during the service of this declarant in the command aforesaid Col Sumpter was elected or promoted to the command and title of General Sumpter and with him and under his command declarant (Ed. note: word hard to read) Company of five or six Regiments marched to Rocky Mount where the British and Tories had a strong (Ed. note: word hard to read) or fortified fort. This place was attacked by the then command of General Sumpter but without effect as the American troops were repulsed - in this attack Col Neal and many brave men lost their lives. After this repulse the Army crossed the Catawba for the purpose of recruiting. After three or four days rest the line of march was taken up for the purpose of forming at (Ed. note: word hard to read) with General Gates and joining his Army. This was in the summer of seventeen hundred and eighty but before we reached him he and his troops were defeated at Camden by the British forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis. In two or three days we were met by the British under the command of Col Tarleton. An engagement took place which resulted in the defeat of the American troops. The American troops then recrossed the Catawba retreating & recruited some forces and returned to the south in marching where to they had many engagements and skirmishes one at the Hanging Rock one at Ridgeley’s Mills. At the later place the American troops were successful and took many prisoners & in all which tour and service this declarant acted in the capacity of Captain. At these (Ed. note: word hard to read) declarant fell in company and got acquainted with Col Wm Washington and other officers of the Continental Army. After this engagement declarant with his Company was ordered by General Sumpter to go and guard the iron works of Hill and Hayne at which place there was a large quantity of cannon shot and other articles necessary and intended for the American Army. While at this station declarant was attacked by a Regiment of the British and Tories commanded by Col Gordon and Capt Hook & who after all the resistance that could be made defeated declarant & his Company and destroyed the works. Declarant marched immediately and joined General Davidson in Mecklenburgh County in the State of North Carolina. Declarant acted under the command of General Davidson as Contractor for Salisbury District and with an express agreement that declarant was to act as Captain in any engagement which the forces under General Davidson might have with the enemy. In a short time after this appointment the forces under General Davidson’s command met the British forces under Lord Cornwallis at Beattysford the American Army and the loss of our Genl – who fell in the engagement. In this engagement declarant acted as Captain of a company. After the fall of General Davidson the command devolved upon General Pickins who retreated with the Army to Widow Torences. Seven
miles from the battle ground they were pursued by Col. Tarleton and overtaken when another engagement took place where we were again compelled to retreat and give way to superior discipline and force. Here we lost about one hundred of our men in killed wounded & prisoners. We then marched and joined the Army under General Nathaniel Green at Dan River. This was some time in the beginning of the year 1781. Declarant continued under the command of General Green from that time until the Battle of Guilford. At this battle the declarant acted as one of the aids of General Green in consequence of some indisposition of one [of] the General’s aids who was unable to act for him on that day. This battle was fought in the month of March 1781 as well as declarant now recollects. (Ed. note: per Wikipedia, the Battle of Guilford Court House was fought on March 15, 1781 in Greensboro, the county seat of Guilford County, North Carolina.) From this battle ground the Army under the command of General Green retreated for some miles and again drew up in order to give battle to the British who it was expected were in pursuit of us – but we soon had information that the British Army were in their retreat from the Battle ground. The Army of General Green not then being in a (ed. note: word hard to read) to pursue the British as we were then exhausted and out of military stores. Declarant at that time was known in the American Army by the name of the Big Virginia Captain. General Green then and as soon as it was ascertained that the British were retreating sent for declarant and gave him the command of five volunteer Militia Companies who volunteered their service with instruction to this declarant to keep the British forces under the command of Lord (ed. note: word hard to read) at Camden in check or to annoy their march until the whole American Army could be got in good order to overtake them. (The next few lines are unreadable). . . . at the state line his men refused to go any further and his pursuit ceased. At the time that this declarant parted from General Green, General Green and his forces with the exception of those sent with declarant were on their line of march after Lord Cornwallis & his troops. This declarant ascertained that the Militia under his command refused to cross their state line. He relinquished the command and immediately went to serve his old friend and acquaintance General Sumpter who at that time was confined in Charlotte by a wound which he had received in the shoulder some short time before General Sumpter gave declarant on his arrival a Captain’s commission in the State Troops of Light Dragoons of South Carolina. Declarant immediately lit out and in about ten days enlisted one hundred men for ten months and immediately joined the main Army under the command of General Sumpter. Then on the Bangar declarant attached his Company to the Regiment then commanded by Col Wm Hill. The Regiment to which this declarant was attached marched in company with the regiments commanded by Col Lea and Washington against the outposts at New Market and had an engagement at Camden and at
Orangeburg and other places and took large quantities of stores and munitions of war which was deposited at Camden under the care of Capt Godfrey Adams. In some short time after this declarant was asked by General Sumpter to take command of the stores at Camden at which place declarant continued until the stores were (Ed. note: word hard to read) off when declarant returned to camp. Again at this time on account of the number of men killed and many whose term of service had expired what was then called a consolidation took place amongst the officers of the Army. I had then in the Army in which I was in service a brother older than myself holding also the command of Captain then known in the Army by the name of Capt Wm McKenzie. Declarant saw that both himself and brother should not have commands as there were many valiant and brave men equally entitled. Impelled by this motive. Declarant allowed his older brother the command. But declarant at this time being desirous to promote his country’s cause and having been long in the habit of commanding companies and detachments of men declarant then he could in that situation render most benefit he could in company with Captain Robert Tate and some other officers set out from the Army of General Sumpter and again joined the Army of General Green at Jacksonburg and joined a regiment commanded by Col (ed. note: word hard to read) in which declarant continued until the Army of General Green was disbanded or discharged in the year 1782 as well as this declarant now recollects. This declarant states that from the beginning of the year 1776 until the disbanding of the Army of the South to which he was attached in year 1782 the whole of this period with the exception of one year and one half was by this declarant spent in the plains and tinted fields with his brothers in arms defending his country’s wrongs. Declarant states that for the space of five years he spent in the service of his country he never was lower in command than a Captain and when he acted in higher it was only for temporary or urgent purposes. This declarant states that during the whole of his service he acted for his country as a volunteer in her service.

Interrogatories Put by the Court to the Declarant

1st – Where were you born and in what year?

Answer: I was born in the State of Virginia in Albemarle (hard to read) County in the year 1757 on the 17th day of September.

2nd – Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?
Answer: I have had a book in which my age was written for the purpose of proving the same but it was burnt by accident many years ago.

3rd – Where were you living when called into the Army or service? Where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you live now?

Answer: In 1776 when the cause of my country required my service I lived in Halifax County in the State of Virginia from which place I volunteered. After the Army was discharged I settled in the State of Georgia and continued to live there until 1816 or 1817 at which time I removed to Maury County, Tennessee where I continued to live with my family until 1828 when I moved into the County of Carroll and State of Tennessee where I now live.

4th – How were you called into service? Were you drafted? Did you volunteer or were you a substitute and if a substitute for whom?

Answer: I volunteered and at no period during the war did I wait either for a call or draft but attended and rendered my services then as now believing that my life could not be spent in a better course.

5th – State the names of the Regular officers who were with the troops when you served such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer: I was acquainted with Generals Marion – Pickins, Col DeMalmady. I was well acquainted with General Green commander of the regular forces and was also well acquainted with General Sumpter. I was also well acquainted with Col Wm Washington commander of the (ed. note: word hard to read) and with all the foregoing officers I have at different times served during the Southern Campaign and as to the general circumstances of my service that is answered by my declaration. Except services rendered from 1790 to 1795 for upwards of three years of this time, I was employed in building forts defending the country against the incursions & (ed. note: word hard to read) of the Creek Indians at the United States Fort Rock Landing. (ed. note: word hard to read) a fort built by myself and the men then under my command. The Rock Landing Fort was then 1791 commanded by Col Gaither (?) in the year 1792. I was by Col Gaither put in command of the Rock Landing Fort against the Creek Indians in this service and building forts & and other service I (ed. note: word hard to read) from the year 1791 until 1795 making the (remainder is at bottom of page and unreadable).
6th – Did you ever receive a discharge from the service and if so what has become of it?

Answer: We had agreed to meet at New Market within State of South Carolina and at the time appointed I was the oldest officer belonging to the Regiment of Col Hill to which I was then attached (ed. note: not readable)

7th – Did you ever receive a commission and if so what has become of it?

Answer: I received two commissions one from General Sumpter for the command of Captain of a volunteer company in the year 1778 or 1779. This commission I lost. The other I received in the year 1781 and is herewith transmitted marked D. This is all the documentary evidence of service which I now have of my service in the Revolutionary War. But I herewith produce the depositions of four honourable and respectable men each of whom are personally known to this Court To wit the deposition of Col Edward Green taken before Samuel Ingram Esquire the chairman of this court on the 16th day of September 1831.

The deposition of Jasper Greer taken before W. W. Foreman Esquire of Carroll County on the 16th day of September 1832.

The deposition of James Fergus taken in open court September 13, 1832.

The deposition of Capt Benjamin Gilbert taken before Edward Given (?) one of the acting justices of the peace for this county bearing the date 12th of January 1832. The foregoing named gentlemen declarant and (Ed. note: word hard to read) at different places during his tour in the Southern Army of the Revolution and as their standing and character is known to this Court and the (Ed. note: word hard to read) generally it is hoped the Court will certify their opinion of the declarant hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any state or territory.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court .

John McKenzie

We Robert Baker clergyman residing in the County of Carroll and State of Tennessee and Edward W. Gee and Edward Given living in the County and State
aforesaid do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with John McKenzie who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing declaration that we believe him to be of the age of seventy five years that he is generally respected and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been an officer of the Revolution and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn to in open court the day and year here written.

Robert Baker

Edward W. Gee

Edward Given


There is a letter in John’s pension file from a commissioner of the War Department dated 22 May 1924, where the commissioner summarizes John McKenzie’s war service, as follows:

G.S. Lannoon
Humboldt,
Tenn.

Sir:

I have to advise you that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, W 1049, it appears that John McKenzie was born September 17, 1757 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

While residing in Halifax County, Virginia in 1776 he was Captain and Issuing Commissary for one year under Major Parker in the Virginia Troops. In 1777 or 1778 he was Captain in Colonel Thomas Sumter’s South Carolina Regiment, was also Contractor for the Salisbury District under General Davidson. He was Captain of the Light Dragoons in Colonel William Hill’s South Carolina Regiment and captain in Colonel Malmedy’s North Carolina Regiment, he was in the battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Camden, Ruglay’s Mills, Ironworks, Torrence’s Tavern, Guilford, New Market, Beattie’s Ford and Orangeburg and was discharged in 1783.
From 1791 to 1795 he was on guard duty against the Creek Indians. He was allowed pension on his application executed March 13, 1833, while a resident of Carroll County, Tennessee and he dies there November 5, 1842.

Soldier married December 20 (sic) 1792 in Washington County, Georgia, Martha (Patsey) Bonner, who was born January 8, 1775 and she was allowed pension on her application executed October 3, 1843, while a resident of Carroll County, Tennessee.

Two sons were alive in 1843 – Jeremiah H. born November 8, 1793 and Alexander A. aged forty four years. (Ed. note: the third son James Monroe McKenzie also was alive).

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Wow, what a great personal rendition of the service of an American Patriot during the Revolutionary War. Until the author read Captain McKenzie’s account of his service, he had not seen such a detailed explanation of a soldier during the war. One certainly understands why the government awarded him a pension of $480.00 per year after receipt of the paperwork.

On one of the pages of John’s pension file, there is a document where Lewis Cass, Secretary of War in 1833, and a name well-known to historians, approves John McKenzie’s pension.

John’s wife, Patsey Bonner McKenzie also created a lasting piece of McKenzie family memorabilia based upon her needlepoint skills when she created in the early 1790’s what ultimately became her famous sampler. Samplers were first created in the 1500’s and many times conveyed personal information about the creator. Patsey’s sampler included information about her life and marriage to Captain John McKenzie and is set forth below. When it came time to apply for a Revolutionary War widow’s pension in the 1830’s, Captain John McKenzie’s family Bible had been destroyed in a fire and the only “proof” that Patsey had concerning their marriage was her sampler. She shipped it off to the War Department, where it was found in her file and ultimately sent to the Smithsonian Institution where it resides today.
Notice near the bottom of the sampler that she reflects in needlepoint that she and Captain were married on the 20th day of December 1792 in Washington County, Georgia. That date was later reflected in various declarations (affidavits) that she submitted in connection with her pension claim. She also references in her declaration dated 26 October 1846 that the only proof of her claimed marriage was “an old work sample (exact translation) which is now at her residence in Carroll County, Tennessee (ed. note: she had been visiting her daughter in DeSoto County, Mississippi at the time of the declaration) which sample she had previous to her marriage and which contains the precise date of her marriage to the said John worked with a needle in letters and figures thus: Patsey Bonner was born the 8th day of December 1775 and also married the 20th day of December 1792 to Mr. John McKenzie.” She later states that she had the sample at the time she was married and made the aforementioned entry on it a few weeks after she was married. She goes on to qualify that she is attempting to recollect the exact language as precisely as she can inasmuch as she is in Mississippi and the sampler was in Tennessee.

Anyone interested in further researching this line should view the various declarations set forth on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, which include declarations from John McKenzie’s sons, James Monroe, Jeremiah H. and Alexander A., as well as Benjamin Gilbert, Captain John McKenzie’s pension file, which includes the file material of Patsey Bonner McKenzie’s claim is located in file W 1049 National Archives, Federal Pension or Bounty Land Warrant Applications.
who was John McKenzie’s brother-in-law, and Emilly McKenzie Gilbert, wife of Benjamin Gilbert and John McKenzie’s sister.

The question that naturally arose after determining that Aaron McKenzie and his family moved to Georgia following the Revolutionary War was: where did they settle? Based upon research work done by the McKenzie Research Group, we know that Aaron, (Sr.), Aaron, (Jr.), William, and John all had property in close proximity to one another in east Georgia in the 1790’s. That research work, coupled with a wonderful book written by Dan Crumpton entitled “Burke County Georgia Land Records helps establish the location of their property. The book contains very detailed maps of the early land grants in the area (which are posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and linked to the appropriate person). Those maps along with information set forth in Georgia’s (electronic) Virtual Vault establishes that identity and location of the following properties: Aaron McKinzie Sr, (150 acres on the South side of Bever Dam, with chain bearers sworn of John McKinzie and John Sapp); John McKinzie (200 acres on the north side of Bever Dam, with chain bearers sworn of William McKinzie and Benjamin Sapp); another plat for John McKinzie (400 acres on the S. side of Bever Dam, with chain bearers sworn of Wm McKinzie and Benjamin Sapp); William McKinzie (400 acres on the Beaver Dam So. side of Briar Creek bound to the east by Wm and John Sapp and to the west by John Sapp (no chain bearers listed)); and an additional plat for Aaron McKenzie (500 acres adj to the land of Jasper Cook and Jesse Inman, with no chain bearers listed).

As we move into the 1790’s John McKenzie’s name, and that of his brother Aaron, (Jr.) are referenced many times in connection with various events in east Georgia. John McKinzie was granted a license by the Georgia Legislature to operate a tobacco warehouse and inspection station at Federal Town at Rock Landing and Aaron operated one of the first ferries across the Oconee River. Later in the first decade of the 1800’s, as county lines were being drawn and redrawn, citizens of Washington and Hancock Counties petitioned the Legislature to have their areas of their respective counties added to Baldwin County. The language relating to this effort started out, as follows: “Beginning on Aaron McKinzie’s ferry on Oconee River, thence a straight line to Holt’s Mill on Town Creek . . .‘.

The following excerpt is from the book *Oconee River; Tales to Tell* by Katherine Bowman Walters:

Oconee River Frontier Settlements

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East Baldwin County While In Washington County

Settlements along the east bank of the Oconee River, on land that was to become Baldwin, were in Washington County from its settlement in 1784, with the Oconee as the western frontier, until Baldwin County was organized in 1803. The first federal fort was built at the Rock Landing site in 1789\textsuperscript{249}, at the head of the navigation of the Oconee River. Federal Town grew around the fort.

This first white settlement contained fifteen houses – four framed, the others log cabins. A peltry warehouse was built to handle the skins and furs sent down the river by pole boat to Darien. From there these were reloaded for shipment to Philadelphia, New York and Europe. Rock Landing had long been the junction for several Indian trading paths. Because of several shoals, for another score of years, and after many efforts on behalf of the Georgia Legislature and private enterprise, shipping would continue from Rock Landing boat dock, before it was possible for boats to be able to navigate the Oconee River or to land near Milledgeville.

A tobacco warehouse and inspection station was also located at Federal Town. John McKinzie was granted a license by the Georgia Legislature to operate this. One of the first ferries across the Oconee was operated by Aaron McKenzie. (Ed. note: brother of Captain John McKenzie).

Insofar as the location of Rock Landing is concerned, in the same book by Katherine Bowman Walters, she states at page 54, as follows:

In the twentieth century, in pursuit of satisfying historical curiosity to accurately locate the site of Rock Landing, Mrs. Leola Beeson, a Milledgeville historian, researched the Baldwin County courthouse plat books to learn of the first deed holders in the area. For a century or more, the Rock Landing location had been “lost” as the significance of its place in Georgia early history faded from memories.

Mrs. Beeson documented in several ways that Rock Landing was six miles below the present-day Milledgeville. It was located at the mouth of Blue Creek across from Reedy Creek and Reedy Lake.

\textsuperscript{249} Recall the reference to the Rock landing fort in Captain John McKenzie’s declaration, supra.
A very interesting find by the author of this book involved an advertisement from the Hancock County Farmer’s Gazette dated December 1, 1804, Rock Landing, which read as follows: “The subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that his Tobacco Warehouse, at the Rock Landing, is ready for the reception of tobacco: and Messrs. John Jenkins, Hamlin West and R.G. Brown have been appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspectors. Where credit is given the planter for cooperage, inspection and storage until the tobacco is delivered out of the warehouse. I have store room for 2000 bags of cotton at the low price of 25 cents per bag for anytime in the first three months, and 12 ½ cents for each succeeding month. Aaron McKinzie, Rock Landing, December 1, 1804.

The author has not been able to locate an explanation as to why Aaron McKenzie was advertising the tobacco warehouse whereas his brother, John, was the one who had received the license from the State of Georgia to operate it.

Additional events are listed below in chronological order:

9 Aug 1796, William Owsley and Rebecker, his wife, of Hancock County, to John McKenzie of same place for the sum of one hundred fifty Pounds sterling for a tract of land in Hancock County containing two hundred acres adjoining John Boyle’s land and James Hogg’s land and by vacant land. Wit.: Rob Simms and Zephaniah Harvey, J.P., Reg. 24 Apr 1800.²⁵⁰

17 October 1796, John McKenzie and Patsey, his wife, of Hancock County, to Joshua L. Acee(?) for the sum of one hundred fifty Pounds for a tract of land in Hancock County containing two hundred acres adjoining Cooper’s line and Turnbull’s land, near Hog’s land and by John Bailey’s land. Wit.: Risdon Moore, Anne Moore and Peter Merrell. Reg. 17 Jul 1799.²⁵¹

On 25 December, 1797, John McKenzie of Hancock County, Georgia to James Montgomery of same place for the sum of one hundred twenty dollars a tract of land in Hancock County, Georgia on the waters of Deriso Creek, containing 120 acres. Adj. Redrick’s land and Youngblood’s line and by Bevin’s line. Land being part of land originally granted to Mr. Joseph Marshall. Wit: Dempsey Justice and Ephraim Moore, J.P. Reg. 6 Jul 1798.²⁵²

²⁵⁰ Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 202.

²⁵¹ Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 189-190.

²⁵² Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 141.
6 May 1797, John McKenzie of Hancock County to Thomas Cates of same place for the sum of one hundred fifty dollars for a tract of land containing 60 acres on the waters of D(illegible) Creek in Hancock County adjoining said Cates’ land. Said land being a part of a tract of land the said McKenzie bought of Joshua Long, Doctor. Wit: Joel Mc(illegible), J.P., Reg. 13th Dec 1798. 253

17th January 1799, John Dammeron of Hancock County to John McKenzie of same place for the sum of one hundred dollars for a tract of land containing one hundred acres on the waters of Town Creek in Hancock County, being part of a tract of land granted to Alien Beckcom, surveyed to John Caller and from Caller to John Dammeron. Signed by John Dammeron. Wit.: Ed Brown and Henry Rogers. Reg. 25 Apr 1800. 254

In addition to the foregoing property transactions, on 24 Jun 1807, John McKenzie entered into a large sale of his property on Town Creek containing 400 acres to Abraham Borland. What I found interesting about these documents is that they clearly showed John’s wife, Patsey’s, name. The purchase price was $3,000.00. The deed appeared to reflect that the land originally belonged to the Rev. Abraham Marshall and also contained a mill. 255

As mentioned in his long pension declaration above, John McKenzie moved from the State of Georgia in either 1816 or 1817 to Maury County, Tennessee where he lived until 1828 when he moved to Carroll County, Tennessee.

He died on November 5, 1842 in Carroll County, Tennessee.

One of John’s children, James Monroe McKenzie, was the person after whom the Carroll County town of McKenzie was named. Although this history was supposed to encompass only the first three generations of early Maryland McKenzies, a discussion concerning the naming of the city follows simply because it is such an interesting history of our family:

A new historical marker resides in the downtown McKenzie Park (McKenzie, Tennessee). A Saturday afternoon ceremony was abbreviated by heavy storms as Mayor Patty Edwards and Martha McKenzie Carpenter, the great granddaughter of founder James Monroe McKenzie attempted to dedicate the marker. Mrs. Carpenter said she pursued the idea of erecting the marker at the urging of Dr. Howard Smith and wife, Marion. Last week, crews from the McKenzie Public

253 Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 176.

254 Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 293.

255 Hancock County Deed Book H Page 228.
Works Department and Carroll County Electric cleared an area for the marker. It is situated just north of the gazebo and west of the veteran's walk.

Because the inclement weather forced the ceremony to be cut short, Mrs. Carpenter was not able to give her prepared speech, but did pass along the contents of that text to The Banner. "We are here to dedicate this marker to James Monroe McKenzie for his contribution to the development of this little town. Some newcomers may have wondered where the town got its name. James Monroe McKenzie was born February 14, 1818, and probably was named for President James Monroe, who came to office about that time. He came to West Tennessee with his father. Captain John McKenzie, along with some settlers - Sneads, Gilberts (Ed. Note: the Gilbert she referenced was Benjamin Gilbert, husband of Milly Gilbert, sister of Captain John McKenzie) Pates, Ridleys, Bowdens, and others. Little communities sprang up where these families staked their claims.

The railroad began coming through in the 1850s taking land for the right-of-way as they needed it. The Memphis and Ohio line, later the L&N, was the first line with passenger and freight service from Memphis to Bowling Green, beginning in 1861. The N&W had begun laying track from Nashville to the west but the Civil War interrupted the construction.

After the war, work continued and eventually the two lines crossed at McKenzie. In March 1861, James Monroe had donated 10 acres of land on the north side of the N&W tracks to construct a depot. Subsequently a passenger depot was built right at the crossing and a freight office a little to the west. They called this McKenzie Station. When the town was incorporated in 1869, the name 'stuck'. When scheduled train travel was established, the railroads had to publish timetables so they had to name the stops. In 1870, a 112' x 20' freight platform was built on each side of the freight office with rail sidings on each side. Later a concrete platform was laid between the main line and the freight siding."

The script continued by reading, "James Monroe worked for good schools, churches and government. He married Martha Louisa Coleman and they had eight children. The two oldest boys, James Albert and John David practiced medicine in Bradford for many years and came back here to retire. They built identical houses on Stonewall, one of which was razed two years ago. Malcolm became an attorney, practicing in McKenzie and Huntingdon before going to Oklahoma, where he practiced law and was an agent for the Pawnee Indians. Today the name Malcolm McKenzie is still known in the legal profession in Oklahoma City and
Tulsa through some of Malcolm's children. Clinton Atkins was the youngest son and he too went west. He was there when the land was opened up for homesteaders so all his life he was involved in real estate and oil. He is the one who gave McKenzie its first swimming pool on Stonewall.

My grandfather, George W. was station agent for the railroads in McKenzie and in Dickson for 55 years, James Monroe also had three daughter, Callie, Sally, and Gussie who married local businessmen and lived near the rest of their family.

James Monroe died in 1873 before Mt. Olivet (cemetery) was established. He could have been buried in the Gilbert Cemetery or on McKenzie land, but it is assumed he was moved to Mount Olivet where his wife and all the children and spouses are buried.

McKenzie has always been a good place to live. Folks were interested in having good schools, good churches and keeping an eye on their children. The town has responded to national emergencies, sending their boys to the service, supporting the Red Cross and War Bond campaigns. There have always been those planting flowers to make the town pretty, book clubs to keep up to date on what was going on, and church circle meetings. Many former McKenzians and their children have excelled in the field of education, military, athletics and religion. I am sure the young people coming up now will accomplish even more with the opportunities open to them today. And when they become famous, I hope they will always mention they got their station in this little town, even if it's through a great grandfather or grandmother. I hope those who choose to leave McKenzie will always have a longing to return someday. I honestly believe the happiest people in the world are those who were born and raised here and never left. I still get homesick sometimes and when I'm Switch, the air seems to smell better, the trees greener, and I drive a little faster."

Submitted by Jere R Cox

InSCRIPTION ON THE MARKER READS:

James Monroe McKenzie, entrepreneur and philanthropist, was born in February 12, 1818. In 1860 he donated land for the depot and freight office where the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad crossed the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, resulting in the town being named McKenzie. He gave land for Bethel College in 1872 and for the Masonic Lodge. McKenzie died on October 9, 1873.
Erected by Tennessee Historical Commission. (Marker Number 4A 46.)

Location. 36° 7.916' N, 88° 31.07' W. Marker is in McKenzie, Tennessee, in Carroll County. Marker is at the intersection of Cedar Street (Tennessee Route 124) and Broadway Street, on the left when traveling west on Cedar Street. Click for map. Marker is at or near this postal address: 2331 Cedar Street, McKenzie, TN 38201 of America.

Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) (b. unk.)

Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) was born date unknown. He married Nancy Harvell Howell. Together they had the following children: Phillip Harvell (November 8, 1787), Sarah (November 6, 1789), Ann (Nancy) (August 24, 1795), Elizabeth Howell (Betsy) (May 12, 1798) and Randolph (November 8, 1801).

With respect to the identification of the children of Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) and their specific birth dates, the author has utilized the work of Eleanor D. McSwain, a genealogist in Georgia in the latter half of the 20th century who compiled a great deal of data on the families of Twiggs County, Georgia. Her work is extremely valuable to researchers exploring Twiggs County’s past primarily because of the paucity of older records in Twiggs County as a result of a courthouse fire which occurred just before 1900.

In her Abstracts of Some Documents of Twiggs County, Georgia, Ms. McSwain has a section entitled “Bible Records”. In it she references specific birth dates for the children of Aaron McKenzie. Since the information is contained in the “Bible Records” section of the Abstracts, the author surmises that Ms. McSwain must have had access to a family Bible detailing the specific dates of birth, since, otherwise, she would not have been able to supply such detailed information. The one problem with her factual rendition, however, is that she states that Aaron McKenzie “lived in Hancock County, Georgia” and his “will is recorded in the Courthouse there.” She is correct that an Aaron McKenzie lived in Hancock County, but it was Aaron, (Sr.)(b. 1723-1727), and it also is Aaron, (Sr’s) will which is filed in Hancock County. The children listed in the first paragraph simply could not have been the children of Aaron, (Sr.). He would have been over sixty years old when Philip Harvell was born, and he was dead by the time Randolph was born. The only logical conclusion which flows is that the children listed above were the children of Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.).

As was the case with his brother, Captain John McKenzie, Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) was named in many documents which have survived the passage of time. One of the first references to Aaron is in the Washington County, Georgia Militia Muster Rolls for 1793, alongside William McKenzie. They are listed in the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, under the command of Captain John McKenzie, with Randal McKenzie listed as a Sergeant. John Permenter also is on this muster role. Note: This Aaron McKenzie is assumed to be Aaron McKenzie Jr, since Aaron Sr. would have been almost 70 years old by 1793. The William listed next to Aaron is assumed to be Aaron’s son.

On July 1, 1793, John Permenter of Washington County, Georgia sold to Aaron McKinzie 2 negroes and six head of cattle for 60 pounds. Witnesses were: Randolf McKinzie, and William McKinzie. Note: the Randolf named above is presumed to be the same individual as Sgt. Randall McKenzie listed on the 1793 Washington Co Muster Roll. The names Randolph and Randall appear to have been used interchangeably in this family.

December 17, 1793: Hancock County, Georgia was formed from Greene and Washington Counties in December 1793.

29 August 1797: On this date the appraisal of the estate of Aaron McKinzie Sr. of Hancock County was filed and witnessed by Jonathan Black, Robert Owsley and William Gantt. It is assumed that all subsequent records for “Aaron McKinzie” in this area of Georgia refer to Aaron Jr, son of Aaron Sr.

1805: In the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery, “Aaron McKinzie” (indexed as Aaron McKinzee) of Washington County. was listed as entitled to draw two draws. Both draws were unsuccessful.

1807: In 1807 residents of Hancock County and Washington County on the east side of the Oconee, opposite the town of Milledgeville, petitioned to have their lands incorporated into Baldwin County, Georgia. Their petition was granted. The boundary line for the annexation began in the south, “at Aaron McKinzie’s Ferry” on the Oconee River, near the mouth of Buck Creek, and extended north until it crossed the Oconee again at the intersection of the Oconee and the Little rivers.

257 Records of Washington County Georgia, compiled by Marie Lamar (Ancestry.com).
259 Some Georgia Records, by Silas Emmett Lucas, Southern Historical Press, 1994; page 212
260 Records of Washington County Georgia, compiled by Marie Lamar (Ancestry.com)
261 History of Baldwin County Georgia, by Anna M. Green Cook, page 20; quote from the Louisville Gazette, Louisville, Georgia.
1809: In 1809, as a result of a dispute between two ferry operators, the plat of Ruth Bonner was resurveyed by the State Surveyor, Daniel Sturges, and a note was added to Plat Book B, page 36, showing the Ruth Bonner Plat, referencing the 1809 dispute between Aaron McKinzie vs. James Thweatt.\textsuperscript{262}

1809: It is apparent that Aaron moved from Washington County (now Baldwin) to Jones County between 1809 and 1810.

1810: Aaron McKinsey is listed in the 1810 Jones County Tax List, in Captain Griffith’s District. Note Captain Griffith’s District was next to Captain Permenter’s District.\textsuperscript{263}

On Wednesday, July 17, 1811, a Sheriff’s Sale notice appeared in the local newspaper advertising the sale of Aaron’s property on the first Tuesday next\textsuperscript{264} to satisfy the execution of a judgment against Aaron obtained by Benjamin Averett. The property advertised was 350 acres of land on the Oconee River. It seems as though the financial problems weren’t Aaron, Jr.’s alone. On Wednesday, October 7, 1812, Philip McKenzie (believed to be the oldest son of Aaron, Jr. was the subject of a petition filed by David B. Mitchell, Governor, seeking the equity of redemption in 175 ¾ land in the 5th District of Wilkinson County. Unless Philip paid the arrearage within 12 months, his property likewise would be foreclosed.\textsuperscript{265}

1812: Aaron McKensie was a witness to a deed in Wilkinson County, involving James Beaty; $300 for a tract of 202 ½ acres to said Beaty in 2nd District of Wilkinson County, Recorded March 18, 1812. Witnessed by: Aaron McKensie and H. Nicholson. Note that “H. Nicholson,” along with Lucy Nicholson, were two of the individuals who witnessed the will of Aaron’s father, Aaron Sr., on December 28, 1796.\textsuperscript{266}

Aaron McKinsey appears in the 1816 Jones County Tax list in Captain Permenter’s District. Aaron is listed as owning 327 acres in Jones County, Georgia on Dry Creek, and 169

\textsuperscript{262} \textit{A Researcher’s Library of Georgia History, Genealogy and Records}, Vol I, page 170; James Thweatt vs Aaron McKenzie, 7 February 1809; and Place Names of Georgia, p. 183-4; “The Rock Landing.”

\textsuperscript{263} 1810 Jones Co Tax Digest 118-8 17, p. 121), Georgia Department of Archives and History (GDAH), Atlanta GA; GDAH microfilm #154/66.

\textsuperscript{264} Even in 2013, Georgia continues to have foreclosure and Sheriff Sales on the first Tuesday of every month on the courthouse steps of the county where the property is located.

\textsuperscript{265} Evans, Tad, \textit{Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Washington County Extracts 1809-1887}, Pages 4 and 7, respectively.

\textsuperscript{266} The Powell Families of Virginia and the South, by Silas Emmett Lucas, 1982; p 552
acres of land in Twiggs County (Lot 140). In addition he is listed as having “2 pleasure wheels,” and 16 slaves.\textsuperscript{267}

1819: A petition was filed against Aaron McKenzie for recovery of a debt involving John McKenzie. John McKenzie was sued for recovery of 4 negroes. They were free but were taken away from the sheriff’s custody by Jeremiah McKenzie, John’s son. After the suit, but before recovery, John left the area and moved to Tennessee. A petition was filed on January 18, 1819 requesting transfer of the debt to Aaron McKenzie, John’s brother. It is presumed that this John McKenzie was Aaron’s brother, and that he was the same ‘John’ listed living next door to Aaron on the 1816 Tax List. This John was no longer living next to Aaron by the time of the 1820 Jones Co Census, which coincides with John McKenzie’s move to Maury County, Tennessee.\textsuperscript{268}

Aaron’s financial difficulties seemed to arise again in the 1818 to 1820 time frame. A newspaper foreclosure advertisement appeared in the Georgia Journal (published in Milledgeville, Georgia on Tuesday, August 31, 1819 listing 197 ½ acres of land in Jones County 7\textsuperscript{th} District, formerly Baldwin County, “whereon Aaron McKinzie now lives – gold and lead mine on said land” to satisfy an execution on a judgment obtained by John Humphries.\textsuperscript{269}

Aaron seems to have dodged the creditors’ bullet for a while longer but on Tuesday, July 3, 1821, another foreclosure ad appeared in the Georgia Journal advertising the same property listed above as well as two negroes to satisfy a fi fa (judgment)\textsuperscript{270} in favor of Benjamin Averett.\textsuperscript{271}

On Tuesday, February 25, 1823, another advertisement appeared in the Georgia Journal relating to the seizure of 10 negroes against Aaron McKenzie, Benjamin B. Smith, Solomon Groce, John Jones and Isham West by John Humphries, as guardian for James S. Frierson and Samuel Lowther. Based upon research conducted by the author, it is known that Benjamin B. Smith was the husband of Aaron’s daughter, Ann (Nancy) McKenzie and Isham West was the husband of Aaron’s daughter, Elizabeth Howell (Betsy) McKenzie.\textsuperscript{272}

\textsuperscript{267} 1816 Jones Co Tax Digest (Ancestry.com).
\textsuperscript{268} Petition 20681910, Jones County; Filing Date: Jan 18 1819; Ending Date: Aug 18 1819.
\textsuperscript{269} Evans, Tad, \textit{Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831}, Page 98.
\textsuperscript{270} “Fi Fa” is a Latin abbreviation for Writ of Fieri Facias, and translates into English as “that you caused to be made”. It is a writ of execution that has been filed after a judgment has been obtained so that the creditor can levy on the debtor’s possessions.
\textsuperscript{271} Evans, Tad, \textit{Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831}, Page 129.
\textsuperscript{272} Evans, Tad, \textit{Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831}, Page 160.
In September, 1823, another levy of Aaron’s property occurred, this time involving his household goods, cattle, hogs, mules, wagons, etc. As best as the author can determine, the creditors initially seized his land, then his negroes and finally continued to pursue him until they had seized his personal property as well. This time the judgment was in favor of Joseph Johnson against Aaron McKenzie and Isham West. The legal proceeding files have not been obtained by the author to determine the basis for the debts against Aaron and his sons-in-law, but suffice it to say that by the time the creditors were finished, Aaron had nothing left but his name. 

1820: Aaron McKinzie is listed in the 1820 Jones County Census, in Captain Waller’s District, page 118 (mistakenly indexed under Captain Griffith’s District). Note: Captain Waller’s and Captain Permenter’s Districts are located side-by-side, along the southern border of Jones County. It is likely that Aaron’s property was near the boundary between the two districts. 

1820: Aaron McKinzie of Jones County granted his sons-in-law, Isham West and Benjamin B. Smith, both of Twiggs County fractions (one third shares each of 169 acres) of Lot 140 in the district of Wilkinson, now Twiggs. 

Aaron McKenzie, resident of Jones County, Captain Permenter’s District, drew 159 acres in the 1821 Georgia Land Lottery. The lot was in Henry County, Georgia (now 30 minutes south of Atlanta). 

1823: On 12 July 1823, Isham West and his wife Betsy H. West, and Benjamin B. Smith and his wife Nancy Smith, along with Nancy McKinzie (Aaron McKinzie’s wife) each sold their one-third shares of Lot 140 in Twiggs County to Oliver Prince. It is presumed that Aaron was dead by the time of this deed or else he would have executed the deed and not his wife, Nancy. 

1830: In the 1830 Twiggs County Tax List, Nancy McKinzie (most probably Aaron McKenzie’s widow) was listed as living in Captain Bostick’s District. She had no land in Twiggs County. She did, however, have a total of 405 acres outside of Twiggs Co, in Talbot and Randolph counties. This suggests that she was living with someone else, perhaps a relative (Ed. note: most probably her son-in-law, Benjamin B. Smith), and that she was the owner of two lots drawn in one of the Georgia Land Lotteries.

273 Evans, Tad, Georgia Newspaper Clippings, Jones County Extracts 1810-1831, Page 168.
275 U.S. Gen Web Project; Bibb County Deed Records, contributed by Joyce Green; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gabibbdeeds.htm
276 (Contributed by volunteers to the USGenWeb Archives; http://files.usgwaarchives.net/ga/deeds/1821/1821m.txt
277 U.S.GenWeb Project; Bibb County Deed Records, contributed by Joyce Green; http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gabibbdeeds.htm

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1830: In the 1830 Twiggs Co federal census Benjamin B. Smith was listed in Captain Bostick’s District. He was listed as having one male 30-40 years old (himself), one female 30-40 years old (his wife Nancy/Ann), and one female 50-60 years old. In addition, his household included: 1 boy under 5, 3 boys 5-10, 1 boy 10-15, 1 boy 15-20, and one male 20-30; 1 girl under 5, 1 girl 5-10 and 1 girl 10-15 years old. Since two adult females were listed, the author surmises that the older of the two (age 50-60 years old) was Nancy McKenzie, widow of Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) and mother of Nancy/Ann. The spread of ages reflected would have meant that she would have been born between 1770 and 1780.

1850. In the 1850 federal census, in the ninety-third sub-division of Wilkinson County, Georgia there is an “Ann McKenzie”, age 63, living with Merit Etheridge and his wife, Sarah, age 35. That would place Sarah’s date of birth in 1815. As a brief aside, who was this Sarah? Was she Sarah McKenzie or Sarah Smith (daughter of Benjamin Bowen Smith and Nancy Ann McKenzie (b. 1795)? Next, who was this “Ann McKenzie”? Was she the same person as Nancy McKenzie, whose name appears in a land transaction in Bibb County in 1820? Was she Sarah’s mother, Sarah’s grandmother, Sarah’s aunt? At age 63 (assuming that age was correctly understood and recorded by the census worker), her birth date would have been abt. 1787. This would suggest that she was not the Nancy Ann McKenzie (b. abt. 1795), the wife of Benjamin Bowen Smith. Benjamin Bowen Smith also was still alive so why wasn’t Nancy Ann living with him? (Need to locate 1850 census for Benjamin Bowen Smith if possible). The birth date also would suggest that she was not Aaron McKenzie, Jr.’s wife, Nancy Harvell Howell, because she necessarily would have had to have been born abt. 1770 or earlier to be the mother of the five children listed in Eleanor D. McSwain’s book where she set forth the “Bible” record information on this family as set forth earlier in this section. That would be the case, however, assuming that Aaron only had one wife and didn’t remarry after his children were born. And, to complicate matters even more, based upon an analysis of old deed records by the author, he surmises that Nancy McKenzie, wife/widow of Aaron McKenzie, Jr. did use the name “Ann” from time to time in real estate transactions.

In a deed dated 1 May 1817, but not witnessed until 16 Feb 11819, “Ann” McKenzie witnesses a land purchase of Aaron McKenzie from John Lea in Jones County, Georgia. Jones County Records, Deed Book K, Page 124. On the next page, in a deed dated 24 Dec 1816 also between Aaron McKenzie and John Lea involving property in Jones County, the document reflects the names of Benjamin B. Smith and Nancy Smith (his wife) who we know was one of the daughters of Aaron McKenzie. Jones County Records Deed Book 124, Page 125. The

278 In The Georgians by. Jeannette Holland Austin, Genealogical Publishing Company 1984, she states on page 114, that Sara McKenzie married Meret Etheridge and that Sara was the daughter of Nancy McKenzie (b. 1795) who was living with Sara and Meret in 1860. It seems well established that Nancy Ann McKenzie married Benjamin Bowen Smith. As a result, the entry in the aforementioned book should have referenced Sara “Smith” as opposed to Sara McKenzie. The author has concluded that the information in this book is incorrect.

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witness section of this deed also was dated 16 Feb 1819. One year later, 8 July 1820, Aaron McKenzie sells land to his sons-in-law, Benjamin B. Smith and Isham West, in Bibb County, Georgia. Bibb County Records Deed Book A, Page 32. The document is witnessed again by an “Ann” McKenzie. Four days later on 12 Jul 1820, Benjamin B. Smith and his wife, Nancy, Isham West and his wife, Betsy (i.e. Elizabeth “Betsy” McKenzie b. 1798) and “Nancy” McKenzie convey land to Oliver Prince located previously in Baldwin County, but now situated in Bibb County. Bibb County Records Deed Book A, Page 45. On the following page 46, in a separate entry, John Robinson, executor of the estate of John Robinson, deceased, releases whatever interest he had in the aforementioned Bibb County property as a result of John Robinson, deceased having obtained a judgment against Aaron McKenzie and John McKenzie in 1807 in the Superior Court of Washington County. Immediately following that release, Betsy West and Nancy Smith release whatever dower rights they have in the same Bibb County property. The Nancy McKenzie who also signed the sale deed released no dower suggesting that she was the wife of the now-deceased or soon to be deceased Aaron McKenzie.

In the space of a year, both an “Ann” McKenzie and a “Nancy” McKenzie are involved in land transactions concerning Aaron McKenzie. Another “Nancy” also is involved but that person clearly is delineated as Nancy Smith. Based upon the totality of the date, the author believes the probability is quite high “Nancy” and “Ann” were one in the same - Nancy/Ann Harvell Howell, the wife of Aaron McKenzie. This analysis still, however, does not help us get to the bottom of the women referenced in the 1850 and 1860 censuses as discussed above.

1860. In the 1860 federal census, in the Fork District, Wilkinson County, Georgia, there is a “Nancy McKinzy”, age 65, living with Merett Etheredge and his wife, Sarah A., age 44. The question naturally arises, is this the same female McKenzie listed in the 1850 census who was discussed above? If so, she aged only two years and not ten. Could it be Nancy Harvell Howell, wife of Aaron McKenzie, Jr.? The evidence suggests that it most probably was not for the reason stated above, Nancy Harvell Howell was most probably born circa 1770 or before. Was it Nancy Ann McKenzie (b. abt. 1795), daughter of Aaron McKenzie and Nancy Harvell Howell? The dates line up. Also, by 1860, Benjamin B. Smith had died (he died in 1857), which makes it much more probable that the “Nancy” McKenzie living with Sarah in 1860 was Sarah’s mother, Nancy Ann McKenzie (b. 1795), and the daughter of Aaron McKenzie and Nancy Harvell Howell. The one problem with this analysis is why would Nancy Smith have changed her name back to McKenzie. Unless they had divorced and so far no record has emerged of a divorce, you would expect that she would be listed as Nancy Smith. Unfortunately, At this juncture, with the records available to us, we probably will never know.

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280 Ann Stansbarger added the following comments in November 2012: Speaking of widows, as Bobbie points out, we are collecting quite a group of widows. We have the "Ann McKinzie" listed as a witness to the Aaron deed activity of 1820. We have the "Nancy McKinzie" of Twiggs Co, mentioned in the Philip summary. And there is the
It is understandable why Frank Lonnie McKenzie had never been able to piece together a clean chain of links leading to his known ancestor, Philip McKenzie (b. 1812). His work was further complicated by the fact that the Twiggs County Courthouse burned circa 1900 and most records were lost. The one thing available to researchers in the 21st century, however, that was not available previously, and which enabled a connection to be made between Frank’s branch and the McKenzies of Early Maryland tree is DNA analysis. Frank McKenzie’s DNA was tested via FtDNA in Tucson, Arizona and he was a match with at least five other McKenzie descendants who have a clean paper trail back to John McKenzie (b. 1687). Although Frank’s links are still somewhat muddled in the late 1700 and early 1800 time frame, the DNA analysis objectively proves that his branch of the family connects to the trunk of the McKenzies of Early Maryland tree.

**Philip McKenzie (b. 1812)**

As referenced previously, in the fall of 2012, Frank Lonnie McKenzie contacted the author via the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and laid out his analysis as to why he believed that his compilation of McKenzie relatives (his database exceeded 16,000 names) connected to John McKenzie (b. 1687) via the Aaron McKenzie, (Sr.) (b. 1723-1727) family branch. The work performed by Frank and the McKenzie Research Group has been outlined above. Because this analysis is critical in linking Frank’s 16,000 name database to the McKenzies of Early Maryland Family Tree, the author has decided to summarize the documentation that was gathered which helped support that Frank McKenzie’s earliest recorded relative, Philip McKenzie (b. abt. 1812) most probably was a son of Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) or of one of Aaron’s children.

On 4 Mar 1826, Philip McKenzie ordered goods from Ira Peck’s Mercantile Store in Marion, Twiggs Co, and charged them to the account of Benjamin B. Smith. It is presumed that this was Philip McKenzie, (b. abt. 1812), and that Benjamin B. Smith was a close relative. If so, Philip would have been approximately 14 years of age in 1826.  

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Rachel McKenzie who unsuccessfully drew for 2 lots in the 1807 Lottery (I think it was 1807, I’m going from memory). Since Ann and Nancy are often used interchangeably, the two above could be the same.

Also, as Sheryl Kelso pointed out, there was a Nancy McKinzie who was the mother of Sarah McKinzie who married Meritt or Merrell Eldridge of Wilkinson Co. This Nancy was in the 1830 Wilkinson census as a head of household, along with 2 girls. She was born about 1795. By 1850 she was living with Sarah and Meret in Wilkinson County as Nancy McKinzie. In the 1860 census she was living with them still, but now she is listed as Ann McKinzie.

Anyone’s guess is as good as mine as to who these widows belong to.

Best, Ann

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1826: There were no McKenzies of any spelling listed in the 1826 Twiggs Co. Tax List. There was, however, a B. B. Smith listed in the 1826 Twiggs Tax List, in Captain Bostick’s District, with 67 acres in Twiggs Co., 152 ½ acres in Jones Co., and 490 acres in Irwin County.

1827: Nancy McKenzie (widow), of Solomon’s District, Twiggs County, Georgia, drew 1 or 2 lots in the 1827 Georgia Land Lottery. One entry reads Nancy McKenzie (widow) of Solomon’s District, and a second entry reads N. McKenzie (widow) of Solomon’s District. It is presumed this is one and the same individual, that she was the widow of Aaron McKenzie, (Jr.) and that she drew 2 lots by virtue of her status as a widow with minor children (recalling the list of Nancy and Aaron McKenzie Jr.’s children as recorded by Eleanor McSwain, the question remains as to whether the minor children were hers, or a child of a relative. The most logical conclusion was they could not have been hers because of her age.) One lot was in Muscogee County and the second lot was in Lee County. Each lot would have been 202 and 1/2 acres, for a total of 405 acres. Note, Solomon’s District appears to have been known by that name in the period 1826-1827 only.

1830: In the 1830 Twiggs Tax List Benjamin B. Smith was listed as living in Captain Bostick’s District. He was listed as having 865 acres and 9 slaves.

1830: On 16 December 1830 Philip McKinzie married Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilder in Jones Co GA. Betsy was no doubt descended from one of the Wilder families of Jones Co. Willis Wilder, his son Robert, and his cousin, William Wilder, acquired land in Jones Co in circa 1810. The 1811 Jones Co Tax Digest stated that Willis Wilder had 202 ½ acres adjacent to ‘W. Wilder’ on Dry Creek. William Wilder had 300 acres adjacent to ‘Wilder.’ In addition, William Wilder had 202 ½ acres in Jones Co. adjacent to Beard on Walnut Creek.\(^{282}\)

The 1816 Jones County Tax Digest listed Aaron McKinzie (Jr.) as living in Capt Permenter’s District, on Dry Creek, 3 doors from William Wilder and 14 doors from Willis Wilder. By the time of the 1830 census, there were no McKinzies living on this property.

1833: In the 1833 Twiggs County Tax List Nancy McKinzie was listed in Captain Bostick’s District. She had no land in Twiggs County, however, she still had 405 acres outside of Twiggs. On this tax list, the land was listed as being in Talbot County, versus Talbot and Randolph in the 1830 tax list. (Question: Again, where did Nancy live if she had no land in Twiggs Co?)

1833: About 1833 Philip McKinzie turned 21 years old. In the 1833 Twiggs Tax List Philip McKinzie appeared in Capt Bostick’s District. He was listed as having no land. (Question: Where did Philip and his wife, Betsy, live if they had no land in Twiggs Co?)

\(^{282}\) Land information contributed to USGenWeb by Gaila. gaila@merrington.net
After 1833: Philip McKinzie and Betsy Wilder McKinzie moved to Alabama. (Note: Ask Frank McKenzie what information we have concerning Philip that picks up after his move to Alabama and add it here.

Randolph McKenzie (b. unk.)

There is no known birthdate for Randolph McKenzie, another one of the children of Aaron McKenzie and his wife, Jemima. His date of death has been established via a Power of Attorney that his brother, John McKenzie, gave to John’s nephew, Jeremiah McKenzie in 1811. In the Power of Attorney, Randolph is referenced as having died in Florida.²⁸³

Emilly (Milly) McKenzie B. abt. 1765)

Emilly (actual spelling in 1843 RW related declaration as reflected in her actual signature) (Milly) McKenzie was born abt. 1765 in Virginia. She married Benjamin Franklin Gilbert, Jr. on 20 October 1783 in Campbell County, Virginia. They had the following children: Robert Reece, Jonathan Moore Sr.’ Benjamin Molton, Randolph, Betty, Sarah/Sally, Nancy McKenzie, Jemima Exa, Martha, Samuel, Anna Marie and Martin. She died abt. 1845 in Weakley County, Tennessee.

5th May 1795, Benjamin Gilbert and Amelia, his wife, of Hancock County, to Jonathan Moore of the same place for the sum of fifty five Pounds for a tract of land that lies on the north side of a branch commonly called and known by the name of Beaverdam Branch, it being part of a tract of land conveyed unto said Benjamin Gilbert by James Wood on 7 Feb 1788. Said land granted to James Wood on 21st Mar 1787, then in Wilkes County, but now in Hancock County. Wit. Charles Moore and Robert Gilbert.²⁸⁴

17 Dec 1798, Benjamin Gilbert of Hancock County to William S. Kelly of the same place for the sum of three hundred dollars for a tract of land being part of a tract of land originally granted on 21st Mar 1787 unto James Wood for two hundred acres, and by said James Wood conveyed unto said Benjamin Gilbert. Said land being on the south side of a tract called and known by the name Beaverdam Branch and containing one hundred acres. Wit.: Will Dent, J.P., and Risdon Moore. Reg. 20th Dec 1799.²⁸⁵

²⁸³ Book C, Page 290 Jones County, Georgia Property Records.
²⁸⁴ Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 72.
²⁸⁵ Land Deed Genealogy of Hancock County, Georgia, Abstracted and Compiled by Helen and Tim Marsh, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, South Carolina, 1997, Page 196.
Emilly McKenzie Gilbert provided a declaration on 3 Oct 1843 in support of her sister-in-law’s, Patsey Bonner McKenzie, widow’s pension application. She states that she is 78 years old (which helps of course establish her age) and that she “was present at the house of the said John McKenzie her brother at the time of his (undecipherable) marriage with the said Martha (i.e. Patsey Bonner) and at his request superintended the arrangements for the affair which took place on the twenty first day of December 1792” and then explains that circumstances prevented her from attending the actual wedding but that she knows that Martha (Patsey) and John lived together as husband and wife until his death in 1842.

Nancy McKenzie (b. abt. 1773)

Nancy McKenzie was born abt. 1773 in Virginia. She married Benjamin Gilbert (research the discrepancy between the two Benjamin Gilberts listed above. I believe they are two different individuals). They had the following children: Aly H., Sophia, Robert R., Benjamin and Washington. She died abt. 1851 in Bibb County, Georgia.

Nancy McKenzie Gilbert submitted a declaration in connection with her pension application on 6 May 1846. At the time she was residing in Putnam County, Georgia and was seventy three years old. She recited that she was the widow of Benjamin Gilbert, “formerly written by other persons than himself Benjamin F. Gilbert”, that her husband served in the revolutionary war, that at the time of his service he was a resident of the State of Virginia, Bedford County. The declaration went on to recount her husband’s service which included serving as a private soldier in the Virginia Continental line and that he served under both George Washington and General Greene. She states that he would mention the names of his captains, majors and colonels but that she cannot now remember them. He fought in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Guilford Courthouse and numerous other battles that she cannot now recollect, and was twice wounded. She further states that he was honorably discharged but that his paperwork was lost and that she is not aware of anyone still living who could attest to his service. On the second page of the document, she states that she and her husband were married on the 20 day of Sep 1791 by a Methodist clergyman by the name of Harris who then resided in Washington County, Georgia but was now dead. They were married in what was then Greene County, Georgia but which is now known as Hancock at the house of Edmund Burke. She explains next that she no longer has her Family Registry which she last saw in the possession of her daughter when she moved to the State of Missouri. She no longer has anything in writing to prove her marriage and must rely on the affidavits of others who knew she was married to Benjamin Gilbert. Her husband died on 25 Oct 1830 in Putnam County, Georgia. She signed her own name, but the attestation by the witness on the document, Bushrod Johnston, states that
she is infirm and not able to attend court in person. On the fourth page of the document a Zacariah Roughton appears and attests to the fact that he was aware that Benjamin Gilbert died in 1830 and that Nancy was a widow thereafter.

So ends the saga and migration of the last of the children of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687). As you saw, four of the six children remained in Maryland\textsuperscript{286} – two in the eastern part, two in the western part. The remaining two eventually ended up in Georgia.\textsuperscript{287} We know from additional research that John McKenzie (b. 1757) eventually migrated with his family and one of his sisters, Milly, and her husband, Benjamin Gilbert, to NW Tennessee some time before 1820. They sank their roots in west Tennessee soil to such an extent that 50 years later, as discussed previously, the city of McKenzie, Tennessee was named after one of John’s sons, James Monroe McKenzie.

\textsuperscript{286} Gabriel (b. 1715), Daniel (b. 1717), Moses (b. 1720) and Michael (b. abt. 1727)

\textsuperscript{287} Anne (b. abt. 1725 and Aaron (b. between 1723 and 1727).
Chapter 3

The Original McKenzie Property

Hopkins’ Atlas of 1878, Howard County, shows the location of a parcel of land owned by A(aron) McKenzie and D(avid) MacKenzie (circled below)\textsuperscript{288}, who were descendants of Daniel MacKenzie (b. 1717), son of John (b. 1687). It is part of the original land acquired by John McKenzie (b. 1687) before he died.

\textsuperscript{288} The Hopkins’ Atlas Map of 1878 is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and is linked to John McKenzie (b. 1687)
Dr. Caleb Dorsey did a tremendous amount of work years ago piecing together various original land warrants in Howard County, Maryland including the parcels purchased by John McKenzie (b. 1687). Dr. Dorsey’s map reflects those various pieces:

Further work was done by Richard Lee (Dick) MacKenzie to locate on Dorsey’s map the various parcels of land that John McKenzie (b. 1687) passed to his children in his Will dated 1758. Based upon the work of Dr. Dorsey and Dick MacKenzie there can be no mistaking the location of John McKenzie’s original property. Dick’s map is set forth below:
In October, 2013, Dick MacKenzie did additional work reviewing the various patents and deeds surrounding all of the various McKenzie properties. The following is a summary of the various parcels. Note how the names of the parcels intertwine:

“I want to let everyone know how all these parcels of land that we’re dealing with are, if not contiguous to each other, at least close to each other and in the same area as the original John MacKinzie property.”

“2nd Addition to Hopson’s Choice” which became “McKinsey’s Neglect” is described as intersecting “Hopson’s Choice” (naturally!) and “Carter’s Addition”
“McKinsey’s Manor” then “McKinsey’s Manor Neglected” is described as intersecting “Carter’s Addition” and Batchellor’s Choice”

“Good Luck Enlarged” is described as intersecting “Sewall’s Contrivance,” “Carter’s Whim,” “Gray’s Bower,” Batchellor’s Choice,” and “McKinzie Will” surveyed for Daniel McKinzie. (The only conclusion I can reach on that last reference is that it means McKinzie’s Hills, which was surveyed for Daniel in 1771 but was patented by his son Aaron in April 1796.)

“MacKenzie’s Pleasure” was surveyed for Daniel also, but patented by son Aaron in June 1794, described as intersecting “Carter’s Whim” and “Gray’s Bower”

“MacKinzie’s Angle” described as beginning at “Carter’s Whim” was surveyed for Daniel but patented by son Aaron in 1807

“McKenzie’s Loss” surveyed for Aaron in Feb 1797 but patented by son David in Aug 1833, is described as intersecting “McKenzie’s Pleasure,” “Carter’s Addition,” “Sewel’s Lott,” “Carter’s Whim,” “Grey’s Bower,” and “East Latham”

Needless to say, genealogy seems to come alive when you actually can walk the land where your ancestors roamed, farmed and raised their families, or actually see some of the buildings they constructed with their own hands. In 2011, with the assistance of Ann Stansbarger, the author set off to locate the original McKenzie property. He found it located, in all places, on “McKenzie” Road in Howard County, Maryland. The house owned until recently by the Hannon family289 was constructed circa 1890 and still contains several very old out buildings that pre-date the house.

289 The Hannons were instrumental in having “McKenzie’s Discovery” added to the Inventory of Historical Places in Maryland maintained by that organization. The property can be accessed on their web site at: http://www.mdihp.net/dsp_search.cfm?search=property&id=15973&viewer=true&requestTimeout=6000. It contains a great deal of information on the history surrounding the property. In September, Chuck Lewis wrote to Dick MacKenzie with a copy to the author as follows: Dick: I’m still looking for those “falls” near the McKenzie property. But, related to the property, I stopped by today and the current owners were outside packing their belongings so I chatted with them for a bit. As you probably know, they’ve lived there for 3 years and bought the property from Jean Hannon. Interestingly, they’ve sold the house and will be settling sometime in October. Of particular interest, the gentleman indicated that he sold the property to a McKenzie descendent. He didn’t recall the name, but it looks like the property will soon be back in the family.
In 1999, Ann Stansbarger related a story to the author in an email that helps add additional “life” to the original property.

“Speaking of John and Katherine Gabriel McKenzie, I had a very unexpected surprise this week. I was in Baltimore for a two-day conference. I had hoped to be able to take a day and go to Annapolis, to the Hall of Records, but my schedule didn't work out that way. Anyway, I got lost trying to get to my hotel and I found myself on the new expressway ("100") leading to Ellicott City. Ellicott City is along the Patapsco River, very close to the original plantation belonging to John and Katherine. One thing lead to another, and I ended up finding what's left of the old plantation site, which dates back to 1716 and is made up of McKenzie's Discovery, Hopson's Choice and a number of other land patents, and meeting the people who live there now. Their names were Phil and Jean Hannon and they were incredibly nice people. Fortunately, they are very interested in preserving history so they have done an excellent job of preserving the property. The main house is a lovely white colonial, built by Aaron and John McKenzie in 1890 on the site of a much older home. The house is surrounded by very old "out buildings," including a log cabin smoke house and a stable/blacksmith's shop. It was very exciting and I came away with lots of good information. Jean and Philip gave me a copy of an article that was written in the Central Maryland News newspaper about their property. Here are some of the highlights:

The home stands on land that was once part of two tracts, "Addition to Hopson's Choice" and "McKenzie's Neglect." McKenzie's Neglect was a piece of land that was incorporated into "McKenzie's Discovery." The earliest home of record on the site was a log cabin built by Aaron McKenzie in 1817. Aaron eventually erected a smokehouse in 1830, also made of logs, and an old log barn that was inscribed "Built by Aaron McKenzie February 1860." A third building, this one of stone, served as a blacksmith shop. The brick chimney and hearth as well as the huge wood and leather bellows are still there. A carriage house built in 1880 completes the group of out buildings, while the retaining wall of an old corn crib now serves as a lovely rock garden. Most of the buildings are still complete with hardware made at the forge. At the southeast corner of the original survey a small cemetery can be found. Three crude carved granite headstones mark the graves of three of the early McKenzie residents. They read: D:M -- B 1798, D 1885; S,D:M -- B 1811, D 1894; Ruth:M -- B 1838, D 1891. The main house, built in 1890, sits on the site of the original log cabin. It has eight rooms and two baths. The foundation stones were cut from the granite quarry on the property. An unusual feature of the cellar is the arched construction under the kitchen fireplace, a feature commonly found only in much older homes. Ash and chestnut beams
were used in the construction. The plaster is of the old type, with cow or horse hair mixed in it to give it strength. The floors are pine. (The article goes on to describe the house in more detail.)

The property remained in McKenzie hands until 1900, when a portion of it was sold to Susannah Keyes. The remaining land was sold to Dolly Madison MacLean in 1930. It is this second portion (40 acres) that eventually found its way into the hands of the current owners.

Back to Mike McKenzie's e-mail: I was curious about the waterfall as well (John and Katherine were supposedly buried beside the "main falls of the Patapsco River"). I asked everyone I could find about it, including Jean and Phil, and the lady in the Tavern in Ellicott City. No one knew what I was talking about. They did say that the Patapsco River used to be much, much bigger and that it has since become almost completely "silted in." I did find a reference in one book to a falls at Elk Ridge Landing, which is within a few miles of the old plantation site, so I went there as well on Wednesday. The river apparently used to be navigable up to this point by ocean-going ships (hence the name Elk Ridge LANDING). This is where the plantation owners took their hogsheads of tobacco for shipment to Europe. Today the area is a park, but the river is so silted-in that there is nothing left but a shallow creek. No sign of a waterfall there either.

Author’s Note: In J. Thomas Scharf, The History of Baltimore City and County, the author states at page 15, (referring to the Patapsco River, “It has been in former times the avenue into the heart of the country, through which large schooners passed to points nearly as far as the Relay House. This, however, is no longer possible. The great flood of July, 1868, tore away such quantities of sand, soil and other materials from the country above as to fill up the channel for about four miles, leaving only two or three feet of water in places where it was formerly ten or twelve feet deep”.

Today I talked to the director of the Howard Co. Historical Society. (The area is no longer part of Ann Arundel Co.) She said she would help me research the family and the history of the river. Hopefully I'll have more information in the future on this. Before I left Jean and Phil's house, I mentioned our McKenzie Quest project. I asked for their permission to tell the other members of our group about them. I said that that would probably mean that they would have more visitors in the future. (Amazingly they have only had THREE McKenzies come calling since Jean's family bought the place in 1955!) At first she hesitated, but
then she said "Why not. McKenzies are such nice people." (How nice of her to notice!)"

The barn referenced in Ann Stansbarger’s email, which was built by Aaron McKenzie in 1860 recently was moved to a local Howard County, Maryland park and preserved for future generations to see and experience. The following is an article that appeared in the Baltimore Sun concerning it:

"Standing on scaffolding, wearing eye-protecting glasses and with a steel hammer in his hand, Louis Brown sweated in the humid air as he laboriously restored the stone chinks between hand-hewn logs that farmer Aaron McKenzie first erected in Howard County 145 years ago.

"It gives you the feel of what they had to go through back in time," said Brown, 28, a National Park Service employee helping Howard County restore the two-story, 1860 log barn McKenzie built on what is now McKenzie Road, north of Old Frederick Road.

To get that feeling, Brown and Sharon Feeney, another park service worker, are leading the effort to replace lost or rotted timbers, hand hewing them with simple tools the way McKenzie did.

The county had prepared the site - in Rockburn Branch Park off Montgomery Road in Elkridge - with a stone-and-mortar foundation and a concrete floor to ease the way for visitors.

Stones must be painstakingly fitted into the large openings in the logs. A soft mortar mixture is then applied over the stones, a process called daubing, to keep wind and rain out. The roof, bowed in the center, was recently replaced with new cedar shingles.

Feeney said the logs in the upper story of the building are original, but many in the first floor are replacements. Some of the stones used in chinking are also original, she said.

"It's important to show people what was here. It's part of your history," Feeney said.

"Rockburn provides an opportunity for children to feel history. Touching the hand-hewn marks of an axe, seeing the horsehair in the chinking, experiencing the
narrow confines and darkness of a primitive structure - these are the things that bring history to life," said Mary Catherine Cochran, who heads Preservation Howard County.

The Civil War-era building was donated to the county by Jean Hannon and was partly dismantled and moved 19 years ago from her home on McKenzie Road to its current location.

The county is spending $63,417 to restore it as part of a loosely organized heritage park. Near the barn stands the Clover Hill Farm house, which senior county park planner Clara Gouin said dates to the late 18th or early 19th century.

That boarded-up building could one day become a restaurant, though previous plans for that fell through. Nearby, out of sight, is the restored 19th-century, one-room Pfeiffer School, also moved from the northern county to Rockburn Branch Park.

Preserving Howard's Heritage, One Log At A Time – Baltimore Sun. “National Park Service workers are using simple tools to restore a two-story barn built by a farmer in 1860”. October 02, 2005|By Larry Carson, Sun Reporter
THE MACKENZIE BARN

Below are two photos of the MacKenzie barn, now located at Rockburn Branch County Park near Elkridge, MD. The barn, donated to Howard County by the Hannon family, on whose property at 2416 McKenzie Road, Ellicott City, the barn once rested, is at the Montgomery Road entrance to the park behind the elementary school next to the Clover Hill House. The barn, which bore the inscription “Built by Aaron MacKenzie February 1860” on one of the upper planks, has been partially restored but is fence enclosed. It is unclear whether Aaron was the brother (born 1810) of David MacKenzie, who together with David inherited the land from their father, Aaron MacKenzie, or refers to David’s second son Aaron, born in 1833. Next to the barn in one photo is Jean MacKenzie, wife of Dick MacKenzie, great-great grandson of David.
The Hannon House (above) still has the old smokehouse located on the property as can be seen in the following picture.
Much to the chagrin of researchers today, including the author, no structures from the 1700’s appear to have survived on the original McKenzie property. The Hannon House lives on, however, although it is now surrounded by a standard American sub-division.

**What Became of the Original McKenzie Property**

Expanding upon all of the information set forth above, Dick MacKenzie, in another prodigious burst of research and writing has assimilated several hundred years of real estate transactions concerning the original McKenzie property and has traced what occurred to it from the time it was first assembled by John McKenzie in the first half of the 1700’s up until the time a small portion of it was acquired by the Hannon Family in the mid-1950’s. While tracing what happened to the property, Dick and Don Kagle also discovered some rather gruesome newspaper articles pertaining to the descendants who lived on the land that add quite a bit of flavor to the old McKenzie homestead. Rather than edit Dick’s article, it is included in its entirety.

“**MARTHA ELLEN “ELLA” TUCKER: A MISUNDERSTOOD MATRON OR A MASS MURDERER?”**

“This account is a story of a family, its land, and one member of that family whose actions, if they occurred as many of us believe, were clearly criminal in nature. To understand the full impact of the events that will be described herein, it is best to start at the beginning of the MacKenzie family, which occupied the same land from the early 1700’s to the middle of the 20th Century. Although the name will be shown as MacKenzie throughout, which is the spelling my part of the family returned to (although MacKinzie was not unheard of), most of the other branches of the family that moved south and west adopted the McKenzie (or in some cases McKinzie) spelling, and apparently one line even remained with an older McKinsey spelling.

John MacKenzie (1687-1758), whose origins are still unknown at this point in time – despite the claims otherwise of other researchers – patented three adjoining tracts of land on the south side of the Patapsco River just north of Ellicott City, Maryland in now-Howard County, MD between 1716 and 1734, and arguably made his home there. In his will, he devised his land to children Daniel (96 acres), Moses (96 acres), and Michael (96 – later certified to be 98 - acres, as it included the home site), and grandchildren William of Aaron (96 acres) and Michael MacKenzie Mattox of Ann (50 acres.) William of Aaron sold his 96 acres, as did Moses Jr. his father’s 96 acres. The fate of Michael MacKenzie Mattox’s 50 acres is unknown.
Daniel MacKenzie (1717-1783) willed his 96 acres to son Aaron (1769-1831) upon the death of Aaron’s mother, and Aaron, in turn, willed the 96 acres to sons David and Aaron. In March 1840, another Aaron (1781-1850’s), believed to have been a grandson of Michael, sold Michael’s 98 acres to David MacKenzie. This Aaron is enumerated in the 1850 Census with Thomas and Ann Davis, Ann being David’s wife’s sister, not far from the family farm. He is never found again and is believed to have died prior to 1860.

On 10 June 1845, David and Sarah MacKenzie sold 44 ½ acres of David’s inherited land to John Dobbs.

In the 1850 Census, David’s brother Aaron (1810-1850’s) is enumerated with David, his wife Sarah, and their 9 children in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County. Aaron, who apparently never married, deeded to his brother David his half of the inherited land in August 1851, and does not appear again, also believed to have died before 1860. By 1851, David owned all of the land known to have remained in MacKenzie hands.

On 9 October 1868, David and Sarah deeded to their son Aaron L. MacKenzie 6 ½ acres of land, to become his at his father’s death.

David and Sarah MacKenzie had 11 children, the oldest of which, Mary Ann, married William Tucker about 1849, and they had 8 children, the 4th of which was Martha Ellen Tucker, born 11 February 1856. She is enumerated with her family in the 1860 Federal Census as Martha E. Tucker, 5 years old. In the 1870 Federal Census, she is enumerated in the David “McKinsey” household as 10 year old E.M. Tucker, along with 6 “McKinsey” children. In the 1880 Federal Census, she is still in the David “McKinzie” household, as Martha Tucker, 23 year old granddaughter, along with 3 “McKinzie” children and another grandchild, 14 year old Thomas “McKinzie.” Thomas is actually Caswell Thomas MacKenzie, son of David’s son Aaron L. MacKenzie, who by now is living apart from his wife and two daughters, reason unknown.

David MacKenzie died about the first of August 1885, and, in his will dated 6 January 1881, he devised to certain children (David, George W., Ruth, Catherine, Ellen, Julia Ann and Susan R.) and grandchild Martha Ellen Tucker, equal shares of the 98 acre tract (that originally belonged to Michael MacKenzie) at the death of his wife Sarah. The remainder of his land he bequeathed to his son John W. MacKenzie.

Most unfortunate is the fact that the 1890 Census records were lost forever, as some details of living arrangements during a 20 year period must be assumed. On 8 March 1889, Caswell T. MacKenzie married Martha E. “Mattie” Day of Oella, Baltimore County, MD. On 23 December 1889, their son Royal Franklin MacKenzie was born.
Their second son, Charles Stanley MacKenzie was born on 3 September 1892. It is believed that they resided at the Mackenzie family farm during this time.

On 11 April 1893, Mrs. Caswell “McKenzie” the former Miss Day, died at her residence, leaving her husband and two small children, according to an obituary in the April 15, 1893 Ellicott City Times. No further details were given, and the death preceded death records in Maryland. She was 30 years old.

On 10 April 1894, Sarah MacKenzie died at her home at age 83, her obituary indicating that her late husband David was supposedly an heir of a large unsettled estate in Scotland, and hope is entertained by members of the family that they will come into possession of a large inheritance. (NOTE: I recall hearing as a child a story about 3 MacKenzie brothers who came to this country from Scotland and were heirs to some fortune, which may reference this same assertion. I believe it to be without merit.)

On 18 June 1898, the surviving children and/or their heirs at law (except unmarried daughter Ruth MacKenzie, who died sometime in 1891 at age 52), plus Ellen Tucker, who were named in the will of David MacKenzie as entitled to Michael MacKenzie’s 98 acre tract, transferred by deed the total acreage to Elisha C. Titsworth (sic), husband of David’s daughter Catherine. It remained in the Tittsworth family until 1917.

On 2 March 1899, Caswell T. MacKenzie and Laura V. Ridgley were married in Howard County, MD. In the 1900 Census for District 2, Howard County, Caswell T. and Laura “MacKinzie” are enumerated among the Ridgley family, five doors from what appears to be the MacKenzie family farm, wherein are enumerated John W. MacKinzie, 53, Aaron MacKinzie, 66, Royal F. MacKinzie, 10, Stanley C. MacKinzie, 7, and Ella M. Tucker, 44. On 10 December 1901, Laura V. MacKinzie executed a will, leaving all her real estate and personal estate to her husband, Caswell T. MacKinzie, including “my farm where we now live.”

On 10 February 1910, Aaron L. MacKinzie died of senility at age 75.


On 25 March 1910, John W. MacKenzie, in consideration of natural love and affection, deeded to Royal F. and Charles Stanley MacKenzie 49 ½ acres of land, reserving a life estate in the property for himself, and for Martha Ella Tucker (or until her marriage.)
On 1 August 1911, 21 year old Royal Franklin MacKinzie died, with cause of death on his death certificate shown as “Convulsions (spinal origins)” with heat as a contributing factor. On 20 March 1913, John W. MacKinzie, who had never married, died of “Paralysis of Heart” at age 64.

On 24 April 1918, Charles Stanley MacKenzie married Ethel Virginia Wheatley in Howard County. It is assumed that they made their home at the MacKenzie family farm. On 24 November 1918, Charles Stanley MacKinzie died, his death certificate showing “Probably lobar pneumonia” with contributing factors not known. He was 26.

On 15 March 1919, Ethel V. MacKinzie, widow, deeded to Caswell T. MacKinzie, Laura V. MacKinzie and Martha Ella Tucker, all her rights to the property deeded to her late husband and his brother, with the life estate proviso for Martha Ella Tucker noted.

On 4 April 1919, Laura Virginia MacKinzie died of burns to her body, face and neck, which occurred, according to her obituary, two days earlier due to a fall descending cellar steps with an oil lamp, which exploded and burned her. She was 59 years old and afflicted with rheumatism. There is no indication that she and Caswell had resided at the MacKenzie family farm.

On or about 10 February 1920, Caswell T. MacKenzie married Marie Moenke. Their daughter, Marie Liliann was born 13 Nov 1921.

On 14 May 1930, Marie MacKenzie was hospitalized with convulsions after taking part of a dose of headache medicine. According to newspaper articles over the next 5 days – The Baltimore Sun included an article on May 15, and The Baltimore News captured the story as front-page headlines on May 15, 16, 17 and 19, 1930 – the story went as follows:

Because ill health prevented Caswell McKenzie (sic) from working at his trade as a carpenter, he and Mrs. Mary (sic) McKenzie and their 8 year old daughter, Marie, moved about two months prior to the farm Mr. McKenzie co-owned with his cousin Martha “Ella” Tucker, who had made it her home virtually all her life. After taking a small amount of the medicine on the night of May 14, Mrs. McKenzie noticed a peculiar odor and poured the rest back into the bottle. She then became seriously ill with convulsions, and the family doctor and her sisters were summoned. Upon arrival, the sisters were informed by cousin Ella Tucker, who stood in front of the door, that they could not go into Mrs. McKenzie’s room, as she was too low. The sisters insisted nonetheless, and decided that she should be hospitalized. At the hospital, the attending physician concluded after analysis of the contents of the bottle that she had been poisoned, stating,
“The bottle contained a deadly poison in a tremendously strong solution, and had Mrs. McKenzie swallowed much of it she would most certainly have died.”

The Howard County State’s Attorney, the Ellicott City Police Chief and two Baltimore City detectives began an investigation into the poisoning, and one feature that came to their attention was the fact that two sons of Mr. McKenzie by a former marriage had died of similar convulsions in 1911 and 1918, both of whom had been reared after their mother’s death by cousin Ella Tucker. A neighbor indicated that he remembered the deaths of the two boys, who had been sickly for a long time and then suddenly died. Mrs. McKenzie admitted that she suspected a specific individual of being responsible for the poison, but refused to name the individual. The final article indicated that the detectives believed they were close to solving the mystery, that a motive had been established, and that they intended to return to the farm to question Joseph Shipley, 68 year old farm hand and Mrs. (sic) Martha Tucker, 73, a relative of Mrs. McKenzie. No further article has been located, and the results of the investigation and the case are unknown.

Caswell, Marie and their daughter never returned to live on the farm, although they did return to the Ellicott City area. Between 1921 and 1940, Caswell T. and Marie MacKenzie were involved in a number of land transactions as either grantors or grantees of small parcels of land in the Ellicott City area, none of which involved the original MacKenzie land.

Caswell Thomas “Bud” MacKinzie died 12 January 1942 at his residence in Ellicott City at the age of 76.

On 4 December 1942, in the case of Marie MacKinzie and Marie L. MacKinzie, Plaintiffs, vs. Martha E. Tucker and Charles Johnson, Defendants (the latter determined to be only a caretaker of the property and without entitlement) filed in the Circuit Court of Howard County, In Equity, wherein was explained that the rundown condition of the property occupied by Martha E. Tucker and her failure to keep current real estate taxes suggested that the property be sold, an action finally agreed to by Miss Tucker. The court decree of 23 February 1943 designated C. Orman Manahan, Attorney for the Plaintiffs as Trustee to arrange the sale, which he accomplished on 4 August 1943 by a deed transferring the 43 9/10 acres of land to Dolly Madison McLean. 1

Martha Ellen Tucker’s whereabouts after the sale of the property are unknown. She had apparently lived there alone after the death of Joseph H. Shipley, whose relationship with her, if any, is unknown, on 24 January 1937 at age 76. She died at a nursing home in Baltimore City 16 August 1945 at age 89.
On 8 April 1946, Marie MacKinzie, widow, and Marie L. MacKinzie, single, transferred by deed the 6 ¼ acre tract that had been granted to Aaron L. MacKenzie by his parents (and which changed hands within the family numerous times over the years) to Dolly Madison McLean. This was the last piece of John MacKenzie’s original property to leave the MacKenzie family.2

Marie MacKinzie died at Baltimore, MD on 7 July 1954 at the age of 77. Marie Liliann MacKinzie married, bore 5 children, and died in Baltimore County, MD at the age of 82.

Knowing nothing of the MacKenzie property or of the family, other than a mention during my childhood that my grandfather had a cousin Ella Tucker who lived in Ellicott City, until I began my genealogical research less than 10 years ago, I’ve wondered often since then how I could have been reared less than 5 miles from where this all took place and never had an inkling about any of it. My great-grandfather George William MacKenzie, another son of David and Sarah, married Georgiana Day, older sister of Caswell’s first wife Mattie, in 1878 and moved to Oella, where my grandfather and father were born, and seemingly my part of the family had no contact with the rest of the family except for my great-grandparents signing off on the sale of the land to Elisha Tittsworth in 1898. Did the death of Mattie have anything to do with that? Were there suspicions about events that occurred at the family farm that led to a rift in the family? Unfortunately, I’ll never know.

We also will never know what, if anything, Martha Ellen “Ella” Tucker was responsible for, although a number of us, including the descendants of Caswell and Marie, believe that dear Ella, in a perverted quest to maintain what she perceived as “her land” and perhaps fueled by visions of a forthcoming fortune, committed unimaginable acts on members of her direct and extended family members.

1. The plat of the 43 9/10 acre property that was included in the Equity case file is interesting, in that the residence (marked “Res.”) can be seen at the end of the road running north into the property. Also of interest is the identification of the 6 ¼ acre tract located on the right side of the property, which was the property remaining in the hands of Marie and Marie L. MacKinzie.
2. By deed of 31 July 1952, Dolly Madison McLean transferred both tracts of land (the 43 9/10 and the 6 ¼ acres) to D. Clayton & Irma G. Lucas, who, in turn by deed dated 11 August 1955, transferred said land to J. Norman & Janette A. Otto, parents of Jean O. Hannon, who with her husband, Philip A. Hannon, resided in the home called “No Less” until their deaths within the past few years. The home, which they extensively renovated, had reportedly been built by John and David MacKenzie Jr. in 1890, and is situated at the
intersection of McKenzie Road and Hannon Court just off Route 99 in Ellicott City. A write-up on the property in a local publication some years ago indicated that the property remained in the MacKenzie family for 83 years. By my calculations, it was actually 230 years. Wow!

Diagonally across the street from the home are three headstones of David, Sarah and Ruth MacKenzie, although there is uncertainty as to whether this was the family burying ground and whether there are graves beneath the stones.”

Dick MacKenzie
27 April 2014

No wonder there seemed to be few McKenzie/MacKenzie males who remained in the eastern portion of Maryland; Martha Ellen Tucker was killing all of them. How gruesome!!

As the McKenzie Family Research Project unfolds, it seems to gain steam as other relatives discover the site and provide additional information that add fibers to the fabric we are weaving. In addition to the Martha Ellen Tucker story that Dick MacKenzie provided, Shirley Massey contacted the author in 2013 to advise: “You might be interested to know that the Pfeiffer’s Corner One-Room Schoolhouse relocated to the Rockburn Park also has a connection to the MacKenzie family. When the school was closed and sold in the 1940's, it was converted into a residence by my late husband's uncle, Vernon Tittsworth, the grandson of Elisha C. Tittsworth and Catherine MacKenzie”. Elisha Tittsworth is the same person mentioned by Dick MacKenzie in the story set forth above.

**The Aaron’s**

Not to be outdone, Dick MacKenzie has pieced together additional data surrounding other descendants who were involved with the McKenzie Homestead and the barn referenced above.

“This all started when I reached page 18, “The Original McKenzie Property”, and tried to get my arms around who the A(aron) was who is cited in Hopkins’ Atlas. It sent me back to land records, census records and tree branches, and led me to the following conclusions:

There were 4 Aaron’s who lived on the John McKenzie property at some point in time:

1) Aaron b. 1769, son of Daniel 1717, who executed his will in March 1828 and had died by May 1831, leaving his land (Daniel’s (b. 1717) originally) to sons David and Aaron.
2) Aaron b. 1810 (based on the 1840 Census showing him as 40 and living with his brother David’s family), who split the inherited land with his brother David via indentures dated 10 May 1833 (AA Co. L.R. WSG-18, pages 54-58), with Aaron getting 4 ¾ acres of McKenzie’s Hills, 35 ½ acres of Addition to Hopson’s Choice, and 12 ¼ acres of Hopson’s Choice, while David took 3+ acres of McKenzie’s Hills and 44 ½ acres of Hobson’s Choice. Aaron sold McKenzie’s Hills to John W. Dorsey 25 Oct 1833 (AA WSG-18, pg. 228) and the remaining two plots (35 ½ Addition and 12 ¼ Hopson’s Choice) to his brother David 19 Aug 1851 (Howard County Deed Book 11 page 53) with the proviso that Aaron have a home on the premises for life + timber rights. He does not appear again after the 1850 Census, and I believe he died prior to 1860. Died rather than moved away, as every indication is that he did not marry and was always dependent on his brother.

3) Aaron b. abt. 1780, (probably) the grandson of Michael, son of John, who by indenture dated 12 Mar 1840 sells to David (above) Michael’s 98 acres that Michael inherited from his father John, with the proviso that he have the privilege of building a dwelling house on ½ acre which he would possess and be entitled to crop reimbursement. This Aaron appears in the 1850 Census as 69 year old Aaron McKinsey, living in the household of Thomas and Ann Davis and family, Ann being the sister of David’s wife Sarah. While in the same general vicinity as David’s residence, it probably was not on the McKenzie family property. This Aaron also does not appear again after the 1850 Census, and I believe he also died prior to 1860.

4) Aaron L. MacKinzie, son of David, who, by indenture dated 9 Oct 1868 (Howard County Deed Book 28 page 448) was conveyed 6 ¼ acres of Addition to Hopson’s Choice by his parents David and Sarah D. for him to use and to own at David’s death.

The only Aaron believed to be alive anywhere near the 1878 timeframe would have been Aaron L., who is also believed to have been the author of the inscription “Built by Aaron MacKenzie February 1860” on the inside of the MacKenzie barn that now rests in Rockburn Branch County Park near Elkridge.

I believe that Aaron 1810 was actually born earlier than that year. When I go back and look at census records before 1850 (and it’s always easy to find these two families – Michael’s and Daniel/Aaron/David’s – as they’re always next door to each other), in the 1820 Census Aaron’s males are one 16-18 and three 16-26, which would indicate that son Aaron was at least 16 years old, born by 1804. Since the next oldest child, daughter Rachel, is believed to have been born 1802-3, it would make perfect sense for Aaron to have been born in 1804 rather than 6 years later. The following Census, 1830 is less
conclusive, as Aaron Jr. is obviously the 20 to 30 year old shown but doesn’t help pinpoint an exact age. Further, in Aaron’s will of 1828, he does not refer to his son Aaron as a minor, which he could have been had he been born in 1810. Based on this, I’d recommend that we change this Aaron’s DOB in the databases to 1804.

Reviewing the Census records mentioned above also reveals additional information about Michael’s family. In the 1800 Census, Michl McKinsey household was 1 male under 10, 4 males 16-25, one male 45+, one female under 10, one 16-25, one 45+. Best guess scenario here, Michael had 4 sons, one of whom was married with children, or had 3 sons and a married daughter with children. Was this John’s son Michael or grandson? Michael b. 1727 having sons born 1775-1784? More likely a grandson. In 1810 Census, Michael Mackinsey household consists of one male 16-25, one male 45+, one female 45+. In 1820 Census, next to Aaron McKinzie is Catherine McKinzie, 45+ plus, 3 males 26-45 and one male 45+. Catherine must be the widow of Michael shown in 1810, and there are again 4 males in the household. By the 1830 Census, the occupant is Aaron McKinsey Jr., males 50-60 and 90 to 100. By 1840, only David McKinsey appears in AA Co., no next door neighbor by that name. Does that mean that one of Michael Jr.’s sons was Aaron @1780? Who were the others? How was Aaron 1780 entitled to sell Michael’s land? Not a lot of answers here, but maybe ammunition to help with additional research.”

So, it all began when John McKenzie acquired the first 100 acres in 1716 on which he farmed and raised his family. It was devised upon John’s death to his children and grandchildren, who in turn either sold it to others or passed it to their children. Slowly and inexorably the estate shrank in size like so many other original family homesteads so that heading into the 1900s the McKenzies occupied only a small fraction of the land which had originally been amassed. As can be expected with the passage of almost 300 years, there no longer are any McKenzies living on any of John McKenzie’s original property. Yet, the land remains to be walked upon and one can reflect as the author once did as to what it must have looked like almost three hundred years ago.
Chapter 4

Western Maryland Maps

No serious study of Maryland McKenzie genealogy can be performed without an understanding of the Federal Land Warrant program that was implemented following the Revolutionary War. Much has been written by others with respect to the topic, and this genealogy certainly will not explore the subject in depth. Suffice it to say that by an Act of the Maryland Legislature in 1777, it was ordered that a bounty of 50 acres of land should be given to each able-bodied recruit who enlisted and served in the American Army for a period of three years. An additional Act was passed in 1781 directing that these lands should be chosen from the territory of the State of Maryland lying West of Fort Cumberland. Many of the early McKenzies of Maryland (i.e. primarily the second and third generation) took advantage of this Land Warrant program. References to their land acquisitions have been interspersed previously through both the text of this document and the footnotes accompanying it.

It wasn’t until the author met Michael T. McKenzie of Barrels ville, Maryland via the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site in 2010, and started to acquire just a small fraction of his knowledge concerning the “lay of the land” in western Maryland, that the area started to “come alive” and parcels of what previously had been “just land” actually began to become associated with old ancestors.

The starting point was the ‘Map of Military Lots, Tracts, Escheats, etc. in Garrett County, Maryland and Allegany County, Maryland West of Ft. Cumberland”.

291 History of Cumberland by Loudermilk

292 Michael T. McKenzie is one of the authors of In Search of the Turkey Foot Road, also by Lannie Dietle, and edited by Nancy E. Thoerig. It is a great resource which explains how early settlers made their way westward via the Turkey Foot Trail which ran close to property owned by our McKenzie ancestors. Michael greatly assisted in pinpointing exact locations of properties owned by the McKenzies of Early Maryland.

293 The Map is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. Go to “All Media” and search the term “Map of Military Lots, Tracts and Escheats 1874 Western Maryland”. It’s a jpg file which can be copied and transferred to your computer so that you can blow it up and focus more closely on pertinent tracts.
Although the author had seen old copies of the map in the file notes of Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie (Ret.), it wasn’t until Michael sent me the jpg version and started to focus me on various tracts that I finally understood how all the pieces fit together.
Let’s use Gabriel McKenzie (b. 1715), one of the sons of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687) as an example. He acquired Lot 3365 as discussed previously in the section detailing his life. If you locate the full size copy of the 1874 military lots map on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and look directly under the "i & n " in PENNSYLVANIA at the top of the page, you will see a triangular lot # 3365 just above the property known as “Bear Camp”. That triangular piece of property is the 50 acres of land that comprised the Gabriel McKenzie land patent.

That same triangular Lot #3365 has been cropped from the large version and appears below:

![Map Image]

In the realm of “things never seem to change”, next compare the 1874 military map and the cropped image with the current Google satellite map of the same area which appears below. The outline of the same triangular piece of property clearly is visible. Michael T.

294 http://maps.google.com/maps?f=q&source=s_q&hl=en&geocode=&q=15501+bear+camp+lane+mt+savage+md&sll=37.0625,-95.677068&sspn=27.423305,56.162109&ie=UTF8&hq=&hnear=15501+Bear+Camp+Ln+NW.
McKenzie of Barrelville wrote to the author in November, 2010 after doing the various comparisons and some additional research and advised: “the lot is still the same shape and is still the same 50 acres owned by a nice couple, Earl Lepley and his wife, who by the way is a descendant of Gabriel. She was blown away when I told her she is living on her GGG Grandpappys property.”

MAMc print the Google page and do some drawing on it

Another example of how a genealogist can be interactive with both maps and deeds flow from a study of the property of Daniel McKenzie (b. abt. 1752), son of Gabriel, son of John (b. abt. 1687). Daniel acquired Land Warrants to Lots 3552, 3554 and 3569, also in Allegany County, Maryland. It was good prime bottom land along the Potomac River that was later passed down through the James Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1796) branch of the family and ultimately was acquired by James Annan and turned into what is known today as Annan Knolls subdivision, which was created in the 1920’s.

The 1874 military mapped once again was cropped and enlarged so that the actual lots 3552, 3554 and 3569 could be seen. The cropped version appears below. If you’ll look slightly to the left and above the “t” in Prather’s Defeat”, you’ll see those three contiguous lots. If you attempt to locate the property on the larger military tracts map, the parcels are located on the right hand side about half way down the sheet near the Potomac River.
An additional historical fact for this property includes the cabin that Daniel McKenzie (b. abt. 1752) built, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire in Dec, 1935. A copy of the newspaper article is set forth on the following page. (MAMc see if you can obtain a better copy someplace)

The text reads as follows:

“The above is a picture of the McKenzie log house on Winchester Road, near Annan Knolls, destroyed a week ago by fire. It is known that the building was erected before 1800 by Daniel McKenzie, a pioneer settler. The county land records show that the large tract now comprises the former Daniel Annan Farm was patented to McKenzie in 1795 by the State of Maryland.

McKenzie, it is thought, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and received military lots, as large tracts in the county were shown on the rough surveys. The farm was earlier known as the Moses McKenzie farm and comprised 435 acres from
Cresaptown to the present Winchester railroad bridge. Moses McKenzie was a noted fox hunter and maintained a large pack of hunting dogs.

The land records show one part of the acreage termed as “Allegany Republican”, and two others, “Contest” and “Timberland”. Great stands of white pine and oak covered it. Josiah P. McKenzie, a grandson of Moses McKenzie, held title to the property until 1900 when the late Daniel Annan purchased it and improved the property and established a dairy. It was later laid out as a realty development.”
The author also is in possession of a map of Maryland circa 1900, a portion of which is reflected below, which shows the location of “McKenzie, Maryland” in the same general vicinity of the land that Daniel Mckenzie (b. 1752) acquired in the 1790’s. If you look about an inch below the word “Cumberland” where the Potomac River makes the very sharp bend, you’ll see Cresaptown, Brady and then “McKenzie”. There must have been a lot of McKenzies in the area for it to be reflected on maps as “McKenzie, Maryland.”

In fact, there were numerous McKenzie farms throughout the “McKenzie, Maryland” area as shown on a map prepared by Virgil DeSalles McKenzie, Sr., which appears on Page 82 of his home page on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, and which is set forth on the following page.

Virgil, Sr. authored “Virgil McKenzie’s Family History and Local History” in the early 1980’s. It is chock full of interesting stories about his branch of the McKenzie family, which traces back through Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1720) to John McKenzie (b. 1687). Virgil, Sr. lived in and around McKenzie, Maryland all of his life and knew many of the McKenzie families.
that populated the area. Many of the people he discusses in the book were his relatives so he was able to acquire a lot of information first-hand. He also appears to have done a considerable amount of additional research which he incorporated into many lists set forth in his book. The location of the old McKenzie Cemetery where Gabriel Thornton McKenzie’s elegant gravestone is situated also is reflected on the map below, which was hand-marked by Virgil, Sr. The entire book has been digitized and is located on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site linked to Virgil, Sr.’s name. To visit the cemetery, travel US 220 from Cumberland to Cresaptown (that road becomes the McMullen Highway in Cresaptown); turn left at the traffic light onto Winchester Road SW; go 1.4 miles and turn left onto McKenzie Tower Road; go .8 miles and the cemetery can be found on the right hand side of the road.
One final example of the power of modern technology is the Google Street Photo of John Frank McKenzie’s (b. 1852 and part of the direct line of the author) house which is still standing in the vicinity of Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland. Through a combination of deed research and use of Google Earth, the author was able to zero in on the property, zoom in at street level and capture a photo of the house off of the Internet.
These are just a few examples of what genealogists can do today with the technology available to them. All it takes is some cross-referencing work between deeds, maps and satellite images. Before you know it, you can zero in on your ancestor’s property and snap a picture all from the confines of your own home. Imagine what Gabriel, Daniel and John Frank would think today about what is reflected on these pages!!
Chapter 5

Why Collin MacKenzie is Not Part of This Maryland McKenzie Genealogy

Many Maryland McKenzies in the past have attempted to link themselves to Collin MacKenzie, born Ross Shire, Scotland abt. 1630 and ultimately to transition themselves to Scotland via Collin. To date, the author has not been able to locate any genealogical data to support such a connection. Other Maryland McKenzie researchers have connected John McKenzie (b. 1687) with an earlier John “McKenzie” (b. 1659) and then to Macum Macenne and then back to Scotland. As will be explained in depth, that connection likewise is not supported by the known existing records.

What appears to have happened over the years is that the McKenzie (or some variation of the spelling) and the Macceneys (or some variation of the spelling) families of Maryland have been mistakenly intertwined, which resulted in the McKenzies believing they connected to Scotland via Collin (and via John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659) after him). In the course of attempting to understand what actually occurred, the author has come to the conclusion that:

(1) to date, no written documentation has been located that establishes a link between the McKenzies of Early Maryland and Scotland.

(2) there were both McKenzies and Macceneys living in Maryland at the same time in the late 1600’s and early 1700’s which ultimately led to the mistaken intertwining, and

(3) any effort to combine the two families is not correct.

Because all genealogists would like to be able to continue to extend their family lines as far back as possible, the author sincerely hopes that other McKenzies of Maryland genealogists will step forward and offer any information or research they may have generated which establishes our link to Europe, so that all McKenzies interested in researching their roots will know from whence they came.

The information set forth below was found by the author in the genealogy papers of Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie (Ret.) (b. 1892, d. 1970), who researched the McKenzie family from the late 1920’s until his death in the early 1970’s. He compiled over 1800 pages of handwritten notes from his research and travels. Joseph Edward McKenzie, Dunedin, Florida 34697 reduced all of Colonel McKenzie’s notes to microfilm obtainable (in 1998) from Dataplex Corporation 1502-A Joh Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21227. Col. MacKenzie began corresponding with McKenzie relatives in 1929. Those early letters from elderly relatives (several of whom were born in the mid-1800’s) contain a great deal of information on the McKenzies of Early
Maryland. We all should be forever indebted to Col. McKenzie for the extensive research he performed at a time when computers did not exist and genealogists simply had to dig and continue to dig to obtain information that today we obtain with a few clicks of the mouse.

In addition to the available information gleaned from the Maryland Archives and that from Col. McKenzie’s notes, John Brake of Fort Lauderdale, Florida recently provided the author with an article published by Wayne Ward in 2004 on the Clan MacKenzie web site pertaining to the McKenzies, which can be accessed at http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CLAN-MACKENZIE/2004-09/1094782831, and another article posted by Matthew Redmond in 2008 on the Gen Forum hosted by Genealogy.com pertaining to the Macceneys, which can be accessed at http://genforum.genealogy.com/ingram/messages/5116.html, both of which confirmed the conclusions reached independently by the author which are set forth above.

**The Lack of Testamentary Documentation**

When Collin MacKenzie died in 1683, we know from surviving testamentary records located in the Maryland Hall of Records that Collin bequeathed all of his property to his friend and executor Richard Gardiner. Test Pro. 12 B, pages 109-110. There is absolutely no mention in any of the surviving testamentary records of a wife or any children associated with Collin.

The significance of that fact cannot be overstated. Maryland’s testamentary structure for disposing of a person’s assets was governed by the laws of England at the time of Collin’s death and eventually was codified in the Maryland Testamentary Act of 1715. The Act prescribed when a person died intestate (without a will) that the administrator of the estate distribute any remaining assets after payment of all debts by giving 1/3rd of the estate to the widow (commonly referred to as the 1/3rd widow’s share) with the remainder being distributed to the decedent’s children in equal parts. The absence of any reference whatsoever to the surviving spouse and children of Collin MacKenzie is the first clue that Collin is not part of the McKenzie of Early Maryland line.

In addition to the lack of any testamentary documentation, Col. Gabriel T. McKenzie’s research notes contained an extremely interesting document pertaining to the Macceney family of Maryland, which the primary author has typed verbatim below. As you will note when you review the following material, included in this excerpt are references to various names regularly mistaken associated with the early McKenzie line in Maryland, e.g. Sarah Ellinor Anderson, supposed wife of John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659). Based upon this documentation found in Col. McKenzie’s notes, it appears very clearly that John Macceney was not the same person as John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659) and that there was no early “John” associated with the McKenzie line in Maryland in that era. Please note that the first sentence starts off a little rough. The notes were typed verbatim and that is exactly how the first sentence in the original actually reads.
Maccenne, Maceney, Mackeney, Macceney, McCeney

In the various old records find in same record spelling was different but prove to be Macceney.

A survey of Pennsylvania and Virginia do not show any record of anyone of the name who immigrated to those States.

Maryland Records of Early Settlers, Lib. 4, Page 5, give the following:


Warrants of Land Lib. 10, Page 312, Aug. 20, 1666. Be it known to all men by these presents that I, Mary Annabel Dobbs, the relict (ed. Note by MAMc: means “widow”) of Makcum Macceney of Piney Neck in the County of Kent, Planter, for consideration of one hundred and eighty pounds of Tobacco, well and truly paid unto me by William Fitzallen of the County of Kent, the receipt here I said Annabel do acknowledge, by the presents, to have aforesaid, and made over to William Willett, Merchant of County of Kent, to all my rights, titles and interest, claims and demands of and to all those lands and rights due me for or by reason of the condition of Plantation of the right Hon. Cecelus Baltimore, Lord Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, for the transportation of Andrew Hanson and Minors, Margaret Anderson, Sarah Ellinor Anderson, Katherine Anderson and Frederick Anderson, and do hereby for the consideration of foresaid, assign and make over all my rights to the said William Willett and his heirs and assigns forever.

Witness my hand and seal this twenty day of August in the 34th year of his Lordship Diminon.

Makcum Macceney rec’d 150 acres of land called Piney Neck Kent County, Md., where he died 1665. His will probated Mch. 27, 1665, Lib. #1, Folio 259. Give to my son-in-law, Roderick Hanson, all my wearing clothes, cow and calf to be delivered unto him next spring. I give my daughter, Katherine Hanson, one cow and calf to be delivered unto her next spring, and for the remainder of my small estate which is left, I give to be equally divided between my two daughters-in-law, Sarah Ellinor and Ann Ellinor, and my son, John Macceney.

This will proved by the oath of the Witnesses, Alexander Waters and Pasco Dunn, this 27th Day of March, 1665, in the Court of Kent.
July 27, 1666. This codicil was brought to me by John Dobbs, the husband of the relict of Makcum Macceney. The witnesses are gone to England. Admicor committed to John Dobbs and Mary Annabel, his wife.

Lib. 16, page 233. Admo. a/c 1667 came John Dobbs who married Mary, the relict of Makcum Macceney, late of Kent County, and exhibited his accounts upon oath of and upon his Adm. Of said estate. Test. Pro. #1, Folio 124. Heirs of Makcum MacCeney, Roderick Hanson, Sarah Ellinor Macceney, Ann Ellinor Macceney, John MacCeney, Mary Annabel Dobbs, and William MacCeney, whose name did not occur in will.

From this will, his widow married, in 1666, John Dobbs.

John MacCeney, son of Makcum and Mary Annabel MacCeney, married, 1664, Sarah Ellinor Anderson, daughter of William Anderson and his wife. Amy Waddylove. Issue – William, Martha, Ann, John, Katherine MacCeney married, 1664, Roderick Hanson and moved to Cecil County, Md. He died prior to 1725, leaving a daughter, Mary Murphy, Martha MacCeney, daughter of John and Sarah Ellinor MacCeney, married Nance Hanson and moved to Cecil County, Md., where he died 1704. His will probated May 22, 1704. Lib. 3, Folio 264. Son, William, Haris, son, Henry, son, George, to whom he left 150 acres of land called Kimboultin in Kent County, daughter Ann, to whom he left 150 acres called Graves End, Kent County, daughter, Mary, and to Brothers-in-law, William and John MacCeney, personal.

Test. Pro, #1, Folio 124. John and Ellinor Anderson MacCeney had four children, William, born 1665, Martha, born 1666, Ann, born 1668 and John, born 1669. Probate of Wills and Administering of Estates, Lib. 14, Page 36, Page 117 show that John MacCeney had married, in 1687, Jane Gordon of Anne Arundel County, daughter of Thomas Gordon, by the following. Lib. 14, page 36. Came Anthoney Underwood, procurat of John MacCeney, Jane MacCeney and Thomas Gordon, John Gladstone and prayed citation against ag William Elgate of Somerset County, Admis’ of Thomas Gorgon, Sr. On page 117, we find that Jane MacCeney (ed. Note: with written notation in column “Katherine Jane?”) was the daughter of Thomas Gordon. This suit against Wm. Elgate was brought in Anne Arundel County, Jan. 13, 1687.

Records of Baltimore town and Baltimore county show that William and John MacCeney owned 200 acres of land on East Side of the Patapsco and were living there in 1719, near Anne Arundel County.

In the proceedings of the Baltimore County Court, Lib. I.S. #B. 1708-1715, Folio 276-277, we find a petition of the inhabitants of both sides of the main falls of the Patapsco presented March, 1719, in which the petitioners set forth that they are very much aggrieved by Xpher Randal of the place aforesaid by refusing the inhabitants of the place aforesaid, the common and ancient road to the Mill and Church, etc.
John and William Macceney signed their names. John evidently moved into Anne Arundel County as I found where a John Macceney died in 1721. Land record of Anne Arundel County, 1734, shows where John Macceney received a grant of 138 acres of land called Macceney Discovery, now in Howard County (Lib. E.I. #4, Folio 14) and he died in 1735.

Debts a/c Lib. 13, Folio 146, Prince George’s County, June 11, 1735, against John Macceney, deceased, late of Anne Arundel County, 4 pounds, 16 shillings, 3 pence. Test. Pr. Lib. 30, Folio 63, John Macceney – his inventory 4 pounds, 16 shillings, 3 pence. His account by Daniel Sims, his administrator, June 23, 1735. Records of St. James parish, Anne Arundel County. John and Jacob Macceney, in 1740, paid 100 pounds of Tobacco for maintenance of Parish.

George Macceney had married Ann Wallingsford and he died in 1755, which we find in following inventory of goods, Chattels, rights of George Macceney, deceased, late of Anne Arundel Vounty, dated May 16, 1755. Value, 85 pounds, 12 shillings, 5 pence. Next of kin, Jacob Macceney, Ann Macceney, Samuel White, Joseph Wallingsford, brother-in-law. Samuel White was the husband of his daughter, Ann. Test. Pro. Lib 40, Folio 35, dated September 15, 1755., George Macceney, his Administration bond, in common with Jacob Macceney, his Administrator, with John Conor and James Owen of Anne Arundel County. These sureties, in the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, Adm. a/c value 85 pounds, 12 shillings, 5 pence, show George Macceney paid 1000 pounds of Tobacco to basil waring for a Plantation rented by him to the deceased, which Tobacco being crop Tobacco, and paid in 1754 in current money. Jacob Macceney humbly craves an allowance of the following payments and disbursements, etc. Funeral expenses 3 pounds, due Benjamin Wallingsford, Father-in-law, Lib. 40, Folio 35.

From Branbaugh Maryland Records, Vol. II, page 20, State of His Lordship manor, Anne Arundel County, Lot 73, lease to Jacob Macceney, September 26, 1756, 131 acres, rent 6 pounds, 11 shillings, also Lot 74. This was a brother of above George Macceney.

Lot 69 to Martha T. Macceney, his wife, 100 acres.

In John Fleming will, probated April 10, 1752, Lib. 28, Folio 314, find give to my daughter, Mary, wife of John Macceney, another brother of George, Register of St. James Parish Md. Historical Society.

From these records we have the following:

I. Makcum Macceney, his wife, Mary Annabel, son, John, son, William, and daughter, Katherine, emigrated from England in the year 1659. He received a grant of land of 150 acres called Piney Neck in Kent County, Maryland, surveyed, December 25, 1659, He died in 1665. Will probated March 27, 1665. After his death, his widow married, in 1666, John Dobbs. Katherine Macceney married, in 1664, Roderick Hanson. They moved to Cecil County,
Maryland, where he died prior to 1725. She died in 1725. Will dated January 26, 1725, proven January 31, 1725. Daughter, Mary.

II. John Macceney, born in England, circa 1643, married in Kent County, 1664, Sarah Ellinor Anderson, daughter of William Anderson and his wife, Amy Waddylove, who also came to Maryland in 1659.

A. William Macceney, born 1665, moved in 1689 to the South-east side of the Patapsco River near border of Anne Arundel County. No further record so far.

B. Martha Macceney, born 1666, married Nance Hanson; moved to Cecil County, Md. Where he died in 1704. Will probated May 22, 1704 (Lib. 3 F. 264). Son, William, son, Hanson, son, Henry, son, George, left 150 acres of land called Kimboulton in Kent County, Md. Daughter, Ann, left 150 acres in Kent County called Graves End. Daughter, Mary. To his brothers-in-law, William and John Macceney, personal.

III. John Macceney, born in Kent County, Md. 1669; died in Anne Arundel County, now Howard, 1721. Married in Kent County, Md., 1687, Jane Gordon, daughter of Thomas Gordon, Sr., of Talbot County, Md., who died in Anne Arundel County, 1686. (Adm. a/c Lib. XIV, F. 36) John Macceney moved from Kent County to the Southeast side of the Patapsco River, grant 200 acres, 1689. This was near border of Anne Arundel County, now Howard.

Issue

A. George Macceney born 1688 on Md. Records 1701.

B. Jane Macceney born 1689.

C. John Macceney born 1690. Received a grant in 1734 of 138 acres, called Macceney Discovery, now in Howard, and was in Anne Arundel and Montgomery County, Md. (Lib. E.I. #4, Folio 14). Died in Prince George’s County 1734. (Test Pro. Lib. 13, Folio 146). Wife, Mary Eliza.

Issue

1st. Jacob Macceney, born 1711, was a member of St. James Parish in 1740, record of His Lordship Manor, Anne Arundel County, had leased Sept. 29, 1756, for 6 pounds, 17 shillings, Lot #73A, 131 acres. Lot 74, 117 acres, and his wife, Martha, Lot 69, 100 acres. No record of children.

(missing page 9 of Col. G.T. McKenzie’s Notes)


Issue: Four sons and four daughters
3d. Jacob Macceney, born 1759, served in Captain Tillard’s Company, 1776, Revolution. Married Deborah ______.

   A. Deborah Macceny, born ____, married, June 3, 1784. Edward Pearse of Prince George County, Md.

   B. William Macceney, born ____, married Jan. 9, 1799, Rachel Reed.

4th. Zachariah Macceney, born 1762, married Martha Simmons.

5th. Joseph Macceney, born 1767, married Elizabeth Sollars.

6th. Benjamin Macceney, born 1769, married Susanna Simmons.

   Zachariah McCeney, fourth child of Jacob and Sarah (Tillard) McCeney, born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1762, died between May 11, 1820, date of Will, and July 25, 1820, Will proven. Married, 1784, Martha Simmons, daughter of Abraham Simmons and his wife, Sarah Drury.

   Issue

   I. Martha McCeney, born 1786, died unmarried.

   II. Benjamin McCeney, born 1788, married Caroline Owens.

   III. Jacob McCeney, born 1789, married Margaret Norman.

   IV. Sarah McCeney, born 1790, married William Owens.

   V. Elizabeth McCeney, born Oct. 25, 1793, baptized Oct. 1794, died young.

   VI. Edward McCeney, born 1798, baptized. Married Sophia Norman.


   Issue

   1. William McCeney, born 1802. No record.

   2. Mary Eliza McCenay, born 1806. 1st married Nov. 22, 1832, John Barnes Patterson, son of Edgar Patterson and his wife, Mary Suter. 2nd marriage, Dr. Heggins.

   3. Harvey McCeney, born 1808. No record.


This is the end of Col. G. T. McKenzie’s work.

**Tax List of 1783**

The author also researched the Maryland Tax List of 1783, which is a compilation of all landowners in the state of Maryland in that year. Research was conducted on both the McKenzie name (and variations) and the Macceney name (and variations). The Jacob and Zachary Macceny reflected in the tax digest at the end of this excerpt match up with the Jacob and Zachary Macceny referenced in Col. G.T. McKenzie’s research set forth above. It appears to be additional proof that there were two families – the McKenzies (or some variation) and the Macceneys (or some variation) and that genealogists have mistakenly blended the families together over the years.

**1783 Tax List State of Maryland (http://www.mdgenweb.org/)**

*Researched 12/2010*

**Name of McKenzie (or some variation)**

Anne Arundel County

Aaron McKinsey. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44

Daniel McKinsey. Hobsons Choice, 96 acres. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44


Daniel McKinsey. McKinzies Pleasure, 29 acres. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44
Daniel McKinsey. McKinzies Hill, 12 acres. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44

Daniel McKinsey. Angle, 4 acres. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 Location: 1/4/5/44

Michael McKinsey. Hobsons Choice, pt, 96 acres. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44

Michael McKinsey. Addition to Hobsons Choice. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 1/4/5/44

Michael McKinsey. Discovery, pt. AA Elkridge Hundred, p. 5. MSA S 1161-1-3 Location: 1/4/5/44

**Washington County** (out of which Allegany County was formed)

Gabriel McKinsay. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 64. MSA S1161-10-9. 1/4/5/53

Aron McKinsey. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 17. MSA S1161-11-4. 1/4/5/54

Daniel McKinsey. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 17. MSA S1161-11-4. 1/4/5/54

John McKinsey. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 17. MSA S1161-11-4. 1/4/5/54

Samuel McKinsey. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 17. MSA S1161-11-4. 1/4/5/54

Gabriel McKisay. WA Wills Town and Sandy Creek p. 17. MSA S1161-11-4. 1/4/5/54

**Calvert County**

Thomas McKenzie. Nervington, pt, 192 acres. CV 1st District, p. 7. MSA S 1161-3-1 1/4/5/46

Thomas McKenzie. Jones Neglect, pt. CV 1st District, p. 7. MSA S 1161-3-1 1/4/5/46

Thomas McKenzie. Ellingworths Fortune, pt. CV 1st District, p. 7. MSA S 1161-3-1 1/4/5/46

**Charles County**

Benjamin McKinsey. Foxes Race, pt, 96 acres. CH 3rd District, Land p. 6. MSA S 1161-4-11 1/4/5/47

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Dorchester County

Andrew McKinsey. DO Lower District Hundred, p. 19. MSA S 1161-5-4 1/4/5/48


Thomas McKinsey. Taylors Promise, pt, 201 acres. DO Upper District Hundred, p. 42. MSA S 1161-5-6 1/4/5/48

Frederick County

Not listed on web site for some reason even though it was formed in 1748.

Harford County

Roderick McKinsey. HA Spesutia Upper Hundred, p. 54. MSA S 1161-6-11 1/4/5/49

Talbot County

Alexander McKinsey. TA Bolingbroke p. 3. MSA S1161-10-5. 1/4/5/53

Names of Macceney (or some variation)

Anne Arundel County

Jacob Macceny. AA Lyons Creek Hundred, p. 2. MSA S 1161-1-7 1/4/5/44

Sarah Macceny. Golden Rod Bottom, 251 1/2 acres. AA Lyons Creek Hundred, p. 2. MSA S 1161-1-7 1/4/5/44

Zachary Macceny. AA Lyons Creek Hundred, p. 2. MSA S 1161-1-7 1/4/5/44

Somerset County

Alce McCenny. SO Little Annamessex p. 124

Recent Research

In addition to the aforementioned research, the author embarked upon a search in the Maryland Archives in 2010 to try to find “some” reference to John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659)
including any reference to his death (Wills, Inventories, etc.) and/or property holdings in order to try to substantiate his existence. The search came up totally empty.

The following indexes were researched by the archivists at the Maryland State Archives. As the Archives stated in a letter dated December 5, 2010, “our search was confined to the time frame of 1690-1740 and while thorough was by no means exhaustive.”

The records consulted by the archivists in December, 2010 consisted of the following:

- Land Office (Patent Record, Index) 1636-1844, S10;
- Prerogative Court (Wills, Index) 1634-1777, S539;
- Prerogative Court (Accounts, Index) 1718-1763, S532;
- Chancery Court (Chancery Record, Index) 1671-1724, S518;
- Baltimore County Court (Tax List) 1699-1703, CM 918;
- Provincial Court (Index) 1658-1766, T921;
- Provincial Court (Judgment Record, Index) 1658-1766 S543.

The research was performed by Joseph D. Leizear, Reference Services, Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

As you can see, the list of records examined was quite exhaustive. As mentioned previously, no records pertaining to John McKenzie (b. 1659) were located using a spelling even remotely close to “McKenzie”, including anything to suggest that he died in 1733 as some genealogists have suggested over the years.

 Needless to say, one must be extremely careful conducting research in the time frame of the mid to late 1600’s because of the extreme difficulty in trying to decipher the writing used by the scribes. In fact, “difficult” might be an understatement. It is EXTREMELY hard to read. As a result, although the Maryland archivists have been found by this author to be pretty accurate in their work, there always seemed to exist to the author a possibility that a document could have been overlooked during their search that someday might emerge with further digging.

As a result of that uncertainty, in September, 2013, Richard (Dick) MacKenzie, Don Kagle and the author traveled to the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis, Maryland with the intention of once again combing the archives for any documentation that might possibly suggest a connection between John McKenzie (b. 1687) and any earlier relative, including John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659). This time the search was exhaustive.

The results of the September, 2013 research trip proved to be quite fruitful from a standpoint of actually seeing the documents with our own eyes for the first time, but also rather
demoralizing when viewed from the perspective of our search for “the missing link” back to Scotland or to wherever we originally came. Once again, no documents were located that contained any reference to a McKenzie prior to John McKenzie (b. 1687). What was discovered created a bit of a conundrum for other families who have concluded that they link back to Scotland via John McKenzie I and/or Collins McKenzie, or via Macum (Malcolm) Macenne.

While perusing the family genealogical book section, Don Kagle discovered a six volume family treatise of the McCeney family in Maryland. It is an extraordinarily well-documented family history. But, a slight problem emerged. The McCeneys allege that they connect back to Scotland chieftain line via the same people previously claimed by members of the McKenzie family!! Both families cannot be right. Are the McCeneys or are the McKenzies correct? DNA analysis unfortunately proves that both are wrong. As Ann Stansbarger remarked after hearing of the McCeneys’ claim: “in any case, the DNA of (name withheld to protect privacy) McCeney does not match our DNA, nor does it match the DNA of the chiefly line of Mackenzie, which is well understood.” Based upon current DNA analysis, neither the McCeneys nor the McKenzies match any McKenzie who can document his family’s lineage back to Scotland’s chieftain line.

Here are the McCeney pages from their family history. Note that by the last page, they also claim Macum (Malcolm) Macenne as being part of their line.
Earl of Desmond — Colin Fitzgerald

Colin Fitzgerald (at Long's battle) dtr of 1263 Saves King

* Coinneach

1st of Kintail

Marba dtr of Alexander MacDougall

* buried at Incolmill He was Governor of Eilean Donan Castle

Iain (MacCoinneach) d. 1328

2nd Baron of Kintail

sheltered the Bruce at Eilean Donan
Led 500 clansman to support the Bruce at Bannockburn
Margaret dtr of the 11th Earl of Atholl and his wife Joan dtr of the Red Comyn

* Coinneach III

Executed in 1346

Finguala dtr of Torquill I of Lewis he was the grandson of Olave the Black last Norwegian King of Man

* was 6th in descent from John Balliol of the Royal House of Scotland.

Murchadh Na Drochaid

Murdoch of the Bridge 5th Baron of Kintail

Finguala dtr of Malcolm MacLeod III of Harris and Dunvegan — this marriage introduced the royal blood of Bruce to the family.

SIR COINNEACH

7th Baron of Kintail was called Coinneach a'Bhlaire or Kenneth of the Battle

(1) Margaret daughter of John, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross
(2) Ann Fraser dtr of Hugh, third Lord Lovat

Alasdair Ionaec

Known as Kenneth Mor and Alexander the Upright

Sir Iain MacCoinneach

9th of Kintail d at Inverchanon in 1551 is buried in the Family Aisle at Beaulay
Was wounded at Flodden A great courtier he served as a counsellor for Mary Queen of Scots

Elizabeth dtr of John, 10th Laird of Grant
That there was a Macum (Malcolm) Macenne is not in dispute. The McKenzie Researchers pulled his will while at the Hall of Records and it is superimposed below:
In the will is a clear reference to Sara Elenor and Ann Elenor, two women previously associated by McKenzie researchers with the McKenzies of Early Maryland. Rather than reiterate additional documentation uncovered during the September, 2013 research trip, the author refers readers to the following posting by Wayne Ward that fairly summarizes the documents pertaining to this issue.

To further (and somewhat laughably) complicate this issue, another Maryland family, the McKenneys of the Eastern Maryland shore also claim Macum (Malcolm) Macenne as a common ancestor as discussed in the article prepared by Matthew Redmond in 2008, which follows Wayne Ward’s posting. Three families – all claiming the same common ancestor??? Based upon the current state of DNA analysis, two out of three of those families, the McCeneys and the McKenzies, do not connect to Scotland’s chieftain line as claimed by previous genealogists associated with both families. The author has not yet compared the DNA of the McKenneys to see if they match the chieftain line of Scotland.

**Wayne Ward’s 2004 Research Posting**


*From: Wayne Ward < waynewar@ix.netcom.com>*

*Subject: Re: Collin McKenzie of Maryland 1630*

*Date: Thu, 9 Sep 2004 22:20:42 -0400 (GMT-04:00)*

*Group*
Sorry I didn't reply to this message when it was fresh, but once again I've been away with the Army and unable to do a lot with my genealogy. In any event, I'm one of the people who questioned this line a couple of years ago, and I have yet to see any evidence to make me change my opinion. My reasons for questioning this line are as follow:

The supposed line runs as follows:

Calin Fitzgerald (bef 1250 - 1278) m. Margaret Stewart

The Chiefs of the Clan Mackenzie

Kenneth Mackenzie (bef 1543 - 6 June 1568) m. Isabel Stewart

Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle (1557 - 1615) m Fionnaghal Munro

Murdock Mackenzie (1580- aft 1638) m Margaret Ross

Roderick Mackenzie (1608 - 1650) m. Isobel Mackenzie

Collin/Collins/Malcolm Mackenzie (1630 - 1682) m Isobel Mackenzie

John McKenzie Sr. (1662 - 1733) m. Sarah Ellinor Anderson

John McKenzie Jr. (1694 - 1758) m. Katherine Gabriel


Information on the part of the line form Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle through Collin Mackenzie can be found in Burke's Barronetage under the heading of Mackenzie of Redcastle, and also in Warrand, Duncan Some Mackenzie Pedigrees Inverness, 1956 pp 68-70

You will note that in the example above I list our possible immigrant ancestor as "Collin/Collins/Malcolm Mackenzie". Several of us list him the same way in our genealogies. The more I research this, the more I believe that this is appropriate, because I am convinced that these are 3 different people! I think that they can be separated out as follows:

1."Collin Mackenzie", the son of Roderick and Isobel Mackenzie. The descendants of Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle are extremely well documented in History of the Clan Mackenzie by Alexander Mackenzie, Inverness, 1879, pp 398-401. Colin is covered on pp 399-400, where is noted his 1st marriage to the daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, his 7 children with her (Roderick, Colin, John, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anna) His 2nd marriage was to Marjory Robertson of Inshes. It also states that Collin Mackenzie was killed at Killearnan in 1704. This would seem to eliminate him as out immigrant ancestor.
2. "Collins Mackensye" of St. Clements Hundred in St. Marys County, MD who died 31 December, 1682. His estate can be found in St. Marys Wills, Liber 4, Folio 1 at the Hall of Records in Annapolis (also found on microfilm SR4400). Collins left a verbal will in which he gave his entire estate to the man in whose house he died, Richard Gardiner, with the exception of two heffer, one which he left to the son of James French and the other to the daughter of Hue Benson. I have been through all records of Collins' estate, and no where do I find mention of a wife or children. From what I know of Maryland law of the time, Collins' property should have gone to his oldest son, unless he made specific arrangements to the contrary. Even if he did, the fact that he was disinheriting his son should have been mentioned in the probate records. Since there is no mention of a family, I must conclude that Collins did not have a wife or children. I only found two other references to Colline Mackensey, both of which are service on a jury.

3. Malcolm McKenzie. The first thing I found on Malcolm was his will. It is located at the Maryland Hall of Records in box M. I quote it as written:

In the name of God Amen this is the last will & testament of Macam Macenna being weak & sick of bodie but of perfect sense & memorie
Item as for my tomy?? all effects
I give unto my son in law Roderick Hanson all my wearing cloathes and a cow calfe to bee delivered unto him the next spring
Item I give unto my daughter Catherine Hanson one Cow Calf to bee delivered unto her the next spring
and for the remainder of my small estaste which is left
I give to bee equali devide between my to daugh ters in law Sara Elenor and Ann Elenor and my son John Makenna the mark
W witnes of
T Makam Makenna
Alexander Waters
Pasco Dunn
December the 23th 1665

This will proved by the oaths of Alexander Watters & Pasco Dunn this 27th of March in the Court of Kent Teste: Toby Wills Clark
^and that at the time of his singing he was in perfect sense and memory

Recorded in Kent record
Teste Toby Walls Clark
July the 27th this codicil was brought to me by John Dobb the husband of the relict of Macam Macenna. the witnesses are gone to England. Adminicor committed to John Dobbs & Anaking his wife"

Macam Macenna
will alias
Codicill
1665

This has some promise. Although the name is Macenna I can live with it.

The clerk who wrote it out appears to be spelling names phonetically. Since the Gaelic for McKenzie is Maccoineach, Macenna is a close approximation. Although it doesn't name a son, William, it names a daughter Catherine, married to Roderick Hanson, a son John, a daughter in law Sara Eleanor (possibly married to John?) and a second daughter in law Ann Eleanor (married to another unnamed son (?William?).

I found some other documents which shed further light on this problem.

In Land Warrants Liber 4 folio 4-5 we find:

"28 Aprill 1659 Nicholas Waddylove of Congadbegg demands land for transporting himself, his wife Amy, his daughters Amy Anderson, Comfort Waddylove, Temperance Waddylove, and Patience Waddylove, his servants James Nicholas, William Binson, Teige O'Lunge, Daniel O'Lunge, Makym Mackinney, Thomas Southern, Valentine Southern, Mary Tayner, Elizabeth Sadler, John White, William Anderson-Richard Servall and Richard Bunduch into this province. Warant to lay out Nineteen hundred Acres of Land to the sd Nicholas Waddylove ret 25th Decembr"

This gives the name Makym Mackinney. It also lists William and Amy Anderson, the supposed parents of Sara Eleanor Anderson.

In Land Warrants Liber 10 folio 312-313 we find:

"1666-Be it known to all men by these presents that I aninking Dobes the relict of Makin Mckenny of Piney Neck in the county of Kent, planter, in consideracon of hundred and eighty pounds of Tobacco well and truly paid unto my be Richard Fitzallen of the County of Kent the receipt whereof I the said Anenking doe acknowledge by these presents to have afsd and made over to William Willett of Petaxent Merchant all my right title intrest clame and demands of and to all those Lands and right of Lands which are become due to me for
or by reason of the condition of plantacon of the right honible Cecilius Baltemore Lord proprietor of the Province of Maryland for the transportacon of Andrew Hanson and Ellinor Hance Anderson Margaret Anderson Katherine Anderson Frederick Anderson and doe hereby for the consideracon aforesaid assign and make over all my right title intrest clame and demand of and to all and every of the premisis to the only proper use and behoofe of him the saide William Willett his heirs and assignes for ever Witness my hand and seal this twentyeth day of August in the 84th year of his Lordships dominion Anno Domini 1666.
her signe
Aninking K Dobbs (Seale) "

Unfortunately, I also found the following in Maryland Provincial and General Court Liber WRC#1 folio 44:
"Decmbr 5th 1676 Upon the petition of Annaki Dobbs formerly the wife of Andrew Ellinor drafted on the behalf of her daughter Ann Ellinor. That her former husband (borne a Spaniard) was possessed in his demise as of fee of one hundred fifty acres of land called Stapley Gibson. . ." It goes on to describe the land and to request patent.

This last document would seem to change things greatly. It appears that Aninking ____ was married three times. First to Andrew Ellinor, with whom she had at least two children: Sarah Ellinor and Ann Ellinor. After Andrew's death, she married Malcolm McKenny. Her daughters by her first marriage are the daughters-in-law mentioned in Malcolm's will. (Remember that in the 1600's daughter-in-law could also mean step-daughter). Third she married John Dobbs.

From this document would appear that Sarah Ellinor was John McKenny's (?McKenzie?) step-sister and not his wife. At this point I'm not even sure that Malcolm McKenny was our John McKenzie's father. Nor am I sure that this John McKenzie was the father of the John McKenzie who married Katherine Gabriel. For now at least, I'm ending my own line with John + Katherine until I see some further evidence.

What are your thoughts on this?

Wayne

Matthew Redmond’s 2008 Research Posting
http://genforum.genealogy.com/ingram/messages/5116.html

GenForum

Mary (McKenney) Lorain McClean died on 16 November 1810 at The Grove, in Kent County and was buried next to her daughter Elizabeth in Section D behind Christ I. U. Church, near Worton, in Kent County (McKenney, 35; Upper Shore Gen. Soc., Vol. 4, 182). Mary’s
parents were Elizabeth --?-- and her first husband William McKenney. William was born about 1666 to Malcolm McKenney and Annika --?-- Malcolm McKenney and wife Annika had one other child--John McKenney, born in 1664 and died in 1733 in Prince George’s County, MD (McKenney, 35).

The following introductory account of Malcolm McKenney, the great great great grandfather of Rev. L. L. Langstroth, is from the Foreward to A History of the Mc-Kenney Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland by John and Maria McKenney:

On December 9, 1960 Malcolm Mackenny was formally recognized by Lion Court, as a loyalist of the Stewart cause, a member of Clann Coinneach, and founder of the house of McKenney in America. Of even date, ensigns armorial, appropriate to his rank and condition, were posthumously awarded. On August 2, 1962, they were confirmed to Carlton Norris McKenney of Richmond, Virginia, as successor to the dignities and honors cited in thee achievement of this ancestor during the invasion of England by the Scots army in 1651.

The fates were kind to Malcolm when he was transported from London after an imprisonment of only two weeks, for those left behind him contracted a contagious disease of which few survived. He also escaped a fatal assignment to the sugar cane fields in Barbados, and reached Jamestown during the month of March, when the dread malaria was dormant. Good fortune continued when he was bought by the Quaker, Nicholas Waddy lone in the new land, for among this gentle sect his lot was better by far than that of many other prisoners of war delivered to the colonies by Oliver Cromwell.

The family that arose from his union with the widow Annika barely survived the first generation in America, for the elder son, John Mackeney, died unmarried, and William, a posthumous child, produced an only son at the advanced age of sixty-three.

It would seem remarkable, in this day and age, that all of Malcolm’s descendants of the name still live within a hundred miles of Piney Neck, the small plantation on the Isle of Kent, to which he brought his bride Annika, more than three hundred years ago (IV-V).

Apparently, the Catholic writer Anna Hanson (McKenney) Dorsey prepared the following sketch of Malcolm McKenney that appears in The Family Chart section of McKenneys’ book:

Mhaol Challuim Maccoineenach was born during the year 1637, in the parish of Elgin, Morayshire. He died at Piney Neck, on the Isle of Kent, December 24, 1665. Malcolm was grandson of Kenneth, Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, and his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie. He was...son of the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscardine and his first wife, Jean, daughter of Sir John Grant of Freuchie and widow of William Sutherland of Duffus.
Both he and his father were captured September 3, 1651, on the field of Worcester. Malcolm was banished by the Council of Estates on September 10th, transported about the 20th by the parliamentary fleet, and delivered to Jamestown, Virginia, by Captain Edmund Curtis of the frigate Guinea, on March 29, 1652. There he was bound servant to Nicholas Waddylone for seven years.

An award of arms was posthumously granted him by the Lyon Court in recognition of this loyalty to the Stewart cause. They are recorded on page 76, Volume 44, of the Public Record of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, at H. M. Register House, in Edinburgh, “by demonstration of which his successors in the same are amongst all Nobles and in All Places of Honor to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as Nobles in the Noblesse of Scotland.”

In 1663 he married Annika, former wife of Andrew Hanson, who came to the Swedish colony on the Delaware, with Lieutenant-Colonel John Printz, in 1642, as a ward of Queen Christina (Mckenney, 35).

The citation in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, Vol. 44 provides the following account: “Macom Macenne, born in Scotland circa 1637 and called Mhaol Challium Maccoineach, was captured with the Scots army at the battle of Worcester 3rd September 1651 and transported by Cromwell’s Parliament-ary Fleet to Virginia, America, where he was bound servant to Nicholas Waddylone of Pungatiege in thee county of Accomac, State of Virginia; his term of servitude, imposed by the Council of Estates for loyalty of the Stewart cause, ended in Mary-land seven years later in the early months of the year 1659” (76) A demand for land, dated 29 April 1659, by Nicholas Waddylone for transporting, among others, Macum Maceney, can be found in Liber ABH 4, folio 5 of the Maryland Land Records at the Maryland Archives in Annapolis. In the Archives of Maryland, Vol. III, page 455, Macom Macenny is listed among the petitioners to the Lieutenant-General of the Province of Maryland, accusing the late Captain Thomas Broadnox, their erstwhile commander, “of having appropriated company funds for his own use” (MacKenney, 79). The will of Macom Macene was proved 23 December 1665 in Kent County, Maryland, Liber 1, folio 259, wherein “he provides for his son in law, Frederick Hanson, his daughter, Katherine Hanson, his two daughters in law, Ann and Sarah Ellinor, and his son, John Macenne” (McKenney, 79). Apparently, the Colonial Court of Maryland initially denied this will probate because Malcolm named no executor but eventually “Annika, his Relect, and a posthumous son, William Macenne, were included as his heirs at law” (Mackenney, 80).

Annika, the great great great grandmother of Rev. Langstroth, married four times. Malcolm McKenney was the third husband of Annika --?--; her maiden name is unknown. She married first to Anders (or Andrew) Hanson, the son of Hans Hanson of Sweden. Anders “arrived in the Swedish Colony on the Delaware some time before July 1653...” (Barnes, 177). Anders moved to Maryland and died there around June 1655 (Barnes, 178). Annika (--?--) Hanson, widow, gave her age in a deposition in November of 1655 as about age thirty-six so her
date of birth would be approximately in the year 1619 (Barnes, 178). George A. Hanson gives
the following account of the proceedings subsequent to the death of Anders:

Annika Hanson administered upon the estate of her deceased husband. She was a woman
of singular independence and decision of character. Finding that his estate was complicated with
that of Valerus Leo, d., and involved with the affairs of Swan Swanson, she, 29th Nov. 1655, in
open Court, renounced the administration, and Thomas Hynson, High Sheriff of Kent, was
appointed in her stead (159).

Anders Hanson and Annika had the following children: 1) Catherine Hanson, buried
on 28 October 1646; 2) Hans Hanson, born about 1645; 3) Frederick Hanson, born about 1647; 4)
Catherine Hanson, born about 1649; 5) Margaret Hanson, born about 1651; and Barbara Hanson,
born 1655 (Barnes, 178).

After Anders Hanson’s death, Annika married Andrew Elena (also spelled variously as
Elenor, Hellena, Ellinor, etc.) on “5 da., 3 mo., 1656” (Barnes, 118). In 1650, land was laid out
for Andrew Elena, “a parcel...lying on the e. side of a river running out of the Eastern Bay called
Chester River and on the n. side of a creek in the river called Corsica Creek...adjoyning unto the
land lately laid out for Henry Coursey...350 a....all that parcel called Sintra....” (Barnes, 118).
John McKenney states that Andrew called the land “Sintra, for the town near Lisbon, in
Portugal” (80). Andrew Elena was known as “the Spaniard” but, as McKenney points out, it
should be recalled “that Spain assumed the government of Portugal from 1580 to 1640” (80)
Elena died in June of 1660 (Barnes, 119); he and his wife Annika had two daughters: 1) Sarah
Elena, born on 11 August 1658 and married William Joyner; and 2) Ann Elena, born about 1659
and married Lawrence Arnold (Barnes, 119; McKenney, 80).

After the death of Malcolm McKenney, her third husband, Annika married John Dobbes
(elsewhere Dab) before 27 July 1666 (Barnes, 119; McKenney, 81). John’s first wife, named
Ann, died 5 December 1665 (McKenney, 81). John Dobbes “had an original grant to Barnstable
Hill in 1682” (McKenney, 81). John Dobbes and Annika had a daughter, Letitia Dobbes, who
married Samuel Hunter; she left a will proved 21 July 1726 (McKenney, 81-82). By the time
John Dobbes died in 1685, he had been predeceased by Annika (McKenney, 81).

William McKenney, the son of Malcolm McKenney and Annika, resided “at Barnstable
Hall until the death of Annika” (McKenney, 35). He moved “to Kimboulton afterwards with his
half-brother Hans Hanson...” (McKenney, 35). From Charles Vaughan, in 1679, Col. Hanson had
bought “the estate, Kimbolton, ‘lying on the North side of Chester river, and on the West side of
Langford’s bay—near the mouth of the North west branch called Broad Neck's Branch,’ where
he afterwards resided (Hanson, 159). William McKenney and Elizabeth --?-- had two children:
1) William McKenney, born in 1730 at Chestertown; and 2) Mary, the great grandmother of Rev.
Langstroth, who married first Lorain and then McClean (McKenney, 37). Elizabeth and her
husband William McKenney “came to Chestertown...and lived at the brick house, on Kent and
High streets until his death” (McKenney, 35). His residence in town was not for very long as William McKenney died in 1740 (McKenney, 35). His widow married a Mr. Ingram, as can be seen from Elizabeth’s will dated 1 January 1774 and proved in Kent County on 1 July 1777. Elizabeth mentions her granddaughter, Elizabeth Dunn, the wife of James. She also mentions her children, William McKinney, Mary McClean, Edward Ingram, and Elizabeth Storey—it is not clear whether or not this daughter was an Ingram who married a Storey. The witnesses to this will were David Boyd, Mary Bardon, and Abraham Milton.

William McKenney, the son of Elizabeth --?-- and William McKenney, was born in 1730 at Chestertown. He apparently married Henrietta Findlay, daughter of John Findlay and Margaret Brooks of Chestertown (McKenney, 37). Margaret Brooks, the daughter of Gregory Brooks and Margaret --?--, was born 25 November 1714 in St. Paul’s Parish, Kent County, MD (source is Family Search International Genealogical Index, Batch No. C50794, Call No. 0014206 IT 2). Margaret first married William Monk in 1728 in St. Paul’s Parish, Kent County, MD (Barnes and Wright, Vol. 2, 225). William, born 9 September 1709 in Kent County, MD, was the son of innholder Henry Monk and Honour Connor (Barnes and Wright, Vol. 2, 225). Margaret (Brooks) Monk married second John Findlay. Margaret Findley’s will was dated 28 January 1782 and it was proved 22 September 1785 in Kent County. She mentions her son, Willliam Munk and she mentions her grandsons, James and William McKenney. The witnesses to the will of Margaret (Brooks) Monk Findlay were Robert Reid and John Hartley.

Lot No. 57 on High Street in Chestertown was, in 1770, jointly owned by Dr. William Bordley & William McKenney. They apparently bought the lot from John Monk, son and heir of Henry Monk. In fact, the deed indicated that Henry Monk formerly dwelled on that land. In 1772, McKenney and Dr. Bordley “joined in a deed of partition, since both had purchased an undivided one-half interest in the lot originally (Bourne, 230). The will of William McKenney, husband of Henrietta Findlay, was dated 1 January 1774 (the same date on his mother’s will) and it was proved in Kent County on 26 January 1776. He mentions two sons, James McKenney and William McKenney (McKenney, 37). He also mentions the land and house that he bought from William Munk. His executrix was Mrs. Margrett Findly; the witnesses were John Lorain, --?-- Bardon, and David Boyd.

James McKenney, son of William and Henrietta, was born in 1762; he “left Chester Town in 1785, on a voyage from which he did not return” (McKenney 37). William McKenney, the other son of William and Henrietta, was born 2 November -11-1763 at Chestertown. The name “William McKinney” can be found on the Revolutionary War militia roster for 9th Co., 1st Class, Chestertown, Kent County, MD (Clements, 192). William married first Anne Barber and second Hannah Hines (McKenney, 37). According to “Gilberta S. Whittle” (apparently Willa Cather writing under a pseudonym, Anne Barber was a direct descendant of “the celebrated Quaker saint, Sarah Grubb” (Whittle, 1). Hannah (Hines) McKenney was born in 1765, died 26 August 1826, and was buried at Chestertown (McKenney, 37).
The children of William McKenney (born 1763 in Chestertown) and Anne Barber were:
1) Thomas Loraine McKenney, born at Hopewell in Somerset County, MD, on 21 March 1785 and died on 20 February 1859 in Manhattan, New York; 2) Henrietta Maria McKenney; born on 21 July 1787 and died at Georgetown, Washington, D. C., on 29 January 1849; 3) Sarah Ridgely McKenney; born on 30 October 1788 and died on 29 January 1811; 4) Rev. William McKenney; born on 22 April 1790 at Chestertown, MD and died 4 May 1857 at Norfolk, VA; and 5) Samuel McKenney; born 9 July 1792 at Chestertown, Kent County, MD and died 9 March 1813 at Georgetown, Washington, D. C. (McKenney, 37-41)

The children of William McKenney (born 1763 in Chestertown) and Hannah Hines were:
1) Mary Anne McKenney, born on 2 January 1797 at Chestertown, MD and died 9 February 1871; 2) Edward McKenney, who died in childhood; 3) Edwin McKenney, twin of Edward, who died in childhood; 4) Lemuel McKenney, who died an infant; 5) Col. John McKenney, born on 13 April 1800 at Barfields and died on 26 June 1866 at Centreville, MD; 6) Harriet McKenney, born on 17 August 1804 at Barfields and died 9 February 1884; and 7) Rev. James Asbury McKenney, born 9 November 1807 at Barfields and died 26 November 1880 (McKenney, 43)

Thomas Loraine McKenney, son of William McKenney and his first wife Anne Barber, married Editha Gleaves, the daughter of William Gleaves and Martha Frisby (McKenney, 37). Thomas and Editha had two children: 1) Maria McKenney, who died in childhood; and 2) George William McKenney, who died before 1857 (McKenney, 37). The following account is from http://www.derbycityprints.com/doc-details-198-author.htm:

McKenney, Thomas Loraine, author and administrator of Indian affairs, was born in Hopewell, Somerset County, Md. He attended school at Chestertown, Md., and, after preliminary experience in his father's counting-house, opened stores in Georgetown and in Washington, D. C. During the War of 1812 he was adjutant and aide with militia and volunteer companies. His first government appointment, made by President Madison in April 1816, was as superintendent of the Indian trade. He continued in this office until that attempt at federal control of the Indian trade was abolished in 1822, largely owing to the opposition of private fur-traders, merchants, and manufacturers who had not profited by the administration.

Charges of favoritism and abuse of trust were brought against him at the same time, particularly by Thomas H. Benton, and, although he considered himself triumphant in the congressional investigation, nevertheless, contemporary slanders were long in dying out, and he appears to have been indiscreet in permitting his notes to be indorsed by John Cox, a merchant from whom he bought large quantities of goods, as well as in persuading the Columbian College to take over his own notes to the amount of $11,958 (House Report 104, 17 Cong., 2 Sess., n.d., Sen. Doc. 103, 20 Cong., 1 Sess., n.d., see also Sen. Doc. 60, 17 Cong., 1 Sess., 1822). On Aug. 7, 1822, he began the publication of a semi-weekly newspaper, the Washington Republican and Congressional Examiner, devoted to the interests of John C. Calhoun. After some months of bitter attack he gave up the editorship on May 31, 1823.
Disappointed in his desire to be appointed first assistant postmaster-general, he was, on Mar. 11, 1824, given charge of the newly organized bureau of Indian affairs under the War Department. While superintendent of the Indian trade he had been instrumental in obtaining an annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements. Most of this sum was distributed to the mission schools of the various denominations, which developed steadily during the years he was in charge of the Indian bureau so that, when he was forced out of the Indian department in 1830, about 1800 children were in mission schools. As joint commissioner with Lewis Cass, he negotiated the treaty of Aug. 11, 1827, at Butte des Morts on the Fox River with the Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago. His Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes (1827) described this expedition. Continuing down the Mississippi on a second expedition, he helped to influence the Chickasaw and Creeks to agree to migrate west of the Mississippi, and he negotiated the agreement of Nov. 15, 1827, with the Creek Indians.

Although his Memoirs, Official and Personal (post) are lavish in defense of his own motives and actions and although all of his reports express his philanthropic interest in the Indian, he seems rather to have been a man hard pressed financially, holding desperately to his jobs, promising impossible things from the languishing Indian trade, constantly prating of Indian betterment, yet siding eagerly with politicians in their argument of state rights and in their desire to move the natives westward. Besides other controversial writings he published Essays on the Spirit of Jacksonism as Exemplified in its Deadly Hostility to the Bank of the United States (1835), and with James Hall, a History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs (1836-44), three folio volumes chiefly valuable for the 120 portraits, in color, from the Indian gallery in the War Department. He died from typhoid fever in New York City.

At the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington D. C. there is a 30 1/8 x 25 1/4 in. oil painting of Thomas Loraine McKenney done in 1856 by painter Charles Loring Elliott (1812-1868). This rendering was the bequest of James C. McGuire in 1888. Thomas L. McKenney lived at “Weston,” which he purchased in 1817, according to the account in “Rambler Records Tale of Album Which Was A Real Benefactor”, The Evening Star, 20 March 1927, pt. 5, p. 3:

The deed of Walter Story Chandler of Washington County to Thomas L. McKenney of the same county, conveying the tract subsequently called “Weston,” was recorded November 21, 1817. The consideration was $1,500, and the land is described in part “as all that piece of land, being part of a tract called ‘Pretty Prospect,’ beginning at a stone marked ‘A’ standing at the intersection of the third and fourth courses of a conveyance made by the said Walter S. Chandler to Thomas Plater for part of said tract of land about January 3, 1806.” There is a long account of degrees and perches, and of such boundary marks as “a small spring under a maple tree” and “a bounded oak tree that is now a stump.” The land sold to McKenney joined land that had been sold by William Craik to Walter S. Chandler in 1810, land conveyed by John Rousby Plate to Walter S. Chandler in 1810, land conveyed by Chandler to Philip Barton Key in 1810 and land
conveyed by Chandler to Richard Harrison in 1810. The west line of the land conveyed by Chandler to McKenney was on the east side of the Georgetown-Frederick road.

Sarah Ridgely McKenney, daughter of William McKenney and first wife Anne Barber, married William Jacobs. She is buried in Chester Cemetery, Chestertown, Kent County, MD. William Jacobs was the son of William Jacobs and Elizabeth Hackett of Spread Eagle (McKenney, 43). They had a daughter Mary Ann Jacobs who died young (McKenney, 37).

Henrietta Maria McKenney, daughter of William McKenney and first wife Anne Barber, married Samuel Groome Osborne, Jr; he was born in Harford County, MD on 9 May 1778 and died on 14 May 1837 at Millington, Kent Co., MD. They had ten children: 1) Mary Ann Osborne, born on 20 August 1804 and died on 29 December 1839 at Millington, Kent County, MD; [“2)” omitted from manuscript]; 3) William McKenney Osborne, born on 20 February 1808 and died on 30 October 1856 at Georgetown, MD; 4) Thomas Henry Osborne, born on 16 March 1811; 5) Sarah Henrietta Osborne, born on 16 February 1812 and died on 15 October 1827 at Millington, Kent Co., MD; 6) Anna Maria Osborne, born on 11 December 1814; 7) Mary Ann Osborne, born on 21 July 1817 and died on 18 September 1839 at Millington, Kent County, MD; 8) Edward Loraine Osborne, born on 11 June 1819; 9) John Waltham Osborne, born on 11 January 1821; and 10) Charles Theodore Osborne, born on 3 December 1825 and died on 12 June 1850 at Millington, Kent Co., MD (McKenney, 37-8).

Rev. William McKenney, son of William McKenney and first wife Anne Barber, married Chloe Ann Lingan.; she was born on 18 August 1790 and died 31 August 1851 at Norfolk, VA. Rev. McKenney married second Anna M. McL. Ragsdale of Washington, D. C. (McKenney, 39). Rev. McKenney “was a chaplain of the U. S. Navy from 1841 to 1857, served under Colonel Magruder in the District of Columbia Militia as Lieutenant and Adjutant during the War of 1812, Secretary of the Society for the Rehabilitation of the Negro Race and a minister of the Methodist faith…” (McKenney, 39). Rev. McKenney and his second wife had no children; the children of Chloe Ann and William were: 1) James McKenney, who died in childhood from being burned; Samuel McKenney, who died in infancy; 3) Editha McKenney, who died in childhood; 4) George Lingan McKenney, “lost with all hands aboard the USS Grampus in 1843”; 5) Mary McKenney, who died in infancy; 6) Samuel Bankston McKenney, who died before 1889; 7) Anna Hanson McKenney (see Fig. ), who married Lorenzo Dorsey, the son of War of 1812 veteran Judge Owen Dorsey; [“8)” omitted from manuscript]; 9) Sen.William Nicholas McKenney, born in 1812 at Georgetown, Washington, D. C. and died in 1864 at Richmond, Henrico Co., VA (McKenney, 40).

Anne Hanson (McKenney) Dorsey, daughter of Rev. William McKenney and Chloe Ann Lingan, was a novelist. She was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia in 1815 and died at Washington, 26 Dec 1896 (see New York Times newspaper obituary for Anna Hanson Dorsey, under “Obituary Notes”, 27 Dec 1896). Published in 1909, Waggaman gave us the following brief glimpse at Dorsey’s career:
In 1837 she was married to Lorenzo Dorsey, and in 1840 became a convert to the Catholic faith. From this period, for more than half a century, she devoted her exceptional talent to Catholic fiction. She was a pioneer of light Catholic literature in the United States and a leading writer for the young. While deeply religious in tone, her stories are full of living interest and a knowledge of the world gained by clear insight and wide experience. Mrs. Dorsey’s only son was killed while serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. She left three daughters. Pope Leo XIII twice sent her his benediction, and the University of Notre Dame conferred upon her the Lætare medal. Her chief works are: “The Student of Blenheim Forest”; “Flowers of Love of Memory”; “Guy, the Leper”; “Tears of the Diadem”; “Tale of the White and Red Roses”; “Woodreve Manor”; “Conscience, or the Trials of May Brooke”; “Oriental Pearl”; Cocaina, the Rose of the Algonquins”; “The Flemings”; “Nora Brady's Vow”; “Mona, the Vestal”; ”The Old Gray Rosary”; ”Tangled Paths”; ”The Old House at Glenarra”; ”Adrift”; ”Ada's Trust”; ”Beth's Promise”; ”The Heiress of Carrigmona”; ”Warp and Woof”; ”The Palms ”.

Anna Hanson (McKenney) Dorsey from a letter dated 9 August 1882 from “Gable End” to Miss Josephine Ridue [Redue] of Chestertown, Kent Co., MD (original transcription at Catholic University). The following is selected from the opening of the letter:

My Dear Miss Ridue:

Your letter reached me in due time, and as I too am very much interested in genealogical studies, it gave me great pleasure as well as information on certain points which my dear Aunt Harriet on account of her condition was unable to give me. My cousin George A. Hanson who until his death two years ago resided in Chestertown, was very anxious to collect data relative to my father’s an cstry for a genealogical book of the Hansons separate from “Old Kent,” and for the exclusive use of that family. My mother’s being descended in direct line from our Swedish progenitor who was sent over by the King and Gov. Pritz to found a colony which extended from [?] to Wilmington (Delaware). Andrew Hanson was born in Sweden in 1618, he was one of the three sons of Col. Hanson of the Swedish army whose father was a son of Margaret Vasa, sister of Gustavus Adolphus, and John Hanson otherwise De Rastrick, an English gentleman of rank to whom she was married when the fortunes of the house of Vasa were obscured by the conquest of the Danes, but which were restored by the valor of Gustavus Adolphus afterwards. Their sons were brought up in the Royal house-hold and the King grafted the “fleur de lis” (signifying a royal marriage) on the De Rastrick coat of arms in place of marklets (I have both). Andrew Hanson’s sons, at least one of them, settled in lower Maryland. John Hanson third elected President of the Colonial Congress was of the Md. branch. My grandmother Anna Hanson was a daughter of Sam Hanson of “Green Hill” same branch, and married Nicholas Lingan, a gentle man of birth & fortune in Georgetown D. C. My mother Chloe Ann Lingan married William McKenney one of the elder brothers of Aunt Harriet.

Mary Anne McKenney, daughter of William McKenney and his second wife Hannah Hines, married William Jacobs, the son of William Jacobs and Elizabeth Hackett of Spread Eagle
Mary Anne was the second wife of William Jacobs; her sister, Sarah Ridgely McKenney, was William’s first wife (McKenney, 43). The children of Mary Anne McKenney and William Jacobs were: 1) Mary Ann Jacobs, who died in infancy; 2) Edwin Jacobs, who died in infancy; 3) James McKenney Jacobs, who married Elizabeth Augusta Hays; and 4) Col. William Henry Jacobs “of Briarfield, veteran of the Mexican War, m. Anne Caroline Browne Harper, daughter of Doctor James Kent Harper and Alice Bordley Cox” (McKenney, 43). Col. John McKenney, son of William McKenney and his second wife Hannah Hines, married first Anne Elizabeth Betts on 5 May 1823 and second Maria Am-brose Merritt on 30 December 1826; he was buried at Hamilton’s Heritage (McKenney, 43). Anne Elizabeth McKenney, the daughter of Col. McKenney and his first wife, died in early childhood. The children of Col. McKenney and his second wife were: 1) John McKenney, born in 1827 and died in 1828; 2) Maria McKenney, born in 1828 and died in infancy; 3) Gen. William McKenney, born 5 December 1829 and died 22 July 1897; 4) Anne Elizabeth McKenney, born in 1831, who married Peregrine Tilghman of Recovery; 5) John McKenney, born in 1832 and died in 1833; 6) Mary Henrietta McKenney, born on 1833 and died in 1834; and 7) Mary Louisa McKenney, born in 1835 and died in 1839 (McKenney, 44).

Harriet McKenney, daughter of William McKenney and his second wife Hannah Hines, was buried at Hamilton’s Heritage (McKenney, 43).

Rev. James Asbury McKenney, son of William McKenney and his second wife Hannah Hines, was buried at Hamilton’s Heritage (McKenney, 43).

**Conclusion**

Based upon all of the foregoing research, the author has come to the following conclusions:

1. To date, no written documentation has been located that establishes a link between the McKenzies of Early Maryland and Scotland.

2. There were McKenzies, MaCeneys and McKenneys living in Maryland at the same time in the late 1600’s and early 1700’s which ultimately led to the mistaken intertwining of these families in some genealogy literature;

3. McKenzie and McCeney DNA does not match, nor does the DNA from either family match the chieftain line of Scotland;

4. Macum Macenne is claimed as a common ancestor (by some researchers) for all three families. They cannot all be right. Time will tell if the McKenneys match the chieftain’s DNA;

5. Any effort to combine the three families is not correct.
Chapter 6

Why John McKenzie I (the first) (b. abt. 1659) is Not a Part of Maryland McKenzie Genealogy

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the author has been diligently searching for supporting documentation since 1998 to substantiate that John McKenzie I (b. 1659) was the father of John McKenzie (b. 1687) and, hence, is an earlier link in the McKenzie of Maryland genealogy chain. The author’s research was prompted by the repeated references in various genealogical web sites that John McKenzie (b. abt. 1659) was the father of John McKenzie (b. 1687).

This research is current as of December 13, 2010. The conclusion: there was no John McKenzie I (the first) who ever resided in the Maryland Colony and he was not the father of John McKenzie II, (b. 1687) whose will (dated 1758) and various property deeds well establish his presence in the Colony and his role as the first McKenzie to start the chain of descendants that has been continually proceeding for the last 300 years.

Reason #1: See the Collin Mackenzie and the Macceney family history set forth in the preceding chapter for an explanation of why Collin MacKenzie does not link to the McKenzies of Early Maryland in the author’s opinion. That chapter helps explain the mistaken intertwining that occurred in years past between the McKenzies and Macenneyes in Maryland and why the Macceneyes have been confused with the McKenzie family by many genealogists. The ultimate current conclusion reached by the author is that the Mccenneys and the McKenzies were two different families and years ago researchers mistakenly confused the two of them which caused many to believe that the McKenzies of Maryland linked via John II, then John I and then via Collin MacKenzie back to Scotland. The “John Macceney” (John McKenzie I) and “Sarah Elinor Anderson Macceney” previously attributed by researchers to the McKenzies simply were never a part of the McKenzie line.

Reason #2: The author recently embarked upon a search in the Maryland Archives to try to find “some” reference to John McKenzie (allegedly b. abt. 1659) including any reference to his death (Wills, Inventories, etc.) and/or property holdings in order to try to substantiate his existence. The search came up empty.

The following indexes were researched by the archivists at the Maryland State Archives. As the Archives stated in a letter dated December 5, 2010, “our search was confined to the time frame of 1690-1740 and while thorough was by no means exhaustive.” Although the Maryland indices have been found by this author to be pretty accurate and inclusive, there is always a possibility that a document could have been overlooked during their search. However, in view
of the number of resources set forth below that were reviewed by the archivists, it seems apparent that if a John McKenzie did exist in the time frame referenced, at least one document or some reference to at least one document should have popped up during the search. One did not, which is why it becomes clear that John McKenzie I (the first) most likely never existed.

The records consulted by the archivists in December, 2010 consisted of the following:

- Land Office (Patent Record, Index) 1636-1844, S10;
- Prerogative Court (Wills, Index) 1634-1777, S539;
- Prerogative Court (Accounts, Index) 1718-1763, S532;
- Chancery Court (Chancery Record, Index) 1671-1724, S518;
- Baltimore County Court (Tax List) 1699-1703, CM 918;
- Provincial Court (Index) 1658-1766, T921;
- Provincial Court (Judgment Record, Index) 1658-1766 S543.

The research was performed by Joseph D. Leizear, Reference Services, Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Building, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

(Also add information re: Sept. 2013 research trip with Dick MacKenzie and Don Kagle)

As you can see, the list of records examined was quite exhaustive. As mentioned previously, no records pertaining to John McKenzie I (the first) were located, including anything to suggest that he died in 1733 as some genealogists have suggested over the years.

The only records located by the Archives pertained to John MacKenzie II (arguably b. abt. 1687). Those records have been posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site and linked to John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687).

As previously referenced in the Collin McKenzie section above, Moses Groome died in the late 1690’s and left a servant by the name of John McKenzie, who still had several years of indenture to serve at the time of Moses Groome’s death. Because a careful review of the existing records needed to be performed to determine whether Moses Groome’s John McKenzie was one and the same with our John McKenzie (b. 1687), during the same September 2013 research trip of Richard (Dick) MacKenzie, Don Kagle and Michael A. McKenzie (the author) to the Maryland State Archives, Dick MacKenzie pulled the records and closely analyzed them.

(fill in with Dick MacKenzie’s synopsis of the Moses Groome records from the Archives)

If the servant had 2-3 years of service left to perform when Moses Groome died in 1698, it suggests that John McKenzie, the servant, would have been born about 1680. If that is
accurate, he would have emigrated to this country in approximately 1694 – let’s say at age 14. By the time his service was up, he would have been about 21 years old. Giving him some time to earn his way in the world, would mean that he would have been approximately 36 years old when he obtained his first patent of land in 1716 (which date is documented). When John MacKenzie died in 1758 (documented fact), it would have meant given the foregoing that he would have died at age 78, which is not an unreasonable conclusion. We’ll probably never know the truth but this possible scenario certainly is intriguing to continue to explore.

One other fact needs to be kept in mind. John McKenzie (b. 1687) named one of his sons “Moses”. Could that have been because John at one time was a servant for Moses Groome? Interesting thought.

So, if we did not spring from Collin McKenzie (b. abt. 1630), via John (b. abt. 1659), from whom did we spring? The search continues.
Chapter 7

Migrations

As is true with most families, they have a tendency not to stay in one place. Parents die, farms are split via inheritance, the remaining land won’t support the family on it, soil plays out, descriptions of better land in the west, military service. One could go on and on. Looking at the historical record and extrapolating a bit, one sees that most likely every one of those impetuses impacted the McKenzies of Early Maryland and their progeny. It was not long after John McKenzie came to this country that his children started moving west into western Maryland and south to Virginia and then onto Georgia. Their children branched out from there and headed to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Tennessee. More moves occurred and family members wound up in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and even Alberta, Canada. The author has selected a few of the family lines and recorded their migrations on the maps below along with some interesting history associated with the moves.

Some Early Migrations

Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715), son of John (b. abt. 1687)
Captain John McKenzie (b. 1757, s/o Aaron McKenzie (b. abt. 1723-27), s/o of John (b. abt. 1687)
Selected Later Migrations

Ann Lee McKenzie, Stephen Richard McKenzie (b. 1930), Louis Stephen McKenzie (b. 1908), Lloyd Thomas McKenzie (b. 1873), George McKenzie (b. 1844), Joseph McKenzie (b. abt. 1816), John M. McKenzie (b. abt. 1795), Samuel McKenzie (b. abt. 1751), Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715), John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687)
Doris Marie Criss, Esther Anna McKenzie (b. 1913), Clarence Anthony McKenzie (b. 1878), James Alexander McKenzie (b. 1844), Patrick M. McKenzie (b. abt. 1813), Samuel F. McKenzie (b. abt. 1790), Samuel McKenzie (b. abt. 1751), Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715), John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687)
Donald Rayford McKenzie, William Rayford Smith McKenzie (b. 1913), James Aaron McKenzie (b. 1884), William Arthur McKenzie (b. 1862), Aaron Philip McKenzie (b. 1832), Philip McKenzie (b. 1812), Philip Harvell McKenzie (b. 1787), Aaron McKenzie, Jr. (b. unk), Aaron McKenzie (b. 1723-27), John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687),

And, last but not least, and perhaps the farthest traveled and most places in which a McKenzie has resided in a lifetime goes to the author’s brother, Captain Donald Richard McKenzie, Jr. (USN Ret.) and his son, Christopher Scott McKenzie
Descendants of the early Maryland McKenzies now reside in practically every state in the United States, several provinces in Canada and various countries abroad. What started as one family on one farm in Baltimore County (now Howard County), Maryland has mushroomed to an extent far larger than what John McKenzie (b. abt. 1687) could ever have imagined.
Chapter 8

DNA

As the preceding chapter reflected, we know a lot about where the McKenzies migrated after reaching the shores of Maryland, but the burning question still remains: where did our family originate and who was the first McKenzie to populate the shores of Maryland if it wasn’t Collin McKenzie (b. abt. 1630).

The MacKenzie DNA project is being coordinated by Ann Stansbarger of California. The following is an email Ann prepared in which explains more about DNA analysis and the current state of the MacKenzie DNA Project:

December 2012

Greetings Fellow Researchers!

For those of you interested in taking the next step in genealogical research, here is a short summary of Y-DNA testing. Y-DNA testing involves the y-chromosome. This type of DNA passes from father to son, virtually unchanged, down through the generations. Every once in a while, however, there is a mutation. Once a mutation happens, the mutation is passed down to the subsequent generations of males in the direct male line. The mutations are like sign posts along a trail going back thousands of years. They may be useful in the genealogical timeframe (i.e., the timeframe of records) to help reconstruct the branches of a family tree. Y-DNA is also used to trace populations as they move around the planet over periods of thousands of years. This is called the study of “deep ancestry,” or population genetics. Just as Y-DNA traces the father’s father’s father’s line, mitochondrial, or mt-DNA, traces the mother’s mother’s mother’s line. However because it mutates so slowly, mt-DNA is not as useful in the genealogical timeframe as Y-DNA.

Surnames, like Y-DNA, are also passed down from father to son. The most common use of Y-DNA testing is to assist with genealogical research of a particular family surname, especially when traditional methods have resulted in a brick wall. DNA does not replace traditional research, but it can help supplement it. See the discussion below of DNA surname projects.

The DNA used for this testing is from the ‘junk DNA’ portion of the Y-DNA. There is no medical information coded in this part of the DNA. Females can only use Y-DNA testing if they are able to find a father, brother or male cousin with the same male line surname to help with testing. The testing process requires a sample of saliva swiped from the inside of your cheek with a little brush. The testing company most frequently used is FamilyTree DNA, or FTDNA.
They have a laboratory at the University of Arizona and another one in Houston. They have the largest DNA database in the world, with over 300,000 samples.

You can sign up for DNA testing on line, or you can call FTDNA and sign up over the phone. Once you sign up, they will send you a testing kit in the mail. Testing takes about 6 weeks. The company will give you a password and ID and a personal webpage with your DNA information, and your matches. Your results will come back in the form of a set of numbers. The set of numbers corresponds to the number of ‘repeats’ you have at each location along your Y-DNA. These are called Short Tandem Repeats or STRs. The specific locations along the Y-DNA are called alleles or markers.

In addition to STRs (repeats), there are also permanent and unambiguous markers called Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms, or SNPs. SNPs are assigned a designator consisting of a letter and a number. These are the signposts that population geneticists use to trace population movement through time, and around the world. Each person belongs to a major group, called a haplogroup.

Your matches will show up on your FTDNA personal page. Other people who match you will only be able to see that you are a match and they will see your email address. They may also see your oldest known ancestor with his birth and death dates, if you enter that info in the space provided (strongly recommended). All other information is confidential. You are free to contact your matches or not, and likewise they are free to contact you. The matches will be displayed on the Matches tab of your personal page, sorted by the number of mutations separating you from each match. This way you will be able to see your closest matches, and your next closest matches, etc.

It is important to note that when you return your sample, you also return the form granting FTDNA permission to share your results. If you forget to do this, then you will not be able to see your matches and your matches will not be able to see you -- which would not be particularly helpful.

FTDNA has projects for people researching specific surnames, or geographical areas, or specific DNA haplogroups. These projects are all run by people who are volunteers who have no relationship with FTDNA. You can sign up for as many projects as you want. I recommend that you order your test through a DNA project, so you will be eligible to get the group discount. Once you sign up for a project, your marker results will displayed together with the other people of the project, and grouped by the project administrator according to closest matches. You will be anonymous, and will only be identifiable by your kit number and the name of your oldest known ancestor.

Here is the link that you will need to get started. It is the link to the FTDNA home page. I recommend that you order the 67-marker test. You can always upgrade to 111 markers at a later time if you choose to.  
http://wwwfamilytreedna.com/
At the top of the page where it says Search Your Last Name, type in your surname and click the button. This will bring up a page showing the various projects including members of this surname. If there is a Surname Project specifically for your surname (which there most likely will be), it will show in the space marked Projects. Click on the underlined surname project name to bring up the ordering page for that project. This page will have a link to the public homepage for the project, and it will also give you a menu for ordering your Y-DNA test. You can order from the screen, or call FTDNA directly and order by phone. If you have a question about DNA testing, you can contact FTDNA. If you have a question about the project, you can contact the Project Administrator. Remember, the project administrators are all volunteers.

I hope this answers your questions and gives you the info you need to get started. I know it is a lot to digest. The best thing to do is to order the kit now so that process can get started. The hardest part is waiting for your results to come in. While you are waiting, you can read up on Y-DNA and genetic genealogy. There is a ton of information available on the Internet. The Blair DNA project (google ‘Blair DNA surname project’) has a more detailed explanation of Y-DNA. The more you read, the more exciting it is.

My family started the DNA adventure about 2006. Since then we have made contact with about a dozen McKenzies who are descended from our immigrant ancestor John MacKinzie, born 1687. We also found out through DNA that we are NOT related to the old chiefly line of Clan Mackenzie. Through our special SNP L643, however, we found out that we are related to one of the main lines of the Matheson Clan, called the Mathesons of Shiness, Sutherlandshire. The common ancestor between our own McKenzies and these Mathesons goes all the way back to about 800-1000 AD! In addition, we are related to a gentleman by the name of Robertson, whose oldest known ancestor lived on the Shetland Islands in northern-most Scotland.

Happy Holidays and best of luck with your research!

Ann Stansbarger, Torrance California

Co-Administrator of the Mackenzie DNA Project
Chapter 9

Military Service Heritage

Revolutionary War

It really is amazing when you start to sift through the data to learn just how many McKenzie relatives fought in the Revolutionary War and served their country in the wars which followed. All of the information concerning McKenzies who fought in the Revolutionary War is reflected in the preceding pages. Rather than reiterate what has been previously set forth, simply retrace your steps and review what has been written previously.

Through the input of Don Kagle, Bobbie McKenzie, Ray Leidinger and others, along with research performed by the author, a list of McKenzies who served in various wars in which our country was involved has started to be created. It continues to be a work in progress and is set forth here.

McKenzies Who Fought in Various Wars:

(Source of Data: Virgil D. McKenzie, Sr. McKenzie History) (VM) and Ray Leidinger (RL)

(???) = not sure if he is a Maryland McKenzie. Cannot make parent connection.

**Revolutionary War**

1. Moses McKenzie (b. abt. 1760) (VM page 83 of Virgil Sr.’s History)
2. Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1762) (VM page 83)
3. Joshua McKenzie (b. abt. 1764) (VM page 83)
4. John McKenzie (Capt.) (b. 1757)
5. William McKenzie (Capt.) (b. abt. 1755)

**War of 1812**

6. Jason Young, s/o Orphay McKenzie (b. abt. 1783)
8. John McKenzie, s/o Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1762) (Source: Ray Leidinger)
Civil War

9.  John William McKenzie (b. 1839) (VM page 83)
10. Samuel Sampen McKenzie (b. 1845) (VM)
11. James L. McKenzie (b. unk.) (VM page 83)
12. George Morris (b. 1844), son of Rhoda Ann McKenzie (b. 1828) (Saint Joseph’s Catholic Cemetery)
13. Aaron William McKenzie, Jr. (b. 1830) (Co. H 36 Ohio Regt.) (Cresaptown United Methodist Church Cemetery)
14. Aaron McKinzie (b. 1835), Pvt., Company A, Iowa Infantry
   108 New York Infantry, Grave No. 561
   Antietam National Cemetery, Sharpsburg, MD (Source: Ray Leidinger)
16. George W. Folk
    Wife Amanda McKenzie (1829-1911) (Source: Ray Leidinger)
17. Samuel McKenzie, 14th Illinois Volunteer Infantry
    Born c.1832  
    Died May 19, 1863  
    Father: Gabriel M. McKenzie, Sr.  
    Mother: Elizabeth Gray  
    (Source: Ray Leidinger)
18. Jacob Patrick McKenzie (b. 1844) 2nd Maryland Regiment
19. James Sebastian McKenzie (b. 1846) (Source: Ray Leidinger)

Spanish American War

WWI

20. Gallitzen Leo McKenzie (Sgt.) (b. 1893) (VM) His Citation for Gallantry in action reads: displayed remarkable courage and leadership in the fighting east of the Meuse October
23, 1918 when his commander was wounded. Partial transcription from Virgil McKenzie book, page 62.

   Born March 22, 1893, Lonaconing, MD
   Inducted September 26, 1917
   Private 1st Class, July 25, 1918, 3 TNG Battalion, Camp Meade, MD; Co. H
   313 Inf. October 12, 1917
   Co. D, 327 Inf., October 16, 1917
   Overseas April 25, 1918, Lucey Sector
   Died August 16, 1918, France, by drowning
   Buried St. Joseph's Cemetery, Midland, MD
   Father: Leo William McKenzie (1865-1950)
   Mother: Honora Eleanor Coleman (1876-1929)
   (Source: Ray Leidinger)

   Born November 17, 1893, Oella, MD
   Inducted May 3, 1918
   Overseas July 6, 1918, Gerardmer Sector
   Died October 3, 1918, France, of Lobar Pneumonia
   (Source: Ray Leidinger)

23. William A. McKenzie
   Born June 3, 1894, Baltimore Co., MD
   NG April 6, 1917, Pvt. 1st Class, January 13, 1918
   San Det 5 MD Inf.; San Det 115 Inf.
   Overseas June 15, 1918, Genter Sector, Meuse-Argonne
   October 30, 1918, of wounds
   Citation for Gallantry in Action in the Bois de Consenvoye, France, October 22, 1918,
   "Although mortally wounded, he dressed the of two other men before allowing anyone to
   minister to him." (Source: Ray Leidinger) and his brother . . .

24. Robert K. McKenzie
   Born May 2, 1887, Baltimore Co., MD
   Inducted May 24, 1918, Pvt.
   Pvt. 1st Class, August 1, 1918
   9th Battalion 154 Dep. Brig.; COE 313 Inf. June 13, 1918
   Overseas July 8, 1918, Avocourt Sector, Meuse-Argonne
   September 27, 1918
   (Source: Ray Leidinger)

25. Ernest B. McKenzie (Cpl.) (b. 1895) (VM page 62)

26. Franklin G. (Guy?) McKenzie (Pvt.) (VM page 62)
27. John Stuart. McKenzie (Sgt.) (VM page 62) Per Ray Leidinger, he was the brother of William A. McKenzie and Robert K. McKenzie listed above. One Maryland family lost three sons in the war. What a tremendous sacrifice.

28. Arthur Lewis McKenzie (Pvt.) (b. 1889) (VM page 62)
29. Cecil Wesley McKenzie (Pvt.) (b. 1895) (VM page 62)
30. Conrad J. McKenzie (Pvt.) (b. 1895) (VM page 62)
31. Lester J. McKenzie (b. 1891) (Sgt.) (VM page 62)
32. William McKee McKenzie (Pvt.) (b. 1888) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
33. William Ellis McKenzie (Pvt.) (b. 1895) (Saint Joseph’s Catholic Cemetery)
34. Alfred McKenzie (b. 1975) (Hillcrest Memorial Cemetery)

**WWII**

35. Virgil DeSalles McKenzie, Sr. (VM) (b. 1922)
36. Paul William McKenzie (Sgt.) (b. 1924) (VM page 70)
37. Garland Raymond McKenzie (Sgt.) (b. 1926) (VM page 71)
38. Raymond Voil McKenzie (b. 1907) (VM)
39. John J. McKenzie
   Born September 20, 1915, Cresaptown, MD
   Died February 24, 1945, Julich, Germany
   Sgt. US Army, 115 Inf., 29 Div.; #33060112
   Buried St. Ambrose Cemetery, Cresaptown, MD
   Father Albert J. McKenzie (1873-1928)
   Mother Alice Marie Robison
   (Source: Ray Leidinger and Virgil McKenzie)

40. Stanley R. McKenzie (1920) RL)
41. Harry Thomas McKenzie
   Born 1916
   Died April 18, 1945
   T/5 US Army; #33371944
   Father Noah Sylvester McKenzie (1868-1948)
   Mother Ines Mary Minnick (1866-1962)
   (Source: Ray Leidinger)

42. George E. McKenzie
   Born
Died April 18, 1945
PFC US Army, #33553488
Naylors, Prince George's Co., MD
(Source: Ray Leidinger)

43. Daniel W. McKenzie
PFC 262 Inf., 66 Div. of Oklahoma
Listed as Missing
Buried St. Laurent Cemetery, USA, Normandy, France
(Source: Ray Leidinger) (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

44. Jerry Howard McKenzie
M/M, 3/C, US Navy
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

45. Philip J. McKenzie
Pvt., US Army, #33957138, Naylor
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

46. Ronald M. MacKenzie
Sgt. 525 Bomb Squad, 379 Bomb Group (H), Iowa
Listed as Missing
Buried St. Laurent Cemetery, USA, Normandy, France
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

47. William T. McKenzie
S/Sgt. US Army, #33360790, Baltimore Co., MD
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

48. Lawrence MacKenzie
1st Lt. US Army, #0463934, Silver Spring, MD
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

49. Leonard Leroy McKenzie
Pvt. US Army, #33373878, Baltimore City, MD
Died April 6, 1944
Father Leonard Clarence McKenzie (1893-1972)
Mother Edna C. Smith (1898-1983)
(Source: Ray Leidinger (Ed. Note: not sure if a Maryland McKenzie)

50. George Vincent McKenzie (Staff Sgt.) (b. 1928) (VM page 72)

51. Charles T. McKenzie (b. 1914) (USN) (Frostburg Memorial Park)

52. Edward Raymond McKenzie (PFC) (b. 1923) (Frostburg Memorial Park)

53. Robert E. McKenzie (PFC) (b. 1916) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
54. James Kenneth (Mac) McKenzie (b. 1921) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
55. Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. (b. 1927) (ashes spread in Georgia)
56. John L. McKenzie (USN) (b. 1910) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
57. William J. McKenzie (TEC 5) (b. 1919) (Frostburg Memorial Park) (???)
58. Henry H. McKenzie (TEC 4) (b. 1919) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
59. Cobey J. McKenzie (TEC 5) (b. 1925) (Saint Michaels Cemetery)
60. Charles Russell McKenzie (U.S. Army Air Corps) (b. 1923) (Potomac Memorial Gardens, Keyser, W.Va)
61. Gallitzan Leo McKenzie (Source: Ray Leidinger)
63. Thomas Arthur McKenzie was born April 8, 1925 in Bon Accord, Alberta. He enlisted in WWII with the Canadian Army and received the 1939-1945 War Medal, the Canadian Volunteer Service medal and the Defence Medal. Source: Clem Nadon and Alberta-Northwest Territories Command Military Service Recognition Book Volume II, 2010.

Korean War

66. George Vincent McKenzie (VM) (b. 1928)
67. Edward Raymond McKenzie (PFC) (b. 1923) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
68. William Alvin McKenzie, Sr. (Cpl.) (b. 1930) (Frostburg Memorial Park)
69. James Arthur (Sonny) McKenzie (b. 1929) (Eckhart Cemetery)
Vietnam

70. Virgil DeSalles McKenzie, Jr. (b. 1948) (VM)
71. Larry George McKenzie (b. unk.) (VM page 72)
72. Richard Randall McKenzie (b. unk) (VM page 72)
73. Donald Richard McKenzie Jr. (b. 1948)

Desert Storm/Shield
Chapter 10

McKenzie Genealogy and Disease

There are times when genealogy supplies information other than just dates of birth, death and marriage. One potentially life-saving attribute involves information that potentially could impact your health, your family’s health and the health of successive generations. Those attributes were nicely summed up in a National Genealogic Society article titled “Who We Are”, published in 2013 at http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/genetic_genealogy_committee, as follows:

More and more individuals are finding satisfaction and enjoyment in tracing their family history. What they may not realize is that by simultaneously charting their family’s health history, they will uncover important, and, in some cases, lifesaving information that can affect them and their children. Knowing which diseases may affect you or your children and grandchildren can be of enormous importance to you and your family. With this knowledge you can change your lifestyle and have more frequent medical examinations and tests, including specific tests to detect the early onset of a familial disease. For instance, although adult-onset diabetes may run in your family, by losing weight, watching your diet, and exercising, you can markedly reduce the chances of getting this disease. Armed with the knowledge of your family’s health history, you can take steps towards prevention—or at least early detection—by being aware of early warning signs and by getting the appropriate tests on a regular basis.

Bright’s Disease

Recently Don Kagle made some interesting observations concerning Bright’s Disease while reviewing numerous McKenzie death certificates he had obtained from the Maryland Hall of Records. Bright’s Disease, for those not familiar with that particular malady, is defined on Ancestry.com as a “chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys; kidney disease; glomerulonephritis.” For those who suspect they may have a form of the disease, or who otherwise want to learn more about it, there is an article on Wikipedia that further describes the symptoms.
These common symptoms of kidney disease were first described in 1827 by the English physician Richard Bright. It is now known that the symptoms accompany various morbid kidney conditions. Thus, the term Bright's disease is retained strictly for historical application.

The formation of bilateral kidney stones often indicates underlying chronic kidney disease. These stones involve salt crystal formations such as calcium oxalate. Excess serum calcium can result from hypovitaminosis D, or vitamin D deficiency, that causes the body initially to lose serum calcium to the point where parathyroid hormone is produced to leach sufficient amounts of calcium from the bones, (resulting in bone loss) to more than make up the difference (shutting down parathyroid hormone production). Oxalic acid is found in chocolate, peanuts, certain types of berries, and other foods, and when combined with calcium will form calcium oxalate crystal kidney stones that can drive up blood pressure like any other serum salt, block urinary flow within the kidneys, and cause physical kidney damage and pain. Researchers at Rockefeller University Hospital are studying arteriosclerosis in connection with this vitamin D deficiency, calcium plaque build-up, and kidney problems.

The symptoms are usually severe. Back pain, phantom testicular pain in males, elevated blood pressure, vomiting and fever commonly signal an attack. Edema, varying in degree from slight puffiness of the face to an accumulation of fluid sufficient to distend the whole body, and sometimes severely restricted breathing, is very common. Urine is reduced in quantity, is of dark, smoky or bloody color, and has higher levels of albumin (albuminuria). Under the microscope, blood corpuscles and urinary casts are found in abundance.

This state of acute inflammation may severely limit normal daily activities, and if left unchecked, may lead to one of the chronic forms of Bright's disease. In many cases though, the inflammation is reduced, marked by increased urine output and the gradual disappearance of its albumen and other abnormal by-products. A reduction in edema and a rapid recovery of strength usually follows.

Don became intrigued by the continued reference to Bright’s Disease in death certificates he reviewed, also called Nephritis, and decided to further review hundreds of McKenzie death certificates in his possession and which all are posted on his web site “Family Tree Project” on Ancestry.com. Based upon that review, the following list of individuals emerged, all of whom descend from Gabriel McKenzie (b. abt. 1715) and wife Sarah Durbin (b. abt.1725), which is the branch to which the author is attached.

Frank Anthony McKenzie, s/o Jonathan O. McKenzie (b. 1842)
George Henry McKenzie, s/o John William McKenzie (b.1839)
Rebecca Ann McKenzie, d/o James Moses McKenzie (b. 1795)
Sarah Margaret Garlitz, d/o Lucy Ann McKenzie (b.1825)

Charles Henry McKenzie, s/o Francis McKenzie (b.1843)

Charles Jacob McKenzie, s/o Benjamin F. McKenzie (b. 1823)

Charles McKenzie, s/o Nicholas A. McKenzie (b.1846)

Elias McKenzie, s/o Joshua F. McKenzie (b. 1842)

John Ernest McKenzie, s/o Gabriel T. McKenzie (b.1829)

George James McKenzie, s/o Daniel McKenzie (b.1817)

Ira V. McKenzie, s/o/ Zacharia G. McKenzie (b. 1849)

Joseph Anthony McKenzie, s/o John Anthony McKenzie (b. 1920)

Rosella Agnes McKenzie, d/o Melvin Francis McKenzie (b.1886)

Samuel Sampson McKenzie, s/o Susannah McKenzie (1815)

Sarah Ann McKenzie, d/o Susannah McKenzie

Zipporah E. McKenzie, d/o Gabriel T. McKenzie (b.1829)

James Francis McKenzie, s/o Isadore McKenzie (b. 1820)

Of course, there may be instances in connection with the above list where doctors became enamored with publication of a new disease (“Bright’s Disease” was first described in 1827) and subsequently began to list that cause of death when certain symptoms were noted, whereas an altogether different cause of death may have been called for if that particular doctor had been possessed of more knowledge. Premitting that possibility, any McKenzie, especially those who descend through Gabriel, may want to take note of the symptoms associated with Bright’s Disease and keep them in mind should similar symptoms ever present themselves, not only in you but in other family members.

**Myocardial Infarctions (heart attacks)**

Another disease that seems to have claimed the lives of many McKenzie’s are those associated with the heart. Etc. etc. etc. To be expanded when time permits.
Appendix A

Acknowledgements and Appreciation

The primary core contributors at the outset of the compilation of this “history” were Bobbie Holt McKenzie (42 years of McKenzie research experience), Richard Lee (Dick) MacKenzie, (7 years), Michael A. McKenzie (13 years) and Ann Lee McKenzie Stansbarger (12 years) (dates calculated as of 2011).

Bobbie Holt McKenzie: Bobbie started researching McKenzie genealogy in 1969 when her 7-year-old daughter needed to know information about her McKenzie roots for a school project. Bobbie started digging for McKenzie history the old-fashioned way before there was an Internet – when one had to travel from location-to-location digging through musty courthouses and archives to try to unravel the endless maze of McKenzies that confront all of us. For the first number of years of her research, there were no copy machines and she had to copy significant documents by hand or order certified copies. She’s promised to share with us her experience of riding through cemeteries in a covered wagon looking for tombstones. She has been a wealth of knowledge and continues to dig for tidbits of information to add to the vast store of McKenzie knowledge she already has accumulated. Bobbie’s husband, Donald’s McKenzie lineage runs through Moses McKenzie (b. circa 1720) to John MacKinzie (b. 1687). To search her husband’s immediate McKenzie line on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, insert the names “McKenzie, Donald Bystrom”, click on the “ancestor” tab and then follow the arrows back to the 1600’s.

Richard Lee (Dick) MacKenzie: Dick started his research in 2004, and although he is the rookie of the group, he has uncovered a prodigious amount of information on our “MacKenzie” relatives. Dick’s line runs back in time through Daniel MacKenzie (b. abt. 1716/17), son of John MacKinzie (b. 1687). Dick’s descendants are believed to be some of the last McKenzies who lived on a portion of the original acreage assembled by John MacKinzie. Dick’s branch of the family has continued to spell its name “MacKenzie”, which is relatively close to the way in which it was spelled in John MacKinzie’s original will in 1758 (i.e. “MacKinzie”). We joked with him recently that the most likely reason his family name continued to be spelled “Mac” is that his branch was the only one which knew how to spell. To see Dick’s immediate line on the web site, search for “MacKenzie, Richard Lee”.

Michael A. McKenzie: Mike started researching his McKenzie roots in 1998. One of the first persons he encountered via the Internet was Joseph Edward McKenzie of Dunedin, Florida, who told him about the research notes of Col. Gabriel T. McKenzie (Ret.) and provided him with the necessary information to obtain the microfilm which contained all of the research information. Michael purchased the microfilm and the search for his roots began. Michael’s line connects to John MacKinzie (b. 1687) via Gabriel McKenzie (b. circa 1715). It can be traced by
searching on the web site for “McKenzie, Michael Alan”. Michael created the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site in November, 2010 and maintains it. It can be accessed at www.mckenziesofearlymaryland.com. If you have any information about your branch of the McKenzie family that you would like to have posted on the web site, please share it with him at mmckenzie000@gmail.com, and he will endeavor to add it to the site when time permits.

Ann Lee McKenzie Stansbarger began her research in 1999, which has extended throughout the United States and into Scotland. She is a wealth of knowledge not only with respect to McKenzie history both in this country and in Scotland, but also with respect to the currently on-going McKenzie DNA project of which she is the administrator. She has uncovered an amazing amount of information about the early origins of the family through her DNA study. Becoming a part of the DNA experience is a must for all McKenzies interested in tracing their roots. Her immediate line of McKenzies can be accessed on the site by searching for “McKenzie, Ann Lee” and then clicking on the “ancestors” link and following the arrows back in time.

I would be remiss to not extoll the efforts of Sheryl Kelso and Don Kagle and their contributions both to this written effort and to the electronic version of the McKenzies of Early Maryland (hereinafter, the “McKenzie web site”). Sheryl has supplied the author with an unbelievable amount of research, all of which has been “copied and pasted” into the McKenzie web site. She and Don both are prodigious researchers. Sheryl has devoted literally thousands of hours to gathering obituaries from countless newspapers throughout the country relating to the McKenzies of Early Maryland (primarily the western portion of the state). She has organized them into her personal database now totaling over 90,000 names, which she has never hesitated to share with me. Her information has given this project a true legitimacy that it never would have had without her tremendous effort.

Don Kagle somehow finds a way to dig up more information than ten people combined. He has contributed thousands of pieces of media to this massive undertaking which have been posted on the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. His own web site “Family Tree Project One” can be accessed via Ancestry.com. Although I have tried to “borrow” all McKenzie related documentation from Don’s site to include in the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site, his Ancestry site is a “must visit” location if you are interested in Maryland McKenzie genealogy. Like Dick MacKenzie, above, Don also descends from Daniel (b. 1717).

In addition to the information supplied by the individuals above, extremely helpful early research was obtained by the group from Wayne Ward, who has done a tremendous amount of research on early Maryland genealogical history preceding John MacKinzie (b. 1687). Wayne’s information forms a part of Chapters 4 and 5, which explain why Collin McKenzie (b. circa 1630) and John McKenzie (b. circa 1659) are not part of the McKenzies of Early Maryland lineage. The information linking these two individuals to the McKenzies of Early Maryland is
simply not correct. Those Sources are a must-read for serious researchers interested in tracing their McKenzies of Early Maryland heritage.

In 2012, another member was welcomed into the core McKenzie Research Group when Frank Lonnie McKenzie of Carrollton, Georgia contacted the author to discuss his vast research and his working hypothesis that his branch, via Aaron (b. 1723-1727) actually connected to John McKenzie (b. 1687). Through both record research and DNA testing, Frank’s link was confirmed. Almost overnight, the names in the McKenzies of Early Maryland database almost doubled. In the course of that effort, Jean (McKenzie) Maggs, Ann Stansbarger’s sister, accompanied the author to Bibb County, Georgia and assisted in helping flesh out the Aaron McKenzie branch after we were contacted by Frank McKenzie. Frank’s tireless work has added an entirely new dimension to an otherwise missing branch of the McKenzie tree.

Last but by no means least, Ray Leidinger, Jr. of Cumberland, Maryland, who started researching McKenzies in 1983, and who shared countless reams of McKenzie related genealogy with the author when he first started on his McKenzie Quest and later after the genealogy pox had badly infected him. Ray has a triple McKenzie whammy connected to his family: he descends from John via three branches of his family! The first: John (1687), Moses (1720), Moses (1760), Jesse (1791), Benjamin Franklin (1823), James Sebastian (1846), Bernadette (1889) and Bernadette (1925), who married Reid Christopher Hoenicka (1888) who together begat Bernadette Veronica Hoenicka, who in turn married Raymond Eugene Leidinger, Sr. (b. 1923). The second: John (b. 1687), Moses (1720), Moses (1760), Joshua (1764), George (1814), Sarah (1856), Bernadette (1889) and Bernadette (1925). And, the third: John (1687), Gabriel (1715), Daniel (1752), Samuel (1785), Susannah (1815), Sarah (1856), Bernadette (1889) and Bernadette (1925). Whew, no wonder he decided to start chasing McKenzies in 1983. He must be related to at least half of the McKenzies in the State of Maryland. Ray is a prodigious researcher, who copies everything by hand and refuses to use a computer much to the author’s chagrin. Little does he know that the reason the author has encouraged him to “computerize” is due to the author’s inherent laziness in not wanting to type the reams of data that Ray unselfishly has supplied over the years so that the data could be incorporated both here and in the electronic version of this history. In addition to helping the author get started on his decades long quest to search for his family’s roots, Ray also extensively edited the manuscript of this book on numerous occasions and made innumerable great suggestions with respect to its formatting, organization and content.

For Chapter 2 the author drew upon the research of Col. Gabriel Thornton MacKenzie, Ret. Colonel MacKenzie researched the McKenzie Family from the late 1920’s until his death in the early 1960’s. He compiled over 1800 pages of handwritten notes from his research and travels. His descendant Joseph Edward McKenzie, Dunedin, Florida reduced all of Colonel McKenzie’s notes to microfilm obtainable from Dataplex Corporation 1502-A Joh Avenue Baltimore, Maryland 21227. Col. MacKenzie began corresponding with McKenzie relatives in 1929. Those early letters from elderly relatives (several of whom were born in the mid-1800’s)
contain a great deal of information on the early generations of McKenzies from Western Maryland.

Information concerning the various Catholic parishes in western Maryland came from Davidson, Phyllis and Koch, Richard, St. Ignatius (now St. Patrick), Mt. Savage, MD, St. Mary, Cumberland, Maryland Parishioners, Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths 1819-1844, (apparently self-published) at page 16. St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church (now St. Patrick’s) was the original Catholic Church in the Mt. Savage area, west of Cumberland, Maryland. The records of St. Ignatius were compiled by Phyllis Davidson and Richard T. Koch. Their task was made easier since the records were maintained in English and not Latin, as were the records of St. Luke’s. Mr. Gary E. Hindes of Wilmington, Delaware had hired a professional genealogist, Ms. Jane W. McWilliams (Annapolis, MD) to do research on his Logsdon ancestors. Material from the Maryland State Archives (MSA) that she sent Hindes identified the source as MSA M3461-St. Patrick Church, 201 North Centre Street, Cumberland, Maryland, but included only pages with Logsdon entries. Gary shared those pages with other Logsdon researchers, including Mr. Jim Logsdon of Columbus, Ohio who forwarded copies to Davidson and Koch. Subsequently, additional pages were obtained from the MSA to complete the first 50 pages, and some selected additional pages. The compilers advise in the forward that they have not exhausted the material at the MSA. They hoped that someday this particular manuscript would be expanded through 1863, when the cornerstone for the current church was laid and St. Ignatius was renamed St. Patrick (of Mt. Savage, MD).

The compilers drew partially drew from A Century of Growth, Volume 1, the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Western Maryland, a book by Rev. Thomas J. Stanton. A copy of this book allegedly is available in the Frostburg Branch of the Allegany County, MD library. The Family History Center (LDS) in Salt Lake City also has a copy of the book. According to the compilers, because St. Mary’s Church in Cumberland was served co-jointly with St. Ignatius in Mt. Savage, they could not separate the history of the two churches. A quote from the Stanton’s book appears in the introduction of the compilation, as follows: “St. Mary’s Church of Cumberland may truthfully be called the mother of all Churches of Allegany County. (Ed. Note: This Parish became St. Patrick’s in 1850.) It is historically certain that Catholicity had an existence in Cumberland, although very shadowy at the beginning, as far back as the French and Indian War. . . . As far back as 1770, Joseph [Josiah] Frost must be added to the pioneer Catholics; and ten years later the Arnolds, the Porters and the Logsdons were dwelling at what became Arnold’s Settlement (later called Mt. Savage). . . . It was not until 1819 that the first resident pastor, Rev. James Redmond, was appointed to Cumberland. “ Various other pastors followed thereafter. Their initials appear next to many of the entries.

Finally, numerous GEDCOMS, and other McKenzie historical data, were provided to Michael McKenzie by Wayne Ward, Joy Rowe, Jeanne MacKenzie, Ann Borchert, Frances
Greaves, Elizabeth Ann Seton “Betty” Breig Smith, Lee Michael, Joseph Edward McKenzie, Bruce McKenzie, Tom Lancaster, Greg Martin, Shari Gardner, Rosanne (MacKenzie) Sprague, Shirley Jean (Miller) McKenzie, Colleen Green, Martin Tichenor, Doug Oltmanns, Doris and Clem Nadon (our Canadian cousins), John Brake, Beverly McKenzie Maul and many others almost too numerous to mention, all of which have been added to the McKenzies of Early Maryland web site. Last but certainly by no means least, the authors are indebted to Michael McKenzie of Barrelsville, Maryland for the maps and land patents on properties previously owned by our ancestors and for his assistance in helping those of us who do not live in the western Maryland area to understand the lay of our ancestors’ land.
Appendix B

Daniel McKenzie (b. 1752), son of Gabriel McKenzie (b. 1715) and the Immediate Line of the Author, Michael A. McKenzie

The children of Daniel McKenzie and Mary Ann Chapman were:

1. William McKenzie
   Born 1782
   Married Ann Sophia Speelman June, 1828
   Had children George, Edward, Taylor, Perry, Walter and John

2. Richard McKenzie
   Born 1784
   Married Elizabeth Speelman 16 Jun 1810
   Had children David, Ann Elizabeth and Ann Sophia

3. Samuel McKenzie
   Born 1785
   Married Rachel Durbin
   Had children Susanah, William, Anna and Rachel

4. Mary Ann McKenzie
   Born 1787
   Married William Myers
   Had children: Elizabeth, Isiah, Louisa, Ann Charity, Daniel McKenzie, Harriett, William and Maria

5. Daniel McKenzie
   Born 1790
   Married Elizabeth Hackrette
   Had children: Mary

6. Aaron (Aron) W. McKenzie

295 The children of Daniel from this point through the end of the list were referenced in Equity Case #292, Allegany County Chancery Court records.
Born 1792  
Married Hannah Johnson 10 Mar 1819  
Had children Daniel, Mary E., Silas, Aaron W., John Ephriam, Susan and Samuel

7. James Moses McKenzie  
Born abt. 1796  
Married Margaret Agnes Porter 3 May 1823 Cumberland, Allegany County, MD  
Had children Mary Ann, Josiah, Gabriel Thornton, Eliza Jane, Daniel Richard, Margaret Emelia, Elizabeth Ann, Emily Ann, Anna Mary, Rebecca Ann and Charles Moses

Died 10 Jan 1873

In the 1820 census Aaron McKenzie was listed as “Aron McKinsey”. It’s quite possible the census taker did not know how to spell.

In the Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie genealogical research, a letter was written by J. F. Grant to Col. MacKenzie on December 13, 1929. In that letter J.F. Grant (who was born in 1854) recounts for Col. MacKenzie the names of the various sons of Daniel McKenzie (b. 1752). He starts by stating that the sons of Daniel (Ed. Note, b. 1752) were Aaron, Samuel, Richard, William, Moses (Ed. Note, actually James Moses) and Daniel, Jr.. He then lists the sons of each of the aforementioned individuals, as follows: “Aaron’s (our Aaron McKenzie b. 1792) sons were: Daniel, (Ed. Note This Daniel is in our family’s line. This Daniel is referred to as Daniel IV in Col. MacKenzie’s notes so as to distinguish him from other Daniels born during the preceding and succeeding generations) William, Silas (sic), Samuel and John Ephriam. Samuel’s sons were Henry, Grant, Aaron and Albert. Richard’s sons were William, Dennis and Levi. William’s sons were George, Edward, Taylor, Perry, Walter and John. Moses’ sons were Josiah, Thornton, Richard and Charles. Daniel, Jr. only had one son that I know of and his name was Henry.” The census records reflect that Aaron had two daughters. The author has not yet been able to determine their identity.

In addition to the foregoing letter, J.F. Grant wrote another letter to Col. McKenzie on October 7, 1929, wherein he states: (James) Moses McKenzie, your great-grandfather, was not the son of Moses the revolutionary soldier but was a son of Daniel McKenzie.”

Moses McKenzie was listed in the 1860 Allegany County, Maryland Census as living in District 6, page 193. His age was listed as being 65 years old. His wife, Margaret, was still alive and her age was listed as being 55.

They had the following children residing with them: Richard, age 22, Emily, age 19, Elizabeth, age 17, Ann, age 13, Charles, age 10 and Marian, age 3.

Per the research of Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie James Moses McKenzie and Margaret Agnes Porter McKenzie’s tombstones had no lettering on them as they were red soft ferrous rectangular stones and time had obliterated all marking on them when he saw them in 1953 in the old Moses McKenzie Cemetery in Cresaptown, Maryland. A Mr. Sanford Robinette, 114 Winchester Road, Cresaptown showed Col. MacKenzie the above mentioned tombstones. Mr. Robinette is the husband of Lena Grant Robinette, daughter of Joseph F. Grant, deceased 1931, a grandson of James Moses and Margaret.

The (James) Moses McKenzie cemetery is located off McKenzie Tower Road, south of Cresaptown, Maryland. Take the Winchester Road Extension, turn left on McKenzie Tower Road. Go about .8 mile and the cemetery is on the right.

296  In the 1820 census Aaron McKenzie was listed as “Aron McKinsey”. It’s quite possible the census taker did not know how to spell.

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8. Sarah McKenzie  
   Born abt. 1780  
   Married John Potter 2 Feb 1796  
   Died pre-1827

Aaron W. McKenzie (b. 1792), son of Daniel McKenzie (b. 1752)

Aaron McKenzie was born in Maryland in 1792. He married Hannah Johnson on 10 MAR 1819 and together they had (at least) five children (and probably seven):

1. Daniel McKenzie  
   Born 1817 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married Sarah (Sallie) Spencer 27 Mar 1847 in Allegany County  
   Had children: Hannah, Henry, John Franklin, Annette, George and Newton  
   Died 23 Sept 1896 in Cresaptown, Maryland

2. Mary E. McKenzie  
   Born abt. 1820 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married John Kyles/Kiles 23 December 1841, Allegany County, Maryland  
   Had children: Emily, Lloyd, Mary G., Sarah C., John A., and William J.  
   Died Unknown

3. Samuel B. McKenzie  
   Born 12 Dec 1827 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married Eliza Jane Shuck 29 April 1858 Allegany County, Maryland

From the archives of Col. G.T. Mackenzie (Ret.) comes the following:

"there is a family record filed with the estate and will of the above Moses (James Moses) MacKenzie in the Allegany County Courthouse in Cumberland, Maryland where, I. Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie, U.S. Army, retired, great grandson of the said Moses filed said family record with Moses' will but mistakenly said Daniel, father of Moses, was the son of Daniel instead of correctly stating that (James) Moses was the son of Daniel, son of Gabriel, son of John and Katherine."

The census records in 1820, 1830 and 1840 reflect that Aaron and Hannah had two daughters, assuming that the young females actually living in their household were daughters and not simply female relatives who had come to live with them.

In another portion of his notes, Col. MacKenzie states as follows: “J.F.G. (referring to J.F. Grant) said Daniel IV had as children Henry, Frank, George J. (Boss Geo.), Newton, Hannah, Isabel (Belle) and Louise.”
Had children: Joseph E., Henry H., Samuel Grant, Ernest, Jacob Aaron and Albert James
Died 17 Dec 1896

4. Silas Johnson McKenzie
Born 13 Mar 1830 Allegany County, Maryland
Married Sarah Elizabeth Spencer in 1859
Died 24 Sep 1888 Rawlings, Maryland

5. Aaron William McKenzie, Jr.
Born 16 Dec 1830 Allegany County, Maryland
Married Margaret Ann Martin
Had children Hannah, George Martin, Percy McClain, Luverna Catherine, John William, Taylor Johnson, James Edward, Charles Walter and John Burr
Died 8 Feb 1901 Maryland

6. Susan McKenzie
Born abt. 1832 Allegany County, Maryland

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302 I Samuel McKenzie being of Sound mind and memory do Give devise and bequeath all my property both Real and Personal to Jacob A. McKenzie and Albert McKenzie.

I further bequeath One Dollar to Henry H., McKenzie and One Dollar to Samuel G. McKenzie. Hereby revoking all former will by me made.

In witness whereof I Samuel McKenzie have to this my last will and testament subscribed my name this 17th day of December, Eighteen Hundred and ninety Six at Cresaptown, Allegany County, Maryland.

Samuel (his X mark) McKenzie (seal)

Subscribed by the Testator in the presence of each of us and at the same time declared by him to us to be his last will and testament and there upon we at the request of the Testator and in his presence Sign our names here to as witnesses This 17th day of December 1896 at Cresaptown, Md.

John W. Shook (seal) }
Charles L. Cunningham (seal) } Witnesses
John W. Dunn (seal)

303 Charles Often transcription from Cumberland Times:

McKenzie 24 Sep 1888 Silas McKenzie of Rawlings died suddenly from heart disease yesterday while reading his newspaper. He was in his 58th year and had worked for Major Alexander Shaw for some years. Born 13 Mar 1830 his wife and 5 children, 1 daughter and 4 sons, all married, survive. The funeral is tomorrow from the ME Church with Rev F G Porter and burial in Dayton's Cemetery, Keyser WV.

Both he and his wife are buried at Dayton's Cemetery, Allegany County, Maryland
7. John Ephriam McKenzie  
Born 25 Sep 1833 Allegany County, Maryland  
Married Mary Alice Martin 6 September 1859 Allegany County, Maryland  
Had children Aaron B., Charles Winfield, John W., Mary Ann and Horace Russell  
Died 22 Feb 1915  

Aron McKinsey (actual spelling) first appears in the 1820 census. He is listed as the head of household. His age is given as being between twenty-six and forty-five. His wife is also listed in the same age category. There was one female child in the household, whose age is listed as being less than ten years old.  

Aaron McKinsey appears next in the 1830 census. At that time the records reflect that he had two male children under the age of five living at home, one male between the age of five and ten, one female between the age of five and ten and another female between the age of ten and fifteen.  

The 1840 census also shows Aaron McKinsey living in Election District 6 in Allegany County. There was one male under the age of five in his household, two males between the age of five and ten, one male between the age of fifteen and twenty, one female between fifteen and twenty and another female between twenty and thirty.  

Aaron McKenzie was listed in the 1850 Census for Allegany County. He was fifty-eight at the time his wife, Hannah, was fifty-seven years old. He was working as a laborer. Cyrus (age 21), Aaron (age 20) and John E. (age 18) were still living at home. Susan Baird, age seventeen, and listed as a teacher was living with them along with Emily ________, age 40 and a nineteen year old male.

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304 1820 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,193,702, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6, page 39 and 40.  
305 1830 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,013,176, Maryland, Allegany County, page 40.  
306 1840 Federal Census, LDS film number 0,013,182, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6.  
307 1850 Federal Census, LDS film number 013, 194, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6, page 130 of the book.  
308 The names are not readable on the microfilm because it appears that someone placed some scotch tape on the record at some time causing the information to be illegible.
By the time the 1860 census was taken, Aaron and his wife, Hannah and their son, Aaron W., age twenty-four had moved to Hampshire, Virginia (now West Virginia). Aaron was sixty-six years old (which is off by two years if you compare it with the 1850 census and would have meant that he was born in 1794) and was working as a carpenter. Hannah was fifty-six years old (which also does not coincide with the 1850 census, since she was listed as being fifty-seven on that document). Aaron, Hannah and Aaron W. were all born in the State of Maryland.

The 1860 census also provides us with information on Cyrus (Silas) McKenzie, who was two of Aaron’s sons. He was living close by to his parents, was thirty years old and was living with Sarah E., age seventeen. The census reflects that they had been married in the past year. Silas (as it was listed in this census) was born in the State of Maryland.

Interestingly, the author was experimenting one night with the Ancestry.com census search program when he discovered Aaron McKenzie (b. 1792) and his wife Hannah McKenzie living in Jefferson, Noble County, Ohio in 1870. They were listed as being 78 and 77, respectively. They were residing with John Kyles, age 56, his wife, Mary E., age 50, and their seven children. When you compare the 1860 census with the one from 1870, Aaron and Hannah McKenzie are residing with the Kyles in the Western District, Hampshire County, Virginia. The 1880 Jefferson, Noble County, Ohio census reflects that Mary E. Kyles was now widowed and living with her three youngest children. Aaron and Hannah McKenzie are no longer living in the household, which suggests they died in the preceding ten years.

Daniel McKenzie (b. 1817), son of Aaron McKenzie (b. 1792)

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310 Aaron W. McKenzie appears in the 1900 Census at Maryland, Allegany County, Rawlings Election District No. 7, Supervisor District 4, Enumeration District No. 102. If you do a search on Ancestry.com in the 1900 Federal Census for “Saras” McKenzie, the reference to Aaron and his wife, Margaret, will pop up. The transcriber simply misread the name.


312 1870 Census, Ohio, Noble County, Jefferson Township, page 22, lines 17 and 18, July 6, 1870
Daniel McKenzie was born in Allegany County, Maryland on May 3, 1817. He married Sarah (Sallie) Spencer on 27 Mar 1847 in Allegany County. Together they had six children:

1. Hannah McKenzie
   Married Thomas Lancaster
   Born abt. 1847

2. Henry Hudson McKenzie
   Born 2 Jan 1850
   Married Sarah Elizabeth Sager 1876
   Had children: George Newton, John Henry, Charles Price and Louisa Isabella

3. John Franklin (Frank) McKenzie
   Born 1852
   Married Mary Virginia Smith 29 Mar 1877 Allegany County, Maryland
   Had children Anna Elizabeth, Nettie May and George Newton
   Died 27 Oct 1916 in Ridgeley, West Virginia

4. Louisa Jeannette "Nettie" McKenzie
   Born 13 Aug 1854 Cresaptown, Allegany County, Maryland
   Married Henry Alexander 20 Mar 1888
   Had children: Sarah and Susan
   Died 26 Oct 1950

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313 According to information supplied by Bobbie Holt McKenzie, Kearny, Nebraska, she obtained his birth date from the published records of the Cresaptown United Methodist Church Cemetery (apparently from his gravestone) Daniel McKenzie, b. May 3, 1817, d. 23 Sept 1896, age 79 years, 4 months, and 20 days. Wife Sallie E. 1829-1899. Hazel Hanroote, a self-styled historian of Allegany County told Bobbie Holt McKenzie that Daniel was raised a Catholic but fell in love with a Protestant girl and defied his family to marry her. Also, Michael A. McKenzie located his obituary, see footnote 114, infra, in July, 2000 and it confirmed that he died in 1896 at the age of 79.

314 J.F. Grant also told Col. Gabriel T. MacKenzie the identity of the children born to Daniel and Sarah. Daniel once again was referred to as “Daniel IV” in Col. MacKenzie’s notes thereby tying him to the preceding generations.

315 As part of the information tying these generations together, note that Daniel and Sarah named their first daughter “Hannah”. Daniel’s mother also was named Hannah.

316 Mrs. Louisa Jeanette Alexander, 96, oldest resident of Cresaptown, died this morning at her home there. Born in Rawlings, Mrs. Alexander was a daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah (Spencer) McKenzie. Her husband, Henry Alexander, preceded her in death. A member of St. Ambrose Catholic Church, Cresaptown, she was attended in her last illness by Rev. Father Cletus, O. F. M., Cap., pastor. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Kammauf, Cresaptown; one step-daughter, Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Swanton; 12 grandchildren; 34 great-grandchildren and one
Cresaptown, Allegany County, Maryland

5. George James McKenzie
   Born 22 Feb 1857
   Married Mary Margaret Hershberger 16 Feb 1887 Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland
   Had children Joseph Ferman, John Clayton, Leo Cunningham, James L., William Leslie, Emory Melvin, Carrie Rebecca, Francis Sylvester and George Henry
   Died 15 Apr 1940 Cresaptown, Allegany County, Maryland

6. Joseph Newton McKenzie
   Born 1858
   Aft. 1899

great-great-grandchild. The body is at the Hafer Funeral Home. A requiem mass will be celebrated Saturday at 9 a.m. at St. Ambrose Church by Rev. Father Cletus. Interment will be in the parish cemetery. The Cumberland Evening Times, October 26, 1950.

317 The 1880 Federal Census, LDS film number 1,254,493, Maryland, Allegany County, shows George and his brother, Newton, living as boarders in the home of Roland and Nancy Dayton in Election District 7.

318 Listed in 1880 Federal Census, Rawlings, page 18, living with his brother, Newton.

319 16 February 1887, George J. McKenzie, Brady's, Allegany County, Maryland. Son of Daniel and Sarah McKenzie, and Margaret Nershberger, Garrett County, Maryland, of Elija and Minerva Hershberger. Witnesses: Lucy Hershberger and Joseph N. McKenzie. Rev. E.J. Wunder, St. Patrick's Church, Cumberland, Maryland.

320 Buried St. Ambrose Catholic Cemetery, Cresaptown, Maryland.

George James McKenzie, 83, retired Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track foreman, died yesterday afternoon at his home, Cresaptown, after an illness of two months. He entered the railroad service as a trackman, April 15, 1877, at Rawlings, was promoted to foreman in January, 1883, and retired in 1921 after 44 years' service. He was a native of Rawlings. Mr. McKenzie was a charter member of the B. & O. Relief Association and was also awarded a certificate of distinction for his feat in establishing a record for track work. His crew of eight men raised 840 feet of track and renewed 237 ties in one day. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary M. McKenzie; seven sons, Joseph P., Leo C., James L., Emery M., George H. and Francis S. McKenzie, all of Cresaptown, and William L. McKenzie, Spring Gap; a daughter Carrie, Cresaptown; a sister, Mrs. Nettie Alexander, Cresaptown; twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The Cumberland Evening Times, April 16, 1940
(Courtesy of Sheryl Kelso)
Posted September 23, 2012

July 14, 1918: Flag Raising for Sons

With over a hundred visitors present, a large Untied States flag was raised on a 40 foot steel pole at the home of George J. McKenzie, Cresaptown, in honor of his three sons who are fighting in Europe and a fourth set to sail overseas. Printed in the Cumberland Times "looking Back" Sunday, July 12, 1998.
According to the 1850 federal census, Daniel McKenzie was working as a farm laborer. The census listed his age at twenty-eight, which would have meant that he was born in 1822. His wife’s age was listed as being twenty-one. When the 1860 census was taken, he was still working as a farmhand, but his age was listed as being 43 (which would have placed his birth year in 1817), which is inconsistent with the age listed in the 1850 census since only ten years had passed. He was still working as a farmhand. The total value of personal property he owned was worth $200.00. Insofar as his age is concerned, the 1870 census lists his age as being fifty-two. Two out of three census records available to researchers reflect that he was born in either 1817 or 1818.

Daniel McKenzie and Sarah were still alive when the 1870 census was taken. They were living adjacent to the farm owned by Meshack Frost. Daniel’s occupation was listed as farmhand and Sarah (Sallie) was noted as “keep(ing) house”. Their oldest son, Henry, age twenty was working as a railroad hand. John Franklin McKenzie, their second son, age eighteen, was living on the farm that belonged to Meshack Frost and was working as a farmhand. Other children listed as living at home were Louisa, age fifteen, George, age fourteen and Joseph, age twelve. When you compare the 1870 census data with the 1860 census, the children’s ages correlate fairly closely although the names are different, e.g., "Newton", age two, is listed on the 1860 census, whereas "Joseph", age twelve, is listed on the 1870 census. "John F.” appears on the 1860 census yet he used the name "Frank" on the 1870 census. "Annette", age seven is listed on the 1860 whereas "Louisa" age fifteen is listed on the 1870 census. Louisa is later listed in the 1880 census, but there is no reference to "Annette" in any other census.

One additional fact that demonstrates that Daniel McKenzie was the son of Aaron McKenzie (b. 1792) flows from an analysis of the 1850 and 1860 census. The 1850 census listing for Aaron and his wife, Hannah, show them living next to the Welsh family, consisting of John, his wife Rebecca, and their children, William, Mary E., Charity and Harriet W. Turning to the 1860 census, however, Aaron and Hannah are no longer living next to the Welshes, which coincides with the fact that Aaron and Hannah had moved to Hampshire County, Virginia (now

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322 1860 Federal Census, LDS film number 803, 456, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6, Post Office Cumberland, Maryland, page 202 in the book.

323 1870 Federal Census, LDS film number 552, 066. Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 6, Post Office Cumberland, Maryland.

324 The entry for "Frank" McKenzie appears on the same 1870 census page as the one for his father, Daniel.

325 Daniel McKenzie’s obituary, see footnote 114, infra, lists his surviving children as follows: J. Newton (this perhaps may be the Joseph referenced above), Henry, John F., George, Mrs. Nettie Alexander (Annette) and Mrs. Thomas Lancaster (Hannah).
West Virginia). Interestingly, the family living next to the Welshes in 1860 was Daniel and Sallie McKenzie, and their children Hannah, Henry, John F., Annette, George and Newton. Based upon the census records, it appears that Aaron and Hannah moved to Virginia and their son, Daniel and his family moved into the house in which they had been living. When you combine this analysis with the fact that Daniel and Sarah named their first child Hannah (after Daniel’s mother) and add in the information from J.F. Grant’s letter written in 1929, it establishes that the father of Daniel McKenzie was Aaron (b. 1792).

The 1880 census shows Daniel McKenzie, age 64 and Sallie, age 60, still living in Enumeration District 7, which would have been in the southern portion of Allegany County near Rawlings. His occupation was still that of farmhand and Sallie was still keeping house. Their daughter, Louisa G., age 28, was still living at home.326

Daniel McKenzie died 23 Sept 1896327 and is buried in the Cresaptown United Methodist Church Cemetery, Cresaptown, Maryland.328

**John Franklin McKenzie (b. 1852) son of Daniel McKenzie (b. 1817)**

John Franklin McKenzie329 was born in Allegany County, Maryland in 1852. He married Mary Virginia Smith on 29 Mar 1877 in Allegany County, Maryland. Together they had three children:

326 1880 Federal Census, LDS film number 1,254,493, Maryland, Allegany County, Election District 7, Enumeration District 7

327 Daniel McKenzie’s obituary appeared in the Cumberland Times, as follows:

McKENZIE 24 Sep 1896 Mr. Daniel McKenzie of Cresaptown died yesterday at his residence, aged 79 years. His widow and these children survive; J Newton of Cumberland; Henry of Quicksburg VA; John F. of Rawlings; George of Cresaptown; Mrs. Nettie Alexander and Mrs. Thomas Lancaster of Midland. The funeral is Friday from the ME Church with Rev J M Gillum.

328 Research of Ray Leidinger, Cumberland, Maryland (unconfirmed by the author). Ray Leidinger wrote to the author in April, 1999 and advised that he personally viewed the tombstones of Daniel and Sallie Spencer McKenzie approximately ten years earlier and believed that the tombstones would still be visible today (1999). Sallie Spencer McKenzie died 4 MAY 1899.

329 The John Frank(lin) McKenzie listed here should not be confused with John Frank McKenzie, who was born in 1850 and died in 1929. When Michael A. McKenzie first started compiling his lineage, he mistakenly confused the John Frank(lin) McKenzie who is part of Michael’s line, born 1852, with John Frank McKenzie, born 1850. John Frank McKenzie (b. 1850) was the son of Benjamin Franklin McKenzie and Mary Alexander. He married Annie Loar and had seven children with her before she died in 1895. John Frank McKenzie is buried in the cemetery located behind the Vale Summit United Methodist Church on Vale Summit Road in Vale Summit, Maryland. His grave is located next to that of Annie Loar McKenzie.
1. Anna Elizabeth McKenzie
   Born 3 Jun 1877 Maryland
   Married Joseph W. Monnett
   Had children: Norman L., Franklin Jeremiah, and Ethel Mary
   Died 24 Jan 1936
   Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia

2. Nettie May McKenzie
   Born 14 Feb 1879 Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland
   Married William C. Rowe\textsuperscript{330} 23 Nov 1899\textsuperscript{331}
   Died 25 Oct 1918 in Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia

3. George Newton McKenzie\textsuperscript{332}
   Born 17 Aug 1884 Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland
   Married Cara Blanche Robison 23 Sep 1904 Midland, Maryland
   Had children: Lester Franklin, George (Leo), Elouise Gladys, Riley and Carl Irvin
   Died 10 May 1913 Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland

The research of Colonel Gabriel T. McKenzie, Ret. Includes some hand-copied
Baptismal records from a church in Maryland (unidentified) that show the following:

Nettie May McKenzie
Birth – 14 Feb 1879
Parents – John F. and Mary V. McKenzie

George Newton McKenzie
Birth – 17 Aug 1884

\textsuperscript{330} William Rowe was from St. Clairsville, West Virginia and was a railroad brakeman.

\textsuperscript{331} The marriage license was issued in Allegany County, Maryland 21 Nov 1898. Frederick B. Howden, Clergyman, Protestant Episcopal Church, Cumberland, Maryland performed the ceremony. Nettie May was listed as residing in Bier, Maryland. Bier (Town) is the area of Allegany County (just north of Rawlings) where Lester Franklin McKenzie was born approximately six years later to George Newton McKenzie and Cara Blanche Robison.

\textsuperscript{332} Based upon the census records, John Frank’s two younger brothers were named George and Newton, respectively. Hence it appears that George Newton McKenzie was named after his two uncles.
Parents – John Franklin and Mary Virginia McKinsey

The marriage license for John Frank and Mary Virginia reflects that it was issued on 29 Mar 1877. John’s name was recorded as “John Franklin” and it was noted that he was a bachelor farmer age 25. Mary Virginia was a maid age 20. Both resided in Allegany County, Maryland. The minister who presided over the ceremony was S.S. Wilson.\footnote{Allegany County, Maryland Courthouse records.}

The 1870 census lists a “Frank” McKenzie, age 18” living with Meshack and Anna Frost in Allegany County, Maryland. This would have been the appropriate age for John Franklin McKenzie, who was born in 1852.\footnote{The census information can be found on Family History Center microfilm number 552, 066 at page 236B, Election District No. 6.} John Frank’s occupation was listed as that of “farmhand”. His parents, Daniel and Sallie, were living nearby with their children Henry, age 20, Louisa, age 15, George, age 14, and Joseph, age 12. Louisa Jeanette and Joseph Newton do not appear on the 1860 census.

Meshack Frost was one of the largest landowners and farmers in Allegany County. Based upon a deed record search in the Allegany County, Maryland Courthouse, John F. McKenzie purchased land from Meshack Frost on 11 Oct 1884.\footnote{Allegany County Deed records, Deed Book 62, page 175.} The property measured 320 feet by 222 feet. It later was conveyed by John’s widow, Mary Virginia McKenzie to Margaret Lease in 1917.\footnote{Allegany County Deed records, Deed Book 122, page 415.} Owners of historical houses can register their properties with the Maryland Historical Trust. The current owners of the Meshack Frost property/house have done so. The information can be located on the Maryland Historical Trust web site under “Quiet Dale”. In the write-up the author mentions the 320 x 222 lot that Meshack Frost carved out in 1884 and sold to John F. McKenzie. In addition to the write-up, there are maps that direct you to the property.

Quiet Dale is located along Route 220 South(south of Cresaptown, Maryland) near Pinto, Allegany County, Maryland on the east side of the road about ½ mile south of Route 9. The land upon which the house is built is part of the original tract of land owned by Daniel Cresap, who sold the tract to Robert Cresap on November 29, 1796 for 200 pounds. All of the information pertaining to Quiet Dale and the location and history surrounding the property is located in the Maryland Historical Trust document set forth in the previous paragraph.

In addition to the Meshack Frost document, the author also discovered a separate write-up for the log cabin that John Franklin McKenzie purchased in 1884 on the Maryland Historical Trust web site. The pictures reflect how the property appeared in the late 1990’s.
The 1880 Federal Census\(^{337}\) shows John and Mary V. McKenzie residing in Election District 7, which was in the vicinity of Rawlings, Maryland.\(^{338}\) They had two daughters at the time, Ann C., age three and Nettie M., age one. Barbara E. Smith, Mary Virginia’s sister, age 12, also was living with them. John was working as a farmhand and Mary was keeping house. John Frank reported that he had been married in the State of Maryland whereas Mary had been born in the State of Pennsylvania.

The 1900 Federal Census shows John and Mary Virginia McKenzie residing in the vicinity of Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland.\(^{339}\) It further shows George N. McKenzie living with his parents and he was the only child still living at home. Mary Virginia reported that she was the mother of three children and that all three children were still alive. John Frank listed his occupation as farm laborer and was currently employed.

The 1910 Federal Census shows John F. McKenzie and Mary V. McKenzie visiting or living with their daughter, Nettie, and her husband, William Rowe on John Street in Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia. Nettie and William had five children at that time ranging in age from eight years to one month. Joy Rowe, a descendent of William Rowe and Nettie May McKenzie, who was living in West Palm Beach, Florida in 1998 when this portion of this “Source” was typed, stated that she visited a house at 1 John Street “many, many times where her Aunt Bertie L. (Rowe) Rhodes and her Uncle Leo Rhodes lived and raised their family”. She speculates that the old house she remembers visiting may have been the same residence in which Nettie and William lived at the time of the 1910 Census. John F. McKenzie listed his occupation as “odd jobs laborer” and had not worked in the last ten months.\(^{340}\)

The 1920 Federal Census from Mineral County, WV\(^{341}\) lists the Rowe family once again including mother-in-law, Mary Virginia McKenzie, age 65. John Frank McKenzie was not listed, which is consistent with the fact that he passed away in 1916. Nettie May McKenzie Rowe also was not listed since she died during the Spanish Flu Epidemic in 1918 leaving William Rowe to raise eight children who were still residing in his household.

\(^{337}\) The census information can be found in the State of Maryland, Allegany County, volume 1, Election District #7, Enumeration District #7, Sheet 1, Line 14.

\(^{338}\) This is the last census information on John Frank and Mary Virginia until 1900, since the 1890 census was destroyed by fire and is no longer available for genealogical research.

\(^{339}\) The census information can be found at Microfilm Roll Number 1,240,640, Allegany County, Maryland, Rawlings Election District #7, Supervisor’s District #4, Enumeration District 102, Sheet Number 5, Page 68

\(^{340}\) The census information was recorded on May 13, 1910. The pertinent 1910 Census data can be found at Microfilm Roll Number 1,375,703, Mineral County, Frankfort District, Supervisor’s District Number 2, Enumeration District 62, Sheet Number 22A, page 9902.

\(^{341}\) Fourteenth Census of the United States, Supervisor District 2, Enumeration District 87, Ridgeley, West Virginia, recorded on January 2, 1920 (John Street).
Throughout his life at various times, John Franklin McKenzie used the following names and initials, Frank McKenzie, John Franklin McKenzie, John F. McKenzie, John Frank McKenzie and J.F. McKenzie.

John Franklin McKenzie died on October 27, 1916 in Ridgeley, West Virginia. A search was conducted in 1999 for his death certificate but it could not be located.\footnote{The Archives of both the State of Maryland and the State of West Virginia as well as Mineral County, West Virginia were searched in an effort to locate his death certificate. Those searches proved to be unsuccessful. The clerks of both States concluded that since the reporting of deaths was done rather haphazardly at the time, it was quite possible a death certificate was never recorded.} An obituary written in the Cumberland Times on October 27, 1916 provides information on the cause of death. It states “McKENZIE 27 Oct 1916 John F. McKenzie an aged man of Ridgeley, WV, committed suicide with a rifle at his home on John Street, despondent over ill health. His son, George McKenzie committed suicide four years ago at Rawlings. He is survived by his wife, and two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Monnett and Mrs. W.C. Rowe – both of Ridgeley. Also, brothers J.N. McKenzie of Cumberland; George M. McKenzie of Cresaptown; Henry McKenzie of Winchester; and sister, Mrs. Nettie Alexander of Cresaptown. Burial in Rose Hill Cemetery.”\footnote{The obituary can be accessed by “Googling” the words “Cumberland Times” and scrolling down to “Excerpts from the Cumberland Times 1872-1916 transcribed by Charles Often” and clicking on the hyperlink to October, 1916.}

He left a will which was admitted for probate and recorded in Allegany County on 31 Oct 1916.\footnote{Register of Wills, Allegany County, Maryland, Book L, Folio 070.} The will read as follows:

I, John Frank McKenzie of Rawlings\footnote{Since the will was written about a decade before he dies, the reference to being a resident of Rawlings, Maryland was accurate as of the time the will was executed. From all of the information available, John Frank died in Ridgeley, West Virginia and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Cumberland, Maryland.}, Allegany County, Maryland, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make public and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made.

1. I direct my executrix herein after named to pay my just debts and funeral expenses.

2. I give and bequeath to my son, George M. McKenzie the sum of one dollar.

3. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Annie McKenzie the sum of one dollar.

4. I give and bequeath to my daughter, Netty R. McKenzie the sum of one dollar.
All of the rest and residue of my property real, personal or mixed, 
wheresoever situated which I now own or may hereafter acquire and of 
which I shall die seized or possessed, I give, devise and bequeath 
absolutely, and in fee simple to my wife, Mary Virginia McKenzie her 
heirs and assigns forever. I name, constitute and appoint my wife, Mary Virginia McKenzie executrix of my last will and testament and I request 
that my executrix be not required to give bond for the performance of her 
duty as such. Witness my hand this day of July 8th, 1905.346

Signed, published and declared by the above named testator, John Frank McKenzie as for his last will and testament in the presence of the 
undersigned, who in his presence, and at his request, in the presence of 
each other have signed our names as subscribing witnesses hereto.

James N. Wilson

Robert C. Wilson347 (19)

John Frank and Mary Virginia McKenzie are buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in 
Cumberland, Maryland, Area 63, plot 8.

George Newton McKenzie (b. 1884) son of John Frank(lin) McKenzie

George Newton McKenzie, the third child of John Franklin McKenzie and Mary Virginia Smith was born in Rawlings, Maryland on 17 Aug 1884. He married 23 SEPT 1904 Cara Blanch Robison in Midland, Maryland. Pastor F. P. Mackall presided over the ceremony.348 Together they had five children:

1. Lester Franklin McKenzie  
   Born 15 Apr 1905 in Rawlings, Maryland  
   Married ClaraBelle Edenhart 20 Apr 1924 in Keyser, West Virginia  
   Had child Donald Richard  
   Died 23 Jun 1963 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

346 Based upon the “mark” affixed to his will and the information gleaned from census data, John Frank McKenzie could neither read nor write.

347 The will was presented to the Clerk by Robert C. Wilson, the second subscribing witness. He stated under oath that he received the will from John Frank McKenzie on 8 Jul 1905 for safekeeping. Wilson presented it to the Court on 28 OCT 1916.

348 Allegany County Recorder of Marriages, Volume 10, page 174
2. George (Leo) McKenzie  
   Born 15 Oct 1906  
   Married Mary Madeline Lohere  
   Had child Vivian  
   Died 19 May 1960 in Baltimore, Maryland

3. Gladys Elouise McKenzie  
   Born 3 Sep 1908 Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married Albert Sherman “Pat” Muhl  
   Had children Helen, Elouise and Verna  
   Died March 15, 1982 in Glen Burnie, Maryland

4. Riley McKenzie  
   Born 31 Mar 1909  
   Married Anna Margaret Rittmeyer  
   Had children Margaret, Helen, Riley, Eleanor and John G.  
   Died 2 May 1974 in Glen Burnie, Maryland

5. Carl Irvin McKenzie  
   Born 29 Apr 1912 Rawlings, Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married Dorothy Mildred Wade  
   Had children Linda, Betty and Carl  
   Died 16 Apr 1964 Baltimore, Maryland

   Based upon a study of the 1860 census records, it appears that George Newton McKenzie was named after the two younger brothers of John Franklin McKenzie. John Franklin’s two younger brothers were named George and Newton, respectively.

   The 1910 Federal Census showed that George and Cara Blanch were living in the vicinity of Rawlings, Maryland. George was reported to be 25 years old and Carry (sic) B. was 22 years old. They had three children, Lester F., age 5, George L., age 4, and Gladys, age 2. The two of them had been married five years. George listed his occupation as a laborer on the steam railroad and Cara was not employed. Both of them could read and write and they were renting the house in which they resided.

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349 Census information for the State of Maryland, Rawlings District, Supervisor’s District 5, Enumeration District 6, taken on April 18, 1910.
George Newton McKenzie was a track man for the B&O Railroad at the time of his death on 10 May 1913. The cause of death was suicide. His death certificate reports that he cut his throat with a razor. He reportedly is buried in Cresaptown, Maryland.

Thanks to the courtesy of Sheryl Kelso, the author obtained two obituaries in December, 2010 for George Newton McKenzie. They read as follows:

McKenzie, George

George McKenzie, who was found dead near his home at Rawlings, Maryland early Saturday morning was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKenzie of Ridgeley, W. Va., and also a brother of Mrs. William Rowe and Mrs. Joseph Monnett. He left home about two weeks ago, without saying anything as to his purpose, but his wife supposed he had gone on a trip he had been planning for some time. Friday his dead body was located by a neighbor, who was passing along the river near Rawlings, and was attracted into the bushes by the roadside by the awful stench of the decomposing body. McKenzie had cut his throat with a razor and the instrument of death was found by his side. He had several times threatened to destroy himself, but no cause is given. He left a wife and several children. The McKenzies about Keyser, among our most highly respected citizens, are relatives.

McKenzie, George

His throat cut from ear to ear, the decomposed body of George McKenzie, 35 years old, a B&O track hand, was found lying in a clump of bushes in the woods near Rawlings at 8:00 o’clock this morning by J.E. Shepherd, a woodsman. Beside the body lay an open razor, rusted and blood stained. From the position of the weapon beside the body, it is supposed Mr. McKenzie committed suicide. Shepherd came to Rawlings and Coroner William Shaw was notified. He and undertaker, John Wolford, left at 11:00 am to get the body. McKenzie had been missing from home for the last few weeks, and his wife and five children have been greatly alarmed over his disappearance. The McKenzie home is about a half mile from Rawlings. For a number of years, McKenzie has been employed by the B&O as a member of a track gang working at that place. It is said that he had been in bad health as of late and had not been working. Frank McKenzie, father

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350 George Newton McKenzie’s death certificate is contained as an attachment in this family history. It was obtained from the State of Maryland.

351 Mineral Daily News, May 14, 1913 (Courtesy of Patti McDonald and Sheryl Kelso).
of the dead man lives in this city, being employed as driver of one of the city sweepers.\textsuperscript{352}

When Michael A. McKenzie attempted to interview Clarabelle McKenzie (wife of Lester Franklin McKenzie and son of George Newton McKenzie) in 1979 about family genealogy matters, she adamantly refused to speak with him about the subject, shook her head and said “you’re just trying to dig up dirt”. Mystified at the time, Michael McKenzie simply let the subject drop and never spoke with her again about family history matters. Now that the death certificate and obituary of George Newton McKenzie and John Franklin McKenzie, respectively, have been discovered, it is quite apparent that “the dirt” she was referring to was the fact that two consecutive generations of McKenzies within our direct lineage ended their lives by committing suicide.

Following George Newton’s death in 1913, Cara Blanch married William H. Reese. Together they had five children, all of whom were born before Lester Franklin married ClaraBelle Edenhart in 1924:

   Born 31 Jan 1915 Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia
   Died March 31, 1974 in Cedar Hill, Anne Arundel, Brooklyn, Maryland

2. Margaret A. Reese
   Born 20 Apr 1916 Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia
   Married William Fred Kaline, Sr.
   Had children William, Jr., and Peggy
   Died 5 Feb 1977

3. Flora Helena Reese
   Born 12 Feb 1918 in Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia
   Married John Blockinger in 1941
   Died 7 Apr 1989 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

4. Elsie May Reese
   Born 8 Aug 1919 Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia
   Married Leroy Russell
   Had children Elsie M., Thomas Leroy, Rebecca Lee

\textsuperscript{352} Cumberland Press and Mineral Daily News, May 23, 1913 (courtesy of Patti McDonald and Sheryl Kelso);
Died 19 Jun 1979 in Meadow Ridge, Dorsey, Maryland

5. Vivian Elizabeth Reese  
Born 4 Aug 1921 in Ridgeley, Mineral County, West Virginia  
Married Pete Radulewicz  
Had children William S. and Peter T.  
Died 26 Jul 1979 in North Arundel, Maryland

Lester Franklin McKenzie (b. 1905) son of George Newton McKenzie

Lester Franklin McKenzie was born on 15 Apr 1905 in Rawlings (Bier Town), Maryland. He married ClaraBelle Edenhart on 20 Apr 1924 in Keyser, West Virginia.\textsuperscript{353} They moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania sometime after 1925 and before 1927 when Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. was born.\textsuperscript{354} (2) Together they had one child:

1. Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr.  
Born 15 Feb 1927 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Married Louise Gertrude Frank on 29 Aug 1947 in Pittsburgh, Penna.  
Had children Donald Richard (Jr.), Patricia Ann, Michael Alan and Steven Douglas  
Died 1 Jan 2010 Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia

Lester Franklin “Jack” McKenzie was a foreman for the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania during most of his adult working life. He and ClaraBelle last lived together at 1039 McNeilly Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After his death in 1964, ClaraBelle continued to live in the house until approximately the late 1980’s when she went to live in various nursing homes in the South Hills area of Pittsburgh.

Handwritten letters in the possession of Michael A. McKenzie, 4227 Kessler Ridge Drive, Marietta, Georgia 30062, reflect that Lester had a very difficult time obtaining his birth certificate from the State of Maryland. He first sought it during WW II and ultimately obtained

\textsuperscript{353} Keyser, West Virginia Courthouse Volume 4. The witness at the wedding was Ellis T. Sneathen. The Minister was A. H. McKinley.

\textsuperscript{354} Lester F. McKenzie was working for Kelly Springfield Tires in Cumberland, Maryland in 1925. While working there, he and ClaraBelle lived at 325 Beall Street. Source: Polk’s Cumberland City Directory, 1925 edition.
it in the early 1960's. When he finally did obtain it, he learned that his birth year was 1905 instead of a previously presumed 1904.

The letters contain some bits of family history. Part of the documentation he gathered to support his birth year is a letter from James W. Goldsworthy, Assistant Principal, Keyser High School, Keyser, West Virginia dated September 19, 1955 that (incorrectly) states his DOB to be April 15, 1904 (sic) as opposed to 1905. It further states, however, that he attended Keyser Public Schools from September 7, 1914 to September 11, 1916, at which time the record shows that he moved to McCoole, Maryland. While a resident in Keyser, he lived at 86 "D" Street and 462 Barnes Street.

One of the letters is from Lester's Aunt Clara, who states "I did a little inquiring around about Lester's birthplace. It was a small town called Bier. Some called it Bier Town. It was just a station stop for passenger trains"

A letter from Lester's mother, Cara Blanch Robison concerning Lester's efforts to obtain his birth certificate reads as follows:

March 3, 1942
2821 Maisel Street

Dear Son, Daughter, Grandson:

Hello everybody. Its (sic) looks like Lester hasn't even been born yet from the information I got from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Have you heard anything from Cumberland about your birth certificate. Marg. went in town to see about it but they have no record of it down here in Baltimore. They told her if I didn't have a doctor or midwife that you would have to fill out this affidavit. You went to Rawlings School but the schoolhouse isn't there anymore. Uncle Sam Robison lives in it now. Lester, I don't have any Cradle Roll Certificate and I didn't have any insurance policies on you children. Didn't even know what they were till we moved to Baltimore but I'll try to give you some information. It might be recorded in Ma's Family Bible that Clara has.

You were born in a small place called Bierers about a mile from Rawlings. I did not have a doctor. I had your two grandmothers and they are both dead.

Mrs. Jennie (sic) (Mary Virginia) McKenzie
Mrs. Izora Robison

Cara Blanch Robison
I was bornd in Blackoak, Md.
Aug. 18, 1888
Mr. George M. McKenzie
He was borned in Rawlings, Md.
Aug. 17, 1886 (sic)

You might be able to get some information from Mayor Coon. When you were 7 or 8 yrs. of age Dr. Coon vaccinated you for smallpox. Well Lester that's all I know because I haven't got any papers at all to show when you were born. I guess I will close. Love to all.

Mother

Write soon and let us know how you make out.

As reported by Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. in a letter to Michael A. McKenzie on March 5, 1998:

Lester Franklin McKenzie
Born: April 15, 1905
Place: Beertown (sic), along the Western Maryland Railroad.

“The old little house was across from Barton’s Dairy, Cresaptown, Md. on main road, and was dragged (moved) about 300-500 feet to a whistle stop along the Western Maryland Railroad. I talked to Barton's youngest daughter years ago, and she said she knew my dad, but was too young to remember much about him. She said her older brothers knew him well, but she was the only survivor of the family.”

Editor’s Note: In October, 1998 during a trip to the Cumberland, Maryland area, a small lane with a sign “Bier Lane” was located across from and a short distance south of the main building for Barton’s Dairy. Given the similarity of the names, that lane may be in the general vicinity of the area where Lester Franklin McKenzie was born.

“My Dad used to walk the tracks of the Western Maryland Railroad down to Ridgely, West Virginia to court my Mom.” (Aside: Lester told Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. that he went to court Clarabelle once and was accompanied by a friend named Winterstein. The two of them got into a fistfight and Lester was scrapped up when he arrived at ClaraBelle’s house. When ClaraBelle saw his condition, she told him that she would not see him that evening because he was not presentable and sent him home).

“My Mom's Dad, John Edenhart, was a bartender in a big saloon in Ridgely. Mom's house is still standing in Ridgely. Years ago I had her there with Mom and me (Louise and Don), and Grams parked right in front of her gate. House was still in great shape. Must be 125 + years old.”
Editor’s Note: During the same October, 1998 trip, the house in which ClaraBelle Edenhart was born was located. It is 55 Blocker Street in Ridgeley, West Virginia, which is just across the river from Cumberland, Maryland. The saloon in which her father worked is just a short distance away. It was located in a building attached to the old fire station. It is still being used today as a bar by a local VFW type group.

Lester Franklin McKenzie died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on 23 Jun 1963 and is buried in Jefferson Memorial Cemetery in Pleasant Hills, Pennsylvania. ClaraBelle McKenzie died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on 17 JAN 1993 and is buried in the same cemetery next to her husband. Their graves are located on the hillside just above the reflecting pool where the John the Baptist statue is located.

**Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. (b. 1927) son of Lester Franklin McKenzie (b. 1905)**

Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on 15 Feb 1927. He married Louise Gertrude Frank on 29 Aug 1947 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Together they had four children:

1. Donald Richard McKenzie, Jr.  
   Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
   Married JoAnn Elaine Cingel on 1 May 1971  
   Had children Christopher Scott and Todd

2. Patricia Ann McKenzie  
   Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
   Married John K. Vagias on 17 Jun 1972 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
   Had children Wade Matthew, Timothy and Nathan Andrew

3. Michael Alan McKenzie  
   Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
   Married Darla Kay Grinstead 27 May 1977 in Tampa, Florida  
   Had children Katherine Grinstead, Patrick Grinstead and Colin Grinstead

4. Steven Douglas McKenzie  
   Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
   Married Cecilia Renee Garmon 2 Jan 1993 in Marietta, Georgia  
   Adopted Shannon Garmon
Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. was an electrician for I.B.E.W. Local Union #5 for approximately 42 years (1947-1989). A letter forwarded to his son, Michael Alan McKenzie in March, 1998 contained the following:

Donald R. McKenzie, Sr.
Born: February 15, 1927. South Side Hospital


2. We then moved to (Mom & Dad) 86 Pasadena Street, Allentown. Lived here till 3 years old.

3. Moved to 74 Carnival Way, Allentown. Lived there from 3 years old to 11 1/2 years old. Attended Allen Grade School.

4. Moved to Mt. Washington, 506 Kathleen Street, attended Prospect Junior High, 7th to 9th grade. Then attended South Hills Senior High School, 10th, 11th and 12th.


7. Moved to 8 Sylvania Ave. Beltzhoover and lived with Mom and Dad for a year. (Don was born there).

8. Moved to 3070 Texas Ave., Dormont, Pennsylvania where we first rented from Erma Lewis. (Pat was born there).

9. Moved to 608 Elmbank Street, Brookline where Mike and Steve were born. Lived there until 1960.

10. Moved to 421 Grace Drive in 1960 (Sept.) We have lived here for 39 years come Sept., 1999.

The same letter contained the following information on Louise Frank McKenzie:

Louise G. Frank
Born July 14, 1927
1. Born in Bloomfield.

2. Lived in orphanage named Jewish Home for Babies and Children from 3 years to 7 years old. Brackenridge Street, Hill District (15219).

3. Lived on Dinwiddie Street, Diaz Way, Tustin Street (considered Uptown).

4. Moved to Juliet Street at age 11.

5. Moved to Brookline at age 12. Lived at 2449 Woodward Ave. Lived with Pop and Ethel (Ed. Note: Joseph Frank and his second wife, Ethel).

6. Left at 16 years old to live with her sister, Kay (Ed. Note: Katherine Frank Bovitch) on North St. Clair St.

7. Went to Brookline Grade School.

8. Then to South Hills High School.

9. Mom and I started to go together in 1944. I went to the service in 1945, and we were married August 29, 1947, and the rest is history. Ha-Ha.

The Marriage Certificate (copy in the McKenzie Family History) reflects that the Minister who performed the Marriage Ceremony was O.H. Boeming. The name of the church where the ceremony was held was the Bethlehem Grace Lutheran Church.

Donald R. McKenzie, Sr. served in the U.S. Army. He enlisted in 1945 upon graduation from high school in January, 1945. His basic training stint was served at Fort Sill, Arkansas. Immediately upon completing basic training, he was shipped to the Far East to participate in the impending invasion of Japan.\textsuperscript{355} He recounted to Michael A. McKenzie in 2002 that he was on a troop ship heading to Japan to invade the country when the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. He made stops at Ulithea and Manila, Philippines before reaching his duty post in Okinawa, Japan. Although V-J Day occurred in August, 1945, he was not shipped back to the United States at that time. An 85 point system was in put in place by the U.S. War Department to transition servicemen back to this country. Those with the higher number of points returned to this country first. Since he had just joined the Army in 1945, he

\textsuperscript{355} An extremely interesting novel that details the life of Paul Tibbets, the flight commander of the Enola Gay, the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Pearl Harbor is \textit{"Duty-A Father, His Son, and the Man Who Won the War"} by Bob Greene, William Morrow, An Imprint of Harper Collins Publishers, 2000. In the novel the author comments upon the thousands of lives, both Japanese and American, that were saved as a result of the destruction and lives lost when Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed in August, 1945. Many young American servicemen, including Donald R. McKenzie, Sr., were slated to participate in the invasion of Japan and would invaded the country had it not been for Japan’s surrender which followed on the heels of the destruction wrought by those bombs. The author of this genealogical history wonders what might have transpired in our McKenzie line if WW II had not been shortened by the heroic efforts of Paul Tibbets and his crew.
had to wait for two years before he was able to return. He was stationed in Korea during that time frame and assisted that country in repairing damage caused by the Japanese. In 2002, Colonel Paul Tibbetts, the pilot of the Enola Gay (the plane that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan) was the keynote speaker at the Roswell, Georgia Memorial Day ceremony. Donald and Louise McKenzie were present along with their son, Michael, and his wife, Darla, and son, Colin. After Col. Tibbetts spoke about his experiences during WW II, members from the audience were asked if they wanted to make any comments. Michael McKenzie stood up and delivered an impromptu speech where he thanked Colonel Tibbetts for having dropped the bomb on Hiroshima. As he stated, “if you had not done so, I might not be here today addressing this crowd, since my father (who was on one of the troop ships heading to Japan for the invasion) might not have survived.”

In the course of his service Donald Richard McKenzie, Sr. was awarded five ribbons. They included the WWII Occupation Army and Air Force Ribbon; the WWII Victory Ribbon; the Philippine Liberation Ribbon; The Pacific Victory Commemorative Ribbon and the Army Good Conduct Ribbon.

He also had three weapons qualification insignia. They included a qualification badge for the rifle, an expert qualification insignia for the carbine rifle; and an expert qualification insignia for the bazooka.

He achieved the pay grade of Army Technician Grade 5. Otherwise known as either a T/5 or TEC 5. He was also called a Tech Corporal.

Finally, he was assigned to the 10th US Army, 24th Corps in the Pacific Theater. He had shoulder patches for both of these.

Donald R. McKenzie, Sr. was a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He joined Local Union #5 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1948. He lived long enough to receive his 60 year pin in 2008.

Donald R. McKenzie, Sr. died on January 1, 2010 in Marietta, Georgia of both pancreatic and colon cancer while visiting his three sons for the Christmas holiday. His body was cremated. Louise G. McKenzie died on December 14, 2007 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania after a three year bout with non-Hodgkins lymphoma. Likewise, her body was cremated. Their ashes were spread around two Norway spruce trees located on the property of Michael A. McKenzie and Darla Grinstead McKenzie, (“the McKenzie cabin”) located at 2008 Briar Cove Road, Morganton, Georgia. As you pull into the parking area and look to your right, the two Norway spruces on the far left of the hill is where their ashes were spread. Small stones were placed there during Memorial Day weekend, 2010 to commemorate Donald R. McKenzie, Sr. and Louise G. McKenzie’s final resting places. On those stones sit two frogs that they used to have in their yard at 421 Grace Street, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania before they died.
Donald R. McKenzie, Sr’s. obituary appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on January 6, 2010 and read as follows: “Age 82, of Baldwin Boro, loving husband of the late Louise Gertrude Frank McKenzie; proud father of Donald R., Jr. (Joann) McKenzie, Patricia A. (Jake) Vagias, Michael A. (Darla) McKenzie, Steven D. (Renee) McKenzie; devoted son of the late L.F. “Jack” McKenzie and the late ClaraBelle Edenhart McKenzie; caring grandfather of nine and great-grandfather of 7; also survived by numerous nieces and nephews and his loyal and beloved dog, Sassy. A life-long resident of Pittsburgh, Don graduated from South Hills High School, Class of 1944 (sic). He entered military service in March, 1945 serving in the Pacific Theatre and Korea (during WWII). He was honorably discharged in in December 1946. Don and Louise were married in August of 1947 and he began a long and successful career as an electrician with I.B.E.W. Local #5. From apprentice through journeyman, foreman, general foreman and superintendent, Don worked tirelessly for 42 years to support his family and make the City of Pittsburgh a brighter and safer place. A skilled craftsman, meticulous technician, and respected leader and manager, his personal motto was “if you’re going to do something, do it right the first time.” He did exactly that for his entire career. He was a proud member of Local Union #5 for 62 years. An avid word worker and gardener who took great pride in his home, Don and his wife Louise enjoyed many good years of health and happiness traveling the country and the world and visiting with friends and family. A Memorial Service will be held at the Jefferson Memorial Funeral Home, Inc., 301 Curry Hollow Road, Pleasant Hills on Saturday January 9th at 2 PM. It will be followed by a reception at the family home. Memorial contributions may be made to the Humane Society of Western PA., 1101 Western Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa 15233.”

Louise McKenzie died on December 14, 2007. Her obituary appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and read as follows: Age 80, of Baldwin Boro, on December 14, 2007. Beloved wife of Donald R. McKenzie, Sr. Loving mother of Donald R., Jr. (Joann Cingel) McKenzie, Patricia A. (John (Jake) Vagias) McKenzie, Michael A. (Darla Grinstead) McKenzie and Steven D. (Renee Garmon) McKenzie; caring grandmother of nine and great-grandmother of six; sister of Katherine Bovitch (Isadore Bovitch) and Richard Frank (Beatrice Younkin); daughter of the late Joseph “Pop” Frank; also survived by numerous nieces and nephews; and Sassy. A Memorial Service will be held on Wednesday at 11 am at the Jefferson Memorial Funeral Home, Inc., 301 Curry Hollow Road, Pleasant Hills. Memorial contributions may be made to the Humane Society of Western PA, 1101 Western Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15233.
Appendix C

Descendants of Jesse McKenzie (b. abt. 1791)

When the author was performing his genealogical research in 1998 after contracting a bad case of the genealogy pox from which he has never recovered, he mistakenly researched a different branch of the McKenzie's, but later unraveled the mistake which resulted in the information set forth in the preceding appendix. Rather than cast aside the initial research, it is set forth here for any future genealogist who is interested in this branch of the McKenzies. This section starts with Jesse McKenzie, who traces back to John McKenzie (b. 1687) via John’s son, Moses (b. abt. 1720).

Jesse McKenzie, the fifth child of Moses McKenzie and Sarah Ann McKenzie was born in 1791. He married on 23 JAN 1818 Catherine Winters with whom he had seven children:

1. Maria McKenzie
   Born Abt. 1818
   Married (1) Levi McKenzie 16 Nov 1836 Allegany County, Maryland
   Had children: Sarah
   Married (2) Ira Burton 14 Feb 1849 Allegany County, Maryland
   Had children: (Ira): Mary, Rebecca, Benjamin, Amanda Elizabeth and Eliza E.
   Died Unknown

2. Moses McKenzie
   Born Abt. 1819
   Married Margaret Ticknall
   Had children: Minerva
   Died Unknown

3. Margaret T. McKenzie
   Born abt. 1821
   Married William McKenzie 23 Jul 1845
   Died Unknown

4. Benjamin Franklin McKenzie
   Born 22 Oct 1823
   Married (1) Mary Ann Alexander 19 Sept 1845
   Had children James Sebastian, Harriet Ann, John Franklin and Mary Martha,
   Mary Ann died 12 Mar 1854
Married (2) Margaret Boor 19 Mar 1857
Had children Hannah C., Charles Jacob, William A., Henry Edward, Ida L. and Ambrose
Died 11 Feb 1904, Narrows Park, Allegany County, Maryland

5. Rebecca Sarah McKenzie
   Born abt. 1825
   Married Henry Adkins 1 Nov 1861

6. Ann Mary Ellen Jane McKenzie
   Born 1827
   Married John Wesley Burton
   Had children: Mary Catherine, Frances Marian, William Scott, Jesse Randolph, Annie S., Julia Elizabeth, Edward E. and Walter James,
   Died 14 May 1909

7. Amanda McKenzie
   Born 1829
   Married George W. Folk
   Died 11 Jan 1911

8. Lyttleton McKenzie
   Born 1837

   In 1866 another Complaint was filed in the Court of Equity of Allegany County, Maryland by the heirs of Jesse McKenzie seeking the equitable partition of land left by Jesse McKenzie when he died intestate. The Complaint references the children of Jesse McKenzie, including Benjamin Franklin McKenzie, who was living on the land at the time the action was filed. The case lists all of the children of Jesse McKenzie and also notes that Jesse’s wife, Catherine had passed away in 1864. Ultimately, the Court ordered the land to be sold and the proceeds distributed to the various heirs. One of the parcels of land involved in the Equity action is referred to as “William’s Dale”, which is also referenced in the deed from Moses McKenzie to Moses McKenzie, Jr. as being an adjoining parcel. It appears that Jesse McKenzie began living next to his brother, Moses, Jr. in 1828 (and possibly his mother, Sarah, since she did not die until 1845) when Jesse acquired the William’s Dale property from William Meyer.

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356 There is some confusion among McKenzie researchers as to whether Lyttleton was a child of Jesse McKenzie. The author has not been able to confirm information supplied by other researchers.

357 Equity Case No. 1804, Court of Equity, Allegany County, Maryland, Judgment Book No. 12, page 250.

358 Allegany County, Maryland Deed Records, Deed Book “O”, page 276.
Jesse McKenzie died on 3 JAN 1863 in Allegany County, Maryland. Catherine Winters McKenzie died on 14 NOV 1864.

Benjamin Franklin McKenzie, the fourth child of Jesse McKenzie and Catherine Winters was born on 22 OCT 1823. "Frank" McKenzie was born and raised in Allegany County, Maryland, near Cumberland, and was married twice. His first wife was Mary Ann Alexander. Together they had four children:

1. **James Sebastian McKenzie**  
   Born 26 July 1846 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Married Sarah Ann McKenzie 30 Dec 1873  
   Had children Susannah, Lillian E., Philip Francis, Mary Estella, Bernadette Veronica,  
   Died 25 Apr 1902 in Cumberland, Maryland

2. **Harriet Ann McKenzie**  
   Born 8 Feb 1848 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Died 20 Feb 1861 Allegany County, Maryland

3. **John Frank McKenzie**  
   Born 4 Feb 1850  
   Married Annie Loar 23 March 1881, Allegany County, Maryland  
   Had children: Emma Rosa Della, Elijah Franklin, Laura Alice, William McKee, John Wesley, Maggie Jeanetta and Earnest Benjamin  
   Died 2 Mar 1929 Allegany County, Maryland

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359 Per the research of Ray Leidinger, "James Sebastian served in the Civil War, in the North's Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Cavalry. He was a Private in Company K, 1st. Regiment. James fought at Antietam, and his horse was shot out from under him. He fell and his head hit a stone. He was in the hospital for quite some time. He continued to have problems with this injury until his death. In 1889, he was committed to the Sylvan Retreat, which was a facility here in Cumberland for the mentally ill. He died there in 1902."

"James Sebastian enlisted in the union army at the same time his cousin, John William, enlisted. John William was Sarah (McKenzie) McKenzie's brother. Apparently, James and John were close friends. James and John died within weeks of each other in 1902. Both are buried in the St. Patrick’s Cemetery, Cumberland."

Per Ray Leidinger, James Sebastian was christened on 19 Dec 1873, and married 30 Dec 1873, both events in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Cumberland, Maryland by the Rev. Edward Brennan.

Dead of the Day

James S. McKenzie, aged 55 years, died at Sylvan Retreat yesterday. The funeral will take place Monday morning. Services will be held in St. Patrick's Church. Interment will be made in the church cemetery. The deceased leaves a wife residing on Johnson Street. He had been an inmate of Sylvan Retreat for the last 13 years.
4. Mary Martha McKenzie  
Born 28 Dec 1852  
Married Thomas Price Llewellyn 19 Feb 1874  
Had children Alden Price, David Clarence, Sarah Maggie, Mary Ann Charlotte, Walter A.B., Lillie Matilda Louisa,  
Died 23 Dec 1936

The records at the courthouse indicate a wedding license was issued to him and Mary Alexander on September 17, 1845. The family Bible says they were married on the nineteenth, two days later.

The Federal census of 1850 for Allegany County, Maryland taken by J. Dilley on October 25 shows B.F. McKenzie and Mary on page 151, line 28. In their household were: Sebastian 4, Harriet 3, and John F. 1 as well as Daniel Alexander 12 and James 3. Since this was Mary's maiden name, these two boys could have been her nephews or brothers.

She had another child, Martha, in 1852, and when Mary Ann died March 12, 1854, Frank was left to cope with their four children age 2 through 8. Three years later he married Margaret Boor. “Frank” and Margaret together had six children:

1. Hannah McKenzie  
   Born 16 Feb 1858 Allegany County, Maryland  
   Died 24 Jan 1861 Allegany County, Maryland

2. Charles Jacob McKenzie

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Charles Jacob McKenzie, 64 years of age, merchant at Narrows Park, National Highway and Mount Savage Road, died this morning at 5:00 o’clock from pneumonia. Mr. McKenzie had been in failing health for more than a year and had been confined to his room for the last five weeks. Thirty-five years ago, he started in the mercantile business on the National Highway at the property now owned by Alexander Adams; he conducted a store there for seven years, and then opened a store at the corner of Mt. Savage Road and the National Highway, which business he conducted until his death.

Mr. McKenzie was born at Cresaptown and lived in Allegany County all his life. He was a son of the late Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Franklin McKenzie. He was prominent in church work all his life, being at one time
Born 18 May 1861 in Allegany County, Maryland
Married (1) Ardella Long 29 Apr 1889
Had children: Helen Ardella, Mary Edna, Franklin Guy and Emma Marguerite
(2) Elizabeth Boyn Roberts 31 Aug 1910
Had children: None known
Died 2 Jan 1926 in Allegany County, Maryland

3. William McKenzie
Born 23 NOV 1863 Allegany County, Maryland
Married Ida (Annie) Unknown
Died 6 Jun 1912 St. Louis, Missouri

4. Henry Edward McKenzie
superintendent of the Sunday school at Cresaptown and also superintendent of the Sunday school of Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church for fourteen years.

At the time of his death he was a member of that church which he materially aided in establishing, and a teacher of the Bible class. He was prominent in business circles in Cumberland and active in Republican politics. He was a candidate on the Progressive ticket for the Clerk of the Circuit Court. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Narrows Park School.

Mr. McKenzie was married twice, his first wife having been Miss Ardella Long, who died about 20 years ago. About fifteen years ago he married Miss Elizabeth Roberts who survives him. He is also survived by one son, Franklin Guy McKenzie, Washington, D.C.; three daughters, Mrs. Helen Ardella Shaffer, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Mary Edna Wolfe and Mrs. Emma Marguerite Little, Cumberland, Md. and six grandchildren. He also leaves a sister and two brothers: Mrs. Mary Martha Kear, Frostburg; John Frank McKenzie, Borden Shaft; and Ambrose McKenzie, Holyoke, Mass.

Cumberland Evening Times
Monday, January 4, 1926

The funeral of Charles Jacob McKenzie, 64 years of age, prominent merchant of Narrows Park, National Highway and Mount Savage Road, who died Saturday morning at his home, took place at 3:30 o’clock this afternoon from the house, with internment in Rose Hill Cemetery. Rev. Thomas M. Dickey, pastor of Kingsley and Park Place Methodist Episcopal Churches and Rev. Howard E. Thompson pastor of Centre Street Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated.

361 W. A. McKenzie, son of B. F. McKenzie, is dead at St. Louis, Mo., from injuries sustained on May 30 in having been struck on the back of the head by a loose car while switching cars for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He is survived by his wife and the following brothers and sisters: C. J. McKenzie, Narrows Park, Cumberland; H. E. McKenzie, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.; Ambrose McKenzie; Holyoke, Mass.; John Frank McKenzie, Borden Shaft, Md., and Mrs. T. P. Llewellyn, near Midland. Mr. McKenzie was born near Cumberland but had been living at St. Louis for about 25 years. H. E. McKenzie and J. L. McKenzie have returned from St. Louis where they attended the funeral which occurred Monday afternoon.

The Cumberland Evening Times, June 14, 1912
(Courtesy of Sheryl Kelso)
Posted August 24, 2012
Born 21 APR 1865 Allegany County, Maryland
Married Carrie B.V. Cain
Died Jun 1923 Berkeley Springs, West Virginia

5. Ida McKenzie
Born 29 JAN 1868 Allegany County, Maryland
8 AUG 1887

6. Ambrose McKenzie
Born 10 JAN 1870 Allegany County, Maryland
Married Minnie Oss
Had children Charles Ralph, Elmer Austin, Oscar Cecil, Paul and Carl H.
Died Bef. 1940

The census records of 1850 and 1860 show Frank living next door to his parents, Jessie and Catherine. On Saturday, January 3, 1863, his father died. On the following Monday he was selected by the Circuit Court to be part of the Petit jury for the month of January. This was learned from an article in the Cumberland Union & Allegany County Gazette dated Saturday, January 10, 1863, Vol. I No. 17 a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. Another issue of this newspaper lists "Qualified Voters" in 1865 and Benj. F. as well as eight other McKenzie men are listed in District 6.

The census of 1870, taken on July 12, 1870 shows Frank, 49, a farmer with personal property valued at $700. Margaret was 38, James 24, John 20, Mary 18, Charles 9, William 7, Henry 5, Ida 2 and Ambrose 5/12 having been born in February. Nelson 23 was also listed in the household. He is not a son and no relationship is mentioned. Everyone was born in Maryland, except Margaret who was born in Pennsylvania.

By June 9, 1880 apparently the three oldest children of Mary and Frank had their own homes. So the household included Benj. F. at 57, Margaret at 45, Charles Jacob 19, William 16, Edward 14, Ida L. 12, and Ambrose 11. Mr. McKenzie was farming, Charles was "driving team" and William "works on Ct. House". Frank had not worked for six months of the year and Charles for one month. The parents of Frank were both born in Maryland and Margaret's were born in Pennsylvania.

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362 Henry Edward McKenzie, 58 years of age, brother of C. J. McKenzie, Narrows Park, died at his home, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Tuesday afternoon, following an illness of one year. Mrs. McKenzie was a sister of Clarence Cain, this city. For many years Mr. McKenzie was a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He is survived by three brothers and one sister, Charles J., of this city; John F., of Borden Shaft, and Ambrose McKenzie, of Holyoke, Mass.; and Mrs. Thomas G. Llewellyn, Gilmore, Md. He was a member of the United Brethren Church at Berkeley Springs, and the Men's Bible Class. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon with services at the United Brethren Church. Interment will be in the church cemetery. Cumberland Evening Times, June 6, 1923.
A city directory of Cumberland, Maryland for 1885-6, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress (Stack #2) states that Benjamin F. McKenzie is a farmer in Cumberland - exclusive of Cumberland City, Barton, Frostburg, Lonaconing, Mt. Savage, Cresaptown or Western Port. There were other McKenzies at Rawlings and at Cresaptown, including Moses, Jr.

On June 18, 1900 the census was taken again and at that time Frank was 76, Margaret was 66 and the record states they had been married for forty years. With them was Annie, a 50 year old niece. Since her last name is not reported, it is assumed it was also McKenzie.

Frank and Margaret made their home in a log cabin in Cresaptown. There was a small cemetery behind it as well as a stream and there were grape arbors in the front yard. His wife bought a parcel of land next to their cabin in 1887 from the Brethern Church and at that time he was listed as a trustee of that church. His grand-daughter, Marguerite, recalls that he was a Methodist and a circuit preacher.

He had a beautiful singing voice and at Chautauqua meetings and at church he could be heard above all the rest. Chataqua or camp meetings were held occasionally for a full day. Everyone came in their wagons, brought a picnic lunch and spent the day in the big tent with sawdust on the floors listening to the Marine Band or other music, singing and listening to speakers. Sometimes on a warm summer evening, Frank would sit outside of his home and sing and the neighbors and passers-by stopped to enjoy it.

At Christmas time Frank and Margaret spent several weeks with their son, Charles and his family in Narrows Park. And it was there that he sang "Lord I'm Coming Home" after which he went upstairs and had a "seizure" (according to his grand-daughter Helen) and he passed away. He is buried on the grounds of the Methodist Church in Cresaptown but there is no stone and no record. There is a relatively new church there and when it was built, some graves were moved.

Benjamin Franklin’s obituary reads as follows:

**Death of Mr. McKenzie**

Mr. Franklin McKenzie, aged 81 years, a respected farmer of Cresaptown, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o’clock, at the residence of his son, Mr. Chas. J. McKenzie, Narrows Park,
death being due to pleurisy and old age. Mr. McKenzie is survived by the following children: Charles J., grocer, of Narrows Park; Edward, Baltimore & Ohio railroad engineer; William, of the St. Louis, Mo. fire department; Ambrose, of Luke, Md; John F., of near Borden Shaft, and Mrs. Thomas Llewellyn, of Gilmore, Md.

The deceased was familiarly known as Uncle Frank. He was a very earnest Methodist and loved to attend revivals where, in singing and fervent prayer he always took a prominent part. The funeral cortege will leave the residence at 12:30 o’clock Saturday. The funeral will take place at 2 o’clock from the M.E. church at Cresaptown, where internment will be made.

From the notes in the family Bible, Margaret Boor was born May 4, 1832. She had at least one sister and two brothers, Jacob and John T. She married Benjamin Franklin McKenzie in 1857.

Margaret’s granddaughter, Helen, remembers that in Margaret’s home in Cresaptown, there was a special room for home-baked cakes, pies, cookies and ginger snaps.

After the death of her husband, she made her home with her son, Charles, in Narrows Park. She had a small room off the girl’s room and since she had no lamp, the door was left open. She always wanted the lamp and one night while most of the family was out to a camp meeting, she got the lamp, but dropped it and started a fire. Her grandson, Guy, had the fire under control by the time the family returned home.

The story has been told that Margaret kept her money in her high-top shoes and when she and her husband bought a piece of property, she lifted her skirt and took out twenty-five dollars to pay for it.

She died at age 76 and is buried in the cemetery at the Methodist Church in Cresaptown, but there is no stone and no record. The certificate of death indicates her mother was Hannah Boor, and her father, Martin Boor.
Benjamin Franklin McKenzie died 11 FEB 1904 in Narrows Park, Allegany County, Maryland.
Appendix D

Possible Orem McKenzie Connection

Richard Lee (Dick) MacKenzie

(Editor note: the following information was received from Dick MacKenzie in September, 2013. Dick conducted this research as a result of DNA analysis, which presented some unusual results. He starts this piece with an explanation of those results.)

I’ve been looking into possible family connections on the Eastern Shore of MD, based on DNA results thus far – our little cluster of John MacKinzie descendants don’t exactly match the rest of the Mc/MacKenzies in FTDNA, but do match Jim Orem, who doesn’t match one other Orem who has been tested and whose family existed on the Eastern Shore in the 1600 and 1700’s.

We know there was a John Mackenzie in Talbot Co. in 1721 and 1723 based on documents he witnessed. We also know there was a William McKenzie in Dorchester Co. in the 1830’s based on a MD. Session Law entry that Michael McKenzie came across in 2011, whereby the General Assembly passed an act on 29 Jan 1836 whereby Thomas Dawson, infant son of Sovern Dawson and grandson of William McKenzie changed his name to Thomas McKenzie in keeping with his grandfather’s will. That information led to contact with a descendant of this family, who furnished a copy of the will of William McKenzie from Dorchester Co. dated 12 Nov 1833 – he was dead by 18 Nov -- and explained that her understanding is that William McKenzie was affiliated with the Third Haven Quaker Meeting House in Easton, MD and was tossed for improper behavior, probably something to do with the fact that he fathered two daughters by Mary Stevens, and it was to these two daughters, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Ann Stevens that he bequeathed in his will all of his farm, plantation, and lands, as well as personal effects, with the express proviso that whichever has a son he shall be named Thomas and the legislature be petitioned to change his last name to McKenzie. Obviously this was accomplished to comply with the will, but it appears that Thomas continued to use Dawson as his last name in Census records for as long as I could track him. The descendant referenced is Cathy Reese of Finksburg, MD, g-g-granddaughter of Severn Dawson and Elizabeth Ann Stevens (McKinsey) (sic), who believes Thomas was the name of William’s father, thus the above request in the will.

Fortunately, many of the Third Haven records are available through Ancestry. Unfortunately, the piece that might provide the most information is not contained in those records. The transcription of these records occurred some years ago, prior to the 5 digit zip code.

In the Maryland Quaker Marriages records, Andrew Orem and Eliner Morris were wed on 21 Dec 1678 at the house of John Pitts, Talbot Co., MD. On 3 Jan 1691, Thomas Booker,
Planter of Talbot Co., was married to Ellinor Orum, daughter of Andrew Orum of same county, at Tred Haven Creek Meeting House, and a witness was Andrew Orum. Andrew Orem was also a witness at marriages in June 1680, March 1690, and December 1691. Andrew and Elizabeth Orem were witnesses at marriages in March 1690 and October 1692. [NOTE: I first thought this was Andrew son of Andrew and wife Elizabeth, but it is too early for them.] Eliner Orem was a witness at a marriage in June 1682. There were no other Orem marriages listed and the Orems disappear from the records after 1692. I was surprised that no other marriages were shown for the sons, but maybe this is explained in Ken Carroll’s 300 Years of Quakerism, which explores Talbot Co.’s Quaker history, where, in a section on “Quaker Life in Colonial Talbot Co.” he states “One problem which continued to plague Third Haven Friends throughout the colonial period was the ‘temptation’ offered by the presence of Anglican ministers, especially where the youth were concerned. From time to time, young Quakers would run to the priest to be married, especially those who were too young, those who did not have their parents’ approval, and those who were first cousins and therefore too closely related to receive Quaker permission to wed.”

There were no McKenzie/McKinsey marriages noted, although several by those names appeared as witnesses to marriages, listed In Vol. 3, Pt 3 Maryland Quaker Marriages, Records at Third Haven (Tred Avon), Talbot Co: On 6 Dec 1780 at Marshy Creek Meeting House, one of 30 witnesses was Wm. McKenzie; at same location 4 Dec 1782 witnesses included Ann McKinzie, Wm. McKenzie, Ann McKenzie [not sure if there were one or two Ann’s present], and Thomas McKenzie; at Third Haven Meeting House 4 May 1786, witnesses included Thomas McKenzie; at Marshy Creek on 31 Oct 1787, witnesses included Nancy McKenzie; and at the same location on 4 Nov 1789 between John Charles of Dorchester Co. and Elizabeth Stapleford of Caroline Co. were Betsey McKinsey, Nancy McKenzie, Thomas McKinsey and Ann McKinsey. [NOTE: John Charles, described as a good friend, was an Executor named in the will of William McKenzie discussed above.]

In another part of these records, Maryland Quaker Index to the Minutes of Friends’ Meetings, Vol. 4, are listed the following:

McKensey, Ann: Section 376
   Elizabeth: Sect. 376
   Mary: Sect. 376, 377
McKinsey, Thomas: Sect. 376, 377 plus 21 additional sections through Sect. 448
   William: Sect. 376, 377 plus 11 additional sections through Sect. 442

However, once into the actual transcribed minutes of the meetings, despite that there are no page numbers missing, the sections between pages 80 (contains end of section 369, beginning of section 370) and 82 (containing what is shown as end of section 365, beginning of section 387), which include sections 376 and 377 --- ARE MISSING from the transcription. The missing
sections cover the meetings from October 1780 through August 1781. [NOTE: I e-mailed Third Haven to ask if there were originals or copies of original meeting records there or elsewhere, but have received no reply.] In any event, it appears that all of these people were introduced at the same time – joining as members? – and it would be great to know their relationships to each other. Maryland Marriages in Dorchester Co. show the following: John McKinzie m. Elizabeth Bramble 23 Feb 1797; Betsy McKinzie m. James Mills 28 Sep 1802; and Elizabeth McKinzie m. Stephen Dawley 26 May 1804. Are these 3 siblings, and the two females the same as above? The many additional instances where Thomas McKinsey (shown on 2 occasions as “McKinney”) and William McKinsey appear (never at the same time, and always as one of two representatives), it was at meetings representing the Marshy Creek Meeting house, spanning the timeframe from early 1781 to late 1783. [NOTE: Marshy Creek M. H. was located near Preston, MD in Caroline Co., near the border with Dorchester Co., in an area that had been Dorchester Co. prior to formation of Caroline Co. in 1774.] Another paragraph in Ken Carroll’s “Quaker Life in Colonial Talbot County” section, wherein the Quaker embracing of peace and refusal to serve in the militia or pay taxes deemed “war taxes” reads, “When the Revolutionary War erupted, great suffering came upon Third Haven Quakers – including John Bartlett, Richard Bartlett, Joseph Berry, Solomon Charles, Thomas McKinsey, Solomon Neall, … William Edmondson, once very affluent, was reduced to poverty by the many fines and levies placed against him …” Interesting that Thomas McKinsey was prominent enough to be one of the eleven mentioned.

In another section, entitled “Third Haven Quakers and Slavery” Carroll describes two periods when there were movements of the Quakers to free slaves through manumission, the first ending around 1710, then again in the 1767-68 timeframe. As Thomas apparently didn’t join the faith until 1781, it is logical that his first recorded act of manumission, included in Dorchester Co. Land Records, Old 28, page 330, was dated 17 Apr 1781, identified as Thomas McKenzie, and naming 6 Negroes who were to be freed as of certain dates, two immediately and the other four between 1785 and 1800. Witnesses to the document were Samuel and Wm. Edmondson. The next such act involved Thomas McKenzie and his wife Ann (AHA!), an act of manumission recorded 3 Apr 1786 in Dorchester Co., NH 5-8, page 357, freeing three Negroes, one of full age immediately, one born September 1781 to be freed in September 1799, and the other, born March 1785, to be freed in March 1806. [NOTE: Apparently, females were considered of full age at 18, while males not until 21, based on the foregoing.] Witnesses to the document were William Edmondson and William Edmondson Junr.

It appears that William McKenzie was not so inclined, as his will provides for the sale of “all of my negroes that is not willing for to serve them particular all those who have been out to themselves and would not live with me …” – whatever that means! This, too, might have been an issue for his continued participation as a Quaker. We are most fortunate to have a copy of this will, as a fire destroyed most of Dorchester Co.’s records, so locating a will for Thomas may not be possible.
Dorchester County Census records indicate:

1790 Thomas McKenzie – 2 males 16+, 2 females
1800 John McKenzie – 1 male 10-15, 1 male 16-25, 1 female 16-25 (Probably the John who married Elizabeth Bramble in 1797.)
1800 William McKenzie – 1 male 26-44, 2 females 26-44, 9 slaves
1810 William McKinzie – 1 male 26-44, 1 female 16-26, 1 female 26-44, 13 slaves
1820 William McKinsey (indexed in Ancestry as “McKinney”) – 1 male 45+, 2 females under 10, 1 female 26-45, 16 slaves
1830 William McKenzie – 1 male 50-60, 1 male 60-70, 3 females 10-15, 1 female 50-60, 20 slaves

Did Thomas die between 1790 and 1800, and was he the father of William? Are the 2 females with William in 1800 his sisters Betsy and Elizabeth who married in 1802 and 1804, respectively? Are the females with William in 1820 & 1830 Mary Stevens and their two daughters? (1830 includes an extra male and female.) The ages could be right for one to have had a child in 1835-36. It appears William must have been born @ 1765. Was he old enough to be representing a Meeting House in the 1781-83 timeframe? Maybe so, if it was on occasions when his father could not be present? So many questions, so few answers.

Cathy Reese indicates a belief that the property William McKenzie bequeathed to the Stevens women was part of Lockerman’s Manor located near Federalsburg, MD. Research of Lockerman’s Manor is inconclusive, as it is shown in different documents differently. A NY Times article of 21 May 1911 on COLONIAL LORDS OF MANORS WILL FORM A NEW ORDER, which identifies in some detail the larger manors in Colonial Maryland, concludes with a paragraph on “other of Maryland’s Colonial gentry who were lords of the manor were … Jacob Lockerman of Lockerman’s Manor, Dorchester Co. …” In a book entitled Harriet Tubman, The Road to Freedom by Catherine Clinton, it states, “Tubman was the family name of wealthy Dorchester Co. planters who owned Lockerman’s Manor, a 265 acre spread on the western edge of Cambridge, MD, overlooking the Choptank River, an estate established in the 17th Century. These Eastern Shore Tubmans were Catholic slaveholders.” In yet another book, Maryland Guide to the Old Line State, page 260, describing prominent buildings in Cambridge, MD, it states, “GLASGOW, on Hambrook Blvd., at the city line, a 2 ½ story brick mansion painted white, was built in 1760 by William Murray on Lockerman’s Manor, a tract granted to William Murray who was a ward and cousin of the chief of the Clan Murray in Scotland, and who came to America in the 17th Century.

Dorchester County Land Records show the following:
“Taylors Promise” – 1000 acres patented to Jacob Lockerman in 1689
The will of Col. Jacob Loockerman, Dorchester Co., 21 Jul 1729, 27 Oct 1730, extracted from The Loockerman Family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, contained in Genealogies of Four Families of Dorchester County: Harrison, Haskins, Caile, Loockerman and located on a RootsWeb site, includes, in part, “To sons Nicholas and Jacob and their hrs., 500 A. of “Taylor’s Promise” at hd. of Hunting Ck .”
[NOTE: Hunting Creek flows from near Preston in Caroline County through northern Dorchester County and into the Choptank River. This area is a few miles west of Federalsburg, MD, which sits on the Caroline/Dorchester Cos. line, and would be very close to where the Marshy Creek Meeting House would have been located.] The will makes no mention of Lockerman’s Manor.

Dorchester County Land Record Old 18, page 174, is an indenture dated 28 Nov 1760, deed recorded 11 Aug 1762, wherein, for 45 pounds current money of Pennsylvania, Nicholas Loockerman of Kent County, Delaware sells to Thomas McKinzy of Dorchester Co. 201 acres of “Taylors Promise.” [NOTE: Between 1759 and 1764, Nicholas Loockerman sells other parts of “Taylor’s Promise to 3 other individuals.]
I believe that this 201 acres, or at least part of it, is the land that William McKenzie inherited from his father and bequeathed to his two Stevens daughters.

Other Dorchester County Land Records with names close to McKenzie are:

“McKinny’s Outlett” – 50 acres patented to William McKinny in 1741

Old 11, page 35 – Deed recorded 15 Nov 1730, whereby Roger Mackinney sells two young Negroes to his daughter Sarah Mackinney

Old 9, page 77 – Deed recorded 2 Jun 1733, whereby William Mckemmy or Mackenie buys a 200 acre tract of land called “Halls Fortune”

Old 9, page 344 – Deed recorded 10 Mar 1735, whereby William Mckemmy or Mackemy, planter and his wife Rebecca, sell the tract of land “Halls Fortune”

Old 16, page 203 – Deed recorded 15 Aug 1759, whereby William Mackenney, planter buys tracts called “Maidens Folly” and “London”

In summation to this point, what we think we know is that the Orems and a McKenzie family existed in the same general area of Maryland’s Eastern Shore spanning a 100 year period from late 1600’s to late 1700’s and, even though they were affiliated with the same Quaker institution for a period of time each, there is nothing to connect the two at any point in time or through any common endeavor.
As was discussed earlier this year in communications, the following Probate Records at the Maryland Archives may be interesting:

Elizabeth Orem Kenny Accounts 1753 L 33F 370
Andrew Orem Accounts Talbot County 1753 L33 370
“             “ Distribution Talbot County L 1 F69
Lawrence Kenney Accounts Talbot County 1753 L 33F 370
Elizabeth Kenney Accounts 1765 Talbot County L 53F 197
Levi Orem 1765 Dorchester County L 53F 197

[Don Kagle and I will have to park ourselves at the Archives for a week sometime]

They may even assist in explaining a certain court record that I located that confuses the Orem family tree:

In Talbot County Court Records (actually located in Land Records), MSA CE 90-20, JL 18 page 149, there is a document summarizing a meeting before eleven justices of the county court the first Tuesday in March 1753, wherein John Goldsborough [one of the eleven justices], who was appointed Guardian to Andrew Orem, presented a certificate of value of land and plantation of Andrew Orem, the orphan of Andrew Orem late of Talbot County deceased, which valuation had been prepared by two individuals and dated 6 December 1752.

The Orem family tree indicates that Andrew, son of Andrew and Elenore Morris Orem, who was married to Elizabeth (Unknown), died in December 1747. Is it feasible that it would have taken two years to begin probate of his estate? Is it logical that Andrew born @1680 would have a minor son at this timeframe? Is there a generation missing in the tree? Was Andrew the orphan the only offspring of Andrew his father? If not, where are his siblings, and wouldn’t one of them, or his mother if living, negate the necessity for a guardian? If there were siblings also minors, wouldn’t there be others requiring guardians? More questions!

The only other location on the Orem family tree where there are father and son Andrews involves Andrew the son of Morris Orem, who married Rachel Benson in Aug 1747 in Talbot Co., and who had a son Andrew, one of 7 children shown, which, if correct, makes the orphan here a non-possibility. Incidentally, another Land Record, Old 16, pages 67-69, MSA CE 90-18, involves an indenture dated 8 Mar 1743, whereby Morice/Morris Orem and Arthur Kigby/Higby, Planters in Talbot Co. for five shillings sell to Andrew Orem, Planter, and David Fitzpatrick, Planter and his wife Eleanor lately called Eleanor Orem 200 acres called “The Adventure” in Talbot Co. The document throughout refers to “Andrew and Eleanor” in such a manner to indicate that they are, in all probability, brother and sister and children of Morris. The very next
record, pages 69-71 and dated 9 Mar 1743, involves Andrew Orem and David Fitzpatrick and his wife Eleanor dividing “The Adventure” in half, both receiving 78½ acres of the 157 acres. [NOTE: It is not clear what happened to the remaining 43 acres. Also, while Andrew is shown as a son of Morris in the family tree, Eleanor who married David Fitzpatrick is shown as daughter of Morris’ brother Thomas in the tree, the accuracy of which I question based on the foregoing.]
Appendix E

Religion in the Scottish Highlands: 1600-1650

The following article was sent to the author by Jean Bloss Weld on November 5, 2013. Since the early McKenzies who populated the shores of Maryland were predominantly Catholic, this article helps place into perspective what out Scottish ancestors were forced to endure to maintain their faith. As Jean stated in her transmission email: “very interesting summary of how Catholicism was relegated to the Highlands and the priests driven into secrecy after the Protestant Reformation in England. My guess is that, even though the family line is not directly linked to either Collins, Collin or Kenneth MacKenzie or Malcolm Macenney (noble & romantic though those links may be), our first American immigrant (father or g'father to John MacKinzie b. abt. 1687) - if he was Catholic - was likely either expelled from the country or fled after supporting the Stuart cause (descendants of Mary, Queen of Scots, the last Catholic queen of Scotland) and arrived in Maryland as the only colony welcoming Catholics.” The article is located on the Internet at http://home.comcast.net/~gmcdavid/HistNotes/highland_rel.html The author is uncertain as to who the author is of this particular piece.

Religion in the Scottish Highlands: 1600-1650

Presbies, Papists, Piskies, and Puritans

Introduction

To understand the religion of the Highlands during the Clann Tartan period we need to consider the overall religious history of Scotland and the specific characteristics of the Highlands. The fundamental religious issue of the age in Scotland, and indeed of all western Europe was the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic reaction to it, both of which originated in the previous century. The religious issues are at the root of the Thirty Years War, which is the basis of our 1630 scenario. The Army of Gustavus Adolphus, including the Scottish mercenaries, saw itself as fighting for the Protestant cause. This is obvious from Monro's memoirs.

The British Civil Wars (1639-1650) are also partly a religious conflict: Scottish Presbyterians supported the English Puritans who controlled Parliament. They were opposed by Episcopalians (Anglicans) fighting for the Crown, often allied with Catholics. Highlanders were represented on all sides.

The Reformation and Afterwards
The Reformation in Scotland made little progress until the arrival of John Knox, after which it advanced rapidly. In 1560 the Scottish Parliament abolished Papal jurisdiction, outlawed the Mass, and made the Church of Scotland officially Presbyterian, following the model of John Calvin in Geneva. The new Church (Kirk) imposed a very puritanical code, including the prohibition of Christmas festivities.

In the Highlands the immediate impact of the Reformation was less drastic. They were remote from Edinburgh, both geographically and linguistically, and at first few ministers of the Kirk ventured there. However, the Catholics in the Highlands were cut off from the wider Church. There was no system to replace priests who died or were otherwise unable or unwilling to serve. By 1600 there were only about 12 Catholic priests in all of Scotland, none of whom served in the Highlands. Despite this many Highlanders remained devoted to the old religion and continued to follow Catholic practises in so far as was possible.

In 1619 the Catholic Church finally began to address the needs of the faithful in the Highlands. In 1619 a mission of Irish Franciscans arrived and found a fertile field for their labors. Their base was in Antrim, close to the Scottish coast, and where the Earl was a MacDonald and maintained close ties with his Scottish kin. Furthermore, as Gaelic speakers they were able to communicate with their flock, few of whom spoke Scots or English. They and their successors reported considerable success in reconciling Highlanders to Catholicism, but were always limited by their small numbers. As late as 1679 there were only four priests for all of the Highland and Islands.

As time passed the new Presbyterian Church began to make itself felt in the Highlands. Highlanders were strongly inclined to follow the lead of their chiefs, and the conversion of a chief often, though not always, caused the Clan to follow. Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll and Chief of Clan Campbell, was an early convert to the Protestant Faith and after his death in 1558 his son, another Archibald, continued to energetically support the new religion.

The authority of the chief is illustrated by a story from the Island of Rum:

"The inhabitants are fifty-eight families, who continued Papists for some time after the Laird became a Protestant. Their adherence to their old religion was strengthened by the countenance of the Laird's sister, a zealous Romanist, till one Sunday, as they were going to mass under the conduct of their patroness, Maclean [the Laird] met them on the way, gave one of them a blow on the head with a yellow stick, I suppose a cane, for which the Earse [Irish/Highlanders] had no name, and drove them to the kirk, from which they have never since departed. Since the use of this method of conversion, the inhabitants of Egg and Canna, who continue Papists, call the Protestantism of Rum, the religion of the Yellow Stick." (Johnson, Journey)

The progress of the Kirk was further encouraged by the Scottish Government. The Statutes of Iona, passed in 1609, required that Highland Chiefs send their heirs to the lowlands, to be educated in English speaking Protestant schools. As a result some clans, such as the MacDonalds of Sleat and the MacLeods of Harris adopted the new religion.
Other Clans, including the MacDonalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, Glengarry, and Glencoe, renamed resolutely Catholic. In response to the Protestant threat, in 1626 the Chief of Clanranald wrote to Pope Urban VII:

...the darkness I mean of error, which the turbulent detested followers of the accursed faithless Calvin had introduced, through the violence and tyranny of the Council of Scotland, through lying pseudo-bishops [see below] and fraudulent ministers... It is certain and evident (since it is already known in the council of Scotland that we have received the true faith) that we shall be compelled to the renunciation of it or to the loss of temporal goods and life, or both, as has frequently happened, not only to Scots but also to many Irish... our country and islands ... are far removed from the incursions and outrages of the English to whom we have never at all given obedience. All the Gaelic-speaking Scots and the greater part of the Irish chieftains joined to us by ties of friendship..." (Newton, Gaelic)

The Kirk was hostile to the traditional Gaelic culture of the Highlands, and attempted to abolish many "immoral", "uncivil", and "heathenish" practices. Among these were dancing, herb lore, Yule-tide dramas, Samhain bonfires, and the veneration of holy wells. The intent was to remake the Highlanders in the image of their lowland neighbors, even in language. As late as 1716 the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge was committed to "rooting out their Irish [Gaelic] language." (Newton, Handbook, p. 216).

A few powerful chiefs were able to achieve some peace between the Protestant Faith and Highland Culture. Notable among these were the Campbells of Argyll. Despite their loyalty to Kirk and (most of the time) Crown, they maintained a Gaelic Court at Inverary Castle. (McLeod, p. 201)

Protestant Split: The Wars of the Three Kingdoms

King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England in 1603, Like Scotland, the larger kingdom was also Protestant, but quite different in character. Queen Elizabeth, out of both politics and conviction, prevented the English Puritans from imposing as thorough a Reformation as occurred in Scotland. The Church of England retained a set liturgy and government by bishops--Episcopacy--although the official theology was then, like that of the Kirk, very Calvinist. While some puritans hoped he would complete the Reformation of the English church along Scottish lines, in fact the opposite happened. King James quickly took a liking to Episcopacy, remarking that "a Scottish Presbytery agreeth as well with a monarchy as God with the devil." He went on to appoint three Bishops for the Church of Scotland, which maintained an uneasy mix of Presbyterian and Episcopal government down to 1637.

King James did not go much beyond this. Honed during his difficult early years as King of Scotland, his political instincts were excellent. He would have preferred that the Church of Scotland were more like that of England, but he also understood the strength of his opponents, and knew how far he could push them.
His son, Charles I, who became King in 1625, was also devoted to the Church of England. By then that Church was evolving its own distinctive character. Many Catholic practises, abolished in the previous century, were reintroduced by the Bishops and their supporters, subsequently known as the Carolines. The new leadership also backed away from the strict predestination of the Calvinists, allowing more theological room for free will. These tendencies were favored by the King, but were regarded with horror by the Puritans, such as Peter Smart, who condemned "these monstrous hell hounds of Durham and York [the Bishops], these popish, heretical, Arminian, schismatical innovators, and most pernicious corrupters of religion amongst us:" (Early Stuart England)

Like his father, Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings. However, he lacked his father's sense of the political limits of the Royal power. In 1637 his Bishops published a Scottish version of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer, which was actually more "Catholic" than its English counterpart. At its first use, on July 23 of that year, it provoked a riot. The Kirk, very much in sympathy with the English Puritans, totally rejected the book and everything it stood for. The following year the National Covenant was signed, firmly opposed to Episcopacy and anything smacking of Catholicism.

King Charles then decided to impose Episcopacy and the Prayer Book by force, using an English Army. The result was the Bishops' Wars of 1639 and 1640. Limited by the King's difficulties with the English Parliament, his armies were untrained, poorly equipped and badly led. As a result they were easily beaten by their Scottish opponents. The Covenanter remained firmly in control and the King's position in England was badly weakened. The English Civil War, between King and Parliament, broke out two years later. Official Scottish opinion was firmly on the Parliamentary side, and in 1643 Scotland entered the war against the King.

The impact of these events in the Highlands was quite complicated. The Campbells firmly supported the Covenanter, as did the Frasers, Grants, Monros, and Rosses, but many other Highlanders were not so enthusiastic. The Catholics, of course, had no reason to fight for the Covenant. The intervention of a Scottish army on behalf of Ulster Protestants further alienated them—the native Irish were not only their co-religionists, but in many cases also their relatives. In the western Highlands and Islands many clans had suffered greatly from the growing power of the Campbells. Whatever their religion, they were understandably reluctant to follow a cause embraced by their enemies. All of these reasons applied to the Southern MacDonals, and some of them plotted an uprising in the King's name against the Campbells. Little came of this in 1639-40, but these were precisely the motives that led Alasdair MacColla to join the Marquis of Montrose in a spectacular campaign against the Covenanter five years later.

Among the Protestants, some Highlanders were not nearly as Puritanical as a Covenanter would wish. As late as 1669 a Catholic observer noted that some "heretics"
"cease not, however, to cherish a great esteem for the Catholics, as appears in many things. If a priest visits them they show him more respect and honour him more than their own ministers. In fact the heretics amongst the Highlanders surpass in reverence for our priests the very Catholics of the Lowlands. They moreover retain many Catholic usages, such as making the sign of the Cross, the invocation of Saints and sprinkling themselves with Holy Water; which they anxiously ask from their Catholic neighbours. In sickness they make pilgrimages to the ruins of the old churches and chapels which yet remain, as of the most noble monastery of Iona, where St Columba was Abbot: also of the chapels of Gherlock and Applecrosse and Glengarry which were once dedicated to the saints. They also visit the holy springs which yet retain the names of the saints to whom they were dedicated and it has often pleased the Most High to restore to their health those who visited these ruins or drank at these springs invoking the aid of these saints.

(MacKenzie, Catholic Barra)

Finally, many Highland Protestants simply remained loyal to the King. Despite his faults, they did not believe Parliament had the right to supplant his authority. This, along with the retention of Catholic practices, would lead them to favor the Episcopalian party over the Covenanters. Even after the Kirk became finally Presbyterian in 1689, a lot of Highlanders remained loyal to the then disestablished Episcopal Church.

The divided religious loyalties of the Highlanders were to have consequences far into the future. Politically, support of the Stewart King had united Highland Catholics with many of their Protestant neighbors. This alliance was to appear again in the Jacobite rebellions of 1689, 1715, and 1745.

References

The Book of Common Prayer for Scotland (1637), http://justus.anglican.org/resources/bcp/Scotland/BCP_1637.htm. Despite its immediate rejection in Scotland, the liturgical scholarship underlying it has influenced Anglicanism to this day. It might be considered a theological underground classic.


John A. Galbraith, Irish Franciscans in the Western Isles, http://www.pa44.dial.pipex.com/fran.htm


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Peter Smart, "The Vanity and Downfall of Superstitious Popish Ceremonies", in Paul Elmer More and Frank Leslie Cross, *Anglicanism*, London, SPCK, 1962, pp. 550-553. This sermon was later published in Edinburgh. The present writer has no sympathy for Smart's views, but nonetheless finds this to be a well written piece of seventeenth century religious polemic, as well as specific documentation for the revival of Catholic practises in Caroline Anglicanism.

David Stevenson, *Highland Warrior: Alasdair MacColla and the Civil Wars*, Edinburgh, John Donald, 1980. Long known as Montrose's Lieutenant, MacColla is increasing seen as a talented military leader in his own right. Stevenson (pp. 82-84) argues that MacColla's tactics against the Scots at the Battle of the Laney (Ireland, 1642) can be seen as the first instance of the "Highland Charge". MacColla fought in both Scotland and Ireland, and is sometimes considered to be the last pan-Gaelic warrior
Appendix F

How To Navigate McKenzies of Early Maryland Website
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