

Prop. of:
Edith Rae Blasehard Powell
written: 4/2/67 *sun.*

THE BERRY FAMILY

OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND

AND

ARKANSAS DESCENDANTS



COMPILED BY LE ROY BERRY



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sister-in-law, Naomi Berry, 400 acres in Delaware (Kent County) which had belonged to his father. Naomi was his brother William's widow, evidently.

James also willed land tracts to Susannah and Margaret, daughters; but I also want to mention that he sold "Fishing Creek" on the Patuxent river, that he inherited from his father, to William Mears who died — likely before he paid for the land in full, but James acknowledged payment in full and willed the land to Mears' heirs.

Likely you have caught on by now that the earliest Berrys were Quakers—presumably all of them. Woodson Stocky, whose will I mentioned earlier, was a Quaker and left a horse in care of his wife, America, for the use of visiting Friends in the ministry. It was a new religion founded in England about 1650 by George Fox. William Penn, of course, was a member as were many other men of prominence. The Berrys were well educated for their time and possessed much land and many slaves. Quakers were classed as radical Puritans. The later Berrys seemed to have been predominately Episcopalian.

James Berry, son of the first James, seems to have remained in St. Mary's County and I have nothing on him from 1659 to 1685 or 1696. A. L. Keith's article "The Berry Family of Charles County," appearing in Volume 23, MHS Magazine (1928) states that one James Berry of St. Mary's County in 1686 had recently married Anne, widow of Doctor John Wynne of Poplar Hill, St. Mary's Co. I take this as perhaps a fragment of a published obituary since one source gives 1685 as the year of James Berry's death. Mr. Keith states further that he hopes to prove in a forth-coming Cawood article that before she (Anne) married Dr. Wynne she had been the wife of Stephen Cawood, Sr., who, in 1675, had patented 600 acres called "Hull" in the Mattawoman river about three miles N/W of Waldorf, Charles County, Md.

The first Berry record found in Charles County was that of Sam Berry suing John Wilder, 1690.

Stephen Cawood, Jr., who had returned to Charles County from St. Mary's County before the year 1700, sold to Dr. Samuel Berry 100 acres of Hull—designated as "Mt. Paradise," in 1704.

My conclusion is that the James Berry who married Anne Wynne was the father of Samuel Berry, and incidentally the step-father of Stephen Cawood, Jr., and since Samuel and Stephen were so close they might also have been brother-in-laws. Stephen Cawood, Jr., and Dr. Samuel Berry, in 1713 sued James Maddox.

In 1732 Dr. Samuel Berry petitioned to be levy free; granted. Evidently this levy was for road upkeep, and indicates that Dr. Sam'l had reached the age of 60 years, unless the age limit was changed before my father's time.

The following, I believe, were the children of James Berry (son of the first James) and his first wife Martha:

JAMES	(assumed)	William
BENJAMIN	b. 1670	
SAMUEL	b. 1672	
ELIZABETH	b. 1678	

It was the practice of the early generations to name the first two sons James and William—the first son named for his father and the second son getting the remaining name; and that's why I made the assumption that James had a first son James.

William left issue who may be traced in southern Maryland, and Benjamin was Deputy Commissary for Prince George's County in 1711.

In the will of John Contee, gentleman, probated in Charles County in 1708, he mentioned his sister, Agnes Berry of England. In connection with this will depositions were taken from Colonel James Smallwood, Elizabeth Berry, spinster, age 30, and others.

Charles County was erected in 1650 by Robert Brooke who, with his second wife, 10 children and 28 slaves, came over from England with a commission to erect a new county, and Brooke was its first Commander. In 1690 Prince George's County was erected from the north parts of Charles and Calvert Counties. The counties mentioned herein are situated roughly as follows: St. Mary's has the Potomac river on the south, and west, Charles on the north and the Chesapeake and Calvert on the east; Charles has the Potomac on the west, Pr. George's on the north and Calvert on the east; Calvert lies between the Patuxent river and Chesapeake Bay; and Talbot lies east across the Chesapeake from Calvert. The District of Columbia was taken principally from the N/W corner of Prince George's County.

Diagonally across the Potomac River from, and in sight of Mount Vernon is the old Marshall Hall boat landing. How many generations of Berrys have boarded the boat at Marshall Hall for trips to Washington? Perhaps seven, more or less. My first trip to Marshall Hall was on the "Charles McAllister" in 1914. I dimly recall it having a bar and my being a sailor.

In some of the above I have tried to arrive at a reasonable conclusion from fragmentary facts. I am happy to state that from here on the clouds of doubt are lifted.

Dr. Samuel Berry, son of James, (wife unknown) had sons as follows:

SAMUEL

HUMPHREY

Humphrey Berry, son of Dr. Samuel, who had two sons by a previous marriage to Mary Smallwood, about 1743 married Ann Lovejoy, daughter of Joseph Lovejoy of Pr. George's County. She was around 23 years of age or slightly older.

Humphrey Berry and Wife Ann had children as follows:

MARTHA ANN (*m. Smallwood*)

SAMUEL

HEZEKIAH

BENJAMIN

JOSEPH

JOHN

Humphrey Berry made will in Charles County in 1772, with wife Ann as executrix. He willed seven land tracts to his sons: To Hezekiah, "Nutwell" and "Discord"; to Samuel, "Berry" and "Mt. Paradise—the latter being property formerly owned by Dr. Samuel Berry. Another tract of land settled by Dr. Berry was "Mt. Friendship" at Berry, Md., North-East of Waldorf. It had passed down thru inheritance, lastly to Judge Thomas Berry's son Thaddeus, whose widow died recently (January, 1966) at the age of 96.

Hezekiah Berry, son of Humphrey, married Susanna Smallwood Berry, widow of one Thomas Berry whom she married August 25, 1781, and bore two daughters, Sally and Nelly, evidently twins. This is from the Smallwood family history which says that Thomas Berry evidently died without issue except for the two daughters. It also states that Martha Ann Berry married Samuel Smallwood (Susanna's brother) and that their son, Capt. Smallwood, was mayor of Washington. Also from the Smallwood history we find that in 1796 Susannah Marbury Smallwood (mother of Susanna and Samuel) made will in Charles County and, among others, leaves property to her daughter, Susanna. She left a slave girl, Letty, to her granddaughters, Sally and Nelly, with Hezekiah Berry to keep her until granddaughters are of age.

A check with the land office at Annapolis gave the information that Hezekiah Berry had sold "Nutwell", inherited from his father, and that the deed was signed by Susanna Berry, wife. The land office did not give the month—just the year 1782.

The circumstances surrounding Susanna's two marriages in one year—give or take a few months, is unknown today. It might be that her first husband, Thomas, was a casualty of the Revolutionary war, then in progress. It is likely that Hezekiah had known her most of her life. They lived in Port Tobacco Parish, Charles County, and if they married at the parish church there the record was destroyed by fire. There is a record of Hezekiah Berry and Millicent Barnes marrying in Prince George's County in 1797; but if it was he it would be too late for Millicent to be the mother of Hepburn and George.

Port Tobacco was once the location of a village of the Portobacco Indians. White settlers misunderstood the name, so it is said, and it has remained Port Tobacco to this day.

Hezekiah Berry made will in Charles County in 1822, and died the same year. No mention is made of a wife and all his property went to his three children in equal shares, except Henrietta, a slave woman he gave Hepburn, "to have good care because of her fidelity to me."

Hezekiah Berry and wife Susanna had children:

HEPBURN S. (*Smallwood ?*)

GEORGE M. (*Marbury ?*)

EMILY ANNE (*m. Francis Mudd*)

George M. Berry, son of Hezekiah, married Elizabeth Harris, and their children were:

ANN E. *b. 1816*

GEORGE M. JR. *b. Oct. 1821*

GRACE ELIZA *b. Oct. 1821*

Grace, the girl twin predeceased her father, and was buried in St. John's Parish, P. G. County. Her father died around February 1824. George M. had recently purchased his sister's one-third interest in 500 acres of land (The Secret Enlarged) that had been willed them by their late father. Sons Hepburn and George were named in their father's will to be administrators but after George's death Francis Mudd, Emily Anne's husband, was named administrator. The Mudd family history, suggested by the librarian at La Plata, Md., gave references to orphan court records since George's children were involved.

I believe the Berrys married nearly as many Mudds as they married Smallwoods. The records are full of such marriages; in fact, my father was at one time engaged to Matilda Mudd, daughter of Dr. Samuel Mudd who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin.

It was the oldest record book in orphans court that gave me the names of George's two remaining children. The record also showed that in 1828 Elizabeth H. Wolf, mother and guardian of the children, was given the authority to dispose of the children's property as she saw need. After disposing of the property she and her new husband moved to Virginia.

Other reasons I have for believing George M. married Elizabeth Harris, based on statements made by my father over 50 years ago, are: 1. That there were some Harrises in Maryland a little kin to us; that he thought a grandfather had married a Harris. 2. That he had seen his grandmother of Virginia and he thought they called her Lizzie; and that her husband was just a step-grandfather. He also stated that he thought she was red headed — or used to be. Actually, he didn't know that his father was born in Maryland. To my father genealogy was not too important, but he did say once that there were some Quakers in our ancestry. I thought he was talking about his maternal ancestry, and maybe he was.

Samuel Sheriff lived in Charles County, Md. My father described him as a fine old Englishman — good to his slaves. Part of the slave quarters on his plantation were still standing in 1963. When we were there in 1963 the property belonged to the elderly couple who had owned the adjoining plantation for years. There were huge boxwoods in their yard that the owner said were shipped from England 200 years ago. Samuel Sheriff had always been referred to as Samuel Shreve(s), and both names have, or had, the same meaning in England.

Samuel Sheriff married Susan Brooke-Biggs, and the children so far as I know were:

- Susan (m. Berry)
- Brooke, an attorney

George M. Berry, Jr., son of George M. who died in 1824, left Virginia (maybe Fauquier County) where he had been reared and came back to Charles County, Md., where he was born. A young man and probably about broke. My father said he had heard him complain a little about his mother and step-father running thru with everything.

George M. Berry, Jr., married Susan Sheriff, daughter of Samuel of Charles County, Md., and settled down (so to speak) on her father's plantation where she (principally) reared fourteen children.

My grandfather, George, Jr., liked being out with the boys and had come home with a snootful on several occasions, and sometimes with his clothes in tatters. My father said he was a "bully fighter", and the spectators bet on the fights like they bet on every game of chance today. As I have it, he was about five-ten, square shouldered, physically well proportioned, weighed about 185, and had jet black hair and a temper to match.

My grandmother, Susan, said that George, Jr., was a handsome man and very polite, and that they had been married six months before she discovered his drinking. They separated for good after the children grew up. Their children were:

- Merriam ~~John~~ *John Thos.*
- George W.
- I. Brooke
- HEBRON
- CATHERINE m. Thorne "Torne"
- REBECCA m. Ward
- HANNATH - m. m. m. m.*
- ANN - m. m. m. m.*
- Samuel - m. m. m. m.*
- Ida m. m. m. m.*
- John Thos.*
- George W.*
- I. Brooke*
- HEBRON*
- CATHERINE m. Thorne "Torne"*
- REBECCA m. Ward*

And eight others I never met.

George W. Berry, son of George, Jr., born in Charles County about the year 1845, settled in Pr. George's County near Accokeek. He married Frances Randall, daughter of Clark and Fidelia Randall. They spent their married lives at this one location and were buried nearby. Their children were:

- LLOYD W. *Adg. Taylor*
- BERNIA A. *m. Blanchard*
- LOTTIE M. *m. Bollman, Richard W.*
- MAUD F. *m. Knott, Thos E.*
- LILLIAN R. *m. Beall, Kessie W.*
- Boys 45*
- Girls 5*

Brooke Berry, born 1847 and a brother of George W., married Mary Randall, sister of Frances, George's wife. They also settled in P. C. County, adjoining George's farm, but about 1880, with their three children, moved to Afton, Iowa, where Clark Randall (her father) had settled. In 1888, after Clark Randall's death, they with their six children moved to central Faulkner County, Arkansas, where both died in 1931 and were buried at Oakland Cemetery nearby. *John Thos. Berry, his wife Fidelia died in Accokeek of her daughter's home and buried at the same place as above. Ann. (m. m. m. m.)*

Both my father and mother were practical physicians. They called in a doctor when a child was to be born, but that was it. My father got the first go at a sick kid and his favorite concoction was of calomel, myapple and blackroot — seemingly in dosage ample for a horse. His idea was that medicine didn't do any good unless it made you sicker. His goal in most cases was to remove every drop of bile from your system and, believe me, he came as close as the next one.

In those cases where my father gave up and decided that further treatment was useless, my mother took over: this ambitious and determined woman, yankee from head to toe who, contrary to local custom, never touched tobacco in any form. We all lived; and the youngest to die was aged 60. My parents were reasonably well off at the time of their death. My father was honest and polite — the only man in the community who raised his hat to a lady.

The nine children of Mary and Brooke Berry were:

- FLORENCE
- JESSE
- BLANCHE m. Clark, m. Wasson
- BESS /e
- CLEVELAND
- CARRIE m. Bearden
- BARNICE m. Fair, m. See
- LE ROY
- JURAN

I cannot guarantee accuracy as to the offspring of the other (named) children of George, Jr., and Susan Sheriff Berry since I was born and reared in Arkansas, but will try:

John^T Berry, who lived with his grandparents, had at least one child, SUSAN (m. Winters), the mother of Norman F. Winters of P. G. County. ⁽³⁾ *John's wife, and her mother, were both lawyers, and of lawyers, and.*

Hebron Berry had children:

- GEORGE
- RUBY
- EDWIN m. Setiz
- HELEN m. Cor
- RICHARD

Catherine Berry Thorne had children:

- BERRY
- LITTLE *Married Robt. Seals*
- Had 2 children Spearman & Frances.*

- CORA *Smith*
- MURRAY
- EUGENE
- SADIE
- PEARL
- TRAVIS *Colin's boys "Loren" - married twice twice - 3 children.*
- Rebecca Berry Ward had children:
 - Elie*
 - Boyer*
 - Smith*
 - SUSAN, *Boyer*
 - Mattie Keaton*
 - and a son. *Boyer*
 - Boyer*
 - Boyer*
 - Boyer*

Most of my Maryland cousins live in and around Washington, D. C. Farming was the chief occupation of the early settlers — there wasn't much else. Berrys were large landholders, and slave owners from first to last.

There were some professional men in addition to those mentioned heretofore: One was circuit judge Samuel Berry who was killed stepping from a train. Some say that he descended from a band of Berrys, French Huguenots, who had been in Scotland, settled in Prince George's County (Md.) in 1770, bearing the name Du Berr. Another was adjutant general of Maryland during the Revolutionary war; another state tobacco inspector; and there were Dr. Daniel Berry and Dr. George Berry. And many others I am sure.

While our own Puritan ancestors happened to be Christians (Quakers), I want to challenge those people who claim that this nation was founded by Christians: The principal religion of our founding fathers was Deism. I myself am a Theist. A Theist is a Deist who has had his eyes bugged out by mysterious experiences. As I recall, one columnist declared that our founding fathers were Atheists. My source states that the first three presidents were Deists. Anyhow, a minister at Kennedy's inauguration said, "May we return to the simple honesty of our Founding Fathers." That is all, and my apology.

A quotation: "In the United States, genealogical interest goes back to the early days of British settlement. The class system in the new world was at first as rigid as in the mother country and families were at great pains to preserve records of their descent. Virginia in particular was the cradle of U. S. genealogy, for there the first families of Virginia constituted themselves a planter aristocracy and used armorial bearings."

In Alice Parran's "Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families" the English arms for Berry are correctly described, but the French arms

(Royal) had "band engraved" and this should be "bend engrailed." This error shows up in all the Maryland books I have seen. The latter, "bend engrailed" is confirmed by Insigria folks in England.

The Berry branch of the French royal family was in existence for nearly five hundred years, but I had never heard of it until recently. The Bourbons, Orleans, Burgundians, yes; but not Berrys. French history seems to spell it Berri more than Berry, especially in the earlier days.

The province of Berry (Berri) was in existence before the year 800 because the first Count of Berry, Chunibert, died in 763. The Valois dynasty was a direct line from the Capetian dynasty, and the Bourbon dynasty was a collateral dynasty of the Valois.

In 1360 John II (the good king) advanced the provinces of Auvergne and Berry to Duchies and gave them in appanage to his third son Jean de France (Jean of France). He was given the surname Berry for one of his fiefs, as was the custom. Royalists were not born with surnames, and surnames for commoners were of more recent date.

Berry married Jeanne of the province of Armagnac and had children as follows: Marie, Bonne, and three sons; one of whom, I believe, was Duke John de Berry.

Bonne, whose mother was from Armagnac, married Jean I, count of Armagnac, and "two marriages with the Berry branch of the Royal family strengthened the links of his dynasty to the Monarchy."

John II also made the province of Auvergne a duchepairie for his son Jean, Duc de Berry, and in 1425 the ducal title was secured to Jean I, duc de Bourbon, husband of Berry's heiress Marie.

The city of Bourges, situated almost in the center of France, and former capital of the Duchy of Berry, was conquered in 52 B. C. by Julius Caesar, who noted in his commentaries that it was almost the most beautiful place in Gaul. The city was destroyed many times after the end of the Roman occupation.

In Bourges, the palace of Jacques Coeur, the hotel Lallemand, the palace of John, duke of Berry, and the magistrate's court were built in the 15th and 16th centuries using the Gallo-Roman fortifications. The Cujas house, built in 1515, is the Berry museum. While John and Jean are the same name, I am inclined to believe that John was Jean's son. I have nothing on Jean's other two sons. On Jean himself, the first duke

of Berry, I shall include this quotation: "Berry lived sumptuously and when he died, in Paris, on June 15, 1416, there was no money to pay for his funeral. He had spent fortunes on the treasures that remain as his monument—paintings, tapestries, jewelry and illuminated manuscripts. His book of Hours, the "Tre's riches heures" in the Chantilly museum, is an excellent pictorial record of his magnificent residences."

Another Duke of Berry was Charles, brother of Louis XI. Berry led a royalist revolt against his brother and came up with Normandy—but not free of the crown as he was promised. Charles later traded Normandy for Artois, and died in 1472. Some time later on the title Duc de Berry had no special connection to the area of Berry. The last duc de Berry was of a collateral dynasty. He was Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Berry, was in line for the crown but was murdered in 1820, as he was leaving the Paris Theatre.

The Arms descriptions given below indicate to some degree general relationship. For those not too familiar with the terms used I will say that "or" is for gold, and "argent" stands for silver.
The French Arms:

Royal Berry family—Ermine, on a bend engrailed sable, three fleurs de lis, or.

Well known family Barre—Ermine, bend sinister, argent.

The English Arms:

Berry—Gules, three bars, or.

Barry—Gules, three bars, argent.

In French:

The proper name Berry (or Berri) is pronounced Be-REE.

For berry (a small fruit) the spelling is "bate" and is pronounced Bay.

In England, Berry was the title of an old English church officer.

We are indebted to Arthur L. Keith for his article in volume # 23, Maryland Historical Society Magazine, which covered generally from Dr. Samuel Berry to Hezekiah—minus his wife; and for excerpts from MHS, volume # 22—Smallwood family history. To the Hall of Records for copies of the wills of Woodson Stockly, William Berry, William's son James, Hezekiah Berry, and Hezekiah's mother-in-law, Susannah Marbury Smallwood.

Our thanks also for peeks at the Lovejoy and Mudd family histories, and to Encyclopaedia Britannica.

THE MATERNAL LINE - HANKS AND RANDALL FAMILIES.

The compiler is the Son of Mary Randall (Mrs. Brooke Berry), Daughter of Fideia V. Hanks (Mrs. Clark Randall), Daughter of Philander C. Hanks, Son of Philander (?), Son of Silas, Son of Benjamin, Jr., Son of Benjamin Hanks who, with his wife Abigail, came from England about 1699, or earlier, and settled at Pembroke, Mass.

Much of the information available on the early Hanks families is derived from the research efforts of Caroline Hanks Hitchcock of Cambridge, Mass., and the later efforts of Dr. William Barton to discredit her notes in some instances. He accused Mrs. Hitchcock with deliberately trying to make Lincoln kin to her. He does admit, however, that the New England Hankses and the Virginia Hankses were all probable descendants of the Hanks Clan that had been in Malmesbury, England, since about the year 850.

Other historians who had access to the notes of Mrs. CHH attached credence to them. She had refused them to Dr. Barton, but he got them later - perhaps after her death, and I must say that he was downright ugly about the whole business, saying that her notes were absolutely unreliable. While Mrs. CHH claimed that William Hanks (b. 1704) was the Virginia ancestor of Nancy Hanks, Barton said there were no Hankses in the county she named, but only Hawks families; that Nancy's ancestor was Thomas Hanks, an indentured Cromwellian prisoner that he had located in another county in Virginia.

Mrs. CHH, or her representative, was in Malmesbury, England, perhaps before 1900, the year of her book "Nancy Hanks." She never wrote a book on the Hanks Family, which I gather was her first intention. Dr. Barton was in Malmesbury about 25 years later. He said that two spinsters represented the last of the Hankses there. He had lunch with them at their old home.

The first Benjamin Hanks and wife Abigail had two sons:

BENJAMIN, JR. d. 1787
WILLIAM b. 1704

Benjamin Hanks, Jr., was born at Pembroke, Mass., moved to Mansfield, and later settled in Plymouth, Mass. He married Mary White whose parents had come over from London. Their son was Silas Hanks, b. 1744.

Silas Hanks and his wife Sarah had a number of children. Their names were listed on the fly-leaf of an old Edinborough Bible that belonged to Silas. Their son Philander was not listed except at death,

and in a different handwriting. The photographic copy of this fly-leaf and a memorandum letter from Dorothy Hitchcock, I believe were found in the personal effects of Frances Randall Berry.

Silas and Sarah Hanks' children:

Consider, Cynthia, Silas, Sarah, Mary, Phoebe, Philamelia, Percie, Philarmon, Tobey, Tebina, and this at the bottom of the list: Philander Hanks, son of Silas and Sarah, died Feb. 8, 1818.

As to which of the above listed children of Silas and Sarah Hanks was the father of Philander C. Hanks I have no information so will pass it up. Perhaps it was Philander who died in 1818, but I have no way of knowing.

Philander C. Hanks was born at Addison, Vermont, in 1800 and died in 1881. His death certificate lists him as a retired farmer but it was well known to his grandchildren that he operated a hotel (saloon in connection) at Vergennes, Vt., for a long time. His wife's name was Emilie. Their daughter was

FIDEIA V. HANKS

My aunt, Frances Randall Berry, was interested in family history the same as I, and both were born in the same zodiac sign. I have tried to remember what she told me fifty odd years ago and here it is, so far as I remember: "Monsieur La Pointe, who escaped from the wrath of France after the defeat of Napoleon's armies, landed in Philadelphia penniless and was taken in by a family named Randall. They also let him take their name. He claimed to have been one of Napoleon's marshals. Mr. Randall (the former La Pointe) married a Miss Bowen who had come over from England with her brother. They were connected with ship building in Philadelphia."

We had his claim of being a marshal researched and no such marshal was found. We did find one officer by that name, "Le Baron de La Pointe," who had served with distinction, but he was not a marshal; and when the sketch was written about him (1823) he was attached to the 15th military division of France.

Napoleon did have a reputation for passing out promotions wholesale, and there was a saying that "every private carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack." Our ancestor could have served as a relief marshal during the confusion of the last days of the war without it being noted in history, but it is improbable.

Incidentally, the first Arkansas census (1820), which included trappers and river men as well as established citizens, bore the name of Jacques La Pointe.

Mr. (La Pointe) Randall and Miss (nee) Bower's son was:
ALFRED CLARK RANDALL

My grandfather, Clark Randall, moved around quite a lot and had many occupations. He captained boats here and there, operated his own freight boat on the Potomac river, owned a jewelry store in Baltimore, a stock farm in Maryland, and had a general store in Iowa when he died, around 1888. Also, he had been a piccolist in a band some place.

Clark Randall married Fidelia Hanks, daughter of Philander Hanks * and his wife, Emilie, of Vergennes, Vermont, and their children were:

ANNA	m. Lull	CARRIE	m. Enderly
FRANCES	m. Berry, George	WILLIAM A. M.	Bass
MARY	m. Berry, Brook	CHARLES	died by gun shot

Daughter Frances was born in Malone, New York, and Mary was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. No two of the children were buried in the same state: Anna in Florida, Frances in Maryland, Mary in Arkansas, Carrie in S. Dakota, William in Nebraska, and Charles was shot fatally while trying to remove a shell from a rusty pistol he had found. He was in his teens, and was buried in Iowa.

Carrie and George Enderly had children:

PEARL	deceased
RAYMOND	
EDITH	m. Boeke

William A. Randall and wife had children:

BERTIE	Edna	married	Geo.	WATL.
FRANK	W. Randall	married	ETHA	BASS.

And perhaps others.

Grandmother Fidelia Randall and daughter (Carrie) were visiting my mother in Arkansas when I was born, so they say: March 6, 1893.

The Vermont Historical Society doesn't have a genealogical section, and the Massachusetts Historical Society has one for members only.

My father and mother's old home place in central Faulkner County is now in the possession of J. W. Melton and his wife, Ruby (second daughter of my late brother, Julian), and their new house stands in the same spot where the old house stood. Black cattle now roam where once there were fields of white cotton.

Compiled by

L.E. ROY BERRY
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
A. D. 1966.

Handwritten:
Hanks was
P. Hanks was
born by the adoption
1877

Berryville, Va.

Long before the County of Clarke was ordered to be carved from Frederick, a town was established called Battletown. This was so-called, says tradition, because of the rough and tumble fights of the gang who met there to drink their ale.

The town changed its name in 1798 when it was granted a charter and named Berryville. It was named for its founder Benjamin Berry, who donated the land and when Clark Co. was formed in 1836, Berryville was chosen as the Co. seat.

then from Leg 2 of 7 - Skyline Drive & The ... of Va.
3. ... Miller
the ...

Pg - ...
ed up from letter of Jefferson
to his daughter - I saved because
of ref to a Randall.

It was made from a
drawing of my son, by Ben Randall
a cabinetmaker in whose house I
took lodging on my first arrival in
Phila. in May 1776. and I have
had it ever since. — etc

S U F

Ray Berry's mother died him 50 yrs. ago
that her grandfather (Phelander Horkes) was
not a Horkes, but was adopted & of
better stock than Horkes.

R. said he never knew if
"Cousin Ruby" "Aunt Luby" "Aunt Abbie"
and Sen. Barnes but never knew if were
Randall's (LaPains) or Horkes. Sen. Barnes
was state senator.

~~Clark~~ Clark Randall's birthdate
wasn't known!

but he died 1887 - 1888.

— wasn't know Jedelia's ~~wife~~ =

— Jedelia died 1893.

— Carke Randall, died from lip cancer
He was an incessant pipe smoker

— Some Berry settled early 1700's on
a ridge by Nathawomen run, It must
have been Dr. Davis's old home pl.