

## APPENDIX A

### Letter from Abraham Wood to John Richards, August 22, 1674 The Travels of James Needham and Gabriel Arthur through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Beyond

*Since this document has been tampered with and misinterpreted by Cherokee zealots and others, we present it in its original seventeenth-century English form, word for word. Abraham Wood was born about 1615 in England and came over to Virginia as an indentured servant at the age of 8, rising to become head of the colony's fur trade under Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, commander of Ft. Henry. He died in 1682. Source: R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., ed., "The Travels of James Needham and Gabriel Arthur through Virginia, North Carolina, and Beyond, 1673-1674," Southern Indian Studies 39 (1990), pp. 31-55. Cf. Clarence W. Alvord and Lee Bidgood, The First Explorations of the Trans-Allegheny Region by the Virginians, 1650-1674 (Cleveland: Clark, 1912) 209-26.*

To my Honoured Frend, Mr. Richards in London, present. That I have been att ye charge to the value of two hundered pounds starling in ye discovery of ye south or west sea Declaro: and what my indevors were in two yeares you was made sencible of by ye handes of Thomas Batt and Robert Fallam in part: att my owne charge ye effects of this present yeare I am now to give you an account of in as much brevitie as I can. About ye 10th of Aprill: 1673: I sent out two English men and eight Indians, with accommidation for three moneths, but by misfortune and unwillingness of ye Indians before the mountaines, that any should discover beyond them my people returned effecting little, to be short, on ye 17th of May: 1673 I sent them out againe, with ye like number of Indians and four horses. about ye 25th of June they mett with ye Tomahitans as they were journeying from ye mountains to ye Occhonechees. The Tomahitans told my men that if an English man would stay with them they would some of them com to my plantation with a letter which a eleven of them did accordingly, and about fourty of them promised to stay with my men att Occhonechee untill ye eleven returned: ye effect of ye letter was they resolved by Gods Blessing to goe through with ye Tomahitans. ye eleven resolve to stay at my house three dayes to rest themselves. I hastend away another English man and a horse to Occhonechee to give them intelligence; but by the extremity of raine they could not bee expeditious, so that through ye instigation of ye Occhonechees, and through ye doubt they had, as I suppose, of ye miscarrge of theire men att my plantations, being soe possest by the other Indians, ye Tomahitans went away, and my two men with them, and as since I understand ye eleven over tooke them, before they came to ye mountains, with my letter, which rejoiced ye two English men and one Appomattecke

Indian for noe more durst to go a long with them; they jornied nine days from Occhonechee to Sitteree: west and by south, past nine rivers and creeks which all end in this side ye mountains and emty them selves into ye east sea.

Sitteree being the last towne of inhabitation and not any path further untill they came within two days jorney of ye Tomahitans; they travell from thence up the mountaines upon ye sun setting all ye way, and in foure dayes gett to ye toppe, sometimes leading their horses sometimes rideing. Ye ridge upon ye topp is not above two hundred paces over; ye decent better then on this side. in halfe a day they came to ye foot, and then levell ground all ye way, many slashes upon ye heads of small runns. The slashes are full of very great canes and ye water runnes to ye north west. They pass five rivers and about two hundred paces over ye fifth being ye middle most halfe a mile broad all sandy bottoms, with peble stones, all foardable and all empties themselves north west, when they travell upon ye plaines, from ye mountaines they goe downe, for severall dayes they see straged hills on their right hand, as they judge two days jorney from them, by this time they have lost all their horses but one; not so much by ye badness of the way as by hard travell. not haveing time to feed. when they lost sight of those hilles they see a fogg or smoke like a cloud from whence raine falls for severall days on their right hand as they travell still towards the sun setting great store of game, all along as turkes deere, ellkes, beare, wolfe and other vermin very tame, at ye end of fifteen dayes from Sitteree they arive at ye Tomahitans river, being ye 6th river from ye mountains. this river att ye Tomahitans town seemes to run more westerly than ye other five. This river they past in cannoos ye town being seated in ye other side about foure hundred paces broad above ye town, within sight, ye horse they had left waded only a small channell swam, as they were very kindly entertained by them, even to addoration in their cerrimonies of courtesies and a stake was sett up in ye middle of ye towne to fasten ye horse to, and abundance of corne and all manner of pulse with fish, flesh and beares oyle for ye horse to feed upon and a scaffold sett up before day for my two men and Appomattocke Indian that their people might stand and gaze at them and not offend them by their throng. This towne is seated on ye river side, haveing ye clefts of ye river on ye one side being very high for its defence, the other three sides trees of two foot over, pitched on end, twelve foot high, and on ye topps scaffolds placed with parrapits to defend the walls and offend their enemies which men stand on to fight, many nations of Indians inhabitt downe this river, which runnes west upon ye salts which they are att warre withe and to that end keepe one hundred and fifty cannoes under ye command of their forte. ye leaste of them will carry twenty men, and made sharpe at both ends like a wherry for swiftness, this forte is foure square; 300: paces over and ye houses sett in streets, many hornes like bulls hornes lye upon their dunghills, store of fish they have, one sort they have like unto stocke - fish cured after that manner.

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Eight dayes jorny down this river lives a white people which have long beardes and whiskers and weares clothing, and on some of ye other rivers lives a hairey people, not many yeares since ye Tomahittans sent twenty men laden with beaver to ye white people, they killed tenn of them and put ye other tenn in irons, two of which tenn escaped and one of them came with one of my men to my plantation as you will understand after a small time of rest one of my men returnes with his horse, ye Appomatock Indian and 12 Tomahittans, eight men and foure women, one of those eight is hee which hath been a prisoner with ye white people, my other man remaines with them untill ye next returne to learne ye language. the 10th of September my man with his horse and ye twelve Indians arived at my house praise bee to God, ye Tomahittans have a bout sixty gunnes, not such locks as oures bee, the steeles are long and channelld where ye flints strike, ye prisoner relates that ye white people have a bell which is six foot over which they ring morning and evening and att that time a great number of people congregate together and talkes he knowes not what. they have many blacks among them. oysters and many other shell-fish, many swine and cattle. Theire building is brick, the Tomahittans have a mongest them many brass potts and kettles from three gallons to thirty. they have two mullato women all ye white and black people they take they put to death since their twenty men were barbarously handled. After nine dayes rest, my man with ye horse he brought home and ye twelve Tomahittans began their jorny ye 20th of September intending, God blessing him, at ye spring of ye next yeare to returne with his companion att which time God spareing me life I hope to give you and some other friends better satisfaction. all this I presented to ye Grand Assembly of Virginia, but not soe much as one word in answer or any encouragement or assistance given.

The good suckses of ye last jorney by my men performed gave mee great hopes of a good suckses in ye latter for I never heard from nor any thing after I employed Mr. James Needham past from Aeno an Indian towne two dayes jorny beyond Occhoneeche in safty but now begins ye tragicall scene of bad hap. upon ye 27th of January following I received a flying report by some Indians that my men were killd by ye Tomahittans passing over their river as they were returning, now dayly came variable reports of their miscarige. All Indians spake darkly to hide ye trueth from being discovered for feare ye guilt of ye mourder would be layd upon them selves. I sent an other man out to inquire what might bee found out of truth in ye buisness, but before his return upon ye 25th of February came one Henry Hatcher an English man, to my house which had been att Occhoneechee a tradeing with them Indians, and tells me that my man I last sent out was stopt there by ye Occhoneechees from goeing any further untill Hattcher parswaded them to let my man pass, which they did accordingly, this Hatcher further tould me that Mr. James Needham was certainly killd att his goeing out, but by whome

he knew not, but as ye Occhonechees said by the Tomahittans that went with him, but said Hatcher I saw ye Occhonechees Indian knowne by ye name of John, a fatt thick bluff faced fellow, have Mr. James Needhams pistolls and gunn in his hande, as the Indian him selfe tould Hatcher.

This Indian John by his Indian name is calld Hasecoll, now you are to note that this Indian John was one that went with Mr. James Needham and my man Gabriell Arthur att ye first to ye Tomahitans and returned with Mr. James Needham to my house where he ye said John received a reward to his content and a greed with me to goe a gaine with him. and indeavour his protexion to ye Tomahittans and to return with Mr. James Needham and my man to my house ye next spring and to that end receved halfe his pay in hand. Ye rest hee was to receive at his returne. My poore man Gabriell Arthur all this while ecaptivated all this time in a strange land, where never English man before had set foote, in all likelihood either slaine, or att least never likely to returne to see ye face of an English man, but by ye great providence and protection of God allmighty still survives which just God will not suffer just and honest indevors to fall quite to ye ground. Mauger ye deivill and all his adherents, Well, shall now give a relation, what my man hath discovered in all ye time that Mr. James Needham left him att ye Tomahitans to ye 18th of June 74. which was ye daye Gabriell arived att my house in safety with a Spanish Indian boy only, with difficulty and hasard and how Mr. James Needham came to his end by ye hands of the barbarious roge Indian John that had undertaken his protection and safety and as briefe as I can give a touch upon ye heads of ye materraall matter my mans memory could retain, for he cannot write ye greater pity, for should I insert all ye particulars it would swell to too great a volumn and perhaps seeme too tedeous to ye courteous and charitable Reader soe I begg pardon for ignorant errors, and shall againe come to Mr. Needhams, where wee left him. from Aeno hee journied to Sarrah, with his companions ye Tomahitons and John ye Occhoenechee accompanied with more of his country men which was to see ye tragady acted as I suppose, it happened as they past Sarrah river an Indian lett his pack slip into ye water whether on purpose or by chance I canot judge, upon this some words past betwine Needham and ye Indian. Ochenechee Indian John tooke up Mr. Needham very short in words and soe continued scoulding all day untill they had past ye Yattken towne and soe over Yattken river, not far from ye river Mr. Needham alighted it not being far from the foot of ye mountaines, and there tooke up their quarters. Still Indian John continued his wailing and threatening Mr. Needham tooke up a hatchet which lay by him, haveing his sword by him threw ye hatchet on ye ground by Indian John and said what John are you minded to kill me. Indian John imediately caught up a gunn, which hee him selfe had carried to kill meat for them to eate and shot Mr. Needham neare ye burr of ye eare and killd him not withstanding all ye Tomahittans started up to rescue Needham but Indian

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John was to quick for them, soe died this heroyick English man whose fame shall never die if my penn were able to eternize it which had adventured where never any English man had dared to attempt before and with him died one hundred forty-foure pounds starling of my adventure with him. I wish I could have saved his life with ten times ye vallue. Now his companions ye Tomahittans all fell a weepeing and cried what shall-wee doe now you have killd ye English man wee shall be cut of by ye English. Indian John drew out his knife stept acrossse ye corpes of Mr. Needham, ript open his body, drew out his hart, held it up in his hand and turned and looked to ye eastward, toward ye English plantations and said hee vallued not all ye English. Ye Tomahittans repleyed, how dare you doe this, wee are all afraid of ye English. Indian John repleyed he was paid for what he had done and had receved his rewarde and then laid a command upon ye Tomahittans that they should dispatch and kill ye English man which Needham had left att ye Tomahittans and immediately opened the packs tooke what goods he pleased, soe much as Needham's horse could carry and soe returned backe.

Now wee returne to my man Gabriell Arther. Ye Tomahittans hasten home as fast as they can to tell ye newes ye King or chife man not being att home, some of ye Tomahittans which were great lovers of ye Occhenechees went to put Indian Johns command in speedy execution and tied Gabriell Arther to a stake and laid heaps of combustible canes a bout him to burne him, but before ye fire was put too ye King came into ye towne with a gunn upon his shoulder and heareing of ye uprore for some was with it and some a gainst it. ye King ran with great speed to ye place, and said who is that that is goeing to put fire to ye English man. a Weesock borne started up with a fire brand in his hand said that am I. Ye King forthwith cockt his gunn and shot ye wesock dead, and ran to Gabriell and with his knife cutt ye thongs that tide him and had him goe to his house and said lett me see who dares touch him and all ye wesocks children they take are brought up with them as ye Ianesaryes are a mongst ye Turkes. this King came to my house upon ye 21st of June as you will heare in ye following discouerse.

Now after ye tumult was over they make preparation for to manage ye warr for that is ye course of theire liveing to forage robb and spoyle other nations and the king commands Gabriell Arther to goe along with a party that went to robb ye Spanyarrd, promising him that in ye next spring hee him selfe would carry him home to his master. Gabriell must now bee obedient to theire commands. in ye deplorable condition hee was in was put in armes, gun, tomahauke, and targett and soe marched a way with ye company, beeing about fifty.

They travelled eight days west and by south as he guest and came to a town of negroes, spatious and great, but all wooden buildings Heare they could not take any thing without being spied. The next day they marched along by ye side of a great carte path, and about five or six miles as he judgeth

came within sight of the Spanish town, walld about with brick and all brick buildings within. There he saw ye steeple where in hung ye bell which Mr. Needham gives relation of and harde it ring in ye eveing. heare they dirst not stay but drew of and ye next morning layd an ambush in a convenient place neare ye cart path before mentioned and there lay almost seven dayes to steale for their sustenance. Ye 7th day a Spanniard in a gentille habitt, accoutered with gunn, sword and pistoll. one of ye Tomahittans espieing him att a distance crept up to ye path side and shot him to death. In his pocket were two pices of gold and a small gold chain. which ye Tomahittans gave to Gabriell, but hee unfourtunately lost it in his venturing as you shall heare by ye sequell. Here they hasted to ye negro town where they had ye advantage to meett with a lone negro. After him runs one of the Tomahittans with a dart in his hand, made with a pice of ye blaide of Needhams sworde, and threw it after ye negro, struck him thrugh betwene his shoulders soe hee fell downe dead. They tooke from him some toys. which hung in his eares, and bracelets about his neck and soe returned as expeditiously as they could to their owne homes.

They rested but a short time before another party was commanded out a gaine and Gabrielle Arther was comanded out a gaine, and this was to Porte Royall, Here he refused to goe saying those were English men and he would not fight a gainst his own nation, he had rather be killd. The King tould him they intended noe hurt to ye English men, for he had promised Needham att his first coming to him that he would never doe violence a gainst any English more but their buisness was to cut off a town of Indians which lived neare ye English, I but said Gabriell what if any English be att that towne, a trading, ye King sware by ye fire which they adore as their god they would not hurt them soe they marched a way over ye mountains and came upon ye head of Portt Royall river in six days. There they made perriaugers of bark and soe past down ye streame with much swiftnes, next coming to a convenient place of landing they went on shore and marched to ye eastward of ye south, one whole day and part of ye night. At lengeth they brought him to ye sight of an English house, and Gabriell with some of the Indians crept up to ye house side and lisening what they said, they being talkeing with in ye house, Gabriell hard one say, pox take such a master that will not alow a servant a bit of meat to eate upon Christmas day, by that meanes Gabriell knew what time of ye yeare it was, soe they drew of secretly and hasten to ye Indian town, which was not above six miles thence. about breake of day stole upon ye towne. Ye first house Gabriell came too there was an English man. Hee hard him say Lord have mercy upon mee. Gabriell said to him runn for thy life. Said hee which way shall I run. Gabriell repleyed, which way thou wilt they will not meddle with thee. Soe hee rann and ye Tomahittans opend and let him pas cleare there they got ye English mans snapsack with beades, knives and other petty truck in it. They made a very great slaughter upon the

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Indians and a bout sun riseing they hard many great guns fired off amongst the English. Then they hastened a way with what speed they could and in less then fourteene dayes arived att ye Tomahittns with theirre plunder.

Now ye king must goe to give ye monetons a visit which were his frends, mony signifying water and ton great in theirre language Gabriell must goe along with him They gett forth with sixty men and travelled tenn days due north and then arived at ye monyton towne situated upon a very great river att which place ye tide ebbs and flowes. Gabriell swom in ye river severall times, being fresh water, this is a great towne and a great number of Indians belong unto it, and in ye same river Mr. Batt and Fallam were upon the head of it as you read in one of my first jonnalls. This river runes north west and out of ye westerly side of it goeth another very great river about a days journey lower where the inhabittance are an inumarable company of Indians, as the monytons told my man which is twenty dayes journey from one end to ye other of ye inhabittance, and all these are at warr with the Tomahittans. when they had taken theirre leave of ye monytons they marched three days out of thire way to give a clap to some of that great nation, where they fell on with great courage and were as curagiously repulssed by theirre enimise.

And heare Gabriell received shott with two arrows, one of them in his thigh, which stopt his runing and soe was taken prisoner, for Indian vallour consists most in theirre heeles for he that can run best is accounted ye best man. These Indians thought this Gabrill to be noe Tomahittan by ye length of his haire, for ye Tomahittans keepe theirre haire close cut to ye end an enime may not take an advantage to lay hold of them by it. They tooke Gabriell and scowered his skin with water and ashes, and when they perceived his skin to be white they made very much of him and admire att his knife gunn and hatchett they tooke with him. They gave those thing to him a gaine. He made signes to them the gun was ye Tomahittons which he had a disire to take with him, but ye knife and hatchet he gave to ye king. they not knowing ye use of gunns, the king receved it with great shewes of thankfullness for they had not any manner of iron instrument that hee saw amongst them whilst he was there they brought in a fat beavor which they had newly kild and went to swrynge [sic] it. Gabriell made signes to them that those skins were good a mongst the white people toward the sun riseing they would know by signes how many such skins they would take for such a knife. He told them foure and eight for such a hattchett and made signes that if they would lett him return, he would bring many things amongst them. they seemed to rejoyce att it and carried him to a path that carried to ye Tomahittans gave him Rokahamony for his journey and soe they departed, to be short. when he came to ye Tomahittans ye king had one short voyage more before hee could bring in Gabriell and that was downe ye river, they live upon in perriougers to kill hoggs, beares and sturgion which they did incontinent by five dayes and nights. They went down ye river and came to

ye mouth of ye salts where they could not see land but the water not above three foot deepe hard sand. By this meanes wee know this is not ye river ye Spaniards live upon as Mr. Needham did thinke. Here they killd many swine, sturigin and beavers and barbicued them, soe returned and were fifteen dayes running up a gainst ye streame but noe mountainous land to bee seene but all leuell.

After they had made an end of costing of it about ye 10th day of May 1674, ye king with eighteen more of his people laden with goods begin their journey to come to Forte Henry att ye falls of Appomattock river in Charles City County in Virginia, they were not disturbed in all their travels untill they came to Sarah, w[h]ere ye Occhenechees weare as I told you before to waite Gabriells coming. There were but foure Occohenechees Indians there soe that they durst not adventure to attempt any violent action by day. Heare they say they saw the small truck lying under foot that Indian John had scattered and thrown about when he had killd Mr. Needham. when it grew prity late in ye night ye Occhenee began to worke thire plot and made an alaram by an hubbub crying out the towne was besett with in numarable company of strange Indians this puts the towne people into a sodane fright many being betweene sleepeing and wakeing, away rune ye Tomahittans and leave all behind them, and a mongst ye rest was Gabriells two peices of gold and chaine in an Indian bagge away slipe Gabriell and ye Spanish Indian boy which he brought with him and hide themselves in ye bushes.

After ye Tomahittans were gon ye foure Occhenechees for there came no more to disturb them, made diligent search for Gabriell. Ye moone shining bright Gabriell saw them, but he lying under covert of ye bushes could not be seene by that Indians. In ye morning ye Occhenechees haveing mist of thire acme passed home and Gabriell came into ye town againe and foure of ye Tomahittans packs hires foure Sarrah Indians to carry them to Aeno. Here he mett with my man I had sent out soe long ago before to inquire for news desprately sick of ye flux, here hee could not gett any to goe forth with his packs for feare of ye Occhenechees, soe he left them and adventured himselfe with ye Spanish Indian boy. ye next day came before night in sight of ye Occhenechees towne undiscovered and there hid himselfe untill it was darke and then waded over into ye iland where ye Occhenechees are seated, strongly fortified by nature and that makes them soe insolent for they are but a handfull of people, besides what vagabonds repaire to them it beeing a receptackle for rogues. Gabriell escapes cleaurely through them and soe wades out on this side and runs for it all night. Their food was huckleburies, which ye woods were full of att that time and on ye 18th June with ye boy arived att my house, praise be to God for it. now wee come again to ye king of ye Tomahittans. With his two sonns and one more who tooke thire packs with them and comes along by Totero under ye foot of ye mountains, untill they mett with James river and there made a cannoe of barke and came downe

the river to the Manikins. from thence to Powetan by land, and across the neck and on ye 20th of July at night arived att my house and gives certaine relation how Mr. James Needham came by his death. This king I received with much joy and kind entertainment and much joy there was betweene Gabriell and ye king, that once more they were met again. I gave the king a good reward for his high favor in preserveing my mans life. Hee staid with me a few dayes promising to bee with mee againe att ye fall of ye leafe with a party that would not be fritted by ye way and doubt not but hee will come if hee bee not intercepted by selfe ended traders for they have strove what they could to block up ye designe from ye beginning. which were here too tedious to relate. Thus endes ye tragedy I hope yett to live to write cominically of ye buisness. If I could have ye countenance of some person of honour in England to curb and bridle ye obstructers here for here is no incouragement att all to be had for him that is Sir Your humble servant

Ab Wood.

From Forte Henry, August the 22th, 1674.

## APPENDIX B

### Some Cherokee Genealogies

#### I.

#### McFarlin Ancestors in North Georgia

*This is a good example of a Cherokee DNA Project participant's compilation of their mitochondrial line according to strict genealogical proofs. The haplogroup is H. The verdict on whether it is Native American in origin is uncertain.*

##### **Present Generation**

Victoria Dian McFarlin/ Robert E McFarlin

##### **Mother**

Vestal Bernice Carpenter b. 9/3/1928 d. 5/16/2008 married Edward E McFarlin 2/19/46 Lake City, AR. Census: 1930 & 40 Prairie, Craighead, AR

##### **Grandmother**

Rosa Lee McGough b. 7/27/1902 d. 7/9/1987 married Joseph Ivan Carpenter 2/2/1919 Lake City, AR, Census 1910-1940, Prairie, Craighead, AR

##### **Great-grandmother**

Mary Catherine Downs b. 3/20/1880 d. 1/1/1916 Lake city, AR Married Robert Newton McGough April, 1899. Census: 1880 Maumelle, Craighead, AR. 1900 Lake City, Craighead, AR. 1910 Prairie, Craighead, AR

##### **Great-great-grandmother**

Isabel Jane Martin b. 1843 GA d 1910 AR Married William C Downs 1858 Census: 1850 & 60 Hall, GA. 1870-1880 Maumelle, Craighead, AR. 1900-1910 Lake City, Craighead, AR

##### **3<sup>rd</sup>-great-grandmother**

Elizabeth Smith b. 8/4/1815 Spartanburg, Union, SC d. aft 1880 Hall, GA married William J Martin abt 1840. Census 1850 Hall, GA 1880 Tadmor, Hall, GA

##### **4<sup>th</sup>-great-grandmother**

Mary Montgomery b. 1794 Bamberg, SC d 1875 Dawson, GA Married John Smith 1812 Lumpkin, GA. Census : 1850 Sanfords, Lumpkin, GA

##### **5<sup>th</sup>-great-grandmother**

Rose Ann Roddy b. 1756 Cumberland, PA d. 1820 Spartanburg, SC Married John Montgomery 1772 Cumberland, Allegany, Maryland

##### **6<sup>th</sup>-great-grandmother**

Mary Candor b 1727 Chester, PA d. 1786 Spartanburg, NC married

Alexander Roddy 1749 Chester, PA

### 7<sup>th</sup>-great-grandmother

Caroline Watson b. abt 1715

The subject's H haplotype (MF6446) is fairly common in European ancestry, but H has also been found in the Cherokee.<sup>327</sup> In conjunction with a direct female genealogy traced to a Cherokee woman it should be pronounced Cherokee.

### Checks and corrections

The generations above were researched in census records from latest to earliest. Here are some notes and corrections, beginning with the parents' generation.

Mother's name is given as Bernice V. Carpenter, age 1½, in her parents' household in the 1930 Craighead, Arkansas census return. Also in the same household was Catherine Carpenter, 60. Edward Edwin McFarlin was the formal name found for the father, whose birthdate is 2/29/46 and whose death date is 1/15/2001.

Grandmother was known as Rosie Carpenter. Her maiden name was McGough.

Great-grandmother Mary Catherine's parents were confirmed to have been born in Georgia according to 1910 Craighead, Arkansas census. Robert Newton McGough had a second wife after she died in 1916.

Isabel or Isabella Jane Martin, the wife of William C. Downs, was found and checked on censuses from 1910 (aged 72, in Lake City, Craighead Co., Ark., married to William C. Downs for 52 years, 13 children born, 4 children living), 1870 (age given as 25, in Ga.), 1860 (age given as 18, in Ga., next door to J. M. and Malissa Martin, and near to J. and Jane Martin, perhaps her grandparents, both born in S.C., both aged 70, and another J. Martin, 25, chairmaker) and 1850 District 38, Hall Co., Ga., where she is named as E. J. Martin, aged 8, the oldest of several children, including M. A., 6, in household headed by W. F. Martin, 33, and E. Martin, 35. Thus her parentage is probable but not completely certain. This census page was not scanned through some error at Ancestry and I was unable to view it.

In Jane Martin's parents' generation, her probable mother is E. Martin, listed as wife of W. F. Martin in Hall Co., Ga. We find the same person listed as Elizabeth Martin in the 1860 census in the same county, aged 47, a widow, or single head of household without her husband, born in S.C., with her children Martha, now 15, Jesse, now 13, and Elizabeth, 10, with a new child,

<sup>327</sup> Theodore G. Schurr, "Mitochondrial DNA and the Peopling of the New World," *American Scientist* 88 (2000), pp. 246-53.

William, 8. Apparently, her husband W. F. Martin (not William J. Martin), died about 1852. His name only appears in the 1850 record. Elizabeth Martin figures also in the 1870 and 1880 censuses in the same county, after which there is no record of her. She was born in South Carolina, about 1814: Her age is given as 66 in 1880.

We have no further information about Elizabeth Martin's husband. We do not know her maiden name. We only know she came from South Carolina.

Elizabeth Martin's maiden name was *not* Smith. The identification with Elizabeth Smith, born 8/4/1815, Spartanburg, Union Co., S.C. is wrong. Elizabeth Martin's mother was *not* Mary (Polly) Montgomery, b. 1794, d. 1875 Dawson Co., Ga. This identification is contradicted and proved false by the death of Mary Polly Montgomery Smith in Dawsonville, Ga. and associated identification of her daughter as Elizabeth Smith Grant (1816-1878). Thus these Smiths are another family and not related to Elizabeth Martin. Elizabeth Smith Grant has a grave in Liberty Baptist Church Cemetery, Dawsonville, Ga. She was born in Spartanburg Co., June 3, 1816 and died Sept. 25, 1878.

### Conclusion

All the generations and information anterior to 3<sup>rd</sup>-great grandmother Elizabeth Martin can be considered irrelevant and wrong as given, since Elizabeth Martin's mother was not Mary Polly (Montgomery) Smith and she cannot be claimed to be a Smith by birth, nor can her father be proved to be John Smith (1790-1860), as suggested in the family's genealogy. Without further research we do not know Elizabeth Martin's mother or female-linked ancestry.

Martin is a well-known Cherokee surname, and Elizabeth and her daughter Jane Downs, are found in north Georgia in 1850, an area recently cleared of Cherokee Indians. Jane Martin was reportedly born in Georgia in August 1841, only two years after the Trail of Tears. Both Elizabeth and husband W. F. Martin originated in South Carolina, a region heavily marked by Cherokee ancestry, the time of their births being about 1815.

## II.

### Teresa A. Yates's Matriline (U5b): Lily-White or Whitewashed?

*Apropos of Ramona George's ambiguous Irish/American Indian ancestry (Chapter 12), we might also revisit for a moment Teresa Panther-Yates' unique U5b, unmatched anywhere, although the parent haplogroup is modal in Scandinavia (1.16).<sup>328</sup> In reverse*

<sup>328</sup> Donald N. Yates and Teresa A. Yates, *Cherokee DNA Studies: Real People Who Proved the Geneticists Wrong* (Phoenix: Panther's Lodge, 2014), p. 66.

*chronological order, her pedigree would seem to be:*

1. Teresa Ann Grimwood, b. Pensacola, Fla.
2. Nina Jo Newberry, b. Nov. 29, 1921, Dothan, Ala.
3. Luta Mae Box, b. Jan. 12, 1890, Henry Co., Ala.
4. Mary (Molly) Brackin, b. 1867 in Ala.
5. Martha Roberta Grace, b. Feb. 19, 1847, Georgia
6. Martha Matilda Culver, b. Oct. 25, 1807, in Hancock Co., Georgia
7. Elisabeth or Eliza Ann Ellis, b. about 1770 in Maryland (?)
8. Isabel "Ibby" Ellis, b. about 1750 in Somerset Co., Maryland
9. Rachel Hitch, b. 1717 in Maryland
10. Rachel Humphreys, 1700-1790
11. Mary King, 1660-1715, b. Northampton Co., Va.
12. Jeane Bishop, 1636-1672
13. Ann Cunningham Bowen, b. 1620, England
14. Ann Cunningham, b. 1605, Scotland

*I say "seem," because we cannot be sure of the relationships after Isabel Ellis of Somerset Maryland, who married her first cousin Levin H. Ellis and moved to Hancock County, Georgia. There they took up bounty land for his Revolutionary War service. The Ellises were probably Crypto-Jews.<sup>329</sup> They, like the Culvers, who migrated to the Georgia frontier from the same part of Maryland, and with whom the Ellises were multiply intermarried, generation after generation, operated a plantation or factory or trading post on the edge of Creek lands on the Oconee River.*

*Maryland was founded in 1634 and "resembled a veritable United Nations of immigrants, often non-Christian...underneath the tidy veneer ... the beginnings of Maryland harbor many mysteries and just plain contradictions." The Crypto-Jewish element was dominant.<sup>330</sup>*

*In all the relevant censuses and tax-lists, numerous "free persons of color" and slaves are listed for these families. Free Persons of Color is a legal term that specifically refers to Indians or mulattoes.<sup>331</sup> It is suspected by some in the family that Martha Matilda Culver's*

<sup>329</sup> Ellis has been derived from Elias (*Book of Jewish and Crypto-Jewish Surnames*, p. 14), while the Maryland Culvers seem to proclaim their religious background with names like Josiah, Rachel, Esther, Moses, Nathan and Salathiel.

<sup>330</sup> Elizabeth Caldwell Hirschman and Donald N. Yates, *Jews and Muslims in British Colonial America: A Genealogical History* (Jefferson: McFarland, 2012), pp. 123-39. The close endogamy and cousin marriage of these families was a practice in violation of Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist and Episcopal church law.

<sup>331</sup> For a lengthy list of "Indians Recorded as Mulatto," see Steven Pony Hill's page "A Rose by Any Other Name is a Cactus—Defining Mixed- blood Indians in Colonial Virginia and the Carolinas," available at <http://sciway3.net/clark/freemoors/ARose.htm>. The word "colored" often designated a mulatto, a

*mother was actually one of the Ellis' Indian children. If this is the case, Teresa's super-rare haplotype goes back to a Georgia Indian, not a Maryland or Scottish woman. Nothing can be proved, but much of the conflicting information appears to have come from early researchers attempting to document their lines to join such American patriot organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Whitewashing is a problem afflicting many of the genealogies published online.*

### III.

#### Dorene Gound Soiret

##### Ancestry Report to Chief Cornstalk through Bluesky Cornstalk

*In addition to the presumed Cherokee in her matriline, discussed in Chapter 3: "Revisiting Haplotypes," and American Indian in other lines, including on her mother's father's side, this H1 participant offers the following report documenting her and her brother Robert Gound's descent from Shawnee Indians. Soiret has confirmed all the genealogical connections she feels are accurate enough to publish with more than 60 DNA tests taken by relatives. Her research is extensive and ongoing. Check out her project pages "The Case for Bluesky and Parker Adkins: The Real Story," at <https://thecaseforblueskyandparkeradkins.com/>.*

##### 7th Great Grandfather

Chief Keightughqua Hokolessqua (Cornstalk) b. abt. 1709 Western PA or possibly Oldtown MD, murdered 10/10/1777 Ft. Randolph, Point Pleasant, (W)VA. Can also be found in historical documents under: Comblade, Cornblade, Cornstalk, Hokolessqua, Keigh-tugh-quah, Keightughqua, Keightighqua, Nerupeneshequah, Tamenbuck, Tamenebuck, Tawnamebuck, Wynepuechsika, Waynaypooechseeka among other variations.

##### 6th Great Grandfather

##### (6th Great Grandfathers were brothers)

Bluesky Cornstalk b. abt. 1735 Shawnee Nation OH, d. abt. 1774 Shawnee

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legal term used in colonial era documents of anyone born of an Indian mother; it does not, as many think, refer to African ancestry. This is what is assumed, for instance, by Paul Heinegg, "Free African Americans of North Carolina and Virginia," available at [http://www.genealogy.com/genealogy/12\\_heing.html](http://www.genealogy.com/genealogy/12_heing.html). Heinegg, a retired engineer who studied free African Americans for many years, believed Melungeons were examples of early colonial blacks able to marry white women and own land in a day before discrimination. Probably not. Today, blacks could rightfully object this constitutes a misrepresentation and even misappropriation of their history and culture.

Nation OH m./had children with Parker Vincent Adkins b. abt. 1720 on Machumps Creek, Henrico (Goochland) Co., Colonial VA, d. 1/20/1792, Pigg River, Pittsylvania, VA.

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather

William Adkins, Jr. b. 7/21/1721 Henrico (Goochland) Co., Colonial VA, d. 2/21/1784 Chatham, Pittsylvania, Colonial VA m. 1738 Lydia Owens b. abt. 1724 Prince George, Colonial VA, d. 1/20/1784 Pittsylvania, VA.

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Great Grandmother, 5<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather (First Cousins)

Charity Adkins b. c 1768 Pittsylvania, Colonial VA, d. abt. 1825, Raccoon Creek of Beach Fork, Cabell Co. (W)VA m. 8/27/1788 Randolph Randall Adkins b. abt. 1759, Augusta, Montgomery Co., Colonial VA, d. abt. 1819 Raccoon Creek of Beach Fork, Cabell Co. (W)VA.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather (Multiple-Level Cousins)

Richard Adkins b. abt. 1805, Giles Co. VA, d. c 1880 Lincoln Co. WV, m. 8/5/1828 Lucinda Drake b. 5/1798, Pittsylvania VA, d. c. 1860, Cabell Co., (W)VA.

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather

Lycans Goodwin Adkins b. 1827 Cabell Co. VA, d. 1895 Lincoln Co. WV m. 3/8/1850 Eliza Jane Murray b. 7/1826, OK, d. 8/19/1908 Logan, WV.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandmother

##### (2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandmothers were sisters)

Emily Adkins b. 5/10/1864 Lincoln WV, d. Huntington, Cabell Co. WV, had Minnie Mae Franklin with Oscar Fenton Franklin b. 4/30/1863 Branchland, Lincoln Co. WV, d. 6/17/1936, Huntington, Cabell Co. WV

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandmother

Paulina Adkins b. 6/1859, Wayne, Wayne WV, d. 1953 Scioto, Ohio m. 1/1/1883 John B. Jarrell b. 4/25/1860 Wayne Co. WV, d. 11/3/1946, Kenova, Wayne Co. WV.

#### Great Grandmother, Great Grandfather (First Cousins)

Minnie Mae (Minta) Franklin b. 5/9/1887 Lincoln County, WV, d. 4/25/1947, Gallipolis, Gallia OH m. 12/18/1905 Elba Jarrell, b. 10/22/1886 Beach Fork, WV, d. 4/12/1961 Huntington, Cabell Co., WV.

#### Grandmother

Treecia Mae Jarrell b. 9/4/1912 Huntington, WV, d. 12/31/1997 Anaheim, CA; married Joseph Francis Nelson LaBier 1/7/1940, Camden, N.C.

### Mother

Alice LaBier Gound, b. 1/28/1943 Portsmouth Naval Base, Norfolk, VA,  
d. 4/30/2019 Pacific Palisades, CA

### Present Generation:

Dorene Gound Soiret, Robert Gound

### Mitochondrial Line as Confirmed So Far

1. Dorene Gound Soiret
2. Alice LaBier, b. Jan. 28, 1943 Va.
3. Treecia Mae Jarrell, b. Sept. 4, 1912, W. Va.
4. Minnie Mae (Minta) Franklin, b. May 9, 1887, W. Va.
5. Emily Adkins, b. May 10, 1864, Lincoln Co., W. Va., d. 1939
6. Eliza Jane Murray, b. 1829, Scott Co., Va., d. 1908, Logan Co., W. Va.

### IV.

### One Moytoy Descendancy

*Cynthia Juanita Davis of Mansfield, Texas, writes: "I am a 7<sup>th</sup> generation direct descendant of Prudence Choate, daughter of Chief Standing Turkey and Su-gi Moytoy." She notes that all direct descendants between Prudence and her mother are male, so she does not qualify for the Cherokee DNA Project, which concentrates on mitochondrial lines, but she believes there is "a good possibility" of other Native American in the Choate lineage. Autosomal testing showed American Indian as her top match, with more than 10 times the strength of Iberian, her second highest match. Among her top populations on a world basis was the reference population North American Native Americans (n = 533). Her sister, Linda Jansen, of Shelby Twp., Michigan, a powwow dancer, has similar results. Jansen's first 14 matches are all Native American. Gray indicates speculative ancestry.*

Moytoy (A-ma-do-ya) of Chota, (b. abt. 1640), Emperor of the Cherokee<sup>332</sup>  
(non-Cherokee?) m. Betsy (Quatsy, Que-di-si) of Tellico, Wolf Clan  
Moytoy Pigeon of Tellico (abt. 1687-1741), Supreme Chief of the Cherokee  
(Wolf Clan) m. Wild Potato Clan Woman (?)  
Willanawah, or Great Eagle, Tifftoya (Tathtowe, Tistoe) of Tanassee (Paint  
Clan) m. Paint Clan Woman

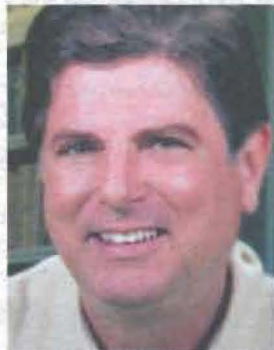
<sup>332</sup> See Hicks' notes on Moytoy, who is the eldest person in most Cherokee genealogies: <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/h/i/c/James-R-Hicks-VA/BOOK-0001/0021-0001.html#IND13723REF2>.

Chief Standing Turkey or Gvni-ga-do-ga (Kanagatoga), b. 1738, Principal Chief 1792-1801, Paint Clan<sup>333</sup> m. Su-gi (Sukee, Susan) Moytoy (Wolf Clan)  
 Prudence Choate, born Staley (d. abt. 1802, Washington Co., Va./Tenn.)  
 Edward Choate, Sr. (d. abt. 1814, Robertson Co., Tenn.)  
 Edward Choate, Jr. (d. Aug. 28, 1829, Robertson Co., Tenn.)  
 Seaborn Choate (abt. 1789, Va. – Oct. 20, 1846, Trigg Co., Ky.)  
 William C. Choate (1844-1936)  
 Charles Edward Choate (b. April 17, 1883)  
 Iva Charlene Beaudion  
 Cynthia Juanita Davis (b. 1938), Linda Jansen (sisters)

## V.

## Donald Neal Yates Stammtafel Approach

*The Cooper tradition of being descended from Chief Black Fox was passed from Isaac Cooper to his son Isaac, to Isaac's son William, to grandson Peter Cooper, who testified to this effect on his Eastern Cherokee Application naming a Cherokee judge as a character witness. Peter's wife, Lindy Sizemore, was the carrier of Sizemore secrets, a medicine woman and midwife, one who was present at the birth of my mother Bessie Louise Cooper, October 22, 1918, on Sand Mountain in North Alabama. Her grandmother was a Chickabominy woman, the wife of Francis Forester (1763-1856). Elisabeth (Mitchell) Yates, my great-great-grandmother on my father's side was said to be a Cherokee medicine woman and midwife. There was also Cherokee Indian reportedly in other lines, for instance, in the mother of Wiley Redwine (1791-1888) who was a woman of Sequatchie, born about 1775. Different Sizemore lines had fluctuating degrees originating with different tribes.*



*Donald Neal Yates, age 59. Photo Timon Harper.*

<sup>333</sup> Hicks annotates: 1848 Mullay roll: #1274 died 1838 near Agency East (great-uncle of #968, Grasshopper) Chief: Bet. 1792 - 1801, Principal Chief, CN-East Clan: Ani'-Wä'di = Red Paint (Wurteh) Translation: Gv-na-ga-do-ga = Standing Turkey.



*Donald Yates' mother as a newborn in the arms of grandfather J. W. (Dolphy) Cooper and his wife Palestine (Pally) nee Goble on Sand Mountain in 1918. Since both Dolphy and Pally were descended from Chief Black Fox and were cousins, Bessie Louise Cooper got a double dose of Black Fox's genes.*

### ***Thirty-Two Great-Great-Grandparents***

- James B. Yates, b. 1801 Ga., part unidentified Creek Indian (?)
- Unnamed wife of James B. Yates, full blood Creek Indian (?)
- William O. Mitchell, b. 1803 Chester Co., S.C.
- Anna Thomas, b. 1794 Buncombe Co., N.C., half-blood Cherokee (?)
- Yearby/Irby Denney, b. 1801 S.C.
- Lucy Storer (Storey), b. abt. 1805 N.C.
- Thomas Ellard, b. 1815 S.C., probably part Cherokee Indian (?)
- Mary Barnes, b. abt. 1818 N.C., probably part Cherokee Indian (?)
- Samuel McDonald, b. 1812 Ga., probably part Cherokee Indian (?)
- Mary Goodson, b. Ga. or S.C., reportedly half-blood Cherokee Indian
- John W. Littleton Hooten, b. abt. 1821 S.C., probably part Indian
- Martha Jane Johnson, b. abt. 1824 N.C., probably part Indian

Louis Grab  
Mary (Polly)  
Cherok  
Edward El  
Ethel Meli  
Isaac Coop  
son of  
Mahala Jan  
Richard Si  
Elizabeth  
Claibourn  
Mary, wife  
Wiley Red  
Avis More  
Corben G  
Susanna G  
William J  
Naomi, b  
John Shar  
Clarissa P  
was V  
Black  
Mour  
John Lac  
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Louis Graben (German and Jewish), b. 1829 Germany  
 Mary (Polly) Kimbrell, b. 1839 Spartanburg District, S.C., half-blood Cherokee Indian (?)  
 Edward Elbert Kitchens, b. S.C.  
 Ethel Melinda Jane Mason, b. abt. 1836 S.C.  
 Isaac Cooper, b. abt. 1804 Wayne County, Ky., half-blood Cherokee Indian, son of Nancy Blackfox, and one-eighth Choctaw  
 Mahala Jane Blevins, b. 1802 Va., part Indian, reportedly Cherokee  
 Richard Sizemore, b. abt. 1790 Greenville, S.C., part Indian  
 Elizabeth Forrester, b. 1804 S.C., part Chickahominy  
 Claibourne Bondurant, b. 1774 Va., part Powhatan Indian (?)  
 Mary, wife of Claibourne Bondurant, b. 1780, probably part Indian (?)  
 Wiley Redwine, b. 1791 N.C., half-blood Cherokee Indian  
 Avis Morely, b. abt. 1792 N.C., part Indian (?)  
 Corben Goble, b. 1793 S.C.  
 Susanna Grant, b. 1795 S.C.  
 William J. Wooten, b. abt. 1800 S.C.  
 Naomi, b. abt. 1816 S.C.  
 John Shankle, b. 1815 Tenn., part Indian (?)  
 Clarissa Proctor, b. 1816 Tenn., quarter-blood Cherokee Indian (mother was Virginia Davis, grandmother Mary Ann Black, daughter of Chief Black Fox, uncle was Dr. William Alexander Davis, Chief of Sand Mountain Cherokees)  
 John Lackey, b. 1814 N.C., quarter blood Indian, including Cherokee (?)  
 Patsy Weaver, b. 1815 N.C., half blood Cherokee Indian (?)

*These are the ancestors I've identified after long research as living at the time of Indian removal—an interesting cross-section of my family tree. They all were verified in government records of Georgia, Alabama and neighboring states. Only two apparently went west, Patsy Weaver (who would have been one-quarter Cherokee and who, according to family legend, drowned herself in the Mississippi River) and Mary Goodson, who was probably half-Cherokee and died in the 1840s in Arkansas. None of my direct ancestors was on an Indian roll. Although there are no holes in my Stammtafel, estimates of Indian admixture are necessarily quite sketchy. It seems the designation Cherokee was more one of convenience than strict accounting. I did not find any figure in my family tree that could be considered "full blood" until the generations of Black Fox and Attakullakulla, which preceded rolls. Even so, I knew Attakullakulla was part white and had zero Cherokee blood, being a Mishawaka Indian captive. Black Fox also was probably not originally Cherokee, but Choctaw, and he had a good deal of Jewish ancestry.<sup>334</sup> Enola is not a Cherokee name,*

<sup>334</sup>Enola is not a Cherokee word but it does crop up among the Choctaw. Its true origin lies in the diminutive of a girl's name for Hebrew Hannah, meaning "gracious." See Shmuel Gorr, *Jewish Personal Names: Their Origin, Derivation and Diminutive Forms*,

but rather a Hebrew one. According to family tales, shortly before his death he changed his name to Henry White and moved to Ohio to escape Indian Removal. He may have been connected with the Labon family, who were French Huguenot and Sephardic Jewish. Despite all these low estimates, my autosomal testing results puts U.S. Cherokee Enrolled ( $n = 33$ ) in the No. 1 position.

## VI.

### Two Descents from James Beamer, French Huguenot, English Carpenter and Sephardic Jew, Early Emigrant to South Carolina, to Donald Neal Yates, through Chief Oconostota

*Another way of tracking my Cherokee admixture is to take it back to the founders of the so-called Moytoy family, the first two of whom, James and his son John Beamer/Beamer, were, of course, white and had no Indian blood. The latter, however, was the father of Chief Oconostota, who in turn was the grandfather allegedly of Chief Black Fox.*

1. James Beamer (also Baomer, Beamour),<sup>335</sup> joiner, b. 1652 in Southwark, Surrey, England, arr. S.C. 1682, d: 1693 on Stono River, Colleton Co., S.C. m. Margaret
2. John Beamer/ Beamer/ Boemer/ Beaver b: Mar. 21, 1676 in England (?), left will dated Aug 28, 1738, Charleston d: 1739 in Granville Co., N.C., had frontier wife Quatsi/Patsy of Wild Potato Clan (?)
3. Chief Oconostota, Cherokee, b: abt. 1710 in either Hiwassee or Settico, d: after 1808, m. Daughter Attakullakulla (Melba?), Cherokee
4. Chief Black Fox, Choctaw, later Cherokee, b: abt. 1746 in Eustanali, Georgia, d: 1811 in Cherokee lands or Ohio

ed. Chaim Freedman (Bergenfield: Avotaynu, 1992), p. 266. The Sephardic form is Gracia. Chief Black Fox was the first to bear the name outside of Choctaw and Chickasaw territory, and it may have been suggested by the name of his former seat at Eustanali. Whatever the connections, *enola* became the Cherokee word applied to the mysterious, sleek long-tailed animal known as blackfox in the fur trade, actually not a fox at all but type of ferret. Enola in and of itself does not "mean" blackfox. Black Fox is called the Cherokee King in U.S. government records. When he died, he was buried Egyptian-style with a treasure of lead ingots and flint points in an earthen pyramid in a valley of kings located in Blount County, Alabama. It appears from these facts that he came from the old Sea Peoples stock in the Tamahitan kingdom of Eustanali, which at the time of his birth would have been occupied by Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes later settling in north Alabama and Mississippi.

<sup>335</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather/ 11<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather of Donald Neal Yates.

5. Mary Ann Mountain.
6. Jane (Jenn) 18, 1865
7. Clarissa P DeKalb C
8. Samuel G DeKalb C
9. Lucinda C Alabama.
10. Dovie Pa Co., Alab Alabama.
11. Bessie L County, Co., Fla.
12. Donald I

*Since my grand daughter Nancy Bl*

5. Nancy Black
6. Isaac (Zack) Vera Cruz, M
7. Jackson (Jack Shellmound.
8. John (Johnny) d: Oct 06, 19
9. John Wesley Sand Mount
10. Bessie Loui Alabama, d:
11. Donald Ne

*Both the Red Bir*

<sup>336</sup> Brock, also "blessed." Cf. P 54, 57, 109, Bo

5. Mary Ann Black b: abt. 1765, married Chief William Davis of Sand Mountain, Ala.
6. Jane (Jennie, Virginia) Davis b: Jan 07, 1786 in Kentucky (?), d: Jan 18, 1865
7. Clarissa Proctor b: Aug 29, 1816 in Tennessee, d: Sep 10, 1885 in DeKalb County, Ala.
8. Samuel G. Shankles b: abt. 1846 in Alabama, d: Jan 05, 1902 in DeKalb Co., Ala.
9. Lucinda C. Shankles b: abt. 1872 in Alabama, d: abt. 1898 in Alabama, m. James Lafayette Goble
10. Dovie Palestine Goble b: Mar 02, 1890 in Kirby's Mill, Jackson Co., Alabama (?), d: Mar 19, 1920 in Langston, Jackson Co., Alabama
11. Bessie Louise Cooper b: Oct 22, 1917 in Langston, Jackson County, Alabama, d: Jan 07, 2006 in Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co., Fla., m. Lawden H. Yates, Sr., part Creek Indian
12. Donald Neal Yates b: Jul 09, 1950 in Cedartown, Polk Co., Ga.

*Since my grandparents were distant cousins, there is also a descent from Black Fox's daughter Nancy Black Fox, who married Isaac Cooper, the son of Henry Labon Cooper.*

5. Nancy Black Fox b: abt. 1775 in Cherokee lands
6. Isaac (Zack) Cooper b: abt. 1804 in Wayne Co., Ky., d: Dec 23, 1847 in Vera Cruz, Mexico
7. Jackson (Jack) Cooper b: aft. Jul 1824 in Kentucky, d: Bef. 1880 in Shellmound, Marion Co., Tenn.
8. John (Johnny) Cooper b: 1847 in Dade Co., Georgia, near Rising Fawn, d: Oct 06, 1905
9. John Wesley Monroe Dolphus "Dolphy" Cooper b: Dec 05, 1881 on Sand Mountain, Ala., d: May 29, 1960 in Ft. Payne, Alabama
10. Bessie Louise Cooper b: Oct 22, 1917 in Langston, Jackson County, Alabama, d: Jan 07, 2006 in Ft. Walton Beach, Okaloosa Co., Fla.
11. Donald Neal Yates b: Jul 09, 1950 in Cedartown, Polk Co., Ga.

## VII

### Sizemore and Brock Descents

*Both the Red Bird (Brock) and Sizemore genealogies go back to English Jews,<sup>336</sup> as shown*

<sup>336</sup> Brock, also Brook, Brooke and Brookes, all refer to Baruch, Hebrew for "blessed." Cf. Hirschman and Yates, *Jews and Muslims in British Colonial America*, pp. 54, 57, 109. Both Sizemore and Brooks are Melungeon surnames; see *Book of Jewish*

below. Neither has any Cherokee. Rhoda Sizemore got some Creek Indian from her mother Aggie Shepard, an Indian captive, as well as various undetermined Virginia Indian from her Sizemore ancestors. Donald Yates's great-great-grandmother was a Sizemore, Mary (Polly) Ann Sizemore, who married Jackson Cooper. Polly Cooper's great-great-grandfather was "Tory Ned" Sizemore (1720-1780). The line goes back to the Seasmers of Hertfordshire, probably originally named Csizmár (from the Turkish word csizma for "boot"). Jews of the very same Central European surname are buried in Israel and listed in the Holocaust Database. Donald Yates received some Chickabominy Indian, from the marriage partner to his 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather Francis Forester (1763-1856), a Scottish Crypto-Jew; see chart below. Sizemores also intermarried with the Creeks, for instance, Levitia Moniac, daughter of William Dixon (Jacob) Moniac/Monaque, reportedly a "Hollander" (Jewish trader), married William Sizemore who was Creek and white. They had two children, David and Rosanna Sizemore, from whom many on the present-day Poarch Creek Indian rolls are descended.

#### Earliest Brock Ancestor

WILLIAM BROCK was born in 1643. Ancestors could have been the Brooks/Brocks of Brenchley Kent and St. John's Thanet.

REUBEN BROCK was born in 1680. He married Christian Place in 1720.

She was born in 1700. Could also have been called Robert.<sup>337</sup>

AARON (RED BIRD) BROCK, was born in 1721 in Cherokee lands. He died on Feb 10, 1820. He married SUSANNAH CAROLINE DAVIS.

AARON (LITTLE RED BIRD TO-JU-HWA) BROCK was born in Dec 1748. He died on Sep 11, 1811 in Ky.

He had a relationship with:

RHODA SIZEMORE. She was born in 1788. She died on Feb 25, 1825.

RUSSELL (RUCK) SIZEMORE was born in 1801 in Tenn. He married ANNA PREWITT; NANCY ANN MIDCALF. He died Mar. 3, 1885 in Ky.

#### Earliest Sizemore Ancestor

Edward Seasmers b: abt. 1580, of Hertfordshire, England, d: Aft. 1620

+ Betterissa m: Bef. 1620 The first named Sizemore in English records was John Sissemore of Southwark, Surrey, clothworker, mentioned in a summons for a felony in Oct. 4, 1588 (30<sup>th</sup> year of Elizabeth I's

and *Crypto-Jewish Surnames* (Longmont: Panther's Lodge, 2018), p. 26. Salt Lake City genealogist Alan Lerwick first discovered the Jewish roots of the Sizemores in England, whereupon something like World War III broke out on certain Melungeon lists; see *Ancestors and Enemies*, pp. 124-26.

<sup>337</sup> Donald Yates's Cooper genealogy goes back to Reuben/ Robert Cooper,

reign).<sup>338</sup>

Michael Sizemore

England, d:

Tower, Step

+ Martha Green

London

William Ephraim

abt. 1755 in

+ Margery -----

Virginia

Henry Sizemore

b: abt. 169

+ Elizabeth R

James Sizemore

George All Si

in Clay Co

+ Agnes (Agg

Co., Va. (

m: abt. 17

Rhoda Sizemore

+ Aaron (Lit

in Ky.

Russell (Ruc

reign).<sup>338</sup>

Michael Sizemore b: abt. Nov 01, 1620 in Ashwell, Hertfordshire, England, d: Apr 29, 1684 in Collegiate Church, St Katharine by the Tower, Stepney, London, England

+Martha Green b: 1646, d: May 17, 1681 in St Katherine by the Tower, London

William Ephraim Sizemore b: abt. Mar 10, 1670 in London, England, d: abt. 1755 in Halifax Co., Va.

+Margery ----- b: abt. 1678 in Virginia (?), d: abt. 1757 in Halifax, Virginia

Henry Sizemore,<sup>339</sup> perhaps Half Indian through a non-paternity event, b: abt. 1698, d: St Katharines by the Tower, London (Stepney)

+Elizabeth Rhodes, mulattom: abt. 1721 in Henrico Co., Va.

James Sizemore b: abt. 1722 in Henrico Co., Va., d: North Carolina (?)

George All Sizemore b: abt. 1749 in Lunenburg Co., Va., d: Jul 13, 1822 in Clay Co., Ky.

+Agnes (Aggie) Shepherd (adopted Creek Indian) b: 1753 in Frederick Co., Va. (now Shenandoah Co., Va.), d: abt. 1833 in Perry Co., Ky., m: abt. 1770 in Tryon Co., N.C.

Rhoda Sizemore, Half Creek Indian b: 1788, d: Feb 25, 1825

+Aaron (Little Red Bird To-Ju-Hwa) Brock b: Dec 1748, d: Sep 11, 1811 in Ky.

Russell (Ruck) Sizemore b: 1801 in Tenn., d. Mar 3, 1885

## VIII

### Gayl Wilson (C) Female Descent from Nancy Moytoy, Tame Doe and Nancy Ward

*Gayl Wilson, an enrolled Cherokee from Tulsa, was the first participant to be enlisted in*

<sup>338</sup> A William Sismor and wife Martha were counted among the Living and the Dead in Virginia, 1623. He was identified as "Negor."

<sup>339</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather of Donald Neal Yates, who is descended from James Sizemore's brother Edward (Tory Ned) Sizemore (1720-1780), who married Elizabeth Rachel Jackson. The Sizemore family was said to be an Indian family, perhaps Saponi or Mattaponi, who served in a regiment of the Royal South Carolina troops during the Revolution. In reality, the Sizemore family was one of the first Sephardic-Jewish families to establish a foothold in the eastern Appalachians. The line originated in Hertfordshire where their name was Seasmer. Recent DNA analyses have confirmed that the first Sizemore male in this line, Henry, was American Indian Q, matching samples from Panama, Alaska and North America.

*a subproject begun in November 2002. The subproject was added to Elizabeth Hirschman's Melungeon DNA Project and called Southern U.S. Native American DNA.<sup>340</sup> It may be regarded as Phase 0 of the Cherokee DNA Project, having 19 participants, some of whom were carried forward to Phase I. Wilson's original genealogy research notes are given below in a female-only descent she provided going back to Nancy Moytoy, claimed as her 8<sup>th</sup>-greatgrandmother. Only the information in brackets has been added by way of explanation or annotation at the time of this writing. Wilson died in Tulsa, February 22, 2018, aged 72, leaving two daughters, a sister, two nieces and five grandchildren, all of whom being female linked presumably carried her special Cherokee haplotype, remembered as Wolf Clan.<sup>341</sup>*

**Nancy Moytoy**, daughter of Moytoy, Cherokee Emperor, mother of Tame Doe, Betsy Moytoy (abt. 1720-1793) and Attakullakulla (adopted).

**Tame Doe**, born 1716, died 1760.

**Nancy Ward**, b. 1738 Chota [in Nacoochee/Nickajack, White Co., near Helen, Ga., not Monroe Co., Tenn.], d. 1824, Woman Killer Ford, Tenn., buried Benton, Polk County, Tenn. Reservation 156, 12/19/1818, one mile below John McIntosh's on Mouse Creek where the old trace crosses said creek from Tellico Block House to Highwassee Garrison beginning at the ford and running down said creek for complement, is by her for diverse causes and considerations bequeathed to her daughter (granddaughter) Jenny McIntosh (nee Walker aka Caty Kingfisher) and to her heirs forever. [Children: Ka-Ti Kingfisher Walker Harlan, b. abt. 1752, Fivekiller (both by first husband, Five Killer) and Elisabeth "Betsy" (by Bryant Ward).]

**Elisabeth "Betsy" Ward**, (1757-1808), "frontier wife" of Col. Joseph Martin, with whom she had three children, and partner of unnamed

<sup>340</sup> Yates and Yates, *Cherokee DNA Studies* (2013), Chapter 3, "Prelude 2003," pp. 48-55; Yates, *Old World Roots*, App. B, p. 158. The chapter in the first volume of results titled "Prelude" reproduced "DNA Testing of Southeastern American Indian Families to Confirm Jewish Ethnicity," Paper Delivered by Donald Panther-Yates at the Society for Crypto Judaic Studies Conference, San Antonio, August 3, 2003. This paper, which could be called Phase 0, was the first inkling we had that Cherokee descendants today carried European genes that were probably as original as Asiatic ones and part of the multiethnic origins of the tribe.

<sup>341</sup> See obituary at <https://www.moorefuneral.com/obituaries/Gayl-Wilson/#/Obituary>.

Hughes.

**Sajma "Nancy" Hughes:** Chuliocense (Young Dragging Canoe) married Sajma (Nancy Hughes), the granddaughter of Nancy Ward.

**Sarah Consense,** b. abt. 1800, Hightower, Ga., d. before 1834, Ga.

Notes: 1. April 17, 1833, on behalf of Sarah Conisseean, of Cass Co., a deposition was submitted, the lot 206 in the 20th District, 2nd Section was granted to a Mr. Lord of Madison Co. The lot has been in the possession of Indian woman Sarah Conisseean from before the act of 1830. Signed by Samuel Winton. William Winton and Homeres Winton who appeared before Samuel Mayes, Justice of the Inferior Court in Cass. (Cherokee Letters, page 412, Georgia Archives.) Wintons were intermarried with Samuel and Lydia (Crittenden) Quinton's family Samuel being the brother of Henry Quinton who was married to Sarah Consene. A later letter, dated June 15, 1833 from Sarah Conisseean and C. Lee to Gov. Lumpkin asked that James Lord be prevented from possessing her lot 2. Reference for marriage and children of Sarah Consene and Henry Quinton are the 1906 Cherokee application of David Quinton (son of Lewis). Henry Consene Dreadfulwater, Rachel Dreadfulwater and Peggy Quinton. Henry Consene Dreadfulwater, son of Peggy Quinton, listed his Mother's parents as Sarah Quinton ne Consene, married to Henry Quinton, a white man. Henry Dreadfulwater's 1907 Cherokee Application. Henry Consene Dreadfulwater names David Consene as his cousin. 1839: Henry and Sarah's children (Lewis, Peggy, Samuel and Daniel) on the Trail of Tears.

**Peggy "Waki" Quinton,** b. 1830 Cobb Co., Ga., d. 1906, Tahlequah, Indian Territory. 1. Peggy on Drennan Roll of new arrivals, Trail of Tears. Also on that list were the names Chulio, Consene, Consenee, Quinton, Wakee 2. Peggy listed as 19 on the 1852 Cherokee Census. 3. Peggy Dawes Roll #18391. 4. Peggy married men named George Dreadfulwater, Jack High, Thornton and Hair. 5. Peggy's son Henry Dreadfulwater says his mother's brothers were Lewis who died about 1818, Daniel and Samuel, but that Peggy was the oldest. Henry Dreadfulwater says Peggy's Indian name was Wa Kee [Cow]. 6. Wakee and Lewis on Page 71 of the Chapman Roll. 7. Rachael Dreadfulwater Feeling lists her mother (Peggy Quinton) as having been born in GA. She calls her brother Consene Henry Dreadfulwater, born ca. 1849, died Tahlequah. She says Peggy's brother Sam went to CA. Rachel's Cherokee Application of May 1906. 8. Listed as Peggy Hair nee Quinton on Final Roll of 5 Civilized

Tribes. 9. 1875: Peggy Quinton on Pension List for \$20.

**Sarah Emma High**, b. 27 Oct 1872, d. 1934. Notes: 1. Dawes #12432 2.1906 Cherokee of Claims application, Sarah E. Mauck, nee High says she was born 1871 in Tahlequah. Names Father as Ga lun di (or High). Names mother as Peggy Quinton and names her grandmother as Sarah Quinton nee Conseen. Names Daniel Quinton as uncle. Says Peggy Quinton's Indian name is Waki. 3.Enrolled 1880 Tahlequah #1065. Enrollment names Peggy High as Sarah's mother. 4. In 1886 Sarah is listed as Sarah E. Mauck in Cooweescoowee District, Wagoner, IT.

**Bessie Lee Mauck**, b. 27 Oct 1898, Wagoner, OK, d. 1974, Somerset, CA.

**Emalee Mitchell**, b. 2 Dec 1921, Hulbert, OK.

**Gayl Anita Wilson**, b. 1945, Tulsa, OK.

## IX

### Tamra Duncan Wolf Clan and Oconostota Descendancy

#### Overview

Oconostota (b. about 1710) and Creek/Shawnee Woman  
 Jennie Oconostota (1726-1778), 8th great-grandmother  
 Nancy Conrad (1743-1770), daughter of Jennie Oconostota  
 Elizabeth Betsey Hicks (1758-1808), daughter of Nancy Conrad  
 Susan Bigby (1775-1870), daughter of Elizabeth Betsey Hicks  
 Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls (1794-1863), daughter of Susan Bigby  
 John Floyd Payne (1817-1863), son of Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls  
 John Henderson "Jack" Payne (1842-1903), son of John Floyd Payne  
 Elihu Duncan (1867-1925), son of John Henderson "Jack" Payne  
 Adrain Eugene Duncan (1919-1988), son of Elihu Duncan  
 Larry Duncan, b. 1940, son of Adrain Eugene Duncan  
 Tamra Duncan, the daughter of Larry Duncan

#### Tamra Duncan's Testimony

I am a 9th generation direct descendant of Chief Oconostota and his first wife, an unknown Creek/Shawnee woman through their daughter Jennie Oconostota (Ani-Wa-Ya) Conrad.

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I have no mitochondrial lines so I would not qualify for the Cherokee DNA studies; my heritage passes through male ancestors. Unfortunately, my family had only the proverbial we have Cherokee in the family story to guide me. My journey back to Oconostota truly began with my father's autosomal and Y DNA test. The latter indicated significant Native American ancestry and the Y DNA lead to the Payne family of Habersham, GA and Tellico Plains, Monroe County, TN. Being able to track my Cherokee admixture is a miracle of modern science for me. Through autosomal testing I have found DNA matches to Oconostota through his other children and nephews, Catherine Rising Fawn, Noine Ollie, Old HOP, Willanawah, Great Eagle (some of my matches are to the Choate family).

#### Oconostota

Chief Oconostota, Cherokee, born about 1710 in either Hiwassee or Settico, died 1783 (or after 1808?). Records show that Oconostota is nephew of Kanagatoga or Old Hop, as the English knew him. Oconostota married his first wife a Creek (half Shawnee) woman, of the Paint Clan about 1720. From this union, Jennie Oconostota was born about 1726.

Old Hop in his talk to Demere, gave his unusual evidence of patriotism. He said: "I am now old and lie upon a bad bearskin. My life is not more than an inch long, and I know not when a bullet may cut it short. I want my brothers Captains Demere and Stuart to remember that the Great Warrior, Oconostota, and his brother [Amo-Scossite?], are the only two men in the nation that ought to be thought of after my death. It is true that Willenawah and the Little Carpenter are my nephews, but I do not know how they would behave. If I had not remembered what I owe to a country I love, and had in mind to behave like a father, I would recommend my two sons, but I know them to be incapable, and biased by every lie that comes. I do not know how they will turn out, but I do know the others, for drunk or sober, they always admonish the Indians to love the white people." Old Hop's time with Captain Demere is also mentioned in *The Cherokee Frontier: Conflict and Survival, 1740-62*, by David H. Corkan.

Old Hop died shortly before the end of the Cherokee-English war of 1760-1761. Little Carpenter announced his death to the council as noted in "Old Frontiers", page 115: "Our Headman, Old Hop, is gone to sleep, and the Standing Turkey is come into his room, but he has little to say, being just come to the government. The other chiefs present will remember how strongly Old Hop recommended to the nation to live in peace and friendship with the white people." (Note: The Standing Turkey referred to in this paragraph is the nephew of Old Hop.)

From *Old Frontiers*, pg 46: "Old Hop had a nephew, also named Standing Turkey, an active warrior who at his uncle's death served a short time as his successor. It was the younger Standing Turkey who conducted a four day assault upon Fort Loudoun in 1760, and who signed the articles of capitulation of the stronghold."

Brown, John, *Old Frontiers*, Southern Publishers, Inc., Kingsport TN. Pages 46, 52-54, 65-67, 74-76, and others.

**Jennie Oconostota** (1726-1778), 8th great-grandmother

Jennie was born 1726 in the Cherokee Nation to Oconostota and his first wife a Creek woman, of the Paint Clan. She was half Creek and half Shawnee. They married about 1720. There are other theories as to Jennie's mother but the time line is not right for Quatsis, or Lucy Ward whom he married at later dates. Also, some sources do state he had daughter born with his first wife in 1726. Jennie Oconostota lineage has been supported for years without question. Geni/Wiki has classified this as questionable and that DNA and more research are needed. Basically without DNA they will not accept any of his children other than Tukeesee, disputing all other sources including Emmet Starr's with regard to Jennie and other children of Oconostota.

Through my many DNA matches to other individuals who have proven their lines through other children of Oconostota, his uncle Old Hop, and Pidgeon Moytoy, I have no doubt that Jennie Ani-Wa-Ya Conrad is the daughter of Oconostota, niece of Old Hop, and granddaughter of Pidgeon Moytoy.

Further substantiating my connection to Jennie Conrad, I have a DNA match to Jennie Ani-Wa-Ya Conrad through her son with Charles Taylor and matches to the Conrad family outside my direct line to Johann Conrad.

Jennie Oconostota married a Swiss/Hollander/German immigrant trader, **Johann Conrad** (1720-1754). There are two known children of this union.

1. Nancy Elizabeth Na-Ye-Hi Conrad born 1743
2. Gunrod or Gun Rod Conrad born 1850

Note: JOHANN CONRAD: Hollander or German, Occupation: Trader to the Cherokee, Emmet Starr, A53.

The Moravian Journals show that a half-blood Cherokee named Gun Rod was a son of a Swiss trader named Jacob Conrad and a Cherokee woman. Nancy, wife of Nathan Hicks was a sister of Gun Rod.

**Nancy Elizabeth** of Jennie Ani-Wa-Ya Conrad born 1743 in Oconostota, Cherokee Nation.

**Elizabeth** Hi (Wolf) Conrad and Susan Bigby in 1775 in the Cherokee Nation. Samuel Jamison.

**Susan Bigby** Powhattan Carolina to Bigby Irish Cherokee, "Jincy" W. Maine.

Note: James Sweetwater OK. He is the Cherokee.

1835 Cherokee males 18 weavers, Sallie, and wheat raised October TN, was Degree District.

**Jane Susan** in Mon married died 07.

**Nancy Elizabeth Na-Ye-Hi (Wolf Clan) Conrad** (1743-1770), daughter of Jennie Ani-Wa-Ya. Nancy (Na-Ye-Hi (Wolf Clan) Conrad born about 1743 in Overhill, Cherokee Nation, Tennessee. She married **Nathaniel Hicks** born 11/06/1743 in Albemarle Parrish, Sussex VA about 1759 in Cherokee Nation East, Georgia.

**Elizabeth Betsey Hicks** (1760-1835), daughter of Nancy Elizabeth Na-Ye-Hi (Wolf Clan) Conrad. Elizabeth Betsey Hicks (Go-Sa-Du-I-S-Ga) born 1760 in the Cherokee Nation East to Nancy Elizabeth Na-Ye-Hi (Wolf Clan) Conrad and Nathaniel Hicks. She married **Samuel James Bigby** in about 1775 in the Amohee Dist., Tennessee. From this union she had a daughter Susan Bigby born about 1775 and son James Bigby born 09/06/1778 from this union. She may have married a Thomas Wilson and a Douglass after Samuel James Bigby.

**Susan Bigby** (1775-1870), daughter of Elizabeth Betsey Hicks. Susan Powhattan Bigby was born about 1775 in Cherokee, Cherokee, South Carolina to Elizabeth Betsy Hicks, quarter blood Cherokee and Samuel James Bigby Irish. Susan Bigby married **J. Henry Walls** born 1770 in England in Cherokee, Cherokee, SC prior to 1793. They had a daughter, Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls. Sources state that she died in 1870 in Indian, Penobscot, Maine.

Note James Bigby (Youar Wooskoo) was born on September 6, 1778 in Sweetwater, TN. He died on November 16, 1855 in Stillwell, Adair County, OK. He is the brother of Susan Powhattan Bigby, thus further substantiating the Cherokee heritage through their mother

1835 Cherokee Census of Candy's Creek, Tennessee James Bigby, Sr., 2 males 18+, 1 female -16, 3 females 16+, 2 farmers, 5 quarter bloods, 4 weavers, 4 spinners, James & Andrew Jackson and Catharine, Elizabeth, Sallie, and Susie. 1 farm, 90 acres in cultivation, 8 horses, and 15 bushels of wheat raised, 450 bushels of corn raised, 200 bushels of corn sold for \$75. October 3, 1836, James Bigby's property at Candy's Creek, Bradley County, TN, was appraised at a value of \$1843. He is described as being a half blood. Degree of Blood: 1/4 Cherokee Indian Drennen Roll: 1851, #611 Flint District Reservation Roll: 1817, Signed for 640 acre Reservation.

**Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls** (1794-1863), daughter of Susan Bigby. Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls born about 1794 in Habersham, GA died 04/11/1864 in Monroe Co. TN. Jane Susan Walls was one sixteenth Cherokee. She married John Carroll Payne born about 1795 in Carnesville, Franklin Co. GA died 07/11/1863.

**John Carroll Payne** was a quarter blood Cherokee, being the son of **Nancy Payne** born about 1756 in Hanover, VA died 11/4/827 in Shoal Creek, GA. She was a half blood Cherokee. She was the daughter of **Lt. Thomas "Trader" Payne** and his first wife a Cherokee woman. It appears that Thomas Payne was involved in the deerskin trade with the Cherokee. The "History of Franklin County, Georgia" states that Trader Payne managed a trading post on Payne Creek. (I have a few autosomal matches to Thomas "Trader" Payne and his Cherokee wife.)

Another son Benjamin Franklin Payne provided an interesting explanation as to why his mother Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls did not claim her Cherokee heritage for the 1835 rolls on his claim in "CHEROKEE BY BLOOD." He stated that John Carroll Payne had to go into seclusion in the hills for about 17 years after he "bit Sol Leaves's ear off in a fight, which was a penitentiary offense." He stated that John Carroll Payne was not living in the family home (at least not so anyone could find him there) as the reason Jane Walls never claimed Cherokee heritage. She was afraid if she did she would have to leave the area and she would not be able to tell him where she was.

**John Floyd Payne** (1817-1863), son of Jane Susan "Jincy" Walls. John Floyd Payne born about 1817 married **Mary A. Hammontree** 05/5/1838 in Monroe County TN. He was killed 10/19/1863 in Loudon or Overton, TN in the Civil War. John Floyd Payne was an admixture of little bit more than an eighth Cherokee.

**John Henderson "Jack" Payne** (1842-1903), son of John Floyd Payne. John Henderson "Jack" Payne born 02/15/1842 in Monroe County, TN died 12/19/1903 in Monroe County. He married **Penelope Shadden** on 10/04/1860 in Monroe County, TN. They had several children prior to his appearance in McLeansboro, Hamilton County, IL, where his mother's uncle, William Hammontree, resided sometime near the end of the Civil War. John Henderson "Jack" Payne was a little over a sixteenth Cherokee by blood. Our family story is that he was hired farm help at **John T. Duncan** farm. He met my gr.gr. Grandmother **Louisa E. Duncan** there and they had an illegitimate son, Elihu Hartley Duncan. The story goes on to say that John T. Duncan ran him off his farm. It appears that John Henderson Payne did indeed return to Monroe County, TN to his wife where he spent the remainder of his days.

**Elihu Hartley Duncan** (1867-1925), son of John Henderson "Jack" Payne. Elihu Hartley Duncan was born June 14, 1867 in McLeansboro, Hamilton County, IL to Louisa E. Duncan. He married **Sidney Jane Owens** born 11/24/1875 on July 30, 1893 in Benton, Franklin County, IL. She was the

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daughter of **John A. Owens** and **Mary (Polly) Gunter**. She claimed to be a quarter blood Cherokee (?), not proven. He died on April 17, 1925 in Benton, Franklin County, IL. My gr. Grandfather's illegitimate birth was concealed for 120 years. Even his death certificate listed a fake name for his father. Finally, through my father's Y chromosomal testing, a Payne progenitor was confirmed. Further DNA testing matches confirmed Elihu Hartley Duncan was the biological son of John Henderson Payne of Tellico Plains, Monroe County, TN.

**Adrain Eugene Duncan** (1919-1988), son of Elihu Duncan. Adrian Eugene Duncan was born 03/14/1919 in Benton, Franklin County, IL. He married **Edna Louise Wilkerson** born 02/18/1923 in Benton, Franklin County, IL. My grandfather's brother, Carlos E. Duncan born 05/25/1911, had a rare genetic mutation to the epicanthic fold that can only occurs in individual's with a significant East Asian ancestry. He could only have this mutation through his Native American heritage. Carlos E. Duncan's WWII draft card gave this physical description. He was a 5'8 1/2" tall, 135 pounds, black hair, brown eye, with a light brown complexion. The card lists him as white but all the checks put him in the "Indian" category on the draft card.

**Larry Duncan**, b. 1940, son of Adrian Eugene Duncan. Larry Adrian Duncan was born 12/29/1940 In Benton, IL and he married **Carolee Ann Garwood** 01/14/1942 in Wallace, Shoshone County, ID on 09/10/1957.

**Tamra Duncan**, the daughter of Larry Duncan. Tamra Teresa Duncan was born --/--/---- in Wallace, Shoshone County, ID.

|    |         |                                                         |                                                                  |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | B       | 16180G 16181C 16189C 16217C 16519C                      | 16517 57C 73G 263G 315 1C                                        |
| 40 | C       | 16223T 16298C 16325C 16327T                             | 73G 263G 309 1C 315 1C 489C                                      |
| 62 | C16Z    | 16223T 16298C 16325C 16327T 16519C                      | 73G 249D 290D 315 1C                                             |
| 2  | H       | 16093C 16110H 16285G 16519C                             | 152C 263G 309 1C 315 1C                                          |
| 4  | H       | 16519C                                                  | 263G                                                             |
| 10 | H       | 16325C 16519C                                           | 198C 263G 315 1C                                                 |
| 32 | H       | 16129A 16316G 16519C                                    | 263G 315 1C                                                      |
| 33 | H       | 16519C                                                  | 263G 315 1C                                                      |
| 34 | H       | 16162G 16176T 16519C                                    | 73G 263G 315 1C                                                  |
| 37 | H       | 16519C                                                  | 263G 309 1C 315 1C                                               |
| 38 | H       | 16185T 16263C 16519C                                    | 263G 315 1C 477C                                                 |
| 49 | H       | 16519C                                                  | 253A 263G 309 1 315 1C                                           |
| 58 | H       | 16051G 16162G 16405T 16519C                             | 73G 263G 315 1C                                                  |
| 52 | H12L    | 16188 2C 16189C                                         | 263G 315 1C 327T                                                 |
| 53 | H12L    | 16188 2C 1609C 16311C                                   | 93G 263G 309 2C 315 1C 327T                                      |
| 59 | H38a    | 16169T 16279G                                           | 263G 309 2C 315 1C                                               |
| 47 | H3B101  | 16111T 16129A 16256T                                    | 146C 153G 263G 309 2C 315 1C                                     |
| 26 | H5      | 16104C 16519C                                           | 166T 263G 315 1C 456T                                            |
| 41 | H6      | 16362C                                                  | 239C 263G 309 2C 315 1C                                          |
| 17 | I1      | 16069T 16124C 16338C                                    | 73G 185A 278A 263G 295T 315 1C                                   |
| 57 | I1a     | 16069T 16124C 16145A 16231C 16281T                      | 73G 146C 149 3T 152T 195C 215G 263G 295T 310 3T 315 1C 316A 319C |
| 16 | I2a1a   | 16069T 16124C 16145A 16231C 16201T                      | 73G 150T 152C 195C 215G 263G 295T 315 1C                         |
| 8  | I2b1a   | 16069T 16124C 16193T                                    | 73G 150T 152C 263G 295T 315 1C                                   |
| 45 | I2b1a   | 16069T 16124C 16193T                                    | 146T 195T 215C 243G 325T 497T 522 1A 522 2C 315 1C               |
| 18 | K1a     | 16093C 16129G 16187C 16189T 16223C 16224C 16270A 16278C | 73G 146C 263G 315 1C                                             |
| 19 | K1a     | 16093C 16224C 16227G 16311C 16362C 16519C               | 73G 152C 263G 309 1C 315 1C 497T                                 |
| 23 | K1a1    | 16187T 16224C 16311C 16519C                             | 73G 152C 195C 263G 315 1C                                        |
| 54 | K1a4a1a | 16224C 16285T 16311C                                    |                                                                  |

# APPENDIX C PHASE III PARTICIPANT RAW DATA

73G 146C 152C 263G 315 1C

73G 150T 152C 195C 309 1C 309 2C 315 1C

56C 60 11 64T 207A 263G 309 1C 309 2C 315 1C

73G 152C 195C 263G 315 1C

|    |           |                                                         |                                                    |
|----|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 18 | K1a       | 16093C 16129G 16187C 16189T 16223C 16224C 16230A 16278C | 146T 195T 217C 247G 325T 497T 522.1A 522.2C 315.1C |
| 19 | K1a       | 16093C 16224C 16227G 16311C 16362C 16519C               | 73G 146C 263G 315.1C                               |
| 23 | K1a1      | 16187T 16224C 16311C 16519C                             | 73G 152C 263G 309.1C 315.1C 497T                   |
| 54 | K1a4a1a   | 16224C 16245T 16311C                                    | 73G 146C 263G 309.1C 315.1C 497T                   |
| 3  | K1c2      | 16224C 16311C 16320T 16362C 16519C                      | 73G 146C 152C 263G 315.1C                          |
| 11 | L3d       | 16111T 16124C 16223T                                    | 73G 150T 152C 199C 309.1C 309.2C 315.1C            |
| 24 | ROa-60.1T | 16362C 16399G 16519C                                    | 58C 60.1T 64T 207A 263G 309.1C 309.2C 315.1C       |
| 6  | T1        | 16126C 16163G 16186T 16189C 16294T 16519C               | 73G 152C 195C 263G 315.1C                          |
| 50 | T1a1      | 16126C 16163G 16186T 16189C 16294T 16354T               | 73G 152C 195C 263G 309.1C 315.1C                   |
| 29 | T2b4-152C | 16126C 16294T 16296T 16304C 16405.1A                    | 73G 263G 315.1C                                    |
| 43 | T2b4-152C | 16111T 16126C 16153A 16294T 16304C 16519C               | 73G 152C 263G 309.1C 315.1C                        |
| 56 | U1b3      | 16111T 16249C 16311C 16325C 16327T                      | 73G 146C 152C 195C 263G 285T 315.1C                |
| 7  | U3        | 16301T 16343G 16356C 16390A 16519C                      | 73G 150T 263G 315.1C                               |
| 12 | U4        | 16295T 16356C 16519C                                    | 73G 195C 263G 310C 499A                            |
| 44 | U4        | 16179T 16356C                                           | 73G 150T 195C 263G 315.1C                          |
| 15 | U4a       | 16129A 16134T 16356C 16519C                             | 73G 152C 195C 263G 296T 315.1C                     |
| 55 | U5        | 16188.1C 16270T                                         | 261T 263G 315.1C                                   |
| 25 | U5a1a     | 16256T 16270T 16399G 16519C                             | 73G 263G 272G 315.1C                               |
| 46 | U5a1a     | 16270T 16362C 16399G                                    | 73G 185A 204C 263G 309.1C 315.1C                   |
| 21 | U5a1b     | 16192T 16256T 16270T 16362C 16399G                      | 73G 263G 315.1C                                    |
| 51 | U5a2b3    | 16168T 16256T 16270T                                    | 73G 150T 263G 309.1C 456del                        |
| 5  | U5b       | 16051G 16178C 16183C 16189C 16266T 16270T               | 73G 146C 150T 263G 315.1C                          |
| 14 | U5b1      | 16174T 16189C 16192T 16270T 16311C                      | 73G 150T 263G 315.1C                               |
| 13 | U5b2      | 16239T 16269G 16311C                                    | 73G 150T 249G 263G 309.1C 315.1C                   |
| 20 | U5b2      | 16239T 16311C                                           | 73G 150T 263G 315.1C                               |
| 39 | U5b2a2b1  | 16189C 16192T 16398A                                    | 73G 150T 263G 315.1C                               |
| 42 | U5b2b4    | 16189C 16270                                            | 73G 150T 185A 263G 309.1C 315.1C                   |
| 31 | Unknown   | 16188.2C 16189C 16300G                                  | 228A 263G 315.1C                                   |
| 1  | V         | 16234T 16271C 16298C                                    | 72C 263G 309.1C 315.1C                             |
| 28 | W         | 16223T 16292T 16519C                                    | 73G 189G 194T 195C 204C 207A 263G 309.1C 315.1C    |
| 27 | X         | 16093C 16183C 16189C 16223T 16278T 16293G 16357C        | 73G 143A 153G 195C 200G 204C 263G 309.1C 315.1C    |