I Donatus Monded of Wash ington Co. + State of & Hentucky, dio make and ordain this any last will and testament 1st I will and, beauth to pres wife Elizabeth all my property. To be I ersonal and minted to mas hove of as she man think and to hay such debto us orderd her if she finde I and I appoint mus wife Chicaban and C. B. Monda Executars of this my last will and Testiment Jan. 3/2 1884 Donate Wulde C. B. Mudd

Dear brother,

I received your welcome letter from the hands of Dr. Slack which gave me more pleasure than anything I ever read in my life. Tho it was nothing but paper and word I assure you that I appreciate that letter more than any person can imagine. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to receive a letter from one whom I love and esteem so much as you, my dear brother, and at the same time hearing from my most affectionate Mother and the rest of my brothers for this is the first letter I have received from any of you but I hope it will not be the last I shall receive from you. We are all well and have eight children and perhaps some of the prettiest you ever saw -- I won't say smartest, I leave that for others to guess. I had "pervised" eight barrels of flour to send to Mother by Lewis and a saddle for Brother Nat but he declined coming to that country and I was disappointed in sending them. It would be a pleasure if I was near you that I could spend some time in your company. I had rather see you all than any person I ever saw in my life. I want you to answer this as soon as you receive it and tell me how Mother looks, whether she has broken much or not and tell me now Nat comon (i.e. coming on). What for looking wife he has--handsome or not, tall or low stand, and particular how frank is agreeing? What he is doing and whether married or not and how much land you all have.

and he has got rich. They have everything that man can wish. He has Baptist's children and Charles Hagans three children. Louisa has been dead four years and Hagan has not married again. Baptist's two boys she left are very smart children one of them, Sterling, is said to be the smartest boy in this state. Patrick is living at the same place. He has lost the John Barlow Place. One of his daughters is married to Jak Mudd. Mrs. Not has been dead four years. Mr. Not and Nancy are living at James Not. Mr. Not is very ill and not expected to live many weeks. He

has been deranged for six or seven years. Nancy is not married nor no prospect for it. She having got no prettier than she was.

Dr. Mudd is dead and Racid Mudd also. Cld Elias Mudd and his wife are dead. James Mudd had a daughter married a few weeks since to John Merran. One of his daughters married Stephen Mattingly. Betz Mattingly is a widow and left with five children but she makes out very well. I assure you she is raising her children well. She goes among the wealthiest society. She has some promising girls.

Polly Not has gone to Missouri with Robert Mudd.

Aunt May is dead. After she died Perte refused to give us the will. He said he never had it and I am told that his intention was to buy out the heirs and contest our right to the property. But I had on old will that I kept for something of that kind would be "gionous" (against us) and we got the matter arranged by giving \$500. No more on this subject but I will say something about the colored family as perhaps it will interest you all. Harriet is dead, Allen is with Austin, Linder is with Patrick, and I own Jack and Cely. Cely sends her love to Mother and the rest of the boys. I must close now for the want of space. Give my love to Mother and tell her I would give the world to see her again.

Tell Nat that I never want to see any person so bad in my life. Give my love to Frank and accept a part yourself. No more now but remain your affectionate Brother until death. Elizabeth (Donatus's wife) is not at home. The next time I will try to have space enough.

Donatus Mudd

Fxcuse my uncommon like letter. I had so many things to say I had to make it a ___? subject.

Wit: Presley Edwards
John Hays
Felix Grundy
E. B. Gaither
Robert A. Smith
Jno. Harbison Jr.

Samuel Overton
James Jenkins
Jacob Seay
William Jenkins

B-670 - 27 May 1803 - Indenture between Timothy Cummins & William Mattingly, both of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Stewarts Creek, a branch of Rolling Fork for \$500.00.

Wit: None

Timothy Cummins

B-671 - 2 Jun 1803 - Bill of sale by Luke Mudd to Eleanor Mudd, both of Wash. Co. a sorrel mare & colt for \$50.00.

Wit: Daniel Mooney

Luke Mudd

Henrietta x Mudd

B-672 - 2 Jun 1803 - Bill of sale by Luke Mudd to Elizabeth Mudd, both of Wash. Co. of a bay mare for \$50.00.

Wit: Daniel Mooney

Luke Mudd

Eleanor x Mudd

B-673 - 2 Jun 1803 - Bill of sale by Luke Mudd to Henrietta Mudd, both of Wash. Co. selling livestock for \$50.00.

Wit: Daniel Mooney Henry Mudd

Luke Mudd

B-674 - 3 Jun 1803 - Indenture between Luke Mudd of one part & Eleanor, Elizabeth & Henrietta Mudd of other part, all of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Road Run, a branch of Cartrights Creek for \$159.00, land adjoining Henry Barlow, Michael Randall.

Wit: None

Luke Mudd

B-675 - 3 Jun 1803 - Indenture between Luke Mudd of one part & Eleanor, Elizabeth & Henrietta Mudd of other part, all of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Road Fork of Cartrights Creek for \$55.00, adjoining Randal Slack.
Wit: None Luke Mudd

B-676 - 3 Jun 1803 - Bill of sale of John Kimberlin to Elexius Fowler, both of Wash. Co. conveying certain livestock, household furnishings, etc. for sixty pounds with security by Henry Kimberlin & George Stump for Fowler.

Wit: Theodory Catlin Henry Young

John Kimberlin x his mark

Abrum McElrov

B-677 - 6 Jun 1803 - Indenture between James Ryan & James Marshall, both of Wash. Co. conveying 13 acres of land for 41 pounds, being a part of John Irvin's patent.

Wit: None

James Ryan

B-678 - 9 Sep 1802 - Indenture between James Coleman & Berry Coleman of Amhurst Co. Va. & Jesse Coleman, Wm. Coleman, Spilsby Coleman and Daniel Coleman of Campbell Co. Va. all of one part & George Dillard of Amhurst Co. Va. other part conveying 500 acres in Wash. Co. on north fork of Rolling Fork for \$550.00. Wit: None William Coleman James Coleman

Spilsby Coleman
Daniel Coleman

James Coleman Jesse Coleman Berry Coleman B-516 - 4 Feb 1802 - Indenture between Wilford Hayden & wife Ann & Francis Mudd all of Wash. Co. conveying 120 acres on Cartrights Creek for 260 pounds, land adjoining former land of Mildred Hayden.

Wit: None

Wilfred Hayden

B-517 - 5 Feb 1802 - Indenture between Edward Wheatly & wife Elizabeth & Matthew Walton, all of Wash. Co. conveying 31 acres on Cartrights Creek for 50 pounds.
Wit: None

Edward x Wheatly
Elizabeth x Wheatly

B-519 - 17 Feb 1802 - Indenture between Stephen Bullock & James Kirk, both of Wash. Co. conveying 50 acres on Cartrights Creek for 40 pounds, land adjoining William Bullock & Indian Lick.Trace.

Wit: None

Stephen Bullock

B-520 - 4 Mar 1802 - Indenture between Christopher Jones by James Jones his atty/in/fact of Jefferson Co. Ky. & Charles Kennett, Wash. Co. conveying 400 acres on Cartrights Creek for 100 pounds, bounded by Caty Hardin's survey.
Wit: None

James Jones atty for Christopher Jones

B-521 - 1 Mar 1802 - Indenture between Edward Askins & wife Mary & Luke Mattingly all of Wash. Co. conveying 114 acres on Hardins Creek for 90 pounds, adjoining Robert Mattingly, David Davidson & Philip Askins Sr.

Wit: None

Edward x Askins Mary x Askins

B-522 - 4 Mar 1802 - Indenture between John Purdy & wife Elizabeth & William Purdy, all of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on Hardins Creek for 5 shillings & "natural love & affection for their son".

Wit: None

John Purdy

B-524 - 3 Mar 1802 - Indenture between Benjamin Caulk & wife Elinor & Alexander Faulkner, all of Wash. Co. conveying 100 acres on north side of Hardins Creek for 33 pounds, land adjoining M. Graham.

Wit: William Purdy Marcus Graham Benjamin Caulk

Marcus Graham Henry x Clemons

B-526 - 2 Mar 1802 - Indenture between John Purdy & wife Elizabeth & John Purdy Jr. all of Wash. Co. conveying 200 acres on Hardins Creek for 5 shillings and "love & affection for son".

Wit: None

John Purdy

B-527 - 7 Mar 1802 - Indenture between John Purdy & wife Elizabeth & Henry Purdy all of Wash. Co. conveying 104 acres on Hardins Creek for 5 shillings and for "love & affection for son".

Wit:None

John Purdy

B-529 - 8 Mar 1802 - Indenture between Philemon Waters & his daughter Jane Stout both of Wash. Co. conveying a parcel of land in Wash. Co. bounded by Jacob Myers (acres not given nor money involved).

Wit: None Philemon Waters

B-530 - 12 Mar 1802 - Indenture between Jesse Head, John Harbison & Parker Calhoun trustees of town of Springfield of one part & George Rice other part, conveying lot #96 in Springfield for \$1.00.

Wit: None

يستهدآ رؤزته	2015 Chronista contra contra promotion		,s		·	, "·
		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)				,
2	du Sucuton of the litar of France louise this rych of September 1823 b		lou	ad to Decensed Tall at 1 1		
	home this rych of September 1523 1	4/2	lin	Ruged Thanks Same of the	Crock	er e
"·],	dew			The street of the street miles	act.	Wire
	ine Culland and bounding	in in			e india	•
	Que du dance Valle		100	are set of belove provincence	75	00
	Que beanian .	1	30	n Two Mack of Rate	ク.	00
		1/2	00	in Two Chover plans		50
	One large Table		00	A More hour	X " .	25
1	Que looting glass	1	25	in Eleaven theepe	4	45
	J Muser Chain . Jana Man	2.	50	In Twenty five lagge	25	
- 1	Buckelline ?	24	00	Oue pelow		57
	Que bick Tray	1.2	50	and luce	<u> </u>	00
	Oue Case			" Two Cows		ļ
	Que beasteres and formitua	5	11.1	9 1		00
- 1	au Dello	0	an	u. Fraylorse	757	
- 1		0		" Cloan anove	20	00
- 1	Give bedelend	1	57		5	00
	Que fear wheel	1.	57	" Lo	5	00
1	Que bedelead .		25	11 Que delverdjegono	2	
1	Enc hand law	./	57	" Committefulat rseat fers		
	Que del of cooper Tool	4	15	" Mance		٠.
	an lot of was June	f	۹.	Gue ak		
- 1	One ald water		ſ	(Contraction of the second		73
- 1			, ,	Aque Anattoett	· 7	00
	die Aluc Everine	.r - 1		and plow & client		00
	Suffeen Teefs Hoops		3/	Cere Saw	of	00
1	One Swir froll	./	00	" Two Stills	17	NO
1	Que Alliacet		i	" duterior figio .	3.	00
	11 lvooden waia			" Cight the Tubbs	. • 1	00
	" Two less ining wheels				- 1	
	du Wells			" fananalion	- 1	00
	w You are last no			" painfait dione	1	ł
	" Two pair of pot hooks	, AL. Er		In Invalle Tiego	. 11	
1	ane Int.		25	1. Three bungting hogy		7:
	" Two Claveres	**		11 Milley bane		2:
1	luc con porto			man for Fuble	• .	5%
. 4	am Reillo			I Two Drawing Aniver	.2.	1
4	ane det Trephoops				l	t .
		21	m	Que from		2
			ا ماند مذار	in Swa weage	iryt.	27
ľ				" Hower and forthe	in a fi	1
	" laddle and gene to the		25	" fair Scales	1	00
			i	11 Thue Cwells	16	11
	The state of the s		. ,]	One boutlet	12	12
	the same was the same and the s	- 4		are hogg	./	٠.
						1 /
			·	300 band Haves	† ⁽²⁾	1
	The second secon	1		Que perotio dishot lue prestes basons	/	Ι.
1	The second section of the second section is the second section of the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is the second section in the second section in the second section is section in the second section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section is section in the section in the section in the section is section in the	* }		Welly weight of feathers	1.2	37
١.	and the second s			Solin Blund	1	
1	The second secon			Thomas Some	45.	
	The second secon			Meffice Hayan	1	er er
0	It a Comily Pour Bearing		100	las Martanto de 1 -+	f. p	, . L
	our in Spring fie en an Mondon ong moing promenant of the		, ,	oth New ITI	CHAIL C	o en
	and and all the state of	10	142	your wind of seriary 18 124 1	ist i	160
٠,				A CONTRACT OF THE STATE OF THE		

Many C. Adon, Jr.

and among their children was Zerruih MOORE who married John JONES in Jefferson County, Kentucky in 1803. Additionally, Sarah MOORE, wife of John HARROD, was possibly a daughter of James MOORE and Frances GAN of Baltimore County, Maryland (Ref: "Harrod Family genealogy and the Moore Family," by Bernice L. Swainson in the Filson Club Quarterly, Vol. XXXII (1958), pp. 107-133, and published in Genealogies of Kentucky Families, 1981, pp. 609-637).

MORGAN. Benjamin MORGAN was among the early Catholics from St. Mary's County, Maryland who settled on Rolling Fork, Kentucky prior to 1800. (Ref: KC:111)

John MORGAN and Thomas MORGAN were twin brothers born in St. Mary's County, Maryland on September 22, 1761. They both served in the Dorchester County, Maryland militia during the Revolutionary War. Thomas joined in 1776 or 1777 and John joined in 1780. In 1794 John MORGAN moved to Kentucky and in 1832 he applied for and received pension S1238 in Oldham County. His brother Thomas MORGAN moved to Kentucky in 1806 and he applied in 1828 for and received pension S2859 in Oldham County, later moving to Trimble County (Ref: MS:55) MS:61; KPR:1835; MRR:39)

On February 10, 1791, Nathaniel MORGAN advertised in the Washington Spy in Maryland that he had land for sale in Kentucky (Ref: WMNA#1, 1786-1798, p. 29).

MORTON. Isaac MORTON moved from Maryland to Hartford, Kentucky with his parents circa 1800. He married Sarah H. SHANKS and their son James S. MORTON (third of ten children) was born May 24, 1828 in Hartford, Kentucky (Ref: KB 3:172).

MOURNIN. Sarah MOURNIN, of Maryland, married Edwin CARLTON, of Maryland, and their daughter Eliza CARLTON, a native of Virginia, married Thomas FOSTER (born 1804) and moved to Kentucky. Their son, Robert E. FOSTER, was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky on May 3, 1830 and became a Druggist and Postmaster at Glencoe, Kentucky (Ref: KB 8:61).

MOXIEY. Nehemiah MOXIEY (1737-1836) of Elkridge, Maryland, married Elizabeth NORWOOD, and three of their sons, William, Ezekiel, and Jacob, settled in Montgomery County, Maryland. In the early 1800's their descendants moved to Kentucky, Ohio and other points west: Nehemiah MOXIEY participated in the burning of the brig "peggy Stewart" in Annapolis during the Revolutionary War in protest over stea taxes. (For additional information see the book entitled Nehemiah Moxley, His Clagettsville Sons and Their Descendants compiled by Mrs. Allie May Moxley Burron of Damascus, Maryland in 1990. Also, lineage information in Sons of the American Revolution. Insuland Sociaty No. 1749, approved application papers of Irak Dorsey Watkins in 1949).

MUDD. The Mudd family migrated from St. Mary's County, Maryland to Washington County, Kentucky with the Catholic league in 1785 william MUDD, Andrew MUDD, Luke MUDD, Ignatius MUDD, and Joseph MUDD settled on Hardin's Creek. Thomas MUDD and Raphael R. MUDD

settled on Cartwright's Creek. (Ref: KC:28, 54, 56, 80)

James MUDD was probably born in Maryland circa 1790 and married Sarah SWEARINGEN in Jefferson County, Kentucky on January 27, 1816. He died in Alabama on February 13, 1847. Nicholas MUDD was born near Bryantown, Maryland in 1772 and married (1) Eleanor BURCH in Washington County, Kentucky in 1803; (2) Eleanor FERGUSON in Washington County, Kentucky in 1803; (3) Ann SEMMES in Bardstown, Kentucky in 1811. He died in 1823. John Thomas MUDD was born in Maryland circa 1795 and married in 1818 to Ann Ellen QUEEN in Nelson County, Kentucky, Fart Maryland Historical and Genealogical Bulletin, Vol. 21. No. 1, p. 15) Nicholas MUDD of Maryland married Martha Janes of Virginia and their son Robert MUDD was born October 9, 1817 in Washington County, Kentucky. They were in Missouri by 1843, and Dr. James R. MUDD was there by 1845 (Ref: KM:161).

MUIR. Dr. William MUIR was born in Scotland in 1754 and came to America prior to 1795 and settled in Maryland. His daughter, Mary S. MUIR, was born in Virginia in February, 1796, and Dr. Muir moved to Nelson County, Kentucky in 1802. He died there in 1836 or 1838. Mary S. MUIR married William McGILL in 1819. Jasper MUIR, son of Dr. William Muir, was born in Maryland and married Isabella BROWN, daughter of Peter BROWN of Maryland, in Nelson County, Kentucky, Their son, Peter B. MUIR, was born October 19, 1822 in Kentucky and married Sophronia RIZER. Jasper died in 1830 and Isabella in 1833. (Ref: KB 1:140, BCK:10-11)

Margaret C. MUIR, of Maryland, married James M. ROGERS, of Kentucky, on November 11, 1824 in Bardstown, Kentucky, and their Son, William M. ROGERS, was born in Owensboro, Kentucky on October 31, 1825 (Ref: KB 7:232).

WULLICAN. John H. MULLICAN was born near Emmittsburg, Maryland circa 1795 and moved to Washington County, Kentucky when very young. His father was a native of Ireland. John H. MULLICAN married Susan HAYDEN, daughter of Stanley HAYDEN, who was born in 1795 and died in 1878 in Nelson County, Kentucky. Their son, John Simeon WULLICAN, was born on March 22, 1838 and became Sheriff of Daviess County, Kentucky (Ref: BCK:484-485).

MURPHY. Abner MURPHY (Orthodox Quaker) was born circa 1775 in Maryland. His father (Irish Quaker) had migrated from Northern Ireland to Maryland in 1773. Abner MURPHY married Sarah GAYTAN (born 1775, Dundee, Scotland; died 1853, Knox County, Ohio) and their children were: Hiram, Robert, William, Jane, Mary, Basil, Rachel, Eleanor, Sallie, and Elias. William MURPHY was born April 17, 1804 in Maryland and married Sarah Ann McKINNEY in 1830. Their President of Logan Female Academy in Russellville, Kentucky. (Ref: BCR:64)

Hezekiah MURPHY married Sarah COTTON on April 17, 1794 in Nelson County, Kentucky (Ref: MRR:120).

MURRAY, Col. John MURRAY served in the War of 1812 and was a native

FRANCIS LUCAS ("FRANK") MUDD (ABAGB)*

- b Md. 1775
- d Wash. Co., Ky. 1823 (prior to 9-8)2

son of Francis ("Frank") Mudd and Sarah Mitchell

m 1st. Md. c 1801³ Susannah Mudd (Abcf) (d. between 1814 and 1816), dau of Bennett Mudd and Mary Blandford.

2d. by Rev. T. Wilson, Wash. Co., Ky. 1-25-1816 Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd (Abacf) (b. Md. 1787; d. Sweet Home, Tex. c 1863), day of Luke Mudd.

Issue

- a (Francis) Austin b 10-29-1801 (cont'd)
- b Patrick b 1803 (cont'd)
- c (John) Donatus bapt 1-18-1805 (cont'd)
- d John Baptist b 5-1-1806° (cont'd)
- e (John) Robert bapt 5-29-1806 10 (cont'd)
- f (John) Lewis
 - ("Luke") 1 b 3-19-1808 12 (cont'd)
- g Thomas Nathaniel
 - Sr. ("Nat") b 10-31-1816¹³ (cont'd)
- h Francis Lucas Jr.

("Frank" "Luke") b 4-4-1818 (cont'd)

- i George Henry b 2-x-1820 (cont'd)
- j Rose Ann b Md. after 1810

At the request of Rose Ann Mudd the following deed of gift was recorded on 3-27-1813: In consideration of love and affection Raphael Mudd (Abce) conveyed to Rose Ann Mudd, daughter of Francis Mudd, one negro man named Peter who was 70 years of age; one negro girl Rachel who was 16 years of age; one girl Ruth (negro) who was 3 years of age; and one iron gray mare which was 6 years old; reserving to his sister Susannah Mudd (i.e. first wife of Francis Lucas Mudd, Abagb) the use of them during her natural life.

ISSUE: Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) said that his father Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Sr. (Abagb g) had fifteen brothers and half-brothers.

It is clearly stated in the Civil War pension claim of Austin Mudd's (Abagb a) former slave that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c), the father of Samuel A. Mudd (Abagb ce), was the brother of Austin Mudd (Abagb a).

Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) was well known which fact was of assistance in establishing his ancestry. Dr. Joseph Aloysius Mudd (Abaga bd) of Wash., D.C. wrote a letter to Joseph Augustine Mudd (Ababc ab) of Chicago, Ill. wherein he stated that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) was a first cousin to his father Dr. Hilary Pius Mudd (Abaga b) and that "Donatus' father was Francis Mudd, the son of Thomas, son of Henry, son of Thomas Mudd". Dr. Joseph Aloysius Mudd made the mistake of omitting one generation, viz. that of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) who was the son of Francis Mudd (Abag) and the father of Donatus Mudd (Abagb c); but, he did clearly indicate the line of descent. The Francis, son of Thomas Mudd whom he mentioned as being the father of Donatus, died in 1779 and so it is obvious that he could not be the father of a man born after 1800.

The inter-marriage of the Edelens and Mudds in the lines of Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) and John Lewis Mudd (Abagb f) tends to corroborate the close relationship of these two Mudds whom we have listed as brothers.

In the marriage bond of John Baptist Mudd (Abagb d) and Louisa R. Robertson, John Baptist Mudd was referred to as being a brother of Austin Mudd (Abagb a).

Dr. Joseph Aloysius Mudd believed that the Francis Mudd (i.e. Abagb) whose line included Thaddeus Mudd (Abagb fa) and John Robert Mudd (Abagb fb) was the son of Francis Mudd (Abag). He was mistaken, however, in considering that Thaddeus Mudd and John Robert Mudd were sons of Francis Mudd (Abagb) instead of grandsons as they proved to be.

Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) told the author that Francis Mudd (Abagb) died when his father Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Sr. (Abagb g) was about fifteen years old; that his father Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Sr. had to help support the family and so engaged himself to work for his half-brother Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) who was a blacksmith; and, that he worked for Donatus Mudd for three years before migrating to Texas in 1836 with his mother Ellen Mudd and his brothers Frank (Abagb h) and George (Abagb i). According to Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr., the three Mudd brothers upon arriving in Texas immediately joined arms against Santa Anna and fought under General Sam Houston.

Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. further told the author that his father's life had been saved by the latter's half-brother Donatus Mudd (Abagb c). He said, "While Thomas N. Mudd Sr. was still in Kentucky he was driving a team of four horses for his half-brother Donatus Mudd; the team ran away and Donatus, by using a hand spike, killed the two lead horses and thus Thomas N. Mudd Sr.'s life was saved."

The descendants of the children of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) and his first wife Susannah Mudd (with exception of Donatus Mudd's, Abagb c, descendants) were somewhat difficult to follow. The proof of relationship of the brothers of Donatus Mudd was established by old letters, ¹⁶ wills, etc.

Marion Matilda (Mudd) Layton (Abagb ie) believed that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) and his brothers were the sons of the Eleanor Mudd who was the mother of her father (her father was George Henry Mudd). This is obviously incorrect, and for proof, see baptismal records of Donatus Mudd (Abagb c), John Baptist Mudd (Abagb d), and John Robert Mudd (Abagb e) whose mother was Susannah.

POSSIBLE ISSUE OF FRANCIS LUCAS MUDD: Fr. Kenny claimed to have some evidence that Francis Mudd (Abagb) and his first wife Susannah Mudd had a son William Mudd. There is no proof of this.

A Mary Elizabeth Mudd who died at St. Charles, Mo. on 12-28-1888 at the age of eighty-three years could have been a daughter (or daughter-in-law) of Francis Mudd (Abagb).

IDENTITY OF FRANCIS LUCAS MUDD (ABAGB): Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc), told the author that his grandfather and grandmother were Francis Lucas Mudd and Ellen Mudd.

(John) Daniel Mudd (Abagb hd), son of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb h), stated that his grandfather was Francis Lucas Mudd.

Henry Mudd (Abagb hb) stated: "Francis Lucas Mudd I and wife were distant cousins." Undoubtedly Henry Mudd (Abagb hb) in making this statement was referring to his grandparents, viz. Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) and Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd (Abacf), who we believe were first cousins.

Francis Mudd (Abagb), brother of Thomas N. Mudd (Abaga), is referred to as the grandfather of Thaddeus Mudd (Abagb fa) and John R. Mudd (Abagb fb). (Ref. 44)

The constant recurrence of the name Thomas Nathaniel which is used by the descendants of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) tends to prove that Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb), who married the two Mudd women, was the son of Francis Mudd (Abag) and brother of Thomas Nathaniel Mudd (Abaga).

THE WIVES OF FRANCIS LUCAS MUDD (ABAGB): The baptismal record for Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) records his parents as being Francis Mudd and Susannah Mudd. We know that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) and Thomas Nathaniel Mudd (Abagb g) were half-brothers (Ref. Thomas N. Mudd Jr., Abagb gc), and as they were both sons of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) it is obvious that their father married twice. They could be half-brothers by the double marriage of one parent only; not in any other way.

Fr. Kenny and other investigators are quite certain, as is the author, that the Francis Mudd of the 1810 Charles Co., Md. census is the same Francis Mudd who married Susannah Mudd and Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd. A statement that clinches the argument as to the marriage of Francis Mudd (Abagb) to the two Mudd women, viz. Susannah and Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd, was made by Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) when he said that the only half-brothers of his father that he remembered were Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) and John Baptist Mudd (Abagb d).

Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) stated that he did not know the maiden name of his grandmother Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd, nor whether she had a previous marriage; but if she did have a previous marriage, he did not know whether or not she had any children by this marriage. He stated that his sister Mary Ellen Mudd (Abagb gd) was named "Ellen" for his grandmother.

Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) had a feather-bed that his grandmother Ellen Mudd gave her son Thomas N. Mudd Sr.

The descendants of Francis Lucas ("Frank") Mudd (Abagb) claim relationship to Abraham Lincoln. This relationship is founded on the probability that Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd, who we believe was the daughter of Luke Mudd (Abac) and who was the second wife of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb), was the sister of Mary Mudd (Abacd) who married Mordecai Lincoln the uncle of Pres. Abraham Lincoln.

Maud McRay (Abagb ie#4) wrote the author that her grandmother Susan Elizabeth Mudd said, shortly before her death, that her husband George Mudd (Abagb i) was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. When the author visited the mother of Maud McRay, viz. Marion Matilda (Mudd) Layton (Abagb ie), the latter told the author that because the emancipation of slaves had been such a blow to the South, her mother Susan Elizabeth Mudd (wife of George Henry Mudd, Abagb i) had refrained from claiming their relationship to Abraham Lincoln.

We believed for some time that Eleanor Mudd, the second wife of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb), was a daughter (or daughter-in-law) of Bennett Mudd (Abc) inasmuch as Charles Mudd (Abcd) by his will dated 8-2-1828 (probated 9-22-1828) left property to her and her youngest son George Henry Mudd (Abagb h). Undoubtedly, Charles Mudd (Abcd) named her in his will because she, being the second wife of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) reared the children of his (i.e. Charles Mudd) sister Susannah Mudd who was the first wife of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb).

MIGRATIONS: It is stated that Francis Mudd (Abagb) migrated to Kentucky after the War of 1812. This distinguishes him from Francis Mudd (Abaca) who married Mildred Hayden and who was in Kentucky prior to 1800; and from Francis Mudd (Aaaac) who, it is said, fought in the War of 1812 at New Orleans, La. and who migrated to Missouri from Maryland in 1835.

It is obvious that Francis Mudd (Abagb) migrated to Wash. Co., Ky. prior to 1816 because he married Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd there on 1-25-1816.

Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) said that his grandmother Ellen Mudd with her three sons, viz. Thomas Nathaniel Sr. (Abagb g), over 19; Frank (Abagb h), over 17; and George (Abagb i), over 15; migrated to Texas in 1836. They took a boat on the Ohio and headed for Texas with two years supplies. At St. Louis, Mo., being sick because the "walls of the boat were too low", Ellen Mudd took a larger boat after having sold many of her things. After landing in the Brazos River, they went up the Columbia River fifteen miles and then taking to horseback arrived at their destination. By using a two wheel oxcart, their supplies were brought to them from the river landing.

MILITARY SERVICE: Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) heard his father say that Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) fought in the War of 1812. The Adj. Gen. Records, State of Ky., refer to a Francis Mudd, soldier in War of 1812.

The descendants of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb h) one of whom is Henry Mudd (Abagb hb), and most investigators including Fr. L. J. Kenny, Mary Joseph Mudd (Abaaa adf), and the American Historical Society, agree that Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) fought in the War of 1812.

FRANCIS LUCAS ("FRANK") MUDD (ABAGB)*

- b Md. 1775
- d Wash. Co., Ky. 1823 (prior to 9-8)²
- son of Francis ("Frank") Mudd and Sarah Mitchell
- m 1st. Md. c 1801³ Susannah Mudd (Abcf) (d. between 1814 and 1816), dau of Bennett Mudd and Mary Blandford.

2d. by Rev. T. Wilson, Wash. Co., Ky. 1-25-1816 Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd (Abacf) (b. Md. 1787; d. Sweet Home, Tex. c 1863, dau of Luke Mudd.

Issue

- a (Francis) Austin b 10-29-1801 (cont'd)
- b Patrick b 1803 (cont'd)
- c (John) Donatus bapt 1-18-1805 (cont'd)
- d John Baptist b 5-1-1806° (cont'd)
- e (John) Robert bapt 5-29-1806 10 (cont'd)
- f (John) Lewis

("Luke") 11 b 3-19-1808 12 (cont'd)

g Thomas Nathaniel

Sr. ("Nat") b 10-31-1816¹³ (cont'd)

h Francis Lucas Jr.

("Frank" "Luke") b 4-4-1818 (cont'd)

- i George Henry b 2-x-1820 (cont'd)
- j Rose Ann b Md. after 1810

At the request of Rose Ann Mudd the following deed of gift was recorded on 3-27-1813: In consideration of love and affection Raphael Mudd (Abce) conveyed to Rose Ann Mudd, daughter of Francis Mudd, one negro man named Peter who was 70 years of age; one negro girl Rachel who was 16 years of age; one girl Ruth (negro) who was 3 years of age; and one iron gray mare which was 6 years old; reserving to his sister Susannah Mudd (i.e. first wife of Francis Lucas Mudd, Abagb) the use of them during her natural life.

ISSUE: Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) said that his father Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Sr. (Abagb g) had fifteen brothers and half-brothers.

It is clearly stated in the Civil War pension claim of Austin Mudd's (Abagb a) former slave that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c), the father of Samuel A. Mudd (Abagb ce), was the brother of Austin Mudd (Abagb a).

Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) was well known which fact was of assistance in establishing his ancestry. Dr. Joseph Aloysius Mudd (Abaga bd) of Wash., D.C. wrote a letter to Joseph Augustine Mudd (Ababc ab) of Chicago, Ill. wherein he stated that Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) was a first cousin to his father Dr. Hilary Pius Mudd (Abaga b) and that "Donatus' father was Francis Mudd, the son of Thomas, son of Henry, son of Thomas Mudd". Dr. Joseph Aloysius Mudd made the mistake of omitting one generation, viz. that of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) who was the son of Francis Mudd (Abag) and the father of Donatus Mudd (Abagb c); but, he did clearly indicate the line of descent. The Francis, son of Thomas Mudd whom he mentioned as being the father of Donatus, died in 1779 and so it is obvious that he could not be the father of a man born after 1800.

The inter-marriage of the Edelens and Mudds in the lines of Donatus Mudd (Abagb c) and John Lewis Mudd (Abagb f) tends to corroborate the close relationship of these two Mudds whom we have listed as brothers.

Charles Mudd (Abcd) and a Mr. Edelen brought suit to foreclose a mortgage they held on the personal property of Francis Mudd (Abagb) dec'd. The heirs and representatives of Francis Mudd, dec'd. mentioned in this suit were Donatus Mudd (Abagb c), Austin Mudd (Abagb a), Patrick Mudd (Abagb b), John Baptist Mudd (Abagb d), and Lewis Mudd (Abagb f).

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS: By the will of "Sary" Mudd (widow of Francis Mudd, Abag), which was probated 11-13-1810, her sons Thomas Nathaniel Mudd (Abaga) and Francis Mudd (Abagb) were appointed executors. Francis Mudd (Abagb), however, refused to act as executor and on 12-20-1810 his declination was witnessed by Massom Mudd (Abaaa b).

On 9-8-1823 on motion of Eleanor Mudd, widow and relict of Francis Mudd <u>Ir</u>. dec'd., and James H. Mudd (Abaca a), they were granted administration of the estate of Francis Mudd <u>Ir</u>. Their securities were John Jeffrees and Lewis Linton.²⁵

On 9-27-1823 an inventory of the estate of Francis Mudd, dec'd. was taken by John Rudd, Thomas James, and Wilfred (or Wilford?) Hayden. This inventory was signed by James H. Mudd (Abaca a) as Administrator. On 2-9-1824 an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Francis Mudd Jr., dec'd. was filed. On 6-14-1824 another inventory and appraisement was filed. 23

On 3-14-1825 Frederick Nanty (?), William Pile, William Spink, and John Pirtle were ordered to allott and set apart the dower of Eleanor Mudd in the estate of her deceased husband Francis Mudd. 29

Charles Mudd (Abcd) by his will dated 8-2-1828 (probated 9-22-1828)³⁰ bequeathed to Eleanor Mudd (she was the first heir named) his chart and oxen, one hundred barrels of corn of the crop then growing, choice of work horses, choice of milk cows, ten head of sheep, fifteen head of killing hogs for that fall, fifteen young hogs for the next year, all his plantation utentials, one barrel of salt, his working geeres, all his flax and all his wheat in the house, and also a sum to pay for the schooling of her youngest son George Henry Mudd (Abagb i) for three years.

On 9-26-1831 a committee was appointed to settle the accounts of the estate of Francis Mudd, dec'd.³¹ The committee consisted of John H. Lawson, James Bentley, Mordecai Hardin, and James Champion.

On 12-24-1838 the will of a Mary Eleanor Mudd was probated. We believed for a time that perhaps this Mary Eleanor Mudd was Francis Mudd's (Abagb) second wife, viz. Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd; but we have concluded that she was Mary Eleanor ("Old Miss Mary") Mudd (Abch) inasmuch as Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) of San Antonio, Texas in 1942 stated positively that his grandmother Ellen Mudd lived until he was about three years old, i.e. 1863. Therefore, Eleanor ("Ellen") Mudd could not be the Mary Eleanor Mudd whose will was probated in 1838.

REFERENCES: Many bits of information were pieced together to complete the history of this important family of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) whose descendants are so numerous. The reader will note that most important pieces of information were received personally from Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) who the author, in a general search for Mudds, found at the home of his son in San Antonio, Tex. The author and Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. spent many hours discussing this family.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. Maud McRay (Abagb ie4) reported "born in Ky.".
- 2. See Wash. Co., Ky. Order Bk. B, p. 317.
- 3. The will of Bennett Mudd (Abc) which was dated 9-16-1800 refers to his daughters Mary Eleanor, Aminta, and Susannah and bequeaths to them certain property during their "single" lives. This tends to show that the marriage of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb) and Susannah Mudd (Abcf) occurred after 1800, probably shortly afterwards.
- 4. Marr. Bk. 1, p. 154, Wash. Co., Ky.
- Sr. Margaret (Hamilton), a great-granddaughter of Catherine Mudd (Abaaf), copied 1-10-1816 but this was probably the license date.
- 6. Ref.: Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc).

- 7. Considerable difference of opinion existed as to the first name of Donatus Mudd. Some stated that it was Lloyd, others James, and others John. The last is the most probable, in fact, it appears that it was the intention of the parents of Donatus to give all their sons the first name of "John". This was of some value in placing the sons of Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb). Mrs. Rose Augusta Van Leeuwen (Abagb cbag) and Mary Effie Mudd (Abagb cdf) were certain that Donatus Mudd's first name was John and that most of his brothers were given the first name of John. The baptismal for Donatus Mudd refers to him only as Donatus.
- 8. Robert Angier was baptismal sponsor for Donatus Mudd in Charles Co., Md. Baptismal date of 6-15-1805 also given. See Ref. 95, p. 121 and Ref. 72, Vol. XXXV, p. 200.
- 9. Ref. 95, p. 14. John Baptist Mudd was baptized in Charles Co., Md. on 5-29-1806 (5-26-1806 also copied) his sponsor being Rebecca Mudd (possibly Adbe). His brother John Robert Mudd was baptized this same day.
- 10. John Robert Mudd was baptized in Charles Co., Md. his sponsors being Henry Mudd (Abcb) and Minta Mudd (Abcg). Ref. 95, p. 14 records the baptismal date of 5-26-1806.
- 11. His middle name is spelled "Lewis" by some and "Louis" by others; all, however, agree on the nic-name of "Luke".
- 12. At the Court House in Springfield, Ky. on 9-18-1824 it was ordered that Lewis Mudd, an infant orphan of Francis Mudd, dec'd., age 17 on the 19th of March next be bound out to James L. Simms to learn the art and mystery of a boot and shoemaker (Order Bk. C, p. 328, Wash. Co., Ky.). Thus we were able to determine the birth date of (John) Lewis ("Luke") Mudd.
- 13. From many sources we were given Thomas Nathaniel Mudd's birth date as 10-15-1816 which is the same date recorded on his grave stone.
- 14. Francis Lucas Mudd, having been named for his father Francis Lucas Mudd (Abagb), signed his name Francis Luke Mudd (Ref.: Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr., Abagb gc).
- 15. Maud McRay (Abagb ie4) reported 6-15-1822 and Thomas Nathaniel Mudd Jr. (Abagb gc) said 1821 or 1822.
- 16. See files. Also see Ref. 174.
- 17. One copiest, reported females 26 to 45, 1; instead of 16 to 26, 1.
- 18. I.B. 9, p. 360, Charles Co., Md.
- 19. For a description of "Hickory Thicket" see account of Theodore Mudd (Abaaa a).
- 20. I.B. 10, p. 388, L.R., Charles Co., Md.
- 21. LB. 10, p. 527, L.R., Charles Co., Md.
- 22. Taken direct from the land records at Austin, Tex. by the author.
- 23. In one instance Charles M. Thurston was referred to as the attorney for the plaintiff.
- 24. Old Common Law Case #18359.
- 25. Order Bk. B, p. 317, Wash. Co., Ky.
- 26. Will Bk. D, (1823-1830), p. 28, Springfield, Ky. The index stated that there was a list of sales but inspection of the records revealed no purchases.
- 27. Order Bk. B, p. 338, Wash. Co., Ky.
- 28. Order Bk. B, p. 358, Wash. Co., Ky.
- 29. Order Bk. B, p. 392, Wash. Co., Ky.
- 30. Will Bk. D, ps. 354 and 355, Wash. Co., Ky.
- 31. Order Bk. D, p. 199, Wash. Co., Ky.

58. This information supplements that which was presented in the first volume of Marylanders to Kentuckyl.

A notice appeared in the Kentucky Gazette on December 19, 1795 from David MOORE, Flour Inspector for the Port of Baltimore, regarding a theory of perpetual motion. [Ref: Karen M. Green's The Kentucky Gazette, 1787-1800, p. 141].

Zachariah MOORE lived in Prince George's County, Maryland at the time of his enlistment in the Revolutionary War. He was in Kentucky by March 3, 1802 at which time he signed a power of attorney in Campbell County. On September 20, 1828 he applied for and received pension S18987 in St. Ciair County, Missouri. He also received bounty land warrant #517-100 for his services in the Maryland Line. [Ref: Virgil D. White's Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II, p. 2410].

James Augustus MOORE, son of Henry MOORE (who was a painter and glazer in Baltimore and lived on Fayette Street), was born in 1784. James married Elizabeth ROOK on March 30, 1797 at the First Baptist Church in Baltimore. By 1810 they were in Lewis County, Kentucky, and their known children were as follows:

- (1) Matilda MOORE (born in 1804 in Maryland and married William WITTY on May 14, 1823 in Lewis County, Kentucky)
- (2) Nancy MOORE (married Joshua TAYLOR on April 30, 1828)
- (3) John Wesley MOOKE (born in 1822, married first to Nancy ROSS in Fleming County, Kentucky on January 11, 1842, married second to Mary ROSS (cousin of Nancy ROSS) on September 7, 1857, and died in Lewis County, Kentucky on October 23, 1896. Nancy Ross MOORE died in 1855 and Mary Ross MOORE died in 1914).

[Ref: Pioneer Families of Lewis County, Kentucky, compiled by the Lewis County Historical Society (1996), p. 255].

Thomas L. MOORE was born in 1764 in Somerset County, Maryland and lived there at the time of his enlistment in the Revolutionary War. In 1796 or 1797 he moved to Kentucky (county not stated) and in 1819 he moved to Clinton County, Illinois, where he applied for a pension (R3755) on December 2, 1833. He also stated that his brother John L. MILES had knowledge of his service in the Maryland Line. [Ref: Virgil D. White's Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II, p. 2408].

MORAN

John MORAN was a farmer who moved from Upper Resurrection Hundred in St. Mary's County, Maryland to Gerrard County, Kentucky in 1797. Jonathan MORAN, Hezekiah MORAN, and Joseph MORAN were all privates in the St. Mary's County militia in 1777. [Ref: Henry C. Peden, Jr.'s Revolutionary Patriots of Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, 1775-1783, p. 198].

MORGAN

John MORGAN was born on September 22, 1761 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and when young he moved to Dorchester County, Maryland and enlisted in the Maryland Line in 1780. He applied for a pension (S1238) in Oldham County, Kentucky on September 21, 1832, stating he had moved to Kentucky in 1794 and he had a twin brother Thomas MORGAN living in 1832 who had also served in the war. John MORGAN died on July 1, 1840. Thomas MORGAN applied for a pension (S2859) on September 21, 1832 in Oldham County, Kentucky, stating he had served in the Maryland Line in 1781. He had moved to Kentucky in 1806, at the age of 45, and later moved to Trimble County. He also stated that John MORGAN was his twin brother. [Ref: Maryland Archives, Volume 18, p. 410, and Virgil D. White's Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files, Volume II, pp. 2417 and 2419]. This information supplements that which was presented in the first volume of Marylanders to Kentucky].

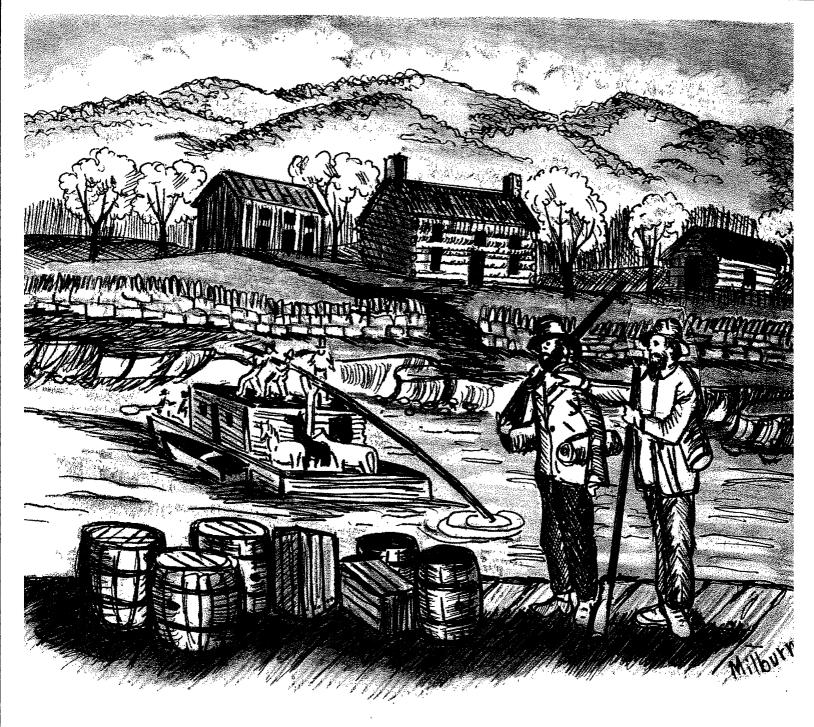
MUDD

William MUDD was born in 1723 in Charles County, Maryland and married Elizabeth CLEMENTS. He took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778 in Maryland during the Revolutionary War and died in Kentucky in 1804. [Ref: DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition, p. 2102].

MUIR

William MUIR took the Oath of Allegiance in St. Mary's County, Maryland in 1778 and was appointed guardian of his two children Janet MUIR and James Farlic MUIR in June, 1796. "William MUIR, farmer" moved from Chaptico Hundred to Washington County, Kentucky in 1808.

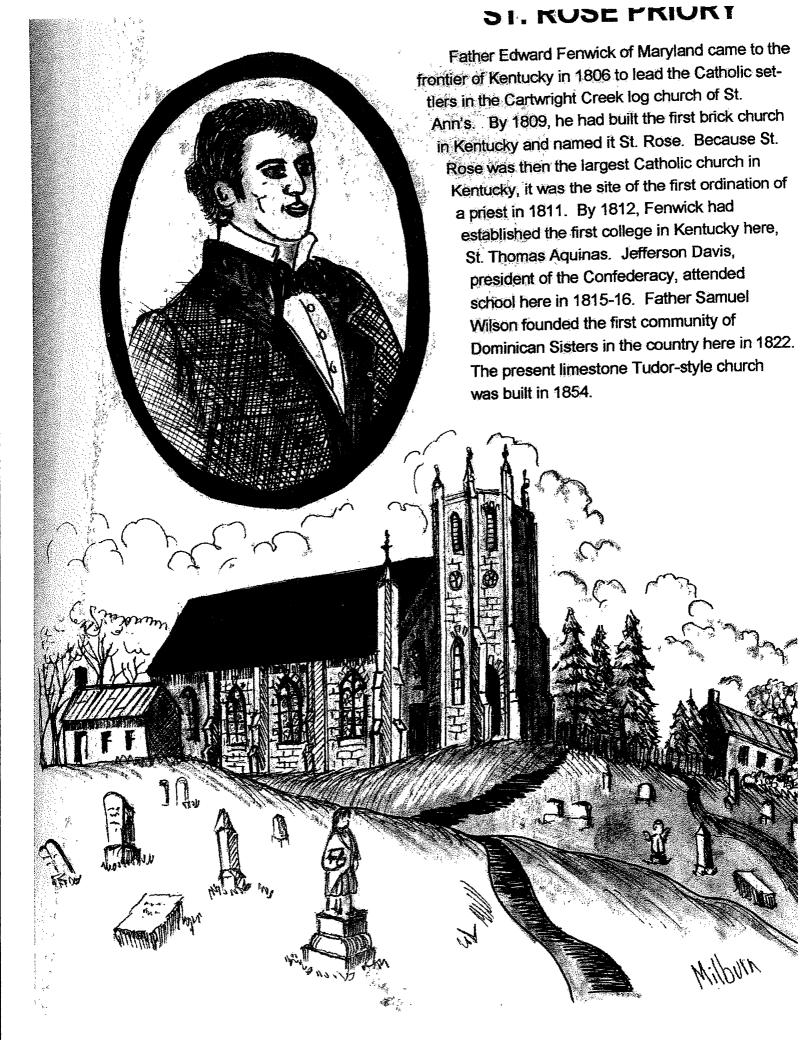
Mas Marylanders to Kentucky 1778-1828 Homes C. Pedan, Jr.

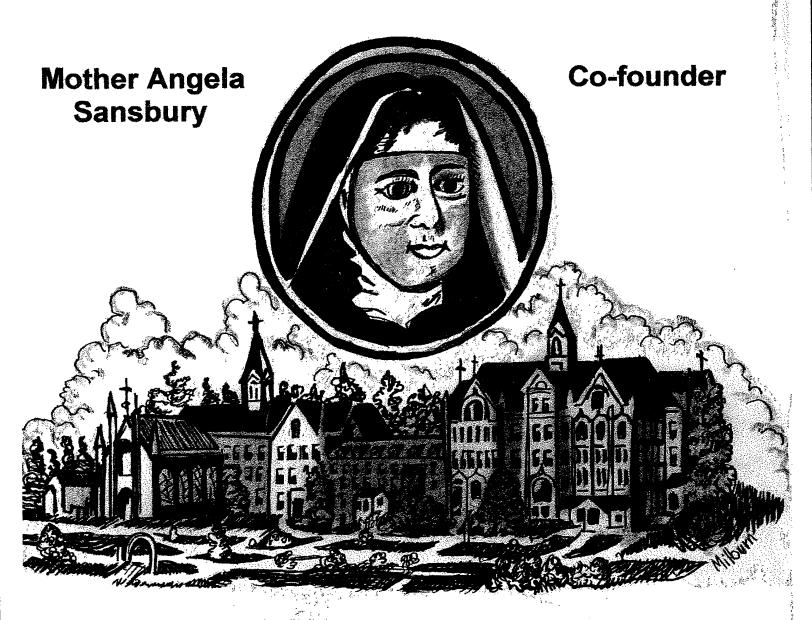


PARKER'S LANDING

From Fredericktown to New Orleans

Early in Washington County history, a means of getting the farmers goods to market was needed. Water routes were their highways. Richard Parker claimed 400 acres of land in 1780 for his service in the Revolutionary War. His land was located at the mouth of Cartwright Creek where it flows into the Beech Fork River. Parker established a tavern and flatboat landing here. The local farmers would bring their whiskey, bacon, ham, hides, lard, flour, hemp, and mules here to be shipped to market in New Orleans. From the Beech Fork to the Chaplin River to the Salt River, on to the Ohio River, and down the mighty Mississippi River. The trip would take three months including the walk back home to Washington County.



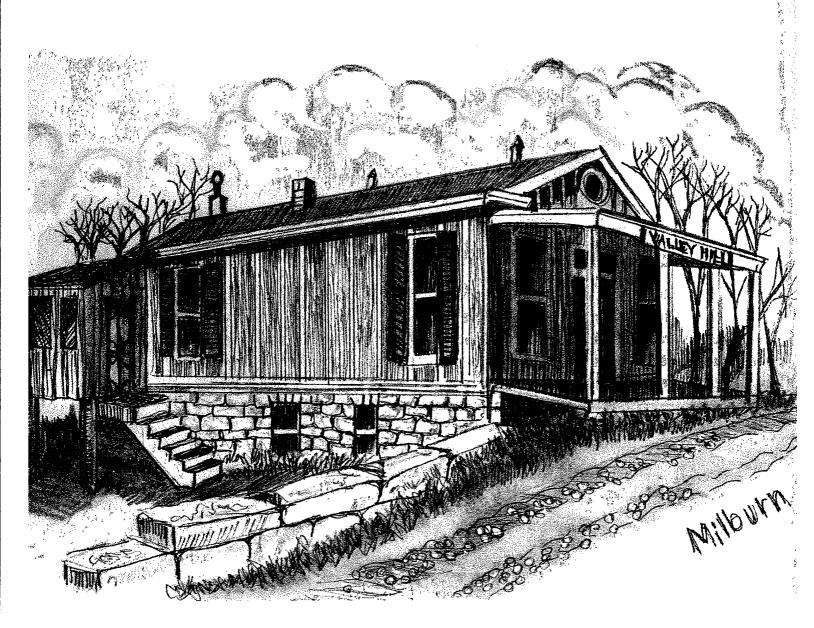


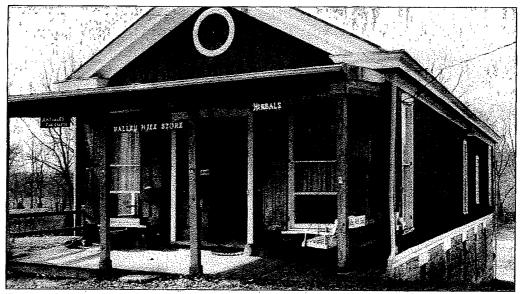
ST. CATHERINE MOTHER HOUSE AND ACADEMY IN SIENNA VALE

One of the most pressing needs on the Washington County frontier was the religious education of children. Realizing this, Father Samuel Wilson of St. Rose Church appealed to the young women of his parish to dedicate their lives to this service. In February 1822, nine young women answered his challenge and the first order of Dominican Sisters was founded in the United States. One of these young women was Maria Sansbury, who became Mother Angela Sansbury, the first Mother Superior of the new order and is known as the co-founder. The first home of the new order was a small log cabin on the St. Rose farm. Mother Angela and her sisters, who were also nuns, inherited a farm from their parents. Here the order built their motherhouse and academy known from 1823 to 1851 as St. Magdalen. In 1851, the name was changed to St. Catherine of Sienna. Fire destroyed the motherhouse in 1904. The sisters rebuilt their home on a hill overlooking Sienna Vale, which they named "Sienna Heights." St. Catherine College was chartered in 1931.

THE VALLEY HILL STORE

Valley Hill plantation, the home of Charles Grundy, sits on a hill about one half mile from this quaint store. Because of its location on the hill overlooking the Cartwright Creek Valley, Grundy named his farm Valley Hill. When the Louisville and Nashville railroad was extended from Bardstown to Springfield in March 1888, a depot was built where Booker Road meets Highway 438. The government established a post office in the new depot and appointed Thomas S. Grundy as the postmaster. He chose the name of the nearby plantation as the one for the new post office. Since that time, the depot, post office, country store and section of the county have been known to all as "Valley Hill." In 1896 Shelby and Grundy opened a store at the depot. The store was later operated by T. C. Tatum and Mitchell Walker. The post office closed in 1906, but the ancient store is still open and you will be welcomed by proprietor, Rosemary Bailey.





VALLEY HILL STORE. Stopping by to browse for antiques and chat with Rosemary Bailey, an artist and poet, was a real treat. She retired in 2006, and now the antique shop stands empty. In 1888, the little train depot, post office, and general store were built to serve the railroad spur line that ran from Louisville to Springfield.

only re

extren has a j which

LIFT

lift t

Grui

Coo

Geo



THE BEECH FORK RAMBUERS. Popular at social events, dances, and weddings all over the county, the Beech Fork Ramblers were a wonderfully talented band formed in Fredericktown. Pictured from left to right are the following: (first row) J. P. Willett (saxophone), Frank Taylor (saxophone), Jimmy Nally (saxophone), and Hilman Taylor (drums); (second row) Charlie Wathem (trumpet), Mutt Lanham (trumpet), Bea Mudd, S. T. Hamilton (accordion), Margorie Wathen, Gene Taylor (banjo), Chester Taylor, Frederick Nally, and Paul Wathen (cello). (Joyce and Buddy Taylor.)

KALARAMA FARM

Greek for Beautiful Sight

A visiting priest once viewed the rolling field of the famous saddle horse farm in Springfield and exclaimed, "Kalarama, Beautiful Sight." The farm was founded in the early 1900's by Judge Ike Thurman. He employed the regions best horseman, Frank G. Peters as his farm manager. Peters and the Judge had a simple philosophy, "Keep and breed the best mares possible to the best stallions available." The farm registered its first horse with the Saddle Horse Breeders Association in 1908. Around this time, the Judge hired a young man, Joe Walker, as a house servant, but he turned out to be a great groom and worked with the Kalarama horses for over 50 years. The Judge instructed young Joe Walker to ride the farm's prize mare, Nancy Thurman, 65 miles to Silver Creek Stable to be breed to Rex Peavine. From this mating came Kalarama Rex, who was truly the king of sires for the farm. Rex was the number one sire in America from 1935-1944. The farm is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hamilton and managed by their daughter Joan. Larry Hodge is the trainer.



Prayer that Manow said when loop were in the derince written in her handwriting

ing inchain you was Their are dungers など、なな nic now becoure nur der to an one in their doingers frig we ned your as on punaro and on the in you we? ch god of in war me are h

Louis A. Mudd, Sr.

Estate Auction

Saturday, July 21

10:30 A.M.

This

Nice

Home



110

Armory

Hill

The executors of the estate of the late Louis A. Mudd, Sr. have commissioned us to sell this fine dwelling owned and occupied by their father prior to his death. The property is located at 110 Armory Hill in Springfield. It is only a short distance from the downtown area.

This home has two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen and rear entrance to utility porch. The upstairs is unfinished. It is situated on a nice lot with approximately 80' frontage, 173 feet deep and 70' wide at rear.

#16,000

POSSESSION - August 1, 1973

TERMS

 20% Day of Sale. Balance with delivery of deed on before August 1, 1973

FOR INSPECTION CONTACT THE SELLER

Washington County Auction Service

PHONE 336 - 3546

J.W. JANES JOHN WHARTON.

JAMES K. POWEL - Auctioneer

Reprinted from the Springfield Sun, July 31, 1952 issue and continued in the August 7, 1952 issue.

Miss Shannon Nally, a freshman at St. Catharine Junior College, has recently completed an interesting history of Fredericktown. Miss Nally selected her material from old documents, such as the Stith Hamilton Diary and the Connor Deed Book, as well as other historical sources. Many facts of interest to old residents of Fredericktown and Springfield appear in the paper, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Nestled at the foot of several runged hills, and lying in the valley of the Beech Fork River and Cartwright's Creek, is located the little village of Fredericktown. It is just within the southwest boundary line of Washington County, since the Beech Fork River is the dividing line between Washington and Nelson Counties. It is located on Highway 150, and is just half way between Bardstown and Springfield.

"Due to its picturespue location and lovely scenery it is often styled the Switzerland of Kentucky."

A charming tribute to this little village was given by the late Pr. J. A. Fowler of Louisville, who was born and reared near Fredericktown, and later upon revisiting the scenes of his boyhood declared it to be the most beautiful scenery in America. He says:

"To those who admire the beauties of nature, nothing could be more aweinspiring than the rocky point that terminates near the old lichen-clad ridge.
The steep path that wound its way upward to what appeared an inaccessible height.
walled in by solid blocks of limestone, and finally takes its way to the woods,
through a cleft in the rocks that tower above, and forces you to feel that the
insignificance of the works of man, compared with the grandeur and glory of
created nature is unsurpassed even by the more celebrated spots of scenery.

Standing on the immense shat of moss covered rocks that drown this shaggy
mountain, you can look down a perpendicular wall of several hundred feet on the
Beech Fork Fiver that flows at its base, over rippling pools and rocky fills,
until it is a sight among the fromming hills. After visiting the valley
of crway in France and the Cheviot Hills of Scotland with all their topographical
beauty, Dr. Fowler says they are not more beautiful than the hills of Fredericktown."

This little own with a population of about one hundred fifty is one of the

oldest settlements in Washington and adjoining counties. G. S. Ford mentioned this in his article in Compton's Encyclopedia.

"In 1775 when Daniel Boone blazed the routes from a point in northern
Tennessee and North Carolina to Kentucky, this route crossed several rivers and
traversed Cumberland Gap, following a path called Warriors Path, to the present
site of Manchester, Kentucky. This same route followed a buffalo trace to
the Kentucky River to Boonesborough, and an extension ran to Lexington, Harrodsburg and Mount Vernon through Springfield and Fredericktown on to Louisville.
This route was known as the Wilderness Trail."

In 1782 John Filson, one of the early explorers of Kentucky drew a map showing the location of the above towns, as well as other early settlements. This map was published in 1784. At that time there were only three counties in Kentucky, and this Filson map showed only two points on this trail in Washington County, that of Potts, now known as Pottsville, and the other was Parker's, now known as Fredericktown.

"The name Parker's was taken from a man named Richard Parker who lived at the mouth of Cartwright's Creek. He settled there when that neighborhood was part of Jefferson County. The Hunter Trace or Buffalo Trace passed his house and forded the Beech Fork there. When the Big Road was cut through the wilderness from Danville to Bardstown it passed Parker's house. He lived to see Nelson County formed from Jefferson in 1784, in such a way as to include his place. When Washington was formed from Nelson, his home was included in the new county, it being on the east side of Beech Fork, which was made the line between the two counties. Richard Parker died very soon after Washington County was formed, leaving a large estate. A stream which crosses the present Highway No. 150 still bears the name of Parker's Run."

A post office was set up at Fredericktown in the early part of 1800, and Edward G. Overton was postmaster in 183h. Mr. Overton was an uncle of the Dr. J. W. Fowler who wrote the charming tribute to his native village of Fredericktown. The mail was first carried from Bardstown on horseback in leather pouches then later in a covered wagon, drawn by two horses and known as a Mail Wagon. This method continued until around the year of 1908 or 1910, when the post office was moved to Springfield, and the mail at Fredericktown was delivered by a rural carrier. Clark's History of Kentucky records the opening of the roadway as

follows:

"In 1795 the Kentucky Legislature passed an act providing that the road from Lexington to Crab Orchard should be open to vehicular traffic." This was, of course, the Wilderness Trail.

At this point, known then as Parker's, now as Fredericktown, Cartwright's Creek empties into the Beech Fork River. The surrounding land is rather low, and in the rainy season the water rises to a considerable height, so for that reason a shipping point was started. The three principal shipping ports in Washington County before 1820 were Everhart's on Rolling Fork, Ferguson's Mill on Little Beech, and Parker's warehouse on the Beech Fork.

"The Beech Fork and Rolling Fork of Salt River, the two principal streams of pioneer Washington County were navigable in those days whenever swollen by rains. A rise in the river was called a "fresh" and the departure of boats was referred to as 'the going out with the fresh'."

To designate the proper height of the water for shipping, a stone vall was built in the bank of the river. This wall was built of blue limestone, except for one line which was built of white stone. When the water reached this white line in the rock wall, it was said that the river was in boating order, and it was then considered the proper time for shipping. At Fredericktown part of this wall still remains and may be seen today. Kentucky's famous products made up the usual cargo. "Rafts and flat boats carried tobacco, whiskey, mules, flour hemp, maple syrup and other products down the river to Louisville and then on to New Orleans." It usually took about three months to make a round trip to New Orleans and back.

"A number of citizens of the community earned their living by serving as pilots for boats that went out from this shipping point. It was not an uncommon sight in those days at certain seasons of the year, to witness as many as ten or twelve hoats going down the river headed for the southern markets at Natchez and New Orleans. Boats used to carry cargoes to southern markets were referred to as "Orleans boats," and the usual length was about fifty feet. A boat of that size would carry 250 barrels of whiskey, or about 8,500 gallons."

This shipping point at Parker's (now Fredericktown) was located a few hundred yards from the present highway, and is still known as the old boat yard. It is a favorite fishing spot for fishermen today, and is located directly across from the old Connor homestead.

Several large storage warehouses stood within this territory. These were built by Mr. Connor and used to store material and products that were shipped down the river. These warehouses ran for a distance up the stream. A large one being located on Parker's Runabout two miles from Fredericktown, and this one was built by Mr. Richard Parker. An old diary, now in the possession of S. T. Hamilton, Sr. makes the following reference to these warehouse stations:

"Then came the Tobacco Inspection Station from about 1830 to 1860, Littells
Laws of Kentucky shows the establishment of one of these stations on the Beech
Fork at the mouth of Cartwright's Creek near the home of Richard Parker, now the
little village of Fredericktown."

In 1835 or 1836 the Legislature chartered a turnpike which was built through Fredericktown. This turnpike ran from Springfield to Bardstown, a distance of eighteen miles, with Fredericktown as the half-way point. The road was maintained by toll gates which were near the side of the road, and a gate keeper charged a fee for each vehicle which passed through. This means of maintaining the road remained until 1897 when other plans were used.

Around the year 1898 or later, the name of the place was changed from Parker's to Fredericksburg. Baylor mentioned the change, and verifies it.

"This name being taken from an old resident Frederick Hill, born in 1936, who lived and owned considerable land in the section."

It was from this early name that was derived the popular title 'the Burg'. However, at the request of postal authorities this name of Fredericksburg was later changed to Fredericktown to prevent confusion with another Fredericksburg. Locally the place is still known as "the Burg." Many descendants of Frederick Hill still live in this vicinity, a direct descendant being eighty-seven year old Sister Cecilia Hill, of St. Catharine Convent near Springfield, who is a daughter of Frederick Hill.

According to authoritative sources known to Mr. Joe Polin, Sr., the township was laid off in streets. "In the late 1780's or 1790's a city council was formed and it was incorporated into a city in the 1790's."

One of the oldest settlers of the town was George Sterling Connor, who was born in 1802 and died in 1880. A private cemetery near the home he built still bears eloquent testimony to its owner. In this cemetery are about twenty or more graves of his family and relatives, "the forefathers of the hamlet." Mr. Connor built a large two story brick home which stands today near the Nelson

County line, and is the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nally. This is among the oldest homes in Fredericktown. The brick used in the construction of the house was burned there on the grounds at a spot known as the old brick klin.

Mr. Connor owned much of the land in this territory; and he built, owned and operated several of the warehouses which stood on the banks of Cartwright's Creek. Among other things which he owned was an old water mill which stood about one hundred fifty feet from the Connor homestead, built in the early part of 1800. This large flour mill was run by water from Cartwright's Creek. A ditch known as the Mill Race carried the water directly from the creek to the mill which was protected by a building made of logs. The water thus furnished the power to the big wheel which turned and ground the corn into meal, and the wheat into flour. Residents for many miles came to get their grinding done as was the custom at that time, for there were only a few mills operated in the early day: for grinding purposes.

The old mill race which is just at the rear of the present school and school yard still remains to mark the site of the old water mill.

Another invention of pioneer days was the carding machine which was owned and operated by Mr. Commor in the early part of 1800. This was a great drawing card to early Fredericktown. This machine was located about one hundred yards from the Connor home. Wool from the surrounding community was brought in for the purpose of being put into shape for spinning. When thus prepared it could be woven into material for garments. The old carding machine burned in 1887, and was never rebuilt.

A general store or building known as the High House stood just across the road in from of the brick home. This house was another of Mr. Connor's possessions. The first floor was used as a general store, a dwelling was on the second floor, and the high cellar under the house was used for storing and aging whiskey. This house remained standing until a few years ago when it was replaced by a new residence now owned and occupied by Miss Lettie Mudd.

An interesting incident connected with the old Connor Home was described as follows to the outline of this paper by Miss Mabel Williams, granddaughter of Mr. Connor:

"During the Civil War, General Bragg and his Confederate Army came through Fredericktown, and the General and some of his officers stopped at the Connor home. Entering the house, they stacked their guns in the front hall, while they asked Mrs. Connor to prepare food for them. The army camped in the fields nearby, and remained overnight, slaughtering many of Mr. Connor's cows and hogs to be used as food for the soldiers. The next day, after burning the old wooden bridge across the Beech Fork River, which is just a stone's throw from the Connor home, they went on to Springfield and Perryville, where the battle of Perryville followed."

Mr. Connor purchased some of the lots in Fredericktown from Mr. Converse of Philadelphia in 1840 and earlier. The particular lot where the brick house starts may have been purchased as early as 1820. Sone of these lots were laid off in London, England. Mr. Connor owned six or seven hundred acres of land, which was bought in chunks according to records, not all at one time, or from one person. The two immediate descendants of Mr. Connor who survive are a granddaughter, Miss Mabel Williams, of Springfield, Kentucky, and a grandson, Mr. Conner Williams. of Kansas City. Their Connor Deed Book as well as the Stith Hamilton Diary are two most interesting primary sources used by the author of this article.

"The old tavern or hotel, which served the people who came to ship goods down the river was among the oldest building, having been built by Mr. Norris, and operated in its early days by Mr. Slack, who lived across Cartwright's Creek near the old Hamilton home, and from whom the little settlement "Slacksville" derived its name."

The old tavern also had a bar. A stable stood across the road to care for the traveler's horses. This building, too, remained standing until about three vears ago when it was replaced by a new residence, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clements and family, and on the site where stood the old stable, now stands the new store building owned and operated by Leo and Bryan Mudd.

Another old store building standing just below the old tavern, was one of the very early building. This was built about the same time the old tavern was constructed. Among the first to operate this store was Mr. Mannix, followed by Mr. Charles Wheatley and a number of others. This store stands, having been remodeled and is used in connection with the new store of leo and Bryan Mudd.

The old Shaunty Homestead is another one of those built in the early days. Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Shaunty lived in the homestead and spent the greater part of their lives there. Old Dr. Shaunty, as he was familiarly known in the neighborhood, was a very successful doctor. Two sons, Dr. George M. Shaunty and John N. Shaunty were born at this home in Fredericktown, and followed in the footsteps of their father. They became doctors and enjoyed a large and successful practice

both in Washington and Nelson Counties. A daughter, Miss Ella D. Shaunty, also born in Fredericktown, was a teacher in the public schools of Washington County for a number of years, and later became School Superintendent of Washington County. The Shaunty residence still stands in a good state of preservation now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Willett.

Three other prominent doctors who later made their home in Fredericktown and ministered to the needs of the community were Dr. E. L. McIntire, Dr. S. F. Hamilton, and Dr. W. E. Crume. These men were from prominent pioneer families and their work as physicians was quite outstanding. Dr. McIntire and Dr. Hamilton in later years moved to Springfield; and Dr. Crume took up practice in Bardstown; however, they still took care of their practice at Fredericktown. caring for the residents of these towns until their deaths, only a few years ago.

Directly across the highway from the Shaunty Homestead stands a very oli building which has served as a residence for the priests since the early days. Johnson mentioned its erection in his history.

"The Catholic Church was begun in 1882 by Father Thomas White, and later was taken over by Rev. Edward J. Lynch, pastor of the neighboring church of Holy Cross, at Holy Cross, Kentucky. In July 1883 Father W. M. Buckman was premanently appointed as the first rector of the new church, which he completed and had solemnly dedicated on October 25, 1883. Father Buckman remained at the post for fully eighteen years, and in 1886 he opened a parochial school which for about three years was taught by the Dominican Sisters but the burden being too heavy for so small a parish, the school was closed and the building added to the church, and so it stands today. Fr. Buckman was promoted to New Haven, Kentucky in 1901, and Fr. John Taylor came for a few months. He was succeeded by Rev. Julian T. Pieters in 1902. Father Pieters was a native of Ostend, Belgium and was a very learned and capable man. During his pastorate a parochial school was again started in 1908. This school was taught by the Sisters of St. Dominic and lasted for two years."

Father Pieters remained at Fredericktown until May, 1925, a period of twenty-three years. Fr. Lawrence Durbin was appointed temporary pastor for a period of seven months. Father R. Gipperich succeeded him for six years, followed by Father J. Nieters for another six years. In 1937 Rev. Herman Lammers became pastor and remained for two years when he was promoted to

Director of Catholic Charities. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Jerome
Lammers who is the present pastor. This is the unbroken chain of pastors at
Fredericktown from 1882 until the present day. The parish has grown by leaps
and bounds and has completely outgrown the old church building. It is now quite
too small to accommodate the parish, and plans are being made for a new church.
The school, too, has grown, for in 1916 three Wrsuline Sisters from Mount Saint
Joseph's in Daviess County came to teach, and the public school has continued
under their supervision since that time, however, eleven sisters are now teaching.
In 1939 the old public school building was replaced with a modern brick building
to which about three hundred children are attending from adjoining districts.

In 1945 a new subdivison was laid off at the south side of Fredericktown. a number of lots have been sold and several new homes have been erected, also in this same year a large lake was constructed on the hill, which furntshed water for the town.

Except for the erection of a number of new buildings, and a few changes in roadways, the village of Fredericktown after one hundred seventy-five years of existence remains much the same. The steep hills overlooking the winding Beech Fork River, and the level valley below still present scenery which is in keeping with its title "Switzerland of Kentucky".

```
*LENTINE (*NICK*) MUDD (ABABC D)*
  apolistic. Bullitt Co.), Ky. 1808
   Freder Skiown, Kr. c 1889!
  of Nic., las Mudd and Eleanor Ferguson
   1:1... % son Co., Ky. 10-9-1826 (Mary) Eliza Cambron (b. (5?) -9-1832), dau of John Cambron
   2d., W. Sh. Co., Kr. 12-25-1843 Mrs. Lucinda Alice ("Lucy") (Hinton) Montgomery's (b. Ky. c 1813),
   tall of John Hinton and Nancy Cambron.
                       Issue
   Lattic
           A. 111.
                                 (cont'd)
                       ь 1827
   andimin
           "W:11")
                       ъ 1829
                                 (cont'd)
   Willia
    I still a halla
    * Nice
                    apt. 5-9-1832
                                      (cont'd)
 t Valent ex"Vale") b 1840 (cont'd)
. July 3 4 July b 8-3-1841
                      b 2-1-1845<sup>1-1</sup>
 r. Prais Males
                                       (cont'd)
    Henr Parker
                       b 9-12-1846 12
                                        (cont'd)
  Then shelware
                       b 4-21-1855 14
                                         (cont'd)
   Me_{i} . . .
 in Bearx Table 1
                       b 6-27-1859
                                       (cont'd)
                       b 3-21-1827 (protocoly & control)
   He to Fite to
       . . . . . . . . . . . . . Monroe Newton.
                          Issue: (11 children, 7 sons, 4 daus; only one known)
                          1. Xavier
   Rayle Newton resided in Holy Cross, Ky. (dead)
   Mary Co.
                       ъ с 1836
                       d prior to 8-13-1891
                       m George Goodlet."
                          Issue; (4 children; only one known)
                                            b. 8-17-1860
                          1. Susan M.
                       b Wash, Co., Ky, 11-23-1847
   line it is
                       ਰ ਵ 1873
                       m "by P. T. Faunt, St. Charles Church, Wash, Co., Ky. 1-9-1869 James T.
                          Yates.
                          No assue.
   On 1 1.7-1567 Inceld Mudd was a baptismal sponsor for George Cambron at Manton (also called
   Philippe Co. Ky.
    so an allocabeth
                        \theta = \theta = 19 = 1849 (O.R.) \theta
                       m "at "her mother's" by R. Sale a Baptist minister, 1-13-1874 Henry A.
                          Wimsatt.
                          Lesue: (only two known).
                          1 Bowman Full name is reported to have been Charles Bowmin Wimsatt
```

QUERIES

12,776. BANDY, LANHAM, ROLLER, WHITEHOUSE

Wish to exchange information with those researching Perry and Lydia Ann (Burns) Lanham, Maryland/Kentucky; James and Sarah Whitehouse, Fauquier Co., Virginia/Ky.; William and Dicy (Green) Bandy, Rutherford Co., North Carolina/Tennessee; Ansel and Mary Ann (Burgess) Bandy, N.C./Tenn./Ky. James Whitehouse (born ca. 1750-55) came to Ky. from Fauquier Co., Va., with Simon Kenton, 1783, and settled in Mercer (Boyle) Co., Ky. John and Mary Roller--Franklin Co., Va./Ky.--bought 100 acres, eastern Marion Co., Ky.

Kathryn L. Roller, 321 Springhill Rd., Danville, KY 40422

12,777. ABELL, MUDD, BEAVEN

Seek information on Peter Abell (born ca. 1818), a horse trader and a farmer in St. Mary, Kentucky. Peter's wife was Elizabeth, and children were: Samuel; Susan; Diana; twins Peter and Adeline (born in 1859); William; Elizabeth; George (who is the father of my grandmother, Malissa Ann Abell); John; and Mary.

Mary Helen Washington, 4114 Davis Place NW, Washington, DC 20007

12,778. EAGLIN, RIDER, BROWN

Seek information on William Melvin Eaglin. Also seek information on the parents of Jacob Rider (born in 1818, in New York) and on the parents of Rhoda Brown (born in 1821, in Kentucky).

Donna Land Stromowsky, 9517 Palladio Ct., Louisville, KY 40299

12,779. LYNCHARD, TALBERT

Thomas Lynchard (born ca. 1775/80, in Virginia), who served in the War of 1812, died in 1822 as a result of that service. (After Thomas's death, his childhood friend, Henry Clay, wanted to adopt his namesake.) Who were Thomas Lynchard's parents? Also seek information about the parents of Prudence Talbert (born 5 Jan. 1780; died in 1834). When she was young, Prudence had migrated with her parents (with Daniel Boone) to Crab Orchard, Kentucky. Prudence married Thomas Lynchard on 15 May 1806. Her 2nd marriage was to William Bowman (moved to Covington, Ky.).

Janet Curry Jezick, 1515 NW 136th Ave., Portland, OR 97229

Andrew Ward
5151 Crystal Springs Drive N.E.
Bainbridge, Washington • 98110 U.S.A.
Telephone 206/842-9666 • Fax 206/842-6659

Mary Jo Maguire President, Washington County Historical Society 104 E. Virginia Avenue Springfield KY 40069

Tuesday, February 13, 1996

Dear Mary Jo:

Thanks so much for the letters and enclosures. I enclose a check for

\$8, as requested.

I also enclose the list of Mudds in Springfield, taken from my Phone Search CD-Rom; my Mudd/Lincoln genealogical charts; the slave schedules for John Donatus Mudd; and the annotated and chronologized narrative.

Let's take them one at a time and see what lines of inquiry they

suggest:

1. Mudds of Springfield: I have highlighted the names of Mudds that may well be descendants of John Donatus, based on the similarity of their names to his sons.

Inquiry 1. I am of course interested in any family documents relating to the period (1843 or '46 to 1855 or '58) C. was with the family, especially photographs of the family or of slaves in the family, especially Celia and Jack; a family Bible; account books or other records from John Donatus's farm; letters to John Donatus, especially from John Baptist and Austin Athanasius Mudd in Missouri.

Inquiry 2. Since my book will record not only C.'s life but my search for his story, I need to meet the most likely sources of family information, white and black, so let me know when we reach the point where I ought to come to Springfield and interview people. I don't want to get so far ahead of the game through your services that there is nothing left to experience and recount when I come visit. I also want to make sure we don't get too many doors closed in our faces, so I think our direct inquiries of people at this point should be pretty general.

2. Genealogical Charts. You'll see the Mudd/Lincoln/Edelen connections here.

Inquiry: If there are any other Mudd/Lincoln connections I've missed, or if any of these names suggest additional stories or lines of inquiry, let me know.

Addressed to US Careni

3. Slave Schedules.

Inquiry 1. See if there is a record of Celia Mudd's dates of birth and death. Obviously the census won't help, but perhaps there is a burial/marriage record?

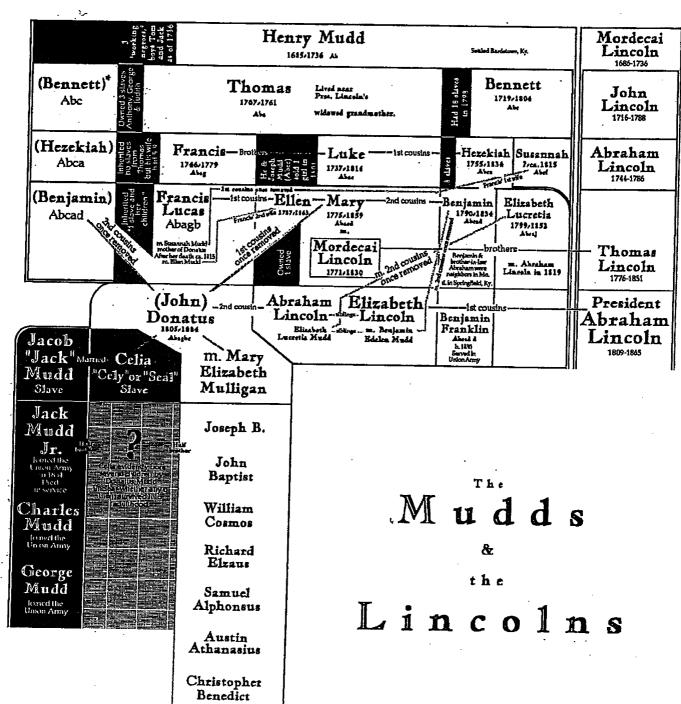
Inquiry 2. I think slave no. 10 in the 1850 list is my man. This means he could have been born not in 1843 but around 1846. Could you check the baptismal record for that period?

4. Narrative I have put my questions to you in bold in the footnotes, but I hope the narrative suggests more than I have figured out from this distance. In any case, this will give you as clear an idea as I have of the particulars of C.'s life, and should give you an idea of what we're up against.

Payment Why not let me know when you have worked up to another, say, ten hours on this project so I can keep track of my costs? My means are limited, and I have to parse them out in Missouri and Tennessee as well as Springfied, but obviously this is the most important phase of the project, so press on.

I thank you again for all your help and interest. Give me a call once you've been through this material and we'll see how to proceed.

Best regards,



Lloyd Donatus

Theresa Ann

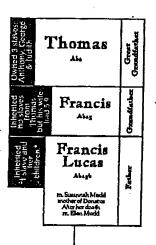
Mary Eliza

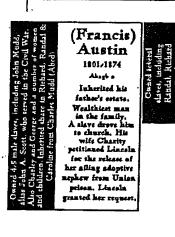
Louisa Helen

Sarah

*In order to illustrate the relationship between Donatus Mudd and Abraham Lincoln, I have displayed the Bennett Mudd line twice, the first parenthetically, the second adjacent to the Lincoln

Donatus Mudd & his Brothers





Patrick

1603-ca1876
Abapta
Died when a syclam of the standard of the standard

Baptist

(John) Baptist 1806/1833 Abagh d Springfield, Kentucky

(John)
Robert
1806/1855
Aligh

Abigho Abigho Abigho Abigho Died in Lintoln County, Missouri Came to Missouri with his brother Luke . cc. 1841

ce. 1161
m. his nice, daughter of
Thomas Nathaniel Mudd
One of his daughters
was murdered in
August, 1886

Rec'd a share of his mother's alwes Panels,
Richard & Caroline in 1928. Also baptized
newborn slave named George Joseph Midde
(b. 7/4/18) in Parry. Missoitel.

(John) Lewis

1808/1868
Alagh f
Died in St. Charles,
Missouri
Came to Missouri with
his brother Rabert
ca.1843
Large landholder,
His 2nd wife was
the daughter of
Riclen and Mary
Ann Mudd

Thomas Nathaniel

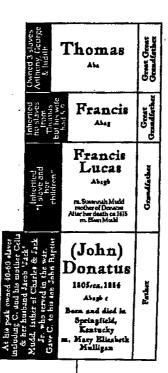
Abagh g Migrated to Texas, Pought under Sam Joueton vo. Santa An Raised cattle on

Raised cattle on 1476 acres Drove them to Kansas City, Missouri Buried in Yoskum, Texas Francis Lucas 1816-1817

Sold one elive named Louise in 1848 for S400, Estate on file.

Born in Kentucky, died in Texas. Lieutemant in the Texas State Troops C.S.A. Only, then drafted and served as a private George Henry

Abigh I
Bern in Kentucky
Died in Texas
After Emancipation
his widow stopped
beasting about their
kinship to Abraham
Lincoln



Donatus Mudd & his Sons

Wives

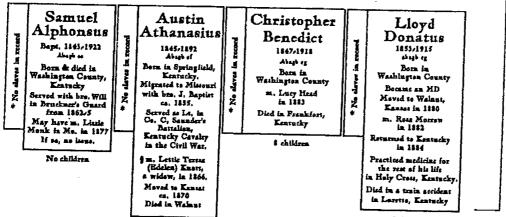
§ Daughters of
James & Rose
Edelen

† Daughter of George (?)
Clements

† Daughter of
Walter (?) Clements

*In this generation most wills were made after Bmancipation; I will have have to look at county records, deeds, and census data to determine how many of the sons of Donatus Mudd owned slaves.

Joseph B. 1832-221.1295 Abagh es Im. Mary Elizabeth Clements in 1836 Became an MD Lived in Fredericketown, Washington County 2 children	John Baptist 1834-1909 Abaye of firm, Inshelle Relaten ca. 1855 Denn in Springfield, Kentucky Emigrated ca. 1855 to Misseuri with brather Austin Benigrated ca. 1869 to Walnut, Kannas 9 children	William Cosmos 1834-1927 Abayo or Bora in and died are Springleld, Kentucky, In. Alice Louise Edden in 1864 May have also m. Imelda Mudd, daw. of William Mudd & Hettie Redien Served with bro. Sam in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, assigned to Buckner's Guard, Disappeaved of his children marrying l'estation.	Richard Elzatts 1837-1886 Alaph et Born in and died near Springfield, Kentrucky. Assirtant Surgean at Andersonville from 1862 on. MD in Springfield Fm. (Mary) Theresa Catherine Clements in 1872. 7 children	
--	---	--	--	--



10 children

7 children

Slave Schedules for John Donatus Mudd

1850				
No.	Age	Sex	Color	Note
1.	62 jacas. 37 35 laise	m	black	Jacob?
2.	37	m	black	Jacob?
3.		f	black	Celia? Was she freed before 1860?
4.	27 .	f	black	
5.	21	f	black	•
6.	16	f	black	
7.	7 : Rules :	m	black	Probably Jack from your baptismal record.
8.	7 ikuler : 5 Beorge : 5	m	black	George?
9.		f	black	Caroline?
10.	4	m	mul.	I think this may be our man.
11.	3 Caralenson	f	mul.	This may be the girl who didn't live long
12.		m	mul.	Another who didn't live long?
13.	1	m	black	· ·
1060	1870			,
1860	/870	-		
No.	Age	Sex	Color	Corresponds with 1850
No. 1.	Age 77	m	black	1? Could be be
No. 1. 2.	Age 77 40 50	m f	black black	1? Caned En lien 5?
No. 1. 2. 3.	Age 67 77 40 ≤ °° 36 44 °°	m f f	black black black	1? Caned be be 5? 4?
No. 1. 2. 3. 4.	Age 67 77 40 ≤ °° 36 44 °°	m f f	black black black black	1? Caned be be 5? 4?
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Age 67 77 40 ≤ °° 36 44 °°	m f f f m	black black black black black	1? Caned be be. 5? 4? ?
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Age 67 77 40 5° 36 4' 16 15 25 15 25	m f f m f	black black black black black black	1? Caned be be. 5? 4? ? 8
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Age 67 40 50 36 46 16 15 25 15 24	m f f f m f m	black black black black black black black	1? Caned be be. 5? 4? ? 8 9 10? (But not mulatto.) ¹
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Age 67 40 50 36 46 15 15 25 15 24 6	m f f f m m m	black black black black black black black black	1? Caned be be. 5? 4? ? 8 9 10? (But not mulatto.) ¹ X
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Age 67 40 50 36 46 16 15 15 25 14 24 6 16 5	m f f f m m m m	black black black black black black black black	1? Could be be. 5? 4? ? 8 9 10? (But not mulatto.) ¹ X
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	Age 67 40 50 36 46 16 15 25 15 14 24 6 5 3 13	m f f f m m m m m	black black black black black black black black black	1? Caned be be. 5? 4? ? 8 9 10? (But not mulatto.)¹ X X
No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Age 67 40 50 36 46 16 15 15 25 14 24 6 16 5	m f f f m m m m	black black black black black black black black	1? Could be be. 5? 4? ? 8 9 10? (But not mulatto.) ¹ X

¹Note that there were very few mulattoes listed in the 1860 census for Washington County; in fact, I found none. This must have been at the discretion of the census taker, who may have been under pressure not to make this distinction as it was an aspect of slavery that came under tremendous criticism after the 1850 census.

AUSTIN MUDD 597 BLOOMFIELD RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-5035 AUSTIN MUDD 597 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7386 BILLY MUDD 988 PERRYVILLE RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7059 CHARLES A MUDD 785 CROAKE STATION RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-7877 CHARLES E MUDD 223 LEBANON HL SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7183 CHRISTOPHER E MUDD 3948 LINCOLN PARK RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3349 DAVID MUDD 679 MCLAIN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7660 EDDIE MUDD 497 CANE RUN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3755 EDDIE MUDD 5532 LINCOLN PARK RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9505 EVERETT MUDD 309 W VIRGINIA AVE SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9392 FREDERICK T MUDD 8784 BARDSTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-7893 GERARD MUDD KEENLAND DR SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9556 H P MUDD 440 BEARWALLOW RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3386 JAMES M MUDD 109 ARMORY HL SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9302 JAMES W MUDD 156 CROAKE STATION RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5511 JERRY MUDD 103 W VIRGINIA AVE SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7034 JERRY MUDD 37 CONNERS RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-7847 JOANIE MUDD 679 MCLAIN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7660 JOE MUDD 162 MUDD LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7619 JOE H MUDD 103 DERRINGER CT SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7424 JOE M MUDD 24 MUDD LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3905 JOE P MUDD HIGH SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7119 JOHN MUDD 597 BLOOMFIELD RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-5035 JOHN E MUDD 804 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7204 JOHN G MUDD 1005 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7157 JOSEPH A MUDD 8339 BARDSTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5410 JUDY MUDD 741 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-0379 LARRY MUDD 188 FREDERICKTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-9075 LEANN MUDD 1005 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7157 LEO MUDD 397 FREDERICKTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5523 LOUIS H MUDD 670 KEENLAND RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3285 MARGARET F MUDD 380 FREDERICKTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5495 MARTIN MUDD 970 PERRYVILLE RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9110 MICHAEL MUDD 414 HILLCREST LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-9145 MICHAEL L MUDD 1384 BEARWALLOW RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3359 MICHELLE MUDD 3191 BOOKER RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3788 MORRIS MUDD 3191 BOOKER RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3788 PARKER MUDD 7685 BARDSTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-7974 PATRICIA MUDD 193 CONNERS RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5466 PAUL K MUDD 614 MUDD LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-3021 R L MUDD 492 SHORT CREEK RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5433 RICHARD L MUDD 1639 SAINT ROSE LEBANON RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-7629 RICHARD L MUDD 223 W MAIN ST SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-0641 SAMMY MUDD 4281 CISSELLVILLE RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-0259 STEPHEN MUDD 741 SEIBERT CREEK LN SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-0379 STEVE MUDD 294 CONNERS RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5483 TAMMY MUDD KEENLAND DR SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-336-9556

TOM MUDD BARDSTOWN RD SPRINGFIELD, KY 40069 606-284-5449

Narrative

of

Lincoln's Slave Relation

Edited and Annotated by Andrew Ward

The following is a chronologically arranged transcription of Ophelia Egypt Settle's 1931 interview with a Nashville tinner, teacher, preacher and former slave who claimed he was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. To this transcript I have appended what I have managed to find out after a preliminary hunt through the Seattle Public and the University of Washington libraries. In the footnotes I refer to the former slave as C. My entries are in *italics*, C.'s words in standard type. Please keep this document confidential.

1805 Donatus Mudd baptised in Charles County, Maryland, son of Francis Lucas Mudd, a slaveholder, and Susannah Mudd, his first wife.

1813? C.'s slave mother, Celia Mudd, is born. There is no indication whether she was entirely black, but she was evidently a house slave and as such may well have been of mixed parentage. In Donatus's 1845 letter she sends her special regards to "Mother and the rest of the boys." Since Donatus could not have meant his own mother, who was dead by 1828, "Mother" must have been either his stepmother Ellen or her

Copyright © 1995 by Andrew Ward. All rights reserved.

¹He says she was 73 years old in 1890, which would fix her birth at 1817, but she is mentioned in Mary Eleanor Mudd's 1814 will as a gift to her nephew, Donatus Mudd, who was 9 years old at the time. It was evidently common for child slaves to be willed to an owner's child relations. Perhaps Donatus and Celia were playmates.

own mother and brothers. Like C., Celia could have been fathered by someone in her master's family.

I raise this possibility because of the curious birth dates of Will and John Baptist Mudd (see 1834/2/22 and 9/29) which indicate that one of them must have been born by someone other than Donatus's white wife; if it was Celia, she may have produced a son sufficiently pale to pass for a white.

1815/Ca. Mary Elizabeth Mulligan, Donatus's future wife, is born, sister of Basil Mulligan and daughter of Basil Mulligan and Lucy (last name unknown.) They have a farm in Washington County.

1828 Charles Mudd (Abcd) wills to Donatus Mudd as representative of his mother, Susannah Mudd, deceased, Charles Mudd's farm and the slaves Randal, Richard and Caroline.² Charles Mudd was Susannah's brother and thus Donatus's uncle.

1830 Census shows Donatus living with several members of his family in Washington County, Kentucky.

1831 Donatus Mudd married (Mary) Elizabeth Mulligan in Washington County.

1832 Donatus's son Joseph "Joe" B. is born in Springfield.

1834/2/22 Donatus's son John Baptist Mudd is born. He would later sell C. to another master. See 1834/9/29 for a discussion of his maternity.

1834/9/29 Donatus's son Will is born only seven months and one week (29 weeks) after his brother John. Currently newborns 34 weeks old are incubated, any younger than that are at serious risk. Since breastfeeding retards ovulation, Mary Elizabeth Mudd probably could not have been impregnated until at least several weeks after delivering John. Mary Elizabeth could therefore have been the mother of either John Baptist or Will, but not both. But who was? Could it have been Celia? Was he, or his brother John an especially light-skinned child of Celia and Donatus?

1836/3/28 Donatus witnesses the appraisal of his maternal uncle Hezekiah Mudd's (Abca) property in Washington County.

²None of these names appear in his 1845 will.

1837/3/13 Donatus's son Richard Elzaus Mudd is born in Springfield.

1838 Donatus Mudd inherits the slave "Seal" or Celia from his spinster Aunt Mary Eleanor Mudd, by the terms of her 1814 will., Donatus is recorded as singlehandedly felling a pair of runaway horses by spiking them in the eyes.

1839/10/19 Donatus's daughter, Theresa Ann, is baptized.

1839/7/22 Donatus appointed surveyor of public road in the 7th precinct of Washington County.

1842 Donatus's daughter Mary Eliza "Liza", born and named for her mother.

1842/6/? C. is conceived by Donatus Mudd, age 37, and his slave Celia, age about 29.

1843/3/15 I [was] born March 15, 18433....My folks was a Mudd. My father was a Mudd.⁴ Abe Lincoln and him was brother and sister's

In a letter to his brother George H. Mudd (Abagb i) dated April 15, 1845, Donatus writes, "I will say something about the colored family as perhaps it will interest you

³It is possible, based on John Baptist Mudd's wedding date, that C. was mistaken about his date of birth. John Baptist was married around 1854 or '55. C. would have been seven in 1854 only if he had been born in about 1847. Mary Jo: If he was wrong about the date of his birth, he would have been seven in 1854 only if he had been born in about 1847. Perhaps you might look for Baptimal records for 1846-8? Esopecially 1846, if the slave schedule is anything to go by.

⁴My candidate for C.'s white father is (John) Donatus Mudd (bapt. 1805, died after 1884).

Donatus Mudd migrated with his parents Francis Lucas and Mary Ellen Mudd from Maryland (where many of the Mudd family originated) to Washington County, Kentucky, in about 1815. In 1831 he married (Mary) Elizabeth Mulligan, who would bear him 12 children. (It is unlikely but possible she herself was part black, for she is listed as the daughter of an immigrant named Basil Mulligan and a woman referred to only as "Lucy." This may have been simply a matter of missing records, recent immigration, etc., but some newly arrived Irish immigrants to Kentucky are recorded as having lived conjugally with blacks and mulattos. (See Johnson, Slavery days in Old Kentucky.) Donatus was a farmer, and between 1839 and 1848 he was appointed surveyor of two precincts in Washington County. By the beginning of the Civil War he had acquired 40 to 60 slaves and 800 acres of land on the Bardstown-Springfield Pike, five miles from Springfield, 30 miles southwest of Frankfort, where all 12 of his white children were born.

children⁵....Now some of them treated you fairly well, and some of them treated you like brutes. Now while I was with Wesley Mudd⁶ they treated me nice.

1845

all. Harriet is dead, Allen is with Austin [Donatus's brother, not his son, who had just been born], Linder is with Patrick, and I own Jack and Cely. Cely sends her love to Mother and the rest of the boys." Mary Jo: From this entry it appears that contrary to the Mudd genealogy you sent me Allen and Jack were not the same person, thus it appears that Mrs. Brooks combined the two families, which may account for some of the discrepancies.

Since this letter was written only two years after C.'s birth, and Cely was of child bearing age (Celia's son, Jack Mudd Jr., was born in the 1840s), it is likely that the Cely he mentions was C.'s mother, who would have been 26 when C. was born.

Three of Donatus's sons served in the Confederate Army: Richard Elzaus (an Assistant Surgeon at Andersonville Prison), Samuel Alphonsus (Buckner's Guard), and Austin Athanasius (a Lieutenant in Saunder's Battalion).

Emancipation nearly wiped out Donatus. He had to sell off parcels of land, gave (or perhaps rented) others away to his former slaves, and lived out his life on the 200-acre remainder.

On his death, sometime after 1884, Donatus left his entire estate to his wife Elizabeth who lived at least until 1883 but more likely died around 1893 at the age of 78, when her will was probated. (Evidently the family legend that she lived to be 100 is untrue.) A picture of Donatus and Elizabeth still existed in the 1940s, in the possession of Louis Kelley of Springfield, Kentucky.

5This relationship was more distant and complicated. Donatus Mudd was second cousin to President Abraham Lincoln's first cousin, also named Abraham, who has sown a lot of confusion in Lincoln biographies. This other Abe was the son of Mordecai Lincoln, the Emancipator's uncle, and Mary Mudd, Donatus's second cousin. Mordecai and Mary's son Abraham married Elizabeth Lucretia Mudd, his second cousin once removed, and his sister, Elizabeth Lincoln, with whom the future President Lincoln is said to have corresponded in his youth, further complicated the family tree by marrying Elizabeth Lucretia Mudd's brother Benjamin.

People have claimed links to President Lincoln on longer and flimsier lines, but Donatus Lincoln was related only as the second cousin of Lincoln's first cousin. His slave son C. was thus a second cousin once removed of Lincoln's first cousin; there was therefore no blood tie between C. and the President.

But there were probably ties of friendship as well. Thomas Lincoln, the President's father, was married in Washington county, and Lincoln himself was born only 30 miles away. Lincoln's great uncle on his mother's side, Richard Berry, was a slaveholding constable of Washington County. (Look up Berry's in Mudd genealogy for additional links.) Lincoln's mother spent her girlhood on his plantation, and Thomas's mother, Lincoln's grandmother, lived out her days in a cabin a mile and a half from his plantation. When Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks married, the Washington County circuit court adjourned for the day in order to attend.

Lincoln's parents then moved just over the Washington County border to Elizabethtown, the Hardin County county seat, where their daughter Sarah was born and Lincoln himself was conceived. They then moved to Hodgen's Mill in what was

1843/7/3 Donatus's son Samuel Alphonsus is baptized in Washington County. He eventually farms land two miles west of Springfield, but sometime during his life he becomes a cripple. Though there's a record of an S.A. Mudd marrying a Miss Lizzie Monk in Missouri, he evidently never married.

1845/2/22 Donatus Mudd's son Austin Athanasius is born in Springfield. In the 1850 census he is not included among Donatus's children. He turns up in the 1860 census. Probably just a clerical error, or could indicate mixed parentage.

1845/4/15 Donatus Mudd writes a letter to his brother George in which he mentions "the slave family," and gives the disposition of various slaves, including "Jack and Cely," who have remained with him.

1847/2/25 Donatus's son Christopher Benedict "Kit" is born in Springfield. C. Mentions a "Kit" Mudd later in his interview.

1848/4/17 Donatus is appointed surveyor of Precinct 56 in Washington County.

1849/9/25 Donatus's daughter, Louisa Helen "Lula" born.

1849 I got a strong whipping my mother gave me when I was 6 years old, in Kentucky. My mother was picking geese. She only had two boys. She had the geese in a flax house. You know how a flax house is built? Well, you go in, and over you there were some logs what you laid the flax on to dry. You cut the flax and lay it up on the logs and the stems rotted; then you would gin it and get the stems out, and use the

then Hardin (and now LaRue) County, where Abraham Lincoln was born. Two years later they all moved to Knob Creek, where a third child was born and died in infancy.

Though Thomas Lincoln's increasingly abolitionist Baptist faith and the slaveholding Mudds' strong Catholicism would have collided, it seems likely that the Mudds and the Lincolns interacted frequently, related as they were through Mordecai Lincoln's marriage to Mary Mudd, and living as they did in sparsely populated territory within 20 or 30 miles of each other.

⁶There is no Wesley Mudd who fits the criteria. I suspect C. is confusing (John) Donatus here with John Wesley, another of his masters.

⁷C.'s mother would have been 32 years old.

⁸The other was probably Jack Mudd, Jr., Celia and Jack's slave son.

bark and get stout cords.9

¹⁴Donatus Mudd.

My brother and I got to playing with the geese. One goose flew up and went out between the logs through the flax, and when that goose stopped he was way up the Cane River, a mile and a half from home to Cane Kun amy (sic?) my mother whipped me and my brother, and we had to find the goose. We went and got that goose and brought it in too. It wasn't a hard job because the other geese would call. I remember that just like yesterday.

1850 Census shows Donatus Mudd had real estate worth \$9,750. Everything checks out with the record of births except that Austin, age 5, is not listed among his children, but is listed in the 1860 census.

1850 When I was 7 years old my brother married, in Springfield. 11 They had buggies with seats on the rear. Cullud had to ride on the seats on the buggies.

1850 You know I left when I was 7 years old. I don't know how many [of his mother's children] there was. She was the mother of 16 children, but there wasn't but two of them when I left. She had 16 children and only 3 girls. The oldest one who lived was six years, and the others died when they were babies. 12 ... My half brother 13 ... he carried me away from Springfield when I was 7 years old....[My father]¹⁴ told [my half brother] when he left, if he ever got out of money not to sell me....Some of them was my father's children.

⁹Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, was said to have been an especially gifted spinner of

 $^{^{10}\}mathrm{I}$ don't find a Cane River near Springfield. Is this an earlier name for one of the streams that pass nearby, or is he confusing this with Cane or Caney Creek further southeast?

¹¹John Baptist was married in Springfield but not until 1854 or 1855. His bride, Isabelle ("Belle" "Lizzie Bell") Edelen was born in 1837 and would have been a mere 13 years old in 1850. Austin was not married until 1866. It seems likely that C. was mistaken either about his age at this time or the year of his birth.

¹²Hard to tell if he is saying that only one of the three girls lived to the age of six, or all the others died in childhood as well. If his mother was Celia, she had at least two other sons, Jack Mudd, Jr. and George, probably by her slave husband Jacob. ¹³I think the brother in question was John Baptist Mudd (1834-1909) who married Isabelle ("Belle," "Lizzie Belle") Edelen in Springfield around 1855. He and his brother Austin both married Edelen sisters. President Lincoln's first cousin Elizabeth Lincoln's mother-in-law was also an Edelen. This is the Edelen-Lincoln connection I was trying to recall for you.

1853/10/12 Donatus's son, Lloyd Donatus Mudd, is born in Springfield.

1854 Donatus's youngest child Sarah Elizabeth "Sally," who eventually inherits the farm, is born.

1854/2/13 Possible wedding date of John Baptist Mudd and Isabelle "Belle" "Lizzie" Edelen. (See 1855/6/20). The Edelens were early pioneers in Kentucky. Her sister Lettie Teresa marries his brother Austin in 1866.

1855 John Baptist sells twelve-year-old C. to John Wesley of Osceola to pay his debts. When I had come to the age of 12, my half-brother sold me. I was mighty near like Joseph, and my own half-brother sold me. His father and my father and Abe Lincoln was first cousins. I was sold first time by my half-brother to John Wesley¹⁶....I got about 12 years old, and he sold me to pay his debts....He had only one. I don't know whether he hardly had that one; I was sold.¹⁷

1850-3/Ca. John Baptist Mudd, age 21, and Austin Athanasius, age 10, migrate to Missouri, taking C. with them.

1850-5 I was sold four times in my life. First time by my half brother....When we got to Bowling Green, I got my first pair of pants. He bought me in Bowling Green. When we got to Bowling Green we got on the train and rode as far as we could. When we got to Osceola City — it is known now as Kansas City — Missouri²⁰ we got there and

¹⁵There are other references to John Baptist Mudd under entries for Rose Augusta Van Leeuwen (Abagb cbag) and Mary Rose Melick (Abagb cbh).

¹⁶In the 1860 census there are two John Wesleys listed in Webster County, Missouri, but both were 19 year-old farmhands (they may indeed be the same itinerant person); neither is listed in the slave schedules.

¹⁷I am assuming he means that his half brother only had the one slave, C., and may not have had another after he sold him.

¹⁸Does he mean somebody bought him in Bowling Green, or that his brother bought the pants for him in Bowling Green? I think the latter.

¹⁹See how far that would have been at the time.

²⁰There is an Osceola, but EB doesn't say whether Kansas City was ever known as Osceola. His references to the Missouri River suggest he was in the Kansas City area; present day Osceola is much further south.

In about 1855 John Baptist Mudd and his brother Austin Athanasius Mudd migrated together from the family property in Springfield, Kentucky eventually to a farm somewhere in the vicinity of Hannibal, Marion County, in the northeastern corner of

when we got there the country wasn't settled up, and we went out and built log cabins and stayed there.

I saw the first train that came to Osceola. They laid the railroad, but it was on poles right across the road like ties are now, and the train run on that there. It was built on a prairie, and you could see the reflection of it like the sun shining on it twelve miles away, because when we saw it coming it would be four hours from when we saw it before the train got into Osceola.

The station was built in Osceola out of punching. They used to just scale up logs and the punchings was the smooth side of the logs. That's what they made the buildings of in that new country.

The roads they had through the new country was made out of punching, called plank roads. You could stand on a clear night and hear horses' feet 10 miles away. No pikes then of dirt; roads were made with punching because on a prairie the dirt was soft and would sink. The water would come to a place in the road deep. The Missouri river is cut through the land. I have seen water in those channels 10 and 12 feet deep.

Mudd, my brother, didn't treat me so nice. I don't know if the Lord had not been for me I would not have been alive. I know in Osceola the varmints were very bad. The wolves and panthers and bears --very bad, and other varmints. I remember one night a coon got after the chickens in the hen house, along between midnight and day, and it was

Missouri. They were the only two sons of Donatus Mudd to migrate to Missouri (and, eventually, Kansas). (This would have been in the midst of the Free State troubles that swept Kansas and Missouri; they may have migrated to bolster the slavery forces in Missouri.) The genealogy is vague about when John and Austin migrated. It says "about 1855," but I suspect it was earlier, and that before proceeding to the Hannibal, Missouri area they settled a while in Osceola.

In 1866 Austin married a distant relation, Letitia ("Lettie") Teresa (Edelen) Knott at Brush Creek Mission in Hickman Hills, Missouri, now a part of Monroe City. (By 1845 a relative of theirs, Robert Mudd (Abcae a), a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln's first cousin Elizabeth Lincoln Mudd, had already moved to Missouri with his wife.) In 1869 a Catholic church was first organized on the Neosho County farm residence of John Baptist Mudd by one of the Osage Mission fathers. Neosho was about 50 miles south of Osceola, near the Kansas border. Around 1870, they moved to Walnut, Kansas on the Canadian River (a tributary of the Arkansas) in the south central portion of the state, where a small church was erected and John Baptist Mudd established a drug store. The location became known as the "Mudd Settlement."

(One of Austin's sons-in-law was named Earl D. Butts; could he be a relation of Earl L. Butts of Indiana, Reagan's Secretary of Agriculture, who was run out of office for telling a racist joke to John Dean? Earl D. married Austin's daughter Mary Alice (b. 1898), and in the 1940s lived in Larned, Kansas.)

dangerous to go out. He made me get up out of bed, go down in a thicket distance from here to Jackson Street. The dogs run the coon up the tree. Of course it was in the summer time, and I had to go and keep that coon up in the tree; the dogs and I, till he got up and killed the coon. Then shortly after I had treed the coon up came a bear, and I ran to the house. The dogs gave out and the coon tried to come down; and I kept him up; and then he came down and shot him then.

That country was full of varmints — just full. A man could go out and kill a dozen squirrels, they was that thick. Pigeons were thick too, thicker than hens and chickens. They would come over... and they would darken the sun, there would be so many.²¹ Wild ducks were numerous; wild ducks came in droves.

1850-4 Second time I was sold to Woods in Osceola....The Woods treated me well.

1850-4 Woods brings him to Mississippi and hires him out. When I was in Osceola, the man Woods bought me, he carried me to Texas.²² He had a big farm, and he went to Mississippi to his big farm. I suppose he had about 100 Negroes on that farm, and he had a colored woman as foreman or the mistress. In other words, on the farm I left at Osceola, when I got down there,²³ I remember the words just like as if yesterday, "Mary, how do you like the little yeller hellion?"

And she said, "He won't do down here, he can't pick cotton, his fingers are too short."

He carried the others on that journey. The men were chained. We had to travel a good deal of that distance on foot, and they traveled 40 and 50 miles on foot. The women, they put them in the wagon and carried them, but the men had to walk. I did go into the sale house where they was, and you could see the women crying about their babies and children they had left.

1856 Third time I was sold to Dr. Whitson in Osceola.²⁴ Dr. Whitson lived at Tullahoma, Tennessee. He bought ten of us in that drove. Dr.

²¹Passenger pigeons.

²²Unless Woods made a detour en route to Mississippi to buy slaves, Texas would not have been on the way.

²³Mississippi, I think.

²⁴The 1860 census lists a "Doc Whitson" living in Howell County, Missouri. Perhaps this was the same man, or a relative the Tullahoma Whitson may have been visiting.

Whitson brought us, from that low, from Osceola to Tennessee, to Tullahoma, Tennessee.²⁵

1856 C. apparently works on a Mrs. Taylor's farm, hired out by Harris, or perhaps the Harris's and the Taylors had neighboring farms and shared hands. And right where Vanderbilt is, Old Mrs. Taylor, she owned a farm and they built the Vanderbilt building right on her place. When I came to Nashville in 1856, the capitol wasn't furnished then. The walls of the capitol have been finished since the Civil War. And those walls were all quarried on Pearl Street and Jo Johnson; that was a fine quarry.

1856 When I came to Nashville, Nashville was only a mile and a half anyway. Nothing but cane and thickets... but all that was cut out at the time of the War. 'Course, during the War there was so much killing. Right over there on 7th Avenue there was one of the finest springs the city ever known. Where there was hydrant water you could see 500 wagons getting water, and you could see wagons going round peddling water. All this what you see now, it was nothing but brambles. Pleasant Green was bought in the bushes. I know it just like it was yesterday,

1856 Yes, right down here when I was brought here in 1856 from Osceola. I was in the sale house right where the Morris Memorial Building is. Going toward the Square a little store was built of white bricks; well that was the sale house, before that was torn down. Right where the Y.M.C.A is there was two sale houses, right down on Cedar, and was another sale house; made four right on the Square, right in front of Market Square. There was a sale block where they carried the Negroes there and auctioned them off. The fellow that auctioned them off, "Ole Pentecost," they called him. He lived, and died about 15 years after the War. Where the auction block was, the A.M.E. Sunday School bought that. They are out on 8th and Lea Avenue, but that was where the African Methodist organized their Sunday School, right there in that building, and when they got so large they couldn't manage it, they bought that place on the corner out there. And right where that old building is now those Irishmen got rich selling Negroes to white folks, and whiskey and beer.

²⁵Tullahoma is about 60 miles south-southeast of Nashville and would have been about 450 miles from Osceola. The nearesr Harris's Mississippi plantation on the Mississippi could have been was about 250 miles away.

1859/12/18 Donatus's daughter "Lula" dies at the age of 10.

1860 Having proven himself a poor cotton picker, C. is brought back to Osceola, where Woods immediately sells him on the train platform to a Dr. Whitson. Then they brought us back to Osceola again, and when Dr. Whitson bought us the train had just got into Osceola....

1860 Whitson and his string of slaves get stranded by bad weather at Louisville. He puts them on the railroad and takes them to Tullahoma. In 1860, prior to '61 the beginning of the Civil War. Dr. Whitson started with those 10 to Mississippi to sell....[Whitson] brought us all [from Osceolal to the Ohio River, and put us on a boat, and we traveled two days and two nights, and the second night we were travelling the Ohio River and it was very cold, and froze. The fog was heavy and the water would settle on trees all on the bank. You could see long strips of ice on the trees, just hanging off. We came to Louisville, and the fog was so heavy we had to light up. The fog grew heavier, and we had to stop at Louisville, and the Ohio River frez, and we had to stay for three weeks in Louisville. The whole Ohio River frez, and you could drive over to Jefferson City, which was a free state. While we were there, there was snow, though, on that ice, and the Ohio River riz and the snow melted and made the river run faster. The drifts was about 10 or 12 feet. We found we couldn't get from there -- the railroad was running from Louisville, and Dr. Whitson brought us on, on the train, and carried us on to Tullahoma way to Chattanooga. We stayed all the winter...

1860/10/23 Donatus's daughter Theresa Ann is married to James S. Smith at her father's house.

1860 Census shows Donatus was now worth \$26,130, and, with 800 acres and 40-50 slaves, at the peak of his prosperity. Within 10 years his estate would plummet to a mere 200 acres and \$7,280.

1861 After his slaves help him with the spring planting, he continues on toward Mississippi, but sells C. en route, in Alabama, to a Mr. Harris. ...Next spring he packed us up and started the crop, and he took us from there and sold us in Mississippi, to Harris....He met Ben Harris coming from his farm in Mississippi....When he got to Stephenson Alabama....Harris met Dr. Whitson, and Harris bought all ten of us and brought us back to Nashville and my finish of slavery....The meanest of

all my owners was the last one [Harris]....²⁶

We find that the suffering from slavery was plenty bad. Some of us had good owners and some of us had bad....Of course I cannot complain much, I was only a boy like, but I knew enough to understand the pressure of slavery, and what the colored went through.

1861 I was partially reared out here on 4th Avenue. It was known as Nolensville, and I stayed there until '64. In '65 I run away and come to the Yankees. I come here during the Civil War, worked for the Government one month....²⁷

Harris had a farm in Mississippi,²⁸ and a farm out here five miles on the pike.²⁹ He had about fifty Negroes on that farm. He had one

Under "Kentucky" the author lists a Charles Mudd as a private and later corporal in Company "C" of the 108th U.S.C. Infantry during the Civil War. His claim to have been a slave of Donatus Mudd was attested to by Donatus's sons William Cosmos and Samuel Alphonsus Mudd in his pension file. It is unlikely this was C., for he had been long out of touch with the family, had probably not taken Mudd as his last name, and ran away to the Yankees. Charles Mudd was one of the 40-60 slaves Donatus let go after the War and provided with small farms. He may also have been a tenant of Donatus and his sons, which may explain why William and Samuel showed such an interest in his pension claims. He may be the brother "on the cullud side" who escorted our C. on his visit to his mother in 1890. In any case, Charles Mudd's pension file contains an account of the ruin that befell Donatus Mudd upon Emancipation.

A much more pertinent entry is Jack Mudd, Jr., who was enrolled in the Union Army at Lebanon, Kentucky in 1864 and died in the service at New Albany, Indiana. He was the son of Jacob and Celia Mudd, slaves of Donatus Mudd. They were no doubt the "Jack" and "Cely" Donatus mentions in his 1845 letter. This entry establishes that, if Jack Mudd, Jr. was in his 20s during his service in the army Celia would have been old enough to bear children at the time of C's birth and could have been 26 years old, the age C. indirectly provides as his mother's age at the time of his birth.

²⁸Find it; the farm must have been on the Mississippi, since Bob swam across it to escape Harris and his whipping post.

²⁹I don't know where C. was residing when he was interviewed. Tullahoma is 50 miles from Nashville, where he lived most of his life. "Five miles on the pike" might

²⁶Harris evidently had farms in both Mississippi and Tennessee, which may make him easier to trace.

²⁷In the back of Richard Dyer Mudd's enormous *The Mudd Family in the United States* there is a brief section on "Negro Mudds." The author cautions that "no attempt has been made to study the origin of negroes in the United States who have the name of Mudd," but that most of them were probably slaves of Mudds who took the name of their masters. "It would seem," the author cheerfully suggests, "that this is a compliment to the Masters." He also states, however, that "the presence of negro Mudds in the early records of Maryland, *Kentucky*, Virginia and Louisiana caused considerable difficulty in distinguishing them from the caucasian group. *At the time this book is going to press* (1940s) there are some whose race is doubtful." (Italics mine.)

man named Bob. He bought Bob, and they couldn't manage Bob. They carried Bob to Mississippi the third time, to his other farm. Bob wouldn't stay nowhere but at Dr. Johnson's -- that was old Harris' grandfather. Bob swam the Mississippi the second time and came back. He lived in the swamps and had to build fires to keep the wolves off him while he rested. He would carry clubs to kill rattle snakes. When he got to the Mississippi river, he was a swimmer, and when he come out he was 15 or 20 miles below. He swum the Mississippi river three times. They couldn't whip him, and when they wanted to whip him he would take to the bushes. He would eat buds. Bob.

....The white folks would not give us no butter and things like that, and I would go over to the spring house to get it; and I would sometimes bring as much as 2 pounds of butter in my bosom. I would always have something hid in the spring house, and I would prize the log on the spring house open, and when the white folks would come down to the spring house to get butter and stuff they would be taken out and we would have gotten it and given it to the runaway Negroes.

I killed chickens and stuck them in my bosom. I have toted eggs in my bosom. Aunt Letty would make our breeches with short pockets in them; and I would get her to make my pockets large, and I would fill them with strings, and up in the storeroom I would tote sugar and flour and take them to Aunt Letty. I bet I have toted about 20 gallons of blackberry jelly in my pockets to Aunt Letty.³² I would kill a hen and stick it in my bosom, and she would cook it. We had a big apple orchard. We could have 30 or 40 barrels of apples, and I would tote apples out through the hen house, and get out like the hens came in. If I would want to get out I would look out to see if no one was coming; and if no one was coming I would push them around to the front and let them drop out, and I would come out after.

Yes; we had bacon and cabbages, and they would issue it out. The cook would be at the white house. She had a window, and she would call the boy when dinner was ready. Then we would come up and get it, in pans. We had the fattest meat and thick bread. I was the churner, and sometimes I would churn 12 times on Monday. They would take

indicate the farm was nearer to Nashville than Tullahoma, or he may have meant five miles toward Nashville on the pike.

³⁰Harris's mother was named Johnson, which should make him easier to find. ³¹I don't think C. is suggesting he was a witness to this. It was probably a story he heard from Harris's other slaves in Tennessee.

³²Aunt Letty was probably a respected elder slave; not, in any case, the "Letty" his half brother Austin married.

the butter off the milk, and sometimes I would take the churn and pour the milk to the hogs....

He [Harris]³³ thrashed me or whipped me you know, of course. I was a fighter; they would whip me. The last one I had was the worst one I had. He would kill you. I have had him tie me up to a tree and whip me. He couldn't whip me unless I was tied, and I had to let him tie me, 'cause he had a gun. Didn't anybody whip me on the place but the woman, Mrs. Harris, Granny and Miss Sylvia — she was most as white as the mistress, and Gib Taylor's³⁴ grandmother would thrash me when I would whip her son.

I used to steal sometimes — sugar and coffee. I was the house boy and had to clean up the pantry storeroom. I would cut all the meats up for them to eat. They ate ham. The Negroes' meat was side and occasionally they would give us the shoulder meat. But ham was white folks' meat, and if you got any you would have to steal it; and I was good at that. They would put the hams up in the upper part of the pantry, and there was a hole up there about the size of a brick, and I would cut meat and cut ham and put them through the hole to Gib Taylor's grandmother.

Well they'd whip me, and they'd wear me out; and I would get into trouble with men that hire me. I would do some devilment and knock someone in the head. They would tie me up and whip me — the squire³⁵ and constable.³⁶ They'd hire me out, and I would have a battle. I never will forget, they hired me to a man and I knocked him in the head, and the squire came and got me and took off my clothes, and they hit me two or three licks, and my young mistress heard me and came out. I belonged to her; I was her stock of Negroes. I raised so much Cain that she came out and told the squire to turn me loose and don't hit me another lick or she would kill him, and she showed him her gun.

They said, "Well, we are within the law."

She said, "I don't care nothing about the law, you better not hit him."

And they turned me loose. It wasn't long before time that the War broke out.

³³It is hard to tell from the transcript because the interviewers' questions are left out and at a sickly 88 C.'s mind may have drifted, but I think he's talking about Harris after having mentioned how the Woods were good to him.

³⁴Gib Taylor evidently became a distinguished preacher in the Nashville area, which suggests again that these stories concern C.'s time with Harris in Tennessee. ³⁵Probably Harris himself.

³⁶Punishing slaves was a big part of a constable's duty in Tennessee and Kentucky.

1861-5 [Nashville was] nothing but cane and thickets, but all that was cut out at the time of the War. 'Course, during the War there was so much killing.

1861/Ca. A slave of Donatus Mudd named Charles Mudd serves in Company "C" of the 108th U.S. Colored Infantry.

1861/11/5 Donatus's daughter, Mary Eliza, marries Benjamin H. Young at St. Catherine's church in Washingon County.

1861 He [his half brother, probably Jack] went in the army. He went in the Civil War. But mother never got anything from them. I was told that he was in the Kentucky Cavalry, on the Federal side.³⁷

1862/9/22 Lincoln emancipates the slaves in the south. A ruined Donatus Mudd immediately releases his slaves, which number between 40 and 60, and sells off or gives away all but 200 acres of his 800 acres of land. He lives out his days on this parcel, five miles from Springfield on the Bardstown-Springfield Turnpike.

1862/9/10 Samuel Alphonsus Mudd enlists in the Confederate Army at Springfield, Kentucky, and is assigned to Buckner's Guard. Three of his brothers — William, Richard, and Austin — also join.

1862/11/2 Donatus's son Richard Elzaus becomes an assistant surgeon at Andersonville Prison.

1864 I was partially reared out here on 4th Avenue. It was known as Nolensville, and I stayed there until '64.

1864/5/18 Jack Mudd Jr. enrolls in the Union Army at Lebanon, Kentucky.

1865 Samuel Alphonsus Mudd is parolled.

1865 C. is 22 years old and runs away from Harris and flees to the Union Army, where he is employed, possibly as a laborer. In '65 I run

³⁷Since the transcriber left out the interviewer's questions, it is possible that the "he" C. refers to was his slave half brother Jack Mudd, Jr., who served with the Union Army (branch and regiment unspecified). C. probably means that his mother never received any of his son's pension after he died in Indiana.

away and come to the Yankees.³⁸ I come here during the Civil War, worked for the Government one month.

1865 & on The first school was on that ground. Dr. McKeeve followed the army and then after the War he founded the school. At the close of the War General Fisk bought the barracks (where the colored library is). If you notice back of the building you will see some frame buildings that was barracks after the war, where the library is built, that is where the school was. That's why I call that old Fisk University.

1866/11/20 Austin Athanasius Mudd, age 21, marries Lettie Teresa (Edelen) Knott (there are references to "Not"'s in Donatus's 1845 letter). She is a daughter of James Polin Edelen, and a sister of Isabelle, John Baptist's wife. (Brothers marrying sisters is a common thing among the Mudds, like marryng second cousins once removed which may be what the Edelen girls were to Donatus's sons. Check further.) Teresa is the widow of a man named Knott and Austin now becomes the stepfather of her two sons, Edgar and John. They have ten children of their own.

1866 on I was here when there was no street cars. The first cars was horse cars. The colored rode with them, but it wasn't long before they changed and got it. Yes, Negro men and their whiskey; they didn't treat their own women right, and they wouldn't treat the white women right, and they got so bad that Negroes couldn't ride on the railroad, but they say that they were losing money, and they put a partition in the horse car, just like the railroad. At first, on the horse cars they put the Negroes in the front, but that didn't suit them, and they put the Negroes in the back. I used to tell them when I was traveling on the train, "Well, we Negroes are treated royal all right, you put us right in front and the white folks ride in the back, so that they can smell the the Negroes." Then they started to put the partition on the railroad.

1869/Ca. John Baptist and Austin Athanasia Mudd migrate to Crawford County, Kansas, and then to Walnut, Kansas, where a Catholic church is first organized on his property (def. in 1869) in Neosho County by one of the Osage fathers. Here John Baptist established a drug store and erected a small church.

³⁸As a contraband; no record as yet of his serving with the Union army, as his half brother Jack did.

1870 The census shows Donatus Mudd is worth \$7,280, and his son Samuel is worth \$5,380.

1870 The census shows Donatus's son Richard living with a family named McKenna in Washington County.

1870 The census shows Donatus's son Kit with \$1300 valuation and living, probably as a boarder, with Teresa Skidmore, age 55.

1872 Donatus's son Richard marries Theresa Catherine Clements in St. Rose, Kentucky. His children are all born in or near Springfield, where he practiced medicine. Like the Mudds, the Clements's are immigrants from Maryland, and Theresa's father Walter brought wih him to Kentucky a conch shell he used to blow to summon slaves to dinner and call in the dogs from a fox chase. Their nephew wrote a genealogy of the Clements, Spalding and Allied families. They lived on "Cherry Hill Farm," which Richard willed to his wife.

1873³⁹ Dr. White organized the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and that time I was at McKeeve's School. I went to school for three weeks, and in the day I was working with Mr. Moore. They organized the Jubilee Singers, and I was in the first crowd. Dr. White took a good deal of pains with me 'cause I had such a good voice, The first \$500 that was paid in the building of Jubilee Hall we made it singing round town and places, and we paid it in that.

After that Mr. Moore said they thought it would be best for me to learn the trade, 'cause I would break down in the singing troupe, and would not have any trade. Dr. White didn't want to give me up, but I thought it was better, after I was a motherless boy, that I get a trade; so I took up the trade.

Right where the Jubilee Hall stands was Fort Gillam. You remember on the campus, front of Jubilee was an old rock. That is why those stones are there. The faculty ought to have those stones painted and labeled. They tore down those stones when they went to build Jubilee Hall.

Roger Williams was organized right down on Hampton Street, between 12th and llth, in a big government building. When they got too numerous for that building they moved to another building where there is now a big farm, and they repaired that old building, and that

³⁹According to Fiske Guide.

put the school there. They bought a place on Hillsboro Pike, right opposite of Vanderbilt, and built a large building there. It got burned down for some reason, and the white folks would not let them build it back; and they had to go out where they are now.⁴⁰

1875 Began preaching. I preached 56 years. I am on a pension now. I have been superannuated.

1883 Donatus's son Christopher marries Lucy Head, whose mother was a Spalding. The Spaldings were allied to the Clements, from which Kit's brother Richard's wife was descended.

1880s? There was a doctor in Kansas City, and his name was H. G. Mudd, and I asked where was my mother, and they directed me to him. He said, "Well, Charlie,⁴¹ do you know who your father was?" I said, "No, but my mother knows." He said, "I think your father was the killer Mr. Jones⁴² had."⁴³ We was built just alike.⁴⁴

1880/? The fellow that auctioned them off, "Ole Pentecost," they called him. He...died about 15 years after the War.

1884 I spent eight years in Central Tennessee School studying for the ministry. I went to McKeeve's School, and I was promoted every Monday morning. I used to couldn't come to school but about twice or three times a month, and the teacher wanted to know how I could know so much and be away nearly all the time. I was working for Mr. Moore then.

1884 Donatus Mudd maks out his will, leaving everything to his widow.

⁴⁰What was this about? Arson?

⁴¹This is the only clue in the interview to C.'s first name.

⁴²Look up Joneses in Springfield.

⁴³C. probably does not mean the man who killed a Mr. Jones but the slave who slaughtered animals for a Mr. Jones.

⁴⁴I have not yet located an H.G. Mudd in Kansas City. For him to have hazarded a guess, he must have known Donatus and his neighbors. There were four doctors among Donatus Mudd's sons: Joseph, Richard, Christopher ("Kit"), and Lloyd. That he was in Kansas City suggests he might have been a son of either John Baptist or Austin Athanasius, but none of them had children named Henry.

1884 In 1884 I was examined for deaconship, and I only made 45, and to pass I was to make 65; but they let me pass because I was so apt on grammar, and they let me pass; but I saw my trouble, and in eight years from that time I was picked up, and when I was examined for Elder's office I made 85.6.

1885/ca. Donatus Mudd, C.'s father, dies in Springfield, Kentucky at about the age of 80.

1886 Donatus's son Dr. Richard Elzaus "Dick" Mudd dies near Springfield. He is buried in t. Rose Cemetery two miles west of Springfied.

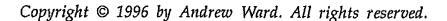
1889 In 1889 I was elected as teacher in the Tennessee Teachers College, to teach electricity.

1889 Donatus Mudd's widow Elizabeth made a will stipulating that Sallie Mudd was to care for Samuel Mudd, who was crippled. 45

1890 The executors of Donatus Mudd bring a suit against Samuel Mudd and Teresa Mudd, executrix of R.E.Mudd.

1890 Charles was 47. Then I came back home and taught at the Technical School, at tinning and carpentering. At the same time I groveled with English and struggled with a little science along with that. I learned tinning 'rectly after I came from the Government Service Guarantee. You have heard of Reverend Moore from Fisk University? His father was a tinner from the old school; and when he came out he wanted to learn the trade, and he went to his father and took me with him. I was a grown man then, and arranged myself to learn the trade. I think there was five of us in there learning the trade, and when I came out I was the finest workman of the five. That's when they made all fine tin work by hand, and was no press work. It was all made by hand. At the same time there was about 10 or 12 old workmen, tinmen, working before the War. I served my time with Mr. Moore and then went to Biddleston, for \$5.00 a week; and from there I went to \$9.00 a week, and wasn't very long before I went to \$12.00 a week.

⁴⁵Will book, Washington County, p. 533.



1890 In 1890 I found my mother. I was gone from her 53 years before I knew anything about her. ⁴⁶ I wrote letters of inquiry until I found about her. She was no further than Springfield, Kentucky. I went to get her, and she wanted to come, but she belonged to the Catholic Church, and they wouldn't let me have her. She was 73 years old then, and earning wages. They drove me out of there when they found I was a Protestant. ⁴⁷ It soon spread all over Springfield about what I said and what I did, that I come after my mother, and I was a Protestant, and she was a Catholic, and she belonged to them; and I never saw my mother again. She died about two years after.

1890/1 Now, you know that I was a first cousin to Abe Lincoln; him and my father was first cousins. In January 1890 I went to see my mother. My folks was a Mudd. My father was a Mudd. Abe Lincoln and him was brother and sister's children.

My brother⁴⁸ was on the cullud side, carried me to see the old folks; and when I was there I saw a picture on the wall and I said, "That picture looks mighty like Abe Lincoln." And the old woman there looked like she had worn out six or seven bodies with the same face, and said that it ought to because it was Abe Mudd, and they were first cousins. And I went to my mother and I asked her who was my father, and she told me....

When I did come to the place where my mother lived the white woman said, "That must be Aunt Maria's lost boy." And when I came up there they said, "I thought you was Aunt Maria's lost son; you and Kit Mudd⁵⁰ walked alike; and I thought you was."

When I went to the old mistress' house I had a half sister,⁵¹ and she was pretty and her hair runs as curly as mine was, and she sat and looked at me, and there sat a white brother of mine,⁵² and she looked at

⁴⁷The Donatus branch of the Mudd family was devoutly Catholic.

50"Kit" Mudd was Dr. Christopher Benedict Mudd, Donatus's 7th son.

⁴⁶If he left her in 1850 and found her in 1890, it was forty years.

⁴⁸Obviously this could not have been Jack, so there must have been a second son of Celia and Jack, possibly the Charles Mudd who applied for a pension with testimony from two of Donatus's sons.

⁴⁹Aunt Maria may have been Donatus's white widow (Mary) Elizabeth Mulligan.

⁵¹The stay-at-home daughter of Donatus and (Mary) Elizabeth Mudd was Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Mudd, their youngest child, who would have been 36 years old in 1890. She was evidently a year from marrying a man named Monroe Cecil, but they had no children.

 $^{^{52}}$ Probably William Cosmos or Samuel Alphonsus Mudd. (Check death dates.)

me, and she looked at me till she got shame and left, and she never did come back. Our hair was just alike; mine was black and curly then.

Old Mrs. Mudd⁵³ looked at me just as hard. I never did go to see Dr. H. G. Mudd to tell him who my father was....When I went after my mother, the old lady⁵⁴ tole me [his half brother] was in the drug business.⁵⁵

He was dead then, but he had been.⁵⁶ I left him with my mother.

1890s I worked at Central Training College. Taught there 8 years, and in that 8 years I issued 5 diplomas. One young man, first one, went out as a Kentuckian. He went out with his diploma. Second one was in Texas, third in Virginia; fourth in Alabama (Montgomery); the fifth one, when he got his diploma, went to Tuskegee to finish himself in other technical work. The same time I was recommended to Tuskegee to teach in the department. Corresponding with Booker T, the man who was in charge of the tinning department was going to quit. He got tired. And after I had sent my recommendation to Booker Washington; if the man had quit I would have had that place, but he didn't quit. The man who had the diploma went down there and stayed 10 years, and learned another trade. So I managed to the time of the Centennial. This year I was teaching there and I got to Dr. Braddon, to let me make some work for exhibit, and I exhibited hand-made work, and in the handmade work I got the medal. There was 42 white firms, but they exhibited press work, and I presented there on exhibition hand-work. I got the medal - hand-made work. We had some trouble to get it. The County sent to New York and an old Frenchman was there, and said, "There is the work that is necessary to get the premium. That other that you have isn't hand medal work, it is press work. So I got the medal.

When the Walden building got burned down,⁵⁷ the medal was burned. That is when several girls lost their lives. Mrs. Walden, she gave \$500 to build that building for her. When Dr. Braddon died they changed that from Central Tennessee College to Walden College; so

 $^{^{53}}$ Donatus's widow, (Mary) Elizabeth Mulligan Mudd, was about 75 years old in 1890. 54 Again, Donatus's widow.

⁵⁵The only son to go into the drug business that I've found yet was John Baptist, the same brother who sold him. It is logical, I think, that he would have either asked or been told about him.

⁵⁶It's my guess that the interviewer asked him what became of his half brother Jack, who was dead by then and who was with C.'s mother when C. was taken away. ⁵⁷Date?

that is the way they get the Walden.

Now I were here when every school, Negro school, was organized, I know when every one was organized. The first school for colored, McKeeves School.⁵⁸ Do you know where Dr. Roman lives?

1892/Ca C.'s mother dies.

1892/8/28 Austin Athanasius dies in Walnut, Kentucky.

1909/8/1 John Baptist Mudd dies in Walnut Kansas.

1918/12/13 Donatus's son Christopher dies at Frankfort, Kentucky.

1922 Donatus's son Samuel Alphonsus dies unmarried in Washington County.

1931/1

Well, did you hear me at the Chapel there? I preached that night, the first Sunday night in January. I preached at church there, and went right over from there to Chapel, and I like to have been too late, but when I got there, and had given them a little history relative to the emancipation, they only give me five minutes. Well, I took more than that, and when I got through they patted me back. I didn't go back. The half has never been told. Well, I came back and preached a funeral and went out to the cemetery, and I came back home and went right into "flu" and then into kidney trouble and to bladder and indigestion; kind of a catarrh of the stomach. I can't speak any more because of my teeth; they are sharp and catch my tongue.

 1930^{59} I am 88 years old.⁶⁰ I am a preacher and a tinner.

1930 I have been superannuated. I am a natural grammarian. I love botany and zoology too.

Lynchings I know where three or four were hung: one named Alfro was hung. The last person was hung on the gallows, the last person. He

⁵⁸Date?

⁵⁹In her preface, Mrs. Ophelia Settle Egypt states that she conducted her interviews from 1929-1930.

⁶⁰If C. was born in 1843, and he is speaking in early 1930, he would have been 87. This interview may, however, have been conducted a month or so after the time period Mrs. Egypt set.

was hung in the hollow, Tremals bottom. There was a old white woman that peddled, went 'round, and she was a milker, and this man was just helping her, and had been helping her for a long time. She was so thick with Negroes, and Alfro was about my color.

That was one man that was hung that was innocent. He was tried before a colored squire here. He was the first colored squire here. They used to have a colored squire and constable and lawyer. He was a barber. Alfro was tried before the squire and he turned him over to the criminal court; and they said the charge was assault, and they hung him. And the day they hung him there was 5,000 persons, and he told them that day he wasn't guilty; and he went on to tell why this woman accused him, and he said she asked him for a chicken and he went and caught it. A whole lot of rumors were centered around it, and they sentenced him to be hung. I thought about the Apostle Paul. Horses run away and people were wounded, and the squire who turned him over to the criminal court, he got crippled. There was a mighty roaring in the elements when he got hung. They run over him (the squire) and broke his hip, and he never did do no good. He died from the effect of it. That is the last person they hung out in the open. After that they would hang them, but they would hang them on the inside; but they wouldn't hang them on the outside.

Lynchings Why, certainly, they hung him on the bridge. Yes'm, and I remember long 'fore Eph Grizzard was hung....Eph Grizzard -- there was a white family, and they thought Eph was a little too thick, and they cried out on Eph; and that family just went down to the dogs. They hung Eph over the bridge. For several years they say it has been that a man who came along at night, when it was dark, with a wagon, the horses would stop -- Eph would get right in the way, and they cannot pass. It has been that the electric cars wouldn't move, and they had to change that bridge. I lived to see three bridges built over the Cumberland river. The first bridge was a wooden bridge. The Rebels burned that down. The second bridge was wire, and the traffic was too heavy for a wire bridge. And I have lived to see the steel bridge put up. That is the one that Eph Grizzard was hung on.

Masters Now some of them treated you fairly well, and some of them treated you like brutes.

Name I just took that name⁶¹ myself, 'cause I had so many other names. I was working with Mr. Moore; my last owner was Mr. Harris, and all that lived there was Harris' cullud, and when they left they changed their name. Gib Taylor, do you know him? Now his father and I belonged to the same white folks, but he went in the name of Taylor. Gib's father's name was Bedford Taylor. He was a preacher, too, but he didn't have the education Gib's got.

Slavery It is very seldom you can get a colored person to tell you any thing about slavery. The white folks ain't gonna tell you. Women wasn't anything but cattle.

Slavery/Beliefs No, they wouldn't have signs. Afraid one Negro would give the other away to their masters. They had in those days a Hoodoo nigger who could hoodoo niggers, but couldn't hoodoo masters. He oouldn't make ole master stop whipping him, with the hoodooism, but they could make Negroes crawl to them. I didn't pay any attention to it till after the War, when a few of those characters lived. They have some of them now; they give you a black bottle, and give you roots.

Slavery/Church No, they allowed them to go to the church. White folks have morning service, and in the afternoon colored folks would go to the same church. The biggest thing I heard them preach about was, "Servants, obey your mistress and master." They would tell them not to steal. Very few of them told you about religion. They didn't have any time. They would preach to white folks, and they would say, "You ought to be careful and treat your servants right." But to colored they would always say, "Servants, obey your masters." When they had meetings that way they came from other men's farms, and they would slip over and keep the padderollers from getting you, and they would turn the kettle down outside the door, raised so that the sound can get under there and you couldn't hear them. If they heard women pray, the next morning they would hit them forty lashes for praying.

Well, they could have a very good time, but the padderollers would catch them out there and whip them if they would not have a pass. You couldn't go to church without a pass. Wouldn't care whose Negro

⁶¹His name may have been Charles Moore, not Mudd, also may have been Woods (a family that evidently treated hm better than others) or even Harris, although he didn't like Harris and perhaps means that he changed his name from Harris after he was emancipated.

you were, if they would catch you out they would whip you.

...Oh, yes'm, prayed for the children that the time would come when they would be free, and they could serve God under their own vine and fig tree. They sang a song, "Give me Jesus, Give me Jesus, and you can have all the world;" and then all those old hymns, they sang them. I used to be very accurate in singing before I got all my teeth out. I was quite a singer. And they used to sing inviting songs, "Come to Jesus," and they used to sing "Dark midnight was my cry." That is all I can think of.

Slavery/Corn Shucking Oh, yes, they would have dances; they would have parties at night. They had candy pullings and killings and corn shucking. The man on the adjoining farm; they would have the corn and throw it in a pile, and they would invite all the Negroes over to help shuck out Mr. So-and-So's corn. They had a gallon jug of whiskey, and the Negroes would sing corn songs. No, I can't think of any of the songs. Here was the main song when they was shucking corn. They would pick up the old master that and them shucking the corn and take him around on their backs, and some one would holler:

If you want to drink Mass'r Frank's whiskey
Come on men
Let us shuck the corn
Come on men
Let us gather round
And throw the trash to the fire
And go to Massr's table
And have a good time.

We would just holler it. After we got through, he would have a good table, his women would cook all day, Irish potatoes, and have a big time. It would be cold, but they wouldn't mind, and they would give us the whiskey. The old man would come round with a jug and you would say, "Pour me a half a glass," Sometimes they used to have a lot of jugs.

Slavery/Funerals They would get old Brother So-and-So, got an old country preacher, and he could say what he wanted. 'Course an old white preacher wouldn't bother, but you could get an old colored preacher to come. He had to be careful what he said 'cause the white folks were there and listening to him, so that he couldn't have

anything to say to cause uprising of his slaves. Yes, they would burry them right with the white people. I have heard of them often (funerals) but I never saw any where I was.

Slavery/Marriage They don't have marriage like that now. I would say, "I want So-and-So's girl." I would ask him, if I wanted his girl; and if I was a Negro that was profitable and would increase other families, I could marry. Then I would ask my master, and if he gave his consent too, I could marry, but without it, I couldn't. They would get a preacher and say the ceremony. They wouldn't get no license. He would say whatever they wanted to say, it wouldn't matter. But after the War you had to do that marriage all over, and all the slaves had to go and buy license.

Slavery/Medicine They was famous for making medicine out of herbs and out of roots. The medicine they gave you was nothing but blue mass and oil and some hot tea, and you would be all right; but you do all that now, and you will be all wrong. I have took more medicine since I have been sick this time than I ever have.

Slaves/Color Well, some of them was [mixed] and some of them wasn't. We had one that was as white as our mistress, and we had one and she was 'bout my color. And there was two others that was dark. They waited on the table, and did the maid work.

A cookbook that was hers has many home remedies that bring on a few smiles from those who read them and one wonders how many of them were counted on with faith that we put on more modern medical science.

Lodelia probably did not know as much of her ancestry as we now do, although it is obvious that tradition played an important part of sentimentals of that era. An ornate pin that was worn by Lodelia's mother, Mary (Morgan) Sutton on her wedding day, has been traditionally passed down to the oldest daughter and worn on their wedding day as something old. My mother, Mary was the only exception as she and dad eloped but she made amends by wearing it on their 50th and 60th and would have on their 65th anniversary had Dad not died this year. They proved that there was no "Hex" by not wearing it with their long lived love story. Our only daughter, Mary (O'Boyle) Gomez will one day pass it on to her daughter but it is not worn exclusively by the keeper so sons Jim, Patrick and Timothy's children will have equal opportunity of keeping tradition alive.

Mary M. (Morgan) and Willis Williamson Sutton were married in Washington Co., KY May 24, 1853. Mary signed that she was of Washington County and born in Madison Co., IL. The greater part of Illinois was Madison County when he was 19 years old. Willis Williamson Sutton signed that he was of Mercer Co., KY and we know that he was a cooper and he stated that he was born in Garrard Co., KY. W.W. Sutton's parents were William Sutton and Lucinda (Barlow daughter of Henry and Nancy (Reynolds) Barlow). William (John, ca 1652, Christopher, Christopher, John) married after death of Lucinda to Elizabeth Hampton and they removed to Buchanan Co., MO.

Mary M. Morgan's father and mother also married in Washington Co., KY on Sept. 4, 1819. William Morgan stated that George Morgan was his son on marriage bond for Commonwealth of Kentucky, in just and full sum of 50 pounds, current money. The bride, Mary Ann Shumaker was named as ward of William Peter and document signed by her mother Nancy, widow of John Shumaker, who may have been a daughter of William Peter.

Lodelia's sister and the first born child of Mary M. (Morgan) and Willis Williamson Sutton was named for her maternal grandfather, George N. Morgan, who was in politics in Illinois, as her name was actually George Ann. Another sister, Lucinda was obviously named for Willis Williamson Sutton's mother, Lucinda (Barlow) Sutton; Mary M. (Morgan) Sutton's brother William Logan married a Lodelia Culver and that is probably where Mary and Willis found the name for my great grandmother, Lodelia. Submitted by Patricia A. (Donahue) O'Boyle

MUDD - EDELEN, William Cosmos Mudd, the third son of John Donatus and Elizabeth (Mulligan) Mudd, was born near Springfield on Sept. 29, 1834. He was married to Alice Edelen, daughter of James Polin Edelen and Rose Louise Cambron, at St. Rose, KY on Sept. 16, 1866.

William Cosmos is believed to have enlisted in the Confederate Army in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry (formerly 4th Cavalry) at Lexington, KY, in September 1862 and was assigned to Buckner's Guard. William Cosmos Mudd lived his life in Washington County. Baptisms of all his nine children are recorded at St. Rose Priory in Washington County. Children of William Cosmos and Alice (Edelen) Mudd were Richard Skidmore, Dr. James Clarence, Samuel D., Wallace, Howard, Albert, Louis Austin, Bernard and Corine Theresa ("Cora").

Richard Skidmore Mudd, the oldest son of William Cosmos Mudd and Alice Edelen, was born in 1867 and in January 1907 married Mary Carro Polin (Montgomery) Ryan. Their children were Richard, who married Borromae Shannahan; Joseph, who married Margaret E. Wheatley; Samuel D., who never married; Christopher, who married Margaret

Clements; Robert W., who died young; Charles Clarence who married Rhudell Ballard and Mary Alice Theresa, who married George Filiatreau.

Dr. James Clarence Mudd, born in 1869, married Emma Beaven. He practiced medicine in Springfield for 48 years, starting his practice with Drs. Polin and Rhinehart. Dr. Clarence Mudd and Emma Beaven had six children, two sons and four daughters. James Clarence, Jr., resided in Dayton, OH, and William Cosmos ("Billy") lived in Springfield and married Dorothy Lee Humkey of Lebanon. Of Dr. Mudd's daughters, Gladys married Joseph M. Smith, Violet married Robert Culley; Rebecca married Joseph Edelen, and Emily married Stanley Smith.

Samuel D., born in 1874, married Mattie Clarkson. They had five children. They were William D., who married Margaret Rose Spalding; Alice; Barbara; Rose, who married Carl B. Ratterman; and Martha Clarkson.

Wallace Mudd, born 1877, was married, first, to Sarah Florence Mudd and, secondly, to Elizabeth Ballard. They had no children.

Howard Mudd, born in 1879, married Hattie Janes in 1909. Their children, all born in Springfield, were Joseph Bernard, who married Ursala Warren; Howard, Jr., who married Lucy Maria Abell; Louise, who married William Meyer; Isabel, who married Richard Hamilton; and Betty Joe, who married Charles Rogers.

Albert Mudd, born in 1882, married Margaret Nally. Their children were Albert, William, Maurice, Zuline and Margaret.

Louis Austin Mudd, born in 1885, married Sarah Ann Thomspon, daughter of Joseph Smith Thompson and Margaret Cordelia Hagan. Louis and Sarah (Thompson) Mudd had nine children. They are Joseph Smith ("J.S."), who married Pauline Ritchie; Louis A., Jr., married Catherine Spalding; Ivo, married Helen Hamilton; Paul married Lucille Lynch; William Cosmos ("Billy") married Bettylene Walls; Sarah Louise married Lawrence Mattingly; Elizabeth married William Garnett Johnson; Corine married Leon Thomas; and Marjory Ann ("Peggy") married Joseph Hill.

Bernard Mudd, born in 1889, died, unmarried, in

Corine Theresa ("Cora") Mudd, born in 1871, married Will Jefferson Smith and they had nine children. The Smith home in Washington County was five miles west of Springfield. Children of Will Smith and Cora Mudd were: Mary Alice, William Joseph, Maria, Nancy, Samuel Thomas, Philip Howard, James Clarence, Murray Cosmos and Clara Corene. (NOTE: I have no record of who these children of Cora Mudd and Will Smith married.) Submitted by Arthur Kelly

MUDD - MULLIGAN, John Donatus Mudd, born in 1805 in Charles Co., MD, son of Francis Lucas Mudd and Susannah Mudd, came with his father, five brothers and one sister to Kentucky after the War of 1812. His mother, Susannah Mudd, had died in Maryland between 1814 and 1816. Donatus Mudd and two brothers, Austin and John Baptist, lived out their lives in Washington Co., KY and died in or around Springfield.

Donatus Mudd was married in Washington County, in 1831, to Mary Elizabeth Mulligan, daughter of Basil and Lucy Mulligan. (also spelled Millican)

Prior to the Civil War Donatus Mudd had a tract of 800 acres of land located on the Bardstown-Springfield Road, five miles from Springfield. He is said to have had between 40 and 60 slaves. Following President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation he sold a part of his land, gave small portions to his slaves, and retained about 200 acres of the home site where he lived until his death sometime after 1884. His will, made in Washington County, was dated Jan. 31, 1884.

The children of Donatus and Elizabeth (Mulligan) Mudd were all born in Springfield. Dr. Joseph B.

married Elizabeth Clements; John B. married Isabella Edelen; William Cosmos married Alice Louise Edelen; Dr. Richard married Teresa Clements; Austin married Teresa (Edelen) Knott; Dr. Christopher married Lucy Head; Dr. Lloyd married Rosa Morrow; Theresa married James Smith; Eliza married Benjamin Young and Sallie married Monroe Cecil. Louisa Helen ("Lula") died young.

Three of Donatus Mudd's sons married Edelen sisters, daughters of James Polin Edelen and Rose Louise Cambron. Three sons, Richard, Samuel and Austin, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Of Donatus Mudd's sons, three, Dr. Joseph, William Cosmos and Dr. Richard, remained in Washington County while the others went West to other states or to other counties in Kentucky.

Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth (Clements) Mudd had two children, Arthur and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Thomas Hamilton.

William Cosmos and Alice Louise (Edelen) Mudd had nine children, Richard Skidmore who married Mary Carro Polin (Montgomery) Ryan and had seven children; Dr. James Clarence married Emma Beaven and had six children; Samuel D. married Martha Clarkson and had five children; Wallace married, first, to Flora Mudd and, secondly, to Elizabeth Ballard and had no children; Joseph married Hattie Janes and had five children; Albert married Margaret Nally and had five children; Louis Austin married Sarah Ann Thompson and had nine children; Bernard never married; and Cora who married Will Jefferson Smith and had nine children.

Dr. Richard and Theresa (Clements) Mudd had seven children. They were Richard who married Maymie Donnely and had two children; Arthur who married Ida Edelen and had five children; Dr. Edward married Estelle Howard and had 13 children, all born at New Haven; Joseph married Irene Peter; William B.; Effie, who married Joseph Burke Robertson; and Sarah Florence ("Flora") who married Wallace Mudd, son of William Cosmos Mudd. Submitted by Arthur Kelly

RICHARD COSMOS MUDD SR., was the first of twin sons born to Richard Skidmore "Mr. Skid" Mudd and Mrs. Mary Carro Polin "Miss Carrie" (Montgomery) Ryan on Nov. 5, 1908 in Washington Co., KY. He had six brothers, Joseph Peter, "Joe", his twin; Samuel Donatus, "Sam D."; Edward Christopher, "Tip"; Robert Wallace, who died in infancy; and Charles Clarence. J.B. Ryan was his older half brother. Mary Alice "Therese" (Mudd) Filiatreau, was his only sister. Richard graduated from Springfield High School in the late 1920s.



Richard C. Mudd, Sr.

On Feb. 27, 1935, Richard married Agnes Borromeo "Borromae" Shanahan, the daughter of Michael Thomas Shanahan and Ann Prudence Nally from the Manton area of Washington County. They made their home in the Lincoln Park community where they raised seven children: Richard Jr., "Dick"; Maryanne; Charles Lee, "Duck"; Nora Rita; Thomas Michael, "Mike"; Patricia Louise, "Lou"; and Agnes Bernadette, "Bernie".

The most important things in Richard Mudd's life

were his family, his faith, his farm and his community. He was a lifelong active member of St. Rose Parish. In addition to farming, in 1942 he became the Farm Bureau General Insurance Agent for Washington County.

Richard was very involved in community activities. He was an active Farm-City Week sponsor. He was a member of the finance committee of the Washington County Extension Council for a number of years. He worked closely with Mr. Troll Young, the County Agent at that time, to improve farming methods in the county. He was a member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and a charter member of the Washington County Artificial Dairy Breeders Association. "He was an excellent leader... and part of the farm progress we have made in this county during the past generation must be credited to him...", Mr. Young said. Richard was a leader in the reactivation of the Bro. Christopher Council of the Knights of Columbus; he was a Fourth Degree Knight and served as Grand Knight during the 1957-58 year. He also served as the Secretary for the Washington County Farm Bureau from 1937 until his untimely death from cancer in 1962.

The Farm Bureau Insurance people said of him in their monthly publication," Richard was not only one of the most loyal and best agents in the state of Kentucky, he was also named on several All-American teams and chosen agent of the year in 1958."

In a K of C memorial address, Mr. Young said, "...Richard Mudd was a Christian gentleman in every respect. He was honest and frank. If he wanted to tell you anything, he would say it to your face. He had a deep respect for his neighbor regardless of race, color or creed. He had a quick wit and genuine liking for people. When Richard died on Aug. 26, 1962, we lost a friend, a leader and a man whose life is worthy of being used as an example of well-rounded citizenship." Submitted by Sr. Nora Rita Mudd, O.P.

MUDD, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER (TIP) AND MARGARET ELIZABETH (CLEMENTS), Tip (born Oct. 31, 1911) and Margaret (born March 9, 1921) were married Oct. 3, 1942 at St. Rose Church. Tip was the son of Richard Skidmore Mudd (born Nov. 27, 1867, died June 12, 1954) and Carro (Montgomery) (Ryan) Mudd (born March 28, 1872, died Dec. 9, 1959). they were married Jan. 29, 1907. Margaret was the daughter of Robert Lee Clements (born June 19, 1863, died Dec. 3, 1950) and Margaret Isabelle (Medley) Clements (born Dec. 13, 1880, died Dec. 9, 1949).

Tip and Margaret were the parents of Margaret Ann (born July 8, 1943), Mary Wanda (born Nov. 20, 1944), Edward Christopher, Jr. (born Dec. 17, 1946), Joseph Lawrence (born April 23, 1949), David Lee (born Aug. 18, 1951), Diane Marie (born Dec. 17, 1953) and Mary Lynne (born Oct. 27, 1958).

Margaret Ann was married on June 30, 1962 to Jimmy Lanham (born July 24, 1940) and they were the parents of James Kevin (born April 26, 1963), Christopher Scott (born Jan. 9, 1965), David Brook (born March 18, 1966), Lisa Michelle (born Feb. 13, 1968) and Susan Carro (born Dec. 4, 1984). Chris was married on Oct. 13, 1989 to Cindy Marksbury.

Wanda was married on June 10, 1967 to Mike Ryan (born Feb. 27, 1942). They were the parents of Angela Lynn (born May 7, 1969), Margueritte Elizabeth (born Nov. 30, 1971) and Timothy Lawrence (born March 26, 1976).

Eddie was married and he had two children, fessica Susan (bern Nov. 28, 1971) and Samuel Christopher (born July 19, 1975).

Larry was married on Jan. 8, 1971 to Myra Blandford (born Jan. 12, 1949) and they were the parents of Courtney Delaine (born Aug. 27, 1975) and Megan Elizabeth (born Aug. 15, 1979).

David Lee was married on Oct. 14, 1972 to Lisa Vally (born Feb. 20, 1955). They were the parents of Cyle Matthew (born March 22, 1973), Nathan Wayne (born June 27, 1976) and Amanda Leanne (born Oct. 18, 1979).

Diane was married on Nov. 30, 1974 to Gary Holt (born Dec. 10, 1952). They were the parents of Derek Matthew (born Jan. 21, 1980) and Joshua Sales (born Aug. 30, 1983).

Mary Lynne was married and she had two sons, Christopher Neal Milburn (born July 3, 1984) and Tyler Aaron Milburn (born March 26, 1987). Submitted by Mary Lynn Mudd Milburn

LOUIS AUSTIN MUDD, SR., born in 1885 in Washington County, was a son of William Cosmos and Alice (Edelen) Mudd and a grandson of Donatus Mudd who came to Kentucky from Maryland in the early 1800s. On Jan. 27, 1912, Louis Austin Mudd was married in Bardstown, KY, to Sarah Ann ("Sallie") Thompson, daughter of Joseph Smith Thompson and Margaret Cordelia Hagan. He was a farmer, owning farmland near Springfield off the Bloomfield Road.



Louis A. Mudd, Sr. and family

Louis Mudd and Sarah Thomspon were the parents of nine children, all born in Washington County with the exception of the two oldest who were born at Bardstown. Their children were:

Sarah Louise, born in 1912, married Lawrence Mattingly of St. Mary, KY. They had three children, Joseph Paul, Lawrence Marion and Daniel Christopher, who died in infancy.

Joseph Smith ("J.S."), born in 1914, was married in 1948 to Pauline Ritchie, daughter of Curtis and Alice Mae Ritchie. J.S. and Pauline had three children, Annette, Ritchie Neil and Reginald. J.S. Mudd operated a farm near Bardstown.

Louis Austin Mudd, Jr., born in 1916, married in 1944 to Catherine Spalding, daughter of John Austin Spalding and Alice Elizabeth Luckett. Their children were James Spalding ("Jimmy"), Louis Austin, Martha Alice, Ann Thompson, Susan Catherine and John Gregory. After his parents retired and moved to Springfield, Louis A. Mudd, Jr. and his sons remained on the home place and operated the farm.

Elizabeth Hagan Mudd, born in 1918, married in 1942 to William Garnett Johnson, son of John Riley Johnson and Marguerite Lucas of Frankfort, KY. Elizabeth and her husband held positions in the Unemployment Compensation Commission at that time. Garnett Johnson later served in an administrative capacity in the Department of Economic Security. Their children are William Garnett, Jr. and Sarah Marguerite.

Ivo Edward Mudd, born in 1920, was married in 1948 to Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Hamilton and Ruth Surtherland. Ivo, a retired electrician and a Veteran of World War II, and his wife, Helen, live in Lexington and have seven children, Amy, Sarah ("Sallie"), Diane, Michael ("Mike"), Louis, John and Marilyn.

Corine Mudd, born in 1922, married Leon Thomas of Marion County in 1943. Leon owned and operated a farm in the county and they presently reside in Lebanon. Their children are Sarah Ann and Joseph Leon. Sarah Ann was born in Oklahoma while Leon was serving in the U.S. Army during World War II Joe Leon was born in Lebanon.

Paul Mudd, bornin 1924, served in the U.S. Army, in the European Theater, during World War II, and after the war he was employed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Subsequent to this he held positions in the Employment Security program of the State Cabinet for Human Resources. Paul was married in 1954 to Lucille Lynch, daughter of Daniel Lynch and Lucille Donohue of Danville, KY. Their children are Daniel ("Danny"), Wallace, Paul William, Charles and Rita Ann.

William C. ("Billy") Mudd, born in 1927, served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was married in 1951 to Bettylene Walls, daughter of Homer L. Walls and Ruby Mayes. They live in Springfield, on the Perryville Road, where they own and operate a mobile home court. Billy also had been a D.H.I.A. supervisor, a Soil Conservation Officer and served as a Magistrate in Washington County. Children born to them were Jane Renee, Martin, and Joseph Michael, who died in infancy.

Marjory Ann ("Peggy") Mudd, born in 1931, married in 1949 to Joseph R. Hill, son of William Robert Hill and Lucille Cambron. They now live in Bardstown, KY, where they own and operate an automobile service and garden supply center. Their children are Marie Elaine, Joseph Richard ("Ricky"), Jr., Marchelle and David. Submitted by Garrett Johnson

MULLICAN, the Mullican family were prominent landowners in the early history of Washington County and later in the business and political affairs of Springfield. They were members of St. Rose Catholic Church.

Their roots date back to the late 1700s, when John Basil Mullican and his brother sailed from Ireland, to America, on a cattle boat and settled in Emmettsburg, Carol Co., MD.

Basil and his wife Teresa and children, together with a negro slave girl, named Mary, came to Washington County in 1812. They bought a large track of land, from the Litseys, located on Bardstown Pike, 1 1/2 miles from Springfield for \$1,266.00. They built a handsome residence on this land.

Court records, dated 1817, stated that Basil became a citizen of the State of Kentucky.

The children of Basil and Teresa were: John Basil, Joseph Lloyd, Richard Northcroft, William L., Elizabeth Mudd, Eliza Offut and Teresa Skidmore. After Basil's death, Teresa married William Spinks. She is buried in St. Rose Cemetery.

In later years, the Mullican farm was bought by Richard N., who was married to Juliana Thomas. Their children: John Basil, Susan, William H., Matilda, Richard, Thomas, Juliana and Amelia died of Cholera in 1845. Richard and Thomas died in infancy.

At Juliana's death, he married Bell Montgomery. At Richard's death the farm passed on to John Basil, later to son, William Hyacinth, who at one time attended school at St. Joseph College, in Somerset, OH

William H. married Mary Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Thomas Hamilton and Anna Sevella Medley. Their children: Annie Lanham, Richard H., Thomas, Jack, Charles, George, Teresa Tong, Wallace, Susie Wheatley, Clevie "Babe", and Margaret.

A grandson, Joseph M. Wheatley, was killed in action, on Feb. 28, 1945, on Luzan, P. I., while serving with American forces there.

Annie married Taylor Lanham, their sons John and Damian.

George married Nannie Barlow, their son, Stanley. Helater married Eddie Shader, their children: Melvin, Richard H., Helen and Kenneth.

Teresa married Columbus Tong, Owensboro, KY, their children: Ella Reisz, Ruth Reisg, Edna Thomas, Margaret Zooglman, Louis, Mary Sims and Gertrude Stallings.

Susiemarried Watt Wheatley, their children: Dick, Ursula Kidwell, Margaret Mudd, Leon, Maurice, Mary Thompson and Louis.

Jesus have Mercy on the Soul of

Mr. Louis A. Mudd, Sr. Born Aug. I, 1885 Died May 28, 1973

O GENTLEST Heart of Jesus ever present in the Blessed Sacrament, ever consumed with burning love for the poor captive souls in Purgatory have mercy on the soul of Thy departed servant. Be not severe in Thy judgment but let some drops of Thy Precious Blood fall upon the devouring flames, and do Thou O merciful Saviour send Thy angels to conduct Thy departed servant to a place of refreshment, light and peace. Amen.

May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

D-10-21-70

GRANDA ANN Thompson (SALA)

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mudd To Celebrate 50th Anniversary

Mary aker of

e Hone.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Mudd, arren, Sr., of Springfield will celebrate their golden wedding anie high- niversary on Sunday, January dge and 28, at St. Dominic Church by became attending Mass at 11 a.m. with oners in Rev. Ivo Cecil, of the Cathe for the drai of the Assumption, Louisville, a nephew of Mrs. Mudd, as celebrant.

A dinner will be served at s provid. noon to their children and by Gen. grandchildren at Charlie's Restine pro-taurant, 105 Mackville Hill A r-up will reception will be held at the same place from two until four te Home o'clock, all relatives and friends invited to attend. No formal invitations will be issued.

in an ex. Mr. and Mrs. Mudd have tour of nine children, J. S. Mudd of tour of nine children, J. S. Mudo on hington, Bardstown; Louis A., Jr.; and liliams. Billy Mudd, Springfield, Ivo Mudd, Lexington; Paul W. Mudd, Louisville; Mrs. Lawrence Mattingly, St. Mary; Mrs. Garnett, Johnson, Frankfort; sed to Mrs. Leon Thomas, Lebanon. sed to Mrs. Leon Thomas, Lebanon, d. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hill, Bardstown, being and twenty six grandchildren.

Mrs. Mudd is the former vely. Miss Sallie Thompson of Bards. titude town, daughter of the late Jo-lown, Smith and Margaret aates Hagan Thompson She and Mr Mudd were married at St. Thomas, near Bardstown, January 27, 1912, by Rev Peter Breitner.

Mr. Mudd, a retired darmer, moved to Washington County from Nelson County in 1916.

ekin, the

Dear Mr. Carroll Kelly,

My cousin, Austin Mudd and I have an interest in the Washington County Mudd's family history and would like to meet with you someday to discuss. We are the 10th generation of our branch of the U. S. Mudd's and the 6th of the Kentucky (Washington County) Mudd's. As you will be able to determine from reading the attached notes, I'm not the best writer or researcher. However, both Austin and I have a strong curiosity of the subject. Attached is a "rough draft" of information that I've been able to accumulate. The information on these notes has not been verified. We want to focus on the history of the Kentucky Mudd's and know that the history of Washington County and the United States had a great influence on it. We intend to learn about John Donatus Mudd first. He and his family lived in Washington County from approximately 1815 until he died after 1884. Prior to the Civil War, Donatus Mudd had a tract of 800 acres of land located on the Bardstown-Springfield Road, five miles from Springfield. He is said to have had between 40 and 60 slaves. Following President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation he sold a part of his land, gave small portions to his slaves, and retained about 200 acres of the home site where he lived until his death.

Austin and I would like to locate where the land is and thought you may be able to point us in the right direction. Also, his grave is lost (or unmarked at St. Rose) and we'd like to make an attempt at locating it.

I thought it may be more efficient if I faxed you the attached notes so that you could gauge where we are and make a few suggestion on how we could put together a short story of what John Donatus Mudd was like and what life was like for him and his family. Any help or insight you are willing to give will be appreciated

Sincerely,

Mike Mudd

3100 Clear Creek Nicholasville, KY 40356 Phone 859-257-5409 (work).

Cell 859-553-2060

mike Mudd

Email: mikemudd@uky.edu

mudd kye gnail + com

1880 WASH

143 MODD, DONATUS 75 MEMOND

ELIZABETH 65 K MOMD

SAM A 36

SALLIS 26

146 MUDD, WMC 42 ...

> ALICEL 30

RICH 5 1-2

CLAR J

Coent

SAMD

WM

_ 1. 60t m

1850 WASH

Muso Dountus 42

ELIZABENH 35

305 18

JOHN B

wm

1 RICHARD 11

teresa

Macy =

SAMUEL

CHRIS

Louisa

WILL 1886

Mubo, R.E.

will to acom

dow MARLY EFFIE

PER: DOMATUR + ELIZABENH

bro Sam A

SIE SALLIE

WILL 1887

Mora Longtus

WILL ELIZABETH

Ex wife + C.B. Moos



Home Page |Surname List |Index of Individuals |InterneTree |Sources

William Cosmos Mudd (d. date unknown)



William Cosmos Mudd

William Cosmos Mudd (son of *John Donatus Mudd* and *Mary E. Mullican*) died date unknown. He married <u>Alice Louise Edelen</u>, daughter of <u>James P. Edelen</u> and <u>Rose L. Cambron</u>.

More About William Cosmos Mudd:

Burial: April 19, 1927, St. Dominic's Cemetery, Springfield, Kentucky.

Children of William Cosmos Mudd and Alice Louise Edelen are:

i. + Louis A. Mudd Sr., d. date unknown.



Home | Help | About Us | Biography.com | HistoryChannel.com | Site Index | Terms of Service | PRIVACY
© 2009 Ancestry.com

February, 2005

Dear Mike

Dear Hamilton Family Members,

Over the past several months, Ruth Ann and I have been gathering some old family pictures and putting them on a CD. We started with my grandparents, the Sutherlands and the Hamiltons. It took many hours to get this all together, but we feel that it is a worthwhile project and a good way to preserve the pictures so they can be enjoyed by all. There are probably pictures here that you have never seen before and I think it will make you feel proud of your rich heritage as well as bring back some wonderful memories.

There are 157 pictures on the CD. We have included one section on old buildings which you will probably remember. Many of them are no longer there. There are also documents which can be printed out----The Sarah Mitchell Story, The Sallie J. Hamilton Story, and "How we are kin to Abraham Lincoln." We included directions on how to do this. Be sure to print out an Index which will tell you the names of all the pictures. You can watch it as a Slide Show or if you prefer, you can click on each one and look at them more slowly.

I am giving a copy of this CD to several members of each family and I hope that somebody will burn some more CDs and give to the others.

If you have a problem with it, you can email me (louise@kyol.net) or call me 859-284-5506. Ruth Ann's email is recoran@bellsouth.net. Hope you will enjoy it!

Sincerely,

Just Louise

Jest Lane sending I of these to Mardyn also, Would

one of your please burn some more & Do and quie

Them to other family manchers.

Mudd

Transcript

Madden, John (no probate date) To be buried in the late William Chambers' old burying ground. Wife: Anna. Children: Elias, Suran (or Sucky), John, Mary wife of John Fields, Joseph, Walter, Elizabeth wife of James Grant. Exs: Friend Upton Beall and son Elias Madden. Wit: Solomon Holland, Gassaway Perry, Anthony Daly.

Detail

v. 2, p. 185

Other information

Listed in Appendix B. "The following are some unprobated wills deposited with the Montgomery County Register of Wills from 1776-1875. They are presently located in a file in that office. The first date is the date the will was written; the second is the date it was received by the Register of Wills."

Source Information

Title

Abstracts of Wills Montgomery County, Maryland

Author

Compiled by Mary Gordon Malloy, Jane C. Sween, Janet D. Manuel

Call Number

975,284 P28m

Publisher

Family Line Publications

Publisher Date

c 1977-1987

Publisher Location

Silver Springs, MD Edit Repository

Repository Information

Name

Family History Library

Address

Salt Lake City, UT

Webb, The Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky, 1884, p 56; MD Compiled Marriages, 1655-1850, ancestry; 1810C - Washington Co, KY, p 915; 1820C - Lebanon, Washington Co, KY, p 43; 1830C - Washington Co, KY, p 155; KY, Tax List, Washington Co, 1833-34, familysearch; 1840C - Marion Co, KY, p 330; 1850C - Dist 1, Marion Co, KY, HH #865, p 389A; KY, Tax List, Marion Co, 1834-37, familysearch

7th Gen.

1776C - NW Hundred, Frederick Co, MD, Brumbaugh, Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church from Original Sources, Vol 1, 1915, p 224; 1820C - Dist 3, Montgomery Co, MD, p. 678; Malloy, Sween, Manuel, Compilers, Montgomery Co, MD Abstract of Wills, 1826-75, Vol 2, p 185, Appendix B, 1977-1987, FHL, Salt Lake City, UT

6. The said Ellen Madden			was the biological child of
Walter Madden	born c 1780	at MD	
fied at Marion Co KY	on p 1833	and his () wife
Elizabeth Mudd fied at Marion Co KY	born c 1783	at MD Married – Date	2 Can 1902
ned at Manon CO K 1	on p 1850	at Montgomer	
7. The said Walter Madden		at Ivionigonici	was the biological child of
John Madden	born c 1752	at MD	
lied at Montgomery Co MD	on a 11 May 1821	and his (1st) wife
Margratt X	born c 1755	at	
lied at Montgomery Co MD	on a 11 May 1821	Married - Date	a 1776
Jan M. Ahn	Joseph Madden		
	John Madden	m. Margaret	?
	Walter	m Eliza	geth Mudd k
450	1-1600		
1,50		Ellen Madd	en
. (ux build but	,\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	SA 11/
1. I thus me +	We puinto but	no lipeter	on clination
NOW!			
madden			
Madaer			
1 100			
n-H1/ 1/11/			
n-HI III			
n-HI H	HT HH HH	ult. ulllt	11

Humkey-Mudd.
A pretty church wedding of the season was that of Miss Dorothy Lee Humkey of this city and Wm. C. Mudd of Springfield, which was solemnized at a Nuptial High Mass at St. Augustine's church in this city

Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. J. A. Hogarty officiating. The church was prettily decorated in spring flowers and lighted candles for the occasion. Miss Flora Nell Abell was the

bridesmaid and James Noe of Springfield was the groom's best man. W. B. Humkey and Richard Abell, both of this city, were the ushers.

Immediately following the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents on Proctor Knott avenue after which Mr. and Mrs. Mudd left on a bridal trip. Upon their return they will make their home at Springfield.

The bride was attractively attired in a powder blue chiffon dress with hat to match. Her flowers were lavender sweet peas and yellow roses. The bridesmaid wore a tan Georgette dress with hat to match and a corsage of lavender sweet peas and pink roses.

Mrs. Mudd is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Humkey. She is an unusually attractive young woman and is a popular member of Lebanon's younger social set. graduate of St. Augustine's High School of the class of 1929.

The groom is a splendid young man of Springfield, being connected with a drug firm there. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Mudd.

The Mudd Family of the United States

Volume I

 $Richard\ D.\ Mudd,\ A.B.,\ M.A.,\ Ph.D.,\ M.D.$

JONATHON ("JOHN") MUDD (AAE)*

c 1725 h

1773¹ d

son of Thomas Mudd and Cassandra

Ann Burtles, dau of William Burtles

Issue

a (probably) William b c 17692 (cont'd)

b (probably) (James)

Andrew³

b 3-4-17694 (cont'd)

c Elizabeth

b prior to 1773

m Montgomery Co., Md. 9-2-18025 Walter Madden.

The fact that the marriage of Elizabeth Mudd and Walter Madden occurred in Montgomery Co., Md. where Ann Mudd and her sons, William (Aaea) and Andrew (Aaeb), resided, suggests that Elizabeth Mudd (Aaec) was the daughter of Ann (Burtles) Mudd. Further, the 1850 census record of Marion Co., Ky. tends to indicate close relationship between William Mudd (Aaea) and members of the Madden family (see account of William Mudd, Aaea, for census record).

A Walter Madden was an early settler at Hardin's Creek, Ky. (Ref. 65, p. 56). The Montgomery Co., Md. records were thoroughly checked, but no further mention of Walter Madden was found.

d dau (remotely

possibly Ann)

b prior to 1773

This second daughter of Jonathon Mudd is recorded on the basis of the will of Elizabeth Burtle who refers to Ann Mudds 2 daughters.

ISSUE: Apparently Jonathon Mudd had at least two daughters in 1783 because Elizabeth Burtles, in her will dated 1-12-1783, provided a legacy for Ann Mudd's two daughters. This Ann Mudd was probably Ann (Burtles) Mudd, wife of Jonathon Mudd.

Mrs. Caton (Aaebci4) wrote the author that Thomas, William and Andrew Mudd, brothers and grandsons of the original Thomas Mudd, went to Kentucky together. There were three Thomas Mudds in early Kentucky, viz. Abacb, Adab and Adaaa, all of whom are quite definitely identified; however, there is no proof that any of these Thomas' had as their brothers, William and Andrew. It does appear that William and Andrew Mudd were grandsons of Thomas Mudd, but of Thomas Mudd (Aa), not Thomas Mudd (A) who was the original Mudd of Maryland.

Regardless of whether or not Andrew and William Mudd were sons of Jonathon Mudd (Aae), it is obvious from the striking similarity of names that they were sons of a brother of William Mudd (Aad), the most logical one being Jonathon ("John") Mudd (Aae).

That Jonathon Mudd was the father of Andrew Mudd is probable. It is noteworthy that Andrew Mudd's fourth son was named John (tending to indicate descent); his seventh son was named Thomas (possibly named after Thomas Mudd, Aa); his second son was named William, and his sixth son was named George (possibly named after paternal uncles); his second daughter was named Anne ("Nancy"); and his first daughter married Joseph Burtle. It is also noteworthy that Andrew Mudd had an uncle by the name of Andrew Burtles. Thomas and Rhodias Mudd of early Kentucky were apparently sons of John Mudd (Ada), not John Mudd (Aae).

POSSIBLE DESCENDANTS: It is possible that a son of Jonathon Mudd (Aae) was the Benjamin Mudd who was enrolled in the service by Captain Belain Posey during the Revolutionary War and who, with his unit, was reviewed by John Marshall on 7-8-1776. This Benjamin Mudd could have been the namesake of Benjamin Higdon who was possibly the husband of Eleanor Higdon, sister of Ann (Burtles) Mudd. (See also James Mudd Aab)

247