
Other Families

In other chapters of this book only a very few families have been documented -- those upon which rather extensive research has been performed. There are many other families in the genealogy. Presented below are several upon which cursory research has been performed, or for which little information was found. Besides these, there are others which are not mentioned -- indeed, many not even discovered or identi-

fied -- which are equally as integral to the genealogy of Bart as any other at the same level of lineage. Note that the genealogy tree presented on pages 4 and 5 which identifies thirty-one generations of known ancestors of Bart lists 160 persons. If complete data were available -- all ancestors in thirty-one generations -- the table would include over two billion persons.

family Hyatt

Family Hyatt is somewhat puzzling because it was a large and prominent family in Haywood County, North Carolina, yet no mention is made in existing literature or documents linking it to Nancy⁴ Hyatt, the wife of Joseph Cathey (see Col. Joseph⁴ Cathey, page 14). It is believed there is a connection, although it has not yet been discovered. With a little conscientious effort by a dedicated researcher it could probably be worked out. Several interesting historical facts of this family will be mentioned.

Edward Hyatt (likely the sixth generation from Bart) emigrated from England with five or six brothers before the Revolutionary War, but was the only one of them to settle in the southern states.

In 1778, Edward Hyatt fought with Captain Taliaferro's 2nd Virginia 4th Company in the American Revolution. Yet, four years later, Edward Hyatt, then living in Burke County (later Haywood County), North Carolina, was accused and indicted of being a Tory -- a high treason felony requiring the forfeiture of property, real and personal; although one year later that in-

dictment was quashed for lack of authority in the subject county. Edward's Revolutionary War service is honored in a memorial established by the Daughters of the American Revolution in front of the Haywood County courthouse.

In the 1780's what would become Haywood County was still very much a frontier, largely inhabited by Indians. Edward, however, was one of the few to befriend them, and would feed them and assist them in the ways a white man could. There is a story that says most newcomers to the country would not show friendship, but rather, hostility to the Indians, so the Indians would say to them, "*You go, git out, you no stay. Hyatt, him good man, he stay*".

Edward Hyatt's friendship toward the Indians was undoubtedly due in large part because his wife, Hannah Leatherwood, was the granddaughter of a full-blooded Cherokee Indian (which would have been likely the eighth generation from Bart if the connection can be established).

Edward Hyatt had four sons, all born in Haywood County, three of whom could conceivably have had a daughter, Nancy, born about 1807.

family Ingraham

Our Elizabeth: The first in the lineage that we can identify is Elizabeth⁵ Ingraham, who married John⁵ Welch (see page 50) in Virginia about 1795. We know nothing of her earlier life, her parents, or her siblings. There exists, however, a great deal of information on the family Ingraham (the name Ingraham is generally interchangeable with Ingram which is an earlier form used primarily in England). Again, with enough conscientious effort by a dedicated researcher it could probably be worked out. It is a safe assumption that she is of the English family Ingram, discussed following.



Temple Newsam: The Temple Newsam is a great estate which is the family seat of those known in England as the Ingrams and in America as the Ingrahams. It was originally built in 1147 and used as the Preceptory of the Templar Knights (a religious order of knights founded to participate in the Crusades) until they were expelled in 1312 at which time it was escheated to the Crown. It was passed to Sir Arthur Ingram in the early 1600's, but burned down and was rebuilt. Following is a description of rebuilt estate:



Temple Newsham is situated four and one half miles east of the City of Leeds. The mansion is built of brick and forms three sides of a quadrangle. Upon the roof is a battlement formed by capital letters in stone

with the following inscription: *All glory and praise be given to God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost on high: Peace on Earth: Goodwill to men: Honor and true allegiance to our gracious King: Loving affection amongst his subjects: Health and Plenty within this house.*

The mansion crowns the summit of a large hill five hundred feet high above the surrounding country. It is shaded by ancient oaks and chestnuts which seem to have withstood the blasts of centuries. It is in the middle of an extensive park and the roads leading to it are between rows of beautiful yet gigantic trees. Look out from the house on either side over the park, you behold the most beautiful and fertile country spread out for miles before you. In the parks, upon the great lawns we saw grazing many of the finest cattle and horses, with hundreds of beautiful deer roaming about at their leisure.

[The above quoted passage was written in 1850. Leeds has since become a great industrial city and no longer is as beautiful to the eye. Instead of deer roaming about at their leisure, one would now see many factories with large smokestacks. Today the mansion is a museum, owned by the City of Leeds.]

Ingrams in America: The Ingrams were very early settlers in America, and as such, played an important part in the early history of the country. They began showing up on ship passenger lists in 1635. Some came willingly at their own expense; others came as indentured servants; and some were criminals sent to Colonies directly from English jails, usually against their will. The name Ingram/Ingraham shows up frequently in early records, including many that served in the Revolutionary War.

families Nalle and Aldin

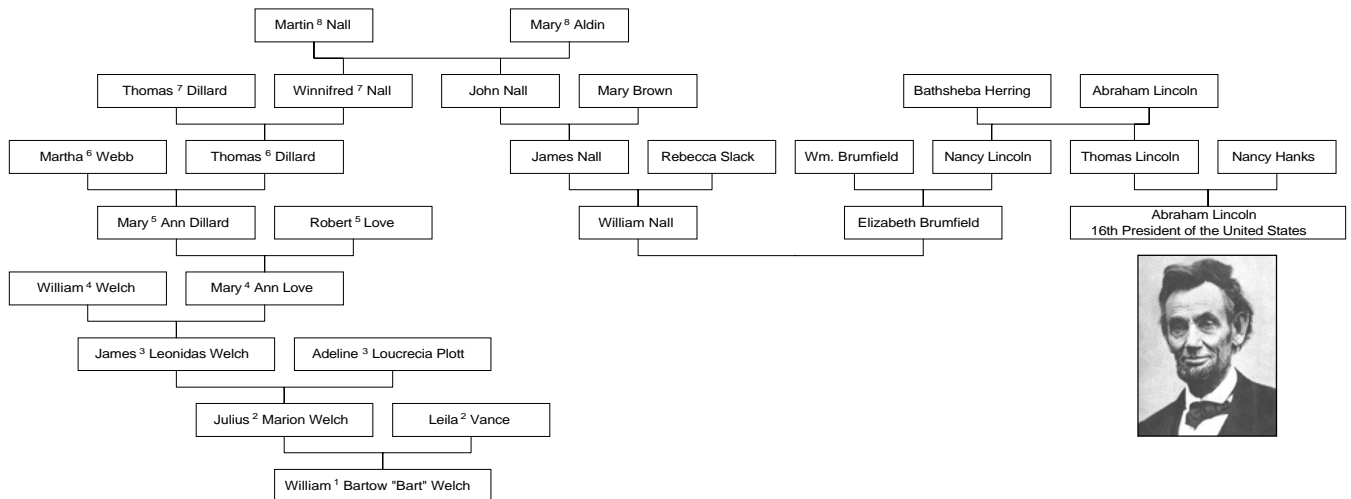
Some researchers say that Martin⁸ Nalle was born in England, 1675-80, and came to America as an indentured servant in 1701-02. That research also says that Martin married Mary⁸ Aldin in 1702. This is contradictory because as an indentured servant, Martin would have few more personal rights than a slave for the period of servitude (likely seven years), and most certainly would not have been allowed to marry. And, even if he were permitted to marry, a marriage between an indentured servant and someone of Mary's station in life -- from a propertied family -- would certainly be very unlikely. In 1700 men far out numbered women in the Colonies and any young, single woman could have her pick of many eligible bachelors. It is unlikely that any woman would choose an indentured servant over a man with property or other talents to provide some comforts in life. Thus, while Martin was claimed on a headright grant (see footnote, page 18) it is doubtful he was an indentured servant (see footnote, page 16).

Jane⁸ "Mary" Aldin was born in 1681 in Virginia, the daughter of Robert⁹ Aldin and El-

lianor⁹ Willis. It is not known when her family came to the Colonies, but it was likely at least two generations before because as a young girl she had been named in her grandparents Virginia will. If she was, in fact, born in 1681 as a third generation American, this means her family were among the very earliest of pioneers to the New World. Her ancestry was English, and in fact, four generations before, her ancestors had been English nobility, owning manors in Kent, Charing, and Lenham.

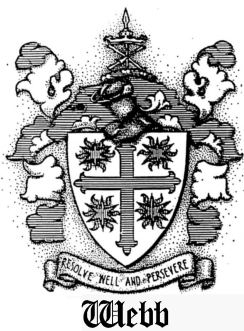
Martin and Mary lived in Essex County, Virginia where they were tobacco farmers. Together they had eight children, the second of whom was Winnifred⁷ who married Thomas⁷ Dillard (see page 18). Martin died in 1728; Mary in 1734.

The Nalle's were included in this book partially because through them we can establish a link to Abraham Lincoln. It is true that Abraham Lincoln is not a blood relative, and that the link is rather contrived, but it is presented here largely for novelty sake.



family Webb

a weaver of cloth: WEBB is an English name, first attached to an individual who was a weaver of cloth. It is most common in the south and west of England. In other portions of England the families of weavers of cloth are more apt to be called WEBBERS, WEBSTERS, and WEAVERS. Some researchers believe that our line of Webb's came from the Isle of Wight area, off the very southern portion of England, where the given name Merry is popular.



Meridith⁸ “Merry” Webb, Sr. (ca 1659 – ca 1739): Information is sketchy on Merry, Sr., although it is believed he immigrated to America from England.

He married Anna⁸ and with her had five sons and two daughters. They lived in the Goochland

County area of Virginia (located south of the James River).

Meridith⁷ “Merry” Webb, Jr. (ca 1697 – 1779): Little is known of his early life, although ample records exist for him in Halifax County, Virginia beginning in the mid-1750's.

Court and other records show he was active in community and church affairs and that he was a landowner who purchased and sold many hundreds of acres of land.

In 1751 he “took the usual Oaths to his majestys Person & Government & repeated and subscribed the test”. Also in 1751 he subscribed “to be conformable to the Doctrine & Discipline of the Church of England as by law established”.

In 1753 he received permission to establish a grist mill on Marrowbone Creek.

He and his wife, Elizabeth⁷ Martin, had nine children. His will, written in 1774 is shown below.

Will of Merry Webb (edited)

In the name of God Amen I Merry Webb Jr. of the County of Pittsylvania and Parish of Camden being sick and weak do make this my last Will and Testament revoking all other by me.

First, I desire my Executive of Execution hereafter named do pay my just and funeral charges. Then I lend unto my dear and loving wife Elizabeth during her natural life of widowhood three Negroes to will Robin, Peter and Jane with the increase of the said Negroe Jane together with all my stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs and after the Decease of my said wife Elizabeth my wish and desire is that the Negroes Robin Peter & Jane together with the increase of the said Negroe Jane and the Stock of all kind be equally divided between Merry Webb, John Webb, Mary Burns, Elizabeth Sams & Lucy Webb and in case my said daughter Elizabeth Sams should die without issue then her part to be equally divided between the said Merry, John, Mary Burns & Lucy Webb to them & their heirs forever.

I give unto my son Martin Webb, one Shilling and no more.

I give unto my daughter Martha Dillard one Shilling and no more.

I give unto my Daughter Millian Hall one Shilling and no more.

I give unto my Daughter Lucy Webb Two Negroe Girls named Sarah and Aggy with their increase to her and her heirs. Lawfully begotten and in case my said Daughter Lucy dies without issue the I give he same unto my sons & Daughters Namely Merry Webb, John Webb, Mary Burns, Elizabeth Sams & Lucy Webb. I give the same to my Daughter Elizabeth Sames to Will as a proportion at part with my other Children Provided she has issue.

I give unto my son Merry Webb one Negroe girl named Hanna and to him & his heirs for ever.

I give unto my son John Webb One Negroe Boy called Joe to him and his heirs for ever.

I give unto my Daughter Mary Burns One Negroe Boy called Lewis to her and her heirs for ever.

I give unto my Daughter Elizabeth Sams One Negroe Boy called Ben to her and her heirs of her body lawfully begotten.

My Will & Desire is that all my Lands should be sold together with my Mill and the Money arriving therefrom shall be equally divided between my wife and Merry Webb, John Webb, & my Three Daughters, Mary Burns, Elizabeth Sams, & Lucy Webb and in Case my Daughter Elizabeth Sames should die without issue then her part to be equally shared between the Survivors.

I give unto my Daughter Lucy Webb One Feather Bed to her and her heirs for ever.

I give unto my dear and loving wife Elizabeth Webb during her natural life all my Estate not before disposed of and after her decease I give the same to be equally divided between my two sons Merry & John and my Daughters Mary Burns, Elizabeth Sams, & Lucy Webb and in case my said Daughter Elizabeth Sames should die without issue then I give the same to the Survivors to be equally divided between them.

Lastly I do appoint my Wife Elizabeth Executrix and my two sons Merry Webb & John Webb Executors to this my Last will and Testament revoking all other wills by me here tofore made. In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand & affixed my seal the sixth day of February One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four.

Merry Webb

Martha⁶ Webb (ca 1739 - 1819):

Martha married Thomas⁶ Dillard (see p. 19 for a continuation of the genealogy).

Sources:

The Ingram Family; Duncan Greenleaf Ingram; 1922.

Descendants of Jonas Ingram.

Nall Families of America; Sally Nall Dolphin & Charles Fuller Nall; 1978.

Various e-mail correspondence with Nall & Webb researchers.

Various web sites.

Homes of Family Names in Great Britain; Henry B. Guppy.

Webb Family History.