

POLLEY POINTERS

A periodic newsletter dedicated to the furtherance of genealogical research on the surnames Polley, Polly, Polleys, Poley, Pauley, Pauly, Pawley, Pelley, Pooley, etc.

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Editorial



As we sit at the keyboard on a rainy Saturday, putting the finishing touches on this issue, we can't help but ponder our effectiveness in ferreting out those elusive Polley ancestors. It has been quite a while since any reader has written or called screaming, "Eureka, I've found my ancestor!"

I guess we'll have to be thankful for the few crumbs that fall our way as illustrated in Research Progress. Also, readers have kept us supplied with lots of records and background material. Perhaps someday someone will put it all together and find **Polley No. 1**.

Thanks to all who reported updated area codes and other location data for the *Researcher Listing Supplement*. Those who missed out should report changes anyway, as they will be picked up each issue as Corrections. E-mail addresses seem to have a rapid turnover as readers seek to find the best deal in an Internet Service Provider. It is very frustrating to type a long winded message to a "dead" address and watch it "bounce" a few minutes after sending it. Online readers can maximize the utility of the service they pay for (in most cases) by keeping correspondents apprised of address changes.

We've begun using the USPS nine-digit ZIP code on all our mailings. We're told it helps shorten delivery time. Where we didn't have input from the subscriber we looked it up on the World Wide Web—

http://www.usps.gov/ncsc/lookups/lookup_zip+4.html

If the four-digit extension we've used on the mailing label does not agree with what you believe to be correct, please inform us so we may reconcile our records.

The Polley mail server list, which we encouraged online subscribers to join last quarter, has fallen upon technical difficulties apparently caused by unscrupulous Internet entrepreneurs (spammers). You will be notified online regarding new arrangements.

Dick Randall

Research Progress



It is gratifying to know that **POLLEY POINTERS**, on occasion, does function the way it was originally envisioned. It puts people with common interests together enriching each other's knowledge of their particular ancestor of interest. A case in point involves two subscribers. Joan Reed Miller, had been seeking information on a Porter Polley in the New England area. Simultaneously, Dixie M. Jordan was seeking information on a P.P. Polley in California. The day Dixie announced she had found P.P. Polley's first name to be Porter, a bell went off in your editor's mind. "How many Porter Polleys have you ever heard of," I asked myself? If it had been a John Polley, I wouldn't have thought twice about it! However, Porter Polley was worth jumping in on. I reminded Dixie of Joan's research, but she was way ahead of me and already had a letter on the way to Joan. I am happy to report that the two ladies agree that "... it appears there is a good chance we may be looking for the same Porter Polley." Film at eleven!

The time frame of the Porter Polley research is early 1850's. If indeed it is the same Porter Polley, the first question that comes to my mind is why did he go to California? My guess would be the attraction of gold. After all, one need only strain it from the streams or at worst scratch it up from the soil! How many ancestors fell for that line?

rcr

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In the category of "never throw anything away," I came across a copy of a 1975 letter from a lady in Victoria, British Columbia, that had been written to a Mr. Polley at an unknown address. [Ed. Note: Help out future researchers by using internal addresses of your correspondents in your letters.] The lady, a Mrs. Finch, was seeking genealogical information. Mr. Polley, from the context, was an American businessman. In the background she gave in her letter, Mrs. Finch mentioned the United Empire Loyalists and the Canadian province of New Brunswick. Another bell went off. Subscriber Phyllis Plambeck might have an interest in this lady's research, if she could be found using a 22-year old address.

Well, to her credit, Phyllis tracked down Mrs. Finch.

Mrs. Finch is still in Victoria, but at another address. Her genealogy is apparently not formally written, as we are used to, but is preserved in a more or less oral tradition, ready to be recited when asked about it. From the names and places Mrs. Finch mentioned it was apparent that it was not Phyllis's line.

This line of Pollys [as Mrs. Finch spells it] apparently came to Canada by way of Ireland some time in the early 1820s. The progenitor, as known to Mrs. Finch, was a Hugh Polly. It was at the mention of this name that your editor became interested in a personal way. If you review the chart on p. 9 of the March '97 issue, you will see the sketchy outlines of some Polley families that had origins in Ireland. These were recorded by researcher Charles A. Hesson in the late 19th century. [See Dec '95, pp. 10-12]. Toward the bottom of the chart, one sees four sons of a Hugh Polley of Belfast enumerated, one of whom is "David in N. York." There is a faint glimmer of hope that this may be the David that got your editor into the Polley business in the first place (wife Susan's 3GGF).

Although there is no distinct matchup of Mrs. Finch's data with any of Hesson's data, there are enough similarities in the set of Christian names that are used to warrant further study. rcr

Early VA Polley Records

Subscriber Gwen Bjorkman submitted some additional early record extracts on the Virginia Poll(e)ys. A couple of them duplicate some we ran in the June '95 issue but Gwen transcribes them a bit more accurately.

Richard Ligon & James Eakens, Junr., 285 acs., Henrico Co., in Bristoll Par; at Swift Cr., 29 Apr. 1693, p. 304. Beg. at mouth of Poplar Br; on head of Proctor's; to Mr. John Wortham & Edward Stratton; &c. Imp. of 6 pers: **Samuel Polly** ...

Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume II: 1666-1695* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1977), p. 384.

Mrs. Wm. Edwards & Maj. Arthur Allen, 800 acs., on S. side of the main Black Water Sw; by a br. of Tucker's Sw, 25 Apr 1701, p. 330. Trans. of 16 pers: **Saml. Polly** ...

Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Volume III: 1695-1732* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1979), p. 44.

1685 Aug 23 Agreement, **Samuel Polly** of County & Parish of Henrico agrees with William Harding of Westover Parish, Charles City Co., that his son Nicholas Polly will serve Harding 9 years, beginning 1 Sept 1685. Wit: Hen. Randolph, Littlebury Epes. Signed. Wiam Harding Recorded 1 Aug 1685.

1686 Jan 2 John Porter agrees with **Samuel Polly** to take his dau **Mary Polly** for 10 years, from 1 Sept 1685 and will maintain her as he does his own in all things and provide the usual at end of this time. Wit: William Harding, [other illegible] Signed: John (P) Porter, [**Polly's** signature torn off] Henrico County, VA Wills, Deeds, Etc. 1677-1692, p. 329, 424.

Benjamin B. Weisiger III, *Henrico County Deeds 1677-1705* (Richmond, VA: Weisiger, 1986), 30, 40.

1692 Aug 1 recorded **Thomas Polly** appointed adm'r. of estate of late father **Samuel Polly**. Philemon Childers, Sr., Nicholas Perkins, and Thomas Holmes to appraise estate.

1692 Oct 1 recorded. Inventory of **Samuel Polly** Value 3210 lbs tob. Taken 26 Sept. 1692 by Court Order of 1 Aug 1692 by Abraham Childers, Philemon Childers, Nicholas Perkins. Presented in court by **Thomas Polly**, Adm'r [his son]. Henrico County VA Wills & Administrations, Part I: 1677-1692 Will and Deed Book, 479. Order Book 1678-1693, p. 341.

Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, *Colonial Wills of Henrico County Virginia Part I 1654-1737* (Richmond, VA: Weisiger, 1980), 18, 34.

1692 Oct 12 Judgm:t is granted to Edw:d Mathews plt agt **Tho: Polly** Adm:r of **Sam:l Polly** dec'd def:t for four hund:d twenty five pounds of Tobacco acknowledged due pr ye sd def:t in open Court; being for Rent &c: als: Exec.

Julia M. Case, "Henrico County Record Book No. 2, 1678-1693 [Orders & Wills]," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, (Fall 1995) 33:295.

1692/3 Feb 1 Judgem:t is granted unto John Pleasants as assignee of Mr. Peter Paggen & comp:a ag:t **Tho: Polly** Admr of his father **Saml Polly** for seven hundd ninety seven pds of tob in Casq (six hundd eighty five thereof appears due by bond seald & dated ye 30th March 1692 the residue pr acc:t prov'd pr the Confession of ye sd Administrator; to be paid als: Exec. [p.433] Jury includes: **Thomas Polly** [p.439]

Julia M. Case, "Henrico County Record Book No. 2, 1678-1693 [Orders & Wills]," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, (Winter 1996) 34:8, 15.

1694 **Nicholas Polly** the son was released by the court from his indenture but remained under guardianship of William Harding until he turned 21. His release is documented in, Pauline P. Warner, *Henrico County, VA Orphan's Book 1677-1739* (1963). There is no record on **Mary. Polley Pointers**, (June 1995) 2:11.

Polley Tools

$$e=mc^2$$

There are many methods used to figure relationship between two persons. Some people prefer charts. Others draw out a sketch for each problem they encounter. There are even computer programs to solve relationships. I have what I consider to be a simple method that can be used mentally. My personal "Theory of Relativity" I call it. It applies to persons not in the same direct line; i.e., related by blood but not ancestor or descendant of each other.

The method works like this: Two people with a blood relationship share a common ancestor. There may be several common ancestors, but work with the CLOSEST common ancestor; e.g., if a great-grandparent is shared, it follows that all ancestors of the ancestor are also shared. However, relationships are based on the one nearest in time. Designate the person closest to the ancestor as Person #1, the other as Person #2. If the two people are the same number of generations away from the common ancestor, it doesn't matter who's #1 or #2. Count the number of "greats" in the relation of the ancestor to Person #1. Call that **N1**. If there are no "greats", as with a grandparent, then consider $N1 = 0$. In the extreme, as we'll see, if the common "ancestor" is actually a parent, as for siblings, $N1 = -1$. The degree of cousinship is computed as $N1 + 1$ (NUMBER OF "GREATS" PLUS ONE).

The number of "times removed" is based on the difference in generations between the two persons and their individual relationships to the common ancestor. If you count the number of "greats" to the common ancestor for Person #2 and call that **N2**, the number of "times removed" is figured as $T = N2 - N1$. Remember, Person #1 is closest to the common ancestor, so the resulting value of T should NEVER be negative. It may be zero, but not negative. If it is, you did something wrong. Some examples:

Example A: A shared ancestor is Person #1's great-grandparent and Person #2's great-great-grandparent. What is the relationship between Person #1 and Person #2? From what we said, $N1 = 1$ and $N2 = 2$. Since Person #1 is closer, the degree of cousinship is $N1 + 1 = 2$. The "times removed" is $T = N2 - N1 = 2 - 1 = 1$. Thus the two people are second cousins, once removed.

Example B: (Be careful with this one!) The shared ancestor for both parties is parent. This is just to show that the formula works even at the extremes. As we said in the beginning, for this case, $N1 = N2 = -1$. So the degree of

cousinship = $N1 + 1 = (-1) + 1 = 0$ and the value of $T = N2 - N1 = (-1) - (-1) = 0$. What, pray tell, is a "zeroth" cousin, you ask? It is more commonly called a sibling or a brother or sister.

Example C: A shared ancestor is Person #1's parent and Person #2's grandparent. Find the relation. Since there are no "greats" for Person #2, $N2 = 0$, and for Person #1, $N1 = -1$ since there is no "grand" either. Cousinship = $(-1) + 1 = 0$. $T = N2 - N1 = 0 - (-1) = 1$. What is a zeroth cousin, once removed? It's more commonly referred to as an aunt or uncle. Looking from the opposite direction, the relation is a niece or a nephew. (A zeroth cousin twice removed would be a great-aunt/uncle or grand-niece/nephew.)

Example D: (No tricks in this one!) A shared ancestor is Person #1's 2G grandparent and Person #2's 4G grandparent. Find the relation. $N1 = 2$, $N2 = 4$; Cousinship = $N1 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$; times removed, $T = N2 - N1 = 4 - 2 = 2$. Solution: Third cousin, twice removed. rcr

===== oo =====

Subscriber Gwen Bjorkman called to our attention a potentially useful web site, one that actually contains usable information! The URL—

<http://www.pcdl.lib.oh.us/miami/getdata.htm>

The site provides a searchable database of more than 535,000 records for twelve Ohio counties of the Miami Valley [in the western part of the lower half of the state] including: Butler, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Hamilton, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren.

The records that have been indexed include CENSUS RECORDS, from 1820 through 1880 in most cases, TAX RECORDS prior to 1820, MARRIAGE RECORDS for varying 19th century periods depending on the selected county, and a few DEEDS AND WILLS. The user needs only to type in a name and the database then disgorges everything it has on the particular name. Entering the names Polley, and then Polly, produced the listing shown on the following page.

The main site is maintained by the Preble County District Library. The database portion is sponsored by the Computerized Heritage Association, P.O. Box 14, Covington, OH 45318-0014.

The user is reminded that the database is really only an index and NOT a source. If the information you find seems to solve a long standing question, the original document as cited should be consulted for confirmation.

Thank you Gwen!

rcr

Miami Valley, Ohio - Records Index - Poll(e)y

Name	Key	Year	Src	Book	Page	Relevant	Co
Polley, Anderson	fc	1850	Cen		170a	Milton, Town of	Mi
Polley, Andrew J, Mary A	Xt	1856	Deeds	34	178	Milton Lot 17	Mi
Polley, Elmer E.	D	1923	CemRec	Cem#	0402	age57 B:Ohio	Mi
Polley, Frank G.	D	1940	CemRec	Cem#	0402	age61 B:Pennsylvania	Mi
Polley, J.R.	fc	1850	Cen		196	Town of Morrow	Wr
Polley, Jemimah	M	1832	Marr			Harlan, Aaron	Dk
Polley, Pearl S. mrs.	D	1957	CemRec	Cem#	0402	age78 B:Pennsylvania	Mi
Polley, Zadok	fc	1840	Cen		067	Town of Darrrtown	Bu
Polly, Andrew J.	Xr	1850	Deed	26	510	Milton Lot 17	Mi
Polly, Andrew, Mary Ann	Xt	1856	Deeds	31	765	Milton Lot 17	Mi
Polly, Anna	M	1850	Marr	3	205	Gist, Jefferson	Dk
Polly, Barnhill	M	1839	Marr			Watson, Sally	Dk
Polly, Brownhill	fc	1840	Cen		016	German Twp	Dk
Polly, David	M	1837	Marr			Spener, Anna	Dk
Polly, Edee w/Wm.	D	1832	Hist	402	700	d/Elihu Harland	Dk
Polly, Edith	M	1847	Marr	3	122	Anderson, David	Dk
Polly, Elihu	fc	1880	Cen		196D	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, Elizabeth	M	1827	Marr			Jackson, John M.	Dk
Polly, Fanny	fc	1880	Cen		294D	Richland Twp	Dk
Polly, James	fc	1820	Cen		166	Springfield Township	Ha
Polly, James	M	1821	Marr			Owens, Priscilla	Dk
Polly, James	fc	1830	Cen		015	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, James	ad	1841	CPCt	005	417	Appt. Administrator	Dk
Polly, James E.	fc	1880	Cen		125A	Greenville Twp	Dk
Polly, James M.	fc	1880	Cen		195A	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, Jamima	D	1847	GvSt			Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, Jane	M	1833	Marr			Watson, Thomas	Dk
Polly, John	fc	1850	Cen		339a	Adams Twp	Dk
Polly, Mary	M	1821	Marr			Snodgrass, Samuel M.	Dk
Polly, Nancy	M	1843	Marr	3	41	Harlan, Ezekiel S	Dk
Polly, Samuel	M	1841	Marr	3	11	Mote, Amy	Dk
Polly, Sarah	M	1818	Marr			McIntosh, John	Dk
Polly, William	C	1818	Hist	402	699	to Harrison Twp, DkCoO	Dk
Polly, William	fc	1820	Cen		74	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, William	cc	1825	Hist	404			Dk
Polly, William	fc	1830	Cen		020	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, William	M	1832	Hist	402	700	m1st Edee Harland	Dk
Polly, William	M	1835	Hist	402	700	m2nd Mary Immel	Dk
Polly, William	wi	1836	CPCt	004	178	Witnessed Will	Dk
Polly, William	M	1844	Marr	3	48	McIntosh, Jemima	Dk
Polly, William	D	1846c	Hist	402	700	Harrison Twp, DkCoOH	Dk
Polly, William	D	1847	GvSt			Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, William	fc	1850	Cen		363	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, William	fc	1850	Cen		470	York Twp	Dk
Polly, William	fc	1880	Cen		195A	Harrison Twp	Dk
Polly, William s/m.	B	1807	Hist	402	699	Butler Co OH	Dk
Polly, William Jr.	fc	1830	Cen		021	Harrison Twp	Dk

Polley Periphery

Sarah Jane Polley, Hard Luck Lady

by Richard C. Randt

Everyone likes to read a family history story with a happy ending. However, some genealogical research findings turn out to be so sad and depressing, we find ourselves either avoiding the story when possible, or telling an undetailed, shorthand version of it when it is necessary to account for the persons and time span involved.

The story of Sarah Jane Polley (1857-1941), a great-grandmother of your editor's wife, Susan, is a story that no one particularly enjoys telling. However, we tell the story here in this forum to put it on the record for future researchers. This set of circumstances and events in the life of Sarah Jane Polley illustrate the effects of misplaced trust as well as attempting to control people's lives from the grave through the provisions of a will.

The story is one of enmity between wife and husband, mother and son, and a sister and her siblings. Sarah Jane seemed to have problems with everyone. So great had been the rift between her and her only child, Joseph P. Quin, that her only five grandchildren never knew who she was, nor the fact that she lived just across the Hudson (about 25 miles away) in New York City until just before the start of World War II. Two of her grandsons and the husband of her only granddaughter would serve in that war.

When we hear the word grandmother it conjures up an image of an aging, gray haired lady who delights in telling anyone who will listen about the exploits of her offspring's children and takes great joy in spoiling them with toys and other gifts at every opportunity. This image never emerged for the Quin children. Instead, Sarah Jane was apparently an embittered woman who felt that fate had dealt her life's hand from the bottom of the deck. To a certain extent she was right. Fate had not favored her well.

Sarah Jane was the next to youngest child of Grahams and Mary Polley [see June '96 issue, pp. 22-24]. She was born in 1857 into a wealthy, prominent family in Brooklyn, NY. One could have said it was a classic case of being born with "a silver spoon in her mouth." She should have wanted for nothing and lived "happily ever after." However, her first great tragedy occurred when she was three years old. Her father was taken by death unexpectedly at the young age of 45.

Sarah Jane was destined to grow up without a father figure. Since she was so young when it happened, she did not even get to keep a memory of her father. All she had, when she was old

enough to realize that she had been denied an important part of her growing up years, was the portrait of her father that had just been completed and delivered to the house the very day Grahams Polley died. She had an image of a father, but no personality to put with it, no wisdom to draw upon, no fatherly encouragements or admonitions to be guided by.

One might speculate on whom Sarah Jane could have looked to as a surrogate father, perhaps a grandfather. Certainly it was not her Polley grandfather, as David Polley died ca. 1834, several years before Grahams had married. Thus none of Sarah's siblings, nor their mother, knew much of David Polley save for whatever Grahams had chosen to speak of while he was alive. Indications are that he conveyed little of his father's life to his children or anyone else. Sarah Jane's other grandfather, John Wright, died in early 1861, and most likely did not have enough time with her to have made any memorable impressions.

Perhaps Sarah Jane had a favorite brother to whom she could have turned? She had five brothers: David, Grahams, Jr., John, William, and Minor Keith, all older than she. She also had one younger sister, Mary Frances, who would eventually become a thorn in her side. Indications are that David had trouble looking after himself and was not the role model Sarah Jane would have sought. John got married and moved to New Jersey. Bill got married and seemed to keep to himself, dying rather early in life. Minor Keith got married and raised a family of four boys and a girl. There are enough family stories to support the conclusion that Minor made his social life with his wife's family and friends, minding his own business when it came to interacting with the other Polleys.

Of all her brothers, Grahams, Jr., was the only one she had available to ask for advice and help. As she came of legal age, not yet married with a husband to look out for her interests, her most pressing problem was the management of her inheritance from her father. Grahams, Jr. stepped right up and volunteered to manage Sarah Jane's money. What a selfless, caring, dedicated, protective brother you say? Not by a long shot!

Apparently unknown to Sarah Jane, Grahams, Jr. had for some time been living the life of a playboy, *bon vivant*, a high roller, or whatever the expression of the day was. Eventually, a New York State Supreme Court judge, during Grahams, Jr.'s bankruptcy hearing, would publicly label him as a profligate [a Biblical word denoting a wastrel, a ne'er-do-well, one given to dissipation and licentiousness, a wildly extravagant, dissolute person— not hardly describing a role model].¹ Grahams, Jr. certainly had the money to adopt the life style he did. He had his

Polley Neighbors

Our Most Interesting Blind Alley

Richard C. and Susan M. Randt

In researching the family of Sue's great-great-grandfather, Grahams Polley of Brooklyn, NY, we tried to follow accepted genealogical practice. We were working backward in time from the known to the unknown. We were aware of the pitfalls of getting sidetracked by wandering off in search of someone, who might be very interesting or unusual, but who could turn out to be totally unrelated. However, we came upon circumstances that so strongly indicated a possible kinship or some sort of affinity between two families that we spent a good two to three months attempting to establish the relationship.

What we found on our blind alley odyssey was enough for a book— actually two books— which had already been published. We still have not established a connection between the two families, other than being good neighbors, but we had a lot of fun trying. Would we have tried as hard had they been less famous? Probably not. What led us on? Let's take a look . . .

The Polley and Keith families lived next door to each other in the 13th Ward in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn in 1850. Both were well-to-do businessmen. They both sat on the same bank's board of directors. Grahams Polley's assets were recorded in the 1850 census at \$50,000 and Minor Hubbell Keith's at \$20,000. Polley was a distiller and was also heavily involved with the public school system. Keith was a lumber dealer and a land baron. Keith owned a great portion of what is now San Padre Island in Texas. Keith was married to Emily Meiggs. Her brother, Henry Meiggs, was also in the lumber business and served on the Williamsburgh Board of Supervisors with Grahams Polley.

Grahams Polley purchased a burial plot in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. In the burial list are included a number of infant deaths, including Polleys as well as Keiths and Meiggs's. Although possibly just the kindness of a good neighbor, it strongly indicated a possible relationship among the Polley, Meiggs, and Keith families.

All of Grahams Polley's children were named according to established naming traditions and used common or expected names except one. In 1852, a son was named Minor Keith Polley. When he reached adulthood, he too got into the lumber business. What motivated the Polleys to name a son after a neighbor, incorporating the

surname as well? At first it was quite puzzling but became somewhat clearer several years after our unproductive research was shelved; we discovered in the 1855 New York State mid-decade census that the Keiths had another son whom they named Grahams Polley Keith! Apparently it was a case of the two tycoons simply showing their mutual respect for each other.

What did we find concerning the neighbors? In 1849 Henry Meiggs, a bit down on his luck, struck out for California. With his family in tow, he took a ship load of lumber "around the Horn," to seek his fortune in the West. He got off to a fair start in North Beach, near San Francisco, but was soon having more financial trouble because of the business depression of 1854. Having access to municipal offices, he misappropriated pre-signed city warrants (akin to negotiable bonds) to the tune of \$800,000. [He eventually made full restitution.]

Knowing he would soon be caught, he hired a captain and his ship and took off in 1854 with his family and \$10,000 in gold for Chile. He established himself there as a builder of railroads. He later extended this new found expertise into Peru where he made a permanent home. He made his fortune in South America and was revered as the conqueror of the Andes. He was also known as the Yankee Pizzaro.

Attempting to extend his railroad empire into Central America, Meiggs called on his nephew, Minor Cooper Keith (born in 1848) for assistance. The young Keith gained fame by establishing not only the Costa Rican Railway System, but by giving it a purpose for being. He learned how to plant bananas along the right-of-way to provide a cash crop to boost the country's economy. He eventually founded the United Fruit Company (which became United Brands) and made bananas readily available at affordable prices in the United States.

Minor Cooper Keith eventually married a daughter of the Costa Rican President. They had no children. At his death he left a large collection of Aztec archaeological specimens to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Two millionaires, each with a published biography, each from a well documented "old family" with published genealogies, each with intriguing, unusual careers, everything a genealogist dreams of, and neither one of them have proven to be a relative! Once again we found ourselves on the "fringes of fame." We have, for the time being, resigned ourselves to the conclusion that the Keiths and Polleys were simply good friends and neighbors.

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own share of his father's wealth and was of course free to spend it as he wished. Secondly he had David's share obtained at the time of David's early death (1896) as directed by a will. Thirdly he had Sarah Jane's share in a formal trust for her. As reported in the newspaper, the amount of Sarah Jane's trust was said to be \$40,000, a considerable sum for the times in which it was inherited. As Grahams, Jr. marched through his own money and suddenly found that he needed more, the temptation was too much for him. He crossed the line and violated his sister's trust.

If Grahams, Jr. applied any reasoning or rationale to his actions, it was probably something like this: "She isn't going to need her money. That Bill Quin guy she married is loaded. His old man was a big time plumbing contractor. They say each of the kids got a house when he died. It's rumored that Joe Quin had an income of \$10,000 a year a number of years ago. Bill doesn't seem to need to work and he certainly eats well. And they only have the one kid. It certainly doesn't look like any more are in the cards. I'll be able to replace her money before she ever knows I used it."

Apparently unknown to Grahams, Jr., life was not all a bed of roses at the Quins. It was true that William G. Quin did not work. Neither he nor his brother, Joseph P., Jr., chose to continue the business that Joseph P. Quin, Sr. worked so hard to build between the time he arrived in the



William G. Quin, 1854-1904
Husband of Sarah Jane Polley

U.S. in 1836 and his death in 1886. When her father-in-law's will went to probate, Sarah Jane's future troubles began in earnest.² It seems that the senior Quin did not trust his sons to manage his wealth and knew they would not carry on the business. He attempted to control their futures and those of his grandchildren by the provisions of his will.

Joseph P. Quin, Sr. had acquired a number of properties in New York and Brooklyn. His will provided for his two sons by leaving certain properties to the executors [one of whom was his daughter, Jennie Walsh], in trust for their children. The sons were permitted to live in the houses they were left and to live off any income

generated by the other properties. But by the provisions of the will, at the deaths of the sons, the properties were to be sold, with the proceeds going to any grandchildren.

William G. Quin chose to live off the income generated by the properties of the trust as his father had envisioned. He made no attempt at independent work to earn enough to buy the house he lived in. Soon the money would begin to run short for Bill Quin. The supposed rich man that Sarah Jane married, ca. 1879, would soon turn out to be relatively penniless. While he was a member of the idle rich, health problems ensued for Bill Quin, problems that by all accounts originated in a bottle and on the end of a fork. By 1904, he was being buried, at age 50,³ in a special oversized coffin by his widow, Sarah Jane and his son Joseph Patrick. Her husband having died intestate, Sarah Jane was appointed by the court as administratrix.⁴

With the Quin money running low as the new century dawned,

Sarah J. Quin
Petitioner.

Sarah Jane (as administratrix of her husband's estate) had to fall back on Polley money, or at least she believed she could. Just about the time she was to approach her brother about her inheritance money, the story of Grahams, Jr.'s bankruptcy declaration broke in the New York papers, including the Times and the Tribune.⁵ Almost simultaneously Grahams, Jr. was involved in a trial, being the defendant in a matter being pursued by his former partner, Ned Stokes, a convicted felon (six years in Sing Sing for manslaughter) who had shot robber baron "Big Jim" Fisk over a woman.⁶ When Sarah Jane got the word that there was no money to be had, her reaction was to bring down the law even harder on her brother. She had him put in jail.⁷

Imagine the feelings of Sarah Jane. The one man in the entire world she felt she could trust, a brother bearing the same name as her father, had turned on her, betrayed her, and then attempted to lie about it by hiding assets in the form of a house and furnishings and expensive jewelry given to a *lady friend*. It was this latter action that earned him the lambasting from the judge.

During all the notoriety he was getting over the trial, the bankruptcy, and his sister's charges, Grahams Polley, Jr. was mercifully taken from this life in 1903, a broken, penniless man, last seen alive babbling to himself.⁸ The primary cause of death was attributed to alcoholism.⁹ Grahams, Jr.'s will, recently made in jail, left whatever he may have had to his other sister, Mary Frances, and it named her as the executrix.

This was another blow to Sarah Jane. Any chance she may have had at recouping anything from her brother's estate was probably now gone with her sister named as executrix.

It seems, as told in a short news article,¹⁰ that Mary Frances had two marriages, the first to Welch, the second to Andrews. However, the first marriage was not properly dissolved and she was charged with and apparently convicted of bigamy. The paper reported that she was eventually pardoned by the governor. [The bigamy conviction has not yet been fully researched.] Apparently when Grahams Polley, Jr. was originally charged with mismanagement by Sarah Jane, a substitute trustee was appointed by the court. That substitute raised the objection to the appointment of Mary Frances as the executrix and new trustee based on the bigamy conviction. The judge ruled that the pardon removed any impediment and Mary Frances's appointment stood.

The article that detailed all of this, said that Grahams Polley, Jr. had been a trustee of a trust fund of \$33,000 established by the will of Joseph P. Quin, Sr. for his son William G. Quin. It is believed by this writer that the reporter had mixed up two different trust funds. Grahams Polley, Jr. died before William G. Quin and Quin was not yet dead at the time of the article. The Quin trust fund was controlled by trustees named in the will of Joseph P. Quin, Sr. and was destined to be paid to Sarah Jane's son, Joseph P. Quin, on the death of his father. Grahams Polley, Jr. should have had nothing to do with this fund. It is believed that the trust fund in question was the one set up with Sarah Jane's Polley inheritance.

The next snapshot of Sarah Jane that we can put together is her living with her son, who married in 1906, his wife Margaret Daly, and a couple of young children. The year is about 1911. There are several accounts of what happened next. It seems that the Chinese symbol for war, two women under one roof, was being personified by Margaret and Sarah Jane. Added into the mix was the universal kindling for family fights, money (or the lack thereof).

Sarah Jane's son, Joseph P., had acquired \$33,000 of his own through the distribution of his Quin grandfather's estate as well as another modest amount from his great-uncle Edward's estate. [Edward and his wife Sophia were childless.] The scenario seems to have progressed along these lines: Sarah Jane who could have lived in the lap of luxury is virtually penniless and dependent upon her son. Margaret, who perhaps thought she was marrying a rich man, finds out that all the money is gone except for the one little nest egg on which Sarah Jane has obvious designs to facilitate her independence.

The infighting, backbiting and mutual ill will finally boil up to a *knock down, drag 'em out* explosion that tears apart the household of Joseph P. Quin. We speculate the final action went something like this: In order to save his marriage, Joseph shows his mother the door. With one last acidic comment about the "money that's rightfully hers" she triggers a reaction in Joseph. He makes a final, but feeble attempt to appease his mother and gives her whatever cash he has. Sarah Jane takes it and is never to be seen again by Joseph and his family.

Joseph and Margaret and their growing family soon left Brooklyn and took up residence in New Jersey, occupying several different residences (always renting and never owning) over the years in various towns and cities of the northeast portion of the state, all within an hour of midtown Manhattan where Sarah Jane Polley Quin lived. Apparently Joseph was not aware that his mother eventually dropped the Quin name and reverted to using her maiden name. [Sarah Jane's informal name change made finding her death certificate extremely difficult.]¹¹

A search of the estate papers¹² for Sarah Jane revealed that she had befriended a man by the name of Horace LeGris. [LeGris, a native of Montreal, Quebec, was about the same age as her son and had given her a job rolling cigars in a factory he owned.] They lived in the same apartment building on West 46th Street in New York City. He was named as the executor of her will.

At the time of her death Sarah Jane was in the process of suing a lawyer (eventually a New York Supreme Court Justice) by the name of Meier Steinbrink. Sarah had hired him to sue a company in which she had invested in 1925-26. The company, Welco, run by a Howard and Arthur Welsch, was apparently nothing more than a swindle, or so her suit alleged. Steinbrink lost her suit and Sarah Jane figured him to be somehow in league with the Welco people. She then sued Steinbrink for malpractice for about \$53,000 in damages, probably the amount she lost plus legal fees.

Sarah Jane died before the suit concluded. LeGris carried the case forward as he stood to benefit, being named as Sarah Jane's beneficiary in her will. As fate would have it, he died a year later, and the suit was dropped.¹³

One interesting point became clear in the mass of legal papers that were found. LeGris declared to the court that Sarah Jane had told him before she died that she had borne a son. He had the correct birth date of her son and the correct name (but spelled with two N's). He was ordered by the court to formally advertise for the whereabouts of Joseph P. Quinn [sic]. He went through the motions, advertising in the *New York Law Journal* and the *Gaelic American*. It is

apparent to this writer, from his selection of publications, that Mr. LeGris did not really want to find Sarah Jane's son. However, he could not be accused of withholding information vital to settlement of the estate.

LeGris apparently had initially tried to hide the fact of a Quin heir. In a notarized note to Green-Wood Cemetery, as her executor, he swore that Sarah Jane had died without issue. He must have been unaware that her son Joseph P. Quin and his then current address were documented in the 1907 judicial settlement papers for the estate of William G. Quin, papers readily available to the court.

In the end there was nothing left of Sarah Jane's estate for anyone. Whatever there might have been, was dissipated by the lawyers. Sarah Jane was gone, never reconciled with her son and never known to her grandchildren. She had chosen money (or the hope of attaining it) over her own flesh and blood.

A number of years later, as he approached Social Security age, 62, Joseph P. Quin apparently had to acquire birth and marriage documentation for himself and Margaret. A copy of his baptismal certificate, obtained in 1954 from St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, indicated his parents as William G. Quinn [sic] and Sarah Jane Polley. [Ed. Note: This document, provided to us by Susan's aunt, Helen (Quin) Hebert, was the first place we had ever seen the surname Polley used in conjunction with Susan's lineage. So we lay blame squarely on Aunt Helen for our continuing obsession with the Polley name!]

We speculate that it was during this time of gathering personal documentation that Joseph P. Quin found out (or thought he found out) that his mother was dead. A search of New York City and Brooklyn vital statistics will produce two plausible Sarah Quinns, one dying in 1944, the other in 1943. However they are not Sarah Jane (Polley) Quin, his mother. We further speculate that believing she was dead, he expected that she would have been buried in the Quin plot at Green-Wood with her husband.

He kept this knowledge to himself when it was time to bury his wife Margaret in 1962. He permitted her to be buried alone in Calvary cemetery in Queens. Later on, before he died in 1967, when he finally revealed his knowledge of the Quin and Polley family plots at Green-Wood, his stated rationale for putting his wife in Calvary was that "they [Sarah Jane and Margaret] were too much alike" and apparently thought they should be kept apart, even in death. We do not believe he realized at the time that his mother rested in the Polley plot, about 1000 yards away.

Over the years, during World War II, when her brothers and husband were away and in later years, particularly during the period 1962-67,

when Joseph P. Quin lived with her, Aunt Helen made a number of attempts to get him talking about his early years and the family in which he grew up. It was to no avail. He was always rather closed mouth about it all. One thing he did occasionally speak of was the fact that his parents had live-in servants, indicating a childhood promising affluence that did not materialize. He also told of owning a sailboat as a single man, which he allowed he "should have kept instead of getting married."

Was Sarah Jane wronged by her son? Were her grandchildren wronged by Sarah Jane? Was Joseph P. Quin's marriage threatened by the presence of his mother? We really do not know and it is not our place to pass judgement. We can only piece together fragments of events and guess at the cause and effect relationships that were at work. A family situation of the magnitude we have described boggles the mind of people who have never experienced one. It strikes them as a script for a bad movie. We assure you, this story was quite real. rcr

Notes:

1. "Grahams Polley Called a Profligate." *New-York Times*, 26 Nov 1901, p. 3, col 1.
2. Will of Joseph P. Quin, Sr. and Probate Papers, Surrogate Court, New York County, admitted 3 April 1886.
3. New York City Death Certificate No. 19050, date 22 Sep 1904.
4. Probate papers of William G. Quin, Sarah J. Quin, admx.; Petition dated 13 Oct 1904; Judicial Settlement admitted 19 Mar 1907, Surrogate Court, Kings County.
5. "Grahams Polley a Bankrupt." *New-York Daily Tribune*, 16 Dec 1900, p. 7, col 2 and "Grahams Polley's Debts." *New-York Times*, 16 Dec 1900, p. 11, col 4.
6. "Trial of Grahams Polley Begins." *New-York Daily Tribune*, 27 Feb 1901, p. 8, col 2 and "Grahams Polley on Trial." *New-York Times*, 27 Feb 1901, p. 3, col 5.
7. "Grahams Polley's Troubles." *New-York Times*, 2 Feb 1901, p. 3, col 2 and "Wins Suit Against Brother." *New-York Daily Tribune*, 2 Feb 1901, p. 4, col 5.
8. "Grahams Polley Dead." *New-York Times*, 13 Mar 1903, obits., and "Grahams Polley Dead." *New-York Daily Tribune*, 13 Mar 1903, p. 1, col 3.
9. New York City Death Certificate, No. 8127, dated 12 Mar 1903.
10. "Revived Old Bigamy Case." *New York-Times*, 14 Feb 1904, p. 10, col 2.
11. New York City Death Certificate No. 19007, date of filing, 20 Sep 1941; date of death, 18 Sep 1941.
12. Probate Record, estate of Sarah Jane Polley, Horace LeGris, administrator, 1941, Surrogate Court, New York County.
13. New York City Death Certificate No. 8897, date of filing and death, 22 Sep 1942.

Robert Gieber - Seeking info on parents of GGM Harriet Josephine Pauley, b. IN, 12 Jun 1861, d. Topeka, KS, 21 Jan 1944. She m. Marcellus Abrams 14 Feb 1876 in St. George, KS. Parents are known as Allen Pauley and Sarah Adaline Tibbets. Harriet's siblings: Eunice, b. IN, ca. 1864; James, b. IN, ca. 1866; William, b. KS, ca. 1870; Nancy E., b. KS, 1873. Allen Pauley d. betw. 1873 & 1878, St. George, KS. Looking to confirm or disprove that Allen Pauley is the same person as Allen Polley living in Hancock Co., IN in 1860 census in the household of William R. and Phoebe Jacobs. His age is given as 29 and there is a George Polley, age 6, living with him. Speculate that Allen Pauley/Polley may have been previously married (bef. Sarah Tibbets) and that his parents may be Andrew Polley, b. VA, ca. 1771 and Sarah ___, b. KY, ca. 1806.

Dixie M. Jordan - Seeking parents, POB/DOB, POD/DOD for P. P. Polley. Subject b. ca. 1833, probably in MA. First or Middle name may be Peter, POB may be Boston (based on dim family memories). Facts: P. P. was a constable in Marysville, CA from mid-1860s through at least 1880. He m. Maria Keenan (b. NY) in 1870. They had at least four children.

Daryl L. Polley - Researching David Polly (ca. 1778-1847) and Nancy Polly (ca. 1787-ca. 1862) of Lewis Co., KY and their descendants. Believe David to be related to Polly families in Adair Co., KY, Floyd Co., KY, Darke Co., OH, and Pittsylvania Co., VA. Desire contact and info exchange with researchers with similar interests.

Emelie Tolley - Looking for parents of John Polley (b. 8 Dec 1798, Orange Co., NY; d. 14 Nov 1861, Sussex Co., NJ) and Mahala/Mahalia Horton (b. 2 Oct 1817, Orange Co., NY; d. 4 Jul 1858, Sussex Co., NJ).

Shirley M. Eoff - Seeking info on Andrew Pauley of Gettysburg, Adams Co., PA. (Adams Co. formed from York Co. 1800.) Strayer's Lutheran Church of York Co. records: Andreas Palli, b. 1748, Bapt. 24 Feb 1768, s. of Andreas Palli and Christina. Andreas Palli (Jr.) m. Catharine Berckheimer 29 Aug 1768. In 1800 and after, through 1850, an Andrew Polley, or Polly, is on the census for Adams Co., PA. Are Andrew and Andreas the same person with surname variously recorded as Palli, Polley, Polly and Pauley?

Gwen Boyer Bjorkman - Sarah Polly m. Eligah Baker 1826, Perry Co., KY. They are next to Edward Polly in 1830 Perry Co. census and Eligah signs an affidavit in Edward's Rev. War pension file. Sarah is probably granddaughter of Edward. Among the ch. of Edward, she is possibly daughter of Sarah Polly before she m. Daniel Stout in 1806, or of Andrew Polly. Seeking any and all records of Andrew Polly to determine parentage of Sarah (Polly) Baker.

Patricia Zagata - Seeks record/documentation of 1st marr. of Marshall L. Polley, s. of James Madison & Queen Lillian (Farmer) P. He was b. 14 Aug 1909, possib. Webster Co., KY. SSAN was 405-01-7555. Second marriage believed to be with Mildred Polley [maiden name uncertain].

Evelyn G. White - Seeks mar. & ch. of Josiah Polley b. 16 Aug 1746, Dudley, MA, son of John Polley (1711-1750/1) and Mary Hatch. Also seek any info on par., mar., or ch. of a Josiah Polley who came to live with Dea. Thos. Buckminster, Framingham, MA, on 6 Jun 1781, at age 11.

James L. Polley, John E. Polley, and Susan M. Randt - All seeking anc. & POB of David Polley, b. 4 Sep 1786; d. ca. 1834, NYC; m. 1 Jan 1811, Hannah Purdy, b. 1 Apr 1795, VT.

Jack C. Thompson - Seeks info re John Wesley Pawley, Sr. He m. Margaret Briscoe in 1785 in Nelson Co., KY. He d. 1837 in Hardin Co., KY. Need par., POB, DOB, etc.

Ruth E. Curtis - Need par., DOB, POB, POD, & DOD for Charlotte Polley of "Cobscook," who m. 15 Dec 1800 Joseph Garnett, son of Daniel Garnett, Jr. and Hannah Sherman. Mar. recorded Eastport, ME. Thirteen ch. betw. 1801 and 1823, all recorded Dennysville (Washington Co.), ME. Family res. Pembroke (Wash. Co.), ME.

Judith M. Hull - Seeks par. of Isaac Polley, b. ca. 1815, ME; m. Mary Hatch, b. ca. 1817, ME; both known to be res of Boston in 1850.

E. June Alviso - Seeks par. and other particulars on John Polly, b. ca. 1830, KY; m. Mary Voris, 22 Feb 1855 in Switzerland Co., IN. They had twelve ch. John believed to be a Union vet, but no specifics to uniquely identify records in Nat. Arch.

Richard L. Switzer - Seeks par., DOB, POB, of James W. Polley who m. Sylvania ___. He d. ca. 1865. Had dau. Elizabeth, b. TN, ca. 1790, who m. Isaac Shipley, Monticello, Wayne Co., KY, 15 Jul 1809.

James Albert Polley - Seeks probate info for John Polley and/or Mary Taler whose 1 Apr 1795 marr. is documented in Halifax Co., VA, as well as probate info for John Polley and/or Mary White whose 28 June 1796 marr. is documented in Shelby Co., KY. His John and Mary were both b. 1775 and d. 1849 and are believed to have d. in Breckinridge Co., KY. Attempting to link correct John and Mary to son Joseph W[hite?] Polley, b. 27 May 1799, d. 20 Sep 1878, m. Elizabeth Huff, 10 Sep 1820.

Also seeking contact with other living descendants of James Clark Polley, Sr. whose children were: Benjamin A., Banner, James Clark, Jr., Ellender or Ellenora, and Rolla or Rolly.

Esther L. Walter - Seeks anc. of William Polly, b. 1776, VA; d. 1847, Darke Co., OH; m. 1799, Greene Co., KY, Jemima Kelso (1779-1840), dau. of Robert K. Wm. & Jemima had 13 ch.

Joan Reed Miller - According to Lawrence, MA records, Miriam E. Polly was b. 15 Jun 1854. Her father was Porter Polly, b. Leominster, MA, a blacksmith by trade. He m. Elizabeth Kellogg. Seeks ancestors of Porter Polly.

Shirley S. Gilbert - Seeks par., DOB, & POB of Hilliard Jonathan Polley, m. Sally S. Hill, 28 Sep 1876, Gonzales Co., TX.

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The following items are offered for sale:

* All **BACK ISSUES** are still available @ \$2.50 each. With each complete volume, four issues, an index will be provided **free**, a \$12.50 value for \$10.00.

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* **NEW!** A comprehensive compilation of the Woburn Polleys. **The Descendants of George Polly and Elizabeth Winn of Woburn, Massachusetts** has been compiled after ten years of research and collecting Polley data. Beginning with the Winn family, this report is based on more than 3300 subjects and 1100 marriages, spread over 14 generations, contained in a ROOTS III™ database. Over 1600 related Polley descendants are linked together in this report. Published in standard register format, this 212 page work is fully indexed for maximum utility. Although not guaranteed as complete or error free, this work represents the most accurate, comprehensive

source of information on the Woburn Polleys available anywhere. Sources are documented in more than 50 pages of notes and references. Two-sided print, unbound, suitable for loose-leaf punching. \$20.00 each. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

Readers Write

Subscriber Adrienne Reeves has written, proudly announcing the birth of another grandchild. Polley descendant **Trenton Michael Anderson**, checked in on 6 January 1997 in the great state of Texas, with Grandma in attendance. Parents, Tamara Kay Reeves Anderson and Mark William Anderson, are proud of their newest addition.



Joseph Polley Paine writes that he held an art exhibit and sale on 3-9 May 1997 at the Gaddis Geeslin Gallery in the Art Department of Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, TX. His works featured pictures on paper and porcelain and were billed as "An Autobiography." Everything was for sale and the monies raised will go to the Polley Art Endowment for excellence in painting.

John E. Polley sends along an obit from the Washington Post of Sunday, 2 March 1997. The obit announced the death of Anna Elizabeth Watt Pulley on 28 February 1997 in Richmond, VA. She was the wife of the late Lawrence Cosby Pulley. It goes on to say that she was the sister of Mary Grace Pulley of Hudgins, VA. Presumably the latter named survivor was married to the brother of the deceased's husband, a case of sisters also being sisters-in-law.

*The obit gave us pause to think that **POLLEY POINTERS** does not have any Pulley subscribers at the moment, even though Pulley has occasionally appeared as a variant spelling in Polley records. Does anyone have any good documented examples of the two spellings being intertwined?*

Subscriber Pat Kennedy came across some Pauley material while helping her local genealogical society sort and index various publications. The first is from *The Todd Times*, Vol 2, Sep 1991, p. 26:

1. Serena TODD b. 8 June 1815 KY; d. 15 April 1877 near Ashland, Boone Co., MO, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO; m. 15 Nov 1831 Madison Co., KY to William Pauley (b. 19 May 1808 Madison/Nicholas Co., KY, s/o

John & Mary [HENDERSON] PAULEY; d. 19 Oct 1872 near Ashland, Boone Co., MO, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO).

Children:

1. John Calvin PAULEY b. 28 Dec 1832 Madison Co., KY; d. 6 Oct 1918 Coleman, Coleman Co., TX, Br Glen Cove, Coleman Co., TX; m/1 14 April 1853 Boone Co., MO to Ester Williams CRUMP & m/2 31 March 1859 Boone Co., MO to Susan Margaret SHEL-NUTT.
2. Samuel Sylvester PAULEY b. 1 Jan 1835 Madison Co., KY; d. 27 May 1911, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO; m. 31 Oct 1860 Nancy Jane NICHOLS.
3. Paulina Jane PAULEY b. 12 Nov 1836 Madison Co., KY; d. 6 Jan 1904, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO; m. 5 March 1857 James William FOX.
4. Mary Elizabeth PAULEY b. 11 April 1839 Madison Co., KY; d. 31 Jan 1911, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO; m. 16 Jan 1861 William D. BLANCHARD.
5. Sarah Ann PAULEY b. 26 Feb 1841 Boone Co., MO; d. 2 May 1926, Br New Liberty Cemetery, Ashland, Boone Co., MO; 24 Nov 1870 Elijah EADS.
6. Margaret Frances PAULEY b. 7 August 1841 Boone Co., MO; m/1 16 March 1861 Wilton MARPLE & m/2 4 Feb 1868 Hardin H. MARREL.
7. James William PAULEY b. 6 May 1845 Boone Co., MO; d. 22 Oct 1896, Br Oakland Cemetery, Boone Co., MO; m. 23 July 1863 Mary Elizabeth BENNETT
8. Martha Eliza PAULEY b. 13 Oct 1848 Boone Co., MO; d. 17 Oct 1868; never m.
9. Nancy Cathran PAULEY b. 14 July 1850 Boone Co., MO; never m.
10. Jeremiah Franklin PAULEY b. 22 Feb 1853 Boone Co., MO; d. 28 Dec 1941, Br Powers Cemetery; m. Alminda TODD.

The source of the above Pauley material is given as: *History of the PAULEY Family in Boone Co., MO*, Vol. 1 by John R. PAULEY, 1982.

A second Pauley item was extracted from an Ancestor Chart [Ahnentafel] published in the Champaign Co. [Illinois] Genealogical Society, Vol. 9, No. 2, Sep 1987, p. 63:

Mariah Louisa Pauley b. 1838 Boone Co., IN, d. 1919 Ridgeway, MO.

The contributions are appreciated. We hope someone finds them useful.

Subscriber Carolyn Smith has been very active of late in organizing and refining her research material. She has very graciously shared her work with us and we hope to have a major feature about her Polley line in an upcoming issue.

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Lastly, a letter from a lady in Troy, OH. She is not a subscriber but she saw our listings in the last issue of *Everton's Genealogical Helper* [Mar/Apr 1997, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 53, 141]. She writes of one of her direct lines who carry the surname as **Poly** and who are apparently of French origin. She reaches back nine generations and cites her progenitor as Jean Poly, 1642-1733. She follows with Jean Joseph Poly, 1684-1743; Jacques Poly, 1718-1758; André Poly, 1755-1823; Jean Baptiste Poly, 1788-1858; George Chrysostome Poly, 1808-1858; and her great-grandmother, Rosella Celestine Poly Shappy, 1835-1901.

Unfortunately no geographic information was provided with this lineage. We are attempting to have the correspondent expand upon what she has told us so far. Has any reader come across this particular line or this spelling in their research? We'd like to hear from you. rcr

The Book Nook



This quarter we have four rather diverse offerings for your reading enjoyment. Unlike past reviews, at least three of the current items have a connection with Polley history. The first, sent to your editor by reader Mary Lou Featherston, is an historical novel dealing with the settlers of Austin's colony in Brazoria Co., Texas, and their relationship with Mexico. Although not mentioned by name, Polleys were on the scene during the struggle with Mexico and the emergence of Texas, first as an independent republic, and finally as the 36th state of the Union.

The second is an article from the Filson Club quarterly, suggested by reader Daryl Polley, detailing events in the Indian captivity of a Pauley woman and her eventual release.

The third item came to your editor's attention while wife and daughter were researching some science fiction material. H.G. Wells, a prolific author, and creator of the sci fi genre, also wrote four so-called "true novels" (regular fiction). One of the four was entitled *The History of Mr. Polly*. Needless to say, we withdrew a copy on loan to determine what it was about.

Lastly, subscriber Janice Frost has compiled a collection of Polley historical material essential to

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serious researchers of the descendants of Joseph Henry Polley that she has unpretentiously titled as *POLLEY* on its utilitarian loose leaf cover.

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The Texians, by Dan Parkinson and David Hicks, originally copyrighted by the authors in 1980, was published in paperback in 1990 by Zebra Books, Kensington Publishing Corp., 475 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016.

If you are in the line of Joseph Henry Polley, this work of historical fiction cannot help but capture your immediate interest. The thrust of the story details the strained relationship between the Mexican government and the Americans who had come as immigrants to its Texas territory. The period covered is the approximate six year period before Texas declared its independence

Originally, Texas was part of the Spanish holdings in the New World. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States and Texas found themselves sharing a common border at the Sabine River and Texas began receiving a large number of Americans who desired to settle there. When Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, Texas became a state in the new federal republic of Mexico and American settlement there increased greatly. Stephen F. Austin's colony, established in 1822 with a group of 300, quickly grew to some 5600 in 1831.

Conflict arose almost immediately between the American settlers and the Mexican government, to the point where the authorities attempted in 1830 to halt further immigration from the United States. Antislavery laws and other restrictive measures aroused the Americans to violent opposition.

It is this period, from the start of Mexican restrictions and oppression of American immigrants, to the debacle at the Alamo in 1836, followed immediately by the Texas Declaration of Independence, that is covered in the book. The *Texians*, as the American immigrants to Mexico called themselves during this period, found themselves in virtually constant conflict with Mexican military forces as well as the Mexican government officials. The latter were often also in conflict with each other. It was fundamentally a conflict of cultures that set the stage for revolution.

The Texians is a tale of that period of Texas history that was to lead to creation of the Republic of Texas in 1836. The story vividly illustrates the strained relations between the American settlers and the Mexicans. The authors use real, recognizable geography and salt the story with names of actual people, people beyond Stephen

Austin, Jim Bowie, Sam Houston, etc. Polley researchers will readily recognize characters such as James Britton Bailey and Catholic priest, Rev. Michael Muldoon. The latter married Joseph Henry Polley and Britt Bailey's daughter Mary again, in a ceremony to satisfy Mexican legal requirements to become landowners.

The battle of Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos River is the focal point of the story. Although not well known in general American history, the battle was one that set the wheels of Texas history in motion, ultimately leading to the battle at the Alamo, independence, and statehood. The authors place Britt Bailey in the thick of the action. Is it accurate? Doubtful. Is it exciting? You bet! Will the reader better understand the driving forces at work influencing Texas history? Definitely.

The book should be available from the publisher at Dept. 3097. The cover price is \$3.95 plus \$.50 mailing and handling. Residents of NY, NJ, and PA must include applicable sales tax.

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"'What Shall I Do Now?' - The Story of the Indian Captivities of Margaret Paulee, Jones Hoy, and Jack Callaway, 1779-ca.1789," by Anne Crabb, *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, October 1996, Vol. 70, No. 4, pp. 363-404.

Many stories of the captivity of early settlers by Indians may be found recorded in the history of Kentucky. The most famous case was the capture, in 1776, of Daniel Boone's daughter and Colonel Richard Callaway's two girls. In 1782, the Callaway girls' brother Jack would also be taken by the Indians along with his first cousin, once removed, Jones Hoy. They were captured near Boonesborough just before the Battle of Blue Licks [see *Polley Patriots*, Sep '94, p. 17].

Decades later, one of the boys would recall being cared for during his captivity by "a french-woman" named "Peggy Polly." The author of the article published in the *Filson Club History Quarterly* has done a magnificent job of piecing together the various accounts, oral history interviews and other records related to this particular captivity case. She finally identified the woman who cared for the boys as Margaret Handley Paulee Erskine. In the several accounts and records the author draws upon, Margaret's first husband's surname is variously rendered as Pawley, Paulee, Pauley, Polly and Polley. The author chose to stay with Paulee except when quoting records with alternate spellings.

Margaret Handley was born in Pennsylvania on 28 Feb 1853. As a young girl she came with relatives to the Greenbrier settlement in Virginia. In 1777 she married a man named John Paulee.

In 1779, he and Margaret, with their infant child, and Margaret pregnant a second time, set out by way of the Cumberland Gap for Kentucky. They were traveling with other families including Paulee's brother James and his wife Polly.

It was on the journey into Kentucky that the Paulees and the others were brutally attacked by the Shawnee Indians. The brothers eventually died and Margaret's child was savagely beaten to death right in front of her. She and her sister-in-law were taken captive and eventually split up. Margaret became the "adopted daughter" of an Indian chief.

Margaret was treated fairly well, considering the circumstances. She apparently was a resourceful, resilient woman who knew how to make the best of a bad situation. She eventually gave birth to her baby and called him John. In 1782, while she was still a captive, the Hoy and Callaway boys were brought in to the Indian town. Margaret became their mother as well.

In 1784, the release of Margaret and her son was finally negotiated. She returned to the Greenbrier area and the following year married Michael Erskine, a Scotsman. Together they had five children.

Margaret frequently heard of the two boys she had mothered in captivity but never saw either of them again. Her son, John Paulee, grew to manhood in Virginia and eventually became a secretary to a fur company. He was eventually killed, while transporting furs, in an attack by a tribe of Mandan Indians.

Margaret Paulee Erskine died in 1842 and is buried beside Michael Erskine (who died in 1812) in the Union Cemetery in Monroe Co., WV [then VA].

There is not a great deal of genealogy embedded in this detailed account of Indian captivity. However, the way in which author Anne Crabb makes use of the available records, weighing one against the other to arrive an exciting, yet accurate story, should serve as a model for all researchers. The article also brings to life one of the darker, yet very real segments of American history.

If you research Kentucky and Virginia, or have, as many people do, an "Indian story" somewhere in the recesses of your family history, this story of Margaret Paulee can provide valuable insight into the relations between the Indians and the white settlers.

Copies of the Oct 96 issue are available direct from The Filson Club, 1310 So. 3rd St., Louisville, KY 40208. The price is \$6.00 plus \$1.12 postage and handling.

===== oo =====

The History of Mr. Polly, Herbert George Wells (1866-1946), first published in 1910, reprinted 1953 by Collins Classics, Glasgow, Scotland. This little book contains 256 pp., incl. a 14-pg. introduction about the author by his son, Frank Wells. It also contains at the end, a bibliography of the author's works as well as references to a number of works about him.

A 1960 reprint by The Riverside Press, Cambridge, MA contains an introductory 49-page essay by Gordon N. Ray about the author and his works, replete with academic footnoting citing his sources that formed the basis of his commentary.

Although this book has nothing at all to do with Polley genealogy, you may want to familiarize yourself with it simply as a conversation starter or to be ready for a little one-upmanship with fellow Polley researchers. The story focuses on one Alfred Polly beginning with the title character as a young single man clerking in a store and *hanging out* [as we might say today] with his buddies. A profound change comes to Polly's life after his father's death. During the wake he meets some of his female cousins and begins to realize that perhaps he would do well with some female companionship. He sets out on a newly acquired bicycle to meet some girls and fails miserably. Before he realizes it, he has gone to his cousin Miriam, proposing to her, and marrying her, recognizing almost immediately that the whole thing may have been a bad mistake.

Fifteen years of humdrum life go by, Polly running his own shop in the village where he grew up. He finally becomes depressed and despondent to the point of suicide. He takes great pains to plan his death by arson, making sure that no one else will be hurt. As soon as he lights the match he realizes there is an old lady next door that may be burned. He diverts from his plan and saves her. Ironically he is then honored as a hero.

The story is somewhat dull by today's standards. However it will give the reader some valuable insight into small town life in England at the turn of the century. Also, for those who have marriages between cousins in their trees, and who wonder why people got into those relationships, this story will provide that insight.

The book should be available in the fiction section of your local library under Wells, next to *The War of the Worlds* (1898), *The Time Machine* (1895), *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896), and *The First Men in the Moon* (1901).

===== oo =====

POLLEY by Janice Parker Mackedie Frost, is a 391-page loose leaf compilation of material dealing with the Polley family, particularly the descendants of Joseph Henry Polley and his first born, Mary Augusta. Although copies of the "book" have been circulated to family members and others doing research, it is **not for sale**. As some of the material may fall under copyright protection, its distribution must be limited to the "fair use" provision of copyright law. Anyone doing serious research, and not seeking to profit therefrom, who may be interested in the collection, should contact Janice Frost directly at P.O. Box 1444, Minden, NV 89423. Janice is to be commended on **organizing** her material into a format that makes it useful to others.

Roxbury Records

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OLDER, CLASSIC GENEALOGICAL REFERENCES THAT OFFER BITS AND PIECES ABOUT THE FAMILY OF JOHN POLLEY OF ROXBURY, MA. HOWEVER, MANY OF THEM ARE IN ERROR IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER OR OMIT CERTAIN FACTS THAT WERE DISCOVERED IN MORE RECENT TIMES. THERE IS ONLY ONE ARTICLE YOUR EDITOR HAS EVER SEEN THAT COVERS EVERYTHING CONCERNING JOHN POLLEY'S FAMILY. **JOHN POLLEY AND HIS THIRTEEN DAUGHTERS** WAS WRITTEN BY THE LATE CLAUDE W. BARLOW, PH.D. WHO TAUGHT AT CLARK UNIVERSITY IN WORCESTER, MA. HIS WORK WAS PUBLISHED IN VOLUME 41 OF THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST (TAG), PP. 206-208. FOR ROXBURY RESEARCHERS, THIS WORK IS YOUR CORNERSTONE. WE PRESENT AN ADAPTATION FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

John Polley (or Polly) was **born about 1618** according to the age stated in his death record. He spent all of his known life in Roxbury, MA. The identities of his four wives have all been correctly given at one time or other, but were never presented in a single account. There are also errors in print concerning each of them. Most remarkable, perhaps, is the fact that he had seven daughters by his first wife and six daughter and a son by his third wife, and that all thirteen of the girls were mentioned in his will. The births of his children were spread over a period of about thirty-two years. It is to be noted that the youngest, Sarah, was named for an older sister who had married and had four children and died before the younger one was born. It seems remarkable that the first seven daughters have marriages that are fully documented, while the last five girls are not mentioned in Roxbury, Rehoboth, or Reading after the date of their father's will.

The **first wife** of John Polley was **Susanna Bacon**, daughter of George and Margaret Bacon of Hingham, MA, though Margaret may have been a second wife and not the mother of Susanna. She was born in England and was listed as ten years of age when she came with her parents and two brothers on the *Increase* in 1635. The marriage may have taken place about 1647. Susanna joined the church in Roxbury 12 May 1650 and had her two daughters, Mary and Sarah, baptized there 2 June 1650. There is no indication that the girls were twins but one line of descent from Sarah can be traced to the present day, each alternate generation having a record of multiple births. Proof of Susanna's family is found in *Suffolk Land Records* [12:357], dated 30 March 1670, in which John "Pollie" of Roxbury deeded land to Edward Goold, stating that "having formerly had to wife one Susanna, the daughter of George Bacon of Hingham, dec'd and one Edward Goold taking to wife the widow of said Bacon ... Pollie and Susanna during her lifetime sold to Goold all their interests in the land owned by George Bacon." Susannah, wife of John Polley, was buried in Roxbury the 30th day of the second month 1664.

Mary [Ives], second wife of John Polley, died of smallpox in Roxbury the 30th day of the sixth month 1666. This marriage must have occurred late in 1664 or very early in 1665. Mary may be identified as the one born at Watertown, MA, 10 July 1641, daughter of Miles (or Michael) Ives and his wife Martha, from the fact that Miles Ives in his will dated 20 December 1683 and probated 7 October 1684 mentions a son-in-law John Polley, even though Mary had been dead seventeen years and left no surviving children.

John Polley **married third**, in Reading, MA, 18 September 1667, **Hannah Cowdrey**, daughter of Deacon William Cowdrey of Reading and his wife, Joanna Licence. The will of William Cowdrey, written 12 February 1684 and probated 17 December 1689, bequeaths to son[*-in-law*] Polly five shillings and to daughter Hannah Polly's seven children 20 shillings apiece as they come to the age of 20 years. Hannah and her sister Bethiah Cowdrey were married on the same day, and the printed Vital Records of Reading [p. 311], by a peculiar error, shows them married to each other without the names of the real husbands. This may account for one error that calls Bethiah Cowdrey the wife of John Polley. Hannah, wife of John Polley, died in Roxbury 8 June 1684; and his marriage to **fourth wife Jane (Metcalf) Walker** (not Walter as sometimes given) occurred there 2 June 1684, according to the printed Vital Records [p. 324]. The exact nature

of the error in these conflicting dates cannot be explained and set straight without an examination of the original record entries.

Jane Walker was the daughter of Michael and Sarah (Elwyn) Metcalf; she married first, about 1654, Philip Walker, who was buried in Rehoboth, MA, 21 August 1679. John Polley's will mentions a contract made before his marriage with Jane. The will was dated 17 December 1688 and witnessed by Nathaniel Brewer, Sr., Nathaniel Brewer, Jr., and Samuel Peren; only son John to be administrator when he comes of age, until then son-in-law John Perrin of Rehoboth or son-in-law John Lyon of Roxbury. [Polley's will was probated in 1691, case No. 1824, Suffolk Co., MA probate records.] The will mentions "seven dafters [daughters] by my first wife Susannah," naming only the eldest Mary Perrin and another who married Benjamin Sabin and has left "four motherless children." The will also mentions "six daughters by my wife Hannah" and names them as Rebekah, Johannah, Mehitabel, Rhoda, Patience, and Sarah. **John Polley died in Roxbury 2 April 1689** aged 71, and his widow Jane survived until 24 October 1701.

Children of John Polley, probably all born in Roxbury:

(by first wife Susannah Bacon)

1. **Mary**, baptized 2 June 1650; m. ca. 1667 John Perrin, son of John and Anna Perrin. They had ten children in Rehoboth, the youngest born 20 June 1687. John Perrin died in Roxbury before 4 November 1692, when inventory of his estate was taken. The settlement of 28 May 1694 does not mention a widow.

2. **Sarah**, baptized 2 June 1650; m. ca. 1668 Benjamin Sabin, son of William and _____ (Wright) Sabin. She had four children born in Rehoboth and Roxbury and died soon after the birth of the youngest 7 September 1677. Their son Benjamin Sabin was an ancestor of Dr. Barlow, author of the original article.

3. **Hannah**, baptized 15 February 1651/2; m. in Roxbury 10 May 1670 Isaac Curtis. She died a widow on 6 February 1719/20 in her 68th year and her tombstone is in the Eliot Cemetery in Roxbury.

4. **Abigail**, baptized 4 June 1654; m. in Roxbury on 10 May 1670 (double wedding with her sister Hannah) John Lyon, by who she had 11 children. He was the son of William and Sarah (Ruggles) Lyon. She and her husband both died of smallpox 15 January 1702/3 and

their stones are in the Westerly Cemetery in Roxbury.

5. **Bethiah**, born 12 February 1658/9; m. in Reading 24 September 1677 Nathaniel Parker. She died in Reading 23 August 1748.

6. **Susanna**, baptized the 22nd day of the 10th month 1661; m. in Roxbury 28 June 1683 Samuel Weld. She died 20 April 1729, aged 67, and her stone is in Eliot Cemetery.

7. **Elizabeth** (probably) who m. in Roxbury 16 October 1681. John Polley's will mentions seven daughters by the first wife, and Elizabeth is the only one found in the marriage records who cannot otherwise be accounted for. She m. Caleb Phillips.

(by second wife Mary Ives)

8. A child [infant, sex not recorded] buried the 11th day of the 11th month 1665/6.

(by third wife Hannah Cowdrey)

9. **Rebeccah**, born 7 August 1668. She may be the one who m. Samuel Bliss in Rehoboth 1 September 1711, as he was an older man whose first wife, Mary Kendrick, had died on 8 February 1704/5.

10. **Johannah**, born 7 March 1669/70.

11. **Mehetabel**, baptized the 18th day of the 12th month 1671/2.

12. **John**, baptized the 18th day of the 3rd month 1673, the only son of John Polley, Sr. Although he had 13 sisters, the eldest four married before he was born. He m. in Roxbury 1 January 1704/5, Sarah Williams, and had five recorded children. He died of smallpox 21 October 1721.

13. **Rhoda**, baptized the 25th day of the 11th month 1673/4.

14. **Patience**, not recorded, but mentioned in this order in her father's will.

15. **Sarah**, baptized the 25th day of the 5th month 1680. She was probably a full 32 years younger than her eldest sister, and was named for her second sister, Sarah (Polley) Sabin, recently deceased.

Ed. Note: All dates taken from vital records by the original author were apparently expressed in the format in which they were originally recorded although he does not so state. Those checked by this editor bear out this assumption. Fidelity to the original format avoids generating or compounding possible error by incorrect interpretation of an ambiguously recorded event date.

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Aunt Helen's Crumb Cake

1 pkg. Duncan Hines	3 cups flour
yellow cake mix	2½ tsp. ground
¾ lb. (3 sticks)	cinnamon
butter or margarine	¾ cup sugar
1½ tsp. vanilla	½ cup 10x sugar

Preheat oven to 350°. Prepare cake mix according to box directions. Pour into a greased 15 x 11 x 1 inch sheet. Bake 20 min. Prepare crumb topping by mixing all other ingredients **except** 10x sugar. Sprinkle over cake. Bake another 20 min. Sprinkle with 10x sugar when cool. Cut cake into serving sizes.

Last quarter we sought Polley recipes. We'll kick off with this one. Not an old one, just plain good! Excellent to say "Welcome to the neighborhood." Received the supreme compliment when our neighbor declared it "Better than Mother's" and Mother was a professional baker. The Polley tie-in? See pages 6-9 this issue.

POLLEY POINTERS is published by:

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FIRST CLASS MAIL

TO:



Fredrick W. Boling - Dr. Boling's ancestral quest focuses on Lucinda Paulley, a great-grandmother, born 2 Feb 1831-36 in Kentucky. She married Redding Boling (or Bolling) on 11 Mar 1848 in Edgar County, IL. He was b. 3 Jan 1831 in Washington Co., IN. He d. 3 Jan 1898. She d. 23 Mar 1903. Both are bur. Edmond, OK, in Gracelawn Cemetery. The Boling grandfather was b. in Missouri but also d. in OK in 1928. Fred's father was born in 1896 in Oklahoma Co., OK. He d. in 1967 and is bur. in the same cem. with Redding and Lucinda. Fred's descendants number four children and seven grandchildren to date. He hopes to find help among the readership with some clues as to Lucinda Paulley's origin. **Address: 35 LaCanada Way, Hot Springs Village, AR 71909-2633. Tel: 501.922.3379 E-mail: fboling@cswnet.com**

Robert L. Gieber - Mr. Gieber, a new subscriber this quarter, is a Kansas native. He teaches at Simpson College in Indianola, IA and has been working at genealogy for 20 years. He is researching Pauleys in Kansas who have roots in Indiana, and by his admission, has not been too successful so far. The details of his current problem may be found under Queries. Perhaps one of our Pauley researchers can lend an assist. **Address: 2315 Carpenter Ave., Des Moines, IA 50311-3109 Tel.: 515.277.0139 E-mail: BGieber@aol.com**

Billie Sue Graybeal - Billie Sue is a cousin to subscriber Robert E. Polley and also a descendant of Edward Polley, the Revolutionary War veteran. Her Polley line is: Edward¹, David², Randolph³, Sarah Ann⁴. Sarah Ann⁴ married Benjamin Miles. Their son, Levi Miles, was the father of Billie Sue's maternal grandmother, Icie Ann (Miles) Collier, wife of Ireland Drew Collier. Billie Sue also has another Polley connection. Her mother, Willa Mae Collier, was first married to Clarence Omer Polley, son of Edward "Ned" Polley and Mary Kelly (Banks). Ned is the son of Randolph³ of Billie Sue's direct line and his second wife, Nancy Ingles. Billie Sue has been pursuing her roots for about 25 years. She is a retired sales manager of a local Huntington network-affiliate television station. She is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and her sister was recently granted membership in the N.S.D.A.R. based on the service of Edward¹. Other surnames being researched are: Miles, Hubbard, Collier, Vanover, and Graybeal. **Address: 3925 Grapevine Road, Huntington, WV 25701-9730. E-mail(1): bsgraybeal@juno.com E-mail(2): Billie48@aol.com**

Noble K. Littell - A retired jurist, Judge Littell has developed an interest in the Polley surname

based on his stepchildren. They never really knew their natural father who was killed in an auto accident when they were very young. The father, Robert Wallace Branam was a Polley descendant from Bloomington, IN and had paternal ancestors in neighboring Brown County.

The Polley connection began with the marriage of Elizabeth Polley and Isaac Shipley in 1809 in Wayne Co., KY. They moved to Knox Co. before the 1818 Tax List and then to Jackson Co., IN by 1827 with five children. Shipley bought land in Brown Co. in 1834 and died before 1840. The line of Elizabeth and Isaac extends five generations forward to Judge Littell's stepchildren. The father of Elizabeth (Polley) Shipley is thought to be a James W. Polley and his wife, Sylvania. This line is shared by subscriber Richard Switzer.

Judge Littell's interest extends over a span of more than 30 years. He first became interested while researching for an article on the legislative history of Morgan Co., IN. During the research he found a William Littell who had served in 1817. The rest is history. A genealogist was born! The article was subsequently expanded into a book, *One Hundred Men, A Legislative History of Morgan County, Indiana*.

Address: 1219 Katcalani Ave., Sebring, FL 33870-2451. Tel.: 941.471.9387. FAX: 941.471.3839. E-mail: noble@ct.net

Researcher Listings

Each paid subscriber receives an updated listing of all subscribers actively pursuing research with their first issue. They also receive an update with the June issue. Pertinent data to facilitate communication is listed. Please keep this listing as it will not be republished until June '98. We suggest you keep the list current with pen and ink changes based on the corrections published from time to time. An updated list can be obtained by any subscriber for a large SASE. Library patrons and others desiring to contact a subscriber, whose address cannot be located, may do so through **POLLEY POINTERS**. Please provide forwarding postage. rcr

Queries

Marian Bryson McGowen - Seeking info on family of Joseph (Joe) Pauley who m. Ann Carrisco. One known son was Robert Wenten Pauley, b. 1851 in VA. He m., ca. 1874, Elizabeth Ellen Johnson. Need Robert's POB and any info on siblings. Pauley line of descent: Joseph¹, Robert Wenten², Dolphus Gipson³, Ruby Jean⁴.

IMPORTANT!
PLEASE RETAIN FOR
FUTURE REFERENCE.

*Time to update your query?
Rewrite with a fresh angle?*