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The Lindsay Newsletter: Southern Colonial Branches
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The shading shows the 1790 population for two or more persons per square mile. The oo line is the approximate divider between the "New England" and "Middle Atlantic" styles of folk housing, while the xxx line separates the "North" and "Midland" speech areas as seen by linguists. Clearly the settlement pattern placed Pennsylvania in the colonial South, the migrants out of Pennsylvania going southwest into Virginia and Kentucky. Conversely, the opening of the Ohio territory after the Revolution allowed Pennsylvanians to go straight west.

All material on colonial Lindsays in the 1904-1909 Annual Reports of the old Lindsay Family Association of America is reprinted here because complete sets of the Annual Reports are hard to find.

The Newsletter seeks to bring together the serious researchers of the Southern Lindsays in all spellings of Lindsay to untangle the many branches into their correct families and thus extend the lines back to the immigrants and their British ancestors. Although the Newsletter is concerned with Lindsays born before the Revolution, it publishes information tracing such persons to their deaths, even if long after 1775. The South before the Revolution is defined as all the eastern U.S. south and west of the Delaware River. That includes Pennsylvania. The editor solicits any relevant material—from short queries, bible entries, and tombstone inscriptions to lengthy lineages and analytical articles discussing "stonewall" problems. The editor wants to correspond with everyone doing Southern colonial Lindsay research, so write:

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Where We Are in 1981
William Thorndale

What follows is a mess. A hundred years ago Margaret Lindsay of the Fairfax County, Virginia, family founded the study of Southern colonial Lindsays and in many instances the researches are still where she left them. She worked without many of the library collections and the microfilmed original records we have today and, as a result, her ideas are based too much on family traditions and guesswork. But she did preserve much useful information. The confusion of the present-day Lindsay genealogies of the colonial South is a reflection on those who followed, not on her fine beginning.

For many years it was believed by Margaret Lindsay and others that the Lindsays of Fairfax County, Virginia, were descended from the Rev. David Lindsay (d. 1667), whose tombstone at Cherry Point, Northumberland County, Virginia, says he was the eldest son of Sir Hierome Lindsay of "The Mount" in Scotland, Lord Lyon King at Arms.1 The Fairfax County family named its homes "The Mount" and "Annatland" after the ancestral Scottish homes. However, the Rev. David's will left his whole estate to his daughter Helen, casting doubt on whether he had a son. The Robert Lindsay of Cherry Point is the ancestral immigrant of the Fairfax County family and the will of Thomas Opie, Sr., mariner of Bristol, England, called Robert "brother-in-law."2 While Thomas was married to the Rev. David's daughter, the will was interpreted to mean Robert Lindsay had married a sister of Thomas, which meant Robert was probably a close kinsman of the Rev. David but not his son. Recent researches in Scotland now propose the following reconstruction:3

In this view three of Robert's grandparents were Lindsays. Robert's son Opie (d. 1727 Northumberland Co., Va) is thought to have had three sons: (1) Robert (1710-1784) of "The Mount" in Fairfax County, (2) Thomas, who may
(1) John (d. c1780), who with his son Robert founded the Deep River line in Guilford County, North Carolina.  

Another prominent Lindsay line in Virginia also claims descent from the noble Scottish Lindsays. According to one source, James Lindsay in Gloucester County, Virginia, by 1635 was a son of Sir Jerome (Hierome) of "Annatland." Descendants of James are supposed to have moved into Caroline County and then further up river to Spotsylvania County. Another descendant went to Halifax County, North Carolina. Margaret Lindsay gives a different version of the origins of the Caroline County family, saying that a William went to Jamaica and later reached Caroline County. From this line came Col. Reuben Lindsay of the Revolution, who lived in Albemarle County, Virginia. Whether there were one or two main Caroline County Lindsay families is very unclear. So far as I am aware, no significant research has been published on these lines for over fifty years. The severe losses to Caroline County records would greatly hamper such research.

A later arrival to Virginia was the Long Marsh line in what is now Clarke County. A deposition says Edmond Lindsey arrived on Long Marsh about 1733 and it is assumed his kinsman and probable brother John also came about then. Given the origins of the other first settlers of the lower Shenandoah Valley, this family probably came from Pennsylvania or Maryland around the head of Chesapeake Bay. It is very possible the family descends from the Edmond of Portobacco, Charles County, Maryland, who was in Maryland by 1650, though this is not yet proven. These Long Marsh Lindseys spread all across the colonial South and also into the Northwest Territory. Branches are known to have gone to Pickaway County, Ohio, to Newberry and Laurens Counties, South Carolina, and to Sumner and Maury Counties, Tennessee. Since these Lindseys are the ancestors of both the publisher and editor of this Newsletter, more will be published on these lines in future issues.

Mention was just made of the Portobacco Lindseys of Charles County, Maryland. According to one genealogist the famous Anthony Lindsay of Lindsays Station in Kentucky was a descendant. This seems unlikely, since records point to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, for his ancestry. Some good work has recently been done on Anthony's line. As to the Portobacco Lindseys, the statement that the founder was a Capt. Edward Lindsey will be shown in a later issue of the Newsletter to be untrue, since it is doubtful if such a man ever existed.

Of Kentucky Lindsays, two other lines have received published accounts. The Campbell County family was founded by Thomas, who was Irish-born and arrived with his wife and children in Philadelphia in 1789. The Elkhorn Lindseys were founded by Col. Joseph Lindsay, whose ancestors settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Joseph and his brother William went to Kentucky in 1775. According to an account of his life, Joseph ranged as far as the West Indies before dying in the 1782 battle of Blue Licks.

Of the Carolina Lindsays, a recent book details the family in Albemarle County, North Carolina, which is said to descend from a Daniel who appears on a 1715 tax list in Currituck County. In South Carolina the major recent research has been on the Newberry-Laurens Lindseys mentioned above and on Thomas Lindsay of Abbeville County, who married Grizel. The latter couple were the ancestors of the late Rev. Smythe Lindsay, who was generous with his notes and who saw that his findings reached many files, though I am
unaware of any article or book he published on this line. There are several active genealogists in Greenville doing Lindsay research, but I do not have enough information to summarize their lines.

There remains one final Lindsay line that will be mentioned: Maj. John Lindsay of Wilkes County, Georgia, who was called Silverfist for the silver cap on his lost hand, an injury suffered in the Revolution. He came from Pennsylvania to Georgia just before the Revolution. The story of his being the son-in-law of John Lindsey, Sr., of Newberry County, South Carolina, is not likely.

These are the main Lindsay lines for which I have found published accounts or have some familiarity. There are many more that deserve mention but are not easily cited. Mention should be made of Kenneth Lindsay's Lindsay Links & Legacy, a quarterly begun in 1980 but perhaps since discontinued. For the Lindsay books and articles missed, I apologize and hope the authors will rectify my ignorance. My files have bible and cemetery records plus letters detailing lines and persons not mentioned here. Two subscribers to this Newsletter have already sent synopses of their ancestors of the Revolutionary period. In the files of other genealogists there must be a great amount of like information. It is my hope that we can all bring together this data and untangle the Southern colonial Lindsays once and for all.

While the ultimate aim is to publish formal lineages from the immigrants down to all descendants bearing the Lindsay surname born before about 1775, I hope everyone will submit interim data, reports, queries, documents, and problems. At the least it would help to know who is hunting whom. The more colonial Lindsays who can be identified and placed in their correct families, the easier it will be to work on the remaining unplaced lines.

1. The Lindsays of America, Margaret Isabella Lindsay, (Albany, NY: 1889), p. 34; Annual Reports, Lindsay Family Association, 3 (1906) 50-53; "Rev. David Lindsay," William and Mary Quarterly, 1 ser., 16 (1907-1908) 136-138; "Thomas Opie of the City of Bristol,..." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 18 (1910) 90-92.


4. Ibid., pp. 331-375.


7. But see Record of the Lindsey and Allied Families of Southern Georgia, Matthew Robert Lindsey, (n.p.: n.d.).


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**Lindsay Pension Files in the National Archives**

The National Archives Microfilm "Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-land-warrant Applications," series 804, is familiar to all serious American genealogists. All Southern Lindsay files are abstracted here; Lindsly is a distinct surname and not abstracted. In brackets after the veteran's name and file number are given the National Archives reel and frame numbers.

Remember that the 1800 War Department fire destroyed the previous files. The 1818 act brought in so many pension claims that an 1820 act was passed requiring a statement of need and of how many dependants the veteran
had. Statements of having no family usually mean no family living with the veteran. These abstracts stress dates and places lived, so many tours of duty are not copied. In these files are many letters from descendants asking for copies of the service records. Some are abstracted here but remember there is no proof the information—such as where a veteran is buried or when he died—refers to the veteran in whose file the query now lies. Lastly, as a matter of precise usage, an affidavit is a sworn statement of facts, while a deposition is a sworn answer to interrogatories.


Benjamin Lindsey, NC, R6354, (1566:0489). Affidavit 5 May 1851 Jackson Co, Il, of William Lindsey of Jackson Co, age 69, "the only child and heir at law of Benjamin Lindsey" and "only surviving child" of widow Abigail. William's father Benjamin served in NC militia, Pvt, four or five years, at least part in Capt. Smith's Co. Benjamin and Abigail married 1778 Halifax Co, NC, or Abbeville Dist, SC. Benjamin killed 1793 near the Cumberland River, Tn. Abigail married Ebenezer Pyatt who died 1835 Jackson Co, Il. She died 19 Sep 1845 Jackson Co, Il.


David Lindsey, NC, S7154, (1566:0549). Died 1 Dec 1836. Affidavit 29 Aug 1832 Currituck Co, NC, age 80: Entered 1776 as soldier a guard at Currituck Banks; capt. 1780 expedition to the Yadkin. Payment 23 Jly 1835 to "the children of David Lindsey."

David Lindsey, Pa, S40090, (1566:0570). Born abt Jly 1854. Affidavit 29 May 1818 Huntingdon Co, Pa, age 63y 10m, resident of Frankstown Twp: Entered at Carlisle, Pa, Feb-Mch 1776 Capt. William Rippey's Co; in 1816 gave his little grandchild the discharge and other old papers. Affidavit 13 Aug 1821 Huntingdon Co, Pa, age 67 on Jly last, resident of Frankstown Twp: Entered 1776 Capt. William Rippey's Co. at Shippensburgh, Pa; his residence contains his wife age 61 and a son abt 18. Letter 16 Feb 1828 says he and his wife infirm, "his property squandered by his family, who has deserted him in a great measure." Affidavit 17 Jan 1828 Huntingdon Co, Pa, by David: At his residence are his wife age 67, an unmarried daughter age abt 40, and an unmarried son age 27. Letter says David buried Presbyterian cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Pa, (i.e., a much later letter of inquiry).

Derry Twp, Cumberland Co, Pa, (now Mifflin Co.), he being at siege of Yorktown, Affidavit 2 Oct 1843 Chautauqua Co, NY, of Sarah Lindsey of Cold Springs, Cattaraugus Co, NY: Married David 15 Apr 1787 Lewistown, now Mifflin Co, Pa; they lived there until 1809 when he "with his family" moved to Oil Creek. Affidavit 10 Apr 1854 Cattaraugus Co, of David Lindsey of Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co, son of David and Sarah, both deceased.

Hezekiah Lindsey, Va, S41770, (1566:0641). Affidavit 5 June 1818 Clermont Co, Oh, age 71: Entered in Westmoreland Co, Pa, Capt. Uriah Springer's Co, Va Cont Line (i.e., southwestern Pa regarded as part of Va) and discharged at Ft. Pitt (Pittsburgh), Pa. Affidavit 8 June 1820 Clermont Co, Oh, age 73: "... he has no family but himself," Letter 1915 says Hezekiah lived in or near Marysville, Ky.


James Lindsey, Va, W25476, BLWT 44933-160-55, (1566:0773). Affidavit 9 May 1818 Champaign Co, Oh: Entered late Oct or early Nov 1775 Capt. Morgan Alexander's Co, Va Cont Line, and discharged at Williamsburgh. Affidavit 22 Aug 1820 Champaign Co, Oh, age 72: His family consists of only his wife age 50 odd years. Affidavit 13 Oct 1855 Champaign Co, Oh, of Priscilla Thomas, age 84 on 23 Nov next, resident of Champaign Co, Oh: Widow of James Lindsey, they married late Jan 1812 in Frederick Co, Va, when she was Priscilla Stubblefield; she married John Thomas 10 May 1826 in Champaign Co, Oh, (he died Feb 1844). Affidavit 20 June 1856 Champaign Co, Oh, of Priscilla Thomas, age 85, of Wayne Twp, Champaign Co, Oh: She married James Lindsey in Winchester and he died 4 Feb 1824; her husband John Thomas died 19 Feb 1846. Affidavit 20 June 1856 Champaign Co, Oh, of Susannah Lindsey, age 65: She has known Priscilla for at least 50 years. Affidavit 29 June 1819 Ross Co, Oh, of John Lindsey, age 73: Knew James Lindsey in Va. Certified marriage license for James Lindsey and Priscilla Stubblefield, widow of Beverly Stubblefield, issued 20 Dec 1812 in Frederick Co, Va.

John Lindsay, Pa, S4550, (1566:0358). Affidavit 15 Sep 1832 Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co, Pa, age 88: Entered as militia, pvt, residence Lancaster, Pa, in Lancaster, Capt. Paul Zantzinger's Co, in June 1776 and served eight months, pvt. For many years has been a dealer in glass and china in Philadelphia.

John Lindsey, Md and Pa, S30545, (1566:0815). Born 1759 Baltimore, Md. Affidavit 21 Aug 1833 Henry Co, Ky, age 74: Entered in Frederick Co, Md, Sep 1777 Capt. Simon Meredith's Co, sgt; moved to the disputed southwestern part of Pa on Buffalo Creek (called Ohio Co, Va), and entered Apr 1780 Capt. Ogle's Co, as Indian fighter; moved to Westmoreland Co, Pa, May 1781; moved to Ky 1784. Affidavit 23 May 1838 Hancock Co, Ky, per his lost pension papers. Letter 3 Nov 1840 refers to John as dead and his son living in Hancock Co, Ky.


Lewis Lindsay, Va, S8862, (1566:0374). Affidavit 6 Apr 1833 Charlotte Co, Va, age 78: Served several Va militia tours from Mecklenburg Co, the last in Capt. Thompson Fowlkes' Co. at siege of Yorktown.


Peter Lindsey, Va, no papers, (1566:1900). BLWt 12328 issued 9 Dec 1793 to Francis Graves, assignee.


davit 23 Jly 1839 Harrison Co, Va, of Mary Lindsey, age abt 75, of Harrison Co, Va, widow of Walter: They married Feb 1781 and eldest child (a girl) born June 1782, next a boy born Jly 1783; in 1785 or 1786 Walter and family moved to Harrison Co, Va. Affidavit 23 Jly 1839 Harrison Co, Va, of Martha Blain, born 1769, sister of Mary: Their father opposed marriage, so Mary left home to meet Walter at his brother-in-law John Lowdon's house to marry. Affidavit 19 Nov 1849 Harrison Co, Va, of Mary Lindsey, age 88, widow of Walter. Affidavit 28 June 1838 (date uncertain) Harrison Co, Va, of Mary Lindsey, age 75, widow of Walter: She born in Chester Co, Pa. Affidavit 26 Nov 1838 Harrison Co, Va, of Catherine Carpenter, wife of David Carpenter and sister of Mary Lindsey: Recalls seeing Walter come "with his regimentals on courting my sister Mary."


William Lindsey, Pa, W553 and BLWt 28649-160-55, (1566:0402). Born 1760 Chester Co, Pa; died 8 Oct 1836 Vincennes, Knox Co, In. Affidavit 3 Sep 1832 Knox Co, In, age 72, of Vincennes: Entered pvt, Chester Co, Pa, militia 1776 Capt. Nathaniel Vernon's Co; enlisted Capt. Wm. Price's Co, whose Lt. Lindsey was an uncle; at battle of Ft. Washington, NY, most of William's regt. captured and his father and two of William's uncles died POWs, a third uncle escaping. After war moved to Charksburg, Harrison Co, Va, for five or six years, then to Jefferson Co, Ky, and adjoining Shelby Co, Ky, then 1805 to Vincennes, In, until present. Affidavits 11 Apr 1853 and 8 Sep 1853 Knox Co, In, of widow Clarissa Lindsey nee Prior, age abt 60: Married William 20 Apr 1824 at Vincennes. Affidavit 15 May 1855 Knox Co, In, of widow Clarissa Lindsay, age 59. Another affidavit says William died 8 Oct 1836 age 76y Sm 23d. Letter 1908 says William born 15 Apr 1760. Letter 1920 says Clarissa died 19 Feb 1883.

[Accidentally omitted: Walter Lindsey, NC, (1567:1076). No papers.]

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Southern Colonial Material in the Annual Reports, Lindsay Family Association of America, 1904-1909

The Lindsay Family Association of America was organized 16 February 1904 in Boston and published six Annual Reports in the years 1904 to 1909. The pagination of these six reports was consecutive as follows:

1 (1904) 1-17
2 (1905) 18-35
3 (1906) 36-58
Aside from accounts of the annual Boston dinners, announcements concerning living Lindsays, and details of British research findings, the Annual Reports also have notes on various American lines, most written by Margaret Lindsay (later Atkinson), the association's historian. The Southern colonial material is reprinted here verbatim. The Annual Reports and Margaret Lindsay's The Lindsays of America, (Albany, NY: 1889), are on the Salt Lake Genealogical Department film (US) 1,016,924. The original pagination will be noted by square brackets: [56].

[28] Proof is wanted of the marriage bond between Captain Thomas Opie of the British Army from Bristol, England, and Helen or Helena Lindsay, daughter of the Rev. David Lindsay, all of Northumberland County, Virginia. They were married in Northumberland after 1667. They have many descendants.

Evidence of a will wanted, of Robert Lindsay, the first of Northumberland County, Virginia, living there in 1665. He was twenty-four years old at that time. Any Virginia family whose ancestress may have married him will kindly give information from their family papers or record.

Is there any old Virginia family whose family record shows an ancestress married a James Lindsay of Gloucester County, Virginia, who patented land there in 1674? He was the immigrant ancestor of the Lindsays of Caroline, Essex and Albemarle Counties, Virginia, and tradition says was a son or grandson of a Sir David or Earl Lindsay of Scotland, whose family estates were forfeited to the government on account of political reasons and rebellion. He had four sons, Caleb, Joshua, Adam and William.

More information desired of the Lindsays of Zanesville, Ohio, the early immigrant of whom, James Lindsay, went from Pennsylvania to Winchester, Virginia, and in 1805 removed to Zanesville, and in 1825 returned for a while to Virginia when a recruiting officer in the army. He was said to have served in the War of 1812 under General Harrison; was in Hull's surrender.

[29] We should also be glad to hear more about the Kentucky Lindsays whose immigrant ancestor, Anthony Lindsay and wife nee Dorsey, (daughter of Lloyd Dorsey of Maryland) went from Maryland to Scott County, Kentucky, to a place then called Heyden's Station, in 1784, and were the parents of twelve children. The said Anthony Lindsay had two brothers, it was stated, who went to Virginia.

The tradition is that the father of these sons was a wealthy sea-captain who was lost at sea. He had several sons who settled in America long before the Revolution: Anthony, the one just mentioned, and two in Virginia and one in South Carolina. Anthony's eldest daughter, Kate Lindsay, married her full cousin, John Lindsay of Baltimore County, Maryland, and remained there and has probably descendants.

And better data of the Lindsays of Boonesborough, Clark and Bourbon Counties, Kentucky, is asked for. The founder of this family in Kentucky was the widow of Thomas Lindsay of Culpepper County, Virginia, nee Margaret Thomas of Maryland, who emigrated with her partly grown sons and daughters to Boonesborough County [sic.], Kentucky, 1809, and said her husband's family was of
Scotch-Irish descent, the early ancestor coming to America from the north of Ireland. Her sons were Jacob, Reuben, Thomas, Nimrod and Charles. The daughters were Eliza and Elizabeth. The daughters left no descendants. Nimrod Lindsay was a prosperous gentleman farmer of Bourbon County and celebrated for his splendid breed of horses and other cattle. He had eight children. His youngest daughter, Henrietta Lindsay, married (1) a Mr. A.W. Hamilton, (2) General and Senator John S. Williams of Kentucky.

[42] A most fitting opportunity for a special Lindsay meeting is at the coming Jamestown Exposition and we hope the Vice-President for Virginia, Mr. Stuart F. Lindsay's health will permit of him convening one there this summer, or if he is unable to do so, then perhaps some of the visiting Vice-Presidents of other states will preside over a meeting there.

We have seen that the Powell descendants of Maryland and Virginia are arranging to hold one contemporary with the Captain John Smith day and his descendants, and as Captain Smith wrote that the Earls of Lindsey were his patrons and protectors 1595, (In Trails and Adamstras, page 2,) probably the earliest connections with Virginia, a Lindsay meeting on this day would be most appropriate. A Lindsay is among the list of names on the second charter granted to Virginia, 1609. (See Charters and Constitutions of the United States, Part 2, page 1893: also Hennings' Virginia Statutes.) The name is also among the list of nobles and gentry given as members of the General Quarter Court of the Virginia Company of London held 31 January, 1620-21. (See R.A. Brock's Historical Collections Virginia Company of London, 1619 to 1624, edited by Conway, Vol. 1, page 104.)

Lyndseys, Lindseys and Lindsays, (the name is spelled variously in old records) were among Virginia's earliest emigrants and not without their share of the honors in building up the old Dominion. Many of the oldest families in Virginia, descended from Governor Alexander Spottswood, have strains of this blood in their veins. The Governor was the great grandson of Rachel Lindsay, the wife of Archbishop John Spottswood of St. Andrews, the noted Scotch historian and the King's Primate and the [43] daughter of David Lindsay, Minister of Leith, and Bishop of Ross, Privy-Councilor to James the Sixth and sister to Sir Jerome Lindsay, Kt. of "Annatland" and "The Mount," the Lord Lion-King-at-Arms of Scotland who has many descendants in America.

[48] Pennsylvania

Query 1. We again solicit better information from the many branches of Lindsays and Lindseys both of Scotch and Scotch-Irish descent in this state. There were early settlements in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Chester, Franklin and Lancaster Counties, Hallidaysburgh in Blair County, Chambersburg and throughout the Cumberland Valley, Carlisle and McConnellsburg, West Pennsboro, Chester, Riceville, Reading, Blairsville, Indiana County.

Can any one give family information of Samuel Lindsey of West Pennsboro township, in Cumberland, who was on the tax list of this town in 1750 and is recorded as a Captain in the 25th Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Armstrong, of the Revolution. In 1787, his son William was twenty-seven years old according to a record in the history of the Big Spring Church here, written by Swope.

This Samuel Lindsey was shipwrecked on his way to America first but was rescued along with his mother and returned to Edinburgh. Can any of his
descendants give the year of the wreck and the name of the vessel and further knowledge of his ancestry and descendants to date and if he was Scotch or Scotch-Irish.

Delaware

Query 1. We understand there are several branches of Lindsays here but only know of one, W. Allan Lindsay's of Philadelphia, Penn., and Wilmington, who we hope will soon send us the record of his ancestors and their descendants to date and that those of other branches will also be furnished.

Maryland

Query 1. The Lindsays and Lindseys were among the early settlers in this state, coming over with the first Lord Baltimore colonists. They were of St. Mary's County, Charles County, Calvert County, Baltimore County, Somerset County, Worcester County, Frederick County, and Harford County and possibly elsewhere. James Lindsay, 1644, is a joint heir to personality in the will of Governor [49] Leonard Calvert, the early Maryland governor, a brother of Lord Baltimore. He left a son, James Lindsay and daughters Elizabeth and Mary.

While we possess some information of these Lindsays there are yet several branches to be heard from, many descendants are living in other states, south and west, particularly in Kentucky.

Will they all please send us their family history?

Virginia

The Lindsays of York, Gloucester, James City, Northumberland, Essex, Caroline, Rappahannock, Norfolk, Hanover, Brunswick, Middlesex, New Kent, Frederick, Clark, Fairfax, Prince William, Albemarle, Orange, Rockingham, Rockbridge and Alexandria Counties have more or less descendants in Virginia and also scattered throughout the western and lower southern states. Owing to the migratory character of the Lindsays, old family Bible records and history, have been misplaced, disregarded and lost. But we ask for all that is now known. No one so far has answered the query in our last year's report: "Is there an old Virginia family whose family record shows where an ancestress married a James Lindsay of Gloucester County, who patented land there in 1676? (See Patent Rolls, Richmond, Va.) Was he from Scotland and the son or grandson of a Sir David or Lord Lindsay of Scotland and the father of Caleb, Joshua, Adam and William Lindsay? Some of his descendants in Virginia or elsewhere may be able to furnish the information needed. Caleb Lindsay settled a home on the Rappahannock River in Essex, now Caroline County, but died in St. Mary's parish in Gloucester County, in 1712. His wife was a Miss Clare. He left two sons, Joshua b. 1698 and James b. 1700.

As Gloucester was formed in 1642 from York County, one of the eight original counties of Virginia, which was formed in 1634 and, as I am told by the clerk of the Court House at Yorktown, there are a number of ancient Lindsay wills and deeds there, beginning with the will of Adam Lynsey or Lindsay, 1636, it may interest some of the descendants to investigate them.

A descendant of Caleb Lindsay has a fine collection of Lindsay wills from him downwards. It is one of the finest collections of old ancestral wills I have ever seen. But we wish to find documentary proof of Caleb's father.
North Carolina

There are three or four branches of Lindsays in this state we earnestly desire to obtain better family records from. The [50] Lindsays of Guilford, (formerly Anson County) whose early ancestor settled a home there about 1725, have many descendants in the state and elsewhere. We should appreciate records from them all.

South Carolina

There are branches of Lindsays here, in Charleston, and other places and a number of descendants who we hope will respond to our query for family history.

Georgia

There are a number of Lindsays here who should be heard from, in particular the descendants of Colonel John Lindsay of Wilkes County of the Revolution, from one of whom we have some data, but more is desired.

Ohio

Large numbers of Lindsays of different spellings and principally from parent trees in Virginia and Maryland and Pennsylvania are here and we should like to have them respond with their family histories.

Kentucky

This state was largely patronized by Lindsay emigrants from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. We have been furnished with records by two or three of the descendants but hope more will follow.

Notes

Lindsay - Opie of Virginia.

Since our last annual report a most important discovery has been made for these families, the Lindsays of Northumberland [51] & Fairfax Counties and the Opies of Northumberland, Jefferson and Clark Counties, Virginia which has removed a doubt in some minds that there was such an inscription except in their family records, which was the finding of the original tombstone erected to their emigrant ancestor, the Rev. David Lindsay from Scotland, an Episcopal clergyman, who settled on the banks of the Potomac, not far from the Chesapeake Bay in Northumberland, Virginia, about 1640, and bears out the statement of the epitaph as given in my Lindsay Genealogy, published several years ago.

An epitaph which has been zealously guarded and handed down in each family for generations and which testifies to their origin from the ancient Lindsay houses of Crawford and Edzell in Scotland. The discovery was made this past summer by an Opie and Lindsay descendant, Mrs. Juliet Opie Ayres of Leesburg, Virginia, the widow of the late General Romyn B. Ayres, United States Army, and niece and adopted daughter of the late Mrs. Juliet Opie Hopkins, widow of Chief Justice A.F. Hopkins of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and all the Lindsays and Opies of to-day who belong to these branches will unite with me I am sure in a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ayres for her energy and perseverance in her discovery. She was most careful in arranging to have it done by legal methods and I think for the benefit of other lines I can best illustrate this in her own words in her letter to me of August 26, 1906.

"You can now challenge your critics as regards the truthfulness of your
statement of the tombstone erected to David Lindsay. He was the first and lawful son of Sir Hierome (called Jerome in Scotland) Lyndsay, Lord Lion-King-at-Arms, for I have the stone with the inscription, part of it was buried in the grave of the minister, the balance twenty feet away partly buried. I followed my mother's instructions, I left no loopholes for doubting Thomas' but on my first trip took a magistrate with me to the grave where in his presence I had the grave opened. Before bringing the stone and pieces away the magistrate took down each and every word on stone, also chiseled his name on back of stone. Each and every detail of the grave and stone I had him certify to and then I had the seal of Virginia attested to his seal."

This old inscription is as follows:

"Here lyeth interred ye Body of That Holy and Reverent Devine Mr. David Lyndsay, late Minister of Wicomico, who was born in ye Kingdom of Scotland ye first and lawfull sonne of ye Rt. Honeorable Sir Hierome Lyndsay Knt of ye Mount, Lord-Lion-King-at-Armes, who departed this life in ye 64th year of his age ye 3d April anno Dom 1667"

[52] The Coat of Arms

This part of the stone was broken away and missing. According to ancient Scottish Heraldry Sir Hierome Lindsay's Arms was the same as that borne by the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Chief of the Clan Lindsay, with the exception of a Knight armor head directly under crest denoting his Knighthood.

Motto, Endure Fort.

The inscription on the present Tombstone reads as follows, with no change in the spelling:

"Here Lyeth the Body of Mr. David Lyndsy, Doctor of Divinity Who departed This life The 3d April 1667

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"Here also Lyeth The Body Of Captian Thomas Opie, Junior, of Bristoll, Grandson of Mr. David Lyndsy who departed This Life the 16 Day of November 1702"

This tombstone is now proved to have been a second stone probably erected there at the interment of Captain Thomas Opie, Jr., as the former was most probably so defaced and broken as not thought worth repairing. It is in the burying ground on the original Lindsay plantation and the only tombstone there to the memory of the Lindsays or the Opies. It is about six miles from Heathsville, the county seat of Northumberland and now owned by strangers.

So far no evidence has been found that Robert Lindsay or Lyndsay whose name appears in Court Records a few times as a witness and once in a suit of his own, from 1665 to 1682 in Northumberland, left a will nor any Virginia family responded saying an ancestress married him. These were queries in our last Report. We hope by our next Report to record more success.
There are so many of the old Court and early Parish Records missing in Northumberland as to make the task of the genealogist here very difficult. The family record denotes that a Robert Lindsay was the emigrant ancestor of the Lindsays of The Mount, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and that the said Robert Lindsay came from Scotland to Virginia in the early history of the colony and was accompanied with a brother. One settled in Northumberland County. Both were sons of Sir Jerome or Hierome Lindsay, Kt. of Annatland and The Mount, Lord-Lion-King-at-Arms of [53] Scotland and one of the commissioners of Edinburgh, 1630. We have documentary evidence from the Register House, Edinburgh, that Sir Jerome was married twice, first to Margaret Colville, by whom he had a son, David, baptised the 2 January 1603, the wife died before the 10 May, 1603. Secondly to Agnes Lindsay, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir David Lindsay, Kt. of The Mount, the former Lord-Lion-King-at-Arms, by whom he had a large family and among the younger sons a James and Robert Lindsay.

In the Sheriffdom of Fife, Scotland, by a Registration of Sasine of 1644, James Lindsay of The Mount, lawful son of the deceased Sir Jerome Lindsay of Annatland, proves himself heir-at-law to his grandfather, Sir David Lindsay, Kt. of The Mount, his brother Robert being a witness to this Sasine. James Lindsay of The Mount was a clerk in the Exchequer in Edinburgh in 1661 and died in 1674. Search is being made in Scotland for the descendants of these brothers.

We are waiting for proof of the parentage of Susanna Opie of Northumberland, who is supposed to be fifth in descent from the Rev. David Lindsay whose daughter Helen (according to the Opie Family Record) married as her second husband Captain Thomas Opie of Bristol, England, a sea captain, owning his vessels and travelling between England and Virginia, a gentleman of Cornish family. Susanna Opie married in Northumberland, Robert Lindsay, son of Opie Lindsay of Northumberland, whose will there is of date September 20th, 1727, and grandson of Robert Lindsay, the emigrant from Scotland. They removed to and were the founders of a large plantation in Fairfax County, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, prior to 1743, which they called The Mount, in honor of the ancestral home in Scotland. This home remained to their descendants over a hundred years.

[73]
Notes
Rev. David Lindsay of Virginia who died in 1667.

In our former annual report I made mention of the important discovery by Mrs. Juliet Opie Ayres of Virginia, in 1906, of the original tombstone and inscription or a part of it in the old burying ground of the Lindsays to the memory of this early colonial minister, the emigrant ancestor of the Opies of Northumberland, Jefferson and Clark Counties, and the Lindsays of Northumberland and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, and wish to add that a more detailed account of this interesting discovery can be found in the William and Mary Quarterly for October 1907, Vol. XVI, Page 136, a historical and genealogical magazine edited by the President of William and Mary College, Lyon G. Tyler, L.L.D. The article there is descriptive of there having been two stones to the memory of the minister, which was brought about by this discovery of fragments of the earlier one. It is full and complete vindication of the early and more pretentious epitaph as given in my book "The Lindsays of America," published under my maiden name in 1889, which many years afterwards was called an "erronious version" by the Rev. Dr. G.W. Beale, then of Northumberland County, Virginia, said to be a distinguished genealogist and antiquarian of Virginia, who notwithstanding this vindication insists on
maintaining both in public letters in the genealogical columns of the Baltimore 
Sun and in private letters to Mrs. Ayres and myself that the first or earlier 
inscription never existed on a tombstone and is not now fully verified. In 
other words he is disinclined to accept the verified testimony of "several 
reputable persons in Northumberland County in regard to its authenticity." Dr. 
George P. Merrill head curator of geology at the Smithsonian Institute, 
Washington, D.C., has written a letter describing the stone "as oolitic lime­ 
stone identical with the well-known oolitic of Bath, England, formerly much 
used in ecclesiastical architecture and still in use. The carving and inscrip­ 
tion on stone have been partially obliterated by weather, but the latter is 
still fairly legible."

By other letters to persons not of the family this reverend gentleman has 
tried to cast doubt and obliquity on the whole transaction of the discovery of 
the old stone and it is the more curious and noticeable that he is called a 
distinguished genealogist and antiquarian which would suggest to the most 
disinterested that he should rather help up than pull down proofs of ancestry 
in a family, particularly when said proofs are so well verified as in this case.

By permission I give here a letter to me from the editor of the William 
and Mary Quarterly, showing his opinion regarding the discovery of the old 
tombstone and epitaph:

William and Mary College 
Williamsburg, Virginia 
December 14, 1907

Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Atkinson: 
Roslindale, Mass.,

Dear Mrs. Atkinson:

In reply to your letter of December 8, 1907, I beg to say that it 
afforded me great pleasure to receive your kind letter, and I would [75] 
like very much to be present at the reunion of the Lindsay family.

The only object of my magazine is to state facts and I see no reason 
to discredit the statement of a lady like Mrs. Ayres especially as her 
discovery coincides with the epitaph in your own book which epitaph could 
not have been a mere fiction.

I am, Sincerely yours, 
Lyon G. Tyler

Proposal for research fund

The Lindsays of Northumberland and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, will kindly 
take notice.

I would like to call the attention of the descendants of this branch to 
the generous proposal of one of the descendants, John Landstreet, Vice­ 
President R.A. Patterson Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia, in his letter to me 
of September 25, 1907.

Mr. Landstreet writes:
"I beg to suggest that some united effort could probably unravel your 
perplexities and that I will gladly be one of ten or more members to contribute 
$100 each, for the purpose of prosecuting your work."

Considerable money has already been spent in researches for this branch 
over in Edinburgh in the Scottish Register House, and while some important data
has been obtained the work was interfered with for the lack of more funds. It is my hope that by a prolonged search into the Scottish Registers of the Court of Sessions or Books of Council and Sessions, which I am told embrace all sorts of people in the registers and the records of their law pleas in the other, we would have most fortunate results. It is a voluminous register and unindexed, consequently it has to be carefully examined page by page and of a necessity consumes much time. The old registers of the marriages, births and deaths are also exceedingly tedious to examine. In Northumberland, Virginia, the same difficulty meets the searcher, but increases when volumes are missing of the very periods required to prove records of ancestry. It is also the same in the Fairfax court and parish records, but a search is to be kept up from time to time in both counties in the hopes clues will be found to assist us.

I trust that in the next annual report I will be able to show great progress in the building up of this needed fund. We earnestly call on the more wealthy ones of the descendants to contribute and hope they will see the importance of it. The family record and traditions of this branch evince that it is descended from the oldest [76] and noblest of the name in Scotland, is recognised as such in the "Lives of the Lindsays," by Lord Lindsay, and other books, but that no doubt should rest upon its antiquity and origin in the mind of the critical genealogist we must have documentary proof.

We need further proof of the descent of this branch from the Rev. David Lindsay through his daughter and heiress Helen Lindsay, the widow Wathen, whom tombstone evidence indicates married an Opie, as the second tombstone to the minister has beneath his epitaph one to Captain Thomas Opie, Jr., grandson to the minister. See page 52 of our third annual report.

No marriage record has been discovered to legally prove that Helen Lindsay Wathen became the wife of the first Opie though a search has been made, nor can his or her will be found.

No marriage record has come to light showing when Robert Lindsay the second, first of Northumberland, latterly of Fairfax, Va., married Susanna Opie of Northumberland, a descendant family tradition records of these Opies mentioned and a daughter of a Captain Thomas Opie of Northumberland, but whether he was the Opie interred in his Grandfather Lindsay's tomb or was a son of that Opie is something to be proved if possible.

A record of the probate of will of a Thomas Opie is recorded in the Northumberland Court House, of June, 1704, probated by a Susanna Opie, but we have to conjecture whether she was a widow or the daughter of the said Opie. The volume recording the will is missing. Fourteen years after the death of the minister, 1681, the records of this Court House show that a "Robert Lindsay of Cherry Poynt was a resident." This is proof he lived near the minister as the minister's home was in Cherry Poynt in this county.

Robert Lindsay being the name of the emigrant ancestor from Scotland of these Lindsays we have to get more knowledge about the said Robert of Cherry Poynt if possible. The search in Northumberland so far has revealed nothing legal as to his family, his marriage or his will. The missing records of the Court House probably contain the needed information, but data may come to light in some other locality.

[88-92] [These pages contain the verbatim text of the will of Opie Lindsay]
of Fairfax County, Virginia, dated 22 Sep 1814, proved 16 Jan 1815.]

[111] Revolutionary Soldiers of the name [of Lindsay] who served from Pennsylvania.

William Lindsay, sergeant in Captain Joseph Erwin's Company, raised in Westmoreland County, January 1, 1778.

David Lindsay, private in Captain William Rippey's Company, January 18, 1776. The company was raised in Shippenburgh, Pa.

John Lindsay, private in Captain William Butler's Company. He enlisted from Greensburgh in Westmoreland County.

John Lindsay, sergeant in Captain James Taylor's Company of Lancaster County, appointed January 27, 1776, deserted July 1, 1776.

Joseph Lindsay, private in Captain Moses Carson's Company, raised in Westmoreland County, ordered to range on the frontiers, July 9, 1776, to August 9, 1776.

David Lindsay, private in Colonel Hazen's Regiment from 1776-7.

John Lindsay, private in Captain Isaac Seeley's Company, 1777-83.

John Lindsey, private in Captain William Butler's Company. He enlisted from Greensburgh in Westmoreland County.

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David Lindsay, private in Colonel Hazen's Regiment from 1776-7.

John Lindsay, private in Captain Isaac Seeley's Company, 1777-83.

Samuel Lindsay, Lieutenant. This was taken from a list of Revolutionary pensioners, beginning from March, 1789, to September, 1800, according to the United States Revolutionary Pension Records.

Archibald Lindsay, private in Captain John Marshall's Company, raised in Hanover Township in old Lancaster County, now called Dauphin County, March, 1776.

Mungo Lindsay, first private, then corporal in Captain John Murray's Company from Paxtang Township, now Dauphin County. When promoted he served in Captain Moore's Company, 1776.

[112] The Parkers and Dennys, who are intermarried and again intermarried with the Lindsays of Pennsylvania, came, we find, from County Ulster, Ireland, in 1725, and settled three miles from Carlisle, Cumberland County, where so many Lindsays also located on their arrival from the old world. From the Parkers descend Mary and Jane Parker of Revolutionary time. Mary Parker married William Lindsay, by whom she had John and William Lindsay. John Lindsay married Rachel Davidson. Jane Parker married John Forbes, by whom she had John, Elizabeth and Jane Forbes. Elizabeth Forbes married William Dunbar of Cumberland, by whom she had Mary and Jane Dunbar. Jane Dunbar married James Lindsay, by whom she had Jane Elizabeth Lindsay, who married Andrew Ralston of Pennsylvania. John Forbes the 2d or younger (?) married Agnes Grayson.

Another family intermarried with the Lindsays of Pennsylvania is the Hays family. The early Hays' ancestor was of Scottish birth, but during the Scottish Revolution, fled to County Tyrone, Ireland, and it was from here his son, John Hays, emigrated to America and settled in Path Valley in Franklin County, not long before the Revolutionary War. This early emigrant's son, Dickey Hays, born in Franklin County, March 15, 1777, married Margaret Lindsay, by whom he had John and Margaret Hays. They lived in Path Valley.

We shall be pleased to hear from any Lindsays or Lindseys deducing their descent from any of these families given, as perhaps we can aid them in completing their family history.

Maryland Lindsays

The Lindsays were early emigrants to Maryland, coming over with the Lord Baltimore early colonists, and in fact they seem to have been personally acquainted with the Calverts, as we find them among those holding considerable landed property, of which one descendant says a royal deed was given the first
Lindsay signed by Charles the Second, which is yet extant; and in the will of Leonard Calvert, the first governor of Maryland, for his brother, the first Lord Baltimore, who remained in England, we see a James Lindsay as one of his chief legatees, the date of will being June 14, 1644. We also find these Lindsays acting as executors and administrators of many of the best families of their day in the colony. They lived in St. Mary's County, Charles County, Worcester County, Calvert County and Somerset County.

James Lindsay's will was proved May 3, 1671. He left his personality to the Roman Catholic Church; his estate to his widow and children. He had a wife, Mary, and daughters, Mary and Elizabeth and at least one son known, a David Lindsay, whose will is proved in [113] Somerset in 1681, who is supposedly the father of Thomas Lindsay of the same county, whose will is proved, 1698, and his son, David Lindsay's will in same county, proved in 1720. David Lindsay, who died in 1720, left a widow, Sarah, and two sons, one of whom was a James Lindsay, who married a Miss Nicholas of Delaware. His will is proved in Worcester County in 1796. He left three children, Mathias Nicholas, Major and Betsey. From the sons are numerous descendants, but much scattered.

James Lindsay, the emigrant, had brothers, it is said. We wish to trace all these brothers' lines if possible, and have considerable data which appears to connect them with these other Lindsays, but the proofs are wanting. Many of these Maryland Lindsays went to Virginia before and after the Revolution, and also to Ohio and Kentucky from Maryland and Virginia. All those tracing their lines to Maryland may be assisted by us by sending in their records as far as they have them.

I am told by the Maryland Lindsays that although many of them now use the "e" in the name, their ancestors used the "a," unless where the clerks of the court misspelled the name, which seemed commonly done in those pre-Revolutionary times, both in Maryland, Virginia, and wherever those of the name lived in America; but of course we also recognize rules of spelling were different in those days, -- it seemed to be more by sound.

From the Virginia State Papers.

Vol. 5. Page 424.

January, 1792. Thomas Newton, Jr., enclosed to Governor Lee the award of George Kelly and William Lindsay, arbitrators between Thomas Newton, Jr., for and in behalf of the state of Virginia, and John McCoomb of New York, undertakers to build the lighthouse on Cape Henry, Norfolk, Virginia. The arbitrators are of the opinion that raising the stone from the water had cost Mr. McCoomb more than the same amount of stone delivered on the spot.

In the same papers, volume 1, on page 185, the name of James Lindsey appears among a list of rebel prisoners transported from the mother country to the colony on the ship Elizabeth and Ann, Captain Edward Trafford, and landed in Yorktown, January 14, 1716. Eighty-three of the said prisoners were not indented, which doubtless indicated a better rank in life. James Lindsay was in this list. The papers state that most of these prisoners of war were Scotch and followers of the Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, captured at Preston and carried to London for trial and transported to the Virginia colony.

[to be continue]