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COMMENTS:

To the North Carolina marriage records on pages 43-46, please add:


On Lindsay Newsletter pages 10-20 and 28-29 are verbatim extracts from the Annual Reports of the Lindsay Family Association of America, founded 1904 in Boston. The statement that only six yearly issues (1904-1909) were published is not correct, although that is all appearing on the LDS Genealogical Library film used to make the abstracts. While rereading my notes made at the Library of Congress, I found there were actually ten yearly issues (1904-1913). A future issue will complete the abstracts.

In taking on editorship of this newsletter, I promised myself not to dun people for articles nor bemoan in print any seeming lack of support. If articles and lineages are submitted, they will be considered for publication and probably printed. If no such articles are sent, then it is likely the only historical and analytical articles to appear will be those of the line of the publisher and editor. The general source material will continue. The newsletter will actively request queries and such primary material as bibles, old letters, and cemetery records.

The descendants of the Long Marsh Lindseys are beginning a campaign to collect family group sheets on all descendants surnamed Lindsey, carrying the lines down to the Civil War. In perhaps ten years the material will be published in a book on the Long Marsh family. All Long Marsh descendants who are interested should write the editor or publisher. (The foregoing is not worded too well; the group sheets are only for the Long Marsh lines surnamed Lindsey.)

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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Editor, Lindsay Newsletter
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Salt Lake City, UT 84102

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North Carolina Marriage Bonds to 1820

Over the decades early in this century the counties of North Carolina sent their surviving marriage bond records to the state archives in Raleigh. They were directed to do so by state law. In the 1930s a federal make-work project indexed the bonds, which were later typed by county by the Genealogical Society of the LDS Church. In 1978 the state archives consolidated all the bonds found in the typed Genealogical Society volumes and reproduced the resulting master index on microfiche.

In colonial North Carolina from 1741 to 1868 there were two procedures for giving notice of intent to marry: (1) By having the banns read three successive Sundays in the church where the marriage was to be performed, or by posting notice on the courthouse door in two successive general court terms, or (2) by the groom securing a license in the bride's county, for which he had to post bond that no legal encumbrances existed to the proposed marriage, for which bond he paid a fee. It is likely only a minority of colonial marriages were by bond/license and it is certain few survive before 1790. The noted Raleigh genealogist William Perry Johnson estimated only 10% of North Carolina marriages are recorded in the surviving bonds and most of those are dated after 1790. Thus few Lindsay marriages for North Carolina are likely to have left a present-day record if they occurred before 1790. Such as survive are given below, to which are added one bond where the bride's middle name is Linsay and one marriage which was found in a periodical. The periodicals The North Carolinian (1955-1975) and the North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal (1975-to present) have been checked for any Lindsay marriages in any new bonds found recently. Along with the groom's surety (i.e., bondsman), who was often a kinsman, is given the witness to the bond, who was usually the county clerk.

_______ Linsey (first name not given) to marry William Woods, Orange bond 1 Aug 1781. No bondsman listed; witness: A. Tatom.


Anderson Lindsey to marry Sally Moody, Surry bond 14 Oct 1806. Bondsman: Abner Searcy; no witness listed.


Church Lindsay to marry Ann Dowday, Craven bond 14 Apr 1814. Bondsman: Cymbo Yarrow; no witness listed.


Dorcas Lindsay to marry Robert Clarke, Mecklenburg bond 27 Feb 1790. Bondsman: James Spears; witness: Isaac Alexander.

Elizabeth Lindsay to marry Thomas Horton, Craven bond 30 May 1784. Bondsman: Elias Justice; witness: Abner Neale.

Elizabeth Lindsay to marry Samuel Wilkins, Craven bond 2 Apr 1800. Bondsman: Thomas Webber; witness: Saml Chapman.

Elizabeth Lindsey to marry Joseph Bray, Surry bond 11 May 1820. Bondsman: Jno. Williams; witness: ?.


Grief Lindsey to marry Elizabeth Estes, Burke bond 18 July 1817. Bondsman: John Loving; no witness given.

Hetty E. Lindsay to marry John Slaide, Guilford bond 14 Nov 1815. Bondsman: William Herefor; witness: Jo Davis.

Isaac Lindsey to marry Betsey Slaughter, Richmond bond 28 Dec 1802. Bondsman: Zebulon Slaughter.

James Lindsey to marry Mary McMan, Orange bond 28 Aug 1792. Bondsman: Joseph Ellison; witness: Abner B. Bruce [the middle B. may be his mark].

James Lindsey to marry Nancy Clark, Orange bond 29 Apr 1807. Bondsman: James Clark; witness: J. Taylor.


Jesse Lindsey to marry Mary Banton, Craven bond 13 August 1820. Bondsman: Church Higgin; no witness listed.


John Lindsey to marry Elizabeth Hudson, Orange bond 23 March 1803. Bondsman: James Milliken; witness: Jno. Taylor.


John Lindsey to marry Maria Pendleton, Craven bond 12 November 1813. Bondsman: Asa Ransome; no witness listed.

Judith Lindsey to marry Isaac Dillard, Surry bond 11 Jan 1808. Bondsman: Laban Lindsay; no witness listed.

Leonard Lindsey to marry Winney Patterson, Surry bond 9 Sep 1818. Bondsman: Joseph Bray; no witness listed.


Margaret Linsay Doude to marry John Wilson, Cabarrus bond 5 Mch 1793. Bondsman: William McEntire; witness: John Simianer.

Maria Lindsay to marry Thomas Mitchell, Craven bond 20 Jul 1816. Bondsman: Shaderik Gatlin; no witness listed.

Martha Lindsay to marry Jesse Clark, Orange bond 27 Jan 1792. Bondsman: Jas. Lindsey; witness: A. Benton Bruce.


Mary Lindsey to marry Philip Hain, Lincoln bond 20 Dec 1812. Bondsman: Jacob Reinhardt; witness: V. McBee for Hains.


Moria Lindsey married John Mills, in Iredell __ Feb 1801. Performed by John Huggins, Esq. (Marriage entry taken from McCubbins Collection, Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, NC, as cited in the North Carolinian 6 (1960) 650.)


Polley Lindsey to marry Archibald Clark, Orange bond 7 Mch 1810. Bondsman: Joseph Smith; no witness listed.


Prudence Lindsay to marry Jeremiah Gaskins, Craven bond 17 Dec 1816. Bondsman: Church Lindsay; no witness listed.

Rebecca Lindsey to marry Ephraim Cates, Orange bond 7 Oct 1803. Bondsman: John Bailiff; witness: Jno. Taylor.


Sally Lindsey to marry Joseph Hodge, Orange bond 7 Sep 1812. Bondsman: James Rily; witness: John Taylor.

Samuel Lindsey to marry Elaner Wilson, Jr., Lincoln bond 25 Sep 1790. Bondsman: James Graham; no witness listed.

Samuel Lindsey to marry Hetty W. Causey, Randolph bond 30 Apr 1801. Bondsman: Elisha Mendenhall; witness: Robt Lindsay. [? Mendenhall]


Susanah Lindsey to marry Joseph Wood, Guilford bond 7 Jne 1811. Bondsman: Joseph Davis; witness: Jo. Davis.


Wm. Lindsay to marry Elizabeth Briggs, Stokes bond 17 Feb 1807. Bondsman: T. Armstrong; no witness listed.


* * * * * * *

An Incorrect Ancestry for the Portobacco Lindseys of Early Maryland

Among the earliest settlers of Kentucky was Anthony Lindsay, the founder of Lindsays Station on the Elkhorn. Anthony's Lindsay ancestry is the subject of the first thirteen pages of a book titled Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws, and a captivating ancestry it is. The author traces the Lindsay line back to a Scot who "held a close relationship with George Calvert," First Lord Baltimore. Thomas, the Scot in question, supposedly died in 1608 at Fen-Stanton in Huntingdonshire, England, leaving at least sons Christopher, who went to Massachusetts, and Edward, who followed Calvert to Newfoundland in 1627 and to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1629. Further, according to this book, Edward was a sea captain and commanded the ship that brought Gov. Leonard Calvert to the New World to establish the colony of Maryland. Edward is said to have had four sons: (1) James, who is named in the governor's will and later became prominent in Charles County, (2) Edmund, whose Portobacco inn at one time served as the Charles County courthouse, (3) Thomas, who ultimately settled in Cecil County, and (4) John, who lived in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. 2

On the face of it, the ancestry is historically entrancing: The link with an English parish, the close association with the Calverts in the settling of Newfoundland and Maryland, and the tying together of Lindsay branches in Maryland,
Massachusetts, and Virginia. Unfortunately, the book has no reliable documentation to substantiate its claims and there is primary evidence to contradict the book's assertions.

Consider sea captain Edward Lindsay, who came to Maryland with Leonard Calvert, "made his home in Charles County," and died at sea in 1677. According to contemporary sources, Governor Calvert's ship—the Ark—was captained by Richard Lowe, while the accompanying ship—the Dove—was under the command of Richard Orchard. A list, reconstructed and not contemporary, of all known persons who came on the Ark and the Dove has no Lindsay. A history of early Maryland sea captains lists no Lindsay master. As will be shown below, no sea captain Edward Lindsay appears in the early published Maryland records.

According to Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws, the sea captain's sons James and Edmund arrived in 1643 and 1656 respectively. Yet the author also says they and two younger brothers were born about 1621-1630 in England, but their father Edward came to Maryland by 1634. Does this mean the sea captain left his family in England while he became so settled in Maryland that his estate was probated in Charles County? This is possible but not likely.

The greatest weakness of the book's account of the earliest Lindsay generations is the lack of primary sources. Generalized secondary sources such as Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, Andrews' History of Maryland, and Fiske's Old Virginia and Her Neighbours, plus the Charles County tercentenary history are cursory sources that contribute nothing significant about the Lindsays. Stripped of such secondary sources, the book's references that might supply primary evidence on the first three Lindsay generations are:

1. The Early Settlers of Maryland - G. Skordas, pp. 290-291
2. Maryland Land Records - Burns
4. Charles County, Maryland, Registrar of Wills

Sources 1, 2, and 4 do contain Lindsay references but not to any sea captain named Edward. No where are the more than seventy volumes of the Archives of Maryland mentioned, yet volumes 53 and 60 contain a verbatim copy of the Charles County court minutes, which are filled with references to James and Edmund Lindsay and no reference to any Edward.

Sources 1 and 2 do contain abstracts of Maryland's patent books, but none of the references do more than prove that James and Edmund lived in early Maryland. The one reference to an Edward (Liber Q:131) is clearly Edmund in the original record. Likewise, the early Charles County wills have no support for the tale of sea captain Edward Lindsay and provide no proof of the family ties given in the book.

The author's remaining source is the Maryland Historical Magazine. The reader must first determine the volume numbers, since with one exception the author gives no volumes for where the various paged references are found. There were 71 volumes published 1906 to 1976, all of which were checked here for Lindsay references given in Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws, the following having been found:
Nothing on any Lindsay.

270 Not found.


360 Not found.

144 "Smallwood Family of Charles County," Arthur L. Keith, 22 (1927) 144. "On Sept. 24, 1677 James Smallwood and Ralph Shaw were apprs [appraisers] of Edward Lindsay."

160 "The First Church in Charles County," Louis Dow Scisco, 23 (1928) 160. A brief note on a court case initiated by Edmond Lindsay as churchwarden, 1662.

161 Ibid.

162 Ibid. Reference to sheriff James Lindsay of Charles County, 1662. Or the p. 162 refers to "First Land Grants in Maryland," 3 (1908) 162, which is another summary of the James Lindsay ownership of Snow Hill Manor.


All the above references apply to James and Edmund of early Portobacco except for one instance (22:144), which has the 1677 appraisal of Edward's estate. A check of the original Charles County inventories 1677-1717, pages 11-12, shows that on 24 September 1677 the estate of "Edmond Lindsay late of Charles County Deceased Aprised by us James Smallwood and Ralph Shaw..."

In summary, the primary sources of Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws fail to substantiate the existence of a sea captain Edward Lindsay and do not supply any proof of kinship for the first three generations as outlined in the book nor even give any family ties between James and Edmund. Nor do the book's sources document any connections with Pen-Stanton, Newfoundland, or Jamestown.

And finally, the claim that the family was of English origins is cast in doubt by an entry found in the Charles County court minutes and published in the Archives of Maryland, volume 53, page 119. In the case of Thomas Kelle, plt., vs Mr. James Linsey, dft., heard 7 May 1661, the plaintiff asked for an attorney:

Whereupon the Plantiue alleging that through simplicitie hee was not able to mannage his Caus humbly requesteth Leaue to macke Choyce of an Atturney to plead his caus which is granted him whearupon he Chose Mr John hawkings to bee bee [sic] his Attur: Whearupon the the Defendant by reason that hee was an Irishman and finding great
difficultie to deliuver himself in ow English tounge humblie requesteth the lick fauor to macke choyse of an Attturney whereupon hee made choyce of for his Attturney Mr Richard Cosdin....

Since James Lindsay was Catholic as proven by his will and that of his daughter Eliza, it seems he was of native Catholic Irish birth. The other hypothesis is only marginally plausible: James was a Gaelic-speaking Highland Scot from Ulster either Catholic by birth or a convert while an indentured servant to Gov. Leonard Calvert. But whatever his Irish ethnic origins, it seems he was not born in England.

In light of James's Irish and Catholic background, the question of any kinship to Edmund is raised because Edmund was Protestant. James's only son James, Jr., died about 1676-1677 and "left no heir behind him at the time of his death that can lay claim to the said land [he owned]" and thus his land inherited from his father escheated to the Lord Proprietor rather than passing to Edmund or Edmund's son. Does this mean James, Sr., and Edmund were not kin or merely reflect the complicated English land inheritance laws? At present all that can be said is that no direct evidence exists making James and Edmund kin.

In summary, Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws must be rejected concerning the existence of a sea captain Edward Lindsey. The earliest Lindseys of Maryland were James and Edmund of Portobacco, with James being born in Ireland and Edmund's origins unknown. But it should be noted that the great bulk of the book concerns the descendants of Anthony of Lindsays Station and collects a large amount of data on the family. While all statements in this book—or any other genealogy—should be independently verified, the author is commended for getting so much information into print. It is just that the ancestry of the first Anthony Lindsay as given in Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws appears to be wrong and it is doubtful if Anthony's line is even related to the Portobacco men. Proof to the contrary will be happily published in this newsletter if supplied.

2. Grandpas, Inlaws, and Outlaws (A Lindsay Family Genealogy), Kenneth Gene Lindsay, (Evansville, IN: c1974), pp. 1-7.
6. The Early Settlers of Maryland, Gust Skordas, (Baltimore, MD: 1968), 290-291, no Edward listed; "Maryland 'Early Settlers' (Land Records)," Annie Walker Burns, (Annapolis, MD: 1936-1937), partly typed, 5 parts. Part 1, p. 34, had Edward Lindsay but the original Maryland patent series Liber Q (redesignated no. 5), p. 131, had Edmond.


* * * * * * * *

1790 U.S. Census

Although there are sizeable parts of the 1790 U.S. census no longer extant, by the use of substitutes such as state censuses and tax lists it is possible to illustrate fairly well the distribution of Lindsays from Pennsylvania to Georgia. The poorest records are for Georgia and Tennessee, which are so incomplete as not to tell us much. In cases where lists for years other than 1790 are used as substitutes for the lost U.S. census, the maps may not exactly fit, since the maps all show 1790 boundaries. Missing areas shown as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENNSYLVANIA</th>
<th>Heads of Families ... 1790</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st col.</td>
<td>white males 16+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd col.</td>
<td>white males und 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd col.</td>
<td>white females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th col.</td>
<td>slaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 Allegheny Co. | p. 16 | Josiah Lindsay 223 | portion taken from Washington Co. |
| 2 Chester | p. 69 | Robert Linsey 412 | Pennsburry Twp |
| 3 Cumberland | p. 79 | Andrew Linsey 111 | Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, W. Pennsboro Twps |
| | p. 85 | David Lindsay 152 | Eastern Cumberland |
| | p. 84 | David Lindsay 543 | Eastern Cumberland |
| | p. 76 | Samuel Lindsay 314 | Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, W. Pennsboro Twps |
| | p. 83 | Walter Lindsay 122 | Eastern Cumberland |
| | p. 76 | Wm Lindsey 121 | Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, W. Pennsboro Twps |
| 4 Delaware | p. 98 | Charles Linsey 202 | Chester Twp |
| | p. 103 | James Linsey 121 | Upper Darby Twp |
| | p. 98 | James Linsey 112 | Ashton Twp |
| | p. 100 | John Linsey 43301 | Haverford Twp |
| | p. 102 | John Lincy 112 | Ridley Twp |
| | p. 103 | Robert Linsey 10000 | Springfield Twp |
p. 98 Samuel Linsey 105 Ashton Twp
p.104 Thomas Linsey 112 Upper Providence Twp
5 Fayette p. 106 no given name Lindsey 102 Georges Twp
6 Franklin p. 121 Jas Lindsey 417
p. 118 Robt Linsey 143
p. 120 Thos Linsey 304
7 Huntingdon p. 122 Alexander Lindsay 122
p. 126 William Lindsay 305
8 Lancaster p. 127 Richard Lincy 101 Caernarvon Twp
9 Mifflin p. 155 Alexr Linsey 123
p. 154 David Linsey 102
10 Northumberland p. 184 Polly Linsey 002
p. 189 Mungo Linsey 321
11 Philadelphia p. 231 John Lindsay (house carpenter) 113 Philadelphia City
p. 235 John Lindsey (shop keeper, store) 00000 Philadelphia City
p. 235 John Lindsey (shop keeper) 324 Philadelphia City
p. 213 Susanh Lindsey (gentlewoman) 102 Southwark Twp
p. 203 Thomas Lindsay 103 Northern Liberties Twp
p. 198 Wm Linsey 10000 Moyamensing & Passyunk Twp
p. 209 Wm Lindsey (weaver) 111 Southwark Twp
p. 235 Wm Lindsay (shop keeper) 10000 Philadelphia City
12 Washington p. 248 Jacob Linsay 105
13 York p. 287 James Lindsey 212 Berwick, Cumberland, Franklin, Germany,
   Hamiltonban, Heidelberg, Mt. Pleasant, Mountjoy, & Straban Twp

DELAWARE
"Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware," Leon deValinger, Jr.,
National Genealogical Society Special Publications no. 10,

The whole 1790 Delaware census is missing; tax lists
have been substituted for all three counties.

1 New Castle Co., John Lindsey, Samuel Lindsey, William Lindsey- all
   Mill Creek Hundred
2 Sussex Frances Linsey- Cedar Creek Hundred

MARYLAND
Heads of Families ... 1790 Maryland,
U.S. Census Bureau, (Washington, DC:1907);
1783 Tax List of Maryland, part 1, Cecil
   Talbot, Harford & Calvert Counties, Bettie Carothers,
   (Lutherville, MD: 1977), for missing Calvert.

The 1790 Maryland is complete except for missing
   counties of Allegany, Calvert, and Somerset.

1 Baltimore Co., p. 25 John Lindsey 246 Two Delaware Hundreds
2 Charles p. 51 William Lindsay 227
3 Frederick p. 72 Oliver Lindsay 112
4 Harford p. 75 Eliza Lindsay 12402
5 Prince Georges p. 95 Charles Linsey 103; Charles Linsey 101; Charles
   Linsey 103; John Linsey 11302; Samuel Linsey 11201
6 Worcester p. 123 James Lindsey 21206
VIRGINIA (excluding Kentucky)


The whole 1790 Virginia census is missing, for which the state censuses 1782-1785 and tax lists are used as a substitute; there is some duplication of the state censuses, which will be evident below; if a county is shown with more than one year. The state censuses give the number of whites--6w--and sometimes the number of blacks--4b--in the household. The tax lists give the number of white polls, i.e., white males above fifteen subject to the poll tax, and sometimes the number of slaves in the household--lp 15s. After the page number will be an H or V for Heads of Families... or Virginia Tax Payers....

1 Albemarle Co., p. 80H Reuben Lindsay 12w 1785 census
2 Botetourt p. 76V Samuel Linsay 1p; Walter Linsay 1p; widow Linsay 0p 2s 1782 tax
3 Brunswick p. 76V William Linsays 1p 1782 tax
4 Caroline p. 76V Lucy Lindsay 1p 3s; William Lindsay 1p 21s 1783 tax
5 Culpeper p. 75V James Lensey 1p 1783 tax
6 Essex p. 52H Calib Lindsay 1w 22b 1783 census
7 Fairfax p. 17H Robert Lindsay 6w 6b; Thomas Lindsay 5w 2b 1782 census
8 Fluvanna p. 19H Landy Lindsay 7w 4b 1782 census
9 Frederick p. 21H Abram Lindsay 1w 1782 census
10 Greenbrier p. 109H Jane Lindsey, Jno Lindsey, Kat. Lindsay 1783-1786 tax
11 Hanover p. 28H Jeremiah Lindsay 11w 1782 census St. Paul's Parish
12 Henrico p. 76V James Lindsey --; Moses Lindsey 1p; William Lindsey -- 1782 tax
13 Henry p. 76V James Lindsey 1p 15s 1783 census
14 James City p. 76V Edward Linsey 1p 2s 1782 tax
15 King William p. 76V James Linsey 1p 1782 tax
16 Montgomery p. 76V William Linsey 1p; Matthew Linsey 1p 1782 tax
17 New Kent p. 36H John Lindsey 4w 1782 census
p. 92H James Lindsay 4w 1785 census Upper Precinct
p. 92H John Lindsey 4w; Samuel Lindsey 3w 1785 census St. Peters Parish
18 Orange p. 40H Caleb Lindsay 1w 3b 1782 census
p. 97H Adam Lindsay 5w; Caleb Lindsay 1w; William Lindsay 2w 1785 census
19 Prince George p. 76V Edward Linsey lp 1782 tax
20 Prince William p. 78V William Lyndsey lp 7s 1782 tax
21 Spotsylvania p. 76V Daniel Lindsay lp 20s 1782 tax

KENTUCKY


The whole 1790 Kentucky census is missing, for which tax lists are used as a substitute.

1 Bourbon Co., p. 58 Nicolas Lincey 1791 tax
2 Fayette p. 58-59 Anthony Lindsay, Anthony Lindsay, James Lindsay, James Lindsay, James Lindsay, James Lensey, John Lindsay, John Linsey, Nicholas Lindsay, Vachell Lindsay, William Lindsay, Wm. Linsey, Jr., William Linsey all 1789 tax
3 Nelson p. 58 George Lindsay 1792 tax
4 Woodford p. 58 Anthony Lindsay, Anthony Lindsay, James Lindsay, John Lindsay, Nicholas Lindsay, Vachell Lindsay, Wm. Lindsay, Wm. Lindsay, Wm. Lindsay, Wm. Lindsay,

Note re Kentucky tax lists: There seems to be duplication where a man owned land in more than one county.

NORTH CAROLINA

Heads of Families ... 1790 North Carolina, U.S. Census Bureau, (Washington, DC: 1908). Caswell, Granville, and Orange have tax lists for their missing censuses.
1 Anson Co., p. 35 George Lindsey 22401
   p. 36 Edward Lindsey 331; William Lindsey, Jr. 111; William Lindsey 125
   p. 37 George Lindsey 32201, William Lindsey, Jr. 111
2 Chatham p. 85 James Linsey 13302
3 Craven p. 130 Elizabeth Lindsey 01412
   p. 134 Joshua Lindsey, Senr. 0004; Mary Lindsey 0003
4 Currituck p. 20 Jonathan Lindsey 10102
   p. 21 Daniel Lindsey 10202; David Lindsay 11311; John Lindsay 20108
   p. 22 Elizabeth Lindsey 021
5 Franklin p. 59 Saml Lindsey 113
   p. 60 Betty Lindsey 122
6 Granville p. 91 Sarah Linsay Oxford District; Elijah Lindsey Ragland
   District tax lists
7 Guilford p. 154 Robt Lindsey 2440-11
8 Halifax p. 63 John Lindsey 1150-26
9 Iredell p. 155 John Lindsay 201
10 Lincoln p. 113 Sam Linsey 101
11 Mecklenburg p. 164 Walter Lindsey 103
12 Nash p. 70 Billy Lindsey 113; Sion Lindsey 114; William Lindsey 151
13 Orange p. 92 John Lindsay Caswell District tax list
   p. 94 Ely Lindsay Orange District tax list
   p. 95 Matthew Lindsey Orange District tax list
14 Rutherford p. 117 Mary Linsey 132
15 Warren p. 77 Joseph Lindsey 20203; Laborn Lindsey 12201

TENNESSEE (Territory South of the Ohio River)

Early East Tennessee Taxpayers, Pollyanna Creekmore, (Easley, SC: 1980);
Tennessee Genealogical Records: Davidson County Pioneers, Edythe Rucker

The whole of the Territory South of the Ohio River (Tennessee) was counted
by order of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, but the census is lost. There are some tax lists, but in no way can Tennessee be considered well covered by substitute lists for the missing 1790 census.

1 Davidson Co., (Whitley) James Lindsay 1787 tax
2 Greene p. 275 (Creekmore) David Linsey 1783 tax
3 Washington p. 209 (Creekmore) Benjn Lindsay 1 poll 1787 tax

SOUTH CAROLINA

Heads of Families ... 1790 South Carolina, U.S. Census Bureau, (Washington, DC: 1908).
1 Abbeville Co., p. 58 James Lindsey 111; Thomas Lindsey 101; Elizth Lindsey 001; Ephraim Lindsey 30201; p. 61 Jno Lindsey 303; Saml Lindsey 325
2 Charleston p. 36 Robert Lindsey 0000-10 St. Bartholomew Parish p. 36 (not given) Lindsay 2060-14 St. James Goose Creek Parish p. 37 Barnard Lindsey 11207; Charles Lindsey 10003 both St. Pauls Parish p. 39 Robert Lindsey 10005 St. Phillips & St. Michaels Parish
3 Fairfield p. 21 Benjn Lindsay 123; Robert Lindsay 113
4 Laurens p. 75 Elizabeth Lindsey 122; Capt. John Lindsey 253
5 Newberry p. 76 Moses Lensey 121; Jesse Lensey 134; Edmd Lindery 523; Wm Linsey 121 (Edmd Lindery is probably a misreading for the Edmond Lindsey known to have lived in Newberry.) p. 79 Saml Linsey 13405; Jas Linsey 231; Abrm Lindsey 123; Col. Jno Linsey 32105; Thos Linsey 2530-13
6 Orangeburg (North) p. 94 Elzy Linzay 022 p. 95 John Linzay 111
7 Pendleton p. 84 James Lindsay 315
8 Spartanburg p. 86 Wm Lindsay 241; Dennis Lindsey 111 p. 87 James Lindsey 214; James Wm Lindsay 103
9 Union p. 92 James Lindsey 13003
10 York p. 29 Isaac Linsey 205; Sarah Linsey 003 p. 30 Isaac Lency 116

(continued)
GEORGIA


The loss of the 1790 Georgia census is the most disruptive of the missing schedules and nothing really supplies a statewide substitute. There are some tax lists for Camden 1794, Chatham 1790, Glynn 1789, and Wilkes 1792-1774 (parts), but even these seem incomplete. What follows must be regarded as merely some Lindsays found in Georgia about 1785-1795. The names all come from the Delwyn Assoc.'s Substitutes, except for the last three names for Wilkes County.

1 Burke Co., Eliz. Lindsey headright 1790-95
2 Camden Jas. M. Lindsey state officer 1787-95; Jas Lindsey 1794 tax
3 Chatham Rev. Benj Lindsey deeds 1789-91 grantor; Mary Lindsey deeds 1789-91 grantor; Benj Lindsey deeds 1789-91 grantee; Benj Lindsey witness to deed; Chas. Lindsey 1790 tax
9 Columbia Dennis Linsey and Wm Linsey 1793 muster roll
4 Effingham no Lindsays
11 Elbert Reubin Linsey 1793 tax defaulter; Reuben Lindsey 1795 voter
5 Franklin Jno. Lindsey 1786-93 deeds grantor; Mary Lindsey 1786-93 deeds grantor; Jacob Lindsey deed witness 1786-93; Jno. Lindsey deed witness 1786-93
6 Glynn none
7 Greene Jacob Lindesy 1793 muster roll
8 Liberty none
9 Richmond Moses Lindsey land court 1786-7
10 Washington Jno. Lindsey headright 1789-93
11 Wilkes Jno. Lindsey headright 1790-95
p. 5 (Rice & McCay) John Lindsey 1793 tax
p. 15 (Rice & McCay) Abraham Linsey and Thos. Linsey 1794 tax

(Note: Columbia was created in December 1790 from Richmond, and Elbert was created December 1790 from Wilkes.)

Index to 1790 census and substitute lists: Nicknames and abbreviated given names are listed under the formal versions—Betty and Eliza under Elizabeth, Billy and Wm under William, etc. The counties are given by their number codes—Moses GA9, SC5, VA12 mean Georgia-Richmond Co., South Carolina-Newberry Co., and Virginia-Henrico Co. Given names appearing more than once in a county are indicated by brackets—William KY2(3). There are duplicate entries for some persons in the lists above, especially for Kentucky and Georgia. The most popular names are John (29), William (26), and James (25) for the men and Elizabeth (7) and Mary (5) for the women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>County/State Code</th>
<th>Given Name(s)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GA11 SC5 VA9</td>
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<td>David</td>
</tr>
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<td>VA18</td>
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<td>Dennis</td>
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<td>PA7 PA9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmond</td>
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<tr>
<td>KY2(2) KY4(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC2</td>
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Queries

Query 4: Abraham Lindsey of Marengo County, Alabama

The oldest information I have is that my G.G.G. Grandfather Abram (Abraham) Lindsey or Lindsay was married the second time to a Martha Varner. She was the widow of a James Varner. They were married on January 24, 1827, in Marengo County, Alabama. They had eight children. I believe Abram died about 1843. One of Abram's children was William Lindsey, who was my G.G. Grandfather. In one of the censuses William Lindsey said he was born in Kentucky. William married one of Martha Varner's daughters.

-----Lindsey Keene, Rt. 10, Box 258, Meridian, MS 39301

Query 5: David Lindsey of Pennsylvania

Margaret Lindsay Atkinson's 1889 book, The Lindsays of America, pp. 218-220, provided the key to my Lindsey-Lindsay connection back to the pre-Revolutionary War era. She tells of a David Lindsey who emigrated from Scotland and bought and settled on a large farm near "or where the city of Pittsburgh now is." There he lived and died, leaving four sons: Hezekiah, who settled in Ohio; David, Jr., of Kentucky (then western Virginia); Edward of North Carolina, and William, who died in the Revolutionary War leaving two sons, John of Kentucky and William of Kentucky and later of Vincennes, Indiana, (where William died). (See National Archives W553, BLWt 28649-160-55, film 1566:0402, and Hezekiah's file S41770, film 1566:0641.)

Research to establish further data concerning the senior David Lindsey, who settled near Fort Pitt, has revealed little. In Book 1A, page 160, Washington County, PA, is recorded a deed conveyance from David Lindsey to John

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Reed, 4 March 1780, recorded 6 December 1783: David Lindsey of Youghagania County, Virginia, receiving twelve thousand pounds currency of Pennsylvania from John Reed of same county and state, said tract of 400 acres "lying and being on the waters of Miller's Run within the County and State aforesaid."

The Washington County, PA, Canonsburg quadrangle map (1960) shows this apparent property, referred to as "Justice," warranted to a John Reed in 1786, the boundaries bordered by the same property owners referred to in David Lindsey's deed release in 1780. Pennsylvania records today apparently contain no records of the former ownership by David Lindsey of John Reed's property "Justice."

The diary of George Washington, 20 September 1784, states, "Went early this morning to view my land and to receive the final determination of those who live upon it.... Dined at David Reed's, after which Squire Reed began to inquire whether I would part with the land, and upon what terms, adding that although they did not conceive they would be dispossessed yet to avoid contention they would buy.... I told them I had no inclination to sell...."

A footnote in the published diary discloses that David Reed and his brother Squire John Reed came from Lancaster County to Washington County in 1777 and bought land on Miller's Creek from an agent of George Croghan, who claimed the land to the exclusion of Washington. Apparently, the senior David Lindsey of Youghagania County, Virginia, (now Washington County, PA), sold title to disputed land.

There is no known genealogical data on the man other than what is revealed in Margaret Lindsay Atkinson's book of 1889, her information being given to her by Tipton Lindsey, Esq., of Tulare County, California, pioneer and state senator (1874) and his daughter Kate. They revealed that their early ancestor David Lindsey came directly from Scotland before the Revolution but expressed the possibility he may have settled for a time in Ireland.

As to the data concerning Tipton Lindsey, son of John Tipton Lindsey, Columbus, Indiana, grandson of William Lindsey, Revolutionary soldier and pensioner W553, Vincennes, IN, or data on David Lindsey, Jr., son of David mentioned earlier, who died in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, in April 1814, the reader should write the undersigned in Seattle.

David Lindsey, Jr., was a ranger on the frontier and settled near Ruddle's Fort, Bourbon County, KY, circa 1780 (later lying in Harrison County three miles northwest of Cynthiana). He married twice, first to a woman whose name is unknown and second to Nancy McNay on 16 November 1796. By the first marriage there were twelve children: James, John, William (my ancestor), Joseph, Mary, Margaret, Rebekah, David, Isabella, Jane, Ann, and Samuel. There were no children by the second marriage.

------Forrest Wood, 5001 44th Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98105

(Editor's note: (1) "Petitions from Yohogania County, Virginia," Raymond M. Bell, Virginia Genealogist, 17 (1973) 212-223, has one Lindsay entry: p. 213 27 Oct 1778 petition requesting division of Yohogania County, which petition signed by David Linsey; (2) Virginia Court Records of Southwestern Pennsylvania: Records of the District

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Lt. Col. John Lindsey of Newberry County, SC

(The Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, volume III, 1775-1790, N. Louise Bailey and Elizabeth Ivey Cooper, (Columbia, SC: 1981), pp. 435-436, has a biography of Lt. Col. John Lindsey (1740-1795). This entry is reproduced here verbatim, except that the sources are expanded from abbreviations into full citations. Note that the authors are not certain Lt. Col. John Lindsey is the same John who served in the South Carolina assemblies, but express their opinion that he was. Formerly, many genealogists working on this Newberry line have identified John's father John (d. 1787) as the colonel and legislator, but it is much more likely that the younger John was the colonel--lieutenant colonel, actually--since it known for certain he was a militia company captain during part of the war. The older John was probably too old to have served actively in the Revolutionary War.)

John Lindsey was the son of John Lindsey (d. 1787) and Alice Crosson. He resided in that area of Ninety Six District which became Newberry County. Between 1774 and 1786, he received through grants at least 1,769 acres near the Enoree River and Indian and King's creeks. The 1790 federal census listed five slaves as part of his Newberry household. During the American Revolution, Lindsey served as a lieutenant colonel in the militia. Beginning his legislative service simultaneously, he represented the Upper District Between Broad and Saluda Rivers (Spartan) in the Second Provincial Congress (1775-1776) and the First General Assembly (1776). Later, Lindsey was elected by the Lower District Between Broad and Saluda Rivers to the Fifth (1783-1784), Seventh (1787-1788), and Eighth (1789-1790) General Assemblies. As a Lower District delegate at the state convention, he voted against ratification of the federal Constitution (1788). Two years later, he served the same district at the state constitutional convention (1790). Locally Lindsey was a justice of the peace for Newberry County (1786). Married to Elizabeth Humphrey, he was the father of seven children: Alice, Caleb, Humphrey, Joshua, John (1776-1864), James (1779-1841), and Elizabeth. John Lindsey died sometime in 1795.

[Footnote] Possibly the John Lindsey who served in the House for the Second Provincial Congress and the First and Fifth General Assemblies was John Lindsey (d. 1787), the father of John Lindsey (1740-1795). The elder man, also recorded as a colonel, was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and the father of five other children, including James (d. 1799), Sarah Speaks, Esther (m. Jared Smith), Abigail Wells, and Thomas. He died testate in Newberry County. Furthermore, the John Lindsey who represented the Upper District Between Broad and Saluda Rivers could have been someone other than either of the foregoing John Lindseys. Extant records indicated there were several men of that name in Ninety Six District and three alone in Newberry County, but they did not give political and biographical information. Therefore, for the lack of discerning, conclusive data, the sketch of John Lindsey was based on the most logical evidence.


** Lindsey Family Graveyard, Clarke County, VA **


This family graveyard is located midway between Upperville and Millwood in Clarke County, Virginia, at the northeast end of the Shenandoah River Bridge on Route 50. Now quite neglected, it is enclosed in a high iron fence and contains three gravestones and a monument. Inscriptions contributed by Ruth Lincoln Kaye of Alexandria, Virginia.

Sarah, wife of Dr. James Lindsey, d. 31 Dec. 1861, aged 75yrs. 8mos 5days. Member of Baptist Church. "Mother."

A.V. Lindsey, b. 30 Oct. 1818; d. 31 July 1895.

John T. Lindsey, b. 6 Sept. 1817; d. 9 Aug. 1895.

Sarah M., wife of A.N. Bowen, d. 21 Sept. 1887, aged 72yrs. 9mos. 10days. Member of Baptist Church.

Elizabeth, wife of William Colston, b. 12 Mch. 1846; d. 30 Jan. 1920.

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