

Douglas Shipley's Genealogy

Dated 4/21/2001

Part of the Henry Austin of Maryland Line

(Followed by Doug's answers to questions asked by Dan Whitley, compiler for Henry Austin of MD)

DEDICATION

Dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Pearl S. Frey, great granddaughter of Frank and Fanny Austin, whose papers, "Grandma Pearl's Journal, 1943-1966" and "The Beginning of this Clan," March 6, 1969, are major resources and inspiration for continuing research into family history.

I. AN INTRODUCTION

Family reunions and the development of our family history are not only opportunities to treasure the memory of our ancestors, but to find people we never knew existed (both in the present and in the past), to discover links with the past that make history more exciting and personal, and to recognize and appreciate characteristics of our families which brought our ancestors a mighty long way. These characteristics have contributed to our well-being today and will sustain our children in the future. In the unfolding of this history, we find that not only have our names been passed down to us, but characteristics of hard work, sacrifice, thrift, patience, courage, good humor, common sense, resourcefulness, compassion, love and devotion to family, religious faith, practice and service, community leadership, athletic ability, etc...have been passed.

These characteristics, along with many others, helped our ancestors not only survive the inhumanities suffered as slaves, but have provided a firm foundation for us to enjoy the advantages of today's world, overcome its difficulties and contribute to a better world. It then becomes clear that it is our duty to perpetuate these characteristics now and in future generations and it is our hope that these pictures and stories will help our children recognize, understand, appreciate and develop characteristics which have proven valuable in producing happy and constructive lives and families.

We are grateful for this work begun by Mrs. Pearl S. Frey and to our cousins and friends for the information they supplied. Research into census records, state and county birth, marriage and death records, newspaper articles, etc... have helped to confirm, and occasionally differs from what we have learned from relatives, friends and other records.

We will periodically publish corrections and additions to this family history and will continue the research to enable us to go as far back into our history, as possible. Your corrections, additions, questions and comments on the following history will be gratefully appreciated. We hope our children will continue this work using this report as a model. We hope that our cousins will continue this to develop family history and pictorial family tree charts of their direct ancestors and share with us.

One of Mrs. Pearl S. Frey's favorite poems describes the kind of values we hope the development of family history will bring to all of us.

BUILDERS

From childhood's happiest days
To our last years,
We are all builders.

Whether with blocks or deeds,
Into our structure enter our inmost thoughts,

Our outward conduct, our inner creeds.
Oh! Happy he, who though some fault he shows
Yet feels his soul house stand
Each resounding shock

I. OUR FAMILY HISTORY - ORAL AND WRITTEN

Prior to the 20th century, few people's lives received many annotations except for a birth or death date in a family Bible. Much of the day-to-day life of the average person remained unrecorded. For the life of a slave, those meager tidbits of anchor-point self-recorded information would have been even less likely. In Frederick Douglass' revealing autobiography, he pointed out that a slave's birth might only be remembered amongst the other slaves in conjunction with another event (near Winter, the time a calf was born, or when the flood happened, etc.). Therefore, it is sometimes very difficult to have exact dates of birth or death for those born into slavery.

Due to these facts, any genealogical study of formerly enslaved families must include and embrace their oral histories. That is not to say that all oral information is to be taken at face value and automatically assumed accurate. It is in the review of the totality of the details that a true understanding of the events unfolds. Oral history should be included as one type of "proof" of genealogy/family history and should be paired with documentary research.

Generations of the family first learned of FRANK AUSTIN, SR and FANNY AUSTIN from their great granddaughter, Mrs. PEARL S. FREY. On March 6, 1969, she wrote a paper entitled "The Beginning of this Clan," in which she delineated her family's genealogy. In an excerpt from that autobiographical work, Mrs. FREY described her great grandparents' (FRANK and FANNY AUSTIN) story as follows:

My mother's great-grandfather was a slave owner whose name was Austin. In those days, some Indian runners were slaves. At fairs, etc., the best Indian runners were put in races like dogs and horses are now. The slave owner Austin had a daughter [FANNY]. The story goes that she saw one of these Indian runners [FRANK] and begged her father to buy him for her. Well, he did, but in some way, they became married. From this union, my mother's father, Peter Austin was born and altogether 12 other children. When I knew them, they were living on a farm in Osage County [Kansas].

She was a small white woman with blue eyes and very small. He a tall dark Indian, very gentle, and not at all talkative. Her father's name was Austin. And since the Indian was a slave, his name became Austin, which had been Peebley. In this time, his family name would have been Peebley...

FRANK AUSTIN, SR. was born in Kentucky about June 7, 1800. Mrs. FREY did not mention it, but FRANK, SR. had an older sister, SUSAN. It was from her descendants that the FREY and AUSTIN families learned of that connection and their more complicated heritage.

SUSAN, who was married to MOSES BRYANT had several children. Amongst them was JAMES JACKSON BRYANT, who fathered James H. Bryant. It was in a story that JAMES JACKSON BRYANT related to his grandson, Earl Bryant (James H.'s son) that it was learned that FRANK was the brother of SUSAN. JAMES told Earl that SUSAN's mother (name unknown) was an Indian that was stolen by white men from her tribe (probably Shawnee). Since Indians reportedly couldn't be sold, she was given to Negro slaves to raise. The Indian girl grew into a woman and along with a Negro slave, they became the parents of at least two children. Census records show that SUSAN was also born in Kentucky. There is no information about additional children being born to the Indian woman and no more is known of FRANK's or SUSAN's origins. It is also unknown how or when SUSAN and FRANK came to Missouri. However, both ended up living as slaves in Clay County, Missouri.

II. THE BRYANTS

In the Bryant's family history, it is noted that MOSES and SUSAN were slaves in Clay County. MOSES' master allowed him to "buy his time." The term was used to describe the system by which a slave paid his master for the privilege to do what he wanted with portions of his day. Generally, the slave would use the time to earn extra money to pay for the time off, work odd jobs to save extra money, and eventually pay for his own freedom.

MOSES had a spring wagon and a team that he used to go through the countryside to peddle whatever he could to help gain money. By the Fall of 1864, MOSES had managed to save \$900. Apparently, someone had been talking about the money because robbers showed up at the house one day and demanded the money.

At the time, MOSES, SUSAN, and their children were in the act of peeling apples to dry so that MOSES could sell them. The robbers, who were riding horses, demanded the money (which MOSES had cleverly hidden in the apples that he was drying) then apparently searched the house. After not finding the money, the "bush-whackers" took MOSES with them out into a corn field. The family heard the sound of a whip lashing and MOSES' cry of "Oh, Lord!" and then gun shots followed. MOSES body was located several days later when the buzzards began to circle his corpse.

The day after MOSES had been killed, SUSAN and the children found the money in drying apples. They were scared of robbers coming back for the money. So, they kept the money hidden until they could leave. Sometime after the Fall 1864, she moved her family to Lakeview, Kansas. It is not known how they traveled there or whether they were free or runaways. However, no notice of runaway slaves has been located in the local paper of the time. They remained in Lakeview until 1866, then moved to Perry, Kansas. SUSAN used the money to buy a farm for the family. Descendants of MOSES and SUSAN BRYANT remained on that family land.

The BRYANT family was listed in the 1865 Kansas State Census in Lecompton Township, Douglas County, Kansas. Lecompton was located near Perry, Kansas. Why had they picked Lecompton as their new home? In checking of the history of the area, it becomes even more of a mystery. Lecompton had a Confederate history and it's interesting to locate a group of formerly enslaved people moving from slavery to an area like Lecompton. It had been considered the "Confederate Capital" of the Kansas territory.

In the late 1850s, Lecompton was considered the headquarters of the Proslavery Party in Kansas and was even "made" the territorial capital. The area was most likely popular because of its geographic location, which allowed for various forms of transportation to supply the township including stagecoaches and boats.

In the Fall of 1857, the Lecompton Constitutional Convention met to draft a constitution to obtain statehood for Kansas. They developed a constitution that protected slavery without regard to how the people within the territory voted. Their constitution never went into effect and when the proslavery forces lost power in Kansas, the town went into decline.

By 1858, the political power was moved from Lecompton, the voice of proslavery to Lawrence, which advocated a free state. Lawrence had originally been planned as the state's capital when it was organized in 1854. It was named after Amos A. Lawrence, an advocate for Emigrant a Aid Society. The society, which was in Boston helped to found Lawrence. Today, there is a Kansas historical marker on U.S. 40 to mark Lecompton as the "slavery capital."

The 1865 Census recorded the BRYANT family as SUSAN - age 49, born in Kentucky; HENRY (a farmer) - age 26, born in Missouri; FRANCES (a domestic) - age 23, born in Missouri; MARTHA - age 19, born in Missouri; MARY - age 17, born in Missouri; NANCY - age 13, born in

Missouri; CHARLES - age 11, born in Missouri; JACK - age 7, born in Missouri; LIZZEY - age 4, born in Missouri; SUSAN M. - age 2, born in Missouri; and MANDA M. - age 2 months, born in Kansas. Of course, the BRYANT family was not alone. FRANK and FANNY's family was close by.

III. FANNY AUSTIN. . .THE REST OF THE STORY

FANNY AUSTIN was born in or around Fluvanna County, Virginia between 1817 and 1820. When Mrs. FREY wrote about the slave owner's daughter that had seen the Indian runner, it was FANNY AUSTIN that she had been describing and noted that FANNY asked her father to buy FRANK for her. Questions arose as to how they had been able to marry? The story's details have taken decades to unfold.

Thanks to the Lugrands of Wichita, Kansas and Miss Melba Austin, Denver, Colorado, a picture of FANNY AUSTIN was found that was originally given to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. ALMADIE AUSTIN, wife of FANNY's son, JUBE. Based on her physical appearance and oral history, the family had always believed that FANNY was white (Mrs. FREY's own description was that "...She was a small white woman with blue eyes..."). It had always just been assumed that because she was the daughter of a slave owner and looked the way she did that she was white. Well, in information confirmed by researchers from the Clay County Historical Library's archives, it was determined that FANNY AUSTIN was not white, but was in fact a mulatto (a black/white mix) that had been a slave herself.

In 1821 and 1827, an individual named Thomas Peebley, Sr., a white Tennessee born slave owner received land grants for property consisting of the northeast and northwest quarters of Section 6, Township 51, of Range 30 in Clay County, Missouri. Thomas Peebley, Sr. was born on May 21, 1797 in Tennessee. He was a farmer and had served in the Black Hawk War. He was married to Ann (nee Cameron) Peebley, who had also been born in Tennessee on August 8, 1803. Peebley's role in this story will become more evident, later.

On December 27, 1831, a white Virginia born slave owner named THOMAS AUSTIN purchased a piece of land in Clay County, Missouri for \$280.00 from Abraham and Elizabeth Coots. The deed for the land wasn't filed, however, until March 3, 1844. The land consisted of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 51, of Range 30. It was about eighty acres and was originally land granted to Coots in 1829. It was adjoining the previously noted property of Thomas Peebley. In other words, the properties shared a common border. Both properties were in what was known as Fishing River Township. Clay County was part of an area known as "Little Dixie" because of the individuals' Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia origins and philosophies. The area was one of the top slave holding counties in the state.

In the 1840 U.S. Census for Clay County, Missouri, THOMAS AUSTIN was listed as being the sole "free" person living on his land. Under the named head of household, the 1840 Census only described the sexes of all free individuals living on the land and recorded their ages within age range brackets. THOMAS AUSTIN was listed as being between 50 and 60 years old. So, his birth date would have been between 1780 and 1790.

In addition to the 1840 U.S. Census listing the number of free persons, it also listed the number of slaves by sex within age ranges, as well. With the exception of the head of the household, no other person's name (especially slaves) was listed on the census. At that time, THOMAS AUSTIN owned eight slaves (3 males under 10 years old, 2 males between 10 and 24 years old, 1 female under 10 years old, and 2 females between 10 and 24 years old).

On January 26, 1842, THOMAS AUSTIN, who was still residing in Fishing River Township executed the "first" of his two Last Will and Testaments. In that will, he stated the following:

. . . It is my will and desire that the following slaves of mine at my death be set free and I do

hereby emancipate them to wit: Fanny and her children that is to say Peter, Jack, Maria and Riley and also that all children which she may have hereafter. I hereby set free from servitude at my death. I also set free at my death Ellick or Alexander, Henry, Mary and her child together with all the children which the said Mary may hereafter have and it is further my will and desire that after my death that all my property, real, personal, and other be sold that out of the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, that first my just debts and funeral expenses be paid and that the balance be equally divided amongst the said Fanny, Ellick, or Alexander, Henry and Mary. . .

(The names of FANNY's children are the same names as the ones that would later be recorded with FRANK and FANNY PEEBLEY in the 1860 U.S. Census for Clay County, Missouri's Fishing River Township's "free inhabitants.")

Presuming that none of the slaves noted in the 1840 U.S. census had died before AUSTIN's 1842 will, they can be identified by name and placed in their age categories. FANNY, who was between 10 and 24 years old was the mother of four children; PETER - under 10 years old, JACK - under 10 years old, MARIA - under 10 years old, and RILEY - under 10 years old. Henry and Ellick were both between 10 and 24 years old. Mary was between 10 and 24 years old and her child had probably not been born as of the census count.

On January 27, 1846, Thomas Austin executed his final Last Will and Testament. He noted that upon his death, he wished to have the following occur:

. . . It is my will and desire that my Negro man slave Elick or Alexander and my Negro man slave Henry and my Negro woman slave Fanny and her children to wit: Peter, Jack, Maria, Riley, Frank, and Billey. And my Negro woman slave Mary and her children to wit: Lewis, Mary Jane and Martha shall be free from servitude and slavery and from claim or claims of all and every person claiming through or under me by inheritance or descent in any way, after my death. They are to remain in servitude to me during my natural life. . .

(The two additional names of FRANK and BILLEY, as children listed for FANNY correspond to the names and ages of people listed with her eighteen years later in the 1860 Census.)

THOMAS AUSTIN also placed the same two provisions in this will that he had in the first. The first was that all the children born to any of the slave women from that time forward would be free of slavery from everyone. The second provision was that all of his property (except the slaves) should be sold at public auction and the proceeds after payment of his debts and expenses should be divided amongst the slaves Elick or Alexander, Henry, Fanny and Mary. He also stipulated that if any of them was not living at the time of his death, then their share was to be divided amongst the living ones.

The 1850 U.S. Census was the first to list the individual names of free people living on the land and their place of birth. THOMAS AUSTIN was still listed as the only free person on that land. It showed that he was a 70 year old man that had been born in Virginia. That age would have placed his birth date as around 1780.

In 1850, a separate U.S. Slave Census was taken in addition to the census for free persons. Slaves were still not listed by name, but were instead described under the slave owner's name by their age, sex, and coloration (b = black and m = mulatto). By that time, THOMAS AUSTIN was listed as owning sixteen (16) slaves. What is interesting to note is that all of them are listed as mulatto.

On the same census sheet that THOMAS AUSTIN's slaves were recorded, there were eighteen other slave owners listed with their respective slaves. Those would have been area neighbors of AUSTIN. Many of the slave owners listed had a mulatto slave or two amongst those described as "black," but only THOMAS AUSTIN's slaves were all listed as being mulatto. By itself, this fact

may not stand out, but if taken into the context that at that time in Clay County, there 2742 slaves listed as Negroes (black) and 476 mulattos, it becomes a little more noteworthy. Since THOMAS AUSTIN owned sixteen of them, he single-handedly owned a little over 3 percent of the entire population of mulattos slaves in all of Clay County, Missouri.

The descriptions of THOMAS AUSTIN's slaves are as follows:

1 - 30 year old f/m 1 - 11 year old m/m 1 - 5 year old m/m 1 - 27 year old m/m 1 - 11 year old m/m
1 - 3 year old f/m 1 - 24 year old f/m 1 - 12 year old f/m 1 - 1 year old f/m 1 - 22 year old m/m 1 - 7
year old f/m 1 - 9 month old f/m 1 - 17 year old m/m 1 - 5 year old m/m 1 - 14 year old m/m 1 - 4
year old f/m

One of his slaves was noted as being a 30 year old mulatto female. In census records, ages listed are often higher or lower than the person's actual age. So, it is believed that the woman listed as a 30 year old mulatto was FANNY. Some have offered that whites were also slaves, but if that were the case, FANNY would have been listed as a white slave, not mulatto.

Using the 1850 slave census, family history, and the names of AUSTIN's known adult slaves and their children, ages may be better identified. As it would have been AUSTIN that would have had to provide the information, the inclination would be to give greater credence to those listed ages. The owner was more apt to know exactly how old his property (slave) was than was the slave. If placed adjacent to their proposed ages, they would be: FANNY- 30; Ellick - 27; Mary - 24; Henry - 22; PETER - 17; JACK - 14; Lewis - 11; RILEY - 11; MARIA - 12; Mary Jane - 7; WILLIAM - 5; Martha - 4; FRANK - 5; FRANKIE - 3; and ELIZA ANN – the 1 year old or the 9 month old.

If those assumptions of ages were correct, the ages for PETER, JACK, RILEY, and MARIA would be older than previously believed. The previously noted ages for them were based primarily on the 1860 U.S. Census for Clay County, Missouri. However, based on the reasons mentioned above it is believed that these adjusted ages would probably be more accurate. One female child would be unaccounted for, however, no record was made of any additional children Mary may have had after 1846.

THOMAS AUSTIN apparently died in 1853. Beginning in September 1853, through November 1856, AUSTIN's estate's executors collected money on sales of property. As part of their final settlement of the estate in November 1856, the executors paid "FANNY AUSTIN," "Mary Austin," "Ellick Austin," and "Henry Austin" (as they were then calling themselves) \$550.00 each as their share of the remainder of the estate. However, it seemed that FANNY actually received an additional \$250.00, which brought her total to \$800.00.

All the evidence supports that FANNY was the unrecorded daughter of THOMAS AUSTIN. There is no single document denoting that relationship in those terms. Mrs. FREY noted that FANNY had asked her father, a slave owner, to buy FRANK for her. Census records and both family oral and written history show that both THOMAS AUSTIN and FANNY AUSTIN were born in Virginia. As the sole white person on the land, THOMAS AUSTIN had no other recorded family living with him. THOMAS AUSTIN's will describes no other familial ties and leaves nothing else to anyone but his slaves. THOMAS AUSTIN not only freed his slaves upon his death, but had all of his worldly possessions sold and the proceeds divided amongst the adult former slaves (which was very unusual and suggests a paternal involvement). Additionally, probate and census records show that THOMAS AUSTIN owned FANNY, a mulatto slave. All of THOMAS AUSTIN's slaves were mulatto, which was also unusual for the area.

THOMAS AUSTIN owned adjoining property to Thomas Peebley in Fishing River Township, Missouri. In a later section, it will be shown that Thomas Peebley was the last owner of FRANK AUSTIN, SR. So, one can not be confused by any other FANNY and FRANK living in Missouri at the correct time and place. As FANNY belonged to THOMAS AUSTIN in Missouri when she would have seen FRANK, she could only have asked him (AUSTIN) about the purchase of

FRANK. Therefore, THOMAS AUSTIN was her father, as had been indicated to her descendants.

FANNY was a slave and her father was her owner. It is unknown what possessed THOMAS AUSTIN to ensure the future of all of his slaves, but he did so by his will. Perhaps, AUSTIN knew that he could do in death what the times and his own conscience would not allow him to do in life; free his slaves. It is likely that THOMAS AUSTIN was also the father of at least one of the other slaves that he freed. He could have even been father of them all, but that information will likely never be known.

IV. THOMAS AUSTIN'S ORIGINS

Since it was now "known" that THOMAS AUSTIN had fathered FANNY AUSTIN, the search began as to where THOMAS AUSTIN had come. The census records were checked for THOMAS AUSTIN or an AUSTIN family living in the Fluvanna County, Virginia area in 1800, 1810, or 1820 without success. However, after using the Internet and learning about various genealogy websites, an AUSTIN family that had migrated from Maryland to a place called Albemarle County, Virginia was uncovered. That family not only had a large contingency, but several family members were named THOMAS. One was born in 1766, one in 1771, and one in 1773. With additional research, it was determined that they were cousins and only one of the three was born in Virginia. The other two were born in Maryland. The THOMAS AUSTIN born in 1766 was born in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Why continue to look at this family in Albemarle County, not Fluvanna. A map of Virginia shows that Albemarle County is located directly beside Fluvanna County. It was particularly interesting because the AUSTIN family that was being looked at was living in an area that was literally within a few miles of the Fluvanna County border. By way of historic note, Thomas Jefferson was also a resident of Albemarle County, Virginia. Jefferson's home in Albemarle County, Monticello was the location that his own slave/mistress, Sallie Hemmings lived.

Further investigation showed in 1810, a THOMAS AUSTIN was listed along with several other AUSTINs. However, that Thomas Austin appeared to have a family as there were a number of people living with him of various ages, including a wife in the age category 26 to 45 years old, as was he. That would have put his age range between 1765 and 1784. The age range was fine, but the marital circumstance didn't seem right. After additional research, it was concluded that this Thomas Austin was probably 1773. He and his family went to Sumner County, Tennessee.

The 1820 U.S. Census for Albemarle County noted that a THOMAS AUSTIN was between the ages of 26 and 45 years old. That would mean that his actual date of birth was between the years of 1775 and 1794, which was the correct birth date range. THOMAS was listed as the only free person in his household (i.e. - not married). He also owned two slaves, both of them were females: one in the category "under 14" (Fanny's age range) and the other "14-26" (possibly her mother?).

Additional research into that AUSTIN family showed that THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) was the son of HENRY and SARAH "SALLY" (HARRISON) AUSTIN. HENRY was born between 1740/1743 in Calvert County, Maryland and died before March 4, 1822 in Albemarle County, Virginia. He married SARAH HARRISON in 1758. HENRY AUSTIN was the son of SAMUEL and ELIZABETH (MARSHALL) AUSTIN. SAMUEL was born in 1710 in Calvert County and married ELIZABETH on about February 19, 1731, in Calvert. SAMUEL died there in 1765. SAMUEL's father was also named HENRY AUSTIN and his mother was ELIZABETH (LYLES) AUSTIN. HENRY AUSTIN had been born in England some time before 1687, migrated to Calvert County, Maryland and died there some time before 1745. The family was a slave holding family and in their wills often willed slaves to their beneficiaries. HENRY left a will, which provided the names of his slaves that he bequeathed to his children and grandchildren.

The family, like many of the time repeatedly used family names with each generation (THOMAS,

SAMUEL, HENRY and FRANCES "FANNY"). In that branch, three brothers, SAMUEL, THOMAS, and HENRY each had sons that were named THOMAS (their listed birth dates were 1771, 1773, and 1766, respectively). Each of those sons, were the ones previously noted that ended up living in Albemarle County, Virginia during the time frame 1810 - 1820 (FANNY's birth range). THOMAS AUSTIN (1771), who was not born in Virginia, got married and died in 1844. THOMAS AUSTIN (1773), who also was not born in Virginia, got married and his family settled in Tennessee. Both of those THOMAS' movements and lives were chronicled and they did not move to Missouri.

In trying to determine if the THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) was the same as the THOMAS AUSTIN (Missouri), the life of the AUSTIN (Albemarle County) had to be tracked. It was determined that THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) had never married and in his father's will had received a slave and a parcel of property in the Albemarle County area. Through real estate transactions, it appeared that he or one of the other two THOMAS AUSTINs living in the area at the time sold various properties in the area until about 1827.

In that year, one of THOMAS AUSTIN's (Albemarle County) brothers, OBEDIAH AUSTIN acted on behalf of a THOMAS AUSTIN during a real estate transaction. That THOMAS AUSTIN was noted to be residing in Tennessee. A later check showed that that particular THOMAS was probably the cousin. The 1830, 1840, and 1850 U.S. Census records were checked to determine if there was any other records of THOMAS AUSTIN in Albemarle County. None have been located that indicate him returning or living in the area after 1827.

In fact, much of the family seems to have moved out of the area after the late 1820s. In the 1830 and 1840 U.S. Census records for Albemarle County, the members of the family that were being tracking were not located. What had happened to them? Where did they go?

Well, a large contingent went to Missouri (What a coincidence!). After the deaths of HENRY AUSTIN (another brother of THOMAS') and his wife around 1821, their son DAVID was made the guardian of his younger siblings. DAVID apparently moved most of that part of the family to Missouri and they settled in Randolph, Macon, Monroe, and Howard Counties. These were all adjacent and adjoining counties in North Central Missouri.

From the AUSTIN history, notations on THOMAS AUSTIN's (Albemarle County) siblings showed amazing specificity about who they married (with dates included), death dates, if they moved and to where; however, THOMAS' notation only listed that he never married and provided no further details of his life. Why emphasize that piece of information?

It is strange to see how little information is listed about him when everyone else had so much. The only thing that was certain was that he was never married. They didn't even have an approximate death date (as if he had dropped off the family radar). It could be argued that a family that detailed and specific would have provided information unless he was not in favor with the family. Had THOMAS' life been disapproved of and had this aided in his decision to move from his Virginia home? His nieces and nephews decided to make a go of it in Missouri. Had he? THOMAS AUSTIN

and many of his kindred were not located in subsequent census records for the area. His brothers' children moved to north central Missouri (Randolph, Macon, Howard, and Clinton Counties) very late in the 1820s. As yet, no THOMAS AUSTIN (meeting the right criteria) has been located in the 1830 U.S. census in Virginia or Missouri. Just as THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) dropped off the face of the Earth, THOMAS AUSTIN (Missouri) emerges.

The first listing located for Fanny's owner/father (THOMAS AUSTIN), was in 1831, when he purchased land in Clay County, which was located only a county or two away from the other Virginia AUSTIN group. The 1850 U.S. census showed that he was born in Virginia. As previously noted the AUSTIN family located in Virginia often repeated ancestors names in subsequent generations. THOMAS (Missouri) not only utilized the name FANNY, but HENRY to name two of the only people that lived with him, his mulatto slaves. Those two mulatto slaves

also were allowed privileges with the slaves of the adjacent farm (Peebley's). At least one of those two slaves (FANNY) was THOMAS' child and it is very possible that both were his children. THOMAS' daughter, FANNY was also born in Virginia allegedly in a location that was within a few miles of the family of THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County).

A later census record for FANNY also shows a closer/more exact Virginia connection for the AUSTINs. The 1905 Kansas State census noted that FANNY was born in "Alvemile County," Virginia. There is no Alvemile County, Virginia; however, if it is said with even the slightest of Southern drawls, one can easily hear what should have been Albemarle. The only way that that county could have been recorded as FANNY's birth place is for her to have provided it to someone. No one else in the family had ever lived in Virginia and would not have therefore known anything about its counties. This is the most direct piece of evidence to show the connection between THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) and THOMAS AUSTIN (Missouri). How else does one explain, the census reference at least 85 years after FANNY was born? Considering that up to that point, the family had considered her being born in Fluvanna County, it would otherwise not make sense. This is why oral history and documentary evidence play key roles in uncovering the whole story.

Additionally, just like the details provided about the other Virginia AUSTINs, THOMAS AUSTIN's will was very exact. It insured that none of his kin would be able to claim his manumitted slaves. It is doubtful that the provision would have been made if he had no kin or they were still in Virginia. This points to relatives that probably lived close to the area.

No record has been located that shows that THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) moved with the other AUSTINs to Missouri, but again we are talking about the right time frame and correct location. There is no record that says FANNY and THOMAS were father/daughter, but we know that they were.

Although it can not be said with 100% certainty that THOMAS AUSTIN (Albemarle County) was the same individual as THOMAS AUSTIN (Missouri), the preponderance of the evidence supports this being the case. There are no known DNA tests that could be conducted nor documents unearthed that provide "irrefutable" proof. However, it is believed that the known information would satisfy most historical probate tests.

In August 1999, Douglas Shipley (great grandson of Mrs. Pearl S. Frey) went to the Austin National Family Convention (jointly sponsored by the Austin Family Associates of America and the Austin Genealogical Society of America) held in Washington, D.C. Although, no additional direct linkage/data was obtained, his information was well received and he gained allies in the quest for THOMAS AUSTIN's roots. Of course, all were curious of his origins as he was a "stand out" in the crowd. These organizations will undoubtedly play a part in the uncovering of the "confirmed" genealogy of THOMAS AUSTIN. However, with the information already noted above, they have been satisfied enough to seek to obtain the genealogy charts so that they can be prepared for inclusion with the HENRY of Calvert, Maryland's genealogy charts, which are being updated for 2001.

It would be interesting to see if the information would pass two of the most scrutinizing of historical probate tests, the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution (DAR and SAR) memberships. These are two of the most genealogically prestigious/selective groups in America. In order to become a member, a person must show clearly documented proof that they are the direct descendant of a veteran of the American Revolutionary War. Well, it just so happens that HENRY AUSTIN (the father of THOMAS) served as a Lieutenant under General Nelson. He was one of 3,000 Virginia militia who participated in the last war campaign at Yorktown. So, if they go with the thought that THOMAS (Albemarle County) and THOMAS (Missouri) are one in the same...

V. FRANK AUSTIN'S FREEDOM

In contrast to THOMAS AUSTIN's life, to date, very little information has been developed regarding Thomas Peebley, the other slave owner that lived next to him. It is unknown how his slaves were treated. But, it is apparent that they must have been treated differently than those of AUSTIN because Peebley did not free them as part of any will. Apparently, his heirs wanted or needed to sell his property. From the "Liberty Weekly Tribune," January 8, 1858, came an advertisement which stated:

To Henderson Peebley - Take notice: that the undersigned heirs of Thomas Peebley, dec'd, will make application to the Clay Co., Court at the next March term thereof for an order to sell the slaves belonging to said estate for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. You being one of the heirs of said estate can, if you wish, be present when said application is made. (January 4, 1858)

Clarinda Frampton Elisha Peebley
Mary Freeman Lucinda Peebley
Sarah Ann Angel Alfred Peebley
Jeremiah Peebley Malinda Peebley
Thomas Peebley Robert Peebley
Hannah Snodgrass Nancy Peebley

Later in the same paper apparently after the court's acceptance of the petition for sale, a public notice was printed and run on March 12, 19, and 26, and on April 2, 1858. The copy of the public notice stated:

ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE OF
SLAVES.

BY Virtue of an order of the County Court of Clay County, in the State of Missouri, made on the 2d day of March, 1858, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the court house door or yard in the city of Liberty, in the county and State aforesaid, on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, A..D., 1858, the following described Slaves for life, viz: One Negro man named Nathan, aged about 30 years--one Negro woman named George-Ann, aged about 30 years, and her girl child aged about 8 months--one Negro woman named Elizabeth, aged about 25 years, and her two children, one aged about 2 years, the other aged about 10 months, both girls--one Negro boy (child of Elizabeth) named John, aged about 6 years--one Negro man named Frank, aged about 44 years--and one Negro man named Ephraim, aged about 33 years, upon the following TERMS, to-wit: Upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved personal security.

ISAAC BROWN,
Adm'r.
NANCY PEEBLEY,
Adm'x.

Overlooking any arrangements that it is speculated that THOMAS AUSTIN and Thomas Peebley had regarding FRANK and FANNY, FRANK was to be placed on the auction block. By all previous accounts, FRANK's age would have been closer to 58 years old, yet he was listed as 44. As he was obviously in good shape and he most likely looked younger than his actual age, it's possible that no one knew FRANK's exact age. It is also possible that it was a deception to obtain a better bid for him. What is known with certainty is that he was to be sold to the highest bidder and there was nothing that FANNY could do about it. Or was there?

On April 5, 1858, at the court house in Liberty, Missouri, the sale occurred. FANNY went to the auction in order to participate in the event that could have separated her family forever. From

somewhere, the idea came for FANNY to purchase FRANK, herself. In fact, their only real hope was for her to buy his freedom. Although there is no record of it, it is believed that PETER (their oldest son) accompanied FANNY to the auction. Based on adjusted age calculations, PETER would have been a grown man between 22 and 25 years old. They were about to bid for his father's freedom and as the oldest son, it is reasonable to assume that he wouldn't have allowed his mother to attend the sale alone.

No historic account of this incident can provide the internal thoughts of the parties involved or the exact details of the scene. The anticipation associated with the sale of FRANK would have created tension that cut to the core of the couple. By this time, they were the parents of eight children and they had been "together" for more than twenty years. She'd been manumitted five years before this auction date. However, he'd remained a slave; property that could be bought and sold at will. This was their only true hope. If she didn't purchase him, he would undoubtedly remain a slave the rest of his life. Would the money from her father's estate be enough? After more than twenty years of being separate but together, she was there to try to buy her "husband's" freedom and if she failed, he would most likely be lost to her forever.

Although there is a handwritten report of the sale of the slaves by Isaac Brown, the administrator of the estate, there is no indication as to whether it was written in the exact order of the auction. It does provide the names of the slaves and who bid the most for each. It reported, "...on the 5th day of April AD 1858, it being the day in said order (illegible), between the hours of ten o'clock in the morn and five o'clock in the afternoon, proceed to sell at public a sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in the City of Liberty in the County of Clay in the state of Missouri, the 5th of April 1858, the said slaves belonging to the said estate..."

The slaves were sold one by one. The first two recorded bidders did not have any known personal investment in the property to be bought. Nathan was purchased by a man named Isaac Frampton for fourteen hundred and sixty seven dollars. Thomas Angell bid fourteen hundred and ten dollars for George Ann and her eight month old daughter.

The third listed buyer did have a known was personal involvement. It stated, "And Henry Asten (sp) having bid the highest and best bid for one Negro woman named Elizabeth and child, aged about 25 years, the same were stricken off to him, he giving bond with good personal security, payable twelve months after date, for the sum of thirteen hundred and fourth dollars, the child by age about ten months. Apparently, Thomas Peebley and THOMAS AUSTIN allowed more than just FANNY and FRANK to be together. There had to have been an connection for HENRY and ELIZABETH, as well. The story didn't have as happy an ending for ELIZABETH's other children. ELIZABETH's other daughter and son (JOHN), were purchased by Thomas Peebley, Jr. for four hundred dollars and seven hundred thirty five dollars, respectively.

Two more slaves were to be sold that day, FRANK and Ephraim. Ephraim's purchase was recorded last. It noted that he was purchased by an A.M. Mineuy (sp) for one thousand eighteen dollars.

However, it was the next to last recorded bid that had another personal buyer involved. It noted, "And Fanny Austin having bid the highest and best bid for an Negro man named Frank aged about 44 years, and having given her note with sufficient security, payable twelve months after date for the sum of nine hundred & ten dollars and 50/100, the same was stricken off to her. . ." (This information would be repeated in the later account in FRANK's obituary). She had bought FRANK, for herself. Tears had to have flowed from fear, relief, and mostly joy. They would be together until death did them part.

THOMAS AUSTIN did not buy FRANK PEEBLEY as was originally believed. However, it is speculated that THOMAS AUSTIN had some type of arrangement with his neighbor (Thomas Peebley) regarding FRANK and FANNY. The two began having children between 1833 -1836, which was at the earliest, twenty years before either was freed.

In addition to other information located about FANNY AUSTIN in the Clay County Historical Library's archives, it was determined that she wasn't shy about receiving what was due to her. On April 27, 1859, FANNY took a Darius Sessions and a John Story to court. The two had made a promissory to FANNY for \$450.00, which was to be paid the next day and they had not paid it. FANNY won her court case and the two were ordered to pay her the original sum plus an additional \$10.00 for the cost of the law suit. Why had Fanny taken the two to court? It's possible that she had made the arrangement with the two for that sum of money to use as money that she had promised to pay for Frank's promissory note. That might have made her desperate to collect such a large debt.

Thanks again to Miss Jacqueline Lugrand and her mother, Mrs. Jacqueline Lugrand, daughter of Vernon Austin and granddaughter of JUBE AUSTIN, we found that the names of some members of the family first appeared in the 1860 U.S. Census for Clay County, Missouri in Fishing River Township under the last name of "PEEBLEY." At that time, those listed were FRANK, age 55; FANNY, age 43; PETER, age 22, JACK, age 20, MARIA, age 17; RILEY, age 16; FRANK, age 15; WILLIAM, age 14; JANE, age 12; ELIZA, age 8; ALEXANDER, age 8, JULIA, age 6, and AGNES, age 4. The family also had individuals by the name of Slaughter living with them.

What happened to ELLICK, HENRY, and MARY AUSTIN (the other adult slaves of THOMAS AUSTIN)? Only records of Henry Austin after he was freed have been located. HENRY continued to live in Fishing River Township and by 1860 was working as a laborer for James Henshaw. HENRY was listed in the 1860 census as being a 30 year old "black" male laborer and having been born in Missouri. After that census, there is no further record of him in Fishing River Township. However, he continued to be a part of the AUSTIN group. More will be provided later in this document.

During the 1863 - 1864 time frame, FRANK and FANNY moved to Kansas. It is a part of BRYANT oral history that FRANKIE BRYANT (aka BIG GEORGE AUSTIN), one of MOSES and SUSAN's sons, killed a man. The story was that GEORGE, while still in Missouri was told by a man (a slave master) to cut some wood. After awhile, GEORGE stopped to rest. The man began to beat him for stopping. BIG GEORGE could not take the beating anymore and killed the man. He then fled to Kansas. BIG GEORGE began using the last name of AUSTIN to conceal his identity when he moved to Kansas. Some have speculated that that was why FRANK and FANNY began using the name of AUSTIN, as well. No record has been located to date of any fugitive flyer information about FRANKIE BRYANT or GEORGE AUSTIN.

Another anecdotal story in the Frey's family history told of PETER AUSTIN being shot in the side by Quantrill's Raiders. PETER was working in the field and someone in the group shot him while they were on their way to burn the town of Lawrence, Kansas. PETER survived and recovered from his wounds. Although historic documents do not record that particular event, it does provide that two of Quantrill's raiders had been the James brothers (Jessie and Frank), who were from the town of Kearney, Missouri, which was just North of Fishing River Township. The James family owned slaves themselves and were sympathetic to the Confederate cause. Quantrill's guerrillas attacked towns in Missouri and Kansas that were sympathetic to the Union. On August 21, 1863, Quantrill's Raiders attacked and burned the town of Lawrence, Kansas. The story of PETER's shooting along with the attack on Lawrence seem to fall in line with the next series of events.

As the Civil War had been ongoing for two years, FRANK PEEBLEY's family must have discussed its implications. PETER was shot as a by-product of the war and it had to have created discord within the family. FRANK AUSTIN, JR. apparently was not going to sit by any longer. He moved to Kansas and shortly after arriving, FRANK, JR. enlisted in the 2nd Color Kansas Infantry of the United States Army on September 7, 1863. The date was just three weeks after his brother had allegedly been shot. The family moved shortly after FRANK, JR.'s enlistment and began using the last name of AUSTIN instead of PEEBLEY. In a June 13, 1902 U.S. Army deposition for FRANK, JR.'s widow, ALEXANDER AUSTIN wrote the following about FRANK,

JR.:

"...He came Kansas and enlisted before we came. He had not been in Kansas long. I don't know whether he came over on purpose to enlist or not. We came over while he was in the army. We came to Lawrence and he returned there. . ."

In 1865 Kansas Census, FRANK, SR. and FANNY were also listed in LeCompton Township on the same sheet as had been the names of SUSAN and her children. FRANK, SR. and FANNY were recorded with their family. At that time, the family included: FRANK (a farmer) - aged 52, born in Kentucky; FANNY - aged 45, born in Virginia; RILEY (a laborer) - aged 22, born in Missouri; WILLIAM (a teamster) - aged 18, born in Missouri; FRANK (a soldier with the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry) - aged 19, born in Missouri; FRANKIE J. - aged 17, born in Missouri; ELISA - aged 16, born in Missouri; ELICK - aged 14, born in Missouri; JULIA - aged 12, born in Missouri; AGGIE - aged 10, born in Missouri; HENRY - aged 9, born in Missouri; JUBE - aged 4, born in Missouri; ELISA SLAUTER - aged 4, born in Missouri; RILEY SLAUTER - aged 1, born in Missouri; and Betty Davis - aged 30, born in Missouri.

Also in the 1865 Kansas state census for Douglas County, Wakarusa Township, HENRY AUSTIN's was listed as the adjacent family to PETER AUSTIN's family. HENRY was list as being a 36 year old "mulatto" male farmer and having also been born in Missouri. He was recorded with his wife, ELIZABETH AUSTIN (age 37 - born in North Carolina); and his children, MARY E. AUSTIN (age 9); MARIA AUSTIN (age 8); SERILLA AUSTIN (age 7); NANCY AUSTIN (age 5); MISSOURI A. AUSTIN (age 3); JAMES A.AUSTIN (age 4 months). HENRY, his wife and all children were listed as mulattos and all the children with the exception of JAMES were born in Missouri. Which means that they could have arrived in Kansas in 1862, after MISSOURI was born or they could have remained in the state of Missouri up until sometime after the Civil War ended. This was the HENRY AUSTIN that had been raised with FANNY on THOMAS AUSTIN's land, is speculated to be her brother, purchased ELIZABETH's and one of her daughter's freedoms the same day that FANNY purchased FRANK.

During the late 1870's, a large migration of Southern blacks came to Kansas to settle to get away from the hatred they experienced in the South. It is estimated that in the "Exodus of 1879," more than fifteen thousand blacks migrated to Kansas and beyond. It created such a uproar for the white citizens of the South (concerned about the labor market) that they attempted to forcibly stop them from leaving.

The 1870 Federal Census for Kansas showed that FRANK, SR. and FANNY were living in Jefferson County, in The Borough of Perry. FRANK was listed as 50 years old and FANNY was listed as 42. From a microfilm copy of the original document, it appeared that the color for FANNY was originally listed as "W" (white), but a "B"(black) was drawn over it. Also listed with the household were WILLIAM (age 25); ELIZA (age 19); ALEX (age 17); JULIA (age 15); AGGIE (age 12); HENRY (age 10); and JUBE (age 8).

There was also a ROBERT AUSTIN that was listed on the same census record. His family followed a listing for FRANK, JR.'s family. He was listed as being a 45 year old laborer that and born in Missouri. Living with him were JULIA, age 21 (born in Missouri); RACHAEL, age 16 (born in Missouri); LIZZIE, age 2; and QUINCY, age 2. It was not known if there was a relationship between FANNY, FRANK, and ROBERT, but it's not a coincidence that they were living next to one another with the same last name.

The 1875 Kansas State Census for Jefferson County, Kentucky Township listed the families together again. PETER AUSTIN (age 38) was listed as a day laborer and was recorded with MAHALA (age 35) , FANNIE (age 12) , WILLIAM (age 10) , MARY J. (age 10), ANN ELIZA (age 7), and CLARK (age 4).

Listed in the dwelling next to PETER's was his brother FRANK, JR.'s. FRANK (age 30) was

listed as a day laborer and he was enumerated with SARAH (age 28), ALICE (age 11) , ALBERT (age 5) , FREDDIE (age 4) , and BENNIE (age 1).

Next to FRANK, JR.'S house HENRY AUSTIN (the one that grew up with FANNY) was again recorded with this group. HENRY (age 40) was also listed as a day laborer and was recorded with ELIZABETH (age 43), MARY E. (age 20), SERRILDA (age 17), NANCY (age 15), MISSOURI A. (age 12), JAMES A. (age 8), EMMA (age 7), WILLIAM H. (age 5), and ALEXANDER (age 3).

Of course the picture would not be complete without the family that lived next to HENRY's, FRANK AUSTIN, SR. FRANK (age 58) was listed with "ANNA" (age 50), Alex (age 21), HENRY (age 16), "JUBA" (age 14), and B.S. SLAUTER and MARY SLAUTER (ages 13 and 14).

The 1880 Federal Census for Kansas was the last federal census in which FRANK, SR. and FANNY would be listed together. The 1890 Federal Census records were almost all completely destroyed by fire. FRANK and FANNY were found in Dragoon Township of Osage County, Kansas. By that time, the census was recording some interesting details. FRANK was recorded as a 62 years old farmer that was born in Kentucky along with both of his parents. It was also noted that he could neither read nor write. FANNY was listed as "Hanner," a 58 year old that was born in Virginia along with both of her parents. It was noted that she too could neither read nor write.

The other individuals with them were "JUB" (JUBE), their 20 year old son; HENRY their 18 year old son; and MARY and RILA "SLAWTER," their 17 and 15 year old granddaughter and grandson, respectively.

In 1885, HENRY AUSTIN (the one that grew up with FANNY) was located living in Williamstown. He was listed with JAMES AUSTIN (age 21); WILLIAM AUSTIN (age 16); and ALEX AUSTIN (age 14). JAMES, WILLIAM, and ALEX are presumably his sons as JAMES had previously been listed with him in the 1865 Census record. Also living with HENRY were GARRET TWATES (?), age 25; ANN TWATES (?), age 24; ANNIE ELLIS, age 5; and HAZE HAWKINS, age 30. Because of the age range and living relationship with HENRY AUSTIN, it is believed that ANN may have been HENRY's daughter MISSOURI A. AUSTIN. HENRY, GARRET, and HAZE were all listed as farmers.

Because Kansas had census records at five years points between federal census records, FRANK and FANNY were last located together in the any type of census record in 1895. They were living with their son, JUBE. The family was listed as FRANK (age 88); JUBE (age 30); FRANCIS (age 80); ELMADIE (age 27); ADA (age 9); HARRY (age 7); ELMER (age 4) and LENA (age 2). It listed FRANK's occupation as "farmer" and JUBE's as "miner." Both, FRANK and FANNY's place of birth was erroneously listed as Kentucky.

Three years later, FRANK AUSTIN, SR. died on May 12, 1898. In "The Enterprise," a Burlingame, Kansas newspaper, dated May 19, 1898, the following article was located:

Frank Austin, Sr., a highly respected colored citizen died Thursday, May 12, at the home of his son Jube Austin. The remains were interred Saturday in the Burlingame Cemetery. Deceased was ninety-eight years old at the time of death. Mr. Austin was born Kentucky and was bought out of slavery in 1857 by his wife for \$950. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for forty years and helped organize the colored Baptist Church of this city. Deceased was the father of thirteen children, twenty-eight grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren. To the sorrowing relatives is extended the sympathy of all.

In the 1900 Kansas census for Dragoon Township, Osage County, Kansas, FANNY was recorded living with her son, JUBE. FANNY was listed as being 80 years old and having 8 of her 13 children still alive. (Based on that information, the children would have been PETER, FRANK,

WILLIAM, FRANKIE, ELIZA, ALEXANDER, JUBE and HENRY.)

On August 29, 1902, in the U.S. Army pension deposition for LIZZIE AUSTIN (the widow of FRANK, JR.), her brother-in-law JUBE, who by then was living in the town of Ottumwa (Coffey County, Kansas) stated the following about FANNY:

My mother lives with me. She is very old - how old I do not know. She is almost totally deaf and her memory is gone so she cannot remember anything. It would almost an impossibility to ask her about it so she could understand and if she understood she could not remember: her mind is so near a blank.

By 1905, the family was shown to be living in Burlingame again and FANNY, who was listed as 90 years old was shown with as previously mentioned, a place of birth that appeared be "Alvemile," Co., Virginia (more than likely intended to be Albemarle County. This was the first and only reference ever located to Albemarle County from or about FANNY. It had to have come from her, because no one else would have known anything about Virginia. Perhaps, her mind wasn't as blank as JUBE thought.

Her name in the 1910 Kansas Census and on cemetery records is shown as "FRANCES." The 1910 Federal Census for Kansas' Osage County, Fanny was still living with her son, JUBE AUSTIN; his wife, ALMADIE; and their children. All of them including FANNY were listed as being mulatto. It was noted that FANNY was widowed and 93 years old. It also showed that at that time, only five of her thirteen children were alive (her obituary records that six children were living).

FRANCES (FANNY) AUSTIN died on June 8, 1910 in Osage City, Kansas. She was buried in the Burlingame Cemetery next to her husband, FRANK. Not much was known about how she died. It is believed that the grave site of FRANK, SR. and FANNY AUSTIN is located in Lot 94 of the Burlingame Cemetery. The small gravestone there was unmarked.

On June 9, 1910, "The Enterprise" printed the following information on page two (2) column six (6):

Mrs. Fannie Austin, aged ninety years, died Wednesday afternoon, June 8th, at the home of her son, Jube Austin. Mrs. Austin was born in West Virginia and came to Burlingame about thirty years ago. The funeral will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 2:00 p.m. She leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn her death, Alex, Jube, Will and Henry Austin, Mrs. John Bolden and Mrs. J.A. Mitchell.

The article listed FANNY as being born in West Virginia, which would have been impossible as West Virginia did not become a state until 1850. This is an example of why it is important to be wary of all secondary and tertiary information regarding family history. All information not obtained by a person that actually lived the event is suspect because they may not have the facts correct.

VI. FRANK and FANNY's CHILDREN

The oldest son, PETER (PEEBLEY) AUSTIN, was first noted in the 1842 will of his grandfather, THOMAS AUSTIN. The story of his family is included later in this work.

JACK PEEBLEY was born around 1836 (based on adjusted ages) in Clay County, Missouri. He was first recorded as a child of FANNY AUSTIN in the 1842 and 1846 wills of THOMAS AUSTIN. Later in the 1850 Clay County, Missouri slave census, although no names are listed, a mulatto male slave age 14 is recorded as being owned by THOMAS AUSTIN, which fits the age range for JACK. JACK last showed up with the family in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census of free

persons in Fishing River Township. At the time, he was recorded as being 20 years old. No known record exists for him after that. He died between 1860 and 1900 (information about FANNY's children from the 1900 census record).

MARIA PEEBLEY was born around 1838 (based on adjusted ages) in Clay County, Missouri. Like her brother JACK, she was first recorded as a child of FANNY AUSTIN in the 1842 and 1846 wills of THOMAS AUSTIN. In the 1850 Clay County, Missouri slave census, it is believed that she was the 12 year old mulatto female listed as being owned by AUSTIN. Also like JACK, MARIA was last recorded with the family in any known document in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census. "MARIE" was shown as being 17 years old. No known record exists for her after that date. She therefore died between 1860 and 1900 (FANNY's information).

RILEY AUSTIN was born around 1839 (based on adjusted ages) in Clay County, Missouri. He was also recorded in THOMAS AUSTIN's 1842 and 1846 wills. It is believed that he was the 11 year old mulatto male in the 1850 Clay County, Missouri slave census for THOMAS AUSTIN's slaves. In the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census, RILEY was shown with FRANK and FANNY as being 16 years old. With his family in the 1865 Douglas County, Kansas census for Lecompton Township, RILEY was noted as being 22 years old. He does not appear in any other known records. He therefore died between 1865 and 1900 (FANNY's information).

FRANK AUSTIN, JR. was born around 1845 in Clay County, Missouri. He was first listed in THOMAS AUSTIN's 1846 will. In the 1850 Clay County slave census, it is believed that he was one of the 5 year old mulatto males listed. In the 1860 Clay County census, he was shown with his family as a 15 year old. In 1863, he left home and traveled to Kansas. Shortly after arriving in Kansas, on September 7, 1863, FRANK, JR. enlisted in the 2nd Color Kansas Infantry of the United States Army. The 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry became part of the 83rd U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment on December 13, 1864.

The name of the 83rd had originally been used as the regiment that was formed from the 11th Corps de Afrique Infantry on April 4, 1864. The "old" 83rd was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Corps de Afrique, Department of the Gulf until July, 1864. They had garrison duty at Port Hudson, Louisiana until the regiment was broken up on July 28, 1864.

The "new" 83rd, of which FRANK, JR. was a part had been attached to the 2nd Brigade, District of the Frontier, 7th Corps, Department of Arkansas. The regiment had duty at Fort Smith, Arkansas (until January 15, 1865), Little Rock, Arkansas (February 4 - August) and Camden, Arkansas (August 10 - October 9, 1865). The group was mustered out October 9, 1865. During their tenure, the regiment lost a total of 245 men (211 died of disease, 32 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, and 2 officers were killed). The regiment was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas on November 27, 1865.

FRANK, JR.'s enlistment registration card noted that he was 20 years old and described as 6 feet tall with black eyes and black hair with a "yellow" complexion. He served as a private in Company F throughout the Civil War and was mustered out on October 9, 1865, in Camden, Arkansas. After his discharge, he returned to Kansas, where his family had also moved. In FRANK, JR.'s July 1, 1898, U.S. Army pension request record, it noted that he had returned to live "on Gov. Shannon's farm 3 miles S.E. of Lecompton, Kans. for about 5 years, and about in 1870 moved to Perryville, Kansas and resided there about 13. Then moved to my present place of abode, 1883."

Wilson Shannon had been twice appointed the territorial Governor of Kansas. He was a central person in during the time known as "Bleeding Kansas," which was one of the most violent in its history. Shannon assisted the proslavery territorial legislature and was a delegate at the "Law and Order Party's" (proslavery party) convention. Again, Governor Shannon's land was an interesting choice for the AUSTINs, former slaves and their son, FRANK, JR., a former Union Civil War veteran to live.

A year or two after his discharge, he met and married SARAH JANE FRANKLIN. The 1870 Kansas Census records for The Burrough of Perry, in Jefferson County listed the couple as follows: FRANK AUSTIN, age 27, works in saw mill; SARAH, age 25; Alice, age 6; and Albert, age 9 months.

The 1875 Kansas Census records for Kentucky Township in Jefferson County listed FRANK, JR., age 30; with SARAH, age 28; Alice, age 11; Albert, age 5; Freddie, age 4; and Bernice, age 1. In 1879, SARAH died in while the family was living in Perry, Kansas.

In the 1880 Kansas Census records for Osage County, FRANK, JR. was listed in the city of Burlingame. Along with him are ALBERT, age 11; FRED, age 9; BENJ., age 7, and LAWRENCE, age 3.

He remained a widower for about 5 years and then on November 18, 1884, he married a woman named ELIZABETH "LIZZIE" (WARD) HINES of Carbondale, Kansas. LIZZIE had been born a slave in Warrensburg, Missouri, but somehow the family found its way to Carbondale. In the 1895 Kansas Census, FRANK, JR (age 50), LIZZIE (age 38), BEN (age 21), and ANNA (age 15) were listed in Burlingame. FRANK's occupation, like many of the area was listed as "coal miner." FRANK, JR. (age 57) and LIZZIE (age 44) were recorded in the 1900 Osage County, Kansas Census in Burlingame Township. FRANK was noted as being a "teamster," who had been out of work for nine months within the year. Neither FRANK nor LIZZIE could read or write, but they owned their home "free and clear." FRANK, JR. died on May 28, 1902, in Burlingame, Kansas.

In a visit with Mrs. CATHERINE WILLIAMS CARTER, daughter of ANNA AUSTIN WILLIAMS, who was the daughter of FRANK, JR., she remembered FANNY AUSTIN (her great grandmother) and how sweet and kind she was. CATHERINE's brother, ELIJAH WILLIAMS, a famous athlete, received the Distinguished Alumni Award in 1971 from the Kansas State Teachers College Alumni of Emporia, Kansas, and was inducted into its Hall of Fame on October 22, 1983. CATHERINE also remembered her great uncle, ALEXANDER AUSTIN and that he and his wife (ANNIE) had no children. The 1905 Kansas Census listed W.W. WILLIAMS, a laborer born in Kansas (age 27), ANNA WILLIAMS (age 25), KATHERINE WILLIAMS (age 5), CLARETON(?) WILLIAMS (age 3), ELIJAH WILLIAMS (age 1), and LIZZIE AUSTIN (age 50), living in Burlingame. LIZZIE AUSTIN (FRANK, JR.'s widow) was listed as a laundress.

WILLIAM AUSTIN was born about 1846 in Clay County, Missouri. He was first noted in the 1846 will of Thomas Austin, as "Billey." In the 1850 Clay County slave census, it is believed that he was one of the 5 year old mulatto boys listed to THOMAS AUSTIN. Later, he was recorded with FRANK and FANNY in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census. At that time, "WILLIAM" was listed as 14 years old. In the 1865 census for LeCompton Township, he was listed with the family and recorded as 18 years old. The 1870 Census showed him in Perry, Kansas with the family and recorded that he was 25 years old.

In the 1900 Federal Census for Lathrop, Missouri, WILLIAM is located along with a wife, KATIE and an adopted son FRANK B. AUSTIN. WILLIAM was recorded as being a 57 year old janitor, born in Missouri in August 1842, with parents from Kentucky and Virginia. KATIE and he had been married for 9 years and had no children together.

In the same township, WILL AUSTIN (presumed to be WILLIAM's son) is located living with his father-in-law, Henry Andrews. WILL was listed as being 17 years old and he is married to Myrtle, the daughter of Henry, but they have not even been married a year at that point. It is unknown what happened to WILLIAM in later years, his location and date of death are as yet unknown. WILLIAM would have had to have died between 1910 (FANNY's census information about the number of her living children) and 1929 (when FRANKIE AUSTIN BOLDEN's obituary indicated that only JUBE and HENRY were here remaining siblings).

It should be noted that a WILLIAM AUSTIN (it can not be said at this time that this was the same WILLIAM AUSTIN) was found to have died on October 9, 1918, in Topeka, Kansas. This WILLIAM AUSTIN was listed as having been born in Kentucky in 1860 and apparently was married to Mrs. Lulu Austin (the listed informant on his death certificate). Even with the wrong date and location of birth, it is still possible that he is related because he lived at 25th and Madison Street (which was very near the location Will Austin will later be shown to be living). He was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

WILL AUSTIN

Using very helpful information from the Lugrands that WILL AUSTIN Park in Topeka, Kansas was named for the son of WILLIAM AUSTIN, additional information was developed. WILL Austin was born on June 4, 1882 in Missouri and died of cancer in the Eventide Nursing Home, 2015 E. 10th Street on August 23, 1972 in Topeka, Kansas and buried on August 26, 1972 in the Mt. Auburn Cemetery. At the time of his death, he was listed as being divorced.

According to Bill Rippon, Topeka Parks and Recreation Department, in about 1975, the City of Topeka named a small park (4 acres) at the intersection of 23rd and Jefferson in his honor from land dedicated from an urban renewal project. The park is well cared for and located in an area of moderate level housing. Older run down housing was replaced with ranch styled split level homes. WILL AUSTIN had been extremely well known and highly thought of in his community. Telephone interviews with two individuals that had known him when he was already about a 40 year old adult when they were children, provided a sense of what WILL AUSTIN was like.

WILL AUSTIN was a 5'7" - 5'9" medium complexioned and medium built man that worked as janitor in the Pierce Addition School during the 1930s and maintained his own grocery store, The WILL AUSTIN Store in the 2300 block of Adams Street. WILL had apparently had some misfortunes in life as he was missing one eye and two fingers on one hand. It was noted that the missing fingers did not stop him from having a "vice grip" with that hand. Although not married at that time, WILL AUSTIN had a "lady friend," by the name was Ms. Vaseline Wright. Will Austin was described as friendly, neighborly, and known for his humanitarian acts of attempting to make sure that the poor had provisions during the holidays (especially widows). WILL AUSTIN's obituary reads as follows:

Will Austin

Services for Will Austin, 90, 2210 Adams, will be at 10 a.m. Saturday in New Mount Zion Baptist Church. Burial will be in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Mr. Austin died Wednesday at a local rest home. He was born in June 4, 1882, at Lathrop, Mo., and moved to Topeka in 1906. For many years he worked as a self-employed iceman and groceryman. He also worked for 15 years as a night watchman at the Statehouse.

He was a member of New Mount Zion Baptist Church and a 50-year member of Kaw Valley Masonic Lodge No. 18, AF & AM.

Survivors include three cousins, Mrs. Oletha Radford, 1042 Boswell, Victor Austin, Topeka, and Gordon Ford, 3222 Indiana. (Oletha Radford and Victor Austin were JUBE AUSTIN's children and Gordon Ford was PETER AUSTIN's grandson.)

Bowser Mortuary is in charge of arrangements. (Mt. Auburn Cemetery was a cemetery used primarily for black burials.)

FRANKIE AUSTIN was born between 1843 and 1847 (based on adjusted ages) in Clay County, Missouri. She is believed to have been the 3 year old mulatto female listed to THOMAS AUSTIN

in the 1850 Clay County, Missouri slave schedule. It is also believed that she was later listed as "JANE" in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census with her parents, FRANK and FANNY. At that time, she was recorded as 12 years old. In the 1865 Douglas County, Kansas' Lecompton Township, a 17 year old "FRANKIE J. AUSTIN" is listed with the family.

According to the marriage records of Jefferson County, "FRANCES J. AUSTIN" married "JOHN BOLIN" on August 4, 1869. She was listed as being 18 and he was 24 year old. In the 1870 Jefferson County, Kansas' Borough of Perry census, a "FRANCES" and "JOHN MOULAN" are listed with their son, WILLIAM. The family resided next to FRANK and FANNY's. FRANKIE and JOHN H. BOLDEN had the following children: FANNIE, WILLIAM, NELLIE, ANNA, and EMMA. BOLDEN.

The 1905 Kansas Census recorded J.H. BOLDEN (age 62), F. BOLDEN (age 50), Nellie BOLDEN (age 22), ANNA BOLDEN (age 20), and EMMA BOLDEN (age 18). J.H. BOLDEN was listed as a Virginia born farmer and his daughters were shown as being servants.

Also in the 1905 Kansas Census, W.H. (WILLIAM?) BOLDEN, age 34, who was born in Perryville was listed with his wife, JESSIE BOLDEN, age 32, who was born in Burlingame. W.H. BOLDEN was noted as a "horse trainer." Along with W.H. and JESSIE were ORLEY (age 14), CORA (age 12), MARIE (age 8), MELVINA (age 7), EDWARD (age 2), and ETHEL (age 2).

FRANKIE AUSTIN BOLDEN died on December 31, 1929, in Burlingame, Kansas. Her death certificate listed chronic myocarditis as the cause of death. A visit was made with Mrs. Lela Gardenhire, daughter of Emma Bolden Johnson, granddaughter of FRANKIE AUSTIN BOLDEN. She had kept the obituary of FRANKIE. The obituary from the January 9, 1930, Burlingame Enterprise-Chronicle reads as follows:

Funeral Service for Mrs. John Bolden

Mrs. Frankie Bolden, wife of John Bolden; passed away at her home in Burlingame at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 31, 1929, age 86 years.

Mrs. Bolden was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin, and was born in Clay county Missouri in 1843. She was married to John Bolden at Perry, Kansas, in 1859, and to this happy union were born five children as follows: W.H. Bolden of this city, Mrs. Fannie Mosby of Eskridge, Mrs. Nellie Bennings, deceased, Mrs. Annie Odell of Topeka, Mrs. Emma Johnson, of Fulton, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolden moved to the community of Burlingame between fifty and sixty years ago where Mrs. Bolden lived until her death. She was an ideal mother and well loved by all who knew her. Her home was always open to strangers and she had a kind word for all whom she chanced to meet. She never united with any church but her life in the home and the community was well lived. Her deeds of kindness were many and when there were services she was always found in the church.

Besides a son and three daughters, she leaves to mourn her loss, three sons-in-law, George Mosby, Will Odell, and Rev. S. H. Johnson, 15 grandchildren, one great grandchild, two brothers, Henry and Jube Austin of Topeka, and a host of other relatives and friends.

'Lord our all, as through the years
We plant with joy or sow with tears,
Help us to serve mid praise or blame
For love of Christ, and in His name'

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at the 2nd M.E. church conducted by Rev. P.F. Swindell of Osage City and burial was in the Burlingame cemetery.

According to the Osage County cemetery records, FRANKIE AUSTIN BOLDEN was buried in section 0, lot 254, space 10 . JOHN BOLDEN, who died in 1927 was buried in space 11.

ELIZA ANN AUSTIN was born around 1849 in Clay County, Missouri. In 1860, at the age of 11, she was listed with FRANK and FANNY in Clay County, Missouri. In 1865, at the age of 16, she was with the family in LeCompton County, Kansas. In 1870, ELIZA was listed as 19 with her family in the records for the Burrough of Perry (Jefferson County, Kansas).

According to the Jefferson County marriage records, she married an individual named JAMES A. MITCHELL on April 15 , 1874. She was listed as 20 and he was 26. The couple was recorded in the 1880 Kansas state census in Osage County's Dragoon Township. They had the following children: MAGGIE, TED, FLORA, MAUDE, and LIZZIE. In 1885, the family was listed as J.A. MITCHELL (32), ELIZA A. (30), JAMES T. (9), LIZZIE (6), and Maud (2).

In the 1895 Kansas Census, the family was again listed in Dragoon Township. J.H. MITCHELL was shown as 46 years old. ELIZA was noted as being 40 years old; J.T. (18); ELIZABETH (15); CORRA (18); MAUD (11); and MAGGIE (7).

LIZZIE MITCHELL later married L. SHAW, a Tennessee born farmer. They are listed in the 1905 Kansas Census at ages 32 and 26 along with their children, SYBIL (age 3) and AMY (age 1).

ELIZA ANN died on May 8, 1913, in Dragoon Township. Her death certificate listed her cause of death as diabetes and noted that she had apparently gone into a diabetic coma during the last three days of her life. She had been employed as a house keeper for about 37 years of her life. ELIZA ANN's exact birth date was unknown but it was noted that she was about 60 years old. According to the Osage County Cemetery Records, she was buried in section 1, lot 196, space #3 of the Burlingame Cemetery.

J.A. MITCHELL died on August 8, 1915. The Burlingame Enterprise and The Osage City Chronicle both wrote obituaries on August 12, 1915. The Osage City Chronicle's was more detailed and is as follows:

James Andrew Mitchell Dead

James Andrew Mitchell, one of the best known and most highly respected colored men in the county, died at his home tree and one-half miles southeast of this city, last Sunday of cancer of the stomach. He was buried Tuesday afternoon from the residence, the pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, of which he was a deacon and of which he had been for years a consistent member, officiating.

The deceased was born in Tennessee about 67 years ago and came to Kansas after the emancipation of his race, residing for some years at Perryville and coming her about 35 years ago. He was married at Perryville to Mrs. Mary E. Austin, whose death occurred about two years ago. Of five children born to them all are living but one. Of these Mrs. Cora Hubert and Mrs. Lizzie Shaw reside in Topeka, a son, James, lives near Peterton, and a daughter, Maggie, was at home with her father.

According to Osage County cemetery records, "ANDREW" MITCHELL was buried in 1915 in section 1, lot 196, space 7.

ALEXANDER AUSTIN was born about 1852 in Clay County, Missouri. In 1860, "ALEX" was recorded with FRANK and FANNY in Clay County, Missouri's Fishing River Township, at the age of 8. In 1865, a 14 year old "ELICK" was listed in Douglas County, Kansas' LeCompton Township with FRANK and FANNY. At the age of 17, "ALEX" was listed in the 1870 Kansas Census with his parents in Perry. It was noted that he worked on the farm. By 1875, ALEX was still living with

his parents, but they were in Jefferson County Kansas' Kentucky Township. In 1880, according to the U.S. Army pension deposition for his brother, FRANK, ALEXANDER AUSTIN was living in Dragoon Township.

The 1895 Kansas Census showed an "A. AUSTIN" (age 52), ANNA AUSTIN (age 29), ANNA PUGH (age 6), EVA PUGH (age 5), PIL GREEN (age 48) and TOM SKAGGS (age 8). A. AUSTIN was listed as a "coal miner" and was noted with the family by the name of SKAGGS as would be the case in subsequent census records.

"ALEC" AUSTIN and his wife, JUDY ANN (ANNIE) were recorded in the 1900 Osage County, Kansas Census in Burlingame Township. ALEC and JUDY ANN could both read and write. ALEC's occupation was shown as "farm laborer." At that time, they had apparently been married for 17 years and had no children of their own. ALEC was listed as being born in March, without the year listed and no age recorded. ANNIE was shown as being born in August 1861 (age 38). Listed with ALEC and JUDY ANN were their nephew and nieces, TOMMY, MAUDE, and MYRTLE SKAGGS. It also noted that both ALEC and JUDY ANN could read and write and they owned their home "free" of mortgage.

On June 13, 1902, ALEXANDER stated the following in a deposition for his sister-in-law, Lizzie's army pension claim:

I am 46 years old. PO. address as above given. I have lived here about 23 or 24 years. Frank Austin was my brother. I had known the claimant a year or two, I think, before she married my brother. Frank was about 8 years older than I. I don't my exact age but it is not far from 45 years. I was born in Clay County, Mo. He came Kansas and enlisted before we came. He had not been in Kansas long. I don't know whether he came over on purpose to enlist or not. We came over while he was in the army. We came to Lawrence and he returned there. . .

ALEXANDER and ANNIE are listed in the 1905 Kansas Census as being 48 and 37 years old, respectively. His profession was shown as "miner," but he owned his home free and clear. Listed with them was ANNA SKAGGS (age 30). ALEXANDER died in Burlingame, Kansas sometime 1910 and 1929 (FRANKIE's obituary).

JULIA AUSTIN was born around 1854 in Clay County, Missouri. She was first noted in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census along with the rest of the family. She was listed as being 6 years old in that census. In the 1865 Kansas state census for Douglas County's Lecompton Township, she was listed as 12 years old living with FRANK and FANNY. In 1870, she was again recorded with the family in Perry, Kansas and was listed as being 15 years old. No other known recorded information has been located to date regarding JULIA. She therefore would have died between 1870 and 1900 (information from the 1900 census regarding FANNY's living number of children).

AGNES AUSTIN was born around 1856 in Clay County, Missouri. She was first noted in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri census along with the rest of the family in Fishing River Township. At the time, he age was listed as 4 years old. In the 1865 Lecompton Township record, she was shown as being 10 years old. In the 1870 Burrough of Perry record, she was noted as being 12 years old. No other known recorded information has been located to date regarding AGNES. She therefore would have died between 1870 and 1900 (information from the 1900 census regarding FANNY's living number of children).

JUBE AUSTIN was born about September of 1861 in Clay County, Missouri. He was first recorded with the family in the 1865 LeCompton Township, Kansas records as a 4 year old. JUBE was listed with the family as an 8 year old in 1870 in census records for Perry, Kansas. In the 1875 Kentucky Township, Kansas records, he was shown as 14 years old. In 1880's Dragoon Township's records, he was listed with FRANK and FANNY as a 20 year old and again in 1885, as a 22 year old.

JUBE grew up to be a farmer by trade. He married a woman named ALMADIE THOMAS. By 1895, JUBE had begun his own family; however, his mother and father continued to live with him (or vice versa). The family consisted of FRANK AUSTIN, SR. (age 88), JUBE (age 30), FRANCIS (age 80), ELMADIE (age 27), ADA (age 9), HARRY (age 7), ELMER (age 4) and LENA (age 2).

The 1900 Census for Dragoon Township recorded JUBE, born in September 1862 (age 37) and ALMADIE, born in about March 1869 (age 31), living on a farm in the Dragoon Township (Burlingame) of Osage County. The couple was listed as having been married for 15 years (about 1885) and had the following children: ADA, HARRY, ELMER, LENA MAY, JOHN WESLEY, FRANCES living with them at the time. FANNY AUSTIN (JUBE's mother) was also listed as living with them (age 80).

The 1905 Kansas Census showed the family living in Burlingame Township. The family consisted of JUBE (age 41), "ALMEDA"(age 37), ADA (age 19), HARRY (age 17), ELMER (age 13), LENA (age 11), WESLEY (age 8), FRANCES (age 5), VERNON (age 3), and FANNIE (age 90).

In the 1910 Census, JUBE (age 45) was recorded in Burlingame as a coal miner. He and ALMADIE (age 41) had been married for 23 years and had all 9 children living. The children were ADA (age 22), who by then was listed having been married for 1 year and being the mother of 1 child; HENRY (age 21); ELMER (age 18); LENA M. (age 16); WESLEY (age 13), VERNON (age 8); FRANCES (age 11); OLETHA (age 3); and VICTOR (age 2). Also recorded with them was FANNY AUSTIN (aged 98).

Based on his obituary, JUBE's family apparently moved to Topeka, Kansas around 1921. ALMADIE AUSTIN died on April 20, 1935. Her obituary in the Topeka State Journal reads as follows:

Elmandie Austin

Mrs. Elmandie Austin, 66 died this morning at her home, 1195 Randolph. She had been a resident of Topeka for fourteen years.

She is survived by her husband, Jube Austin, five sons, Victor and H.D. of Topeka; Elmer, Los Angeles; Wesley, Salina and Vernon, of Wichita, four daughters, Miss Lena May Austin, Miss Oletha Austin and Mrs. Frances Water, of Topeka and Mrs. Ada Locke of Kansas City, Mo., and five grandchildren.

JUBE AUSTIN died on March 28, 1937 in Burlingame, Kansas. The Burlingame Enterprise recorded the following on April 1, 1937:

Jube Austin Dead

The death of Jube Austin, for many years one of the respected colored citizens of this community occurred at his home, 1042 Boswell (A)venue, Topeka, Kan. on Sunday, March 28. Mr. Austin was 73 years of age having been born in Jackson (C)ounty, Mo., Sept. 11, 1863. He came to Burlingame when a boy moving to Topeka 14 years ago. Mr. Austin's home was a mile west of the cemetery, the family later moving to South Park.

Of thirteen children in the Austin family, Jube is survived by one brother, Henry Austin of Topeka. His wife, Sis Thomas, was an elder daughter of Wesley Thomas. Four daughters and five sons survive as follows: Mr(s). Ada Locke, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Lena (M)ae Commarus, Omaha, Neb.; miss Frances and Miss Oletha Austin, both of Topeka; Henry and Victor Austin, Topeka; Elmer Austin, Portland, Ore.; Wesley Austin, Salina; and Vernon Austin, Wichita. Mrs. Fred Ford of this city is a niece.

Funeral services were held at the Gaines and Son funeral home in Topeka yesterday morning at 19 o'clock and interment made in the Burlingame cemetery. All of the children were home but Elmer.

According to Osage County cemetery records, JUBE and a "MRS. ELANDER AUSTIN were buried in section 0, lot 94, spaces 6 and 10, respectively in the Burlingame Cemetery. HENRY AUSTIN was born on June 28, 1865, in Williamston, Kansas. As such, he was not recorded with the family in Clay County, Missouri in 1860. However, in the 1865 records for Lecompton Township, he was listed as having been born in Missouri and was recorded as 9 years old. These age/birthplace inconsistencies continued and showed him as 10 years old and being born in Missouri in the 1870 census records of Perry, Kansas. He was listed as 16 years old with FRANK and FANNY in 1875 in Kentucky Township, Kansas. Five years later, in the 1880 census for Dragoon Township, he was listed as 18 years old.

By the 1885 Kansas Census, HENRY appeared to have begun his own family. He was shown as 23 years old, born in Missouri and being married to KATE AUSTIN (age 22). There was a KATIE THOMAS, age 20, who was listed just above HENRY's notation. Also living with them was E.THOMAS (age 17), A. THOMAS (15), H. THOMAS (age 14), ANNIE THOMAS (age 11), EVA THOMAS (age 9) and FRANK THOMAS (age 6). He was listed as a "laborer."

In the same census record, there was a HENRY AUSTIN (age 22), who was born in Missouri was listed with KATIE AUSTIN (age 20), EARL AUSTIN (age 4 weeks), and R. SLAUGHTER (age 21). This HENRY AUSTIN's occupation was listed as "miner."

In the 1895 Census,. He was as being 32 year old and was with KATIE (THOMAS) AUSTIN (age 30), EMIL AUSTIN (age 10), H. AUSTIN (age 6), GILBERT AUSTIN (age 4), and CC AUSTIN (age 1). HENRY's occupation was listed as "laborer."

In the 1900 Osage County, Kansas census for Burlingame Township, HENRY shown as being born in June 1865 in Missouri and being able to read and write. It noted that HENRY rented his home and had been out of work for two months in that year. His wife, KATIE was born in Kansas in April 1867. It noted that they were 34 and 33 years old, respectively. He and KATIE had been married for 18 years (which would have made them about 16 and 15 years old). Their children listed with them at that time were: EARL (born April 1885, age 15); HAROLD (born Sept. 1888, age 11); GILBERT (born Oct. 1891, age 8); CLEORA (born May 1893, age 7); ARTHUR (born Sept. 1895, age 4) and LILLIAN (born July 1899, age 1). Also living with the family was JERRY HANNON, a boarder. CLEORA went on to become the mother of TIDDO ROUSSE, whose son is DREW PEARSON, famous football player formerly of the Dallas Cowboys.

In the 1905 Kansas Census, there was an H.T. AUSTIN listed as a laborer with a white family. That H.T. AUSTIN was shown as being 42 years old and born in Jackson County, Missouri. While that does not seem consistent with HENRY AUSTIN (FRANK and FANNY's), it was as consistent as the other contradictory information received in previous census records. It should also be noted that this H.T. AUSTIN was listed near W.H. BOLDEN (presumably his nephew).

HENRY AUSTIN died on November 10, 1941. There were two notations about his death in Topeka State Journal on consecutive days, November 11 and 12, 1941. The article first article is more detailed and reads as follows:

Henry T. Austin

Henry T. Austin, 74, native Kansan, died Monday at his home, 514 Watson. He was born in Williamston June 28, 1867, and had lived in Topeka 34 years. He was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 10, A.F.A.A.Y.M., and the Baptist church at Burlingame.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Amanda Austin, of the home two daughters, Mrs. Cleo Rouse

and Mrs. Lillian Smith, both of Chicago; four sons, Gilbert Austin, Chicago; Harold Austin, Dodge City; Orville Austin, Los Angeles, and Earl Austin, Topeka; five grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

According to Osage County cemetery records, a "HENRY J. AUSTIN" is buried in section 0, lot 77, space 11 and a KATIE AUSTIN is buried in space 12.

To date descendants of JACK, MARIA, RILEY, JULIA or AGNES AUSTIN have not been located.

VII. PETER AUSTIN'S FAMILY

PETER AUSTIN was born between 1833 and March 1, 1836 in Clay County, Missouri. He was the oldest son of FRANK and FANNY and was listed in the 1842 and 1846 wills of THOMAS AUSTIN, his grandfather (owner). It is believed that his description was that of the 17 year old in the previously noted 1850 US Slave Census with THOMAS AUSTIN. He appeared under the name of PEEBLEY with his family in the 1860 Clay County, Missouri Census for Fishing River Township. In the 1865 Douglas County, Kansas Census, he was located under the name of AUSTIN in Wakarusa Township. His wife, MAHALA; daughter FANNIE R., age 2; and son, JAMES W., age 1 were listed with PETER. He was listed as a "farmer."

In the 1885 Osage County, Kansas Census, the family was listed as PETER (a farmer) - age 41, "M." - age 44, FANNY - age 22, WM - age 21, ANNIE - age 16, CLARK - age 13, FLORA B. - age 7, and PEARL HOARD - age 2.

The 1900 Census showed PETER (born Feb. 1836, age 64), MAHALA (born Oct. 1840, age 59), FLORA M. (born Apr. 1878, age 22), their daughter; and "CARLOS" and "KERN" WILLIAMS, their grandsons (born July 1888 and Dec. 1893, ages 11 and 6, respectively) living in Osage City. PETER and MAHALA were shown as having been married for 39 years, which would have placed their date of marriage around 1861 and having 6 of their 7 children living at the time. The record also noted that although PETER could neither read nor write, MAHALA could and they owned their home "free and clear."

The 1905 Kansas Census was the last recorded census with PETER and MAHALA together. PETER was listed as being 65 years old and MAHALA was shown as 50 years old. They also had their 12 year old grandson, CARL WILLIAMS with them. PETER AUSTIN died on April 9, 1908 in Burlingame, Kansas.

PETER's wife, MAHALA, was born in Independence, Missouri on October 21, 1840 to two slaves. PEARL S. FREY wrote:

My mother's grandfather was a slave of a Mr. Noland. He must have been a very good man. He gave the slave Noland a chance to buy himself, his wife, and his youngest child, a girl, my grandmother Mahala Austin. He, the slave owner, allowed the slaves a chance to go to fairs, fetes, etc, to sell pies and cakes, and so forth, and keep the money. I do not know exactly how it was done except I have heard of slaves who bought themselves. There were two or three boys in this family but they were pretty good size, I imagine, and were left until all the slaves were freed, later. I remember seeing two of grandma's brothers, Jessie and Isaac.

Most of the descendants became farmers at first. Afterwards, they branched out into whatever work could be found. Most of this was somewhere in Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The last census record for MAHALA AUSTIN was taken on April 28, 1910. It showed that MAHALA (age 59) had her daughter and son-in-law, FLORA (age 31) and BENJAMIN SWINDELL (age 41), living with her. Her grandchildren, LINVIL (age 4), MELVA (age 3), and

BENJAMIN SWINDELL (age 16 months), also resided within the household. Although MAHALA was born in Missouri, both of her parents were listed as having been born in Kentucky. The census also recorded that only 6 of MAHALA and PETER's 7 children were living at that time.

MAHALA AUSTIN died on June 25, 1910 in Osage City, Kansas. The June 30, 1910 issue of The Burlingame Enterprise, contained the following: Mrs. Peter Austin, colored, died in her home in Osage City, last Saturday. Mrs. Austin was the mother of Mrs. Fred Ford.

The June 30, 1910 issue of the Osage City Free Press reported: Mrs Mahala Austin, colored, died at her home in the northeast part of town last Saturday. The funeral was held from the home, one block east of the Red Top School House. She was buried in the Burlingame Cemetery. PETER is buried with his wife, MAHALA, in Lot 13, which is a well marked grave site in the Burlingame, Kansas Cemetery. Their children were as follows:

FANNIE R. AUSTIN was found in the 1865 Kansas Census at age 2 as noted above with her place of birth shown as Missouri. More will be recorded of her life later in this work.

WILLIAM H. AUSTIN was best known as UNCLE BILLY. He was listed as a farm laborer who was a boarder in the 1900 Census for Barclay Township along with his nephew by marriage, D.J. "FRIE." His age appears to be listed as 32, although the birth date showed what looked like Sept.1870. It also noted that he had been married for 5 years and was born in Missouri. His wife, NANNIE was found in the 1900 Osage City Census living in the dwelling between, D.J. and PEARL's and PETER and MAHALA's. She was listed as having been born in Sept. 1869 (30 years old) and being from Mississippi. It showed that she had been married for 5 years, had had one child, but that child was no living. In 1905, UNCLE BILLY and NANNIE were shown as 41 and 33, respectively. In the 1910 Kansas Census, with wife, NANNIE, they were still listed in Osage County. It noted that his age was 50 years old and hers was what appeared to be 38. UNCLE BILLY later married MRS. BECKY KRISEL. UNCLE BILLY was a truck gardener and liked to hunt and fish. Neither his date of death nor his grave site have been located.

JAMES W. AUSTIN was found in the 1865 Kansas Census at age 1, making his year of birth 1864. We have found no other record of JAMES nor have we found anyone who remembers him. Therefore, it was JAMES that was listed as deceased in the 1900 Census record for MAHALA and PETER and his date for death would have been before 1900.

MARY JANE (MAMIE) AUSTIN was born on January 23, 1866. She married Sam Lyons April 19, 1882. Their children were OCIE, VIRGIL, CHAMP and a daughter who died at an early age. MAMIE died on may 10, 1944 in Osage City, Kansas. She and Mr. LYONS are buried.

ANNIE AUSTIN was born on April 16, 1868. She married JAMES FREDERICK (FRED) FORD on June 19, 1888. Their children were PAUL, GORDON, GERTRUDE and NAOMI. The 1895 Kansas Census shows the family living in Dragoon Township. J.F. FORD, who was shown as a farmer was listed as age 30; ANNIE, age 24; NAOMI, age 6; and PAUL, age 1. ANNIE AUSTIN FORD died on May 29, 1953 in Topeka, Kansas. She is buried in the Burlingame, Kansas Cemetery.

FLORA AUSTIN was born on April 11, 1879 in Burlingame, Kansas. She married Reverend BENJAMIN SWINDELL, SR., June 29, 1904. In the 1920 Census for Osage City, the family is listed as living at 707 Lakin Street. The family consisted of B.F. SWINDELL (age 51), FLORA B. (age 50), LINVIL (age 14), MELVA (age 13), BENJAMIN (age 11), and WILLIAM (age 7). FLORA died in Lawrence, Kansas, June 22, 1960, and is buried in the Osage City, Kansas Cemetery.

CLARK AUSTIN was born on May 16, 1869 in Perry, Kansas. He died on July 23, 1946 in Springfield, Illinois. A record of the death for CLARK AUSTIN was obtained from the Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois. His usual occupation was given as carpenter and industry or business, as contractor. The record shows he was divorced and his former wife's name was

Jean. The informant was Mrs. FLORA SWINDELL.

VIII. THE FANNIE R. AUSTIN FAMILY

FANNIE R. AUSTIN was previously noted in the 1865 Kansas Census with her parents, PETER and MAHALA AUSTIN. JOHN HENRY HOARD when he came to Osage City, Kansas with a cousin, Sam Lyons, from Hopkinsville, Kentucky. She and JOHN became the parents of PEARL S. and Sam Lyons married FANNIE's sister, MARY JANE (MAMIE) AUSTIN.

In another exert from Mrs. PEARL FREY's family biography, we find the following passage: My father's name was John (Henry) Hoard. His father was a slave owner and his mother one of the slaves. Later, she married a colored man. However, the slave owner wouldn't let her keep John. A sister of hers kept him and raised him. That was in (Hopkinsville) Kentucky.

When a man, John came to Kansas with another man, who later became my uncle, Sam Lyons. There he met my mother Fanny Austin and were my parents. Later, they separated and she married my step father, W.M. Williams. There were two boys, Carl and Curney Williams. My children knew my aunts Flora, Anna, Mayme, and my uncles W.M. and Clark.

Our home county was mostly in Osage County and in the towns of Burlingame and Osage City (Kansas). I visited the old home place last year where my grandparents, mother, uncle Billy, and my grandmother's brother had lived on a 5-acre track. But, all of the houses except one of them were down, the ground fenced, and plowed.

In the 1900 Census, FANNIE WILLIAMS, born June 1862 (age 37) was listed as a servant in the houseld of WILLIAM A. WILLIS. It noted that FANNIE had been married for 13 years and that all three of her children were still alive. It also provided information that she could read and write and had been out of work for six months in that year.

After WILLIAMS, FANNIE later married JOE PERKINS. JOE was noted as being from Tennessee and his profession was listed as "miner" in the 1905 Census. FANNIE and JOE PERKINS were listed with the following persons: RAY PERKINS (age 17); WALTER PERKINS (age 15); COLONEL (CURRNEY?) WILLIAMS (age 12); and LILY AUSTIN (age 6). They are the next door neighbors of D.L. (DANIEL LEVI?) FORD (age 51); his wife, M.E. FORD (age 45); and WALTER and PRESTON FORD, (ages 15 and 10, respectively). DANIEL LEVI FORD would have been the brother-in-law of FANNIE's sister, ANNIE (who married FRED FORD), and the uncle of CLARA LOCKE, who later married JOHN HENRY HOARD.

In the 1910 Census, FANNIE (age 48) and JOSEPH PERKINS (age 48) were listed along with CARL WILLIAMS (age 21); CURNEY WILLIAMS (age 18); and LILY AUSTIN (age 11), a cousin. Both, JOE and FANNIE were shown in their second marriages and FANNIE all three of FANNIE's children were living.

In the 1920 Census, FANNIE PERKINS (age 57) was listed with CARL and CURRNEY WILLIAMS, ages 31 and 29, respectively.

FANNIE's grandchildren remember the delicious pies and cakes she served when they visited her. FANNIE died on February 9,1946, in Osage City, Kansas and is buried in the Osage City, Kansas, Cemetery. Her death certificate noted that she was born on June 23, 1862 in Independence, Missouri to PETER AUSTIN and MAHALA MORGAN. Her cause of death was listed as arterial sclerosis. The informant was her daughter, PEARL S. FREY.

Her obituary was recorded in the The Journal Free Press, Osage City, Kansas on February 20, 1946, on page 8, column 3. It read as follows:

Obituary of Mrs. Fannie R. Perkins

Mrs. Fannie R. Perkins, the eldest daughter of Pete and Mahola [sic] Austin, was born June 23, 1862 and passed away February 9, 1946 at the age of 83 years, 7 months and 13 days. She was married to C.W. Williams in 1887 and later to Joseph Perkins in 1901.

Early in life she united with the Methodist church in Burlingame, Kans., and later moved her membership to Osage City where she remained a faithful member until ill health prevented active participation.

She has been in ill health for a number of years, being afflicted with blindness and poor hearing.

She leaves to mourn her passing one daughter, Mrs. Pearl Frey, of Lawrence, Kans.; two sons, Carl Williams of the home and Curney Williams of Osage City; two sisters, Mrs. Annie Ford, Topeka, Kans., and Mrs. Flora Swindell, Osage City; a brother, Clark Austin, of Springfield, Ill.; six grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren and a host of other relatives.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, February 12, from the McElfresh mortuary, the Rev. R.A. Johnson of Topeka conducted the service assisted by Rev. Van Landingham. Mr. And Mrs. Earl Krisel sang, accompanied by Mrs. Krisel. Burial was made in the Osage City cemetery.

Fannie's children were as follows:

PEARL SYLVESTER HOARD was born Osage City, Kansas on October 8, 1882. More will be documented of her life later in this work.

CARL WILLIAMS was born in Osage City, Kansas in 1888. He and his brother, CURNERY, worked for the Silvan Construction Company in Osage City for many years. He had no children. His nickname was "Skinny." He died in Osage City in August 1947 and is buried in the cemetery there.

CURNERY WILLIAMS was born in Osage City, Kansas in 1891. He married Mrs. Edna Moten. Mrs. Virginia Krisel of Kansas City, Missouri, is his step daughter. There were no other children. CURNERY was an accomplished cement finisher and carpenter. His nickname was "Moon." He died in 1960 in Osage City and is buried in the cemetery there.

IX. THE HOARD FAMILY

JOHN HENRY HOARD was born in Kentucky in 1862. When the courthouse in Hopkinsville, Kentucky was visited in the summer of 1981, no positive identification of ancestors of JOHN HENRY HOARD were made. He probably arrived in Osage City, Kansas around 1881. Accompanied by a cousin, (Sam Lyons), JOHN made his way by railroad to Osage City. At this time, his occupation was "mining." According to the History of Osage City and Osage County, Osage City was the center of coal mining in the area. After he separated from FANNIE AUSTIN, he married Clara Locke.

Between 1882 and 1885, JOHN HENRY HOARD married CLARA LOCK. CLARA was born in 1863 and was the daughter of HENRY AND MARY (FORD) LOCK. As a further example of the intertwining of the HOARD/AUSTIN families, MARY FORD'S brother, FRED, married ANNIE AUSTIN (PETER AUSTIN's daughter), which means that ANNIE AUSTIN was the aunt (by marriage) of CLARA LOCK. CLARA and JOHN HENRY HOARD had the following children: LEONA, CLARENCE, ARTHUR, AUDIA, HENRY, LAURA, GEORGE W., BURNICE, SYLVESTER, HELEN, and LESTER HOARD.

A JOHN HOARD was listed as one of the first officers of the Wise Men of the United States of America, which was organized in 1886. The club met on the second and fourth Tuesdays at the

Cooper's Hall. The Beulah Chamber Lodge (Women's Division of the W.M. of U.S.A. Lodge) was also organized the same year and met the same days as the W.M. of U.S.A. It is unknown if the charter member JOHN HOARD is the same as JOHN HENRY HOARD or if they just shared the same name.

Following CLARA LOCK's death, JOHN HENRY HOARD married LULA TIPPINS, who also preceded him in death. The third and final Mrs. HOARD was the former MRS. CARRIE CRUMP, who JOHN HENRY HOARD preceded in death.

Mrs. PEARL S. FREY wrote that JOHN HENRY's father was a slave owner, and his mother was one of the slaves. Later, she married a black ("colored") man. The slave owner wouldn't let her keep JOHN and a sister of hers kept him and raised him. This information was later confirmed in the family histories, "A Tribute to the Reverend John Henry Hoard" (May 1, 1979) and "A Tribute to My Parents," written by Mrs. Audia Hoard Roberts, daughter of JOHN and Clara Locke. The following are Mrs. Audia Hoard Roberts' family biographies:

A Tribute to the Reverend John Henry Hoard

Alex Haley has made all families conscious of their background. The setting for this story spans mainly in the states of Kansas and Oklahoma during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

This narrative dates back to my great, great-grandmother Emily Ford, better known in the community as "Aunt Emily." About 4 feet tall and rather plump, she lived to be 90 years old. I remember nothing about her husband, but she had three children; Fred, Levi, and Mary.

From the state of Tennessee riding horseback, came Henry Locke. He married Mary Ford and to this union, three children were born; Clara, Alfred, and William. There was a half sister, Laura Benevue.

Henry Lock came into possession of an 80-acre farm located midway between two small towns Burlingame and Osage City, Kansas. Clara Lock, my mother, married John Henry Hoard who came from Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

John was the offspring of a white father and a black mother. When little, John's mother, Amanda Hoard, married a black man named Clemmons. He didn't want this half white child. So, John was sent to be reared in the home of a relative (Amanda's sister) where he remained until he was grown.

Accompanied by a cousin (Sam Lyons), John made his way by railroad to Osage City. At this time, his occupation was mining.

John met and married Clara Viola Lock. Eleven children were born to this union namely; Leona, Clarence, Arthur, Audia, Henry, Laura, George, Bernice, Sylvester, Helen, and Lester. The first six of the above children were born in the state of Kansas. George was born in Toluca, Illinois. Bernice and Sylvester were born in Kansas. Helen and Lester were born in Oklahoma. Clarence, Henry, Laura, George, Bernice, Sylvester, and Lester are now deceased. Leona, Arthur, Audia, and Helen are living.

I cannot remember when my father entered the ministry, but I attended services with him in Eskridge, Strong City, and Peterton, Kansas. The latter was a white congregation. We, the only blacks in the community, attended the district school but worshiped at the Baptist church in Burlingame. On our last day of school, before moving to Oklahoma, Miss Rayvein, the teacher, kissed each child good bye.

In the interim, Grandpa Lock died. Alfred and William left home for Kansas City, Kansas. They found employment with Swifts Packing Company and remained until retirement. Grandma Lock

followed her sons to become their housekeeper. There, she passed. But her remains were brought back to Burlingame for burial.

About 1903, the farm was sold for about \$1,600.00. The money was divided among the four children. Also about this time, my father decided to move the family to Oklahoma, then the Indian territory. Father made a previous trip to the Indian territory, leased a large plot of land, and built a house for the family. We left Kansas in three covered wagons. Father drove the lead wagon, Leona followed, and then Clarence. It took seven days to make the trip (220 miles) camping each night by the roadside. The trip was uneventful with the exception of one experience.

When we came to cross the Neosha River in Kansas, the water was quite rough. The dog that was following attempted to swim the river, but the strong waves washed him under the horse's feet, frightening them. We held our breath for a few minutes until the horses became calm. After this, the dog returned to the old home - so the neighbors informed us.

Previously, father had chartered a railroad car for the horses, chickens, and other possessions. Uncle George Washington, an eccentric old man, who had assisted with the farm in Kansas, was the overseer.

We settled on the land in a house mentioned previously, near Henryetta, Oklahoma. The Indians made us very welcome but remained shy. Our nearest neighbors were Indians: Mother Mitchel and three daughters; Katie, Racheal, and Mendie.

On this large plot of land, my father had three other families working. I suppose they were sharecroppers.

Some years later, father purchased 80 acres of land not far from the first location. He was great in opening grocery stores and this place was no exception. He was instrumental in having a church and school built. Also in opening a post office that was given the name Hoardsville, Oklahoma. We sold stamps, money orders, and other articles found in a post office as well as groceries and dry goods. As far as I know, Hoardsville is still on the map.

(According to the United States Postal Service archival records, the Hoardsville Post Office was established in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma on February 8, 1909, by JOHN HENRY HOARD and was discontinued on July 14, 1914, when the mail was handled by the Henryetta, Oklahoma post office. Postal records show that JOHN HENRY HOARD applied to become the postmaster on February 11, 1908. Hoardsville had been originally gone by the name of Senora and neither is any longer on the map.)

In 1907, the year the Indian territory became the state of Oklahoma, father was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. We enjoyed the church, the schools, and the social activities of the small town for many years. Then mother's health began to fail. And after a long illness, suffering from a disease that the doctors pronounced Pellagra, she expired on August 4, 1915.

Six months after mother's death, father married Mrs. Lula Tippins of Hoardsville, Oklahoma. She was the mother of two children; Loretta, and Silas. This couple lived happily for six years, when "Miss Lula," as we children called her, died following an operation for a tumor.

Some months later, father met and married Mrs. Carrie Crump of Paris, Missouri. She had one daughter, Mable. After spending a number of years together, the third Mrs. Hoard returned to Paris, Missouri to attend an ailing sister. My father followed and there he died, May 13, 1937, of a heart attack at age 74. He was buried at Paris, Missouri. Mother Hoard passed in Paris, Missouri at the age of 96.

The eleven children of Clara and John Henry Hoard produced 15 grandchildren as follows: Leona

met and married Richard MacIntosh, a Creek Indian, in Hoardsville, Oklahoma. After he passed, she moved to Los Angeles, California, where she met and married Herman Murpsy. (There were) no children. Clarence married Louise Goodeau in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. She and her parents had moved to Hoardsville from Louisiana. There were 5 children; Helen, Agnes, Juanita, Mable, and Wilbert. Arthur married Mahala Patton in Kansas City, Missouri. They had one child, John Green Hoard. Audia married John Henry Roberts from Dyersburg, Tennessee. He held an AB Degree in education from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. He was the first principal in Dunbar High School in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. There were two daughters; Lolita and Evelyn. Henry married Lucile Pugh in Kansas City, Missouri. There was one son, Henry Hoard, Jr. Laura married Julius Adams of Muskogee, Oklahoma. Julius was the assistant manager of his father's dry goods store. There were no children. George married Roxie Dixon in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. There were no children. Helen married William L. white of St. Louis, Missouri. There were three children; Jacqueline Anita, William Lucian, Jr., and Charles Julian. Lester married Ida Green, Ruth Steward, and Benie Graham. There was one child, Lawrence (by Ruth Steward).

A Tribute to My Parents

My mother was a kind woman, neat, clean, and devoted to her children. She sang soprano and played the organ. On Sunday afternoon, we gathered around her for a songfest.

She enjoyed telling us about some of the early events in her life in Kansas, how Indians roamed the land requesting food, and what happened the year of the grasshopper plague. Unannounced, the insects descended upon the land and in a short time, all vegetation was gone.

She described her wedding with pride, always mentioning the band that played. My father was a member of the band. I have in my possession two of her wedding gifts, a cake stand and a berry dish. Both are more than 100 years old.

At one time, mother was a member of the Court of Talanthy Lodge. This and church work were the extent of her outside activities. Her time was spent inside the home with her children.

Of all the mental pictures my mind has been able to retain in this writing, the following incident is the most vivid. I was 5 years old when my darling sister Laura was born. One day, mother called all the children to her bedside to see the new addition. When baby Laura was presented, Henry, who was the baby, slapped her in the face. She cried and turned red as a beet.

My father was an adorable man to me. I will always remember a quotation he used so often, "You children make me scratch my head where it does not itch!"

He told us his chance for an education was slim but there were innate qualities that exceeded his formal training. He strove to improve himself and worked hard to become financially successful. He did not depend on his ministry to support the family. Farming was always a basic endeavor. He did not believe in renting. Wherever the family moved, the place was purchased. As I have stated, he always operated a grocery store. Father did all the shopping for food and clothing. I remember when several children needed shoes at a time. Father measured our feet with a string before purchasing the shoes.

Father reached the zenith of his ministry in the state of Oklahoma. Besides pastoring some outstanding churches, he became district moderator and then advanced to state work.

Thank God for the institution of the family! Thank God for those two young people, my parents, who said "I do" and remained true to each other until death did them part.

My heart is full of love for each one who has passed on as well as those who still live. Peace be to my father's and mother's ashes.

The death certificate for JOHN HENRY HOARD notes that he was born on June 2, 1862 in Hopkinsville, Kentucky and died on May 13, 1937, in Paris Missouri. He had been a minister for 40 years and was married to Carrie Hoard (the informant). His father was listed as "N.K" (not known) and his mother was Amanda Clemens. His cause of death was listed as cardiac hypertrophy with arterio sclerosis. The descendants of John Henry Hoard placed a gravestone on his grave in Paris, Missouri, (Walnut Grove Cemetery) after the Family Reunion in St. Louis, Missouri (July 3, 1995).

X. THE FAMILY OF JAMES and MARY BIDWELL FRY

JAMES FRY was the name of the patriarch according to records in a funeral home in Weatherford, Oklahoma, regarding the death of his son, JOHN EDWARD. We have not been able to confirm the name, or find his date of birth, death or marriage. A story about his marriage as related by JOHN EDWARD to his grandson, Kingsley R. Frey, is as follows:

"One day while I was visiting my grandfather, he called me to him and said, 'What would you think if I told you that I baked my parents wedding cake?' I said 'Oh Grandpa, that would have been before you were born.' 'No,' he said, 'I was 14 years old, but my parents had been slaves and not legally married, so when they learned that they had been freed, they told my sisters and I that they were going to town right away and get married. I told them that while they were gone, I would bake their wedding cake and so I did.'"

The Emancipation Proclamation, which freed only the slaves of the states that had seceded from the United States was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, which outlawed all slavery, was passed by Congress in 1865. Since JOHN EDWARD was born in 1852, and they married when he was 14 years old, the marriage would have occurred in about 1866.

As noted in the above paragraph, MARY BIDWELL FRY married JAMES FRY in about 1866. A grave marker in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Indiana, shows she was born on July 21, 1828, and died on July 28, 1898. The home where she used to live at 769 Governor Street was still standing in 1981. She attended the Hood Temple A.M.E. Zion Church when she lived in Evansville. They had the following children:

Their son, JOHN EDWARD, was born in Tennessee on March 3, 1852. Records found in the Tennessee State Library in Nashville show he married MARY GLEAVES on June 6, 1878, in Robertson County, Tennessee. ALEX GLEAVES was shown as a witness to the wedding. JOHN EDWARD and his family moved to Kansas in 1880, about the same time MARTHA JANE took their mother, MARY, to Evansville, Indiana.

MARTHA J. FREY was born in December 1856. Records in the Tennessee State Library show that she married JOHN WATSON on December 22, 1874, in Robertson County, Tennessee. The 1900 Indiana Census shows five children, Sarah born February 1883, William born August 1877, Florence born July 1889, Charlie born February 1892, and Carrie born October 1896. We also understand there was another son, Arthur. Mrs. Anita Wisdom is the daughter of Florence and decorates their graves every Memorial Day. MARTHA J. FREY died in Evansville, Indiana in 1937.

A record of marriage of JAMES W. FREY, who is believed to be a son, was also located in the Tennessee State Library. He married ISABELL MURPHY on March 11, 1878, in Robertson County, Tennessee. The signature of a witness on the marriage certificate is very similar to a signature we have of JOHN EDWARD FREY. The picture, thought, may be that of a son. (Revised October 1983)

We understand there may have been another daughter who died early in life. Note in the second paragraph above that JOHN EDWARD spoke of his "sisters."

XI. THE FAMILY OF JOHN EDWARD and MARY GLEAVES FREY

JOHN EDWARD FREY, was born in Tennessee on March 3, 1852. He married MARY GLEAVES on June 6, 1878., in Robertson County, Tennessee. Alex Gleaves was shown on the marriage certificate as a witness. JOHN moved his family to Osage City, Kansas about 1880 from Coopertown, Tennessee. He purchased farm land near Weatherford, Oklahoma that became known as the Sandy Point Fruit Farm. Peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons and plums were some of the best fruit grown on the farm. He was very dear to his grandchildren because of his sweet disposition and the wisdom he shared with them. After residing in Weir City, Kansas, Osage City, Kansas, he returned to the farm in Weatherford, Oklahoma in 1933 and died there on February 12, 1935. According to his death certificate, he was a farmer that was born in Tennessee and was the son of James Frey. His cause of death was listed as bronchial pneumonia.

According to her death certificate, MARY GLEAVES, was born in Nashville, Tennessee. She had a brother by the name of Guy Gleaves and a sister Betty. She also had two brothers by the name of Andrew and Alex Holmes. The name of her father on the death certificate was ALEXANDER HOLMES. MARY's brothers and sister also lived in Osage City, Kansas. MARY died in Kansas City, Kansas, July 19, 1947. Her cause of death was listed as acute dilatation of heart due to chronic myocarditis. She is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery there. Their children were as follows:

Their oldest son, DOROTHY JACK (D.J.) FREY, was born in Coopertown, Tennessee on March 16, 1879. He came with his parents to Osage City, Kansas, about 1880. He married Pearl Sylvester Williams on May 14, 1900, in Osage City, Kansas. The married was performed by Reverend John Adams and was recorded at the Osage County Courthouse in Linden, Kansas. They had seven children, one who died early in life. He was a miner, farmer and owned and operated a cleaning, pressing and dyeing business, which he learned at a trade school in Topeka, Kansas. He died in Lawrence, Kansas on January 18, 1943, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery there.

EDWARD MANDAL FREY was born in Osage City, Kansas on January 11, 1886. His wife's name was Beatrice who preceded him in death. They lived in Weir City, Kansas and Denver, Colorado. His second wife, Maude Porter, also preceded him in death. He was a miner and Dining Car porter on the railroad. He died June 12, 1951, in Pueblo, Colorado and is buried in Mt. View Cemetery there.

CLYDE FREY was born in Osage City, Kansas on August 17, 1888. He married Florence Clark and they had five children, Florence, Clyde M., Bennie, Lorraine and Harriet Ann. He was a miner, farmer and very active in the church, community and Masonic lodge. He died in Weir City, Kansas, July 198, 1968, and is buried in the cemetery there. Clyde M., who attended the 1981 Family Reunion, died January 24, 1983 and is buried in Highland Park Cemetery, Kansas City, Kansas.

Their only daughter, FRANCES FREY LOVE was born April 23, 1893, in Osage City, Kansas. Her first husband was Clarence Witte. She later married Mr. Arthur J. Love. She died in October 1983, in Kansas City, Kansas. Her only son, is the Honorable Clarence C. Love, Representative of the Thirty-fifth District, Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, at the State Capitol in Topeka, Kansas.

XII. THE FAMILY OF D.J. AND PEARL SYLVESTER FREY

DOROTHY JACK FREY, better known as D.J., was born in Coopertown, Tennessee, March 16, 1879. He came to Osage city, Kansas with his parents about 1880. He married PEARL SYLVESTER WILLIAMS on May 14, 1900, in Osage City, Kansas. D.J. was listed in the 1900 Census with PEARL's "UNCLE BILLY " in Barclay Township and with her, as well in Osage City. D.J. and UNCLE BILLY were shown as "farm laborers" and it noted that D.J. hadn't been married

a month at that time. UNCLE BILLY had been married for five years. They were both noted as being farm laborers. D.J. was shown as being born in Mar. 1878 in Tennessee (age 22) and WILLIAM as being born in Sept. 1870 (age 32)? in Missouri.

In the Osage City Census, DOROTHY JACK "FRY" and PEARL S. FRY were shown together. He was shown as having been born in Jan. 1879 (age 21) in Tennessee. She was shown as being born in Oct. 1882 (age 17) in Kansas. At the time, although they were listed as married it showed that they had been married for "0" years and had no children.

Two households down from D.J. and PEARL's home was NANNIE AUSTIN (UNCLE BILLY's wife). It showed that she was born in Sept. 1869 in Mississippi, had no living children at the time (although, it appears that a mark was made for one being born), and had been married for five years. She lived next door to PETER and MAHALA AUSTIN (PEARL's grandparents)

D.J. and PEARL's family was raised in Osage City, Weir and Lawrence, Kansas and Weatherford, Oklahoma. His occupations included mining, cleaning, pressing and dyeing and farming. He played several string instruments and at one time played with a band. The 1920 Census showed the family living in Osage City. At that time the family consisted of D.J. (age 40), PEARL (age 37), KINGSLEY (age 12), DOROTHY (age 11), PEARL (age 9), and ETHELYN (age 7).

D.J. FREY died on January 18, 1843, in Lawrence, Kansas and was buried in the maple Grove Cemetery. D.J. FREY's death certificate noted that his cause of death was a pulmonary embolism due to cardiac renal disease he had had for several years.

PEARL SYLVESTER HOARD was born Osage City, Kansas on October 8, 1882. She attended Osage City schools. She married D.J. FREY on May 14, 1900. Seven children were born of the marriage. One, Opal, died early in life. The other children are Kingsley, Dorothea, Pearl, Ethelyn, Jack, and Donald. She was a member of A.M.E. Churches in Osage City and Lawrence, Kansas. She was fond of flowers, music and the reading of poems. She sponsored many church programs involving young people and served the church as Missionary and Trustee. She organized and directed our family reunions during her lifetime and was greatly admired by family, friends and acquaintances. At one time in her life, she had wanted to become a journalist. Although she did not realize her dreams of getting into the field of journalism, but was well known for memorizing long poems, directing plays, and in addition to the paper previously mentioned, kept a diary, "Grandma Pearl's Journal, 1943-1966." She authored a paper "The Beginning of the Clan," March 6, 1969, which is a major source of information and inspired this work on family history. Mrs. PEARL S. FREY died in Lawrence, Kansas on June 6, 1977, and was buried with her husband, in Maple Grove Cemetery. According to her death certificate, her occupation was listed as "Domestic" and her cause of death was listed as congestive heart failure. D.J. and PEARL's children are as follows:

The oldest son, KINGSLEY REGINALD, was born February 25, 1907, in Osage City, Kansas. He attended schools in Osage City and Weir City, Kansas and Weatherford, Oklahoma. He graduated from Osage City High School in 1926, after having taken a Normal Training Course which entitled him to teach elementary school provided he took refresher courses in Emporia, Kansas each Summer. The only school offered him was in the South. So, he went to work as a Santa Fe apprentice in Topeka, Kansas. He played football with the Apprentice team against teams in Fort Riley, Leavenworth, Topeka, Langston (Oklahoma), and Liberty (Missouri). He sent money home to help his family, his sister, Dorothea, in college and bought his mother her first electric washer. After being in Topeka about a year, he met Regina Grant and they were married in Topeka on March 1, 1928. Five children of this marriage are Kingsley Reginald, Jr., Frances, Marie, Margie and Kathy. KINGSLEY died on May 6, 1991, in Topeka, Kansas. Regina died on March 26, 1995 in Topeka, Kansas.

DOROTHEA FRANCES MARIE FREY SCOTT was born in Osage City, Kansas on May 5, 1908.

She attended schools in Osage City and Weir City, Kansas, and Weatherford, Oklahoma. She was Salutatorian upon graduation from elementary school in 1920 and Valedictorian on graduation from Osage City High School in 1926. After high school, she attended Emporia Kansas Teachers College and a received permanent teacher certification and later taught school in Elwood, Kansas. She helped support her sister, PEARL, in college. She married Reverend William A. Scott, Sr., September 18, 1930 in her parents' home in Osage City. Five children were born to this marriage, Alberta Dorothea, William Albert, Jr., Gregory Michael, and Daniel John. Samuel Homer died early in life. Alberta died on September 5, 1976 in Columbia, Missouri and William Albert, Jr. died in Salsbury, Maryland. Gregory received his Doctorate in June 1983. William A. Scott, Sr. died on March 7, 2001 and Dorothea Scott died on March 29, 2001. They were buried together in Jefferson Barracks Military Cemetery outside of St. Louis, Missouri.

PEARL GWENDOLYN FREY HILL, affectionately called "Fairy" by family and friends, was born in Osage City, Kansas on September 15, 1910. She attended schools in Osage City and Weir City, Kansas, and Weahterford, Oklahoma. She graduated from Osage City High School and attended college in Emporia, Kansas. She helped her sister, ETHELYN, when she attended beauty college in Kansas City. She married Charles A. Hill on December 31, 1931, in Lawrence, Kansas and the children of this marriage are Johnny, Sylvia and Anita. Fairy died on January 2, 1994, in Lawrence, Kansas and is buried there, as well.

ETHELYN EMMA FREY SHEPARD was born in Weatherford, Oklahoma on April 17, 1913. She attended schools in Weir City and Osage City, Kansas. She graduated from Osage City High School in 1931. She took a beauty culture course in Kansas City, Kansas. ETHELYN married Rollie Eugene Shepard in Lawrence, Kansas on December 23, 1935 and the children born of this marriage are Donald Eugene, Steve, William, Jimmie and Cleo. Rollie died on June 13, 1978, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Lawrence, Kansas.

OPAL KATHRYN was born in Weatherford, Oklahoma on October 21, 1917, and died there December 19, 1917.

JACK was born in Osage City, Kansas on October 10, 1920. He attended schools in Osage City and Lawrence, Kansas and Weatherford, Oklahoma. He graduated from High School in Lawrence, Kansas in 1939. He entered the Army in 1942 and was honorably discharged in February 1956. He started working for the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C. in March 1946. He married Evelena Warren on June 1, 1946, in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Jack Alden and Helana LaVaye are the children of this marriage. JACK retired from the VA in St. Louis in 1975.

DONALD SYLVESTER was born in Osage City, Kansas on May 9, 1925. He attended schools in Osage City and Lawrence, Kansas and Weatherford, Oklahoma. He entered the Army in July 1943 and was honorably discharged in April 1945. He later joined the Air Force and retired after twenty years of service. He married Leah Boone in February 1954. Their children by prior marriages are Donna Joy, Jerry and Cynthia.

FREY (fri) in Scandinavian mythology, the god of sunshine, of fruitfulness. The other gods, by whom Frey was much beloved, made him various presents. Among these was a magic sword, which would fight by itself the moment it was drawn from its scabbard; a ship which, while it was large enough to carry all of the gods and their attendants, could be folded up at will like a napkin; and a boar with golden bristles, on which Frey rode over land and sea within credible swiftness. Frey fell in love with Gerda, and to obtain assistance of his servant in gaining Gerda as his wife, he was obliged to give up his wonderful sword, which was greatly missed afterwards in all combats of the gods. (Source – The American Educator Encyclopedia)

e-mail from Dan Whitley 4/16/01

Sent: Friday, April 06, 2001 1:56 PM

Subject: Re: Austins

(Whitley's questions appear in italics, Shipley's answer appear in bold type)

1) You mention Thomas Austin's will and that it named several of Fannie's children. Also that it named Fannie and her \$800. Were the other freed adults named with their inheritances?

There is an 1842 and an 1846 will for Thomas Austin. In them, he names the slaves that he owns and plans to manumit. The money totals come from the receipts that the executors of the estate made out when they provided the money to each of the slaves in increments. Each of them has separate receipts.

2) Did other freed slaves take the Austin name?

Yes, initially. Each of the receipts is made out to an Austin (i.e. - Fanny Austin, Henry Austin, Mary Austin, etc.)

3) Why do you think that two of Frank's children with Fannie took his surname and the other 11 took Austin? I read that she already had 9 children by Frank when she was freed and two more before Thomas Peebley died and she bought Frank. And then two more including Henry, born after the war was over.

The entire family was listed with the last name of Peebley in the 1860 Clay County Census (Fishing River Township). That was the last time Jack or Maria were recorded with the family and in all subsequent census records, all the individuals in the family used the Austin name. This was used at least as early as 1863 when Frank Austin enlisted in the 2nd Colored Infantry to fight in the Civil War.

4) You say Frank's father was a black slave. So, was Thomas Peebley white and Frank took his name?

Thomas Peebley was a white farmer from Tennessee, who bought his land in Missouri in the 1820's. It seems that after his freedom, Frank and the whole clan used his name for a while. There are oral family stories about one of his nephews killing someone and they all left the state and started using the names Austin. But, I haven't been able to find any newspaper account of run a ways or the killing.

*5) You have Henry Austin(Fannie, Thomas) born in Williamston, KS. I didn't find this town but there is a Williamstown, Jefferson, KS. Is this a typo? A **Typo***

6) You have the parents of John Henry Hoard as his master and Amanda (Clemons). Do you think/know his master's name was Hoard?

The speculation was that his name was Hoard, but I haven't been working on that puzzle yet (one twist at a time)

7) What is the significance of Clemons being in parentheses?

I did it just because I don't know where it comes from either, but that's the information that has been passed on. As you may be aware, when it comes to the last names of former slaves there are sometimes names that come from apparently nowhere.

8) The child, Maurice, of Ada Austin (Jube, Fannie, Thomas) has the surname Williams. I showed this as Ada having a husband named Williams. I noticed somewhere that your software, FTM, says someone "met" someone, which I gather is a recognition of arrangements other than marriage. PAF doesn't have any way to do this. At the same time if Ada and Williams were not married, I would have thought this entry would have said she "met" him?

Some of the information regarding the marital status of individuals is unknown to me. Sometimes individuals go by the last name of their fathers without benefit of marriage between their parents. My g-grandmother Pearl Sylvester Frey went by Pearl S. Hoard, which was John Henry's last name, but Fannie Austin and John Henry Hoard never married.

9) Vernon Curtis Austin (Jube, Fannie, Thomas) has children and no wife. PAF handles this with the possibility of entering "wife not known" or by simply entering the children without establishing a family. I tend to do the former, but may not have been consistent in my entries so far. Is it that you don't know the wife in this case?

I just don't know the information. By the time we get that far down the tree, I know less details.

*10) Dwight Austin (Jube, Fannie, Thomas). Ditto #9. **Unknown***

*11) Orville Austin (Henry, Fannie, Thomas). Ditto #9. **Unknown***

*12) Earl Austin (Henry, Fannie, Thomas). Ditto #9. **Unknown***

*13) Gilbert Austin (Henry, Fannie, Thomas). Ditto #9. **Unknown***

*14) Dorothy Rouse (Cleora, Henry, Fannie, Thomas) met or married _____ Boggess and had two children? **Unknown***

*15) What is surname of the other two children? **Unknown***

*16) Myrtle "Tido" Rouse (Cleora, Henry, Fannie, Thomas) met or married _____ Pearson and had Floyd by him? **Unknown***

*17) What is the surname of the other five children? **Unknown***

I hope that all these questions will be answered when I present the information that I've got on the ancestors. Most of the people I don't know much about have been within the last generation or two and they fairly flush with descendants that can tell me information about them. The parts of the history that I've devoted years to researching is regarding Frank and Fanny.

I suspect that Amanda and Almadie Thomas were sisters, but no one has confirmed that for me. It would stand to reason. There were a few examples of that in this family line.

Well, as you see I am full of questions. I guess you are working on the last part of the material you sent me. You said this was for your branch's reunion. Is this a reunion of Fannie's descendants?

The reunion is the Austin/Frey/Hoard 12th Biennial Reunion. My ggrandmother Pearl was an Austin, a Hoard, and a Frey. We have brought those groups together.

This narrative is the one I spoke of regarding what I'll be presenting at the Frey/Hoard/Austin reunion this summer. It represents 4 years of my own work and a life time of others works.