

EN DIEU EST TOUT
FIAT DEI VOLUNTAS



ARMS OF THE CONNELLY FAMILY

THE CONNELLY FAMILY

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The Connelly Family, we are told, is descended from Milesius,¹ King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was *Conally* and signifies "A Light."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present counties of Galway, Meath, and Donegal. The Connelys were also chiefs in Fermanagh.

The names Connelly, Conally, Conneally, Connolly, Conneallan, O'Connell, and other names of Irish families, are derived from the ancient Milesian name—O'CONGHALAIGH.

The Connelly family is a Southern one in America. It has been our boast and our pride that it was one of the first families in the ancient and honorable Commonwealth of South Carolina. Thomas Connelly and his brother Edmund, and perhaps two other brothers, John and Henry, came from County Armagh, Ireland, and settled at Old Albemarle Point about the year 1689. This settlement was moved later, to become Charlestown, in the colony of South Carolina; it is now the metropolis of the state of South Carolina, and the name is written *Charleston*.

These brothers were men of fortune and affairs, and they obtained large grants of land from the proprietors

¹ *Genealogy of Irish Families*, by John Rooney, p. 420. Because of this descent the family belongs to that people called Milesians in Ireland. The Milesians subdued and conquered the primitive race in Ireland, the Firbolgs, the small, bow-legged, long-armed, red-headed, Irishmen of today. The Milesians have dark hair and eyes and very fair complexion.

of the colonies, one such grant embracing, it is said, a portion of the present site of the city of Charleston. It is said, too, that they never parted with the title to this tract. They engaged in town building and the purchase, subdivision and sale of large tracts of land in various colonies, but principally in Virginia and the Carolinas. They induced many Germans to move from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas, so the traditions in our family say, a colony of whom they settled on their lands near the present town of Camden, South Carolina. In this business their descendants were also engaged, and it became necessary for them to send members of the family to live in different parts of the country, especially in Pennsylvania and Virginia, to prevail on persons to migrate to their lands and towns in the Carolinas. And they engaged largely in traffic and merchandising by sea, owning vessels which plied between the different colonies and which visited the West India Islands. They also traded extensively with the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

In the Revolution the Connelys fought in the patriot armies of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Pennsylvania. They served under Washington, Greene, Morgan, Gates, Howard (of Maryland), Lincoln, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. At the close of the Revolution many of them moved to the West, and the family became still more widely scattered. There is a belt of them extending across Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and to Central Missouri. Some members of the family settled at a very early day in the wilderness of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and many of their descendants are to be found there. Quite a number of them settled in Kentucky, in different parts of the State. Descendants of these pioneer brothers are to be found in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Indeed, there are descendants of this early family in every Western State and Territory. They remain in large numbers in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Pennsyl-



DR. HENRY CONNELLY

One of the first traders overland from Missouri to northern Mexico. An explorer in Mexico, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. Was long a merchant at Chihuahua. Appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Lincoln. Born in Nelson (now Spencer) County, Kentucky, in the year 1800. Died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in July, 1866.

[From photograph in possession of his son, Peter Connelly, Kansas City, Mo.]

vania. They have been exceedingly prolific, very large families having been the rule from the first. Conservative estimates place the number of descendants of Captain Henry Connelly, who, after the Revolution, moved from North Carolina to Virginia and from thence to Kentucky, at certainly more than one thousand, and possibly more than two thousand, counting only the living. The writer once had a list of thirty Connelly families in Eastern Kentucky, each of which had ten or more children. The name is now written in various forms, and there has been, of late years, a tendency to shorten it to *Conley*, all the immediate relatives of this author so writing it. Some of the Illinois relatives write it *Connelli*, and accent the second syllable. Taken all together, the Connellys have been men of fair fortune. They have been of influence in every community in which they have lived. Many of them have been possessed of fine literary taste—some of them fair literary ability. They have been ever in the advance guard in the spread of civilization over the West, and in a number of States they have been pioneers. In the Civil War they were divided according to the locality in which they lived, but they fought on either one side or the other almost to a man. Constantine Conley, the father of this writer, was in the Union army, from Eastern Kentucky (the Forty-fifth Regiment, Mounted Infantry).

One of the most distinguished members of the family was Dr. Henry Connelly, late Governor of New Mexico. He was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in the year 1800. His father was John Donaldson Connelly, born in Virginia, and either brother or first cousin to Captain Henry Connelly, later to be mentioned herein. Dr. Connelly graduated in medicine from the Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1828, and went that same year to Clay County, Missouri, to practice his profession. But there forming the acquaintance of one Powell, an overland trader, he joined his expedition, under one

Stephenson, to Chihuahua, Mexico, where he became a merchant. In partnership with Edward J. Glasgow, he amassed a large fortune. He married a Spanish lady. The War with Mexico, in 1846, made it necessary for him to leave that country, and a large part of his fortune was confiscated. He went to New Mexico and met General Kearny and Colonel Doniphan entering that country to annex it to the United States. He took part in their operations, aiding them in many ways. At the close of the war he settled in what is now Valencia County and again engaged extensively in merchandising. His first wife having died, he married there Dolores Perea, widow of Jose Chavez. President Lincoln appointed him Governor of New Mexico, and to him, more than to any other man, belongs the honor of saving the Territory to the Union in the Civil War. He died in 1866 from an over-dose of medicine. He has many descendants in New Mexico, and his son, Peter Connelly, Esq., has long been a highly esteemed citizen of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Connelly was one of those hardy pioneers to whom the United States owes the extension of her borders. For nearly forty years his caravans were among the largest that annually crossed the Plains over the Old Santa Fe Trail. He led a large party from Chihuahua to Fort Towson, on the Red River, Choctaw Nation, now Oklahoma, in 1839. He spent the winter at that fort, returning to Chihuahua in 1840. In this trip he explored a large part of what is now Oklahoma and Texas, and he marked out new routes for commerce.

Edmund Connelly, the youngest son of Henry Connelly, is said to have married, in South Carolina, a lady named Mary Edgefield. They left sons and daughters, among them, Harmon and Thomas.

Harmon Connelly moved to North Carolina, where he owned lands on the then frontier. Tradition says that he there married the daughter of a physician named Hicks. This Hicks, it is affirmed, had married the daughter of a

Scotchman who was engaged in trading with the Cherokees, and who had married a Cherokee woman; he seems to have roamed the country tributary to the Little Tennessee. Harmon Connelly appears to have been of an adventurous disposition, for it is related that he made several visits to the wilderness of Kentucky, one of which was about 1763.²

Thomas Connelly followed in the steps of his forefathers and dealt in lands and townsites. In this business he was often in Pennsylvania, where, it seems, he must have settled, as others of his family had done. Whom he married is not known, but in the light of recent reliable information it must have been a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. Our family traditions have always said that the Connelly family in Kentucky had a strain of Dutch blood, though as to the ancestor from whom it flowed we were never informed.³

Harmon Connelly and Thomas Connelly were in the War of the Revolution. Thomas returned from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and lived in Guilford County. He was getting old, but he served for a time in the First South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. His service was in the defense of Charleston, where he had gone to consult Colonel Pinckney, who was his attorney in some business growing out of land owned about that city by his ancestors. This service was in the winter of 1779-80. It is said, also, by the traditions of our family, that he was wounded at the Battle of King's Mountain, the following October, being there shot

² Before coming into possession of all these facts and when I supposed I had obtained complete information I believed Harmon and Thomas married sisters, daughters of this Dr. Hicks, and so wrote it in my application for membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The family Bible of Captain Henry Connelly disproves this, and I had learned before seeing it, from the pension papers of the Captain, that this was an error.

³ Uncle Edmund Connelly, son of Captain Henry Connelly, always said that his grandmother was a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. We never gave it credit until I saw the pension papers of Captain Henry Connelly.

through the body; and the above-mentioned Dr. Hicks is said to have passed a silk handkerchief several times through the wound—through the body—to cleanse it. The soldier died from the effect of this wound some two years later.

Captain Henry Connelly, the Revolutionary soldier, was the son of the above mentioned Thomas Connelly. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and came with his father to Guilford County, North Carolina, while yet a child, probably soon after Braddock's defeat. Thomas Connelly was a soldier in Braddock's expedition and was at the defeat. And it is probable that it was the expedition and its disastrous results which caused him to return to North Carolina.

THE CLAN MACALPINE

The Clan MacAlpine is believed to be the most ancient clan of the Highlands of Scotland. There is an old Gaelic tradition which says the origin of the clan was contemporary with the formation of hillocks and streams. The MacAlpines are descended from the ancient people whose successors became kings of Scotland for twenty-five generations. The war cry of the clan is "Remember the death of Alpin," alluding to the murder of King Alpin by Brudus after the Picts defeated the Scots near Dundee in the year 834. The seat of the ancient clan was in Argyllshire.

The Clan MacAlpine is one of the oldest families in the world with an authentic history. A daughter of this old clan—Edith MacAlpine—is the maternal ancestor of all the Connelys, Conleys, Connelleys, and Langleys, and many of the Salyers, Holbrooks, Stampers, Halls, McCoys, Grahams, Underwoods, Spradlins, Williams, Stapletons, Hamiltons, Jaynes, Hackworths, Caudills, McGuires, Mays, Patricks, Rices, Prices, Blairs, Webbs, Fairchilds, Robinsons, and many other Eastern Kentucky families.

THE CLAN MACGREGOR

The most famous clan in Scotland was that of MacGregor. It claims descent from Gregor, third son of King Alpin, who ruled Scotland about the year 787, and the clan is spoken of in Scotland as the Clan Alpin. The motto of the clan is "*Srioghail mo dhream*"—"Royal is my race."

Sir Walter Scott found more in the annals of the Clan MacGregor for his famous Waverley Novels than in the lore of all the other clans of Scotland. Rob Roy was Robert Roy MacGregor, and the novel of that name is an account of the adventures of that famous Borderer. In his *Legend of Montrose* Scott finds some of his most interesting characters among the Children of the Mist, who were the MacGregors, this being one of their ancient names. In his history of the clan Scott gives much curious and interesting information about the MacGregors. He says "that they were famous for their misfortunes and the indomitable courage with which they maintained themselves as a clan. The MacGregors strove to retain their lands by the cold steel." They had extensive possessions in Argyllshire and Perthshire which they held by the sword. No other clan in Scotland ever did so much fighting for their rights or for their country.

The ancient seat of the Clan MacGregor was along both sides of Loch Tay, and in modern times they have lived about the old Church of Balquhiddy, where Rob Roy is buried.

Next to the MacAlpine the MacGregor is the oldest of Highland clans, and these two are closely related, one being a branch of the other. The MacGregors are now scattered all over the world, and many of them have been eminent as statesmen, soldiers, scholars. They are often distinguished by a stern and haughty bearing, arising from a consciousness of having played a famous and honorable

part in the wars of Scotland and the world, giving them a sense of superiority they are always ready to maintain by an appeal to arms.

We are proud of our descent from the Clan MacGregor.

Archibald MacGregor, of the Clan MacGregor, Highlands of Scotland, espoused the cause of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, in 1745, as did his clan and his country. He was a young man of fine stature and immense physical strength. His clan was not in the battle of Culloden Moor, having been stationed at another point, so it is said in the traditions of our family, but he had been sent to the commander of the Pretender forces with despatches, and so was on that disastrous field. There he was dreadfully wounded, being left on the gory field for dead, and his body stripped by the Royalist looters. He, however, revived and with great difficulty and much suffering reached his own country. There he was concealed until he had recovered somewhat from his wounds, when he succeeded in escaping to the colony of North Carolina, where so many of his countrymen were then living. There he married Edith MacAlpine, the daughter of a Highlander who had also been in the battle of Culloden Moor, and who had with great difficulty escaped with his family to America.

MacGregor never fully recovered from his wounds. His daughter Ann was born February 14, 1756, and some two years later he died. His widow married a Scotchman named Langley, and by him had several children. Ann MacGregor, growing up with these Langley children, was, it is said, always called Ann Langley by her friends and acquaintances. Some of these Langleys moved from North Carolina to the Big Sandy region of Kentucky at an early day, and their descendants may be yet found there.

Captain Henry Connelly married Ann MacGregor. Neither the date nor the locality of this marriage is known, but it must have been early in 1774, for their first child

was born in June, 1775. The family Bible of Captain Henry Connelly had the following record, which I removed, and which is now in my library. The Bible was found in the Caudill family, in Johnson County, Ky., in 1902. It was published in Philadelphia in 1802, and it is not the Bible spoken of in the pension papers, in which the date of his birth was recorded by his father "in Dutch," as he says in his pension declaration. As he had a son Henry he was Henry Connelly, senior:

Henry Connelly, siegr, was born May 2d, A. D. 1752.

[In his pension declaration he says he was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and removed to North Carolina with his father.]

Ann Connelly, his wife, was born February 14th, A. D. 1756.

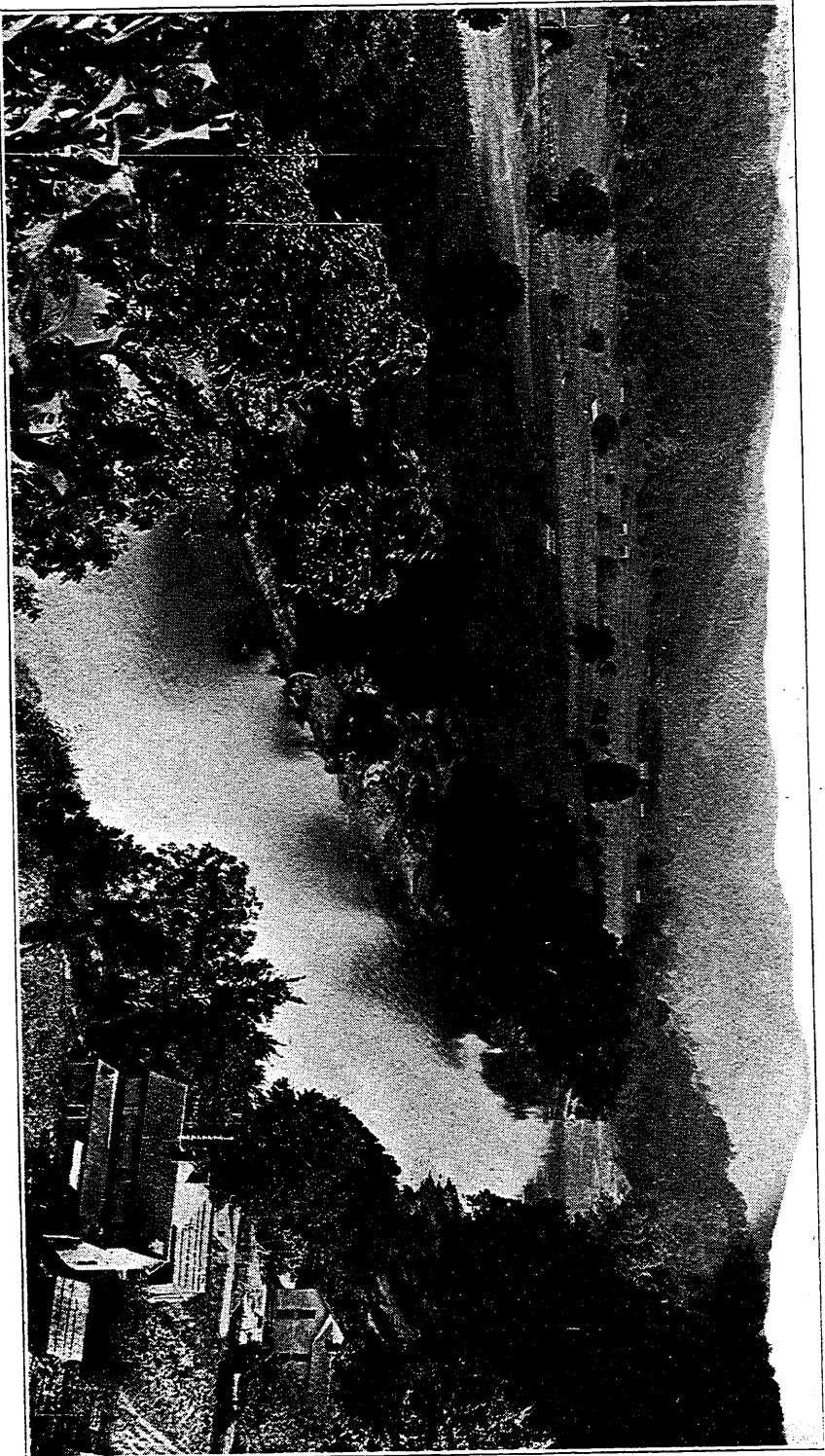
[Her maiden name was not given, as it should have been.]

Edmund Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born June 2d, A. D. 1775.

[I remember him very well. He married, in North Carolina, a Miss Joynes. He lived to a great age. His home was at the head of the State-road Fork of the Licking River, in what is now Magoffin County, Kentucky, where I often visited him when a lad. He said his grandmother was a Pennsylvania Dutch woman. I have seen him at my father's house, in Salyersville, and have heard him tell much of the early history of our family, but as I did not write it down at the time, what he said became confused in my mind, and it has taken much labor to correct many errors into which I had fallen. I was too young to fully comprehend the importance of what he said, and I had not then learned to write well enough to make a record. I was at religious services held in his house in 1865, and he lived some years after that.]

Thomas Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born 25th of January, A. D. 1777.

[He was my great grandfather. He was married in North Carolina to Susan Joynes. She was the sister of the wife of his brother Edmund. A number of their children were born in North Carolina. It is probable that they moved, with his father, the Captain, to Botetourt County, Virginia, where lived many of the Connellys, and after a residence of some years there, moved to Kentucky, settling first in the Indian Bottom, on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the Rockhouse Fork, in what is now Letcher County, where their son, Henry Connelly, my grandfather, was born, in 1810. They moved to what is now Johnson County, Kentucky, and settled on the main branch of Jennie's Creek, at the mouth of Mill Creek, where they opened one of the largest and best farms in the county, which was afterwards for many years the home of Martin R. Rice, Esq., long the wealthiest citizen of Johnson County. From this farm they moved to a large farm at the mouth of Miller's Creek, near the Limestone Cliffs, four or five miles above Paintsville. This farm was long known as the Burd Preston farm. There Thomas Connelly died and was buried. My grandfather, Henry Connelly, there grew to manhood. Peter Mankins was their neighbor, and a good one he was; later he moved to Washington County, Arkansas, where he died at the age of one hundred and fourteen years. He came from North Carolina to Kentucky with the Connellys. My great grandmother lived for many years with my grandfather, Henry Connelly, on the head of the Middle Fork of Jennie's Creek, and she died there in the summer of 1875, aged about ninety-two. She was descended from French Huguenot families named Partonairre and Guyon or Guyan. Her uncle, Henry Guyan, is said to have had a trading establishment at the mouth of the Guyan-



The Blockhouse Bottom, in which was built Harman's Station. East Point shows in corner on bank of River. [Photograph by Lauther, Louisa, Ky.]

dotte River, West Virginia, as early as 1750. By some it is said that the river took its name from him, though I am of the opinion that it was named, because the Wyandot Indians found it a favorite hunting-ground, in their honor or for them, and was later corrupted to *Guyandotte*.

My grandfather, Henry Connelly, married Rebecca, daughter of George Blair, and settled on the farm above-mentioned. My father, Constantine Conley, was born and reared on that farm, and when he married he was given a portion of it—the Wolf Pen Branch—upon which he built a hewed-log house, where he went to housekeeping, and where I was born. My grandfather died and was buried on his farm, and many others of my kindred are there buried, including my great grandmother, above mentioned.]

Peggy Connelly, a daughter of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born August 8th, A. D. 1779.

[Of her I have learned nothing.]

David Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born June 24th, A. D. 1781.

[Of him I have not learned anything.]

Rachel Connelly, a daughter of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born April 8th, A. D. 1783.

[She married James Spradlin, senior, who settled at the mouth of the Twin Branches, on the main branch of Jennie's Creek, at a very early day. Spradlin was one of the pioneers of Eastern Kentucky, and was a substantial and excellent citizen. He left many descendants. I remember him well, for he lived to be almost a hundred years old. He was bowed with the weight of his years, and after he was ninety I have seen him on horseback, riding to Paintsville. I helped to dig his grave, and my father assisted to place him in his coffin. So bent forward was his head that the coffin-lid would not close,

and it was sawed off by my father so as to reach only to his breast. Then the lid of the box which enclosed the coffin bore heavily on his head, when nailed on. His death must have occurred in the year 1871—possibly in 1872. He died at the home of his stepson, William Evans, who lived at the foot of the gap on the road to Barnett's Creek, perhaps a mile from the old Spradlin homestead, which was then owned by Martin R. Rice. He was buried on the hill across the Lower Twin Branch from his old home. I am unable to say when his wife Rachel died.]

John Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born August 8th, A. D. 1785.

[He married in North Carolina a sister of my great grandmother, Susan Joynes Connelly. He settled on Little Paint Creek, near where the road from Paintsville to Salyersville strikes it, and in this vicinity, also, lived his father, Captain Henry Connelly. Hairston Litteral, Esq. (almost invariably spoken of as "Austin" Litteral) lived near this point for sixty years. The descendants of John Connelly live mostly about the Flat Gap, Johnson County, Kentucky, his children having intermarried with those of a settler named Jayne at that point.]

Henry Connelly, Jun^r, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born December 1st, A. D. 1787.

[I knew him very well. He lived on the East Branch of the State-road Fork of Licking River, in Magoffin County, Kentucky. His farm lay above that of Jilson Prater, father of Jeff Prater, now a wealthy banker of Salyersville. I have been at the house of Uncle Henry frequently. He was quite old, somewhat corpulent, but large and erect. He was a kindly man, but Aunt Polly was of sharp feature, sour visage, and cutting tongue. I have not any pleasant recollections of her. She was tall and bony, and I was afraid of her, and think Uncle

Henry had a dread of her two-edged tongue.
I have not the date of his death.]

Elizabeth Connelly, a daughter of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born April 8th, A. D. 1789.

[I know nothing of her; am uncertain as to her having lived to womanhood, though she may have married and left children.]

William Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born July 8th, A. D. 1791.

[He was a millwright, and was drowned in the ford of the Big Sandy River below the mouth of Abbott's Creek, two miles below Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Kentucky. He was building a mill there at the time. The weather was warm, and after eating dinner one day he and his workmen went bathing or swimming in the deep water above the ford. He was a fine swimmer, but it was supposed that having so recently eaten caused some revulsion of nature when he had been in the water a few minutes, and he sank and drowned before assistance could be had. His body washed through the ford and settled in a deep eddy below. His men joined hands and formed a line reaching to him and rescued him. He was unmarried, a young man of great promise, and was sincerely mourned by the settlers. He was buried on the farm of my great grandfather, at the mouth of Miller's Creek.]

Joseph Connelly, a son of Henry and Ann Connelly, was born July 8th, A. D. 1795.

[I have no information concerning him other than this entry.]

The above is an exact copy, excepting my comments, with the difference that the name is uniformly written "Connely." There is no "A. D." in the dates of William and Joseph. The record is well written in blue ink, and was evidently copied at one sitting from some other rec-

ord, for the writing is uniform. The writing is not that of Captain Connelly. He wrote his name on the inside front cover of the Bible, and the signature is in a fine, firm, bold one, and the name is written "Connelly." I took it out of the Bible, tearing off the white lining-sheet of the cover, and I have the signature in my library. It is the same signature I saw affixed to papers in the Pension Bureau. Each and every letter is distinctly and perfectly formed, and the signature was rapidly written, as is evident from its appearance. It is "Henry Connelly Sen^r."

There is no record of marriages and none of deaths, except the entry:

Henry Connelly, Sen^r, deceased May the 7th, 1840.

On a leaf inserted in the Bible is the record of the Hitchcock family, as follows:

John Hitchcock was born Jan. the 2nd, 1772.

Temperance Hitchcock, his wife, was born March 22nd, 1781.

Names and births of the above named parents.

Phebe Hitchcock was born Dec. 5th, 1798.

Margaret Hitchcock was born July 25th, 1800.

John Hitchcock was born Sept. 8th, 1803.

Parker Hitchcock was born Sept. 1st, 1805.

The date of the death of Ann Connelly is not given, and I have not been able to discover it, but it must have occurred about 1830. In 1832 (March 8th) Captain Connelly married Temperance Hitchcock, above named, widow then of John Hitchcock. The Hitchcocks were Quakers, and came to Kentucky from North Carolina, and it is possible that they there knew Captain Connelly and family. From the Hitchcock family here mentioned are descended many of the Caudills, Pelphreys, and all the Hitchcocks of Johnson and Magoffin counties, Kentucky.

Down to the family Bible from which the foregoing record is taken our information rests on traditions told in our family, and not on written records, and later research may

discover some errors, though I am of the opinion that it will be confirmed largely, if not completely, for I have devoted much time to sifting the matter and gathering information. I was fortunate in knowing the old people of the family, with whom I talked from my youth up. The record of Dr. Henry Connelly, Governor of New Mexico, and of his family, is made from written documents.

Henry Connelly was a captain of cavalry, in the War of the Revolution, in North Carolina. The record of this service is contained in the declarations made in application for a pension, now on file in the Bureau of Pensions, Washington, and of which I made complete copies in the year 1902. These declarations are set out here:

State of Kentucky }
 County of Floyd } ss

DECLARATION

On this 15th day of August, 1833, personally appeared before me, James Davis, a Justice of the Peace now sitting, HENRY CONNELLY, a resident of Floyd County, and State of Kentucky, aged Eighty-one years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832:

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated:

That he entered the service and commanded one hundred men as State troops of North Carolina (called militia) as the Captain thereof on the 7th day of July, 1777, for *five years or during* the war in the County of Guilford, North Carolina. His Colonel in the first instance was Colonel John Williams. Then under Colonel Paisley. Then by Colonel John Taylor. And lastly, by Colonel Billy Washington. This applicant's company was a Horse Company and was raised for the especial purpose of keep-

ing down a daring Tory Colonel by the name of *Fanning* who had made several daring attempts in the neighborhood of Salisbury and Charlotte.* During the first year of the service of this applicant, by the orders of his Colonel, the company traversed and marched to Rowan and Guilford in order to keep Fanning and his confederates down. During this year, in the month of October, the company encountered his scouts and routed them with some loss. The general rendezvous of the Tories was in that region of the country called the Haw Ford on Haw River. These counties and the adjacent neighborhood was assigned to the applicant's charge by his Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, in the month of June, 1778. This this applicant and his company continued to do during this year 1778. And that winter he and his company rendezvoused at Salisbury. The particulars of this year's service was only a few fights with the Tories. The war was raging in the North, whither that distinguished

* Fanning, the Tory, mentioned here was the famous and notorious outlaw of the Revolution. He was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, in the year 1754, "of obscure parentage." The poverty of his condition was such that he was "bound out" for his support to a Mr. Bryant, who proved a cruel and perhaps brutal master, and Fanning ran away when about sixteen. His plight was so miserable that some of his acquaintances secured for him a home with a substantial citizen, John O. Daniell, who lived at the Haw Fields, in Orange County. He had the scald head and was not allowed to eat at the table with the family, nor was he permitted to sleep in a bed. When grown up he always wore a silk cap — his most intimate friends never saw his head uncovered. When about twenty years of age he went to trade with the Catawba Indians, in South Carolina, and there accumulated considerable property. Up to this time he had been a Whig. As he returned to North Carolina he was set upon and robbed of all his property by "some lawless fellows," whom he supposed to be Whigs. He immediately became a bitter and relentless Tory and sought every opportunity to wreak vengeance on Whigs indiscriminately and to injure the Revolutionary cause. He murdered, as he says, many patriots and burned their houses. He was bold and daring and succeeded in capturing Governor Burke, of North Carolina, whom he carried a prisoner into the British lines. He was the Quattrill of the Revolution.

At the close of the Revolution he went to Florida. He wished to return to North Carolina, but he was always excepted in bills of amnesty passed by the Legislature and remained, consequently, proscribed and exiled. He

and active officer, Colonel William Davidson had gone, and all remaining for the constituted authorities to do was to keep down the Tories, which were so numerous in this region of North Carolina. During this year, 1778, the men suffered much for clothes and every necessary, and our forage master frequently had to press forage for our perishing horses. Continental money was then one hundred dollars for one—for this applicant could not get a breakfast for \$100 in Continental money. During this year, by order of the Governor, this applicant's company was placed under the direction of Colonel Davie, who then commanded the North Carolina Cavalry; but he renewed the old orders, and my district still remained as under my former orders.

Early in March, 1779, the Tories broke out with great fury at a place called the Haw Fields, whither this applicant moved to New Brunswick and was there a member of the local Legislature. In 1799 he moved to Nova Scotia, where he was Colonel of the militia. He died at Digby, Nova Scotia, in the year 1825.

Fanning was a man of ability and the local leader of the Tories in the Carolinas. He was the man on whom the King's forces always relied and who never failed them. It was a distinct compliment to Captain Henry Connelly that he was selected to fight Fanning and keep him down, and he seems to have been able to cope with the daring Tory leader. Fanning says many of his men were taken to Hillsboro and Salisbury and there hung by the "rebels" as he called the Revolutionary authorities. No doubt these prisoners were taken there by Captain Connelly.

Fanning wrote an account of his doings in North Carolina, and the book was published at Richmond, Virginia, for private distribution only, in 1861— "In the First Year of the Independence of the Confederate States of America." The edition was very limited, only fifty copies of the quarto form being printed. And it is probable that these were the only copies printed. The copy of Colonel James H. Wheeler, the historian of North Carolina, is now in my private library. It is one of the rarest and most valuable of all American books. The title of the work is as follows:

"The Narrative of Colonel David Fanning, (A Tory in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain;) Giving an Account of his Adventures in North Carolina, From 1775 to 1783, As Written by Himself, With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. Richmond, Va. Printed for Private Distribution Only. 1861. In the First Year of the Independence of the Confederate States of America."

cant and his company repaired and dislodged them with the assistance of Colonel Lyttle from Rowan, who commanded a regiment of militia. During this year the Tories were fast accumulating in Rowan, and this applicant's Horse Company was almost withdrawn from Guilford to that section of North Carolina. The Whigs this year took a great many Tories, who were all put in jail and confined at Hillsboro and Salisbury.

In the month of November, 1779, orders were received by Colonel Paisley from Colonel Davie, the commanding Colonel, to rendezvous at Salisbury to start to the South to join General Lincoln at Savannah, but about this time news arrived that General Lincoln was overtaken at Charlestown, and all were taken prisoners. General Davidson now raised several hundred men, and Colonel Sumner and Colonel Brevard had several skirmishes with the Loyalists, in which this applicant and his company actively participated at Colson's Mills. About this time at a place in the western part of the state (N. C.) the Tories had collected to a great number and we marched against them and [met them] at Colson's Mills. This was in the Month of May, 1780, as well as this applicant recollects. He recollects well that it was just before or about the time of Gates' defeat at Camden. During this winter and the fall this applicant's company abandoned his district of "protection" and under Colonel Davie and General Davidson opposed the passage of Lord Cornwallis through North Carolina. At the time of the approach of Cornwallis to Charlotte, under Colonel Davie the troops posted themselves to meet the enemy. On the enemy's approach the companies commanded by this applicant received the first onset from Tarleton's cavalry, and the firing became general on the left wing. The troops were commanded by Colonel Davie in person, and for three times we succeeded in repulsing the enemy. At length we

had to yield to superior numbers. In this battle we had many men killed, several from under this applicant.

In December, just before Christmas, General Nathaniel Greene, from the North, took command of us all. This was in 1780. We all, by his proclamation and the orders of our Governor, were placed under his command, and assembled at Charlotte. From there this applicant was placed under Colonel Washington and marched to South Carolina, to Augusta and Ninety Six. After marching in a southern direction for several days news came that Tarleton was after us. We were all now under General Morgan, and a terrible conflict ensued at the Cowpens between Tarleton's men and the army under General Morgan. Here the Americans were victorious and took a great many military stores, cannons, baggage, and six or seven hundred British and Tory prisoners. This was in January, 1781. It was cold weather, but inclined to be raining during this battle. The company which belonged to this applicant was placed under a Colonel Howard, on the extreme right of the Division, and this applicant commanded a company in the center. Our company, when just about to catch up our horses, was hid about four hundred paces in the rear of the line of battle. [The enemy] fell upon us with great fury, but we were fortunately relieved by Washington's Legion that hastened to our assistance.

After this engagement we all formed a junction with General Greene, and retreated with him to Dan [River], and crossed over into Virginia, and remaining there but a short period, marched back to Guilford Court House, and this applicant actively participated in this memorable battle, and he had the mortification to see his men in a panic fly at the approach of the enemy; and although this applicant endeavored to rally them, it was impossible, and many even retreated to their homes. But this applicant

remained and continued to fight until the Americans were thrown into disorder and confusion and defeated.

At this time, or a few days afterwards, this applicant being unwell, and his company broken, obtained a respite for awhile, which was granted him [by the Governor]. He remained at home and did not go with General Greene to Ninety Six. During this summer he did all he could to get his company to assemble. Their cry was "no pay" and their families required them at home. He then went from Guilford over to Virginia, and in September, 1781, he raised a small volunteer company for three months, to join General Washington at Little York [Yorktown]. Little York was, however, taken before this applicant arrived. He knew a great many Continental officers and Regiments, and Militia officers, during his service. In the month of October the term of service of the Company from Montgomery County, Virginia, just mentioned, expiring, he gave them their discharges, and he himself returned to North Carolina, where he received the thanks of the Governor and a Certificate stating his services.

This applicant knew General Smallwood, General Davidson, General Rutherford, General Pickens, General Sumner, General Otho Williams, Colonel Cleveland, Colonel Lytle, Colonel William Washington, Colonel Malmody (?), Colonel Lee (from Virginia), General Goodwin, Colonel Howard who commanded the Third Maryland Regiment, Captain Holgin, Colonel Paiseley, John Williams, the Baron DeKalb, Colonel Brevard, and many other Continental and Militia officers that he has now forgotten.

He has now no documentary evidence in his favor, having forwarded his commission about six years ago by General Alexander Lackey to the War Department. It has never been returned to this applicant. He received a letter from the Secretary of War informing him that as he was not a regular he could not be allowed his [pen-

sion]. His commission was from the Governor of North Carolina. He has made search and inquiry for it for some time, and he believes the same is now lost or mislaid.

He refers the War Department to Henry B. Mayo, Esq., the Hon. David K. Harris, to Colonel Francis A. Brown, to Colonel John Van Hoose, the Rev^d Henry Dixon, the Rev^d Cuthbert Stone, the Rev^d Samuel Hanna, the Rev^d Ezekiel Stone, and Rev^d Wallace Bailey, to Andrew Rule, Esq., to John Rice, to Jacob Mayo, Esq., Clerk of the Floyd County and Circuit Courts. These can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of this applicant's services as a soldier and officer of the Revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) Henry Connelly [Seal]

Att: J. Davis.

We, Wallace Bailey, a Clergyman, residing in the County of Floyd and State of Kentucky, and John Rice, residing in the same, towit, Floyd County, Kentucky, hereby certify that they are well acquainted with Henry Connelly, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be eighty-one years of age, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed)

Wallis Bailey [Seal]

John Rice [Seal]

And I do hereby declare my opinion after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier (an officer) and served as he states. And I further certify that it appears to me that Wallis Bailey who has signed the preceding certificate is a Clergyman resident in the County of Floyd

and State of Kentucky, and that John Rice, who has also signed the same, is a resident of the County of Floyd and State of Kentucky, and are credible persons, and that their statement is entitled to credit, and I do further certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend court.

(Signed)

James Davis, J. P. F. Co. [Seal]

INTERROGATORIES

Where and what year were you born?

Ans. I was born in Pennsylvania, Chester County, on the 2d day of May, 1751.

Have you any record of your age, and if so, where is it?

Ans. I have it in my Bible, recorded there by my father (in Dutch). I have it now at my house.

Where were you living when called into service, where have you lived since the Revolutionary War, and where do you now live?

Ans. I was living in Guilford County, North Carolina, where I had lived since my father moved from Chester [County] Pennsylvania, up to the Revolution. I have lived three years in the County of Montgomery, in the State of Virginia, and the residue of the time I have lived in this County – where I now live.

How were you called into service. Were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom?

Ans. I was a volunteer, under the Government of North Carolina, by an invitation from the Governor, and [my command] were called State troops or Militia. A part of the men under my command were drafted men for eighteen months. A small portion was for six months, and about forty were volunteers for and during the War. I was called into service by a recruiting officer by the name of Holgin, I think a regular officer. I made up my com-

pany and reported to the Colonel and went forthwith into active service.

State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops when you served, such Continental and Militia Regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

Ans. I knew General Greene. I have seen General Gates at Hillsboro. [I knew] General Smallwood, General Davidson, General Pickens, General Sumner, General Otho Williams, Colonel Billy Washington, Colonel Lee, Colonel Howard, the Baron DeKalb. I have seen, in 1780, Captain Holgin, Colonel John Williams, Colonel Nat Williams, who commanded the Ninth Regiment North Carolina Militia in 1778, Colonel Paiseley, Colonel Buncombe, Captain Charles Briant, Colonel Brevard, Major (often called Colonel) De Malmody, and old Colonel Cleveland, Lieut. Joseph Lewis, Major Charles Anderson, William Boma, Ensign.

I was directed by Governor Burke and Colonel Davie to keep down Fanning in Guilford and Rowan. This this applicant did with one hundred men, a horse company. He served in 1777 in this capacity, likewise in 1778, and until the fall of 1779. He then joined General Davidson and was with him at the battle of Colson's Mills, where he got wounded. This was in May or June, 1780. He was at the battle of Hillsboro, and had nineteen of his horsemen killed on the field, and seven died the next day of their wounds. I was in the battle of the Cowpens, under Colonel Washington, in January, 1781, and Tarleton was defeated and we took his baggage and several hundred prisoners. I retreated with my horse company with General Greene to Dan [River] – went over into Virginia, and remained with the army until the battle of Guilford [Court House]. I was in that battle, and my men all broke very near at first charge, in a panic, and fled, and many went even home. When my roll was called

at the Iron Works I had but a few men left. I was then taken in a few days afterwards sick, and was permitted for my health to retire for awhile from the service. This was in April, 1781. General Greene went to South Carolina, and I went over into Montgomery County, Virginia, to see my relatives, and I here raised a three months volunteer company to march to Little York. I marched them on to the Big Lick, in Botetourt County, in September, and waited for orders, but before I received them it was too late, and I gave my men their discharges. We all went home.

Did you ever receive a Commission, and if so, by whom was it signed, and what has become of it?

Ans. I did receive a Captain's Commission from Governor Burke of North Carolina. It was, I believe, signed by him. I gave it about six years ago to General Lackey, who says he sent it on to the War Department, he thinks. I have made search and cannot find it. It was never returned to me.

State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity, and their belief of your services as a soldier (and officer) of the Revolution.

Ans. I refer to General Lackey, to Colonel Brown, Colonel T. W. Graham, to Austin Litteral, to Jacob Mayo, Esq., to Andrew Rule, to the Rev^d Ezekiel Stone, to Rev^d Wallis Bailey.

Sworn to before me.

(Signed)

James Davis, J. P. F. C. [Seal]

AFFIDAVITS

State of Kentucky }
Floyd County } ss

Personally appeared before the undersigned, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace, Phillip William-

son, Senior, of the County of Lawrence, Kentucky, and made oath that he is eighty-four years of age, that previous to the commencement of the American Revolution he resided in Wake County, North Carolina, that he shortly after the commencement of the Revolution moved to Guilford County, and afterwards to Rowan County, that in the year 1777, in the fall season thereof, Captain Henry Connelly, now of this County, Floyd, was constituted and commissioned a Captain in the North Carolina Cavalry. I was then well acquainted with him, and he was appointed to keep down one Fanning. I was frequently with him in the next year in Rowan. This was in the summer of 1778. He then commanded the company of Cavalry aforesaid. I recollect to have seen him several times in Hillsboro where the prisoners were kept. And I also recollect him and his company was in the service during the year following, in 1779, for I well remember several Tories his company brought in. In the month of February, 1780, I left Rowan, and came over to Washington County, in the State of Virginia. I remained there till May, and I went back to North Carolina. Captain Connelly was then out with his horse company under General Davidson against the Tories. I do not now remember that I saw him any more for some time. I, about this time, enlisted in the service as a "Three Months" man, and joined General Greene. When we were retreating I again saw Capt. Connelly commanding his company in the service as a Captain. The Infantry was compelled to assist the Cavalry over the streams. He was in the battle of Guilford. I recollect that I saw him a day or two afterwards in the army. I have known him for a long time since the Revolution. Captain Connelly was a Captain of the troops raised by North Carolina (not Continental). And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed)

Phillip Williamson [Seal]

[Signed by mark]

Sworn to and executed before Francis A. Brown, Justice of the Peace of Floyd County, October 2d, 1833.

Floyd County Court }
 August, 1833 } ss

On this 24th day of August, 1833, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for Floyd County, Jonathan Pytts, an aged man, and now on the Pension Agency of Kentucky, and made the following statement on oath relative to the service of Captain Henry Connelly, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. This affiant states that he resided in Rowan County, North Carolina, long before the War, and that during the year 1777 Captain Henry Connelly, who was a Captain of a horse company from Guilford arrived in the neighborhood of the uncle of this affiant, with whom this affiant then resided. His business, as he told us, was to assist us in keeping the Tories down. A great many Scotch Tories had accumulated under Fanning, and many about the Haw Fields, and a place called Cross Creek. He was, off and on, during that year, in Rowan. I saw him several times in Salisbury in that year. In the year 1778 he and his company still were in Rowan. He knew him very well in the year 1779, for he was, according to this affiant's recollection, all the year in Rowan until Colonel William Davidson came back from General Washington's army and raised men to go and help General Lincoln at Charleston, South Carolina. This affiant saw Captain Connelly frequently with his horse company in Rowan. And the next year, or the year after, this affiant again saw him and his company just before General Greene got to Dan. He was along with the army. This affiant does not know whether Captain Connelly was in the battle of Guilford or not, for this affiant had been sent on an express to Burke (now called Burke). He does not know how long Captain Connelly enlisted for.