
The Latta Genealogy Newsletter

Issue 53

Summer 2014

A Family Research Trip to Ireland April 2014

By: John Latta, jnl@fourthwave.com

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In April 2014 I traveled to Ireland for four days to do research on my family which is in Branch 3 of Latta.org. Having done both family research at various locations in the US and extensive foreign travel a trip to Ireland was just another trip. To prepare I reached out to members on the Latta.org site for inputs and suggestions. This gave me some places to visit and laid the foundation for my efforts. My time was short so efficiency was critical. Likewise the decision to go was only made 2 weeks in advance. Doing genealogy research in Ireland is a well-traveled path. The massive Irish emigration beginning in the 17th century to the 20th century spawned a Diaspora; many in later generations who have sought to understand their roots. Thus, what I sought may have been special to me; I was far from alone in the quest. My background is as a research engineer implies discipline in research and expectations of scholarship. At the end of this short article a bibliography is provided. In spite of all the constraints imposed by limited time the trip was valuable, informative and a joy of discovery.

I begin this description of the journey from the back end, that is, why go to Ireland? Like many thinking about visiting Ireland; such a trip encompasses significant cost, time and effort. Asking the question why is important. At the centrum is - what does one want to accomplish? I offer 5 possible reasons to go to Ireland.

1. Trace the genealogy tree.
2. Uncover information about who, events, places and time connected to family members.

3. Find ancestors with the same name currently living in Ireland.

4. Use genealogy research as means to justify a trip to Ireland.

5. Walk in the footsteps of one's ancestors.

My interests are reflected in 2. I would like to know where my ancestors lived, under what conditions, why they emigrated, how they emigrated, what was Irish society like then and much more. This will then allow me to tell stories about my ancestors and their lives. Genealogy is important but it is the beginning point. To provide context, what I learn about Latta's in Ireland will help me write about my family. To date the book, which is mostly about my relatives in Iowa, is 283 pages. Significant expansion lies ahead from the research done in Lattaville, Ohio and now in Ireland.

(Continued on Page 4)

Inside This Issue

Editorial Page	Page 2
List of Branch Captains	Page 2
Treasurer's Report	Page 3
Loyalist Families Leave America	Page 11
Reconciling the 1850 Census	Page 14
Descendants of James Latta:	Page 17
Talvacchio Family History	Page 26
10th Anniversary for FTDNA	Page 27
Reprints Available	Page 29
Preservation of Your History	Page 29
New Auditor Needed	Page 29
Thomas Latta	Page 30
Research Queries	Page 31
Our Financial Contributors	Page 32
New Vice President Needed	Page 32

Editorial

Recently I was asked to send a copy of every back issue of our Latta Genealogy Newsletter to the State Library of North Carolina. As I completed this task, I noticed how much we have learned about our Latta Family since 1996. It is a staggering amount, yet I am sure there is a lot more to learn and preserve. So please keep in touch, send me your information, and most importantly, pass on your passion for our Latta Family History to the next generation. See if you can enlist your son, daughter, son in law, daughter in law, etc. Nieces and nephews may also want you to share with them. Let's keep up the good work!

The Latta Genealogy Newsletter

Published approximately thrice annually

Dedicated to research among the fifty-three branches of the Latta family worldwide, and of our family's origins in the Old World. Funded by members of the Latta Genealogy Society, a non profit corporation registered in the State of Washington.

Suggested membership contribution:
\$10-15 dollars per year (US and Canada)
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Randall Phillips, Treasurer,
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Kenneth A. Mueller
Editor
7400 East Mule Circle
Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314-5429
e-mail: Doc Huer@aol.com

Please send family group sheets, pedigrees, and ged-com files to your branch captain.

We're on the World Wide Web! Visit our web site at
<http://www.latta.org>

Articles will be edited for grammar, spelling, and clarity. Requests to publish an article will be individually evaluated by the editor.

Revised List of Branch Captains

Another goal of our Latta Family is to find a branch captain for every branch of the Latta Family. Unfortunately, we do not have a Captain for every Branch. We could use some more volunteers. If interested, please contact Sue Lattea Cox, Branch 17, Coordinator of Branch Captains. The duties of a branch captain were spelled out in issue 27, Fall 2005, page 32. Here is a revised list of our branch captains, with names and addresses.

Branch 1: Ken Mueller, 7400 East Mule Circle, Prescott Valley AZ 86314, DocHuer@aol.com. I also am your editor.

Branch 3: Alan L. Latta, P.O. Box 21158, Cheyenne WY 82003, allatta@aol.com.

Branch 4: Randy Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave. Geneva NY 14456, parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

Branch 5: Margaret J. Hundertmark, W7489 Honold Rd., Fond du Lac WI 54935, mjc_mark@c-mark.us.

Branches 10 and 15: Cindy Stiene, 158 Intracoastal Dr., Madison AL 35758-7925, lmsjfs@knology.net.

Branch 12: Belinda J. Peterson, Mentone Girl's Secondary College, P. O. Box 52, Mentone, Victoria, Australia 3194, Peterson.belinda.j@edumail.vic.gov.au.

Branch 13: Gary Pokoradi, 11 Glenayr St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L9C 7C1, pokerman@sympatico.ca.

Branch 16: Kathy J. Latta, 6104 94A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6B 0Y8, lattakj@telusplanet.net.

Branches 17 & 43 & 46: Sue Lattea Cox, 6 Woodhill Ave., Salem WV 26426, suelatteacox@yahoo.com.

Branch 20: Vicky McCain, 1216 West Elm Street Kokomo, IN 46901, v.latta-mccain@sbcglobal.net.

Branch 22: Robert M. Hawkins, 749 Ridgeside Dr., Apt. B, Ballwin MO 63021, Bobhawk507@att.net.

Branch 28: Carol Rini, 7770 State Highway 99W, Gerber CA 96035, carri137@gmail.com.

Branch 29: Bill Latta, Q359 County Road 15, Napoleon OH 43545, billlatta@embarqmail.com.

Branch 31: John Moore, Post Office Box 13429, Trapper Creek AK 99683, johnm@mtaonline.net.

(Continued on Page 29)

LATTA GENEALOGY SOCIETY**Treasurer's Report****Sept. 17, 2014****TREASURER****Randy Phillips****41 S. Morrell Ave.****Geneva NY 14456****(315) 759-9121**

Treasurer responsibilities were transferred from Beryl Redfield at the beginning of 2014. I would like to extend my deepest thanks to Beryl for making the transition a smooth one, although I did barrage her with a number of questions as I took over responsibility for the funds of the Society and prepared this report. Thank you Beryl, I will continue the great work you have done for many years.

REPORT PERIOD May 16, 2014 – Sept. 17, 2014.**Beginning Balances: \$7628.40***Income*

General Fund Donations: \$495.00

Newsletter Reprints: \$24.00

Total Income: \$519.00

Expenses

Newsletter Issue 52 advance (Ken Mueller) \$400.00

Newsletter Issue 52 expenses (Ken Mueller) \$331.18

Hostaway website fee

4 months @ \$14.95 per month \$59.80

Newsletter Issue 53 advance (Ken Mueller) \$400.00

Total Expenses \$1190.98

Ending Balance as of Sept. 17, 2014: \$6956.42

Membership: The bylaws state, "Any person who supports the purpose of this Society may become a member in good standing upon payment of the minimum donation." The minimum donation currently is \$10 for subscribers within the U.S. & Canada, \$15 for other countries. Newsletter only status (non-voting) is provided for libraries and those interested in the newsletter but unable to make a donation.

Your donations support the publication and mailing of the newsletter and cover other expenses of the Latta Genealogy Society.

PLEASE SEND DONATIONS To Your New Treasurer: Randall Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave. Geneva NY 14456, parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

Thank you for your generous support!

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

1 and 2 pose significant challenges. First, the time frame of interest is at least 200 years past. Records exist in many forms and are scattered in two countries: Ireland and Northern Ireland. A key resource, The Irish Archives [2], lists 269 sources. There is another common structural constraint. Given the vast records, many are handwritten and most researchers seek to do their primary research digitally, thus the value of most records are determined by the indexes. If the index is partial or has errors the research can be truncated. Experience also plays a central role. To the novice it is not clear if a resource is worth investigating while an individual experienced in Irish genealogy research knows what is in a given resource.

One of the most frequently cited resources is Public Records of Northern Ireland (PRONI) located in Belfast. It is superb. But one has to be careful that PRONI brings a false sense of confidence on the process of discovery. It fits today's paradigms - digital, connected, well defined and a single point of entry and exit. It is not that simple. I outline in the references many sources for genealogy information [2, 5, 8, 10, 13]. The other major repository is the National Archives in Dublin. Searching the records here is largely a manual process. For example, Donegal, where my Branch 3 relatives come from, is in Ireland and not Northern Ireland. Thus, it is likely that the relevant records are in Dublin.

Yet, to do 1 requires much preparation if the resources are to be used effectively. As was evident in my visits, the frequent question was - what do you want? To answer this requires study, analysis and preparation before a visit. This trip only laid the groundwork.

My plan for the first day was to get maps, visit PRONI and drive to central Northern Ireland.

Land and Property Services, in Belfast, is similar to both a recorder's office and the assessor's GIS operation in most US counties today. My need

was straight forward; to get Ordnance Survey maps of the areas I planned on visiting. These maps are to a scale of 1:50,000; which means many houses in villages and the country side can be seen. At Land and Property Services they have the capability of making maps on-demand and at much smaller scales. To explore this capability, Derry was an example where the custom map was centered on one of the cathedrals. This detail was superb due to the small scale but the page size was only 8 1/2" X 11". To get this one needs to specify exactly the area required. It is expensive at £30. My intent was to get a complete set of Ordnance Survey maps for the Northern section of Ireland (both Northern Ireland and Ireland). Land and Property Services did not have them all and I found the rest while in Ireland.

PRONI is in the new Titanic section of town in a beautiful building. I had some requests to get but most of my efforts were dedicated to understanding the collection and how to access it.

As with any major archival library there are a set of rules - either to protect the collection or the income derived from it. First I had to register which means getting an ID card with my photo. This is also a card key to enter the various rooms. No cameras or cell phones are allowed but computers are. A locker is provided to leave the forbidden items.

My first stop was the research room. A woman spent 30 minutes with me and provided an excellent overview. In summary:

A literature rack has brochures on how to do research in specific areas such as immigration to America. These are excellent resources and I picked up a number of them.

In the room is a limited library, microfiche and many computer terminals. A few of the terminals are connected to the public web site but the vast majority are for searching the internal data base.

The search engine is quite good but only as good as the index it relies on. I wanted to do more than just name searches. For

(Continued on Page 5)

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 4)

example, of interest are the ships which crossed to America in 1800. She crafted a simple search and there were 100+ responses. We also did searches on photos.

We looked at bound books with sheets of church records. This was indexed by county and location. The details included the religion, where the records are and the contents superb. This would be the first place I would look for church records and if it was not here then go to the church. Again knowing the contents of the reference books [2, 5, 8, 10, 13] is critical to setting up a research plan.

When one finds an item from a database search it can be requested online in the research room. One does not necessarily see it on the screen, this is the case if it has not been scanned. When the request is made the actual item is pulled from the archive for deposit on a specific place on a table. When one is ready to go to the reading room one then asks for the items designated for table 10, for example. It is recorded that you have taken these items out and then must check them back in. Everything is tracked. If something is wrong they know where to look.

One has this strange feeling when holding an original document which is 100+ years old. History was in my hands.

If one wants a copy of an item this can be ordered by filling out a form. There are many options of which scanning is one and the image can be sent by email, on a CD or picked up. This can get expensive.

Being at PRONI has a special advantage. What is on the web site is a partial list of the collection. If one, using the Internet, does find something of interest the costs are high. Specifically, even if you have the detailed citation the staff at PRONI must do the search over again at a cost of £15. Then to get a copy the normal copy rates apply.

I was impressed with PRONI. Having used the Library of Congress my expectations are high in terms of service and items available. For the scope of Northern Ireland, PRONI is very good. Any research on family history or the environment they lived in should begin here. This could well be a significant investment in time. I spoke with a woman from the US who is working on a book. She spent 1 1/2 days doing research and found 1 1/2 boxes of material. While at the window she paid £600 for it to be copied. From her perspective this will have a significant impact on her book. However, only by coming was she able to retrieve and determine what was important to her. The time and money was well spent.

To put PRONI in context, my interests go well beyond genealogy. I would like to know why my branch emigrated. What was the passage like? What was farming like in 1790? In my writing I use photos and drawings extensively. All of this makes PRONI an excellent resource. However, its vastness requires time. It can be slow going given the general character of the index and the slow process of retrieval. Thus, planning in advance how much time to spend at PRONI can be difficult if the information sought is general, which is consistent with my interests.

I left PRONI later in the day than expected. It was 2:30pm and drove to 6pm following M1 south to Enniskillen, then North to Donegal where I found a Bed and Breakfast (B&B). Donegal was a busy small town. A funeral was taking place which had a large participation. This drive allowed me to explore Ireland; seeking to understand the conditions my relatives lived in rather than drilling into the family tree. See map on page 10.

The B&B stay was abominable – it was cold and the Internet access did not work. I left before breakfast; in part to warm up in the car.

Yesterday was a beautiful day but this morning it was raining when I departed Donegal. It rained off and on all day and finally after 3pm there was clearing and the sun was, at least, partially visible.

The priority today was a visit to Aghaveagh, Donegal. In Branch 3 this is where the family

(Continued on Page 6)

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 5)

members came from when they immigrated to the US, in 1795, based on my research. This area would be a difficult one to make even a subsistence living on. Miller [3] certainly indicates this in his assessment of the lands in the Northwest of Ireland near the Atlantic. Duffy [1], in an illustration, indicates that the land holdings in this area, in 1841, were less than 10 – 19 acres. I wanted to see it myself.

There is a forest or preserve which is in the center of Aghaveagh. There are no houses or farms here. Similar areas around this are called Natural Heritage Areas. These heritage areas would be impossible to do anything with - even grazing sheep - due to the density of the forest. Outside of this there are a number of farms but no crops; only sheep and one horse farm. Most of the lands were laden with rocks. I covered the whole area multiple times and took an extensive inventory in photos. I found 2 former dwellings which could well be 200+ years old. One was being used as a tool and wood shed. This find was a highlight of the trip. It reflected the type of dwelling that my ancestors may have lived in.

In the drive I have seen vastly different soils and terrain. Some of the worst, in terms of habitation is to the east of Killybegs. South and West of Belfast it is lush including some farming. Virtually everywhere sheep were grazing. I saw a few cattle and even fewer horses. Compared to these lush areas Aghaveagh offers little to exist on. Some of the ancestry puzzles are: why live here in the first place and did this provide a motivation to emigrate?

With Aghaveagh accomplished the next priority was cemeteries. Prior to the trip I had been given a number of leads on where to look for Latta's. In Iowa and Lattaville, OH I have gone to many cemeteries. The recent experience at the Concord Presbyterian Church in Lattaville was a sad one. That is, typically gravestones over 100 years seldom could be read and in these old cemeteries the

grave sites were broken and in some cases the tombstones not even near the graves. In one Ohio cemetery the old grave markers were piled at the edge of the cemetery.

Thus, what I saw on my visits today was not a surprise. In all but the last cemetery, I never found any Latta's. In general the older the grave the less likely it could be read and in many cases the tombstone was a rock fragment. It is a shame that these hallowed grounds are in such terrible condition but what I saw in Ireland was not unique.

The first attempt was at Stanorlad. At the edge of town is a large church but this was not it. I went to two others and finally found the oldest cemetery in the Church of Ireland Parish. Overall the cemetery is well taken care of, especially the new graves. But the older graves were nearly impossible to read. Some are no more than a rock in the grass. The sign on the entrance calls out significant graves. For more information the phone number of the Church Archivist is given on the entrance map.

My next lead was Lismorhry, which is no more than a few houses - apparently not even a village. I could not find a cemetery; asked a local and he said there is none. Next was Dooish Mountain which was the site of the Trentaugh Slate Quarries. This is only a mile from Lismorhry. I believe I saw a mine entrance but it has long been dormant.

Off then to the St. Johnston Presbyterian Church. This actually has two grave sites, one the back and one in the front of the church. The back graveyard is very poor while the one on church grounds is much better. I met a church member coming to get ready for a funeral. I mentioned Latta and she said you have to go to Church of Ireland - Taughboyne. This had been given to me in an earlier lead but I could not find it. The woman said that no Latta's would be buried in a Presbyterian Church - only the Church of Ireland. She was very nice and said that if she was not busy she would be glad to take me there. She wrote the name of the church and its priest. I then used this to ask around to find it. There is no village of Taughboyne. The church is near an intersection called Church Town. At the entrance of the church is a graveyard map.

(Continued on Page 7)

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 6)

There are several Latta's present and I looked at the graves - all but one are recent burials. One grave-site was labeled as Latta ? and I could not tell from the tombstone if it was a Latta. Whole sections of the cemetery are shown as unidentified. Thus, the records that exist for this graveyard are incomplete and fragmented.

My experience here is very consistent to that outlined before. Going to grave sites looking for individuals who have been buried 100 or more years ago nets very little if anything. As I saw on the grave maps, even these do not net much in terms of identifying the missing. It should be noted that researching the church records could net more. I did not allocate the time to do this.

As a result of this I decided not to visit any more cemeteries on this trip.

It was now about 5 pm and time to look for a place to stay. My thoughts were that Londonderry would be a better place, than the countryside, for finding satisfactory accommodation and I headed this way. It was only a short distance. I found a rather large hotel on the outskirts of town. It was great to have a warm room and Internet access.

I made the decision to go to the National Archives in Dublin day after tomorrow - thus the next day would be a travel day. Both PRONI and the National Archives are premier archival repositories and to make the trip complete I felt it worthwhile to go to Dublin.

Then on the next day I drove for 3:30 from Londonderry to Dublin and stayed at a hotel within walking distance of the Archives. This meant that I can go to the facility first thing when they opened at 9:15am and not worry about driving and parking during rush hour.

With the decision to go to Dublin the trip ended up covering 550 miles. I was able to sample much of the landscape across Ireland and Northern Ireland. What I did not do was to have any more than limited engagement with locals. If there is a

shortfall of this trip it was this. Even in my short time here talking with the Irish was a pleasure. Many others doing family research describe this as a highlight. Seeking more engagement goes back to the objectives of a trip as outlined in the 5 points above. Given that this trip was more for reconnoitering, engagement only fit as it was required. At the same time I missed something.

I departed Londonderry mid-morning for the 3:30 trip to Dublin. As before I marveled at the beautiful countryside. Seldom was seen the flat farming land plains common in Iowa, where my Branch 3 relatives are from. I did see row farming which was not present in the northwest of Ireland. I even saw a large John Deere dealer. Some of the landscapes were beautiful with rolling green hills framed by carefully crafted bush or stone fences.

Upon arrival I walked central Dublin, it was festive and packed. I could see a marked difference from Northern Ireland and even Belfast and Londonderry. For one this is the EU and the signs are everywhere. One is the result of the open border emigration from other countries. The population is much more diverse. Dublin reminded me of sections of London.

The next morning I was anxious to start. I was at the National Archives when it opened at 9:15am, which meant I was the first one to check in and then to be registered; which required two IDs. There was also a locker to store my cell phone and camera. With the form filled out it was up to the fifth floor to register and get an ID card without a picture like PRONI. I was given a long list of rules including no photo or computer equipment.

The National Archives are not organized and online like PRONI. There are binders, very old huge books of records and 3 x 5 abstract cards in many card trays. It is clear that one would really need to know the system to get the full advantage of it. A genealogist is available for consulting from 10:00 - 1:30pm. I met with Rosaleen Underwood and asked how can I get ship information. Her response was that I needed to go to the Maritime Institute of Ireland which is 20 minutes by train. She

(Continued on Page 8)

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 7)

also gave me a map of the various sites related to genealogy close by. Then at the front desk I asked - do you have photos and drawings? You need to go to the Ireland Photo archives location not far from here - was the response. Based on the map and these responses I was in a "archive village" not just one building.

In the card catalogs, of which there were many on different topics, such as wills and deeds, I looked for any variation of Latta. There was not much. But I did find a will for John Latten in 1600. I could not pass up the opportunity. Made a request for the book and went on to do more research. Here comes this massive book and they placed it on a pillow on my reading spot. It was like being transformed in time. I did not take notes but asked for a copy, it was 13 pages. Much to my surprise I was asked - do you have a camera? Not here but I could get it! I had to go back to the archivist who signed me in with another form. Once approved I could take pictures of this book. She also gave me a sheet which described the conditions of the picture taking - such as no flash or tripod and much more. In fact it is much better to take pictures of the pages than try to copy them - less movement of the book. I was overjoyed. With that I returned the book and had to get a receipt when it was handed back. Again, everything is traceable.

Subsequent to the trip I have done an analysis of the will, including reading and recording its contents. Here is what was found:

The will is dated July 12, 1600.

John Latten and his family lived near Naas, Ireland (County of Kildare).

Naas is about 8 miles from Kildare - to the

North East is Dublin about 20 miles

The same family member would frequently have different surnames in this document; especially the women.

They owned a castle.

The will was about the passing of his lands to the family including the castle.

The will is legalistic, precise and detailed which implies a man of wealth and consistent with castle ownership.

I did an initial assessment of the castles around Naas and did not find one which appeared to be the one owned by John Latten.

In spite of the fact that John Latten is not directly traceable to my branch it was a joy to have uncovered this and learned what I did from the analysis.

I then returned to Belfast. Once I arrived in the city, stopped at the Ulster Genealogy Foundation to pick up a book. It was much more than I expected. This group can be hired to do genealogy research. I ended up getting 3 books, some posters and information on costs. Could have spent more time here. It is worth noting that the Foundation holds a genealogy conference twice a year. This draws many researchers and is an excellent forum to learn about doing research in Ireland. The information about the conference is posted on its web site.

As I look over my experiences from this trip including the limited research I was struck by the following. Any non-Irish individual will have a difficult time making maximum use of the records that are available. The reasons are simple - this is Ireland, one has to think like the Irish, there are many resources [2, 5, 8, 10, 13] and experience makes a huge difference. Thus, coming to look at grave sites barely scratches the surface. If one is on their own preparation is essential. The references provided here is a beginning. Then, when in Ireland, there is a lot of activity and potentially time required. Serious genealogy research and my quest for information well beyond that, is a journey of discovery. There are no assurances and the time for exploration maybe fixed by the flight reservations and not the research efforts.

With only 4 days, this was a whirlwind trip. It is logical to ask the question - Was it worth it? In such a short time one can only touch on Irish ancestor history. That is all I did but it was worth it. Driving 550 miles, the countries of Ireland and

(Continued on Page 9)

A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 8)

Northern Ireland, were only sampled.

Time well spent. Yes, the photograph of the structure at Aghaveagh was enough. The will of John Latten was the other find. The next question is Would I come again? I do not know. Much more research while home is required to answer this question. In the end it is a decision on how much Irish history I want to include in the book I am writing.

Ireland References

[1] Atlas of Irish History, 2nd Edition, Duffy, Sean, General Editor, Gill & Macmillan, 2000.

Readable resource based on map per major period of history. Most the periods are only 2 pages making the book easy to grasp. The many graphs, maps and illustrations make the book visual and easy to understand.

[2] Directory of Irish Archives, 5th Edition, Edited by Helferty, Seamus, Refausse, Raymond, Four Courts Press, 2011

Has 267 sources of archive information. Included are the address, contact including email, access and major collections. Excellent resource widely used in Ireland.

[3] Emigrants and Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America, Miller, Kerby A., Oxford University Press, USA, 1988.

A gem of a book with many excellent insights on why emigration took place. All text and dense reading but worth it.

[4] Migration in Irish History, 1607-2007, Fitzgerald, Patrick and Lambkin, Brian, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

This marks the beginning of scholarship on "the theme of migration in Irish history and over four centuries and to examine the dynamic relationship between its immigrants (including return migrants),

internal migration and emigrants." This uses individual stories as the basis for much of the research. Excellent insights on the why.

[4] Ireland: A Short History, 3rd Edition, Coohill, Joseph, Oneworld Publications, 2008.

Pure text divided into major time periods of Irish history.

[5] Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research; Vol 1. Repositories and Records; Vol. 2 Bibliography and Family Index, Falley, Margaret Dickson, Margaret Dickson Falley Publisher, 1961.

Margaret Dickson Falley is a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and published this classic work on Irish ancestry research. Rich in detail, methodology and sources with a slant on research in the US. Vol 2 has an index by name.

[6] Irish History for Dummies, 2nd Edition, Cronin, Mike, John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2011

As with all books of this genre it is easy to follow. Written in a concise format and easy to understand history.

[7] Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan, Letters and Memoirs from Colonial and Revolutionary America, 1675 – 1815, Mille, Kerby A, Schrier, Arnold, Boling, Bruce, D., Doyle, David N., Oxford University Press, 2003

A superb book based on the writings of individuals. It is organized around why, the process of emigration and the occupations of the emigrates. Excellent perspective.

[8] Irish Libraries: Archives, Museums & Genealogical Centers, 3rd Edition, O'Neill, Robert T., Ulster Historical Foundation, 2013.

Another approach to indexing historical information based on the counties. This has where, contact, hours, access, contact, description and holdings. Excellent resource based on geography.

(Continued on Page 11)



A Family Research Trip to Ireland

(Continued from Page 9)

[9] Journey of Hope: The Story of Irish Immigration to America: An Interactive History, Miller, Kerby, Miller, Patricia Mulholland, Chronicle Books, 2001.

Similar to a pop-up book richly illustrated and pull out illustrations and items. Excellent top level overview of emigration.

[10] Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600 – 1800, Roulston, William J., Ulster Historical Foundation, 2005.

A unique approach based on the type of records: church, land, deed, wills and much more. Appendix contains sources of records.

[11] The Course of Irish History, New Edition, Moody, T.W., Martin, F.X., Mercier Press, 2011.

Popular history of Ireland linked to a radio and television series. Begun in 1966 and revised since this is has some 24 contributors. Used geographic methods to develop the history. Many earlier additions – New Edition has an update on current politics and history.

[12] The Irish Americans: A History, Dolan, Jay P., Bloomsbury Publishing, 2010.

The classic book on the history of Irish immigration triggered by in interest created from the JFK Irish history.

[13] Tracing Your Ancestors, 4th Edition, Grenham, Gill & Macmillan, 2012

The standard resource of research. Seen in many locations in Ireland. Organized by the type of record. Extensive list of resources. Some resources in the US for emigration here. Superb resource.

[14] Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718 – 1775, Dickson, R.J., Rouledge and Kegan Paul, 1966.

Superbly researched work which goes beyond most assessments of emigration. This one is focused on the colonial period. As the introduction states: “the first time a balanced and professional study of the entire emigration phenomenon, a history rather than a filio-pietist tract.

All of these books should be available in the US, except possibly [11]. Based on my experience Amazon.com is an excellent resource for both new and used books such as these.

Loyalist Families Leave America

Branches 7/15

By Sue Lattea Cox, Webmaster and Vice President of Research, suelatteacox@yahoo.com.

In December of 1745, Elizabeth Latty married Thomas Bowles in the Old Swede's Church in Wilmington, Delaware. On May 14, 1751, Jane Latta married Robert Davis in the same church. Elizabeth and Thomas Bowles remained in Wilmington, Delaware, for a short time, and a daughter, Mary is baptized in the church in 1750, and a daughter Sarah in 1758. Their son, Thomas Bowles, Jr., later marries Anne Davis, the daughter of Robert Davis, in Orange County, North Carolina. Thomas Bowles, Jr., also stated in his Revolutionary War pension application that he was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was taken by his parents, at the age of about 18 months, to Orange County, North Carolina. Thomas' application was dated 1832, and he was listed as being 69 years old, making him born about 1763, and the move to Orange County taking place about 1765.

(Continued on Page 12)

Loyalist Families Leave America

(Continued from Page 11)

Thomas Bowles filed for a land warrant on June 19, 1744 for 200 acres, next to John Taylor, over Susquehanna. History of Lancaster County, PA, Martic Township, by S. C. Stevenson. This was a year before his marriage in Delaware. A look at the plat at the Pennsylvania Archives shows that the property was on the Pennsylvania/Maryland border and that the paperwork on the tract was not finalized until long after 1815. The reason for the delay is discussed below. The History of Lancaster County states "nearly all of the settlers [in that township] left because of the Indians and moved to South Carolina." Thomas Bowles, Sr. died in North Carolina and his will was witnessed by James Latta, James Latta, Jr., and Jane Davis (Jane Latta, wife of Robert Davis).

The Penns had originally invited the Scotch-Irish to settle the back county of Pennsylvania as a buffer against the Indians. Soon there was no place for them to settle, as most of the land had been taken. Chester and Lancaster Counties were established in 1729 to accommodate the Scotch-Irish. Soon these lands were also gone. The Penns and their agents were quick to become prejudice against the Scotch-Irish settlers who exceeded their authorized boundaries. This prejudice was illustrated in a report to Thomas Penn from James Logan as follows. "These people, mostly from Ireland of the poorest sort of ye Irish". The Penn government refused to issue promised land patents and families had no clear title to their property. Some patents were not issued until 1794, but by then most original settlers had left. (Was this what happened to Thomas Bowles' land warrant?) "The rapid influx from Ireland alarmed the government at Philadelphia to such an extent that it refused to sell any more land to the newcomers east of the Conewaga hills. It also endeavored and in many cases succeeded in ousting those who had already settled in the eastern portion of the state." The Scotch-Irish in America: Proceedings and Addresses of the Scotch-Irish, by the Scotch-Irish Society of America (1897), p. 220.

The Latta families came to America and settled in the triangle section of Chester County, Pennsylvania/Cecil Co., Maryland/New Castle, Delaware in 1738-39. Two of them are found in East Nottingham (Matthew Latta/1747-48 tax list and James Latta (who had married Mary Allison)/1749-50 tax list. Matthew Latta died in East Nottingham township, and his estate was administered by a Robert Young. Robert Latta (Br. 32) is found on the 1766 tax list at South Milford Hundred, MD (the same township where the Rock Presbyterian Church was located and where James and Mary Allison Latta are reportedly buried), and on the 1768 tax list for that township, he is listed as "run," meaning he had left the area. He settled in Bart township, Lancaster County, where the Rev. John Cuthbertson notes in his diary on Nov. 12, 1779 that he traveled "8 miles to Mr. S., with him to Robert Latta's burial." Bart township is just north of Nottingham. (See map)

(Br. 19) John Latta, widowed and with at least 6 children, had married Margaret Ross, the widow of Adam Ross of Lancaster County, who had at least 5 children of her own, and they resided in Hempfield, Lancaster County. John Latta's will noted that his son John had died before the date of the will in 1768, as he left money to John's heirs. His other sons, Thomas, David, Alexander, and Joseph had moved out of Pennsylvania, into the North and South Carolina areas, as had some of the Ross children. Most settled in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Mecklenburg County had been formed out of Anson County in 1763, and was on the North Carolina/South Carolina border. We find in this area "Waxhaw," the Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, and the Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, where Br. 9/35 is found.

During the mid-1700s, much of the land in central North Carolina, which included both Tidewater and Piedmont regions, belonged to John, Lord Carteret. The original Carolina grant from Charles II encompassed all of the land south of Virginia and north of Florida, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific Ocean. Because of its size, Charles II (in 1663 and 1665) had divided Carolina into eight shares and entrusted them to eight Lords Proprietor.

(Continued on Page 13)

Loyalist Families Leave America

(Continued from Page 12)

Lord Carteret received full ownership of his claim in 1744, by which time he had inherited the title of Earl Granville. In a Petition to the Earl of Granville, the residents of Rowan County, NC stated that they had come from Pennsylvania, New York and Jersey, and that they were seeking relief of certain taxes. The Petition was signed by John Latta and James Latta. No date is given for the Petition, but it is estimated to be written before 1758 because one of the signers of the Petition died shortly after that date. A deed recorded in Orange County, later states that John Latta and James Latta were brothers. (See Br. 31 update in the last Newsletter)

Robert and Jane (Latta) Davis were married in Wilmington, Delaware on May 15, 1751, and Robert Davis is found in the tax lists of Orange County, North Carolina listed directly above James Latta, in 1753.

Robert Davis and his younger brother, William Davis, who was born 23 December 1741 in the colony of Maryland, were the children of Thomas and Mary Davis, of Welsh descent. The Welsh had settled in Pencader Hundred, outside of New Castle, Delaware, south of Wilmington. This area also belongs in the triangle section of Pennsylvania/Maryland/Delaware.

Robert and Jane Davis moved to Orange County, North Carolina, and Robert obtained a land patent on March 12, 1755 (see map) for 360 acres at Forrester's Creek near Hillsborough, and soon became a wealthy plantation owner. In 1780, Robert Davis' property was assessed at 9,648 pounds, an impressive sum for the times.

Robert's younger brother, William had ventured off to Virginia where he met and married (1771) Hannah Phillips. They moved to Orange County, North Carolina where William also became a wealthy plantation owner with a large tract of land, a beautiful home, large distilleries, breweries and many black slaves.

When the troubles turned into War in 1775, Orange County, North Carolina served as a pivotal centre for the Loyalist and British campaigns in the southern colonies. This resulted in Orange County being targeted by the Patriot forces for attack from 1778 to 1781. During the Revolutionary War, Loyalists' lands in all of the colonies were confiscated and sold at public auction, along with all of their personal belongings.

Robert Davis, a Loyalist supporter, was persecuted by his neighbors for his attachment to the British Government. Robert dies sometime between the tax assessment in 1780 and the tax assessment in 1781. No record of his death or burial has been found; however, it should be noted that the Battle of Kings Mountain, near Blacksburg, SC and close to the Tennessee border, occurred on Oct. 7, 1780. This was a battle between approximately 1,000 Patriots, and 1,000 Loyalists. The Loyalists were all either killed, wounded, or captured. Wiki's list of participants shows a Robert Davis and a William Davis, and states that it is not sure which side they fought on (Patriots or Tories).

In 1781, Robert's widow, Jane Davis, had an assessment of little more than a third of her deceased husband's at 2,500 pounds. After the war, many Loyalists families migrated to Upper Canada, where applications were being taken for a grant of land in Barton Township, Wentworth County. Several men from Orange County made a trip to Long Point (on Lake Erie), and returned to North Carolina with information on the advantages of moving to Upper Canada. John Davis, son of Jane Latta Davis, was among those making the first trip for information. Twelve large families, their children and grandchildren moved from Orange County, NC to Canada, in May of 1794. Jane Latta Davis and her sons, John, Robert and James, all made the 800 mile trek to Canada, arriving in early June, 1794. (Jane's Petition for land stated that her son Thomas had arrived in Canada four years earlier.) John Davis petitioned for a tract of land on June 4, 1794, following by his mother, Jane Davis, 11 days later.

(Continued on Page 14)

Loyalist Families Leave America

(Continued from Page 13)

Upper Canada Land Petition of Jane Davis, widow dated at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) on 15 Jul 1794:

"Most humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner is arrived from North Carolina—with her Family in order to live near her son Thomas Davis, who has been settled in the 7th Township of the County of Lincoln for four years past—Therefore prays that your Excellency would be pleased to grant her Lands near to her Son's & as in Duty bound your Petitioner shall ever pray—" Jane Davis made her mark followed by a list of her family: "John Davis—no family; Robert Davis; James Davis wife and two Children; James Darickson—wife 1 Son; Two Hundred Acres each" Received in the Executive Council on 15 Jul 1794 and read in Council on 15 Jul. Ordered granted 200 acres each. [Upper Canada Land Petitions NAC "D" Bundle 1, Petition Number 50]

The document named her accompanying family, John Davis, Robert Davis, James Davis, and her son-in-law James Darickson. All of them were young adults, the last two with young children. Jane Davis and each of her children were each allowed 200 acres of land. Jane's son, Thomas Davis, had arrived in Canada in 1790, and was granted land in 1798. Thomas Davis wrote that his father "for his attachment to the British Government has been persecuted by the Americans during the last War". Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement by William Briggs, 1898.

Their uncle, William Davis (brother to Robert Davis) remained out of the actual fighting although he was a loyal supporter of the King. In 1779, General Cornwallis marched into Carolina with 2,000 soldiers, and in 1781 arrived at William Davis' plantation where his men were sheltered and fed. The Gant plantation next door was the headquarters for Cornwallis. The soldiers consumed all the available food supplies on the land. Cornwallis gave Davis a DUE BILL for 10,000 pounds in recompense for the food consumed and the damage done to the plantation.

The British left and soon after the "Rebels" swept in and completely destroyed the plantations. The disheartened William Davis Family fled to his in-law's, the Phillips' home in Yorktown, Virginia.

The William Davis family, along with Hannah's ill parents, the Phillips, returned to Orange County, North Carolina and tried to re-establish the plantation. They endured a cruel barrage of abuse from the victorious rebels and the harsh taxes. When the elder Phillips died in 1791, the Davis family decided to seek opportunity and remain under British rule in Canada. They made the journey to Canada, but the books on Loyalist claims had been closed in 1790 and since Davis had still been in the colonies until 1792, the application was turned down – too late.

Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe felt compassion for the families and offered "choose as much land as you will". Davis petitioned to London on June 19, 1793 stating he had arrived from North Carolina and had taken 200 acres in Barton Township for which he asked for a "certificate of location." In the following year, 1794, he partitioned again and ultimately obtained 2,300 acres in Barton and Saltfleet Townships.

William Alexander Davis died on February 3, 1834 at the age of 92, and was buried in the Loyalist cemetery at Freeman. There is no visible headstone for him.

Reconciling the 1850 Census and Branch Information

By: Geoffrey Latta, Secretary Historian,
gwl820@hotmail.com.

I have undertaken an analysis of the 1850 census with the primary objectives of seeing how many Lattas in 1850 cannot be linked to a specific branch. The analysis also shows that a significant number of Lattas who should have been

(Continued on Page 15)

Reconciling the 1850 Census and Branch Information

(Continued from Page 14)

enumerated do not show in the published records and some individuals who show in the family details of the census do not have a matching reference in the branch information.

The two sources for the 1850 census that I have used are the familysearch.org website and my own research on the 1850 census conducted some years ago. In some cases, I recorded Lattas that the website does not show and in few cases the opposite is true. Part of this relates to the way handwritten records were read – people who were clearly Lattas show up on the website under names like Latty, Lotta etc which reflect either errors of transcription or difficulty reading original entries.

Given the number of missing Lattas in the 1850 results, I also looked at all those Lattas listed in the 1860 census who, based on their age, should have been alive in 1850. Both censuses were conducted in the same time frame (a 5-month period beginning June 1) and ages in the two censuses should therefore have broadly matched but it is not uncommon to find them off by a year or even more.

The resulting spreadsheets which will be posted on the latta.org website show:

1. For men, there are 238 individuals who show up in both the 1850 and 1860 results. Of these 221 (92.9%) can reasonably be identified with a branch. This is a higher total than I would have anticipated and suggests that the branch data is very robust.

2. For men, there are 159 individuals who appear in the 1850 census but do not appear in 1860. Of these I can identify that 27 died between the two censuses although undoubtedly others did also. However, it would still suggest that the 1860 census missed a number of Lattas. Of the 159, only 107 (67.3%) can be identified by branch. This is a significantly lower percentage than for those who showed in both censuses. This might suggest that some part of the total were those who were not really Lattas at all but were misrecorded under the Latta name.

3. For men, there were 114 individuals who appeared in the 1860 census, aged 10 or above, who were not listed in the 1850 census. A few might have been misreported by age and were actually under 10 but this is unlikely to have been a significant number. A few may have immigrated to the US during the decade. However, only 11 of this group showed as having a birthplace outside the US, so again this does not explain the discrepancy. Of the 114, I can only identify 63 (55.3%) by branch, which again may indicate that some are not really Lattas.

4. For women, there are 202 individuals that appear in both 1850 and 1860 and of these I can identify 182 (90.1%) by branch.

5. For women, there are 220 individuals who appear under the Latta name in the 1850 census but not in the 1860 census. Of these, I can identify 31 who married between the two censuses and 30 who died. Again, there are likely to be others in both groups that I could not identify. Out of the 220, I could link 153 to a specific branch (69.5%).

6. For women, there are 136 individuals who appear in the 1860 census over the age of 10 who I could not find in the 1850 census. Of these I can identify 29 who married during the decade and therefore would have been in the 1850 census under another name. Of the 136, I can link 86 to branch data (63.2%).

An interesting start point, would be to see if anyone can place the individuals and families that appeared in both censuses but who cannot be linked to a branch as these are most likely really Lattas.

In this category are:

1. Mathew W. Latta and his wife Sarah, who appeared in both censuses living in Benton, Des Moines Co, Iowa. In both 1840 and 1850 they showed under Latty, but a number of branches show members listed in that way in census records. In both 1860 and 1870 they were listed as Latta. Mathew was 55 in the 1850 census and 65 in the 1860 census and Sarah was 46 and 55 respectively. He was born in Kentucky according to the 1850 census and Maryland in the 1860 census and her

(Continued on Page 16)

Reconciling the 1850 Census and Branch Information

(Continued from Page 15)

birthplace was given as Kentucky in both. (In 1870, they showed as 75 and 64 and again his birthplace was given as Maryland). In 1850 and 1860, their children were John (15 and 25 in age), James (13 and 23), Joseph (11 in 1850 but was not listed in 1860), Warren (not listed in 1850 but 21 in 1860 which makes it quite likely he was Joseph and they used one name in one census and one in another, a not uncommon phenomenon), Mary (7 and 17) and Sarah (6 and 16).

2. Charles T Latta shows in both 1850 and 1860 in Gibson Co, Tennessee. He is aged 18 in 1850 and 29 in 1860 by which time he is married to Martha, aged 25. He was born in Tennessee as was Martha. Tennessee marriage record show Charles marrying Martha J Coleman in 1859.

3. David Latta and his spouse Mary show in both censuses, in 1850 living in Jefferson Co, Kentucky and in 1860 in Utica, Clark Co, Indiana. He was born in Indiana, aged 25 and 35 respectively and she was born in Kentucky aged 30 and 40 respectively. Their son Richard is in both (aged 1 and 11). Their daughter, Eliza aged 13 is in the 1860 census but not in 1850. In the 1860 census there is also a William Latta born Pennsylvania aged 62, presumably David's father.

4. Robert Latta and his wife, Nancy, are in each census in Orange Co, North Carolina. They were both born in North Carolina. He was aged 48 and 62 in the two and she was listed as 35 in 1850 and 60 in 1860, so I suspect the first age is incorrect. Based on geography it is possible that this is Branch 7 although I cannot definitely identify them although this could be Robert, son of Thomas who married a Nancy Rily in 1827. Their children were Ann (aged 20 in 1850), Wilie F (male aged 16 in 1850), Jane (aged 14 in 1850), Presley or Prieslly (male aged 13 and 24), William (11 and 20), Lucy (aged 9 and 16 respectively), James (4 and 14). All the children were born in North Carolina.

5. Alexander Latta and his wife, Eliza. They lived in Philadelphia in 1850 and would appear to be the same family in Mill, Tuscarawas Co, Ohio in 1860, although this family was listed as Latte. In 1850 he was listed as aged 49 born in Pennsylvania, a policeman and in 1860 as aged 61 born in Ireland. Eliza was listed as aged 44 in 1850, born Pennsylvania and 54 in 1860 born Ireland. Their children were Thomas (aged 22 in 1850), William (aged 17 in 1850), Elizabeth (12 in 1850), Catherine (9 and 18), Andrew (aged 6 and 16) and John (2 and 12). All the children show as born in Pennsylvania. This may be a case of a name issue as the family in 1870 is listed as Latto with Alexander aged 72 and Eliza 65 both born Ireland. The son Andrew would also appear to be in the 1880 census as Latto.

6. John Latta in Brownsville, Fayette Co, PA. He is aged 18 in 1850 under the name Latty and aged 27 in 1860 as Latta, born in PA. In 1860 he is married to Charlotte, aged 27 also born in PA.

Does anyone know who these six families are?

The second issue would be identifying those who clearly belong to a particular branch but are not listed in the branch information or whose information does not match, either by date or name. It should be borne in mind that while I am assuming that a child showing in the household of a married couple is their son or daughter, it is possible that they might be another relative, such as a nephew or niece. Among examples of those I cannot match are:

1. From Branch 1, the 1860 census shows Albert B Latta aged 10 in Walnut, Jefferson Co, Iowa. He is the son of Alexander and Margret Latta. This is Alexander (#26) but the only child of about the right age is listed as Benton born 1851. Perhaps his name was Albert Benton Latta?

2. From Branch 1, there is a George Latta in the 1850 census in North Madison, Jefferson Co, Indiana aged 4, the son of William R and Rebecca Latta. This is probably William Robert (#12) for whom branch information was largely absent.

(Continued on Page 17)

Reconciling the 1850 Census and Branch Information

(Continued from Page 16)

3. For Branch 1 there is an Oliver Latta aged 10 in the 1860 census with his parents Milton Miller (#31) and Julia Ann Latta. There is no Oliver listed in this family but James McDevitt Latta was the right age and appeared (aged 1) in the 1850 census but not in 1860.

4. For Branch 1, there is a Catherine A in the 1850 census aged 1 with parents John Quincy (#25) and Martha Latta in Ohio County, Indiana but no matching listing in the branch record.

5. From Branch 3, there was a James G Latta, aged 9 in Twin, Ross Co, Ohio in the 1850 census, the son of William (#33) and Sarah Latta. But no child is listed for this couple that would match the entry.

6. For Branch 3, there is an Alice aged 1 in the 1850 census in Philadelphia, the child of James (#37) and Sarah Latta but the branch information does not list her.

7. For Branch 4, there is an Agnes in both censuses (aged 5 in 1850 and 15 in 1860), the daughter of George Clinton (#8) and Frances Latta in Greece, Monroe Co, New York, but the branch information does not show any match.

8. From Branch 9, the 1860 census shows a Frank Latta aged 11 in Vineyard, Washington County, Arkansas, in the family of James and Harriett Latta. However, James only married Harriett Sheldon in 1858 so Frank cannot be their child. It is possible that this is Frank, the younger brother of James, but in that case the age is totally wrong as he was born in 1836 and should have been 24 in the 1860 census. However, Frank did appear (aged 14) in the 1850 census and was not found in the 1860 census, so it might be him.

9. From Branch 29, the 1850 census shows an F M Latta (male) aged 6 in Salt Lick, Perry Co, Ohio, the son of Edward and Nancy Latta. This is Edward (#9) but there is no male child listed that appears to match this entry. There is a female, Alazana, born 1843 but this is stretch to a male F M although

I could not find Alazana in the census so this may be the explanation.

10. From Branch 49 the 1850 census shows Andrew Latta aged 10 months in York Co, SC, the son of John and Elizabeth Latta. Branch data shows Andrew Jackson born January 19, 1851 but clearly he was born in either 1849 or 1850. In the same family there is a William B aged 10 and a Francis J M aged 9 in the 1850 census, who are not listed in the branch information.

11. For Branch 49, the 1860 census for Marion Co, Florida shows James Latta, aged 19, the son of John (#2) and Elizabeth Latta but there is no matching child, unless this is Robert (#3).

Can anyone shed light on these?

In addition, the spreadsheets show a number of individuals who cannot easily be identified. In some cases, location provides a good clue to the appropriate branch but in other cases, no link can be readily established. Any identification for these individuals would be helpful.

Finally the census data highlights some errors in branch information. For example, Silas (Br 1 # 48) shows in the branch record as born in 1854 but is listed age 5 in the 1850 census so was probably born 1844. Similarly, M Jane (Br 7 # 141) is listed in the branch record as born in 1851 but appears (age 1) in the 1850 census.

Descendants of James Latta

By: John Moore, Branch 31 Captain,
johnm@mtaonline.net.

(Continued from Issue 52)

3. JOHN2 LATTA (James1) was born on 05 May 1759 in Orange Co NC (source: LDS). He died in 1827 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married Mary Jackson, daughter of James Jackson and Elizabeth Pearson, about 1779 in Orange County, North Carolina, USA. She was born on 11 Jan. 1761 in North Carolina, USA. She died on 18 Aug.

(Continued on Page 18)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 17)

1828 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

Notes for John Latta: John born 1779 on Orange Co. NC during the Revolutionary War and grew up on his fathers plantation. 1814 DEED of conveyance to John Latta from William Polk for two hundred and twenty two and three fourths acres of land in Maury Co TN

John B. 3 Latta (James2, Unknown1) was born May 05, 1759 in Orange County, North Carolina (Source: Robert H. Latta Collection (Library of Congress, Rare Books Room, CS71.L36)), and died September 15, 1827 in Maury County, Tennessee (Source: Robert H. Latta Collection (Library of Congress, Rare Books Room, CS71.L36)). He married Mary Jackson, daughter of James Jackson and Susannah Pearson. She was born January 11, 1761 in North Carolina (Source: DAR Application: #476234), and died August 18, 1828 in Maury County, Tennessee (Source: DAR Application: #476234).

"John B. Latta probably died in 1829 after the date of his will. The reference to 1827 was probably a typographical error in the Robert H. Latta Collection or a source upon which Robert H. Latta relied." -- JJA, June 28, 2000. "I would agree with the 1827 date as his estate inventory is dated 18 Sept 1827; the will was probated in 1829." John Moore Dec 2009.

John born in N.C. May 5, 1764; d. September 15, 1827. Went from Orange Co., N.C. to Maury Co., Tenn. before 1810. Mrs. Emily Prowell, grand daughter of James Latta Sparkman, said he married Mary Jackson, and was born January 11, 1761 and died August 18, 1828. As Rebecca's son was named John Jackson, it looks as if he had been named after Mary Jackson, the mother of Rebecca.

Mrs. Emily Powell, daughter of Jane Latta Sparkman, writes from Leiper's Fork, Tenn. March 1, 1916 (she was then 84 years of age). All of John Latta's daughters are dead, and all of their children except Rebecca's son, Samuel Sparkman and his wife, and Janes' daughter, Emily Powell.

I never knew anything of an Aunt Martha. I think there must be some mistake in the history of John Latta given you by Dr. William Latta and Jesse Mitchell. For they have him born five years later than my chronology, and I feel sure he married Mary Jackson, for I have a piece of all fancy work she did with her name on it. I do not think I had an Aunt Martha to marry a Mitchell as late as 1846. My mother, (Jane Latta Sparkman), was the only unmarried daughter when my grand father died about 1827 and she married in 1828 or 1829.

WILL. In the name of God Amen. I John Latta late of Maury County state of Tennessee being in sound mind and memory and willing to the mortality of my body do make and ordain this my last will and testament, I first of all I resurrect my sole to God who gave it my body to the earth who gave it to be buried in a (series of unreadable words) like manner at the discretion of my and forsaking such worldly (series of unreadable words) or goods when which it had pleased God to bless me. I give bequeath and distribute in the following parameters this after my funeral expense and debts paid and I bequeath to my daughter Jane our horse his shoes and saddle and bridle one chair four sheets two beds and featherbed one pot and six plates six (series of unreadable words) and six knives and forks One negro girl named Charity, and of the said negro girl Charity amount to more than her equal share Jane is to pay back and if the said negro does not amount to her equal part then it is to be made up to Jane & equal with the rest. The other property before mentioned not to be valued in her part only the negro. I give and bequeath to my daughter Rebecca wife of Seth Sparkman one negro girl named Chorlett said if last negro Chorlett dect net amount to her part besides what they had already got. Rebecca to be made equal to the rest but if said negro Chorlett should amount to more than share then Rebecca to pay back. I give and bequeath to Shadrack Chandler ten dollars and to the heirs of the body of Elizabeth Chandler my daughter. I give and bequeath one M??? to be equally divided between them but after Shadracks death if Elizabeth his wife is not provided for then Elizabeth to be supported by rest that then during her

(Continued on Page 19)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 18)

natural life or widowhood. I give and bequeath to Moses Latta one hundred dollars to his brother John Latta twenty five dollars. And pay with it that my son Moses Latta and my son John Latta and my daughter Mary Robinson and my daughter Sarah Moore give an equal part of all my property besides what they already got. Save my land & three negros Charity & Buck David & Milley May be valued and sold or properly dist and my heirs can agree. only the two first named negros Charity and Chorlett valued & I also will that my son Thos Latta & that Alex Moore (husband of Sarah) & John Moore (brother of Alex) be the sole executors of this my will and testament in who set my hand the 11th of August 1829.

Signed Moses Latta

This account was written by Mary Ann Moore Sparkman (daughter of John Moore and Mary Rogers), born 10 November 1820, died 4 September 1901. This was found in an attic in a little wooden box, and was submitted to Historic Maury by Millie Adkison.

My Grandfathers father name was Jim Moore and he married Cathrine Robertson and Great Grandfather he died on his way from North Carolina up near Franklin Williamson County, Tennessee. Grandfathers name was Jim Moore. I don't know who he married he was a Widorer when he came hear his wife died in North Carolina. Grandfathers children name was Aunt Peggy, she married Benjamin Polk at fathers house. Aunt Peggy she died in Texas. Aunt Mollie she married Thomas Lottie she died in Kentucky Purchas. Aunt Betsy she married Joe McColister, she died in Kentucky Purchas. Aunt Sallie she married Jackson Fitzgerald and she died in Texas and he had two sisters and two brother Jim and one of the Marthas and one of the Jims got burned in my Grandfathers house then the other Martha she died and the other Jim got killed in the battle at New Orlines he was fighting under old Ander Jackson then uncle Alex he married Sallie Lottie and he and his wife both died on redford creek and burried at lasting hope.

(This letter proves the strong ties between the Latta and Moore family from Orange County NC and later of Maury County TN with Thomas and Sarah Latta married to Mollie and Alex Moore. James Latta (son of John) and the Martha his wife was Martha Patsey Moore I have the documents proving James and Thomas Latta served in the War of 1812 at New Orleans.)

John Moore

Columbia TN Nov 20th 1978 letter from Clarence Latta William Craig had two daughters, Louisa and Matilda. Louisa married John Latta, Matilda married Moses Latta who was my great grand father. The first John Latta came to Maury & Williamson Co in the late 1700's. He had one son James Latta who died on the way from North or South Carolina. James left two sons who were raised by their grandfather. Moses was my great grandfather and Moses Jr was my grandfather. Sims was my father and my name is Clarence. I am 78 years old; very hard of hearing. My wife is a Robinson and a direct descendent of Mary Latta sister of James Latta.

The 1820 Census of Maury Co TN supplies a wealth of information on the linking of the families of Thomas Latta, John Latta, William Huthingson, Schadrick Chandler, Benjamin Polk, Catherine Moore, William McKee, William Craig.

E mail from ksparkman@bellsouth.net on May 27, 2008: Branch 31. Interesting footnote that may be of assistance to black researchers. Read the will of John Latta on your site today, and he bequeathed a negro girl named Charlotte (with horrible spelling) to his daughter Rebecca Sparkman (wife of Seth). Well, Charlotte's birth is recorded in the family Bible of Seth Sarkman's father, William. <http://bellsouthpwp.net/k/s/kssparkman/family.htm>.

Notes for Mary Jackson: records show a Mary Jackson born circa 1760 as a daughter of James Jackson and Elizabeth Pearson. James' brother and Elizabeth's sister are my line (three Jackson brothers married three Pearson sisters).

I have no information on this Mary, but the Jacksons and Pearsons were Quakers in Orange County and the Lattas were a prominent family there.

(Continued on Page 20)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 19)

John Latta and Mary Jackson had the following children:

i. JAMES3 LATTA was born about 1781 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He died in 1815 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married Martha Patsey Moore on 27 June 1804 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She was born in North Carolina, USA.

ii. THOMAS LATTA was born on 23 Nov 1782 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He died in 1848 in Hickman, Kentucky, USA. He married Mary Millie Moore, daughter of Captain James Moore and Catherine Robinson, on 04 Oct. 1803 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She was born on 27 Sept. 1782 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died on 28 June 1858 in Hickman, Kentucky, USA.

iii. JOHN J LATTA was born in 1783 in North Carolina, USA. He died before 1850 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married (1) ELIZABETH WOOD. She was born in 1782 in North Carolina, USA.

iv. MARY LATTA was born on 04 March 1787 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died on 16 Oct. 1835 in Tennessee, USA. She married John Robinson, son of Charles Robinson and Elizabeth Moore, on 08 Dec. 1813 in Tennessee, USA. He was born on 15 Nov. 1779 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He died on 31 Aug. 1867 in Tennessee, USA.

v. ELIZABETH LATTA was born about 1790 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She married Shadrack Chandler on 27 Feb 1810 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He was born about 1780 in North Carolina, USA. He died before 1840 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

vi. SALLY LATTA was born on 26 Oct. 1794 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died after 1850 in Rutherford, Tennessee, USA. She married Alexander Moore, son of Captain James Moore and Catherine Robinson, in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 10 Oct. 1789 in Anson, North Carolina, USA. He died on 29 June 1851 in Rutherford, Tennessee, USA.

vii. REBECCA LATTA was born on 24 Feb. 1797 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died on 20 April 1883 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. She married Seth Sparkman, son of William Reid Sparkman and Rosanna Williams, on 09 July 1822 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 15 Jan. 1797 in Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee, USA. He died on 08 Oct 1884 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA.

viii. JANE LATTA was born in 1803 in Orange County, North Carolina, USA. She died in 1850 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. She married Charles Robinson Sparkman on 21 March 1828 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 08 July 1804 in Tennessee, USA. He died on 06 Feb. 1856 in Green City, Hickory, Missouri, USA.

Generation 2 (con't)

4. JAMES2 LATTA (James1) was born about 1763. He married Nancy Allen on 24 Aug 1790.

Notes for James Latta: Orange NC Will Book D-178 Will of Jacob Senior Allen: 13 Jan. 1806 / Nov Ct 1806 Son: Jacob Allen, land on s side of Eno River Son: William Allen, land on n side of Eno River Dau: Sally Allen, Betsy Allen, Hannah Allen, Nancy Latta, Cynthia Scarlett, Exr: Son in law James Latta, son Jacob Allen Wit: WILLIAM CAIN SR, John Kelley Sr, Cuthbert (x) Burton.

Deed 1812 Orange Co., NC James Latta Jr. sells to Cleaton Lynch, 100 acres on Ellibeers Cr. Signed James Latta Jr. Wit; Howard Wheeler and Jacob Latta. Deed 1814 John Glenn to Solomon Wood 88 acres Wit: James Latta and Jacob Latta. Deed 1816 James Latta and his wife Nancy sold interests to William Cain the younger.

James and Nancy moved from Orange Co., North Carolina to Limestone Co., Alabama around 1825, Even though James held land grants in both Limestone Co. and Madison Co., as early as 1816. They lived in Limestone Co. from about 1825 to 1831, where Nancy probably died. He turned over his property to his two daughters and moved to Madison Co. James briefly married Marsilla Ray, about 1836. The marriage only lasted a couple of years because in a land transaction in 1838 they

(Continued on Page 21)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 20)

refer to each other as "the late wife" and "former husband". Marsilla signed the transaction so she was still alive. They must have been separated or divorced. In the 1850 census of Madison Co., Alabama James was living with Elias and Fanny Wilbern (relationship not known). James' son Walter, and his family, remained in Limestone Co. until 1859-60, when they moved to Blount Co., Alabama. The whereabouts of John, Jacob, Sarah, and Mary are unknown at this time; however, Sarah and Mary are known to have remained in Limestone Co. until 1833 where they sold land their father bequeathed them. At this time Sarah signed as "Sarah Criss" and her husband, John Criss also signed. John Latta and his wife Elizabeth sold land in 1833, and Jacob Latta bought some land in 1840, all in Limestone Co. (This information was written by Cindy Steine, a descendent of John Pierce Latta.).

Notes for Nancy Allen: Orange NC Will Book D-178 Will of Jacob Senior Allen: 13 Jan 1806 / Nov Ct 1806 Son: Jacob Allen, land on s side of Eno River Son: William Allen, land on n side of Eno River Dau: Sally Allen, Betsy Allen, Hannah Allen, Nancy Latta, Cynthia Scarlett, Exr: Son in law James Latta, son Jacob Allen Wit: WILLIAM CAIN SR, John Kelley Sr, Cuthbert (x) Burton.

Generation 3

5. JAMES3 LATTA (John2, James1) was born about 1781 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He died in 1815 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married Martha Patsey Moore, daughter of Captain James Moore and Catherine Robinson, on 27 June 1804 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She was born in North Carolina, USA.

Notes for James Latta: James moved with his family, his parents family and his brothers family from Orange County (St. Mary's Parish). NC to Maury Co. TN in 1810 and his son John was born enroute.

Orange County Deed Book 14??, p. 400, Nov. 3, 1812 James Latta (of John), sells to James Latta, Jr., 192 acres on Ellibeers Cr. Signed: James Latta

(of John). Witnessed by John Latta (of John) & John Latta (of Thomas). Proved February Term, 1813, by John Latta.

On December 16, 1811 the New Madrid earthquake began and continued until February 1812. Chimneys crumbled, glass panes broke and cracks formed in buildings in Maury County.

James Latta and brother Thomas Latta served in Capt. John Jackson's Co. of Inf., 1 Reg't Tennessee Militia from Nov. 14, 1814 to May 13, 1815. I do believe there is some truth in the account offered by his grandson, Sims, said that "James was returning from the Revolutionary War (this has proven to be the war of 1812) when he died". "He died in 1815 when Andrew Jackson brought his men back from New Orleans over the Natchez Trace to Columbia for dismissal." John Moore

James Latta is declared dead on the 3d Monday of May 1815 in Maury County Court; John Latta is appointed Administrator for the estate.

On the 23rd of May 1815 John Latta gives Thomas Latta power of attorney to collect any monies owing to Estate of James Latta deceased for his service in Capt. John Jackson's company for the term of six months.

James left two young sons (John and Moses) and wife Martha Moore Latta. James's father John is appointed guardian.

Much has been made of the fact that the Battle of New Orleans was fought after the Treaty of Ghent was signed (24 December 1814). However, the treaty had not yet been ratified and a British victory could have complicated the peace agreement. The enormity of the victory was a huge boost to the morale of the United States, giving the impression that America had won the War of 1812, when, in fact, it could be said that the war ended in a draw.

As for Jackson and his Tennesseans, they lingered in the camps at New Orleans until March 1815. Ironically, hundreds of Tennesseans who survived the rigors of battle succumbed to the deadly illnesses that permeated the camps of New Orleans after the battle. Andrew Jackson was proclaimed a national hero and embarked on a political career that eventually took him to the White House in 1828.

(Continued on Page 22)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 21)

James Latta's estate sale was on 16 June 1815 in Maury Co and he is said to have been a resident of the county when he died.

After his death, Martha married William Hutchison on Nov. 23, 1819 (Maury County Marriages). Martha and William Hutchinson had a daughter named Mary "Polly" Hutchison who married Tilman Morris in the 1840s.

LATTA JAMES 1 REG'T (METCALFE'S) W. TENNESSEE MILITIA. COLONEL WILLIAM METCALF DESIGNATION: 1st Regiment West Tennessee Militia DATES: November 1814 - May 1815

MEN MOSTLY FROM: Davidson, Bedford, Franklin, Lincoln, Maury, Warren, and Giles Counties

CAPTAINS: John Barnhart, Daniel M. Bradford, Barbe Collins, John Cunningham, Lewis Dillahunt, Alexander Hill, Bird S. Hurt, John Jackson, Thomas Marks, William Mullen, Andrew Paterson, William Sitton, Obidiah Waller.

Davidson, Bedford, Franklin, Lincoln, Maury, Warren, and Giles Counties.

Notes for Martha Patsey Moore: Martha Moore married James Latta in Orange Co NC in 1804 and they moved to Maury Co TN prior to 1814. They had two sons both born in NC. Martha married William Hutchinson in Maury County after the death of James Latta.

In James Hutchison's 1822 Am. Rev. War Pension Application and 1836 will includes children's names. They are: 1) Sarah HUTCHISON m. Mr. RAIL after 1810. Widow w/ offspring by 1822 2) William HUTCHISON m. Mrs. Martha MOORE LATTA (widow of James LATTA who had 2 sons Moses and John LATTA). William & Martha had two daughters. One named Mary "Polly" HUTCHISON & m. Tilmon MORRIS in 1840's. 3) Elizabeth HUTCHISON m. James MORRIS in 1820's and 4) James Hulen HUTCHISON a.k.a. Jr. who married Martha Patterson "Patsey" CRAWFORD in Maury County between 1825-1830.

MOSES4 LATTA was born in 1806 in North Carolina, USA. He died on 27 Dec. 1872 in Concord, Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married Matilda Craig, daughter of William Craig and Jennet Campbell, on 25 Sept. 1827 in Tennessee, USA. She was born in 1807 in Tennessee, USA. She died on 02 March 1893 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

JOHN LATTA was born in 1810 in Cherokee, North Carolina, USA. He married Louisa Craig, daughter of William Craig and Sophie Unknown, on 19 Oct. 1834 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. She was born on 18 April 1814 in Carters Creek, Maury, Tennessee, USA. She died on 20 Feb 1873 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

CALVIN4 LATTA was born in April 1812 in North Carolina, USA. He married (1) ARMINTA MINTA MITCHELL, daughter of John Mitchell and Mary Polly Edwards, in 1842 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. She was born in 1820 in Tennessee, USA. She died on 18 Nov. 1875 in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Illinois

6. THOMAS3 LATTA (John2, James1) was born on 23 Nov. 1782 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. He died in 1848 in Hickman, Kentucky, USA. He married Mary Millie Moore, daughter of John Moore and Catherine Robinson, on 04 Oct. 1803 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She was born on 27 Sept. 1782 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died on 28 June 1858 in Hickman, Kentucky, USA. Catherine Robinson Moore and John Moore both died in Williamson Co., TN.

Notes for Thomas Latta: Thomas Latta was the first of our Lattas to come to Williamson/Maury County, Tennessee and probably traveled with his wife and her parents' family (James Moore) about 1805. His father John Latta and brother James Latta would follow 1810/1813. Thomas and brother James fought at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. James Latta and brother Thomas Latta served in Capt. John Jackson's Co. of Inf., 1 Reg't Tennessee Militia from Nov 14, 1814 to May 13, 1815. He is living with his family near his father in Maury County, Tennessee for the 1820 census. He is in Maury Co. until his father's will settlement in 1829. He is with his family in Clinton, Hickman, KY for the 1830 and 1840 census.

(Continued on Page 23)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 22)

Tennessee Land Records: WILLIAM SPARKMAN deed to JAMES WALDRIP 22 Jan. 1805; \$40 for 30 acres on Leepers Fork adjacent SPARKMAN. JOHN MOORE and THOMAS LATTA, witness. Entered 23 Aug. 1805. Deed Book A1, pg. 661.

Williamson County, Tennessee Court Records: Inventory Book I, Page 156; Jan. Court, 1807. Inventory of the Property of CATHERINE MOORE, dec'd.; (this is his wife's mother) estate sale 27 Nov. 1806; buyers include JOHN MOORE, JESSE SPARKMAN, THOMAS LATTA, JESSE WHITE, CHARLES ROBINSON, WILLIAM SPARKMAN, BETSY MOORE, HENRY MOORE, DAVID ROBINSON, WILLIAM SIMPSON, ALEXANDER MOORE, JOHN ROBINSON. DAVID ROBINSON & JOHN MOORE, Admr.

November 23, 1782; d. August 13, 1848; buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Graves County, KY; m. Mary Ann Moore, daughter of James and Catherine Moore, on Oct. 4, 1803 in Orange Co. NC. She was born September 27, 1782 and died June 28, 1858. She is also buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Thomas Latta came into western Kentucky (Hickman County) early. He and wife Mary are buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery located near the Graves, Hickman County line. They have many descendants in the area of Graves, Fulton and Hickman counties in the purchase area. He moved to Graves Co., Ky. with his family, buying and selling land. Both are Buried at Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Graves Co., KY. I have heard my father say that Thomas fought under General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. They moved to Hickman Co, Ky. about 1829. All children born in Maury Co., Tenn.

Notes for Mary Millie Moore: This account was written by Mary Ann Moore Sparkman, born 10 November 1820, died 4 September 1901. This was found in an attic in a little wooden box, and was submitted to Historic Maury by Millie Adkison.

My Grandfathers father name was Jim Moore and he married Cathrine Robertson and Great Grandfather he died on his way from North Carolina up near Franklin Williamson County, Tennessee. Grandfathers name was Jim Moore. I don't know who he married he was a Widower when he came hear his wife died in North Carolina. Grandfathers children name was Aunt Peggy, she married Benjamin Polk at fathers house. Aunt Peggy she died in Texas. Aunt Mollie she married Thomas Lottie she died in Kentucky Purchas. Aunt Betsy she married Joe McColister, she died in Kentucky Purchas. Aunt Sallie she married Jackson Fitzgerald and she died in Texas and he had two sisters and two brother Jim and one of the Marthas and one of the Jims got burned in my Grandfathers house then the other Martha she died and the other Jim got killed in the battle at New Orlines he was fighting under old Ander Jackson then uncle Alex he married Sallie. Lottie and he and his wife both died on redford creek and burried at lasting hope.

Uncle Roberson Moore he lived with father untill he married and he married Nancy Miller and he died down in West and his Wife died on redford creek and was burried at the Miller graveyard. They all lived with father untill they married off and Grandfather he frozed to death on carters creek in Williamson County, Tennessee. He had been to old Billie Simpsons and the houses was so far apart in that time and it was snowing and he could not find his way and could not find the way back in January 1805. My father name was John Moore he was born Nov. 7, 1788 and he married Nancy Rodgers and they had 11 children.

Thomas Latta and Mary Millie Moore had the following children:

i. ELIZABETH⁴ LATTA was born on 04 May 1805 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. She died on 06 Mar 1887 in Kentucky, USA.

Notes for Elizabeth Latta: ELIZABETH (5) b. May 4, 1805; d. March 6, 1887; buried in an unmarked grave in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Graves County, KY; m. Hardy Kirby. Children: Aaron Shelby, Thomas Wright, Jane, Catherine, and Francis Marion.

(Continued on Page 24)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 23)

ii. JANE LATTA was born on 24 Feb. 1809 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. She died on 22 Nov. 1822 in Kentucky, USA.

Notes for Jane Latta: JANE (5) b. February 24, 1809; d. August 10, 1866 (57 yrs, 5 mos, 16 das) in Graves County, KY; buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Graves County, KY; m. Sinnett Lafoon, son of Mark and Sarah Lafoon, on Nov. 19, 1829 in Hickman County, KY. No children

iii. CATHERINE LATTA was born on 05 Nov 1813.

Notes for Catherine Latta: CATHERINE (5) b. November 5, 1813; d. Nov. 22, 1875; buried in the Pleasant Hill

Cemetery, Graves County, KY; m. James Boone in Graves Co., Ky. on May 6, 1841. Children: Louise E. b. July 7, 1847; d. 1873; m. Dr. Wedington in 1869. William M. b. May 22, 1851; d. 1903; m. Blanche Clanton in 1870. Jane Ann b. May 22, 1851; m. Thomas Lovelace in 1889. Andrew A. b. April 8, 1854; m. San Seay in 1875.

iv. JAMES LATTA was born in Williamson, Tennessee, USA.

Generation 3 (con't)

SALLY3 LATTA (John2, James1) was born on 26 Oct 1794 in Orange, North Carolina, USA. She died after 1850 in Rutherford, Tennessee, USA. She married Alexander Moore, son of Captain James Moore and Catherine Robinson, in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 10 Oct. 1789 in Anson, North Carolina, USA. He died on 29 June 1851 in Rutherford, Tennessee, USA.

Notes for Sally Latta: b. Oct. 20, 1794 (Maury County Cousins, page 365) in Williamson Co., Tenn.; m. Alexander Moore of Maury Co., Tenn. Alexander Moore was born October 10, 1789. (Maury County Cousins, page 365) Alexander Moore's sister, Mary Millie Moore, married Thomas Latta, Sarah's brother. Children: James and John.

Alexander Moore and Sally Latta had the following children:

23.i. JOHN L.4 MOORE was born in 1817 in Tennessee, USA. He married (1) ANGELINE MCKEE. She was born in 1825 in Tennessee, USA. He married (2) ANGELINE

iv. JAMES LATTA was born in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. Notes for James Latta:

7. JOHN J3 LATTA (John2, James1) was born in 1783 in North Carolina, USA. He died before 1850 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married (1) ELIZABETH WOOD. She was born in 1782 in North Carolina, USA.

Notes for John J Latta: James' wife's name is also given as Elizabeth Wood of N.C. Another writer gives the names of the children of Mary Jackson as all but Wiley, Calvin, Nancy, Caroline and Martha. It is said of Elizabeth Wood Latta that one of her sons had a daughter named Emily and one son died returning from the army. Martha's husband, Jesse Mitchell, said that three of sons and three daughters lived in Williamson Co., Tenn. prior to 1852.

Hickman County, KY - Deed 11-23-1829

William Beard to James Latta, both of Hickman Co, KY. For consideration of \$130 said Beard sells unto said Latta 160 acres of land being the NEQ SECT 3 T1 R2 West. Wit Benjamin Farmer Signed William Beard

Thomas Latta Chloe (X) Beard

John J. Latta and Elizabeth Wood had the following children:

ROBERT C LATTA was born in 1820 in Tennessee, USA.

SARAH LATTA was born in 1823 in Tennessee, USA.

JANE LATTA was born in 1825 in Tennessee, USA.

REBECCA LATTA was born in 1830 in Tennessee, USA.

(Continued on Page 25)

Descendants of James Latta

(Continued from Page 24)

i. REBECCA4 ROBINSON was born on 30 Jan. 1815 in Tennessee, USA. She died in 1846. She married Nicholas T Robinson, son of David Robinson and Sarah Rubottom, on 11 Feb. 1841 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 08 Jan. 1822 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He died on 18 Dec. 1894 in Washington, Arkansas, USA.

iii. JOHN LATTA ROBINSON was born on 08 Jan. 1823 in Tennessee, USA. He married (1) MARY J DANIELS. He married (2) ELIZABETH MCALPINE.

i. REBECCA4 CHANDLER was born in 1810 in North Carolina, USA. Notes for Rebecca Chandler:

It appears that Rebecca did not marry or have children

ii. SARAH CHANDLER was born in 1824 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA.

Notes for Sarah Chandler: appears to be single in 1870

iv. SHELBY CHANDLER was born in 1817 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married (1) LON-ARIE FITZGERALD. She was born about 1820 in Tennessee, USA.

vi. AMELIA CHANDLER was born in Tennessee, USA.

MARTHA ANN LATTA was born in 1824 in Tennessee, USA. She married Jessee Mitchell about 1846. He was born in Feb. 1828 in Rutherford, Tennessee, USA. He died date Unknown in Van Buren, Crawford, Arkansas, USA.

CYNTHIA LATTA was born in 1828 in Tennessee, USA. She died in 1879 in Marshall, Mississippi, USA. She married Ebenezer Kilpatrick in 1858 in Shelby, Tennessee, USA. He was born about 1787 in Iredell, North Carolina, USA. He died on 01 Oct. 1861 in Marshall, Mississippi, USA.

18. ii. MARY ANN ROBINSON was born on 16 Apr 1817 in Tennessee, USA. She died on 06 Sept. 1892 in Tennessee. She married Matthew Patton Sparkman on 27 Dec. 1837 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 26 March 1817. He died on 04 Feb. 1864.

SARAH JANE ROBINSON was born on 22 Sept. 1826 in Tennessee, USA. She died on 25 Jan. 1897 in Williamson County, Tennessee, Indiana, United States. She married Shadrack Jackson Robinson, son of Michael Robinson and Nancy Chandler, on 31 Oct. 1850 in Williamson, Tennessee, USA. He was born on 22 Nov. 1825 in Tennessee, USA. He died on 23 March 1879.

CHARLES MARION ROBINSON was born on 27 June 1832 in Williamson County, Tennessee, USA. He died on 20 March 1912 in Williamson County, Tennessee, USA. He married (1) ELIZABETH HASSELL. She was born in 1840 in Tennessee, USA.

21. iii. JOHN CHANDLER was born in 1813 in Tennessee, USA. He married (1) SUSAN CROSBY. She was born in 1816 in Tennessee, USA.

22. v. JAMES J CHANDLER was born in 1826 in Tennessee, USA.

JOHN L.4 MOORE was born in 1817 in Tennessee, USA. He married (1) ANGELINE MCKEE. She was born in 1825 in Tennessee, USA. He married (2) ANGELINE MCKEE, daughter of William McKee and Jane Jameson, on 12 Oct. 1848 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. She was born on 15 Aug. 1825 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

JAMES J. MOORE was born in 1815 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. He married Mary B. Bunch on 01 Feb. 1848 in Maury, Tennessee, USA. She was born in 1825 in Maury, Tennessee, USA.

(To be Continued in Issue 54)

Talvacchio Family Genealogy Branch 13

By: George Latta Sr.,
georgelattasr@gmail.com.

John William Latta b: August 11, 1782 in New York, NY married Susannah Pitman b: 1783 in North Herd, VT.

Children:

William Anson Latta b: September 30, 1801 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Nancy Latta b: 1803 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Harrietta Ann Latta b: 1805 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

John William Latta b: May 14, 1805 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

James Russell Latta b: 1808 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

*Samuel Latta b: 1809 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Elizabeth (Betsy) Latta b: January 7, 1814 in Plainfield, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Mary Anne (Polly) Latta b: February 12, 1815 in Thurlow Twp, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Archibald Latta b: 1818 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Diannah Latta b: May 5, 1819 in Plainfield, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Gilbert J. Latta b: December 15, 1822 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Margaret (Peggy) Latta b: 1831 in Plainfield, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Samuel Latta: Birth: 1809 in Latta's Mill, Hastings Co, Ontario. Death: Abt 1890.

Married: Caroline Stapley: Birth: 1813 in Kent, England. Death: Abt 1890.

Children:

Elizabeth Latta b: Abt 1834 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Cynthia Maria Latta b: May 5, 1834 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Sarah Ann Latta b: 1838 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Susan Latta b: Abt 1839 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

John Latta b: 1841 in Belleville, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Andrew Jackson Latta b: May 16, 1845 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

*James Latta b: 1847 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Archibald Latta b: April 1, 1850 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Hannah (Melissa?) Latta b: September 13, 1853 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

Julia Ann Latta b: February 20, 1856 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario.

James Latta: Birth: 1847 in Latta, Hastings Co, Ontario. Death: March 13, 1930 in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, Ontario. Burial: Grand Bend Cem, Huron Co, Ontario.

Married Rachel Gamble: Birth: November 1845 in Kamboro, Canada West. Death: December 7, 1898 in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, Ontario.

Children:

Willeamia Ina Latta b: 1873 in Ontario, Canada
Alexander Latta b: September 24, 1873 in Ontario, Canada.

Rachel Maud (Maud) Latta b: October 15, 1875 in Ontario, Canada.

Alberta E. Latta b: March 6, 1879 in Ontario, Canada.

*James Augustus (Gus) Latta b: January 13, 1882 in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, Ontario.

James Augustus (Gus) Latta, Birth: January 13, 1882 in Stephen Twp, Huron Co, Ontario Canada. Death: January 22, 1971.

Married: Ethel Gray Adair, Birth: February 28, 1885. Death: January 8, 1972.

Children:

Garfield Latta b: August 7, 1902 in Huron Co, Ontario.

(Continued on Page 27)

Talvacchio Family Genealogy

(Continued from Page 26)

Robert Latta b: December 2, 1907 in Ontario, Canada.

Alex Latta b: December 2, 1907 in Ontario, Canada.

William Gray (Bill) Latta b: December 30, 1912 in Ontario, Canada.

George Latta b: July 1, 1915 in Ontario, Canada.

Ruby Latta b: April 19, 1918 in Ontario, Canada.

Lloyd Latta b: September 17, 1920 in Ontario, Canada.

Ervin Latta b: September 9, 1922 in Ontario, Canada.

Hellen Latta b: January 12, 1926 in Ontario, Canada. Married: William "Bill" James Parsons.

**10th Anniversary for our
FTDNA Project**

By: Kathleen Latta, Branch 16 Captain,
lattakj@telusplanet.net.

From September to December 2004 Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) received the first returned test kits for analysis. The first to be tested were from Branch's 1, 13(2), 30, 31, and 51. Since then our project has blossomed to have 49 donors joined to the project offered through FTDNA. Some are not directly related to the Latta Genealogy Society (LGS) but simply needed a placement in order to be eligible for the periodic sales that are offered.

Currently there are about 37 LGS members of various Branches that do demonstrate a close level of relatedness. In past reports I have talked about Markers and and Haplo Groups. Recently FTDNA has changed how they portray the Haplo Group test results. Rather than stating your Haplo Group as

R1ab2a1ab1ac which is as they state akin to testing at the 12 Marker level, they are now choosing to state the level of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) testing that most correlates to that person's results. Since not everyone has tested their Haplo Group and SNP's, most of the stated SNP's are displayed in red, meaning unconfirmed/untested. They have inferred that the 12 Marker level of testing is like the trunk of a tree and that the SNP's are like the twigs and leaves representing newest growth on a tree. That is where the next stage of comparison is going to take place.

We are extremely lucky to have had one member have the fortitude and desire to purchase their Haplo Grouping with a broad spectrum of their SNP's. The results enabled me to portray a diagram showing where everyone tested and not tested might relate. Perhaps this diagram will help donors choose their next tests to help them explore more connections.

In the diagram you will find parentheses containing a number referring to notes I will list after this article. Solid single lines mean this pathway was tested and confirmed to be present (positive) in this donor's DNA. Double solid lines indicate a pathway that has not been tested by the donor. Some untested donors have been given indications that they may test positive for certain SNP's and these are discussed in the notes for these SNP's.

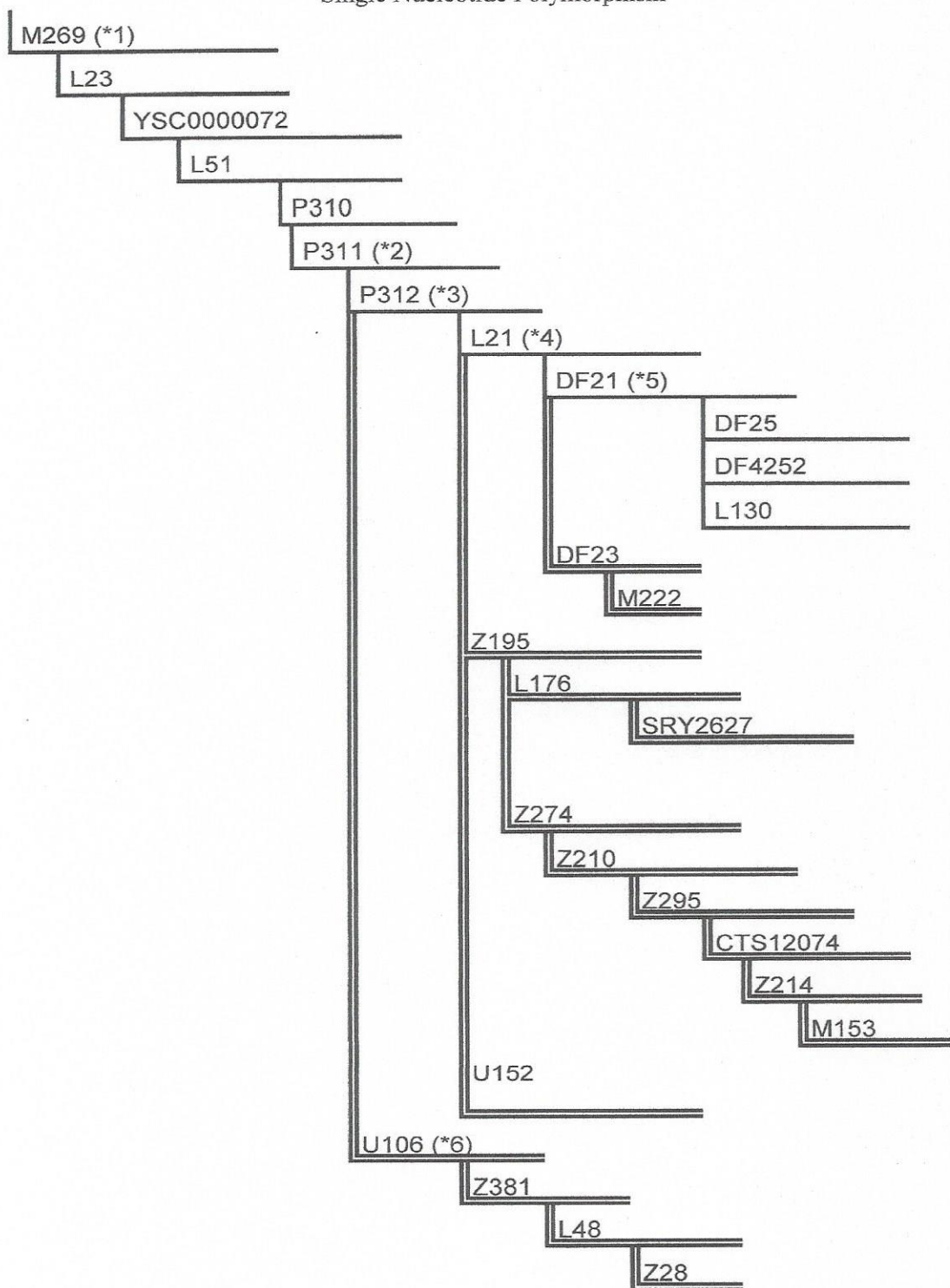
Notations for Discussion:

1. M269 Two Donors were tested from Branch 6. One had the SNP M269 tested and confirmed positive. The other was given indication that they would likely test positive for P312. Other Donors given a possible indicator for M269 were Branch's 14,18, 22d and Scotland. Since Branch 22 already has a confirmed positive for P312, I see no reason to doubt that 22d would also test positive.

2. P311 There are two Donors from Branch 17. One tested positive at P311 and the other was suggested for P312, hence my belief that they would both test positive for P312. An indication that they may also test positive for L21, and Z290.

(Continued on Page 29)

SNP Diagram
Single Nucleotide Polymorphism



10th Anniversary for our FTDNA Project

(Continued from Page 27)

3. P312 Three Donors have been tested and confirmed positive for P312, Branches xx, 16a, and 22a. Anyone showing a strong relationship with these Branches would also likely test positive for P312 (37 Donors are suggested to be related at this level).

4. L21 Branch xx Donor tested positive at L21 but negative for L21's subset SNP Z290.

5. DF21 Branch xx tested positive for this SNP but tested and confirmed negative for DF25. Subsets for DF25 include Z248, CTS6253, CTS3655, CTS1970, L625, L626, L627 and the Donor tested negative on these as well. This Donor also tested negative for DF4252 and L130, and DF23 with its subset P66. M22 was tested by Branch's xx, 16a and 22a and were found to be negative.

6. U106/Z195/U152. Some of these SNPs and/or a subset SNP have been tested and found to be negative by one of the three Branch's that have tested more than a few SNPs. Whereas U106 splits off before L21 at P312 Branch 16a tested negative. Splitting off of L21, two subsets following different sub-pathways tested negative by both 16a and 22a for SNPs SRY2627 and M153. Both 16a and 22a tested negative for U152. I'd like to note at this time that U106 was suggested for Branch 4 and one of U106s subsets was suggested for Branch USAa. There were two SNP's that were tested that I could not find a location for. Branches 16a and 22a both tested negative on M37 and M65. Currently to add a single SNP costs \$39.00 USA. Whether it is cheaper to buy a bulk package offered by FTDNA or to opt for just a couple single SNPs might be a reasonable way to go. In any case I don't know if you can request a range of SNPs such as testing from P312 down or not. I hope the diagram is easy to read and any questions I can try to answer if you email me.

List of Branch Captains

(Continued from Page 2)

Branch 45: Beryl Redfield, 4281 Winfield Rd., Taylorsville UT 84123-2344, Bredf331@comcast.net.

Branch 49: Stanley R. Latta, P.O. Box 998, Alamogordo, NM 88311, stanlatta@q.com.

Branch 51: Ken Erdle, 7890 Wexford Ct., Bloomington IN 47408, sasquatsh1@gmail.com.

Reprints Available

Reprints of Issues 1-52 of the Latta Genealogy Newsletter are available at a price of \$4.00 each. Please contact the editor, Ken Mueller, at DocHuer@aol.com, or by mail at 7400 E. Mule Circle, Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314.

Preservation of Your Latta History

To preserve your Latta family history for generations to come, we send the Latta Genealogy Newsletter to a number of major libraries, including the Newberry Library in Chicago, the LDS Library in Salt Lake City, the Library of Congress, the Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, etc.

New Auditor Needed

By: Ken Mueller, President

As mentioned in the last issue, we need a new Auditor. If interested, please contact Ken Mueller, DocHuer@aol.com, or any of our Officers.

Thomas Latta

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Thomas Aitchison Latta (1796 – 19 October 1833) was a medical pioneer who was responsible for the introduction of the saline solution ("saline drip") methodology into the treatment of patients.

This was initially introduced in 1832 during a cholera epidemic which had reached Britain in the previous year and was killing huge numbers of people. Although his results were both remarkably good and effective in saving human lives the research appeared to thereafter be forgotten for 70 years before re-materialising in more broader use.

Intravenous theory had existed prior to this date but had never been successfully put into practice. The critical aspect of Latta's theory was the nature of the liquid, correctly speculating that a salt solution could substitute for blood. Basing his experiments on the theories of Dr William B. O'Shaughnessy Latta had equally observed that cholera victims lost a huge proportion of water content from their blood. Replenishment of this in combination with "oxygenating salts" were seen as key to patient recovery. The theory was then put into practice. Given that cholera was invariably fatal the patients had little to lose in being treated by this experimental treatment. Latta at first tried to administer this rectally, but on 23 May 1832 he wrote to the Central Board of Health notifying them of his intention to begin the treatment intravenously. This method was an immediate success. The results were published in *The Lancet* on 23 June 1832 and the methodology began to spread, however by then the epidemic was on the wane.

This extract from *The Lancet* graphically illustrates the treatment: "The very remarkable effects of this remedy require to be witnessed to be believed. Shortly after the commencement of the injection the pulse, which was not perceptible, gradually returns; the eyes, which were sunk and turned upwards, are suddenly brought forward, and the patient looks round as if in health, the natural

heat of the body is gradually restored, the tongue and breath, which were in some cases at the temperature of 79 and 80, rise to 88 and 90, and soon become natural, the laborious respiration and oppression of weight of the chest are relieved ... the whole countenance assumes a natural healthy appearance". [1]

Results were however inconsistent, partly due to not all following Latta's advice of using only distilled water, and frequently only being used on patients who were "beyond hope". It did however save many lives. It is unclear why the methodology was not thought applicable to other diseases at that time. The standard use of saline solutions (largely for recovery procedures) did not begin until 1902.

Latta was based at Leith Hospital during this research. Sadly it appears that his experiments, largely on cholera victims, resulted in his own contraction of the disease and he died during his own experiments, perhaps partly explaining the lack of recognition for this remarkable medical milestone.

He lived at Jessfield House near Newhaven, inherited from his father Alexander Latta (d.1807). He is buried in Leith (he is thought to be in the very small graveyard at North Leith Parish Church on Madeira Street). As an unsung hero of medicine, Latta is a popular topic for university dissertations.

[1] Meikle, G. (1832). "Trial of Saline Venous Injections in Malignant Cholera at the Drummond-Street Hospital, Edinburgh". *The Lancet* **18** (472): 748.

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Research Queries, Replies and Notes. Send your queries to the editor, Ken Mueller, 7400 E. Mule Circle, Prescott Valley AZ 86314, Doc Huer@aol.com.

1. I recently have come upon the Latta family that immigrated from Donegal. My interest stems from their link to the **McCobb** family. My gt. gt. grandmother was Margaret **McCobb** from Errity, Co. Donegal. I see from the vast amount of information on the internet that a William **McCobb** and Margaret **Glenn** (dau. of Mary **Latta** and Robert **Glenn**) emigrated to the U.S. in 1837 from 'Airsty' in County Donegal. 'Airsty' comes up a few times but I cannot find any evidence of such a place in Donegal, or indeed, in Ireland. I strongly suspect that this is 'Errity' which is in the parish of Raymoghhy. Raymoghhy is the next parish to Taughboyne. It appears that there have been several marriages between the **Lattas** and **McCobbs** down through the 1600, 1700 and 1800s. It would be great to find more information from any living descendants of William **McCobb** and Margaret **Glenn**, or of Samuel **Latta** Snr. and Mary **McCobb** (married 1754) or James **McCobb** and Jane **Latta** (married prior to 1774). Regards, Siobhan.

2. Hello Siobhan, sorry for the delay in answering. I have gathered the following from the latta.org site. In Branch 3 which has a Branch Captain; **McCoy**, Mary F. m Wm. Ray **Latta**, **McCoy**, Pearl m. John Henry **Latta**, **McCoy**, Susan m. Major Thomas **Latta**. In Branch 25; **McCoy**, Eliza Jane m. Samuel Moore **Latta**. In Branch 15; **McCoy**, Quinna m. David Randolph **Latta**.

There is a location of Airsty now a subdivision of a larger center. I'm sorry but I haven't had time to research more than this, perhaps someone else will be able to help. Kind Regards, Kathy **Latta**, Branch 16 Captain, lattakj@telusplanet.net.

3. Description: Formal portrait of soldier who served in a New York state military unit during the Civil War. Photograph shows man seated wearing civilian clothing.

Creator Tolles & Seely
Subject.LCSH United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865
Subject.TGM: Cartes de visite Soldiers
Subject. Personal Name: **Latta**, Alfred C.
Subject. Corporate Name: New York (State). Militia. Regiment, 14th United States Army.
New York Infantry Regiment, 84th, (1861-1864)
NY Heritage Topic Military & War People
Date of Original: 1861-1865
Time Period: American Civil War
Physical Format: Cartes-de-visite (card photographs).

Physical Description: Photograph; albumen; b&w; 4 x 2 1/2 in. (10 x 6 cm.)

Type: Still Image

Language: English

Format of Digital image: jpeg

Identifier PA.1999.0014.0152

Holding Institution: New York State Military Museum, 61 Lake Avenue, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866, Phone: 518-581-5100.

Notes: Residence was not listed; 25 years old. Enlisted as a Private (date unknown). On 6/2/1864 he transferred into 'G' Co. NY 5th Vet Infantry. He was Mustered Out on 6/5/1865 at Camp Parole, Annapolis, MD. He was listed as: POW 8/19/1864 Weldon Railroad, VA. Paroled 8/23/1864 Annapolis, MD.

Used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.: - New York: Report of the Adjutant-General
(c) Historical Data Systems, Inc.

Residence was not listed; 25 years old. Enlisted on 12/4/1863 at Brooklyn, NY as a Private. On 12/8/1863 he mustered into 'I' Co. NY 84th Infantry He was transferred out on 6/2/1864 On 6/2/1864 he transferred into 'G' Co. NY

Items in the Civil War Carte de Visite Collection are in the public domain. Please credit the New York State Military Museum.

Transcript On reverse: 'Alfred C **Latta** Co I 84th Regt NYSM or Co G 5th Regt NVVI'.

Our Financial Contributors since the last issue. We really appreciate your support!
If there is a number before the name, it is that person's branch number. The editor suggests that the reader contact researchers of the same branch and share information.

Anna Latta Owen, 3156 Gracefield Rd., Apt.
206, Silver Spring MD 20904.

Jean Mitrovich, 13506 Corapeake Place,
Chestefield VA 23838.

3. John Latta, 9374 Timber Trail, Pittsburgh PA
15237.

3. Eugene Latta, 5167 Wedgefield Rd., Gran-
bury TX 76049.

7. Sherri Madrey, 104 Verbov Ave., Colonial
Heights VA 23834.

Robert Parati, P. O. Box 456, Ashfield MA
01330.

22. Robert Hawkins, 749 Ridgeside Dr., Apt. B,
Ballwin MO 63021, Bobhawk507@att.net.

28. Jerry Slaton, unpublished.

15. Dottie Burkhart, 1975 E. Holly Grove Rd., Lex-
ington NC 27292.

3. Jeanne Larson, 3457 E. Redlands Ave., Fresno CA
93726.

1. Raynell Miner, 7912 Rocklyn Dr., Urbandale IA
50322.

50. Elvira Charles, 767 Tenth Ave., Salt Lake City UT
84103.

9. James Duane Latta, 720 Penn Lane, Moore
OK 73160.

49. Jane Belote, 109 Branchville Rd., Ridge-
field CT 06877.

18. Bille Jane McInerney, 649 N. Ironwood
RD., Benson AZ 85602.

8. William James Latta, Sr., 520 Church Rd.,
Phoenixville PA 19460.

4. Harriet Sacks, unpublished.

7. E. Michael Latta, 1536 Shadowood Lane,
Raleigh NC 27612.

5. Margaret J. Hundertmark, W7489 Honold Rd.,
Fond du Lac WI 54935, mjc_mark@c-mark.us.

15. L. Stephen Hinson, 5863 Beech St., Andover OH
44003.

22. Jane Latta Brother, 2025 Prewitt Pike, Mt. Sterling
KY 40353.

Family Search International, 35 N. West Temple St.,
Salt Lake City UT 84150.

New Vice President Needed

By: Ken Mueller, President.

As you recall, Randy Phillips resigned as Vice President of Communication to take the position of Treasurer of our Latta Genealogy Society. So we need a new Vice President. If you are interested, and have been a member for more than a year, please contact Ken Mueller, DocHuer@aol.com, or any officer.

I especially invite any Branch Captain to consider becoming Vice President of Communication.
