

The Latta Genealogy Newsletter

Issue 68

Summer 2019

Papers of Mary E. "Mollie" Walker Latta (12/2/1868 to 9-24-1965) Family Genealogist of the Latta-Walker families

INFORMATION RELATING TO MEMBERS OF THE WALKER AND LATTA FAMILIES Compiled by Hugh Conway Browning

The information contained in the pages which follow is not and does not purport to be a complete genealogy of any of the several families mentioned. However, it is thought that the information recited will be of interest to the present-day members of these families.

In June 1965 this chronicler held a long conversation with Mr. George Walker, born about 1887, a son of Thomas Walker, grandson of Philip Walker, great-grandson of Robert Walker and great-great grandson of William Walker. Mr. Walker related that as a youngster his grandfather had told him a great number of items relating to his family history, among them being that William Walker, the first of this family in this area, came to Orange County from Canada, and that after residing here for some twelve or fifteen years, he returned to Canada and took with him all members of his family except his son Robert, who on April 18, 1791, had married Eleanor Latta, a daughter of John Latta, Sr.: also, that after the death of William Walker, John Walker, son of Robert and Eleanor, went to Canada to claim the interest of his father Robert in the estate of William; that when John returned to Orange County he brought each of his brothers and sisters five dollars. Whether or not this represented the total amount of Robert's interest in his father's estate is not clear.

The residence of Mr. George Walker is located in the Schley-Caldwell area of Orange County, north of the present-day road which runs by New Sharon Church and continues to the intersection of this road and the Guess Road at Hopkins Cross Roads. This was the home place of his great-grandfather Robert Walker, and was built for Robert by a man names Hanks about the time that Philip Walker (son of Robert) was four years of age. Philip Walker was born January 8, 1810, which indicates that the house was built about 1814.

Near this homestead is the Walker Family Cemetery, surrounded by a rock wall, which contains the following graves:

	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Robert Walker	Dec. 29, 1767	Apr. 4, 1826
Ellen, wife of Robert Walker	Aug. 16, 1774	June 13, 1836
Philip Walker	Jan. 8, 1810	Oct. 9, 1895
Harriet B., wife of Philip Walker	Nov. 20, 1812	Oct. 17, 1889
Thomas S. Walker	Jan 13, 1846	May 8, 1938
Josephine, wife of Thomas S. Walker	Aug. 27, 1866	Dec. 1, 1944
Robert F. Walker, son of Robert	Aug. 7, 1807	Aug. 14, 1870
Henry Clay Walker, son of Phillip	Dec. 15, 1843	July 18, 1928
Mary Laws, wife of Henry Clay Walker	Oct. 20, 1854	Jan. 30, 1941
Felix S. Walker	Aug. 10, 1889	Oct. 18, 1918

(Son of Thomas and Josephine Walker, who died at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia)

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Editorial

In this issue, we again honor Commander Frank Latta of the U.S. Navy. As explained in Issue 31, Spring 2007, Cmdr. Latta gave his life for his country in 1945. With more details, Kim Latta is also telling Cmdr. Latta's story on page 21. As you read it, remember to thank all service members for our freedom.

Our Annual Meeting is coming up on November 10th. It will be in Niagara Falls, New York, and I encourage everyone to come. Kathy Latta will give a seminar on DNA and how it is used in genealogy. DNA research is the wave of the future, and we all should learn what we can about it.

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) International US \$15-20.

Please send your membership donations to:

Randall Phillips, Treasurer, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456 (315) 759-9121

Please send your address changes, newsletter articles, queries, comments, etc. to:

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>.

Also see us on Facebook at:

[www.Facebook.com/Latta Genealogy Society](http://www.Facebook.com/LattaGenealogySociety).

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

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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:

Branch1: Ken Mueller, 7400 East Mule Circle, Prescott Valley AZ 86314, DocHuer@aol.com.

Branch 3: Alan L. Latta, 3615 Monroe Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82001-1949, 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.

Branch 9: Linda K. Latta Smith, 16300 Cambridge Ct., Bowie MD 20715, lklattasmith@aol.com.

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

Branch 11: Brian Wagnon, 24535 E. Cobbs Corner Rd., Tahlequah OK 74464, neopopmail@gmail.com.

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.

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Latta Genealogy Society Treasurer's Report October 14, 2019

AUDITOR: E. Michael Latta, 1536 Shadowood Lane, Raleigh NC 27612 nci1blatta@aol.com.

TREASURER: Randy Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456 (315) 759-9121

parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

Report Period: July 12, 2019 through October 14, 2019.

Beginning balance:	\$10,151.22
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Income

General Fund donations	\$670.00
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Total Income:	\$670.00
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Expenses

Hostway website fees	\$44.85
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Newsletter Issue 67 expense (Ken Mueller)	\$151.51
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Newsletter 68 Advance (Ken Mueller)	\$400.00
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Total Expenses	\$596.36
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Ending balance as of Oct. 14, 2019:	\$10,224.86
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Included in ending balance:

Funds allocated for research: \$1,280.50

Funds allocated for DNA: \$4,018.70

The Latta Genealogy Society is a tax-exempt organization under section 501 (c) (7) of the Internal Revenue Code.

As a 501 (c) (7) organization, donations are not tax deductible.

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 Treasurer: Randall Phillips, 41 S. Morrell Ave., Geneva NY 14456, parting_glass65@yahoo.com. Thank you for your generous support!

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 1)

The foregoing list represents the graves in this cemetery that are of particular interest to this story.

Mr. George Walker (son of Thomas), also stated that George Walker, Sr., son of Robert and Eleanor was buried in St. Mary's Chapel Cemetery, although there does not appear to be any identifying marker at his grave. There are two graves in this cemetery with the following names and markers:

Ronda, daughter of G. W. & C. F. Walker	Oct. 1, 1880	Mar. 22, 1881
George C., son of G. W. & C. F. Walker	Oct. 25, 1884	Mar. 8, 1885

These are the grave of infant children of George W. Walker, Jr., and his wife, Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker. This George W. Walker was a son of George Walker, Sr., and his wife Lucy Ann Dortch Walker, and Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker was a daughter of William Crabtree and his wife Cynthia Latta Crabtree. It is thought that the grave of George Walker, Sr., who died about October 1844, is located near the graves of the infant children of George W. Walker, Jr.

In a deed dated November 15, 1784, Barney Grimes and Mary his wife conveyed to William Walker 100 acres of land located on the south branch of Little River, it being part of a 360 acre tract granted to Thomas Perkins by John Earl Granville December 6, 1761. In a deed dated November 28, 1793, William Walker conveyed this tract of land to William Dunnegan.

In a deed dated July 3, 1787, Thomas Riggs conveyed to William Walker 100 acres of land located on the waters of Little River. In a deed dated April 22, 1794, William Walker conveyed this tract of land to Robert Walker. In a deed dated December 30, 1789, James Riggs conveyed to William Walker 100 acres of land located on the waters of Little River. In a deed dated April 22, 1794, William Walker conveyed this tract of land to Robert Walker. In a deed dated April 7, 1788, Alexander Hunter and Susannah his wife, conveyed to William Walker 200 acres of land located on the south side of the North Fork of Little River. In a deed dated February 17, 1794, William Walker conveyed this tract of land to William Roark.

In a deed dated December 14, 1791, John Mitchell and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to William Walker 213 acres of land located on the waters of Eno River. In a deed dated August 30, 1793, William Walker conveyed this tract of land to Levi Whitehead (Whitted?).

The foregoing discloses that this William Walker first purchased land in Orange County in November 1784; also, that he purchased other tracts of land in the years which followed. He disposed of these tracts of land not later than April 1794. All of this indicates the probability that William Walker came into Orange County about 1784, or at least not later than November of that year; that he disposed of his real estate holdings no later than April 1794. It is noted that in the two April 1794 deeds were to his son Robert. Perhaps this was about the time that he left Orange County for his return to Canada.

The Orange County records show the execution of the following marriage bonds:

GROOM	BRIDE	DATE OF BOND	BONDSMEN
Philip Walker	Jiles Patten	Dec. 12, 1790	Jno. Walker
Robert Walker	Eleanor Latta	Apr. 18, 1791	Wm. Walker
John Walker	Jane Grimes	Dec. 25, 1793	Philip Walker
William Walker	Deborah McCulloch	May 21, 1795	Aaron Walker

No attempt has been made to further identify this Philip, John and William Walker, or to determine their relationship, if any, to William Walker and his son Robert. However, it appears that they were near the same age or generation as that of Robert Walker.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 1)

In 1784 Charles Grimes, Sr., obtained a grant of land from the State of North Carolina, located on the south side of Little River. In November 1784, William Walker purchased from Barney Grimes 100 acres of land located on the south branch of Little River, which was a part of Thomas Perkins' 1761 grant.

In 1806 Robert Walker purchased from James McCulloch 200 acres of land located on the waters of Flat River, it being part of a 300 acre grant to James McCulloch by the State of North Carolina in March 1780.

If the Philip, John and William Walker, as above, were brothers of Robert Walker, this would raise a question of the accuracy of the family history of the William and Robert Walker family as related by George Walker in June 1965. However, about the same time that William Walker of Canada was settling on the waters of Little River, the Orange County real estate records show that William, James, John, Philip and Connelly Walker were acquiring land on the waters of Haw River. So, apparently there were at least two William Walker families in Orange County during the 1780's and later.

As previously noted, Robert Walker, according to family tradition, was the only member of the William Walker family of Little River who remained in Orange County. He died April 4, 1826. At November 1826 Term of Court John Walker was appointed Guardian to Robert, Philip, George, Polly and Peggy Walker, infant orphans of Robert Walker, deceased, who entered into bond with Wm. B. Jameson and Wm. Nichols, securities, in the sum of \$1,000.00.

The following represents a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Robert Walker, dated February 6, 1826, and probated at May 1826 Term of Court:

In the name of God, Amen!

I, Robert Walker of Orange County, North Carolina, do make and ordain this Instrument to be my Last Will and Testament, Viz:

In the first place: I direct my Executors to pay all debts that I may justly owe at the time of my death.

2. I give to my wife Eleanor during her life one hundred acres of land lying on the east side of the Black Jack branch, to be laid out in such manner as to include the dwelling house, out houses, orchards, etc.; one Negro girl named Cynthia; all the house and kitchen furniture; two work horses; two pair of hear; two ploughs; two hoes; two axes; four head of milch (milk) cows, and all the field hogs.

3. I direct that the property hereby devised to my wife for life, be sold by my Executors (the land excepted) after her death, and the money arising from such sale to be equally divided among my children living at the time of her death, except my daughter Elizabeth Petterson (or Patterson), whom I expressly exclude from any part thereof.

4. I give and devise to my sons John and William Walker the land lying on the west side of the Black Jack branch, to be equally divided between them – but from this devise, so much land to be taken, as will with the land on the south side of Little River at Riches' Ford, make up twenty acres – these twenty acres, to be made up in the manner before mentioned, I give and devise to my sons John, William, Robert and Philip, as tenants in common, for the erection thereon of a water grist mill for the use of my said sons jointly, and their joint heirs.

5. I give and devise to my sons Robert and Philip all the lands on the east side of the Black Jack branch, remaining after taking out the part devised to my wife for her life, to be equally divided between them.

6. I give and devise to my son George W. Walker the land and appurtenances devised to my wife for life, after her death. I direct likewise in case that my said son should die before his arrival at full age, that the land devised to him be equally divided among my other four sons, or the survivors of them. Should my son George arrive of age in his mother's life time, I direct that he have the use of such part of the plantation as she can conveniently spare him. Should my wife die before my son George comes of age, I direct that my daughter Sally have the use of the land devised to George until he comes of age.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 5)

7. I give and devise to my daughters Sally and Peggy Jane (and Polly) three hundred acres of land on the waters of Flat River, to be equally divided between them.
8. I give and devise to my daughter Sally one bed and furniture and stand of drawers and the sum of fifty dollars in money, exclusive of her share of my estate after her mother's death as herein above directed.
9. I give and devise to each of my children when of full age (my son John and my daughter Elizabeth Petterson excepted) a horse, saddle and bridle of the value of fifty dollars.
10. I give and devise to my granddaughter Elizabeth Walker the sum of fifteen dollars to be paid at the discretion of my Executors on her coming of age.
11. I give and devise to my son John the sum of fifty dollars in trust for the sole use and separate benefit of my daughter Elizabeth Patterson and her children, to be laid out by him in manner and applied by him in such way as he may think best for her and them.
12. I give and devise to the Rev. Wm. M. Green, in trust for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, the sum of twenty-five dollars.
13. After taking out a year's support for my wife and family, I devise that the balance of my personal property, not herein otherwise disposed of, be sold and the money arising therefrom be applied to the payment of debts and legacies, and the residue be equally divided among and between my wife and children, except Elizabeth Patterson for whom I intend no other provision than that which is intended in the devise to my son John in trust for her benefit.

I appoint my sons John and William Executors of this my Last Will and Testament.

In Testimony of all which I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 6th day of February A. D. 1826.

Robert X (his mark) Walker (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and published

In the present of:

Wm. B. Jameson

Ezekiel Laws

The children of Robert Walker and his wife Eleanor Latta Walker, together with the names of the persons they married and the dates of the marriages, were available, were as follows:

John Walker	Mary (Polly) Perkins Latta	October 2, 1829
	(daughter of Joseph S. Latta/hand written beside it)	
William Walker	?	?
Robert Walker	(never married)	
Philip Walker	Harriet Wilson	Aug. 27, 1837
George Walker	Lucy Ann Dortch	Oct. 11, 1837
Sarah (Sally) Walker	?	?
Mary (Polly) Walker	James Montgomery	?
Margaret (Peggy) Jane Walker	William Dickson	?
Elizabeth Walker	? Petterson or Patterson	?

As previously noted in the Last Will and Testament of Robert Walker he devised to his three daughters, Sally, Polly and Peggy Jane, three hundred acres of land on the waters of Flat River, to be equally divided between them.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 6)

In a deed dated September 14, 1841, Sarah Walker, Mary and James Montgomery, and Margaret and William Dickson, conveyed to William McCulloch a tract of land with the following explanation: That whereas, Robert Walker, Sen., late of the County of Orange, State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of January, 1826, by his Last Will and Testament, bequeathed to his daughters Sarah Walker, Mary Walker and Margaret Walker, a tract of land on the waters of Flat River, adjoining the lands of Thos. P. Berry, and others, supposed to contain 300 acres (and Sarah Walker being yet single and Mary is intermarried with James Montgomery.

The records of St. Mary's Chapel contain a list of communicants in 1841, which include the following:

1. Philip Walker
2. Robert W. Walker (Bro. of Philip) Died Aug. 14, 1870
3. Sally Walker (Sis. Of Phil) Died----
4. Mrs. Mary White Died May 1872
5. Mrs. Hallowell* (Aunt of Phil) Died 1860
6. Betsy Baldwin
7. Mrs. Mary P. Walker (wife of Jno. Walker; daughter of Joseph & S. Latta, Sr.) Died 186____

The list contains fifteen other communicants. The names above were listed in the order shown. The information at the right of the name apparently was entered at later dates, usually in pencil, while the original list of name was written with ink.

The St. Mary's records show the following burials:

William R. Walker – (Bro. of Philip Walker)	Aug. 3, 1881 – age 78 yrs
Harriet Bryon (Wilson) Walker (wife of Philip Walker)	Sept. 18, 1889 – age 77 yrs
Philip Walker	Oct. 11, 1895 – age 84 yrs

Place of burial for each of the above is shown as "Private burial ground."

NOTE: The name "Mrs. Hallowell" as shown above should be "Mrs. Holloway." She was Jane or "Jenny," a daughter of John Latta, Sr., and the widow of Thomas Holloway, Jr., and mother of John L. and William F. Holloway.

The wife of John Walker, Mary (Polly) P. Latta, was a daughter of Joseph Latta, Sr. (son of John Latta, Sr.) and his wife Sarah Cabe. Sarah was a daughter of John Cabe and his wife Mary Strayhorn Cabe, and a granddaughter of Barnaby Cabe and his wife Mary Perkins Cabe. One of their sons was Robert Joseph Walker, who was the father of Houston J. Walker, a well known citizen of Hillsborough at the present date (February 1969).

The wife of George W. Walker (son of Robert), Lucy Ann Dortch, was a daughter of Levi Young Dortch and his wife Nancy Woods Dortch, and a granddaughter of Jesse Dortch and his wife Ora Young Dortch. Nancy Woods Dortch was a daughter of John Woods and his wife Mary (or Margaret) Caine Woods. Mary was a daughter of James Caine (brother of Hugh Caine, Sr.) who in 1779, with his son John, purchased the land on which is situated the old mansion now known as "Hardscrabble."

The children of George and Lucy Ann were: William S., Robert Y., George W., and Mary (Ellen?).

William S. Walker enlisted in the Confederate Army September 10, 1861, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, 2nd North Carolina Calvary, and was elected 4th Sergeant. He died at Camp Washington, North Carolina, in the Army Camp Hospital, November 26, 1861, apparently from complications resulting from a case of measles while in camp.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 7)

Robert Y. Walker, born September 22, 1842, also served in Company K, 19th Regiment, 2nd North Carolina Cavalry. He returned from the War and on December 17, 1868, was married to Nancy J. Cole, a daughter of James A. Cole and his wife, Jane Latta Cole, and a granddaughter of Anthony Cole and his wife, Susannah Browning Cole. Nancy died March 22, 1881, and was buried in New Sharon Church Cemetery. Later, Robert Y. married Ruth Jackson Miller. He died March 3, 1935. Both of them were buried in New Sharon Church Cemetery.

Mary Walker married Arch Crabtree, a son of William Crabtree and his wife, Cynthia Latta Crabtree, on October 3, 1869.

George W. Walker, Jr., born May 9, 1844, also served in Company K, 19th Regiment, 2nd North Carolina Cavalry. He returned from the War and on November 7, 1867, was married to Cynthia Frances Crabtree, a daughter of William Crabtree and his wife Cynthia Latta Crabtree. Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker, born May 16, 1846, died September 23, 1914. George W. Walker died August 30, 1924. Both of them were buried in the New Sharon Church Cemetery. At Orange County Court, November 1844 Term, administration of the Estate of George Walker, deceased, was granted to John Y. Dortch, who entered into bond with John McKerall and Young Dortch, securities, in the sum of \$2,000.00. At Orange County Court, November 1845 Term, Lucy A. Walker was appointed Guardian to the minor children (Sarah Ellen was dead – handwritten note) of George Walker, deceased, to wit: William, Mary, Robert and George Walker, who entered into bond with Young Dortch and David Lockhart, her securities, in the sum of \$2,000.00.

As previously noted in the Last Will and Testament of Robert Walker, probated in May 1826, he devised to his wife Eleanor, during her lifetime, one hundred acres of land lying on the east side of Black Jack branch, to be laid out in such manner as to include the dwelling house, out houses, barns, orchards, etc., and I give and devise to my son George W. Walker the land and appurtenances devised to my wife for life, after her death. Robert's widow, Eleanor, died June 13, 1836, and after that date, it appears that George W. Walker became the owner of the 100 acres of land and the appurtenances.

The following is a copy of the pertinent parts of a deed dated February 17, 1846, to Philip Walker and Robert F. Walker (brothers of G. W. Walker – handwritten note), executed by Lucy Walker for herself as widow of George W. Walker, and as Guardian for his children:

Whereas, Philip Walker and Robert F. Walker purchased of their brother George W. Walker, one hundred acres of land lying on Little River, the same being left by the Last Will and Testament of Robert Walker, Sr., their father to his widow Eleanor for life, with remainder after her death to his son George W. Walker, including the mansion house, out houses, barns, orchards, etc.; and said Philip and Robert F. executed to said George W. their several bonds for the sum of five hundred dollars as the price of said land; and whereas the said Philip and Robert F. Walker have paid and fully discharged their said notes or bonds for the said sum of five hundred dollars, but their brother George W., having departed this life in the Month of October 1844, they have not received a deed for the same from him for the land aforesaid.

Now this Indenture, made this 17th day of February, A. D., 1846, by and between Lucy A. Walker, widow of said George W., and as Guardian of his four children, William, Mary, Robert and George, who are infants of tender age, of the one part, and Philip Walker and Robert F. Walker, of the other part; conveyance of a tract of land lying on the waters of Little River, and mentioned in the Will of said Robert Walker, their father. (Orange County Deed Book 32-49). The foregoing covers the tract of land and dwelling house now occupied (February 1969) by George Walker (son of Thomas) as his home.

Young Dortch, father of Lucy Dortch Walker, died about November 1846. In his Last Will and Testament dated October 1, 1846, and probated at November 1846 Term of Court, he devised to his wife Nancy certain items of personal property, together with "the plantation on which I now live" during the term of her natural life, and after Nancy's death the plantation to his daughter Lucy Walker. Nancy Dortch died about August 1860, and John W. Woods was appointed

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 8)

Administrator of her estate. After the death of Nancy, the Dortch plantation, which Young Dortch had purchased in 1803, became the property of Lucy Dortch Walker. It appears probable that Lucy had moved herself and children to her father's home shortly after the death of her husband in October 1844.

In a deed dated January 1, 1867, Lucy Ann Walker conveyed to Isaac Holden, consideration \$500.00, the Young Dortch plantation, consisting of 146 acres of land. (OCDB 38-145) In later years this plantation was known as the Add Holden Place, and still later as the Cain Roberts Place. It is located on the north side of St. Mary's Road, some four miles east of Hillsborough. Within recent years it has been divided into smaller tracts and now is owned by several people.

The names of the children of George W. Walker, Jr., and his wife, Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker, who grew to maturity, and the names of the persons whom they married, are as follows:

<u>NAME OF CHILD</u>	<u>TO WHOM MARRIED</u>	<u>DATE OF MARRIAGE</u>
Mary E. (Mollie) Walker	Rena J. Latta	Oct. 15, 1893
William Y. Walker	Ada Lucy Latta	Oct. 11, 1899
Cora L. Walker	William Allen Rhew	Oct. 19, 1892
John Wesley Walker	Margaret Frances Latta	Oct. 12, 1913
David Samuel Walker	Iva Ann Latta	Nov 2, 1901
Dora Walker	William Allen Rhew	Nov. 11, 1902
Gaston P____ Walker	Myrtle Umstead	Apr. 5, 1917
Estelle Frances Walker	David Ernest Latta	May 5, 1907 [From Ancestry.com]

<u>NAME</u>	<u>CEMETERY</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
Mary E. (Mollie) Walker Latta	New Sharon	Dec. 2, 1868	Sep. 24, 1965
Rena Jackson Latta	New Sharon	June 29, 1863	Aug. 12, 1933
William Young Walker	_____	1871	_____
Ada Lucy Latta Walker	New Sharon	Nov. 29, 1879	Oct. 18, 1924
Cora L. Walker Rhew	Pleasant Green	Oct. 27, 1873	Feb. 1, 1898
William Allan Rhew	Pleasant Green	July 13, 1868	Jan. 3, 1941
John Wesley Walker	New Sharon	Aug. 31, 1875	Sep. 7, 1964
Margaret Frances Latta Walker	-----	June 21, 1892	-----
David Samuel Walker	New Sharon	Sep. 24, 1877	Jan. 12, 1966
Rona Walker	St. Mary's	Oct. 1, 1880	Mar. 22, 188__
Dora Walker Rhew	Pleasant Green	Nov. 5, 1882	Jan. 24, 1968
George Cleveland Walker	St. Mary's	Oct. 25, 1884	Mar. 8, 188__
Gaston Person Walker	Pleasant Green	April 15, 1886	Dec. 28 1948
Myrtle Umstead Walker	-----	1886	-----
Estelle Frances Walker Latta	-----	1889	----
David Ernest Latta	Rose of Sharon	Oct. 2, 1884	Nov. 15, 1936 [From Ancestry.com]

Family tradition says that during the first half of the Eighteenth Century there came to the State of Pennsylvania from Ireland five brothers Latta, and that three of them, James, John and Thomas, came to Orange County, North Carolina, and settled there about 1750 or perhaps a little later.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 9)

At Orange County Court, October 1754, the stock mark of James Latta was recorded, to wit: A slit in the near ear, a piece cut out of the under part of the far ear.

The first definite records located of the three Latta Brothers in Orange County:

James Latta, Orange County Court, October 1754 Term, as above.

John Latta, deed from his brother James, dated August 23, 1763. (Orange County Deed Book 15-84)

Thomas Latta, at Orange County Court, February 1783 Term, Thomas and John Latta were among those appointed to lay out a road. In a real estate deed dated January 1, 1755, Capt. Michael Synnott conveyed to Thomas Holden, Sr., a tract of land located in Orange County, containing five hundred acres "whereon James Latta now dwells." This tract of land included the present-day (1969) site of St. Mary's Chapel and Cemetery, the former home places of George W. Walker and William Y. Walker, and the present-day home places of Mrs. John Wesley Walker, M. L. Latta and Henry S. Walker. On February 13, 1756, James Latta obtained from John Earl Granville a grant of land containing 294 acres, which adjoined and lay immediately north of the 500 acre tract mentioned above. In a deed dated August 23, 1763, James Latta conveyed to his brother John Latta, the northern half or 147 acres of this land grant.

The available Orange County deed records show that James, John and Thomas Latta were parties to a number of real estate transactions from 1756 to the early 1800s, and later. It appears that the Latta family had a great preference for the names James, John and Thomas, and it is quite difficult to identify a particular son with a particular father from the public records that are now available.

The first John Latta in Orange County, was born May 1, 1734 and died July 13, 1824, and lies buried in St. Mary's Chapel Cemetery. The place of his birth and the name of his wife, or wives, has not been determined. His Last Will and Testament, dated June 5, 1823, was probated in Orange County Court, November 1824 Term. See pages No. 14 through 14, for a copy of this Will.

The children of James Latta were:

Thomas Latta	who married Elizabeth Hastings	Oct. 25, 1791
John Latta	who married Nancy Cabe	Dec. 10, 1810
James Latta	who married Hannah Holloway	Oct. 8, 1806
Joseph Latta	who married Sarah Cabe	Jan. 22, 1810
Eleanor Latta	who married Robert Walker	Apr. 18, 1791
Elizabeth Latta	who married Robert Davis	Apr. 16, 1810
Jenny Latta (or Jane)	who married Thomas Holloway, Jr.	Dec. 15, 1808
? Latta	who married William Faucett	??

Information from other sources indicates that other children of John Latta, Sr. were Robert, Ann, Fannie and Mary. Apparently, Ann, Fannie or Mary was the wife of William Faucett, however, which one has not been determined. John Latta, Sr., named eight children in his Will; perhaps the other three died before the death of John, Sr., without leaving any survivors.

Available information indicates that Hannah Holloway was a daughter of Thomas Holloway, Sr., and that she and her husband, James Latta, son of John, Sr., were the parents of Anderson Latta, the grandparents of Giles A. Latta and the great grandparents of Claude Latta, Philip Latta (deceased), Joseph Latta, and Mrs. Lola Latta Terry (deceased), whose home is located in present-day Durham County, on the Bivins Road, north of the Umstead Road. Also, that Thomas Holloway, Jr., was a son of Thomas Holloway, Sr., and that he and his wife Jenny Latta, daughter of John Latta, Sr., were the parents of John L. Holloway and William F. Holloway, who married Elizabeth Caine. This Elizabeth Caine was the daughter of Hugh Caine, a son of James Caine and a grandson of H

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 10)

Hugh Caine, Sr., and his wife, Nancy Allan. Nancy was a daughter of Jacob Allan and his wife Sarah Caine Allan. Sarah was a daughter of James Caine (brother of Hugh Caine, Sr.). William F. Holloway and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of John A., Mary, Anne and Frances. Frances married William L. Rhew February 16, 1867. William L. Rhew was a son of Irby Rhew and his wife Artelia Browning Rhew. William Allan Rhew, a son of William L., and Frances, married Cora L. Walker in 1892 and after her death in 1898, married Dora Walker in 1900. Both Cora and Dora were daughters of George W. Walker, Jr., and his wife Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker.

The Mt. Lebanon Church Cemetery contains the following Latta graves:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>
James Latta	Feb. 5, 1785	1870
Hannah H. Latta – in her 65 th year		July 8, 1853
J. G. Latta	May 27, 1818	Jan. 18, 1886
Norwood Latta	Dec. 14, 1814	Jan. 13, 1880
Laura Helen Latta	Dec. 13, 1847	July 1872
Harriett M. Latta	July 25, 1826	Mar. 29, 1901
J. N. Latta	Mar. 30, 1870	Dec. 15 1928

All of these graves are in one section of the Cemetery, and apparently all are members of one family, although definite information on this is not available. Apparently, James is a son of John Latta, Sr., and Hannah H. is his wife, a daughter of Thomas Holloway, Sr.

The Latta Family Cemetery, located on the south side of Umstead Road, contains the following graves:

Anderson Latta	Sep. 21, 1807	Apr. 20, 1868
Elizabeth Latta, wife of Anderson	Feb. 15, 1817	Sep. 8, 1878
Giles A. Latta	July 21, 1852	Aug. 15, 1927
Martha H. Latta, wife of Giles A.	June 12, 1858	Apr. 16, 1929
James G. Latta	Oct. 18, 1840	Sep. 23, 1918
Gallie F. Latta, wife of James G.	Oct. 21, 1844	Mar. 23, 1897
Charles L. Latta	June 10, 1877	May 17, 1921

Information relating to Hannah Holloway Latta and Thomas Holloway, Jr.:

In his Last Will and Testament, dated August 6, 1779, and probated during the same month, Jacob Caine (son of Hugh Caine, Sr.) bequeathed to his wife Joanna Caine, one-third part of all of his property, and to his child with which his wife was then pregnant, he bequeathed the remaining two-thirds of his property, with instructions for handling such property for such expected child. The Will also provided that if the child should be a son “my desire is that my clothes should be reserved for his use, but if it should happen to be a daughter, then in that case, I will that my wearing apparel be divided amongst my brothers, or the survivors of them.” The Will provided that his wife Joanna and his friend Jacob Allan, serve as Executrix and Executor. Information is not available as to the maiden name of Joanna, nor as to the date of her marriage to Jacob Caine.

Hugh Caine, Jr., a brother of Jacob Caine, died about November 1826, some forty-seven years after the death of Jacob. The property of Hugh Caine, Jr., was divided among his five brothers and one sister, or their heirs, including the heirs of Jacob Caine. The Orange County records contain considerable on the settlement of this estate, but

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 11)

this chronicler has been unable to definitely to identify the names of the heirs of Jacob Caine. These records indicate that the heirs of Jacob Caine obtained a court decision substantiating their claim for a share of the estate of Hugh Caine, Jr. There are indications that Jacob's child was a son, and that the 1826-27 heirs of Jacob were his grandchildren.

The Orange County records show that a bond was executed October 5, 1782, for the marriage of Thomas Holloway and Joanna Caine. Other information indicates the probability that Joanna was the second wife of Thomas Holloway, Sr., and apparently she was the same person as the widow of Jacob Caine. The Orange County records also show that a bond was executed October 8, 1806, for the marriage of James Latta and Hannah Holloway, and John Latta signed the marriage bond. The Mt. Lebanon Church Cemetery tombstone shows that Hannah H. Latta died July 8, 1853, in her 65th year. This indicates that Hannah was born about 1788, and that she was a daughter of Joanna Caine Holloway. (Thomas Holloway, Sr. married Lydia Bryant, apparently this third wife, in August 1808). Thomas Holloway, Jr. married Jenny Latta, a daughter of John Latta, Sr., in December 1808, and Thomas Holloway signed the marriage bond. Information as to the age of Thomas Holloway, Jr., and whether he was the son of the first or second wife of Thomas Holloway, Sr., has not been determined.

Thomas Latta married Janey Scarlett August 28, 1810. Family tradition says this was Thomas Latta, Jr., a son of Thomas Latta, Sr., one of the three brothers who came into Orange County during the 1750's or 1760's. Janey Scarlett was a daughter of Stephen Scarlett and his wife Sarah Flinthem Scarlett. Family tradition says Stephen Scarlett came to Orange County from England during the years 1750 to 1760; also, that he was a Tory and refused to join the Patriot Army during the Revolution; that he joined the British Army under the command of General Lord Cornwallis at the time that it passed through Orange County in the Spring of 1781, and was with that Army at the time it surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781. There are records available which indicate that Stephen Scarlett was a resident of Orange County during the 1750's. He played a leading role in the establishment of St. Mary's Chapel, as a Chapel of the Church of England. He died in 1817, and was buried in the Scarlett Family Cemetery, located approximately one mile north of present-day Pleasant Green Church, and approximately one-half mile west of Pleasant Green Road.

The children of Thomas Latta, Jr. and his wife, Janey Scarlett were: Henderson, Granderson, Cynthia, Mary and Mahala. Cynthia Latta married William Crabtree September 27, 1833. (handwritten note – "he was still living with William Crabtree and Cynthia in 1870). Henderson Latta married Anne Rhew on November 6, 1834. Mahala Latta married Moses Crabtree September 24, 1840 as reported in the Hillsborough Recorder. Information as to the marriage of Granderson and Mary Latta has not been determined.

The children of William Crabtree and his wife Cynthia Latta Crabtree were:

Mahala Crabtree who married William H. Bacon	July 5, 1868
Cynthia Frances Crabtree who married George W. Walker, Jr.	Nov. 7, 1867
Elizabeth Ann Crabtree who married Frank Roberts	Feb. 1, 1874
Archibald Crabtree who married Mary Walker	Oct. 3, 1869
Jackson Crabtree who married Caroline Jackson	Dec. 20, 1860
Jane Crabtree who married ???	???

After the death of his first wife, Jane Scarlett, Thomas Latta, Jr., married Nancy Caine, a daughter of Allan Caine, and a granddaughter of Hugh Caine, Sr., although the date of this marriage has not been determined. Information obtained from members of the Henry Thomas Latta family disclose that the children of Thomas Latta, Jr. by his second wife were:

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William Latta, who married Margaret Hicks	Jan. 31, 1856
Ann Latta, who married William Warren **	Dec. 8, 1855
Jane Latta, who married James Allan Cole	Dec. 11, 1846

**as reported in the Hillsborough Recorder.

The children of William Latta and his wife Margaret Hicks Latta were:

Henry Thomas Latta, who married Artelia Frances Horton	Apr. 30 1874
--	--------------

Jackson Latta (handwritten note – Joseph Andrew Jackson Latta, who married Julia Garrett
David Latta, who married Lulu Mangum
William Latta, who married Lula Birtchett
Elizabeth Latta, who married John Garrard

The children of Henry Thomas Latta and his wife Artelia Frances Horton Latta were:

Eva Ann Latta, who married David Samuel Walker	Nov. 3, 1901
Ada Lucy Latta, who married William Young Walker	Oct. 11, 1899
David Ernest Latta, who married Estelle Frances Walker	(handwritten arrow moving Frances before Estelle) May 5, 1907

Melvin Thomas Latta, who married Shelly Weaver
Margaret Frances Latta, who married John Wesley Walker Oct. 12, 1913

Information obtained from Mrs. Mary E. (Mollie) Walker Latta is to the effect that Thomas Latta, Sr. had two sons, Thomas, Jr., (previously discussed in this chronicle); Solomon, who married a Miss Wilson, and a daughter, name not determined, who married Richard Crabtree. The Orange County records disclose that a marriage bond was executed August 16, 1814 for the marriage of Solomon Latta and Elizabeth Wilson; also, that a marriage bond was executed April 4, 1809 for the marriage of Richard Crabtree and Mary (Polly) Latta. In a letter dated August 16, 1935, Mrs. Georgia Floyd Ballard, of Henderson, Kentucky, listed the children of Thomas Latta, Sr. as Thomas, Solomon, Robert (her great-great grandfather), and a daughter, given name not determined. If Thomas Latta, Sr. had any other children, this chronicler does not have any information on them.

At Orange County Court, February 1836 Term, John H. Wilson was appointed Guardian to: Thomas J. Latta, William Latta, Asyl Latta and Caleb H. Latta, children of Solomon Latta, and entered into bond with James Moore, security, in the sum of \$200.00.

Again quoting Mrs. Mary E. (Mollie) Walker Latta: the children of Solomon Latta and his wife Miss (Elizabeth) Wilson, were: Thomas Jackson, William W., Asial, Caleb and Robert. Caleb and Robert left Orange County and further information on them is not available. Thomas Jackson Latta married Elizabeth Crabtree, November 20, 1837. Asial Latta married Margaret Holesomeback, although the date of this marriage is not available. Other information is to the effect that William Wilson Latta married Sarah Crabtree, apparently a sister of Elizabeth Crabtree, and here also, the date is not available (handwritten note beside name of Elizabeth Crabtree says "children of Polly Latta and Richard Crabtree).

The children of Thomas Jackson Latta and his wife Elizabeth Crabtree Latta, were: the ones who survived to maturity: Caleb Wilson Latta, who married Mary F. (Mollie) Stagg, December 23, 1877; Mary Jane (Polly) Latta, who never married; William R. Latta, who married Rachel H. Jackson, a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Jackson, November 7, 1867; and Rena Jackson Latta, who married Mary E. (Mollie) Walker, October 15, 1893, a daughter of George W. Walker, Jr., and his wife Cynthia Frances Crabtree Walker.

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Papers of Mollie Walker Latta (Continued from Page 13)

The following represents a copy of the Last Will and Testament of John Latta, Sr., dated June 5, 1823, and probated at Orange County Court, November 1824 Term:

In the name of God Amen! I John Latta Senior of the County of Orange and the State of North Carolina being at present weak in body through age but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God therefore. Calling to mind the mortality of my body, do make and Ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say; First of all I give and recommend my soul to God that gave it me, beseeching his most gracious exceptance of it and through the all sufficient merits and meditations of Jesus Christ my Saviour and redeemer and when death shall come I give my body to the Earth to be buried in a decent Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors and as to my worldly estate: I give and bequeath to my Son Thomas Latta his note of three hundred dollars, at my death.

I give and bequeath to my son John Latta's two children John and Maria three hundred dollars, at my death to each one hundred and fifty dollars, which money is in the hands of Jos. H.L.T. Latta, the interest of Said Money to go to my Estate. I give and bequeath to my Son James Latta his note of three hundred dollars and I give to my son Jos. Latta, his note of three hundred dollars. I give and bequeath to my three sons and son-in law Robert Walker and Robert Davis and William Faucett, their notes of three hundred dollars. I give and bequeath to my son-in-law Thomas Hollaway Junr. two hundred dollars which he borrowed of me, March the Eighth, Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen together with the In. due thereon. It is also my will that my two grandsons William and John Hollaway shall have the Colt that now sucks the Mare, also that my Goods be divided into seven lots as equal as can be done and drawn for by James Latta, Joseph Latta, Robert Walker, Robert Davis, and William Faucett and John Latta's two children.

It is my will that all my just debts be paid. It is my further will that what property I possess at my death shall share equally alike, namely, Thomas Latta, James Latta, Joseph Latta and Robert Davis, Robert Walker, William Faucett and John and Maria Latta and Thomas Hollaway Junr. And I appoint my sons Thomas and James Latta the Executors of this my last will and testament, ratifying this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness thereunto I have set my hand and fixed my seal this Fifth of June, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty Three. John Latta Senr. (Seal) Published & declared in presence of these Witnesses present:

James Allison, Robert Davis - Orange County November Term 1824 The Execution of the foregoing last will & testament of John Latta Senr. Was duly proved in open Court by the oath James Allison a subscribing witness thereto & ordered to be recorded. At the same time the Excecutors therein named duly qualified. Test.

Editor's Note

These papers were given to the Latta Genealogy Society by David Kent Latta, with the help of our Auditor, E. Michael Latta. The typing here was done by Cheryl Sue Cox. On behalf of our Society, the editor thanks everyone for their assistance.

Reprints Available

Reprints of Issues 1-67 of The Latta Genealogy Newsletter are available. The cost is \$5.00 per issue. If interested, please contact the editor, Ken Mueller, DocHuer@aol.com.

Letter to Mrs. Latta from William M. Latta

As transcribed by Terri L. Hall

252 E. Morton Ave.,
Nashville 11, Tenn.
Jan. 2, 1953

Dear Mrs. Latta:

Your letter of Dec. 29th has been received and for which I wish to thank you very much, especially for the history of your branch of the "Latta" family.

As to my line of the Latta family, I belong in branch no. 9, the head of which is John Latta, Sr. born in Northern Ireland in the year of 1727 and immigrated to America with his parents about the year 1738 when he was eleven years of age. His father was probably named James Latta, but this cannot be proved at this time. John Latta secured land in Union Co., South Carolina Feb. 13, 1756 and later secured land in Chester Co., S.C. Oct. 15, 1763 and later moved to and died in Lancaster Co., S.C. He died Jan. 9, 1795 and is buried at Waxhaw Presbyterian Church in Lancaster Co., S.C. about eight miles north of Lancaster, S.C. He was an Elder of old Waxhaw Church with Andrew Jackson, Sr. father of the 7th president of the U.S. His wife was Sarah (Ramsey) Dunlap, who lies buried at his side at Waxhaw Presbyterian Church.

John Latta, Sr. had two sons and one daughter: John Latta, Jr., Thomas Latta & Elizabeth Latta. John Latta, Jr. married Margaret Neely, Thomas Latta married Martha Neely (sisters) and Elizabeth Latta married John Stewart, posthumous son of a Revolutionary War Veteran. John Latta, Jr. and Margaret Neely were married Jan. 1, 1782 and had children: -- Samuel, William, Sarah, Alexander & Jane. In 1817 all members of this family emigrated to Maury Co., Tenn. and settled on Snow Creek near the present town of Santa Fe about eleven miles northwest of Columbia. I am descended from the William Latta underscored above, second son of John Latta, Jr. & Margaret Neely -- He was my great, great grandfather and was born in Chester Co., S.C. Dec. 5, 1787

Now for some years, I have been trying to connect the Latta's who settled in Orange Co., N.C. with the ones who settled in South Carolina, but have been unsuccessful. I need more data on these early settlers, especially the ones who settled first in Orange Co., N.C. and later moved into South Carolina.

The earliest settler in Orange Co., N.C. was probably a James Latta who settled on Buck Quarter Creek Feb. 13, 1756, the same month & year as my John Latta, Sr. secured land in Union Co., S.C. on Fair Forest Creek. They may have been brothers or cousins, I need more data to prove this!

I wish I could interest someone there in Orange Co., N.C. in collecting data on the Latta settlers before the Revolutionary War. It would be very interesting to know just where they came from in Pennsylvania or Maryland. I secured your name & correct address from a Miss Mary Latta of Raleigh, N.C. and a Rev. W.M. Latta of Lewisburg, N.C. who told me you had done quite a bit of research in your younger days on the Latta family there in N.C. There were also three Latta brothers who emigrated directly from Orange Co., N.C. to Maury Co., Tenn. In 1813 before my ancestors came from S.C. Their names were John James and Thomas Latta who were all heads of branch no. 31. They were all probably sons of the James Latta who settled on Buck Quarter Creek in Feb. 1756. I am inclosing seven generations of my branch of the Latta family with the ones I am descended from underscored in red.

Hoping this may be of interest to you and that you may know of some member of the Latta family who has information back this far who would like to exchange notes with me.

With every good wish to you and your family for a happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,
William M. Latta

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Letter to Mrs. Latta (Continued from Page 15)

(Branch #31)

W.M. Latta
Nashville, Tenn.
1-2-1953

(Generation
Number)

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| (1) | John Latta, Sr.
(1727 to 1-9-1795)
(Buried at Waxhaw Church
near Lancaster, S.C.) | { | (2) <u>John Latta, Jr.</u>
(2) Thomas Latta
(2) Elizabeth Latta |
| (2) | John Latta, Jr.
Margaret Neely
(married in Chester Co.,
S.C. Jan. 1, 1782
(emigrated to Maury Co.,
Tenn. 1817) | { | (3) Samuel Latta
(3) <u>William Latta</u>
(3) Sarah Latta
(3) Alexander Latta
(3) Jane Neely Latta |
| (3) | William Latta
(1 st wife unknown)
(2 nd wife Rachel Caughron
(all children by 1 st wife) | { | (4) <u>John Latta</u>
(4) Margaret Latta
(4) Elizabeth Latta
(4) Sarah Jane Latta |
| (4) | John Latta
Lucretia Slayden
(1 st wife) | { | (5) William Washington Latta
(5) Mary E. Latta |
| (4) | John Latta
Angeline Gant
(2 nd wife) | { | (5) <u>Thomas Latta</u>
(5) James A. Latta
(5) John Gant Latta |
| (5) | Thomas Latta
Martha Jane Johnson
(1 st wife)
Hattie E. Sellers
(2 nd wife) all children by 1 st wife | { | (6) Sallie Jane Latta
(6) <u>John William Latta</u>
(6) Lena May Latta |
| (6) | John William Latta
Mattie Anne Woody | { | (7) Robbie Elise Latta
(7) <u>William Malcolm Latta</u>
(7) Euline Elizabeth Latta |

Research Queries, Replies and Notes.

Please send your queries to the editor, Ken Mueller, 7400 E. Mule Circle, Prescott Valley Arizona 86314, DocHuer@aol.com.

1. In the Mollie Walker Papers, the William Latta that married Margaret Hicks is my gg grandfather that was in the 66th NC Infantry during the Civil War. He died of Typhoid fever in Winder Hospital in Richmond, contracted in the trenches of Petersburg. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. Hope this is helpful. God bless, David K. Latta, dklatta007@gmail.com.

2. There are a few edits to the recent update that my husband Keith Beard submitted. 34 ELIZABETH (3) (Keith Beard provides the following addition information on Elizabeth McMannen) b. 10 Apr. 1811; d. 9 Feb. 1879; m. 29 December 1832 John Archibald McMannen (b 4 June, 1812; d. 29 Nov. 1875). Ten children: Charles Thomas (1834-1907); Leroy DeWitt (1837-1876), Mary Hannah (1839-1906), William Emmett (1841-1862 as a result of the Civil War), Leanna Adeline (1843-1873), Martha Virginia (1845-1888), Rebecca Josephine (1847-1875), John Archibald Dean (1849-1909), Elizabeth Alice (1852-1879), and Lucy Flora (1855-correct date is 1879). Renee McMannen, rmcmannon@outlook.com.

3. The editor notes that many of us who research the Latta family have heard of Robert Latta and his 14 volumes on the Latta family in the Rare Book Room of the Library of Congress. David Kent Latta sent us as part of his large collection of Latta papers one of the letters that Robert Latta wrote in order to get the information for his 14 volumes. I am reprinting it here to show his research techniques. By today's standards I find it to be pushy and overbearing, but perhaps in 1935 it was acceptable. My thanks to Marilyn MacNeall for typing it up.

1723 Franklin Street, Denver, Colorado

April 25, 1935

Mrs. Renor Latta

Hillsboro, N.C.

Dear Madam:

I am writing a history of the Latta family, and hope you will give me some information. I wrote to Miss Ruth Latta, of Orlando, Florida, and was told she gave my letter to you to answer, and that you gave my letter to your daughter, Mrs. A. B. Wester of Raleigh, N.C. to copy it. I have not received it. Will you kindly answer it for me. And give me some more information.

When and where were you and your husband born and married. If he is dead when did he die. When and where were your six children born. And when and where were their children born and married.

Your husband was the son of Thomas Jackson Latta, who had four children, William, Caleb Wilson, Renor and Mary Jane. Can you tell me when the where William, Caleb and Mary were born? When and where William and Caleb were married, I have the names of their wives as Rachel Jackson and Mary Stagg. Is this correct? Did Caleb's daughter, Alma, marry Jenkins Evans? Can you tell me the names and dates of the three children of William Latta?

Of your children, please tell me if Elizabeth, Roxey, Mary and Eugene were married, and if so, to whom, and when and where.

William W. Latta married Sarah Crabtree. His children were William, Elizabeth and Edward. The son William

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Research Queries, Replies and Notes (Continued from Page 17)

married Elizabeth Gates. They had 9 children. Can you give their names and addresses?

(Melvin is son of Henry Thomas Latta)

Melvin T. Latta of Hillsboro, said that he understood that Charles Grandison Latta married Mary Cobb. The only Charles Grandison Latta that I have married Mollie Whitehead. They lived in Raleigh, N.C.

Can you tell me to whom Melvin Latta referred?

I enclose for you a copy of the Latta Coat of Arms, given to a man named Latta by King Richard 1st, who made him a Baron for his services in the Crusades.

Please let me know to whom I could write for further information.

Mr. George A. Durham, of Hillsboro, brand No. 15 is helping me to get information. He gave me considerable. Please answer this letter.

Yours very respectfully

Robert H. Latta

4. Computers may crash, web sites go down or are pulled due to lack of funding, natural disasters happen, and your relatives throw out all those old papers. To preserve your Latta family history for generations to come, send to us the story of your Latta family. We will print it in our Latta Genealogy Newsletter, and send it 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. Future generations will thank you. Also, if anyone obtains new information, please feel free to send it to me. I will print it in our newsletter, where it will be available for years to come.

List of Branch Captains

(Continued from Page 2)

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

Branch 16: Kathleen J. Latta, 268 Knottwood Road North, NW, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6K 1Y4, lattakj@telusplanet.net.

Branches 17&43&46: Sue Lattea Cox, 6 Woodhill Ave., Salem WV 26426, suelattea@cox@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 27/47: David Hart, dlhart9491@gmail.com.

Branch 28: Carol Rini, 3585 Ontario St., Columbus OH 43224, carri137@gmail.com.

Branch 29: Bill Latta, 140 Northcrest Dr., Apt. 34, Napoleon OH 43545, billlatta8@gmail.com.

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

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

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

Our Financial Contributors

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.

50 Diana Latta Baude, 23 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris 75006.
31 William A. Latta, 408 E. 80th Terrace, Kansas City MO 64131-7503.
1 Lynn M. Geyer, 5566 S Desert Redbud Dr., Tucson AZ 85757-7503.
7 Everett Michael Latta, 1536 Shadowood Lane, Raleigh NC 27612-5917.
1 John W. Duwe, 3000 NW 30th Circle, Camas WA 98607-7367.
1 Virginia Latta Latchford, 134 Morningside Rd., Paramus NJ 07652-1600.
9 Linda K. Latta-Smith, 16300 Cambridge Ct., Bowie MD 20715-4388.
Gregory and Coleen Latta, 990 Portage Easterly Rd., Cortland OH 44410-9538.
22 Robert M. Hawkins, 749 Ridgeside Dr. Apt. B, Ballwin MO 63021-7765.
18 Billie Jane McInerney, 649 N. Ironwood Rd., Benson AZ 85602-7848.
7,15 Cynthia A. Walker, 225 Deer Wood Trail, Henderson NC 27537.
1 Raynell Miner, 1609 90th St. Corydon IA 50060-8872.
3 Alan Leroy Latta, 3615 Monroe Ave., Cheyenne WY 82001-1949.
William A. Latta, 2802 Burnaby Park Loop SE, Olympia WA 98501.
51 Ken W. Erdle, 7890 N. Wexford Ct., Bloomington IN 47408-9718.
4 Richard P. Latta, 307 W. Herbert Ave., Reedley CA 93654.
15 L. Stephen Hinson, 5863 Beech St., Andover OH 44003-9718.
6 Jim and Sue Ratcliff, 112 Westwood Ave., Vinita OK 74301.
3 Jeanne Larson, 3457 E. Redlands Ave., Fresno CA 93726-5862.
9 James Duane Latta, 720 Penn Lane, Moore OK 73160-2441.
3 Barbara A. Benish, 1302 Highland St., Helena MT 59601-5241.
1 Barbara R. Smith, 3333 West 4630 So., West Valley City UT 84119-5920.
Ginger K. Goodwin, Do Not Publish
39 Wayne H.W. Latta, 210 Webb Rd., Stouffville, Ontario, Canada L4A 7X4.

The editor also wishes to publically thank Beryl Redfield, Marilyn MacNeal, Terri Hall, Linda K. Smith, and Cheryl Sue Cox for typing up some Latta papers for me. Such work is priceless and greatly appreciated.

2019 Meeting of the Latta Genealogy Society

By: Randy Phillips, Treasurer, parting_glass65@yahoo.com

I will be hosting the annual meeting this fall in the Niagara Falls region of New York. The hotel will be the Comfort Inn and Suites, 6115 Niagara Falls Blvd., Niagara Falls, New York 14304, Phone: 716 524-2727. The hotel has free parking, free breakfast, and free WiFi.

Fri. Nov. 8th: Suggested arrival day for those traveling by air.

Saturday, Nov. 9th: I have reserved a meeting room at the hotel for the day on Saturday. The DNA surname project will get underway at 12 noon in the meeting room. We will provide a working lunch for the volunteers. We will break in the afternoon to allow time for dinner and some sightseeing. We will hold the Annual Meeting in the meeting room at 7pm.

Sunday, Nov. 10th: We will hold a second session for the DNA surname project if needed at 11am. The remainder of the day will be set aside for sightseeing for those that can stay. I will arrange an informal tour of several sights in Lewiston, NY. (10 minutes from Niagara Falls)

Mon. Nov. 11th, Veteran's Day: Some attendees may want to consider extending their visit to the area since Monday is a US Federal Holiday.

DNA Surname Project: Kathy will be hosting a session on DNA and the Spousal Surname Index. She is looking for attendees to volunteer to assist with the project. We will be working on this project on Saturday, and possibly Sunday depending on attendance. **For those who will attend and are willing to work on the project, the LGS will reimburse the volunteers for \$100 of their travel expense. You and your spouse/significant other attend and volunteer, you'll be reimbursed a total of \$200!!** This offer is available to the first 8 (eight) volunteers. Volunteers should email Randy Phillips to confirm participation and arrival date/time.

Details on the area: We are hosting the Annual Meeting of the LGS near the site of one of the world's natural wonders, Niagara Falls. The area is steeped in history as well with many historic sites still standing. Lewiston, NY is 10 minute north of Niagara Falls and was home to several of the earliest Branch 4 Latta's to arrive in the country in the latter part of the 1700s. Many of them are buried at the Presbyterian Church cemetery in Lewiston. Fort Niagara in Youngstown, NY is 20 minutes north of Lewiston. Historic Fort Niagara began as Fort Conti and was established by the French in 1679. During the next 136 years, it would be occupied by various forces during the French & Indian War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The Fort still stands and is now a state park that can be toured for a small fee. Lewiston was heavily involved in the War of 1812. In Dec. of 1813, the British captured Fort Niagara in the middle of the night. The next morning the British and their Native American allies from the Mowhawk village headed for Lewiston. They were intent on burning Lewiston to the ground in retaliation for the burning of Fort George on the Canadian side of the river. Without any real defense, the Lewiston villagers were being slaughtered by the marauders. Native Americans from the nearby Tuscarora village heard the calamity and came to the defense of Lewiston. This gave dozens of the villagers time to escape with just the clothes on their backs. Our Branch 4 Lattas were some of them. The village of Lewiston was completely burned to the ground, only to be rebuilt later. In the early to mid-1800s, Lewiston was a last stop on the Underground Railroad. Several of our Latta ancestors aided in the river crossings.

For those planning to attend the Annual Meeting and/or volunteer for the DNA Surname project, please email Randy Phillips to confirm your attendance and whether you will be helping with the project. You can also email Randy with any questions about the area, topics you would like to see discussed during the Annual Meeting, or any other concern. If you have any questions, please call me at: (315) 759-9121 or e-mail me at parting_glass65@yahoo.com.

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Commander Frank DeVere Latta: An American Hero

By: Kim L. Latta, swallowtail1976@outlook.com

Typed by Beryl Redfield

Some years ago the Burlington, Iowa *Hawkeye* ran an article about the discovery of a lost American submarine somewhere in the Gulf of Siam. The captain was Frank Latta. I get curious when I see or hear my last name in the media. So after some digging I learned that Frank Latta had lived in the same city that I currently reside – Burlington, Iowa. Here is what I learned.

Frank DeVere Latta was born on January 10, 1909, to Edgar Ray Latta and Iva M. Elliott (sometimes listed as Entriger) in Indianapolis, Indiana. Both parents were born in the tiny hamlet of Morning Sun, Iowa (Louisa County). Frank's family moved to the Burlington, Iowa area where he graduated high school in 1926. The school yearbook showed him to be a good-looking young man who was into track and served as the rifle club president. This is where he met Holly Woodward, his future wife. After high school he graduated from Burlington Junior College in 1928.

Living along the Mississippi River, he learned to love the water. With each passing day this love grew until he got an appointment to the United States Naval Academy. During the summer of 1931, Latta was on board the battleship USS Wyoming (BB-32) as she sailed in the northern Atlantic. It responded to a distress call from the Nautilus, a stranded research submarine under the command of Sir Hubert Wilkins, a noted explorer of the polar icecap. This expedition was partially underwritten by the legendary newspaper tycoon William Randolph Hearst in exchange for exclusive rights to their story. The Wyoming ended up towing the Nautilus some 800 miles to the southern coast of Ireland.

After graduating in 1932, Latta found himself on various bases and ships. In 1936, he went to the NAVSUBASE, which is located in New London, Connecticut. Here is where volunteers came from all over to see if they had what it took to serve on a submarine. In order to become one of the chosen, you had to pass three rigorous tests. The first was to make sure that all were physically able. The second dealt with making sure all were morally tough. Finally, all applicants needed to be intelligent – no dummies need apply.

Being on a submarine did have its advantages over being on a surface ship – the pay. In 1942 pay for a chief petty officer was \$1656 annually, a ship's captain got \$3500-\$6000 a year, and an admiral took home \$6000-\$8000 a year. On the flip side, life under the waves was no bed of roses. Crews had to endure deployments as long as 10 weeks. Some called subs "pigboats." The sailors inhaled diesel engine fumes, thick tobacco smoke and gallons of sweat. The place must have reeked.

Another thing to consider was the boredom. Seeing the same 80 plus faces every day had to take its toll. In order to counteract the monotony, sailors would break out their musical instruments and serenade the crew. Others played cards, checkers, and chess or even read to pass the time. Some would write letters to loved ones back home. But one form of entertainment that helped to pass the time was supplied by the enemy. The Japanese hired a number of English-speaking female radio announcers which our troops dubbed "Tokyo Rose." They would play musical selections over the airwaves and in-between songs they would spout propaganda in an attempt to demoralize our troops.

The first sub Latta was assigned was the SS-44 (SS-P55) which was an older sub. But here he was able to cut his teeth on the workings of a sub and her crew. Later he went to Pearl Harbor and was assigned to the Submarine Escape Tank Sub. It was here that the entire family boarded a liner from the West Coast to

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Honolulu. The family consisted of his wife Holly and their two sons Mike (age 4) and Patrick (age 2), and they called 3111 Oahu Avenue home. Living with them was a 16-year old Japanese high school student, Dorothy Arakaki as a maid/cook. After the attack on Pearl Harbor her family ended up in a detention camp. After the attack on Pearl Harbor her family ended up in a detention camp.

In 1942, Latta landed on the USS Narwhal (SS-167), first as her Executive Officer and then as her skipper. The Narwhal played an important role in the recapture of the Aleutians from the Japanese. On the Narwhal's fifth war patrol, she shelled an airbase on Matsuwa. The attack was a diversion which helped three American subs (Permit, Plunger and Lapon) escape from the Sea of Japan. The Japanese had claimed that it was impenetrable.

Sometime in 1944, the entire family left the sunny shores of Hawaii for the shores of Lake Michigan and the city of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Why? The Navy tapped Latta to be the skipper of a new sub, the USS Lagarto (SS-371). Latta and the sub's crew were there to get acquainted and to train together.

The navy at this time had the tradition of naming submarines after sea life. I had no idea what a lagarto was. According to Websters it is a lizard fish. That still didn't help, but looking at the ship's stationery which showed a picture of the beast, it reminded me of a moray eel.

The Manitowoc shipyard is some 80 miles north of Milwaukee. The shipyard helped to build most of the heavy shipyard cranes that helped to resurrect the fleet from the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Besides the cranes they also produced a lot of the same landing crafts used in amphibious operations.

Charles West, the owner of the shipyard, wanted to make more of a contribution to the war effort by building destroyers. But the Navy was in need of submarines since shipyards on both coasts couldn't meet the demand. Even though they had never build a submarine, the government gave them a contract mainly on the company's reputation for building a superior product. Once the contract was announced, employment grew to 7000 workers. Of that number 600 were women. They were among some 3 million women who joined with the men to make victory possible.

The contract required the shipyard build both Gato and Balao class subs. From the outside, both classes looked pretty much the same. The difference was in the thickness of the steel used in the hull. The Balao subs had a slightly thicker outer skin (3/10"). That little extra helped to increase the crash depth from 300 feet to 400 feet. The owners did their best to make the place a pleasant and happy workplace. To start, they paid top wages (39 cents per hour). They also wanted to promote teamwork among their employees. So they sponsored various activities like choral concerts or athletic competitions.

The one thing that helped to bring smiles to the worker's faces was the positive feedback they got from returning sailors. They'd shake the workers' hands and tell them, "You saved my life." At first there was confusion, but then they realized that it was the superior welding they were being thanked for.

In October 1944, the Lagarto slid sideways into the river. This type of launching was done because the river that surrounded the shipyard wasn't wide enough for the more traditional stern first launch. One side effect of a sideways launch was the tsunami-type waves that would drench onlookers too close to the water's edge. After the launch, it was necessary to undergo sea trials on Lake Michigan. These tests were used to help discover any problems that needed to be corrected before going into combat.

With the Pacific nearly 2,000 miles to the west and the Atlantic some 1,000 miles to the east, the quickest way to get into the fight was to head south towards New Orleans. In the relative safety of the Crescent City, the parts of the subs that had been removed in order for the crafts to go under the bridges were put back in place. Being at the mouth of the Mississippi River the subs were on the threshold of the war. Untold numbers of German U-boats roamed the Gulf of Mexico torpedoing some to ships. Leaving New Orleans, the Lagarto

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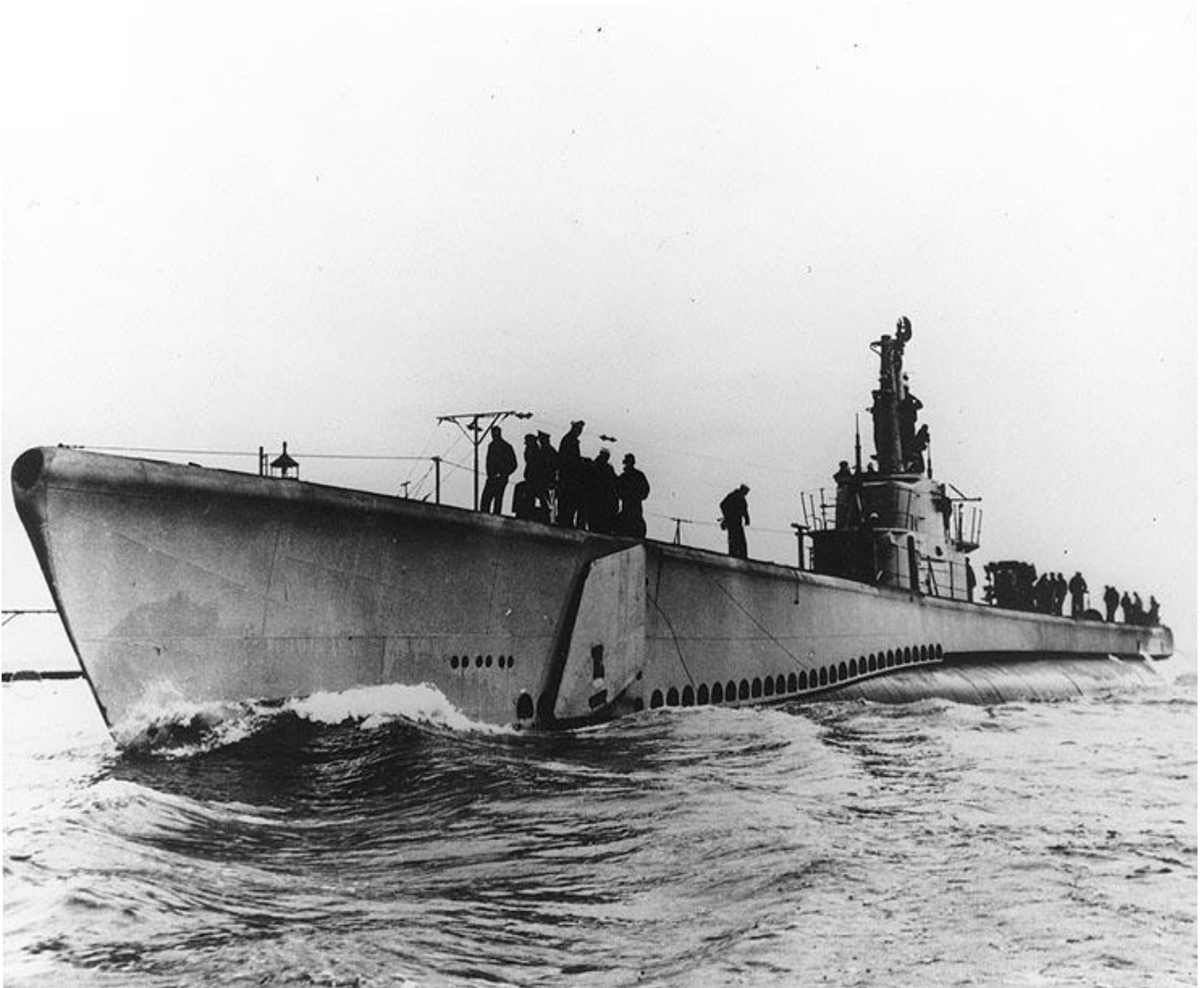
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headed first to the Panama Canal before tackling the over 8000 miles to Pearl Harbor. Once in Hawaii, sub captains were given the option of adding a second 5" deck gun. Most agreed to the extra artillery because the sailors enjoyed firing them.

From all accounts Capt. Latta was well liked and respected by all. His crew affectionately called him



The U.S.S. Lagarto. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Available under the Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike license.

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the “old man.” Being in his mid-30s he seemed old to the crew since they mostly were in their teens or early 20s. Frank Latta had a secret that kept him young at heart. He loved riding his Harley Davidson whenever he could. It is not known if his superiors were aware that he would sneak the bike onboard the sub. Latta had an arrangement of Machinist Mate Richard “Dick” Fisher (from Pekin, Illinois) who would help to dismantle the bike and store it on board. Then whenever the crew was stationed at a base for awhile, the Harley would appear and they’d take turns riding.

On May 4, 1945, the USS Baya (SS-318), a Balao class sub captained by Benjamin Jarvis, was running on the surface at night hiding in the fog shadowing a small enemy convoy (tanker, cargo and 2 armed escort ships). After a while one of the escorts, the Hatsutaka realized that there was “a fox in the hen house,” so it broke off to challenge the intruder. The two warships raced towards each other in a high seas version of chicken. Avoiding each other, the Hatsutaka turned around and chased the Baya away with heavy machine gunfire. The bullets penetrated the conning tower and bounced around the insides of the sub. After some 20 minutes the Hatsutaka broke off the attack and returned to escort duty.

The Baya was in bad shape and sailed off licking her wounds. Capt. Jarvis got on the radio seeking help. The broadcast was picked up by the Lagarto. The captains arranged a meeting. Once Latta saw the damage to the Baya, he said, “You and your crew are all shot up and you’re damaged. Maybe we ought to have a shot at that son of a bitch.” So the Baya limped to the nearest port for repairs and the Lagarto went into harm’s way.

One thing about the Gulf of Siam, it may be relatively large, some 123,000 square miles (roughly the size of New Mexico), but it is a shallow 250 feet at its deepest. This made these waters extremely dangerous and hard to safely maneuver and evade enemy attacks. After leaving the Baya the Lagarto never was heard from again. The following morning Captain Jarvis tried to check in with his friend but got only static. Somehow word spread to Captain Francis W. Scanland of the USS Hawkbill (SS-366). Hearing of the demise of the Lagarto he was boiling mad because Capt. Latta was a dear friend. Scanland felt that he needed to avenge his death, but there was a problem: his sub was already on lifeguard duty ready to fish out of the water the downed B-24 crew members following a bombing raid. He realized the odds were against him, but he would regret it if he hadn’t at least asked. He was too good of a sailor to go without permission. So he composed a request and sent it off. When the reply came back, Scanland was amazed to discover that they had given their blessing.

Once the green light was given, the brain trust of the Baya got out their charts to figure out the Hatsutaka’s most likely route it would probably take between Singapore and Saigon and where best to lay in wait. With plans made the crew of the Hawkbill made preparations for the upcoming battle. Being in the tropics it gets uncomfortably warm in a sub. Scanland had decided to get some sack time in his cabin and he stripped off his clothes in an attempt to get comfortable in the heat. When they spotted their quarry they notified the captain. So psyched about the coming battle Scanland raced out of his cabin and was halfway up the conning tower ladder before he realized he was naked. I never came across any accounts that said he went back to his cabin to get dressed. I think he continued up that ladder and did his duty.

Looking through the periscope he took his readings and fired three torpedoes at the enemy ship. Upon hearing the explosions the crew cheered assuming the target was heading for the bottom. But upon inspection, Scanland saw they had only wounded the Hatsutaka. Even though it had been struck in the stern and was unable to move, her deck guns were able to lob shells at the sub.

As time passed, the two ships drifted apart. Now there was an allied minefield separating the two enemies. Normally a sub’s captain wants to be about 1500 yards from its prey, but the distance had stretched to about 5000 yards. What to do?

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Once again the commanders of the Hawkbill had to figure out a plan to finish the job. There were two problems. First, how to reach the target that was nearly three times the ideal distance, and what about the minefield. The solution was simple. In order to stretch the torpedo's range they dialed the speed to slow, which would hopefully allow it to reach the Hatsutaka. To avoid the mines they zeroed the depth which allowed the torpedo to run on the surface.

The Hawkbill fired the torpedoes at the Hatsutaka. Because the torpedoes were set on slow it would take five long minutes to reach the mark. Also because the torpedoes were running on the surface, the sailors on the Japanese destroyer as well as the smaller rescue vessels could attempt to fire at the approaching torpedoes. The goal was to strike the disabled ship between its smoke stacks, and that's what happened. The Hatsutaka broke in two and sank.

Advance the calendar some 60 years. The Wisconsin Chapter of U.S. Submarine Vets of WW II had been searching Japanese naval records in the hopes of finding the Lagarto. The records were able to show an area some 150 miles off the coast of Siam, but it needed fine tuning. The group contacted Jamie Macleod, who was an experienced wreck diver, to see what he could do. He decided to track down the local experts – captains of the fishing fleet. Over a few beers Macleod was able to map where they said that they'd snagged their nets on something on the ocean floor. Soon Macleod had enough information for his divers to make an attempt to dive on the wreck.

The divers on their first dive found the Lagarto. To get a better look at the wreckage and the damage, they cut away some of the fishing nets. On the port side they found a large 18 foot dent just in front of the conning tower. The steel had been pushed in some three feet. The divers used a flashlight in an attempt to see inside. But they found no hole. On the starboard side they saw that one of the outer doors to a torpedo tube was open. With that open it could be possible for the water pressure to force open the inner door. Those doors weren't meant to withstand pressure greater than periscope depth. But the inner door was still closed.

So what caused the Lagarto to sink? There could be more damage under the sub hidden in the silt. The port side damage was caused by a depth charge which could shove a sub sideways causing the crew to be disoriented and knocked off their feet. This explosion could have also caused damage to internal structures that could have ruptured pipes that couldn't be shut off. In regards to surviving a depth charge attack one veteran sailor said that he was so scared that he said prayers the Pope didn't know.

So whatever happened, I hope the end came quickly. Otherwise I'm positive if they could have they would have attempted to escape. All crew members had trained in the use of the Momsen Lung. This device was a primitive rebreather that easily could have helped the crew to reach the surface. The Japanese had a hatred of submariners so if captured the crew members would have been tortured and killed. But I think they would have taken the gamble.

The group presented their findings to the Navy, but they kept finding one excuse after another, saying that they weren't sure that this was the Lagarto. This really angered the family members. So they enlisted the aid of Congress to hopefully force the Navy to recognize the wreck as the missing U.S. submarine. The Navy finally agreed to send a salvage ship to inspect the wreckage. Once on the wreck site they cut away more netting and found the first few letters of Manitowoc on one of the propellers. This was enough for the Navy to agree that this indeed was the Lagarto. The Navy considers this as sacred ground. Divers are not to disturb the site and there are no plans to raise the wreckage.

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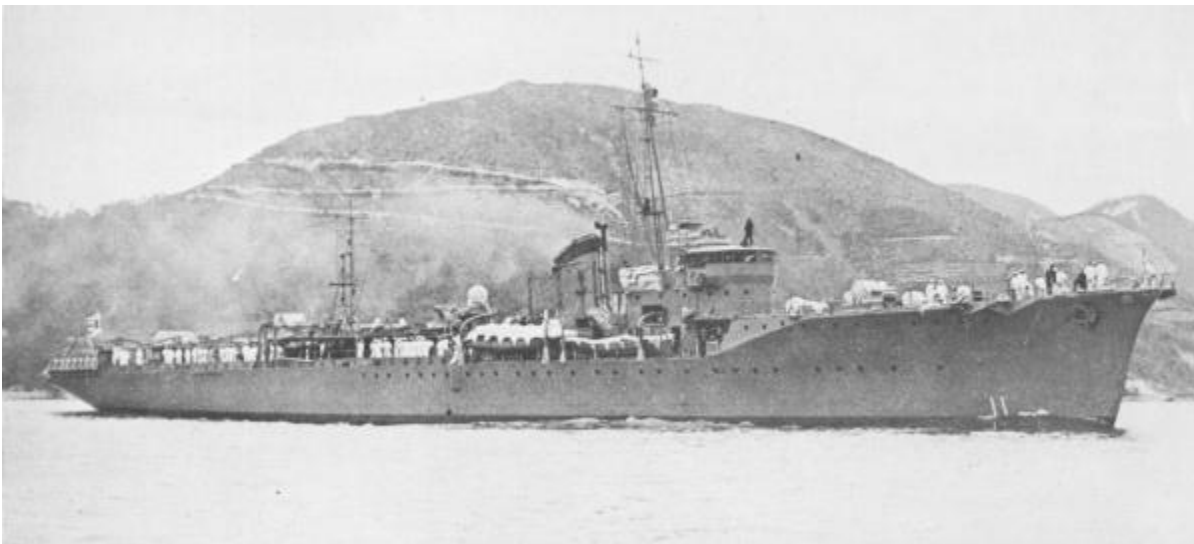
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At the memorial service held in May 2006, at the same shipyard where the Lagarto was built, some 200 family members came to hear Rear Admiral Jeffery Cassias tell the crowd that the Legarto's crew had gone down fighting, and that the sailors had proudly served and died for their country.

I entitled this article, "Commander Frank DeVere Latta: An American Hero." The generation that came together to win World War II is dying off. These proud veterans are now in their 90s and with each passing day there are fewer and fewer. I recently lost a friend that witnessed the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He and others braved enemy fire to rescue the wounded and got them to lifesaving medical care. I cherish his memory. If you are lucky enough to still have such a person in your life, thank them for their service. Ask them questions. You just might learn something. I sure did.



IJN Hatsutaka in 1939. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Available under the Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike license.

Editor's Note

If this story stirred your heart as it did mine, please consider sending me a story about your family when they served their country. Our service members deserve to be remembered.
