



ROBERT R. GUNN

187667

THE GUNNS

By

ROBERT R. GUNN

CRAWFORDVILLE

GEORGIA



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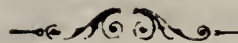
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THE GUNNS

ROBERT R. GUNN

CRAWFORDVILLE, GEORGIA

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The GUNN COAT *of* ARMS

A Viking ship, her sails
unfurled and her oars in action



THE GUNN CREST

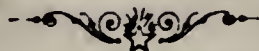
A Dexter hand wielding a sword



THE GUNN MOTTO

Aut Pax Aut Bellum

(Either peace or war)



Badge



JUNIPER



AUT PAX AUT BELLUM

GUNN



ULY S. GUNN
ULY S. GUNN, II

THE GUNN

1882

~~1882~~
To My Father,

ULY S. GUNN,

and My Son,

ULY S. GUNN, II,

This Book

is affectionately dedicated

1882

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INTRODUCTION.

Distinct notice is necessary that the author of this work is not a literary man, nor does he offer this book to his readers as any great literary achievement. But the work is published and offered to those interested in the Gunn Family because of the interesting facts which it contains about the family.

This work is purposely not copyrighted in the hope that Gunns everywhere may use the information contained herein freely, and in the further hope that some better qualified Gunn will at some future date take up the work, where this author has left off, and fill in the gaps where he has been unable to get the necessary information and publish a far better and more complete book on the family than this is.

Before the World War, in which the author served as an officer in the American Army, he, like many other Gunns, had been only casually interested in the family records, and had never seen fit to investigate the family Bible which lay on his family table more than to prepare a Sunday School lesson from its worn pages; but during the War this officer chanced to be in the British Army Officers' Club in Calais, France, one night in July, 1918, and being impressed with the peculiar dress worn by some of the officers in there, he inquired, to find that they were Scottish officers from some of the Highland Regiments, and upon being introduced to several of these Scottish officers they were immediately impressed with the name Gunn, and began to tell your author a most interesting story of an old Scottish Highland

LETTERS

During the 20th century, the world has seen a rapid increase in the number of people who are able to read and write. This is due to the fact that the world has become more literate. The number of people who are able to read and write has increased from about 10% in 1900 to about 80% in 2000. This is a significant achievement and it is a testament to the power of education.

The world is becoming more literate and this is a good thing. It allows people to communicate more effectively and it helps them to make better decisions. Literacy is also a key to economic development and it is a key to social progress. The more people who are able to read and write, the more developed a country is. This is why it is so important to invest in education and to ensure that everyone has access to it.

Before the 20th century, the world was much less literate. Most people were illiterate and they were unable to read or write. This was a major barrier to progress and it was a major cause of poverty. The world was a much poorer place than it is today. This is because the world was not able to take full advantage of the scientific and technological advances that were being made. The world was stuck in a state of stagnation and it was unable to move forward. This is why it is so important to invest in education and to ensure that everyone has access to it.

Clan Gunn, which was all new history to your author. and while the next few months kept his mind directed on Prussian Guards more than Highland Clans, he never forgot, and often in a quiet hour of the St. Mihiel Drive or the great Meuse-Argonne Drive he would sit and ponder, and plan that should he be so fortunate as to get back home alive that he would certainly investigate this Family Story, and would learn more about it.

He was Honorably Discharged from the Army in July, 1919, and one of the first visits he made when he returned to his home was out in the country, where lived three old aunts, and who should, if anyone living did, know about Gunn Family records. They did know lots, and they were so interested in the story about the Highland Clan that they encouraged him to go into the work which he had planned. Other Gunns also became interested and urged that the study be made.

Thus the work began, and as it progressed it became more and more interesting and as information was gathered it was recorded and deposited in a safety deposit vault for safe keeping. The work soon reached such proportions that the author was compelled to employ expert genealogists to help him, and in the course of his work he used three. He also wrote about three thousand letters, to which replies were received from about one thousand, and failing to get desired information by correspondence the author went into seven States on the Atlantic Seaboard, where he visited courthouses and searched their records. He visited the leading public libraries in these States and searched their files for information, and he also had foreign book sellers active

in securing old books long since out of print and only to be found in libraries in the older European countries.

He finally made a trip to the Highlands of Scotland, where he not only studied many books of the family, but where he found private records in the hands of interested Gunns, which proved invaluable in the work. Practically every authoritative book touching on the subject has been studied, and where traditional accounts have been received he has accepted only those which were in accord with the printed records, and has rejected those traditions which for various reasons seemed most unreasonable and most unreliable.

The records contained in Part I have been gathered from Scottish Traditions handed down from family to family and still held near and dear in the hearts of every Scottish Gunn, and from reliable written family records prepared by Gunns years ago and preserved today by their living descendants and from such authorities as Sir Robert Gordon's History, Mr. John Henderson's Caithness Family History, Sinclair's History of the Clan Gunn, Calder's History of Caithness, McKay's History of Caithness, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

The records contained in Part II have been obtained from careful search of Old Family Bibles, of Courthouse Records, of State Archives, and from personal family records in instances where these were obtainable.

If this work stimulates interest in the family, if the name Gunn is made to mean more to those who read these pages, if Gunns as a Family are brought closer together in the bond of brotherly and Christian love, then this work has not been in vain and the author is well repaid.

THE GUNNS

PART I

THE GUNNS

It was the first of the year, and the sun was shining brightly in the sky. The birds were singing, and the children were playing in the park. It was a beautiful day, and everyone was enjoying it.

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THE GUNNS

PART I

THE GUNNS

PART ONE—CHAPTER I.

“THE VIKING AGE.”

One of the most interesting subjects in all history's pages is that of “The Viking Age.” This study should be especially interesting to Gunns, for it was in a way the beginning of the Gunns as we shall see further in this work.

The word “Viking” is an old Norse word meaning Sea Rover, and is used in history almost if not entirely in the same sense as the words “Northmen” and “Norsemen,” and refers to those people from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, who as children were taught to sail and to love the sea, and who as grown-up men accepted the sea and so became the greatest and most daring seamen the world has ever known, even as compared with the Phoenicians of old.

The Viking Age is fixed by most historians as about the years 789 A. D. to 912 A. D., and by them is divided into two main parts: first, that period of Viking Raids, and, second, that period of permanent Viking Conquest.

Toward the close of the eighth century there was great political and social unrest in middle Europe. Charlemagne, the great Frankish king, had tried by use of the sword and fire to convert the unbelieving to Christ, and while his efforts were laudable, they were often cruel, for we are informed

that on one day he slew four thousand unbelievers within the shadow of the cross, and this persecution caused a great many, yes, as one writer has said, even hordes, of these people to flee from their homes and go up into Norway, Sweden and Denmark for refuge and permanent home making.

This great influx of new people from the south possibly had much effect on the Scandinavian residents. Conditions became crowded, social conditions became intolerable and these born seamen gathered together their boats and began a series of raids on the high seas and on the shores of their neighbors which will forever be a blot on the name Viking and Norsemen. Often these raids were conducted to gain fame, but most often it was to gain wealth, and we learn that the Viking would often spend the Summer months upon the balmy seas in search of plunder, would gather in a bountiful supply of loot from merchant vessels, and would return to his home for the winter to enjoy the fruits of his tyranny.

But about the middle of the ninth century these Norsemen began to make history by their permanent conquests in search not of riches, nor fame, nor plunder of their neighbor, but in search of new lands, where they might establish new homes and go and make citizens in a new world. In this age of permanent conquest these Norsemen went into Flanders. They captured Paris three times, they settled in Italy, and they established themselves in Russia. But on account of easy access, smaller resistance and a more delightful place to live, we find that they made a most determined stand in the Orkney Islands, on the Isle of Man, in England and in Ireland, and we find that large numbers of Norsemen settled

in England, and Ireland, and upon the Isle of Man and the Orkney Islands, and on the shores of Scotland. And in many instances, though conquerors, they seemed to have adopted the customs and laws and language of the conquered. In England they became English, in Ireland they became Irish, and in Scotland they became Scotch. They just seemed to fit in, no matter where they settled. And in Caithness, the most northern county of Scotland, where many Norsemen settled, and which county remained under the rule of Norse Kings for a period of 400 years, there is very little to show in history of changes made. True there are many Norse names for towns, and a few remains of Norse castles; but Caithness remained for the most part Scotch through all these centuries of foreign rule.

CHAPTER II.

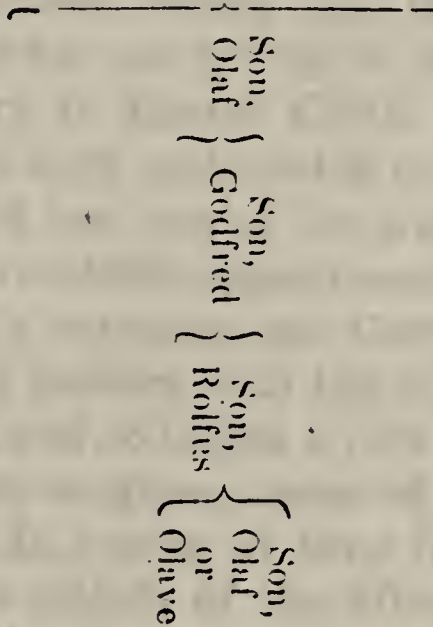
"NORSE KINGS AND NOBLES."

The Island of Man became thickly populated with Norsemen and became a part of the kingdom of Norway. Up to a short time before this Norway had been divided into about 29 smaller kingdoms, ruled by as many petty kings; but King Harold had seemed to be able to whip out some of the smaller kings and formed a more united country with a more centralized rule, and he sent out his own sons as petty kings under him. Reliable authority says that Godfred Crovan was a son of King Harold of Norway and that Godfred was sent as the first king of the Isle of Man. He not only ruled over this isle but several others of the smaller islands near by. Godfred was succeeded as king of the Isle of Man by his son Olaf, and Olaf was succeeded by his son Godfred, Godfred by his son Rolfus, and Rolfus by his son Olave, who became the fifth king, and was a lineal descendant of Godfred Crovan, the first king. Godfred's reign had begun about the year 1077 and Olave's reign ended about the year 1237.

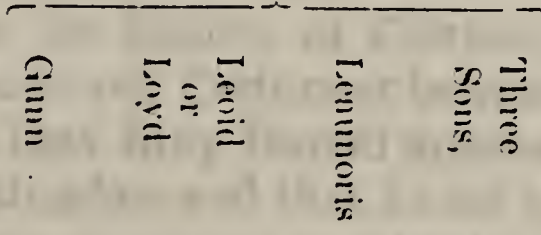
Olave, or Olaf as he is mentioned in some accounts, had been married three times. His third wife was named Christianna and was a daughter of the Earl of Ross, a Norse nobleman who had become very powerful in Northern Scotland. Upon Olaf's death his widow and his father-in-law, the Earl of Ross, made a division of the estate in favor of the three sons by this third wife. Possibly a son by an earlier marriage took the kingship of the Isle of Man, for we

CHART I.

Godfred Crovan
1077



Married daughter of the Earl of Ross; named Farquar
in one Account and Christianna in another.



—Gunn Ancestry from "Chronicles of Man,"
Published 1586.

TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC

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TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC

have these three sons of Olave and Christianna named in order "Gunn," who was the ancestor of the Clan Gunn; Leoid, who was the ancestor of the MacLeod family, and Leaundris, the youngest son, from whom was descended the Clan Ross. In this division of estate Gunn seems to have been a favorite as well as the eldest son by a last marriage, for he was sent over into Caithness, where his father-in-law held great dominion, where he was set up in kinglike style in a great castle at Halbury in Easter Clyth. This great castle was located on a very high rock which overhung the sea and was surrounded on all but one of its sides by the sea, and presented a very formidable appearance. Upon the division of estate and Gunn's entrance into Caithness he kept his name Gunn, as was the custom with the ruling classes in that day as well as today, and so began a new family name having its origin in the first or given name of himself, the eldest son of King Olave. In course of time Gunn's family grew and grew until by the middle of the fifteenth century they were so numerous and so powerful that they had formed and became the Scottish Highland Clan Gunn.

Mr. Calder, in his history of Caithness, says that when the Orkney Islands and Caithness became so thickly settled with Norsemen, that King Harold annexed them to Norway as a part of his kingdom and that he set up a Norse governor over each province or county or island, as the case was, and that about the year 1100 Olaus Rolfi, a Norse nobleman, was the Governor of Caithness and had his residence at Duncansbay, on the Island of Gairsay, one of the Orkney group. This Olaus, like so many rulers, fell victim of a vile plot against his life, and his wife, the Countess of Athole, whose

CHART II.

Olaus Rolfi, Norse Governor,
married Aslief, Countess of Athole, 1100, A. D.

Their children:

Ingridus, daugeter; Gunn, son; Sweyn, son

—“Calder’s History of Caithness.”

given name was Aslief, had to flee for her life, and that as she fled she carried her two sons, Gunn and Sweyn. They fled to some unknown part of the Orkney Islands. This same writer says that Sweyn afterwards became the great Freswick Pirate and was the ancestor of the Swanson Family, and that Gunn, a promising youth, was banished from the island because it was found out that he had entered into a plot with his mother against Earl Harold, the Wicked. Upon being banished Gunn went into Caithness, where he established himself in royal fashion at Ulbster, where in course of time he became known as The Great Gunn of Ulbster on account of his accumulated wealth and power and his descendants became so numerous that they formed the Scottish Clan Gunn. Whether there was a plot between mother and son we know not; possibly there was, for they had been deprived of ruling importance in their home and their father and husband had been slain, and no doubt a plot under the circumstances would have been justified.

Here you are given the two accounts of the origin of the Name, and Clan Gunn, the first given by The Chronicles of Man and written in 1586 and copied by many writers since, which shows that the original Gunn was descended from the Norse Kings of the Isle of Man. The other account given by Mr. Calder in 1861, after he had studied Sir Robert Gordon.

Both accounts of the origin of the family are given, for while they differ in detail they agree in principle that the Gunn name first was a given name for a child of another family name, that the Gunn was descended from the ruling class of Norsemen, and that Gunn settled in Caithness, the

most northern county of Scotland, at a very remote date, where he and his descendants grew and grew in numbers and power until they became the Scottish Highland Clan Gunn.

CHAPTER III.

CAITHNESS—SCOTLAND.

A brief account of Caithness will not be amiss in a work of this nature, for it was there that the Gunns lived and fought and died and finally were driven from the four corners of the earth.

Caithness, the name, is of Norse origin, and in the language of the Norsemen was called Katanes, which meant nose, and referred to the shape of the county. The present County of Southerland in Scotland formerly was a part of Caithness, which is the most northern county of Scotland.

The history of Caithness presents a wide and varied field of study for the scholar, and would be very interesting to those who find time to study it, but on account of lack of space herein and unfamiliarity with all its phases of history I take Caithness history only as it applies to Gunns.

For the first five or six hundred years of the Christian era the history of Caithness is hidden in darkness. Very little of value is known or recorded about it, but with the beginning of the "Viking Raids" Caithness begins to assume a place in history. It seems to have been a favorite rendezvous for these Norsemen, who conducted raids there, and later settled there in such large numbers that the county was brought forcibly to the attention of the Kings of Norway, who promptly annexed it to the crown of Norway, and placed the county under the civil jurisdiction of the Norse Earls of the Orkney Islands. Caithness remained under Norse rule for a period of about four hundred years, and it

is a remarkable circumstance that the Norsemen in their centuries of rule never succeeded in establishing their language, nor any of their peculiar laws, usages or customs in Caithness. It seems that Caithness remained Scotch through it all, though of course there remains to this day many Norse names and possibly a few remains of old Norse castles. The cruelty and barbaric condition of affairs in Caithness in its early history might lead one to form a bad impression of the county, but in this respect it presents no darker picture than other counties and countries. For civilization is constantly progressing and the comparison of Caithness in its former barbarism, and today in its beauty, culture and refinement, will form a happy contrast for any who care to study it. There are many interesting sights in Caithness for those interested in the Gunn family. At Spittal there are stones still standing which mark the last resting place of many of the Clan Gunn, for during the fourteenth and fifteenth century it seems that the great family burying ground of the Gunns was at Spittal. There remained standing a few years ago at Ulbster, in Caithness, a stone monument which marked the grave of a Danish Princess whom the Great Gunn of Ulbster had married while on a visit to the royal family in Denmark, and upon their wedding journey back home the boat was wrecked and the princess was drowned and buried on the shores near Ulbster.

But Caithness, while technically under the rule of the Norse King through the Earls of Orkney, seems to this writer to have been dominated by the Highland Clan system, the strongest clan holding power until subdued by an even stronger clan; and the history of Caithness is one continual

CHAPTER IV.

THE SCOTTISH HIGHLAND CLANS.

It seems that from the earliest times the Clan System was in vogue in the Highlands of Scotland. Whether it was in any way connected with the feudal system matters not; the fact remains that from the time the name of Gunn first came into being there were clans in the Highland of Scotland.

A Clan was a group of people united by common blood, usually settled together in one community, and forming a self-governing body. A Clan was ruled over by a chief of Clan, who held unlimited power over his people. It was he who settled their disputes in the manner of a Clan Court: it was he who provided for the care of the sick and afflicted members of the Clan, and it was around him, the chief, that all Clansmen rallied in time of distress. Of course, to simplify matters the Chief had petty chiefs, or, as they would be called in today's language, possibly mayors of a village, which was called in the clan system a "sept." Then under the "sept" came the homestead or the individual family, and in the days of the Clan System the head of the house, like his Chief of the Clan, ruled all within his domain.

The members of a Clan were bound together not only by feudal ties, but also by the patriarchal bond. While the individuals who composed a Clan were possibly nothing more than tenants of their own hereditary Chief, they were also in most cases descended from his own flesh and blood, and knew exactly the relationship they held to their chief, and

the Clan loved him not only as a ruler, but as a father and a comforter in time of trouble and distress.

The Chief of a Clan lived in kingly style in a castle within his own domain, and to this castle every member of the Clan was welcome at all times. It was here that he was entertained in times of peace according to his individual station in life, and it was from here that the war cries issued, and to which all of the Clan flocked in time of war, and thus the meanest of a Clan, knowing himself to be as well born as his Chief, loved him and respected him.

A clansman did not look upon his Chief solely as a boss or landlord, but as representative of the old patriarchs or fathers of the Clan, for a Chief held the same powers and authority over his Clan even after having lost their estates in some unsuccessful war or Clan feud, and the clansmen felt as much duty bound to support their Chief in his adversity as when he was in full power and authority over the Clan estates. There are several records on file where the estates of a Chief were confiscated and the clansmen subjected themselves to a voluntary assessment for his support. For such loyalty and devotion from members of his Clan the Chief was bound to protect them, even as against the laws of the country. It was he who was held responsible for acts of violence or damage committed by members of his Clan, and no matter if sickness and hardship fell upon one family in the Clan, the Chief saw to it that the remaining members of the Clan provided for them. Thus the mutual benefits and brotherly love which prevailed in a Clan kept the system alive and at all times the most condescending manners were provided on both sides.

The rebellion of 1745 caused the British Parliament to pass the Disarming Act of 1747, which not only disarmed all Clans, but it also abolished the hereditary rights of the Chiefs of Clans, and took away from the Clans all rights to use Clan Tartan dress, and Clan war cries, and in fact took away from the Clans all that was near and dear to them.

It is said by some writers that as a result of this obnoxious Disarming Act fully twenty thousand Clansmen, disgusted with the results of it, left the country of their birth and sought homes in the new world; but, as will be seen further in this work, the Clan Gunn had already disbanded and become scattered, while even then as well as to this date there are thousands of Gunns in Scotland. The Clan Gunn ended its career as a Clan in Caithness about the year 1619.

Each Clan not only had its own peculiar Tartan dress, and its war cries, but it also had its family coat of arms and its badges, and in the Gunn Clan it seems that they had taken the old Norse Ship, used by the Vikings during their days of conquest, and from it as a center had mapped out a coat of arms for the family in keeping with its traditions. This family coat of arms is reproduced in the front of this book. The Gunn Clan patriotic music was "The Gunn's Salute" and their badge was a sprig of juniper. Their motto was "Aut Pax Aut Bellum" (Either Peace or War).

A reliable authority on Scottish history lists and names 96 different Clans as existing and functioning as Clans during

parts of the sixteenth century. Among this number those which were of most importance were:

Bruce, (King Robert)	MacGregor,
Cameron.	MacIntosh.
Campbell,	MacIntire,
Douglas,	MacLeod, (See Olave's son)
Gordon,	Munro,
Gunn, (See Olave's son)	Rob Roy,
Lindsay,	Ross, (See Olave's son)
MacDonald,	Sinclair,
MacKay,	Stewart,
MacFarlane,	Southerland.

This same authority says that the following Scottish families are lineal descendents of the Clan Gunn and as such are entitled to wear the Gunn Clan Tartan and badge, and to use the Gunn family Coat of Arms and Crest:

Gallie,	MacKeamish,
Gaunson,	MacKames,
Georgeson,	MacKean.
Henderson,	MacOmish,
Jameson,	MacRob,
Jamieson,	MacWilliams,
Johnson,	Manson,
Kean,	Nelson,
Keene,	Robinson,
MacComas,	Robson.
McCorkill,	Sandison,
MacCorkie,	Swanson,
MacIan,	Williamson,
	Wilson.

CHAPTER V.

THE CLAN GUNN.

In the preparation of a family record for a thousand years a few years variation in time makes very little difference, and as most authors on this particular subject have disagreed, we will strike a happy medium between all and say that Gunn settled in Caithness between the years 1100 and 1200.

It seems that no detailed family record was preserved by Gunn, nor his descendants, until the time when they reached such numbers that they became the Clan Gunn and required an hereditary Chief and from then the detailed records were kept of the Chief's line only, so of course a great majority of the Gunns will never be able to trace their own lines back many hundreds of years, because only one Gunn could be Chief of the Clan, while possibly thousands of Gunns were clansmen.

The most reliable authority yet found on early Gunn family records is an original family tree, prepared in 1893 by Mr. Alex Gunn of Braemore, Scotland, who had spent forty years in a study of the family records. This writer was indeed fortunate in securing this original record, and quotes you from it. The dates given on this tree may be date of birth, date of death, or possibly date about when he lived. He begins with Rolfus, mentioned in a previous chapter of this work, and comes on down to Olaf's son Gunn with the date 1140, and gives Gunn's son as Andrew, date 1170; then another Gunn, dated 1200, who married Ragn-

CHAPTER II

THE FARM

In the beginning of a family, the first step is to secure a home. This is done by the purchase of a farm. The farm is the basis of the family's life. It is the place where the family grows and flourishes. The farm is the source of the family's food and clothing. It is the place where the family's children are born and raised. The farm is the place where the family's life is lived. The farm is the place where the family's future is secured.

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The most common mistake is to think that the farm is the place where the family's life is lived. It is not. The farm is the place where the family's life is lived. It is the place where the family's children are born and raised. The farm is the place where the family's future is secured. The farm is the place where the family's life is lived. It is the place where the family's children are born and raised. The farm is the place where the family's future is secured.

CHART III. Part a.

Rolfus or Rolft, 1080. Three Sons

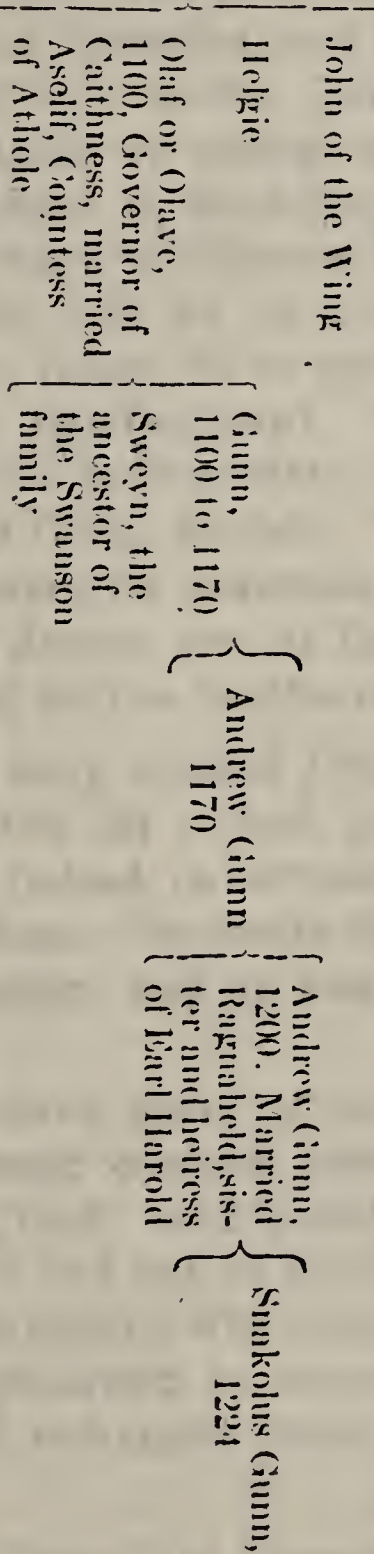
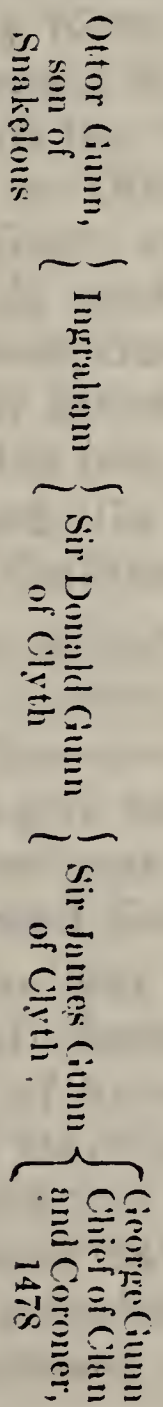


CHART III. Part b.



—Family Tree of
 Mr. Alex Gunn
 of Braemore. 1893

held, a sister and heir to Earl Harold. Then he gives us two sons, Snakolus, dated 1224, and does not list the name of the second son, brother of Snakolus, and branches off to show that a descendant of his, to-wit, John Gunn, dated 1326, was a Naval Commander in charge of King Robert Bruce's greatest ship. Snakeol, or Snakolus, as it is spelled both ways on the original chart, is followed in the line by a son Ottor or Ottow Gunn, and he in turn by his son Ingraham Gunn, or Ingram Gunn (it is very hard to decipher the old Scotchman's handwriting). Then Ingram's son, Sir Donald Gunn of Clyth, with no date. Then Sir Donald's son, Sir James Gunn of Clyth, no date. Then he strikes a point in his tree from where he branches out into a real family record. He lists Sir James' son, as George Gunn the Coroner of Caithness, killed by the Keiths in 1478.

In all the records that I have studied I have found nothing which conflicts with this old record, prepared by Mr. Gunn of Braemore. It is indeed unfortunate that he was not able to give collateral lines, for surely there were other sons in most every generation, and he has listed only the eldest, or chief Gunn.

So for the first few hundred years of Gunn history and genealogical records we must content ourselves with the single line of hereditary Chiefs, and possibly all play the part of the Mayflower party and get on his band wagon. It is understood that the one hundred who came to America on the Mayflower have now enlarged to several thousand by ambitious genealogists, but unhappily there were no Gunns on the Mayflower.

About the year 1426 we know that there was a Mr. Lach-

Ian Gunn in the Clan Gunn of which George was Chief. Lachland had a beautiful daughter, Helen Gunn. She was famous throughout Caithness for her beauty, and though she was betrothed to a cousin of hers within her Clan, Alexander Gunn by name, she was also loved and desired by one Dougal Keith of the family Keith of Ackergill. On her refusal of Keith's proposals he resolved to have her at all costs, so on her wedding day, a body of armed Keiths arrived on the scene, killed many of the Gunns and abducted Helen, carrying her to the Keith household, where she fell a victim to Keith's lustful advances, and rather than endure the imprisonment and forced attention she threw herself from the Keiths' Tower, and died a martyr to Gunn virtue.

Thus began the feud between the Clan Gunn and the Keiths, which lasted for years, and which was one of the most cruel and deadly feuds recorded in all Scottish Highland history, and in which the Gunns were on the side of right.

A few years after this another raid was made, and in this fight one Angus MacKay, a brother-in-law of the Lord of the Isles, joined the Keiths to fight the Gunns, but this fight was indecisive, though rancorous and bloody. In 1438 there is recorded another great breaking out of the feud, where the Keiths were successful in a fight against the Gunns, but in this fight the Keiths had been afraid to attack alone and had called in their allies the MacKays (pronounced today in Scotland as McKi).

A detailed account of all the Clan feuds, their fights and useless bloodshed might possibly spoil the effects of such a work as this, so we pass on to the Clan in 1478, with George

Gunn as its Chief, and also Coroner of the County of Caithness.

The Coroner was the personal representative of the King. It was his duty to supervise the collection of the royal revenues and rents, to take charge of all public properties in the name of the King, to direct the enforcement of the criminal laws, to force the Barons to keep law and order within their own domain, and to levy and raise troops for the King's armies. So this Coroner, being a prominent official, or in our day and time we would call him a politician, and necessarily he became unpopular with many of the King's subjects. The author of this work thinks that this fact caused jealousy among other Clan Chiefs and helped to cause the strife which existed about this time between the Gunns and some of their neighboring Clans.

George Gunn was a real man, and a brave man, and growing tired of the savage conduct of the Keiths, he proposed that they meet at St. Tyre's Chapel in peace conference. The Keiths met and it was mutually agreed that at a given time and place twelve picked Gunns would meet twelve picked Keiths in mortal combat, a sort of Dozen Duel, and differences between the two families would thus be settled forever. This agreement, while contrary to our twentieth century ideas of a Christianly and gentlemanly way to settle differences, was far above any way reached up to that time and things seemed to be in line for at least permanent peace between Gunn and Keith; but on the day and at the time and place agreed upon George Gunn, the Chief of the Clan, with eleven picked men, of whom six were his own sons, met the Keiths.

An honest man expects honesty of his fellow man, and Gunn was honest in his effort to end this feud, and had the Keiths been honest with Gunn the story might have been different, but as the twelve Keiths rode up in full armor, Gunn saw that instead of one man to the horse there were TWO men in full armor mounted on each horse, making twenty-four Keiths opposed to the twelve Gunns.

This vile revelation would have justified the Gunns in turning their horses and fleeing for their lives, for they had been tricked; but, thanks forever to the honor and bravery of the Gunns, they stood their ground. Dismounting from their horses, and rallying around their leader amid a most horrible and maddening cry of revenge, they fought the Keiths, and they fought most desperately, with a madness never before nor since recorded about a Highland Clan, and after a long drawn out fight, in which neither side gained a victory, they mutually quit fighting and the Keiths withdrew from the scene, being in better shape to withdraw than the Gunns, who were sorely wounded and not numerous enough to care for their most severely wounded ones. The Keiths carried their wounded with them. The Coroner and several of his party were killed, or wounded so severely that they soon died from those wounds. The remaining Gunns were wounded, but recovered. The Keiths, upon retiring from the scene of battle, went over to Dirlot Castle, which was the home of the Earl of Southerland another enemy of the Gunns. Here they were wined and dined in honor of their fight with the Gunns. The Gunns, as soon as they could recover slightly, went down to a small stream, where Troquil Gunn, a son of the Coroner, though severely

wounded dressed the wounds of his comrades and brothers. This stream later became known as Torquil Stream in honor of his heroic work with his wounded party. About first dark that night Henry Gunn, the youngest son of the Coroner, suggested to the party that they follow the Keiths by night and reap vengeance upon their heads for the treachery of the day. His living brothers advised against it and tried to discourage it, but Henry was young and could not be reasoned with in time of such excitement, so he set out for Dirlot Castle. He was soon joined by two of his brothers, and all took a vow that they would not sleep until they had killed Chief Keith, and recovered the Coroner Gunn's armor and sword, which had been stolen from his dead body by the retiring Keiths. Arriving at the castle, Henry looked into an open window and saw the Chief Keith standing in the center of the room drinking, and boasting of his treatment of the Gunns, and with this Henry drew his arrow into his bow, and with one shot he pierced the arrow into the very heart of Chief Keith, accompanying this shot with the Gaelic expression, shouted into the room. "Iomachgar n'Guinach gu Kaig," which, translated into our English, means "The Gunns' Compliment to the Keiths." Chief Keith fell dead on the floor, and the rest of the party in their half-crazed and drunken condition were seized by panic and fled the house, and Henry, recovering his father's sword and armor, went back to the stream to join the wounded comrades.

This ended the Gunn-Keith feud, so far as we have record.

CHAPTER VI.

THE END OF THE CLAN GUNN.

James Gunn was the eldest son of the Coroner and succeeded to the chieftainship of the Clan, after his father had been killed by the Keiths, in 1464. The records of James' family are included elsewhere in this work.

Robert Gunn was the second son of the Coroner. His record is included elsewhere in this work.

John Gunn of Cattaig was the third son of the Coroner.

Alexander Gunn, the fourth son, was killed with the Coroner, and left no issue.

William Gunn was the fifth son of the Coroner, and the ancestor of the Williamson family explained elsewhere.

Torquil Gunn, the sixth son, died from wounds received in the Keith fight. He left no issue.

Henry Gunn, the youngest or seventh son of the Coroner, was the ancestor of a remarkable line of Scottish Gurns, and also the undisputed ancestor of the Henderson family in Scotland, by reason of a dispute in the Clan Gunn which caused him to branch off from it and start another family named Henderson, as his brother William did in case of the Williamson family.

Mary Gunn, so far as the records show, was the only daughter of the Coroner. She was twice married, first to Torquil MacLeod and the second to Hugh MacDonald. Both prominent Scottish family names. The present Lord MacDonald of Britain is descended from the last marriage.

With the death of the Coroner the Clan began to spread

and scatter to the four corners of Scotland. James, who succeeded his father as Chief, seems to have gone over into the County of Southerland, others of the Gunns went into Southerland with James, some went into the Isle of Man, but most of the family remained in Caithness. On the tree mentioned before by Mr. Alex Gunn there are listed several different Gunns as Chief after this time, which possibly means that the Clan scattered and formed separate branches of the same Clan, each branch having its separate Chief, but their connection with Caithness as a Clan did not end until the year 1619. Of the activity of the Clan from the Coroner's death in 1464 until its final overthrow in 1619 we have very little account, except of more and deadly feuds with the MacKays, with the Southerlands and with the Earl of Caithness. During this period there are some very interesting high spots which should prove interesting to Gunns, much more so than a detailed account of the fights with MacKay and Caithness and Southerland.

Mr. Forsyth in his "Beauties of Scotland" says that about 1520 there was a Robert Gunn of the Clan Gunn whose love affairs were quite celebrated, so much so, in fact, that Robert saw fit to kill with his bow and arrow one of the prominent members of the Southerland family, that he might have Southerland's wife. He was successful and later married his own daughter to another of the Southerland family to help wipe out the sting of his previous conduct.

Sir William Gunn, who was a descendant of Robert Gunn, the second son of the Coroner, distinguished himself in the wars of Gustave-Adolphus. He was in command of the right

wing of the Swedish army in 1636, and he was so skilled and handled his troops so well that the Austrians opposed were defeated with the loss of 5,000 men. James was afterwards knighted by King Charles First. *

When James Gunn, the new Chief, moved over into South-erland he carried with him his brothers, William and Henry, and they lived at Killernan, in the parish of Kildonan. In the Statistical Account of Kildonan the records show that the original Gunn was a son of Olaf, the King of the Isle of Man. This seems to be reliable authority. Though the new Chief and two of his brothers removed from Caithness, it seems that the great majority of the Clan remained in the Highlands of Caithness, in the parishes of Latheron and Halkirk. The horrid treachery of the Keiths was never forgotten by the Gunns. Many years afterwards William Gunn, a son of James and grandson of the Coroner, intercepted in the County of Southerland George Keith of Ackergill and his sons with twelve of their servants on their way from Inverugie to Caithness and in revenge of the massacre of 1464 William Gunn and his party slew the party of Keiths.

It is a generally accepted fact that after the great fight between Gunn and Keith in 1464 that the Keiths withdrew, leaving their dead on the ground, and the Gunns who remained behind buried the dead from both sides in two parallel lines, the Keith dead on one side, the Gunn dead on the other. These two parallel lines of grave stones remained intact several centuries.

* Reliable authority says that a Gunn of the Clan was Standard bearer at the battle of Flodden, and that he brought the colors safely back home with him when he returned with his regiment.

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In 1565 one Alexander Gunn, a son of John Gunn, who was a son of Robert Gunn, one of the Coroner's sons, met one of the Scottish nobility, to be exact, the Earl of Moray, who was a bastard brother of Queen Mary, in the streets of Inverness, Scotland. Alexander Gunn possibly did not recognize a bastard noble as outranking him, for he not only failed to give the way to Moray, but he blocked it and caused Moray and his party to have to turn out to pass him, and for this he was beheaded by order of Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1579 a William Gunn, the son of John, a son of Robert a son of the Coroner, was living in Durness, Scotland, where, under cover of darkness, he and divers others were slain in a surprise attack instigated by the Earl of Caithness. And as the MacKays had a part in this there began an inveterate feud between the Gunns and the MacKays.

Yet in 1585 we see that the Clan Gunn joined Hugh MacKay and the Earl of Caithness in an attack on the Earl of Southerland, but the differences of Southerland and Caithness were patched up through the good advices of the Earl of Huntly, and in the end the Gunns suffered most. In the good year 1618 John Robson Gunn, the then Chief of the Caithness Gunns, had to flee into Southerland and take regue with the Earl of Southerland because of a falling out he had with the Earl of Caithness and MacKay. So Earls Caithness and Southerland had an agreement to exterminate the Clan Gunn, and sent two companies of picked men to perform the job.

Caithness trusted the Gunns and tried to advise them of the plight they were in, but the Gunns refused to listen to a man who was their friend one day and their enemy the

next day, and frankly we can't blame them, for after reading histories of Scottish Highland Clan feuds it is wondered how a Clan knew who was its friend and who its enemy, certainly the lines were not clearly drawn, and in most any page of Highland Clan history you may see Clans change allies at least once in every few years, and it seems that from the death of the Coroner until the year 1619 the Clan Gunn was engaged in constant warfare with some one.

One of the bitterest enemies the Clan Gunn ever had was the Gordon family, and Sir Robert Gordon, a historian of note but also a very biased one, has written much of the Gunns, of the Highland Clan feuds, and through it all is traceable that line of partiality so pronounced in Gordon. himself a brother of one Earl of Southerland and Uncle of another.

Thus were the Caithness Gunns harassed, hunted, and pursued until the year 1619, when by that time they had been scattered everywhere and at this time the Scottish Highland Clan Gunn came to an end. It was disbanded, or it just ceased to be, and the probability is that the various members of the Clan, adopting the law of self-preservation, joined himself with some other line and went his way as an individual Gunn, and from that time until now we have no more Clan Gunn. True, even today in Scotland there are Gunns who claim the honor of being Chief by reason of a line of eldest sons, and in the original MSS. often mentioned herein there are many Gunns listed as Chief, but in the generally accepted idea of a Clan, we have no Clan Gunn after 1619.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME EARLY GUNN GENEALOGY.

In another chapter has been given the record from the first Gunn down to the Coroner George Gunn, Chief of the Clan.

The Coroner had seven sons, and the following is an accurate and fairly complete record of these sons and their descendants.

James Gunn, the eldest son, seems to have been absent from the Keith fight and did not take part in it with his father and several of his other brothers, but when he returned home and heard about the disaster that had come upon his father and some of his brothers he was in distress and at a loss to know what to do. Being the eldest son, he naturally had fallen heir to the Chieftainship of the Clan, and the Clan was at that time in a bad way for more trouble, and especially was James in for trouble, for all attacks were made upon the Chief and any situation that arose would naturally fall heavily upon James' shoulders, so upon the advice of friendly Clan Chiefs he moved over into the County of Southerland, to get away from Caithness for a while until the situation quieted down. Arriving in Southerland, James settled in Killernan, in Kildonan, and either married there or possibly carried a wife from Caithness. James lived in a castle in Killernan, and his successors also lived in this castle until it was destroyed by fire in 1690. James upon moving to Southerland established himself as Chief of the Southerland Gunns, which must have meant that many of the Clan

Gunn went there with him, possibly several of his brothers. Little is known of the doings of the Southerland branch of the Clan Gunn under James, but we know that he had a son William Gunn of Cattaig born about 1517, who succeeded to the Chieftainship upon the death of James, and beginning with William of Cattaig we know this particular Southerland branch of the Gunns as the MacKeamish Gunns, the word MacKeamish meaning "Son of James" and was most likely adopted by William of Cattaig to distinguish his own line from other lines of the Clan Gunn, which by this time had begun to divide and scatter. This William MacKeamish Gunn, or William of Cattaig as he is also known, was a brave and resourceful leader and won such fame as a fighter and leader that he was honored in much Gaelic verse and song at that time.

To quote from Mr. Thomas Sinclair's history of the Gunns, the line of William Gunn of Cattaig, 1517, ran like this:

"Alexander Gunn, 1570; Big William, 1601; John Gunn of Navidale; Alexander Gunn of Navidale; Donald of Killernan; Captain Alexander Gunn of Badenloch, 1764; and Colonel William Gunn of the Dutch Service, who died in 1782. Alexander of 1570 had a son, Little William, by a second marriage. Little William's eldest son was Donald 'the Scholar,' from whom two lines are descended, the elder line, Adam in Milbuie, William. Adam (with brothers John and Alexander, Adam, William (with brother Alexander of Dunbeath who was father of Alexander of Dornoch), Adam, Rev. Robert (with brother Rev. Thomas), William (with

There was one other thing which occurred to me during
 this trial, and that was the fact that the jury
 returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and
 that the defendant was acquitted. I was very
 surprised at this, and I was very glad to hear
 that the defendant was acquitted. I was very
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 and I was very glad to hear that the defendant
 was acquitted. I was very glad to hear that
 the defendant was acquitted, and I was very
 glad to hear that the defendant was acquitted.

The first time I saw the defendant's picture in the
 paper was in the year 1870, and I was very
 surprised to see it. I was very surprised to see
 it, and I was very glad to see it. I was very
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brother Rev. Thomas who had a son Robert), and Gordon Gunn. The younger line of Donald ran like this: William second son, Donald, William, Robert, William, Robert, David (with brothers John, Alexander in Thurso with sons Robert in London and Alexander, William in Durness with a son William, and Robert), and David. So much for "Little William's" elder son Donald; now for his younger son William, whose line ran thus: Two sons, John and Donald; from John was descended William Gunn and the Gunns of Osclay, whose names are not included in the records obtainable, nor record of this Donald.

John Gunn of Navidale by his second son. George Gunn, had cadet branches, the first, Donald, John, Donald, John, Robert, John (with brothers John and William), and Donald in Balligil with brothers George, Robert and William. Robert, the second son of William by a first marriage, had a son named Robert.

The second cadet branch from John Gunn of Navidale was John (with a brother Alexander, father of George whose son was Big Alexander, and also father of John, whose sons were William of Braehour and Donald the father of Captain Alexander Gunn, who had a son on duty in Australia), George, Hector, George (who had a brother Donald with a son Hector). Alexander of Navidale had a cadet line beginning with his second son George of Killernan, then William, Alexander, and William of Reay; George's other son Alexander having George (with brothers William and Robert)

and George's son Rev. Alexander Gunn,* once of New York, who had four sons: Alexander, George, Lewis and John, Donald of Killernan had a third son, Colonel William Gunn, and a cadet branch of Gunns by his second son, George of Corrish, whose sons were George and Alexander. This last named George had sons William, Alexander and James, and this last named George's brother Alexander of Corrish who was the elder son, had sons William, Robert, Donald.

It is interesting to note in this the first attempt to record correct genealogy how often father and sons kept the same

* Note. Alexander Gunn left Scotland and came to New York City. where he served as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. In later years he was invited back to Scotland to assume the place as Chief of the Clan but declined the honor. He had sons: George, Lewis, John and his eldest son, Alexander N. Gunn, was a doctor, and for years was health officer for the Port of New York. Alexander N. Gunn had two sons, possibly more, but one was Charles Gunn of New York City. The other son of Alexander N. was named Alexander H. Gunn and was born in New York in 1834 and moved in later years to Chicago, Ill. Alexander H. had one son of especial interest to the family. He was Charles Alexander Gunn, born in Chicago. He was educated at the University of Illinois, where he was active in college affairs and was a member of the Engineering Class of 1892. While in college Charles Alexander was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, in which fraternity several of his fellow Clansmen later joined him, thus beginning a circle of brotherly love within an already formed circle. The author of this work was one of the Clan who joined the inner circle of Sigma Chi. Charles Alexander was for a number of years the architect for the American Presbyterian Mission in China, and while engaged in this work, there was another foreign missionary Gunn in China. Miss Alvada Gunn of Crawfordville, Georgia, sent out by the Southern Baptist Mission Board. So these two Gunns have lived up to the reputation of their forefathers and have carried the name and reputation even into the heathen lands.

names, possibly alternating in each generation, but generally sticking to the same names throughout the list.

The Coroner's second son was Robert Gunn, whose line ran thus: Donald, David, Alexander 1624, John. George Gunn, who had no sons, but a daughter Janet who married Rev. John Munro of Halkirk, and ended the line of Gunn males in this line.

Robert, the Coroner's son, had a second son. John Gunn, who by his first marriage had Alexander 1565; George (whose son was Alexander, father of Colonel George Gunn) and John 1586, then John of Dirlot 1618, and his son John Gunn of Kinbrace 1624 (who was the father of another William of Cattaig). John's son was Major General Sir William Gunn, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Coroner's third son was John Gunn, and his line ran thus: William, Peter, Marcus, Alexander Marcus, Patrick, Big Marcus. Big Marcus had sons John and James. John's sons were: Murdoch, William and Marcus. Murdoch's sons were: Alexander, John and William; Alexander, son of Murdoch, had sons Donald of Dundee, who had a son John; Marcus had sons Captain John Sinclair Gunn and Lieutenant William Gunn of the 41st Regiment. Spittal Captain John Gunn's sons were Alexander of Dale, William, Marcus, James, Alexander, and John.

The Coroner's fourth son, Alexander, mentioned in the Keith fight, had no issue. Possibly killed in the fight.

The Coroner's fifth son, William Gunn, who survived the Keith fight, had a disagreement with his own brother, Henry Gunn,, and possibly withdrew from the Clan and

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started a family of his own, as the first Gunn, Olave's son, had done, for all reliable authority says that the William-Son family was started by this William, and with the change of his name from William Gunn to William-Son we drop him.

The Coroner's sixth son, Torquil Gunn, who after the Keith fight became a hero in caring for his wounded brothers, finally died of his own wounds and left no issue.

The Coroner's seventh and youngest son, Henry, turned out to be a very interesting Gunn, as would naturally be expected after his hot pursuit and revenge on the Keiths. From him we have TWO separate and distinct lines, a most interesting line of Scottish Gunns, and also after he had gotten a line of Gunns started, he disputed with his brother William and, like William, he, too, branched out and started a line of his own in the name of Henderson. Most reliable Scottish family histories state that Henry Gunn is the ancestor and founder of the Henderson family.

Though the author has tried to copy these records of father and son so they would be easily understood, any dry catalogue of names at best is uninteresting especially since there are so few dates, or distinction of names and places.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCATTERING GUNNS.

The Gunns had for a long time been powerful. They had been brave and gained for themselves great power and respect in Caithness and Southerland, but they made one mistake: they relied too much on their use of the sword, which was all right and proper for their times, but was not in keeping with "The Charter System" which was taking the place of the old-time sword method of holding lands and titles. The Scottish King had granted charters to the Sinclair family and bestowed upon them in the name of the King certain lands and authority as well as the Earldom of Caithness. In the case of the Gordon family the Crown had done likewise with lands and had given this family an Earldom of Southerland. So while the younger and less powerful families were using polite and diplomatic tactics to gain favor and control in a kingdom, the Gunns were making no effort to gain Court favor, nor to get Crown charters for their holdings, possibly assuming that they were greater and more powerful than the Crown itself, and most likely at times they were, but with the ever changing system the Crown was able to pass out these charters and thereby gain more strength for its own purpose while those who held out against the Charter System were eventually lost in their own insignificance as compared with the united bodies opposed to them. The failure of the Gunns to realize the importance of getting Crown Charters for their holdings, and their great importance and strength without this system, caused the Earls of Caithness and Southerland much

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

The House shall be a body of representatives chosen every second year from the people of the several States. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand persons. But no State shall have less representatives than the number of senators to which it is entitled. Representatives and electors shall have the privilege of free passage and conveyance through all the States. Representatives shall be elected for two years, but no person shall be elected for more than two terms. No person shall be elected who has not attained to the age of twenty five years, who has not been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, has not attained to the age of twenty one years. Representatives shall be chosen in each State in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof, but in New Hampshire the electors in each town shall have the right to elect one representative. The House shall assemble in the City of New York, but may change its place of meeting by law. It shall meet on the first Monday in January. The House shall be the more numerous branch, and shall choose its own Speaker and other officers. It shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years, and one of them shall retire at the expiration of each year. No person shall be elected who has not attained to the age of thirty years, who has not been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, has not attained to the age of thirty years. The Senate shall assemble in the City of New York, but may change its place of meeting by law. It shall meet on the first Monday in September. The Senate shall be the more numerous branch, and shall choose its own President and other officers. It shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House and Senate shall have the power to impeach and try all civil officers of the United States, and judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts. The House shall have the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate shall have the sole power of trying impeachments. The House and Senate shall have the power to impeach and try all civil officers of the United States, and judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts. The House shall have the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate shall have the sole power of trying impeachments.

concern. These were rival Earls, of rival families, who lived in adjoining counties, and whichever side the Gunns chose to join would be the more powerful, and as the balance of power was thus held by the Gunns, and as the Gunns assumed first one side and then the other, whichever served their own best interests, it is but natural to suppose that soon both Earls of Caithness and of Southerland grew tired of the situation. It is said that while neither Earl could trust the Gunns, that the Gunns could trust neither of the Earls. and as the Earls had the Crown and its power back of them, and the Gunns had refused and neglected to recognize Crown Charters, we find that in the year 1585 Earl Huntly, a noble servant of Mary Queen of Scots, arranged for a meeting of the Earls of Caithness and of Southerland for the expressed purpose of originating and perfecting a plan for the final overthrow of the Clan Gunn. This meeting was held at Elgin and the plan was laid, but the Gunns were not so easily disposed of, for in 1586, at Aldgown in Caithness, the Gunns completely routed their attackers and slew about 150 of the Earl of Caithness's men, including his captain and ccusin, Henry Sinclair. This victory for the Gunns only cemented the new nobility together against them. for there was soon drawn up a document which meant the last of the Gunns as opposed to the new ruling classes in Scotland. Please bear in mind that the Gunns had once been of the ruling class, of Norsemen, but politics that day, as today, was changing, and this was several hundred years later, when in 1586 or 1587 there was a meeting of the North Scottish nobility to again plan to exterminate the Gunns, and herewith is reproduced an exact copy of the document they drew up.

The House of Representatives is a body of men and women, elected by the people of the United States, to represent them in Congress. It is the lower branch of the national government, and it is the only branch of the government that is directly elected by the people. The House is composed of Representatives and Delegates from each State and the District of Columbia. The number of Representatives from each State is determined by the number of people living in that State. The House has the power to originate and pass bills, to impeach and remove federal judges and officers, and to elect the President and Vice President. The House also has the power to declare war, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and to control the federal treasury. The House is a powerful institution, and it is one of the most important parts of the American government.

“At Girnigo, the 16th day of June, ——. It is agreed by a noble and potent lord, George, Earl of Caithness, taking the burden on him for his whole kin, friends dependents and partakers whatsoever on the one part, and Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, Knight, taking the burden on him for a noble and potent lord, Alexander, Earl of Southerland, and the said Earl of Southerland for him, and taking the burden on him for his whole kin friends, dependents, and partakers whatsoever on the other part—

“Forasmuch as it is known to all men, of the cruel, undutiful slaughter and murder committed in June, 1586, by those of the name of Clan Gunn upon the said George, Earl of Caithness’s kinsmen, friends and dependents, and of the said Clan Gunn, the committers of the said slaughter, being his Majesty’s rebels, repairing and being daily received within the bounds of Caithness and Southerland, to the great grief and contempt of the said Earl of Caithness, the same being greatly to his Lordship’s dishonor to behold, he has deliberated, with God’s assistance, they being his Majesty’s rebels, as said is, to seek, seize, and pursue even to the death, wherever they or any of them may be apprehended. In the doing of this, the said noble and potent lord Alexander, Earl of Southerland, by the mouth of the said Patrick Gordon, promises faithfully on his lordship’s honor and credit to concur, assist, and take part by himself, and his aforesaid with the said Earl of Caithness and his aforesaid in the pursuit of the said Clan Gunn to the death. For the upright, true and forward doing of which by the Earl of Southerland and his aforesaid, with the said Earl of Caithness and his aforesaid, both the said Earls are con-

tented and faithfully promise to enter into special favor and good will with each other, and to convene and put their forces together between this and the end of the present month of June. and to pass forward to the pursuit of the said Clan Gunn wheresoever they may be apprehended, and from this time forth both the said Earls to continue in friendship and true amity forever; and acts, quarrels, and chances whatsoever which have fallen out, or yet shall happen to fall out, between the said Earls or their dependents, to be remitted and considered by the judgment of discreet and indifferent friends within the diocese of Caithness or sheriffdom of Inverness, or any others who may be chosen by the said Earls. And for faithfully observing and keeping the promises, both the said Earls have subscribed these with their hands, and the said Patrick Gordon the burden to him, as said is. day, year and place aforesaid, before witnesses, James Sinclair Master of Caithness and John Sinclair of Dun solely. Signed CAITHNESS; Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun; James Sinclair Master of Caithness, witness; John Sinclair of Dun, witness."

So, though the Gunns had already scattered after the Keith fight, is it any wonder that with a document like this, drawing together the two most powerful Scottish factions in hot pursuit and destructions of the said Gunns, that those of the Clan Gunn who still remained in Caithness put their ears to the ground and saw danger ahead and began to scatter still more? Of course some of them joined some other families and stronger Clans, some moved over into The Isles, and in general it was open season on Gunns and they hid out for their lives, for no reason or blame on them-

selves except that they had become too powerful and successful in their fights against the new Scottish nobility which had taken up the Charter System of holding lands and possessions, as against the Gunn and Norse method of might and sword.

Thus were the Gunns hunted and hounded down from the year 1586 until the year 1619, when they ceased to function as a Clan. Driven from their homes, their lands and cattle confiscated, and all strength of power and wealth taken from them, we find the Gunns in the year 1634 in a bad way. To make bad matters worse, in the year 1634 there was a great famine in North Scotland, where most of the Gunns were still hiding out. The records for that year show that on account of tempestuous weather the corn growing in the fields had failed to mature and had rotted that which had not already been cut down green for food, for there was a great scarcity of bread. From sheer lack of seed half of the arable land in North Scotland was remaining unplanted, and to add to the prevailing dearth, the fish usually found in such abundance along the northern shores seemed to have wholly absorbed the awful situation, for many were washed ashore dead, and fishermen were unable to make success with their hauls for fish. Many of the poorer people were reduced to such extremity that to satisfy their hunger they even killed their dogs and ate them and gladly devoured anything that would support life. Multitudes died in the open fields and many from sheer desperation ran into the sea and drowned themselves to be forever out of their hunger and agony. All this, too, while the Earls of Caithness and of Southerland and all the other Scottish nobility

feasted, wined and dined as was the custom in those days.

With a double situation like this facing them, is it any wonder that the remaining Gunns were willing listeners to the new and wonderful tales brought back to them by their native countrymen of a new land? a land destined to be the land of the Free and the Brave, a land where nobility would count for nothing, a land where all men should be born and bred equal, and where one's opportunities were limited only by one's own initiative and ability to grasp them. Such were the messages which reached Gunns' ears after the Jamestown settlement in Virginia in 1607; such were the reports which came back from Plymouth, Mass., after the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. A new day began to dawn for the Gunns, for Gunns were born brave. No record in all the histories ever disputes this. Gunns were born to be free men, not serfs nor slaves, and though in Caithness, by reason of a new and disreputable nobility

The Gunns were overpowered,
They were not degraded,
Gunns' name was never shaded;
And kneeling at your family altar,
Teach your children not to falter,
'Til all of the names shall be reunited in that Highland
Not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

(continued from page 1)

The mountain was a great wall, a wall of stone and of the sky. It was a wall that had been built by the hands of men, but it was a wall that had been built by the hands of God. It was a wall that had been built by the hands of men, but it was a wall that had been built by the hands of God. It was a wall that had been built by the hands of men, but it was a wall that had been built by the hands of God.

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CONCLUSION.

During the progress of this work the author had found and settled upon many as the Heroes of the Gunn Name, but in conclusion of Part One of this work he points to those of the family (Scottish tradition says there were nine brothers), who after the dark days of 1586 to 1619, those of the family who after the awful famine of 1634, yet had courage, and vision, and confidence enough in the future development of their race to leave the distressing situation which surrounded them and which bid fair to become more disagreeable as the years went by, and to follow in the footsteps of their forbears, the Norsemen, to go out and to become Pioneers in a new and greater land. All hail to these Scottish Gunns who caught the vision of a new and greater land, and who came to America in the year 1635 and thus began at the bottom with their many associates to form and build a republic, the like of which the world then never dreamed of, and which stands today as a Mecca to all people, everywhere.

Thank God for the U. S. A..

Thank God for the part, though small, which the Gunns have had in making it what it is, The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Wake up, Gunns! What are YOU doing to make it and keep it a better place for men to live?

END OF PART ONE.

THE END

I have the pleasure to inform you that the
 enclosed copy of the report of the
 committee on the subject of the
 proposed amendments to the
 constitution of the Society is
 herewith forwarded to you for
 your consideration. It is
 requested that you will
 return the report to the
 Secretary of the Society
 at the earliest opportunity
 for his consideration.

Very truly yours,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the
 enclosed copy of the report of the
 committee on the subject of the
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THE END

THE GUNNS

THE NEW ENGLAND GUNNERS

THE GUNNS

PART II.

THE CUNYNS

PART II

THE GUNNS

PART TWO--CHAPTER I.

"THE NEW ENGLAND GUNNS"

History tells us that "The Norsemen" touched the shores of Massachusetts way back hundreds of years before Columbus was even born, but these Norsemen didn't leave much impression, nor did they establish any permanent colony there, possibly they decided to drift back to the Orkney Islands or to Scotland. Our information today is that the first permanent colony of settlers in America, that part we know now as the United States, was established at Jamestown, Virginia, in the year 1607. This colony met with many reverses owing to the fact that they depended on their supplies from England, and, too, they had a sort of double government, part in Jamestown, part back in England. They had also to contend with the Indians. Thirteen years later, in 1620, a group of British men and women who had been living in exile in Holland because of their objection to the religious trend of affairs in England at that time, set out for the New World. This was the "Mayflower Party." This group of people had planned to land at or near Jamestown, Virginia, where the first colony had gone. Adverse weather conditions, however, changed their course, and they landed at Plymouth, Mass. Here they established the Plymouth Colony. Ten years later, in 1630, the shores of Massachusetts Bay began to be thickly settled with British

colonists, and the town of Boston was founded. These colonists brought with them a charter from the King by which they claimed for themselves almost entirely the right of self government. And in the ten years which followed this, namely, the period from 1630 to 1640, fully twenty thousand people joined these colonists of New England. A large percentage of these new colonists were well educated and well fixed financially, but chose the new world for a home because they were not in accord with the Church back in the old country, and they hoped by this move to have not only political freedom, but also religious freedom.

In the "Mayflower Party" there were about one hundred souls. Of these nearly one-half died during the first year. In 1622 about thirty-five new colonists arrived, and the following year about ninety-six colonists came over to join them. From 1623 until 1630 we do not have the correct census of people there, but if twenty thousand came between 1630 and 1640, and we have reliable authority for that statement, surely among the first ten thousand settlers of America was JASPER GUNN and his wife ANN, who came to Massachusetts in 1635. As was said in Part I of this work, there is a tradition in Scotland that in the year 1635 nine Gunn Brothers came to America. Possibly Jasper was one, possibly not. We are reasonably sure that he was.

Jasper and his wife, Ann, arrived in the ship *Defense*, and Jasper was only 29 years of age and his wife 25, quite an early age for pioneers in a new world. They settled at Roxbury, Mass., where Jasper probably practiced his profession, he being a doctor, until the year 1645, when he and his family moved to what is now Hartford, Connecticut,

and here he continued to practice his profession, and it is understood that he and a Doctor Rosseter were the only two regular and authorized doctors in the whole New England colony; certainly they were the first two.

In 1657 Jasper moved to Milford, Connecticut, where he became a Schoolmaster, a Church Deacon and a sealer of weights and measures as well as carrying on his profession. Many descendants of Jasper and Ann are now living in that vicinity.

Jasper Gunn died in the year 1670, leaving five sons and one daughter. His sons were named Johanah (called in the records Job), Abel, Daniel, Samuel, Nathaniel, and one daughter, Mehitable.

Mehitable, the only daughter, married Benjamin Fenn, and their records from then are not available to us.

Johanna, a son, married Sarah Lane, according to records in Yale University Library.

Abel, a son, married Mary Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of Milford, Connecticut. Abel died without children, and his property was all given to one of his nephews and namesake, Abel Gunn, a son of Johanna Gunn and Sarah Lane.

Daniel Gunn, another son of Jasper, married Deborah Coleman, and we have been unable to get their record.

Samuel Gunn, son of Jasper, married a girl named Hannah, family name unknown, and records since then incomplete.

Nathaniel Gunn, a son of Jasper, married Sarah Day, and we have a very interesting record of this line.

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Richard... the... the... the...

John... the... the... the...

Richard... the... the... the...

Richard... the... the... the...

It is hoped that this work will stimulate interest enough in the New England Gunns, that they will connect up the missing links, so that posterity may have a complete line down from Jasper. But for this work we must content ourselves with a record of two children of Jasper and Ann.

1st. Johanna, who married Sarah Lane. This couple had only one child, so far as our records go. This child was named Abel, possibly in honor of his uncle. This Abel, having inherited the property of his uncle Abel, who died without children, married Agnes, the youngest daughter of Joseph Hankins, on May 21st, 1704. To this couple were born five children.

Abel Gunn, born May 7th, 1705.

Abigail, born September 16th, 1707.

Nathaniel, born September 1st, 1709.

Sarah, born April 3rd, 1713.

Enos, born August 8th, 1715.

Here again is a family in which only one line has taken the interest to preserve the records, and this was Nathaniel Gunn's descendants. The records show that he married Sarah Wheeler on December 10th, 1728, and that she died March 8th, 1756. Nathaniel married a second time to Sarah Smith, a widow of West Haven. Nathaniel Gunn died October 25th, 1769, and was buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, leaving two daughters and no sons as far as this record goes. His daughters were Mary Gunn, born January 12th, 1730, and Sarah Gunn, born February 15th, 1732, in Waterbury, Connecticut. Sarah married October 25th, 1748, Jabez Thompson of Derby, later a soldier of the Revolution, who was killed in action by the British, some of whom had been

his comrades in the French and Indian War, and though now his enemies, they remembered him as once their comrade and buried him with full Military Honors. Though this family line is complete, it is not the purpose of this book to be anything but a Gunn record, so when daughters marry and change names we drop them so far as this book is concerned.

- 2nd. Nathaniel Gunn, a son of Jasper. Nathaniel married Sarah Day, of Hartford, Connecticut, November 17th, 1658, and soon moved to Brandford, Connecticut, which town he helped to establish, being one of its first settlers. Nathaniel died in 1662 or 1663, leaving his widow, Sarah, and one son, Samuel. Sarah later married Samuel Kellog, of Hartford, Connecticut. She later was killed by Indians, September 19th, 1677.

This only son, Samuel, married Elizabeth Wyatt, a daughter of John Wyatt. Samuel's place in New England history is fixed, for early in life he became active in church affairs, as is evidenced by early records of Deacon Samuel Gunn. He was one of those appointed to lay off and survey the town of Sunderland, which at that time was called Swampfield. He was active in municipal affairs and was also engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians. He was the first deacon in the Sunderland Church, the first town clerk, and a member of the first board of a'dermen. Samuel lived to be a very old man, ninety-three years to be exact, and during his old age he found much comfort in his religion, and his children and grandchildren. He died in 1755 and was

The committee had heard that the House had passed the bill, but they were not sure of the details. They had to wait until the House met again to find out. The House met on the 15th of the month, and the bill was read a second time. It was then passed by a large majority. The committee was glad to hear that the bill had passed, but they were still not sure of the details. They had to wait until the House met again to find out. The House met on the 15th of the month, and the bill was read a second time. It was then passed by a large majority.

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buried in the old cemetery at Sunderland. He was survived by ten children:

Sarah, born April 3rd, 1686.

Elizabeth, born November 8th, 1689.

Nathaniel, born July 30th, 1693.

Samuel, Jr., born March 4th, 1696.

Mary, born August 9th, 1698.

Abel, born July 17th, 1700.

Christian, born September 5th, 1702.

Edith, born April 26th, 1705.

John, born December 3rd, 1707.

Sarah, born October 27th, 1711.

Again the records fail us, and of this most interesting family of children we are able to furnish only one line, that of Nathaniel, born July 30th, 1693. Nathaniel was married three times, and had seven children. This Gunn was also a very prominent citizen. He was known as Deacon and was a leader in church and town affairs. It is recorded that his rule was to visit every family in his community at least once in each week and to have prayer with this family, if permission were given him. His old home in Sunderland stood until 1875, when it was burned. Nathaniel, like many Gunns before and after him, was a pioneer. He was one of the builders and founders of the town of Montague, Massachusetts.

Many interesting accounts of him, as well as his descendants, are included in Mr. Pressey's History of Montague, Massachusetts. It seems that Deacon Nathaniel had been married three times, but we have the name of only one of

his wives, Esther Belden. The children born to Deacon Nathaniel and Esther were:

Nathaniel, Jr., born January 24th, 1726 (later Lieutenant).

Moses, born October 28th, 1727; died in infancy.

Moses, born October 19th, 1728.

Asahel, born November 16th, 1736.

Elisha, born June 16th, 1733.

Asahel Gunn, a son of Deacon Nathaniel, married a girl named Thankful Marsh in the year 1751. He was a keeper of the town meeting house, for which service he received the sum of two English shillings a year. His wife, Thankful, taught the first school in the city of Montague, Massachusetts, and the principal studies were the three R's, reading, riting, and rithmetic. Asahel and wife, Thankful, had eight children, all the names not known, but two sons, Asahel, Jr., and Eli, served in the War of American Independence. Asahel, Jr., a Revolutionary soldier, was born February 5th, 1757, and held the rank of Lieutenant in that war. He was discharged as a Captain, October 3rd, 1778.

Deacon Nathaniel's son, Nathaniel, was born January 24th, 1726. He married Miss Dorothy Marsh. He not only went by the name of Lieutenant Nathaniel, but he, like his ancestor, was active in church affairs and held the title of Deacon. It is judged from the printed records that he was a staunch and very active Baptist, for it is recorded that he was a tavern keeper, that it was recognized as headquarters for wayfaring Baptist Ministers, and that in course of time this Tavern became known as The Baptist Tavern. It is recorded also that Lieutenant-Deacon Nathaniel with others

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protested bitterly against the sale of common lands for the purpose of raising money to repair their meeting house. It seems that Lieutenant Nathaniel was twenty years of age when he married Dorothy Marsh in March, 1745. Ebenezer Marsh, the father-in-law, gave him a tract of land of several hundred acres, upon which he moved, cutting the original forests thereon for the timber to build his home. In 1773 Lieutenant Nathaniel was appointed by his fellow townsmen on the "Committee of Correspondence," whose duty it was to take up with the mother country, England, the matter of aggressions being made upon the colonists by England. He was also a town "Selectman" from 1778 to 1795 intermittently.

When Lieutenant Nathaniel died he was buried in the old town cemetery at Montague, Massachusetts, and there is an inscription on his grave which speaks of his "Kindness to pilgrim and stranger." Lieutenant Nathaniel and Dorothy had eleven children:

Dorothy, born December 25th, 1745.

Submit, born September 2nd, 1747.

Jemmima, born December 3rd, 1749.

Nathaniel, born June 15th, 1752.

Moses, born May 3rd, 1754.

Stephen, born August 18th, 1756.

Elijah, born December 25th, 1759.

Elisha, born November 5th, 1761.

Elihu, born November 10th, 1763.

Elisha, again, born October 10th, 1765.

Mercy, born January 12th, 1768.

Another most interesting line of Gunns, and impossible

herein to record but one line from eleven children. It is interesting to note the Bible names used by these early Christians.

Elihu Gunn, born November 10th, 1763, the ninth child in a large family, married Lucy Phelps and they, too, had a large family. Their children are as follows:

Elihu Phelps Gunn, born March, 1792.

Jane, born May 15th, 1794.

Harriette, born July 19th, 1797.

Nathaniel, born February 21st, 1799.

Dorothy, born October 2nd, 1800.

Jemmima, born July 12th, 1802.

Elijah, born July 30th, 1804.

Aaron, born April 4th, 1806.

Ruth, born June 24th, 1808.

Lucy, born December 14th, 1810.

The eldest son of this marriage, Elihu Phelps Gunn, born in 1792, married Miss Abrigal Hubbard, and lived until 1865. He left a number of children, as follows:

Elihu, born ———

Elijah, born 1819, died 1841.

Abrigal, born July 14th, 1821; married to William Crowell, April 25th, 1853.

Daniel B., born May 8th, 1823; married Hannah Pratt, May 6th, 1846.

Nathaniel, born November 24th, 1825; married Mary Connelly, April 21st, 1857.

The first son of this family, Elihu, married Miss Amy

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Barrett, and upon his death in 1895 was survived by the following children:

Charles Elihu, born December 29th, 1852.

Amy Anna, born April 5th, 1854.

Melbon Crowell, born May 29th, 1856.

Abrigal Florence, born February 2nd, 1859.

Edward Leroy, born April 5th, 1861.

Charles Elihu Gunn, born December 29th, 1852, married Miss Ida Wilson, and they had one son, Rev. Charles Groshan. This Rev. Charles G. Gunn was for a number of years pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian Churches in Greenville, South Carolina, and made quite a name for himself. In the city of Greenville, South Carolina, there were several colleges, among them "Chicora," one of the leading Presbyterian Colleges in the South, for girls. The wife of the author of this work often had the pleasure of hearing Brother Gunn's sermons, and it was through her, once a student of Chicora College. that your humble author was brought in touch with our distinguished Brother Rev. Charles, who very kindly furnished the records contained in this, the first chapter of Part II of this book.

A study of New England History bears out the facts mentioned in this work, that the Gunns were pioneers; they were founders of cities, and builders, and they were lawyers, statesmen and patriots. They were in many instances the very backbone of their community, and are today very numerous in New England, especially in the Connecticut Valley. The New England Gunns not only were instrumental in laying the foundation of that great section, but when time came to fight they were ready. Their Revolu-

tionary record is full of interest. They helped in a large way to free these United States from foreign rule, and having helped free it, they set about in their constructive and Christian way to help to make it a better place to live. And to this day they are recognized in their communities as leaders, and as worthy, upright and Christian people.

The first part of the book is devoted to a history of the
 subject from the time of the first appearance of the
 word in the English language to the present day. The
 author shows how the word has been used in various
 senses and how its meaning has changed from time to
 time. He also discusses the etymology of the word and
 the influence of other languages on its development.

CHAPTER II.

"THE VIRGINIA GUNNS."

The first English settlement in North America was made on the banks of the James River in 1607. The point of settlement was called Jamestown. These early settlers had small farms scattered along the fertile banks of the river. For the next few years they had trouble with the Indians. They had sickness and death, which greatly reduced their numbers, and from time to time new colonists would arrive to fill in the gaps made by death. In 1622 there was a population of about four thousand in Virginia, and by 1648 this number had increased to fifteen thousand, of which a good portion were negro slaves imported for work on the rapidly growing tobacco plantations. Having studied carefully the average increase in population, it is estimated that in the year 1635 there were between five thousand and ten thousand white settlers in the State.

In the year 1635 the English King granted a tract of 300 acres of land to Doctor Christmas. This land was located in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, which was one of the eight counties in the State, the others being James City, Charles City, Henrico, Warwick River, Charles River, Accomack, and Warrosquoke. The land granted to Doctor Christmas was on the north side of the Poquoson, which was an Indian name for the low, marshy, grand river. This grant of land was made to the Doctor as follows: fifty acres for personal adventure, fifty acres for the personal adventure of his wife, Isabelle, and fifty acres each for the four

CHAPTER V

THE VIRGINIA CASE

The first British settlement in North America was made on the banks of the James River in 1607. The story of early Virginia is full of interest. The first settlers were small groups scattered along the banks of the James. For the first five years they had trouble with the Indians. They had no money and their only goods were such as tobacco and furs. In 1622 there was a great disaster of which the Indians were the cause. The settlement had increased to fifteen thousand of which a great portion were men of arms. The Indians had been for some years making friendly relations. Having made friendly relations the Indians returned to hostilities. It is estimated that in the year 1622 there were between two thousand and two thousand five hundred in the state.

In the year 1655 the English first granted a charter of incorporation of land to James Oglethorpe. This land was located in Eastern Georgia. Virginia, which was one of the eight colonies in the state, the other being Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The first grant was made to Oglethorpe on the north side of the Chesapeake, which was a letter from the parliament, passed in 1609. The first of land was made in the colony in 1607. The first settlement was made in 1607. The first settlement was made in 1607. The first settlement was made in 1607.

following gentlemen who accompanied the Doctor and his wife over this trip of adventure to the new world. These four were named William Gunn, Richard Corbe, Isabelle Atwell, and Zackariah Foster. The grant was dated November 21st, 1635. This grant is recorded in the public books of the State, and so far as we know, this William Gunn was the first Gunn to settle in the South, and was first, or second, Gunn to settle in the New World. We hope that William was a brother to the New England Jasper as the old Scottish tradition says, but having no authentic record we leave that to your imagination.

The next Gunn that we have record of having come over from the old country to Virginia was Thomas Gunn, who was born in 1650 in England, and came to Virginia, settling where Petersburg now stands. Thomas Gunn had a son, Thomas Gunn, born in 1689, and Thomas Gunn had a son named John Gunn. This Thomas, born in 1689, was a grandfather of the Sterling Gunn who served in the Revolution, and who is reputed to have fired the first cannon in that war, and who was an eye witness to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He is buried in Caswell County, North Carolina.

This line of Gunns is incomplete by reason of the fact that they became so scattered. Living first in Virginia, members of the family moving to North Carolina, while others moved to Kentucky, others in Tennessee. David Gunn, who was born in 1782, was one who moved to Kentucky, in 1812.

A descendant from Thomas Gunn, the first named above, gives the following list of children of one Gunn family who

lived in Caswell County, North Carolina. These children are:

Emily Gunn, Hilda Gunn, Mary Eliza Gunn, Daniel Gunn, William P. Gunn, Allen Gunn, Jones Gunn, and Jefferson Gunn. The first named child, Emily, married Mr. Henry Philips Ulmer in Alabama in 1830, which shows that some of this family had moved into Alabama.

Mrs. Adelno Gibson, of Kensington, Maryland, is descended from this line of Gunns.

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X Mrs. Grant Rideout, of Chicago City, Minnesota, is also descended from this line of Gunns and at this time is active in working on the records of this line.

There was a Samuel Gunn who moved from Murpheysboro, Tennessee, to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, sometime about 1800. Samuel died in this place. His son, William Henry Gunn, moved from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to Starksville, Mississippi, where he died in 1873. William Henry has a son, J. O. Gunn, now living in Starksville, Mississippi.

Though from these two early Gunn arrivals there are many very valuable Virginia record books missing, the paid experts in genealogy have reported from books available, such as deeds, wills and guardianships, that William Gunn of Elizabeth City, Virginia, had at least one son, James, living in Charles City County, Virginia, in 1688; possibly there were more, but missing records have thrown our searchers off their track if so. The author thinks there must have been a son, William, for in most every Gunn fam-

ily whose records show children we almost always find one named for the father or grandfather. Certainly there was a William Gunn descendant who died in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1795. James, of Charles City, had a son, John Gunn, born about the time James moved from Charles City to Henrico County, possibly 1699.

This John Gunn, like other Gunns, was a pioneer and a builder of cities. Early in life, to be exact, upon reaching the age of 21, he obtained through Governor Spotswood of Virginia a grant from the English crown to 150 acres of land in Henrico County. This was dated August 17th, 1720. On February 18th, 1722, he obtained another such grant to 250 acres of land in Henrico County on Horsepen Creek, and on September 28th, 1730, he obtained another grant to 300 additional acres on Horsepen Creek. On June 8th, 1736, John got his final grant of land for 717 acres of land on Shockoe Creek. The two grants on Horsepen Creek, comprising about 550 acres, included a greater part of what is now the West End residential section of Richmond, Virginia. While the 717 acre grant on Shockoe Creek is now the East End of Richmond. In 1737 William Byrd, who owned land adjoining John Gunn, sold off some small tracts for building lots, and then began the building of the town of Richmond, which prior to this division and sale had been nothing more than a trading post for Americans and Indians for a period of about 75 years. John Gunn lived and farmed upon his land, covering what is now Richmond. The old Henrico County records show that he was one of the land processors for the Parish from 1736 to 1752.

Upon the death of John his home place and all property

The above report was written in 1871 and was
 made by the State of Virginia. It contains
 a description of the State and its
 resources in 1871. It is a valuable
 document for the history of the State.
 to the State of Virginia.

The State of Virginia was a commonwealth
 under its laws. It is a state of
 the age of 20. It is a state of
 Virginia. It is a state of
 land in the State of Virginia. It is
 1750. It is a state of
 grant to the State of Virginia. It is
 Grant and on September 20, 1750, it was
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 land in the State of Virginia.

covering the State of Virginia. It is
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 holding more than a certain part of the
 for a period of time. It is a state of
 and the State of Virginia. It is
 Virginia. It is a state of Virginia.

from the State of Virginia. It is a state of Virginia.

went to his son, James Gunn. James lived in the old home place and operated the farms until his death in 1775. Upon his death he left all his lands to his son, John Gunn, and divided his personal property between John and Ariana, who, so far as our records go, were the only two children of James Gunn. John was born in Henrico County in 1765, and his sister, Ariana, was born in 1770. About this time it was decided to move the Virginia Capital from Williamsburg to Richmond, and the Virginia Legislature in 1780 passed an act authorizing the condemnation of land for the location of the Capitol grounds.

John Gunn's land and home place pleased the committee so well that parts of it were condemned and the committee fixed the value of four tracts of one-half acre each which John still held, as follows

Lot No 405 at 191 pounds 10 shillings.

Lot No. 393 at the same price.

Lot No. 391 at 300 pounds.

Lot No. 404 at 600 pounds. This lot was where John lived.

This John Gunn having been a child of only about 10 years when his father died and left him this valuable estate, had been provided for by his father before death in the naming of James Buchanan as Guardian. This James Buchanan was a wealthy Scotch merchant, and very prominent in Virginia affairs, he having served on the committee with Thomas Jefferson in locating and improving the "Public Grounds" where was located the State Capitol.

John Gunn married Miss Sarah Scherer (a granddaughter of General Nicholas Scherer of Hess-Cassell) on the 3rd

In the early morning, the speaker rose to address the House. He spoke of the importance of the work that lay before them, and of the need for unity and cooperation among all members. He then turned to the report of the Finance Committee, and expressed his confidence in the wisdom of the recommendations made there. He concluded his remarks with a call for continued vigilance and diligence in the discharge of their duties.

The speaker then introduced a bill for the relief of the distressed, and asked for its consideration. He explained the provisions of the bill, and urged its passage. He then announced that the House would adjourn until the following day.

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day of July, 1784, and to this couple were born seven children, as follows:

James Gunn, born May 12th, 1785 (never married).

Harriet Emeline, born October 21st, 1787; married John Turpin).

John Scherer Gunn, born January 3rd, 1790.

Emmeline Gunn, born September 16th, 1792 (died in infancy).

Emily Fowler Gunn, born May 2, 1795 (died December 11, 1817).

James William Frederick Gunn, born August 6th, 1798.

George Maxwell Gunn, born October 21st, 1802 (died in infancy).

Of these children of John and Sarah we have the following account:

James never married.

Emmeline died in infancy.

George Fowler died in infancy.

John Scherer Gunn married Miss Ann Elizabeth McCraw on November 18th, 1809, and to this union was born two children, as follows:

Samuel McCraw Gunn, born October 5th, 1812.

Elizabeth Greenhow Gunn, born June 27th, 1817.

Of the record of Samuel we have failed to connect. Possibly some of his living descendants can take it up, but Elizabeth Greenhow married Joseph Tyrre in 1847, and to this Gunn girl, now Mrs. Tyrre, was born four children: Joseph

On the 15th of July, 1794, and in the night next day, were killed
the following

James Wilson, born 1740, died 1794, aged 54
James Wilson, born 1745, died 1794, aged 49
John Wilson, born 1750, died 1794, aged 44

James Wilson, born 1755, died 1794, aged 39
John Wilson, born 1760, died 1794, aged 34
James Wilson, born 1765, died 1794, aged 29

John Wilson, born 1770, died 1794, aged 24
James Wilson, born 1775, died 1794, aged 19
John Wilson, born 1780, died 1794, aged 14

James Wilson, born 1785, died 1794, aged 9
John Wilson, born 1790, died 1794, aged 4

The above children of John and Sarah were the issue
of the above

George Wilson died in infancy
Thomas Wilson died in infancy
James Wilson died in infancy

John Wilson, first married, died in 1794, aged 54
on November 15, 1794, and in the same year was
reburied as follows

James Wilson, born 1740, died 1794, aged 54
John Wilson, born 1745, died 1794, aged 49

Of the issue of James and Sarah were killed in 1794
the same of the same description and age as the above
with the following names: James Wilson, born 1740, died 1794, aged 54
John Wilson, born 1745, died 1794, aged 49
James Wilson, born 1750, died 1794, aged 44

Tyrre, in 1856; William R. Tyrre, born in 1848; Sallie Tyree, born 1851, and Emma Tyree, born 1858. Sallie married Mr. Edgar Eugene Davis in 1873. For many years he was Superintendent of the City Water Works.

Trace back now to James William Frederick Gunn, the sixth child of John and Sarah. At the age of 24, on November 27th, 1822, James William Frederick married Miss Mary Ann Burlington, a daughter of Hon. Josiah Burlington of Henrico County. Burlington was a representative of one of the most prominent English families that had come over to the New World, his ancestor, Nicholas Burlington, the immigrant, having received grant of land from the Crown as early as 1621. These lands on the banks of the James River were held in the family until the year 1837.

Gunns have been noted throughout the ages for their large families, and truly James William Frederick was a real Gunn of the Old School. He and his wife, Mary Ann, were blessed with twelve children, as follows:

Emily Fowler, born December 31st, 1823 (never married).

Ann Mariah, born September 11th, 1825 (died in infancy).

George Scherer, born September 3rd, 1826 (died in infancy).

William Frederick Gunn, born April 27th, 1829.

James Montgomery Gunn, born October 20th, 1830.

Robert Semple Gunn, born August 3rd, 1832.

John Howard Gunn, born May 18th, 1834.

Lewis Lunsford Gunn, born November 9th, 1835.

Richard Burlington Gunn, born July 30th, 1837.

There is a list of names in the margin of the book which are
very interesting and which I have not seen before. I have
never seen them before in 1872. It may be that the
Department of the War has them.

There are also in the margin of the book names of
other people who were in the service. At the end of the
book there is a list of names which I have not seen before.
The names are arranged in alphabetical order and I have
found many names which I have not seen before. I have
also found many names which I have not seen before.
The names are arranged in alphabetical order and I have
found many names which I have not seen before. I have
also found many names which I have not seen before.

There are also in the margin of the book names of
other people who were in the service. At the end of the
book there is a list of names which I have not seen before.
The names are arranged in alphabetical order and I have
found many names which I have not seen before. I have
also found many names which I have not seen before.

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other people who were in the service. At the end of the
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book there is a list of names which I have not seen before.

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other people who were in the service. At the end of the
book there is a list of names which I have not seen before.

Josiah Gunn, born September 2nd, 1838.

Eugene Kinkaid Gunn, born May 12th, 1843.

It is interesting here to note that James William Frederick, though several hundred years removed from the Old Highland Clan Gunn, still clung to its name. He had one son named for the Coroner of Caithness and Chief of the Clan, and four other sons, James, William, Robert and John, named for four of the Coroner's sons. And these sons had before them the courage and fighting ability of the Clan, and when their State called for Volunteers to repel the Northern invasion of their State, we find they volunteered en masse, and they fought bravely and with honor, as Gunns before them had always done and Gunns to follow them will always do. These brothers served as follows in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War of 1860 to 1865:

William Frederick Gunn, Lieutenant of Henrico Southern Artillery.

James M. Gunn, Lieutenant of Henrico Troop Cavalry.

Josiah M. Gunn, Captain of 15th Virginia Artillery.

Robert S. Gunn, Private Pamunkey Artillery.

John Howard Gunn, Private Pamunkey Artillery.

Lewis Lunsford Gunn, Engineering Corps, Richmond defense.

Richard Burlington, Lieutenant in Otey Battery Artillery.

Eugene K. Gunn, Private in the Richmond Grays, that Infantry organization which all Southern historians praise.

These brave Gunn soldiers came through the Civil War alive, though several of them were wounded.

This family of Gunns might be properly called "The Berry Hill" Gunns, by reason of the fact that John Gunn had in 1806 acquired the "Berry Hill" estate along the banks of the James River, where the family moved to. "Berry Hill" is located four miles from Richmond and extends from the Osborne road to the James River. The "Berry Hill" Gunns were members and regular attendants of the Four Mile Church.

William Frederick (the son of James William Frederick), was born April 27th, 1829. On November 18th, 1857, he married Miss Jane Elizabeth Fppes, and to this union were born two children, William Junius Gunn on February 22nd, 1860, who died unmarried, and his sister, Sallie Virginia Gunn, born August 28th, 1863. Sallie Gunn married Edwin Mercer Ball on July 1st, 1890. Sallie Gunn Ball's only child was Helen Elizabeth Ball, born September 22nd, 1892. Helen married Mr. R. A. Fisher, April 12th, 1917, and now has two sons, Raymond Ashby, Jr., born December 2nd, 1918, and Frederick Edwin, born January 15th, 1922.

James Montgomery Gunn, aforementioned, who was born on October 20th, 1830, and who served in the Civil War, married Miss Margaret Carter, and had only one child, a daughter, Marger Gunn, who died unmarried.

Lewis Lunsford Gunn, who was born Nov. 9th, 1835, and who served in the defense of Richmond during the Civil War, came home after discharge and married Miss Mariana Childrey on November 5th, 1868. Mariana was a daughter

of John Thomas Childrey of Henrico County, and was a descendant of Josiah Childrey, one of the early English settlers in Virginia, he having come over about 1625.

To Lewis Lunsford and Mariana were born three children:

Eugenia F. Gunn, born August 8th, 1869.

Edward Ryland Gunn, born November 9th, 1875.

Randolph Wellford, born October 12th, 1878.

Eugenia married Mr. H. H. Johnson and had three children: Jessie, who died young; Howard H., who was born November 8th, 1901, and who married Miss Jessie Leone Broadway on August 1st, 1925. The third child of Eugenia was Lewis Lunsford Johnson, born November 4th, 1906.

Edward Ryland Gunn married a Miss Ege or Miss Gee. The typist has not made your author's record clear on this point.

RANDOLPH WELLFORD GUNN (the youngest child of Lewis Lunsford) was born October 12th, 1878. He was the last of the name Gunn to be born in the old Home Place, "Berry Hill," for some years after this the beautiful old Colonial estate was divided up among the heirs and sold to ready purchasers. Today there are about sixty to seventy owners of the small tracts cut from "Old Berry Hill." Early in life Randolph Wellford became interested in the business world, and from the very start he made his mark where he entered. He first began his business career in Richmond by entering the Wholesale Grocery Business at the age of twenty-one. With his first entrance into the firm of C. W. Antrim and Son Wellford made good. He was not the kind of young man who changes jobs every Saturday night, but

he stuck to his job. He tried to make good, and he did. He remained with this company for twenty-one years, when in 1920 he and his associates formed the Gunn-Ellis Co., Inc., of Richmond, and took over the business of C. W. Antrim and Son. Wellford Gunn, as he is most commonly known by his associates, became President of this business and has remained at its head since that time. He has made a success of it, and while making a success for himself he has not been overlooked by his fellows, for he has served as Worshipful Master of the Lewis Guitter Lodge, No. 317, of Master Masons, and is at present the First Vice President of the State of Virginia Wholesale Grocers' Association. Since entering the business world Wellford has always found time to devote to civic, religious and charitable causes, and is today a man widely known, loved and respected by his fellow citizens of Richmond.

Randolph Wellford Gunn was married on November 10, 1903, to Miss Alla Dawson Jones, a daughter of Mr. Burwell S. Jones and Catherine Woodall Jones. Wellford's wedding ceremony was performed in the Park Place (now Pace Memorial) Church, of Richmond, Va. To this union have been born six bright and charming children:

James Antrim Gunn, born August 9th, 1904.

Lewis Burwell Gunn, born August 20th, 1905.

Catherine Gunn, born January 9th, 1911.

Randolph Wellford Gunn, Jr., born January 9th, 1911.

Richard Eugene Gunn, born March 8th, 1915.

Alla Virginia Gunn, born October 16th, 1923.

And here we introduce one of the most interesting pair of Gunn twins, Catherine and Wellford, Jr. Other pairs will be found in the Georgia Gunn section of this book.

Randolph Wellford Gunn lives in Ginter Park, which is one of the North Western residential sections of Richmond. Here he and his family have a lovely home and are a happy family. The author once had the pleasure of visiting in this home and during this visit he learned to love this family of Gunns and to know that they are true Gunns in every sense of the word. Wellford Gunn has in his possession a very old family Bible which not only gives accurate family information from the James Gunn who died in 1775, but also includes some very interesting notes. A most interesting verse written by George Wythe being one of the notes.

Josiah M. Gunn was one of the eight soldier sons of James William Frederick, and served with the rank of Captain in the Confederate Army. Though next to the youngest of the sons, Josiah M. Gunn was born September 2nd, 1838. Josiah married Miss Elizabeth Daniel Riddell, of Cumberland County, Virginia, and to them were born three children.

William Randolph Gunn, who was born in April, 1875, and died without leaving heirs. Kate Bullington Gunn, who married Hon. W. K. Mathews, a prominent attorney of Richmond, Virginia. Julien Gunn, who was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, on July 1st, 1877. On November 17th, 1910, Mr. Julien Gunn married Miss Teresa Louise Clarke, a daughter of Arthur B. Clarke and Leila Berry Clarke.

And since their marriage have been residents of Westhampton, Henrico County, Virginia.

Julien Gunn, after finishing the regular course of public schools, studied at the University of Virginia and at Richmond College. While in college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha College Fraternity, also a member of the Phi Delta Phi University Law Fraternity. After finishing his study of the law, his chosen profession, Julien was admitted to the State Bar of Virginia in June, 1904, and at once began a devotion to his work, which has won for him a place of honor in his State.

He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Henrico in 1907 and served ably and with distinction from January, 1908, to January 1st, 1912. In 1913 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and served in that capacity from January, 1914, to January, 1916. In 1915, while serving in the House of Delegates, he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, and served as Senator for his district from January, 1916, to January, 1924, two full terms, having been re-elected by his fellow citizens to this honorable office. By 1920 the name of Julien Gunn had reached the ears of the then President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson (a man whom this author believes truly was the greatest President our country ever had). President Wilson, knowing of the true worth which Julien Gunn was and would continue to be to his country, appointed him to the office of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, but for reasons satisfactory to Julien this appointment was declined. In 1923 Julien Gunn was again elected to the Virginia Senate for a period of

four years, which, when completed in 1928, will round out for him twelve years of continuous service in this body. An excellent record, and one which this author hopes and believes is just a beginning of the greatness of this bright and outstanding member of our family, Julien Gunn. Julien has three sons: Julien, Jr., born September 3rd, 1912; Oscar Berry, born December 20th, 1914, and Arthur Clarke, born June 23, 1918.

Another interesting Gunn was James Gunn, born in Henrico County, December 13th, 1813, and while sufficient records have not been produced, we are sure that he was one of the descendants of James Gunn of Charles City. This James of 1813 prior to and during the Civil War was a prominent lumber dealer in Virginia. He also owned and operated a Box Manufacturing plant. The name of his wife is missing from our records, but this couple had a large family of children, as follows:

James Frederick.

Thomas H.

Beatrice.

Regina.

William S.

Arthur.

Acors Rathbone.

Of these children we know the following: Arthur M. Gunn is the ancestor of a line of Virginia Gunns. One of his daughters, now Mrs. John E. Fowler, who lives in Washington, D. C.

James Frederick Gunn, the first named of the children, was born July 9th, 1837, and married Miss Eudora Childrey.

To James Frederick and Eudora were born five children; Edgar Grannville, Eugene, Regina Pocahontas, Lillie Eudora, and Frederick Vest. The father, James Frederick, died January 22nd, 1925, and the mother, Eudora, had died on February 5th, 1885. Of the children of James Frederick and Eudora we have the following records:

Edgar Grannville Gunn, born July 18th, 1858; on the 4th day of June, 1890, he married Miss Katherine Carpenter Miller, who was born May 15th, 1872. To Edgar Grannville and Katherine Miller Gunn have been born two charming daughters, Miss Katherine Eudora, born March 21st, 1891, and who married Mr. Donald Stuart Leas, on June 1st, 1916. The other daughter, Harriett Grannville, born July 2nd, 1894, married September 30th, 1916, to Mr. Sydney Evans Sharwood.

Katherine Eudora Leas has the following children: Katherine Miller Leas, born June 5th, 1917; Donald Stuart Leas, Jr., born June 20th, 1918, and Alice Leas, born February 10th, 1922, who died in infancy. Harriett Grannville Sharwood has two children, Marion Grannville Sharwood, born April 5th, 1918, and Harriett Gunn Sharwood, born June 11th, 1921. That's right, Gunn girls, stick to the old family name now and then. Let it live even with our Gunn girls.

Now other children of James Frederick Gunn: Eugene Zollicoffer Gunn was born December 2nd, 1862, and he married Miss Elizabeth Miller. We hope if there are descendants of this union that they will connect up with this work, in which they have been left out because the information was not given to your author.

Regina Pocahontas Gunn was born October 16th, 1864, and married Mr. Walter Derry Simmons, and to this couple were born three sons: Walter Derry, Jr., Reginald, and Frederick.

Lillie Eudora Gunn, born October 23rd, 1866, married to Mr. William Gray Wattson, April 16th, 1890, and they have children: Helen Gray Wattson, born February 16th, 1891; Lillian Eudora Wattson, born August 30th, 1892, and Hazeltine Childrey Wattson, born March 29th, 1899. Helen Gray Wattson married Mr. Thomas Pollard on October 27th, 1912, and they have a little girl named for its mother, Helen Gray Wattson, born March 30th, 1916. Lillian Eudora Wattson married Mr. H. Ryrie Wood on October 27th, 1914, and they have two children: Lillian Wattson Wood, born May 8th, 1917, and Margaret Gordon Wood, born November 14th, 1919. Hazeltine Childrey Wattson married Mr. Shirley Brockett Potter on June 3rd, 1922, and they have a little girl, Hazeltine Shirley Potter, born January 3rd, 1924.

Frederick Vest Gunn, born July 23rd, 1871, was a son of James Frederick Gunn and Eudora Childrey Gunn. He entered the business world early in life and has become one of the active and substantial business men of the city of Richmond, Virginia. He is the head of F. V. Gunn & Co., an organization which was founded in 1894 and which business has been a success from its beginning, and the credit lies on the head of Fred Vest Gunn, its founder and head. Fred Vest Gunn married Miss Maud Porter February 28th, 1899, and to them have been born two bright and promising

sons: Angus Porter Gunn, born on November 25th, 1899, and Frederick Vest Gunn, Jr., born July 5th, 1904.

Ariana Gunn, born March 25th, 1770, daughter of James Gunn, as mentioned in this chapter, first married a Mr. McCartney, but upon his death Ariana Gunn McCartney married Hon. Edward Cunningham on the 18th day of August, 1796. Ariana's children were:

1. John, born September 1st, 1797; died August 28th, 1798.
2. Richard Hooppe, born January 9th, 1799; died June 17th, 1887.
3. Mary Burleigh, born March 25th, 1800; died April 10th, 1803.
4. Edward, born March 19th, 1802; died January 18th, 1875.
5. John Atkinson, born October 3rd, 1803; died March 21st, 1881.
6. Ariana Bethia, born September 11th, 1805; died December 8th, 1886.

The Cunningham descendants of Ariana have been far more interested in the family than many of their relatives, the Gunns, have. It was indeed a pleasure to find that they had almost a perfect record of the entire family from Ariana down to date of this publication. In the Cunningham family records there is an original letter written to one of the early members of the family by Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, who was a close friend of this family of

Gunns. To any of the Cunningham family interested in their family records you are referred to Mr. Richard Cunningham, care The State and City Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Virginia, who has a complete record.

The Virginia Gunns stand out prominently in our family affairs, and it is indeed unfortunate that the author of this work has been unable to get a complete record of all the Virginia Gunns, but many of them have kept no record. Many of them were not interested enough to furnish records which they did have and the work was hindered. But it is hoped that with this chapter of records as a basis, that at some future date a more complete record will be published. The Virginia Gunns are really the fathers of the Georgia Gunns, the Alabama, the Carolina and the Mississippi Gunns as will be shown in this work. In later years there were families of Gunns who came direct to the Carolinas and Georgia from the old country. The great number of Gunns in these States are descendants from the Old Virginia Gunns, who after the War of Revolution began the move south to find new homes.

The Gunns in Virginia have always been ready to serve when their country called. An example of this was the eight Gunn brothers who served in the Civil War, mentioned in this chapter.

During the Revolutionary War there were many Gunns

from Virginia who served. A partial list of these Revolutionary heroes includes: *

Captain James Gunn.

Richard Gunn.

Gabriel Gunn.

Jacob Gunn.

Isaac Gunn.

William Gunn.

Elisha Gunn.

George Gunn.

Of these revolutionary soldier Gunns, Captain James certainly was a descendant of William of 1635, because of the name James so common in this line. He later moved to Georgia, where he became General Gunn, the first United States Senator from Georgia.

Richard Gunn served in the Virginia Militia, moved to Georgia about 1800, and drew Soldier's bounty of land, and is the ancestor of a large line of Georgia Gunns.

Gabriel Gunn by his biblical name must certainly have been one of those New England Gunns who had moved to Virginia. After the Revolution he also moved to Georgia and was a pensioner in the State.

Jacob Gunn was a Major and is buried near Milledgeville, Georgia, with inscription on his tomb, "Maj. Jacob Gumm."

Isaac Gunn and Elisha Gunn must have been New England Gunns also, for the name is found nowhere in Gunn

* Note. McAllister's Virginia Militia Record books, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

For George, Jacob, Isaac and William.

records except the New England line. Elisha served in the war as a substitute for another man, a slacker.

William Gunn moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, and after the war drew his soldier bounty of land and had children in Georgia.

George Gunn was a brother of William and Richard above named, and he too moved to Georgia after the Revolution, lived in Wilkes County, and died in Taliaferro County, which had been created in 1825.

Jacob, Isaac and William all served in the 2nd Augusta Battalion, Militia. Richard served in Virginia Militia. Captain James was on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene and otherwise prominent during the Revolution.

CHAPTER III.

REVOLUTIONARY WILLIAM GUNN

The expert generalogist employed by your author in preparation for this work has assured him that William Gunn who settled in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1635 had several sons; that while they have been able to produce the name of only one, James Gunn of Charles City, mentioned in Chapter 2, that surely William Gunn who lived and died in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1795, was a great-grandson of the original settler.

Certainly we know that William Gunn of 1795 had married a girl named Hannah White. That to William and Hannah had been born several children. And whether William was a native born American, descended from William of 1635, or whether he immigrated from the highlands of Scotland, we know that when he died in 1795 in Brunswick County, Virginia, he left the following children:

William Gunn.

George Gunn.

Richard Gunn.

Radford Gunn.

Silas Gunn (lost track of).

Peter Reid Gunn (lost track of)

Sylvia Gunn (lost track of).

The first three named of these Gunns we know served in the Revolutionary War from Virginia, and herewith is given the best account possible of each of these children:

William Gunn, the first named, was a soldier of the Revo

lution and served in the 2nd Augusta Battalion of Militia in Virginia. He served in the same regiment with his brothers Richard and George. After the Revolution, William Gunn obtained a grant of 200 acres of land in Wilkes County, Georgia. This grant is dated May 25th, 1784. Wilkes County, Georgia, had been obtained from the Indians in 1763 and 1773 by treaty made with the Indians by Governor Wright of Georgia. The Georgia Constitution of 1777 named the territory Wilkes County. In 1790 there were eight-two thousand people in the State of Georgia, and of this number thirty-six thousand lived in Wilkes County. William Gunn seems to have moved from Virginia to live upon his land grant, for a few years later we see records of him giving deed to two and one-half acres of it to a man named John Little. This was in April, 1814. William Gunn had two children: Elizabeth Gunn, who married Harrison Mallory in Wilkes County, July 2nd, 1807, and a son, John Gunn, who married Catherine Hammock of Wilkes County, Georgia, August 5th, 1810. If Elizabeth and Harrison had children we don't know it. But John Gunn died about 1820 to 1821 and left two small children, George and Sicily. Their guardian was John J. Harper and he filed returns for their upkeep in Wilkes County in 1822.

In the year 1825 the Georgia Legislature created the County of Taliaferro out of parts of Wilkes, Green, Hancock, Warren and Oglethorpe Counties. The home place of John Gunn's orphans, George and Sicily, was included in the new county, and in 1826 their records were transferred to Taliaferro County. The section from which Taliaferro County was created was known as "Five Points" by reason of the

fact that the five counties above named formed a point where they joined.

Sicily Gunn married on July 9th, 1826, Mr. John Wynne in Taliaferro County.

George Gunn married Nancy Doster in Taliaferro County, May 22nd, 1831, Mr. Larkin R. Gunn, Justice of the Peace, officiating. No record of this George is left to us. Possibly he had no heirs, and none of the oldest inhabitants have been able to give any information about him.

This exhausts the line of William Gunn, the Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, who came to Wilkes County, Georgia, about 1784 to 1785.

CHAPTER IV.

"REVOLUTIONARY GEORGE GUNN"

George Gunn, the second son of William of Brunswick County, also came to Georgia; he had married a woman named Anne. George died in Wilkes County in 1807, and his wife, Anne, died in Wilkes County in 1819. They may have left several children, but we have records of only one son, George W. Gunn, who married Miss Eliza Elizabeth Darden in Taliaferro. June 6th, 1841. Born to this union were several children:

1. Richard Jefferson Gunn, killed in the Civil War serving in the Southern army, Company "D," 49th Georgia Infantry.

2. Nancy Ann Gurn married Thomas Jones in Taliaferro County, September 14th, 1871.

3. Elizabeth Ann Gunn.

4. Sarah Frances Gunn married Jacob Rucker, and mother of John Rucker now living in Taliaferro County.

5. Tressie Ann Gunn, born March 26th, 1849, married in Putnam County, Georgia, June 20th, 1869, to Cornelius Marchman.

George W. Gunn died in Taliaferro County between October, 1850, and December 3rd, 1850. His will was probated in this county and he named as his executors his wife, Eliza Elizabeth, and his great-uncle, Jonathan Gunn, mentioned in a following chapter.

CHAPTER V.

"REVOLUTIONARY RICHARD"

THE GEORGIA GUNNS

Georgia was settled in 1733 by General James Oglethorpe. but as this is a Gunn history and not a Georgia history, we omit that period of Georgia history until after the Revolution. At the close of this war Georgia was in a very impoverished condition. All the important towns in the State were in ruins. Her population had become scattered and her negro slaves had either been carried off by the Royalist element or had fled into other parts. So Georgia got busy to build up her State. From 1777 to 1783 large numbers of settlers from Virginia came down to take advantage of the opportunities offered by Georgia. Most of these early settlers, especially those brought down by General George Mathews in 1783 settled along the Broad River in what was then known as the Goose Pond Tract. Other bands of Virginians came and settled along the Little River. The best historians of Georgia say that these immigrants from Virginia were of the better class of people, who brought with them large supplies and even their slaves for use on the rapidly growing tobacco plantations.

When the Georgia Legislature met in 1793 there were cre-

Note. To join Daughters or Sons of the American Revolution on record of Richard Gunn, Sr., cite Land Grant Book of Lee County, Georgia, page 124. The said book is now in the office of the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

ated several new counties, among them Oglethorpe, which was named for the first settler, James Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe County was cut off from Wilkes County, which at that time, as mentioned before in this work, was the most thickly populated, the largest and most industrious county in the State.

With the founding of Oglethorpe County the Gunns from Virginia began to come, sometime between 1793 and 1800. Richard Gunn, of the Revolution, had married Miss Elizabeth Radford in Virginia. They were in well fixed circumstances, and moved to one of the large tobacco plantations in Oglethorpe County. Richard Gunn was born June 26th, 1761, in Brunswick County, Virginia, and had married Elizabeth Radford about 1784, in Virginia. Elizabeth Radford was born in Virginia, May 16th, 1761. When Richard and Elizabeth moved to Oglethorpe County, about 1793 to 1800, they brought with them their family, household goods and slaves, and settled in a part of Oglethorpe County near what was then known as "Five Points," and which tract of land was included in the new county of Taliferro which was created by the Georgia Legislature in 1825 out of parts of Oglethorpe, Green, Wilkes, Warren and Hancock Counties.

Richard Gunn, known now as Senior, Revolutionary Soldier, died in Taliaferro County, June 30th, 1840 and was buried in an old family burying ground which is well kept today, and where many of the family are buried. A most interesting and humble old colored man, Quinnie Chapman, now owns all the land surrounding this cemetery, and he keeps the cemetery in good condition. The D. A. R. society is planning to mark the grave of Richard, which to this date

is unmarked though known by all. Beside him is buried his wife, Elizabeth Radford Gunn, who died in Taliaferro County August 9, 1847.

To Richard, Sr., and Elizabeth were born several children, as listed below:

- (1) Jane Gunn (called Jincey), born July 31st, 1785.
- (2) Nelson Gunn, born April 16th, 1787.
- (3) William Gunn, born December 5th, 1789.
- (4) John Gunn, born September 18th, 1791.
- (5) Richard Gunn, Jr., born July 15th, 1795.
- (6) Radford Gunn (Rev.), born May 13th, 1797. By some accounts Rad was last child born in Virginia, the rest of the children were born in Georgia after the family moved.
- (7) Elizabeth Gunn, born October 31st, 1799.
- (8) Larkin R. Gunn, born August 24th, 1802.
- (9) Jonathan Gunn, born September 2nd, 1809.

Each of these children of Revolutionary Richard will be mentioned in detail with their descendants under separate sections A to I in this chapter, but before going into that, there are some interesting sidelights on the early Richard Gunn that will be interesting to note. One is a deed of gift which he made to his oldest child, Jincey (Holden), dated December 21st, 1826. This deed gives to Jincey certain slaves, Molly, Sarah, and Sophia. Was written in Oglethorpe County and recorded in Taliaferro County in 1826.

Another deed by Richard in his old age, was a deed of gift to his youngest child and son, Jonathan Gunn. Deed was dated February 6th, 1833, in which father gives to son

the old home place, and some slaves, Big Willis and wife, Cate, also Little Willis and Hillery. Possibly a whole family of slaves went with the home place which Jonathan received. This deed was witnessed by Richard Holden and Thomas Holden, two grandsons of Richard.

SECTION (A) JINCEY OR JANE GUNN.

Jincey married Jeremiah Holden in Warren County, Georgia, on June 17th, 1805. To this couple were born three children:

Richard Holden, born November 10th, 1806.

Elizabeth Holden, born February 5th, 1809.

Thomas Holden, born January 10th, 1811.

Thomas Holden married Miss Susan Aiken, a daughter of James Akins.

Richard Holden married Miss Cicily Akins in Taliaferro County, March 15th, 1835.

No record of Elizabeth.

Thomas Holden and Susan Akin Holden had the following children:

William Franklin Holden.

Isaiah Holden.

Mary Jane Holden.

Mack Holden.

The first named, William Franklin Holden, married Miss Nancy Moore, a daughter of William Moore. To William

Franklin and Nancy Moore Holden were born the following children:

William Oscar Holden, of Crawfordville, Georgia.

Thomas Claud Holden, of White Plains, Georgia.

John F. Holden, of Crawfordville, Georgia.

Horace Moore Holden, of Crawfordville, and Athens, Georgia.

Miss Stella Holden, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Horace Moore Holden married Miss Mary Corry, daughter of Judge William Corry of Green County, Georgia. Horace Holden was at one time Judge of Superior Court, Northern Circuit. He was later Judge on the Bench of the Georgia Supreme Court, and later retired from public life and entered the practice of law in Athens, Georgia. "Miss Mary," as she is known and loved by all who know her, is a great-niece of Alexander H. Stephens of Crawfordville. The greatest man possibly ever born in the South.

To Judge Horace M. Holden and wife, "Miss Mary," were born children:

Frank Alexander Holden.

Mary Stephens Holden.

Howard Lewis Holden.

Queen Elizabeth.

Anna Frances.

The author here has deviated from the usual course of this record book to include the record of one who since childhood has been like a brother. One who was born next door to your author, who grew up together as school-boys, entered college together, roomed together, graduated

from the University of Georgia together, and who in later years went to the Great World War together and who served together in parts of France. I refer to Frank A. Holden, lawyer, soldier, gentleman, and author of the most widely read book on the great war, "War Memories."

SECTION (B) NELSON GUNN.

Nelson Gunn, the second son of Revolutionary Richard, was born April 16th, 1787. He married Miss Jane Reynolds in Warren County, Georgia, December 24th, 1807. Born to this couple were the following children.

Larkin Gunn, born January 14th, 1809.

James Gunn, born January 9th, 1811.

Charles Gunn, born April 24th, 1813.

Parmella Gunn, born January 20th, 1816.

M. A. Gunn, born March 4th, 1819.

Eliza Jane Gunn, born March 14th, 1820.

Gunn traditions in Taliaferro County say that Nelson Gunn moved with his family to Alabama, or Mississippi, and the author has been unable in five years' search of records and correspondence with Gunns to find the descendants of Nelson Gunn's children. Nelson Gunn kept in touch with the family back home, for his death is recorded May, 1829. Possibly he died in another State. It is hoped that some day his descendants will connect up these missing links.

SECTION (C) WILLIAM GUNN—"BUCK GUNN"

William Gunn, the third child of Revolutionary Richard,

was born in Virginia, December 5th, 1789. Moving to Georgia with his family, he possibly lived with the family in Oglethorpe County for a while, but as soon as he was old enough he drifted down into the adjoining County of Warren, met, loved and was married to Miss Pleasance Stephens. The date of this marriage was February 5th, 1811. During the next fifteen years William, who by this time was known as "Buck" Gunn, farmed in what was then Warren County, but when the Georgia Legislature created the County of Taliaferro in 1825 they also created a new home county for "Buck" Gunn, for his home place was within the territory of the newly created county. And he is listed in the records as one of the pioneer citizens of Taliaferro.

"Buck" Gunn and family lived in what is known as "Black Log" district of the county, and when he died he was buried in another private Gunn burying ground. "Buck" Gunn lived with his family at what is now known as "The Nancy Gunn Crossing," between Crawfordville, Georgia, and Barnett, and when he lived there many Indians were still scattered in that section of the county and he often had to bribe them with trinkets to keep down trouble. His daughter, Nancy Gunn, for whom the old home place and railroad crossing is now named, is also reported to have had trouble with the Indians even in her day.

"Buck" Gunn and his wife are buried side by side in the old Greason graveyard about a mile back of his old home place. "Buck" died in his home March 7th, 1854, at the age of 65. His wife, Pleasance Stephens Gunn, who was born in 1788, survived him by many years, living to the old age of 85 years. She died March 23, 1873.

Children born to "Buck" and Pleasance Gunn were:

- (1) Jincey Gunn, born November 12th, 1811, never married.
- (2) John Robert Gunn, born April 12th, 1813. (See separate heading.)
- (3) William Nelson Gunn, born December 6th, 1814 (See separate heading.)
- (4) Richard Gunn, born March 11th, 1817. (See separate heading.)
- (5) Mary A. Gunn, born July 20th, 1818. (See separate heading.)
- (6) Raphael, born June 20th, 1821, never married.
- (7) Nancy Gunn, born March 26th, 1823. (See separate heading.)

JOHN ROBERT GUNN, the second child of "Buck" Gunn, born April 12th, 1813, died May 24th, 1888. Married Sallie Chapman, who was born January 11th, 1805, and died February 10th, 1886. Both are buried in the City cemetery of Crawfordville, Georgia. Sallie Chapman was a daughter of Nathan Chapman. John R. Gunn received from his father William ("Buck") a deed of gift to the old home place. This deed, dated August 27th, 1838. How long after the father's death John R. lived at this place is not known, but in his later years he moved to the house now occupied by his maiden daughters, Susan, Adelia and Elizabeth. Here John R. died. When John R. died he left a will which was dated May 3rd, 1887, which disclosed the fact that he was wealthy, he being a large stockholder in the

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and also a holder of large acreages of land, and stocks. He is reputed to have left a large quantity of gold, which in his wisdom he had accumulated after the close of the Civil War, when currency was so fickle.

Born to John R. and Sallie were:

William Nathan Gunn.

John Ross Gunn.

Sarah Emily Gunn.

Emeline Jane Gunn.

Samuel R. Gunn.

Mary E. P. Gunn.

Susan Ann Eliza Gunn.

Nancy Adelia Gunn.

William Nathan Gunn was born October 1st, 1834, and on March 22nd, 1857, he married Fannie E. Nunn, who was born January 16th, 1835. W. N. Gunn died October 26th, 1909; his wife died July 7th, 1903. Both are buried in the Crawfordville cemetery.

William Nathan Gunn, with his brothers J. Ross and Samuel, enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War. William and Ross both served in Company "E" of the Seventh Georgia Cavalry, later changed to Company "E," Tenth Georgia Cavalry. William was discharged at Appomattox, Virginia, April 26th, 1865. William was a farmer and an upright Christian man, loved, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born, lived and died in Taliaferro County.

Georgia. Born to this couple were:

Thomas Oliver Gunn.
Uly Samuel Gunn.
George Robert Gunn.
Eleanor Gunn.
Lettie Gunn.

THOMAS OLIVER GUNN was born March 6th, 1859, and married Miss Amanda Burel of Gwinnett County, on October 13th, 1881. The name Burel is French, Amanda's grandfather having come over to this country from France when a young man. Both Thomas Oliver and wife Amanda are still living, and are surrounded by some of their children and grandchildren, and "Grandma Bettie," the mother of Amanda, whose noble and Christian life has been an inspiration to all Gunns who have known her since she first came into Ollie's home with his marriage to Amanda. Surely here is one mother-in-law whom the Lord has sent to bless a home and all its members; surely here is one whose life and its example will live long after her frail and fast weakening body has gone to rest.

As for Ollie and Mandy, as they are known today, since they married they have devoted their lives to Christ. They have raised as fine a family of Gunn children as it was ever this author's privilege to know. They have been successful. Ollie Gunn is recognized as one of the most successful farmers in the county. For years his methods and his ideas have been copied and he is known as a very successful man. Not only has he set a pace in that line but for several years

he was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and in such capacity he set about to put his skill and methods to work for the good of his whole community. His term of service for his county will forever be remembered by the progressive and forward steps the county took. He is also a ranking Deacon in the Baptist Church and active today in all forms of church and civic affairs.

Born to Thomas Oliver Gunn and wife Amanda were:

William Fred Gunn, born June 27th, 1884.

Nellie Gunn, born December 1st, 1882.

Roger Watson Gunn, born September 19th, 1888.

Clem Oliver Gunn, born July 22nd, 1892.

Claud Thomas Gunn, born July 22nd, 1892.

William Fred Gunn was educated in the High Schools of his home town, and after attending Locust Grove Institute he entered Mercer University, from which he has received degrees of A. B. and M. A. Fred Gunn is an educator of note in the State. He has held positions as Superintendent of Schools of such cities as Gainesville, Georgia; Sparta, Georgia, and Sandersville, Georgia. He, following the example set by his father, is also active in church work, Sunday School Superintendent and teacher. Fred Gunn has a bright future, and this history of the Gunn family is too early to include all the greatness of Fred. Fred Gunn married Miss Hettie Barton on September 16th, 1917, and to them has been born a bright young son, Fred Allyn Gunn, born January 23rd, 1919, and Barton Gunn.

Nellie Gunn, the second named child of Ollie Gunn, married Marshal R. Saggus of Crawfordville, Georgia, June

10th, 1903. Mr. Saggus is one of the leading business men of the town, active in all public affairs of Church, School and State. Truly he is one worthy of a place in the Gunn records and we are proud of him. Born to Nellie and Marshal R. Saggus:

Oliver Saggus, student at Georgia Tech.

Everett Saggus, student in High School.

Christine Saggus, student in Grammar School.

ROGER WATSON GUNN, the third child of Ollie Gunn, after being educated in the public and High Schools of his home, went to Locust Grove Institute, where he completed his education. Returning home from college, he began to follow in the footsteps of his father, and entered the field of Progressive Agriculture. Roger, though one of the youngest independent farmers in the county is one of the best. It is not at all unusual for numbers of visitors to go to his beautiful farm partly in the city limits of Crawfordville, to see the sights of hog raising, fruit growing, truck farming and the like, in which arts Roger has become a master. Roger is the Clerk of the Crawfordville Baptist Church. He is the teacher of the Young Men's Bible Class, and for years he was the youngest Deacon on the board. Aside from his many activities he is active and interested in the firm of Uly S. Gunn & Son, merchants of Crawfordville.

Roger has been twice married. First to Miss Corine Davis, February 14th, 1912, and to this couple were born two children, Roger Wesley, Jr., born March 7th, 1913, and now a student in school, and Glenn Thomas, born October 7th, 1918, and who died August 12th, 1923. Roger's second

marriage was to Miss Sarah Doster of Union Point, Georgia.

CLEM OLIVER GUNN AND CLAUD THOMAS GUNN. The famous "Gunn Twins," educated in Taliaferro County, they, like their older brothers, attended Locust Grove, and then went to Georgia Tech. Leaving Georgia Tech, they decided to enter the Army as a profession. The Great World War found them Lieutenants in the United States Regular Army and they were sent to France together, arriving in France they were for the first time in their lives separated. They both served through the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, being in charge of detachments of Heavy Artillery, they served with distinction for themselves and honor and glory to their country, and upon their return to the States after the war they accepted their discharge from the service to enter the business world. But the Old Army Life would not be denied. Like all good soldiers, they yearned for it again, so they re-entered the service and were assigned to Coast Defense as First Lieutenants. Today they are both serving in the Philippine Islands Coast Defense, and with their usual "Twin Luck" they are together, though far from home folks.

Clem Oliver married Miss Hazel Kirk Melton of Crawfordville, Georgia, and to them has been born a son, Clem Oliver Gunn, Jr., on April 25, 1923.

Claud Thomas Gunn married Miss Martha Mabon of Pennsylvania, and to them has been born a daughter, September 9th, 1924, whom they very happily named "Betty Burel" in honor of "Grandma Bettie."

ULY SAMUEL GUNN, the second named son of William Nathan Gunn, was born February 6th, 1864. To say that I have dedicated this book to him is not enough. To say that I have named my only son for him is not enough. To say that he is MY FATHER, and that I love him, I honor him and I respect him will explain what your author thinks of this Gunn better than pages of history about him. Uly Gunn was born at the close of the Civil War; he was reared during the awful Reconstruction period; he had the glorious privilege of attending public school three months in his whole life. Yet today he is an educated man. He is a successful man. For thirty years he has been recognized as one of the leading business men in Taliaferro County. He has served in many small capacities of Municipal, School and Church affairs, but his talents were business. He has used his talents well, and while an active member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge, and other local organizations, he devoted his time and attention to his business and his family. There never was a better father and husband. There never was a man who made more success from so few opportunities.

On August 30th, 1892. Uly S. Gunn married Miss Olive Belle Alford of Morgan County, Georgia. In the early days of their married life, when the struggle was hard, here was one who was always ready and willing, and also capable, to shoulder her part and help her family in its climb upward. She was active in the business adventure of Uly S. Gunn when he gave up the railroad as a profession and embarked in the business world in 1894. And with two deep thinking heads together, two pairs of willing hands ready to work,

they laid the foundation, and having laid the foundation—honesty and hard work—they began to add the structure, thrift, right living, and attention to detail, and thereon builded a success.

Born to Uly S. Gunn and Olive Belle Alford Gunn were the following children:

(1) Robert Russell Gunn, born September 23rd, 1893 (your author).

(2) Gladys Boswell Gunn, born July 25th, 1895 (died in infancy).

(3) Elizabeth Gunn, born January 20th, 1897 (died in infancy).

(4) Mary Olive Gunn, born May 28, 1901.

(5) Gladys Elizabeth Gunn, born December 22nd, 1911, killed in automobile wreck July 19th, 1916, when a Georgia Railroad train hit the family car.

(1) Robert R. Gunn graduated at Alexander Stephens Institute in Crawfordville, Georgia, entered the University of Georgia at age of 16; graduated in Law June, 1914. Member Sigma Chi Fraternity, Phi Kappa. Italix Club. President University Cotillion Club. Manager University Track Team. Red and Black Staff. Practiced law in Crawfordville until outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the first officers' training camp. Married Miss Mary Emma Gee of Crawfordville, Georgia, June 2nd, 1917. Went to France with the 82nd Division; transferred to the 78th Division, where he was Assistant Provost Marshal of that Division during St. Mihiel and Argonne drives. After armistice was signed he was made Provost Marshal in charge of a large

French city. Honorably discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, June 1919, as First Lieutenant, Provost Marshal Department. Later promoted to Captain in Reserve Corps. Entered the business of his father January 1st, 1920, under firm name of Uly S. Gunn & Son. Organizer of the Roy Dozier Post of the American Legion and commander of same since its organization. Member of W. O. W., K. of P. Past Master of Dawson Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M. Has one son, Uuly S. Gunn, the second, born to Robert and Mary Emma Gunn June 4th, 1921.

(2) Mary Olive Gunn, having graduated from Stephens High School with first honor in the year 1915, entered Agnes Scott College, where she soon took rank at the top in all forms of college activity. Finishing her studies at Agnes Scott, she was married March 24th, 1920, to Mr. Homer Hannah Howard of Decatur, Georgia. Born to them three lovely little girls:

Mary Olive Howard.

Beverlyn Howard.

Della Jean Howard.

GEORGE ROBERT GUNN, the third named child of William Nathan, was born June 12th, 1866. He early in life decided to enter the ministry, and to that end he entered Mercer University after having completed his studies in the home town public school. After his course at Mercer he entered the Baptist Ministry and held several charges, but early in his work he was stricken with disease and died just as his career was begun. He died April 13th, 1895, and is

buried in the Gunn family square in the Crawfordville Cemetery.

ELEANOR GUNN, the eldest daughter of William Nathan Gunn, was born March 3rd, 1858. She married Daniel W. Atchison of Taliaferro County, where they have lived since. To Eleanor and Daniel have been born the following children:

James W. Atchison (married Eleanor Caldwell).
Allie Atchison (married Claud Chapman).
Eddie B. Atchison (married Sarah Leadbetter).
Sallie Lou Atchison (married Jeff Stewart).
Rosa Atchison (married Ollie Taylor.)

LETTIE GUNN, daughter of William Nathan Gunn, was the youngest child of this family. She married Charlie C. Caldwell, and to them was born a large family of children.

John C. Caldwell.
R. Guy Caldwell.
Curtis Caldwell.
Albert Caldwell.
Harold Caldwell.
Amy Caldwell.
Eleanor Caldwell. (Married James W. Atchison)
Susie Mae Caldwell, who was killed in the same auto and train wreck in which her cousin, Gladys Gunn, lost her life July 19th, 1916.
Alberta Caldwell (Married Foster Rhodes)
Louise Caldwell.

JOHN ROSS GUNN was the second child of John Robert Gunn and Sallie Chapman. John Ross was born June 22nd, 1844, and is living today. He married Miss Mary Jane Cox in Taliaferro County, December 5th, 1869, and they have since that time made their home in Crawfordville, Georgia. Until recent years Ross Gunn, as he was known, was active in church and town affairs. He was a farmer and merchant at times, and has always been honored and respected in his home town.

Born to John Ross and Mary Jane were three children: Samuel Edgar, Willie, and Bessie.

Bessie, born in November, 1870, married Henry M. Allen, September 14th, 1892, and they have no children. Henry for years was in the United States Government mail service.

Willie, born September 5th, 1873, married Charlie Thaxton, and to this couple have been born three children: Charlie Ross, Winnie Davis, and Webster.

Samuel Edgar Gunn, the only son of John Ross, was born February 24th, 1872. He married Miss Idis Bentley in Wilkes County, Georgia. Sam Gunn, as he is known, has been actively engaged in the mercantile business in Crawfordville, Georgia, for many years. He is a true Gunn, honest, hard working, pays his debts, and is an active worker in the Baptist Church. Born to Sam and Idis Gunn were the following children:

Alvada Gunn, born August 9th, 1896.

Fortson Gunn, born August 5th, 1898.

J. Samuel Gunn, born May 6th, 1908.

Esther Gunn, born January 29th, 1900.

Helen, born June 25th, 1911.

Doris, born April 5th, 1913.

Grace, born September 30th, 1914.

Miss Alvada Gunn is one of the outstanding Gunns in this book. Early in life she received the inspiration to enter the Foreign Mission field, and began preparing herself for this work. After completing her studies at Bessie Tift College she was sent out by the Southern Baptist Mission Board to China, where she has just finished a term of five years service among the revolutionary and heathen Chinese. At the time this book goes to press she is home on leave and making her plans to return to her work when civil conditions there will permit.

Fortson LeRoy Gunn, the second child of S. E. Gunn, was one of the first boys in the county to enlist in the army when the U. S. A. entered the World War. He was quite young, and though seriously wounded, he made a name for himself and won added glory to the name of Gunn. After he was honorably discharged from the army he entered Mercer University, where he graduated in law, and practiced law in Crawfordville, Georgia, for a greater part of that time. Fortson Gunn was the first Taliaferro County veteran of the World War to have a child born to him after that conflict. This boy was Frank LeRoy, born March 21st, 1920. Another son has been born since that one, Samuel Milton Gunn, born September 5th, 1921. Fortson Gunn married Miss Eva Herndon, February 15th, 1918.

Sarah Emily Gunn, the third child of John Robert, was born April 3rd, 1849. She married James Akins November 21st, 1875, and this couple had two sons, John W. and Calvin S.

Emeline Jane Gunn, born April 2nd, 1840, married William T. Chapman, October 6th, 1859, and this couple had the following children: Newton, Jackie, Delos, Ira, Geneva, Sallie, Anna and Janie.

Samuel R. Gunn, son of John Robert, born March 23rd, 1838, enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War and was killed by gunshot from the Yankees at the Battle of Seven Pines.

Elizabeth Gunn, born March 2nd, 1836; Susan Ann Gunn, born April 8th, 1842, and Nancy Adelia Gunn, born October 25th, 1846, are the three aunts to whom the author referred in the preface to this work. Neither of these daughters of John R. and Sallie have ever married, but lived with their parents. When the parents died they remembered these three maiden daughters in the disposition of the property and left them the home place, Georgia Railroad stock and other goods and chattels. These three Gunn girls have lived and served for many years. They are the most devout Christians this author ever saw. No visitor ever enters their old home place but that they are immediately impressed with the Christian atmosphere in this home. Prayer and song are in order in this home, not cards or dancing. In recent years, since this work was begun, God

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has seen fit to break this circle by taking Elizabeth, the eldest of the sisters, but it is hoped that the remaining two may be spared many years that they might continue to spread Christian joy and comfort around them. Surely here is one place where the name Gunn has been made to mean more for the upbuilding of a Christian race of people than in any other place yet found.

WILLIAM NELSON GUNN, the third child born to William ("Buck") Gunn and wife, married Louvicey McGinnity in Taliaferro County, November 22nd, 1836. William Nelson was known as Uncle Billie. He was an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman. With the help of his industrious wife he laid up a good store of this world's goods, although he lost much by his generous response in standing security and endorsing notes for supposed friends. Uncle Billie lived in Crawfordville in his last years, and his home was at all times open to friend, relative or stranger, and Uncle Billie received them in the true Christian manner in which he lived. He was active in Church work until his death in Crawfordville October 3rd, 1886. He was buried in the Crawfordville cemetery. His wife, Louvicey, followed him to the grave within a few months. She died April 12th, 1888. Born to Louvicey and William Nelson were:

William Robert Gunn.

Mary E. Gunn.

Sardinia Gunn.

William Robert Gunn, born October 12th, 1837, married Miss Emily Dickson of Baldwin County, Georgia. Bob

Gunn, as he was known, was a man of the highest integrity, great force of character and deserved and held the supreme respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. Bob Gunn was active in the merger of the Crawfordville School and the Alex Stephens School, and when funds were needed he assumed the whole burden upon himself. Always on the alert to serve his fellow man, in church or school or town affairs. For more than forty years he was an active and leading member of the Baptist Church and his children cherish today the memories of a well spent life in service to God and his fellow man. For such was the life of Bob Gunn. He died January 15, 1903. Born to Bob Gunn and wife were:

Lula D. Gunn, born August 6th, 1867, married Clem G. Moore of Oglethorpe County, for years editor of The Advocate-Democrat, now owner and proprietor of the Moore Print Shop in Crawfordville, which organization is handling the publication of this work.

Lee Nelson Gunn, born April 21st, 1869, educated in the Crawfordville Schools, served in the Spanish-American War as a volunteer. Lee, who is the senior member of Gunn Bros., married Miss Anna Graham of Greensboro, Georgia, and to them have been born two bright and charming children. A daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Graham Lee Gunn, both now students in the Alexander Stephens Institute, Crawfordville, Georgia.

Leila Gunn, born October 31st, 1871, married William C. Chapman in Taliaferro County, November 26th, 1891. W. C. Chapman is today one of the leading citizens of this part

of the State. For nearly thirty years he has been a leader in church, town and county affairs. His ideas and his constructive enforcement of them have meant much to the community in which he lives. Though a business man and a Christian gentleman and not a politician, he has often been drafted by his people for service. On many occasions when political trickery was spending itself in this county, the mere presence of Will Chapman in a meeting, or his name on a ballot, has changed a situation which seemed to be headed for the rocks. Here's a man worthy of a Gunn girl and worthy of his place in the Gunn family records. There has been born to Leila Gunn Chapman three daughters: Clyde Marie, who married Glen Vincent Taylor; Emma Missouri, who married Gray Rackley, and Mary Leila Chapman.

Eugene Clifford Gunn, son of William Robert, born August 7th, 1874, married Miss Kate Maltbie, who died before the publication of this work. Eugene is the junior member of the old firm, Gunn Bros., in his home city, which in recent years has been converted into the Crawfordville Hardware and Furniture Company., one of the most active and growing places of business in the county. Known by all people in his community as "L" Gunn, he is honored and respected and has often been complimented by his municipality.

Wade H. Gunn, born December 17th, 1876, the youngest child of William Robert, early in life began to travel, and he is today one of the many globe trotting Gunns, of which class your author claims an honorary membership also.

Mary E. Gunn, the second child of William Nelson, married Willis Gunn of Morgan County, a descendant of another branch of Revolutionary Gunns, which this author has been unable to trace. Born to Mary E. and Willis were children: Jesse D. Gunn, Robbie Gunn of Vienna, Georgia, and Lena Gunn, who married Simon Chapman, a brother of W. C. Chapman, mentioned before.

Sardiana Gunn, known as "Denie," married Rev. L. R. L. Jennings of Crawfordville Baptist Church, December 30th, 1868. Rev. Jennings was one of the widely known and respected Baptist ministers in the State and spent his life in service to God and his fellow man. He and his wife, "Denie," both died in Crawfordville and are buried in the Gunn section of the local cemetery. Born to "Denie" and Rev. Jennings were two children: William Robert Jennings, who married Miss Elizabeth Corry, and Miss Mary Jennings, who married W. W. Brown of Atlanta, Georgia.

Richard Gunn, son of "Buck" Gunn and Pleasance Gunn, and the fourth child of this marriage, was named for his grandfather, Revolutionary Richard Gunn. He was called Richard, Jr., and "Dick." He married Miss Martha Ann Rhodes of Greene County, a daughter of Miami Rhodes. She was born April 28th, 1825, and died July 19th, 1860, and is buried in a private cemetery near Crawfordville. "Dick" Gunn was born March 11th, 1817, and died June 27th, 1849, and is buried at "Public Square." Born to "Dick" and wife were the following children: William Henry, Alexander, Laura and Juddy.

William Henry Gunn, who married Miss Amanda Taylor of Taliaferro County on December 5th, 1867, had the following children:

Anna C. Gunn, who married Bob Monk of Robinson, Georgia.

Willie, who married Jessie Overton.

Oliver, who married James Morris.

Rosa Belle, who married Cordie Dickerson.

Nona, who married Alvin Stewart.

Frank, who married Miss Ruth Thaxton.

Ethel, who married Alva Rainwater.

Robert, who married Miss Addie Willoughby.

Alexander H. Gunn, born November 15th, 1846, married Mrs. Dunn, widow of Dr. Dunn. There were no children to this marriage. Alex Gunn died May 27th, 1904.

Laura Gunn, born June 20th, 1852, married J. V. Andrews, known as "Doug," and a prominent citizen in his county. Laura Gunn Andrews died in Crawfordville April 7th, 1919. Laura and "Doug" had the following children:

Robert Lee.

William C.

Mattie.

Roxie.

Gordon.

Norman.

Juddy Gunn never married.

Mary A. Gunn, the fifth child of "Buck" and Pleasance Gunn, married Frederick Askin in Taliaferro County, Febru-

ary 18th, 1847. After the death of her husband; Aunt Polly Askin, as she was known, was active for years in the business world, making quite a success for herself. She and her husband are buried in the old Greason burying ground of the Gunns. They had one daughter named Ella, who died without issue.

Raphael Gunn, the sixth child of "Buck" and Pleasance Gunn, died without issue and little is known of her.

Nancy Gunn, the youngest child of "Buck" Gunn, never married, but lived in the old home place for many years. She was a successful farmer, and made a name of honor for herself in her community. The old Gunn home place after her death has been known as the Nancy Gunn Place.

SECTION "D" JOHN GUNN

John Gunn, the fourth child of Revolutionary Richard, was born September 18th, 1791. He died in infancy.

SECTION "E" RICHARD GUNN, JUNIOR

Richard Gunn, Junior, the fifth child of Revolutionary Richard, was born July 15th, 1795. Moved to Georgia with his father about 1800. He married June 22nd, 1820, but where we have been unable to find. There is a tradition in the family that he moved westward, possibly to Alabama or Mississippi. He, of course, kept in touch with the family back home, but all of the family of this age have died and no local records give any light on this Richard except an old family Bible which gives dates or birth, death, etc.

Richard had four children, possibly in another State to which he moved, as we have no record of them among the Georgia Gunns. Born to Richard were the following children:

G. W. Gunn, born July 7th, 1821.

W. A. Gunn, born April 7th, 1823.

N. A. Gunn, born November 23rd, 1826.

R. T. Gunn, born July 31st, 1829.

With the hope that some Gunns, some day may be able to carry out this incomplete record the author drops this line here.

SECTION "F" RADFORD GUNN.

Of the life and family of Radford Gunn, the sixth child of Revolutionary Richard, a whole book might easily be written, for he is one of the most interesting Gunns this author has found in his study of the family.

Radford Gunn was born in Virginia, May 13th, 1797, just before his family moved to Georgia. On August 27th, 1813, he married Miss Peggy Rhodes in Oglethorpe County. He married a second time in Warren County, Georgia, to Miss Ann J. S. Beck, on August 11th, 1840, his first wife having died some years before this time.

Rad was converted while ploughing in the fields in the year 1820. At once he heard a call for the ministry, and being poorly educated, his wife, Peggy, who was educated, began a course of instruction, which, coupled with Rad's

natural ability, soon placed him at the top in his chosen profession, the Baptist Ministry. For forty years Rev. Rad Gunn was one of the greatest and most widely known preachers in Georgia. His services were always in great demand and during his career he held many prominent pulpits in Taliaferro, Warren, Green, Hancock, Lincoln and Columbia Counties. His first church was "The County Line Baptist Church," which he had joined, and in which he began to preach in 1822. During his long career Rad baptized more converts in his section than any other Baptist minister had done up to that time, and his teachings gained such fame for him that he became a leader in his field. In the early '50's the Universalists were gaining headway in middle Georgia and were rivals of the old Georgia Baptists. It was decided that Dr. Sheehan, a leading minister of the Universalist Church, would meet Rev. Rad Gunn, the leader of the Baptist faith, in a two-day joint debate, on the two faiths. The first day's debate was held at Oak Grove Baptist Church, and Dr. Sheehan opened the debate. He relied on his education, his mastery of the language and his skill as a speaker to down Rad. But after Rad's reply on the first day it is said that Sheehan left, and did not report for the second day's meeting, and that from then on the Universalists have weakened in middle Georgia, while the Baptists have grown by leaps and bounds. It is said that Rad quoted Greek and Hebrew with the tongue of a scholar, and that his thorough knowledge of his subject and his able manner of delivering it had much to do with the laying of the foundation for the strong percentage of Baptist believers in that section even up to this day.

Rad Gunn was not only a preacher of distinction, but he was the founder of the town of Norwood, Georgia, which for many years was named Gunn's Mill, the name being changed in 1879, to be named for Hon. T. M. Norwood, United States Senator from Georgia, who had donated considerable money to build a school in Gunn's Mill.

Rad Gunn was not only a preacher and a founder of a town, but he was a soldier. Though entirely too old to engage in the actual hostilities of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Georgia Infantry as a chaplain, where he might best serve in that capacity and also to be near his son, William Gunn, who served in Company "B," 48th Georgia Infantry, and of whom Rad was very fond.

The trials and hardship of the Civil War were too much for the declining years of Rad's life and he died at his home in Warren County June 15th, 1866. He had fought the good fight and had kept the faith, and was ready when the time came to join his forefathers in that home prepared for all who live as he had lived.

Peggy Rhodes of Oglethorpe County was born September 16th, 1793, and she died in 1838 or 1839, having given birth to seven children. These born to Rad and Peggy were:

James R. Gunn, born July 10th, 1814.

Richard N. Gunn, born June 15th, 1816.

Elizabeth Gunn, born June 17th, 1818.

John C. Gunn, born October 6th, 1820.

Abrigal Gunn, born June 18th, 1823.

Caroline M. Gunn, born May 26th, 1830.

William T. Gunn, born August 31st, 1837.

Of these children we have the following account:

James R. Gunn married Mrs. Margaret Gresham, widow of Jonathan Gresham, in Wilkes County, Georgia, September 22nd, 1840. He having been educated for the ministry to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father, moved to Hancock County, Georgia, to enter this field. While here he served in several churches and was Chaplain of Daniel Lodge, No. 85, F. & A. M., at Island Creek in Hancock County. James R. Gunn had two children, James B. and Radford, who are said to have moved to Terrell County. If there are descendants of this line we have been unable to locate them in the years of search.

Richard N. Gunn, the second son of Rev. Rad, married a widow, Mrs. M. A. Allen, in Warren County, July 7th, 1859, and nothing more is known of him.

Elizabeth, the third child, married Mr. Pittman, June 17th, 1834, and they had two children, Radford and Sylvester.

John C. Gunn was educated for the ministry, and was making a bright start, when he was stricken by disease and died December 25th, 1855. He had never married.

Abrigal never married. She is buried in the New Providence Church cemetery with her father and several brothers.

Caroline Minerva Gunn married Jabez M. Thompson and they had two daughters, Mary Ann and Margaret Jane. Rev. Robert Seals, for years a leader in the Baptist ministry in Georgia, is a grandson of Caroline Minerva Gunn. Rev.

Bob Seals, as he is known, has lived up to the traditions of his forbears, and has been a credit to the family of his grandmother. He was also very kind in helping your author gather records in this work.

William T. Gunn, the youngest child of Rev. Rad, who served in Company "B," 48th Georgia Infantry, during the Civil War, married Miss Susan Beck in Warren County, May 8th, 1859. To this union was born a large family of children, as follows:

Thomas Jefferson Gunn, born August 7th, 1861.

Sophia Gunn, born April 19th, 1866.

Elizabeth C. Gunn, born September 27th, 1867.

John H. Gunn, born December 1st, 1869.

William Robert Radford Gunn, born March 25th, 1871.

Nancy Beck Gunn, born January 13th, 1874.

Susan Margaret Gunn, born February 5th, 1876.

Eva May Gunn, born October 5th, 1878.

Theo Dora Gunn, born January 13th, 1881.

Dudley Gunn, born August 31st, 1883.

Thomas Jefferson Gunn married Miss Hattie Strozier in Wilkes County, February 17th, 1892, and some time thereafter this couple moved to Millen, Georgia, where they have lived and raised a large family, as follows:

Julian Gunn, born May 7th, 1893 (died in infancy).

William S. Gunn, born May 8th, 1894, moved to Peoria, Illinois.

Lucy Mildred Gunn, born November 14th, 1895, living in Millen, Georgia.

John Glover, born January 3rd, 1897, living in Millen, Georgia.

Jeffie, born July 28th, 1898, living in Millen, Georgia.

Robert, born December 30th, 1899, living in Peoria, Illinois.

Charles Dudley, born March 23rd, 1901 (died in infancy).

Harold W., born May 20th, 1904. (Student at Mercer University.)

Bettie Sue, born June 29th, 1905, living in Millen, Georgia.

Sophia Gunn, born April 19th, 1866, married Mr. W. W. Cofer in Wilkes County, Georgia, and later died in Savannah, Georgia, October 2nd, 1918.

Elizabeth Gunn, born September 27th, 1867, never married and is now living in Pineora, Georgia, with one of her sisters.

John H., born December 1st, 1869, died in infancy.

William Robert Radford, born March 25th, 1871, never married. He died in Summit, Georgia, in March, 1907.

Nancy Beck, born January 13th, 1874, married Mr. A. J. Orr, a wealthy and prominent tobacco planter of Wilkes County, November 11th, 1903. Children: William, Susan and Dorothy.

Susan M., born February 5th, 1876, married Mr. W. A. Strickland on February 25th, 1896, and is now living at Concord, Georgia. Children: Ruth, George, Julia, Mildred, William, Susie, Judson, and Helen.

Eva May married Mr. L. S. Perkins and is now living at Marlow, Georgia. One child, W. Claude Perkins.

Theo Gunn married Dr. M. A. Massoud, and is now living at Pineora, Georgia. One child, Graham Abi Massoud.

Dudley Gunn married Miss Bettie Bowman in Peoria, Illinois, and is now living there. Two children, Theo and Diana.

This completes the line of Rev. Rad Gunn, the son of Revolutionary Richard Gunn.

SECTION "G" ELIZABETH GUNN

Elizabeth Gunn, the seventh child of Revolutionary Richard, was born October 31st, 1799, possibly the first child in the family to be born after the family moved to Oglethorpe County, Georgia, from Virginia after the Revolutionary War.

Elizabeth married a Mr. Rhodes; records lost and first name not known. But this family of Rhodes have moved off and the author could not get in touch with them. Born to Elizabeth Gunn Rhodes were four sons: Frank Rhodes, Edwin Rhodes, Radford Rhodes, Lee Rhodes.

SECTION "H" LARKIN R. GUNN

Larkin R. Gunn, the eighth child of Revolutionary Richard, was born in Georgia, August 24th, 1802. His marriage to Miss Cynthia Darden, July 22nd, 1826, was the first Gunn marriage in the newly created County of Taliaferro. Cynthia

was a sister of the mother of Judge M. Z. Andrews, for many years the County Court of Ordinary's Judge.

About 1830 to 1840, Larkin R. Gunn with his family moved to Alabama, possibly Chambers County. Going westward with Larkin was also his brother, Richard, whose line has been left incomplete in this work. Here we have two more Gunn brothers pioneers going out into new lands to establish new homes, to cultivate new fields, and to help to build new communities.

Larkin R. Gunn, died in Chambers County, Alabama, March 24th, 1855. His will was probated in Chambers County, Alabama. He left his widow, Cynthia, the bulk of property which he had accumulated in his new adventure. Children born to Larkin and Cynthia were possibly all born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, before they moved to Alabama and were:

Nannie Gunn.

Leonidas Gunn.

Simeon Gunn.

Reuben Gunn (died young; never married).

Nannie Gunn married Hon. James H. Barrow, who served in the Alabama Legislature in 1873. There were several children of Nannie Gunn and husband, but the only one we have located in this work is Mr. L. Joe Barrow of West Point, Georgia, who is in the automobile business.

Leonidas Gunn, the second named child of Larkin, was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, April 13th, 1827. He moved with his parents to Alabama in 1838. On November

2nd, 1852, he married Miss Angie Lockhart. He was an active Mason and held office in his Lodge in Cusseta, Alabama, where he lived. In 1867, after having lost heavily by the results of the Civil War, Leonidas moved to Mississippi. Here he suffered more from hardships and exposure and in March, 1869, he moved back to Alabama, to the town of Oxford. He died in Oxford, Alabama, in 1870.

Leonidas Gunn and wife, Angie Lockhart Gunn, had four children, listed below:

Minnie Lee Gunn, who married Mr. John A. Smythe of Grand View, Texas, and to Minnie Lee has been born eight children.

E. F. Gunn of Bay City, Texas, who has one child.

George B. Gunn, who lives at Pecos, Texas, and has five children.

Charlie Gunn, who died young without heirs.

Simeon Gunn, the third named child of Larkin R. Gunn, was born May 2nd, 1834. He married Miss Elizabeth Perkins in Taliaferro County, Georgia, March 30th, 1856. While most of Larkin Gunn's descendants have scattered through Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Simeon and wife had three children:

Larkin R. Gunn, Jr., born December 23rd, 1856.

Arthur T. Gunn, born February 18th, 1860.

Robert H. Gunn, born December 16th, 1866.

Of these three children of Simeon we have the following account:

Larkin R. Gunn, Jr., married Miss Fanny Dunnoway in Wilkes County, Georgia, February 25th, 1879, and when this work was being carried on they were both living and in good health. Their present home is Charleston, South Carolina. And the following children have been born to this couple:

Walter C. Gunn, born December 9th, 1879, married Miss Odessa Murden January 6th, 1901.

Luther O. Gunn, born September 19th, 1882, married Miss Hattie Harden, October 23rd, 1904.

Mary E. Gunn, born December 29th, 1884, married Mr. Leonard Crawley June 22nd, 1908.

Truman E. Gunn, born December 27th, 1886, married Miss Elfie Wolff August 11th, 1908.

Cortez L. Gunn, born January 22nd, 1888, married Miss Harriette Ackerman, December 18th, 1919.

Simeon F. Gunn, born April 25th, 1891, married Miss Pauline Alixson September 24th, 1907.

Frances M. Gunn, born October 15th, 1893, married Mr. Angus S. Smith August 14th, 1912.

Daisy Gunn, born February 12th, 1895, died without heirs.

Arthur D. Gunn, born June 12th, 1898, died without heirs.

Back now to Arthur T. Gunn, the second son of Simeon: Arthur T. Gunn was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, February 18th, 1860, and is still living in Taliaferro County,

where he is successful in his operation of large farming interests and where he is raising a fine family of Gunns. Arthur T. Gunn married Miss Jenie R. Smith of Taliaferro County on December 18th, 1901, Rev. Arthur Davison performing the ceremony. Children born to Arthur T. and wife are listed below:

Bernice Gunn, born December 31st, 1904.

Arthur Davidson Gunn, born October 4th, 1906.

William Simeon Gunn, and Nancy Elizabeth Gunn, born July 25th, 1909.

Paul Lee and Pauline Gunn, born March 4th, 1911.

Josephine Gunn, born November 7th, 1912.

Roma Fina Gunn, born May 15th, 1915.

Jennie Rebecca Gunn, born November 23rd, 1918.

The author here introduces the fourth pair of twins included in this work, and in this particular family there being two pairs and in the other Gunn records contained here one pair in the Georgia Gunns and one pair in the Virginia Gunns. It has been the author's pleasure to know most of these twins since childhood, and in the course of this work he has seen all of them, and they are a fine lot of Gunns and have helped to make the author's work much more interesting.

Now Robert Gunn was the third child of Simeon Gunn. Robert, like most of his family, lives in Taliaferro County, Georgia. He was born December 16th, 1866. He married Miss Mattie Avery in Taliaferro County, February 7th, 1895, and this couple now lives in the Raytown District of Taliaferro County, where Robert's brother Arthur also

lives. Robert is active in his agricultural interests, and has made a success for himself and family. He is active in the Sharon Lodge of Masons and it is a coincidence to note that at one time during the progress of this work the only two Masonic Lodges in Taliaferro County were Mastered by Robert Gunns, Robert H. being Master of the Sharon, Georgia, Lodge, and Robert R., your author, Master of the Crawfordville Lodge. Robert H. Gunn and his brother, Arthur T., are both active in church work in their community, which is the "Raytown District" of Taliaferro County, and to the mind of this author one of the greatest sections of country in the world. Certainly some of the finest people in the world live there. Robert H. and wife, Mattie, have the following children:

Ora Mae, born November 15th, 1892, married Mike Sheehan of Taliaferro County.

Olin C. Gunn, born September 20th, 1894, a veteran of the World War and a personal friend of your author.

Edward G. Gunn, born January 17th, 1897.

William F. Gunn, born September 25th, 1899.

Charlie G. Gunn, born February 28th, 1902, and as fine a Gunn as ever lived, who died just a few months before this publication was on the press.

Though this line of Gunns might just have been placed in the chapter of Alabama Gunns by reason of their ancestors' move to that place and their relatives moving out in that State, this author has claimed the right to keep them

at home, where they are, and is proud to yet claim them as good old Georgia Gunns.

SECTION "I" JONATHAN GUNN

Jonathan Gunn, the ninth and youngest child of Revolutionary Richard, was born September 2nd, 1809. He married Miss Elizabeth D. C. Wynne in Taliaferro County, Georgia, August 4th, 1830, the marriage ceremony being performed by Hon. Larkin R. Gunn, a Justice of the Peace, who was quite a prominent official in the early records of Taliaferro County before he moved to Alabama. Jonathan Gunn died in Taliaferro County May 22nd, 1857, at the age of 48, an early age for Gunns to die, the records showing that as a rule they live to be very old. Jonathan is buried in the old private cemetery mentioned in this chapter, where his father, Revolutionary Richard, is buried. The epitaph on Jonathan's tomb speaks his life better than any words the author might here add. "He was not a member of any church, but strictly moral, open and conscientious in all his dealing with his fellow man. He knew no path but the fair and direct one. He was guided by fixed principles of mind which determined him to esteem nothing but that which was honorable, and to abhor whatever was base and unworthy." Jonathan Gunn's wife, known as Aunt Betsie Gunn, lived to be very old and was known and loved by all people in her community. Aunt Betsie, though a Gunn only by marriage, was proud of her assumed name, and in her day she kept a record the like of which this author has not found in all his search. She has made this work much easier by the records which she left in the old family Bible and which has now

drifted out of the hands of Gunns and into other families by marriage.

Poor old Aunt Betsie, though she spent her life raising children and recording interesting facts about the family, no one has yet added the date of her death to her own family Bible. She was born June 20th, 1813, and died about 1899 or 1900 in Crawfordville, Georgia, though her descendants are known as the Warren County Gunns. Children born to Jonathan and Betsie were as follows:

Joel W. Gunn, born August 18th, 1831.

David Gunn, born July 11th, 1833.

Newton Gunn, born January 14th, 1835.

Cornelia Mildred Gunn, born May 11th, 1837.

Simeon L. Gunn, born February 26th, 1839.

Jesse Gunn, born July 6th, 1841.

Richard Clem Gunn, born March 5th, 1843.

Benjamin F. Gunn, born April 5th, 1845.

Robert T. Gunn, born September 12th, 1847.

Daniel N. Gunn, born July 28th, 1849.

Lewis Gunn, born February 21st, 1851.

Elizabeth F. Gunn, born December 31st, 1853.

Of the children born to Jonathan and Betsie as listed above we have the following lines which have been furnished your author:

Joel W. Gunn, who was born August 18th, 1831, married Miss Mack Holden, a daughter of Thomas Holden, whose line is enclosed in the section of Jincey Gunn, herein.

Born to Joel W. Gunn and Mack Holden Gunn were the following children:

Eugenia F. Gunn, born March 27th, 1855.

Mary F. Gunn, born March 22nd, 1857.

Lula J. Gunn, born March 12th, 1859.

Willie M. Gunn.

Nettie P. Gunn.

Tommie Gunn.

William Gunn, born August 18th, 1868.

Charlie M. Gunn, born August 15th, 1873.

Of these seven children of Joel W. Gunn we have the following account:

Eugenia, known as "Pink," married Charles M. Bethune in Warren County April 22nd, 1873.

Mary Frances, known as "Minnie," married B. P. ("Doc") Atchison in Warren County December 3rd, 1874. They then lived in Taliaferro County, where they raised a large family of children.

Lula J. died in 1877, and had never married.

Willie Magnolia possibly never married, as no record of her has been found.

Nettie Pauline never married, or is lost to the records.

Jonathan Thomas Gunn, known as "Tommie" Gunn, married Miss Marietta Hall in Warren County May 15th, 1886.

William Lee Gunn married Miss Maggie Rucker in Warren County September 6th, 1895. She was a daughter of Jacob Rucker, who himself had married a daughter of one George Gunn mentioned herein.

Charlie M. Gunn never married, or is lost to his immediate family's records.

David Gunn, the second child of Joel, served in the Civil War in Company "H," 22nd Warren County Infantry. He was wounded at Gettysburg July 2nd, 1863, and discharged with the surrender at Appomattox April 9th, 1865. He never married, possibly died early after this war from his wounds.

Newton Gunn, the third child of Joel, married Miss Sara Jane Ricketson in Warren County May 29th, 1856, and to this couple were born children as follows:

Walter E. Gunn, born July 28th, 1857, who never married.

Jonathan Alva, born February 7th, 1861, who never married.

Horton W., born July 22nd, 1859, died May 5th, 1863.

Oscar Richelieu ("Jack"), born January 24th, 1868, died January 16th, 1886, and who never married.

Mary Cornelia Gunn, known as "Mamie," born July 12th, 1862, married Mr. Henry J. Ricketson in Warren County March 5th, 1882.

Anna Gunn, born October 24th, 1864, married Mr. A. S. Ray in Warren County April 26th, 1899. He died without leaving children, and now Anna lives in the old Gunn home place in Warren County with her bachelor brothers Walter and Alva. Your author once had the pleasure of visiting in this home and found them true Gunns in every way and an honor to the name Gunn. It is strange that with the Gunns' record for marrying that here is a large family in which none of the sons married; but therein lies the interest in a

family history, for it shows all angles of the family traits.

Cornelia Mildred Gunn, the fourth child of Jonathan Gunn, married Mr. John J. Rhodes, Jr., in Taliaferro County April 3rd, 1851, Rev. Rad Gunn, pastor, officiating at the marriage ceremony. John J. Rhodes was born July 28th, 1828, and died February 8th, 1887. John J. and wife, Mildred, are buried in the old Gunn family cemetery near Quinnie Chapman's as aforementioned. Children born to John J. and Mildred Rhodes:

Susan Rhodes, known as "Babe," born May 22nd, 1852, married Thomas Chapman, December 19th, 1867. Susan died December 3rd, 1910.

John D. Rhodes, born March 18th, 1856, known as "Jack," married Miss Sallie Pilcher.

Cornelia Rhodes, born October 1st, 1858, married William Oscar Holden of Crawfordville, Georgia, whose line is included in the chapter herein on Jincey Gunn. "Neiley," as she was known, died May 28th, 1910.

Minnie Lee, who died just after graduating from Southern Female College at LaGrange.

Clemmie, who never married.

Simeon L. Gunn, the fifth named child of Jonathan Gunn, was born February 26th, 1839. On August 21st, 1857, he married Miss Eliza Jane Verden in Warren County, Georgia. Simeon had a large family, who, following in the footsteps of their father, have for the most part remained in Warren County, where they have been successful. The children born to Simeon and his wife were as follows:

John Florence Gunn, who married Miss Aaron Johnson in

Warren County December 18th, 1879. John Florence Gunn is one of the most prominent men in Warren County. He is quite active in the politics of the county, is widely known and liked by all. He also is one of the largest and most successful farmers in that section of the State.

Anna Gunn, the second child of Simeon, married Robert Langford.

William Frank Gunn, the third child of Simeon, married Miss Ida Musselwhite. William died March 2nd, 1915.

Charlie Wallace Gunn, the fourth child of Simeon, married Miss Lena Todd in Warren County, January 22nd, 1890.

Henry Edgar Gunn, the fifth child of Simeon, was born October 9th, 1881. He married Miss Tommie Branan in Bibb County, Georgia, on December 23rd, 1906. They have one child, Virginia Gunn, born July 25th, 1908.

Mattie Gunn married Mr. Walter Abbott.

James Judson Gunn, the seventh named child of Simeon, married Miss Leila English of Warren County, Georgia. He is known as Judge Gunn and is, like his brother Florence, a very modern and extensive farmer.

Callie Virginia Gunn, the eighth child of Simeon, married Rush Poole in Warren County, Georgia.

Simeon L. Gunn, the father of the eight children above named, was a soldier of the Confederacy. He served in Company "H," Warren County Infantry, with his brothers, Clem, Benjamin, David, and Jesse.

Jesse Gunn, the sixth child of Jonathan Gunn, married Miss Phoema Ricketson in Warren County October 4th, 1860. In 1862 he entered the army with his brothers afore-

mentioned, was twice wounded during the war, and was drowned in an attempt to ford the Potomac River June 25th, 1863, while marching on Gettysburg. He left one child, William J. Gunn, who married Miss Leonora Reviere in Warren County January 1st, 1890.

Richard Clem Gunn, the seventh child of Jonathan Gunn, was born March 5th, 1843. When the Civil War began he was only 17 years old, but he ran away from home to join his older brothers who had gone to war with Company "H" of the 22nd Infantry. Clem Gunn, as he was known, was a fighter. The author has studied his record and is impressed with him. For once I saw a photo of him in his boyish uniform of grey, in which he was so happy, and it thrilled your author to the very bone to see this boy in grey, who had left his home and loved ones, not to fight to perpetuate human slavery, as has been the accusation by some biased and brainless writers and historians, but to fight for the sovereignty of States Rights. The right of a State to secede was clear at that time, and while the results of the Civil War, coupled with the constitutional amendment, has killed that right, and the author is glad, still that does not change the rights and laws of 1860. And while our New England brother Gunns were about to secede because Texas was admitted to the Union, the South had the same right if they cared to execute it. So three cheers to Clem Gunn, the boy soldier, who fought for what was right then, and for which the author would have gladly fought had he been living then, but which he would now fight to suppress, in favor of our reunited country, just as he fought to crush Prussianism and War Lords in 1917 to 1919.

Richard Clem Gunn married Miss Mary E. Lowe of Warren County September 5th, 1869, and while Clem has been dead for years, Cousin Bessie, as all Gunns know her, is in fine health and is an inspiration to all who know her. She has been active for many years in Gunn family circles and has been a credit to the Gunn name which she assumed upon her marriage to Clem.

Children born to Clem and Bessie were:

C. G. Gunn, who died in Newport News, Virginia, February 27th, 1908.

Clemmie Net Gunn, born October 2nd, 1874, was married to Mr. G. E. Downing ("Jack"), in Augusta, Georgia, where they still live and where they are among the most prominent families in that city. As this is being written the author has before him an Augusta newspaper of this week (November 1st, 1925) which states that Jack Downing has just sold off a tract of his Augusta property for a sum which staggers the imagination of your humble writer, but which proves that Gunn-in-laws as well as Gunns are pushing forward in the world.

Nealie, the third child of Clem, was born January 15th, 1872. She married Mr. R. L. Clarke in Augusta, Georgia, where they still make their home.

Jonathan Dudley Gunn, born March 20th, 1877, married Miss Katie Belle Walker of the prominent Walker family of Richmond County. Dudley Gunn, as he was known, died November 21st, 1918.

David Lovelace Gunn, the youngest child of Clem, was

born April 11th, 1880. He married Miss Margaret Feagan of Richmond County.

Benjamin F. Gunn, the eighth child of Jonathan Gunn, entered the Civil War with his brothers, and was severely wounded, and was given a discharge on account of disability from the service July 17th, 1862. He never married.

The next child born to Jonathan Gunn, on the 12th day of September, 1847, was named Robert Toombs Gunn, in honor of that great Southern statesman who at that time was making history for himself and his State.

Robert Toombs Gunn married Miss Mary Elizabeth Veazey, a daughter of Rev. T. J. Veazey, widely known Baptist minister in that section of the State. Robert Gunn died at the age of 36 years, leaving his widow with five small children, but the impression of their father and the Christianly courage of their mother placed these children not in an orphanage, nor in a temporary side track for present needs, but this good Christian mother set to work and she made things go. She established a family altar, and she raised these children not only to be workers and builders, but to be Christians. This mother had a vision and she bent every effort toward seeing it materialize, and as this writer has studied her family record he feels that surely she has been repaid. Surely her place in the Gunn family history has been assured, as has her reward in her eternal home for the great Christian faith she has always held to. The children born to Robert Toombs and Bettie Veazey Gunn were as follows:

Clarence B. Gunn, born March 20th, 1873, who married

Miss Hettie Maud Hall in Warren County, Georgia, August 26th, 1896. He later moved to North Carolina, where he has become a pioneer citizen in the town of Spray, North Carolina. He is at present a vice president of one of the great manufacturing enterprises of that town.

John R. Gunn, known as "Jack," was born August 17th, 1877, and married Miss Nellie Pearl Higgins in Atlanta, Georgia, June 26th, 1902. Early in life Jack caught the inspiration from his Christian mother and decided to enter the ministry. In his early efforts to get started in the ministry Rev. R. E. L. Harris of Crawfordville, Georgia, was a great help to Jack, just as Rev. Harris has at all times been a help to everyone he could serve. He was the pastor who was instrumental in converting your author's mother to Christ. It was he who baptized her, and it was he who baptized Jack Gunn. Rev. Harris has always been a Christian friend of the Gunns and the family almost claims him as a member. Jack Gunn graduated from Mercer University in 1900, and after the years of preparation he was then ready for his life's work, but chose to study deeper, to be more fully prepared for the work before him, so he entered the Baptist Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. Jack Gunn has already made a great name for himself, and has proven himself a credit and an honor to the Gunn name. He has served many churches in Kentucky; in Madison, Georgia; in Atlanta, Georgia; the North Baptist Church of New York City, the First Baptist Church of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is forging to the front as this work is being completed, and it is sure that the future holds much goodness and greatness.

for Rev. Jack Gunn, one of the outstanding Gunns of this generation. Jack has six children, as follows:

Harold Higgins Gunn, who died young.

John R. Gunn, Jr.

Nellie Higgins Gunn.

Leonard Higgins Gunn.

Dorothy Elizabeth Gunn.

Louella Higgins Gunn.

Another child of Robert T. Gunn was Joel William Gunn, born March 26th, 1880. He had no children at the time the family copy was furnished for this work.

Charlie Thomas Gunn, another child of Robert T., was born May 24th, 1875, and died, without children, January 14th, 1896.

Carlos S. Gunn, the youngest child of Robert T., died early in life, on March 10th, 1883.

Daniel N. Gunn, the tenth child of Jonathan Gunn, was born July 28th, 1849. He died in infancy, September 26th, 1850.

Lewis Gunn, the eleventh child of Jonathan Gunn, was born February 21st, 1851. He, too, died in infancy, September 2nd, 1852.

Elizabeth F. Gunn, the twelfth and youngest child of Jonathan Gunn, was born December 31st, 1853. She died in the bloom of young womanhood.

This completes the line of Jonathan Gunn, which line we will call "The Warren County Gunns" because of the large

for the year 1881, out of the amount of \$100,000,000
of the year 1880, and the amount of \$100,000,000

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number who still live there, the old home place of the family.

This also completes the line of Revolutionary Richard Gunn, whose youngest child was Jonathan Gunn.

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- (2) ...
- (3) ...
- (4) ...
- (5) ...
- (6) ...
- (7) ...
- (8) ...

CHAPTER VI.
—"REVOLUTIONARY RADFORD GUNN"
—

"THE MISSISSIPPI GUNNS"

Radford Gunn, the third named son of William of Brunswick County, Virginia, married Miss Sylvia Reid in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1796. It is not known exactly when Radford left Virginia, but certainly it was after the Revolution, and upon leaving he first settled in Alabama, where he lived until the early forties, when he and his family moved to Mississippi. Though at this time this branch of the family is scattered over Alabama and Mississippi. Children born to Radford Gunn and Sylvia were as follows:

- (1) Hannah White Gunn.
- (2) William Boatwright Gunn.
- (3) Peter Reid Gunn.
- (4) Robert Bowling Gunn.
- (5) Richard Gunn.
- (6) Silas Lundy Gunn.
- (7) Radford Madison Gunn.
- (8) Louise Olive Gunn.

1st. Hannah White Gunn married Mr Benjamin H. Fuller in Tennessee in 1818, and is lost to the records herein.

2nd. William Boatwright Gunn married Miss Cynthia Hester of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1827.

3rd. Peter Reid Gunn married Miss Mahala Hill in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1827.

4th. Robert Bowling Gunn married Miss Frances Norris Green in Sumpter County, Alabama, in 1835.

5th. Richard Gunn never married.

6th. Silas Lundy Gunn married Lucinda Norris in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

7th. Radford Madison Gunn married Miss Stacy Floyd Green in Sumpter County, Alabama, in 1837.

8th. Louise Olive Gunn married James Lyon in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1835.

4th. Robert Bowling Gunn and wife, Frances Norris, had the following children:

William Reid Gunn, born 1839, married in 1860 to Miss Victoria Gillespie, and born unto this couple was William B. Gunn, now a resident of Oklahoma, Mississippi. William Reid Gunn, above named, was a surgeon in the 17th Mississippi Regiment during the Civil War, and was present with Lee at the surrender in 1865.

7th. Radford Madison Gunn, who married Miss Stacy Floyd Green, had the following children:

a. Silas Richard, born August 8th, 1828, and who was killed during the Civil War in 1861.

b. Radford Green, born May 9th, 1840, married Miss Mollie Peel in 1861 and died in 1863 from wounds received in the Civil War.

c. Lundy Reid Gunn, born November 17th, 1841, in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

d. Mary Josephine Gunn, born February 7th, 1843, Married William Gillespie June 26th, 1860.

e. Oscar Diego Gunn, born September 8th, 1844, married Hattie Brandon April 30th, 1868.

Back to "c"—Lundy Reid Gunn married Elizabeth Terry Brandon in Monroe County, Mississippi, October 17th, 1865, after the close of the Civil War, in which Lundy had served with his brothers, Doctor Silas and Oscar, in the 17th Mississippi Infantry. Their company was known as the "Beuna Vista Rifles," Company "A." These brothers served in the first battle of Manassas. They also fought in the battle of Leesburg on the 21st day of October, 1861, in which these boys from the South either killed, captured or drowned most all the Union soldiers they encountered. While encamped around Leesburg; Dr. Silas Gunn died and was carried home by loving comrades and buried in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, in the old Gunn family burying ground. Of the brother Oscar we have no more record. But Lundy Reid came home after the war and married Miss Elizabeth Brandon. This couple lived happily together in Christian love for many years. Elizabeth lived long enough to see all of her children happily married and then, in October, 1912, God saw fit to call her to her home in heaven, and though Lundy Reid survived her by several years, he was never happy again, and died in the hope and belief that he would meet her and his God in the other world.

Lundy Reid was a Gunn of great force of character, a Christian of the highest type, and one who left an example worthy of the race, and one that it would profit all Gunns to follow.

Children born to Lundy Reid and Elizabeth were:

(a) Radford Brand, born October 13th, 1866, in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, who married Miss Bessie Scott, February 9th, 1898, in Monroe County, Mississippi.

(b) Mary Josephine, born November 15th, 1867, who married Mr. Edgar L. Gaines, November 17th, 1891, in Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

(c) Sallie Floyd, born December 12th, 1869, who married Daniel W. Swetman in Wayne County, Mississippi, in June, 1904.

(d) Ida Mae, born June 11th, 1871, who married Henry B. Gillespie January 9th, 1896.

(e) Julia Brandon, born September 11th, 1872, who married Mr. McDuff Green.

(f) Robert Madison Gunn, born March 24th, 1874, died in infancy.

(g) Lundy Reid, Jr., born November 15th, 1876, died in 1881.

(h) William Richard, born March 3rd, 1878, married Miss Frankie Mullins, April 1st, 1902.

(i) Bessie Reid, born November 22, 1879.

(j) Lundena, born September 8th, 1881, married John A. Wetherbee, May 23rd, 1900.

(k) Logan Diego, born August 19th, 1883, died in infancy.

(l) Madison Douglas, born September 19th, 1886, in Wayne County, Mississippi, married Miss Blanche Odum June 19th, 1907, in Jefferson County, Alabama.

For other Mississippi Gunns see chapter on Georgia Gunns.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME ALABAMA GUNNS

While many Alabama Gunns are descended from the Georgia Gunns included in a chapter on "Revolutionary Richard," there is at least one branch of these Alabama Gunns which is a part of the Mississippi Gunn family, and are descended from "Revolutionary Radford."

Revolutionary Radford had six sons, and in this work it has not been possible to include a perfect record of all the sons for lack of information. One of Radford's sons had four children, a son John, and three daughters who all married men named Flemming. This John Gunn, grandson of Rev. Rad, died about the close of the Civil War and left five sons and two daughters:

Henry S. Gunn.

Norman Gunn.

George Gunn.

John O. Gunn.

Columbus Gunn.

Martha Gunn.

Other girl name unknown.

Henry S. Gunn, the first named, was a Methodist minister, the first of the denomination we have struck thus far in the work. He served in the Seventh Mississippi Battalion during the Civil War and fought in the battle around Atlanta, Georgia, where he lost an eye by a shot from a

"Minnie Ball." Henry was born in Green County, Mississippi. His father, John, had died in Smith County, Mississippi. Upon his death Henry S. Gunn left seven sons and four daughters. The only son we have been able to connect with is Alex Gunn of Thomasville, Alabama, who is in the mercantile business in that city.

For other Alabama Gunns see chapter on Georgia Gunns. Revolutionary Richard had three sons who moved to Alabama and their records are included in the Georgia Chapter. Gunns from these sons are also in Mississippi and Texas and are included in the Georgia Chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

OTHER GUNNS

THE DONALD GUNNS

One of the most interesting branches of the Gunn family to be found in Georgia is the Randolph County line of Gunns. These Gunns, while Georgia Gunns in every sense of the word, have been placed in a chapter to themselves, that the record might be clearer and that they might not be confused with other Georgia lines included herein.

By glancing back to part one of this work you will find that the name Donald Gunn was often found in the Scottish Clan Gunn. In the genealogical records contained in Part I there are Donald Gunns descended from four of the Coroner's sons, to-wit: James, Robert, John of Cattaig, and Henry, the youngest son of the Coroner.

Of the Donald Gunns mentioned in this work, we know that one of them followed in the footsteps of his forbears and chose the sea. The Donald Gunn we mention was a Scotch sailor for many years and was content and happy in his seaman's role, until the English laws became too strict, taxes too great and laws and rules of the seamen too severe. The Scotch sailor Donald Gunn is quoted as having said that "God had not given the right to the English to levy tribute for sailing upon the seas," and with that this brave Scotchman joined a party of other natives and Clansmen and set out for that new and greater and freer land, the U. S. A. This party landed at Charleston, South Caro-

lina, about 1815, where they remained a short while, soon to move to Camden County, South Carolina. On account of unhealthful conditions here, the entire colony moved to Walton County, Florida, between 1820 and 1825. Here many of them remained, and their descendants are today very numerous in and around DeFuniak Springs and in the Euchel Valley. Donald Gunn had married back in the old country, and brought his wife, Mary Glass Gunn, to America with him. Donald and wife had four sons:

John Glass Gunn, who died in Quincy, Florida, many years ago.

Daniel Glass Gunn, who lived and died in the Euchel Valley in Florida many years ago.

William C. Gunn, who never married, but died at the old Florida home.

John McKenzie Gunn, born December 20th, 1820, in Camden, South Carolina, moved to Randolph County, Cuthbert, Georgia, in 1846. Here he married a Scotch girl, Miss Susan Douglas, on April 11th, 1853. John McK. Gunn was a merchant in Cuthbert and was one of the leading citizens of the town. He was a soldier in the Southern Army during the Civil War. He died January 15th, 1883, in Randolph County, Georgia.

Children born to John McK. and Susan Douglas Gunn were as follows:

(1) Eugenia Gunn, born June 1st, 1857, married Joseph S. Davis, of Albany, Georgia, on January 11th, 1876, to which union five children were born, to-wit:

(a) John A. Davis, who married Miss Agnes Hilsman.

- (b) Donald G. Davis, who married Miss Bertha Mock.
- (c) Helen Davis, who married S. Burney Naff.
- (d) W. D. Davis, who married Miss Nina Williamson.
- (e) Joseph S. Davis, Jr., whom the author had the pleasure of attending college with.

(2) Leila Gunn, the second child of John McK. Gunn, was born August 11th, 1859. She married Mr. Arthur Hood of Cuthbert, Georgia, on December 16th, 1880. Children born to Leila Gunn Hood and Arthur Hood were as follows:

- (a) Colbie Hood, who married Mr. J. Hilsman Waters of Albany, Georgia.
- (b) Eugenia Hood, who married Phil. A. Sapp of Eufaula, Alabama.
- (c) Burke Hood, graduate of the University of Georgia and a friend of the author. Burke married Miss Robin Wiley of Jacksonville, Florida.
- (d) Gertrude Hood, the youngest child of Leila Gunn Hood, married Mr. Jean S. Patten of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

(3) Gertrude Gunn, the third child of John McK. Gunn, was born February 18th, 1862, and she married Mr. George McDonald of Cuthbert, Georgia, on December 2nd, 1885. Three children were born to Gertrude and George McDonald.

- (a) Ethel McDonald, who married Mr. Bryant Castellow of Cuthbert, Georgia.
- (b) Annette McDonald, who had not married when this record was gotten together in 1920.
- (c) John Edward McDonald, a graduate of the Univer-

sity of Georgia with your author in the Law Class of 1914.

(4) John Douglas Gunn, the fourth and youngest child of John McK. Gunn, was born February 24th, 1864. He married Miss Martha Wilkerson of Talbotton, Georgia, on February 5th, 1890. John D. Gunn has been for years one of the outstanding Gunns in Middle Georgia. He is a power in his community. He is an active Christian worker and a very successful business man. He entered the business world early in life upon his graduation from the University of Georgia, where he was active in all college activity and a member of the S. A. E. Fraternity. John D. Gunn is living today in Cuthbert, and it was through his kind help that the records have been carried as far as they have. Children born to John Douglas Gunn and his wife were as follows:

(a) Susie Gunn, the first child born to John Douglas Gunn, was born January 20th, 1891. She married, on November 10th, 1915, Mr. Carl M. Allen of Atlanta, Georgia, and she now has one son, Carl M. Allen, Jr.

(b) John McKenzie Gunn, born March 24th, 1893, finished the public schools at Cuthbert and entered the University of Georgia in the fall of 1911. "Johnnie Mac," as he was called by all his college pals, was active in all forms of college activity. He made a record worthy of the name Gunn, and upon his graduation in 1915 he entered the business world. Johnnie Mac was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He is now engaged in the sales department of the Chero-Cola Corporation in Pensacola, Florida, and has married since this record was obtained. Johnnie Mac and

your author are friends, fellow Clansmen, and brother "Greeks" of Sigma Chi.

(c) Augustus Wilkerson Gunn, the third child of John Douglas and wife, was born February 4th, 1906, in Cuthbert, and is now a student in college.

Now go back to Daniel G. Gunn, the second named child of Donald Gunn, the original immigrant. The information furnished your author is that he lived and died in Florida. Yet there is recorded in Warren County, Georgia, a marriage of Daniel G. Gunn to Miss Eliza A. Rhymes, dated October 30th, 1832. Possibly the same man, possibly not.

Daniel Glass Gunn was survived by four children, as follows:

(a) William Campbell Gunn, who married Miss M. B. (Neta) Callaway, and they had two children, Edwin Campbell and Neta Gunn.

(b) Colin C. Gunn, who married Miss Annie Rawls and to which couple were born four children: Colin C. Gunn, Jr., Walter Gunn, James Rawls Gunn, and Annie Gunn. This family of Gunns now lives at Gainesville, Florida.

(c) Mary Gunn, who married Mr. William Campbell of DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

(d) Jennie Gunn, who married a Mr. Edge of DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

Edwin Campbell Gunn, the first named child of William Campbell Gunn, now lives at Columbus, Georgia, where he is the head of the Chero-Cola interests in that city. Edwin C. married Miss Emmie Webb of Cuthbert, Georgia, and

they have five children: William, Hugh, Sarah, Emmie, and Ella, who is a graduate of Agnes Scott College and was a personal friend of Mary Olive Gunn, the author's sister. Ella married Major J. T. McEwen of Birmingham, Alabama.

Neta Gunn, sister of Edwin Campbell, married Mr. F. A. Barham and is now living in Blakely, Georgia, where they have two children, Edwin and Neta.

In his trip to Scotland this summer the author tried to get the records of this Donald Gunn ancestor of this wonderful branch of the family. But Scottish records are silent on their numbers who leave for the New World and the diligent search was unsuccessful.

THE GORDON COUNTY GUNNS

Another Gunn of the Clan, who had been born and raised in Glasgow, Scotland, decided to come to America and immediately after the Revolutionary War he came to North Carolina, where he settled on a farm and lived with his North Carolina bride until 1849. This Gunn's name was Alexander Gunn, and his wife was Miss Marguerite Blackwood.

The name Alexander is found quite often in the Clan records in Part I of this book, and the author has tried to locate this Alexander's record in Scotland without results. Alexander and wife operated a farm in North Carolina from the time of their entrance into this country until about 1849, when they moved to Cass (now Bartow) County, Georgia.

Alexander had nine children, as follows:

(1) M. A. Gunn, who was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1828. M. A. Gunn was educated in North Carolina, moved for a while into South Carolina, and finally settled in Gordon County, Georgia, in 1858. M. A. Gunn was a useful and prosperous citizen. He served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865. He married Miss Lucinda McDonald of Floyd County, Georgia, in 1858, and to this union was born nine children, as follows:

- (a) William Gunn.
- (b) John H. Gunn.
- (c) Mary A. Gunn.
- (d) James P. Gunn.
- (e) Robert Gunn.

- (f) M. E. Gunn.
- (g) Georgia Lucinda Gunn.
- (h) Rosie Gunn.
- (i) Thomas P. Gunn.

The author has been unable to get these completed records, but offers here the best obtainable, with the hope that interested members of the family will preserve and add to it.

(2) John Martin Gunn, the third child of Alexander Gunn and Marguerite Blackwood Gunn, was born in 1832 in North Carolina. In 1863 he moved from North Carolina to Georgia, where he settled in Gordon County. Though frail in body, and unable to enter the actual conflict during the Civil War, he was active in the cause of the South and served as best his physical condition would permit. It is recorded that he furnished the supplies for the Confederate Gun Factory in Adairsville, Georgia. John Martin married Miss Cornelia Wood of Clarke County, Georgia, in 1863, and to this union were born eight children, as follows:

- (a) John T. A. Gunn.
- (b) Calvin Gunn.
- (c) Alevia Gunn.
- (d) Minnie Gunn.
- (e) Katherine Gunn.
- (f) Nettie Gunn.
- (g) Henry Gunn.
- (h) Benjamin Franklin Gunn.

The author has been unable to get records from the other children of Alexander Gunn, the immigrant. The records given above cover two lines.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES GUNN

James Gunn was born in Virginia in 1739. He was educated in the common schools and took up the study of law as a profession. He was very zealous in the cause of the colonies and early enlisted in the Continental Army as a Captain of Dragoons. He served with General Anthony Wayne in the relief of Savannah, Georgia, in 1782, and after the war closed, having become very much attached to the State, he remained in Georgia. James Gunn was very fond of military life, and upon his discharge from active service in the army he continued in the State Militia in various grades, from Colonel to General. On one occasion a band of negro slaves in Georgia and the Carolinas deserted their masters, claiming themselves to be subjects of the king of England, and General James Gunn was in command of the troops who captured these fugitive slaves. General Gunn was a member of the council of war called by Governor Telfair to devise means of defense against the Creek Indians. General Gunn had had a difference with General Greene during the Revolution and upon the close of the war he challenged General Green to a duel. The challenge was refused by Greene. The Georgia Legislature meeting in Augusta on the 10th day of February, 1787, elected General James Gunn to the Continental Congress. And in 1795 he was the first United States Senator from the State of Georgia. While a member of the senate he voted to place the United States Capitol building upon the hills on the banks of the Potomac, where the Capitol now stands. Senator Gunn, like many present day politicians, got on the wrong

side of one big public issue, which meant his political ruin. He with others favored the sale of the Yazoo lands, and by his votes in favor was implicated in the famous Yazoo fraud. He was never accused of fraud himself, but he was on the unpopular side of that issue and it caused his political downfall. James Gunn was a power to his country during the trying days of the War of Independence, he was a power in the days thereafter. He was in every way one of the outstanding Gunns of the country. It is indeed unfortunate that he could not have lived long enough to come back, as politicians often do with the change in sentiment. But he died in Louisville, Georgia, July 30, 1801. Louisville was then Capital of Georgia.

James Gunn, Jr., his son, made a gift of \$1,000 in cash to the University of Georgia in 1802, which was the first gift of the kind ever made to the grand old institution at that time. This donation was used toward the building of "Old College."

The author thinks that this line of Gunns has become extinct. The expert genealogists who investigated the records report that he was a great grandson of William Gunn, the immigrant to Elizabeth City County in 1635. We know that by old letters still on file in the family he was writing back to his cousins in Virginia and that these cousins were great grandchildren of William the immigrant. So he is one of the same line.

JEFFERSON COUNTY GUNNS

United State Senator James Gunn died at Louisville, Georgia, in Jefferson County. He left a son, James, Jr. The author has been unable to connect them with a later line of Jefferson County Gunns. But what is the use—a Gunn is a Gunn, and while possibly more generations removed one from another, they all are descended in turn from Adam and from Gunn the Norseman.

Before the Civil War there was a family of Gunns living in Jefferson County. These Gunns were descended from Robert Gunn, who lived in Burke County, Georgia, shortly after the Revolution. We are unable to furnish any record of Robert before his entrance into Burke County, but are reasonably sure that he came from Virginia with the great Gunn Southward movement after the Revolution.

Robert Gunn of Burke County had the following children:

John Gunn (see note below).

Lewis F. Gunn (see note below).

Herschel Gunn (no record).

William (tradition says he was killed in the Civil War).

Isaiah (he also was killed in the Civil War).

Robert's first child, John Gunn, had the following children:

James (who was killed at Cold Harbor in the Civil War).

Robert (who was killed with his brother at the same place).

Herschel (no record).

John (no record).

Daughter, name unknown, but she married Frank Pendrey of Spread, Georgia, and they have a son, Albert S. Pendrey of Spread, Georgia.

Edgar B. Gunn, the last child of John, was born in Jefferson County, Georgia, on October 14th, 1852. He married Miss Katie Angely on July 19th, 1893. Edgar B. and family lived at Cordele, Georgia. He died July 11th, 1907, leaving his widow and the following children:

(a) John Lewis Gunn, who was born April 17th, 1894, and who entered the World War as a soldier from Cordele. He was killed in action on the fields of France, October 6th, 1918. This Gunn was the only Gunn from the State of Georgia to lose his life in the World War, though many of the name served. So he is one of the heroes of this book, as well as a "buddy" of your author.

(b) Lillie Gunn, born July 11th, 1896.

(c) Bryan A. Gunn, born September 25th, 1900, served in the Mexican border service in the 49th Infantry.

(d) Edward B. Gunn, Jr., born March 25th, 1902, who served in the World War in the Aviation Corps.

(e) Martha Gunn, born February 12th, 1905.

(f) Nellie Mae Gunn, born July 18th, 1907.

This completes the line, down to date, of Edgar B. Gunn, the son of John, the son of Robert.

Lewis F. Gunn, the second name child of Robert of Burke County, married Miss Polly Pennington and they have the following children.

- (a) A daughter, who married Mr. R. A. Wilson, of Spread, Georgia.
- (b) A daughter, who married Mr. E. J. Perkins of Augusta, Georgia.
- (c) Mollie Gunn, who never married.
- (d) James F. Gunn, of Keysville, Georgia.
- (e) M. A. Gunn of Augusta, Georgia.
- (f) Luther E. Gunn of Augusta, Georgia, who has very kindly assisted your author in this work.

THE JONES COUNTY GUNNS

Mrs. John Byrom of Byromville, Georgia, spent much time in her life in preparing a record of her branch of the Gunn family, but upon her death the records became lost and and living members of this line have not been able to furnish for this work as complete record as was wanted. However, it is certain that about the time of the Revolutionary War there was a family of Gunns living near Fairfax, Virginia. In 1820 Daniel Gunn a member of this family moved to Jones County, Georgia, and settled for a while, later moving to Houston County, Georgia.

Daniel Gunn had two children that we know of, possibly more. A daughter who married John Byrom of Byromville, Georgia, and who is mentioned above. The only son of Daniel Gunn that we have record of was Daniel F. Gunn. He was a very prominent and influential Gunn. He acquired a goodly portion of this world's goods by his skill and management of his large farming interests, and when the Civil War came on he was active in the cause of the South, he having been a member of the Secession Convention from Houston County.

Daniel F. Gunn had two sons who have made their mark in Georgia and who have been a credit to the name. One Daniel Gunn, who at the time this record was gathered, was an active and influential business man of Monticello, Georgia, and Will Gunn, who after graduating at Mercer University, entered the practice of law in Macon. In a few years he made his mark as a leader of his chosen profession, the law. He was for years the judge of the City Court of Macon, and in many other ways identified as one of Georgia's

leading citizens Judge Will Gunn not only made a name for himself but he has a son who has recently become one of the outstanding Gunns of the Nation.

Watts Gunn, who with the instinct of his forebears, the Scottish Highlanders, has startled the sporting world with his recent exhibition in golf tournaments.

The author feels sure that the publication of this book is entirely too early to include all the greatness of this family of Gunns.

Judge Will Gunn also has children: Will Gunn, Jr. and daughters. Misses Henrietta, Margurite and Virginia, Miss Virginia Gunn being one of the outstanding Gunn belles of the State. She was married recently to Mr. John Tracy Baxter of Macon, Ga.

CONCLUSION.

Having completed my seven years of labor on Gunn family records I have but one regret. That I have not been able to get a more perfect record. Often in the years past court houses have burned and valuable records have been destroyed. Several interested Gunns have started this work on a smaller scale, only to grow tired and quit. Or, in two instances, after preparing excellent records, the one has died and the records become lost. I honestly believe that in the years to come families will become more interested in their records, and with this end in view I have published herewith the records that I have found, that Gunns in the future may take this as a nucleus and around it build their individual family records.

The work could not have been published had it not been for the help and hearty co-operation of my good wife, Mary Emma Gee Gunn, who wrote the introduction and who acted as proof reader, critic and stenographer during the various stages of the work and to whom I now acknowledge a debt of everlasting gratitude, love and thanks for her part in this and my every other undertaking.

R. R. G.