

Contributed by Mrs. Unger Nelson
Georgetown, Ohio

1909/02

WALLINGFORD, ENGLAND

Page 284, Vol. XXVIII, Encyclopedia Britannica, Eleventh Edition published in 1911.

Wallingford, a market town and municipal borough in the Abingdon parliamentary division of Berkshire, England, 51 miles west by north of London by the Great Western Railway. It is located in the flat valley of the Thames River on the West bank. Of the churches only St. Leonard's, retaining some Norman work and rebuilt partly on its original plan, with an eastern apse, is of interest. The ancient castle has left only its mound and earthworks and other works may be traced surrounding the town on the landward side. The town hall raised on arches dates from 1670. The large grammar school was founded in 1659. Population (1901) was 2898 and area 380 acres.

The site of Wallingford (Warengford, Walynford, Walyngforth) was occupied by a Romano-British settlement, though the imposing earthworks are of uncertain date. They may be of post Roman-British origin. Wallingford was a fortified town before the Conquest and, though burned by Sweyn in 1006, was the largest in Berkshire at the time of the Domesday Survey (Sweyn was the Viking King of Denmark). The new castle was so extensive that eight houses had been demolished to make room for it. The market was already in existence and perhaps also the gild merchant which is in a charter of Henry II, is said to date back to the Confessor. These Charters were confirmed and enlarged by Henry III in 1267 and by Philip and Mary in 1557.

The Empress Maude took refuge at Wallingford after her escape from Oxford Castle in 1142 and here peace was made between Maude and Stephen in 1153. Wallingford Castle was one of the last fortresses to hold out for Charles I.

and during the Commonwealth it was demolished by order of the government (Oliver Cromwell). The town suffered greatly during the Black Death.

The Wallingford Family

The first of the Wallingford family in America was Nicholas Wallingford I. The name has been spelled with several variations down through the centuries, probably due to poor hand writing or the employment of the poorly educated clerical help, then available, to write the records of the family - some of whom signed their names with an "X" and could not read to see that the person so hired had done a good job of spelling or writing. Some of the variations were Wallington, Warrington, Warengford, Walynford, Walyngforth and Wallingsford. There was a reason for this last spelling of the name as will be explained later.

Nicholas Wallingford belonged to the clan which founded Wallingford, England, and was probably born there in Nether Wallop Parish about 1619. He is mentioned in the will of William Gore of Newbury, Berkshire, England (about 30 miles mostly south by west of Wallingford on the Thames) as having gone to America to join his relatives, the Poore family, who had gone to Massachusetts and established the town of Newburyport. It is therefore probable that his mother's surname was Poore.

He left the seaport of Southampton, England in the spring of 1638 on the sailing ship "Confidence" of 200 tons, John Jobson, master, arriving in Boston, Mass. April 11, 1638. (See Volume 2 and Volume 40 of the New England Historical Genealogical Register - pages 109 and 39). He settled in Newbury as shown on page 108 Volume 11 and was made a "Freeman" May 31, 1671. (Note: When immigrants came to this country, from the "Mayflower Compact" on, they continued to keep records. In theocratic New England colonies the government and church records were usually the same. A man could not vote unless he

was a church member. When he was accepted as a church member he was known as a "Freeman" - not before; and the record was kept.)

Nicholas Wallingford married Sarah Travis, daughter of Henry and Bridget Travis, at Newbury, Mass., August 30, 1654; they had 13 children.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John b. 1656 d. 1656 | 8. William |
| 2. Nicholas II | 9. Joseph |
| 3. John | 10. Elizabeth |
| 4. Sarah | 11. Esther |
| 5. Mary - m. Joseph Poore, Aug. 6, 1680 | |
| 6. James | 12. <u>BENJAMIN</u> b. 1678 d. Ca 1750. |
| 7. Hannah | 13. Abigail |

Nicholas Wallingford was a "Master Mariner" and was engaged in the coastal shipping trade, especially with the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. His sons, when old enough, were engaged in the same trade with their father and later in sailing vessels of their own as they reached maturity. Nearly all the white male residents of that era went to sea as fishermen after the whale, codfish and herring and to trade any surplus items of their own for needed items produced by their southern neighbors. Sometime before 1681 Nicholas was sailing a small vessel with a fleet of other shipowners on a trading mission. A fleet of raiding Barbary pirate ships attacked the small fleet of American trading and fishing vessels. Nicholas Wallingford's ship was captured with Nicholas and his crew. This was reported by one of the American ships that escaped. He was never heard from again. His widow, Sarah Travis Wallingford, and Caleb Hopkins qualified as administrators of his estate in 1681 (See Vol 6 page 169 and 186, First Families of America.)

Descendents of Henry Travers of
London, England and Newbury, Massachusetts
by Daniels, 1903 page 26

Sarah, born in Newbury in 1636, married August 30, 1654, Nicholas Wallington, who is sometimes called Wallingford and Warrington. He is described as a "Poore Boy," one of the passengers on the "Confidence" from Southampton in 1638. He was a short time at Rowley (Mass.), about 1663, a "Freeman" in 1670. Later he was a seaman for several years and was captured by Barbary pirates and never returned.

Her father, Henrie Travers, came from London in the "Mary and John" of London in 1634. He went to sea to London in 1648 and never came back leaving wife, Bridget, one daughter, Sarah, and son, James. Not hearing from him in five years, his wife, Bridget, asked for settling of his estate. Travers (Travis) from Trevieres in Normandy, came to England with "William The Conqueror (1066).

VITAL RECORDS OF NEWBURY, MASS., page 500 August 30, 1654 - Sarah Travers married Nicholas Wallington.

Will of William Gore (Goore), New England General Register Vol. 40 page 28, of Nether Wallop in the county of Southampton, dated 22 January 1655, proved 29 March, 1656, names Nicholas and Margaret, son and daughter of late sister Wallingford to receive 20 Lbs. apiece one year after his death. He also named wife, 3 "Singer" nieces and nephews and a cousin.

Benjamin Wallingford, 12th child and last son of Nicholas and Sarah Travis Wallingford, was born June 27, 1678, in Boston or Newbury, Mass. Like his father he followed the sea-faring trade and was a Master Mariner. He married Elizabeth Browne in Massachusetts about 1700. She was born in Massachusetts Ca. 1684 and died Ca. 1741 in Prince Georges, Co. Maryland. Benjamin Wallingford died in Prince Georges Co. after 1748. He purchased 250 acres of land in Prince Georges Co., Maryland and moved from Massachusetts to Maryland in 1708. The deed to this tract of land is recorded in Liber "C" on page 213 of the land records in Prince Georges Co. Elizabeth Browne Wallingford's will was probated in Prince Georges Co. in 1741 and is recorded in Liber 1, folio 315 in the record of wills in the Orphans Court. She left personal property to the following (five sons, two daughters and one grandson, Benjamin Wallingford).

The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Browne Wallingford:

Nicholas Wallingford

Benjamin Wallingford born 1705 in Mass. died 1792 Berkeley Co., Va.

John Wallingford

James Wallingford

Joseph Wallingford

Sarah Wallingford Brashears

Elizabeth Wallingford Dore

Benjamin Wallingford made several deeds, which are recorded in 1746, conveying real estate to his children.

Prince Georges Co., Maryland is on the north side of the Potomoc River and immediately southeast of the present District of Columbia. There is no

doubt but that Nicholas Wallingford and his sons Nicholas, John, James, William, Joseph and Benjamin sailed up the Potomoc River also the Rappahanock, York and James rivers when they were engaged in the shipping trade from Massachusetts to Maryland and Virginia. In the early 1600s the settlements were mostly along the James River and on the eastern shore of Virginia (Accomac and Northampton counties). I find the following information in the William and Mary Quarterly:

Vol. 3 page 105: Philip Lightfoot had three tracts of land at Sandy Point which was then in Wallingford Parish, James Citie County but in 1720 the Chickahominy River became the boundry line of James Citie and Sandy Point fell in Westover Parish.

Vol. 6, page 29: Some of Matthew Edlow's land which his widow, Alice Edlow, inherited was added in June 1642 to the Parish of Wallingford (that part above Sandy Poynt).

Vol. 11, page 272: Thomas Rolf had 300 acres April 25, 1656 on the north side of Wallingford River; alias Chickahominy River, adjoining a tract of land of Rolf's and Edward Digge's. (The Chickahominy River is an inlet from the James River a few miles upriver from Jamestown, runs north about 20 miles between James City and Charles City Counties, then turns northwest about 40 miles dividing New Kent and Charles City counties).

Vol. 19, page 114: A list of births and burials in the Colony of Virginia, April 1 to Oct. 1, 1712 - James City County, Wallingford Parish:

Births

Males 4, Females 3

Deaths

Males 2, Females 1

Vol. 21, page 253: Part of Wallingford Parish was added to Westover Parish December 2, 1720.

I searched but did not find any record, census or ship lists of emigrants, that would indicate any Wallingfords ever lived there long enough to be classed as one of the citizens of the area and there were none there in 1964. Nicholas Wallingford or one of his sons could have given these "Wallingford" place names to the places they traded with while in the Virginia Colony.

Benjamin Wallingford II, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Browne Wallingford, married Mary Clark in Prince Georges Co., ^{Maryland} ~~Virginia~~ in 1727. He was born in 1705 in Massachusetts, before his parents moved to Maryland, and died in 1792 in Berkeley Co., Va. Mary Clark Wallingford was born in Prince Georges Co., Maryland, Ca. 1705 and died in Berkeley Co., Virginia, Ca. 1772. Their known children are as follows:

John Wallingford

Mark Wallingford

Nicholas Wallingford

Benjamin Wallingford (III) born 1731, died Ca. 1803

The will of Elizabeth Clark (mother of Mary Clark Wallingford, dated April 7, 1772), makes bequests of property to her two grandchildren, John and Benjamin Wallingford in Berkeley Co., Virginia. The will of Joseph Wallingford, brother of James Wallingford and Benjamin Wallingford II, dated May 19, 1802, mentions his wife Margaret and indicates he had no children of his own by leaving property to Nicholas and Mark, sons of his brother Benjamin and to Nicholas son of his brother James. The will of James Wallingford, brother of Benjamin Wallingford II, dated March 10, 1824, and admitted to probate November 28, 1825, (recorded in Will Book 5, pages 62 and 63, of Jefferson Co., Charles Town, now West Virginia) names sons James and Nicholas and six daughters.

These six daughters were Fanny (Mrs. John Buckles), Susanna (Mrs. Isaac Watters), Elizabeth (Mrs. Abraham Buckles), Sarah (Mrs. Thomas Wood), Ann

Margaret 2

(Mrs. William Chapman and _____ Wallingford Blue, the mother of Polly Blue. She^{Polly} was the daughter of Mrs. Saulter Blue, deceased, who shared in the estate. Fanny had a son, James Buckles, Susanna a son, James Watters and Sarah a son, James Wood. Nicholas had a son, James Wallingford.

The 1782 personal property tax census for Berkeley Co., Virginia shows the names of James Wallingford and Joseph Wallingford and two Benjamin Wallingfords. The last two named are Benjamin Wallingford II, 77 years old, and his son Benjamin Wallingford III, 51 years old. Benjamin Franklin Wallingford III, son of Benjamin Wallingford II and Mary Clark Wallingford, was born in Frederick Co., Virginia Ca. 1731 and died in Mason Co., Kentucky, Ca. 1803. Benjamin Franklin Wallingford III married Prudence Elliott Ca. 1752 in Frederick Co., Virginia. She was born Ca. 1732 in Frederick Co., Virginia and died Ca. 1786 in Mason Co., Kentucky.

Public Service Claims, Commissioner's Book I. 64-334 page 139, Monday July 28, 1783, shows the United States was indebted to Benjamin Wallingford in the sum of 2 lbs 5 shillings for collecting provisions under the law (for the Continental Army) and allowed by the Court of Berkeley Co., - (4th item) - from the Virginia State Library. This documents his status as a "Recognized Patriot" of the War of the Revolution. Most undoubtedly he engaged in many activities which supported the Continental Troops during the war for independence from Great Britain during the years 1775 to 1783. Which Benjamin Wallingford filed this last claim in 1783? I'd guess it was the 52 year old Benjamin Wallingford III. His father, Benjamin Wallingford was 78 years old in 1783. I expect the father and son both supported the cause of American independence in every way they could even to using a musket now and then.

Benjamin Franklin Wallingford (III) married Prudence Elliott about 1752 in Frederick Co., Virginia. Their children:

Martha Elliott m. Chas. Willott

Prudence m. Jacob Applegate

Phoebe m. 1st James Murphy
2nd David Blue

Betsy m. Michael Hardin Aug. 3, 1791

Sallie m. Zacharia R. Williams

Rebecca m. James Murrow

NICHOLAS IV m. 1st Alice Hays in Virginia
2nd Mary Gwin in Mason County, Kentucky

Richard m. Elizabeth McMullin

Joseph m. Elizabeth Willet

Mark - born 1782, married Mary Unaley May 23, 1803 in Mason County

Benjamin Franklin Wallingford III was born in Frederick Co., Virginia, in 1731. Frederick and Augusta counties in 1731 included all the territory of Orange lying north and west to the top of the Blue Ridge mountains. Augusta and Frederick counties were formed in 1738. Culpeper and Rappahanock, Madison and Fauquier were formed about the same time. Frederick Co. included what is now Jefferson and Berkeley counties in West Virginia. From the above brief genesis of the formation of some of the Virginia counties it can be seen that county locations mentioned in that era of time may be very confusing. It can be safely assumed that Benjamin Wallingford II traveled up the Potomac River from Prince Georges Co., Maryland, to a location on the line between present Berkeley and Jefferson counties on the Potomac in West Virginia to establish a new home. In the partition of Berkeley Co. to form a new county called Jefferson all three of the Wallingfords then living in Berkeley Co. became citizens of Jefferson Co. The new boundary followed a course just to the east of the Wallingford's Tavern which is mentioned as a descriptive point. Colonel P. G. McElwee, of Washington D. C. a descendent of the Benjamin Wallingfords believes the location mentioned was the home and

business location of Benjamin Wallingford II. The wills of Joseph and James were probated in Charles Town, the county seat of present Jefferson county.

Benjamin Wallingford III had inherited the venturesome pioneering instinct of his forefathers. He associated with such hardy pioneers as Simon Kenton and his brothers John and William, Samuel Strode, Henry Lee, Daniel Boone, Michael Stoner, John Fleming, George Stockton and William McClary. These were the men who explored and settled Kentucky above the junction of Licking River with the Ohio River.

Lord Dunmore of Virginia sent several parties into northeastern Kentucky seeking the so called "cane lands" reported by hunters and trappers. These were the rich farmlands around present Maysville, Washington and Flemingsburg. These parties were seeking bounty lands awarded to soldiers of the French-Indian wars. Early in 1774 Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner were sent into this area to warn the three surveying parties to get out as the Indians had "declared war" on the whiteman. Col. John Floyd, Hancock Taylor and James Douglas led these surveying parties. It is known that Taylor was killed by Indians. A big battle was fought between whites and Indians at the junction of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers where the Indians suffered a disastrous defeat Ca. 1775. Many settlers then went down the Ohio to present day Maysville to pre-empt lands but most were driven back by the Indians with just a few hardy souls remaining from 1776 to 1784.

We know that Benjamin Wallingford was one of the men who laid out the townsite of Washington, Kentucky, before 1786 for he was one of the signers of a petition to the House of Delegates, General Assembly of Virginia, asking for a change of status of Washington, Kentucky from "Village" to "Town", dated August 22, 1786. There were 101 signatures on this petition, all men, and most of the foregoing names of early pioneers were included.

On the 25th of August 1786 another petition with 142 (probably all men) names of the inhabitants of Limestone (present day Maysville) and vicinity was sent to the House of Delegates, General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia asking that the Bourbon Co. District Court be separated into two divisions, one at Washington, Benjamin Wallingford was one of the signers of this petition.

Very few of the wives of these early settlers were mentioned. It can be safely assumed that only men explored and established these settlements before 1786 because of ever present Indian attacks and their savage cruelty. No women are mentioned as being present at this time by G. Glenn Clift in his "History of Maysville and Mason Co." Vol. 1, published by Transylvania Printing Co., Lexington, Kentucky, 1936 nor by R. S. Cotterill in his bound manuscript "History of Fleming Co., Kentucky, First 100 years," Oklahoma State University Library No. 537197 g 976.9 C847 hi.

No doubt Benjamin Wallingford III was in Kentucky country along the Ohio River on hunting and exploring expeditions with his adventuresome friends and liked the country. From the record it seems that he took his wife, Prudence Elliott, with him to settle in Mason County about 1785. Many settlers were going into the newlands and likelihood of Indian attack was diminishing. They settled first at Washington and took lands around Mount Gilead on the line between Mason and Fleming Co., about seven miles south of Washington. Prudence Elliott Wallingford is reported to have died in Mason Co. in 1786. She had traveled with her husband by oxcart to the Ohio River to about Point Pleasant, West Virginia, the mouth of the Kanawha River, where they built rafts and floated down the Ohio River to Maysville. After his wife's death Benjamin probably returned to his old home in Berkeley Co. where his four sons Nicholas IV, Richard, Joseph and Mark were living. He also had six daughters, all listed in preceding paragraphs. Betsy married Michael

Hardin August 3, 1791, in Berkeley Co. Benjamin signed the marriage bond. He also signed the marriage bond for the John Fleming-Mary Butler wedding in 1801 in Mason Co., Kentucky.

Sometime after 1791, probably about 1797 or 1798, Benjamin and his four sons and their families and many of their friends and neighbors, including the Becketts, Applegates and Willetts, set out for Kentucky for a new life on the frontier. Again they traveled by oxcart to the Ohio River and floated down that river on their home-made rafts with their livestock and other possessions.

R. S. Cotterall's bound manuscript of Fleming County, mentioned above, page 103 says "The first Baptist organization in the county (Fleming) was on Wilson Run, about 1800 with DeBells, Wallingfords, Evanses, Dorkins and Devines as members and Rev. James Johnson as pastor. They erected a church building in 1805."

THE WALLINGFORDS IN KENTUCKY

Benjamin Franklin Wallingford died in Mason County, Kentucky about 1803 not long after he came from Berkeley Co., Virginia. His wife Prudence Elliott Wallingford had died in Mason County, Kentucky in 1786 not long after they had moved to Kentucky the first time. The Wallingford boys probably buried Benjamin beside his wife who had died 14 years before and, since they hadn't built their Baptist church until 1805, they were both probably buried on the land they owned. This could be the location of the Mt. Gilead Baptist Church cemetery where so many Wallingfords were later buried.

* Nicholas Wallingford, with his wife and children, came with his father, Benjamin, and the others mentioned above on the move from Virginia to Kentucky. Nicholas was born December 14, 1759, in Frederick Co., Virginia, and died September 15, 1829, at Mount Gilead, Kentucky. He married Alice Hays in Berkeley County in 1779. Alice Hays was born in 1760 in Berkeley Co. and died at Mount Gilead about 1810. She was probably buried with Nicholas' father and mother (Benjamin III and Prudence Elliott). Since Nicholas lived adjacent to the Mt. Gilead cemetery and owned a large acreage of land thereabouts, including the cemetery, we might well assume they were buried at the same location, on his land, where the cemetery is now located. The church is gone -- the old store is there but abandoned and Nicholas' last home, a two story brick and very nice, is still being used as a dwelling. No readable headstones mark their graves. There are two headstones side by side marking the graves of Nicholas Wallingford and his second wife Mary (Polly) Gwin. They read:

In
Memory of
Nicholas Wallingford
Born Dec. 14 A. D.
1759 departed this
life Sept. 5 A. D. 1829
age 69 years 8 months
and 21 days

Mary Wallingford
consort of
Nicholas Wallingford
late consort of
Jonathan Rugless
died Nov. 2, 1855
age 66 years 7 mo.
8 days

In this old Mt. Gilead cemetery are also the graves of Mark Wallingford, died October 22, 1858, age 55 years, 5 months, 18 days and his wife, Martha Ann Willet, born March 4, 1810 died Jan. 7, 1883; and Joseph T. Wallingford born June 10, 1810, died June 6, 1858 and his wife, Malinda Hall, born April 2, 1811, died Jan. 23, 1890. They were married in Mason Co. Feb. 28, 1829. Also Francis Augustine Wallingford, born 1-23-1846; died 11-30-1864.

* † Albert Moss Warder, husband of Nicholas Wallingford's youngest daughter - Julina Beauty Wallingford was also buried in this cemetery in 1853 and his mother, Celia (Selah) Moss Warder was buried there in 1852. No readable headstones mark their graves.

Albert Moss Warder and his wife, Julina B., lived in a large two story framed house about a quarter of a mile East of Mt. Gilead cemetery until his death in 1853. His mother Celia Moss Warder was living with them when she died in 1852. Julina B's mother lived in the pretentious two story brick home just south across the road from Mt. Gilead cemetery and store. Just north from the store there is a two story framed dwelling which was owned by a Wallingford, probably one of Nicholas' sons (in later years) (It may have been Nicholas' first home.) These dwellings are all three occupied in 1967 and in excellent condition and the store could easily be used for a nice country trading post if such were in demand like they were a century ago.

In 1966 the Mt. Gilead cemetery, unused for many years, was overgrown with trees, brush, grass and weeds, unfenced; fire had swept thru it, livestock had grazed thru it and bedded down among the headstones - trampling and overturning them and we couldn't find many gravestones. The Wallingford Society of America (mostly the Wallingfords in Mason and Fleming Counties) solicited funds and help in restoring this historic and well loved old burying ground. Now the trees, brush, etc. have been cut down and removed and a good fence built around the cemetery. A place of desolation has been turned into a fairly presentable looking place. Of course the rough treatment of livestock and the weather will always be visible.

Less than four miles south (I believe it was South) is the home of H. L. Mers (Mrs. Mers was a Wallingford), a two story framed dwelling with fireplaces which all these old time homes had. Near this home there is another cemetery, called locally the "Goodman Cemetery" because several Goodmans are buried there. No Wallingford graves were found. Nearby is the old John Wallingford home, two story brick with fireplaces and verandas or gallerys - once a very pretentious dwelling. It is unoccupied. A man named Hedger has built a small one-story modern brick home closer to the main road and farms the place. A man named Tierney formerly lived on this place.

A short distance out in the pasture from the old John Wallingford house is his cemetery. It is a small cemetery but there are six or more Wallingfords buried there. A very substantial wrought iron fence was constructed around the graves so there has been no destruction by livestock. There is no gate in this iron fence. Trees and brush have grown up all over this cemetery but there are several readable headstones therein.

They are:

John Wallingford, died in 1833 in the 53rd year of his life.

Prudence Wallingford, born Sept. 12, 1777; died Sept. 23, 1861.

(She was Prudence Willett - married John Wallingford Feb. 1, 1799 in Mason County, Kentucky).

Helen E. Wallingford, born Jan. 8, 1833; died April 23, 1899.

Lee Wallingford, born March 19, 1864; died March 23, 1902.

Joseph S. Wallingford, born Dec. 16, 1829; died Oct. 23, 1874.

Also we found Joseph Wallingford's grave (Nicholas Wallingford's younger brother) either here or in the Mt. Gilead cemetery; my notes were incomplete. Joseph had married Elizabeth Willett in Virginia. His grave-stone reads:

Joseph Wallingford Sr.
died
July 26, 1853
age 80 yrs. 5 m. 16 days
He was thrown from his horse
and instantly expired
He was for many years a devoted
member of the Baptist Church

We visited cemeteries as follows:

Mayslick Cemetery, Mayslick, Kentucky

Mt. Gilead cemetery

Mt. Carmel cemetery

Mt. Olivet cemetery, Rectorville, Kentucky

We did not find the graves of Nicholas' other two brothers Mark or Richard but there are several other cemeteries we did not have time to visit.

Nicholas and Alice Hays Wallingford had the following children. This probably is not the order of birth. The older children were born in Berkeley Co. Virginia. Any born after 1797 were born in Kentucky.

1. John - born 1780, died 1833; married Prudence Willett in Mason County, Kentucky, Feb. 1, 1799, died Sept. 23, 1861.
2. Joseph - born _____; married 1. _____
2. Susan Conway, Dec. 13, 1824 in Mason County.
3. William - born May 18, 1798; died Nov. 20, _____; married
1. _____ 2. Frances Thomas, Dec. 23, 1820 in
Mason Co. Frances was born Sept. 30, 1800; died April 20, 1867.
4. James - born July 17, 1793; died May 1864; married Sally Reed
in Kentucky October, 1810. Sally was born Dec. 18, 1792 and
died July 29, 1860.
5. Mark - born May 4, 1803 died Oct. 22, 1858 married Martha Ann
Willett _____. Martha was born March 4, 1810 and died
Jan. 7, 1883. Both buried in Mt. Giload cemetery.
6. Alexander - drowned in Kentucky River at Frankfort.
7. Polly (Mary) - born _____ married Daniel Boone April 16,
1805 Mason Co. (A nephew of the Explorer).
8. Prudence - born _____ married Samuel Beckett Sept. 24, 1804.
Prudence died Jan. 4, 1853. Samuel born Oct. 15, 1781, died
July 11, 1839.
9. Detsy
10. Nancy Married _____ Asbury
11. Sallie

Several years after Nicholas moved to Kentucky his first wife, Alice Hays, died. He married Mary Gwin in Mason Co. November 18, 1811. He had been left with several young children and needed a help mate to provide a good home for his family. His oldest son, John, had married Prudence Willett Feb. 1, 1799, had children and lived several miles from his father

and his older daughters had married and moved away so we might safely assume Alice Hays died in 1810. They were living adjacent to Baptist Mt. Gilead church and cemetery. She must have been buried therein but no readable headstone marks her grave nor gives the date of her death.

Anne Eliza Warder, my grandmother, stayed with her mother, Julina B. Warder and her grandmother, Mary Gwin Wallingford, many times and she has told me they lived close together at Mt. Gilead and that the whole family was closely knit and very congenial.

Nicholas and his second wife Mary (Polly) Gwin (born March 24, 1789; died Nov. 2, 1855; married Nov. 18, 1811 in Mason County). Their children were:

1. Hiram, born 1812 married Hannah A. Morris, April 28, 1834.
2. Lewis, _____ married Cecilia Tolle, October 12, 1835.
3. Thomas
4. Martha
5. Saphrona
6. Sarah
7. Elizabeth
- * 8. Julina Beauty, born Jan. 20, 1820, married Albert Moss Warder, March 19, 1835; died in Atchison County Kansas in 1888 buried in city cemetery at Lancaster, Kansas, seven miles west of Atchison beside her grand daughter Mary Pugh who died Oct. 28, 1882.

This list totals Nicholas' children as 19. There were actually two more who died as infants. I know not to which wife they were born.

Julina B. Wallingford Warder continued to live in her home, close by her mother who died in 1855, until her youngest child, George Moss,

was married. About 1875 she joined her daughters, Hannah P. Warder who had married "Bud" Bane and Mary Melinda Warder who had married Martin Wallingford. They had journeyed by river boats down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River, up the Mississippi to the Missouri River and up the Missouri to Atchison, Kansas, before the Civil War and established new homes at Eden, a few miles west of Atchison. She lived with Mary Melinda and Martin in their fine new two story brick and stone home until her death in 1888. In 1876, her other daughter with husband and family, Anne Eliza Warder Pepin (my grandmother) made the same move and lived in the old Hennessey house near the High Prairie School. My mother Emma Adele Pepin was seven years old at this time. With her I visited Albert Wallingford, son of Martin and Mary Melinda, in 1929. We drove to these homes, school and cemetery with Albert who spent his long life there and helped to bury Julina B., his grandmother and went to the High Prairie School.

My grandmother, Annie Eliza Warder, told me that the name Walling(s)-ford came from the Walling family who had a castle which guarded a ford across the Thames River in England. They extracted a fee for the privilege of crossing the river and kept the ford in usable condition. It was referred to as Walling's ford and the family name became "Wallingsford." The "s" was gradually dropped and the name became Wallingford. Some branches of the family still retain the "s".

There is a Mason Co., Kentucky record showing that Mary Wallingford married Jonathan Ruggles June 10, 1837, with Hiram Wallingford as bondsman. Mary's oldest child by Nicholas Wallingford was named Hiram. Nicholas died in 1829. Evidently his widow married Ruggles or Rugless eight years later. She was then 48 years of age and lived 18 years more. There

is no record of any children of this marriage nor do I find a record of his death or place of burial. Evidently the children of Nicholas and Mary Wallingford buried her beside her first husband, their father, and placed the queerly worded (for our time) inscription on her gravestone.