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**Boone, Mylar, Wilcoxson Genealogy**

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[[mhtml:file://C:\od\OneDrive%20-%20Holliman%20Family\Glenn\Docs\GENEALOGY%20Stansbery\FAMILY%20HISTORIES%20Boone%20Families\Boone,%20Mylar,%20Wilcoxson%20Family.mht!http://www.familytreecircles.com/images/person.gif](http://www.familytreecircles.com/user/rabee123/)Profile](http://www.familytreecircles.com/user/rabee123/) [[mhtml:file://C:\od\OneDrive%20-%20Holliman%20Family\Glenn\Docs\GENEALOGY%20Stansbery\FAMILY%20HISTORIES%20Boone%20Families\Boone,%20Mylar,%20Wilcoxson%20Family.mht!http://www.familytreecircles.com/images/books.gif](http://www.familytreecircles.com/user/rabee123/journals.html)Research](http://www.familytreecircles.com/user/rabee123/journals.html) [[mhtml:file://C:\od\OneDrive%20-%20Holliman%20Family\Glenn\Docs\GENEALOGY%20Stansbery\FAMILY%20HISTORIES%20Boone%20Families\Boone,%20Mylar,%20Wilcoxson%20Family.mht!http://www.familytreecircles.com/images/contact.gif](http://www.familytreecircles.com/emessage.php?to=rabee123)Contact](http://www.familytreecircles.com/emessage.php?to=rabee123) | GEORGE III AND MARY (MAUGRIDGE) BOONE   George III was the son of George Boone II and Sarah Uppey. He was born on March 19, 1666. George was a tanner and weaver by trade. He married Mary Maugridge in 1689. Mary was the daughter of John Maugridge born 1669 and Mary Milton born 1669 and she died 2 Feb 1739.   George, Mary, and family left Bristol, England, on August 17, 1717, and arrived in Philadelphia on October 10, 1717. All the children of George and Mary were born in Bradninch, Devonshire, England.   The Boone family were Quakers and came to Pennsylvania when William Penn urged Quakers to come to the New World. The family settled in Oley Township, Philadelphia County, that is now Exeter Township in Berks County. George died on July 27, 1744 in Exter, Berks Co. PA.   Children of George and Mary Boone   George Boone IV Mar Deborah Howell  13 Jul 1690 27 Jul 1713 3 Nov 1691  20 Nov 1753 26 Jan 1759   Sarah Boone Mar Jacob Stover  29 Feb 1692 15 Mar 1715  20 Nov 1743   Squire Boone Mar Sarah Morgan  25 Nov 1696 23 Sep 1720 1700  2 Jan 1765 1777   Mary Boone Mar John Webb  23 Sep 1699 13 Jul 1720  16 Jan 1794 1774   John Boone never married  14 Jan 1702  10 Oct 1785  Joseph Boone Mar Catherine Brown  5 Apr 1704 1708  30 Jan 1776 1778   Benjamin Boone Mar Ann Farmer  27 Jul 1706 2nd Mar Susannah Likens  14 Oct 1762 1708-1784   James Boone Mar Mary Foulke  18 Jul 1709 24 Nov 1714  1 Sep 1785 20 Feb 1756  2nd Mar Ann Griffith   Samuel Boone Mar Elizabeth Cassell  7 Jul 1711 29 Oct 1734  6 Aug 1745   SQUIRE AND SARAH (MORGAN) BOONE   Squire Boone was born on November 25, 1696, in Brandninch, Devonshire, England. He was the son of George Boone III and Mary Maugridge. The family sailed from Bristol, England, to America in August 17, 1717. They were Quakers and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Squire was a weaver like his father. Later the family moved to Berks County, Pennsylvania.   On September 23, 1720, Squire married Sarah Morgan in North Wales, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Sarah was the daughter of Edward and Margaret Morgan and born at Gwynedd, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The Morgan family line goes back to King Edward III of England. The family lived in North Wales for ten years and then moved to Oley Township, Berks County, near Reading.   Squire was removed from the Quaker Church 1748 because he gave support to his son Israel to marry “out of unity”. This is one of the reasons the family left Pennsylvania in May 1750 and moved to Holman’s Ford on the Yadkin River, Rowan County, North Carolina.   Squire was described as small in stature, ruddy complexion, red hair (as did his G G grandson, Franklin Mylar) and gray eyes. Sarah was a tall, robust, with black hair and dark eyes.   In North Carolina, Squire was able to get a number of land grants. He was a man of property and was an influential person in the community. He sat on the first panel of fourteen Justices of Rowan County. Squire was appointed as one of the four commissioners to lay out the 640 acres of Court House Town, which became Salisbury. The family attend the Boone’s Baptist Church near their home.   Squire died in January 2, 1765, in Rowan County, North Carolina. Sarah died in 1777 in Rowan County, North Carolina.    CHILDREN OF SQUIRE AND SARAH BOONE   1. Sarah Cassandra Boone Mar John Wilcoxson  7 Jun 1724 29 May 1742 6 Sep 1720  1815 26 Feb 1798  See story on page 6  2. Israel Boone Mar -------  9 May 1726 13 Dec 1747  26 Jun 1756   3. Samuel Boone Mar Sarah Day  20 May 1728 6 Feb 1787  1808   4. Jonathan Boone Mar Mary Carter  6 Dec 1730 2nd Mar Elizabeth Dagley  1808   5. Elizabeth Boone Mar William Grant  5 Feb 1732 1750 1720  25 Feb 1818 22 Feb 1804   6. Daniel Boone Mar Rebecca Bryan  2 Nov 1734 14 Aug 1756 9 Jan 1738  26 Sep 1820 18 Mar 1813   7. Mary Boone Mar William Bryan  3 Nov 1736 1755  6 Jul 1819   8. George Boone Mar Nancy Ann Linville  2 Jan 1739 28 Nov 1764 ca 1742  11 Nov 1820 28 Mar 1814   9. Edward Boone Mar Martha Bryan  19 Nov 1740 1740  6 Oct 1780 1780   10. Squire Boone Mar Jan Van Cleve  16 Oct 1744 8 Aug 1765 16 Oct 1749  Aug 1815 10 Mar 1829   11. Hannah Boone Mar James John Stewart  22 Aug 1746 14 Feb 1765  9 Apr 1828 2nd Mar Richard Pennington  15 Mar 1777     ARTHUR WILCOCKSON   Arthur was born about 1640 and married Dorothy ------    CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND DOROTHY WILCOCKSON    John Wilcockson Mar Dorothy Hall  1 Sep 1667 25 Apr 1686 25 Apr 1666      JOHN WILCOCKSON AND DOROTHY HALL   John was born in Manley, Cheshire, England, on 14 September 1667. He was the son of Arthur and Dorothy Wilcockson. Dorothy was born in Staffordshire, England 25 April 1666. She was the daughter of John Hall. They were married in Leek, Staffordshire, on 25 Apr 1886.    CHILDREN OF JOHN AND DOROTHY WILCOCKSON   Ann Wilcockson (All born in Staffordshire)  28 Feb 1686   John Wilcockson  24 Sep 1688   Dorothy Wilcockson  28 Jan 1690   Isaac Wilcockson  16 Nov 1691   George Wilcockson Mar Elizabeth Powell  31 May 1695 15 Apr 1686 10 Mar 1695   David Wilcockson  Nov 1698      GEORGE WILCOXSON AND ELIZABETH POWELL   George was the son of John Wilcoxson and Dorothy Hall. George was born on 31 May 1695, in Staffordshire, England. He arrived in America before 1718 in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Powell in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 15 April 1719.   Elizabeth was born in Chester County on 10 March 1695. Her parents were Rowland Powell born 1670 in Wales. He married Maud Richards, born 1670 in Llanllweh, Wales on 19 March 1694.    George died in 1739 in Chester County, PA. Elizabeth about a year later in 1740.   CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH WILCOXSON    John Wilcoxson Mar Sarah Boone  6 Sep 1720 29 May 1742 7 Jun 1724  26 Feb 1798 1815  see page 6   Isaac Wilcoxson 1st Mar Martha Bave  1724 1747 1729  9 Sep 1757  2nd Mar Edith Phhilpott  23 Apr 1740  11 Sep 1765   Hannah Wilcoxson Mar Daniel Lewis  1731   Mary Wilcoxson  1735   George Wilcoxson Mar Elizabeth Hall  1730 1739  Sep 1785, Rowan County, NC 15 Dec 1782   Davis Wilcoxson     JOHN AND SARAH (BOONE) WILCOXSON   Sarah Cassandra Boone was the daughter of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan. Sarah was born in June 7, 1724, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. John was the son of George Wilcoxson and Eilzibeath Powell, born September 6, 1720, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Sarah married John Wilcoxson in Exeter, Pennsylvania, on May 29, 1742. Because John was a non-Quaker his family was censured by the church, and Sarah was expelled.   John and Sarah moved to the Yadkin Valley, North Carolina, and appeared on the tax list in 1759. In 1777 the family moved to Boonesborough, Kentucky. John was not happy living in this area and about a year later the family returned to Rowan County, North Carolina.   The following is from Samuel Smart. Sarah Boone Wilcoxson is on the DAR Patriot Index (D2) for Patriotic Service in Virginia. Less than one percent of the entries are women. Sarah had a close female relationship with two other women cited for Patriotic Service in Virginia, her sister-in-law Rebecca Bryan Boone and her sister Mary Boone Bryan. In the thirty-three examples for service these three stand out as defending a fort, defending a frontier and rendering aid to the wounded. Mary Boone Bryan was sited as a patriot of Kentucky who helped defend the fort at Bryan Station.   John died in about 1800 in Rowan County. Sarah went to live with her son Samuel Wilcoxson and died at the home of a grandson, Jesse Wilcoxson, in Estill County, Kentucky in 1814.    CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH WILCOXSON    1. Nancy Wilcoxson Mar Benjamin Greer  17 Mar 1743  3 Oct 1790   2. David Wilcoxson  22 Oct 1742  25 Feb 1832   3. John Wilcoxson Mar Sarah Nolson  6 Sep 1744 1780   4. George Wilcoxson Mar Elizabeth Beam  20 Jan 1754 20 Oct 1767  ab 1830   5. Isaac Wilcoxson  1753 10 Oct 1783   6. Elizabeth Wilcoxson Mar Benjamin Cutbirth   7. Israel Wilcoxson Mar Polly Fleming  1754  1780   8. Daniel Wilcoxson Mar Sarah Faulkner  13 Mar 1755 Oct 1780 15 July 1760  16 Jun 1837   9. Mary Wilcoxson  1756   10. Rachel Wilcoxson Mar James Mylar Sr.  1763 ab 1782  1821 ab 1789  See story on page 9   THREE KNOWN CHILDREN   10.1 James Mylar Jr. Mar Henrietta Jett  Abt. 1783 2 Oct 1806 1789   10.2 Mylar male child b. 1785 d. before 1800   10.3 Rachel Mylar Mar Stephen Jett  1789 - 1826 24 Feb 1806 1775 – 1863   In 1940 Elvira (Bryant) Helton (1877-1955) told her grandson, George Wood, that Rachel Mylar, who married Stephen Jett, was the great granddaughter of Squire Boone.   1790 census Yadkin Valley, Rowan Co. NC, on Bear Creek, lives John Wilcoxson Sr. next door is John Jr. then a neighbor, and widow, Rachel Miller. This is John’s daughter the widow Rachel (Wilcoxson) Mylar who lost her husband a year before. Rachel could not read or write her name therefore Mylar was pronounced Millar. In Rachel’s family are 2 males under 16 years & 2 females.   Otis Jett, “The Widow Rachel Wilcoxson lived across Bear creek from her mother and sister in law.”   Lydia (Neal) Mylar, in about 1906, decided to write down her story of the Mylar family to give to her grandchildren. She states, “The Mylar family was related to Daniel Boone by marriage.”   A quote from Some of Her Life Experiences by Dr. Owens-Adair on page 213.  “Mrs. Rachel (Mylar) Kindred was born in Kentucky in 1822, and is the great-grand niece of the celebrated Daniel Boone”. Rachel is the daughter of James Jr. and Henrietta Mylar. James is the son of James Mylar Sr. and Rachel Wilcoxson.   10. Rachel (Wilcoxson) Mylar’s 2nd Mar William Bryant  Oct 1790 1754  1834  First Child: Jeremiah Bryant born, 20 August 1791     11. Samuel Wilcoxson Mar Anna Jordan  d. Nov 1825   12.William Wilcoxson  1762   13. Sarah Wilcoxson  1764     JAMES AND RACHEL (WILCOXSON) MYLAR   The James Mylar Sr. was a typical frontiersman and a friend of Daniel Boone, whom he helped in the early development of Kentucky. One story is that he worked on the “Wilderness Trail” which ran from South Carolina to Kentucky. At a later date it is believed he was, also, a good friend of William Bryant.   James Mylar Sr. married Rachel Wilcoxson in 1781 in Rowan County, North Carolina. Rachel was the daughter of John Wilcoxson and Sarah Boone. The couple moved from North Carolina to South Carolina, where their first son James was born about 1783. James Mylar Sr. was killed during an attack by Indians in 1788-89.   Rachel (Wilcoxson) Mylar’s second marriage was to William Bryant in 1790 in Rowan County, North Carolina. The Bryant’s first child was born in 1791. In the mid 1791 the family moved to Kentucky   Let’s see how other authors viewed the events.  The Boone Family by Hazel Spraker   Page 65) William Bryant led a group to Kentucky in 1775. “It is quite possible that in the party of kindred were William Bryant and his wife Rachel Wilcoxson”. Quite possible means that I do not know. Rachel and William’s first child was born in 1791. If the above was true why or how would they wait eleven years to have their first child in 1791 and then eight in twelve years?   Page 107) “Rachel Wilcoxson married William Bryant who was born 1739 in Wales”. In William’s application for a pension he stated on June 25, 1833, his age was seventy-nine. “I was born in Orange County, North Carolina, in 1754”.   Page 108) “William Bryant was a captain in the Revolutionary War under Colonel Todd and Boone”. William stated that he was in the service in February 1780 for eight months as a private under Captain Enoch Enochs. In January 1781, he was in the service as a private under Captain Hemphill and Captain John Dial. William was still a private in the military when he was sent to New York in the winter of 1782 just before his discharge.   Missouri Historical Review, vol 3, p 46, October 1908 – July 1909  William Bryant had returned to Kentucky at the close of the Revolutionary War. “During these early times he took part in several engagements with the Indians, holding the rank of Captain under the command of Colonel Todd and Boone”. It is doubtful because William Bryant could not read or even write his name.   The dates have been reevaluated on the birth of Rachel Wilcoxson to 1763 and the birth of her son James to be 1783. In the 1700’s a taxable person was a white male sixteen years or older. James Jr. was on the Kentucky tax rolls in 1799 and 1800. He would have been seventeen in 1800 and twenty-three when he married Henrietta Jett in 1806.   James Mylar Sr. and Rachel Wilcoxson had three known children. James Mylar Jr., their first child, James was born in South Carolina in about 1783. One male child was about 1785 and died before 1800. Rachel Mylar, their daughter, was born in about 1789. Rachel Mylar married Stephen Jett on February 24, 1806, and James Mylar married Henrietta Jett on October 2, 1806. Both marriages were in Madison County, Kentucky. Henrietta Jett was born in Virginia (later Kentucky) and was the daughter of Isaac Israel Jett and Mary Letcher. This is based on the fact Letcher is used as a middle name of some of the children and grandchildren.   The James Mylar Sr. while in the wilderness in about 1789, was killed during an Indians attack.   In the books and articles of Ed Bates, Wilcoxson and Allied Families by Dorothy Wulfack, Norma Nyberg of Missouri, and “Boone’s Sierra Echoes” all list the probable children of William Bryant. The names of the children were compiled by descendant one hundred years after William’s death. Some children are listed in the will of William Bryant. Another source was John Ellis, when he was trying to settle the estate. Only three of the children have known birthdays. There is no way to prove or disprove the rest of the children of Rachel and William Bryant. I am placing a letter in the appendix, it is on page 117, from J Samuel Smart of New York who is related to R&W Bryant. He believes that the children George, William, and Elizabeth are niece and nephews of William Bryant, not his children.   Rachel is established as a Wilcoxson related to the Boone family. Her second marriage was to William Bryant. The enclosed marriage consent document shows Rachel Bryant to be the mother of Rachel Mylar. This confirms that Rachel had a first marriage to a Mylar before that of William Bryant in 1790. Additional letters on Bryant family please check page 117 and 118 for details.   Lydia (Neal) Mylar, in about 1906, decided to write down her story of the Mylar family for her grandchildren. She states, “The Mylar family was related to Daniel Boone by marriage”.   A quote from Some of Her Life Experiences by Dr. Owens-Adair on page 213.  “Mrs. Rachel (Mylar) Kindred was born in Kentucky in 1822, and is the great-grand niece of the celebrated Daniel Boone”. Rachel is the daughter of James Mylar and Henrietta Jett. James is the first son of James Mylar Sr. and Rachel Wilcoxson.    In order to be a great-grand niece of Daniel Boone the relationship would be as follows.  Brother Sister  Daniel Boone Sarah Boone (M) John Wilcoxson   Niece Rachel Wilcoxson (M) James Mylar Sr.   Grand Nephew James Mylar (M) Henrietta Jett   Great-Grand Niece Rachel Mylar (M) B C Kindred    Ray and Catherine Burgess in August 1986 found the marriage consent document for Rachel Mylar to marry Stephen Jett in Madison County, Kentucky. In this document Rachel Mylar is the daughter of Rachel (Wilcoxson, Mylar) Briant.   In the above the (I) was crossed out and (we) inserted meaning that more than one person was giving permission. In the book Madison County Marriages 1786-1822 written in 1993, Bill and Kathy Vockery stated that in the above consent form, William and Rachel Briant are the parents of the bride, Rachel Mylar. The marriage consent for Rachel Mylar and Stephen Jett to marry was given by her mother, Rachel (Wilcoxson, Mylar) Briant and stepfather William Briant. Neither Rachel (mother) nor William Briant could read or write. James Milan, the minister, wrote the form except for the two witnesses James Ryley and James Mylar. The consent form stated, "sworn to" this was a verbal agreement and a verbal consent for Rachel to marry Stephen Jett by her parents. It was in the spelling of Rachel Briant, William Briant, and Rachel Milar is the problem. None are spelled correctly as this was the only time you see this spelling. James Milan spelled the names with an "I" instead of a "Y" in Mylar and Bryant.   Some authors and historians change the spelling of the Mylar name. The name when pronounced the name sounds like Millar. They changed the spelling of Mylar to Miller. In changing the name, as spelled on a document, the names come out as James (Mylar to Miller) and Rachel (Mylar to Miller). James Mylar did sign his own name near the bottom as a witness to the consent. Then they could call them father and daughter. In reality James and Rachel are brother and sister. Giving permission was her mother, Rachel Wilcoxson and stepfather William Briant.   Rachel Mylar married Stephen Jett in February, 1806, and her brother, James Mylar, married Henrietta Jett in October, 1806. Therefore, James Mylar could not be the father of Rachel Mylar. James Mylar and James Ryley signed under the heading (Teste). They were the witnesses to the marriage document. In these days, the oldest brother in the family signed the consent document as a witness, giving his approval of the marriage. James Mylar is Rachel's brother.    TIME LINE   1763 Rachel Wilcoxson birth.   1781 Marriage of James Mylar Sr. and Rachel Wilcoxson in NC.   1783 First child – James Mylar Jr. born in South Carolina.   1780’s James Mylar Sr. was a typical frontiersman, a friend of Daniel Boone and assisted in the early development of Kentucky.   1789 Death of James Mylar Sr. by Indians.  Birth of his daughter Rachel Mylar.   1790 Widow, Rachel (Wilcoxson) Miller and children are on the census Rowan Co.  Marriage – Rachel (Wilcoxson) Mylar and William Bryant in Rowan Co. NC.   1791 First child born to Rachel and William Bryant. (Jeremiah)   1800 Census in Clark Co. KY – James Mylar (son of James Mylar Sr. & RachelWilcoxson)   1805 Rachel and William Bryant in Madison County, KY.   1806 James Mylar married Henrietta Jett.  Rachel Mylar married Stephen Jett. Giving consent to the marriage is her  mother, Rachel (Wilcoxson, Mylar) Bryant and Stepfather William Bryant. One witness was Rachel’s brother James Mylar.   1818 ca Death of Rachel (Wilcoxson, Mylar) Bryant.   1826 Death of Rachel (Mylar) Jett.   1860 Grandson Jeremiah Bryant gives Draper “hear say” information on the Bryant  Family.   1890 Rachel (Mylar) Kindred, in a book interview states, “I am the great-grand niece  of Daniel Boone”.   1910 Julian Bryant gave miss information to Hazel Speaker, for her Boone Book, on the Bryant family. Check the letter on page 118.   1934 An attempt was made to name the children of William Bryant.    CHILDREN OF JAMES AND RACHEL MYLAR   1. James Mylar Mar Henrietta Jett  1783 2 Oct 1806 1789  See story on page 24   2. Unknown male b. 1785 – d. before 1800   3. Rachel Mylar Mar Stephen Jett  ca 1789 24 Feb 1806 ca 1775  ca 1826 Mar 1863    CHILDREN OF STEPHEN JETT AND RACHEL MYLAR   3.1 Newton Jett Mar Elizabeth Cloud  ca 1809  21 Mar 1874   3.2 Susanna Jett Mar Claibourne Crawford  5 Jun 1812 5 Jun 1831  20 May 1866  3.2.1 Lorraine Crawford Mar Isaac Israel Jett Jr.  1833-1914 19 Nov 1850 1790-1865   3.3 Elizabeth Jett  ca 1816   3.4 Curtis Jett Mar Nancy Bryant  15 Jan 1818 14 May 1839  4 May 1878   3.5 Granville Jett  1820  7 Aug 1846   3.6 Elvira Jett Mar Oliver Crawford  23 Apr 1823  May 1895   3.7 Julia Ann Jett Mar Roger Spicer  12 May 1826  6 Jun 1874   Stephen Jett 2nd Mar Nancy Gibson  26 Mar 1827    JOHN JETT AND ANN WELLS   John was born in 1695, in Richmond County, Virginia and died in 18 November 1771 in Culpeper County, Virginia. John’s parents are John Jett and Eliczabeth Tripiett.    Children of John and Ann Jett   1. William Jett Mar Susan Edger  d. 25 Sep 1801   2. James Jett Mar Leanna ---  d. Sep 1795   3. John Jett Mar Sarah Tapp  Ca 1725 1729  18 Apr 1808 1754   4. Stephen Jett Mar Elizabeth Reed  1735 1755   5. Margaret Jett Mar ---- Butler   6. Elizabeth Jett Mar --- Raoch   7. Mary Jett Mar Vincent Tapp    Reference:  Genealogy: Jett Family by Otis Jett, 1988  Jett Trails West by Lois & Ernest Jett    STEPHEN JETT SR AND ELIZABETH REED   Stephen Jett born 1735 hew lived in NC. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Reed and Winifred Favour.   1. James Jett Mar Rosa Ann Gregory  ca 1756  1849   2. Elizabeth Jett Reuben Searcy widower his 2nd mar  17 Aug 1757 23 Apr 1729 1779  1827 1825   3. Mary Jett    4. Winifred Jett Mar Thomas Parham  1 Jun 1 1782   5. John Jett Mar Ann Burns  1760 21 Oct 1778  1816 2nd Mar Naomy Webb  5 Apr 1787   6. Frances Jett Mar Asa Searcy  1765 1783   7. Stephen Jett Jr Mar Rachel Mylar   8. Amanda Jett Mar William Smith  16 Apr 1777 30 Apr 1775  26 Jul 1853 14 Apr 1866   Reference:  Genealogy: Jett Family by Otis Jett, 1988  Jett Trails West by Lois & Ernest Jett    ISAAC ISRAEL JETT AND MARY JETT   The Jett family as well as other families in the 1700’s lack documentation. The best that can be done is an educated guess based on interaction between family members. Most researchers can discuss items and situation to arrive on a popular consensus.   At the present there are many unknowns with this family. Mary Q Covington did research in the 1930’s and 40’s. One of her saying was that “Isaac Jett Sr. was a officer in the Revolutionary War”, but no information has been found. Lorraine Jett was told by William Jett II that Isaac Israel Jett’s people came from North Carolina. Some of the Mylar children had Letcher as a middle name. We believe that Letcher was Mary’s maiden name, but have no proof.   In the book Jett Trails West by Lois and Ernest Jett believe that Mary Jett who married Isaac I Jett maybe the a daughter of Stephen Jett Sr. and a sister of Stephen Jett Jr. with no proof There are numerous times where Stephen Jett Jr interacts with Mary and Isaac Jett’s family. James Mylar signed the marriage bond for Stephen, Stephen signed the bond for James Mylar, Stephen Jett married Rachel Mylar, the sister of James Mylar. James Mylar married Henrietta Jett daughter of Mary Jett.   We know that their daughter Henrietta Jett was born in Virginia. The question is did they live in part of Virginia that became Kentucky in 1792. No land or probate records can be found in Madison County. The records in Fayette County were destroyed by fire in 1803.   There is proof that Henrietta and Isaac Jr. were two of the children of Isaac and Mary Jett. They lived in Madison County, Kentucky.   In Madison County a court paper dated July 30, 1791, states that Mary Jett administrator for Isaac I. Jett, deceased, filed suit against Stephen White. Isaac Sr. died before that date, probable June of 1791. This, also, changes the date of birth of Isaac Jr., as the previous date for the Isaac Sr. death was 1788. Mary Jett died in Madison County, Kentucky in 1820. She was living with her son Isaac Israel at the time.   Isaac Jett Jr. died on January 29, 1865, at the age of seventy-two. Holding with the above date of 1791 the date of birth for Isaac Jr. would be about 1790. This would place his age at death at seventy-five years. In the 1850 census places his age at sixty-one and again at the time of death he would be seventy-six. Isaac is buried on his farm near Union City in Madison County, Kentucky. The land in the year 2000 is still in the Jett family. William Jett III is the present owner.   We have not found a marriage for Mary and so do not know her maiden name. It is interesting to note that in the area of Kentucky (near Otter Creek) lived Stephen Jett who along with James Mylar seem to interact with Mary Jett. Stephen Jett, also, had two sisters living in the area Elizabeth Searcy and Francis Searcy. Mary’s maiden name we believe was Letcher as carried on by the grandchildren and great grandchildren. In both cases the answer maybe in North Carolina.    CHILDREN OF ISAAC ISRAEL AND MARY JETT   1. Elizabeth Jett Mar George Swope  ca 1780 31 Jul 1800   2. Nancy Jett Mar Francis Gowin  ca 1783 16 Mar 1803   3. Henrietta Jett Mar James Mylar  1789 2 Oct 1806 1783   4. Isaac Israel Jett Jr. Mar Lorraine Crawford  1790 Nov 1850 2 Dec 1833  29 Jan 1865 20 Nov 1914     CHILDREN OF ISAAC ISRAEL JR. AND LORRAINE JETT   2.1 William Jett I Mar Callie Taylor  16 Nov 1857 1891 10 Jun 1870  12 Apr 1925 Sep 1952   2.1.1 Marguerite Jett Mar Edgar Shirley Gumm  1893 1917 1893  1951 1968   2.1.2 Isaac Jett Mar Martha Sharp  19 Aug 1895  30 Aug 1938   2.1.3 Mary C Jett  27 Aug 1898  1941   2.1.4 William Jett II Mar Dorothy Kindred  22 Jul 1900 1934 5 May 1914  19 Sep 1961   2.1.5 Lucille Jett  9 Jan 1904  10 Oct 1979   2.2 Mary Crawford Jett Mar Milton C Covington  13 Mar 1859 16 Jan 1879 27 Jul 1856  27 Oct 1927 29 Mar 1930   2.2.1 Elizabeth Covington  21 May 1880  13 Sep 1956   2.2.2 Mary Quinn Covington  1 Mar 1890  7 Nov 1956   2.2.3 Louise Wodford Covington Mar Hasbrouck Haymes  24 May 1885  30 Dec 1919   2.2.4 Josephine Covington Mar Jack Phelps  15 May 1901 5 Jun 1892  16 Oct 1961 4 Mar 1961   2.3 Isaac Israel Jett III  Died of pneumonia at age five years.     Isaac Israel Jett Sr.   In the 1930’s Mary Q Covington did research on the Jett family. She felt Isaac Israel Jett was an officer in the Revolutionary War, but could not find any information. In the 1970’s I became involved in the search and still found nothing. William Jett III owns the original land owned by Isaac Israel and Mary Jett in Madison County, Kentucky in 1700’s.   Stephen Jett Jr. at sixteen joined the Kentucky Militia in Madison County, KY. They marched to Fort Washington in Ohio. In 1791 Stephen Jett was involved in the Battle later to be call “St. Clair’s Defeat”. In the 1850 census, Stephen said he was a soldier in the St. Clair’s War.   The Indians had soundly defeated St. Clair's army. President George Washington demanded that General St. Clair resign from the army. St. Clair did so on April 7, 1792. He, however, remained governor of the Northwest Territory and still faced problems with the natives.    The Story at Fort St. Clair   Fort Saint Clair near Eaton, Ohio, was established in December 1791 to protect the area against the threat of Indians. It served as an important garrison and supply depot between Fort Washington and Fort Jefferson. There were occasional raids upon the livestock, and Indians attacked work parties outside the Fort St. Clair. Major John Adair was assigned to deliver supplies from Fort Washington to Fort Jefferson. Under his command was one hundred Kentucky, mounted rifleman to help escort a train of packhorses to Fort Jefferson. They could then make a trip from Fort Washington past Fort St. Clair, to Fort Jefferson, and return in six days, encamping each night under the wall of one of these military posts for protection. Adair and his men had completed their assignment and were on the return trip, and had arrived at Fort St. Clair the evening of November 5th, and camped outside the fort.   The major battle at Fort St. Clair occurred at dawn on November 6, 1792, when two hundred and fifty Indians from several tribes led by Miami Chief Little Turtle attacked one hundred Kentucky mounted militiamen under Major John Adair. At the end of the skirmish, that began with close fighting and ended in a running battle, twenty-five horses had been killed, one hundred and sixty had been taken away, and the bodies of two Indians and six soldiers were found on the battlefield. Isaac Jett was one of those killed. There are indications that Stephen Jett may have been with Isaac Jett when he was killed at Fort St. Clair in 1792. At sunset the soldiers were buried a short distance west of the fort.   The story below is from the book, Historical Collections of Ohio, by Henry Howe, 1851, pages 422 – 423   Joel Collins was one of the survivors of the Battle at Fort St. Clair on November 6, 1792. This is a letter from Judge Joel Collins sent to his friend James M’Bride dated, June 20, 1843.   The judge said: “The chief of the band of Indians being informed of our position, by his runners, concluded that by a night attack, he could drive us out of our encampment. Accordingly he left his ambush, and a short time before day-break, on Tuesday morning, the Indians, by a discharge of rifles and raising the hideous yells for which they are distinguished, made a simultaneous attack on three sides of the encampment: leaving that open next to the fort. The horses became frightened, and numbers of them broke from their fastenings. The camp, in consequence of this, being thrown into some confusion, Major Adair retired with his men, and formed them in three divisions, just beyond the shine of the fires, on the side next the fort; and while the enemy were endeavoring to secure the horses and plunder the camp-which seemed to be their main object-they were• in turn attacked by us, on their right, by the captain and his division; on the left, by Lieut. George Madison, and in their center, by Lieut. Job Hale, with their respective divisions. The enemy, however, were sufficiently strong to detail a fighting party, double our numbers, to protect. those plundering the camp and driving off the horses, and as we had left the side from the fort open to them, they soon began to move off, taking all with them.   As soon as the day dawn afforded light sufficient to distinguish a white man from on Indian, there ensued some pretty sharp fighting, so close, in some instances, as to bring in use the war-club and tomahawk. Here Lieut. Hale was killed and Lieut. Madison-wounded. As the Indians retreated, the white men hung on their rear, but when we pressed them too close, they would turn and drive us back. In this way a kind of running right kept up until after sun-rising, when we lost sight of the enemy and nearly all our horses, some where about where the town of Eaton now stands. On returning from the pursuit, our camp presented rather a discouraging appearance. Not more than six or eight horses were saved; some twenty or thirty lay dead on the ground. The loss of the enemy remains unknown: the bodies of two Indians were found among the dead horses. We gathered up our wounded, six in number, took them to the fort, where a room was assigned them as a hospital, and their wounds dressed by Surgeon Boyd, of the regular army. The wound of one man, John James, consisted of little more than the loss of his scalp. It appeared from his statement, that in the heat of the action, he received a blow on the side of his head with a war-club, which stunned so as to barely knock him down, when two or three Indiana fell to skinning his head, and in a very short time took from him an unusually large scalp, and in the, hurry of the operation, a piece of one of his ears. He recovered, and I understood, some years afterwards, that he was then living.   By sunset on the day of the action, we had some kind of rough coffins prepared for the slain. For the satisfaction of surviving friends, I will name them, and state that in one grave, some fifty pace's west of the site of Fort St. Clair, are the remains of Captain Job Hale next to him, on his left, we laid our orderly sergeant, Matthew English; then followed the four privates, Robert Bowling, Joseph Clinton, Isaac Jett and John Williams Dejection and even sorrow hung on the countenances of every member of the escort, as we stood around or assisted in the interment of these, our fellow comrades. Hale was a noble and brave man, fascinating in his appearance and deportment as an officer. It was dusk in the evening before we completed the performance of this melancholy duty. What a change! The evening before, nothing within the encampment was to be seen or heard but, life and animation. Of those not on duty, some were measuring their strength and dexterity at athletic exercises; some nursing, rubbing and feeding their horses; others cooking. But look at us now, and behold the ways, chances and uncertainties of war. I saw and felt the contrast then, and feel it still, but am unable further to describe it here!”   Library of Congress – American Memory – (36 335)  Major Adair’s letter to General James Wilkinson, Fort St. Clair, November 6th, 1792,   This morning about the first appearance of day, the enemy attacked my camp within sight of this post. The attack was sudden and the enemy came on with a degree of courage that bespoke them as warriors. Some of my men were hand-to-hand combat before we retreated about eighty yards to a kind of stockade.   We made a main push and the enemy retreated, taking all our horses except five or six. We drove them about six hundred yards through our camp, where they again made a stand, and we fought them, two of my men were shot dead. I received information that the enemy was about to flank us on the right and on turning that way I saw sixty of them running to that point. I then ordered my men to retreat, which they did with deliberation, heartily cursing Indians, who pursued us close to our camp where we again fought them until they gave way and when they retreated, our ammunition was nearly expended, although we had been supplied from garrison in the course of the action. I ordered my men into the garrison to draw ammunition. I returned a few minutes later to the hill to which we had first driven them. I found two of my men scalped, who were brought in. I had six dead and five wounded.   I intend following then this evening some distance to ascertain their route and strength. I can say that about fifty of my men fought bravery equal to any men in the world and had not the garrison been so nigh as a place of safety for the bashful. The enemy has no doubt as many men killed as myself. They left two dead and I saw two carried off. The only advantage they have gained is our horses  Major John Adair    General James Wilkinson, November 6, 1792, at 7:00 PM to the War Department   As this affair happened near to and insight of Fort St. Clair, you may inquire as to why the commanding officer did not support Major Adair? The garrison is posted for defense and not offence.  General James Wilkinson     Those Kentucky Militia who were killed November 6, 1792, are Lieut. Job Hale, Sergeant Matthew English, and Privets John Williams, Isaac Jett, Joseph Clinton, and Robert Bolling. In 1903 they still had the wooden markers. Later a granite monument with bronze tablet now marks the site of the battle near Eaton, Ohio. The graves are located near a tree called Whispering Oak.    JAMES AND HENRIETTA (JETT) MYLAR   James Mylar Jr. was born in South Carolina the son of James Mylar Sr. and Rachel Wilcoxson. His family moved to Kentucky in about 1785 and settled in Fayette County. He appears on the 1800 census in Clark County. James and Henrietta Jett were married in Madison County, Kentucky, on October 2, 1806.   Henrietta’s parents were Isaac Israel and Mary Jett. Henrietta’s birth is calculated as 1789. She was born in Virginia. It is believed that her family lived in the same place and in 1792 this area became the State of Kentucky   Twelve children were born to James and Henrietta: Enoch, Franklin, Israel, Richard, Fanny, Mary, Rachel, Julia, James L, John, Isaac, and Thomas. In about 1830 the family moved to Illinois where the youngest son, Thomas, was born in 1832. This family is hard to trace. James is believed to have been a merchant and/or leased property, which did not show on the land records. Except for the 1800 James does not appear on any census.   In 1837 the brothers Enoch, Franklin, Israel, and James L purchased land in Fulton County, Illinois. John Hunt was born in Ohio and moved to Illinois where he married Julia Ann Mylar. They lived in Fulton County. Israel married Mary Walters on June 17, 1837, in Knox County. Five years later in 1842 the brothers moved to Jackson Township, Gentry County, Missouri. The courthouse burned down in 1884, destroying all the records, but the census reports show the brothers were farmers in Gentry County in 1850.   James and Henrietta traveled with the boys form Illinois to Missouri. The family settled in Gentry County where the boys were farmed. Since no gravesite has been found it is believed Henrietta and James were buried on the farm. When the boys moved their families to California, John stayed in Missouri. Did he stay to take care of his mother? One family story is that James was a storekeeper when he moved to Missouri.   The children purchased land in Illinois and again in Missouri. Their father James does not appear on the land records or census records of that time. In an interview in California in 1890 Isaac states that James and Henrietta moved the family to Gentry County, Missouri in about 1840. James and Henrietta were probably buried on the farm in Gentry County.   The Mexican War started in May 1846. Isaac Mylar, age nineteen, joined the army on April 27, 1847, in Gentry County, Missouri. His older brother Enoch, age thirty-one joined on May 2, 1847, also in Gentry County. They were both mustered-in at Independence, Missouri, on June 12, 1847. Enoch became a corporal in Company H, Third Regiment, Missouri Mounted Infantry, and Isaac was a private in the same unit.   The 3rd Missouri Mounted Infantry marched eight hundred miles to Santa Fe from the middle of July to the middle of August. The trail went across desert and into the high mountains passes which were nearly impassable. Most of the men were sick, and to survive, they had to eat their mules.   On November 8, 1847, the 3rd Missouri Mounted Volunteers moved into El Paso to block any invasion by Mexicans to the north. The war was over on February 2, 1848, but General Price did not get official notice until April 15, 1848.   March 1st General Price moved his men including, part of the 3rd Missouri, toward Chihuahua, which was two hundred and fifty miles away. On the way he met some Mexican officials, but did not believe or trust them when they said the war was over. On March 7th the Americans rode into Chihuahua. The last battle was at Santa Cruz de Rosales on the 16th.   After receiving word, on the 15th of April, General Price pulled back and by May 16th was in El Paso. The troops were moved to Santa Fe on the 4th of August, and by the 8th of October returned in triumph to Brunswick, Missouri. These were the last of the volunteer units to return home.   Enoch and Isaac were discharged from the service at Independence, Missouri, October 19, 1848. On January 29, 1887, and Act was passed that gave pensions to those who served in the Mexican War. Isaac applied on March 31, 1887, and was granted a pension of twenty dollars a month. File number C-14666.   After the war Enoch and Isaac return to Gentry County, Enoch found that his wife had been unfaithful, so he divorced her and kept the two children, Henrietta and James. He was judge of the election in November 1849, and August 1850. He, also, served on the Grand Jury in April, 1850. James L Mylar became constable of Jackson Township on September 6, 1848. John Hunt was a gunsmith living in Gentryville, Missouri.   Franklin Mylar had red hair as did other children in the Mylar family. He moved from Kentucky to Quincy, Illinois, where he met Nancy Waggaman and they were married there. After the birth of their first child in Quincy, Franklin and his wife Nancy, purchased land in Fulton County in 1836. About 1842 they moved to Gentry County, Missouri. Nancy died during this time. Franklin in 1846 was employed to mark out new county roads. By 1848, he was a bondsman.   Tymandra Brooks lived in nearby Platte County, Missouri, and had lost her husband in 1832. Tymandra was the daughter of Henry Brooks and Elizabeth Jett of Kentucky. It was a second marriage for both Franklin and Tymandra.   James Letcher Mylar married Mary Ann Neal on November 27, 1848, in Gentry County, Missouri. A year later Isaac Mylar married Talitha Wooley on October 11, 1849, while living in Gentry County.   Five years after Rachel and B. C. went to Oregon. The gold rush in California began in the spring of 1849. As word spread it was almost one continuous line of wagons moving west. Most of these people left their worldly goods behind and went to California. The majority lost everything; some even their lives. By June of 1850 the excitement of gold and the great surge diminished.   The records in Missouri show that in 1850, Rachel’s five brothers Enoch, Franklin, James L, Israel and Isaac Mylar started for California and arrived in September. They were looking for new lands to settle and hoped to find enough gold to bring their families west. Isaac started mining in Hangtown, Placer County. Then he made his way to Calaveras County where Israel was located. The brothers mined with some success and in 1851 returned to Missouri. The brothers traveled to San Francisco and boarded a ship for Panama, and crossed the Isthmus. A ship took them to New Orleans and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. Then they traveled overland to Gentry County, Missouri.   Upon their return in 1851 they told of their experiences and observations in California. The reports were received with mixed emotions. The Mylar families started preparing for the trip to California, but some could not make the trip on such short notice for the coming year. Half came in 1852 and the rest in 1854. On April 21, 1854, before they left for California, Enoch married Lydia (Neal) Sale of Gentry County. Lydia Neal was born in Illinois on June 5, 1830. She was a sister to Mary Ann Neal who married James L Mylar. Lydia had married Samuel Sale about 1849, and they were divorced before the birth of her first child. It was the second marriage for both Enoch and Lydia.  Once again the families were on the move, this time, to try their skills at panning for gold and a new future. The trip from Missouri to California took five months. John Mylar was the only one to stay in Missouri.   The wagon train consisted of forty wagons that gathered at the county seat in Albany, Gentry County. Oxen pulled the wagons. They made their way along the Missouri River and crossed at Nebraska City, Nebraska, then to Fort Kearney in Nebraska. After gathering supplies the wagon train made its way along the Platte River west to Fort Laramie, Wyoming. They traveled near the Green River and on to Soda Springs, Idaho. The trail divided at Soda Springs, to the northwest was Oregon and the southwest was California. The Mylar families continued on to California and crossed over the Kit Carson Pass in California. Enoch and Lydia arrived at Volcano, Amador County, on the 16th day of November 1854.   One day, soon, after passing Fort Laramie, as the wagon train was moving west, Lydia’s son William Henry Sale, age four, turned up missing and was lost along the trail. The wagon train stopped and had to lay over. Some of the men saddled their horses and went back up the trail searching for Henry until he was found. Henry was still playing near the river where the wagon train had spent the night. The next day the wagon train continued on it’s way with the family keeping a close eye on Henry to make sure he was not left again.   William Henry Sale married Lottie Dixon in Sacramento on October 25, 1874, and they had a family of thirteen children. Lottie died in 1899, and is buried at Granite Spring, Mariposa County, with four of her children Charles, Roy, Edith, and Ethel. William Henry died in Winters, Yolo County, on July 10, 1921.   These members of the MYLAR family who left Gentry County, Missouri, in the spring of 1852 and joined the wagon train going to California were the following: (age)  Franklin (40) & Tymandra Mylar (37): child Nancy (15).  Israel (36) & Mary Mylar (36): children Enoch (11) & Isaac (4).  Thomas Mylar (20).   Those who waited until the string of 1854:  James L. (28) & Mary Mylar (25): children James (3), Twins Julia & John (1).  William Neal (28): James’ brother in law.  Isaac (27) & Talitha Mylar (20): child Thomas (1).  John (36) & Julia Mylar Hunt (30): Children Levi (12), Rachel (11), Elizabeth (9),  Charles (7), Sarah (5).  Enoch (45) & Lydia Mylar (24): children Henrietta (10), James (7),  & Henry Sale (4).   Upon arriving in California in October of 1852, Franklin, Thomas, and Israel worked their way south to Shaws Flat in Tuolumne County. The 1852 Census listed Thomas Mylar as a miner in Calaveras County in November. Franklin’s daughter Nancy married William Stingley in Shaws Flat in December 1853. In 1854 Isaac and James L. came to California and settled at Shaw Flat. Enoch had stopped at Volcano, Amador County. Isaac and Thomas combined their successful claims into one. After a short time James L. moved near Coulterville in Mariposa County. The rest of the brothers tried mining gold with some success. By 1856, Israel and Isaac had moved to San Juan Township, Monterey County. (near the present day San Juan Bautista) Israel bought one hundred and sixty acres and buildings with the gold he had panned. Isaac, also, had gold to buy land and get a good start. They both were farmers and raised stock in this fertile valley. In 1867, James joined them in Monterey County; and lived in the San Juan Canyon.   James Mylar, son of Enoch, moved to Mariposa County and lived near Coulterville in 1867. He went to Monterey County in the summer of 1873 and on to Yolo County in 1874. He then went back to Coulterville by 1880 where he stayed until 1905 before moving to Stanislaus County where he died on October 11, 1936. James, like his brother Enoch, never married.   After Thomas and Isaac had taken out gold worth eight thousand dollars form their mining claim at Shaws Flat, they sold it in 1856 for three thousand dollars. Isaac went to Monterey County and Thomas moved to Calaveras County. In 1961, Thomas moved to Coulterville, Mariposa County, to continue his search for gold. Franklin had land and a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Coulterville. This land was never developed, and the State took it back in 1886, fifteen years after his death.   In 1865 a mining claim was filed in the Coulterville Mining District, Mariposa County. The claim is located on page 83. It is believed that the principle founders of the claim were Thomas Mylar, William Alexander, James L Mylar and William Neal (brother-in-law to James L Mylar). They were the only ones living in Coulterville at the time of the filing. Under the law a claim for an individual was limited to one hundred feet in length. By adding other names to the claim this distant could be extended. The other names on the claim were all related to the Mylar name and it became a family venture. The other people were Isaac Mylar, and his wife Talitha, Thomas’ wife Sarah, Robert Orton, and John Hunt. This claim was sold in sections between 1868 and 1872 to William Wiggins.   William Wiggins lived in the Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Monterey County. His wealth came from his father. He was active in buying and selling mining claims. This closeness to the Mylar family in San Juan must have made it profitable for all concerned. In 1871 he purchased a 1/11th share in the San Juan Mining Company that had mining claims in Tuolumne County. Thomas Mylar was the person that founded this company and the Mylar Mining Company.   William Alfred Stribling was born in Kentucky in 1831. He married Henrietta Mylar about 1858 and they moved to Mariposa County. Henrietta was a midwife for most of the families from Coulterville to Snelling in Merced County. Alfred, according to the voter registration and census, worked in between two occupations, that of a blacksmith and a farmer. In 1882 he worked on the Wheeler Ranch as a blacksmith. The family lived most of their lives at Granite Springs, Mariposa County on a one hundred and sixty acre ranch. Granite Springs is eight miles west of Coulterville on highway 132. Stribling was tall for his time period. On the 1894 voter registration William is listed as five feet, eleven inches, blue eyes and gray hair. William died in 1899 and is buried at Granite Springs.   Henrietta’s first husband, William Alfred Stribling, died in 1899. In April of 1903 the children gave up all claim to the Stribling property in Mariposa County in favor of their mother Henrietta. She married John Hopkins in Merced on November 26, 1903. John was a lazy person and did not help around the farm, so one day Henrietta told him to leave and not to return. Later she divorced John.   Her third marriage was to Erastus Kelsey in Stockton on April 28, 1915; she was seventy-three and he was eighty-eight. Erastus had been a large rancher in the Snelling area and was retired. They first lived in Antioch. Erastus and Henrietta purchased a banana plantation in Panama. Taking all of their belongings they boarded a ship in San Francisco and sailed to Panama. Upon their arrival they made plans to locate their plantation. What they found was a few dying banana trees and the rest looked like the jungle. When they returned to California they resided in Oakdale. Erastus died in 1918, Henrietta in 1925. Both are buried in the Citizen Cemetery at Oakdale.   Enoch’s wife Lydia, married John Richardson in Sacramento on March 29, 1873. He had traveled with them on the wagon train in 1854 and had gone to Oregon. The records show that John Richardson had a drinking problem long before his marriage. On May 9, 1872, in Ukiah, he was charged with assault with a deadly weapon, a “six shooter” pistol. The assault was upon James Twineham. John and William Higgins posted five hundred dollars bond for his release. John and William were landowners in Lake County where John Richardson worked. They were probably drinking friends. In 1874 the second offense was an assault with a deadly weapon. He used a knife against William Brown. Alfred Higgins was a witness for John Richardson. It was John who introduced Alfred to his stepdaughter Lydia M Mylar. Alfred in 1876 married Lydia’s daughter Lydia Margaret Mylar. This marriage lasted a year and a half and ended in divorce.   Lydia’s marriage to John Richardson (her third marriage) started out fine, but soon she found out that John was an alcoholic. One time he was drunk and in jail in Ukiah he convinced her to sell everything, and come and get him out of jail. So she did. This was probably during his deadly weapons charge in Ukiah, 1874. They moved to Cacheville, Yolo County. When the money was gone, John decided to leave his wife and family. He never returned. When Lydia’s daughter married in 1876 she signed the marriage license as Lydia Mylar not Lydia Richardson.   The boys, Enoch Jr. and Thomas J. took their mother Lydia and sister Rachel, to Los Banos, Merced County, in about 1889 where they homesteaded some land. The type of farming was dry land farming because here was no irrigation at that time. The first year was a wet one which made the grass thick and tall.   They were able to store most of the feed, which carried them over for several years. Rachel married William McCraney in Dos Palos on May 2, 1892.   William McCraney died in 1896 and Rachel married his brother George in 1902. George had been serving a seven-year term in San Quentin for killing a man when drunk. George was a good worker, but lacked morals. He went north one day to work and never returned.   Thomas J. Mylar married Gertrude Brashear on March 29, 1910. In 1915 because of a poor grain crop everyone moved to rented land around the reservoir until 1920. Lydia, his mother died on March 13, 1916, and is buried in Oakdale. Enoch Jr. never married, but worked for the Stanislaus County Road Department. He and his sister, Rachel lived in Oakdale. Thomas lived at Valley Home for nine years and Riverbank for sixteen years. He died on May 23, 1953, and his wife on March 21, 1979. Both are buried at Oakdale.   William Hatton Alexander was a person who was always around and intermixed with the Mylar family, yet there is little formal information on this family. It is believed that William, born in Ohio in 1822, married Mary Mylar in Gentry County, Missouri.   William is listed in The History of Gentry and Worth County as a county resident, who along with Frank Mylar, Enoch Mylar, Robert Mylar, and Israel Mylar went to California in 1850. In this story and in other material except for legal documents some of the Mylar were called by other names. Isaac was called Ike, Franklin was Frank, and James L was called Bob or Robert.   William Alexander settled in Tuolumne County. When living at Shaws Flat in 1858 he had power of attorney for William Stingley and Nancy Mylar to sell their property at Shaws Flat. About 1860 William moved to Mariposa County. The family lived in Granite Springs near the town of Coulterville until 1867. In the mining claim of 1865, William is listed as a partner as well as eight others of the Mylar family.   In 1867 William moved down to Snelling in Merced County. He was a miner and did not own property. In 1872 William returned to the town Mariposa to sign over his share of the 1865 mining to William Wiggins of San Bautista. William H. Alexander continued to live in Snelling until 1876, only to disappear. It is interesting that about the same time Thomas Mylar, also disappears. Did they go to find new mining areas?   After the death of his wife Tymanda in about 1868, Franklin moved to Corralitos, Santa Cruz County, where his son-in-law William Stingley, had moved a few years before. It was to be near his daughter and see that the children went to school and received a good education. June 16, 1869, Franklin purchased one hundred acres from W. S. Cavanaugh and G. J. Exlcey. The property was located north of the Corralitos Flouring Mill road and ran along the west side of Corralitos Creek for three quarters of a mile near the mouth of Eureka Canyon and extended for a half mile to the west. The land was not cleared, as he wanted to sell the lumber from the land. He died there in 1871. Map on page 72 shows the location of the property.   Franklin died intestate in 1871 and the estate was not probated until 1904. It is believed that Franklin was buried in Cosumnes Township, Sacramento County with his wife Tymanda. The property was rented for a minimal amount of money. The children of Franklin were Nancy, who married Thomas Roberts, and Boone Mylar, who moved to Montana. Julius Lee, a Watsonville attorney, was appointed the administrator of the estate. The probate closed on January 6, 1905, and Elmore J. Lee purchased the land.   William Stingley and Nancy F. Mylar were married on Thursday, December 1, 1853, at Shaws Flat, Tuolumne County. She was the daughter of Franklin and Nancy Mylar. William lived in Shaws Flat and mined with some success. The family moved to San Juan Township, Monterey County in the fall of 1855 and went into partnership with Nancy’s uncle Israel on one hundred and sixty acres, one mile east of the city of San Juan. Back at Shaws Flat lived another uncle, William H. Alexander, whom they gave power of attorney to transact their business. Their house and property was sold to Daniel Knapp in January 1856.   William and Nancy lived on the land at San Juan where they raised cattle. On September 6, 1858, Israel and William sold the land to Joshus Twitchell the original owner. William used his share to buy a sawmill on the Pajaro River near Chittenden that did not do well. William and his family moved near Gilroy and he was a stock farmer in 1860. By 1865 the family moved to Corralitos, and in 1870 he was listed on the census as a master miller in the gristmill.   In 1870, Fanny Mylar, daughter of Franklin and Tymandra Mylar was living with her sister Nancy Stingley in Corralitos while she went to school. Fanny married T. S. Roberts of Corralitos. They later lived in Monterey County, but are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in Watsonville.   William Stingley met his death through an accident in 1873. He was killed when working at the Gamecock lumber camp in the Browns Valley area when a redwood tree fell on him. He was buried in the west hillside cemetery in Corralitos. The cemetery was located on the old Benjamin Hames property. Nancy Stingley married Thomas French in 1876.   In 1880 William H. Roberts who owned the property gave notice to those who had loved ones in the Corralitos cemetery to remove the remains as he had plans to plant apple trees on the land. Nancy and Thomas French purchased a plot in the IOOF Cemetery, now the Pioneer Cemetery, in Watsonville in 1880, known as the French plot. William was exhumed and buried in that plot by his wife. Nancy died in 1907 and is buried with her first husband William Stingley in the French plot in Watsonville. The Stingley family is buried there, but there is no trace of Thomas French, Nancy’s second husband, or Fred French, husband of Ellen Stingley.   John Mylar was the only member to stay in Missouri. Did he stay in Missouri to take care of his mother? We have not been able to trace or locate John. If it was in Gentry County, the records were destroyed by fire in 1884 and we may never know. We were able to locate a John Mylar in Missouri in 1870, but this John turned out to be from the Robert Mylar line.  d and Consent From   Witness to the consent was James’ friend Stephen Jett. Likewise James was a witness for the marriage consent and marriage bond of Stephen’s in February 1806.   Judge W Rodes Shackelford wrote a book Madison County Marriages. “James Miller to Henry Jett on 2 October 1806”. Again the author takes the liberty of changing Mylar on all documents to Miller. The name Henry is for Henrietta.   This is the marriage bond for Stephen Jett to marry Rachel Mylar in February 1806. James Mylar, Rachel’s brother, co-signed with Stephen Jett. On page 32 is the marriage bond for James Mylar co-signed by Walter Horn. This marriage consent form for Henrietta Jett was witnessed by Stephen Jett.    CHILDREN OF JAMES AND HENRIETTA MYLAR   1. Enoch Mylar Mar Miriam Donald  1809  27 Jan 1872  2nd Mar Lydia (Neal) Sale  21 Apr 1854 5 Jun 1830   2. Franklin Mylar Mar Nancy Waggaman  1812 1835  1871   2.1 Nancy F Mylar Mar William F Stingley  20 Dec1837 1 Dec 1853 1822  25 Jun 1907 1873   2.1.1 Nancy E Stingley Mar George W Maddox  10 Jan 1855 2 Jul 1868 1836  4 Nov 1922   2.1.2 Julia Ann Stingley Mar David Boyce  3 Nov 1856 25 Sep 1870  9 Mar 1940  2nd Mar Frank W Brown  1857  28 Jun 1936   2.1.3 William Stingley Mar Lucy B Rodgers  1858 4 Jul 1880  9 Nov 1923 20 Dec 1907   2.1.4 Ellen M Stingley Mar Fred L French  1862 26 Dec 1878 1852  1919   2.1.5 Emma Jane Stingley Mar Fred Peaslee  1865 24 Dec 1884 16 Oct 1858  12 Feb 1944 18 Apr 1906  Died in a landslide in Aptos, caused by the SF earthquake.   2.1.6 George Stingley  1868   2.1.7 Walter Stingley  1873  8 Jul 1937   (2) Franklin Mylar 2nd Mar Tymandra Brooks  1812  1868   2.2 Fanny Mylar Mar Thomas Roberts  6 Jul 1856 20 Sep 1872 5 Jun 1846  21 Apr 1914 12 Aug 1910  2.3 Franklin Boone Mylar  1854   3. Israel Mylar Mar Mary Walters  1816 17 Jun 1837 12 Feb 1816  29 Apr 1884 15 May 1866   4. Douglas Richard Mylar  1818   5. Fanny Mylar  1820   6. Mary Mylar  1821   7. Rachel Mylar Mar B. C. Kindred  22 Sep 1901 1900   8. Julia Ann Mylar Mar John Hunt  Mar 1823 1840 Mar 1818  22 Sep 1901 1900   9. James Letcher Mylar Mar Mary Ann Neal  17 Apr 1825 27 Nov 1848 3 Mar 1828  3 Dec 1897 31 Aug 1902   10. Isaac Mylar Mar Talitha Wooley  24 Dec 1827 11 Oct 1849 22 Oct 1834  28 Jan 1911 5 Jul 1897   11. John Mylar  1829 Stayed in Missouri   12. Thomas Mylar Mar Sarah Francis Bradford  1832 26 Feb 1863 1846 |
|  | Surnames: [Boone](http://www.familytreecircles.com/surname_boone.html) [Jett](http://www.familytreecircles.com/surname_jett.html) [Mylar](http://www.familytreecircles.com/surname_mylar.html) [Wilcoxson](http://www.familytreecircles.com/surname_wilcoxson.html)  Viewed 2744 times |

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