



Anna McClellan Daily (Leslie)
wife of George Henry Daily, married Sep 4, 1889

Children

- Anna McClellan Leslie; born Sep 5 1868
- James Franklin Leslie; born 1851
- John Edington Leslie; born 8 Feb 1855, died on 7 Apr 1943 ([see more at end](#))
- Joseph Willian Leslie; born 1857
- Margaret Leslie
- Nancy Clarinda Leslie; born 1866
- Thomas Preston Leslie; born 1871
- Melvina Leslie
- Sarah M. Leslie



- *ID:* I183
- *Name:*

Thomas Preston LESLIE

- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* Oct. 6, 1826
- *Death:* Jan 26 1898
- *Note:*

In 1851, Thomas and Nancy (Surber Peck) moved together to Hamilton County (McLeansboro, Illinois). They purchased land in 1853 as recorded below.

Name of Purchaser	Sale Type	Legal Description	Sect- ion	Twn- ship	Ra- nge	Meri- dian	Acres Bought	Price Per Acre	Total Price	Soc. Stat	Date Purchased
LESLEY THOMAS P	FD	SESW	01	05S	05E	3	40.00	000.00	WARRANT	MALE	01/15/1853

The grandmother of Nancy, Susanna Franklin, wife of Joseph A. Peck, was rumored to be from the family of the famous patriot Benjamin Franklin. However, we have never seen any documentation of this. Her father was James Franklin and the father of Benjamin Franklin was Josiah Franklin (1657-1745) who was born in England, so possible the linkage was through the England Franklins. It is said that every person with the name Franklin is rumored to be related to Ben, and

many early emigrants took the name of Franklin due to its popularity.

Father: James LESLIE b: 23 APR 1792 in Pendleton, SC

Mother: Ann McClellan EDINGTON b: 19 DEC 1808 in Blount Co., TN

Marriage 1 Nancy Surber PECK b: 19 AUG 1827 in Monroe County, TN

- *Married:* 29 MAR 1849 in Monroe County, TN

Peck Lineage

Jacob F. Peck and Jane Waggoner

Joseph Peck and Susannah Franklin

[Hans Jakob \(Jacob\) Beck](#) (aka Peck) and Lydia Borden

[Benjamin Borden and Zeruah Winter](#) (see at end)

Benjamin Borden and Abigail Grover

Richard Borden and Joane Fowle

Matthew and Joan Borden

[Johann Jakob Beck](#) (see at end) and Anna Maria Hummell

[Michael Beck \(II\)](#) (see at end) and Anna Barbara Matthes

Martin Beck and Barbara Landenberger

Michael Beck and Maria Schempp

Hans and Anna Beck

-
- *ID:* I097
 - *Name:*

James LESLIE

- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* 23 APR 1792 in Pendleton, SC
- *Death:* 23 OCT 1854 in Monroe County, TN

Father: Thomas LESLIE II b: 15 APR 1760 in County Antrim, Ireland

Mother: Mary HARRIS b: ABT. 1762 in Antrim, Ireland or PA?

Marriage 1 Ann McClellan EDINGTON b: 19 DEC 1808 in Blount Co., TN

- *Married:* 1825

Children

1. Andrew McClellan LESLIE
2. Jesse Wallace LESLIE
3. William Lowery LESLIE
4. Thomas Preston LESLIE
5. John Edington LESLIE b: ABT. 1829 in Jalapa, Monroe Co., TN
6. Asenith Ann LESLIE
7. Mary Jane LESLIE

Edington Lineage

John Edington b ca 1780 Greenbriar, VA d 20 Aug 1828 Jalapa, Monroe CO, TN

occupation - farmer; son of John Edington and Leah Jarvis of Greenbriar, VA, son of Philip Edington born 1720/1725 Middlezoy, Somerset, England

m ca 1807 TO

Aseneth Wallace b 19 Sep 1784 VA d 7 Jul 1863 Jalapa, Monroe CO, TN

dau of John Wallace and Ann McClellan

-
- *ID:* I051
 - *Name:*

Thomas LESLIE II

- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* 15 APR 1760 in County Antrim, Ireland
- *Death:* 22 FEB 1839 in McMinn County, TN
- *Note:*

He fought in the American Revolution serving with Moses Liddell in Capt. Andrew Picken's Company. He served twice in the South Carolina Militia, a Patriot force, (June 1777 til June 1778 and again December 1780 til July 1782). He fought at Cowpens, Kings Mountain and other battles

including the Seige of Abbeville. After his discharge, he married Mary Harris.

In 1785, he moved about 40 miles to the Pendleton District, SC where most of their children were born.

In 1819, he moved with his family from the Pendleton Disctrict, SC over the mountains about 100 miles as the crow flies to Tellico Plains, TN on property that was located in both McMinn and Monroe counties.

On November 28, 1832, he applied for and received a pension for his service in the Revolution as provided by a law passed by the Congress in June of 1832.

Father: Thomas LESLIE b: ABT. 1725 in County Antrim, Carrickfergus, NIR (Ireland)

Mother: Jane THOMAS b: ABT. 1725 in County Antrim, Ireland

Marriage 1 Mary HARRIS b: ABT. 1762 in Antrim, Ireland or PA?

- *Married:* BET. 1782 - 1783 in Pendleton Disctrict, SC?

Children

1. Jane M. LESLIE b: 13 OCT 1783
2. William Harris LESLIE b: 15 JAN 1785
3. John LESLIE b: 16 DEC 1787
4. Margaret W. LESLIE b: 10 FEB 1790
5. James LESLIE b: 23 APR 1792 in Pendleton, SC
6. Samuel LESLIE b: 15 OCT 1795
7. Mary Ann LESLIE b: 22 JUL 1798
8. Andrew LESLIE b: 30 OCT 1800
9. Rebeccah LESLIE b: 8 OCT 1802
10. Thomas LESLIE III b: 27 JAN 1805 in Pendleton District, SC ?
11. Juliana MCNABB b: ABT. 4 NOV 1819

-
- *ID:* I052
 - *Name:*

Thomas LESLIE

- *Sex:* M
- *Birth:* ABT. 1725 in County Antrim, Carrickfergus, NIR (Ireland)
- *Death:* 1778 in Abbeville, South Carolina
- *Immigration:* 1765 to South Carolina
- *Burial:* Long Cane Cemetery
- *Note:*

In 1765, Thomas came to the royal colony of South Carolina (age 40) with his family and brother John Leslie (age 38). Thomas travelled from Belfast, Ireland on the Prince Henry with his wife Jane Thomas and their five children. Thomas and his brother John won land grants in the Ninety Six District (later Abbeville, SC). Thomas received 400 acres dated 5 Jan 1767.

When Thomas died in 1778 he was buried in the Long Cane Cemetery, for which the Leslie brothers had given the land. This cemetery has become a beautiful resting place for the people of Abbeville, S.C. "Unauthenticated accounts state that the cemetery was started by two Leslie brothers who came to the area from Ireland and who agreed to establish a family burial plot by walking toward each other from their homes and placing the cemetery at the spot where they met. The cemetery was reportedly first known as the Leslie Burying Ground, Tradition states that the first burial in the plot was in 1760, but the first marked grave is that of a John Leslie, dated 1776. The original size of the cemetery is said to have been about two acres,"

Father: Unknown LESLIE

Marriage 1 Jane THOMAS b: ABT. 1725 in County Antrim, Ireland

Children

1. Ann LESLIE b: ABT. 1752
2. Mart LESLIE b: ABT. 1754
3. William LESLIE b: ABT. 1757 in Antrim, Ireland
4. Thomas LESLIE II b: 15 APR 1760 in County Antrim, Ireland
5. Jane LESLIE b: ABT. 1763

Introduction

Edgar, the Aetheling, was the son of Prince Edward of the ancient and royal Saxon House of Wessex and his mother, Agatha, was the daughter of Henry II, emperor of Germany.

Edgar, his mother Agatha, and his two sisters Margaret and Christina, came to England to the court of Edward the Confessor, bringing with them a large number of Hungarian attendants.

Edgar, the Aetheling, had in his own person the Anglo-Saxon claim to the crown of England, but before he could act, William, Duke of Normandy, landed an army in England, gained the throne, and was crowned in London before the end of the year 1066.

Edgar abandoned his claim to the throne and swore loyalty to William at Berkhamstead on December 25, 1066. In return, William gave Edgar an earldom with large possessions.

Edgar later became suspicious of William, and taking his two sisters, his mother Agatha, and their attendants, fled England and sailed for Scotland. High winds drove their ship into the Firth of Forth at St. Margaret's Hope, Queenferry, Scotland. They were received by King Malcolm II, Canmore of Scotland.

King Malcolm II was the son of King Duncan of Scotland. King Duncan had been killed in a battle with MacBeth. Afterwards, Malcolm II defeated MacBeth and took the Scottish crown as Malcolm II, Canmore.

Later, King Malcolm offered his hand to Princess Margaret, daughter of Agatha, and sister of Edgar. Margaret accepted and became the Queen of Scotland.

The Garioch

The Garioch is a fertile district in Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the south by the river Don, which separates the Garioch from Mar, on the east and north by Formartine and the hills of Foundland, and on the west by the river Bogie. It is overlooked by the beautiful hill Bennaths. This district of the Garioch was erected into an earldom by King Malcolm in favor of his brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon, about 1160.

Lands of Lesslyn in the Garioch

Bartholomew: Founder of our Lessley Name

Among the noblemen who traveled from Hungary to England then on to Scotland with Edgar, Agatha and family was Bartholomew. He became Queen Margaret's most trusted assistant. King Malcolm, Canmore, appointed him governor of the Edinburg Castle, honored him with the dignity of knighthood, and gave him large grants of land in Fife, Angus, the Mearns, and Aberdeenshire.

According to tradition, King Malcolm promised Bartholomew all hereditary rights to all land within a radius of one mile where he was forced to stop and feed his horse on a journey, starting at Deinfermline and proceeding northward. He first stopped at Frechil in Fife, next at Innerlessad in Angus, then at Feskie in the Mearns, and last at Cuskine in Mar. His horse failed him in the Garioch. On his return, the king asked him where he had left his horse, and he answered in metrical style,

"Between a lesse ley and a mair
My horse it tyrd and stopped there."

The king replied in the same metrical style,

"Lord Lesse ley shalt thou be
And thy heirs after thee."

and gave him the grant of land.

Bartholomew later married Beatrix, sister of King Malcolm and became the king's brother-in-law.

From the "Genealogist of Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland", by John Brown of Scotland, published in March 1792, comes the following:

"Beatrix, daughter of King Duncan and sister of Malcolm II, Canmore, married Bartholomew of whom all the Lesleys in Scotland are descended."

From this union came many noble and famous men who have risen to great splendor and wealth from distinguished service or intermarriages with other noble houses in not only Scotland but France, Sweden, Germany, Russia, and Austria.

The land of Lesslyn in the Garioch about 19 miles north of Aberdeen is a fine agricultural area of Scotland. No doubt, this is where Bartholomew built his castle. Bartholomew was the first possessor of the land of Lesslyn.

Founder of the family name, Bartholomew died as an old man about 1121 and was succeeded by his son Malcolm. Malcolm died about 1176 and was succeeded by his son Norman, about 1248.

Norman married a daughter of Stuart, Earl of Lion. They had issue:

Norina -succeeded.

Leonard

Bartholomew

Norina succeeded Norman and married Catherine Muir. His issue:

Norman - succeeded.

Leonard

William

Norman, the fifth possessor of the land of Lesslyn, was the first to use the family surname as he styled it in most public documents as "Sir Norman de Lesslyn" and "dominus de Lesley". He married the daughter and heiress of Watson of Rothcs. He died about 1320.

Andrew - succeeded.

Balquhain

Sir Andrew de Lesslyn succeeded his father in 1320. He received several baronies through the rights of this wife, Mary Abernethy. He was the sixth possessor of the land of Lesslyn and conveyed to his son George the Baronies of Balquhain. He also obtained from King David II a charter under the great seal, making all the lands into one free barony called the Barony of Balquhain. George became the first Baron of Balquhain.

George Lessley, First Earl of Rothcs

King Robert Bruce granted a charter to his nephew, Randolph, Earl of Moray, of all the king's land in Moray as they were held by Alexander, King of Scotland, together with all the other adjacent lands contained within the limits and boundaries, beginning at the river Spey where it falls into the sea and ascending by the same river, comprehending the lands of Fochabers, Rolhenayks, Rothcs, Bakarm, and other lands. It was granted in 1312. The first Earl of Rothcs was George Lessley. George, the son of Norman de Lessley, was born about 1417 and through his father and mother was descended from both the royal families of Bruce and Stewart. He was created Earl of Rothcs by King James II by charter of March 20, 1457.

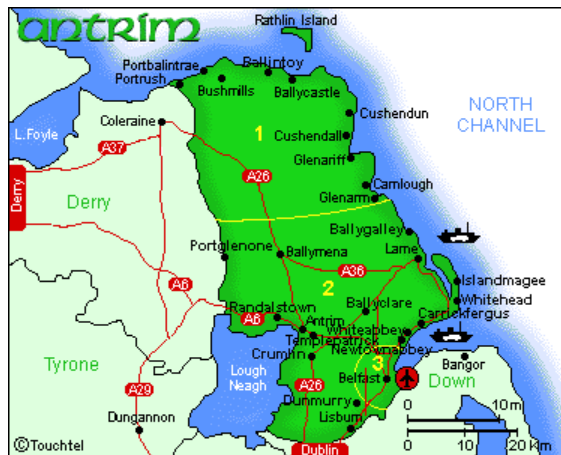
The Lesleys of Rothcs and Balquhain became the principal branches of the family.

The Lesleys of Ballybay North Ireland are a branch of the family of the Earl of Rothcs.

The Leslie House in County Antrim, North Ireland, descends from the Ballybay branch.

The Lesleys of Tarbet in Ireland descend from the Wardis branch of the family of Balquhain.

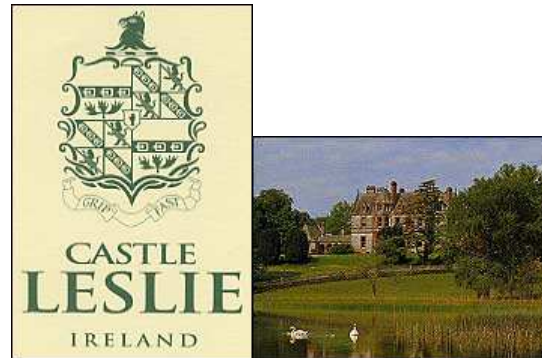
The Lesleys of Glassbough of Ireland descend from the Wardis branch of the Barons of Balquhain.



Castle Carrichfergus



Castle Leslie, county Monaghan, Ireland



The Borden Family

Benjamin BORDEN, II, the second of ten children, was born 6 April 1675 at Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He married about 1710 to **Zeruiah WINTER**, his first cousin. She was born in Monmouth Co., New Jersey, about 1690. They lived at Freehold in Monmouth County, New Jersey, before moving to Virginia. He was evidently honest, intelligent, ambitious, and enterprising. His first recorded appearance in Virginia is on 21 January 1734 when he was appointed one of the justices of the newly formed Orange County. His name appears frequently in land transactions in various parts of the Shenandoah Valley. His most important enterprise was the settlement of "Borden's Great Tract," a grant to him from King George II of England of 92,100 acres in what later became Rockbridge County, Virginia. The legend has been told that he killed a young buffalo, presented it at Williamsburg to Governor GOOCH, who was so delighted that 500,000 acres were granted to him. Another version of the legend claims that Benjamin captured a buffalo calf, sent it to England as a present for the Queen, who out of appreciation granted him 100,000 acres in the Virginia Valley. Benjamin's legal requirement as proprietor of this tract was to put up a bond of 1800 pounds and settle within a stated time a minimum number of families on the tract. He was to receive a thousand acres of land for each cabin built on the tract. When he first set out to inspect the area, he became lost. He stumbled upon the camp of a backwoods family, the son John McDOWELL being a surveyor. Benjamin promised him 1000 acres if he could help him find all his land. The land was thoroughly surveyed before December 1738. Some sources claim that Benjamin travelled to England once or twice and brought back settlers, though no evidence has been found for this. Benjamin received his patent on 8 November 1739 after 92 cabins had been constructed in the area. As one might expect, there came to be many lawsuits involving this large land grant. He died in 1743 near Winchester, Virginia, shortly after his appointment as one of the original justices of Frederick County, Virginia. From Benjamin's will it is estimated he owned 120,000 acres of land, including several tracts on the lower forks of the James River. Most of the land was ordered sold by the will and the proceeds divided among the children. It took until 1897 (154 years) before all "known" descendants were satisfied with the division and further court battles ended. (The COWAN descendants, all among the unknown heirs to the estate, never learned of the case so lost their share in 1907. The documents related to this case were filed in Drawer #1 in the Circuit Clerk's office of Augusta County, Virginia, in 1841 and 1897. The file was identified as "Jacob PECK's Adm'r vs. Jno. BORDEN's heirs and Jno. BORDEN's heirs vs. Jos. BORDEN's heirs.") Zeruiah remarried about 1747 to Joseph WRIGHT. They were living in Hamilton Parish, Prince William Co., Virginia, in 1748. She died from smallpox about 1751/53. Benjamin and Zeruiah left ten children: Hannah (BORDEN) ROGERS (c.1711-prob. before 1760), Abigail (BORDEN) WORTHINGTON PRITCHARD (b. c.1713), Rebecca (BORDEN) BRANSON (c.1710-c.1780), Mercy (BORDEN) FERNLEY BURKE McKAY, Benjamin BORDEN (1715-1753), Deborah (BORDEN) HENDRY (d. 1799), **John BORDEN, Sr.** (c.1718/19-1798), Lydia (BORDEN) PECK (1728-1800), Elizabeth (Eliza) (BORDEN) PATTON NICHOLAS (d. c.1752), and Joseph BORDEN (c.1734-1803).

Benjamin BORDEN, the eleventh of 12 children, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, on 16 May 1649. After 1665 he settled on some of

his father's land at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey. On 22 September 1670 he married **Abigail GROVER** at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Abigail was born in 1653 at Gravesend, Long Island, New Netherland (now New York), the fifth of seven children. They lived many years at Middletown, New Jersey, then moved to Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1713. Like his father, he became a large landowner and was elected to several public offices. The first court of Monmouth County, New Jersey, was held in his house in Shrewsbury in 1676. He was a justice of the peace in 1685. In 1692 and 1694 he was elected to the General Assembly from Middletown. In 1695 and 1698 he was elected as one of the six members to the General Assembly from Monmouth County. He was a member of the House of Representatives for Monmouth County from 1708 to 1709. He served as road commissioner from 1693 to 1711. Abigail died on 8 January 1720 in Burlington County, New Jersey. Benjamin then married Susannah PAGE(?) in the 1720's in New Jersey. He died in Burlington Co., New Jersey, about 1728, leaving a large estate. Abigail was the mother of all his children: Richard BORDEN (1672-1751), **Benjamin BORDEN, II**, (1675-1743), James BORDEN (1677-1727), Rebecca BORDEN (b. 1680), Safety BORDEN (1682-c.1761), Amy (BORDEN) FOSTER (1684-1770), Joseph BORDEN (1687-1765), Jonathan BORDEN (1690-after 1766), David BORDEN (b. 1692), and Samuel BORDEN (1696-1771). Son Joseph (b. 1687) was an innkeeper and the founder of Bordentown, New Jersey. Joseph's son, Joseph (1719-1791), was the father of Mary and Ann BORDEN, who respectively married Thomas McKEAN and Francis HOPKINSON, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Richard BORDEN, the first of our BORDEN line to come to America, was born in Headcorn, County Kent, England, about 40 miles southeast of London and about 20 miles southwest of Canterbury. The fourth of 10 children, he was christened on 22 February 1595/6. (Great Britain was using the Julian calendar until 1752 while the rest of the world had been using the presently accepted Gregorian calendar since 1582. By our calendar Richard was christened on 4 March 1596.) At Headcorn he married **Joane FOWLE** on 28 September 1625. The old stone church where they were married is still standing. Joane was born 15 Feb 1604 at Headcorn in County Kent, England, the second of four children. Richard inherited land in Headcorn from his father, but he and Joane moved in 1628 to Cranbrook in County Kent where she had relatives. His youngest brother, John BORDEN, emigrated to New England on the *Elizabeth & Ann* in May 1635. In the mid-1630's Richard and Joane sailed to America with five children and settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Richard was the nineteenth signer of the compact creating the government of Aquidneck (later Rhode Island). He was elected a member of a committee to treat with the Dutch in 1653. He was elected Assistant at Portsmouth in 1653 and 1654, Treasurer of the United Colonies in 1654 and 1655, Commissioner in 1654, 1656, and 1657, and Deputy from Portsmouth to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1667 and 1670. As a surveyor he acquired large tracts of land in Rhode Island and Monmouth County, East Jersey (now New Jersey). He died on 25 May 1671 at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was buried in Portsmouth at the burial ground of the Society of Friends (i.e., Quaker). Joane died on 15 July 1688 at Portsmouth. Their children were: Richard BORDEN (b. 1626), Thomas BORDEN (1627-1676), Francis BORDEN (1628-1705/6), Mary (BORDEN) COOKE (1632/3-1690), Elizabeth BORDEN (b. 1634), Matthew BORDEN (1638-1708), John BORDEN (1640-1716), Joseph BORDEN (1643-prob. by 1702), Sarah (BORDEN) HOLMES (1644-after 1705), Samuel BORDEN (1645-1716), **Benjamin BORDEN** (1649-c.1728), Amey (BORDEN) RICHARDSON (1653/4-1683/4). Son Matthew (born at Portsmouth on 16 May 1638) was "the first English child born on Rhode Island," according to Quaker records. Son John's (b. 1640) great-great-great-grandson, Gail BORDEN, III, was the inventor of condensed milk in the early 1850's and founder of the Borden Milk Company. He was also the original surveyor of Galveston, Texas. The west Texas town of Gail in Borden County were both named for him. (Gail BORDEN, III, (1801-1874) was the son of Gail BORDEN II (1777-1863), son of Gail BORDEN I (1745-1777), son of John BORDEN (1710-1761), son of John BORDEN (1675-c.1719), son of John BORDEN (1640-1716), son of Richard BORDEN (1595/6-1671), the immigrant.) John's (b. 1640) great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter, through a different line, was the famous Lizzie BORDEN, who was charged with killing her father and step-mother with an ax in 1892 in Fall River, Massachusetts. (Lizzie Andrew BORDEN (1860-1927) was the daughter of Andrew J. BORDEN (1822-1892), son of Abraham B. BORDEN (b. 1798), son of Richard BORDEN (d. after 1816), son of Richard BORDEN (1722-1795), son of Thomas BORDEN (1697-1740), son of Richard BORDEN (1671-c.1732), son of John BORDEN (1640-1716), son of Richard BORDEN (1595/6-1671), the immigrant.) She was immortalized with this verse:

*"Lizzie Borden took an ax
And gave her mother 40 whacks.
And when she saw what she had done,
She gave her father 41."*



Matthew BORDEN, yeoman (i.e., a farmer belonging to a class of English freeholders below the gentry), of Headcorn, County Kent, England, was christened at Frittenden, County Kent, on 30 September, about 1563. He first married Eleanor TAYLOR on 21 February 1584 at Biddenden, County Kent. She apparently died after the birth of their first child. Matthew then married **Joan** ----- before 1593. Many believe Joan's maiden name was REEDER. Matthew was churchwarden at Headcorn in 1598. He owned land in Headcorn, Smarden, and Bletchenden, all in County Kent. He was buried at Headcorn on 4 October 1620. Joan was still living at his death. His children were: Thomas BORDEN (1588-1611), Joan BORDEN (1593-1593), John BORDEN (b. 1594), **Richard BORDEN** (1595/6-1671), Mary (BORDEN) ROE (b. c.1598), William BORDEN (b. 1600), Amy (or Anne) BORDEN (b. 1603), Edward BORDEN (b. 1605), John BORDEN (b. 1606/7), and Joanna (BORDEN) BALDWICKE GAY (c.1612-1691).



Thomas BORDEN, yeoman, of Headcorn, was born about 1533. His first wife, whose name is unknown, was the mother of his children. She was buried at Headcorn churchyard on 20 May 1581. On 2 May 1584 at Headcorn he married Margaret READER, a widow. She was buried at Headcorn on 25 Sep 1589. He was buried at the parish church of Headcorn on 21 April 1592. His children were: Thomas BORDEN (c.1560-1580), **Matthew BORDEN** (c.1563-1620), Joan BORDEN (c.1565-1571), and Agnes (BORDEN) GORHAM (b. c.1567).

William BORDEN was born about 1510, probably at Headcorn, England. He married **Joan** ----- about 1531. She died after 1560. He paid taxes to England's King Henry VIII. William died at Headcorn prior to 8 June 1557. Their children were: **Thomas BORDEN** (c.1533-1592), Edward BORDEN (c.1535-1560), John BORDEN (c.1539-1581), Stephen BORDEN (c.1541-after 1587), Elizabeth BORDEN (c.1543-prob. 1593), Thamasine BORDEN (b. c.1545), Ann (or Agnes) (BORDEN) MARDEN(?) (b. c.1547), and Edmund BORDEN (b. c.1548).

Edmund BORDEN was born about 1480, probably at Headcorn. He married **Margaret** ----- about 1503. He died in 1539 between 13 April and 18 June. He was buried in the Headcorn churchyard. His wife was pregnant at the time of his death according to his will. Their children were: Edward BORDEN (b. c.1505), John BORDEN (b. c.1508), **William BORDEN** (c.1510-c.1557), Joan (BORDEN) CHAMP (b. c.1515), Maryon (BORDEN) LITTLE (b. c.1520), Margaret BORDEN (b. c.1522), Alice BORDEN (b. c.1525), and Juliann BORDEN (b. c.1527).

William BORDEN, of Headcorn, can also be found on the list of those paying taxes to King Henry VIII. He was born after 1450. He died at Headcorn between 10 February 1530/1 and 25 September 1531. In his will he requested to be buried within the Church of Our Lady between his wives Joan and **Thamasine**. His will mentioned his living wife Rose. Not all researchers agree, but he appears to have been the father of **Edmund BORDEN**, who many think was the son of Thamasine -----. William's other children were: Edward BORDEN, Thomas BORDEN, Elizabeth BORDEN, Anne BORDEN, and Katharine BORDEN.

John BORDEN, of Headcorn, County Kent, England, wrote a will 26 April 1469. No date of probate exists. He requested to be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul. The will names his deceased parents and grandparents for whom he asked that "an honest priest" be paid to sing in Headcorn church for their souls for two years. His wife was **Benedicta**, who was possibly the daughter of Thomas and Margery TURNOR. John and Benedicta's children were: Roger BORDEN, **William BORDEN** (1450's-1531), Joan BORDEN, Roberge BORDEN, Alice BORDEN, Isabella BORDEN, and John BORDEN.

Thomas BORDEN, yeoman, was of the Parish of Headcorn, County Kent, England. He married **Isabel**, who was possibly the daughter of Thomas SANDER. In 1450 Thomas BORDEN joined in an uprising known as Jack CADE's Rebellion in which practically every man in Kent participated. The whole rebellion lasted little more than two months and included a battle against King Henry VI's troops on London Bridge. Their demands for certain reforms in government were given serious consideration, but not fully implemented for many years. Thomas and Isabel BORDEN died before 1469. Their children were: **John BORDEN** (d. c.1469), Henry BORDEN, and Richard BORDEN.

Henry BORDEN, born in the 1370's, was the first BORDEN to live at Headcorn, county Kent, southeast England. He was undoubtedly a descendant of the BORDENS of Borden, a village that was about 12 miles from Headcorn. Most researchers believe the BORDENS came to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, though there seems to be no evidence to support this. Even if Edmund BORDEN (b. c.1480) was not the son of William BORDEN (d. c.1530) as mentioned previously, Henry BORDEN was still our ancestor. Henry married **Roberga** -----. Their children were: **Thomas BORDEN** and Robert BORDEN.

Richard DeBOURDON was born about 1201 and named after King Richard, the Lion Hearted, who reigned over England from 1189 to 1199. The wife and children of Richard DeBOURDON are unknown, but we know he was an ancestor of **Henry BORDEN** (b. 1370's).

Robergia DeBOURDON was born 13 March 1182. She died about 1220. She married her cousin **Francis DeBOURDON** from Bayeux, Normandy (France), on Christmas 1200. Francis and Robergia were buried in the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul in the village of Borden, county Kent, England. They had two sons: **Richard DeBOURDON** (b. c.1201) and Simon DeBOURDON, called "weak and sickly."

Francis, Robergia, and their two sons are pictured in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul kneeling at mass with the inscription of the BORDEN Moral Code:

Be Just - for the Lord only loaned us that which we have whether of goods or of talents, and in their use we must consider the rights of all men.

Be Merciful - for we shall have no greater claim to the mercy we all shall finally need than that we forgive our brother's faults.

Be True - to friendship and to God, for truth is all of this life worth the having, and perfect truth is what the life to come shall reveal to us. It is the prince of darkness that is the Prince of Lies.

On the opposite wall can be found the BORDEN Coat of Arms. For centuries a tradition in the BORDEN family claimed there were important records contained within the wall of the church.

While on their honeymoon in 1869, Richard Y. and Lavinia (BORDEN) COOK visited the village of Borden. (Lavinia (BORDEN) COOK, born 10 March 1845, was the daughter of John H. (b. 1819), son of Josiah (b. 1769), son of Francis IV (b. 1740), son of Francis III (b. 1709), son of Francis II (b. 1680), son of Francis (b. 1628), son of Richard BORDEN (1595/6-1671), the immigrant.) In a secret nightly mission they removed the stone in the church bearing the BORDEN Coat of Arms. They found that this stone was hollow and contained a cylindrical leaden box which also bore the BORDEN Coat of Arms. Inside the box was a cylinder of yellow cloth of well oiled linen and waxed on the inside. This contained a parchment manuscript prepared in 1220 A.D. by Robergia DeBOURDON. She wrote that her son Richard "will be strong, a man of iron, wise and peaceful. From him the BORDEN line will succeed. It is now 154 years since Count William of Normandy defeated and killed the Great Harold, King of England, at Hastings. There

fell also Ethelwolf my Saxon mother's grandfather and Lord of all the lands which William the Conqueror gave to his vassal, Francis DeBOURDON. My mother was Elfrida of Kent; my father was Simon DeBOURDON." More details are contained in the book *Robergia: A Story of Old England*, by Richard Y. COOK. (The Kent County Archives at Maidstone has a copy of this book. Where are others?)

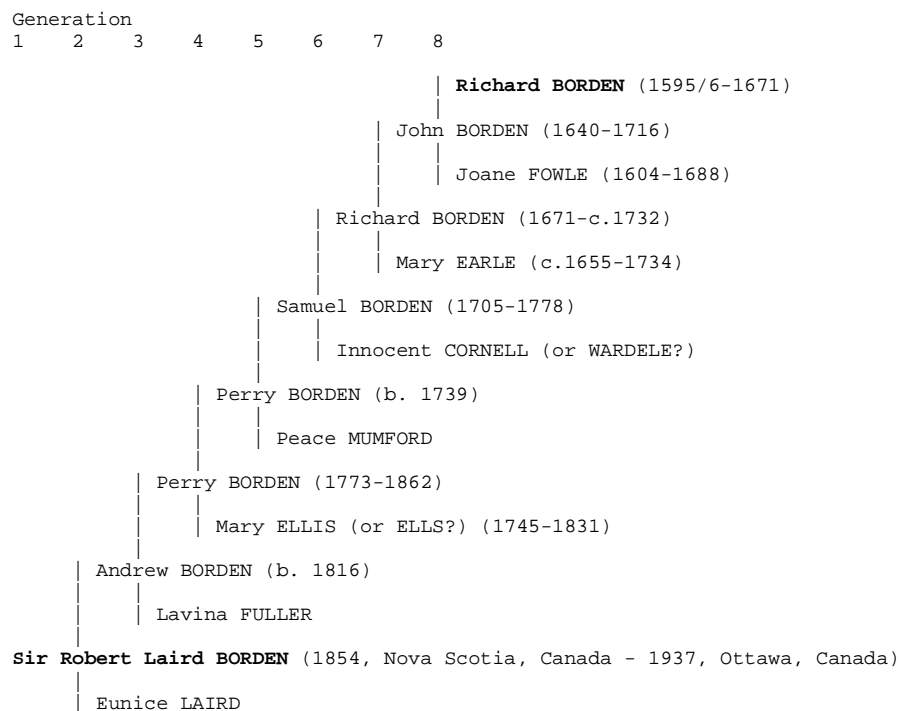
Simon DeBOURDON of Bourdon, England, married **Elfreada** on Christmas 1180. Simon was the grandson of **Francis DeBOURDON** of Bayeux, Normandy (France), who fought under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Elfreada died in 1193. Simon died about 1195. Both were buried in a vault in the family chapel within their castle walls. Simon and Elfreada's daughter was **Robergia DeBOURDON**.

The name of the father of **Elfreada** of Kent, England, is not known. Her mother was **Helenore**. Elfreada's paternal grandfather was **Ethelwolf**. He was born about 1030 and died in 1066 on the battlefield at Hastings defending his Anglo-Saxon homeland.

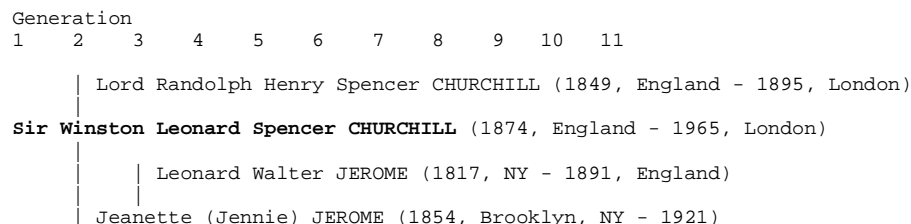


This **BORDEN Coat of Arms** appears on page 12 in the book *Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as far as Known of Richard and Joan BORDEN who Settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 1638, with Historical and Biographical Sketches of Some of Their Descendants*, compiled by Hattie (BORDEN) WELD in 1899. Mrs. WELD's book reported there were twelve Coats of Arms under the names of BOURDON, BURDEN, and BORDEN at the Heraldic Office in London. She did not explain her choice of this one.

BORDEN Ancestry of Sir Robert L. BORDEN, 8th prime minister of Canada (1911-1920)



BORDEN Ancestry of Sir Winston CHURCHILL, prime minister of England (1940-45, 51-55)



```

| Ambrose HALL (1774-1827)
| Clarissa (Clara) HALL (1825, NY - 1895, England)
|
| Daniel WILLCOX (c.1662-c.1698)
| Daniel WILLCOX (c.1685-before 1730)
|   John COOKE (1630-1691)
|   Hannah COOK (c.1660-1736)
|     Richard BORDEN
|       (1595/6-1671)
|     Mary BORDEN (1632/3-1690)
|       Joane FOWLE
|         (1604-1688)
|   William WILLCOX (1711-c.1742)
|     Sarah -----
|   William WILLCOX (1739-after 1782)
|     Dorothy ALLEN (c.1713-1782)
|   David WILLCOX (1763-1828)
|     Sarah SMITH (b. 1741)
| Clarissa WILLCOX (1796-1827)
|   Anna BAKER (1761-1813)

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BORDEN Ancestry of Marilyn MONROE

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Generation
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10 11
|
| Christopher GIFFORD Jr (b. 1698)
| Christopher GIFFORD III (1737-1820)
|   Richard BORDEN (1595/96-1671)
|     John BORDEN I (1640-1716)
|       Joane FOWLE (1604-1688)
|     Richard BORDEN (1671-1732)
|       Mary EARLE (c.1655-1734)
|     Mary BORDEN (b. 1700)
|       Innocent CORNELL (1673-c.1720)
|   Abner GIFFORD (1780-1832)
|     Deborah HOWLAND (1740-1823)
|   John Allen GIFFORD (1802-1872)
|     Thankful DUNHAM (1770-1837)
|   Charles Adams GIFFORD (1839-1874)
|     Lydia F. TOMPKINS (1799-1872)
|   Frederick Almy GIFFORD (1867-1957)
|     Susan Bateman ALMY (1841-1908)
|   Charles Stanley GIFFORD (1898-1965)
|     Elizabeth Easton TENNANT (1866-1904)
| Marilyn MONROE [born Norma Jean BAKER] (1926-1962)
|   Gladys Pearl MONROE (1900-1984)

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Some Gossip on Magdelene

Magdelene sells herself into servitude. She signs a contract as an indentured servant. Historians speculate that this is a mere technicality as her husband died without a will and time was needed to settle the estate. I do not know the details as I am not an expert on Colonial Virginia law of 1743. However, one can not rule out the possibility that Magdelene was destitute, which was the normal reason for a person becoming an indentured servant.

Let us leave Magdelene with all of her troubles and return to Benjamin Borden and see how he is doing with his troubles. He gets his famous land grant in 1737, stays on the land for 2 years, "or more," and got his "requisite" 100 settlers. (or families? Apparently, this time on the land and number of settlers was a legal requirement to secure his grant.) I am not good at math, but I can count to 100. If 34 riflemen fought at Balcony Falls, and they composed the entire settlement of the grant, Rockbridge County, if you deduct the very old and the very young and unmarried, that leaves just enough men to have families to make up the 100 required settlers, just barely.

This information is an accurate appraisable of the Borden Grant at the time as the story come from Captain McDowell's own son, told more than 50 years after the battle.

Borden then leaves the land around 1734, and gives the job of running the place to Captain John McDowell. He sends his son, Benjamin Borden Jr., to help administer in his stead. The son lives with John and Magdelene. He then returns to New Jersey where the Borden family lives.

Captain John McDowell is then slain by the Indians in 1742, leaving the tract without an able administrator. A year later, Benjamin Borden himself dies. Benjamin Borden Jr. returns to take over the grant. The McDowell's know Benjamin Borden Jr. quite well and are singularly, and collectively, unimpressed.

Magdelene considers him "quite illiterate." Then she marries him.

Perhaps Benjamin Borden Jr. could not converse easily on the classics like Amos "Bud" Hanks, but he was no fool. He would build the grant into a mighty empire, which would make Magdelene extremely wealthy. The day would come when Magdelene would be the richest woman west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The son realizes that he has cornered the market. The grant lies on the extreme frontier of a little bit of civilization. Either you buy your land from him or you go on to the "unknown wilderness" with all of its potential troubles.

The wealth generated by this land would make the McDowells a rich, powerful and influential family in American history for generations to come. Strangely, more is known about their descendants than those who started it all. We know that Captain John McDowell died at a young age. Yet, of Magdelene, her second husband, and third to soon come, little is known about their empire and even less about their personal lives.

Even the phonetic way of spelling in those days adds confusion as to the exact spelling of her name. Throughout history it is found to be Magdalena, Magdaline, and Magdalene. She signs her name at Timber Ridge Church as Magdalen with the "e" left off at the end. I see it commonly "Magdelene" and that is what I use. Take your pick.

Neander Woods book is a masterpiece of research. Yet, at times his logic requires a second look. He has Magdelene born in 1706, with a question mark. Then he has her dying in 1810 at the age of 104. He estimates her first marriage to be at the age of 28, second marriage at age of 42, after 6 or 7 years as a widow. Ruth Petracek does her own calculations and has her marrying at a younger age and living a normal life span. I agree with Ruth. However, I come to my conclusions by a different route. I use simple logic. Being a great beauty, she could have any man she wanted. She would not have waited to the age of 28 to marry. More realistically she would have been 20-24. Split the difference at 22. (I really think 18 to be close to the mark.) When I graduated from high school in 1958, if a girl did not get married after graduation then there was something wrong with her. We are talking of a woman in the early 1700s. A widow on the frontier would not wait 6-7 years to remarry. Her survival and that of her children depended upon getting another husband, and fast. That was the way of the frontier.

For researchers trying to understand this family it is like Winston Churchill's explanation of trying to understand Russian. "...a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside a enigma."

Fortunately, there are some things known about this enigmatic family. Unfortunately, since publication in 1905, almost all have accepted Neander Woods facts as facts, and theories as facts.

Neander Woods, along with other historians, has Magdelene immigrating to the colonies some 13 years later, in 1737. There is good reason for this date. To get his free land, John McDowell must give an oath providing evidence as to his qualifying under the law.

"On the 28th of Feb. 1739...that he imported himself, Magdaline, his wife, and Samuel McDowell, his son, and John Rutter, his servant, at his own charge from Great Britain in the year 1737, to dwell in this colony, and that this is the first time of proving their right in order to obtain land pursuant to the royal instructions."

In John McDowell's own words, their year of immigration is 1737. Yet, family tradition is very strong that Magdelene was on the ship of 1724. Ruth Petracek believes she has uncovered their marriage records in Pennsylvania for the year 1734.

What does one make of this contradicting evidence? If we could transport ourselves back in time some 250 years the answers might be easier to obtain. My theory: The bottom line was free land. For technical reason we do not know of today, is it possible that John McDowell simply lied on his affidavit to establish his claim to free land? Lying was a mere technicality when it came to dealing with the British anyway as evidenced by our people lying to take the oath to the Church of England, and etc...

Who comes to the Borden Grant to settle and make Magdelene so wealthy? You remember the ladder of immigrants from the slaves at the bottom to the disinherited aristocrats at the top? Forget that pecking order. These immigrants were true for the rest of Virginia but not our grant.

The son brings in the Irish. (According to the terminology of the times, Irish meant the Scotch-Irish. I will refresh your memory on this important distinction from time to time.) The land was originally known as the Borden Grant, or the Borden tract. Now it is simply called the Irish tract. The Irish come from Pennsylvania, elsewhere, and the sea. It is the clan system all over again.

We know that the people who settled the Borden Grant were Irish. We know they were Presbyterians. There was something else. There were only a few churches in America at that time. However...it was the nature of the Christian churches in America to divide. By divide, I do not mean that they grew and prospered to such an extent that they needed to expand. They divided, split apart, over interpretation of scripture. They would divide into two separate churches, which would divide into separate churches. The divisions could be bitter as we are talking of the difference between going to heaven or hell. Among the Presbyterians, the habit of dividing was even more acute. (I had a friend who told me that he knew of a non-denominational church which split into two churches over the difference of doctrine.)

Thus were formed unique community denominations, or sects. These sects would immigrate into the Borden grant as whole communities and reestablish themselves as whole communities. Thus, many times, you could tell a region of the grant by the sect.

Benjamin Borden Jr. sells the land for three pence (three cents) an acre. Three pence an acre makes a lot of people wealthy: Magdelene; her husbands; their children and children's children, and side relatives, down through the generations; and the lawyers.

When Benjamin Borden, the father, dies, he leaves a will, but does not leave everything to the Junior. There are other children. There are problems in the family as the wealth starts to come in. The lawyers find loopholes. The lawyers always find loopholes. It is their job. There are problems with Magdelene's different marriages and other relatives by these marriages. I do not know the details, who sued who, or why, but the lawsuits would stay in court for one hundred years.

Magdalene's grandson, James McDowell, was highly educated at Washington College, Yale, and Princeton. All expected from him an illustrious career as a lawyer. Perhaps this experience just stated caused him to say, "Other men may be but I do not know how I can be an honest man, and a lawyer." He gives up his pursuit of law...and becomes governor of Virginia.

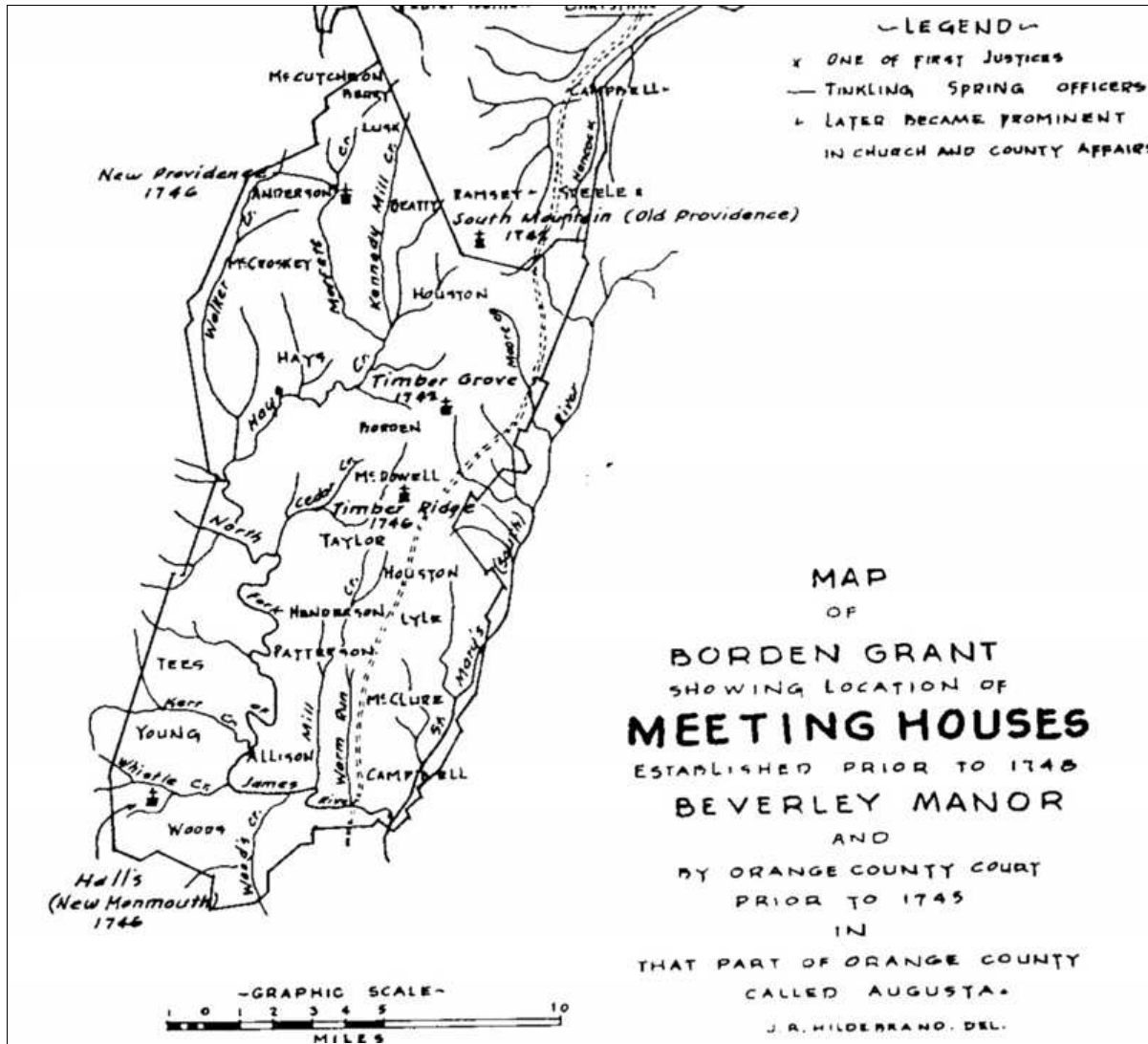
Magdelene has at least 2 more children by her marriage to Borden. Her first husband did not live long. Her second husband did not live long. Tragically, in 1754, both her husband and one of their daughters would die of smallpox. The death of her daughter would leave her heartbroken. The death of her second husband would... leave her non-destitute ...in the extreme.

Next comes riding into this vast land grant a young man who is at least 20 years younger than Madelene, John Bowyer. He brings with him his life's sole possessions: the horse beneath and the clothes above. He does have one advantage, the talent of being educated and a school teacher.

John Bowyer becomes Magdelene's third husband. It was not a good match. Historians say, "It was not a happy marriage." There was friction from the beginning. Many on our side said that he was a pretender to the throne, that he married Magdelene for her money. Their side said that he saved the business by bringing coherence and stability to a land business that was in a mess. He was charged with being extravagant and irresponsible in running the tract, and by manipulation gaining control of Magdelene's property. Our side tries to regain the property, and fails. There is a vague family story that Magdelene had a prenuptial agreement with John Bowyer, but he destroyed it.

According to the custom of the time, his elevated social status would one day bring him the military rank of Captain, then Colonel.

He would outlive Magdelene, marry again, and leave a fortune to his nieces and nephews when he died. Magdelene's descendants would also receive vast fortunes.



Person Sheet

Name	Johann Jakob Beck
Birth	4 Sep 1678, Ebingen, Wurttemberg, Germany
Death	16 Jan 1737
Occupation	Blacksmith
Father	Michael Beck (1630-1703)
Mother	Anna Barbara Matthes (1643-1708)
Spouses:	

1	Anna Maria Hummel
Birth	16 Oct 1686
Death	30 Sep 1769
Father	Han Jacob Hummel
Mother	Anna Barbara Broetz
Marriage	8 Nov 1719
Children:	Jacob (1723-1801) Johannes Wilhelm (1721-) Christina (1727-)
2	Anna Maria Krimmel
Birth	7 Feb 1687
Death	23 Jan 1717
Marriage	8 Aug 1713

Last Modified 23 Sep 2001

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Martin Beck	Hans Matthes
Barbara Landenberger	Lucia Keller

m. 9 Jul 1661

Michael Beck	Anna Barbara Matthes
bd. 3 Oct 1630, Ebingen, Wurttemberg, Germany occ. Blacksmith edu. rel. dd. 30 Dec 1703 brd.	bd. 5 Feb 1643, Ebingen, Wurttemberg, Germany occ. edu. rel. dd. Jan 1708 brd.

Children:

Johannes Beck Michael Beck Jon Martin Beck Lucia Beck John Fredericos Beck Johann Jakob Beck Matthis Beck Anna Barbara Beck
--

John Edington Leslie was born on 8 Feb 1855. He died on 7 Apr 1943 in McLeansboro, Hamilton Co, IL. He married Ellen L Rice on 1 May 1878.

Ellen L Rice [[Parents](#)] was born on 3 Dec 1856 in McLeansboro, Hamilton Co, IL. She died on 4 Oct 1931. She married John Edington Leslie on 1 May 1878.

They had the following children:

- M i [Silas William Leslie](#)
- M ii [James Thomas Leslie](#)
- M iii [Charles Emory Leslie](#)
- M iv [Walter John Leslie](#)
- M v **Robert Leslie** was born on 2 Jan 1887. He died on 13 Jan 1887.
- M vi [Jesse McClellan Leslie](#)
- F vii [Mary Ellen Leslie](#)
- F viii [Ruth Nancy Leslie](#)
- M ix [Living](#)
- F x [Living](#)
- F xi **Edith Leslie** was born on 3 Jun 1900. She died on 7 Jun 1900.