CHAPTER 3 INVASION OF JAMAICA 1655- JOHNATHAN TIPTON

In the wonderful book by Ervin Charles Tipton “We Tipton’s and Our Kin,” 1975 I was able to trace our ancestors back to Jonathan Tipton in Jamaica. This seemed a most curious place to start our family line so I also did some more research.

Jamaica is an island south of Cuba in the Caribbean. It was settled by indigenous people from South America sometime between 4000-1000 BC. It was declared a Spanish colony by Columbus in 1494.

Columbus changed the world by his search for a trade route to the Indies, going West rather than East. He found some gold and brought back tobacco and some say syphilis to Europe. By discovering an entire continent, he opened many opportunities that we all benefit from to this day.

To provide a setting for this story, let us review the story of another ancestor, William Shields. William (1600-1655) was Ida Mae Tipton’s 8th great grandfather and is described in the story from Ida’s family tree of “How It Was In Ireland Starting In 1600 For Irish People Between 1600 and 1858, Ireland & Barbados”:


Note by Shirley Hering: “It was common back then in Ireland that the women were not mentioned. So I do not at the time of inserting this story have any information about his wife or any daughters.”
“Note: In an address on the August 28, 1928, reunion of the Shields-Winslow Families, John A. Shields of Syemour, Indiana, said: “At a comparatively early date, a branch of the Shields family moved from Ireland to Northern Ireland, settling in County Tyrone.” William Shields was born in County Atrim. Oliver Cromwell, fresh from victory in the Civil War against King Charles I, set out to quell the Irish rebellion, which had been dragging on for more than 10 years. He arrived in Ireland August, 1649, with an army of 17,000. His objective was three-fold: elimination of all military resistance, removal of all priests and landowners who were in any way implicated in the rebellion, and eradication of Roman Catholicism. Within eight months, most of the military opposition was crushed and Cromwell returned to England to pursue the two other objectives.

In 1653, Parliament passed an act providing that all Irish natives, under penalty of death, were to move from wherever in Ireland to the Waste of Comaht. No Irish person was to be found east of the River Shannon after May 1, 1654.

The vacated land and properties were assigned to Cromwellian soldiers and to persons in England who had financed the Conquest of Ireland. Catholic priests were hunted down and killed or imprisoned. As a provision of the Articles of Peace, Irish soldiers were allowed to enter the army of any power friendly to England, and many did. Exceptions to the resettlement order allowed for certain artisans and laborers needed to tend the holdings of the new landowners. Many able-bodied citizens were deported. During the next several years, more than 30,000 young persons were shipped into slavery in the American Colonies and the West Indies.

William and James Shields, sons of William Shields, were transported to Barbados on charges of loyalty to Charles I. It is not known if they were sold into slavery or just banished. They arrived in Barbados about 1655, and in 1658 secured passage on a Chattel (slave) Ship bound for Williamsburg, Virginia.

Notes about the Shields name: The mourn Shields had its origin in the antiquity of the Emerald Isles, many generations before the existence of William Shields. The surname is an Anglicized version of Saidhail, a family that was transplanted from the European mainland perhaps as early as 1,000 B.C.

Members of the Saidhail sect went northward from Meath into Ulster, relatively late in Irish history. The family presence in the Ulster area is evident before the Norman Conquest of 1066.”


William Shields is my 9th great-grandfather, as shown in this lineage:

1. William Shields (1600-1655)
2. James Shields (1633-1712), son of William.
3. William Shields (1668-1741), son of James
4. John Shields (1709-1772), son of William
5. Robert Shields (1749-1802), son of John
6. Janet Shields (1762-1827), daughter of Robert
7. General John Tipton (1786-1839), son of Janet
8. Jonathan Hall Tipton (1816-1894), son of John
9. John Worrall Tipton (1852-1910), son of Jonathon
10. Lucy B. Tipton (1885-1910), daughter of John
11. Ida M. Tipton, daughter of Lucy

And from the English Jonathan Tipton side:

Jonathan Tipton (1639 - 1757) is Ida Mae’s 6th great grandfather
William Tipton (1696 - 1726) Son of Jonathan
Mordecai Tipton (1724 - 1795) Son of William
Joshua Tipton (1750 - 1793) Son of Mordecai
General John Tipton (1786 - 1839) Son of Joshua
Jonathan Hall Tipton (1816 - 1894) Son of General John
John Tipton (1852 - 1910) Son of Jonathan Hall
Lucy B Tipton (1885 - 1910) Daughter of John
Ida Mae Tipton The daughter of Lucy B

This documentation would indicate that our Irish ancestors were removed from Ireland and shipped to the colonies, ending up in Jamaica. When the English, led by William Penn and General Robert Venables, captured the colony in 1655, the Spanish fled, and as they left, they freed their slaves. The slaves fled into the mountains and joined with others already living there.

During the English occupation, Jamaica became a major sugar exporting colony.

The father of Jonathan Tipton was Edward Tipton (1617-1688), who was born and died in England. He was in the shipping business between England and Jamaica. He married Amy Phillips and their child, Jonathan, was born in Jamaica in 1639. Jonathan died January 21, 1757, at the age of 118.

A study of the Tipton family history and that of Jamaica provides evidence that the immigrants Sylvester, Edward, and Jonathan Tipton were seamen or soldiers under Robert Venables, Governor of Ireland and General of the forces that captured Jamaica on May 20, 1655.

http://americanhistory.about.com/library/timelines/bltimelineuswars.htm
“History, however, relates that many of these seamen and soldiers remained in Kingston and Port Royal and cultivated the soil thereabouts. Shortly after the fall of Jamaica to the English, the Tipton’s appeared in Maryland. First, Sylvester arrived in 1657, second, Edward in 1668, and Jonathan in the 1670s.

There is a statement referring to a document of 1668 which indicates that Christopher Miller, master of the vessel “Friendship of London” assigned to Daniel Jennifer, nine rights of land for the transportation of Edward Tipton and eight others to Maryland. Court records prove that Tipton’s were in Charles County, Maryland, on the Potomac, in Northumberland County, Virginia, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and the Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, Maryland.”

The Tipton family tree clarifies Jonathan’s heritage in terms of parents, birth, and death dates, and is my 7th great-grandfather, as shown in this lineage:

1. Jonathan Tipton (1639 - 1757)
2. William Tipton (1696-1726), son of Jonathan
3. Mordecai Tipton (1724-1795), son of William
4. Joshua Tipton (1750-1793), son of Mordecai
5. General John Tipton (1786-1838), son of Joshua
6. Jonathon Hall Tipton (1816-1894), son of John
7. John Worrall Tipton (1852-1910), son of Jonathon
8. Lucy B. Tipton (1885-1910), daughter of John
9. Ida M. Tipton (?), daughter of Lucy

The Woodstock Resolutions, Colonel John Tipton

“John Tipton was born in that greatest American generation which was destined to change the colonies, the British Empire and the world. Others of this generation were George Washington, Patrick Henry, Reverend General Peter Muhlenberg, George Mason, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson. These men, all born in America, had the ability and the drive to bring republican government to the world. Over the course of Tipton’s life, he was to know and serve with these men as the United States was conceived and born of the American Revolution.

John Tipton was born August 15, 1730, in Baltimore County, Maryland. He was born into a prosperous but not privileged family. His father, Johnathan, was a farmer as were the great majority of colonists in eighteenth century English America. John’s mother was Elizabeth Edwards Tipton. He had four brothers and three sisters. His siblings, Edward, Sarah, William, and Joseph, were born between 1728 and 1738, so this was a family he grew up learning, playing,
and working among. His brother Jonathan and sisters Mary and Elizabeth were born in early 1750s when John was a young man.”

“Life was not all drudgery and hard work. John’s grandfather, Jonathan, had immigrated to Maryland from Jamaica, an exotic place for a young boy to hear about. According to Tipton Family history, John’s great grandfather, Edward, was a soldier in the army of General Robert Venable who sailed in the English fleet of Sir Admiral William Penn that conquered Jamaica from the Spanish in 1655. This family lore, told around the fireside, was heady stuff for a boy growing up. Besides that, Grandfather Jonathan bred race horses on his Maryland plantation called Poor Jamaica Man’s Plague. Stories and fine horseflesh provided plenty of adventurous tales in the life of young John Tipton. He might also have heard the legend of his ancestor, Anthony de Tipton, who was knighted by English King Edward I after Tipton slew Welsh Prince Llewellyn in 1282.”

A section of our Tipton family tree clarifies Jonathan’s heritage in terms of parents and birth and death dates.
“Separation of church and state did not exist in the British Empire. County government held court and provided roads while Parish vestrymen helped the poor and monitored moral behavior.

Dunmore County Court records now list the presence of John Tipton, Gentleman. What may seem a courtesy to us in the twenty-first century was an official honorarium in colonial Virginia. Being referred to as “gentleman” was a title reserved for use by prominent men. Thomas Marshall, father of Supreme Court Justice John Marshall was the clerk of this court.

In 1774, John Tipton began his career as an American patriot. On June 16th, a public meeting was called for the citizens of Dunmore County. From north to south, American colonists were outraged and concerned about the British imposition of martial law in Boston. The citizens formed a Committee of Safety and Correspondence for the county. John Tipton, gentleman, and four other men were elected to serve on the Committee. The Reverend Peter John Muhlenberg was Chairman. This Committee wrote and published the Woodstock Resolutions declaring the liberties of Englishmen and their right to resist tyranny as reported in an article in the Virginia Gazette published in Williamsburg on August 4th. When King George III learned of the Woodstock Resolutions, he branded them “seditious”.

Tipton was not only a patriot in word; he was a patriot in deed. As a soldier, his first command was as Captain in Lord Dunmore’s War. He led his men to the “Battle of Big Connaway”, also called the Battle of Point Pleasant serving under General Andrew Lewis. The frontier militia called out by the royal governor defeated a confederation of Indians on the Kanawha River at the place where this river empties into the Ohio River. In January, 1775, Tipton was an organizer of the First Independent Company of Dunmore, a militia organized by the Dunmore Committee of Safety and Correspondence. First a patriot, next a minute man, on April 23rd, 1776; John Tipton became a rebel to the English Crown. He was elected to represent Dunmore County at the Virginia Convention in Williamsburg. This most significant of Virginia Conventions adopted a Declaration of Rights on June 12th and a constitution for Virginia on June 29th. Independence for the State of Virginia had been declared!

Following the Virginia Convention, Tipton was elected to the House of Delegates for the next four years where he served on Committees with leading Virginia patriots Patrick Henry, George Mason and James Madison. Benjamin Harrison, father of President William Henry Harrison was a Delegate. Tipton served on Committees with the prominent men of the Shenandoah Valley: Andrew Lewis, Isaac Zane and Arthur Campbell. During these years, he served his county, renamed Shenandoah in 1777, as Justice of the Peace appointed by Governor Patrick Henry who also appointed Tipton County Sheriff in 1778 and recruiting officer for the Virginia Continental Line in 1779. In 1780, Governor Thomas Jefferson appointed him Commissioner of the Provision Law. Tipton was County Lieutenant for Shenandoah. The County Lieutenant was the principal military officer in a Virginia County and thus a Colonel of militia. It was from this time forward that he was referred to as Colonel.

By 1782, Colonel Tipton had endured several tragedies in his life. In 1776, Mary died in child birth with Jonathan. While serving with George Rogers Clark in the Ohio Country, son Abraham, a Captain, was killed by Indians on Beargrass Creek at the Falls of the Ohio, present-day Louisville, Kentucky. His son William was badly wounded fighting at the siege of Savannah under General Isaac Huger.

In 1777, he married Martha Denton Moore, the widow of Dr. James Moore and member of a large, prosperous Valley family. The Dentons and John Tipton had a close relationship during his years in the Shenandoah. It was from Samuel Denton that...
John bought his farm on the seven bends. In 1781, Martha gave birth to a son who was named Abraham to honor the brother who fell in the Ohio country. With the birth of Abraham, Tipton had fathered ten sons.

In 1783, after the American Revolution was won, Colonel John Tipton moved to the Watauga Settlements on the Western Waters in what is now East Tennessee. His brothers Jonathan and Joseph had already moved to the area accompanied by their father, Jonathan, who was over seventy-five years of age. Brother Jonathan is a signer of the Watauga settlers’ petition to North Carolina of 1776 and Joseph is on the 1778 Watauga tax lists. John’s brother Edward had moved to Pennsylvania while his brother William stayed in the Shenandoah Valley.

Prior to Tennessee statehood in 1796, East Tennessee was part of the colony, then state, of North Carolina. Communication between the area and the state was very difficult because of the high mountains in between and the lack of roads for travel. It was not until the 1790’s that a wagon road connected East Tennessee to Asheville. The majority of settlers on the western waters was from Virginia and had travelled down the Shenandoah Valley to get there. Many of the settlers were Scotch-Irish but there were English, German and Huguenots.

Tipton brought with him considerable skills and experience as a judge, legislator, and public official. He had a steady and prominent part in bringing democratic government to his country. His life included first hand experience drafting a resolution of resistance to tyranny, a declaration of rights and a constitution for the neighbors who were his constituency, his state and his country. He had been bold and fearless as a patriot.

As before, Tipton had an eye for choice farmland. On May 15th, 1784 he purchased 100 acres between Sinking Creek and Buffalo Creek from Samuel Henry. In addition to being very fertile, the land was along an ancient buffalo trail with a bold spring and sheltering cave. In 1673, the first Englishmen to visit Tennessee; James Needham and Arthur Gabriel; camped at the site and later Daniel Boone made the cave his campground while hunting and exploring. Tipton built his home on this land. General Thomas Love, friend and ally, described the house as a “large size house, some 25 x 30 feet of hewed logs – a story and a half – no windows below – two or three window holes, round, in each gable and above – a door in front”.

Post-Revolutionary War times were confusing and trying times in East Tennessee, North Carolina and all the former colonies. In every state, the economy was depressed and the governments were struggling with massive war debt. North Carolina had ceded her western territory, including East Tennessee, to the Confederation government and then rescinded the cession. North Carolina’s action was distressing to the Watauga settlers causing them to feel without a government and abandoned by the state. As was common, a public meeting was held in August, 1784 at Jonesboro to consider the question of government in the Watauga area.

Given his experience and proven leadership, Colonel Tipton was depended upon by his neighbors almost as soon as he arrived. Records are incomplete, but Tipton was a “delegate” to the State of Franklin Convention held in mid-December, 1784. Here, a resolution passed 28-15 declaring independence from North Carolina and statehood for Franklin. Both Tipton and his brother Joseph voted against the resolution. In November, 1785, he was at the State of Franklin constitutional convention held in Greenville and was associated with a constitution which was very liberal for its day authored by Reverend Samuel Houston, uncle of the future Tennessee statesman. This constitution was defeated. Existing records indicate John Tipton and eighteen other men were in favor of this democratic constitution.

John Tipton was an opponent of the right of the State of Franklin to exist. He was not alone among notable citizens of the area. The most respected man of his day, Evan Shelby, never supported Franklin and served as Brigadier General of Militia for North Carolina during a period of Franklin’s existence. Colonel Robert Love and his brothers, members of a prominent family, were opposed to Franklin. General Joseph Martin was opposed to the State of Franklin. Many future legislators voted against independence as had Tipton. North Carolina considered the movement a rebellion and its leaders as traitors. The Confederation government in New York gave it no countenance. Even Georgia, which planned military campaigns with the Franks, was careful in its correspondence to avoid addressing a state or independent government.

History has yet to decide if the State of Franklin was the spontaneous act of self-reliant, independent settlers originating a western democracy; the conspiracy of self-seeking land speculators; or a separatists’ movement which resented the subordination of its
interests to those of Carolinians in the East. There is no question that land speculation was rife in the west and that some of Franklin’s leaders were among the speculators.

Colonel John Tipton had the experience to foresee whether or not the counties involved were prepared for self-government. He would have been offended by the land speculation schemes which had not taken place in Virginia and he was an official of the State of North Carolina which turned to him to oppose the movement. He may have been influenced at the Greeneville Convention when he saw that a more democratic self-government was not the intent of the Franklin leadership.

For all intents and purposes, the State of Franklin ceased to exist on February 29th, 1788. Frank Governor John Sevier attacked Tipton and some North Carolina supporters at Tipton's home. Sevier and his men were routed. Sevier submitted to the laws of the mother state, North Carolina, after what history refers to as The Battle of the Lost State of Franklin.

The State of Tennessee is indebted to Colonel John Tipton for his unflagging opposition to the State of Franklin and his ability to defeat the movement. Franklin was a convoluted “state” which brought the counties involved into conflict with federal policy, the mother state, the State of Virginia and the Indians on the frontier in addition to strife and violence in the counties themselves. Because Franklin was defeated, Tennessee moved forward to statehood in an orderly and straightforward manner countenanced by all of the United States.

If Tipton’s decisions regarding Franklin needed any vindication, such was clearly given in March, 1788 when he was elected a delegate to the Hillsboro Convention at which North Carolina considered ratification of the proposed federal constitution creating the United States. Tipton, an anti-federalist much influenced by his friend Thomas Jefferson, voted with the majority to not ratify the constitution. The over-riding objection was the fact that the constitution did not contain a Bill of Rights protecting the citizens. Once again in his life, Colonel John Tipton stood firmly for democratic, representative government.

In August, 1788, he was elected to represent Washington County as Senator in the North Carolina Legislature. He had served in the Legislature in 1786, as a court clerk for the state and been appointed a Colonel of militia under Brigadier General Evan Shelby. By 1789, the voters of North Carolina came to favor the federalists and Tipton was among the anti-federalists no longer in the Assembly. Here ended his service to the State of North Carolina.

Colonel John was a big, powerful man who stood six feet tall and had been a famed boxer in his youth. With dark hair and dark eyes, he had a ruddy complexion sustaining his English ancestry; he was described as “spare” in his youth and tended to “corpulence” in old age. He was the type of man that did the work with his own hands even though his prosperity afforded him servants and slave labor. Some stories about his temperament are legend. Sometime during the upheavals of the State of Franklin, it is said that a Tipton in his mid-fifties bested a younger John Sevier in a fight begun when Sevier struck Tipton with a cane. At a more advanced age, he is reputed to have ridden his horse from Knoxville to his home near Jonesboro in one day, a distance of one hundred miles. His son, Jonathan said his father was honorable and kind, determined when opposed but predominately benevolent and merciful.

Tipton seems to have been circumspect where Native Americans were concerned. Two of his sons, his father-in-law and his cousin Joshua were killed by Indians yet he displayed no vendetta. His one documented foray against the Indians was when he captained a company of men at the Battle of Point Pleasant during Lord Dunmore’s War in 1774. He was a slave owner. A Shenandoah County census states he had four slaves and he gifted a slave to the widow of a man killed at the Battle of Franklin in 1788. Thus, he clearly considered his slaves his property.

The 1790’s visited more sadness on the life of Colonel John Tipton. His son Jacob, born in 1765 in the Shenandoah Valley, was killed on November 4th, 1791 at St. Clair’s Defeat by Indians in the Northwest Territory. In 1823, Jacob’s son, General Jacob Tipton, was to name the West Tennessee County of Tipton in honor of his fallen father. Then in 1794, Martha died after seventeen years of marriage. Martha was buried in a family cemetery on the Tipton farm below Buffalo Mountain where they had lived for a decade.

In 1789, North Carolina ratified the United States constitution and became a member of the Union. The state again, and this time permanently, ceded her territory west of the Alleghany Mountain watershed to the federal government as of February 25th, 1790. On May 26th, the federal government created the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio which contained
the land that would become the State of Tennessee. The Territory was more simply referred to as the Southwest Territory and use of the name Tennessee became common.

Always a public servant, Tipton was elected to the unicameral legislature of the Southwest Territory. When it convened in August, 1794, his legislative peers turned to him to serve on a Committee to make provisions for the poor and to Chair the Committee for Petitions and Grievances, an important legislative function. He served on this Committee with James White, founder of Knoxville, and William Cocke, an official of the defunct State of Franklin. On August 30th, the legislature passed a bill creating a university in Greene County which made education a territorial priority. John Tipton was certainly one of the very few of these legislators who had been on a university campus as he had visited the College of William and Mary so many years before in Williamsburg. Tipton served as one of the founding Trustees of the university, Washington College Academy.

Relying on the experience of Tipton with constitutional documents, the legislators of the Southwest Territory appointed him to a Committee to write a constitution for the State of Tennessee. It was determined that the territory; with a population of 77,262; was ready to apply for statehood. The dream of the East Tennesseans was coming true: statehood for the land from the Watauga to the Mississippi River!

The constitution of Tennessee drafted by this Committee, which convened on January 11th, 1796, was a very democratic document eliminating property qualifications for voters and providing the governor be elected by the electorate, not the legislature. Thomas Jefferson deemed the Tennessee constitution “the least imperfect and most republican of all”.

It was on the Constitutional Committee, if not before, that Colonel John Tipton made the acquaintance of Andrew Jackson. Tipton and Jackson had several things in common in addition to being dedicated public servants. They both loved race horses and each had a horse descended from the most famous bloodline in America, that of the English thoroughbred, Diomed. Tipton was known for his racing stock and to have the fastest horses in East Tennessee. Don Quixote and Tipton’s Irish Grey were legendary racers. Tipton and Jackson also shared an antipathy for John Sevier, although Jackson’s feud was more vociferous.

During 1795 and 1796, Frenchman Andre Michaux was a guest in the home of Tipton. Michaux was the most famous botanist in continental Europe and he was sent to America by the French government to study the flora of North America. In ’95, he was headed west to study the plant life of Tennessee; on his return in ’96, he revisited Tipton’s beautiful plantation. He must have found both hospitality and a fascinating plant life as this was Michaux’s only repeat visit with a Tennessean. It is possible Thomas Jefferson wrote an introduction to Tipton for the botanist because Jefferson did so with other friends. The culmination of a long and admirable career of service to his neighbors was Colonel John Tipton’s election from Washington County to the Senate of the inaugural Tennessee Assembly. He served in this capacity for four years retiring from an active political life in 1799. His official career spanned at least twenty-seven years service to the Crown Colony of Virginia, the State of Virginia, the State of North Carolina, the State of Tennessee and the United States of America.

In 1803, Colonel John became very active in support of Andrew Jackson when Jackson worked to prove the land fraud accusations against John Sevier, then Governor of Tennessee. Tipton sponsored a petition in East Tennessee against Sevier which garnered support for Jackson in Sevier’s stronghold neighborhood. The petition had over one hundred signatures and represented an embarrassment for Sevier. Tipton’s sons, Samuel and John, brought the land fraud accusations to the floor of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Colonel John Tipton spent the remaining fourteen years of his life on his plantation at the foot of Buffalo Mountain. He died in August, 1813 at the age of 83. His home is now a Tennessee State Historic Site, the Tipton-Haynes Homestead. Judge Samuel C. Williams, Chairman of the State Historical Commission, exclaimed in 1945 when the state acquired the property that “no other site in Tennessee compares with this in its historic interest”.

According to the Reverend Ervin Charles Tipton in his book We Tiptons and Our Kin, the Colonel’s son John received a letter of condolences from Thomas Jefferson. President Jefferson said “Colonel John Tipton was a man of strong conviction and loyal determination. He was endowed with a high order of intellect. He possessed a high sense of honor. He was a personification of loyalty to the State and Country.” This statement is found in a Bible owned by Abraham Butler Tipton, grandson of the Colonel and son of John. In 1948, the Bible was in the possession of H. Hard Tipton of Church Hill, Tennessee.”
THE WOODSTOCK RESOLUTIONS 1774

“At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Dunmore, held at the town of Woodstock, the 16th day of June, 1774, to consider the best mode to be fallen upon to secure their liberties and properties; and also to prevent the dangerous tendency of an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of his present Majesty’s reign, entitled “An Act to discontinue in such manner and for such time as is therein mentioned the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares, and merchandise, at the town and within the harbor of Boston, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in North America,” evidently has to invade and deprive us of the same.

1st: That we will always cheerfully pay due submission to such Acts of Government, as his Majesty has a right, by law, to exercise over his subjects, as Sovereign to the British Dominions, and to such only.

2nd: That it is the inherent right of British subjects to be governed and taxed by Representatives chosen by themselves only; and that every Act of the British Parliament respecting the internal policy of North America; is a dangerous and unconstitutional invasion of our rights and privileges.

3rd: That the Act of Parliament above mentioned, is not only itself repugnant to the fundamental laws of natural justice, in condemning persons for supposed crime, unheard; but, also, a despotic exertion of unconstitutional power, calculated to enslave a free and loyal people.

4th: That the enforcing the execution of the said Act of Parliament by a military power, will have a necessary tendency to raise a civil war, thereby dissolving that union which has so long happily subsisted between the mother country and her Colonies; and that we will most heartily and unanimously concur with our suffering brethren of Boston, and every other part of North America, that may be the immediate victims of tyranny, in promoting all proper measures to avert such dreadful calamities; to procure a redress of our grievances, and to secure our common liberties.

5th: It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a joint resolution of all the Colonies, to stop all importations from Great Britain, and exportations to it, till the said Act be repealed, will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties; on the other hand, if they continue their imports and exports, there is the greatest reason to fear that power and the odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom.

6th: That The East India Company, those servile tools of arbitrary power, have justly forfeited the esteem and regard of all honest men; and that the better to manifest our abhorrence of such abject compliances with the will of a venal Ministry, in ministering all in their power an increase of the fund of peculation, we will not purchase tea, or any other kind of East India commodities, either imported now, or hereafter to be imported, except saltpeter, spices, and medicinal drugs.

7th: That it is the opinion of this meeting, that Committees ought to be appointed for the purpose of effecting a general Association, that the same measures may be pursued through the whole Continent; that the Committees ought to correspond with each other, and to meet at such places and times as shall be agreed, in order to form such general Association; and that when the same shall be formed and agreed on by the several Committees, we will strictly adhere to, and till the general sense of the Continent shall be known, we do pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, that we will inviolably adhere to the vote of this day.

Voted, That the Reverend Peter Mecklenberg, Francis Slaughter, Abraham Bird, Taverner Beale, John Tipton, and Abraham Bowman, be appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid; and that they or any three of them are hereby fully empowered to act.”

COXSACKIE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1775

Donated by the Durham Center Museum
Written by Olive N. Woodworth

‘On May 17, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence was presented in Philadelphia; the inhabitants of Coxsackie signed a Declaration of Independence of their own. The faded yellow parchment, found in an Albany attic some years ago, bears the names of 225 signers, most of them Dutch names of freeholders from the Coxsackie District of the Colony of New York.’
Within a month after this historic event on the Hudson, the Battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought, the British force had attacked Bunker Hill, and Washington had been summoned to lead the American army surrounding Boston. Much of the excitement of the times can be felt when this document is read; and history records that the revolutionary fever reached a peak thirteen months later, at Philadelphia, the Declaration of Independence was signed by all the colonies.

The Coxsackie Declaration was discovered by Mr. John M. Clark, then president of the Albany Institute and History and Art Society, who presented it to the Institution, where it remains. The document was pronounced authentic by Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Wyer, who served, respectively, as State Historian and State Librarian at that time, and by the State Archivist. It was displayed among other selected material on the New York Freedom Train when it toured the State. Over the years, the writing on the document, faded and somewhat illegible; of the 225 signatures, only 211 are decipherable and presumed accurate. Some of the patriots, unable to write their names, signed with an "+". The first signer, John (Johannes) Schuneman, was undoubtedly the fighting "Dutch Dominie of the Catskills", for the letters V.D.S., meaning Verbum Dei Servus (Minister of the Word of God) appear after his name. And there is enough authentic data on the Dominie to provide assurance that he drew up the Declaration personally.

Anthony Van Bergen, the eighth signer, and Henry Van Bergen, the fourth signer, were Colonel and captain, respectively, of the Coxsackie militia during the Revolution.

The Declaration

Persuaded that the Salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm union of its Inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety, and convinced of the Necessity of preventing the Anarchy and confusion which attend the Dissolution of the Powers of Government:

THAT the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Coxsackie District, in the County of Albany, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America, are shocked by the bloody Scene acting in the Massachusetts Bay; Do in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become Slaves; and do also associate under the Ties of Religion, Honor and Love of our Country to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be rendered by our Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution and opposing the Execution of several arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America or constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will, in all Things, follow the advice of our general Committee, respecting the purpose aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and good Order, and the Safety of Individuals and private property.

Dated at Coxsackie the Seventeenth of May in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand seven hundred and seventy five. (signed by 223 citizens of Coxsackie)

Geoffrey Brandow was a signer to this document. He is listed in the Hall Family Tree as my 11th great grand uncle.
5 UNITED STATES DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1776

“The United States Declaration of Independence is a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies then at war with Great Britain were now independent states, and thus no longer a part of the British Empire. Written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration is a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The birthday of the United States of America—Independence Day—is celebrated on July 4, the day the wording of the Declaration was approved by Congress.

The Declaration justified the independence of the United States by listing colonial grievances against King George III, and by asserting certain natural rights, including a right of revolution. Having served its original purpose in announcing independence, the text of the Declaration was initially ignored after the American Revolution. Its stature grew over the years, particularly the second sentence, a sweeping statement of individual human rights:
“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

This sentence has been called "one of the best-known sentences in the English language"[2] and "the most potent and consequential words in American history".[3]

After finalizing the text on July 4, Congress issued the Declaration of Independence in several forms. It was initially published as a printed broadside that was widely distributed and read to the public. The most famous version of the Declaration, a signed copy that is usually regarded as the Declaration of Independence, is on display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Although the wording of the Declaration was approved on July 4, the date of its signing has been disputed. Most historians have concluded that it was signed nearly a month after its adoption, on August 2, 1776, and not on July 4 as is commonly believed.” The sources and interpretation of the Declaration have been the subject of much scholarly inquiry.

“The famous wording of the Declaration has often been invoked to protect the rights of individuals and marginalized groups, and has come to represent for many people a moral standard for which the United States should strive. This view greatly influenced Abraham Lincoln, who considered the Declaration to be the foundation of his political philosophy,[4] and who promoted the idea that the Declaration is a statement of principles through which the United States Constitution should be interpreted.

Annotated Text of the Declaration of Independence

The first sentence of the Declaration asserts as a matter of Natural law the ability of a people to assume political independence, and acknowledges that the grounds for such independence must be reasonable, and therefore explicable, and ought to be explained.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

The next section, the famous preamble, includes the ideas and ideals that were principles of the Declaration. It is also an assertion of what is known as the "right of revolution": that is, people have certain rights, and when a government violates these rights, the people have the right to "alter or abolish" that government.[71]

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights;[72] that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

The next section is a list of charges against King George III, which aim to demonstrate that he has violated the colonists’ rights and is therefore unfit to be their ruler:
Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of
repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right *inestimable* to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass [sic] our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

*For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:*

*For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:*

*For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:*

*For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:*

*For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:*

*For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences*
For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.”

“Many Americans still felt a kinship with the people of Great Britain, and had appealed in vain to the prominent among them, as well as to Parliament, to convince the King to relax his more objectionable policies toward the colonies. The next section represents disappointment that these attempts had been unsuccessful.”

“Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

“In the final section, the signers assert that there exist conditions under which people must change their government, that the British have produced such conditions, and by necessity the colonies must throw off political ties with the British Crown and become independent states. The conclusion incorporates language from Lee's resolution of independence that had been passed on July 2.”

“We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they
are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.


Ancestral signers of this Declaration.

**William Whipple (1730-1785)**

New Hampshire Representative


Relationship: 4th Cousin

**Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832)**

Maryland Representative

Charles Carroll was the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. His signature reads "Charles Carroll of Carrollton", so he is widely known as such.

Relationship: 4th Cousin 3 times removed

**Lyman Hall (1724-1790)**

Georgia Representative

Lyman Hall was selected by his parish to represent Georgia in the Congress. He later helped to charter the University of Georgia.

Relationship: 2nd Cousin 1 times removed
Mary Edwards (1695 - 1725)

is your 6th great grand aunt of daughter

John Edwards (1662 - 1744)

father of Mary Edwards

Elizabeth Edwards (1700 - 1734)

daughter of John Edwards

Sarah Tipton (1734 - 1795)

daughter of Elizabeth Edwards

Joshua Tipton (1750 - 1793)

son of Sarah Tipton

General John Tipton (1786 - 1838)

son of Joshua Tipton
Jonathon Hall Tipton (1816 - 1894)
son of General John Tipton

John Tipton (1852 - 1910)
son of Jonathon Hall Tipton

Lucy B Tipton (1885 - 1910)
daughter of John Tipton

Ida Mae Tipton (1907 - 1984)
daughter of Lucy B Tipton

Betty Lavern Hodo (1935 - )
daughter of Ida Mae Tipton

Ida Mae Tipton

So Ida Mae Tipton is a cousin to Lyman Hall.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DOCUMENTATION

U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Jonathan Tipton</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAR Membership:</td>
<td>80830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Date:</td>
<td>1639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Place:</td>
<td>Kingston, Jamaica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Date:</td>
<td>21 Jan 1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Place:</td>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father:</td>
<td>Edward Tipton</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Descendents of Jonathan Tipton I.

"Generation No. 1
1. JONATHAN2 TIPTON I (EDWARD1) was born 1639 in Shropshire England, and died January 21, 1757 in Maryland. He married (1) SARAH PEARCE, daughter of WILLIAM PEARCE and ELIZABETH ANDERSON. He married (2) MARY CHILCOAT December 15, 1709 in Anne Arundel County Maryland, daughter of HUMPHRY CHILCOAT and SARAH ???. She was born in Anne Arundel County Maryland, and died December 06, 1736 in Anne Arundel County Maryland.

Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON I:
Let us begin with the known progenitor of the American Tiptons, Jonathan Tipton (1639-1757), Jonathan Tipton I, or #10 in Hord's book. He died January 21, 1757. He was an early immigrant and a large land owner, attested by many land transactions listed on the record books of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. (here included).

Remembering what has been said heretofore re: his birth I refer to the Maryland Gazette of January 27, 1757 once again.

Maryland Gazette January 27, 1757
We are informed at the beginning of this month died in Baltimore County Mr. Jonathan Tipton aged 118 years. He was born at Kingston Jamaica, which place he left while young and lived almost ever since in this province, and had perfect senses to the last, especially a remarkable strength of memory. His youngest sons are reckoned to be among the oldest men in Baltimore County.

He was married at least twice and possibly 3 times (1) to Sarah Pearce, daughter of William Pearce Sr., Sarah was probably born ca. 1680. (2) His second wife was Mary Chilcoat daughter of Humphry and Sarah Chilcoat and born ??, she died December 1756. There were no children by this marriage. By his wife Sarah Pearce, Jonathan Tipton I had four sons; m. Mary 12-15-1709.

Marriage and Birth Records, Anne Arundel County Maryland.
From the Court house at Annapolis (1663-1856) see also
"Thomas ye son of Jonathan Tipton and Sarah his wife.
Born April ye 8th, 1693. Baptized April ye 25th, 1699."
Page 8, No. 6.  
"William ye son of Jonathan Tipton, and Sarah his wife.
Born July ye 27th, 1696, Baptized April ye 25th, 1699."
Page 8, No. 7.  
"Jonathan ye son of Jonathan Tipton, and Sarah his wife.
Born March ye 25th, 1699, Baptized April ye 25th, 1699."
Ref: St James Parish Records Anne Arundel County Md.
More About JONATHAN TIPTON and MARY CHILCOAT:  
Marriage: December 15, 1709, Anne Arundel County Maryland

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and SARAH PEARCE are:
2. i. THOMAS3 TIPTON, b. April 08, 1693, Anne Arundel County Maryland; d. 1763, Baltimore Maryland.
3. ii. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. July 27, 1696, Anne Arundel County Maryland; d. May 06, 1726, Baltimore County Maryland.
4. iii. JONATHAN TIPTON II, b. March 25, 1699, Anne Arundel County Maryland; d. 1779, Maryland.
iv. JOHN TIPTON, b. 1700; m. MARY KEMP.

Generation No. 2
2. THOMAS3 TIPTON (JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born April 08, 1693 in Anne Arundel County Maryland, and died 1763 in Baltimore Maryland. He married SARAH STEPTOE October 05, 1716 in Baltimore Maryland, daughter of DR. STEPTOE and HANNAH ASHTON. She was born August 08, 1702 in Baltimore Maryland, and died February 05, 1743 in Baltimore Maryland.

Notes for THOMAS TIPTON:
Ref: St. James Parish records Anne Arundel County Maryland.
He signed the Oath of allegiance in Baltimore County Maryland in 1776.
There is some speculation since the Steptoe family was a very old prominent English family That Thomas and Sarah were involved in some way with the George Washington family.
John Steptoe son of Anthony Steptoe, married a rich widow Mrs. Eustice, and Anne Steptoe Sarah's sister married Samuel Washington brother of George Washington.
George Steptoe Washington son of Samuel and Anne was mentioned in Gen George Washington's will.
All Thomas's children are recorded in the Vestry records of St. Paul's Parish in Baltimore Maryland. Vol. 1. P.49

More About THOMAS TIPTON and SARAH STEPTOE:
Marriage: October 05, 1716, Baltimore Maryland

Children of THOMAS TIPTON and SARAH STEPTOE are:
i. MARY4 TIPTON, b. February 18, 1717, Baltimore County Maryland; d. December 06, 1736, Baltimore County Maryland; m. JOHN STEVENSON, November 13, 1735.

Notes for MARY TIPTON:
Ref; St. Paul’s Parish Records. Baltimore County Md.
More About JOHN STEVENSON and MARY TIPTON:
Marriage: November 13, 1735
5. ii. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. February 27, 1719, Baltimore County Maryland; d. February 14, 1797, Baltimore County Maryland.
6. iii. THOMAS TIPTON, b. March 08, 1721, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1764, Baltimore County Maryland.
7. iv. JONATHAN TIPTON, b. September 02, 1723, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1803, Baltimore County Maryland.
8. v. JOHN TIPTON, b. July 06, 1726, Baltimore County Maryland; d. November 18, 1808, Madison County Kentucky.
9. vi. LUKE TIPTON, b. January 24, 1728, Baltimore County Maryland; d. March 19, 1774, Baltimore County Maryland.
   vii. SOLOMON TIPTON, b. March 17, 1732, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1819, Coshocton County Ohio; m. MARY RANDALL.
   viii. SARAH TIPTON, b. July 17, 1734, Baltimore County Maryland.
Notes for SARAH TIPTON:
Ref; St. Paul’s Parish Records Baltimore Md.
all records for this family..
3. WILLIAM3 TIPTON (JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born July 27, 1696 in Anne Arundel County Maryland, and died May 06, 1726 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married HANNAH PRICE 1719 in Baltimore County Maryland, daughter of MORDECAI PRICE and MARY PARSONS. She was born 1700 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1776 in Baltimore County Maryland.
Notes for WILLIAM TIPTON:
Ref; St. James Parish Records Anne Arundel County Md.
or St. Paul’s Parish Records Baltimore Md.
For this family.
Will dated 4-5-1726 Probated 8-2-1726 in will book 1, page 228, Baltimore County Md. Court House, Bequests to
Sons Samuel & Mordecai Tipton
Dau. Sarah Tipton
Witnesses: Thomas Tipton & John Price.
Notes for HANNAH PRICE:
Hannah was a Quaker and her Brother Mordecai Price was a direct ancestor of Richard Nixon.
Her will probated 1/16/1777, Baltimore County Court House Maryland.
Bequest: to Sons, Samuel, Mordecai Tipton,
Daughter, Sarah Cole wife of Christopher Cole,
to grand children, Joshua, William, Hannah, John, Ellen, Phillip, Elizabeth, Rachel, Daniel, Rebekah,
and Belinda Bosley.
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and HANNAH PRICE:
Marriage: 1719, Baltimore County Maryland
Children of WILLIAM TIPTON and HANNAH PRICE are:
10. i. SAMUEL4 TIPTON, b. May 13, 1721, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1804, Baltimore County Maryland.
11. ii. SARAH TIPTON, b. October 30, 1722, Baltimore County Maryland.
12. iii. MORDECAI TIPTON, b. April 18, 1724, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1795, Montgomery County Virginia.
iv. WILLIAM TIPTON.
4. JONATHAN3 TIPTON II (JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born March 25, 1699 in Anne Arundel County Maryland, and died 1779 in Maryland. He married (1) ELIZABETH EDWARDS. He married (2) MARY ADAMS.
Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON II:
Ref: St. James Parish records Anne Arundel County Maryland.
Marriage Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON and ELIZABETH EDWARDS:
Births of children per St. Pauls parrish Rec. Folios. 49, 52.

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and ELIZABETH EDWARDS are:
13. i. EDWARD4 TIPTON, b. October 27, 1728, Anne Arundel County Maryland; d. 1795, Bedford County Pennsylvania.
14. ii. JOHN TIPTON, b. August 15, 1730, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1813, Johnson County Tennessee.
iii. SARAH TIPTON, b. August 12, 1734.
15. iv. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. August 30, 1736, Shenandoah Virginia.
16. v. JOSEPH TIPTON, b. 1735, Shenandoah Virginia; d. 1842, Warren County Tennessee.
17. vi. JONATHAN TIPTON III, b. 1750, Frederick County Virginia; d. January 18, 1833, Cumberland County Kentucky.

Generation No. 3
5. WILLIAM4 TIPTON (THOMAS3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born February 27, 1719 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died February 14, 1797 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married (1) TABITHA WRIGHT November 25, 1736 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married (2) ANGELICA COLE 1745. She was born March 19, 1720 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died August 02, 1796 in Baltimore County Maryland.
Notes for WILLIAM TIPTON:
Family Records Ref: St. Paul's Parish Baltimore County Md.
St. James Parish Anne Arundel County Md.
Will probated 4-1-1797, book 5, page 509, Baltimore County Md. Court House.
Bequests: To son Aquilla, "Tipton's Puzzle" and addition to "Tipton's Puzzle" son Joshua, "Joseph's Favor" and "Tipton's Chance"
To children of son Nicholas 60 acres to the taken out of tracts " William's Pasture" and "Bond's Industry" mother of said children to live on same during widowhood.
To: Daughters, Isabelle and Angelico, remaining parts of these two tracts.
Executors: Son Aquilla and son in-law Mordecai Price.
Witnesses: Nicodemus Bond, John Bond, Shadrack Bond, & Thomas Cockey Deye.
Ervin Charles Tipton say sons Samuel, William and Aquilla settled in the
Ohio Valley about 1775, but Aquilla according to the above will was in Maryland in 1797, Samuel & William not mentioned...
Also referred to the Parrish Family.
Notes for TABITHA WRIGHT:
There is a lot of information concerning this family and some of it doe’nt make much sense.
I believe that Tabitha was William's 1st wife and died after son William's birth in 1739 since the next child Rebecca was born in 1745 6 years later, this was a Long time in those days without getting pregnant. So i believe William married Angelica sometime around 1744.
I also have some doubt about Angelica's age since she would have been 52 when the last child was born, but not impossible.
Marriage Notes for WILLIAM TIPTON and TABITHA WRIGHT:
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and TABITHA WRIGHT:
Marriage: November 25, 1736, Baltimore County Maryland
Marriage Fact: November 25, 1736, St. Paul’s Parish records
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and ANGELICA COLE:
Marriage: 1745

Children of WILLIAM TIPTON and TABITHA WRIGHT are:
i. SAMUEL5 TIPTON, b. 1737.
ii. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. 1739, Baltimore County Maryland; d. Scioto County Ohio; m. ELIZABETH LONG, 1764.
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and ELIZABETH LONG:
Marriage: 1764

Children of WILLIAM TIPTON and ANGELICA COLE are:
iii. TABITHA5 TIPTON, b. May 05, 1747, Baltimore County Maryland; d. September 15, 1827, Baltimore County Maryland; m. MODECAI PRICE, January 17, 1771, BAltimore County Maryland.
More About MODECAI PRICE and TABITHA TIPTON:
Marriage: January 17, 1771, BAltimore County Maryland
iv. REBECCA TIPTON, b. August 20, 1745, Baltimore County Maryland; d. August 25, 1824; m. (1) WILLIAM COX, February 02, 1798, Baltimore County Maryland; m. (2) AQUILLA PARRISH, June 07, 1798, Baltimore County Maryland.
Notes for REBECCA TIPTON:
Rebecca was not mentioned in her fathers will but Susannah Ketner of Baltimore, Fairfield County O., furnished bible and family records showing she belongs here.
More About WILLIAM COX and REBECCA TIPTON:
Marriage: February 02, 1798, Baltimore County Maryland
Marriage Notes for REBECCA TIPTON and AQUILLA PARRISH:
Maryland marriage records 1789 page 148...
More About AQUILLA PARRISH and REBECCA TIPTON:
Marriage: June 07, 1798, Baltimore County Maryland
v. AQUILLA TIPTON, b. 1749, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1827, Harrison County Ohio; m. (1) MARY MILLER, October 26, 1765, Baltimore County Maryland; d. February 04, 1797; m. (2) ELIZABETH BELT, May 06, 1778.

Notes for AQUILLA TIPTON:
Bequests: to wife Mary.
to daughters, Rachel Jones, Eleanor Worrell, Rebeckah, Ruth, Elizabeth, and Sarah Tipton.
to heirs of daughter Nancy Leaf.
to grand Daughter, Mary Jones.
Executor: son Joshua.
Witnesses: George Harriman, John Bond, and Ephraim Tipton.

More About AQUILLA TIPTON and MARY MILLER:
Marriage: October 26, 1765, Baltimore County Maryland

More About AQUILLA TIPTON and ELIZABETH BELT:
Marriage: May 06, 1778

vi. NICHOLAS TIPTON, b. January 09, 1753, Baltimore County Maryland; d. November 26, 1789; m. ESTHER PRICE, May 25, 1775, Baltimore County Maryland.

Marriage Notes for NICHOLAS TIPTON and ESTHER PRICE:
Ref Gunpowder Records...

More About NICHOLAS TIPTON and ESTHER PRICE:
Marriage: May 25, 1775, Baltimore County Maryland

vii. PATIENCE TIPTON, b. 1760; m. SAMUEL TAYLOR, April 22, 1778.

More About SAMUEL TAYLOR and PATIENCE TIPTON:
Marriage: April 22, 1778

ix. MARY TIPTON, b. 1762; m. JOHN MCGUIRE, February 15, 1771.

More About JOHN MCGUIRE and MARY TIPTON:
Marriage: February 15, 1771

x. JOSHUA TIPTON, b. 1766, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1831, Baltimore County Maryland; m. MARY ANN ALLEN, 1808, b. 1786, Pennsylvania.

Notes for JOSHUA TIPTON:
Will probated 5-21-1831, Ref book 14, page 45, Baltimore County Md Court house.
Bequests: to Niece Isabelle Whiteford, daughter of John Whiteford,
to nephew, Joshua Tipton, tracts known as “Joseph Favor”
and “Tiptons's Puzzle”.

More About JOSHUA TIPTON and MARY ALLEN:
Marriage: 1808

xi. ISABELLA TIPTON, b. 1770, Baltimore County Maryland; m. WILLIAM WHITEFORD, 1797.

More About WILLIAM WHITEFORD and ISABELLA TIPTON:
Marriage: 1797

xii. ANGELICA ANN TIPTON, b. 1772, Baltimore County Maryland; m. SAMUEL WHEELER, November 29, 1783.

More About SAMUEL WHEELER and ANGELICA TIPTON:
Marriage: November 29, 1783
6. THOMAS4 TIPTON (THOMAS3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born March 08, 1721 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1764 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married MARY 1757.

More About THOMAS TIPTON and MARY:
Marriage: 1757

Child of THOMAS TIPTON and MARY is:
i. ORPHY5 TIPTON, b. April 21, 1758; m. STEPHEN FORD, 1779.

More About STEPHEN FORD and ORPHY TIPTON:
Marriage: 1779

7. JONATHAN4 TIPTON (THOMAS3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born September 02, 1723 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1803 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married ELEANOR BRYANT September 24, 1745 in Baltimore County Maryland.

More About JONATHAN TIPTON and ELEANOR BRYANT:
Marriage: September 24, 1745, Baltimore County Maryland
Marriage Fact: September 24, 1745, St. Paul’s Parish Records Baltimore Md.

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and ELEANOR BRYANT are:
i. BRYANT5 TIPTON, b. 1748, Baltimore Maryland; d. 1830, Maryland; m. ANNA DEVOIR.
ii. JOSHUA TIPTON, b. 1749.
iii. JONATHAN TIPTON, b. April 15, 1753, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1840.

Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON:
JONATHAN TIPTON
WILSON COUNTY
PRIVATE OF CAVALRY
MARYLAND LINE
$25.00 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
$ AMOUNT RECEIVED
FEBRUARY 10, 1834 PENSION STARTED
AGE 81
iv. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. 1751, Baltimore Maryland; d. 1834, Ohio; m. MARY ???.
v. LYDIA TIPTON, b. 1752; m. BENJAMIN PRICE.
vi. JAMES TIPTON, b. 1767, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1827.
vii. ELEANOR TIPTON, b. 1752; m. WILLIAM WHEELER.
viii. BENJAMIN TIPTON, b. 1760.
ix. SYLVESTER TIPTON, b. April 06, 1762, Baltimore County Maryland; d. May 12, 1845, Coshocton County Ohio; m. MARY BORING, 1788; d. January 22, 1832, Coshocton County Ohio.

Notes for SYLVESTER TIPTON:
1830 Census for Harrison Co. OH. has him and his wife Mary living with their son Sylvester and wife Mary Bliss. Shortly afterward they all move to Coshocton OH.

More About SYLVESTER TIPTON and MARY BORING:
Marriage: 1788
x. RACHEL TIPTON, b. 1764.
xi. JOHN TIPTON, b. 1766; m. SARAH MURRAY, January 13, 1793, Washington County
More About JOHN TIPTON and SARAH MURRAY:

Marriage: January 13, 1793, Washington County Tennessee

xii. KEZIAH TIPTON, b. 1770; m. WILLIAM TRACY.

8. JOHN TIPTON (THOMAS3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born July 06, 1726 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died November 18, 1808 in Madison County Kentucky. He married MARTHA MURRAY February 18, 1747, daughter of JABEZ MURRAY and MARY WHEELER. She was born November 26, 1726, and died November 07, 1802.

Notes for JOHN TIPTON:

More About JOHN TIPTON and MARTHA MURRAY:

Marriage: February 18, 1747

Children of JOHN TIPTON and MARTHA MURRAY are:

i. RUTH5 TIPTON, b. July 04, 1749; d. October 25, 1792; m. (1) WILLIAM NAYLY; m. (2) WILLIAM WHEELER, 1769; d. October 25, 1772.

More About WILLIAM WHEELER and RUTH TIPTON:

Marriage: 1769

ii. TABITHA TIPTON, b. June 01, 1752, Baltimore County Maryland; m. JOHN T. YOKELY, 1786, Baltimore County Maryland.

More About JOHN YOKELY and TABITHA TIPTON:

Marriage: 1786, Baltimore County Maryland

iii. JABEZ MURRAY TIPTON, b. November 17, 1754, Baltimore County Maryland; d. December 25, 1818, Madison County Kentucky; m. (1) ELIZABETH MITCHELL; b. September 18, 1768, Baltimore Maryland; m. (2) REBECCA LEMMON, January 23, 1781; d. 1787.

Notes for JABEZ MURRAY TIPTON:

Page: 238

Shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Mitchell he his family, and father John Tipton started to move to Ky. but the Indians were so threatening at that time that they returned to Maryland.

But shortly thereafter they started again with his 3 boys by Rebecca Lemmon, his new wife Elizabeth and his father John Tipton.

They went by wagon from Maryland to Pittsburg Penn. then down the Ohio River to Limestone (Maysville Ky.) by boat, then overland by wagon to Lexington Ky. where for a short time they lived in a log cabin on the grounds occupied in 1882 by a large store-house of Appleton & Lancaster. In a few months they moved to Madison County Ky. (about 15 miles). Daniel Boone Was still living there at the time. Jabez owned land on Otter Creek near Boonesboro Ky. His closest neighbor was General Greene Clay under whom several of his sons served in the war of 1812. his land joined that of Henry Noland containing 100 acres, purchased june 7, 1796.

Note: Boonesboro, which is about 5 miles from Richmond Ky. just off interstate 75. wasn't anything except a plaque by the road and a Beer Bar until the TV series about Daniel Boone. After that the influx of tourists caused the area to expand and I understand that they are to restoring Boonesboro. (good Luck).

More About JABEZ TIPTON and REBECCA LEMMON:
Marriage: January 23, 1781
9. LUKE4 TIPTON (THOMAS3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born January 24, 1728 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died March 19, 1774 in Baltimore County Maryland. He married SARAH BOSTON December 26, 1749.
More About LUKE TIPTON and SARAH BOSTON:
Marriage: December 26, 1749

Children of LUKE TIPTON and SARAH BOSTON are:
i. THOMAS5 TIPTON, b. 1750.
ii. MICAIJAH TIPTON.
iii. SHADRACH TIPTON.
iv. LUKE TIPTON.
10. SAMUELA4 TIPTON (WILLIAM3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born May 13, 1721 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1804 in Baltimore County Maryland.
Notes for SAMUEL TIPTON:
Will Probated 11-14-1804, book 7, page 334, Baltimore County Md. Court House,
Bequests To sons Samuel, Richard Got, Gerrard Tipton, Daughters Sarah Merrideth, and Susannah Tipton, Grand Daughters Elizabeth and Sarah Cox.
Executor: Richard Got Tipton.
Witnesses: A. Ogden, james Bosley, and Mathe Patterson.

Children of SAMUEL TIPTON are:
i. SAMUEL5 TIPTON.
ii. RICHARD GOT TIPTON.
iii. GERRARD TIPTON.
iv. SARAH TIPTON.
v. SUSANNAH TIPTON.
vi. CASSANDRA TIPTON, b. 1751; d. August 31, 1835, Abingdon Texas; m. ABRAHAM COX, September 30, 1779; b. 1749, Baltimore Maryland; d. February 18, 1838, Abingdon Texas.
Notes for CASSANDRA TIPTON:
Died at the home of his son James Cox at Abingdon Texas
Notes for ABRAHAM COX:
Died at the home of his son James Cox at Abingdon Texas
Marriage Notes for CASSANDRA TIPTON and ABRAHAM COX:
Information by Mrs Alice Cox-Scott of Victoria Texas
More About ABRAHAM COX and CASSANDRA TIPTON:
Marriage: September 30, 1779
11. SARAH4 TIPTON (WILLIAM3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born October 30, 1722 in Baltimore County Maryland. She married (1) CHRISTOPHER COLE, son of JOHN COLE and JOHANNA GARRETT. He was born 1718 in Baltimore County Maryland. She married (2) JOHN BOSLEY.

Children of SARAH TIPTON and CHRISTOPHER COLE are:
i. EZEKIEL5 COLE.
ii. CHRISTOPHER COLE.

iii. MORDECAI COLE, b. 1741, Baltimore County Maryland; d. 1795; m. ELIZABETH BOND, 1740; b. Baltimore County Maryland.

More About MORDECAI COLE and ELIZABETH BOND:
Marriage: 1740

12. MORDECAI4 TIPTON (WILLIAM3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born April 18, 1724 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1795 in Montgomery County Virginia. He married SARAH ??? 1749.

More About MORDECAI TIPTON and SARAH ???:
Marriage: 1749

Children of MORDECAI TIPTON and SARAH ??? are:

i. JOSHUA5 TIPTON, b. 1750, Maryland; d. April 16, 1793, Sevier County Tennessee; m. JEANETTE SHIELDS; b. 1755, Rockbridge County Virginia.

Notes for JOSHUA TIPTON:
Joshua was killed by the Cherokee Indians on the Little Pigeon.

Marriage Notes for JOSHUA TIPTON and JEANETTE SHIELDS:
Marriage per the "Annals of SW Virginia.

ii. THOMAS TIPTON, b. March 01, 1748; d. September 20, 1862.

Notes for THOMAS TIPTON:
Buried in the Johnson Cemetery Heathtown, Champaign CO. Oh.

iii. SYLVESTER TIPTON.

iv. JONATHAN TIPTON.

v. WILLIAM TIPTON.

vi. JOSEPH TIPTON.

vii. JOHN TIPTON.

13. EDWARD4 TIPTON (JONATHAN3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born October 27, 1728 in Anne Arundel County Maryland, and died 1795 in Bedford County Pennsylvania. He married JEMIMA MURRAY. She was born March 19, 1733 in Baltimore County Maryland.

Children of EDWARD TIPTON and JEMIMA MURRAY are:

i. SHADRACK5 TIPTON.

ii. MESHAC TIPTON, b. 1759; d. 1850, Blount County Tennessee.

iii. ABEDNIGO TIPTON.

iv. NANCY TIPTON.

v. DAVID TIPTON.

vi. LUKE TIPTON, b. May 14, 1760; m. RACHEL ???.

vii. JESSE TIPTON.

viii. WILLIAM TIPTON.

14. JOHN4 TIPTON (JONATHAN3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born August 15, 1730 in Baltimore County Maryland, and died 1813 in Johnson County Tennessee. He married (1) MARY BUTLER 1751 in Shenandoah County Virginia, daughter of THOMAS BUTLER. She was born 1732, and died June 08, 1776 in Shenandoah County Virginia. He married (2) MARTHA DENTON July 22, 1777 in Shenandoah County Virginia. She died 1794 in Shenandoah Virginia.
Notes for JOHN TIPTON:
Col. John Tipton was a man of many talents and there is not room here to tell
of his many exploits...as a Statesman, Soldier, and Planter.
There is a monument at his old home the "Tipton-Haynes Place" on the Ashville national
highway 1 mile south of Johnson City Tn.
He move to 9 miles east of Jonesboro then (NC, TN after 6-1-1796) in 1782 and lived
there until death in 1813.
Col. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.
**** This is a Sketch from the History of Shenandoah County by Weyland..
Col. John Tipton, Justice and vestryman of Beckford Parish of Dunmore and
Shenandoah Counties, Virginia, and Captain in the Dunmore war, revolutionary
officer, Lieutenant, and Sheriff of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Represented
Dunmore in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, and in the Virginia House of
Delegates, 1776-7, and representative of Shenandoah County Virginia in Virginia
House of Delegates 1778-81: Representative of Washington County, North
Carolina now Tennessee, in Jonesboro and Franklin conventions, 1784.
Representative of Washington County North Carolina (now Tennessee) in the
North Carolina Convention of 1788 for considering the Federal Constitution.
Represented Washington County in the House of Representatives of the
"Territory of the United States south of the Ohio River. Represented Washington
County Tennessee in the Constitutional Convention in 1776.
While in Shenandoah County he lived south of Maurtown, where records of land
sales are filed. He was in conflict with Col. Sevier over the State of Franklin, and
suffered unjust writings of Tennessee Historians who glorified Col. Sevier.
More About JOHN TIPTON and MARY BUTLER:
Marriage: 1751, Shenandoah County Virginia
More About JOHN TIPTON and MARTHA DENTON:
Marriage: July 22, 1777, Shenandoah County Virginia

Children of JOHN TIPTON and MARY BUTLER are:
i. SAMUEL5 TIPTON, b. June 07, 1752, Shenandoah County Virginia; d. July 22, 1853,
Carter County Tennessee; m. (1) SUSANNAH RENAU; b. October 14, 1767, Virginia; d.
February 10, 1853, Carter County Tennessee; m. (2) JEMIMA SUTTIE, June 29, 1776,
Shenandoah County Virginia.
Notes for SAMUEL TIPTON:
Samuel is buried in Green Hills Cemetery overlooking Elizabethtown Tennessee.
His will was probated on March 31, 1851, Carter County TN.
Witnessed by J. P. Taylor and Leonard Bowers,
Executors: Issac Tipton, James I. Tipton, & John Dunlap.
He leaves all property to his children to wit,,
James I. Tipton, Abraham Tipton, Isaac Tipton, Samuel Tipton, John B. Tipton,
John & Polly Tipton-Boyd, John & Catherine Tipton-Dunlap, George Lacy who
married Elizabeth Tipton & Peggy Tipton.
See Goodspeeds History of Tennessee..
More About SAMUEL TIPTON and JEMIMA SUTTIE:
Marriage: June 29, 1776, Shenandoah County Virginia
ii. BENJAMIN TIPTON.
Notes for BENJAMIN TIPTON:
Revolutionary War Veteran...

iii. ABRAHAM TIPTON, b. 1761; d. October 1782.
Notes for ABRAHAM TIPTON:
This was Capt. Abraham Tipton killed by the Shawnee Indians near the falls of Ohio, in October 1782. Also served in the Revolutionary war. Abraham was the twin brother of William (Fighting Billy) Tipton.

iv. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. 1761; d. November 03, 1849; m. PHOEBE MOORE.
Notes for WILLIAM TIPTON:
page 645
William (Fighting Billy) Tipton.
Twin Brother of Capt. Abraham Tipton
WILLIAM TIPTON
KNOX COUNTY
PRIVATE
VIRGINIA LINE
$76.66 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
$ AMOUNT RECEIVED
MARCH 25, 1834 PENSION STARTED
AGE 73

v. ISAAC TIPTON, b. 1755; m. FANNIE WHITE.
Notes for ISAAC TIPTON:
Revolutionary War Veteran..

vi. JACOB TIPTON, m. MARY BRADFORD, 1888; b. Washington County Tennessee.
Notes for JACOB TIPTON:
Jacob was a Captain and was killed by Indians at St. Clairs defeat...
Tipton County Tennessee was named after Captain Jacob.
More About JACOB TIPTON and MARY BRADFORD:
Marriage: 1888

vii. JOHN TIPTON.

viii. THOMAS TIPTON, b. August 27, 1771, Shenandoah County, Virginia; d. 1845, Walker County Georgia; m. (1) SARAH BROYLES; m. (2) REBECCA LACY, July 23, 1791, Washington County Tennessee.
Notes for THOMAS TIPTON:
Thomas a Capt. in the Carter County Tn. Militia.
More About THOMAS TIPTON and REBECCA LACY:
Marriage: July 23, 1791, Washington County Tennessee

ix. JONATHAN TIPTON, b. June 08, 1776.

Children of JOHN TIPTON and MARTHA DENTON are:
x. ABRAHAM5 TIPTON, b. 1780; d. 1820, Washington County Tennessee.

xi. MINERVA TIPTON, b. 1782.

15. WILLIAM4 TIPTON (JONATHAN3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born August 30, 1736 in Shenandoah Virginia. He married JENNIE WATERHOUSE 1761.
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and JENNIE WATERHOUSE:
Marriage: 1761

Children of WILLIAM TIPTON and JENNIE WATERHOUSE are:
i. NANCY5 TIPTON, b. 1762; m. CLAIBORNE NANCE, 1782.
More About CLAIBORNE NANCE and NANCY TIPTON:
Marriage: 1782

ii. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. 1764, Shenandoah Virginia; m. ELIZABETH MCCOLEY, December 23, 1789, Shenandoah Virginia.
More About WILLIAM TIPTON and ELIZABETH MCCOLEY:
Marriage: December 23, 1789, Shenandoah Virginia

16. JOSEPH4 TIPTON (JONATHAN3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born 1735 in Shenandoah Virginia, and died 1842 in Warren County Tennessee. He married ELIZABETH DENTON 1756.
Notes for JOSEPH TIPTON:
Joseph was a Capt. in the Revolutionary War, and was an officer in the battle of Kings Mountain...
More About JOSEPH TIPTON and ELIZABETH DENTON:
Marriage: 1756

Children of JOSEPH TIPTON and ELIZABETH DENTON are:
i. JONATHAN5 TIPTON, b. 1757, Tennessee; d. September 04, 1848, Marshall County Alabama; m. RACHEL, February 27, 1795.
More About JONATHAN TIPTON and RACHEL:
Marriage: February 27, 1795

ii. JOHN TIPTON.
iii. STEPHEN TIPTON.
iv. BENJAMIN TIPTON.
v. ELIZABETH TIPTON, m. CHARLES RENEAU.

17. JONATHAN4 TIPTON III (JONATHAN3, JONATHAN2, EDWARD1) was born 1750 in Frederick County Virginia, and died January 18, 1833 in Cumberland County Kentucky. He married (1) FRANCES PERLINA DAUGHERTY 1770 in Frederick County Virginia, daughter of JOHN DAUGHERTY. She was born 1755, and died 1809 in Washington County Tennessee. He met (2) KEZIAH ROBERTSON 1781, daughter of CHARLES ROBERTSON and SUSANNAH CUNNINGHAM. She was born 1753 in Virginia, and died 1803 in Buncombe County, North Carolina. He married (3) LAVINIA STEPHENS 1810 in Buncombe County, North Carolina. She was born 1765, and died 1855 in Wilson County, Tennessee.
Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON III:
Johnathan Tipton III was a Major in the Revolutionary war and fought in 13 battles under George Washington.
He was wounded in the battle of Kings Mountain where he was 2nd in command.
He was also with George Washington at Valley Forge.
From a book titled "Kings Mountain and its Heros" by Lyman Draper as follows....
Jonathan Tipton was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1750. Early settling in what became Washington, County East Tennessee, he was, in February, 1777,
made a Major, and was engaged in guarding the frontiers: and in 1780, had a fight with Indians at the mouth of Flat Creek, on Nolachucky. He was second in command of Seviers regiment at Kings Mountain; and then served on Arthur Campbell's campaign, leading a detachment against Telassee and Chilhowee. In the fall of 1781 he went on service with Colonels Shelby and Sevier under General Greene, in South Carolina. Major Tipton died in Overton County, Tennessee, January Eighteenth, 1833, in his eighty-third year. Jonathan died in Cumberland County Kentucky but his residence was Overton County Tennessee. 

Shown on the 1810 Buncombe Co. NC. census.
Shown on the 1820 Buncombe Co. NC. census.

Jonathan Tipton NC Line, Lavina, W1098, BLW # 36523 - 160-55, sol was born in 1750 in Frederick Co, Va. & he lived in Washington Co NC ( later became TN ) at enl & amp; about 17 yrs after the Rev he moved to Buncombe Co NC for 27 yrs. then moved to Overton Co, TN. where he appl 10-29-1832, sol had married Lavina Stephens in 5-7-1813 or in 4-1814 ( all dates were shown ) in Buncombe Co, NC, sol died 1-1833 in Cumberland Co Ky, wid appl 6-6-1853 White Co TN aged 67 & she appl there for BLW on 9-8-1855 & in the fall of 1860 she moved to Reynolds Co Mo. to live with a son William Stephens who was then aged about 50, Lavina (Stephens) was sol's 2nd wife "1st wife not named ", sol's sons by his 1st wife were; John & Samuel & both were of Irvine in Estill Co Ky in 1834, in 1832 sol referred to a son living in Buncombe Co NC, in 1853 Esau Tipton aged 54 made aff' dt in White Co TN & John W. Stephens aged 26 made aff' dt in 1861 in Reynolds Co Mo ( their relationship "if any " wasn't given

JONATHAN TIPTON
OVETON COUNTY
MAJOR
NORTH CAROLINA LINE
$300.00 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
$561.89 AMOUNT RECEIVED
APRIL 10, 1834 PENSION STARTED
AGE 84
DIED JANUARY 18, 1833

More About JONATHAN TIPTON and FRANCES DAUGHERTY:
Marriage: 1770, Frederick County Virginia

More About JONATHAN TIPTON and KEZIAH ROBERTSON:
Friends: 1781

Marriage Notes for JONATHAN TIPTON and LAVINIA STEPHENS:
Married Lavina Stephens, 5-7-1813 or 4-1814.

More About JONATHAN TIPTON and LAVINIA STEPHENS:
Marriage: 1810, Buncombe County, North Carolina

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and FRANCES DAUGHERTY are:
i. WILLIAM HANNIBAL TIPTON, b. 1772, Frederick County Virginia; d. August 24, 1857, Estill County Ky; m. MARY POLLY SHEARER, March 18, 1795, Mercer County Kentucky; b. March 18, 1774, Garrard County Kentucky; d. 1850, Estill County Kentucky.

Notes for WILLIAM HANNIBAL TIPTON:
1810 Estill Co. Census shows Wm. 26/45, wife 26/45
4 sons under 10,3 sons 10/16, 2 daughters under 10.
1820 Estill Co. Census shows Wm. over 45, wife 26/45
2 sons under 10, 3 sons 10/16, 3 sons 16/26.
1 dau. under 10, 1 dau. 10/16, 1 dau 16/26.
Per 1850 Census William was living with his son Jacob age 78.
William, Samuel & John J. Tipton were brothers and according to the Census John J. was in Estill Co. Ky. in 1810, gone in 1820.
Samuel was not on the 1810 Census but on the 1820.

More About WILLIAM HANNIBAL TIPTON:
Fact 1: PAGE 911

Notes for MARY POLLY SHEARER:
According to the census's for 1810 & 1820 Polly was probably at least 2 years younger than her birth date shown.

More About WILLIAM TIPTON and MARY SHEARER:
Marriage: March 18, 1795, Mercer County Kentucky

ii. MARY TIPTON, b. 1774, Washington County Tennessee; m. JOHN STEVENSON; b. 1770.

iii. HANNAH TIPTON, b. 1775, Washington County Tennessee; m. ROBERT ROGERS II, July 13, 1793, Washington County Tennessee; b. Abt. 1774, Washington County Tennessee.

More About ROBERT ROGERS and HANNAH TIPTON:
Marriage: July 13, 1793, Washington County Tennessee

iv. SAMUEL TIPTON, b. 1777, Washington County Tennessee; d. March 07, 1861, Estill County Kentucky; m. MARY SCHULTZ, 1798; b. 1778, Virginia; d. June 26, 1846, Estill County Kentucky.

Notes for SAMUEL TIPTON:
Samuel was born in Virginia and moved to the Watauga settlement in Tennessee, move to Estill Co. Ky before 1820 and died in Estill County Kentucky.
Samuel 45+, wife 26-45, 3 males <10, 2 males 16-26, 2 females <10, 1 female 10-16, 1 female 16-26.

More About SAMUEL TIPTON and MARY SCHULTZ:
Marriage: 1798

v. JOHN J. TIPTON, b. 1780, Shenandoah Virginia; d. October 22, 1843, Howard County Missouri; m. (1) BETSY HALL, January 10, 1797, Clark County Kentucky; m. (2) CATHERINE BAKER, August 04, 1818, Estill County Kentucky; m. (3) SUSIE SCHULTZ, 1840, Estill County Ky; b. Estill County Ky.

Notes for JOHN J. TIPTON:
John appears to have frozen to death traveling from Missouri to Kansas.
John was on the 1810 Estill Co. Ky. Census, with 2 sons, & 2 Daughters 0/5.
He was not shown on the 1820 Census.
According to his nephew Robert Letcher Tipton his uncle John married a Miss Susie Schultz and went to Missouri and froze to death on a cold night traveling from Missouri to Kansas.
Keith Tipton - 1952 & Cheri Ann Smith

> Ralph Alfred Tipton - 1927
> Fred Tipton - 1901
> Luther Tipton - 1864
> William Riley Tipton - 1843
> Albert Tipton - 1816
> John J. Tipton - 1780
> Jonathan Tipton III - 1750

From Danette Walker

Got your mail OK and info attached open with no trouble. Thanks..I am from Talitha Tipton Walker who was my gr3 grandmother..dau of the John Tipton who died in 1843. Talitha lived in Clay Co MO. She was dau of John's 1st wife, Betsey HALL, as far as I know from others info. and he married 2nd to Catherine..one source has her last name as BAKER?? Anyway, I am in contact with a couple cousins who are also looking for these same people. My server was down last time I got on here..so sorry for the wait. I will get back to you soon. Danette

More About JOHN TIPTON and BETSY HALL:
Marriage: January 10, 1797, Clark County Kentucky
Marriage Notes for JOHN TIPTON and CATHERINE BAKER:
Per Estill Co. Ky. Marriage records.

More About JOHN TIPTON and CATHERINE BAKER:
Marriage: August 04, 1818, Estill County Kentucky

More About JOHN TIPTON and SUSIE SCHULTZ:
Marriage: 1840, Estill County Ky

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and KEZIAH ROBERTSON are:
vii. JACOB TIPTON, b. 1791, Yancy County North Carolina; m. ELIZABETH (BETSY) RANDOLPH; b. 1800.

Notes for JACOB TIPTON:
Shown on the 1820 Buncombe Co. NC. census.

viii. WILEY TIPTON, b. 1794; m. ANNA MCKINNEY.

Notes for WILEY TIPTON:
Shown on the 1820 Buncombe Co. NC. census.
ix. JOSEPH TIPTON, b. 1795; d. January 30, 1847, Ellejoy Blount County Tennessee.
Notes for JOSEPH TIPTON:
Shown on the 1820 Buncombe Co. NC. census.
Shown on the 1830 Buncombe Co. NC. census.

x. DAVID TIPTON, b. 1798; m. ELLEN PATTERSON, 1818.
Notes for DAVID TIPTON:
Shown on the 1820 Buncombe Co. NC. census.
Shown on the 1830 Buncombe Co. NC. census.
More About DAVID TIPTON and ELLEN PATTERSON:
Marriage: 1818

Children of JONATHAN TIPTON and LAVINIA STEPHENS are:

xi. ESAU5 TIPTON, b. 1799; m. NANCY JANE CHOATE, 1827.
More About ESAU TIPTON and NANCY CHOATE:
Marriage: 1827

xii. THOMAS TIPTON, b. 1805.

xiii. WILLIAM TIPTON, b. 1806.

End of the First 3 generations.
### U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970

**Name:** William Tipton  
**SAR Membership:** 53056  
**Birth Date:** 27 Jul 1699  
**Death Date:** 1726  
**Father:** Jonathan Tipton  
**Mother:** Sarah Tipton  
**Spouse:** Hannah Tipton  
**Children:** Samuel Tipton
Thomas Royal (1754 - 1834) is your 5th great grandfather.

ROYAL, THOMAS, was born about 1758, in Manchester, England. He came to America with a comrade about his own age, near the beginning of the war for Independence. They both volunteered in the army of the colonists, and his comrade at his side had his head blown completely off. About the same time Mr. Royal was severely wounded by a charge of buckshot entering his ankle, some of which he carried to his grave. After the Revolution he married a Miss Cooper, in Virginia, and raised a family. Mrs. Royal died, and he married Rebecca Matthews. They moved to Franklin county, Ohio, where Mrs. Rebecca Royal died, leaving one child. Mr. Royal married Mrs. Ellen Brunk. They had one child in Ohio, and moved to Sangamon county, Ill., in company with her sons, George and David Brunk, the Newcomer family, and others, numbering in all sixty-three persons, arriving in the fall of 1824, in what is now Ball township. Thomas Royal brought two children by his first wife—
Sangamon County, IL Centennial Record by John Carroll Power, Published by Edwin A. Wilson Co, Springfield, IL 1876.

**Thomas Royal** (1754 - 1834)  
*is your 5th great grandfather*  
↓

Elizabeth Royal (1783 - 1849)  
*daughter of Thomas Royal*  
↓

Hannah Elizabeth Canfield (1805 - 1863)  
*daughter of Elizabeth Royal*  
↓

Elizabeth Worrall (1829 - 1890)  
*daughter of Hannah Elizabeth Canfield*  
↓

John Worrall Tipton (1852 - 1910)  
*son of Elizabeth Worrall*  
↓

Lucy B Tipton (1885 - 1910)

**U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970** about Thomas Royal Sr