

THE PROGENITORS AND DESCENDANTS

OF

**Fielding Langford**

Allied Families:

Bethuren  
Kincaid  
Warren  
Wilson

THE PROGENITORS AND DESCENDANTS  
OF  
FIELDING LANGFORD

ALLIED FAMILIES:  
BETHUREM  
KINCAID  
WILSON  
WARREN

Compiled and Edited by: Ida-Rose Langford Hall  
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FIELDING LANGFORD AND HIS CHILDREN BY CAROLINE C. BOCKER



L-R: JOSEPH, FIELDING LANGFORD, WILLIAM HENRY, ANNA CAROLINE, CYNTHIA ELIZABETH, MALINDA MELVINA.(From an old Tin-Type abt 1880-82)

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO MY CHILDREN AND YOURS.  
IT IS MY DESIRE THAT THIS GENEALOGY AND HISTORY  
MIGHT GIVE THEM AN APPRECIATION OF THEIR PAST  
FAMILY HISTORY, AND A REALIZATION OF THE EFFECT  
THEIR PRESENT MAY HAVE ON THE FUTURE OF THEIR OWN  
DESCENDANTS.

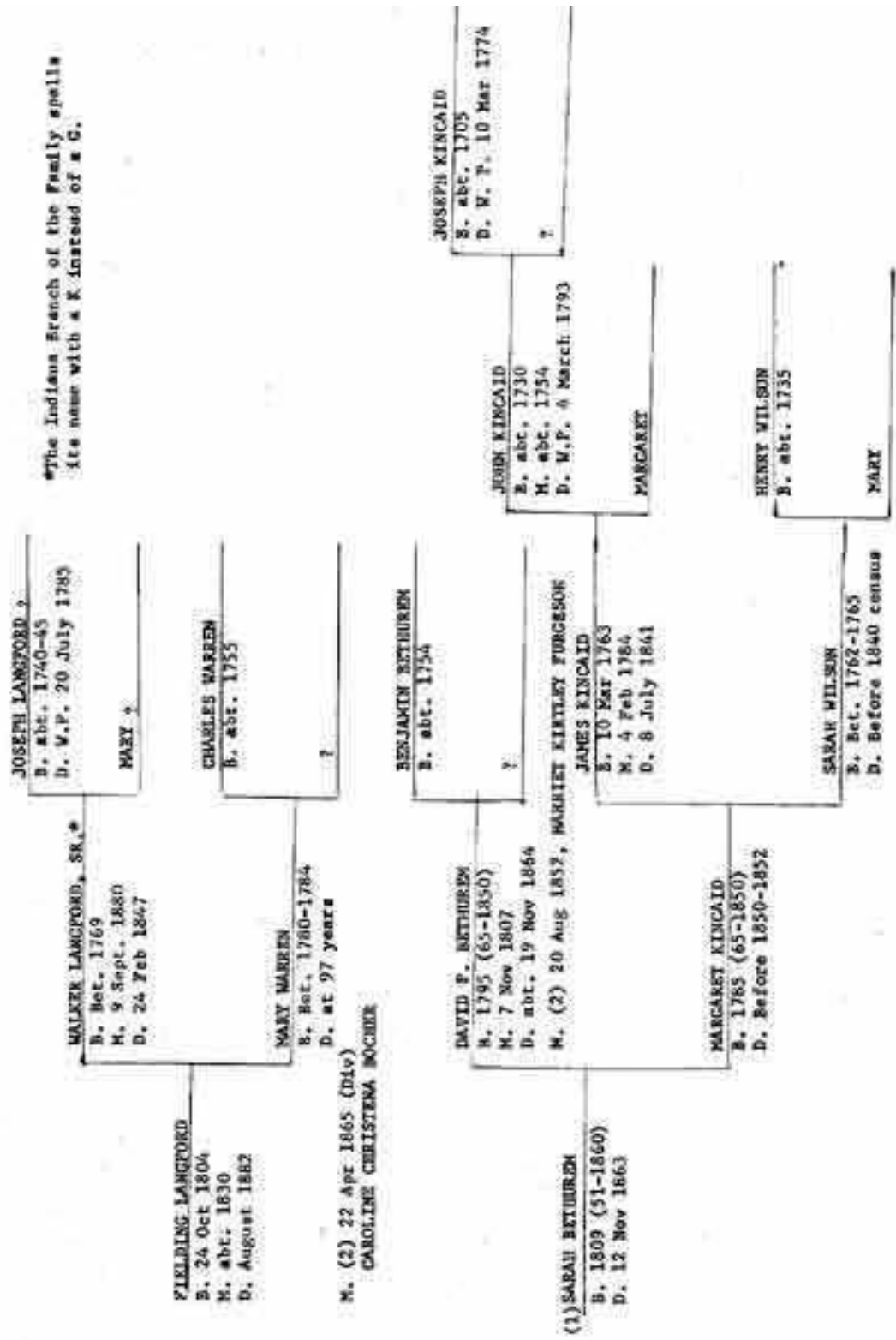
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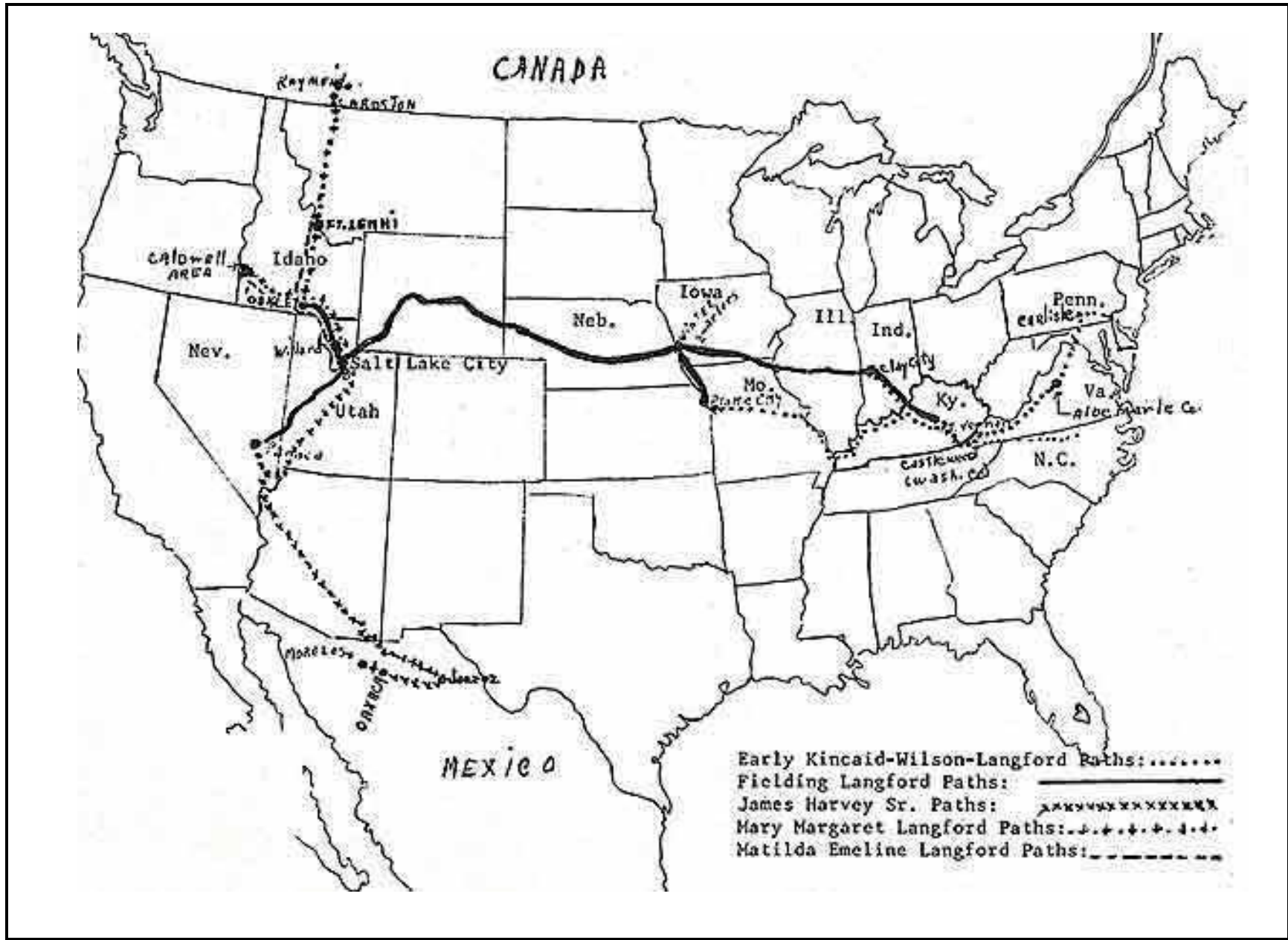
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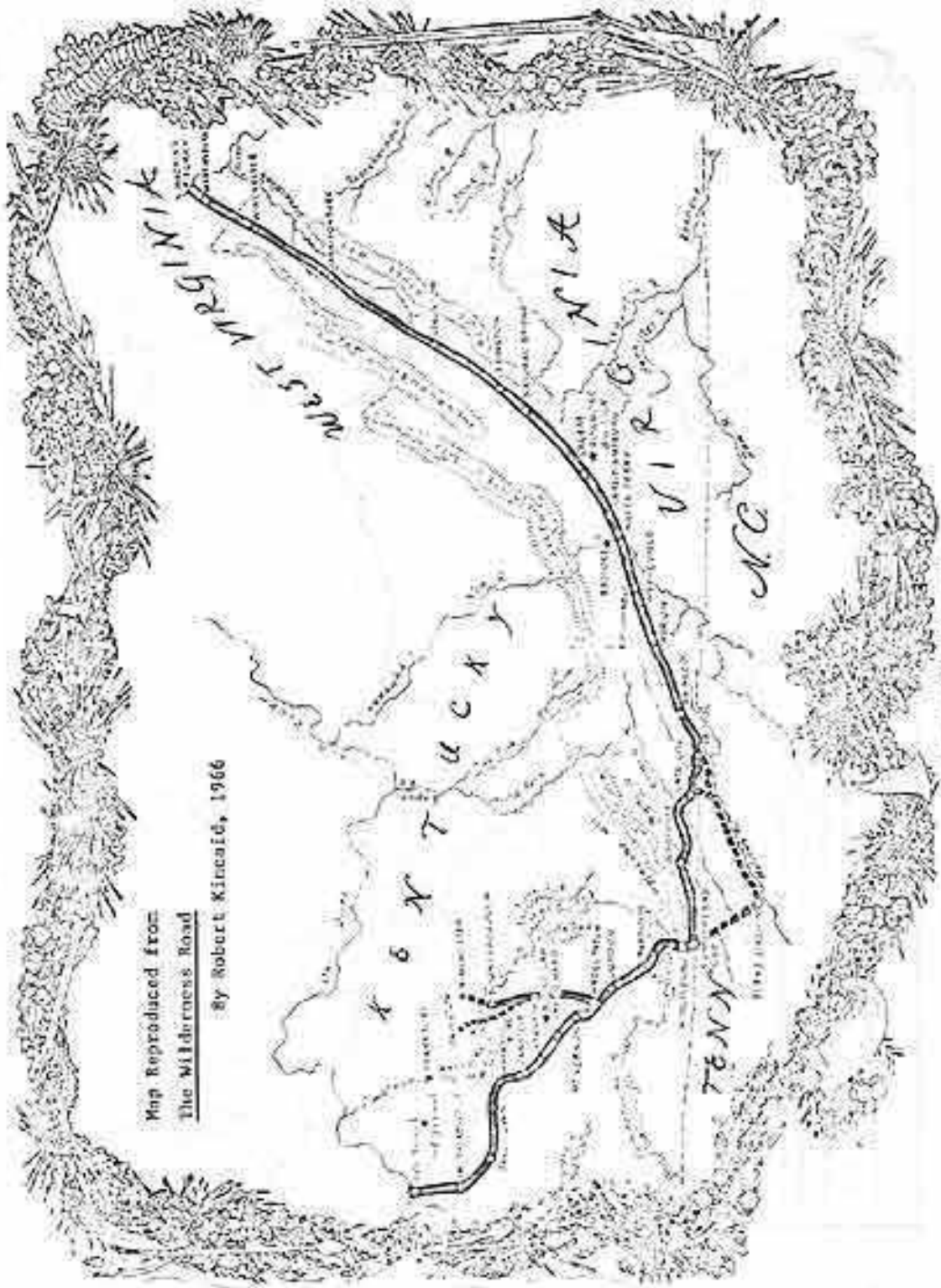
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THE ANCESTORS OF FIELDING LANGFORD AND SARAH BETHUREN





LANGFORD FAMILY MIGRATION PATHS, 1730-1900.



Map Reproduced from  
The Wilderness Road

By Robert Kincaid, 1966

**THE WILDERNESS ROAD**

Path of Migration for the Langfords, Wilsons, Kincaids, and Betharems

## INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

"And death hath come upon our fathers; nevertheless we know them, and cannot deny them, and even the first of all we know, even Adam. For a Book of Remembrance we have written among us, according to the pattern given by the finger of God; and it is given in our own language." (Moses 6: 45-46, Pearl of Great Price.)

Members of the family who are also members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints realize the importance of "knowing" our fathers. Indeed, it is of paramount importance to them. This book will not substitute for your own Book of Remembrance, nor is it intended to make you feel that the "family is being taken care of", genealogically speaking. Each of us has a responsibility to our Dead---to seek them out and seal them to the family tree. It is hoped that this might help stimulate your desires to action---and that each of you will want to extend those dangling, empty, branches at the end of the family tree.

In the process of compiling the genealogy of the Langfords, I soon realized that the knowledge I was acquiring of our progenitors should be shared with the entire family. The rich family traditions of the fathers and mothers of the family should be the property of all, and should especially be taught to the children of the family. We organized the Fielding Langford Family Organization to partially accomplish this. We meet once a year the Saturday of the M.I.A. June Conference at Salt Lake City, Utah. Notices are sent to dues-paying members each year, but any member of the family may attend whether they pay dues or not. Information concerning this organization can be obtained by writing to THEA LOU ANDERSON, the Secretary, [address omitted], or myself. If you are a descendant of Fielding Langford or any of his progenitors we invite you to affiliate with this organization. In this way you can keep abreast of new genealogical information and add the strength of your own genealogical research and dollars to the common cause. [To contact members of the family organization send an email to the webmaster of <http://www.fieldinglangford.com/>]

In about 1956 I became interested in searching out all the descendants of Fielding's father, Walker Langford, and many of you were sent forms and returned them for this purpose. An Indiana cousin, Irene Lankford, was helping me with this project---but we soon got bogged down in health and family problems and with the inability to get the records. We had about abandoned the project entirely, but in 1969 an Idaho cousin, Jennie Cornell, became interested in family history and genealogy. This was one branch of the family on which I had little information. She sent me such good records, complete with pictures, that I began to toy with the idea of putting out a record again---I could not stand to see those records gather dust and become obsolete again!

This time, however, I decided to limit the contents of the book to the descendants of Fielding Langford and his two wives. Investigation into the costs of such a project, however, discouraged me, and I had decided to forget the whole thing, when my husband, H. Tracy Hall, volunteered to underwrite the costs of the project. With the financial problems solved, I therefore had no excuse and so decided to go ahead.

I had planned to spend the months before the summer getting in the data and preparing the preliminary History, and then spend the summer getting the rough draft ready. I had hoped to get the copies into your hands by the first of September. That deadline is already past, and I hope you will forgive the late mailing.

I have made no attempt to make this publication available to the general public. Family history, like family movies, are of interest only to the families concerned. I will send a few copies to libraries where they can receive general circulation in the hopes that they will fall into the hands of descendants of our common progenitors who can throw further light on some of our early lines.

If I can pass on to my own descendants the deep respect I have come to have for our early pioneer progenitors, I will consider all my efforts well repaid.

The entire project would have been impossible, of course, without all of you who so graciously answered our letters and sent in your data. We had much data from our previous mailings, but it was ten years old. A great deal of birthing, marrying, and dying occurs in a family of our size in that time. Much of the information in this volume could not be brought up-to-date. When possible, I have recorded the approximate date of the family data. The hardest thing to do was to put your families in the book from old material. Difficulty in getting the family information is one of the reasons we bogged down before. This time I was determined to go to press. We may have missed you because you did not receive our forms or hear of our project. If so, please accept our regrets. We sent letters to all the addresses we had. Often I sent them to a family member to mail whom I thought would have current addresses.

We have depended heavily on the Mothers in the family for this mailing, and they have justified our every confidence. Many of them mailed in sheets for their entire families, down to and including sheets for the grandchildren. Bless their heart---what would we do without them? If your data doesn't appear in this book, we invite you to send it to us anyway. We will add it to our organization files.

There have been many special helpers in all branches of the family. Pay special attention to the source of data on the family records and in that way you will know to whom you are especially indebted if you did not send in your own data.

During the past fifteen years in my correspondence and travels, I have collected many precious old pictures of many branches of the family. Members of the family have been most generous and trusting to allow me to borrow these precious family treasures so that I could have them copied. This book gives me the opportunity to share them with the whole family. I could not begin to use all the pictures which I have because the expense was prohibitive. I have, therefore, limited my own efforts and expense in reproducing in this volume, the old, rare, fading, and sometimes torn pictures of the older members of the family.

The frontpiece of Fielding Langford and his children by Caroline Christena Bocker, for instance, was duplicated from an old tin-type owned by Henry Seavers and his wife. You can imagine how pleasantly surprised we were that it was even in existence. Edna Stolzenberg (now decd.) loaned us equally precious pictures of her side of the family. My own Aunts and Uncles and Cousins loaned me pictures of James Harvey's family. It is my hope that these pictures will seem precious to you.

I soon realized that unless I received some help I was not going to even come near my deadline for this book. Especially critical was the need for help

in taking the information off the data sheets and typing it up on separate sheets for the rough draft of our family section, I was bogged down getting the "History" and "Search" chapters of the book *finished* and in answer to a frantic cry for help, the following people came to my aid and completed the rough draft of the family section:

My daughters, ELIZABETH NEAL and SHERLENE HALL, my sister, IOLA SPENCER, and my cousin THEA LOU ANDERSON. Between them they finished the rough draft of the family section. On the final draft, I called on the experience of IOLA and THEA LOU, and enlisted the help of another cousin, RHEA PULSIPHER. They are all experienced and accurate typists and we are fortunate that they are so generous with their time. I wish to extend my thanks to their husbands and children for the patience and encouragement they extended to their mothers and wives.

Extra special THANKS should go to THEA LOU ANDERSON, however, for she assisted me in all phases of this book. Typing, numbering families, proof-reading, research, mailing forms, etc.; and also to her husband, MARVIN, for technical assistance and advice.

The following people deserve special recognition for their help in gathering data on specific lines. There are many others who have given us help, too, and their names appear in the Data line of the individual families concerned.

Mary Margaret Langford's lines : JENNIE CORNELL  
GEORGEAN OLSEN  
ESTHER RADOSEVIC

Matilda Emaline Langford's lines : MARGARET HOAGLAND  
EILEEN HADDOCK  
ELIZABETH MACDONALD

Isaac Fielding Langford's lines : MADELON PAYNE  
(She typed the rough draft on all this family and mailed out new forms to members of this particular family).

For editing and proof-reading the "Historical" and "Preliminary" sections of the book, a good neighbor: BARBARA TAYLOR.

I wish to thank J. L. Coopridger, whose family book was an inspiration and a model for our own book.

I also wish to extend my thanks for the assistance of IRENE LANKFORD, MINNIE TENNIS (now Decd.), INEZ OLIVER, and SADIE BAY for their help on the families of Walker Lankford, and to all who have helped in any way, for they are too numerous to mention here.

And last of all, and of paramount importance, I would like to give special thanks to my husband, H. TRACY HALL, without whose encouragement and *financial* assistance this book would have been impossible. I would also like to thank my children who have endured with good humor and patience my genealogying on family trips and during time which should have been spent on or with them. They do not

seem to have suffered. I am proud of their evident good character and their good works. And thanks, girls, for that typing assistance.

I realize that there will be many mistakes in this volume. It is unavoidable in an undertaking of this sort. Mistakes in proof-reading, transcribing, and spelling will inevitably occur. Often there has been conflicting data. When possible, we have resolved these conflicts. If you find a mistake in your family, or another with which you are familiar, do not become upset---simply make corrections with black ink so that the mistakes are not perpetuated in the future. Often we have *had to work with* incomplete data. Many times the records have been recorded by the aged, whose hands have become shaky, thus rendering their records difficult to read. We bless their efforts.

At the end of the volume you will find several blank sheets of paper. There has been insufficient room in our book to give detailed histories on all of you, however, YOUR history is of paramount importance to your immediate family and will become very precious to your descendants. We encourage all of you to write a detailed account of your life and that of your spouse, including little interesting, humorous, or inspiring incidents about your family life that will be important to your posterity and then write, type, or mount the history on the blank pages in the book. Many of you did not feel you could afford a picture page in our book, or did not have the time to organize one for us. These blank pages would also be nice to use for mounting precious family pictures.

Because of the added cost of a hard cover, a soft cover was used so that more of you could afford to own one of our books. There are available on the market hard-back, clip-type covers that can be purchased at a reasonable price and which will keep your copy from becoming dog-eared. Or, holes could be punched in the book and it could be placed in any regular loose-leaf binder. We announced in our original letter to you that a stapled and tape binding would be used. We have substituted the present binding because our publisher had a new binding which is supposed to be almost as strong but which allows much wider opening of the book and which lays more nearly flat for easier reading. New glues are used which hold the pages firmly. however, the back can be broken with careless handling. We suggest that if you want your book to withstand the ravages of time and weathering, that you provide some type of hardback holder, as suggested above.

It is sincerely hoped that the results of our efforts are worthy of our progenitors, and that you will all enjoy many pleasant hours searching these pages.

At the time of the printing [1970] we ordered a few extra copies of *this book*. The purpose in doing this was to raise a few dollars to add to the FIELDING LANGFORD FAMILY ORGANIZATION treasury for research purposes. The original subscribers to the book were charged only the cost of printing the book. Those now available will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis, for \$10.00 a copy. After the initial printing costs have been paid, all other proceeds will go into the family organization treasury. The lines to be researched will be determined by the vote of the members of the Organization at the annual reunion.

IN EVERY CASE WHERE ERRORS MAY BE DISCOVERED, THE EDITOR IS NOT LEGALLY LIABLE.

Ida-Rose Langford Hall, Editor

## HOW TO USE THIS GENEALOGY

In the section of the "History and Genealogy" which concerns the families of the descendant with their family statistics, we have arranged the families chronologically, starting with the early families and working down to the present-day families. We started with the family of Fielding Langford by his First wife, Sarah Bethurem, and divided their descendants into four sections—one for each of these children who lived to marry and have descendants. The same procedure is followed for the descendants of Fielding and Caroline Christena Bocker.

We have given consecutive numbers to the children of one family so that brothers and sisters and their own immediate children will all appear near to each other in the book. Thus, brothers and sisters and first cousins will all appear near to each other.

The 'family number is always given to the descendant, whether male or female. Where the descendant appears as a child in a family, his family number appears in the column to the far right of the page and follows the word SEE. When the descendant appears as the head of a family the number which PRECEDES his name is his own personal family number (which followed SEE) and the number which FOLLOWS his name is his father's or his mother's family number, depending on which of them is the descendant.

The name of the spouse of the family member appears in capital letters following the descendant's marriage date and place in the BODY of the biography about the descendant. The children of any couple will be listed, when they appear at the top of a family, with the surname of their father, of course.

To make for easier reading and neater appearance, we have listed only the given names of the children who appear in any family group. Their birth date follows their name where they appear as a child. If the child is deceased, the death date follows the birth date, separated from it by a dash. Birth and death places and burial places of the family members appear in the body of the biography where the descendant appears as a PARENT.

TO DETERMINE YOUR RELATIONSHIP to anyone in this book, locate the families you wish to find by using the name index in the back. Then in a parallel column, set down the numbers of all the ancestors of both. When you arrive at the same number for both, you have the common progenitor. For instance:

89 88 87 28 2 1  
309 346 243 1

To determine the generations removed from the common progenitor, start counting on the second set of numbers away from the same number. (1, above). This will give you the degree of relationship. Above: 2 and 243 are brothers and sisters, 28 and 346 are first cousins, 87 and 309 are second cousins. Number #89 is a first cousin, four times removed to #309.

In the statistical section of our book, all the months of the year are abbreviated to three digits. (Jun). Standard abbreviations are used for the counties and states in the United States and Canada. (For instance, "Alts" is the abbreviation for the Canadian Province of Alberta, Canada, where many of Mary Margaret's descendants live.)

General abbreviations are:

B. : BORN, BIRTHDATE  
D. : DEATH, DEAD, DIED  
E. Dau or dau : DAUGHTER  
M. : MARRIED  
Decd. : DECEASED

Because so many of the descendants of Fielding are members of the LDS Church, the following set of abbreviations are used in the biographies of members of this church:

YWMIA : Young Women's Mutual improvement Association  
YMMIA : Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association  
R. S. : Relief Society (Women's Auxiliary)  
S. S. : Sunday School  
Supt. : Superintendent  
Pres. : President  
Coun. : Counselor  
Sec. : Secretary  
MIA : Often used to mean both or either of the above  
Br. Pres. : Branch President

When the members of the church have their initial marriages in one of the temples, the location of the temple will not be listed. For this reason we list the places of location for the more generally used temples of the U. S. and L Canada:

Salt Lake Temple : Salt Lake City, Utah  
Logan Temple : Logan, Utah  
Manti Temple : Manti, Utah  
St. George Temple : St. George, Utah  
Arizona Temple : Mesa, Arizona  
Oakland Temple : Oakland, California It  
Los Angeles Temple : Los Angeles, California  
Idaho Falls Temple : Idaho Falls, Idaho  
Canadian Temple : Cardston, Alberta, Canada

Note: Our 1970 data sheet had no place for the LDS church ordinance dates. Many times we felt certain that the marriage ceremony of LDS members was performed in a temple, but felt that in case we were mistaken it would be better to put the place that appeared on the form for the place of the marriage. If your marriage WAS in a temple, and does not appear thusly in your history, make a notation to that effect in black ink in the proper place in your own copy. That way the copy that descends to your children, etc., will be correct in this respect.

Since many members of the family (especially church members) have attended Brigham Young University or the University of Utah, those Universities will be abbreviated, and the places in which they are located will not be put in the biographies. For general information those schools are located in the following places:

BYU (Brigham Young University) - Provo, Utah  
U of U (University of Utah) - Salt Lake City, Utah

## THE FAMILY NAME

The Indiana Branch of the family spells the last name LANKFORD, with a "K". The Western Branch of the family almost without exception spells the name Langford with a "G". Which is correct? The correct one, of course, is the way YOU spell your name. I will give you what information I have on how it has been spelled in the past, but this does not need to upset anyone; nor cause anyone to run down and legally change the spelling of the surname.

The Salt Lake Genealogical Society used to have a rule that the name should be spelled as it first appeared on the records. But "first" in genealogy soon becomes "second" or even "third" as earlier progenitors are discovered. Who knows how it was originally spelled in England or Scotland from where the family may have originated? I say "may" because as of right now, the Langford name is American in origin, as the hop across the ocean has not been made in any branch of the family from which Fielding Langford and Sarah Bethurem stem. Caroline Christena Fielding's second wife was born in Sweden, of course. The present rule on spelling at the Salt Lake Genealogical Society is to record the spelling of both the given and surname exactly as it appears on the record you are currently copying. This is, of course, is the best way, but if one followed this procedure in compiling a family group sheet, there might be several spellings of the same surname for the children of the same parents, and the parents' name might be spelled differently than the children. Somehow this goes against my grain.

Generally speaking, the Virginia references to Langfords uses the "G", but not always. Sometimes the "G" or "K" is left out entirely and the name reads Lanford. Sometimes a "D" is added and is becomes Landford. Sometimes the surname will be spelled in different ways in the same document. The reason for this is county clerks or those recording the document at the time spelled the name just as it sounded to them. This is why so many of the foreign names have become changed to phonetic equivalents in English. Often the foreign name has been changed to something not even remotely the same as the original name.

I believe that we have a problem of this nature with the "Bethurem" name. It is a very unusual name and anyone carrying is around is probably related to you. Different members of the family have conflicting traditions of the national origin of the family. Margaret Bishop said that her mother, Mary Margaret Langford, always said she was Dutch and English, but mostly English. Some branches say that they are Scotch-Irish, and some say Irish. Some say English. Until we definitely trace our progenitors across the ocean, we won't know for sure.

Benjamin Bethurum was supposed to have emigrated from Ireland. Well, so did the Scotch-Irish, the French Huguenots, and some of the German Protestant groups. Northern Ireland was a refuge for the persecuted Protestants of all Europe. The Rockcastle County, Kentucky records usually spell the name BETHURUM. It is spelled Bethurem on LDS Church records. It has appeared as Bethuram, Bethuram, Botherem, (um, am,) (Beth, Bath, Both, Buth) Bethrem,, Betron, Betrim, and sometimes in unrecognizable form.

We have the same problem with the Kinkaid, Kinkade, Kinkaid, Kinkade, Kinkaide, family. In Virginia it was most often Kinkaid, but in Kentucky, the same man will appear on the tax records and the deed records through the years with different spellings, even though the Kincaids were, generally speaking, among the better educated on the frontier and probably could have told the one who is taking the records the correct spelling.

Does it really matter? Not so long as we know who the man was that the written records were not confusing to those whose lives they touched.

Fielding Langford's name usually appeared on the census records in Utah and on the LDS Church records spelled with a "G". The census for 1850, taken of his family while they lived in Platte County, Missouri, used the "K". The 1860 census taker used a "G" and then scratch it out and put a "K". The name appears with a "K", however, on the LDS emigration records. The western branch of the family spells the name with a "G". Since this genealogy is mainly concerned with this branch of the family, we will spell the name with a "G" unless quoting directly from a record source that used a different spelling. (Except for the chapter on Walker Lankford, Sr., and since that branch of the family generally uses the "k", we have used the "k" throughout That particular chapter.

## ALLIED FAMILY NAMES

The title of this chapter is really misleading as the family names covered in this section are just THOUGHT to be family names, which have not yet been tied into the lines. These names appear as "given" names often enough to make us wonder if they were not derived from earlier family "surnames".

### FOUNTAIN

There are several given names which have intrigued me. One of these is the name of FOUNTAIN, which occurs often enough in the family to cause me to wonder if some female progenitor wasn't of the FOUNTAIN Family. James Harvey, Sr., had a son THOMAS FOUNTAIN. James Harvey, Jr. named a son ERNEST FOUNTAIN. Francis, daughter of Fielding Langford named her only son FRANCIS FOUNTAIN. Before corresponding with Irene Lankford and the Church sisters, I thought the name FOUNTAIN was probably confined to the western branch of the family, but Cynthia Church, sister to Fielding, named one of her sons FOUNTAIN. Later generations (my father Ernest Fountain, and my brother Ernest Fount) could certainly have been named for uncles and fathers, but where did the original name come from? I decided to try to come in the back door, and investigate some of the Fountain families in America and see if any of them could have married into Warrens, or the Langfords. The Bethurems, Wilsons and Kincaids would not be involved because the surname of Fountain occurred in the family before these lines were connected through Sarah Bethurem's marriage to Fielding Langford.

I wrote every person by the name of Fountain that I ran across. One answer to a letter in North Carolina brought a wonderful, compiled genealogy on the family and descendants of JOHN R. FOUNTAIN. This, however, did not go back far enough in time to tie up with our people.

The first American progenitor of the Fontaine family of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, was ROGER FONTAINE, whose will was probated in 1660 in that county. He had a son Robert Fontaine, whose name appeared in the Princess Anne County, Virginia, records as *Fountain*. Princess Anne County was taken off Lower Norfolk County in 1691.

Robert Fountain's will was probated in Princess Anne County on the 5th of July, 1714, and named his wife, Ann, son Roger, and daughters Mary and Francis. The three children were minors at the time of their father's death. The will also mentioned lands lying in England which were inherited by Robert from his UNCLE JOHN FONTAINE, of Abingdon, England. Other documents proved the maiden name of Ann, wife of Robert Fountain, to be Ann Land.

The will of JOHN FONTAINE, wife MARGARETTE, of Abingdon, Oxford, England was then located. It was proved in 1712. Also listed in the same county was a will for a Maria Fontaine, who proved to be John's sister. These wills were faded and very difficult to read. Maria's will was written in French. These were photographed, so that they could be deciphered when more time was available.

Thea Lou Anderson became involved in the Fountain problem when she mentioned in a telephone conversation that she had to read several old wills for a genealogy course that she was then taking at the Brigham Young University. I asked her if she would be willing to transcribe the Fountain wills and she graciously accepted.

I am certain that reading the Fontaine-Fountain wills proved to be far more difficult than wills she might otherwise have become involved with. John Fontaine's will was several pages long, and contained the names of many cousins. He and his wife apparently had no children of their own and left their property, which was considerable, to many of their relations. The MOORES were listed as COUSINS and also mentioned was a WILLIAM WARREN, "late servant". We were unable to establish any relationships to our people. However, more extensive research is necessary before we could be certain that our line does not tie any of the lines of these "cousins". Thea Lou also finished the John Fontaine of Abingdon, England will, which Ernest had not found time to completely transcribe.

#### FRANCIS - FRANCES

Among members of the family of both sexes has appeared the name FRANCES. Fielding had a sister named Francis, who was called Frankie, and it was perhaps for her that he named his daughter, Francis. Several of Indiana descendants of Walker and Mary were named Francis. However, I have always felt that somewhere along line, Francis could have been the given name of one of the progenitors. Therefore I was doubly interested that the name of one of the daughters of Robert Fountain of Princess Anne County, Virginia, was FRANCIS. Could this be the source of both FRANCIS AND FOUNTAIN? Perhaps, but I was unable to find marriages for these daughters Mary and Francis. They could have died before reaching marriageable age. At any rate, *nothing* came of our investigation in this area on the Fountain family.

This spring, while I was preparing this book, I ran across a well documented Virginia family by the surname of Fountain. There was one branch I was especially interested in, and Thea Lou and I decided to give the Fountain problem one last try before *The Descendants of Fielding Langford* went to press. The original Fountain recorded by this family went back to 1563 when lands and a title was given to John De Le Fontaine by Francis, King of France. He was murdered because he was a Protestant, and only one of his children survived. The family immigrated to England and then to Northern Ireland where one of the progenitors, James Fontaine, became quite well to do.

Several of his sons immigrated to Virginia, among whom was a son Francis. *The Huguenots of Manakin, Virginia*, Volume 14, gives his birth date as 1697 in Cork, Ireland. Francis' wife, Mary, died and he remarried a Susanna Brush. She was a practical woman and put the boys out as apprentices to learn the carpentry trade. This quite outraged the rest of the Fontaine family who had not quite gotten over the idea that a gentleman does not work with his hands. As soon as Francis, Jr. finished his apprenticeship, he went to Bern, North Carolina, where he and his brother went into saw milling and other work associated with the carpentry trade. Francis, Jr. was born in 1721. Francis had a son Benjamin, born in 1754 in Bern, North Carolina. This brings us to the approximate generation of Walker Langford.

Walker was supposed to have been orphaned (also in North Carolina) and let out as an apprentice where he learned the carpentry trade. We do not know the maiden name of Walker's mother. Her given name was Mary. If either Mary or Joseph Langford was related to the Fountains, Francis Fountain might have been a logical man to whom Walker might have been apprenticed. Perhaps they were not even related. Perhaps Walker took his training under Francis Fountain, and

honored his "master" by naming one of his children (Frankie) after him. We were unable to determine any relationship to the branch of the Fountains, either.

We still feel there is a relationship somewhere to the Fontaines. Where could it be?

#### WALKER

This brings us to WALKER LANGFORD'S given name. Where did the get it? Was WALKER the maiden name of a progenitress? One of the Fountain girls married a member of the Walker family, and this made me double wonder if "Walker" wasn't a maiden line. We could find no indication that Walker's mother was a descendant from this marriage. It may be that Walker's father knew Thomas Walker, an early land speculator who opened up many of the Western Virginia lands, and named his son for this Walker. This is pure speculation.

#### FIELDING

This has been covered briefly in the Warren" branch of the family. We have been unable to find the name of the wife of Charles Warren. There were, however, FIELDING families in Lincoln County, Kentucky, contemporary with Charles Warren. We do definitely feel that when and if we find a FIELDING progenitor, it will be discovered in the Warren side of the family.

#### OTHERS

There are other given names that appear in the family which might also suggest a "maiden" line somewhere in the background. The Langfords have persistently named their children, especially the male children, family names. One of Walker's sons is named LARKIN, also an unusual first name, and my work on the Kincaid line made me think that the HARVEY so prevalent in the western branch of the James Harvey, Sr. family came from Sarah's brother, Harvey Kincaid. However, Walker also had a son named Harvey, which placed the name on the Langford side as well. Both the HARVEY and LARKIN families are found in Virginia and Kentucky concurrently with our own.

ELIZA and ELIZA ANN is another name that appears commonly among the descendants of Walker and Mary. Does it come from a progenitress? It is to be hoped that another ten or twenty years will bring to light more records that could help us solve our problems. It will be interesting to see if any of our theories came anywhere near to the truth.

## THE DAR PEDIGREE

One of the progenitors of Sarah Bethurem, first wife of Fielding Langford, was a soldier of the Revolution. For members of the family who would like to join the DAR or the SAR, the following line of descent is given. Prove your descent from Fielding Langford using this book. The spellings are as they appear in the records.

### LDS Documents which prove parentage of Fielding's four children:

#### JAMES HARVEY LANGFORD

Endowment House LDS Records: Book F, page 363:

James Harvey Langford, Sr.

B. 30 April 1831, Pulaski County, Kentucky

Father: Fielding Langford

Mother: Sarah Bethrum

For his marriage: Membership records of Oaxaca, Senora, Mexico - Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, membership record #68. (Membership records can also be found in the Morelos Branch, Mexico, and this Morelos record also lists his death as 29 May 1908 in Oaxaca Ward of old age.)

Name: James Harvey Langford, Sr.

Father: Fielding Langford

Mother: Sarah Bethurem

B. 30 April 1831, at Mt. Vernon, Kentucky

Married: Mary C. Turnbough, September 1856.

#### MARY MARGARET LANGFORD

Endowment House Record. #7666 Page 453 Langford, Mary (Caldwell)

B. 25 February 1838, Clay County, Indiana

Father: Fielding Langford

Mother: Sarah

Married: Abraham Vaughn Caldwell. Baptised 1853, Endowed 31 March 1865.

Sealed to Husband 31 March 1865 (Proves both parentage and marriage.)

#### FRANCIS LANGFORD

Endowment House Record. Book E, Pg. 79.

Langford, Franky

B. 27 January 1843 in Harrison (township), Clay, Indiana

Father: Fielding Langford

Mother: Sarah.

Married: Sidney Dibble

Baptized: 1853, Endowed 27 Jan 1865

Sealed to: Sidney Dibble 27 January 1865.

(The above record proves her parentage.)



In the Lincoln County, Kentucky records we find a written consent that reads: 2 Feb. 1784, "My consent for James Kinkaid to get a license to marry *my daughter Sarah*, given under my hand and seal, 2 Feb. 1784. Signed HENRY WILSON." (italics added) The marriage return (from the marrying minister) was dated 4 February 1784. (Sarah had a brother, Henry Jr., who was also a soldier of the Revolution.)

Note: There is already one member (now deceased) of the modern family whose application has been accepted for entrance into the DAR. She is Florence G. Langford Baker, and she applied from the Las Vegas, Nevada Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If you apply for entrance to any chapter, a reference to her application will make your own acceptance easier.

James Kinkaid applied for a Revolutionary War Pension from Lafayette County, Missouri. His file number is S-16907.

A pedigree of your line of descent to Fielding Langford and Sarah Bethurem, plus a copy of the pedigree from Sarah Bethurem back to James Kincaid as it is on the pedigree chart in this book, should accompany your application. Further information can be obtained from your local chapter of the DAR, through which your application should be processed.

The DAR is to be commended for the fine work they have done in compiling, organizing, and indexing of old records that pertain to the period of the Revolution. The Publication of these records have been of wonderful aid to genealogists everywhere.

## SOME PROS AND CONS

In my travels in search of Genealogy and History on the Langford families, I have had an opportunity to meet a lot of Langfords, and also many people who have been friends and neighbors of the Langfords. As a result of these experiences I have noted some definite physical and personal qualities which I have almost come to expect in members of the family. Some are good qualities and some are qualities which we could do without. You realize, of course, that no one can speak "in general" about human beings. There is really no such thing as "the average" or "the norm". Some of you may agree with me and some of you may disagree with me, but I think I will go out on a limb and mention a few of my observations.

### LONGEVITY

The Langfords are a "long-lived" family. After the weeding-out process which is inevitable in a family which had been on the frontier for so many generations, the weaker family members succumbed to the many trials and hardships of the environment in which they lived, and those who lived to carry on the race were strong and hardy. You might as well prepare for your old age, because you'll probably live to be a hundred. It will be well for you to acquire interesting hobbies and avocations while you are young that will carry you through the "retirement years." For your "retirement years" may well be a matter of twenty to twenty-five years rather than the normal ten. My father is 83 and can still outwork his strong sons.

If you are a man, you can expect to be hard of hearing in your old age, and if you are a woman you should watch for cataracts on your eyes.

In my own branch of the family there seems to be a tendency to skin-sensitivity. Allergies of the skin such as exzema are common and there is a tendency for the skin to sunburn rather than to tan when exposed to sun. The tales I have heard of the early Langfords who had *red hair* would indicate that this tendency might be found in other branches of the family as well. You family members who are in the market for a husband or wife might look around for mates whose skins tend to the olive side. Pick out the girl with the nicest tan on the beach and ask her for a date. No use perpetuating those freckles and the tendency to sunburn, you know! Since you can expect to live a long life, you might try finding a companion whose background indicates he or she will likewise live a long life. But choose well, have like interests, and you both then will probably die of old age, or just plain cussedness, or both!

### TEMPERAMENT

And that brings up another subject which cannot be ignored if you are a "Langford". If you don't have a quick temper yourself, you may run up against it in one of your children. One letter I received said: "My father had a terrible temper. I was afraid of him when I was small." And another: "Come to think of it---did you know any of the early Langfords who were EVEN-TEMPERED?" To be honest, there is enough indication of the quick LANGFORD TEMPER to justify a brief discussion of it here. If you have it---woe to those with whom you live unless you have learned to control it. Education has watered this trait down---

or maybe it isn't education that has done it, but the tempering of allied families whom the Langfords have married. The quick temper is often accompanied by a drive and ambition which will be talked about later, but it is to be hoped that the one quality may be had without being accompanied by the other vice. Teach your children who evidence the possession of a quick temper to control it---their wives and children will bless you for it.

Often the temper is accompanied by a good sense of humor and the ability to quickly forgive and forget that which caused the initial flareup. Unfortunately, the victim does not always possess the same virtue. Let's face it---those who have the fiery Langford temper can often be unreasonable. The best advice I can give anyone who has to live with this is to not even TRY to win any arguments. It just adds fuel to the flame. Wait until the storm has subsided---sweet reason is then much more readily accepted. My mother often said: "You can't argue with a Langford." (But of course not---we're always right!) How often have I said to my own children: "You're right---oh, you're so right---", which, of course, makes them furious, because they know I don't mean it!

When I was visiting relatives in Indiana, someone once said: "If you ever want a good fight, just get a bunch of Langford's together. There does seem to be some evidence of fighting among Walker Lankford's children and grand children, but the surprising thing is that those early Lankford's stuck together. The answer to that is that "it's all right for us to criticize members of the family, but woe to the outsider who does it!" And if the Langford's argue when they get together, they also usually have a good deal of fun. Many of the family are possessed with a good sense of humor and are quite gregarious. My husband is a gentle, quiet man, and the first time I took him to one of our family gatherings after we were married, he remarked as we came away: "Whew - are they always that noisy?" We are, and I think he has come to enjoy it.

NO! NO!

The Langford temper seems to be enduring unless it is accompanied by liquor. And here I will frankly say: "IF YOU HAVE LANGFORD BLOOD, LEAVE LIQUOR ALONE." I have seen enough tendency towards alcoholism in the family that it just isn't worth taking the chance on the misery and unhappiness that comes from mixing alcohol with the Langfords. I am certain that this was the main problem behind the divorces between James Harvey, Sr., and his wife, and Fielding Langford and his second wife. Alcohol makes some people mean, and in Indiana in the early days when some of the Lankford boys got drunk they would tear the whole town up.

The Langfords were Scotch-Irish, and the Scotch-Irish loved their whiskey. The Baptist and Methodist Churches of Walker's area were a blessing to the Langfords because they frowned on the use of alcohol. And the families who were active in these churches (and that was by far the greater majority of them) prospered and became pillars of the communities. I talked to one Indiana cousin, a man in his 80's, who told me he had seen so much of the evils of alcohol in his youth that he had never touched the stuff. He was prosperous and a deacon of his church. His wife had been bedfast for two or three years before her death and he had cared for her tenderly and kept the house in spotless condition. He was well-to-do, yet he lived simply and unostentatiously. He had discovered the true values of life. I was impressed by his obvious fine character.

In this respect the LDS Church has been a blessing to its Langford members who truly live their religion. Because if these members of the family live the "Word of Wisdom", they do not use alcohol at all, in any form.

#### LEADERSHIP ABILITY

I mention the temper and the tendency to alcoholism out of a desire to warn family members of some possible pitfalls. There are many more pluses in the Langford character than there are minuses. We cannot correct problems that we do not recognize, however, and all of us need to recognize and try to correct the shortcomings we have. One of the pluses is the evidence of a great natural drive and tenaciousness. One old farmer whom I visited in Indiana said he would rather have one Langford boy working for him than half a dozen other boys. There seems to be not only an ability to work hard, but a willingness to do so, among family members. If you put a Langford in any given situation and give him his head, he will soon have everything organized and be the recognized leader. They seem to be good organizers and make good executives. (A nice way of saying we're bossy!)" If you do not believe this, just look at the church service of those who have been active in the LDS church. Time, after time, until we got tired of typing them we found that they are Bishops, MIA Presidents, and Relief Society Presidents, etc. This indicates a characteristic which I had not associated with the family before. I am not surprised to find them in positions of leadership---indeed, I would have been surprised at the reverse---but these particular leadership positions indicate an ability to get along with others. In church work you have to be able to get along with other people or you don't last long in leadership positions. Church work is voluntary---you can't fire a worker who does not perform as you think he ought to perform---you have to persuade him to do better, and still keep him as a friend. Successful church workers would make successful diplomats---and is that a quality that you have associated with the Langford's? Well, they have it---and to a marked degree.

In conjunction with church activity, I find the women somewhat more active than the men, but that is the norm in any church. The early Langfords found that a religion was important and made every effort to see that it was included in their children's live as soon as possible. We could well follow their example.

#### GIFT OF GAB

It would be amiss at this point if the "Langford Gift of Gab" were not mentioned. Those of you who are married to members of the family who have this trait have no doubt spent much time trying to pull your wives or husbands away from some conversation or discussion that they were engrossed in. How often have I heard my children say: "Now, mother, don't stop to talk. Let's come right home!" There is no need to "pry" to find the opinions of many of the Langfords. They are only too anxious to share their views! Many of the members of the family have good senses of humor, as previously mentioned, and when this is accompanied by the gift of gab, these members become the "life" of any party to which they go.

There is a con to this trait, too, however. Sometimes a Lanford can get hung up on "pet" topics. Religion. Politics. The Word of Wisdom. And other pet interests. Wise, indeed, is the man who knows the pet hang-ups of the

talkative Langfords, and who avoids at all costs those topics---because it is almost impossible to get away from a Langford who is trying to convince, to convert, or to justify.

If your children show evidence of having this trait - don't discourage it, cultivate it. It is probably tied in with leadership ability. He will probably make a good salesman. And good salesmen make good money. If a child early loves to "argue" (and they are willing to make their argument fit "logic") you might encourage that particular child to become a lawyer. Maybe that is why many of the early members of the family were members of the profession of law. They were just taking advantage of natural abilities.

#### TALENTS

The members of the family have more than their share of talents, I think. Besides the leadership ability already mentioned, which is a decided talent to my way of thinking, there seems to be much artistic and musical ability in the family. I would like to get the whole family together at one time. We could have a wonderful choir. Many of the members of the family list as "hobbies" and "interests" painting, singing, musical instrument playing, etc. This is not confined to our generation alone but seems to have been evident in all the generations.

There seems, also, to be a lot of mechanical ability in the family. Many of the men like to do wood-working and carpentry---some earn their living this way---others have it for a hobby. Also, there seems to be many "green-thumbers". Maybe it is because we are really not very far from the generation who earned their living through working the soil---but I have evidenced almost a universal love of gardening and farming in members of the family I have visited. Many have beautiful gardens, the care and cultivation of which brings them many hours of enjoyment.

#### INTEGRITY

I have been impressed with this particular "pro" trait in the family as I have been with the "con" one of fiery tempers. The Langfords are known to be hard workers and honest. Indeed, one of the cousins who wrote that her father had a fiery temper and was a hard drinker, also mentioned that his word was as good as his bond; that he was a hard worker; and that he was known to be extremely honest. Perhaps this trait came from the long years the family spent on the frontier, when a man's integrity was important and paramount. Wherever it came from, it is one trait that should be maintained and cultivated in the modern families.

This honesty extends to the relationships with other human beings as well as in business dealings. Over and over again, wherever I have traveled, I heard the praise of neighbors and friends of the Langfords for the personal honesty and integrity of Langford family members.

#### TWINS

If any of the members of the family need a project for a class in sociology

or genetics, a study of the frequency of "twins" in the family would be an interesting study to undertake. And if any of you ever do make a study of the twins in this book, please send a copy to me. Even if you don't intend to make a study of the twin occurrence of the family, notice as you are reading through the families how often twins do appear.

The tendency to twins is supposed to be: 1) Passed on through the male side of the family. 2) Appear in every other generation. In our family both these traits are contradicted. The tendency to twins seems to occur as often among female members of the family as well as among the male members of the family, and twins happen every generation, not every other generation.

It would be difficult to make a study as to whether these twins are fraternal or identical, because this information would be difficult to obtain, especially on the older generations of twins, but the twins do not seem to be confined to one sex but are girl-boy, two--boys, and two-girl combinations.

For example:

First Generation: James Harvey, Jr. (Family #28, #111).  
Twins in the families of both Rose Ellen  
and Mary Lydia.

Second Generation: Twins in the families of both Lillie Mae  
Martineau, (#112) and Ernest F. Langford, (#46),  
children of James Harvey, Jr.

Third Generation: Twins in the family of Leona Zundel  
(#61), niece to above Lillie Mae and Ernest F.

These are examples that just come to my mind. There are, I am sure, many others in almost all branches of the documented families in this volume.

#### APPEARANCE

One cousin wrote: "Unfortunately I did not inherit the Langford beauty." I have met many very attractive cousins, both female and male. But I can sympathize with the above statement. If there is a distinct tendency to physical beauty in the family, I am like the writer---I, too, did not inherit the family beauty. And because I did not inherit it myself, I may have overlooked a definite trend in this area. Physical characteristics cannot be definitely pinned to one side of a family any more than any other characteristic, I suppose. The Langfords come in all sizes and shapes---but seem to run (at least among the Langfords I know best) to a tall-leanness among the men.

If you will look at the histories of some of the women, you can tell that we have our share of beauties. (Beauty queens, etc.) The women I have met who have this beauty have the kind that lasts. The beauty seems to be structural; they have "good bones", so to speak. As a result, those who have the "Langford beauty" seem to keep it as they grow older if they don't have a weight problem. And many of the Langford women do not have a weight problem, but remain slim all their lives. The Church sisters in Indiana had this kind of beauty---as

did Mary Margaret Caldwell and the only two daughters which I knew, Edna Stolzenberg and Mary Margaret Bishop. Frankly, I don't know whether you can attribute the beauty to the Langford family or to the fact that the Langford's brought in some good-looking genes in their various marriages. If you don't have it, don't let it worry you. Beauty is as beauty does, as the saying goes.

Blood is thicker than water and whatever their virtues or faults, I have come to love the Langfords. It's a little bit like the odd, little, ceramic figure my son Tracy gave me for mother's day one year. She was a tough little mutt---an obvious character, about six inches high and about that broad. Attached to her was the statement: "She's my mother---and I say she stays."

## THE SEARCH

It is THE SEARCH which keeps me interested in genealogy. Those who have never indulged in this particular hobby cannot understand why people become so obsessed in finding their ancestors. Having once been of this vocal majority I can understand that point of view. Having once become involved, however, one never loses interest. No matter what else one does THE SEARCH always seems to be loitering in the background, waiting for an obedient servant to answer its bidding. Genealogy is an impatient master (albeit a fascinating one) and I am grateful that I have become an addict, because as long as my eyes and mind stay reasonably good I will always have something to occupy whatever spare time I might have.

In pursuing THE SEARCH mysteries must be solved, or the work comes to a standstill. One solved mystery leads to a new one. If one becomes dead-ended on a particular ancestral line there are always many others to pursue. In solving these mysteries all sources must be consulted to have a complete picture, but the resultant picture is not just "dead" statistics, but a mass of organized information which makes the ancestor "live" again for the researcher. Many of the people who are on these pages, long since passed on, I have come to know almost as well as if I had grown up among them. And I take a deep pride in the accomplishments of these ancestors and realize the debt I owe to them. The history of the progenitors of Fielding Langford and Sarah Bethurem runs closely analogous to the history of the United States. They helped make this a free and independent nation. Many of their descendants have served in the wars this country has fought to preserve that freedom.

It is hoped that this book will be read and re-read by the descendants of Fielding Langford and perhaps by descendants of their progenitors, (unknown to us as of now). It is also hoped our own children, and grandchildren, may come to have an appreciation of those who have gone before, and realize that we have an obligation to those who will follow after us to so live our lives that our children can emulate our examples and honor the precepts by which we lived.

To begin THE SEARCH one has to proceed from the known to the unknown. In 1955 when we moved to Provo, Utah, from Schenectady, New York, I became interested in pushing back the ancestral lines of the Langfords. I had ready access to the Salt Lake Genealogical Library which has one of the largest depositories in the world of genealogical records. I was not the first to be interested in this research. My Aunt Annis had spent most of her life doing research on the lines, and Bertren Langford and Leona Zundel had also been working on the lines for several years. Many others of whom I am not aware may be also working on our lines. I visited both Bertren and my Aunt Annis and copied their records. They were most helpful. I found that most of the information in the family up until then had been recorded by my Aunt Annis, who had received much of the information on Fielding and Walker Langford's families from her Aunt Mary Margaret in Caldwell, Idaho. She was eighty-five years old at the time of Annis' visit and was almost blind as a result of cataracts. Other than this she was hale and hearty and did most of her work. She also had the remarkable Langford memory. We can be very grateful that Annis was interested in this before Aunt Mary died. There would have been absolutely no way for us to have found the names of the children of Sarah and Fielding who had died before the family emigrated from Missouri to Utah, except for Sarah, who was found listed in the 1850 census of Platte County, Missouri. Also, she had obtained the names of the parents of Fielding Langford, and the children of Walker Langford and Mary Warren.

Mary lived in Indiana until she was about eight years of age, and must have been, an extremely alert child to have remembered what she did about her grandfather Walker's family. My Aunt Annis once commented that she regretted not having asked Aunt Mary more details about Walker Langford's and Mary Warren's parentage while she was with her in Idaho. She was certain Aunt Mary would have known their names. The same information could undoubtedly have been obtained by the grandchildren (still living) of James Harvey Sr. Much searching by both Annis and Bertren failed to turn up the father of Walker Langford. It appeared to me, then, that the next step backward in the family lines was to find the parents of Sarah Margaret Kincaid, who at that time was thought to be the wife of Fielding Langford.

Fielding and his family had been known to live in Willard, Box Elder County, Utah and in Panaca, Nevada (at that time, Panaca, Washington County, Utah). Fielding had joined the Mormon Church in 1843 in Clay County, Indiana, so I proceeded to find out what the LDS Church records contained for this family. Most of this information is contained in the history of Fielding and Sarah which appears later in this book, so I will only give those records which pertain to the search for Fielding's wife's lines.

In the Panaca, Nevada ward records I soon found that Fielding had married again after Sarah's death, and found listed the births of children for Fielding and Caroline Bocker. I had about despaired of finding much on his first marriage when I found the membership record of James Harvey Langford, Sr., which listed his father as FIELDING LANGFORD and his mother as SARAH BETHUREM, not Sarah Margaret Kincaid. After his divorce from Mary Turnbaugh, James Harvey Sr. had also lived in Mexico where his sons James Harvey Jr., Isaac Fielding, and Jefferson Jones were living. His membership records at Oaxaca, and Moreles, Mexico corroborated his parentage, namely FIELDING LANGFORD and SARAH BETHUREM.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints teaches that marriage is not for just time, but nor eternity. Fielding and Sarah had been married in Kentucky. Had Fielding and Sarah been sealed in the temple after coming to Utah? A search of the LDS temple records revealed that on the twenty-second day of April 1865, Fielding had had SARAH BETHUREM, dead, sealed to him. His parentage was listed in this record, but not hers. Her birth date was listed as 1809 at Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle, Kentucky (End. House records #779 sealings of the dead to the living, page 463.) No parentage. On her endowment card it stated that she died at Willow Creek, Utah, November 1863. This must have been added by later researchers when the sealings of the children were done because this death place later proved to be erroneous. She was buried at Malta, Idaho.

Having established that Fielding's first wife's name was Sarah Bethurem, I turned to the Kentucky records to see if I could find her parents.

#### THE BETHUREM'S

Sarah's birthplace was listed as Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle County, Kentucky, but the Rockcastle County, Kentucky records were burned in 1870. A study of the censuses of Fielding Langford and Sarah revealed that in 1830 the family was living in Pulaski County, Kentucky. This is the last Kentucky census in which they appeared. Rockcastle County was formed from Lincoln, Pulaski, Madison, and Knox in 1810. The Pulaski records were not at the library, so I wrote to the county clerk in Pulaski County, and he sent me the name of a Mrs. Frye who was available to do research in the county records. She proved to be a very good genealogist.

Obviously much remains to be done before we can say we have exhausted research possibilities for the Warrens. Somewhere there may be an estate proceeding on Charles Warren gathering dust. Would anyone like to try to find it?

#### THE LANGFORD PUZZLE

Lincoln County, Wills, Volume I page 106. The will of Joseph Langford.

"I, Joseph Langford of the County of Lincoln and the state of Virginia do this 1st day of September 1783 make this my last will and testamont; viz--I do make and bequeath to Mary, my dearly beloved wife, the whole and use and benefit of whatever goods and chattels I may be possessed of at my decease to be at her disposal during her life or widowhood, my lawful debts being first discharged, and at her death to be equally divided among my children. But if she marries: 1/3 to be divided to her according to the appraisment, and the other 2/3 to be disposed of as above. Also if any of my children should die without heirs, such share to be equally divided among *my other children*. Also I do give my wife the benefit of my clear land during her widowhood but in case of marriage I give 2/3 to my son Joseph, and if she dies before he come to years of maturity, the whole of it to be reserved for schooling of him and my youngest daughter Sarah. Also I do hereby constitute make and ordain my wife and James Brown the sole Executors of this my last will and testamont and do hereby \_\_\_\_\_, disallow and revoke all other wills, testamonts and bequests by me made or given ratifying and confirming this my last will and testamont, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written." (italics added)

Signed Joseph Langford

Signed, sealed and pronounced as the last will and testamont of Joseph Langford in the presence of  
James Turry  
Daniel Brown  
Edward Taylor  
Will proved 20 July 1785.

After much searching and analyzing, I have come to believe that the above will was drawn by the father of Walker Langford. It would have been immeasurably helpful if Joseph had listed his "other children", or if he had lived a few more years. From census records we have calculated that Walker was born between 1765-70. Irene Lankford sent me information from a relative that indicated that Walker was eighty-four years old at his death, in 1847. This would mean that Walker was twenty-two at the time of Joseph's death. If he IS Joseph and Mary's son, then the family tradition that **he** was orphaned at an EARLY age would be incorrect.

The Virginia Langford wills have been quite intensively investigated. Most of these wills named the children much more completely than did Joseph's will. There has, however, been no extensive investigation of the counties of North Carolina for wills or guardianship records which might throw light on the subject.

Presuming that Joseph is our progenitor, and that Mary is his wife, let us construct a family group for Joseph and Mary from the Lincoln County tax lists as

We did with the Bethurems. In 1787 Mary Lankford (now a widow) appears alone. In 1788 she and Benjamin LANGFORD appear. In 1789 she and Benjamin and STEPHEN LANGFORD appear. In 1790 Walker LANGFORD appears along with the others previously mentioned. Not until 1796-7-8 do any other Langfords appear, and then a Levinah Langford is listed for one year only. Until 1810, when I quit searching the Lincoln County, Kentucky records (because that is when Rockcastle was taken off) these four were consistently together and on the tax records in this county.

The way the men's names appear chronologically on the record certainly indicates a coming of age, but you must remember that these individuals can be wholly UNRELATED and their appearance on the tax records might indicate that they had recently moved into the county. If Walker became twenty-one in 1790 when he appeared on the tax record, then his birth year would be 1789 which is consistent with the figures derived from the censuses. The following marriages appear in Lincoln County and are pertinent to our problem.

|  |              |                   |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Jenny Lankford<br>(consent & Mary Langford)          | 13 Aug 1787  | Johnson Ferris    |
| Larkin Langford<br>daughter of William Tucker        | 26 Jan 1796  | Rachel Tucker     |
| Benjamin Lankford                                    | 2 Feb 1787   | Nancy Peyton      |
| Ann Lankford<br>(consent of Mary Langford)           | 25 June 1794 | Elisha Ferris     |
| Sally Lankford<br>(consent of mother, Mary Lankford) | 25 Feb 1800  | Cornelius Gatliff |
| Walker Lankford                                      | 9 Sept 1800  | Mary Warren       |
| Polly Lankford                                       | 9 March 1802 | James Gatliff*    |
| Stephen Landford                                     | 22 July 1807 | Lois Mullins      |

\*This is the only marriage not performed in Lincoln County. It appeared in the Gerrard County records.

All these Langfords marrying around the same time certainly suggests a nice family group. I strongly suspect that if they were not brothers and sisters they were certainly consins. I would not be surprised if all eight of those named were the children of Joseph and Mary Langford. There was also one other Langford in early Kentucky who I believe was a brother or near relative of Walker langford--IVY LANGFORD. Ivy also lived in Pulaski County, Kentucky where Walker and Stephen Langford lived. The reason that I believe that he is related is because Walker Langford Jr. named one of his sons Ivy. To my way of thinking, Ivy isn't exactly the kind of name that would be chosen casually for a male child.

There are other early Langford wills which could not be overlooked. The name of PLEASANT Harvey appearing among Walker's descendants prompted us to investigate the West Langford family of Albemarle County, Virginia, who had a son PLEASANT. Again, PLEASANT is not exactly a common name. In the Albemarle County wills, we found his will. Will of West Langford...."son-in-law JOHN MOORE, son PLEASANT, daughter MILLY MOORE, son JOHN LANGFORD and children--son PLEASANT'S children." Will proved 20 April 1818. (Incidentally, the Moores were mentioned as "cousins" in John Fountain's will in England.)

Also in the Albemarle, County wills we found the will of Thomas Langford, proved 29 April 1822. Son CHARLES LANGFORD, daughters MOLLY and JANE, grandson, JAMES H. LANGFORD and daughter MARTHA THOMPSON. (No! Not OUR James H,! He was not born until 1831, but I will admit that when I saw it, I thought it might refer to James Harvey, son of Fielding.)

From the deeds and wills of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Book #1, page 351, Will of BENJAMIN LANKFORD, proved September 17, 1810: "Sons BENJAMIN and STEPHEN LANKFORD, daughter MARY TODD, widow of RICHARD TODD, ANNE MADISON, SARAH BROWNE, KITTY TURNER, HENRIETTA LANKFORD." I then found the following marriages for these children.

|                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mary            | M. Richard Todd 19 Sept 1780      |
| Anne            | M. Ambrose Madison 1787           |
| Katy            | M. John Turner 1802               |
| Thomas Lankford | M. Elizabeth Mitchell 22 Oct 1806 |
| Stephen         | M. Elizabeth Harris 21 Dec 1816   |

Mary Todd was widowed by the Indian Wars and went to Kentucky to live with her husband's brother who was a prominent judge in Kentucky. Notice the similarity of the names of Benjamin's children (Benjamin and Stephen) to the names in the marriages and tax lists in Kentucky. Were they the same individuals? I thought so until I found the marriages of the children of Benjamin Langford of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The children of Joseph Langford (his supposed children, that is) were getting married about the same time as the children of Benjamin Lankford over in Pittsylvania. I wonder if it is possible that West Langford, Joseph Langford and Benjamin Langford were brothers. Incidentally, Benjamin Langford, who married Nancy Peyton in Lincoln County, Kentucky, named one of his sons Stephen.

There is the added circumstantial evidence that JOSEPH might be the progenitor of Walker Langford from the appearance of the name Joseph among the descendants of Walker. Fielding named one of his sons by Caroline Christina Bocker, JOSEPH. I had previously supposed that he named him (and perhaps he did) after Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet until I started to consider seriously the possibility that the tradition that "Walker had been orphaned young" was prejudicing me into not taking into serious consideration that Joseph and Mary were the parents of Walker. Malinda Fielding's sister, also named a son JOSEPH ALBERT.

In spite of all our rationalization however, in all honesty we cannot put the names of Joseph and Mary Langford on our family pedigree chart as progenitors without adding a question mark. The children known to be theirs, if Walker can be included would be:

|               |                    |                                  |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Walker?       | B. 1769            | M. Mary Warren                   |
|               | D. 1846            | 9 Sept 1800                      |
| Ann           | (under 18 in 1794) | M. Elisha Ferris 25 June 1794    |
| Sarah (Sally) | (Under 18 in 1800) | M. Cornelius Gatliff 25 Feb 1800 |
| Joseph        | (Minor in 1785)    |                                  |
| Jenny         | (Minor in 1785)    | M. Johnson Ferris 13 Aug 1787    |

Note: Consent was signed by Mary Langford for Ann, Sally, and Jenny's mgs.

If any one reading this genealogy book ever finds any evidence which more conclusively links these early Langfords together, I would appreciate it if they would share the information with me.