**Ancestry of the Goodall Families**

**of Williamson County, Illinois**

In memory of Hattie (Peters) Winn (1887-1984) & Lora (Arms) Peters (1923-2016)

John D. Sinks

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The Williamson County, Illinois Goodall families descend from two brothers, William and Joab Goodall. Joab arrived in Williamson County from Wilson County, Tennessee about 1828 and William after 1840; both died about 1845. The immigrant ancestor of William and Joab was Charles Goodall, who settled in what became Caroline County, Virginia. Many Goodalls, some of whom arrived in Virginia before Charles, can be found in 18th century Virginia, but their relationship has not been determined.

Genealogists build off the accomplishments of their predecessors. Some acknowledgements are in order. A research group, Gaggle of Goodalls, located and analyzed numerous Goodall records. They summarized and in some cases transcribed records in a six-part timeline. The Gaggle was successful in identifying English origins of the family.[[1]](#footnote-1) A second acknowledgement goes to Nannie (Gray) Parks (1880-1960), an avid genealogist who was the Librarian of the Marion Carnegie Library and a Charter Member of the Williamson County Historical Society. She corresponded with descendants of many branches of the Goodall family and compiled over 400 pages of notes and letters on this family alone. They are preserved in the Williamson County Historical Society and available at familysearch.org under Williamson County, Illinois vital records.[[2]](#footnote-2) Her papers are especially important for the Tennessee and Illinois branches of the family. Often the sources of her information cannot be determined, but in those cases she left a roadmap for fruitful research. Finally, many years ago I corresponded with Hattie (Peters) Winn and Lora (Arms) Peters. Not only did we exchange information, but knowing other were working on the Goodall family as well gave me extra motivation to continue my research.

**The English Origins of the Caroline County, Virginia Goodalls.** On 17 October 1730 Charles Goodall, son of Charles Goodall of Virginia, was apprenticed to Richard Goodall of Leicester, England, an ironmonger and hosier. An 11 September 1735 record shows that William Goodall, son of Charles of Virginia, was also apprenticed to Richard of Leicester. Richard died testate, signing his will on 26 November 1745 in Leicester. His will is the critical document not only for identifying Charles’ father, but also for identifying his children. Richard made bequests to his brother Charles and wife Susannah and to a daughter of his sister, Sarah Elliot. He also made bequests the sons and daughters of Charles Goodall of Virginia: William, James, Sarah wife of John Champion, Mary wife of Daniel Mcclarin, John, Charles, and Richard Goodall.[[3]](#footnote-3) Richard Goodall was named executor, indicating that he resided in England rather than Virginia. On 25 October 1748 Charles Goodall of Caroline County, Virginia, planter, granted power of attorney to Richard Goodall, his son, an ironmonger in Leicester, England. Charles said in the document that he was “now lodging at the house of Mr John Wareup, Cheesemonger, of Carey Street, near Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middlesex” and was the only surviving brother and heir at Law of his late brother Richard Goodall. He would soon return to Virginia.

**GENERATION 1.**

**John Goodall of Leicester, England** was the grandfather of the elder John Goodall of Orange County, Virginia. According to baptism records John’s children were Richard, 26 April 1666 (lived only 6 weeks); Elliner 1 January 1666/7, Richard, 24 December 1667 (lived only 3 months); Francis 25 April 1668/9; Jane, 4 September 1670; Abraham, 22 October 1671; Sarah, 1 March 1673; Sampson, 18 September 1677; Richard, 21 May 1679; and Charles, 7 June 1684. John Goodall, ironmonger, died testate in Leicester, signing his will in 1718. It was proved in 1720. John made bequests to children John, Richard, Ellinor Hopkins, Sampson, Frances (dau.), Charles, Sarah wife of John Elliot. The first and second Richard died in infancy. During that era parents would sometimes name a later child with the name of one who had died, especially if it was an important family name.

**GENERATION 2.**

**Charles Goodall** was the immigrant ancestor and father of the elder John Goodall of Orange County. The date of Charles’ immigration into Virginia is unknown, but he owned land in King William County in 1725. Capt. Thomas Carr, Jr. was granted 400 acres of land on the Long Creek in King William County on 17 August 1725 that was adjacent to land owned by Charles Goodall on both sides of the creek. Long Creek is in present-day Caroline County. On 26 October 1726 Charles received two grants of land. One was 215 acres of land in King William County on the south side of Long Creek in in St. Margaret’s Parish. The second was for 363 acres of land in King William County adjacent to Goodall’s “middle tract.” He petitioned the Council of Virginia on 6 May 1730 for 1000 acres of land on both sides of Long Creek in Caroline County, of which 400 acres had already been surveyed and assigned to him by Thomas Thomason and Thomas Carr [***Executive Journals of the Council of Virginia***, Vol. 4, p. 218].[[4]](#footnote-4) A grant of 915 acres to Charles Goodall in St. Margaret’s Parish in Caroline County on both sides of Long Creek adjacent was based on a re-survey of land that corrected the acreage of land already owned [Patent Bk. 15, 82]. The 915 acres included 200 acres granted to Thomas Thomason on 16 June 1714 [Patent Bk. 10, 144], 200 acres that was part of a tract granted to Thomas Carr on 17 August 1725 [Patent Bk. 12, 251], and the two 1726 grants to Charles. This land became part of Caroline County when that county was established in 1728.

Even though Charles Goodall apparently resided in King William County, he appears in Spotsylvania County court records. He was allowed costs for four days attendance as a witness for Isaac Tunney against James Connor for travelling 40 miles each way [Order Bk. 1724-1730, p. 42]. A suit he brought for trespass was dismissed on 5 May 1731 because the parties reached agreement [Order Bk. 1724-1730, p. 46]. On 4 July 1733 he was paid expenses for travelling 35 miles to present evidence in the case of William Richason v. Exrs. of John Sutton, decd. [Order Bk. 1732-1740, p. 229].

Charles was active in civil affairs in Caroline County. He was surveyor of the highways until he was replaced by John Scott on 8 November 1734. He was appointed constable in on 10 October 1735 [Order Bk. 1732-1740, p. 315] and remained in this position at least as late as 1745 [Order Bk. 1741-46, pp. 342-343]. On 14 January 1736 he was appointed overseer of a road that ran by his planation [Order Bk. 1732-1740, p. 388]. Charles Goodall also begins to appear with regularity in Caroline County in suits for debt. He was ordered to pay Grisell Johnson 400 lbs. of tobacco on 13 June 1734 [Order Bk. 1732-1740, p. 144] but prevailed other cases on 12 February 1736 [ibid., p. 402] and 12 August 1737 [ibid., p. 441].

Charles Goodall and his siblings were baptized in the Church of England but he became a Quaker .[[5]](#footnote-5) Charles is first identified as a Quaker when he affirmed a deed from the executors of the estate of Thomas Carr to William Burdett on 8 May 1741. Charles Goodall, Sr. and William Goodall were fined on 10 May 1745 for not attending church services at St. Margaret’s Parish [Order Bk. 1740-1748, p. 466]. Virginia required support for the Church of England even for those not of the religion. He is also identified as a Quaker in the court records on 8 June 1750: “Charles Goodall one of the people Called Quakers came into Court and affirmed that this is his first time of Proving his Importation into this Colony who assigned the same over to Tully Choice [Order Bk. 1746-54, p. 224].[[6]](#footnote-6)

Charles moved to Hanover County, adjacent to Caroline on the south, where his son Charles resided. The elder Charles had remarried and his wife’s name was Ann. On 24 May 1751 he published the following notice in Hunter’s ***Virginia Gazette*** [p.4]:

Notice is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, That the Subscriber intends to remove out of Hanover County to his Plantation in Caroline; but will attend at Hanover Court-house, to answer all just Demands that shall be brought against him and likewise desires[?] all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of Marshall Digges, deceased, or to the Subscriber, immediately to make satisfaction for the same, to prevent further Trouble.

And whereas my Wife, *Anne Goodall*, has lately behaved in a Manner unbecoming of her Character, and with Design to ruin me, I hereby charge all Persons not to trust her on my Account, for I will pay no debts she may contract; nor to entertain her in their houses, on Pain of being prosecuted to the utmost Extent of the Law.

Charles Goodall, Sen.

Charles Goodall died in Caroline County in 1759. His will was proved in Caroline on 12 July 1759 and Charles Lewis, Jr. was named executor [Order Bk. 1759-63, p. 54-55]. On 14 June John Lewis had declined to serve as executor (p. 25). Most Caroline County Court will books prior to 1814 were destroyed during the Civil War, including the will book in which Charles’ will would have been recorded. The English will of his brother Richard and the baptism records for the children of his brother John establish the names of his children.

Charles Goodall had seven known children. There is evidence that six of them lived in Virginia and one in England. The children were:

William appears in numerous Virginia records, residing in Caroline County in 1753 [Order Bk. p. 431]. Like his father, he became a Quaker.

James died testate in Louisa County, leaving his estate to wife Elizabeth except for one slave to Richard Goodall, son of Charles [Louisa Will Bk. 1, p. 85; WS 18 Jan 1749, WP 28 March 1750].

Sarah was wife of John Champion. A John Champion resided in Caroline County in 1753 [Order Bk. p. 431].

Mary was wife of Daniel Mcclarin. A Daniel McClaron resided in Louisa County on 11 June 1744 [Order Bk. p. 48 in abstracts].

John appears in Caroline and Orange County and owned land in Louisa and Albemarle County. He was the grandfather of William and Joab Goodall of Williamson County, Illinois and will be discussed in detail below.

Charles lived in Hanover County. The sale of two lots where Charles Goodall, decd., lately lived were advertised the Purdie and Dixon’s ***Virginia Gazette*** on 1 January 1767 [p. 3]. Immediate payment from those owing money to Goodall was requested.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Richard apparently remained in England. Richard of London filed suit against the estate of Stephen Terry [Caroline Order 1753-1775, p. 463].

**GENERATION 3.**

More than one John Goodall resided in Virginia in the 18th century. Fortunately a lengthy one-sentence deed names the elder **John Goodall of Orange County** as the son of Charles of Caroline County.

Know all men by these presents that I Charles Goodall of Caroline County for Diverse good causes & considerations me thereunto moving but more especially for the Love I bear to my son John Goodall & his daughter Susana Goodall by Margaret his wife I do by these presents Give grant & make over one Negro Girl named Lucy to the above named Susana Goodall to her & her heirs of her Body lawfully begotten & for want of such heirs lawfully begotten the above named negro girl shall desend [sic.] to my Grand Son Charles Goodall Son of John Goodall & Margaret his wife, to him & the heirs of his Body lawfully begotten forever & for want of such heirs it shall be lawful for his Father John Goodall to give the said Negro Girl & her Increase to any Child or Children of his Body lawfully begotten by his said wife Margaret as he shall think proper to & in witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 20th day of April Anno Dom. 1754.

Cha: Goodall (LS)

[Orange Deed Bk. 12, p. 225]

In addition to establishing the John of Orange was the son of Charles of Caroline, the deed identifies Margaret as the wife of John as of 1754 and two of their children: Susana and Charles.

John Goodall first appears in records in Caroline County, where his father resided. On 13 February 1735 a suit by John Gibson against John Goodall for debt was dismissed [Order Bk. 1732-1740, p. 324]. The court dismissed a charge of trespass brought by John Champe and Thomas Monteith against John Goodall on 14 May 1737 [*Ibid.*, p. 421]. Also on 14 May 1737 George Tilly was successful in suing John Goodall [*Ibid.*, p. 423]. On 11 March 1737/8 James Johnson, who had an attachment against the estate of Henry Nolen, had John Goodall and Josiah Wood summoned to account for what they held of that estate [*Ibid.*, p. 473]. If they were serving as administrators of the estate, John would have been over 21 at this time (born by 1716/1717).

John Goodall soon appears in Orange County, with his father remaining in Caroline. He was in Orange County records in the May 1738 [Order Bk. 1, 325]. Timothy Johnson had an attachment against the estate of Henry Nowland. John Goodall testified that he was indebted to the estate for 500 lbs. of tobacco. It was agreed that the tobacco would be paid towards the satisfaction of the estate’s debt. In 1739 John Goodall is charged for two tithes on the list of Thomas Calloway. John Goodall purchased 400 acres of land on the North Fork Rocky Creek in Louisa County, Fredericksville Parish, from James Merideth on 12 June 1742 [Deed Bk. A, pp. 70-72].[[8]](#footnote-8) The deed states that Merideth patented that land in 1741. There is no question that the grantee was John Goodall of Orange. John Goodall of Orange with wife Elinor sold 690 acres on Rocky Creek in Albemarle County on 9 August 1770 [Deed Bk. 5, pp. 214-215]. The 1770 deed states the 400 acres of that land was from the 1741 James Merideth patent.[[9]](#footnote-9) John would have been over 21 when purchasing the land (born no later than 1721).

John Goodall made 5 recorded purchases of land in Orange County, 16 recorded sales or gifts, and his executors made one recorded sale. They are more easily viewed in tabular form.

**John Goodall Land Transactions, Orange County, Virginia**

**Deed Page Year To Other Acres**

**Bk. From Party**

11 166 1749 fr James Lindsey 800

13 7 1759 to Thomas Dooley 300

13 9 1759 to James Beazley 285 ½

13 11 1759 to John Roberts 92

13 13 1759 to Matthew Creed 150

13 15 1759 to Matthew Davis 200

14 49 1760[[10]](#footnote-10) fr Moses Harris 175

15 182 1770 fr William Bell 1,000

15 296 1771 to Charles Goodall 330

15 464 1771 to Edmond Shackelford 97

16 8 1772 fr Moses Harris 134

16 402 1776 to John Goodall, Jr. 180

19 67 1787 to William Goodall 135 ¾

19 68 1787 to James Goodall 100

19 314 1789 to John Williams 74 ¼

19 344 1789 to Matthew Davis 51

19 345 1788 to William Goodall 210

19 347 1787 fr Mace Picket 121

19 400 1790 to Robert Colucet Not given

19 513 1791 to Parke Goodall 161

20 65 1792 to David Goodall 112

**Land Transaction by the Executors of John Goodall**

21 507 1800 to John Beadles 121

Land granted by John to Charles, John Jr., William (one of the two tracts only), James, and David was for love and good will or affection, and each was named as a son. The grant of land to Parke was for £50 but John Goodall’s will, signed before this transaction, provided that the land on which he lived was to be divided among Parke, Jonathan, David, Isaac, and Charles Goodall, with Charles receiving the manor plantation. The total amount of land granted exceeds the total amount of land purchased by 369 ½ acres, indicating that not all land acquisitions were recorded. In fact, the five 1759 sales of land on 24 May totaled 1,020 ½ acres, more than the 800 acres he is recorded as having purchased by that time.

John Goodall was active in public affairs in Orange County. On 3 August 1750 he “took the oaths to his Majesties Person & Government & the Oath of Abjuration & subscribed the Test & then took [the oath] of a Constable & the oath appointed to be taken by the Tobo Law” [Order Bk. 5, p. 274].[[11]](#footnote-11) John Goodall presented his commission as Lieutenant to the Orange County Court on 28 June 1757 and took the oaths to assume this position [Order Bk. 6, p. 342]. At the community level he served as a bondsman in Orange County for Zachariah Burnley to administer the estate of James Powell on 25 April 1777. His signature on the bond matches his signature on his original 1790 will.

When the Revolution broke out in 1775, the elder John Goodall of Orange County would have been at least in his mid-50s and perhaps over 60. He was above prime military age but supported the Revolution in other ways. John Goodall was assessed for the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Taxes [pp. 42 & 22], which provided funds that Virginia used to carry out the war. In 1782 he was assessed for 12 slaves, 5 horses, and 20 cattle and in 1783, when he was explicitly designated as “Senr”, for 10 slaves, 6 horses, and 20 cattle, showing he was affluent. The younger John of Orange, his son, was not listed in 1782 or 1783. The 1782 and 1783 Land Tax also supported the Revolution. John Goodall was assessed for 1,292 acres in 1782; John Goodall, Jun was assessed for 200 acres.[[12]](#footnote-12) John Goodall of Orange County remitted $648 on 23 March 1779, cooperating with an initiative of the Continental Congress to try to stabilize the value of bills of credit (paper money) by a resolution passed on 2 January 1779 [“Register of Bills Remitted to the Virginia Continental Loan Office,” p. 36, #1366]. The Continental Congress explained that

…many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of those emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New York, and are found to be spreading and increasing fast in various parts of these United States, whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals and safety of the public, that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium, and should be called in and exchanged, or otherwise provided for, as soon as may be, with convenience to the present holders [***Journals of the Continental Congress***, Vol. XIII, pp. 21-22].

John Goodall was repaid, but when is undetermined. John Goodall was issued a certificate on 20 June 1781 for providing 365 lbs. of beef for the First Division of Orange County. On 18 October 1781 he was issued a certificate for providing 325 lbs. of beef for public use. The older John Goodall had 20 cattle in 1782 and 1783, and 16 in 1784 [pp. 42, 22]; the younger man was not listed with personal property in 1782 and 1783 but was listed in 1784 with had no cattle. The elder John Goodall, but not the younger, demonstrably had the financial resources to remit $648 to the Virginia Continental Loan Office and provide 690 lbs. of beef.

Both the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution have accepted applications based at least in part on the claim that the senior John Goodall of Orange County, Virginia served as a sergeant in the cavalry during the Revolution. A John Goodall unquestionably performed such service but not an Orange County Goodall. Charles Dabney signed a discharge on 2 August 1782 for Sgt. John Goodall, 1st Troop of State Cavalry, for serving the three years for which he enlisted [Revolutionary War Bounty Land Claims, Library of Virginia]. Thomas Merriwether certified on 28 June 1783 that John Goodall was entitled to the amount land allowed a sergeant of the Virginia Continental Line for three years of service [#1418, Land Office Military Certificates, Library of Virginia]. John Goodall, Jr. signed his right over to Samuel Buthorp[?] on 22 July 1783. The document is not at the Library of Virginia. It was apparently removed from Virginia by a pension investigator doing signature matches and is in the pension file of John Goodall, Jr. of Orange County [John Goodall W5284, image 66 at fold3.com; see Appendix I for an image of the signature]. The signature on the warrant also bears no resemblance to that of the elder John Goodall of Orange, whose original will is in the Library of Virginia. Moreover, the use of “Jr” as a suffix in the signature establishes that the elder John Goodall was not the signer. At no point in any county in which he lived was he the junior John Goodall. The elder John Goodall of Orange County was not the sergeant in the Virginia State Cavalry.

The signature on the warrant was found not match the signature of John Goodall Junior of Orange County in private records, helping the pension examiner to conclude that John Junior of Orange was not the sergeant.[[13]](#footnote-13) The younger John Goodall served as a commissioned officer in the Convention Guards at the Albemarle Barracks (see discussion in Generation 4, below). This regiment raised to guard prisoners of war who had been captured when Gen. John Burgoyne surrendered at the Battle of Saratoga.[[14]](#footnote-14) The Convention Guard officer signed three enlistment papers that are extant in Bounty Land Claims at the Library of Virginia. Those signatures bear no resemblance to the signature of the senior John Goodall of Orange County or the sergeant in the cavalry. The Convention Guard’s signatures also bear no resemblance to signatures of John Goodall, Sr. or John Goodall, Jr. of James City County, Virginia (see Appendix I). The cavalry sergeant, however, is a good match for the signature of John Goodall, Jr. of James City County. John Goodall, Jr. was also assessed for 200 acres of land in Orange County in 1782 [p. 6].

John Goodall married twice. His first wife, Margaret, was named as the mother of two of his children in a deed of gift from John’s father, Charles [Orange Deed Bk. 12, p. 225]. Margaret was the daughter of John McKeney, who died testate in Orange County [Will Bk. 2, p. 159; WS 15 June 1751, WP 22 August 1751]. Half of McKeney’s money was to be divided among Matthew Creed, Matthew Davis, John Cuding, John Goodall, and James Berry. A bequest was to John Davis, son of Matthew and Martha Davis, supports the interpretation that the men on this list were sons-in-law of John McKeney. John Goodall’s son, John, named one of his daughters Margaret McKenny Goodall, also supports this interpretation [Orange Will Bk. 7, pp. 140-141]. The deed of gift from Charles Goodall on 20 April 1754 is worded in a way that indicates Margaret was living at that date.

John married his second wife, Elinor, by 24 May 1759, when they signed five deeds selling land in Orange County [Deed Bk. 13, pp. 7-9, 9-11, 11-13; 13-15, & 15-17]. Two of the grantees were on the list of men to receive a share of John McKeney’s money: Matthew Creed and Matthew Davis. Elinor was the widow of John Johnson of Albemarle County. On 5 September 1770 John and Elinor “formerly the wife of John Johnson decd” were among the grantees selling land to Ephraim Simonds [Deed Bk. 5, pp. 230-232]. The other grantees were identified as daughters of Elinor: Elizabeth Snow, Frances Johnson, and Mary Johnson. Elizabeth’s husband, Tristain Snow, also signed the deed. Elinor was living on 25 April 1789, when she and John Goodall sold 74 ¼ acres of land in Orange County to John Williams [Deed 19, pp. 314-315]. She did not, however, sign the deed and was not examined apart from John to ensure her consent. Elinor was not named in John’s will, signed on 22 February 1790 [Will Bk. 3, pp. 269-270], an indication that she was deceased by that time.[[15]](#footnote-15)

**GENERATION 4.**

**Children of John Goodall.** The John Goodall named 12 children in his will. Two others predeceased him and are not mentioned in the will. Each child will be discussed briefly, although in all cases detailed information about Revolutionary service will be presented.

**Charles Goodall** was the eldest son of John Goodall. Charles of Caroline named John of Orange as his son and named Charles Goodall as the son of John and his wife Margaret. Charles, son of John, died testate, making bequests to brother John (Jr.) and sisters Suzannah Dear, Margett Goodall, Sarah Goodall, and a bequest to Charles Dear, son of Suzannah, should his brother John die without lawful heir of his body [Orange Will Bk. 2, pp. 498-499; WS 17 May 1776, WP 25 July 1776]. He also made bequests to James and Richard Goodall. He did not specify whether particular siblings were full siblings of half siblings. Some half siblings were known to be living in 1776 and were not mentioned by Charles. By contrast, none of the siblings named are known to have been born in 1759 or later, when Elinor is known to have been married to John (Sr.). Charles was one of the two children not named in his father’s will.

**Suzanna Goodall** was named as a daughter of John and Margaret Goodall of Orange in the 1754 deed of gift from Charles of Caroline. Both John Goodall and his deceased son Charles used her married name of “Dear” in their wills. The name of her husband is not established, but may well have been Edmund Dear, who purchased land from Margaret Goodall in 1777. Suzanna had a son, Charles, who is mentioned in the 1776 will of his uncle Charles Goodall.

**Margaret Goodall** was named as a sister in the 1776 will of her brother, Charles. She sold Edmund Deer 100 acres of land on Swift Run in Orange County on 6 June 1777 [Deed 16, pp. 472-473], placing her birth no later than 1756. Nothing further is known of her. She is not named in John Goodall’s will and there were no bequests to an apparent grandchild, suggesting that she predeceased John and there were no children living when the will was signed in 1790.

**John Goodall Junr** of Orange County was named in the wills of his brother Charles and his father John. The elder John of Orange granted land “…especially for the love and good will I bare unto my Son John Goodall Junr of Orange County one hundred and Eight Acres of Land…” [Deed Bk. 16, pp. 402-403]. The deed was dated 26 April 1776, placing the birth of John, Jr. before 26 April 1755. The earliest record of John Goodall, son of the elder John Goodall, is for 118 days in Capt. Jacob Nalle’s Company, Col. Charles Lewis’ Augusta County Regiment in the campaign leading to the Battle of Pt. Pleasant in 1774 [Payment Ledger, p. 104, Library of Virginia].[[16]](#footnote-16) Richard White mentioned John when he testified for a pension on behalf of John’s widow, “…he ran away and fought the Indians before the revolutionary war [W5284, image 57].” This provides confidence that the man in Nalle’s company was John, Jr. of Orange.

According to testimony in support of a widow’s pension the younger John Goodall married Sarah “Sally” Davis on or about 25 January 1775, well before the 1 January 1794 date required in the pension act of 1838. Mary Davis and Elizabeth Davis, sisters of Sally, and William Davis, a brother, all testified to this [*Ibid.*, images 64, 208-209]. The 1850 census of Greene County, Virginia, gives Sally’s age as 90, placing her year of birth at about 1760 and marriage about age 15 [p. 1580]. This is contrary to the date recorded by Orange County: 20 December 1804 [Marriage Register 1, p. 65]. Additional information supports this later date. The eldest female in John’s household in 1820 was aged 26 to 44 and the two children in the family were under 10. One of the daughters named in John’s will (below) was Margaret McKenney Goodall, who married James S. Walker in Greene County, Virginia on 10 March 1839[Marriage Register 1, p. 158]. She was listed as 37 on the 1850 census of Greene County and 47 in 1860, or born about 1813 [p. 719 right; p. 361 right]. This would place her birth about 38 years after the date claimed for the marriage of her parents. Even if Sally married at age 14, she would have been over 50 when Margaret was born if the 1775 year is accurate for her marriage. The Pension Payment Ledger for the Richmond Agency gives Sarah’s date of death as 18 December 1864 [p. 22]. Testimony in support of Sarah’s pension must be viewed with strong suspicion.

Several men testified that they served with John Goodall, describing the service under Capt. Joseph Spencer. Spencer commanded an Orange County companies in both the Culpeper Minute Battalion and the 7th Virginia Regiment. Descriptions of the service fit the 7th Virginia, not the Culpeper Minute Men. James Gentry testified he knew Goodall when their respective companies were at Williamsburg and at the Battle of Monmouth [W5284, images 112-113]. The 7th was at Monmouth. They met again after the War. Richard White testified that Goodall was in Capt. Spencer’s Company and that he [White] went with his brother who was a lieutenant in that company [*Ibid.*, image 56]. Zachariah Taylor testified that he and Goodall enlisted in the regular army under Capt. Spencer in 1776. Cols. Daingerfield and McClanahan were in command, both of the 7th [*Ibid.*, image 73]. He testified a second time that they were under Capt. Spencer at Gwinn’s Point, where the 7th served [*Ibid.,* image 92]. William Davis, John’s brother-in-law, testified that he and John enlisted in January 1776 and served about 3 years nearly all of which was in Spencer’s company [*Ibid.,* images 207-208]. That would have placed most of the service long after the minute battalions were dissolved. February was the earliest month captains in the 7th were commissioned and Spencer was commissioned in the 7th on 8 May 1776.[[17]](#footnote-17) Ten muster and payrolls for Capt. Spencer’s Company from June 1777 through May 1778 are on file in the National Archives. The Battle of Monmouth was subsequent to the last roll. Had Goodall served at Gwinn’s Island and Monmouth he should have been on most if not all of the rolls. None of the rolls list him. Service in the 7th was credited to the widow’s pension, however.

Service by John Goodall in the Convention Guard is well-established. James, William, and Richard Goodall also served in the regiment in the company of Capt. Ambrose Madison and his successor, Capt. James Burton. On 19 December 1778, prior to the arrival of the prisoners in Virginia, the House of Delegates authorized Gov. Patrick Henry to raise a battalion of 600 men to guard the prisoners. On 9 January 1779 the Continental Congress authorized a Continental battalion of 600 men to guard the prisoners, with enlistments for one year and officers appointed by Virginia. The state battalion became a Continental regiment and was known both as the Convention Guard and Col. Francis Taylor’s Regiment. It was augmented by rotating militia from Albemarle and neighboring counties.

John Goodall is listed as an ensign in Capt. Ambrose Madison’s Company, Col. Francis Taylor’s Regiment, on a payroll for April and May 1779 and on a June 1779 muster roll, but does not appear on subsequent rolls of the company.[[18]](#footnote-18) Ensign John Goodall signed the enlistment papers of three soldiers in the Convention Guard that are filed in the Library of Virginia among the Revolutionary Bounty Land Warrants: James Haney, John Lane, and Francis Williams (see Appendix I). Ensign John Goodall’s signature clearly does not match the signature of John Goodall of Orange on his original 1790 will, the cavalry sergeant, or either the senior or junion John Goodall of James City County (see Appendix I).

Although John Goodall is listed on neither of the two rolls under James Burton, years before John’s widow was eligible for a pension three pension applicants testified they served under Capt. James Burton and Lt. John Goodall: Absalm Roach (S7404), John Davis (W6959), Richard Goodall (S15861). A vacancy would have been created when Burton was promoted from lieutenant to captain after Ambrose Madison resigned on 23 September 1779. Neighbors who knew the younger John of Orange personally testified that they served under him in the Convention Guard or they saw him is service there. For example, Richard White testified that was in the habit of going to the Barracks almost every week, that John Goodall was a lieutenant under Capt. Casey, and that he knew Goodall well (W5284, image 41). (Capt. Casey has not been identified.)

John Goodall, Jr. also saw action in the south. Samuel Ham testified that he and Goodall were in service together at the Albemarle Barracks, that Goodall held a commission as an ensign in the regular army, and subsequently marched from the Barracks to the south.[[19]](#footnote-19) Zachariah Taylor, who testified that he and Goodall served together under Captain Spencer at Gwins Island, stated that he saw Goodall at Hillsboro, North Carolina after Gates Defeat “…at which time said Goodall wore a sword and was serving as a lieutenant.” Richard White said that after Goodall had been in the South he was at his (White’s) fathers house. Goodall had received a wound in the back which he said was a bad sign. Isom Lane testified on behalf of the widow of Samuel Garrison that he and Garrison were drafted for 6 months [R3930]. They marched from Albemarle to Little York under Capt. John Goodall and after the surrender of Cornwallis marched prisoners to Winchester. This application was not on behalf of either John Goodall or his widow and is not subject to the same questions of credibility as some other testimony. Albemarle Barracks, prisoners of war, and the Convention Guard were mentioned in the various affidavits.

John Goodall died testate in Orange County [Will Bk. 7, pp. 140-141; WS 29 March 1829, WP 5 May 1829]. By 1829 he was the elder John Goodall in Orange County and signed his name “senr.” He made bequests to wife Sarah and daughters Mary Cudding Goodall and Margarett McKenny Goodall.[[20]](#footnote-20)

**James Goodall** is listed on all of the extant rolls of the company of Capt. Ambrose Madison and later Capt. James Burton. On the April-May 1779 payroll is his listed with rank of sergeant. The 1 June 1779 muster roll states that he enlisted on 11 February 1779 for an unlimited term of service. Notations also say that on July 2nd Goodall and Sgt. John Snow were reduced to the ranks and Corp. Norman Kidd was discharged. A letter from Lt. Col. William Fontain dated 27 June 1779 reports that the men planned to lay down their arms and return home until their clothing came, most of which had just arrived [Wm. Fontaine Pension File W7319, National Archives]. Goodall, Snow, Kidd, and five privates were under guard and to be tried that day. The pay roll of Capt. James Burton’s Company (Ambrose Madison resigned 23 September 1779) for January-February 1780 shows that James Goodall had been restored the rank of sergeant, but John Snow was paid as a private up to his discharge on 21 January. The muster roll for June-July 1780 for Burton’s company lists the three sergeants on duty, including Goodall, as serving for the “stay of the Troops in Albemarle.” A payroll for the same period of time, preserved in the Bounty Land File of James Burton in the Library of Virginia, also lists him. Goodall’s service presumably ended with the prisoners were transferred to Winchester later in 1780. James Goodall also rendered non-military service in support of the Revolution. He was assessed for both the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax in Orange County, having one horse and no slaves or cattle in 1782 [p. 11] and one slave, Joan, no horses and two cattle in 1783 [p. 22].

James Goodall posted bond to marry Sally Harvey 23 January 1782 [Orange County Marriage Bond Bonds, p. 42]. John Goodall gave to his son James for love and good will 100 acres of land in Orange County on 22 February 1787 [Deed 19, pp. 68-69] and he is listed on the Land Tax List for that year [p. 4]. James signed is will on 29 December 1814 and proved on 27 February 1815 [Orange Will Bk. 5, pp. 40-41], making bequests to wife Sally, daughters Polly, Elizabeth, Sally, and Nelly, and sons John, James, Parke, and Fountain. Fountain’s marriage to Peggy Seal on 6 November 1818 is recorded as “Fontaine” in Marriage Register 1 [p. 97], the same spelling used by relatives in Lt. Col. William Fontain’s pension file [W7319].

**William Goodall** is listed on the 1 June 1779 muster roll of Capt. Ambrose Madison’s Co. of the Convention Guards. It states he was enlisted on 11 February 1779 for two years and was sick, absent. He is not listed on the other extant rolls of the regiment. He signed a petition from the inhabitants of Orange County dated 27 February 1781 asking the House of Delegates to reconsider the law drafting militia to serve 18 months in the Continental Army, saying the 3 months active duty of militia should suffice. The petition was rejected. William Goodall was assessed for both the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax in Orange County, having one horse and no slaves or cattle in 1782 [p. 11] and a second horse in 1783 [p. 22]. He married Lucy Davis, daughter of Jonathan, on 15 March 1785 [Orange Marriage Register 1, p. 15]. His father John sold William 135 ¾ acres of land in Orange County for £20 on 22 February 1787 [Deed 19, pp. 67-68] and he is on the Land Tax List that year [p.4]. On 2 September 1788 John Goodall for love and affection for his son William gave William 210 acres of land in Orange County [Deed 19, pp. 345-346]. William last appears on the 1806 Land Tax List [p. 9] and on the 1806 Personal Property Tax List [Bk. A, p. 9]. He owned land in Smith County, Tennessee by 1809 when land was surveyed for Wilson Cage on a fork of Goose Creek beginning at William’s northwest corner [Tennessee Land Register, Ser. 3, Bk 14 Plats & Surveys, 1st Surveyor’s Dist, Bk C, p. 414]. William died testate in Smith County, Tennessee (WS 3 March 1812, WP June term 1812). He made a bequest to wife Lucy. The children were to receive equal shares, with deductions from Jonathan Davis Goodall and John Goodall for what they had already received. The minor children John Goodall, Isaac Goodall, Lucy Goodall, Nelly Goodall, and Betsy Goodall were to be educated and wife Lucy was to be their guardian. If she married or died son William was to be the guardian. The will leaves open whether there were other children of William and a receipt of the legatees of W. Goodall signed on 18 March 1830 identifies one more son as well as husband of the daughters [Smith Inventories 1827-1840, p. 259]. The legatees were J.H. Banton, Eleanor D. Goodall, J. Goodall, Noel J Goodall, Z.G. Goodall, and Z.G. Goodall again as “guardian to the heirs of Wm Goodall decd.” Z.G. Goodall was Zachariah Goodall, who served in Capt. Brice Martin’s Co., 1st Regiment (Bradley’s) West Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. This was a Smith County company. Zachariah Goodall served from 26 September to 10 December 1813. The regiment engaged the Creeks in the Battle of Talladega.

**Richard Goodall** stated he was about 74 years old when applying for a pension on 28 August 1832 [S15861]. This places his birth in 1757 or 1758, before the earliest date when his father John is known to have been married to his second wife, Elinor. Brother Charles Goodall mentioned Richard as a sibling in his 1776 will [Orange Will Bk. 2, p. 499]. Richard stated that he served three tours of duty in Revolution. Richard’s first tour of duty was in the Convention Guard at the Albemarle Barracks for one year. He was in Capt. Ambrose Madison’s Company, and after Madison resigned the company of Capt. James Burton and Lt. John Goodall. Of the four rolls of the company, however, Richard only appears on the payroll of Ambrose Madison’s Company for April and May 1779. On 21 April 1779 in Albemarle County he signed an oath abjuration and allegiance:

We whos names are hereunto subscribed do swear that we renounce and refuse all Allegiance to George the third King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors and that I will be faithfull and bear True Allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia as a free and independent state, and that I will not at any [time] do or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof as declared by congress and also that we will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace for the said state all treasons or traiterous conspiracies which we now or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the united states of America

So help me God.

[Transcription in the Commonplace Book of George Gilmer, pp. 162 ff., Virginia Historical Society. Gilmer was the first signer of the oath.]

Thomas Jefferson was among those signing the oath. Richard was drafted for a second tour of duty under Capt. George Waugh under Col. Matthews, serving two months at Cabin Point and Petersburg. He was then drafted under Capt. [Joseph] Spencer and served near Williamsburg and then Racoon Ford. The company then marched through Albemarle County in pursuit of Banistre Tarleton. Finally, he served three months on the Gloucester side of the York River during the Siege of Yorktown. He appears on the 1782 Personal Property Tax List for Orange County, assessed for one horse and no slaves or cattle [p. 22]. Richard married Elizabeth Merry in Culpeper County on 18 August 1785 [Marriage Register 1781-1853, p. 47]. He died on 25 August 1844 [Pension Payment Ledger, p. 356].

**Sarah “Sally” Goodall** is mentioned in the will of her brother Charles Goodall in 1776 [Orange Will Bk. 2, p. 498]. She married John Ogg on 21 December 1792 in Orange County [Marriage Register 1, p. 31]. John Ogg left a life estate to his wife Sarah in his Orange County will [Will Bk. 5, p. 54; WS 3 September 1814, WP 22 May 1815]. After Sarah’s death the property was to be divided among John’s sisters Jane and Susannah, and George A. Gentry, suggesting that there were no children.

**Page Thurman** is named in John’s will. Her husband has not been identified. Benjamin Thurman is the only Thurman listed on the 1790 Personal Property Tax List for Orange County [Bk. A, p. 11].

**Parks Goodall** is listed in records with his name as “Parke,” and “Park” as well as “Parks.” He first appears on public records when he and Thomas Cox posted bond in Orange County on 9 February 1788 for Parks to marry Franky Cox, spinster [Marriage Bond Bk. p. 26]. Franky was the daughter of William Cox, who died testate in Orange County and Thomas was one of her brothers [Will Bk. 3, p. 59; WS 8 October 1782, WP 25 Apr 1783]. Parks was assessed for both the 1791 Personal Property Tax [Bk. A, p. 5] and Land Tax for Orange County [1791B, p. 4]. He was assessed for one white tithe, no blacks over 16 or aged 12 to 16, and one horse. (There was no assessment for cattle in 1791.) He was assessed 160 acres, the amount of land he purchased from John Goodall for £50 on 25 April 1791, with two acres that included the old mill seat reserved by John for his own use [Deed Bk. 19, pp. 513-514]. This places his birth no later than 1770. With his first appearance on public records in 1788, it is reasonable to conclude that he was born well after 1759 and that Elinor was his mother. John had already signed his will, leaving land to Parke along with Jonathan, David, Isaac, and Charles. On 24 February 1800, almost 17 years after William Cox’ will was proved, a settlement of his estate was recorded [Orange Will Bk. 3, pp. 501-502]. Parke rather than his wife was listed as a legatee, receiving £171.13.9. Parke sold 39 ¾ acres of land to William Goodall on 28 July 1806 [Deed Bk. 24, p. 97] and with wife Frances 121 acres of land on Swift Run to John Estes on 3 December 1807 [Deed Bk. 28, p. 64]. He is last listed on the Orange County Land Tax List in 1806 with 160 acres [1806B, p. 9] and on the Personal Property Tax List in 1807 [Bk. A, p. 9]. He was assessed for 1 white tithe, 2 black tithes, no blacks 12 to 16, and 1 horse.

According to tradition the family moved the Round Lick Creek area of Wilson County in 1808. This certainly fits with the absence in Virginia records after 1807. They were definitely in Wilson County by the War of 1812: two of Parks’ sons, John T. and Parks (Jr.), served in Wilson County units (below). When Parks acquired his land has not been found, but he sold 100 acres on Jennings Fork of Round Lick Creek to his son, John T. Goodall, on 15 December 1825 [Deed Bk. L, p. 166]. He named wife Franky and children Sally Tilford, Hardin Goodall, Parks Goodall, John T. Goodall, Fan[n]y Dockings, William Goodall, Susanah Sweat, Jacob [sic., Joab] Goodall, and Charlotte Bell, and granddaughter Polly Bell in his will [Wills & Inventories 1824-1827, pp. 523; WS 30 Apr[?] 1826, WP June Term 1826]. He stated that he had already given to sons Hardin and John T. and desired that the children be treated equitably. Inventory of Parks’ estate in Wilson County was taken on 8 July 1826 [Wills & Inventories 1824-1827, pp. 333-334]. The bill of complaint in the chancery suit William H. Tilford et al v. John T. Goodall et al states the Parks died in Wilson County about 1826 and that Franky died in 1845 [Wilson Chancery Enrollment Bk. B, p. 565]. The 1845 Wilson County Tax List for District 8 lists Frances Goodall with 75 acres of land and two slaves; the 1846 list for District 8 lists Francis Goodall heirs with no land and two slaves. According to family tradition Parke and Franky are buried on the family farm east of Lebanon, Tennessee.[[21]](#footnote-21)

**Jonathan Goodall** first appears on the 1790 Personal Property Tax List for Orange County with no slaves or horses [Bk. A, p. 5]. Jonathan married Martha “Patsy” Russell on 23 December 1798 [Orange Marriage Register 1, p. 47]. On 3 November 1808 he purchased 112 ½ acres of land in Albemarle County [Deed 16, pp. 614-615]. The deed shows he was already a resident of Albemarle County. He and wife Martha sold 26 acres, apparently from this tract, on 5 September 1812 to Michael Catterton [Deed 18, pp. 125-126]. He was 26 to 45 on the 1810 census of Albemarle County [p. 7a] and 60 to 70 of the 1830 census of Albemarle [p. 254]. This places his birth between 1765 and 1770, after John was married to Elinor. Jonathan resided in Albemarle County. He was between 26 and 45 years of age on the 1810 census [p. 7] and 60 to 70 on the 1830 census [p. 254], placing his birth between 1765 and 1770. John’s second wife, Elinor, would have been his mother.

**David Goodall** was 60 to 70 years of age on the 1830 census of Smith County, Tennessee [p. 97]. He first appears on an Orange County Land Tax list in 1792 [1792B, p. 4], assessed for 112 acres, and on the Personal Property Tax lists in 1793 when he was assessed for two white tithables, 3 black tithables, 1 black 12 to 16, and 2 horses [Bk. A, p. 5]. The second white tithable was probably a minor brother, Isaac or Charles. Land ownership places his birth no later than 1772 and the 1830 census places his birth no earlier than 1770. He was born within a year of1771. David married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of John Davis, on 8 April 1793 [Orange Marriage Register 1, p. 32]. David married a second time on 21 February 1809, taking Tabitha Clark as his bride [Orange Marriage Register 1, p. 75]. David’s daughter Mary married Tavner Riddle on 30 December 1813 in Orange County [Marriage Register 1802-1818, image 29]. On 28 September 1816 David and Tabitha sold 192 acres of land in Orange County to Robert Ship [Deed Bk. 27, pp. 27-28].[[22]](#footnote-22) David is last on the Personal Property Tax and Land Tax lists in 1816 [Bk. A, p. 12; 1816B, p. 14]. He was assessed for 1 white male over 16 (the older term was tithable), 4 slaves over 12, and 5 horses, and 112 acres of land. He is listed on the 1820 census of Smith County, Tennessee, aged over 45 [p. 58]. David was the guardian of Elizabeth, David, Charles, and Lewis Riddle, heirs of Tarver Riddle, in 1829 and as late as 1833 [Will Bk. 5, pp. 133, 228]. He is listed on the censuses of Smith County, Tennessee in 1830, aged 60 to 70 in 1830 [pp. 97]. He was taxed in District 8 of Smith County for 320 acres of land in 1838 [p. 177]. He is not found in Tennessee in 1840. David’s brother William had died in Smith County in 1812 and his brother Parks died in the adjacent county of Wilson in 1826.

**Isaac Goodall** chose David Goodall as his guardian on 7 January 1793, which required that he be over 14 but under 21 at the time [Orange Minute Bk. 3, p. 155]. He purchased 136 ½ acres of land in Orange County from Jonathan Goodall on 3 December 1795 [Deed Bk. 21, pp. 236-237]. He therefore turned 21 between 1793 and 1795, placing his birth at about 1773. He first appears on the 1801 Personal Property Tax List for Orange County [Bk. A, p. 6], assessed for 1 white tithable, no black tithes or blacks 12 to 16, and 1 horse. He married Milly Huckstep on 20 January 1808 [Orange Marriage Register 1, p. 72] and first appears on the Orange County Land Tax List in 1807, assessed for 130 acres [1807B, p. 7]. He is on the 1830 census of Orange County, aged 50-60 (p. 309). Isaac signed his will in Greene County on 21 November 1839 and it was proved on 16 April 1840 [Will Bk. 1, pp. 6-8]. He made bequests to wife Mildred, children Drusilla Agness Frances Winslow, John Durrett Goodall[[23]](#footnote-23), Julian Elizabeth Sims, Varinda Lucinda Ellen Goodall, Amanda Mildred Goodall, Harriet Hume, and grandchildren Elizabeth Cornty Hume and Quintas Rufus Hume. Mildred last appears on the Personal Property Tax List of Greene County in 1845 [image 217]. Orange County Marriage Register 1 shows that Drusilla A.F. Goodall married Henry B. Winslow on 19 November 1832 [p. 134], Julia Ann Goodall married James R. Sims on 7 August 1830, Virinda L.E. Goodall married William W. Goodall on 29 February 1834 [p. 137], and Harriet J. Goodall married John M. Hume on 7 December 1826 [p. 119].

**Charles Goodall** chose David Goodall as his guardian on 7 January 1793, which required that he be over 14 but under 21 at the time [Orange Minute Bk. 3, p. 155]. David gave an accounting from 25 October 1794 to 21 November 1795 on 24 July 1797. Charles first appears on the 1797 Personal Property Tax list for Orange County, assessed for 1 white tithable, 1 black tithable, 1 black 12 to 16, and 1 horse [1797A, p. 5]. He first appears on the Orange County Land Tax in 1807, assessed for 130 acres [1807B. p. 7]. He last appears on the 1818 lists when he was assessed for 1 white male over 16, 3 slaves over 16, no slaves 12 to 16, 6 horses, and 2 tracts totally 254 acres [1818A, pp. 10-11; 1818B, [p. 10]. Charles Goodall is on the census of Smith County in 1820 aged 26 to 45 [p. 428], the census Sumner County in 1830 [p. 194], 1840 [p. 7], and 1850 [p. 374]. In 1850 he was listed as 72 and born in Virginia.[[24]](#footnote-24) The 1850 census shows lists Martha, aged 65 and born in Virginia, in his household along with another Charles, aged 28 and born in Virginia. Charles died testate [Sumner Will Bk. 3, pp. 185-186; WS 9 January 1850, WP August Term 1853]. He made bequests to wife Patsy, and children William W. Goodall, Lucy Huffman, Charles I [or J] Goodall. He made bequests to grandchildren, who included the children of his daughter Milly Belotte, and Elizabeth Gipson. David Goodall was appointed executor. Patsy Goodall died testate also [Sumner Will Bk. 3, p. 269 (WS no date, WP April Term 1855)]. She willed that her negro Betty was not be sold, but to live with either of her children. The remainder of her estate was to be divided equally among her children by her son William and daughter Martha. Her friend David Goodall was named executor.

**GENERATION 5.**

**Parks Goodall named 11 children in his will**, as noted above. The year of birth of some of the children is unknown. The order of the children below is not definitive but represents a best effort.

**Sally Goodall** is the first named child in Parke’s 1826 will with her married name of “Tilford” used. The marriage record has not been found, but Sally Goodall is identified as the wife of John Tilford in the Wilson County chancery case William H. Tilford et al v John T. Goodall [Enrollment Bk. B, p. 565].[[25]](#footnote-25) The bill of complaint says that Parke Goodall willed to his wife Franky a tract of land and some negroes during her lifetime and to be sold at her death. The children were to divide the proceeds equally: “John T. Goodall, Parks Goodall, William Goodall, now dead, Harden Goodall now dead, leaving one child, Sarah Tilford wife of said John Tilford, Joab Goodall, Sucky Sweat, Charlotte Bell, and Fanny Docking.” The eldest female in John Tilford’s household was 40 to 50 on the 1830 Wilson County census, the only child of Parks and Frances (Cox) Goodall found to have been born in the 1780’s [p. 107].[[26]](#footnote-26) Considering her parents 8 February 1788 marriage bond, her birth year was about 1789. A Wilson County marriage bond dated 18 March 1817 for John Telford to marry Sarah Goorin[?] is extant and is consistent with the 1820 Wilson County census showing two children, females aged 10 to 15 and 5 to 10 [p. 107]. The bride’s surname is not written clearly, but is consistent with the marriage license and return, which give the date of the marriage as 20 March 1817. Nannie (Gray) Parks listed the children as Ginsey, Fannie, Susan, Margaret, William, Joseph John, Samuel, James, and Mac [image 555].

**Parks Goodall** was born about 1796 in Virginia, according to the 1850 and 1870 censuses of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky [p. 388 right; p. 20]. He served in the War of 1812 against Creek Indians and was a pensioner [SC 28346 & SC 20036]. He was drafted in December 1813 and served as a private in the Capt. Moses Thompson’s Co., 3rd Regt. (Copeland’s) West Tennessee Militia serving from 20 January 1814 to 20 May 1814. His widow said in her pension application that he was in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, which was a major victory over the Creeks. On 19 November 1816 Park posted bond in Wilson County to marry Elizabeth Palmer. He applied received bounty land in under both the Act of 1850 and the Act of 1855. He last appears on the 1870 on the Muhlenberg census [p. 465 left]. The Nannie (Gray) Parks papers list his children as Joab, Harriet (married Richard Acock), Ellen (unmarried), Sarah (married Mr. Burge), and Parke [image 733].

**John Turner Goodall** was a veteran of the War of 1812. He appears to have served two tours of duty. The first was in Capt. Thomas Bradley’s Company, Regiment of Cavalry and Mounted Gunmen, initially under Col. John Coffee but under Col. John Allcorn after Coffee was promoted. He served from 24 September to 10 December 1813. His middle initial was listed as “F” instead of “T,” but Bradley’s company was from Wilson County where John Turner Goodall was the only John Goodall in his time period. The regiment was in the Battle of Tallushahatchee, where the Red Stick Creeks were defeated on 3 November and again in the Battle of Talladega on 9 November. At Talladega Jackson came to the relief of the friendly White Stick Indians and a few settlers. Most of the information about him comes from the file for his pension, bounty land, and his widow’s pension in the National Archives [WO 42697 WC 33329]. He was born about 1794, according to his age in 1850 (56) when applying for bounty land. His widow say he was about 88 at the time of his death (14 August 1882) when applying for her pension. At the time of his enlistment he was 5’ 11”, had fair complexion, blue eyes, and was of medium size. John volunteered and served as a private in Capt. Beverly Williams Co., 2nd Regt. of Mounted Gunmen (Thomas Williamson’s), Tennessee Volunteers and in the Regt. of Cavalry & Mounted Gunmen, a company from Wilson County. His tour of duty lasted from September 1814 until 27 April 1815. His discharge for 7 months service was signed by Brig. Gen. John Coffee and was submitted with this 1850 bounty land application. This regiment served under Gen. John Coffee’s Brigade under Andrew Jackson. The regiment participated in taking Pensacola from the Spanish on 7 November 1814 and were on the left breastworks against the British in the Battle of New Orleans.

John Turner Goodall posted bond on 7 Jan 1819 in Wilson County, Tennessee to marry Elizabeth Akin. Elizabeth died about 1823. He then married Sarah Harris, widow of John Harris. John Harris posted bond on 7 February 1810 in Wilson County to marry Sarah Cartright. Sarah died in 1869. John last married Nancy Huffman in Wilson County. The license issued on 24 Oct 1870.

John Goodall applied for bounty land under both the acts of 1850 and 1855. He stated he was about 56 when applying in 1850. He died on 14 August 1882 in Wilson County according to testimony supporting the pension application of this third wife, Nancy Huffman. Nancy said that one son born to the first marriage and was still alive 1883

Nannie (Gray) Parks identifies the children of John T. Goodall as Harrison A Goodall by the first wife (4 August 1821), and by the second Francis Ellen (married John C. Moore), Nancy Elizabeth (married (1) relative of Mr. Sweat and (2) Mr. Hatfield), twins Thomas and William Hardin Goodall, George V. Goodall (married Nannie Bridgewater), Martha (married (1) Dr. Waters and (2) J.D. Glenn, and Albert H. Goodall (married Donie Donnally or McDaniels).

[image 720].

**Frances “Fanny” Goodall** married Willie Dockings, who posted bond for the marriage in Wilson County on 14 March 1821. In 1850 she is listed on the 1850 Butler County, Kentucky census, aged 50 and born in Virginia [p. 231 right]. She was in the household of Allen D. Dockens, aged 26 and born in Tennessee. Parks G. Dockens, aged 23, was also in that household. Fanny is listed as 64 years old, born in Virginia, with an occupation of “Infirm” on the 1860 Logan County, Kentucky census [p. 27]. She was in the household of Parkes Dockins, aged 33 and born in Tennessee. The Nannie Gray Parks Papers list the children as Franklin, Hardin, John, Cage, Parke, and Patsy (husband William Birdge) [image 782].

**William Goodall** enlisted for 6 months and served as a private in Capt. Caplinger’s Company, 2nd Regt. Volunteer Mounted Gunmen, West Tennessee in the Seminole War of 1818 [Indian War Service File, National Archives]. He mustered in at Ditters Landing Ferry of Mississippi on 31 January 1818 and was discharged at Columbia, Tennessee on 30 June 1818. His discharge for five months service was filed with bounty land applications for his minor children in the National Archives. William posted bond with William Cox on 22 Jan 1819 in Wilson County, Tennessee to marry Elizabeth Phelps. Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard Phelps, who died intestate in Wilson County with inventory of the estate taken on 25 October 1821 [Will Bk. 1819-1824, p. 199]. The eldest male and female in William’s household, presumably William and Elizabeth, were aged 16 to 26 on the 1820 census of Wilson County [p. 408]. In 1830 he was 30 to 40 and the eldest female was 20 to 30 [p. 132]. This places William’s birth in the 1794-1800 time period and Elizabeth’s birth in the 1800-1804 time period. Nannie Parks approximates William’s year birth as 1798 or 1799 [image 554], which is reasonable given that three of William’s siblings, Park, John T., and Fanny, were born in the mid-1790s.

Elizabeth Phelps was born in Bedford County, Virginia. This is important in evaluating the claims of some of her descendants that she was born in Mississippi and they were entitled to be members of the Choctaw Tribe (below). Elizabeth’s father Richard posted bond in Bedford County on 31 August 1791 to marry Sarah Woodcock. Richard is listed on the Bedford County Personal Property Tax Lists in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804 [Bk. A for all lists, pp. 19, 20, 14, 17, & 25]. Richard, with Sarah consenting, sold his land in Bedford County on 24 September 1810 [Deed 13, p. 547].

William and Betsey on 10 January 1830 sold to William Moore 1/7th of a 340 acre of tract of land on which Richard Phelps had lived [Wilson Deed Bk. N, p. 195]. The land was on the dry fork of Round Lick Creek. William was taxed in the 8th District of Wilson County in 1836 [p. 716]. He had no slaves and no land. On 1 August 1842 William sold to John Tilford his undivided interest in the 100 acres of land in Wilson County in which his mother Frances had a life estate and was still living [Deed Bk. U, p. 122]. Both William Goodall and John Tilford were of Wilson County at the time of the sale. William and Betsy soon moved to Williamson County, Illinois, where William’s younger brother Joab had previously settled. Richard Goodall, a son of William, testified in the 1851 application for bounty land for the minor heirs that William died in Williamson County, Illinois in 1845. William Rees testified in a supporting affidavit on 12 October 1855 that William died in the winter of 1846 and his wife had died “some two years previous to that time.” Children of William and Elizabeth will be discussed below.

**Hardin Goodall** posted bond in Wilson County, Tennessee on 29 July 1826 to marry Polly Scoby. The other children of Parks and Frances had already married by this time. Hardin did not head a household on the 1820 Wilson County census. He was 30 to 40 years old on the 1830 census of Wilson County, evidence he was not born after 1800. On 10 December 1823 Hardin Goodall and John T. Goodall purchases 23 acres of land on Jennings Fork of Round Lick Creek in Wilson County from William Jenkins [Deed K, pp. 121-122]. Jenkins, John T. Goodall, and Harden Goodall on 16 August 1828 sold to Thomas Moore 73 acres of land on Jennings Fork of Round Lick Creek [Wilson Deed Bk. N, pp. 200-201]. Hardin served as a private in the Second Seminole War of 1836 in Capt. Finley’s Co., 2nd Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Trousdale’s). He enlisted at Lebanon, Tennessee, the county seat of Wilson County, on 13 June 1836 for 6 months and mustered in at Fayetteville, Tennessee on 1 July 1836. Trousdale’s Regiment was in skirmishes with the Seminoles and in Battle of Wahoo Swamp in November of 1836. After about an hour of fighting the Seminole’s broke, losing about 25 killed. Harden Goodall mustered out on 14 January 1837 at New Orleans.Nannie (Gray) Parks states that Hardin was a tobacco freighter, died on his way to New Orleans, and stated erroneously that he left no heirs [image 575]. An inventory of the estate and account of the sale dated 30 September 1837 was recorded [Will Bk. 1837-1839, p. 129]. Eleven people owed Hardin money. $131.60 was received from the U.S. government for the loss of a horse and saddle in the Florida War. Two bed steads and furniture were placed in the possession of James and his wife Mary Scoby to be given to minor heir James S. Goodall when he came of lawful age in accord with the dying wish of Hardin’s wife. The chancery case of William H. Tilford et al v John T. Goodall et al filed in the July Term 1849 say that Hardin left one child [Enrollment Bk. B, p. 565].[[27]](#footnote-27)

**Joab Goodall** is sometimes referred to as Jacob Goodall but numerous records, including his tombstone, establish that his name was indeed “Joab.” Joab Cox was a maternal uncle. Joab Goodall married Nancy Palmer about 1823. They are buried in the Goodall Cemetery east of Marion in Williamson County, Illinois. Joab was born on 15 September 1800 and died on 13 October 1845. Nancy died on 29 August 1877, aged 71 years, 5 months, and 17 days. Among the Nannie (Gray) Parks papers is an account told by her mother, Mary A. (Goodall) Gray. Nannie wrote this out in March of 1924 (images 566-570). Mary was born after the move to Illinois and would have heard the details from her mother and older siblings. The family moved to Illinois by covered wagon in 1828. The account captures the challenges of every-day life and moving to a new state. Children of Joab and Nancy will be discussed below.

**Susannah Goodall** married Joseph Sweat, who with Parks Goodall posted bond in Wilson County to marry Susannah on 30 Sep 1816. 1830 census of Wilson County lists Joseph as 30 to 40 and the eldest female as 20 to 30 [p. 127]. The family removed to Logan County, Kentucky where it was listed in 1850 census [p. 46 left]. Joseph was 62 and born in North Carolina and Susannah was 52 and born in Virginia. Their son John Turner Sweatt had a biographical sketch published in which he identified his parents as Joseph and Susan (Goodall) Sweatt.[[28]](#footnote-28) He names his siblings as Azariah, William B., Sallie Dockins, Jane Willcut, Anne Guffy, Joseph H., John T., James L., and Elizabeth Guffy. Susannah’s tombstone in the Sweatt Cemetery in Logan County, Kentucky gives her date of birth as 4 November 1800 and date of death as 12 August 1851. This conflicts with the date of birth on her tombstone, 15 September 1800, but the 1830 census provides confirming evidence that she was born no earlier than 1800. With an 1816 date of marriage, she would not have been born many years after 1800. According to Joseph’s tombstone in the same cemetery, he was born on 1 March 1788 and died on 9 February 1861.

**Charlotte “Lottie” Goodall** was born on 14 January 1803 and died on 16 May 1890 according to a transcription of tombstones in the Bell Family Cemetery in Wilson County, Tennessee.[[29]](#footnote-29) This is the latest specific year documented for the birth of any of the children of Parke and Frances. Charlotte married Benjamin T. Bell, who posted bond for the marriage on 30 January 1819 in Wilson County. Benjamin, also buried in the Bell Cemetery, with a year of birth of 1799 and a date of death of 27 February 1875. The dates of death are inconsistent with the records of the Athens Missionary Baptist Church in Wilson County. A numbered section of the church records includes a 22 October 1869 church membership list that lists Benjamin and “Lota” [pp. 198-199]. Notes added state that Benjamin died on 18 September 1875 and Lota died on 15 June 1890. Benjamin was 50 years old and born in South Carolina, according to the 1850 census of Wilson County, and Charlotte was 48 and born in Virginia [p. 404 left]. Benjamin signed his will on 31 July 1874, making bequests to his wife Lottie and children Eliza Jane Terry, Isaac Bell, William Bell, Harden Bell, Thomas J. Bell, Lucy Organ, Sarah Ann Eason, Susan E. Smith, Martha H. Bell, and Mary F. Bell [Will Bk. 1871-1878, p. 298]. The will was proved on 7 June 1875 [County Court Minute Bk. 1872-1875, p. 467].

**GENERATION 6.**

Two sons of Parks and Francis (Cox) Goodall moved from Wilson County, Tennessee to Williamson County, Illinois. Most of the children of these two men were life-long residents Southern Illinois.

**The children of William Goodall** are known from several sources. The older children are named as defendants in the Wilson County chancery suit William H. Tilford et al vs. John T. Goodall et al: “Richard Goodall, Charles Goodall, Benjamin Goodall, & Francis Goodall, Lotty Goodall, and others—names not known children of Wm Goodall decd Citizens of the State of Illinois---” [Enrollment B, p. 565]. Richard Goodall filed applications for bounty land and additional bounty land for surviving minor children of William Goodall on 3 October 1851 and 20 March 1855: Elizabeth Goodall, Jane Goodall, and Harriet Goodall. The plaintiffs in the chancery suit did not know the names of any of these children were named in the chancery suit. Evidently the plaintiffs knew the names of William’s older children only. Military Bounty Land Warrant #37,517 for 80 acres of land in Williamson County was issued and assigned to Charles Goodall, an older brother of the minors, on 1 September 1853. The third source are papers of Nannie (Gray) Parks in Williamson County Historical Society and available through familysearch.org at local Family History Centers under Williamson County Vital Records. She identifies Jane Goodall as Sarah Jane Goodall, does not include Benjamin Goodall, and adds James Goodall, born in 1837, who is not found elsewhere.

**Richard Goodall** was the eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Phelps) Goodall. Richard was careless about dates of birth. From census records his own year of birth can be approximated ranging from about 1813 [1870 Williamsons County census, p. 133 right] to 1826 [1860 Williamson County census, p. 267]. As guardian he applied for military bounty land for his three youngest siblings but did not provide a specific date of birth for any of the three. 1820 is a reasonable estimate for his date of birth. This is the year estimated from his age on the 1850 and 1880 censuses of Williamson County [pp. 267, 22B] and the 1820 and 1830 Wilson County census, which showed no children in the William Goodall household born before 1820 [pp. 408, 132]. Richard Goodall married Lucinda Meredith in Williamson County on 12 February 1846 [Marriage Record Bk. A, p. 79]. He and his brother Charles enlisted for 3 years in Co. E, 128th Illinois Infantry and mustered in as privates on 4 November 1862. Richard was listed as 43 years old. The regiment was a troubled one, with several senior officer having expressed southern sympathies before and early in the Civil War.[[30]](#footnote-30) The regiment was not properly equipped, men became sick, and many deserted. The regiment was reduced from 860 men to 161 and was disbanded on 1 April 1863. Richard Goodall deserted on 8 January 1863 and described as 45 years old, 5’ 8 ½” tall, having fair complexion, blue eyes, and dark hair. He returned to duty on 20 May 1863. Those returning to duty were to be examined and men not fit to serve were to be discharged. Richard Goodall was found unfit for service and mustered out for disability on 1 April 1863. The charge of desertion was changed to Absent without Leave on 23 June 1887. The 1900 census of Williamson County said the Richard could read and write [p. 170A]. He was consistently listed as a farmer on census records. An obituary clipped from the ***Marion Post*** stated that Lucinda died on 4 March 1925 and was buried in the Jenkins Cemetery next to her husband. She was widely reported to have been born in 1818, but the 1850 Williamson County census gave her age as 22 [p. 262 left].

**Charles “Charley” Goodall** was born on 12 September 1825 and died on 27 February 1910, according to his tombstone in Hickory Cemetery, Murray County, Oklahoma. He enlisted in Co. B, 2nd Regt. of Illinois Foot Volunteers to serve 12 months in the War with Mexico on 30 June 1846. Capt. H.L. Webb initially commanded the company. At Buena Vista Mexican troops under Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna with an advantage in excess of 3:1 attacked the United States forces under Zachary Taylor on 22 February 1847. On 23 February the battle resumed. The 2nd Illinois was dispatched to reinforce the 2nd Indiana, which was facing 7,000 troops, more than Taylor’s entire force. After the Indiana troops sustained heavy casualties and broke, the 2nd Illinois fought in a slow withdrawal. Santa Anna was low on provisions and withdrew rather than continue the battle a third day. Charles Goodall was seriously wounded in the engagement. One musket ball entered his left buttock and traversed about 8” before exiting. A second musket ball entered near the exit wound of the first. This musket ball remained in his body the rest of his life. Capt. Anderson Corder testified that Charles Goodall was thrown from a wagon about 1 June 1847 badly hurting his kneecap. Strangely, he did not mention the gunshot wounds which were verified by repeated medical examinations. Charles Goodall was issued a Certificate for Pension on 16 June 1847 and was discharged from Capt. Anderson Corder’s Company. He never fully recovered from the wound. By 1887 the leg was so bad that he could no longer ride a horse. After returning home Charles Goodall married Mary Goddard on 2 September 1847 in Williamson County, Illinois [Marriage Record A, p. 106]. Census records show he was a farmer.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Charles Goodall exhibited sympathy for the South. At a barbeque about four miles east of Marion he flew the rebel flag [Erwin, Milo: ***History of Williamson County, Illinois*** (1876), p. 265]. In 1862 some men who had been pro-South leaders in Southern Illinois decided to form a regiment to dispel doubts about their loyalty [Erwin, p. 277]. This regiment became the 128th Illinois Infantry.[[31]](#footnote-31) Charles Goodall along with his brother Richard enlisted in Co. E, 128th Illinois Infantry for three years at Marion, Illinois on 20 August 1862 and mustered in at Camp Butler on 4 November 1862. The regiment was not properly equipped for winter, sickness was rampant, and the regiment was stationed at Cairo and Mound City, not far from the homes of the men. Hundreds of men deserted, including Charles Goodall. The regiment was dissolved on 1 April 1863 and the remaining men formed into a detachment. He wrote from Marion to Gen. Nathaniel Buford on 7 April 1863 that he enlisted only to encourage other men to do so, that officers had promised that he would be released from service and that he was forced into service despite his disability.[[32]](#footnote-32) He complained that he had his pension certificate with him to prove his disability but was not allowed to present it. Charles himself did not write the letter, as he could not read or write according to the 1900 census of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) [p. 171A]. He said that he was now reported as a deserter and asked for redress and an examination by surgeons. He did return to duty at Cairo and was listed on two detachment muster rolls dated 18 and 30 April 1863. Men in the detachment were examined for fitness and Charles Goodall was among those found unfit and discharged. He was on a Descriptive List of Deserters dated 21 January 1864, compiled not only well after his desertion but after his discharge. This roll says he was 40 years old, 6” tall, born in Wilson County, Tennessee, had a dark complexion, dark hair, and hazel eyes.

A second letter is in Charles Goodall’s service file. This one was from P.M. [Post Master] to Gen. Buel. He said that John M. Cunningham, a noted southern sympathizer in Williamson County, had written to secure the release of Charles Goodall from the army. He said, “The man Goodall, is a Secessionist and has flown a Southern flag over his residence frequently, and is about 40 years of age and is a remarkably stout, and athletic man” and “…he is a desperado, and a strong Jeff Davis man.” The motive for Goodall’s release, the letter said, was to “…keep him here to intimidate Union men.”

Charles Goodall did not remain in Williamson County after the Civil War. He moved about. For example, the regular pension examinations he underwent showed that he resided in Dunklin County, Missouri in 1872, Parker County, Texas in 1878, and later in what became Pontotoc and Murray Counties, Oklahoma. Richard, son of Charles, testified that his mother Mary (Goddard) Goodall died on 26 February 1872. The testimony was in support of a widow’s pension for Charles’ second wife, Mary Stevens. Richard said his father married her on 29 April 1872. The record, however, records her as Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Stephenson and the day as the 28th. Mary Goodall’s pension ended on 26 February 1926 with her death.[[33]](#footnote-33)

Charles Goodall enrolled himself, his wife Mary, and his children and their families as members of the Choctaw tribe in what became Oklahoma. These children were Richard, William, John, Jane Arms, Amanda Hill, and Harriet Hill. Enrollment Card #4956 for the Choctaw Nation list Mary Goodall, 49, as the wife of Charles Goodall and the daughter of deceased non-citizen John Brown.[[34]](#footnote-34) The card lists Charles Goodall, 73, as the son of William Goodall, a deceased non-citizen and Betsy Goodall, a ½ Choctaw. Mary’s mother was not named, but the card said she was deceased and part Cherokee. Charles’ son Richard Goodall stated on 6 September 1908 that his father had no children by his second wife [Dawes Packet 4957]. The card was updated to show the claim was eventually denied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizens Court, the [Dawes] Commission, and the U.S. Court, Southern District, Ardmore, Indian Territory. The legal decision was correct. As noted above, Richard Phelps and his first wife Sarah Woodcock resided in Bedford County, Virginia, not Mississippi, throughout the time period when Elizabeth “Betsy” (Phelps) Goodall was born. Neither Richard nor Betsy was a full-blooded Choctaw.

Lora (Arms) Peters, a descendant of Charles, once told me that the underlying motive that the family hoped that if they could establish Indian ancestry the Chickasaws would stop raiding their cattle. They got a former slave to testify to that Charles was part Choctaw. Another motive would have been to be allotted land by a tribe.

**Benjamin Goodall** is named as a son of William in the Wilson County chancery case William H. Tilford et al v John T. Goodall [Enrollment Bk. B, p. 565]. In all other cases, children of William Goodall named in that suit have been found in Williamson County, Illinois records. Benjamin has not been found either in Wilson County, Tennessee or Williamson County, Illinois.

**James Goodall** is named as a child of William by Nannie (Gray) Parks, who gives his year of birth as 1837 with no further information [image 554]. No James Goodall was included on the bounty land application for the minor orphans of William Goodall. If the Parks information is accurate, his omission from that application indicates that he died young before the application was filed in 1851.

**Frances “Frankey” Goodall** was old enough to be known by the plantiffs in the Wilson County chancery case William H. Tilford et al v John T. Goodall [Enrollment Bk. B, p. 565]. She married William C. Corder in Williamson County on 14 August 1849. The family cannot be found on census records using a nationwide search at ancestry.com .[[35]](#footnote-35) No children have been identified. Nannie (Gray) Parks added in a handwritten note, “d. soon after her marriage [image 722].”

**Charlotte “Lotty” Goodall** married Daniel Peters in Williamson County, Illinois on 14 September 1842 [Marriage Record A, p. 26]. The tombstone in the White Ash Cemetery in Williamson County that she shares with her husband Daniel states that she died on 20 January 1880, aged 66 years, 4 months, and 12 days, from which her birth is calculated to be 8 February 1814. This year of birth is incorrect by a decade. Census records for Williamson County are consistent about her approximate year of birth. She was 26 in 1850 [p. 283 left], 36 in 1860 [p. 987], 46 in 1870 [p. 124 right], and 56 in 1880 [p. 32B], placing her year of birth about 1824. Four consistent census records about her age, the marriage of her parents in 1819, and the absence of any children in the William Goodall household in 1820 demonstate the tombstone is incorrect about her year death. The census records show that Daniel was a brick mason. He was born on 29 April 1808 and died on 20 August 1893.

**Elizabeth Goodall** was orphaned when she was about 10, widowed when she was 27, and three of her four children were dead before she was 59. She was born on 10 March 1835, according to her tombstone in Lake Creek Cemetery in Williamson County. She married Abram T. Sinks in Williamson County on 3 January 1854 [Marriage Record B, p. 40]. Abram enlisted in Co. C (Capt. Norman’s), 110th Illinois Infantry. He died of dysentery in service on 30 December 1862 in Nashville and is buried in the Nashville National Cemetery, Grave #5683. Elizabeth did not remarry. She applied for and received a pension as a widow of Abram and for her three surviving children: Sarah Jane, William Daniel, and John Henry. Harold Sinks, a grandnephew, and Leon Grant, who was raised on a neighboring farm, remembered her and said she was pretty good-sized for a woman. Several stories about her relate to her smoking. Mary Grant was awed when Elizabeth, who was visiting her grandmother, pulled a pipe out of her apron pocket, stuffed it with tobacco, and lit up. None of the Grant men, let alone women, smoked. Leon Grant related that there were neighborhood dinners. The women would prepare dinner and talk in the house while the men would gather in the yard. Once William Grant violated the well-established conventions and stayed in the house. The women did not appreciate this at all. Elizabeth said, “I’ll fix it.” Knowing of William’s abhorrence of tobacco, she lit up her pipe and then struck up a conversation with William. He soon fled to the open air of the yard. In 1964 Leonard E. Sinks, a grandson of Elizabeth, wrote to his niece Louise (Hood) Couch,

She smoked a clay pipe with a long reed stem, they cost 3 for 10 cents, at drug store or general stores then, and they would give her two or three stems for the pipe, no charge for the stems, she wore a skirt with a big pocket in it, and carried that pipe and her tobacco and matches, all in this one pocket. I’ve seen her many a time go up in the hay loft with that old pipe going full blast, crawling all over the hay looking for eggs or an old setting hen, don’t see to this day why she did not burn both the house and barn down, but this did not happen.

The 1900 census of Williamson County says that she could read but could not write and had four children, only one living [p. 130A]. Census records show the Sinks family farmed. Elizabeth died in Williamson County, Illinois on 10 August 1911 and is buried in Lake Creek Cemetery. After her death her grandchildren cleaned out the smokehouse and found letters that Abram wrote to her during the Civil War.[[36]](#footnote-36)

**Sarah Jane Goodall** was 14 years old and born in Tennessee, according to the 1850 census of Williamson County [p. 262 left]. She was in the household of Richard Goodall, her brother and guardian. She married James R. Maness [sic. Manees] in Williamson County on 4 August 1854 [Marriage Record Bk. B, p. 49]. In 1860 the couple was residing in Union County, Illinois where James was a farmer [p. 755]. In 1900 Jane was residing in the household of a daughter, M.E. Farestook[?] in Union County, who was a farmer [p. 4B]. She was listed as having been born in February 1836 and had 12 children, four living. She could not read or write.

Jane’s daughter Mary applied to be recognized as a citizen of the Mississippi Choctaw Tribe in what became Oklahoma in 1902.[[37]](#footnote-37) She testified before the Dawes Commission that her mother Jane Goodall turned 67 on 7 February 1902, placing her birth about the year 1835, and that Jane had been born in Wilson County Tennessee. She said that Jane was the daughter of William Goodall. The Choctaw blood was through Jane’s mother, name not known, and that the mother was born in Mississippi. In fact, Betsy Phelps, Jane’s mother, was born in Virginia, not Mississippi. Mary stated that when she was about age 10 they moved to Missouri where they stayed 4 or 5 years, and then to Texas.

**Harriet Goodall** was buried in Shiloh Cemetery in Williamson County, according to a memorial posted at findagrave.com which has no photo of the tombstone. Her dates of birth and death are given as 8 Apr 1838 and 9 June 1866. The birth year is consistent with the 1850 census, which lists Harriet in the household of her uncle and aunt, Daniel and Charlotte (Peters) Goodall [p. 283 left]. A biographical sketch of Adam McInturff states the Harriet was his first wife and they were married on 11 September 1858 [p. 132].[[38]](#footnote-38) It said they had four children and he was a farmer. No record of the marriage has been found, but it is confirmed by the marriage records of two of their children, Annie L. McInturff and Isaac H. McInturff, which named Adam McInturff and Harriet Goodall as their parents [Marriage Record 1, p. 78; Marriage Record B, p. 171]. Harriet died in 1866, according to the sketch. Albert married a second time on 14 February 1867 [Williamson Marriage Record A, p. 171]. His bride was Mary A.C. Jones. The 1900 census for their household says that Mary had been married for 23 years and Albert had been married for 32 years [Williamson p. 168A].

**Twelve children of Joab Goodall** have been identified. Nannie (Gray) Parks, a granddaughter of Joab, listed all twelve. Although four were dead before Nannie was even born she was an avid genealogist living near many of her aunts and uncles as well as her mother. Three of the four are buried in the Goodall Cemetery where Joab and his wife Nancy are buried. County records confirm the parentage of some of the children and the 1850 census of Williamson County, taken five years after Joab’s death, lists eight children in the household of Joab’s widow [p. 280 left].

**John Goodall** was the oldest child of Joab and Nancy (Palmer) Goodall. A biographical sketch of John was published in 1887.[[39]](#footnote-39) It explicitly names his parents as Joab and Nancy (Palmer) Goodall [p. 891]. He was born in Wilson County, Tennessee on 16 May 1824 and arrived in Williamson with his parents in 1828. John served as sheriff of Williamson County from 1849 to 1851. In 1856 he married Sarah (Scates) Thorn.[[40]](#footnote-40) A marriage record for the couple has not been found, but John Goodall and Sarah A. Scates were listed as the parents of the bride, Adella Brownlow Goodall, when she married Henry Clay Mitchell in Williamson County on 24 April 1886 [Marriage Record 1, p. 117]. John and Sarah A. Goodall were listed on the 1860 Williamson census, ages 35 and 32 respectively. John was a merchant with $20,000 in real estate and $22,265 in personal property, substantial amounts in Williamson County in 1860. Sarah was born on 1 August 1825 and died on 26 April 1897. Politically John was a conservative Democrat and a Mason. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church. The tombstone that John and wife Sarah A. share in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County gives the date of his birth as 16 May 1826 rather than 1824, as published in the biographical sketch. John died on 9 November 1897 according to his tombstone.

**Amanda Goodall** married James D. Pulley on 8 May 1847 [Marriage Record A, p. 101].[[41]](#footnote-41) In 1850 James was listed as a merchant on the census of Williamson County [p. 284 left]. He was appointed Drainage Commissioner of Williamson County about 1852 and sold over 23,000 acres of swamp land [Erwin, p. 247]. James was active in politics at the outbreak of the Civil War. Daniel Brush identified him as among those who met in Carbondale to promote the secession of Illinois south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.[[42]](#footnote-42) He was arrested in 1861 on suspicion that he was with Illinois men in Paducah who went to Tennessee to join the Confederate army. Erwin wrote of him,

James D. Pully was a leader in the Democratic party during the [Civil] war, and a man of fine personal appearance, and a high order of intelligence. He served two terms in the Legislature, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Illinois Volunteers. His outspoken manner of defending his principles was the cause of some personal feelings between him and Republicans. [Erwin, pp. 252-253]

Like almost all other officers of the 128th Illinois Infantry, James D. Pulley was dismissed from service due to the lack of discipline and high desertion rate. Richard and Charles Goodall, sons of William Goodall and first cousins of Pulley’s wife, served in this regiment.[[43]](#footnote-43) James D. Pulley is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County. He died on 1 January 1866, aged 39 years, 10 months, and 23 days. His date of birth is calculated to be 9 February 1826. After James’ death Amanda applied for and received a widow’s pension [Cert. 148,888]. Rumors that James died of delirium tremors triggered an investigation, with some witness testifying that he did die of that cause. Other witnesses took issue with the rumor and said he died of pneumonia. Even those supporting the applicaiton said that he drank heavily and to excess at the end of his life. John Goodall, Amanda’s brother, testified that James Pulley started to drink when he became a member of the legislature well before the war and although dissipated before enlistment, was in good health at that time. At the time of his discharge he was thin, pale, and coughed up blood. His condition worsened after he was discharged and he died of lung disease. The pension examiner said of Amanda (Goodall) Pulley, “She is a woman of medium intelligence, appears honest and innocent, and very anxious to tell nothing but the truth.” He also said of her that she “…is connected by blood or marriage with all the intelligence, wealth and aristocracy of the county, and witnesses state anything inimical to her interests with much reluctance.”

**William Parke Goodall** was born on 8 January 1827 and died on 7 December 1897, according to his tombstone in Rose Hill Cemetery, Williamson County. He was in the household headed by his mother, Nancy Goodall, in 1850 [p. 280 left]. He married Nancy Ann Spiller on 30 October 1851 in Williamson County [Marriage Record B, p. 31]. Nancy died and is buried in the Goodall Cemetery in Williamson County. No photograph of her tombstone is posted at findagrave.com, but her dates have been transcribed there as 2 January 1832-10 April 1858. He married Martha C. Aikman on 8 December 1859, also in Williamson County [Marriage Record B, p. 228]. Martha was a widow. A license for James Aikman to wed Martha Caroline Herring had been issued in Williamson County on 26 September 1846 [Marriage Applications & Licenses, 1839-1870]. He was listed as a farmer on the 1860 census of Williamson County [p. 821]. In 1865 he served as a trustee of the Town of Marion [Wilcox, p. 74]. In 1880 he and Martha resided in the city of Marion and they were able to afford a servant to housekeeping [p. 51D]. His occupation on the census is illegible. Martha shares the tombstone with her husband and Rose Hill Cemetery. She was born on 20 January 1831 and died on 24 November 1915.

**James Rankin[[44]](#footnote-44) Goodall** is buried in the Goodall Cemetery in Williamson County. His tombstone gives his date of death as 19 July 1854 and the day and month of his birth as 26 July. The year has largely been obliterated by a break in the tombstone. Nannie (Gray) Parks reported the year as 1828. He married Louisa M. Harrison in Williamson County on 20 January 1853 [Marriage Record A, p. 162 & 167 (recorded twice)]. Louisa is reported at findagrave Memorial #28466726 to have remarried after James’ death, taking William Jasper Pope as her husband and after his death, John Gratton Williams in 1872. The Memorial says she had no children by John R. Goodall. Record of her marriage to William Jasper Pope was not found in the state of Illinois. A biographical sketch of David R. Henderson in the Goodspeed Publishing Company’s ***History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, and Williamson Counties, Illinois*** (1887; hereafter Goodspeed] confirms that David’s only sister was Louisa M. Williams [p. 894]. She was born on 23 October 1835 and died on 13 April 1905 according to her tombstone in the Stotlar-Herrin Family Cemetery in Williamson County.

**Turner Goodall** was in the household of his mother, Nancy Goodall, in the 1850 Williamson County census, aged 18 and born in Illinois [p. 280 left]. The Nannie (Gray) Parks papers say that he was in school in Tennessee:

Entered So. Army while in Tenn. Shot in leg in skirmish before the battle of Petersburg, Va.—told comrades to put him under a tree so he would not be run over for them to go on. He bled to death. Body not brought home. Studied for ministry. [image 719]

The 1860 census of Wilson County, Tennessee lists him as aged 28, born in Illinois, and a teacher [p. 316 right]. He was in the household of H.A. Goodall, born in Tennessee and aged 39, making him too young to be Turner’s father. Official records show Turner Goodall, age 29, enlisted in Co. F (Capt. James E. Scobey), 55th (McKoin’s) Tennessee Infantry on 30 December 1861 for one year. The regiment trained at Camp Trousdale in Sumner County, with the roll of Co. F saying they travelled 33 miles to the rendezvous. This is approximately the distance from Lebanon, in Wilson County where Captain Scobey resided, to Camp Trousdale. The 55th was absorbed in the 44th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry about 18 April 1862 after fighting in the Battle of Shiloh. Turner Goodall was assigned to Co. E. In September 1862 he was detailed to the Provost Guard and at least part of the time served at brigade headquarters. The muster roll of March-April 1864 indicates he was back with his company. The May-June muster roll states he was killed in battle near Petersburg, Virginia on 16 June 1864. According to the papers of Nannie (Gray) Parks, he was shot in the thigh, gave his watch and keepsakes to a comrade to take to his folks, and dropped against a tree. The papers say he was serving as a chaplain and did not have to fight but did so when he saw the men being pressed hard.

**Sarah Ann Goodall** died on 10 August 1847 and is buried in the Goodall Cemetery in Williamson County. The tombstone is inscribed “Daughter of J & N Goodall”. Some of date of birth is not readable in the photograph posted at findagrave.com due to a break in through the date. The posted transcription says the date is 19 February 1838. Nannie (Gray) Parks gave only the year, reading it as 1830.

**Harden Goodall** was in the household of his mother, Nancy Goodall, for the 1850 Williamson County census [p. 280 left]. He was aged 16 and born Illinois. Record of this marriage has not been found, but he and H[arriet] E. Pulley are listed as the parents of the bride, Effie Goodall, in the record of her marriage to C.E. Riley on 3 April 1886 [Williamson County Marriage Record 1, p. 122]. Nannie (Gray) Parks gave the date of the marriage as 20 September 1863 [image 720]. In 1860 he was listed in the household of William J. Spiller [p. 846]. Both were tobacconists. Harden Goodall was in business with Martin W. Robertson before the Civil War and from 1868 to 1870 was Sheriff of Williamson County [Goodspeed, pp. 940, 458]. In 1872 and 1873 he served as a trustee of the Town of Marion [Wilcox, p. 75]. His tombstone in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County gives his date of death as 17 June 1895, aged 62 years, 4 months, and 1 day. Nannie (Gray) Parks reported that he drowned [image 720]. His date of birth is calculated to be 16 February 1833. Harriet’s date of death is carved on another side of the obelisk. She died on 30 July 1906, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 10 days. Her birth was 20 September 1836.

**Henry Goodall** is buried in the Goodall Cemetery. The dates are readable on his tombstone, but much of his name has been destroyed by breakage of the stone. He was born on 26 April 1834 and died on 15 July 1849.

**Susan Elizabeth Goodall** shares a tombstone with her husband, William Jackson Spiller, in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County, Illinois. She was born on 30 January 1836 and died on 28 May 1919. He was born on 4 October 1833 and died on 20 May 1923. The couple married on 30 March 1853 in Williamson County [Marriage Record A, P. 164]. The 1860 census listed him as a tobacconist. Susan’s brother Harden, also a tobacconist, was in the household. A biographical sketch of William says that he became a farmer, was a Royal Arch Mason, and a Republican in politics [Wilcox, p. 131]. By 1910 only William and Susan were in the household [p. 11A]. Susan had given birth to 14 children, of whom 10 were living.

**Francis “Frank” “F.M.” Marion Goodall** is the subject a biographical sketch [Goodspeed, pp. 890-891]. He was born on 5 November 1839. His tombstone in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County gives the month as October, but agrees on the day and year. The 1900 census of Williamson County says that he was born in November 1839 [p. 25B]. He married Mary J. Dunaway in 1862. Record of their marriage has not been found, but Frank M. Goodall and Mary J. Dunaway are listed as the parents of Anna D. Goodall on the record of her marriage to James M. Borton on 22 October 1883 in Williamson County [Marriage Record 1, p. 76]. Frank built and ran flour and woolen mills in Marion, which he sold in 1871. In 1873 he built the Goodall Hotel. A later biographical sketch was published [Wilcox, pp. 241-242]. It says he was educated at Eureka College and, with his wife, were founders of the First Christian Church in Marion. He was a strong proponent of Prohibition. Photographs of both F.M. Goodall and his wife are in Wilcox. His occupation was “Capitalist” [p. 71]. Frank was a Republican and a Mason. His wife Mary J. shares the tombstone. She was born on 3 January 1847 and died on 6 January 1906. In 1900 they were listed on the census of Williamson County [p. 25B]. They had been married 36 years and Mary had given birth to 3 children, of whom 1 was living. The living child was a 35-year-old widowed daughter, Annie Barton. Frank died on 31 December 1908.

**Thomas Jefferson Goodall** was born on 9 October 1842 and died on 18 January 1884, according to his tombstone in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County. There is some question as to whether he is actually buried at Rose Hill. Jeana Gallagher transcribed the tombstones in the Old Marion Cemetery, also known as the Aikman Cemetery.[[45]](#footnote-45) She listed Thomas with the same date of death as the one on the tombstone in Rose Hill and an age of 41 years. Thomas is listed in the household of his mother, Nancy, in 1850 [p.280 left]. He married Mary E. Aikman in Williamson County on 3 March 1869 [Marriage Record B, p. 385]. The 1880 census of Williamson County listed him as a livestock dealer. He served as a trustee of the Town of Marion from 1779 through 1883 [Wilcox, p. 75]. Mary was born on 3 March 1849 and died on 27 December 1911.

**Mary Angeline Goodall** and her husband, Henry Gray, are buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Williamson County. Their tombstone gives only the years of birth and death, but their daughter Nannie (Gray) Parks provided the specific dates for their births, deaths, and their marriage [images 724 & 725].[[46]](#footnote-46) Mary Angeline Goodall was born on 10 October 1844 and died on 12 April 1934. She married Henry Gray on 25 December 1862. Henry was born on 16 April 1828 and died on 27 February 1882. The 1870 census records Henry as a farmer with real estate valued at $4,000, more than almost all of his close neighbors [p. 137 right]. He was still farming in 1880, and a 1-month-old daughter not yet named was added to the household [p. 16D]. She would be named Nannie. In 1900 Mary A. Gray was head of a household and her occupation was farming [p. 142A]. In 1910 Mary was still head of a household but listed with no occupation [p. 17B]. She had evidently retired.

**GENERATION 7.**

**William A. Goodall** appears to belong to the William and Betsy (Phelps) Goodall branch of the family, but his parents have not been identified. He resided with Richard, the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Phelps) Goodall in 1850 and 1860. William A. Goodall was aged 6 and 16 in the two censuses [p. 262 left; p. 133 right]. Had William been a child of Richard he almost certainly would have been listed in order of birth with Richard’s children on each census and not listed out of order on both. In 1850 the first child listed is 6-month-old Sarah A[nn], followed by two of Richard’s minor sisters, Elizabeth (aged 15) and Jane (aged 14). The third minor sibling, Harriet (aged 12), was in the household of Daniel and Charlotte (Goodall) Peters. Last in the Richard’s household is William, aged 6. In 1860 the three siblings who were minors were now married and will be discussed below. Richard and Lucinda’s children were listed in order of the ages, starting the Sarah Ann, aged 9, going down to William B., aged 1. Last is William, aged 16. Richard would not have named two living sons by the same name, “William.” Had William A. Goodall been a minor child of William and Betsy, Richard would have applied for bounty land for him as he did for his minor siblings Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, and Harriet. From William’s residence in 1850 and 1860, his age, and Richard’s care for close relatives who were not his own children, it appears that William was a grandson of William and Elizabeth (Phelps) Goodall.

William A. Goodall volunteered for three years of Union service on 15 November 1861 and mustered into Co. K, 60th Illinois Infantry on 17 February 1862. He was 18 and born in Williamson County. When his tour of duty ended, he re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer. The muster roll of the Veteran Volunteers on 22 February 1864 shows him as 20 years old, 5’9” tall, with blue eyes, auburn hair, and a dark complexion. His birth was again given as Williamson County. He suffered a gunshot wound to the left hand, losing a little finger and part of his hand at Jonesboro, Georgia on 1 September 1864. After partial amputation of his finger and hand, the ring finger was paralyzed and he could not hold a musket. He was unfit for the Veteran Reserve Corps and was discharged as disabled at Mound City, Illinois on 12 January 1865. A record from Jefferson Hospital in Jeffersonville, Indiana in his service file listed him as single, residing in Williamson County, Illinois, and Mary A. Lamaster as his closest relative. It added that the wound was caused by a Minnie ball.

After the Civil War William A. Goodall resided in the vicinity of Spillertown, where other children and grandchildren of William and Betsy resided. He moved to Missouri. He married Margaret E. Glover at Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri on 26 August 1868. The 1870 census of Leclede County, Missouri lists William A. Goodall as a painter, 25 years of age and born in Illinois, and Robert A. Goodall, aged 9 months, is in the household along with Margaret [p. 67 right]. In 1880 the family was farming in Phelps County, Missouri. 5-year-old daughter Rosa and two-year-old son Altona were additions to the household [p. 66D]. William A. Goodall died on 23 November 1881 at Arlington, Phelps County, Missouri. He is buried in the Goodall Cemetery in Phelps County, with 1 July 1846 on his tombstone. Margaret then married D.C. Shattack and after his death received a pension as a remarried widow whose later husband had also died. She died on 27 January 1927 in Arlington, Missouri.

**Children of Richard Goodall.** Census records show that Richard and Lucinda had a large family. The household included his orphaned siblings Elizabeth and Jane in 1850 [p. 262 left].

**Sarah Ann Goodall** was aged 6/12 on the 1860 Williamson County census. The return on the marriage license shows that she married Samuel McCormack in Williamson County on 29 June 1870. The couple resided in Williamson County as late as the time of the 1880 census [p. 22B]. Samuel was listed as a farmer.

**Elizabeth Goodall** was born on 28 February 1853 and died on 12 January 1914, according to a transcription of her tombstone in the Jenkins Cemetery in Section 28, East Marion Twp., courtesy of Jeanna Gallagher [http://genealogytrails.com/ill/williamson/cem\_jenkins.html]. Elizabeth married James B. Bradly in Williamson County on 8 April 1879 [Marriage Record 1, p. 25]. The marriage record names the parents of Elizabeth. James was farming at the time of the 1900 census of Williamson County [p. 6A].

**Charles “Charley” Goodall** was born about 1857 according to the Williamson County 1860 census [p. 267]. He married Lydia A. Norman in Williamson County on 11 October 1881 when he was 26 years old [Marriage Record 1, p. 42]. The 1900 census of Williamson County says he was born in March of 1856 and a farmer [p. 142A]. The marriage record names the parents of Charles.

**Lucinda Goodall** was born in 1863 and died in 1949, according to her tombstone in the Maplewood Cemetery in Marion. She married David L. Thompson on 10 July 1884 in Williamson County [Marriage Record 1, p. 87]. The marriage record names Lucinda’s parents. In 1900 David was working as a coal miner, according to the census of Williamson County [p. 3A]. David and Lucinda were living in East Marion Twp. of Williamson County at the time of the 1910 census, where David was butcher in his own shop [p. 16B]. David, 1859-1926, is also buried in Maplewood.

**Harriet Goodall** was born in 1863 and died in 1954, according to her tombstone in Maplewood Cemetery. The 1870 census places her birth at about 1865, which is more likely given the 1863 year of birth of her older sister Lucinda. She married George W. Pulley in Williamson County on 22 January 1883 [Marriage Record 1, p. 64]. The marriage record names the parents of Harriet. He was born in 1861 and died in 1936, according to the tombstone that he and Harriet share. On the 1900 census of Williamson County George is listed as a farmer [p. 6A].

**Martha Goodall** was listed in the Richard Goodall household in 1870 with an age of 3/12 [p. 133 right]. She married John Clanda on 9 November 1889 in Williamson County [Marriage Record G, p. 82]. Further records of Martha and John have not been found.

**Benjamin Goodall** was listed as 8 years old on the 1880 census of Williamson County [p. 22B]. Further records of Benjamin have not been found.

**Children of Charles Goodall.** Charles Goodall is missing from the 1850 and 1880 census. The 1850 census would provide useful evidence about the two oldest children identified below, Cynthia and Richard. Some of the children list one of the parents as born in Mississippi. This is in error and is possibly related to the claim of Charles and his children that they were eligible to be members of the Mississippi Choctaw tribe through Charles’ mother.

**Cynthia Goodall** is listed on the 1860 Williamson County census in the household of William Goodall as 16 years of age, placing her birth at about 1844. Charles and Mary (Goddard) Goodall, however, did not marry until 2 September 1847 in Williamson County, Illinois [Marriage Record A, p. 106]. She has not been found on later records and is presumed to have died young.[[47]](#footnote-47)

**Richard Goodall** is buried in the Clinton Cemetery in Custer County, Oklahoma with the name “Charles R. Goodall” on his tombstone. According to the tombstone he was born on 22 August 1847 and he died on 9 January 1944. The 1940 census of Custer County lists Charles R. Goodall, age 92, with wife Anna, age 45 [p. 7B]. This is the only census listing his given name as “Charles.” The 1860 census does not list a Charles Goodall or a 13-year-old male in his father’s household [p. 64]. It does list a 9-year-old James R. Goodall. In 1870 he is listed at 19 years old in his father’s household as Richard Goodall [Dunklin, Missouri, p. 765 left]. Like his father, he is not found on the 1880 census in any state.[[48]](#footnote-48) As the head of a household, he is listed on the following census records with a birthplace of Illinois:

1900 Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, 32B Richard Goodall, born Aug 1850

Wife Lydia, aged 40, born in Indiana. Both married 28 years.

1910 Murray County, Oklahoma 7A Richard Goodall, aged 59

Wife Lydia, aged 53, born in Indiana. Both married 39 years.

1920 Murray County, Oklahoma, 9B Richard Goodall, aged 70

Wife Bettie, aged 67, born in Indiana[[49]](#footnote-49)

1930 Custer County, Oklahoma, 2A-2B R. Goodall, aged 80, first married at 21

Wife Anna, aged 37, born in Georgia, first married at 19.

1940 Custer County, Oklahoma, 7B Charles R. Goodall, aged 92.

Wife Anna, aged 45, born in Georgia. Stepson Luie Johnson, aged 16, is also listed.

James R. Goodall, Richard Goodall, R. Goodall, and Charles R. Goodall always appear on different decades of the census. All were born in Illinois and the ages are reasonably consistent. Richard Goodall applied for membership in the Choctaw tribe, but there is no record of Charles R. applying.[[50]](#footnote-50) When Mary (Manees) Moore applied for membership in the Mississippi Choctaw Tribe in 1902, she was asked if Charles Goodall, her uncle, and children living. She replied that William Goodall, Richard Goodall, John Goodall, Jane Osborn, Amanda Hill, and Harriett Hill were living [Dawes Packet MCR 6085]. The evidence shows that we are dealing with a single individual, not more than one person.

Richard and his wife both have testimony in Dawes Packet 4957. Richard said on 6 September 1906 that he applied at the same time as his father. Under questioning he testified that he and his wife Bettie were married on 26 November 1872 and she testified they were married in Missouri. There were again married under a Choctaw license in 1899, apparently to remove any question of whether they were married under Choctaw law. The Choctaw license gave her name as Liddy Brown. She testified under oath on 10 November 1902 that she was 45. Liddy and Bettie were the same person. Late in life Richard after Liddy/Bettie died Richard had another wife. Anna Johnson was a widow when she married Richard. A step-son, Luie Johnson, was living in the household in 1930. Like his mother, he was born in Georgia. With the exception of 1940 when he was 92 and had no occupation, census records list Richard as a farmer.

Charles R. Goodall filed pension application as a surviving soldier who served in Co. E, 128th Illinois Infantry in 1931 [#1684131]. The date of enlistment was given as 26 September 1862 and date of discharge as 24 April 1863. The service was in fact performed by Charles, father of Richard/Charles R. The application file itself is not in the National Archives. Senior staff said that many pension files with that high an application number were never turned over to the National Archives.

**William M. Goodall** was born on 1 March 1853 and died on 1 March 1927, according to his tombstone in the Hickory Cemetery in Murray County, Oklahoma. He was listed in the household of Charles and Mary (Goddard) Goodall in the 1860 census of Williamson County, Illinois (p. 64) and Charles identified him as a son in testifying before the Dawes Commission [Dawes Packet 4956]. William Goodall married Mary Ann Elizabeth Evens in Scott County, Missouri on 8 October 1874 [Marriage Record 2, p. 271]. Richard Goodall testified that his brother William married in Scott County in 1874, confirming the identity of William [Dawes Packet 4957]. William was listed as a farmer on the 1900 census of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory [p. 28A].

**Amanda Frances Goodall** died on 4 October 1931 in Young County, Texas, according to her death certificate [#49633]. It says that she was born on 27 December 1858, that Charles and Mary Goodall were her parents, and that G.W. Hill was her husband. George William Hill and Amanda married in Parker County, Texas on 27 July 1876 [Marriage Record 1, p. 133]. The couple shares a tombstone in the Eliasville Cemetery, Young County, Texas. George was born on 18 May 1854 and died on 13 March 1938. The 1920 Stephens County, Texas census lists George as a farmer [p. 6A].

**Nancy Jane Goodall** married Thomas Arms on 15 August 1878 in Parker County, Texas [Marriage Record 1, p. 275]. A memorial stone for Thomas in the Oaklawn Cemetery in Murray County, Oklahoma says that he was born in Providence, Rhode Island in 1850 and died in Indian Territory in 1893. Jane’s 1937 interview about her family’s history is preserved in the Oklahoma Indian & Pioneer Historical Collection, available at ancestry.com. She stated that she married her second husband, John Allen Ozbirn, in 1899 [p. 430]. The 1920 census of Murray County, Oklahoma gives his occupation as farming [p. 8A]. They share a tombstone at Oaklawn Cemetery in Murray County, Oklahoma. He was born on 31 December 1866 and died on 26 August 1942. She was born on 20 September 1860 and died on 7 December 1942 at Hickory, Murray County, Oklahoma. The DAR application of Lora (Arms) Peters, a granddaughter, gives the date of birth of Thomas Arms as 26 November 1850 in Bristol, Rhode Island and date of death as 31 March 1893 at Palmer, Indian Territory.

**Harriet Winnie Goodall** shares a tombstone with her husband, Sam H. Hill, in the Eliasville Cemetery in Young County, Texas. Texas Death Certificate #27751 states that Harriet W. (Goodall) Hill died in Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas on 23 June 1928, and that she was the daughter of Charles Goodall and Mary Goddard. Her birth was on 16 March 1863 in Illinois. Sam was born on 25 April 1858 and died on 22 June 1934. The 1920 Stephens County, Texas census lists him as a farmer [p. 6A].

**Charley Goodall** is buried in Stephens Chapel Cemetery, Dunklin County, Missouri. The tombstone gives his date of death as 18 June 1868 at age 2 years, 7 months, and 16 days and names his parents as Charley and Mary Goodall. This is evidence that his older brother Richard Goodall did not have the first name of “Charles.”

**John W. Goodall** was born in January 1866 according to the 1900 census of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory [p. 6B]. His wife was listed as Mary P. Goodall, born January 1868. They had been married for 10 years. The 1930 census of Murray County lists John as aged 64 and born in Missouri, and wife Mary, aged 61 and born in Tennessee [p. 10A]. His occupation was listed as farmer. It says that he was first married at age 24 and she at age 21.

**Children of Charlotte (Goodall) Peters.** Five children were in the Daniel and Charlotte (Goodall) Peters household children at the time of the 1850 census, three of whom had the Peters surname: John (7), Isaac (4), Mary E. (4/12), and Rhapsody (1). Harriet Goodall (12), not Peters, is listed below Mary E. and above Rhapsody, who also was listed as “Goodall” but was in fact a Peters. Harriet was one of the minor orphans of William and Betsy. Rhapsey E. Peters, not Goodall, is listed in the normal order in the family on the 1860 census with an age of 11. In addition, Chs. [Charles] (9), Richard (7), Nancy (5), and Lucinda (9/12) are in the household. No additional children are listed in 1870. Mary Elizabeth (Peters) Bowman named twelve children of Daniel and Charlotte when applying for pension after her husband died: John, Isaac, William, Mary Elizabeth (herself), Rapsy, Charley, Richard, Nancy, Daniel, Susan, and Lucinda. This list is in order of their birth.

**John Peters** was aged 7 on the 1850 Williamson County census, placing his birth about 1843 [p. 262 left]. He is in the household of Daniel and Charlotte Peters in 1860, aged 17 [Williamson County p. 987]. He has not been found on subsequent records.

**Isaac Peters** was aged 4 on the 1850 Williamson County census, placing his birth about 1846 [p. 262 left]. He is listed the 1870 Mortality Schedule of Williamson County, Illinois, aged 28 and having died in September (1849) [p. 1371 right]. The cause of death was murder.

**Rhapsody “Rapsey” E. or C. Peters** was aged 1 on the 1850 Williamson County census [p. 262 left]. She was in the Daniel and Charlotte Peters household in 1880, aged 30 [p. 32D]*.* Her occupation, like her mother’s, was keeping house. In 1900 she resided in the J.W. and Lucinda (Peters) Wade household in Carbondale, Jackson County [p. 1B] and was still in their household in 1910 [p. 1B]. In 1910 her occupation was listed as “Own income.” She is buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in Carterville, Williamson County, Block 4, Lot 10. Her tombstone says she was born on 4 June 1851 and died on 10 June 1911.

**Mary Elizabeth Peters** was aged 4/12 in the Daniel and Charlotte Peters household in Williamson County in 1850 [p. 283 left]. She married John Andrew Bowman in Williamson County on 22 February 1873 [Marriage Record C, p. 253].[[51]](#footnote-51) He served in Co. D, 81st Illinois Infantry. Bowman’s first marriage, to Elizabeth “Lizzie” Smith, ended with her death perhaps 6 weeks before he married Mary. Andrew Bowman was 5’7,” had auburn hair, blue eyes, light complexion, and was born in Bavaria. The pension file shows that like many Germans, John Andrew Bowman went by his middle name. By occupation he was a brick moulder. He enlisted for 3 years, mustering in on in 26 Aug 1862 as a private and was promoted to corporal before the war ended. He suffered from sunstroke at Vicksburg about 6 July 1863, less than a week after the Confederate defenders surrendered the city and their army. He mustered out on 5 Aug 1865, by which time he had been promoted to corporal. The 1880 census of Williamson County lists John as “A. Bowman,” gives his occupation as brick maker, and his birthplace as Bavaria [p. 10B]. John and Mary share a tombstone in Maplewood Cemetery in Marion, Williamson County with questionable years of birth and death. John was born in 1836 and died in 1917, according to the tombstone. The pension file gives the dates of his birth and death as 28 July 1836-6 February 1917. Mary was born in 1852, according to the tombstone, but she as listed on the 1860 census and the 1900 census gives her birth as January 1850. Her year of death was not carved on the tombstone, but the Illinois Statewide Death Index, 1916-1950 lists it as 29 January 1922 in Williamson County. Andrew Bowman named all of his children and their dates of birth in a questionnaire sent to pensioners. Based on his date of marriage to Elizabeth, their children were John D., A.G, Loy, Daisy, Rapsy, Charlies, and Edd.[[52]](#footnote-52)

**Charles Peters** was in the Daniel and Charlotte (Goodall) Peters household in Williamson County in 1860 [p. 987] and 1870 [p. 124 right], aged 9 and 19. His tombstone in the Oddfellow’s Cemetery in DuQuoin, Perry County, Sec. H-46-7 gives his years of birth and death as 1852 and 1910. Research on Charles is handicapped by his absence from 1880 and later census records. He married Rebecca Jenkins in Williamson County on 16 May 1875 [Marriage Record D, p. 61]. He married a second time on 22 April 1889 in Jackson County, Illinois [Marriage Register 1875-1895]. Eva Ray was his bride. She is also buried in Oddfellow’s Cemetery in Duquoin. No photograph of her grave is posted at findagrave.com, but the location of the grave is given as Sec. F-41-5.[[53]](#footnote-53) Hattie E. Winn, a daughter of Charles Peters, joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the services of the elder John Goodall of Orange [DAR Member #591156]. Her application gives the dates of birth and death of Charles as 18 March 1853-1910.[[54]](#footnote-54) She gave Eva’s full name as Eva Parthena Ray and date of birth as 1 May 1868 in Murray County, Kentucky and her date of death as 1 September 1900 in DuQuoin, Perry County, Illinois when applying for DAR membership. She would have been about 23 when her father Charles died and would have had personal knowledge about him and his second wife.

**Richard Peters** was aged 7 in the Daniel and Charlotte Peters household in 1860 [p. 987] and age 18 in their household in 1870 [p. 124 right]. Richard Peters was struck and killed by an automobile on 16 February 1942, according to the Chicago Tribune on the following day [p. 11]. DAR applications give Richard’s date of birth as 29 September 1853. They identify his wife as Hattie Elizabeth Sweet, born on 16 October 1850 in Adrian, Michigan and died on 20 October 1924 in Chicago. They married in Christian County, Illinois on 20 December 1876 [Marriage Record B, p. 110].

**Nancy Peters** was aged 5 in the Daniel and Charlotte Peters household in 1860 [p. 987]. She married William Pierce on 11 December 1879 in Williamson County, Illinois [Marriage Record 1, p. 22]. The marriage record names her parents. Subsequent records have not been found.

**Susan Peters** was aged 3 on the 1860 census [p. 987], aged 12 on the 1870 census [p. 124], and aged 21 on the 1880 census of Williamson County [pp. 32D-33A]. She was listed in the household of Daniel and Charlotte Peters on all three censuses. Susan F. Peters married H. Thompson in Williamson County at Daniel Peters’ on 28 June 1888 with her age listed as merely 21 [Marriage Record F, p. 330]. The 1910 census of Williamson County lists her age as 50 [p. 23B]. Her husband’s name was given as “Harry” and he was in the shoe repair business. Her tombstone in the Oakwood Cemetery, Carterville, Williamson County says that she died on Memorial Day 1923 with no date of birth or age [Block 4, Lot 10]. Memorial Day fell on May 28th that year.

**Lucinda Peters** was aged 9/12 in the household of Daniel and Charlotte Peters in 1860, placing her year of birth as 1859 [p. 987]. She married James W. Wade in Williamson County on 29 December 1889 [Marriage Record G, p. 304]. In 1900 the family resided in Carbondale, Jackson County [p. B1]. James was a saloon keeper. In 1910 the Jackson County census also gives James’ occupation as bar keeper [p. 1B]. In 1920 they resided in Blairsville Twp. of Williamson County, which included the west portion of Herrin [p. 11A]. James was a coal miner at that time. James W. and Lucinda Wade share a tombstone in Oakwood Cemetery in Carterville. The tombstone says that he was born in 1855 and died in 1926 and that she was born in1862 and died in 1927. The Illinois Statewide Death Index, 1916-1950, gives James’ date of death as 10 May 1926 and Lucinda’s as 30 September 1927.

**Children of Elizabeth (Goodall) Sinks.** All four children of Elizabeth (Goodall) Sinks, the husband of one child, and two of their three wives of another child are buried with Elizabeth in a row in Lake Creek Cemetery in Williamson County, Illinois. All have tombstones.

**Sarah Jane Sinks** was born on 20 February 1855 and died on 17 September 1870. When Elizabeth applied for a pension, Sarah Jane was named as a child left by her husband and her date of birth given. Sarah Jane married Gustavus Henry Dorris on 2 February 1873 [Marriage Record C, p. 241. He is buried next to her, born 2 August 1847 and died 27 February 1923.

**William Daniel Sinks** was born on 6 January 1857 and died on 27 September 1953. When Elizabeth applied for a pension William D. Sinks was named as a child left by her husband and his date of birth given. William married (1) Mary Elizabeth Dorris on 3 March 1881 [Marriage Record E, p. 180], (2) Charlotte J. (Harris) Hathaway, widow of Thomas Hathaway, on 6 May 1908 [Marriage Record L, p. 494], and (3) Mary Ann (Jenkins) McInturff, widow of William Albert McInturff[[55]](#footnote-55) on 18 October 1917 [License #7648]. The first two wives are buried in Lake Creek Cemetery. Mary Elizabeth Dorris died on 23 August 1906, aged 47 years, 4 months, and 11 days. Her calculated date of birth is 12 April 1859. Charlotte J. died on 31 October 1910, aged 39 yrs. 10 m. From this a date of birth of 31 December 1870 is calculated. Mary Ann is buried in Shiloh Cemetery in Williamson County where she shares a tombstone with her first husband, William A. McInturff. She died on 21 October 1842.

**Charlotte Alice Sinks** was born on 9 April 1859 and died in childhood on 6 February 1862. Charlotte was listed in the Abram and Elizabeth (Goodall) Sinks household in 1860 in Williamson County with an age on 1 year [p. 193]. She is buried in “Sinks row” with her siblings and mother Elizabeth at Lake Creek Cemetery. The 1900 census states that Elizabeth and four children, only one of whom was living [p. 130A]. Only three children were named in Elizabeth’s pension application, evidence that one had died prior to the application.

**John Henry Sinks** was born on 12 November 1861 and died on 20 November 1893. When Elizabeth applied for a pension John Henry was named as a child left by her husband and his date of birth given. He was unmarried.

**Children of Sarah Jane (Goodall) Manees.**  Mary E. (Manees) Moore, daughter of Sarah Jane Goodall, testified before the Dawes Commission that she had one sister who died in infancy, seven deceased brothers, and three living brothers: Monroe, Charles, and Fred [Dawes Packet MCR 6085]. When asked if any of the deceased brothers left children, she responded that they all died unmarried, implying that they died without issue.

**James Monroe Manees** is listed at findagrave.com as buried in the Corning Cemetery, Clay County, Arkansas with dates of birth and death of 18 June 1853-29 August 1928. No photograph of his tombstone is posted, however. In 1920 he is listed as Monroe M. Manees on the census of New Madrid County, Missouri [p. 39B]. His wife Parth and an unmarried sister-in-law Nancy Broglin in the household.

**Marshall Manees** was in the James and Sarah Manees household in Union County in 1860, aged 2 [p. 755]. He has not been found on subsequent records.

**Jerome Manees** was in the household with James and Sarah (Goodall) Mannes in Union County in 1860, aged 6/12 [p.755]. He has not been found on subsequent records.

**Charles Richard Manees** of Alexander County, Illinois married Adella Hoffman of Union County in Union County on 21 March 1889 [Marriage Record 7, p. 250]. His middle name is given in the marriage record. The 1900 census says that Charles was born in August of 1861 and wife Della J. was born in May of 1875, both in Illinois [p.307A]. The Illinois Statewide Death Index, 1916-195 gives Charles’ death as in Alexander County on 3 August 1943.

**Mary E. Manees** headed a household in 1900 when she was listed as M.E. Fanestook[?], a widow born in June 1865 [p. 4B]. She had given birth to no children. Jane Manees, born February 1836, was in the household and listed as her mother. On 3 February 1903 the Dawes Commission rejected the legal attempt of Mary E. Moore to recognized as a member of the Mississippi Choctaw Indians. She identified her parents as James R. Manees, decd., and Jane Goodall. Mary was 36 and claimed to be 1/8 Choctaw. She was listed as residing in the Chickasaw Nation. The enrollment card listed her husband as William M. Moore , but in testimony before the Dawes Commission on 19 July 1902 that she said his name was Jack Moore [Dawes Packet MCR 6085]. She further said that she had no children living. She said she was raised in Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois until she was about 10, and then moved to Missouri, and then Texas. She also had living in Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and then back to Illinois.

**John Fred Manees** married Rachel Ollis on 11 February 1894 in Williamson County, Illinois [Marriage Record H, p. 174]. Fred and Rachel are buried in Herrin City Cemetery in Williamson County. His death certificate gives his birth as on 11 November 1871 in Union County, Illinois and his death as on 29 April 1940 in Herrin, Williamson County. The death certificate names his parents. Rachel was born in 1873 and died in 1947 according to her tombstone.

**Children of Harriet Goodall.** Four McInturff children born before Adam’s second marriage are in the household on 1870 Williamson County census.

**Mary E.M. McInturff** was born about 1859, according to the 1860 Williamson County census [p. 871]. She married Henry Basinger on 10 October 1875 in Williamson County [Marriage Record D, p. 171]. Henry and Mary were listed on the 1920 Williamson County census, aged 65 and 62, living in East Marion Pct. [p. 15B]. They appear to be listed in the same precinct, ages 75 and 72, with their names garbled as Mary Basinger, male, and Jane Basinger, wife and female [p. 119]. Her tombstone in the Hollywood Forever Cemetery in Los Angeles gives her years of birth and death as 1850-1934.

**Isaac H. McInturff** was born on 7 June 1860 and died on 8 July 1946, according to his tombstone in the Polo Cemetery, Noble County, Oklahoma. He married Emma Jane Basinger in Williamson County on 26 November 1882 [Marriage Record 1, p. 54]. She shares his tombstone.

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**Annie L. McInturff** died on 7 August 1893 at age 31 years, 1 months, and 14 days, according to her tombstone in Fountain Church Cemetery in Williamson County. From this a date of birth of 6 June 1879 is calculated. She married John Bell Hudgens in Williamson County on 27 November 1869 [Marriage Record 1, p. 78]. His tombstone gives his dates of birth and death as 1861-1944.

**William McInturff** was born on 29 August 1864 and died on 17 May 1909, according to his tombstone in Shiloh Cemetery in Williamson County. However, no photograph of the tombstone is posted at findagrave.com . William married Mary A. Jenkins, 20 September 1891 [Marriage Record G, p. 273]. After William’s death Mary married William Daniel Sinks, son of Elizabeth (Goodall) Sinks and first cousin of William McInturrff.

**Summary and Advice.** Two Goodall brothers settled in Williamson County from Wilson County, Tennessee: William Goodall and Joab Goodall. William was the elder of the two, but arrived in Williamson later, probably after 1842. Joab arrived in 1828 before Williamson was formed from Franklin County. Both died about 1845, leaving many children, most of whom remained in Southern Illinois. Their lineage back to England is:

Parke Goodall, ante 1770 Orange County, Virginia - 1826 Wilson County Tennessee.

John Goodall, ante 1721-1792, died Orange County, Virginia

Charles Goodall, 1684 Leicestershire, England – 1759 Caroline County, Virginia

John Goodall, unknown – circa 1719 Leicestershire, England.

My research on the Goodall family began in the 1970 and was fairly intense in the 1980s. The work of Nannie (Gray) Parks was of great assistance in my research on the Goodall family. She had successfully traced the lineage of William and Joab back to Charles Goodall. However, I had access to records not available to her and discovered that John Goodall was born a decade or more earlier than had previously been estimated. I also had located the signatures of four men named “John Goodall” who were adults in Virginia at the time of the American Revolution. John, the grandfather of William and Joab, was neither a sergeant in the Virginia State Cavalry nor an officer in the Convention Guard stationed at the Albemarle Barracks. He supported the Revolution by remitting Continental currency to the Virginia Continental Loan office, providing beef, and paying taxes that supported the war. He did serve as a lieutenant in the Orange County militia during the French and Indian War, and four of his older sons did perform active military duty during the Revolution. Work of the Gaggle of Goodalls, with whom I was associated late in its existence, provided much information about Charles Goodall which I had not found, and information about John Goodall of England about whom I knew nothing.

Like other genealogists, I have built off the work of predecessors while taking advantage of access to records that were not accessible to those predecessors. I had good fortune to find and correspond with two other Goodall researchers, Hattie (Peters) Winn and Lora (Arms) Peters. Communicating with others working on the same line provides extra motivation and the benefits of the research of others. In reviewing my own work from 40 to 50 years ago, I realized how fortunate I was to ask people who remembered my great great grandmother, Elizabeth (Goodall) Sinks, what they could tell me about her. What they told me made her a real person, more than just someone with dates of birth, marriage, and death. That brought her to life. Those doing research now should do the same and write down what they remember of older relatives who are no longer with us.

**Appendix I: John Goodall Signatures**

**Sgt. John Goodall, Jr., Virginia State Cavalry**

**Pension File, National Archives**

Text

Description automatically generated with low confidence

**John Goodall of Orange County (ante 1721-1792)**

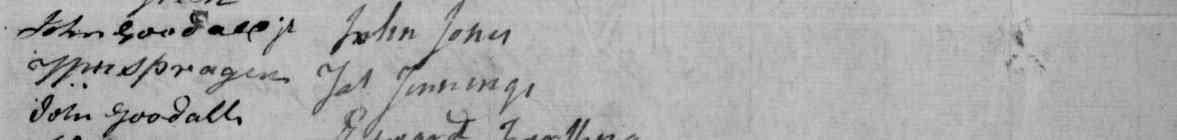
**Original Will, 22 February 1792, Library of Virginia**

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

**John Goodall & John Goodall, Jr. of James City County**

**James City County Petition to House of Delegates, 8 November 1787, Library of Virginia**



**Ensign John Goodall, Convention Guard (John Goodall, Jr. of Orange County)**

**John Lane Bounty Land File, Library of Virginia**

A close-up of a document

Description automatically generated with low confidence

1. I became a member of this group in its late days and well after the breakthrough to England was made. I have not examined the English records myself. They were summarized and in some cases transcribed in the six-part timeline, ***The Goodall Family of Warwickshire & Leicestershire, England, and Caroline, Hanover, Louisa, Orange & Greene Counties of Virginia and Points South and West*** (October 2004). A copy of this document has been provided to the Genealogy Society of Southern Illinois. The group was led by Dottie Gibson, Lonnie Goodall, and Clara Lewis. The first two are deceased and I have been unable to contact Clara Lewis. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Documents in her papers are cited with the image number from the appropriate Film/Digital Notes at this site. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This is the order in which they are named in the will. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. On 28 October 1730 Charles Goodall also petitioned the Executive Council of Virginia for 400 acres of land in Hanover County that had been surveyed about 1732 for James Terry, but had not been patented [*Ibid*., p. 230]. It is possible that the petitioner was the junior Charles Goodall, although he may have been too young. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. No references to Charles Goodall have been found in the ***Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy***. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Virginia encouraged settlement by granting right to land for those who would immigrate or paid for others to immigrate were entitled to 50 acres per person. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Charles of Hanover was the father of Parke Goodall of the Hanover Independent Company, commanded by Patrick Henry. This company marched when it was discovered that Gov. Dunmore had removed the gunpowder from the powder magazine in Williamsburg. This Parke Goodall should not be confused with his first cousin, Parke, son of the elder John of Orange. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Orange and Louisa were adjacent in 1743, and in 1761 Albemarle absorbed the western part of Louisa County and was also adjacent to Orange. Today this land would be in Albemarle County with Greene County adjacent to Albemarle on the north. Greene County formed from Orange in 1838. At the time of the 1840 federal census, no Goodalls were listed in Orange, but direct descendants of John Goodall, including his son Richard, were listed in Greene County. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The remaining 290 acres was purchased by John of Orange from John Eubanks of Louisa on 8 November 1752 [Deed A, pp. 488-489]. He also purchased 200 acres in Louisa on 14 March 1758 from John and Sarah Snow [Deed D, pp. 45-47]. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The date of the transaction is illegible, apparently from water damage. The deed was recorded on 26 October 1765 immediately between two other deeds from Moses Harris and his wife that were dated 24 October 1760. The two other deeds also had a memorandum of livery of seisin signed by John Goodall. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The oath of abjuration renounced any allegiance to James Francis Edward Stuart, Catholic pretender to the throne, or his descendants. The Tobacco Law required sheriffs and constables to take an oath that they would report any tobacco prepared for shipment that had not been inspected [***Hening’s Statutes***, Vol. V, pp. 151-152]. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Land Tax Lists in the Library of Virginia begin in the year 1782. In the early years a complete list for a county was reported only every few years, and lists of alterations and corrections in the base list were reported in lieu of complete lists. No alterations in Goodall land were reported in 1783. However, the attorney for Sarah, widow of John Goodall, Jr., obtained a record of Goodall tax assessments from 1782 through 1837 for Orange County and from 1838 through 1857 fore Greene County, which was created from Orange in 1838 to support her application for a widow’s pension [W5284, images 77-81]. John Goodall was assessed for 1,057 acres of land in 1783 even though neither the list of alterations nor deeds show a change in his land holdings. John Goodall, Jr. was assessed for 200 acres again in 1783. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. There is a good match between the signature assigning the warrant to Baythorp and the signature of John Goodall, Jr. of James City County, Virginia on petition to the legislature dated 9 December 1785 and 8 November 1787. See Appendix I for the former. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Overviews of the regiment are found in several articles and books. See “Virginia’s Soldiers in the Revolution,” ***The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography***, Vol. XXI (1913), p. 345; Sanchez-Saavedra, E.M.: A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1774-1787 (1978), pp. 117-122. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Many researchers have identified Elinor as the daughter of John Davis, whose will is recorded in Spotsylvania County [Will Bk. 1, pp. 223-224]. John Davis signed his will on 14 March 1733. Elinor and her sister Elizabeth were to have four cows and calves, one feather bed, and furniture on their wedding day. John’s wife Elizabeth was “great with child” and if a daughter, was to have the same as her sisters. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. SAR for legacy reasons accepts service at the Battle of Pt. Pleasant as Revolutionary service, even though historians now recognize this to be a colonial event. According to John Rush (R9090), who was in the company, Nalle’s company was among 300 men guarding the baggage under Col. Slaughter. Rush said he was not in the Battle because they did not arrive until the Indians were routed. Consequently SAR does not recognize service as Revolutionary service. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Sanchez-Saavedra, E.M.: ***A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1775-1787*** (1978), p. 52 and Heitman, Francis B.: ***Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army*** (1914), p. 511. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The April-May roll is in the National Archives. The June roll was originally published in ***The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography***, Vol. 1 (1894), pp. 458-460 and reprinted in Bentley, Elizabeth Petty: ***Virginia Military Records*** (1983), pp. 1-3. W.W. Scott published an abstract of the list and stated the original document was in the possession of John Willis of Gordonsville, “a great grandson” [of Capt. Ambrose Madison] [***History of Orange County, Virginia*** (1907)]. Subsequent rolls in the National Archives are a payroll for Capt. Burton’s company for January and February 1780 and a muster roll for Burton’s company for January through July 1780. A payroll from Burton’s company for January through July 1780 is in James Burton’s Bounty Land File in the Library of Virginia. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Ham’s affidavit is dated 29 April 1834 but it is in an 1851 Rejected Bounty Land file in the Library of Virginia. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Margaret McKinney Goodall almost certainly was named for her maternal grandmother, the first wife of the elder John Goodall. Mary Cudding Goodall appears to have been named for her paternal grandmother, the wife of Joseph Davis. Joseph Davis died testate in Orange County, making bequests to wife Mary, daughter Sarah Davis, and others [Will Bk. 4, pp 89-90; WS 7 August 1799; WP 6 September 1803]. Some researchers have identified Mary as the daughter of John Cudding of Orange County. Joseph Davis also made a bequest to daughter Elizabeth Goodall and is identified as the father of the bride for Elizabeth’s marriage to David Goodall [Marriage Register 1, p. 32]. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. There was no sign of a tombstone for either Parke or Franky when I visited the farm in the 1980s. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. From 1793 through 1816 David had been assessed for 112 acres. The recorded sale of 192 acres does not have an obvious explanation. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. John D. Goodall, son of John (Jr.), and his wife should not be confused with John Davis Goodall and his wife of Tennessee. John Davis Goodall was the son of William Goodall, brother of Isaac. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. William Goodall died testate in Smith County in 1812 and was old enough to have a child born about 1778. However, he married Lucy Davis in 1785 and no made bequests to a Charles Goodall. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Many posted family trees name James Tilford as Sally’s husband. Nannie (Gray) Parks (1880-1960) of Williamson County, Illinois listed the husband as James Tilford or John Tilford in her papers collected under Williamson County Pioneers (e.g., image 555). I have not found the specific evidence leading previous researchers to believe that Sally’s husband was or might have been James. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The eldest female in John Tidwell’s household in 1840, presumably Sally, was aged 60-70, placing her birth in the 1770’s. Parke Goodall posted bond to marry on 9 February 1788, evidence that the 1830 age for the eldest female is correct. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. John Tilford acquired shares of the dower before the death of Frances and purchased property that had been in the dower after her death, which he subsequently transferred to William H. Tilford. A dispute arose over the payment for some of the assets. William Goodall, decd., had on 17 January 1837 conveyed his interest in Parke’s estate to John Tilford [unrecorded] and on 1 August 1842 conveyed 1/9th undivided interest in the 100 acres on which Frances was living to John Tilford [Wilson Deed Bk. U, p. 122. William’s children were apparently given notice of the suit should William’s conveyance been disputed, which it was not. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Battle, J.H., W.H. Perrin, & G.C. Kniffin: ***Kentucky: A History of the State*** (1885), pp. 678-679. The biographical sketch is in the section on Butler County. A biographical sketch of James L. Sweat is also found in this book [p. 678]. This sketch says that Susan was the daughter of William and Frances Goodall. The name of Susan’s father is in error. The account of his brother John Turner Goodall is correct and confirmed by the will of Parke Goodall. The William Goodall found in Wilson County was a son of Parke Goodall and married to Elizabeth “Betsy” Phelps. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. The information for both Charlotte and her husband is posted at findagrave.com. Walter Buckingham is credited with preparing the transcript in 1976 on which the postings for both husband and wife. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. See Sinks, John D.: “Support for the Confederacy in Southern Illinois and Its Consequences,” in an issue of Saga not published at the time of this writing. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. See Sinks, John D.: “Support of the Confederacy in Southern Illinois and Its Consequences,” to be published in another issue of Saga. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. This letter and the letter from the postmaster are in Charles Goodall’s Civil War military service file in the National Archives. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Many family trees posted at ancestry.com link Mary, wife of Charles, to a 72-year-old widow, Mary E. Goodall. This is the widow of William, son of Charles, a decade younger than the widow of Charles. She too had “Elizabeth” as her middle name. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission, was authorized in 1893 and endeavored to persuade the tribes to cede their tribal title to lands and allot land to individual members of the tribe. It undertook identifying tribe member, which produced Enrollment Cards and packets of correspondence, including testimony of people seeking to be recognized as tribe members. The Enrollment Cards and Dawes Packets are available on-line in the Native American collection at fold2.com. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. There were three adult William Corders on the 1850 Williamson County census, two with a middle initial of “C.” They had wives other than Frances or “Franky.” [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. A photocopy of one of these and transcriptions of the others are in Sinks, John D. & Karen M. Cain: ***Sinks: A Family History*** (1979). A photograph of Elizabeth from a tintype is also in the book. This book traces Elizabeth’s descendants down to 1979. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. For further information about the Dawes Commission, see footnote 32 and Mary’s testimony below. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Wilcox, J.F.: ***Historical Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois*** (1905), hereafter Wilcox. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Goodspeed Publishing Company’s ***History of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, and Williamson Counties, Illinois*** (1887), p. 891, hereafter Goodspeed. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. There are several gaps in Williamson County marriage records. 1856 falls in one of those gaps. The year of the marriages was stated in Goodspeed. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Her name was spelled “Amandia” in the record. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Daniel Harmon Brush Papers, 1813-1890, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, p. 197. I am indebted to Christopher A. Schnell, Ph.D., Manuscripts Curator at the Library, for information from the original memoirs. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. For further information see Sinks, John D.: “Support for the Confederacy in Southern Illinois and Its Consequences,” in an issue of Saga not published at the time of this writing. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Nannie (Gray) Parks identified Sarah Ann Rankin and her husband William Palmer as the parents of Nancy Palmer, wife of Joab. Sarah would have been the maternal grandmother of James. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. <http://genealogytrails.com/ill/williamson/cem_aikman.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Both pages were typed and have hand-written updates. The typed content of Image 724 is far more complete and obviously that later one typed. Some of the handwritten updates made on 724 were not made on 725, including a correction of the date of marriage of Mary and Henry from the 24th to the 25th and the addition of Henry’s place of birth as Morgantown, West Virginia. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Whether born about 1844 or 1848, she would have been old enough to marry before the Charles Goodall family left Illinois after the Civil war. A statewide search of the Illinois marriage records using both the Illinois State Archives’ Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900 and the Illinois County Marriages, 1810-1840 at familysearch.org do not list a marriage. The Dunklin County, Missouri marriage records prior to 1872 are not extant. A statewide search of Missouri County Marriage, Naturalization, and Court Records, 1800-1991 does not list a marriage and the index at the beginning of Dunklin County Marriage Record 1 (1872-1881) does not include her name. A search of Dunklin County census records for women with the given name “Cynthia” fails to find a person who is close to fitting what is known of Cynthia Goodall. It appears that she died before 1870. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Richard Goodall, aged 28 and born in Illinois is listed on the 1880 census of White County, Arkansas [p. 62A]. Residing with her were two sisters, Josephine (21) and Ida (19). The parents of all three were born in Illinois. This does not fit what is known of the family of Charles and Mary (Goddard) Goodall. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. There is evidence that Lydia and Bettie were the same person. In both 1910 and 1920 the place of birth of the wife is listed as Indiana, her father’s birth as in England, and her mother’s birth as in Germany. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. James R. Goodall, son of James R. and Jane Goodall (both decd.), become a member of the Cherokee Tribe as the husband of a Cherokee [Enrollment Card 5356], but there is no indication that the father James R. Goodall was the James R. Goodall named as a son of William Goodall in the Wilson County chancery suit. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Mary’s middle initial was “E” according to the 1850 and 1860 census. The marriage record gives the middle initial of the bride as “A.” The couple shares a tombstone in Maplewood Cemetery in Williamson County, with John’s middle initial “A” and Mary’s middle initial “E.” Nannie (Gray) Parks wrote that Mary, daughter of Daniel and Charlotty, married John A. Bowman and named four of their children [image 554]. Mary is listed as 4/12 years old in the 1850 census. The tombstone erroneously states her year of birth as 1852. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. The pension file provides information about Andrew’s parents, siblings, and his children by his first wife. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. In December 2022 I searched the area of Sec. F-41 and failed to find her tombstone. Several large obelisk tombstones had fallen with the inscriptions facing the ground. There were also unmarked lots in this section. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. A note on her applications states that a number of documents were returned to her. She was about 23 when her father died and was in a position to know his birthday without written documentation. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. William Albert McInturff was the son of Adam and Harriet (Goodall) McInturff. Harriet was a daughter of William Goodall. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)