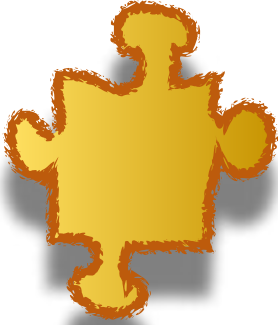


Cousins

I do not like distributing incomplete documents or documents with errors. But if I wait until this is "good and done" it will be a very, very, long time in coming.

This document is a work in progress and a significant amount of research is needed. I have completed the Fourth generation. I am beginning work on the Fifth generation in our Conundrum. I am hoping that by distributing it now you will read the document and email back comments, corrections, suggestions, and any documentation that will help complete these early Choates into families.

Cousin
William T.



Southern Choate Conundrum

The pre-1865 Families^{©1}

The largest challenge or conundrum in assembling our Choate genealogy is determining the families of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Generations. (i.e., children born between ~1740 and ~1865).

The Conundrum — Four of our six *Third Generation* male ancestors migrated between ~1742 and ~1754 from Maryland to the Southside of Virginia and then into North Carolina and Tennessee. Subsequent generations continued to migrate south and west. These frontier families left little in terms of properly documented genealogical records that survived. Hundreds of Choate names and associated dates can be found in land records, court records, church records, and other surviving civil records of these early ancestors. However, sorting these records and extracting the relationships and family association of these names is a major research challenge (*The Conundrum*).

The 1740-1865 time period has a **great** number of internet propagated errors. It is the time period that requires significantly more research and documentation. The goal of the choatesofthesouth.org website is to discover and sort the records so that we have a good basis for defining the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Generation family units. We want to share original source documentation (e.g., government records, church records, court records, land records, ledgers, and other surviving records) in order to correctly place our early ancestors into our family tree. The website provides a means for the submission and sharing of documentation and a forum for discussion of how to fit all the early pieces together. The website is a hobby. It is not worked on everyday, week or month. The sections below on the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth “Conundrum” generations provide the author’s most recent sorting of these early generations. It is an ongoing process. These results differ from other researchers and this difference is the main reason why the choatesofthesouth.org website was built — so that we can share documentation and solve *The Conundrum*.

Unfortunately, there is practically no documentation to identify the names of the female relations, mothers/sisters/wives, of the early frontier males. It was a complex and costly process to obtain an official marriage certificate. The Virginia Colonial Assembly recognizing this difficulty in 1741 passed a bill that made the posting of Banns the legal equivalent of a marriage certificate². Banns were a notice informing the local community of a couple’s plans to wed and to be legal the Banns had to be read three weeks in a row by a government official or a Church of England clergy. On the frontier it was difficult to find a government or church official to read and record the Banns. In most cases, the local community simply accepted a couple’s announcement to marry and no paper record was made. Marriage records, if found, typically provide information that would aid one in establishing the father, mother, or siblings’ names.

Frontier life was HARD. Many children didn’t survive until adulthood. One in ten infants died before they were a year old, and four in ten children died before the age of six. Males who survived to age 20 in the pre-1865 time period had a life expectancy of 40 to 45 years.³ Generally, it is reported that frontier woman married around or before the age of eighteen. Most women repeated the two- or three-year cycle of pregnancy-birth-nursing an average of eight to ten times between marriage and menopause. Frontier wives would often have seven to ten children. It was not uncommon to have more than twelve. Nearly one in five women died from causes associated with childbirth.

Large frontier families were very common. From a social viewpoint “Children were a gift from God and not to be questioned or planned”. From an economic viewpoint the family was a work force that provided sustenance and a pathway to wealth. Land was abundant and costs were low on the frontier. The clearing of land, tending crops, tending livestock, hunting, gathering wild crops, and operating a household involved large inputs of labor. Many of these tasks could be performed by young children.

Accurate family units for later generations (i.e., post-1865) can be built using the US Census as primary source data. Prior to 1850 only the Head of Household name was given in the census. Many of the 1790 to 1840 Census records have been lost, particularly those taken along the frontier. The 1850 US Census was the first census to provide the names of those living in a household. The names were written beginning with the “*father and mother; or if either, or both, be dead, begin with some other ostensible head of the family; to be followed, as far as practicable, with the name of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the other inmates, lodgers and borders, laborers, domestics, and servants.*” It was not until the 1880 US Census were the relationship to the head of household was required on the census form.

The *Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Generation* births approximately span the years 1742-1775, 1760-1816, and 1769-1873 respectively. The span overlap with significantly more overlap with each succeeding generation. This generational overlap in birth dates is very typical. The median for generation birth dates is 1752, 1790, and 1818. Ideally, an estimate of how many males are born, reach adulthood, and begin families would provide a rough number of how many sons we should find in each generation and how complete the database is. This requires significant research and referencing.

How many Choate Families are we looking for in the *Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Generations*?

The *Third Generation* of Choates is well documented because the Colony of Maryland kept government and church records. Many researchers have identified 24 *Fourth Generation* males. The five *Third Generation* families average of 4.8 boys per family (median of 4.0) that survived until adulthood and are identified in the early records. Using the median of 4 surviving sons per family we can estimate very roughly 96 *Fifth Generation* families and 384 *Sixth Generation* families.

The choatesofthesouth.org database as of the end of 2019 identified 57 *Fifth Generation* and 170 *Sixth Generation* families or about 40% and 44% respectively of each potential generation. Some *Fourth* and many *Fifth*, and *Sixth Generation* ancestors are missing and not tied into our family tree. Documentation has not been found for these individuals. An offline database used in building the choatesofthesouth.org database has 390 potential families identified but a good number of these are duplicates, some are *Seventh Generation*, and many have no documentation. Their information will be added to the online database and the Conundrum will be updated as research yields clues to an individual or family.

Significantly more research is needed.

Southern Choates: First, Second, and Third Generations

The Southern Choates while in the Province of Maryland had a well established government and church. As a result, the first three generations are fairly well defined.

First Generation —

Christopher [b. 1642]⁴ arrived in Maryland as an indentured servant in 1676. He became a “freeman” before 1681 when he paid to survey land on the Magothy River. He died prior to 19 Nov 1692. There is no record of his wife but in 1706 there is a record for a Guardian of “...one of Chr Choats” and later that same year two males, Christopher [b. 1685] and Edward [b. 1687], are listed in the tax records⁵ of households on the NorthSide of the Patapsco.

Second Generation — 2 male children

Christopher’s [b. 1685]⁶ married Flora (surname possibly Hawkins⁷). The baptisms of their five children: (Augustine [b.1716], Christopher [b.1720], Richard [b.1722], Mary [b.1724] and Sabret [b.1730]) are recorded in St. Paul’s Parish.

Edward [b.1687]⁸ around 1718 married Constant (last name unknown) and they had one son Edward [b.1720]. Constant abandoned the family in 1725. Edward [b.1687] married Elenore Savage on 22 May 1735 in Old St. Paul's Church as recorded in the original register. They had one child: Solomon born about 1736.

Third Generation — 6 male children

sons of Christopher [b.1685]

Augustine [b.1716] never married. He died at 24 and his oldest brother Christopher [b. 1720] inherited his 100 acre property on the southside of Gwynn's Falls. His three younger brothers,

Christopher [b.1720], Richard [b.1722], and Sabret [b.1730], all apparently unmarried, move to the Southside of Virginia before 1749. The three brothers have no confirmed records of marriages and children.

sons of Edward [b.1687]

Edward [b.1720] on 6 Nov 1752 married Elizabeth Underwood. They sold the Underwood property inherited from Elizabeth’s father in Oct 1753. Edward [b.1720] sold *Buck Range*, that he acquired in 1751, in July 1754. Edward [b.1720] and Elizabeth are not found in the Maryland records after 1754. It is assumed Edward [b.1720] moved to the Southside near his three cousins since records of an Edward Choate acquiring land in the Southside start in 1764. There are no confirmed records of his children.

Solomon [b. 1736] remains in the colony of Maryland with his father Edward [b.1697]. The J.C. Phillips, *Choate Family of Baltimore County*⁹ provides well researched information on the descendants of Solomon [b.1736].

Fourth Generation — 23 male children

Southern Choate Fourth Generation Migration

The first and oldest *Third Generation* male, Augustine [b. 1716] never married. His estate in Maryland, *Choate's Contrivance*, was inherited in 1740 by his oldest brother Christopher [b.12 Aug 1720]. Christopher [b. 1720] sold *Choate's Contrivance* in May 1742 and also cosigned the sale of "*Choate's Fancy*" his father's property the same month. Christopher [b.1720] did not have a wife to relinquish dower rights hence he was unmarried in 1742 at the age of 21. The Virginia Parliament in 1739 passed an Act that exempted every person who moved into the Southside of Virginia from payment of public, county, and parish levies until 1749. Rich river bottom land was plentiful and at significantly lower prices than in Maryland.¹⁰ The sale of *Choate's Contrivance* provided Christopher [b. 1720] the freedom and funds to pursue the opportunities that were open on the Virginia frontier. Sometime between 1742 and 1749 Christopher [b. 1720] and his two younger brothers moved to the Virginia Southside. Their cousin Edward [b. 1720] follows them sometime between 1754 and 1764.

The youngest *Third Generation* male, Solomon [b. 1736], is the son of a second marriage. He is 16 years younger than Edward [b. 1720], his step-brother. Solomon [b. 1736] and his father, Edward [b. 1687], remain in Maryland. Solomon [b. 1736] has three, *Fourth Generation*, sons: Richard [b. 1759], Edward [b. 1765], and Austin [b. 1775]. Their decedents are well researched and detailed in the publication "*Choate Family of Baltimore County, Maryland*".¹¹

Table 1 - Fourth Generation Males

Born	Name
1742	Augustine
1743	Edward
1744	Austin
1745	Thomas
1746	Christopher
1747	Sabret
1750	Christopher
1751	John
1751	Greenbury
1752	David
1752	Isom
1753	Moses
1753	Emanuel
1753	Benjamin
1753	Augustine
1755	Edward
1759	Isaac
1759	Richard*
1760	Joseph
1762	Aaron
1762	Sabret
1765	Edward*
1775	Austin*

* Maryland Choate

A number of researchers, when scouring the early records of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, have identified 23 males (Table 1) born roughly between 1742 and 1775 that possibly make up the known, but not necessarily complete *Fourth Generation* of Choates. Twenty of these migrated to the *Southside*. The *Southside* names have formed the starting basis for the *FOURTH GENERATION NOTES* below.

The Virginia Southside has very few records that would allow one to determine without question the children of the *Third Generation* Choates. The existing records are mainly land, tax, and court documents. However, from these records it is possible to build reasonable justifications for the parents, names, and birthdates of the *Fourth Generation* males. Understanding the timing and possible movements of the *Third Generation* males is also a major factor in determining their families and where and when *Fourth Generation* males were born. Obtaining land was the major means of establishing oneself in society and creating wealth. These movement are described below. The reasoning for associating a particular Fourth Generation male with a specific family is described in the *FOURTH GENERATION NOTES* below.

Movements of the Third Generation Males

Migration to the Southside of Virginia

The Colony of Virginia wanted to expand its settled areas pushing back the Indian frontier to provide greater security to already settled areas and increase its commercial/tax base. The migration to the *Southside* of Virginia (east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and south of the James River) in the 1730-1740's was driven in large part by three factors:

- 1) The Virginia Parliament had passed in 1699 a *treasury rights* system, in parallel with the *headright*¹² system, whereby anyone could purchase rights to 50 acres of land for 5 shillings¹³.
- 2) The Virginia Parliament in 1739 passed an Act that exempted every person who moved into the *Southside* lands from payment of public, county, and parish levies until 1749.
- 3) However, the primary factor for migration was the vast areas of fertile unclaimed land.

Although the logistics and hardships of the 4-6 week journey from Maryland to the *Southside* were immense the opportunities were unbounded. The major reasons for leaving was the very intense desire to become an independent landowner. Landownership was the route to prosperity and upward mobility in colonies. Other reasons that motivated many Marylanders in the 1740's to relocate were:

- 1) Sons of planters knew that the yield of their major cash crop tobacco decreased every year to a point where after 3 - 10 years the fields were no longer productive and new timbered land would have to be cut and cleared for fields. The benefits of fertilizing nutrient depleted soils or crop rotation were not known.
- 2) Maryland land prices were significantly higher than Virginia and new lands for farming were becoming more difficult to obtain. Only land that was initially assigned by the *headright* system was available for purchase. All other Maryland land was owned by Lord Baltimore. In Virginia any open, unassigned land could be bought.
- 3) Many farm homes were dirt-floor, earthfast (sills and beams laid directly on the ground), log structures.*¹⁴ Wood rot and insects made these homes short-lived and necessitated periodic rebuilding. This lowered the barrier to packing up and moving on.
- 4) The Maryland market and practices for tobacco were "deplorable" and hence prices were low. Virginia tobacco was considered by the English and French to be of better quality than Maryland's and these importers were willing to move their operations and pay higher prices for Virginia tobacco. ¹⁵
- 5) Maryland's combined quitrent, county, and parish taxes were higher than its neighbors - Virginia or Pennsylvania.
- 6) The tales of the success of those with the pioneering spirit who had emigrated were coming back to Maryland.

When a settler first arrived in the *Southside* they would scout the area looking for a combination of good planting ground, water, and trees. This was typically "bottom land" located on a creek or river. The settler would mark his land and quickly build a rough shelter - a simple lean-to or stacked-log dirt-floor cabin. The settler needed to be self sufficient almost immediately. Quickly clearing land for corn, beans, squash, and maybe some oats and wheat. Hunting for game and foraging for nuts, berries, and wild grains were daily tasks. These initial shelters would be home as the settler determined the viability of the property before making a land Application.

Land records are one of the main source of frontier genealogical records. Land ownership was typically a four step process:

- 1) Application/Entry - The settler would select an unclaimed area, mark it, and apply to the land office by describing its features (brooks and steams), acreage, and the names of adjacent landowners if any.
- 2) Survey Warrant - If no opposition was found to the Application then the government would issue a Warrant for Survey.
- 3) Survey - The Survey date determined when quitrents (taxes) began. The survey warrant might be held for years before applying for a Grant. The motive for delaying was to avoid paying the quitrent. It was common practice on the frontier to settle quickly in one place and then look for better, more productive land elsewhere.
- 4) Grants - Once granted the land must be "seated and planted" ¹⁶ and the annual quitrent tax must be paid and a home must be established.

Most early settlers did not remain long at one location. Tobacco and fur (deer, beaver, bear, muskrat... skins) were the main "cash" crops. They acted as an exchange currency and were one of the means of moving from subsistence living to a position in society. Many farmers supplemented their farm income by hunting and trapping in the fall and winter. However, tobacco quickly exhausted the land and yield would fall dramatically after a couple of years. Populations of local tradable fur bearing animals decreased. The combination of low "cash" crop yield, fewer tradable furs, quick-built rough homes, few belongings, vast areas of yet unclaimed land provided reasons for the settler to keep moving south and west. Lunenburg County, which basically made up the entire *Southside*, was sparsely populated. It had a total of 978 households and 1,886 tithable inhabitants (males over 16) in a total area of about 7,000 square miles (roughly 7 sq. mi. per household) in 1749. A great number of good land sites were unclaimed and available to any settler.

1749 to 1752 North of Goose Creek Virginia

Sometime after the sale of *Choate's Contrivance* in May 1742 and prior to 1749 Christopher [b.1720] and his brothers, Richard [b.1722] and Sabret [b.1730], move over 350 miles to the *Southside* of Virginia and settle north of Goose Creek in Lunenburg County. This 4-6 week journey with wagon would have taken them westward to Watkin's ferry (Williamsport, MD) in order to cross the Potomac River and connect with the Great Valley Road¹⁷. They followed the Great Valley Road up the Shenandoah Valley (i.e., heading south, up the river) to Big Lick (Roanoke) where the trail crosses the Blue Ridge Mountains and then they settled in the upper part of Lunenburg County.

Christopher [b. 1720] and his two brothers appear in the 1749, 1750, 1751 and 1752 tax list in Nicholas Haile's (Haile) district of Lunenburg County ¹⁸. This district covered "from Goose Creek to the extent of the County upwards." Each has only one tithable person ¹⁹ for each of the four years they are on these tax lists. Hence, they have no living sons sixteen years or older (i.e., born before 1736 or likely to make application/entry for property before 1757). The three brothers do not appear in the 1753 tax list. It is likely that they moved to better bottom land.

BIRTH/DEATH DATE prefix Nomenclature

If only a year is shown with the name (e.g., Sabret [b.1720]) then that year is correct.

nd - No Date - the value shown is only a guess for placing an individual in the database

ca - Around (circa) meaning the date is not exact. Maybe plus or minus 10 years

est - Estimated based on an event date or other factor. Maybe plus or minus 5 years

abt - About, meaning the date is not exact. Maybe plus or minus 2 years

cal - Calculated based on a known event date.

bef - before the date shown

bet - between the dates shown

aft - after the date shown

Early Virginia Counties

1746 Lunenburg County formed April 1, 1746 from portions of Brunswick County.

1752 Halifax County formed from Lunenburg County in April 17, 1752.

1753 Bedford County formed from Albemarle and Lunenburg (Enactment 1753, Organized 1754).

1764 Charlotte County formed from Lunenburg County (Enactment in 1764. Organized in 1765).

1764 Mecklenburg County formed from Lunenburg County (Enactment in 1764. Organized in 1765).

1764 Charlotte County formed from Lunenburg County (Enactment in 1764. Organized in 1765).

1767 Pittsylvania County formed in 1767 from Halifax County.

1777 Henry County formed from Pittsylvania County in 1777.

1785 Franklin County formed in 1785 from Henry and Bedford.

Blackwater River was the line that separated Bedford & Franklin Counties.

Southern Choate Fourth Generation (born 1742 to 1775)

NOTES:

Age Indicators:

- Adults had to be twenty-one years of age to marry, anyone younger needed the consent of their parents.
- Only persons who had reached majority (age 21) could patent, buy, or sell land.
- VA House of Burgesses 1705 all male persons sixteen years of age and over, as well as all negro, mulatto, and Indian woman sixteen years and over, were declared tithable. Unnamed free males appeared for the first time in a household as a tithe when they are sixteen years or older. VA House of Burgesses 1723 masters required to list the names of tithable persons age ten to 16.
- Named heads-of-households are typically twenty-one years or older.
- Boys aged 16 and over were obliged to serve in the militia and could obligate themselves to military service without the consent of parent.

Table 2 - Male Family Groups

Christopher [b.1720]	1744	Austin
	1745	Thomas
	1746	Christopher
	1751	John
	1752	David
	1753	Moses
	1759	Isaac
	1762	Aaron
Edward [b.1720]	1753	Aaron
	1760	Joseph
Richard [b.1722]	1742	Augustine
	1743	Edward
	1748	Sabret
	1750	Christopher
	1751	Greenbury
	1753	Emanuel
	1753	Benjamin
Sabert [b.1730]	1752	Isom
	1753	Augustine
	1755	Edward
	1762	Sabret
Solomon [b.1736]	1759	Richard
	1765	Edward
	1775	Austin

Family Groups

Table 2 provides the author's sorting of the families containing the 24 fourth generation children. It is based on a number of assumptions described below. There is very little proper documentation that would provide parent or sibling information in this time period. More research is needed.

Repeated Names

One part of the Conundrum is repeated childrens' names used within the Choate families. Which child belongs to which family? The Fourth Generation of 24 has three Augustines, two Christophers, and two Edwards.

Sorting the three Augustines of the Four Generation

It is likely that Christopher's [b.1685] sons each named a child after their deceased brother. These Augustines can be grouped as: "*Augustine and Thomas*", "*Augustine and Edward*", and *Augustine*.

Augustine [b.bef1744] and Thomas [b.bef1745]

The 1768 militia records show Austin and Thomas as being on the militia rolls of Captain William Christian of Bedford County, VA indicating these two men are at least 16 years of age and possibly brothers. Austin is the eldest son based on the Greene Co Court ²⁰ case which also names Thomas as a sibling. Thus linking these two individuals. Edward is not listed in the Greene Co case. The militia record would suggest the birthdate of Austin to be on or before 1751 and Thomas on or before 1752.

Austin and Thomas appear as separate masters but next to each other in the 1767 tithe list for Pittsylvania Co VA again indicating they may be brothers. Their households are 12 households from Christopher and Christopher Jr. This would make Austin and Thomas at least 21 in 1767 with birthdates before 1746 and 1747.

Since we know from the Greene County Case that Austin is the oldest and we assume that Austin and Thomas are brothers and close in age. We can set their birthdates as likely before 1744 and 1745 respectively.

Augustine [b.bef1742] and Edward [b.bef1743]

Augustine and Edward are listed as privates of the 1758 Bedford Co. Militia (French and Indian War 1754-1763) and in Sept 1758 an ACT for "raising funds for the better protection of the Inhabitants on the

Frontiers of this Colony” paid an Augustine Choat (£0.7.0) and an Edward Choat (£0.9.0). The militia accepted males age 16-60 making their birth dates 1742 or earlier. Many researchers assume they are brothers. It is assumed Augustine is the oldest since it is more likely that his father would have named a first son after the recently departed brother then choosing another name. The militia record would make the latest birth dates of Augustine and Edward as sometime before 1743 (i.e., on or before 1742) and before 1743 respectively.

Augustine [b.bef1758]

An Augustine is on the Henry Co, VA tax list in 1779 along with Sabret, Isom, Edward Jr, and Edward. This tax would indicate he was born before 1758.

Who were the fathers?

There are four *Third Generation* men in the Southside of VA.

- 1.) Christopher [b.1720] was not married when he sold “Choates Contrivance” in 1742 since no wife signed to release her dowager rights. The Austin and Thomas households in the 1767 tithe list for Pittsylvania Co VA are only 12 households from Christopher and Christopher Jr. Christopher [b.1720] is assumed to be the father of *Augustine [b.bef1746]* and *Thomas [b.bef1747]*. In addition both names are listed in the Greene County Court case.
- 2.) Edward [b.1720] was not married until 6 Nov 1752. These are not likely his children unless he was married earlier and Elizabeth Underwood was his second wife. But there are no records from Maryland to indicate an earlier marriage or children.
- 3.) Richard [b.1722] is old enough to have fathered *Augustine [b.bef1742]* and *Edward [b.bef1743]* and is assumed to be their father.
- 4.) Sabret [b.1730] was too young to have fathered “*Augustine and Edward*” or “*Augustine and Thomas*”. He is likely the father of the *Augustine* that was born before 1758 and living near him in 1779.

Sorting the two Christophers of the Four Generation

We have two Christophers in this time period. These Christophers can be identified as *Christopher Jr* and *Christopher-Revolutionary War*.

Christopher Jr. [b.bef1746]

Christopher appears as a tithe with his father in the 1767 tithe list for Pittsylvania Co VA (Christopher and Christopher Jr.). This would put Christopher Choat Jr.’s age at ten to 16 or a birth date in 1751 to 1757.

The 1766 Virginia land entries describe 5 properties for Christopher Choat one of these (#303), on the Draughts (deep enough for a boat) of Pigg River, is in the name of Christopher Choat Jr indicating that two men named Christopher are in the area. Under common law full majority and the ability to buy land is reached at the age of 21 making Christopher Jr’s birthdate before 1746. This is too early to be the *Christopher-Revolutionary War* who states in his War pension records that he was born in 1750.

Christopher-Revolutionary War [b.1750]

This Christopher is known from his Revolutionary War pension records. In the application he states that he was born in VA in 1750 and moved to TN when a very young child. Christopher [b.1720] did not buy property in TN until 1777. Richard [b.1722] may have followed William Bean into TN in the 1760s and is more likely the father of the Revolutionary War pensioner Christopher born in 1750.

Sorting the two Edwards of the Four Generation

We have two Edwards in this time period in Virginia. The first Edward to appear in the records of the Southside of Virginia is the Private Edward listed in the 1758 Bedford County Militia list. This Edward [b.bef 1743] is thought to be the younger brother of Augustine [b.bef 1742] and the son of Richard [b.1722] as indicated above. Edward [b.bef 1743] appears to follow his father into TN.

The next Edward records are two 1764 land entries - 400 acres on Bull Creek and 400 acres Ground Brook in Pittsylvania Co. VA. This Edward would have been born before 1743. Edward continues to acquire land in the county: 1766 Pigg River 400 acres; 1760 Doe Creek 400 acres; 1770 Camp Creek 275 acres. Then in 1772 a survey is made of 253 acres on Doe Creek for Edward Jr indicating that a second Edward is in the area and that Jr was born on or before 1751.

Who are these Edwards?

The Edward that is acquiring the land between 1764 and 1770 is likely Edward Sr [b.1720]. He sold the last of his Maryland property in 1754. There are no other MD records for this man. It would appear that he moved to the Southside of VA near his cousin Sabrit [b.1730]. The sale of his property in MD would have provided the means to acquire multiple properties in the Southside of VA.

Edward Jr. is living next to Edward [b.1720] and Sabrit [b.1730]. The Jr suffix implies that he is the younger Edward but not necessarily the son of Edward [b.1720]. Sabrit [b.1730] migrates further south into NC. Edward Jr follows him. The assumption is that Edward Jr [b.1751] is the son of Sabret [b.1720].

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Children of CHRISTOPHER [b.12Aug1720 MD, d.?] I66, F17

A GREENE CO TN COURT CASE ²¹ in the mid 1830s concerning a land grant to Christopher [b.1720] list his heirs — (N.C. Grant # 773 16 Aug 1787 (Entry # 2781 21 Feb 1781). This land was in Washington Co, TN and contained 140 acres. Wheellock, one party of the suit, states that Christopher's children are: eldest son Austin, Isaac, Christopher, Moses, Aaron, Delila and two without issue. Hale, the other party to the suit, stated that there were other heirs: Thomas, John, and David. Thomas was killed in 1778 and John and David were in MS/LA before 1798, thirty years before the case. This legal suit provides a good indication of the parent of 8 of the males that make up the Fourth Generation list. However, this is an assumption as there is a chance the case is about Christopher's [b.1720] son, Christopher [b.1745]. More research is required, the original document needs to be found.

Many researches, including this myself, assume this court case to be the document that gives Christopher's [b.1720] children. Males who survived to age 20 in the pre-1865 time period had a life expectancy of 40 to 45 years. ²² Christopher [b.1720] would have been 61 when he claimed the land and 67 when the grant was issued. However, the Choate boys appear to be long-lived. His brother Sabret [b.1730] is reported to have lived until age 92 and brother Richard [b.1722] is estimated to have lived into his 60s.

Christopher [b.1720] sold the MD property he inherited from his brother Augustine [b.1716] in May 1742. Christopher [b.1720] is not married at the time of the sale of the property since no wife relinquished her dower rights. This sale may mark the beginning of his migration from Maryland to the Southside of VA with his brothers Richard [b.1722] and Sabret [b.1730]. The three brothers pay taxes in 1749 the first year that taxes are due in the Southside. They are living north of Goose Creek VA until 1753. Where Christopher [b.1720] and his family resided from 1753 to 1760 is not known. The assumption is that the three brothers stay close to each other and he is likely near his brother Sabret [b.1730] who paid for a land survey on the Blackwater River in 1753. The next record for Christopher [b.1720] is a Feb 1760 survey of 400 acres on the Blackwater River. In 1763 Christopher [b.1720] transfers this 400 acres to Israel Sanford. Christopher [b.1720] makes multiple land claims (Foul Ground Brook, Nicholases Creek, Beards Creek, Otter Creek, and Pigg River) in the 1763 to 1766 time frame. However, he eventually follows his brother Richard [b.1722], who moves to TN in 1772. Christopher [b.1720] patents land in Washington Co, TN in 1775.

The section below is the author's attempt to identify the children, birthdates, and birth places in this family. Keep in mind that many children didn't survive until adulthood and record keeping of female names was very limited. Christopher's family may have been larger.

Austin [b.bef1744] I60 - son of Christopher [b.1720] likely born north of Goose Creek

Parent - Austin is the defendant in the Greene Co TN court case. He, being the oldest son, inherited NC Grant #773 property from his father, Christopher [b.1720] and was required to settle the suit.

Birthdate -

The 1768 Bedford County, VA militia records list Austin and Thomas. It indicates these men are at least 16. Austin is the eldest. This record implies the birthdate of Austin to be on or before 1751 and Thomas on or before 1752.

Austin and Thomas appear as separate masters but next to each other in the 1767 title list for Pittsylvania Co VA. This implies Austin and Thomas are at least 21 with birthdates before 1746 and 1747.

Thomas "Squire"[b.bef1745] I92 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born north of Goose Creek

Austin and Thomas makes a land entry on Otter Creek in 1768. Suggesting they are brothers. Under common law Thomas's birth would be 1747 or earlier. There are no *Third Generation* men named Thomas which indicates he is a *Fourth Generation* male. Christopher [b.1720] has land entries on Otter Creek in 1764. Thomas is likely a son of Christopher [b.1720].

Thomas [b.1748] is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case. Thomas was killed by Tory/British sympathizers in South Carolina in 1778 at Fort Dinwiddle during the Revolutionary War.

Christopher [b.1746] I93 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born north of Goose Creek
A Christopher is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case.

John “Jean” [b.1750] I80 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born north of Goose Creek

John is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case. He moves to Mississippi/Louisiana before 1798. His date of birth is derived from the August 1790 census of the Attakapas Militia where he is listed as Jean Chotte (Choat)-American - 40.

David [b.1752] I81 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born north of Goose Creek

David is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case. In 1782 David was accused of stealing a horse and selling Liquor above the Colony set price. He disappears but is later found near his brother John in MS/LA.

1820 Census for St Landry LA list his age as 45 years and upward.

Moses [b.1753] I82 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born Blackwater River area

Moses is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case (see Note A).

Isaac [b.1759] I3220 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born Blackwater River area

Isaac is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case (see Note A).

Aaron [b.1762] I83 - son of Christopher [b.1720] born Blackwater River area

Arron is listed as an heir to Christopher [b.1720] in the Greene Co TN court case.

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Children of RICHARD [b.1722] F17

We know Richard [b.1722] was born in Maryland. However, no Maryland records have been found to indicate that he had land or started a family in Maryland. Richard [b.1722] may have migrated from Maryland as early as 1742 into the Southside of VA with his older brother Christopher [b.1720] and younger brother Sabret [b.1730]. The three brothers lived north of Goose Creek VA from 1749 thru 1752. Where Richard [b.1722] and his family resided from 1753 to 1759 is not known. The assumption is that the three brothers stay close to each other and he is likely near his brother Sabret [b.1730] on or near the Blackwater River. The next record for Richard [b.1722] is a survey for 400 acres on Cane Creek in May 1759 in Halifax County close to Danville. This surveyed land is about 60 miles south from where he was when living north of Goose Creek and about 40 miles south of Sabret's [b.1730] Blackwater River land. However, one of the main migration roads ran between these areas.

What appears significant about the Cain Creek property is his neighbor - William Bean [b.1721]. Bean lived on the north-side of the Dan River near Danville and a number of roads ran from Bean's home. Bean was a gun maker, a longhunter and a close associate of Daniel Boone [b.1734]. Longhunters supplemented their farm income by hunting and trapping game, and selling their pelts in the fur market. Boone, Bean, and others would go on "long hunts" into the western wilderness beginning in the autumn and lasting weeks or months. They would gather deer, beaver, and other pelts which on returning they would sell to commercial traders. Bean was hunting in TN in the early 1760s. In 1769, Bean built a cabin close to the junction of Boone's Creek and Watauga Creek (near Johnson City) and moved his family to TN. He is considered the first European settler of TN. Other families followed him including Richard [b.1722]. Richard and his sons probably went on long hunts to TN with Bean and other men from the Danville area.

Richard [b.1722] patented 78 acres of land on the waters of Pigg River in April 1769. He appears to briefly move near his brothers but by August 1772 he is listed as no longer inhabiting the county in a court record. Apparently, he followed William Bean and moved with his family to Hickory Creek Eastern TN where he acquires land in 1773.

1778 Richard [b.1722] Washington Co TN tax 391 acres

1784 Richard [b.1722] his son Benjamin [b.1753] acquires 100 acres abutting his father.

Various researches have posited Richard's [b.1722] family to consist of eight children (seven boys) born between 1742 and 1762. The Goose Creek, Cain Creek, Blackwater and Pigg River homesteads are most likely the birth places of the children. The section below is the author's attempt to identify the children in this family. Keep in mind that many children didn't survive until adulthood and record keeping of female names was very limited. Richard's family may have been larger.

Augustine [b. bef 1742] I90 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born north of Goose Creek

See "Sorting the 3 Augustines of the Four Generation" under Christopher [b.1720] above.

Privates Augustine and Edward are listed as privates of the 1758 Bedford Co. Militia (French and Indian War 1754-1763). The only known Augustine [b.1716] died before April 1737 and had no children or wife since his estate went to his oldest brother Christopher [b.1720]. The Augustine in the militia record must be a *Fourth Generation* son. It is assumed Augustine is the oldest since he was named after his uncle who died in 1737. The militia record would make the earliest birth dates of Augustine and Edward as sometime around or before 1742 and 1743 respectively.

1768 Aug 27 Augustine 400 acres upon Pigg River in the first large bend above Wagon Road

1768 Aug 27 Augustine 400 acres upon Doe Creek first fork below S Talbot line

1769 Augustin [b.1742] surveys 129 acres on Doe Creek off Pigg River.

Note: An Augustine and Edwards also appear together in the War of 1812 records both in the @ Reg't (Cocke's) W. Tennessee Militia. But these two would be too old if they were Richard's children.

Edward [b.1743] I91 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born north of Goose Creek

Sabret [b.1747] I78 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born north of Goose Creek

The 1790 US Census has three Sabret Choates in North Carolina.

Seybert 1 male < 16, 1 male > 16 and 2 females in Wilkes Co NC

Saybon Junior 0 male < 16, 1 male > 16 and 3 females in Wilkes Co NC, and

Saybort 0 male < 16, 1 male > 16 and 3 females in adjoining Burke Co NC.

Sabret [b.1730] and Sabret Jr are 32 households apart in Wilkes Co. These are most likely a father and son. Wilkes and Burke Co are large adjacent counties. The names adjacent to the Sabret in Wilkes Co. are different from the names around Sabret Jr's hence even though two Sabrets have the same census data they are different individuals and not a census error as suggested by some researchers.

Sabret gave a deposition in Fincastle Co VA (13 May 1776) saying he "was on Watugah on Sunday the Twelfth Instant when he was informed that one Isaac Thomas an Indian Trader had arrived at William Beane an inhabitant of that neighborhood the night before..." warning of an Indian attack. It is unlikely that this would be 46 year old Sabret [b.1730]. Sabret Jr. seems to stay close to home and near his father in all the records. This maybe the Burke Co Sabret. Christopher's [b.1720] children are defined by the Greene Co TN court (see Note A). Edward settles near Sabret along Pigg River. Richard [b.1722] was known to be in East TN. This Sabret is likely a child of Richard [b.1722]. He was at least 16 but likely older when giving the deposition. An assumed birthdate is 1747.

Emanuel [b.1748] I95 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born north of Goose Creek

Emanuel Choate from the *History from Pittsylvania County, Virginia* joined the "Over the Mountain" militia before 1768. Emanuel Choate served with Col. Gilbert Christian, William Campbell and Evan Shelby in many battles with the Indians. He lived among the Cherokees in the Watauga Valley several years before others in his family moved there in 1773. Emanuel Choate was killed in 1774 while serving under Captain Evan Shelby. His age is based on a statement that his younger brother was Greenberry [b.1751] and he has another brother Christopher [b.1750] so he was likely born about 1748.

There are no records that show Edward [b.1720] or Sabret [b.1730] being in Tennessee. Christopher [b.1720] also remains mainly in VA and NC. Richard [b.1722] moves to TN near the Watauga making him the most likely father.

Christopher [b.1750] I79 - son of Richard [b.1722] born north of Goose Creek

See "*Sorting the 2 Christophers of the Four Generation*" under Christopher [b.1720] above.

Richard's [b.1722] son Christopher [b.1750] is defined by his Revolutionary War pension application in which he stated that he was born 1 January 1750 in Bedford Co., VA then moved when very young to East Tennessee. He lived in Pacolet in the 96th District South Carolina and volunteered in 1780 for Capt. Sterling's Company and served nine or ten months. Once discharged he moved to Natchez for one year, then Georgia for two years then South Carolina for two years. Apparently settling in Davidson Co Middle TN around 1788 where he lived until 1823.

There are no records that show Edward [b.1720] or Sabret [b.1730] being in Tennessee. Christopher [b.1720] has a son Christopher [b.1745] with him in Otter Creek in 1766 and the son stays in this area. Christopher the Revolutionary War pensioner is most likely Richard's [b.1722] son.

Greenberry [b.1751] I94 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born north of Goose Creek

Birthdate from Revolutionary War pension application. In 1774 Emanuel and Greenberry Choate (a younger brother) joined Captain Shelby. Soldiers of the American Revolution buried in Illinois. Choate, Greenberry Born 1751 in Virginia, Died 1842, Buried Eagle Creek Cemetery, Equality, Gallitin County, Illinois. Residence: First settled in Johnson County but moved to Gallitin County. October 22, 1833 age 83 Revolutionary War Pay Voucher #2385 State of North Carolina.

Benjamin [b.1753] I96 - son of Richard [b.1722] likely born in the Blackwater River area

19 Aug 1780 - 100 acres Kendrick Creek Entry 261 7 - Survey 18 Mar 1784 states that it runs along Richard Chote's line, Grant # 708 26 Oct 1786 - Sold 28 Jan 1799. It is assumed Richard is his father. He would have been born before 1759 in order to acquire land.

1 Nov 1784 Benjamin, Christopher, and Greenberry "road to be laid off" from Washington Co Courthouse to the county line to the road leading to Green County Courthouse. Another indication of his siblings.

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Children of SABRET [b.19 Mar 1730 MD, d. 19 Feb 1822 NC] I57, F10

Sabret [b.1730] may have migrated from Maryland as early as 1742 into the Southside of VA with his brothers Christopher [b.1720] and Richard [b.1722]. He lived north of Goose Creek VA in 1749 thru 1752. He is the first of the 3 brothers to appear in the post 1752 records. He finds the Blackwater River area more suitable to his needs. He is 23 when he pays for a survey on 16 August 1753 in Halifax County (VA Entry 156) of 400 acres on the south side of the Blackwater River. Halifax Co. was formed out of Lunenburg Co in 1752. This surveyed land is 12-25 miles south from where he was when living north of Goose Creek. A half to full-day ride on horse back. It also lays closer to the Great Valley Road a southern migration route than Goose Creek. Where his brothers, Christopher [b.1720] and Richard [b.1722], move immediately after Goose Creek is unknown.

The Pigg River and Doe Creek area is about 5 miles south of the Blackwater River. Sabret [b.1730] makes multiple land entries:

- 1768 Sept 23 — 400 acres running on both side of Pigg River;
- 1769 April 8 — surveys 30 acres on both sides of the Pigg River: grant 1 Feb 1781
- 1769 June 23 — 300 acres on both side of Pigg River.

Various researches have posited Sabret's [b.1730] family to consist of six children (four boys) born between 1753 and 1774. The Blackwater and Pigg River homesteads are most likely the birth places of the children.

The FOURTH GENERATION NOTES section below is the author's attempt to identify the children in this family. Keep in mind that many children didn't survive until adulthood and record keeping of female names was very limited. Sabret's family may have been larger.

Isom [b.~1755] I59 - son of Sabret[b.1730]

One *Fourth Generation* male is named Isom which suggest that he is the son of Sabret [b.1730] who is commonly reported to have married Mary Isom in 1749. Child naming patterns frequently name a first child after a grandparent.

Birth Date - The earliest named Isom is taxed in 1779 in Henry Co, VA (Pigg River) along with Sabret, Austin, Edward Jr., and Edward. It is believed that Edward Jr and Austin are Isom's brothers. Edward Sr is believed to be Sabret's [b.1730] cousin Edward [b.1722]. This tax would indicate Isom was born before 1758.

Augustine [b.~1757] I76 - son of Sabret[b.1746]

Sabret [b.1730] and his two brothers each name a son after their brother who died in Maryland. Two of the Augustines in the *Fourth Generation* were born before 1742 and 1744 making Sabret [b.1730] likely too young to be their parent. Hence, this Augustine must be Sabret's [b.1730] child who would have been born when Sabret [b.1730] was about 23 years old.

Birth Date - Augustine is on the Henry Co, VA tax list in 1779 along with Sabret, Isom, Edward Jr, and Edward. This tax would indicate he was born before 1758

Edward [b.~1764] I62 - son of Sabret[b.1730]

Edward [b.1755] has adjoining property to Sabret [b.1730] indicating that he might be a son.

Birth Date - 1790 Census Surry Co., N.C. lists EDWARD SHOTE ... 1 male 16 & up and 4 females. He was born sometime before 1774 and if the 4 females were a wife and 3 daughters then he would have been a good bit more than 16. If we assume a 5 year spread on the three daughter and that he was at least 21 when married then he was likely born before 1764.

Flora [b.~1761] I62 - daughter of Sabret[b.1730]

There is circumstantial evidence for a Flora to be a daughter of Sabret [b.1730]. See document on web site which shows an excellent level of research to prove a relationship.

Flora married Thomas Powell probably in Wilkes or Burke County NC in 1782.

Birth Date - Adults had to be twenty-one years of age to marry, anyone younger needed the consent of their parents. If she was 21 (i.e., born in 1761) then Sabret [b.1730] would have been 31 at the birth of this daughter.

Sabret [b.~1762] - son of Sabret[b.1730]

It seems likely that Sabret [b.1762] was named after Sabret [b.1730] (since he also names a son Isom).

Birth Date - Sabret Jr. first appears on a 1783 tax list in Henry Co VA. Sabret Sr. is on the same list along with Edward Jr. and Isom. The 1782 list does not have a Junior and the Sabret on the 1782 list has only one title. This would indicate that Sabret Jr was now 21 and probably born in 1762.

Sabra [b.~1774] I62 - daughter of Sabret[b.1730]

Sabra Shoat was married to David Dickerson on 3 Nov 1795 in Wilkes Co, NC. A Cabriat Choat was the bondsman. Most researchers assume her name is a derivative of her Father's name.

Birth Date - Adults had to be twenty-one years of age to marry, anyone younger needed the consent of their parents. If she was 21 (i.e., born in 1774) then Sabret [b.1730] would have been 44 at the birth of this daughter.

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Children of EDWARD [b.1720] F33

Edward [b.1720] married Elizabeth Underwood on 6 Nov 1752 in Maryland at age 32. They sold the last of their Maryland property in 1754. There are no MD records for this couple after the 1754 property sale. It appears that he moved his young family to the Blackwater River area near his cousins. An Edward Choate in 1764 made a land entry #262 on Bull Creek and Ground Brook (within 10 miles of Blackwater and Doe Run). In 1766 he made multiple land claims in and around Pigg River.

1767 Jan 30 Edward [b.1720] (VAEntry 386) - 400 acres on Pigg River at the great falls Run on the fish camp
1773 Oct 25 Edward [b.1720] surveys 295 acres south branch of Pigg River: grant 1780 July 20
1773 Mar 18 Edward [b.1720] surveys 485 acres on Doe Creek to Choates line: grant 1780 Mar 20
1772 Oct 19 Edward Jr. [b.1720] surveys 253 acres south fork of Doe Run: grant 20 July 17xx
1780 Edward 290 acres in Pigg River Doe run area . sold as 202 acres in 1784
1784 July 22 Edward Sr. [b.1720] sells to Callaway Pigg River

Various researches have posited Edward's [b.1720] family to consist of two boys born between 1753 and 1760. The xxx homesteads are most likely the birth places of the children. The FOURTH GENERATION NOTES section below is the author's attempt to identify the children in this family. Keep in mind that many children didn't survive until adulthood and record keeping of female names was very limited. Edward's family may have been larger.

Aaron C. [b.~1753] I367 - son of Edward[b.1720]

Joseph [b.~1760] I86 - son of Edward[b.1720]

Children of Solomon [b.1736] F51

Solomon [b. 1736] and his father Edward [b.1686] remain in Maryland. Solomon [b. 1736] has three, *Fourth Generation*, sons: Richard [b. 1759], Edward [b. 1765], and Austin [b. 1775]. since they remain in Maryland this family is well documented (see CHOATE FAMILY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND - Compiled by J.C. Phillips 1979 which is located on the website under the Publications link.)

Table 2 - Fourth Generation Southside VA (males)								
Parent	ID	F	#°	4th Gen Male Children	DOB	ID	F	Notes
Sabret [1730]	57	10						-from MD to Southside VA Goose Creek between 1742 and 1749 -1753 Blackwater River VA -1768 Pigg River & Doe Creek VA -1780 Warriors Creek NC
		10	2°	Isom	c 1752	59	21	to Burke Co NC
		10	0°	Augustine	bef 1753	60	88	- 1768-69 Pigg R & Doe Creek - to SC
		10	1°	Edward	bef 1755	62	10	to Surry Co NC
		10	2°	Sabret	bef 1762	46	9	Ashe Co NC
Christopher [1720]	66	15						from MD to Southside VA Goose Creek between 1742 and 1749 1760 Blackwater River VA survey 400a Pigg River 400 a 1772 moves to TN
		15	2°	Austin	bef 1744	76	27	marries Elizabeth Naomi Pyburn [b.1755] 1810 in Jackson Co TN
		15	2°	Thomas (Squire)	bef 1745	92	39	d. Washington Co TN 1778
		15	2°	Christopher (Bedford)	bef 1746	93	25	1790 NC Census
		15	2°	John (Jean)	1750	80	80	in Natchez Dist MS in 1776
		15	2°	David	1752	81	15	no children? in Natchez Dist MS in 1784
		15	2°	Moses	1753	82	16	in MS Territory 1810
		15	2°	Isaac	1759	85	186	no children?
		15	2°	Aaron	c 1762	83	19	in MS Territory in 1810
Richard [1722]	67	17						from MD to Southside VA Goose Creek between 1742 and 1749 1759 Cain Creek Halifax Co VA 1769 Pigg River 1772 Moves to TN 1773 Hickory Creek Sullivan Co TN
		17	0°	Augustine	est 1742	90	23	moved to Mecklenburg Co NC 1772 in Montgomery Co, KY (Bath Co)
		17	0°	Edward	est 1743	91	20	to Robertson Co TN from VA
		17		Sabrit	est 1747	78		no family identified?
		17	0°	Christopher (Rev)	1750	79	18	to SC d. McNairy Co TN
		17	0°	Greenberry	1751	94	37	to IL
		17	0°	Emanuel	1753	95		no family identified?
		17	1°	Benjamin	1755	96	89	no children ?
Edward [1720]	72	33						1754 from MD to Southside VA 1767 Pigg River
		33	0°	Aaron C.	1753	367	90	
		33	0°	Joseph	1760	86		no family identified?

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Southern Choate Fifth Generation (born ~1760 to ~1816)

***DOCUMENTATION AND ASSUMPTION WILL BE ADDED SIMILAR TO WHAT WE HAVE FOR THE FOURTH GENERATION AS TIME ALLOWS AND OTHER RESEARCHERS PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION**

Fifty seven (57) of the Fifth Generation males, descendants of the 24 Fourth Generation, are shown in the table below. — an average of about 2.3 boys per family. This average is significantly lower than the median of 4 or the average of 4.8 for the Third Generation. Frontier life was hard on families and little documentation is available. Large households were typical for this time period. Using the median value of the Third Generation it could be assumed that there should be about 96 Fifth Generation Males.

This indicates that a large number (40%) of Fifth Generation males are missing from the database.

The table below show the father, mother, and a list of their Fifth Generation Children. Names are preceded by the generation number. Use the website for more up-to-date information.

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
4	Augustine Choate		1744	1810
4		Elizabeth Naomi (Oma) Pyburn	1755	
5		John	1772	
5		Nancy	1774	
5		Gabriel	1773	
5		Thomas (Seaborn)	1790	1871
4	Thomas Squire Choate		1745	1778
4		Elizabeth Ann Keith-Hollis	1750	1785
5		Joseph	1768	1850
5		Squire	1770	1852
5		Sarah	1772	1842
5		Thomas Kyle	1773	1837
5		John R	1769	1834
5		Skelton	1785	
4	Christopher Choate		1746	1810
4		Prudence Cherokee ?	1760	
5		Moses	1774	1868
5		Christopher	1775	
5		Aaron	1775	
5		Isaac	1775	

	father			
		mother		birth
Generation			child	death
5			Delila	1775
5			Austin	1786
5			Stokley D	1800
4	John Jean or Pere Jean Choate			1850
4		Sarah Celeste Holston		1750
5			Prudence	1840
5			John	1755
5			Thomas	1772
5			David	1850
4	David Choate			1775
4	Moses Choate			1784
4		Mary Star Sanders		1752
5			Silas	1753
5			Sanders	1765
4	Isaac Choate			1782
4	Aaron Choate			1861
5			Aaron Crockett	1790
5			Sarah	1759
5			Richard	1800
5			Naomi	1762
4	Augustine Choate			1830
4		Julia Nenzel		1787
5			Augustine	1796
5			Thomas	1844
5			William	1798
5			Edward	1802
4	Edward Choate			1742
4		Elizabeth Hawkins?		1818
5			Valentine Hawkins	1742
5			Edward	1772
5			Augustine Austin	1838
4	Sabret Choate			1775
4	Emanuel Choate			1766
4	Christopher Choate			1844

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
4		Sally [—?—]	1760	
5		David	1767	1882
5		John R.	1786	
5		Thomas	1788	1877
5		Darius	1790	
5		Nicholas	1792	
5		Sarah	1804	
5		Mary Elizabeth (m.English)	1807	1857
4	Greenberry Choate		1751	1842
4	Sarah Staley Greenleaf		1754	
5		Isaac	1770	
5		Nicholas	1775	1845
5		Squire	1786	1861
5		Green A.	1809	1875
4	Benjamin Choate		1753	
4	Isom Choate		1752	
4		Ann Elizabeth	1755	
5		Elizabeth	1772	
5		Arthur	1780	1855
5		Sarah Naomi	1788	
5		Charity	1789	
5		William Isaac	1790	1845
4	Augustine Choate		1753	
4	Edward Choate		1755	
5		Emanuel	1793	1850
5		James	1798	1892
4	Sabret Choate		1762	1821
4		Mary (Woodfort) Woodfork	1770	1854
5		Daughter	1790	
5		Daughter	1790	
5		Joseph S	1795	1856
5		John (bach.)	1795	1825
5		Isom	1797	1839
5		Thomas W	1800	1865

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
5		Richard Dickie (S)	1801	1850
5		Sarah (m.Isom)	1805	1882
5		Nancy Jane (Laura)	1807	1901
5		Sowell J	1810	1870
5		Mary Polly Isom	1813	1890
4		Thomas Powell	1761	
4		David Dickerson		
4	Aaron C. Choate		1753	1800
4		Annie Hubble	1745	
5		Richard D.	1783	1864
4	Joseph Choate		1760	
4		Ellinor Savage	1710	
4	Capt. Richard Choate		1759	1813
4		Jane Lowe	1763	1855
5		Sarah (m.Walker)	1784	
5		Flora (m.Gill)	1786	1808
5		Elias	1789	1837
5		Rebecca (m.Gray)	1791	1811
5		Ellender (M.Kelly)	1794	1813
5		Herod	1796	1877
5		Deborough (M.Berryman)	1799	1824
5		Mary (m.Norwood)	1802	1818
5		David	1804	
5		Jesse Lowe	1806	1876
5	Regina (Reganah) Owings		1816	1896
5		Harriett	1808	
4	Rev. Edward Choate		1765	1840
4		Elizabeth Demmit	1770	
5		Solomon	1796	1861
5		Rebecca (m.Beckley)	1798	1867
5		Mary Polly (m.Beasman)	1806	
5		Richard	1808	1867
5		Maria (m.Odell)	1809	1848
4	Austin Choate		1775	1822

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation		child		
4		Amy Ford	1776	1860
5		Mary A (Marian) (m.Gore)	1803	
5		Ruth (m.Fisher)	1805	
5		Isabella	1806	
5		Hillen	1810	1834
5		Ann Cook	1813	1883
5		Austin	1812	1833

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Southern Choate Sixth Generation (born ~1782 to ~1857)

***DOCUMENTATION AND ASSUMPTION WILL BE ADDED SIMILAR TO WHAT WE HAVE FOR THE FOURTH GENERATION AS TIME ALLOWS AND OTHER RESEARCHERS PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION**

One hundred seventy (170) of the Sixth Generation males, descendants of the 57 identified Fifth Generation, are shown in the table below. — an average of about 3 boys per family. This average is lower than the median of 4 or the average of 4.8 for the Third Generation. Frontier life was hard on families and very little documentation is available from the frontier. Large households were typical for this time period. Using the median value of the Third Generation it could be assumed that there should be about 384 Sixth Generation Males.

This indicates that a large number (56%) of Sixth Generation males are missing from the database.

The table below show the father, mother, and a list of their Fifth Generation Children. Names are preceded by the generation number. Use the website for more up-to-date information.

	father			
	mother		birth	death
Generation	child			
5	John Choate		1772	
5	Gabriel Choate		1773	
5		Phoebe Guffey	1790	
6		Mary (m.J.Luster)	1797	
6		Ephriam C.	1801	1866
6		Elizabeth (m.J.Horsey)	1803	1880
6		Abraham	1807	
6		Sarah A (Sally)	1808	1863
6		William	1808	1888
6		Cinderella	1814	
6		Richard	1816	
6		Valentine	1818	1862
6		James Edward Arthur	1820	1887
6		John	1820	
6		George	1830	
5	Thomas (Seaborn) Choate		1790	1871
5		LaVesta Jones	1792	

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation		child		
6		Thomas	1812	
6		Austin	1820	1888
6		Elizabeth	1820	
6		Squire	1823	
6		Pleasant	1826	
6		Calvin	1827	1885
6		William Riley	1828	1900
6		Leroy C.	1830	1889
5		Nancy Elizabeth [—?—]	1801	
5		Joseph Choate	1768	1850
5		Jane Knox	1788	
6		Squire Boone	1810	
6		James	1810	
6		Judah	1811	
6		Nancy	1812	
6		Eliza Jane	1814	
6		Lucretia (m.Willett)	1815	
6		Lucy D. (M.Simpson)	1815	
5		Squire Choate	1770	1852
5		Rebecca Owen Smith	1775	
6		Redmon C	1799	1861
6		Susannah	1800	
6		John Sevier	1805	
6		Sarah	1806	
6		Joseph Caswell	1807	1853
5		Thomas Kyle Choate	1773	1837
5		Elizabeth Renfro	1770	1818
6		Susan	1795	
6		Rhoda (m.Hollis)	1798	1860
6		Nancy Ann	1800	1866

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
6		Prudence Dora (m.Choate)	1802	1883
6		James Renfro	1804	1849
6		John Dillon	1803	1870
6		Hetty R.	1810	
6		Jane C. D.	1812	
6		Sarah (m.Gresham)	1813	
6		Peter Joseph (Joseph Peter)	1816	
6		Squire Seth	1819	1883
5	Susannan (Sarah) Dalton		1800	
6		Joseph (Joel) (P)	1836	1880
5	John R Choate		1769	1834
5	Eleanor Nellie Renfro		1783	1842
6		Joseph	1796	1870
6		John H	1799	1872
6		James	1801	
6		Prudence	1807	
6		Eleanor Ellie (Jemima)	1812	1865
6		Peter	1813	1865
6		Ailcy	1815	1848
6		Squire Jackson	1815	1883
6		Thomas	1818	1830
6		Lucretia	1820	
5	Skelton Choate		1785	
5	Mary Matlock		1794	1870
6		Edward Hawkins	1814	1879
6		Mary Ann	1824	
6		Sarah	1826	
6		Gideon	1829	
6		Mima	1831	
6		John W.	1833	

	father			
		mother		birth
death				
Generation	child			
6			Milly	1836
6			Skelton	1838
6			Thomas	1840
5	Moses Choate			1774
6			Pvt Moses (Livingston)	1795
5	Christopher Choate			1775
6			Champion	1805
6			Aaron	1816
5	Aaron Choate			1775
6			Richard	1798
5	Isaac Choate			1775
5	Austin Choate			1786
5	Naomi Oma Pyburn			1790
6			Elizabeth (m.Ramsey)	1802
6			Sarah (Sallie) (m.Ramsey)	1804
6			Thomas	1805
6			Rachel (m.Cole)	1805
6			John	1808
6			Nancy (m.McCollins)	1813
6			Austin Bulger	1815
6			Edward	1822
5	Stokley D Choate			1800
5	Prudence Dora (m.Choate) Choate			1802
6			Thomas Kyle	1828
6			Jane Elizabeth	1830
6			Hetty Margaret (m.Stewart)	1832
6			Cinai Anna	1832
6			Parollee	1838
6			Sarah E (m.Scogin)	1841
6			John Crockett	1841

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
5	John Choate		1775	
5	Catherine OBryan		1773	
6		John	1806	1851
6		Marie	1807	
6		George Roy	1809	
6		Nancy Anna	1814	
6		Julia A (Julienne)	1815	1888
6		David	1816	
6		Eliza Ann	1818	
5	Thomas Choate		1775	
5	David Choate		1784	1845
5	Sara A. (M.) Clark		1790	1845
6		Edmund	1810	
6		Susan (m.Alston,m.Jackson)	1807	1873
6		David G.	1811	1879
6		John M.	1818	1869
6		Sarah	1821	1895
6		Thomas Jefferson	1824	1854
5	Silas Choate		1782	1861
5	Isabelle Brown		1785	1835
6		David (Drury)	1808	
6		John Brown	1810	
6		James Brown	1826	1893
6		Sanders	1820	1877
6		William	1840	1907
6		David	1840	1890
6		Celia (m.Franklin)	1840	1907
6		Katy	1840	1907
6		Nancy	1840	
6		Susan (m.Simpson)	1840	

	father			
	mother		birth	death
Generation	child			
6		Polly	1840	
5	Sanders Choate		1790	
5		Nancy Titsworth	1800	
6		Benjamin Bengemen	1815	
6		Emeline (m.Slover)	1816	1898
6		George Washington	1817	
6		Caroline	1818	
6		Ira Ellis	1819	
6		Louisa	1823	
6		Silas	1824	
5	Aaron Crockett Choate		1787	
5		Rebecca [—?—]	1787	
6		Caswell	1812	
5		Barnabas Gabel	1789	1865
5	Richard Choate		1798	
5	Augustine Choate		1772	1838
6		Samuel	1790	1822
6		Nancy Eleanor G Nelly	1800	1877
6		Isaac W.	1801	1866
6		Mariah A (W)	1800/1804	1840
6		Richard Miller	1804	1871
6		John W	1805	1880
6		Augustin Austin H.	1800/1810	1863
6		Margaret	1810	1869
5	Thomas Choate		1775	
5	William Choate		1766	1844
5		Rachel Simril	1772	1850
6		William Webb	1792	
6		Ceilly	1794	
6		Augustine Davidson	1798	1890

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation		child		
6		Cynthia Douglas (m.Melon)	1799	1842
6		Violet Beryl	1801	1823
6		John	1802	
6		Newton	1804	
6		James Simril	1806	1892
6		Rachel Elizabeth	1810	
5	Edward Choate		1776	1829
5		Hannah Frazier (Frasier, Frasuer)	1782	
6		John F	1808	1880
5	Valentine Hawkins Choate		1760	
5		Ann [—?—]	1762	1796
6		Edward	1783	1829
6		Naomi	1785	
6		Thomas Tom	1787	
6		John Hawkins	1790	1872
6		Jane	1793	1845
6		Valentine	1794	
6		Sarah Ann (Sallie) (M.Gable)	1796	1844
5	Edward Choate		1762	1829
5		Nancy Blackburn	1770	
6		Gabriel H	1782	
6		Patsy	1789	
6		Skelton	1791	
6		Gideon	1792	1852
6		Sabret Ceborn/Ceborn/Seaborn	1789	1846
6		Betsy	1794	
6		Charity	1795	
6		Cassy	1796	
5	Sarah House		1795	
6		John Wesley	1815	

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
6		Sally Patsy (Martha, Elizabeth	1816	
5	Augustine Austin Choate		1768	
5		Theadocia Dosha Webb	1769	1855
6		Lucinda (m.Choate)	1791	
6		Mary (m.Pike)	1803	
6		Hawkins	1803	
6		Gideon	1804	
6		Jackson	1806	
6		Martin	1807	1860
6		Edward Ned	1807	
5	David Choate		1767	1882
5		Judith Sevier	1785	1819
6		Jesse	1810	1893
6		Thomas Marion	1815	
6		Steven Strickland	1818	
6		Sina	1820	1900
6		David Bartlett	1823	1905
6		Valentine Hawkins	1830	1892
5	John R. Choate		1786	
5		Mary [—?—]	1782	
6		Sarah	1810	1859
6		John R	1812	
6		James A	1813	1880
6		Nathaniel	1814	
6		Richard C	1816	1860
6		Smith	1817	1870
6		George T	1818	
6		Rowena	1826	1851
5	Thomas Choate		1788	1877
5		Naomie Omy [—?—]	1802	

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
6		Aaron	1826	
6		Margaret	1826	
6		John	1827	
6		Nancy Emily (m.Lewis)	1827	1898
6		David	1832	
6		Ann (Flora) (m.Smith)	1834	
6		Johnathan Robert	1837	1908
6		Sarah (Sallie) F.	1839	
5	Darius Choate		1790	
5		Elizabeth Dabbs	1780	
6		Ann		
5	Nicholas Choate		1792	
5		Mary [—?—]	1797	1842
6		John	1815	1898
6		Mary	1817	1842
6		Zachariah	1821	
6		Jonathan Jackson	1822	1908
6		Sarah	1825	
6		Nicholas	1827	1841
6		Joab	1830	
6		Francis Marion	1832	
5	Isaac Choate		1770	
5		Sarah [—?—]	1775	
6		Susan	1795	
5	Nicholas Choate		1775	1845
5		Nancy Jane Brooks Smith	1775	1840
6		Ezekiel	1801	1843
6		Sabret	1802	
6		Absolom Hooper	1804	1870
6		William	1810	

	father			
		mother		birth
Generation		child		death
6		Allen		1812
6		Elizabeth		1815
6		Jessie C.		1820
6		Benjamin C.		1825
5		Squire Choate		1786
5		Mary Polly Casey		1790
6		Levi		1813
6		Malinda		1809
6		Green B		1810
6		John P		1818
6		Thomas		1826
5		Green A. Choate		1809
5		Rachel [—?—]		1814
5		Arthur Choate		1780
5		Margaret (McPeirson) McPearson		1782
6		Elizabeth (m.Clemens)		1799
6		Rebecca (m.Burns)		1801
6		Isom C.		1802
6		Magarette Fairlee (m.Stallings)		1803
6		Ann (m.McDonald)		1805
6		Little		1807
6		Simpson		1809
6		John J.		1810
6		George Tillman		1810
6		Abner P.		1822
6		Michael		1828
5		William Isaac Choate		1790
5		Mary Polly Callen		1805
6		Jermina F. (m.Williams)		1827
6		Elizabeth (m.Campbell)		1828

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
6		Robert S	1829	
6		William Isom	1831	1909
6		Martha Jane	1831	
6		Mary Ann (m.Cummins)	1834	1908
6		Rufus A	1836	
6		Sarah Mexico	1843	
5	Emanuel Choate		1793	1850
5		Jane [—?—]	1799	
6		Iradell D (ira Delta)	1823	
6		Sarah	1830	
6		Jane	1832	
6		Freeland	1837	
5	James Choate		1798	1892
5		Nancy [—?—]	1815	
6		Thomas P.	1833	1892
6		John Andrew	1838	
6		Martha Jane	1840	
6		Sarah Ann	1842	1872
6		Cynthia Elvria	1844	1918
6		Mary Isabella	1848	
5		Rebecca [—?—]	1805	
6		Elias William	1826	1907
5		Martha Jane Cole	1815	
5	Joseph S Choate		1795	1856
5	John (bach.) Choate		1795	1825
5	Isom Choate		1797	1839
5		Georgia [—?—]	1793	1814
5	Thomas W Choate		1800	1865
5		Lydia Tillman	1809	1883
6		Richard I	1831	1859

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation		child		
6		Mary C (m.Pitts)	1839	1913
6		Sowell W dsp	1846	1853
6		Martha R. (m.Gibson)	1848	1867
5	Richard Dickie (S) Choate		1801	1850
5		Sarah Edwards	1809	1897
6		Nancy Cornelia (m.Cox)	1827	1879
6		Pvt John (W.)	1830	1862
6		Capt William (Thomas)	1832	1864
6		Joshua Sabret	1833	1910
6		Mary Jane (m.Edwards)	1836	1899
6		Charity Lucinda	1839	1894
6		Sowell J	1842	1863
5	David E Edwards		1804	1872
6		William Sabret	1827	1872
6		Mary Jane	1829	1912
6		John Isom	1831	1899
6		Nancy Caroline	1833	
6		Charity E.	1835	1859
6		Sarah Louise	1838	1931
6		Sowell N	1840	1861
6		Joseph Thomas	1843	1935
6		Martha L	1846	1847
6		Susan Amelia	1848	1934
6		Laura	1851	
6		David Austin	1853	1915
5	Sowell J Choate		1810	1870
5		Mary Polly Isom	1813	1890
6		Charity (m.Bourne)	1845	1910
6		Isom	1848	1951
6		John W	1849	

	father			
		mother		birth
Generation		child		death
6		Nancy		1852
6		Lydia (Lucy)		1854
6		Sarah (Sallie) (m.Sheppard)		1857
5	Richard D. Choate			1864
5		Nellie McAfee		1826
6		Richard D		1859
6		Sarah		1800
6		Mary		1813
6		Eliza		1854
6		Julia Ann (m.Logan)		1857
6		Edward		1851
6		Lucinda		1825
6		Abner		1825
6		Susan		1826
5	Elizabeth Enix			1813
6		Zachariah		1831
6		Tilla		1833
6		Terisa		1836
6		Mary		1839
6		Emily C. (m.Helphinstine)		1907
6		Najmen		1843
6		Hamon		1844
6		Malvina		1845
6		Eliza A (E)		1847
6		Abraham		1848
6		James A		1851
6		Richard H		1852
6		Henry C		1853
6		Margaret		1855
5	Elias Choate			1837

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
5		Barbara Milliron	1795	
6		Nicholas Lowe	1817	1898
6		Richard Owen	1819	
6		Samuel	1822	1862
5	Herod Choate		1796	1877
5		Priscilla Harryman	1804	1876
6		Jesse Columbus (dsp)	1824	1847
6		Edward Summerfield dsp	1828	1829
6		Georgiana (m.Crosby)	1831	1911
6		Wilmina Elizabeth	1834	1834
6		Mary Jane (m.Peddicord	1836	1894
6		Elizabeth Harryman (m.O'Dell	1838	1867
6		David Lowe	1840	1882
6		Ellenore Gill	1843	1881
6		Ellen	1845	
5	David Choate		1804	
5	Jesse Lowe Choate		1806	1876
5			1816	1896
6		Mary Jane	1836	
6		Sarah R	1838	1895
6		Martha Ann	1840	
6		David	1843	
6		Susan	1852	
6		Julia	1854	
6		Herod	1856	
5	Solomon Choate		1796	1861
5		Elizabeth Beckley	1800	1874
6		Mary Ann (m.Owings)	1829	1865
6		Maria R (m.Berryman)	1834	1910
5	Richard Choate		1808	1867

	father			
		mother	birth	death
Generation	child			
5		Ann Jane Pearse	1803	1864
6		Mary Elizabeth	1840	
6		Edward Stephen	1842	1905
6		Richard Pearse	1844	1919
6		Georgeanna M	1844	1930
5	Ruth (m.Fisher) Choate		1805	
5	Hillen Choate		1810	1834
5		Ann Cook	1813	1883
6		Hillanah (m.Stocksdale)	1833	1879
5	Austin Choate		1812	1833

www.choatesofthesouth.org

¹ This informational document is part of a larger collection *A Collection of Historical Narratives: the Southern Choate Families* © WTChoate 2013-2020. These informational documents are provided without restrictions — other than the requirement that any use you make of the information be without restrictions, not for profit, and that proper attribution to these informational documents is made.

² The digital text book “Grand visions, rough realities: The development of colonial North Carolina” from LEARNNC.ORG explores the political, social and cultural history of the state from the 1600’s to 1763. It is a good reference for understanding life on the frontier.

³ Decennial Life Tables for the White Populations of the United States, 1790-1900, J. David Hacker, NIH Historical Methods. 2010 April ; 43(2): 45–79.

⁴ The *1642 - Christopher Choate Narrative* under the Histories tab of choatesofthesouth.org website provides the family story of Christopher [b.1642]. It includes referenced text from colonial documents, maps, and other items important for understanding the life of the first Southern Choate to arrive in the American colonies.

⁵ Wilkins File, MHS; listed in "*Baltimore Co. Md. Tax Lists 1699-1707*, by R.B. Clark"

⁶ The *1685 - Christopher Choate Narrative* under the Histories tab of choatesofthesouth.org website provides the family story of Christopher [b.1685]. It includes referenced text from colonial documents, maps, and other items important for understanding the life of this second generation male.

⁷ Choates of the South, 1983, Irene Choate Williams, page 9 -- There is no marriage document. However, Flora Hawkins is the right age (b. 2 Aug 1695), lived in the area (birth and Baptism, 25 Sep 1698, recorded at St James Parish in the *Maryland, Births and Christenings Index 1692-1911*), and her father’s name was Augustine. St. James Parish included the Herring Creek Hundred and part of the West River Hundred (i.e., the southern part of Anne Arundel Co). Naming Pattern studies have shown that in 1720-1740 first born sons were named after a grandfather more than 50% and the father 35% of the time. Christopher and Flora named their first son Augustine.

⁸ J.C. Phillips: *Choate Family of Baltimore County, 1979* is under the Publications tab of choatesofthesouth.org. His entire genealogical work concentrates on Christopher's [b.1642] decedents who remained in Maryland. Edward [b.1687] descendants are described in this work.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ The document *Sabret 1730* available under the HISTORIES tab of www.choatesofthesouth.org provides a detailed description of the factors that motivated many Marylanders to emigrate to the Southside.

¹¹ J.C. Phillips, *Choate Family of Baltimore County*, 1970. The complete document is available under the PUBLICATIONS tab of www.choatesofthesouth.org. The J.C. Phillips document provides information on the descendants of Edward’s [b.1687] son Solomon [b.1736] that remained in the Baltimore area.

¹² The headright system provided the person paying the transportation of an individual to the colony the rights to 50 acres. This included oneself or others.

¹³ Old English money - 1 pound (£, quid, or sovereign) equals 20 shillings (s or bob) and each shilling equals 12 pence (*d* for *denarius*, pennies, or coppers). The U. S. 1792 Coinage Act fixed the quantity of gold, silver, and copper used in coins and set currency on the decimal system. At the time 1 US silver dollar was the metal equivalent of 4 english shillings.

¹⁴ *Innovation in Early Settlers' Houses in Virginia and Maryland The Pioneers' Progression: Hovel, House, Home* -- This web-based excellent text and pictures on Pioneers' Houses is the extensive work of William F. Milam M.D. of Richmond, Virginia. It is well researched and provides a complete presentation House design and evolution in the Virginia Colony. It is posted on his web site at : http://www.milaminvirginia.com/Links/HOUSES/colonial_virginia_and_maryland_houses.html
Also: [www.choatesofthesouth.org under Publications "Milam's Pioneer's Home"](#)

¹⁵ *ECONOMICS AND POLITICS IN MARYLAND, 1720-1750*, George Leakin Sioussat, The Johns Hopkins Press 1903, page 68

¹⁶ Privy Council in England in 1716 changed patent law requirements for seating to include: the erection of "one good dwelling of 20 feet by 16 feet"; planting three acres of land for every 50 acres owned; stocking three head of cattle, sheep or goats per 50 acres; digging a quarry or mine; or the keep of "one good hand per hundred acres."

¹⁷ There were two wagon roads used to reach the Southside of VA from Maryland. The Pioneer Road from Alexandria VA across the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Great Valley Road opened in 1746. The Elk Ridge Landing to York PA trail intersected with the Great Valley Road. This is most likely the route chosen since they lived along this trail.

¹⁸ *SUNLIGHT ON THE SOUTHSIDE - LISTS OF TITHES Lunenburg County, Virginia 1748-1783*, compiled by Landon C. Bell, Clearfield Company, Philadelphia, 1931 -- This book provides a list of inhabitants for Lunenburg County and provides the data necessary to calculate the population within that area.

¹⁹ A tithe was placed on "... all male persons, of the age of sixteen years, and upwards, and all negro, mulatto, and Indian women, of the age of sixteen years, and upwards, not being free, shall be, and are hereby declared to be tithable, or chargeable, for defraying the public, county, and parish charges..." This "poll" tax was used by the colonial government. It was not part of any Royal tax that was paid to England.

²⁰ This court case is described in *Choates of the South -- Newsletter #5* September 1990 by Irene Choate Williams.

²¹ *Choates of the South -- Newsletter #2* March 1989, *Newsletter #5* September 1990, and *Newsletter #20* September 1998 by Irene Choate Williams

²² Decennial Life Tables for the White Populations of the United States, 1790-1900, J. David Hacker, NIH Historical Methods. 2010 April ; 43(2): 45–79.