

Lexington, Kentucky. No issue.

- (4) Mary, married Robert Sitlington on October 7, 1778, remained in Bath County, Virginia and died on June 6, 1829, leaving issue
- (5) Rachel, married Samuel Carlile, was in Henrico, Virginia in 1809 and 1831 was living in Alabama. Her sons, Samuel in 1831 was "long since dead", and Thomas died several years ago".
- (6) Elizabeth, married July 9, 1788 Adam Bratton, a Revolutionary War soldier becoming his second wife. She remained in Bath and Augusta Counties, Virginia. One of many descendants, Dr. Peyton Rhodes is now (1953) president of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tennessee.
- (7) Susanna, married Joseph Wallace on November 8, 1802 and died April 21, 1807. No issue.
- (8) Sarah, married Hugh Brown and both died before 1798, leaving one daughter Sarah, born Nov. 8, 1775, married Mathew Wallace, the brother of above Joseph Wallace on January 27, 1801. She died March 30, 1851. Wallace descendants are yet living on part of the original Feemster home place. One of the many descendants it is stated (not verified) is Ex. United States Senator Rivercomb, of West Virginia. One line of descendants claims that another son of Thomas Feemster was named Thomas. If so, he undoubtedly died at an early age because no record can be found mentioning him.

Thomas Feemster

Thomas Feemster died in 1797 and his wife, Elizabeth, was living on August 8, 1808 and died before March 5, 1810. A suit over his estate entered in 1797, shows that he died that year, was very old- between seventy and eighty-when he made his will quite some years before he died. Brief data from the documents of record in this suit,- He was yet able to read with glasses but on account of his age, somewhat deaf. This will was lost and he made another. Just after the funeral, John Lewis read the second will aloud. He was well acquainted with the hand writing of Thomas Feemster, who had signed the will in large characters. This will however was not recorded. There are affidavits of receipts from the estate by the heir, etc. The statement that Elizabeth was the mother of William and John <sup>was made</sup>

Elizabeth, his widow testified that " There was a paper for his will and testament, that sons William and John were to divide the plantation, etc., that she had deposited this will in a trunk for safe keeping out of which it was lost or taken without the knowledge of privity of this defendant". The estate listed seven slaves, seventeen horses, forty eight cattl twenty-three sheep, twenty-two hogs, one rixk gun, one smooth bore gun, one pistol; Henery Comments of the Bible", seven books pn different subject five pairs of bedsteads, three other beds, cash in gold forty-eight pound three shillings, two pense; ninety-seven dollars in silver; also notes, bonds, etc. No debts were owed. A settlement agreement to the suit was made June 20, 1812 and final judgment rendered in April 1843, forty six years after his death.