



*Those who don't remember their ancestors don't deserve to be remembered!*

## *From The Editor*

This summer was busy for Trish and I. Since my wife is English, we usually go back to visit her family for our summer vacation. This year we spent five weeks in Switzerland, England, and Scotland.

A couple of years ago we went to Switzerland for the first time since the 1960s. We enjoyed to so much that we decided to go back even though it is the most expensive place you will every visit. It is so beautiful and the people are so friendly.

Part of the of the visit to Switzerland was to learn more about Trish's ancestors who were from there and in particular her direct ancestor "Bruder Klaus" who is also the Patron Saint of Switzerland. He lived from 1417-1487. Plus, each year there, we seem to meet some new distance 7<sup>th</sup> cousins. That is real fun trying to communicate with them in our broken German and their broken English.

Happy Birthday Carrie! **Carrie Mae Peel Williams** celebrates her 93<sup>rd</sup> birthday on the 16<sup>th</sup> of this month, October.

The feature in the April-June quarterly highlighted so of the treatment of slaves who were owned by our Peelle family. The feature in this publication logically follows that story in that it highlights some of the pressures that caused our family to start its migration westward so that they could be free from slavery and other political and religious pressures. It covers more history and information on *The Northwest Ordinance of 1787*. In particular, it provides the lead into a two part series on *Westward Migrations*. The next issue will cover *Major Routes Westward* and *Peelle Related Quaker Moves*.

Enjoy!

P.S. Send me your articles, family news, etc.

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### *Help Wanted!!!*

*Send your articles to Horace via email at [horace@peelee.info](mailto:horace@peelee.info) or to the San Antonio address on the back page.*

# A Salute to Our Senior Citizens

*Have you sent a card to our seniors lately?  
We need to add a few seniors – let's add yours!!*



If you know any family senior citizen around 85 to 90 years young, please send their name, picture, and date of birth, age, address, and how they are related to our Peele family, regardless of the surname spelling. They will be added to the newsletter list for free copies of *Lawrence, Etc.* Also please send in any updates on our Seniors list.



**Carrie Mae Peel Williams**  
**October 16, 1915, age 93**

*(Sister of Patricia Peel Arick, Daughter of John Franklin Peel and Lillian Belle Nelson, descended from Mills Peelle, son of Dempsey Peelle.)*

**Carrie Mae Peel Williams**  
6805 West Riverbend Road  
Dunnellon, FL 34433



**Robert B. Peelle**  
**May 26, 1919, age 89**

*(Son of Henry Edmund Peelle and Inez Emma Beatty, Father of R. B. Peele, Jr.)*

**Robert B. Peelle, Sr.**  
Rydal Park 329H 1515 Fairway  
Rydal, PA 19046

## Newborn



*Lily Frances Carter*

I received an email from **Amie Peele Carter**, Willis Peele's daughter. She reports the birth of her second child **Lily Frances Carter**, born Saturday, Oct. 4, 2008 at 10:42 AM. She weighed 8 lbs. 8 oz. and was 20 1/2 inches long, and, she has red hair!!! We all are doing well. McLean loves being a big brother. All of her grandparents were on hand to say hello to our new little girl. We are so thankful for God's blessings and miracles. She is joy! Signed: Amie.

Other pictures are available at this link: <http://www.geocities.com/doulababe.geo/BoM.html>.

# Feature Article

**Westward Migrations.** Much of the following information was extrapolated from *Southern Quakers and Slavery*, written in 1896, and Seth B. Hinshaw's *The North Carolina Quaker Experience*. In 1731, when George Barrington became the first Royal Governor of North Carolina, the state had had an estimated population of 36,000. By 1775, the population was estimated at 300,000, with ninety-five of every one hundred settlers making their living by farming. Carolina Colonists were constantly besieged from all sides. From the early 1700s the coast was continually under attack by the Spanish, French and Pirates.

The state was involved in King George's War and the French and Indian War. Indian attacks and wars everywhere imperiled settlers. Not until 1761, when the British defeated and signed a treaty with the Indians, was there any sense of safety for settlers who wanted to expand into the Western areas of Virginia and the Carolinas. At the end of the Revolutionary War, North Carolina had an estimated population of about 350,000 with several thousand living west of the mountains in what is now Tennessee. In 1764, in the frontier counties of NC, the settlers threatened to rebel against the unfair and oppressive treatment they were getting from corrupt local government officials.

The British Crown appointed these officials, and one person was many times appointed to more than one position, such as sheriff, tax collector, and justice of peace. This gave the officials opportunity to charge outrageous amounts for taxes and services. If the people couldn't pay their taxes, they were then evicted from their property. The property would then be sold for a fraction of its worth, many times to friends of the officials. If the people could pay the fees, the officials accounted for only the fair amount and pocketed the balance. This meant these officials were getting rich at the expense of the common people.

All of this led to the formation in 1768 of a group known as the Regulators, groups of men formed to protect the common interests of their communities. There were groups of Regulators in several states, but none were nearly as powerful as the NC group led by Herman Husband. There were varying opinions of the Regulators among the common people, of whom many were Quakers. They were called vigilantes, insurrectionists, patriots, and heroes. The Regulators included men from every group in Guilford County. While many of the leaders were Quakers and counseled non-violent methods of dealing with Governor William Tryon, they had other members who were fed up with years of trying to get Tryon to listen and were spoiling for a fight.

The Regulators petitioned the British Crown, but had no success. They then refused to pay taxes or fees unless the officials could show the lawfulness of the charges. There were isolated incidents of violence against officials, as the Regulators saw the British were ignoring their petitions. The most hated official in the Randolph County area was David Fanning, who had become quite rich through his overcharges over the years. He was the target of most of the Regulator violence. They interrupted his courts and even burned his home.

As time went on, it became more and more clear that there was going to be trouble between the Regulators and Governor Tryon. In early 1771, Tryon found that he was being sent to Pennsylvania to be the governor of that state. He didn't want to leave NC in turmoil, as that would make him appear to be a weak leader, and decided that he had to do something about the Regulators before leaving the state. Tryon soon began assembling his Royal Army, but had

trouble getting his men to fire on the Regulators since many of the Regulators were unarmed. Tryon's order was something to the effect of "Fire! Fire! Fire on them or fire on me, but Fire!" When the unarmed Quakers realized that there was going to be a battle, many left the area. Many just went home. Their leader, Herman Husbands fled to Pennsylvania, where he lived until after the Revolutionary War. This left the Regulators with no real leader.

The Battle of Alamance is often called "The First Battle of the Revolutionary War," and the site of the battle between the NC Regulators and Governor William Tryon's Royal Army is now marked. The Regulators, without a leader, really never stood a chance. It is reported that a James Pugh took up a position behind some rocks with three other men. They loaded their rifles and then passed them off to Pugh to fire; he was reputed to be an excellent marksman. By the end of the battle, he was credited with killing or injuring at least 15 of Tryon's men. He was captured, tried, and hanged on 19 June 1771 along with five others.

After the Battle of Alamance and the hangings of those who refused to pledge allegiance to the British Crown, the local people were afraid to try anything again. They just put their faith in the new governor and hoped he would make a difference. Just a few short years later, they found themselves being asked to fight the British again.

One of the most surprising happenings during the Revolutionary War was that a large proportion of the Regulators became Tories and supported the British Crown. It stands to reason that since only a few years had passed since they had been in trouble with the law as Regulators, they did not want to take the chance of being back in court again so soon on charges of treason against the British Crown. They knew they would surely be hanged. Even so, a few of them did decide to fight the British again, and local Quaker records make it seem as if the church turned its head and pretended it didn't know about it.

The taxation troubles did not end when freedom was finally gained from the Crown. High taxes were still being charged because the local officials were corrupt. The officials would levy a high tax and demand payment in cash, whereas the people were used to being able to pay taxes with goods. When the people couldn't pay the taxes in cash, the officials took their property. When the property was put up for sale, the officials would get others to purchase the property for them for a fraction of its worth. Thus the corrupt officials got rich, very rich.

The Quakers were at best neutral, but often loyalists. They were often punished and persecuted by civil and military authorities for not actively participating, hence the punitive taxation. What isn't clear from most records is how it all turned out. Did they continue to resist until passions subsided? Were the tax bills and liens torn up? Were they ruined financially? Heavy taxation was also a direct cause of the movement of people.

The below Wayne County Tax record (Wayne County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives, Folder .R.103.703.4) amply demonstrates the taxation problem of the Quakers after the end of the war in 1780.

State of North Carolina  
Wayne County } an Account of the Amount of the Taxable  
Property with the Public Tax thereon for  
the Year 1780, of sundry of the Quakers  
Silas Hollowell, Tax property amt. to £2323/0/0 and the Public Tax  
thereon amt. to £2090/14/0. David Newsom's £1800, and the Tax  
thereon £1620, Josiah Peelle £1370 and the Tax thereon £1233  
Joshua Davis £5530 and the Tax thereon £4977.

I do hereby certify that the Quakers in Wayne County  
who failed to give an Inventory of their Taxable property  
is Taxed as the above list contains, viz. Eighteen shillings  
for every Twenty shillings that their Taxable property is  
valued to for the Year 1780

Jas Cobb  
20th January 1781

This document reads:

State of North Carolina Wayne County. An Account of the Amount of the Taxable Property with the Public Tax for the year 1780, of sundry of the Quakers. Silas Hollowell, Tax property by amt. of £2323/0/0 and the Public Tax thereon amt to £2090/14/0. David Newsom's £1800 and the tax thereon £1620, Josiah Peelle £1370 and the tax thereon £1233, Joshua Davis £5530 and the tax thereon £4977.

I do hereby certify that the Quakers in Wayne County who failed to give inventory of their Taxable property is Taxed as the above list contains, viz., eighteen shillings for every twenty shillings that their taxable property is valued to for the year 1780.

Jas Cobb, CC  
20th January 1781

Those who did not have the money to pay the tax lost their lands and those who had the money often vacated their property moving on to new frontiers rather than to be taxed at the rate of 9/10 of the property value--possibly to be subjected to the same system again. In 1781, there wasn't a Northwest Territory where they could escape, but many Quakers did migrate to Canada, a long trip for Southern Quakers.

The Ordinance of 1787 opened opportunities to the Southern Quakers. The guarantee of freedom of religion and abolition of slavery in the Northwest Territory was probably hard to believe at first. Our ancestors had been running away from the various political and religious pressures since the early seventeenth century, when they were forced to leave England over

illegal taxes. They had been under English rule for almost two hundred years in America and, for some, much of that was under both religious and political persecution.

Just when it seemed that our ancestors were gaining control of their destiny by winning freedom from England, new opportunities arose in the Northwest. The Southern Quakers were greatly affected by the possibilities, the sparkling hope of better lands and the long-sought relaxation of persecution. Now here goes that uncontrolled groundswell of humanity, growing in an ever-expanding circle again, constantly organizing, reorganizing to improve conditions, and being forced to move.

The exodus from the South soon began and would last for about 75 years preceding the Civil War. These migrations had to be some of the most joyous as well as most tearful experiences that the Quakers ever experienced--real mixed emotions. The Quaker population in the South was decimated. In some cases, a major portion of the membership of a Meeting would decide to make the journey westward together, leaving behind an abandoned meeting house and a forsaken cemetery.

**Eighteen Hundred and Froze to Death.** There is another mostly forgotten factor that promoted westward movement. In 1816 there was a tremendous volcanic explosion in New Zealand that affected the North American weather. It blackened the sky and caused severe suffering. My wonderful Cousin Harriett Peelle Terrell of Ohio sent me this article. She said that I was the first to tell her this story. December of 1916 must have been unusually hot since it inspired the New York Tribune to reprint this original story describing the year 1816.

### **Hot December 100 Years ago – Month of June was Frosty and Snowy**

The summer season of 1816 was probably the coldest ever known in this country; January was so mild that fires were scarcely necessary. February was but little colder. The first part of March was boisterous, the latter part mild. The Ohio River was so high that a great number of farms were overflowed. May was breezy and frosty, buds of all kinds froze. Corn was repeatedly planted and as often killed.

June was frosty and snowy, almost everything was killed, that is, through the northern states. Snow fell ten inches in Vermont, and three inches in central New York and Ohio, and the lower Mississippi was so high that the streets of New Orleans and the vicinity was traversed by boats. On the fifth day of July ice formed, generally of the thickness of a window glass, and all the corn except in a few favored situations in the west, and some hill farms of the eastern areas, and close to the ocean, was destroyed.

August was still more cheerless, ice formed half an inch thick, most of the leaves that had made out to open on the trees were frozen, and a large portion of the corn that had survived was cut up for fodder, while part of it rotted. There was no seed corn, and that which was planted in 1817 had been grown in 1815, and sold for four and five dollars a bushel.

The first part of September was quite pleasant, the latter half cold, and ice formed almost every night. October the same subject continued. November was cold, enough snow fell to make for good sleighing. At last December was as mild as June should have been.

Of course great suffering followed, corn for bread sold for three to four dollars a bushel; buckwheat and rye were exceedingly scarce, little or no wheat was grown, and flour sold in Philadelphia at thirteen dollars a barrel, and as even then England had been getting grain from America, wheat there was three dollars a bushel. Every family had been put upon short allowance, and some suffered for want of food. Only a few potatoes had been grown, most of which were saved for seed.

Children born the first part of 1817 were frail, and so cross that many of them cried night and day, month after month, and those who did survive were ever afterward sensitive to cold. In the west settlements were new, food was so deficient that wintergreen leaves and berries and birch bark were eaten with a relish, and delicate women hunted the moist place for spearmint, while boiled greens were a luxury.

Meanwhile money was so scarce that every cent was saved to pay taxes, although they were extremely light. The only articles that brought money were dried peaches, black salts of potash and beeswax. One farmer stated that he carried a half bushel of wheat on his shoulder 14 miles to a store to buy a cheap jack knife, and when the merchant told him that jack knives were too good property to exchange for wheat, he poured it out on the street. Some families sprinkled their food with ashes instead of salt. However, the summer of 1817 was warm and favorable and all kinds of crops were abundant.

Such is a brief account of that cold summer in the year which was long called "Eighteen Hundred and Froze to Death."

Imagine being a farmer and having your only seed in the ground, with no hope of harvest or new seed forthcoming. It would be time to vacate the area and visit a cousin or relative in a warmer place, such as Ohio or Indiana, to get a new start. And many did move.

The full and complete story of the Quakers migrations can never accurately be told since many records are lost forever. No one knows just how many Friends moved from North Carolina westward into Ohio and Indiana and adjoining states. Some historians estimate that at least 6,000 settled in the Midwest from 1800 to 1860, most of these coming from North Carolina; but these are only partial estimates, since it is known that Quakers were on the move into Tennessee as early as 1768. The migration was complex, and not everyone moved westward, a number of South Carolina Quakers moved into North Carolina. Some North Carolina families moved to Georgia, others into Alabama.

To be continued in Volume 8, Issue 4.

In the next publication, we shall discuss the *Major Routes Westward* and *Peelle Related Quaker Moves*.

# Family Obits



*Sallie Peelle*

**Sarah "Sallie" Naomi Peelle Allen.** Born Dec. 25, 1922, in a house in Glenora, NY on Lake Seneca. She died peacefully in San Francisco on May 24, 2008. She was 85. Sallie is survived by her husband of 62 years, David W. Allen, MD; her children, Brockenbrough Schuyler Allen, PhD and his wife Barbara; Terence Beckington Allen, MD, and his wife Kim Thorburn, MD; Stonewall Sproule Allen; and Sarah Elizabeth Allen (Lissa), MD and her husband Jim Blagg; her grandchildren, Celeste Allen, MD and her partner Mike Krumboltz; Sophia Genone, MA and her husband, James Genone, PhD; Elizabeth Kristine Blagg; and David Barnier, JD; her quasi-daughters, Susan

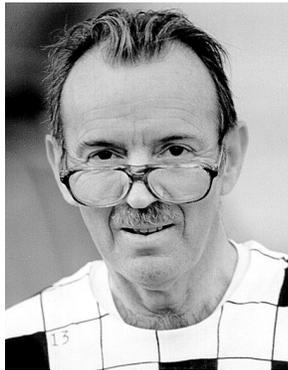
Hogeland and her partner Nancy Mazza; Kristine Krozek and her husband, Phil; and Kristin Razzeca, MD, and her partner, Steve Walsh, MD; her cousin Joseph Sproule; and many friends at The Sequoias of San Francisco.

Sallie was the daughter of James F. Peelle, Sr. and Mary Ann Sproule. She was the third of four children, born 18 months after brother and sister twins. Sallie's father was a flour miller in upstate New York. He formed the Peelle Company with his brothers, manufacturing fireproof doors, dumbwaiters and escalators. Sallie grew up in Richmond, IN. Her mother's sisters, Sallie and Betty Sproule, were school teachers and played a formative role in Sallie's life, caring for her and her siblings each summer in upstate New York in a house with no electricity or running water. Sallie went to Northwestern University where she met David in her freshman English class. She was a Pi Beta Phi, a Phi Beta Kappa and graduated cum laude with a BS in business psychology and personnel management. Sallie was a renaissance woman. She could wire a lamp and could host a great dinner party. She was an accomplished pianist and enjoyed accompanying many young musicians. She was not a particularly good athlete, but she was an avid exerciser. She loved going on walks, often studying local architecture. She led and promoted the Tai Chi group at The Sequoias and loved the evening "pub" held daily on the mezzanine of her building. Sallie championed hard-working, under-recognized workers. She was proud of the secretarial field, and worked hard to become a certified professional secretary.

She and David went to Russia during the height of the Cold War and met illegally with Jewish dissidents. She loved speaking with young people and thought of them as friends. She was a book lover, editor and founder of Redactors' Press. She was a stickler for grammar, punctuation and definitions-she kept an Oxford English Dictionary by her bed. She worked hard to stay proficient at the computer. She encouraged many people of her era to write their life stories and helped them edit their manuscripts. She loved her friends' achievements and enthusiastically shared them with others. She was very organized, practical and forward thinking, trying to do everything before it became necessary. In 1985, Sallie and David played an important role in formulating legislation regarding doctor-patient confidentiality in addressing the famous Tarasoff case, so that the law was minimally destructive to effective psychotherapy. David and Sallie were the first couple to receive the California Medical Association James C. MacLaggan Political Action Award in recognition of this work. Sallie also received the University of California San Francisco Medal, the highest honor awarded by the university, honoring her as an activist in mental health and child care issues. In the days prior to her death, Sallie engaged in her normal activities. She was watching the Democratic presidential race with great interest,

reading Jane Fonda's autobiography, and trying to ensure the pigeons didn't get too much from the bird feeders placed outside the dining room of The Sequoias. Saturday evening she chose the manner of her death. A Memorial Service will be held to celebrate Sallie's life at the First Unitarian Universalist Church of San Francisco, 1187 Franklin St, SF, June 28, 2008, 3:00 pm. A reception will follow at 4:30 pm at The Sequoias, 1400 Geary Blvd. In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to The Sequoias Employee Gift Fund, to honor the hard-working people who cared for Sallie and David for the last 19 years. (Published in the San Francisco Chronicle on Sunday, 6/8/2008.)

Genealogical Line -- 11<sup>th</sup> Generation to Lawrence: **Sarah Naomi<sup>11</sup> Peelle** (James Francis<sup>10</sup>, John<sup>9</sup>, Henry Edmond<sup>8</sup>, James<sup>7</sup>, Edmund<sup>6</sup>, John Jellary<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence<sup>1</sup>)



*Robert Duke Peele*

**Robert Duke "Bob" Peele** (76), of Los Angeles, passed away January 23, 2008 following a battle with Emphysema.

He is survived by his devoted wife Raquel; four children, Gary Peele, Dana Cariker, Donna Pickard, and Glenn Peele; five grandchildren; and many other loving family and friends.

A visitation will be held Thursday, January 31<sup>st</sup> at McKenzie Memorial Chapel in Long Beach from 4:00 –p.m. Funeral at 7:00 p.m. He was buried in the Riverside National Cemetery, Riverside, CA. (Obituary contributed by James A. "Jim" Peele, Jr., his nephew.)

**Comment from Horace.** Robert Duke "Bob" Peele was my half second cousin, he was born in Durham, North Carolina, while his Mother was visiting her Mother. His father Raymond Peele (1893-1964) was born and raised in Richmond County and is buried in the Gibson-Peele Cemetery in Scotland County, NC, along with his wife Mary Washington "Lila" Lyon (1895-1953) Since the obituary was so short I wanted more information. I obtained the picture and the following information from his son Gary Peele in California. Thanks Gary.

While growing up, Bob lived in and around Durham, NC. He attended a 2-year college in Maxton, NC. He served a short time in the Navy and was honorably discharged due to medical reasons. Worked a few years in the early 1950s for the government in Washington, DC, and then moved to Los Angeles, CA, in October 1957. He worked in a variety of banks from 1957 to 1968 and then Brown's Temporary Personnel for 14 years. Bob worked on developing the first IBM computerized payroll system. He then worked for Joley Industries for 7 years and Photo Impact for 4 years. Congestive heart failure and emphysema forced him to retire. He died at home in Long Beach, CA Jan 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2008 under the care of Raquel Peele.

Bob's hobbies included shooting pool and betting at the racetrack. He coached Little League for 5 years in the 1960s. He was part of a bowling league and played golf in his younger days. He also liked watching sports and working crossword puzzles.

Genealogical Line -- 12<sup>th</sup> Generation to Lawrence: **Robert Duke "Bob"<sup>12</sup> Peelle** (Raymond<sup>11</sup>, Andrew Hardred<sup>10</sup> Peelle, William "Bill"<sup>9</sup>, Robert<sup>8</sup>, David<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence<sup>1</sup>)



*Annie Iris Peele Kelly*

**Annie Iris Peele Kelly** (88) was born December 17, 1919 to Lester and Sarah Peele in Altadena, CA. She passed away July 10, 2008 in Spokane, WA. Annie worked at Galena Airfield during WWII and was an office worker at the Spokesman-Review for many years. She is survived by her daughter, Judi O. (Dennis) Goodman of Arlington, WA; sons, William L. Kelly and John D. Kelly, both of Spokane; four grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; sister, Marybel Davis of Spokane Valley, WA and brothers, Ira A. Peele of Otis Orchards, WA and Raymond C. Peele of Carlsborg, WA. She is preceded in death by her husband, Ralph R. Kelly Jr. in 1986, and sisters Annice Albertson in 1989 and Ollene E. Peele in 1927. Memorial services will be held at 2:00pm, Tuesday, July 15, 2008 at Spokane Valley Church of Nazarene. Private interment to be held at Fairmount Memorial Park. Memorial contributions may be made to either Spokane Valley Church of Nazarene, 15515 E. 20<sup>th</sup> Ave., Spokane Valley, WA 99047 or Union Gospel Mission, 1224 E. Trent Ave., Spokane, WA 99202. Ball & Dodd Funeral Home, 5100 W. Wellesley, Spokane, WA 99205. (Contributed by Raymond C. Peele)

Genealogical Line -- 12<sup>th</sup> Generation to Lawrence: **Annie Iris<sup>12</sup> Peele** (Lester William<sup>11</sup>, William Franklin "Bill"<sup>10</sup>, Alexander Foy "Alec"<sup>9</sup> Peelle, James H.<sup>8</sup>, Margaret "Peggy"<sup>7</sup>, Reuben<sup>6</sup>, Josiah<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence<sup>1</sup>)



*Corbin Phillip Peele*

**Corbin Phillip Peele**, 52, of Hamlet, died Sept. 1, 2008. He was born Oct. 27, 1955 in Richmond County, a son of the late Cecil and Bobbie Starling Peele. Mr. Peele worked for several Heating and Air Conditioning businesses in the county.

Surviving, Sons, Corky and Josh Odom of Roseboro. A sister, Hope Peele of Rockingham. Brothers, Rev. Stephen Peele of Liberty, SC and Pate Peele of Bennettsville, SC. A memorial service will be conducted Thursday, Sept. 4, 2008 at 11 a.m. at Watson-King Funeral Home Chapel in Hamlet with Bishop Marvin Taylor officiating.

The family will receive friends following the service at the funeral home. Watson-King Funeral Home in Hamlet is serving the Peele family. (Richmond County Daily Journal, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 2008) (Contributed by his brother Pate Peele.)

Genealogical Line -- 13<sup>th</sup> Generation to Lawrence: **Corbin Phillip<sup>13</sup> Peele** (Cecil Pate<sup>12</sup>, Marvin Buford<sup>11</sup>, George Robinson<sup>10</sup>, William "Bill"<sup>9</sup> Peelle, Robert<sup>8</sup>, David<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence<sup>1</sup>)



**Dorothy Mae Peele “Dot” Adams**, 85, of St. John’s Church Road, Laurel Hill died Tuesday, September 2, at Scotland Memorial Hospital.

Funeral services will be at 11 a.m. Friday at St. John’s United Methodist Church officiated by the Rev. Tom Miller. Burial will follow in Pine Crest Cemetery.

She is survived by a brother, Howard Peele of Bennettsville; three sisters, Geneva Gibson and Jean Walters of Bennettsville, and Christine Johnson of Swansboro.

*Dorothy Peele Adams*

Born November 11, 1922 in Scotland County, she was a daughter of the late Merritt and Sallie Pearson Peele and widow of the late V. Odell Adams. She was retired as a bookkeeper for Z. V. Pate Furniture.

Memorials may be made to: St. John’s United Methodist Church, PO Box 181, Gibson, NC 27343 or to The Gideons, PO Box 171, Laurinburg, NC 28353.

Visitation will be 6-8 p.m. Thursday at the McDougald Funeral Home and Crematorium, Laurinburg.

A memorial register is at: [www.McDougald.com](http://www.McDougald.com). (Published: Wednesday, September 3, 2008 10:24 PM CDT - The Laurinburg Exchange) (Contributed by Joyce Braswell.)

Genealogical Line -- 12<sup>th</sup> Generation to Lawrence: **Dorothy Mae<sup>12</sup> Peele** (Merritt<sup>11</sup>, George Robinson<sup>10</sup>, William "Bill"<sup>9</sup> Peelle, Robert<sup>8</sup>, David<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence<sup>1</sup>)

# Recipe



**Campbell’s Broccoli & Cheese Casserole.** Trish wants you to try one of her favorite recipes. It takes 5 minutes to prepare, 30 minutes to bake and serves 6.

**Ingredients:**

- 1 Can (10 ¾ oz) Condensed Cream of Mushroom
- ½ cup milk
- 2 tsp yellow mustard
- 1 bag (16 oz) frozen broccoli flowerets (thawed)
- 1 cup shredded Cheddar Cheese
- 1/3 cup dry bread crumbs
- 2 tsp melted butter

**Instructions:**

1. Stir soup, milk, mustard, broccoli and cheese into 1 ½ qt casserole.
2. Mix bread crumbs with butter in bowl and sprinkle over broccoli mixture.
3. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes or until hot.

*Lawrence, Etc.*  
5 Champion Trail  
San Antonio, TX 78258

*The Peele Family Association*  
5 Champion Trail  
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“*Lawrence, Etc.*”, *The Official Newsletter of “The First Peele Family in America”* is published four times a year for descendants of **Lawrence Peele**, who arrived in America as a young immigrant in 1621. The newsletter keeps readers updated on family news, publishes genealogical findings, and honors our mutual past.

**TO:**

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

**Editor:** Horace Peele

If you are willing to receive a PDF file rather than a printed document, please let me know. It will save time and money.

**Contributing Writers:** Where are your articles? I am looking for help. Of course Cousin Claudia Williams sends a ton of obituaries for the Eastern NC and VA area. Joyce Braswell sends ones for down home area in Richmond County.

Your suggestions, articles, photographs, and other submissions are **always** welcome. The four quarterly publications are January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

Subscription cost is \$5.00 per year, to cover the cost of postage and copying and is due at the beginning of the year. Please send to the address above. **Your cancelled check is your receipt.**

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