



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

From The Editor

Welcome to the fall! Trish and I had a brilliant July-August vacation in Europe for five weeks. We went to a Scheuber family reunion (her mother's side) and enjoyed meeting 96 or so of her 7th cousins. Great people! Then to Italy for four days to a hotel in Nevi operated by Trish's great aunt Paulina Scheuber from 1888 until about 1940. We actually stayed in what was her private residence where she had very elaborate parties for the aristocracy about the turn of the century in 1900. It was an awesome experience.

From there to England to see Trish's family. It rained most days and unfortunately while there I caught a touch of Tetanus which caused my heart to drop out of rhythm. I was so proud of the good rhythm that I had since my ablation in September 2009. I have been out of rhythm for a month now even though I was shocked once to convert it back. It is kind of like *Lawrence, Etc.*, more work needed!

The feature article this quarter is an article written in 1707 by a Dutch author Peter Vander, a bookseller at Leyden. The first half of his story translates the notes of Captain Anthony Chester on the voyage of his ship the **Margaret & John**. The second half of Mr. Vander's article, which relates to conditions in Virginia. This is very interesting material. After

reading the two part documentary, you will be very proud of Lawrence Peele and understand some of the trouble he lived through in those early settler days.

This publication of Lawrence, Etc., was paid for by a generous donation by Cousin Carlise Moncrief, of Americus, GA. Thank you Carlise for your gift!

Until next time, God be with you! Don't forget to send birthday cards to Carrie Mae and Geneva, their addresses are below.

IN THIS ISSUE

<i>From The Editor</i>	1
<i>Senior Citizens Birthdays</i>	2
<i>Notes from Cousins</i>	2
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
<i>Peter Vander's Two Part Article</i>	
<i>Voyage of the Margaret & John</i>	3
<i>Settling Virginia</i>	5
<i>Family Obits</i>	
Verna Irene Peele Douglas	
Dicy Ola Peele Whitt	8
Henry "Hank" Whittier Peele,	
Charles L. Peele, Jr	
<i>History Moments</i>	11

Senior Citizen Birthdays



The following Seniors will have their birthday next quarter. Please send them your cards. If you know any Peele-related senior citizen above 80 years of age regardless of the surname spelling, please send their name, picture, date of birth, address, and how they are related to our Peele family. Senior pictures will be published quarterly and they will be given FREE copies of *Lawrence, Etc.*



Carrie Mae Peel Williams
95 on 16 October, Born 1915

(Sister of Patricia Peel Arick, Daughter of John Franklin Peel and Lillian Nelson, descended from Dempsey Peelle-1755 line.)

Carrie Mae Peel Williams
15931 N.W. County Road 231
Gainesville, FL 32609



Geneva Peele Gibson
90 on 21 December, Born 1920

(Aunt of Kelsie Peele Temples, Daughter of Merritt peeel and Sallie Pearson, descended from the Robert Peelle-1801 line.)

Geneva Peele Gibson
3563 Barrington Rd
Bennettsville, SC 29512

***Have you sent a card to our seniors lately?
Want to add your senior? – Contact me!***

Notes from Cousins

Ray Peele of Sequim, WA, reports that his Phyllis underwent radical mastectomy on Sep 1st, had a heart attack middle of night and transported to Tacoma where they installed a heart stent the next day. They feel they got all the cancer but because it was stage 3 she will undergo chemotherapy. Ray says “God is Good and He works in mysterious ways, we give Him praise.” You may send an email to Ray by using Lawrence@peele.info if you get this by email.



Jean Brinson Ward, granddaughter of Emma Peel who married John Lucius Brinson, reports an error in the *April- June 2006 Lawrence, Etc.* It lists Annie Laura Peel who married W. Jason Brinson, Jr. as being a daughter of Dempsey Peel & Ellender Sasser. If you are from this family please correct the following:

Annie Laura Peel, born Aug. 18, 1868 in Burke Co., GA (now Jenkins), married William Jason Brinson, Jr. on Nov. 28, 1889. She was the daughter of William Mills Peel and Nancy “Olive” Dickey. Jean says that four Peel sisters married four Brinson brothers and two of their Peel

relatives married another brother and sister. That must be a record! Thanks Jean for the correction.

Feature Article

Note from Horace: The following account was translated into Dutch and published by Peter Vander, a bookseller at Leyden, in 1707. Somehow, it found its way to the Internet in English. The London Company Records report that the **Margaret and John**, a ship of "150 tunnes was sent in December 1620 with 85 persons and had arrived by May 1621" (Kingsbury Vol 3, Page 239). The Kingsbury date differs from another account published in the William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, April 1901, Volume IX, Number 4, which states that the ship sailed in February 1620. The difference depends upon which calendar the individual was using -- the new style or old style. The old style date would have been 1620. In the muster taken in 1624, Lawrence states that he arrived in 1620. That would have been the old style date. The actual year was 1621. I have also taken the liberty to break the article into two parts.

Part I - VOYAGE OF THE MARGARET & JOHN

In the beginning of February 1620 I left England in the ship Margaret & John, our ship was of 160 ton burden, our Captain was Anthony Chester a brave seaman. Besides the crew we had on board a good many passengers of whom I was one, our ship carried 8 cannon with a valconet, our destination was Virginia where we hoped to transact some profitable business.

About the 14th of March we came in about 20 miles off Mettalina; the next day we passed Dominica and neared Guadaloupe where we intended to take in fresh water. Nearing this place we observed two vessels lying at anchor which we took to be Hollanders, not only because the ships were built after the model of that nation, but more so because the Admiral had the Dutch flag flying from the mizzenmast. Expecting no harm we kept straight on & anchored in their immediate vicinity; but so as not to be taken by surprise we sent some sailors in a boat towards the Admiral's ship to reconnoiter, who returned in a very short time with the report that they were two Spanish men of war. Notwithstanding this, we sent the boat out a second time to make a more thorough investigation while we commenced busying ourselves to make things ready in case it should come to a fight. But our ship was so full of household goods that we could not place our cannon as we wanted to, and so we had to make out the best we could.

Upon our boat reaching the Vice Admiral's ship our men inquired from whence the ship, but instead of receiving a polite reply the Spaniards demanded their surrender which of course our men declined and rowed back to our ship as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile several shots were fired at them striking and breaking some of their oars, but not a man of them was hurt. When within about a musket shot from our ship, they were fired at from a big cannon, and as soon as our men were on board of our ship, the Spaniards hoisted sail preparatory to attack us. We on our part anticipated a bloody encounter and were much troubled by our inability to properly place our guns for reasons mentioned above.

The Vice Admiral approached us with great rapidity, and in passing greeted us with a broadside which we ignored altogether, as our aim was to save ourselves by flight rather than risk an

unequal contest with two such powerful vessels. The Spaniard however gave us no chance for flight, so that we found we had to choose between two evils, either to fight desperately or to surrender ourselves into slavery. In this manner we were forced into a fight, and we attacked the Spaniard so bravely and fought as heroes or rather as madmen and played upon them with our muskets and 4 cannon so furiously that they were forced to leave us the victory, taking to flight and returning to their former anchorage. As soon as the Spanish Admiral saw this he took down the Dutch flag and hoisted the Spanish colors weighed anchor and sailed towards us, but before firing upon us they spoke us inquiring what nationality we were, we replied we were English and had no intention of harming them unless we were forced to do so and that it was our desire to proceed peacefully on our voyage. Hereupon, the Spaniard demanded that we take down our mainsail which according to him was required by the rights of the King of Spain and marine usage, whereupon our Captain replied that he could not subject himself to any such rights nor did he intend to harm the subjects of the King of Spain. While friendly relations existed between their respective sovereigns he wished the same to exist between their subjects. After exchanging a few more words, our Captain went down in the cabin, tired of listening any longer to the unjust demands of this Spaniard, but at the request of the Admiral our Captain came again on deck and was ordered to come on board the Admiral's ship to show his papers, but this our Captain refused to do saying if they wished to see them they could come on board his ship and he would show them his papers. But what happens? Instead of answering by word of mouth, they saluted us with two pieces of cannon and a hail storm of musket balls, drew their swords, threatened to cut us to pieces, and calling us dogs, grappled us and thought they had subdued us already, when, at a sign previously agreed upon, our men sprang forward with their muskets and received them so well, supported by our 4 pieces of cannon, that they had to retreat.

It was not long though before they returned attacking us with a loud noise, grappled us again, and began to come on board our ship but our men led by our brave and courageous Captain received them so well with their muskets, spears, and grappling axes that we drove them off a second time sending many of them to a watery grave. This, however, did not satisfy the Spaniard, they attacked and grappled us a third time and during the fierce hand to hand fight, which now ensued, we had the good luck to shoot their Admiral down upon which they raised such a hue and cry that it astonished all of us, and they immediately took to flight leaving us the victory.

In this fierce and bloody encounter we, for reasons mentioned before, could not bring but 4 of our 8 cannon into use, but these were handled so rapidly and skillfully that several times the Spaniard would have gotten away from us but for their ship being lashed to ours until finally one of our men, with orders from our Captain, cut the ropes with his grappling axe upon which they immediately took to flight giving us several volleys from their big and small guns as they retreated.

The Vice Admiral, seeing we did not pursue his Admiral, acted as if he wanted to fight us again, but we did not mind him much, and set to work to face them both if they were so inclined. But the admiral's ship held off and we now attacked the Vice Admiral so furiously that we disabled his ship to such an extent that the whole crew had to take to shore to save themselves from a watery grave.

The night following this battle, all on board ship, passengers as well as crew, were busy filling cartridges, cleaning cannons and muskets repairing damages etc. so as to be ready in case the Spaniard shall feel inclined to attack us again, and by dawn of day it looked as if we had not been working all night in vain, the Spaniards seemingly preparing to attack us again. However, after looking at each other for about two hours with frowning faces, the Spaniard hoisted sail and took their course towards the nearest island, their movements being such that it was plain that they must have had a good many dead and wounded. On our side we had eight dead, and of 16 wounded 2 died afterwards; how many of the Spaniards were killed we never knew but certain it is that during the encounters we saw many of them fall and not a few find their grave in the water which was actually red with their blood.

The Admiral's ship was of 300 ton burden, carried 22 big guns and was well supplied with men and ammunition; the Vice Admiral's ship was also of 300 ton burden and carried 16 big guns with a correspondingly ample supply of men and ammunition; on the other hand ours was a small ship, as stated before, with 8 big guns of which we could only use 4, notwithstanding which we were so fortunate as to come out victorious.

We now proceeded on our voyage and landed without further accidents in Virginia. Soon thereafter Captain Chester obtained a return cargo and set sail again for England.

Part II – Settling Virginia

It is not my purpose to give a description of the country and its inhabitants; this has been done by the invincible and courageous John Smith in his *Voyages* in such a way that it cannot be improved upon.

From the beginning that our people settled in Virginia, they have been subjected to a great many adversities, difficulties and hard labor; but what I wish to relate has been one of the greatest setbacks that ever could have encountered, for the devil had through the medium of the priests such an influence upon the natives that they only waited for a good opportunity to extirpate the foreigners. In order to accomplish this Powhatan, King of the savages, succeeded in closing a treaty with the English by which he and his subjects promised to be faithful subjects of the King of England, in gratitude of which they offered to pay a yearly tribute. These articles of peace were engraved in copper and fastened to an oak tree close by the residence of King Powhatan, while both parties were greatly rejoiced over the success of closing this treaty. The savages were rejoiced, because they found the English too powerful to successfully resist and also because now the English were to defend them against attack of hostile tribes; the aim of the English was to obtain by means of this treaty a better and safer opportunity to inspect and conquer the country. This treaty lasted uninterruptedly for quite a while and both parties adhered to the terms of it so well that our people went among them unarmed and the Savages became so friendly that they often visited the English and dined with them which compliment the English frequently returned hoping by these means to reform the savages and induce them to embrace the Christian religion.

For some reasons, best known to the English government, in March 1622 the King of England had to remind King Powhatan of the articles of the treaty of peace existing between them, in answer to which King Powhatan said that he would prefer seeing the country turned upside down

rather than break a single article of the treaty, but, as will be proved later on, this conduct of the savages was nothing but hypocrisy and deceit, they only awaiting a favorable opportunity to kill out the English.

Several days before this bloodthirsty people put their plan into execution, they led some of our people through very dangerous woods into a place from which they could not extricate themselves without the aid of a guide, others of us who were among them to learn their language were in a friendly way persuaded to return to our colony, while new comers were treated in an exceedingly friendly manner.

On Friday before the day appointed by them for the attack they visited, entirely unarmed, some of our people in their dwellings, offering to exchange skins, fish and other things, while our people entirely ignorant of their plans received them in a friendly manner.

When the day appointed for the massacre had arrived, a number of the savages visited many of our people in their dwellings, and while partaking with them of their meal the savages, at a given signal, drew their weapons and fell upon us murdering and killing everybody they could reach sparing neither women nor children, as well inside as outside the dwellings. In this attack 347 of the English of both sexes and all ages were killed. Simply killing our people did not satisfy their inhuman nature, they dragged the dead bodies all over the country, tearing them limb from limb, and carrying the pieces in triumph around.

The valiant and noble gentleman George Thorpe, one of the most influential among the English in Virginia, took a great interest in these savages, and embraced every opportunity that presented itself to speak to them about the Christian religion, and was either held in such high esteem or so feared by the Indians that they would apparently not harm him in any way whatever. In fact, they submitted to punishment for misbehavior if Mr. Thorpe deemed such a course necessary. Mr. Thorpe in order to befriend King Powhatan as much as possible caused a good substantial house to be built for him, of which the King was very proud, in place of his hut built of mats and straw; he was particularly pleased with the locks and keys, amusing himself frequently for an hour or more at a time locking and unlocking the doors; by these means Mr. Thorpe tried to win the friendship and confidence of the King and his subjects, embracing every opportunity to speak on religious topics, until finally the King confessed that he had come to the conclusion that the God whom the English worshipped was mightier and far superior to the gods they served; for, he said, the God of the English had done him more good than all his gods combined, upon which Mr. Thorpe answered that if he and his subjects would be converted to the Christian religion, they would receive many more and much greater blessings.

The result of Mr. Thorpe 's efforts was that the King and his subjects began to show much inclination to embrace the Christian religion, from which the English expected much good, but it was not long before they found out that the savages were false and great hypocrites, for in the general massacre mentioned heretofore even Mr. Thorpe was not spared though he could have saved his life by flight. An hour before his death he was warned of the danger by one of his Indian servants who had embraced the Christian religion, but he had such faith in these savages that he remained at his post; his servant though was more prudent and fled to Jamestown, a place fortified by the English to protect themselves against the attacks of the Indians.

At the time of this massacre a party of Indians embarked in four boats for Jamestown, with the intention of attacking and murdering the English in this town and the surrounding country, but the hellish plan was frustrated by the disclosure of the project by a converted Indian in the employ of a Mr. Pace; on the night preceding the contemplated attack two Indians, brothers, who had embraced the Christian religion, one in the employ of a Mr. Perry, the other in the employ of a Mr. Pace, on retiring for the night discussed the plan of murdering their masters and by the doing assist and please their King Powhatan and thus also to aid the massacring party who were to arrive the following day by order of King Powhatan to murder all the settlers. Apparently the plan as discussed by the two brothers was agreed upon, but the Indian in the employ of Mr. Pace arose early in the morning while his brother was yet asleep and repairing to his master's residence disclosed to him the entire murderous plan, for he regarded and loved Mr. Pace as a father while Mr. Pace loved his Indian as a son. Mr. Pace was not slow in heeding the warning, at once placing his residence in a state of defence; and hastily rowed in a canoe across the river to Jamestown to notify the Governor of the impending danger. Hardly had we completed our defensive preparations when the boats bearing the savages came in sight, but as soon as we opened fire upon them with our muskets they retreated in a cowardly manner.

By the mercy of the Lord who had moved the heart of this converted Indian to give us timely warning the lives of more than a thousand of our people, of whom I was one, were spared.

About a year previous to the event just narrated King Opechankanough had made strenuous efforts to obtain from another Indian king, whose land was very fertile in poisonous herbs, a large quantity of poison with the intention to therewith exterminate the English, but neither presents nor threats could induce this King to accede to the demands of Opechankanough.

In regard to the reason of this murderous attack of the Indians upon the English there is considerable difference of opinion; some say that a certain Indian by the name of Nemaltenow, by the English named Jack-of-the-Feather, who was looked upon by the Indians as supernatural, had induced a certain Englishman, by the name of Morgan, to go with him to Pamunkey to barter his wares, and Morgan not returning after the lapse of a reasonable time his friends investigated the matter and found that he had been murdered by this Indian, whereupon they took Nemaltenow prisoner and brought him before Mr. Thorpe to be dealt with according to his misdeed; on the way thither, however, the Indian escaped from his captors, and being unable to overtake him they shot him dead. This occurrence enraged King Opechankenough so that they say he swore to revenge the death of this Indian upon the English on the first favorable opportunity; but my opinion is that their heathen priests, who are the tools of the devil, were constantly working upon the credulity and ignorance of this people to make them believe that the English had come to exterminate them in the same way as the Spaniard had done in other parts of the West Indies, and to prevent this the murderous attack was decided upon and brought into execution.

When the occurrence of this massacre became known in the mother country, the English were ordered to take revenge by destroying with fire and sword everything of the Indians; consequently they set out for Pamunkey, destroyed both the houses and crops of the Indians, took Opechankenough prisoner and shot him on the very place where his house stood before it was burned down. On this spot the English then built a new town. By these means the Indians became very much subdued and lived in constant dread of the English.

The English in the meantime became thereafter more prudent in their dealings with the Indians. Moreover, the King of England sent from his arsenals all sort of weapons and ammunition and ordered his subjects to more and more cultivate the land and bring the Indians into submission.

Family Obits

The following obituaries relate to a family mystery. In the two Obituaries for Verna Peele Douglas and Ola Peele Whitt below, the two are related back through James H. Peelle to his mother Margaret "Peggy" Peelle. Peggy Peelle was disowned by MT Pleasant Monthly meeting in Grayson Co., VA on 28 Oct 1809 for fornication and having a son James H. Peelle, born 15 Oct 1808. Peggy married Ezekiel Phillips within a year or two and soon moved to Indiana. Her son James remained in Surry County, NC, all his life, raising apples and tobacco. Who raised James? Who was James' father? Can you solve this mystery? If you have any information, please send it to me. There was another Peele family in the area. A Jesse Peele was born in Surry County in 1804. His lineage is published in the Surry County Heritage Book.



Verna Peele Douglas

Verna Irene Peele Douglas. ARCHDALE — beloved mother, grandmother and sister went to be with the Lord on June 23, 2010. She was born the eldest daughter of Chester Byrd Peele and Allie Mae Whitaker Peele on November 18, 1933, in Surry County. She was raised in the Cedar Square community and was a member of Cedar Square Friends Meeting where she served as General Fund Treasurer, Mission and Helping Hand Fund Treasurer, and Assistant General Fund Treasurer. She also served as the Recording Clerk of the Meeting, Pianist, and Sunday School teacher. Verna was employed by the Englander Mattress Company and retired from the Serta Mattress Company in 2003.

She was an active member of the Furniture Capital American Business Women's Association. Her many accomplishments in the ABWA included 31 years of service, holding the offices of President, Vice President for 2 years, Treasurer for 3 years and Recording Secretary. She was awarded Woman of the Year 1984, Merit Award 1982, Outstanding Woman of the Year 1995, Perfect Attendance for 28 years, Sponsored 11 ABWA Members and won Gold Inner Circle Charm & Bracelet. She was a founding member for the Piedmont Trial Area Council in 1984 and served terms as Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary.

Mrs. Douglas is survived by two sons, R. Allen Douglas and wife Linda of Thomasville, John C. Douglas and wife Amparo of Graham and three grandchildren, Christopher Allan Douglas, Laura Douglas Bartle and husband Thomas and Allison Leigh Douglas. She is also survived by three sisters, Maxine Peele Cox and husband Howard of Raleigh, Mildred Peele Byrd and husband Ellis of Ramseur, Faye Peele Coltrane and husband Gene of Archdale and two brothers, Harold Wayne Peele and wife Marie of Archdale and James "Jimmy" Chester Peele and wife Judy of Trinity.

Funeral services for Mrs. Douglas will be held 11 a.m. Saturday at Cedar Square Friends Meeting with Reverend Ben Hurley and Reverend Eric Woods officiating. Interment will follow in the Meeting Cemetery. The family will receive friends Friday evening from 6 until 8 p.m. at

Cumby Family Funeral Service in Archdale.

In lieu of flowers memorials can be made to the Special Olympics Equestrian of Davidson County, PO Box 1067, Lexington, NC 27295, The Verna P. Douglas Scholastic Fund, Furniture Capital ABWA, 1045 NC Hwy 62 W, High Point, NC.,27263, and the Hospice of the Piedmont, 1803 Westchester Drive, High Point, NC, 27262. (Published in News Record on June 25, 2010, Contributed by Peggy Peele, wife of Cousin Hubert Samuel Peele.)

Genealogical Line -- 12th Generation to Lawrence: **Verna Irene¹² Peele** (Chester Byrd¹¹, Jesse Riley¹⁰ Peele, Alexander Foy "Alec"⁹, James H.⁸, **Margaret "Peggy"**⁷, Reuben⁶, Josiah⁵, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹.) [Verna was my 7th cousin.]



Mrs. Dicy Ola Peele Whitt, 91, of Trinity, died Sunday, June 13, 2010 at High Point Regional Hospital. Born September 26, 1918 in Surry County, she was the daughter of Jesse R. Peele and Lula Shackelford Peele. Other than her parents, she was preceded in death by her husband, Ellis Winfred Whitt, on June 12, 1985, and her three siblings. Mrs. Whitt was a member of Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church, where she was a Sunday school teacher, member of the Willing Workers Sunday School Class, and started the current Senior Citizens monthly fellowship gathering.

Ola Peele Whitt

At age 18, and until the year 1959, she was a tobacco farmer; she and her husband managed Vickery Chapel Exxon service station for 24 years. Mrs. Whitt was also a member of the local Home Demonstration Club. She enjoyed cooking for family gatherings, as well as writing, and reciting poems. She was always looking for opportunities to have a positive influence in people's life. She was a loving mother, grandmother, and friend. She will be truly missed. Survivors include son Ellis Whitt of Huntsville, AL and daughter Erlene Whitt Kivett and husband Charlie of Trinity; four grandchildren include Laurie Frazier and husband Bill of Hoschton, Ga, Christie Porcaro and husband Anthony of Richmond,VA, Carlos Whitt of San Francisco, CA, and Allen Whitt and wife Collette of Atlanta, GA; five great grandchildren include Jordan, Jessica, and Morgan Frazier, Vince Porcaro, and Saffana Whitt; and a special friend of 65 years Mildred Spencer.

Funeral will be 2:00 p.m. Tuesday at Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church and officiated by Rev. Beverly Gaska and Dr. David Cunha. Interment will follow in the church cemetery. The family will receive friends Monday from 6 pm until 8 pm at Cumby Family Funeral Service in Archdale and other times in the home. (Published by Cumby Family Funeral Web site, Contributed by Peggy Peele, wife of Cousin Hubert Samuel Peele.)

Genealogical Line -- 12th Generation to Lawrence: **Dicy Ola¹¹ Peele** (Jesse Riley¹⁰ Peele, Alexander Foy "Alec"⁹, James H.⁸, **Margaret "Peggy"**⁷, Reuben⁶, Josiah⁵, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹.) [Ola was my 6th cousin once removed.]



Hank Peele

—❖❖❖❖❖❖—

Henry "Hank" Whittier Peele, 88, born June 27, 1921 died at home on May 28, 2010. The son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Peele, Hank was a native and longtime resident of Woodstown, New Jersey before moving to Colorado Springs in 1996. Hank attended Woodstown High School, followed by graduation from Westtown School in Westtown, PA and Wharton School of Business at The University of Pennsylvania. While at Penn he lettered in tennis, soccer, and basketball and achieved All American status in soccer. During World War II Hank was a pilot with the Army Air Force. His business career included working for Jersey Package Company serving as treasurer. Following Georgia Pacific

Corporation acquisition of Jersey Package Company, Hank had a 30 year career with Georgia Pacific retiring as Safety and Personnel Director. In 1976 he opened Peele's Place, his own sporting good store along with a tennis court where Hank gave tennis lessons for the next 20 years. On his 65th birthday Hank played 65 games of tennis. He won many tennis championships in the South Jersey area and also played in several national tournaments. Always an active person he enjoyed many trips to the Stone Harbor beach, golf, gardening, bridge, and walks with his dogs. Hank was a birthright member of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and served as clerk and on several committees including the Salem Quarterly Meeting and the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. He also served on boards of The Westtown School and Jeanses Hospital in Chase, PA.

Hank is survived by his wife, Nan (Hall), a son Robert of Oakland California, two daughters Janet Peele McLaughlin of Long Beach, New York, and Patricia Peele Allegretto of Egg Harbor, New Jersey. A son Charles preceded him in death. Also survived by a sister, Dorothy Peele Kramme of Monroeville, New Jersey and three stepchildren, Joseph Allen of Argonia, Kansas, Jeffrey Allen of Dover, Delaware and Adele Allen Beard of Colorado Springs, Colorado and many grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren. Services are private. Contributions may be made to the Westtown School Scholarship Fund, Westtown, PA, 19395 or to an animal shelter of your choice.

Genealogical Line -- 11th Generation to Lawrence: **Henry Whittier¹¹ Peele, Jr.** (Henry Whittier¹⁰, James Lloyd⁹, Thomas Clarkson⁸ Peelle, James⁷, Edmund⁶, John Jellary⁵, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹) [Hank was my 6th cousin once removed.]



Charles L. Peele

—❖❖❖❖❖❖—

Charles L. Peele, Jr., 89, April 25th, 1921 - July 13th, 2010. of Nokesville, VA., went home to his Lord peacefully while surrounded by his loving family, Tuesday, July 13, 2010, at Sudley Manor House Assisted Living Facility, Manassas, VA. He was born in Durham, NC. On January 17, 1942, he married his sweetheart Helen Elizabeth Caw. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II in North Africa for nearly 3 years. After being honorably discharged he went back to work for the C&P Telephone Co. where he worked for 38 years and retired in 1977. Charlie and Betty raised their four children in Kensington, Md. from

1949-1978 when they moved to Florida. In 1990 they moved to Nokesville, VA. He enjoyed singing in a Barber Shop quartet. He enjoyed being a member of the Redskins Chorus, singing at home games, in the latter 1960's. He participated in church choirs and other Christian musical events, including singing with St. Paul's United Methodist Church Choir at the White House for former president Richard Nixon in 1970. During his retirement, he was active for many years in a Christian Ministry known as Roving Volunteers in Christ's Service (RVICS). He had been an active member of Greenwich Presbyterian Church in Nokesville, VA since 1990 where he sang in the choir, was a deacon and participated in the Sanctuary Sunday school class.

He was predeceased by his wife of 55 years, Elizabeth C. Peele, his brother William Peele and step-brother Gilbert Winders. He is survived by his wife of 11 years, Mary Ruth Echols Peele, of Mineral, Va., one son, Charles L. Peele III and three daughters, Pamela S. Lynn, Charlene P. Lunn, and Shelley W. Recker, all from Nokesville, VA; one brother, Ellwood Peele, two step-brothers, Richard Winders and Tom Winders, all from Oklahoma City, OK, 10 grandchildren, 23 great grandchildren and many loving family members and friends.

A memorial service will be held Saturday, July 17, 2010, at 11:00 a.m. at Greenwich Presbyterian Church in Nokesville, VA.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions can be made to Greenwich Presbyterian Church (Building Fund), 15305 Vint Hill Rd, Nokesville, VA, 20181 or Capital Hospice, 10530 Linden Lake Plaza, Suite 200, Manassas, VA, 20109.

Genealogical Line -- 12th Generation to Lawrence: **Charles Lee¹² Peele II** (Charles Lee¹¹, Joseph F.¹⁰, Josiah "Joseph"⁹ Peel, John⁸, John⁷, John⁶ Peele, Sr., Joshua⁵ Peelle, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹) [Charles was my 7th cousin, my brother Marvin and I attended his second wedding in 1998.] (Contributed by his niece, Barbara Peele Scuderi, and daughter, Pam Peele Lynn.)

History Moments

History Moments. I am including some more chronological items of interest. All of these from all of the quarterlies, over time, are in date order. Enjoy!

06 Apr 1671 Thomas Jarrat patented 134 acres in the Lower Parish of Nansemond County, east of the Nansemond River near Sleepy Hole, adjoining John Peters and Belson. It was bequeathed to his wife Sarah who later married **Robert Peelle (1657)**.

1672 The first English half-pennies and farthings were struck in copper, the penny continued to be silver until 1797. (Everyman's Encyclopedia.)

1672 **George Fox, founder of the Quakers**, came over from England and met with John Burnyeat and other Quakers in the West River of Maryland for the purpose of establishing a Yearly Meeting for Maryland. This was the first formal establishment of the Quaker movement in America. (Ohio Yearly Meeting 1962.)

Lawrence, Etc.
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San Antonio, TX 78258

The Peele Family Association
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San Antonio, TX 78258

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“Lawrence, Etc.”
The Official Newsletter of
“The First Peele Family in America”.

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