

Lawrence, Etc.

The official newsletter of "The First Peele Family In America"



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

From The Editor

First I thank Cousin Frank M. Peele for his donation to help in the publication and printing of this copy of **Lawrence, Etc.**

It is Spring - the garden is planted! The Purple Martins have arrived to raise their young and then fly back to South America in late July.

My book, the *Peele Chronicles* is selling like hot potatoes. I received 250 copies of the book on the 22nd of December and mailed many before Christmas. There were 18 damaged in that shipment, the other 232 were gone by early January. I ordered 60 more and of those 32 have been mailed. I am truly humbled by your interest in my book. Seventeen books have been designated for various state, college, university, local genealogical or historical libraries. For that I am very proud and thankful to those who cared enough to place them in these libraries. You know who you are!

While the *Peele Chronicles* is a History/Genealogy book, I am working on the true Genealogy book but it is a pain trying to reduce 2100+ pages to something reasonable yet keeping it as a nice readable and interesting book. But I am in the process, how long - when? Later this year.

In addition to some interesting Notes from Cousins, this quarterly newsletter has two very interesting feature articles. The first was submitted by RB Peele which is a summary of the *Peele Chronicles* as it relates to his immediate family. This is a very interesting concept on making a short history specifically for one family line.

The second is an article from Barton Lewis on the affects of applying DNA samples in solving family connections and proving blood lines. He documents one such example between a cousin of his, James E. Peele and myself. There was a major question as to whether such a connection could be proven in a very obscure branch of the family tree. A good read with great results.



Ruger James

And finally, Trish and I wish to announce that we have become Great Grandparents. Ruger James Hensley was born on February 12. He is the son of our grandson Brian Michael Hensley and his wife Callie Ann Hargis. Brian is the son of our daughter Julie Gaye Peele and Mark Bradley Hensley, Sr. Ruger is a great looking Texan. The only problem I have with this is that when I look down at the family tree from the top, I see my daughter who is now a grandmother and I ask, "how can that be?", I can't be that old!



H.B. Peele

IN THIS ISSUE

From The Editor 1

Senior Citizen Birthdays 2

Notes from Cousins

John Chew's Death 2

RB and Susie's Wonderings 2

Dawn, Doris, and the DAR! 4

Feature Articles

RB Peele's Summary 5

Genealogy and DNA 8

Family Obituaries

Cecil Pate Peele, Jr. 11

Mamie Watson Peele 11

Senior Citizen Birthdays

Please send the name, picture, date of birth, address, of any senior, 80-85 or over, and how they are related to our Peal, Peel, Peele, or Peelle family. I will gladly add their picture in the appropriate quarterly publication. They will be sent FREE copies of *Lawrence, Etc.*

Don't forget to send them cards!!!



Dolores "Lorene" Peele Smith
86 on May 06, Born 1925

(Daughter of Daniel Bennett Peele from the John Peal (1750-1836) line.)

Dolores "Lorene" Peele Smith
910 Bonner Street
Washington, NC 27889



Robert B. Peelle
92 on May 26, Born 1919

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

Robert B. Peelle, Sr.
Rydal Park 4272
1515 Fairway
Rydal, PA 19046

Notes from Cousins

John Chew's Death. I hope you put the message in your next newsletter about my husband's uncle John Chew dying in Daytona Beach. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. John was the last child of Robert Lee Chew and Juanita Peele. He worked with you on the Peel ancestry. He loved his family and doing research on them. I worked with him for years doing it. It makes me very sad at realize he was the last of his generation in both the Peel and Chew family of GA. (Elaine McConnell) [I too worked with John, he was a nice person, my 7th cousin once removed.]



RB and Susie's Wonderings

A few days before Sunday Jan 15, 2012, I received a very unexpected phone call from Cousin "RB" Peelle. He asked if I could guess where he was and of course I could not. He was at the ferry landing at Sleepy Hole where Robert's ferry operated in 1702. The landing is near the Glebe church shown on the map of Robert Peelle's property, page 84, in the *Peelle Chronicles*.

After purchasing the book, RB read the article *A Trip Back in Time* on page 90 and decided that he would visit some of these places on his way from New York to South Carolina and Florida. It must be nice just to wonder around the country! RB sent the following pictures taken during his sojourn. He made several excited phone calls as he traveled! Thanks RB!



Sleep Hole Ferry Landing

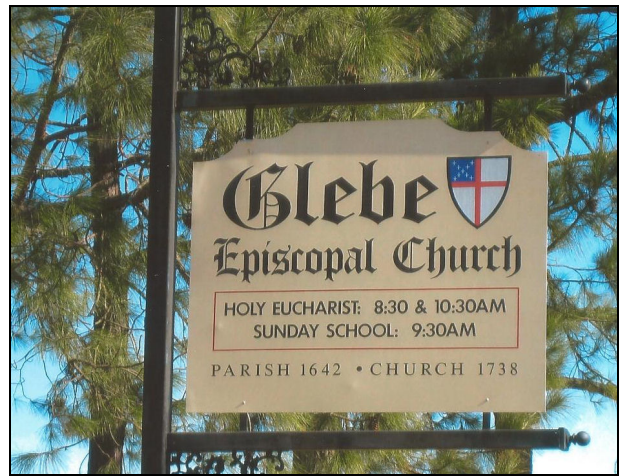
It is recorded:

14 Aug 1702. The ferry price to cross the James River [now Nansemond] from Coffield Point to **Robert Peale's [Peelle] (1657 or 1681)** near Sleepy Hole was 6 pence for a man and one shilling for a man with a horse. The fare was established by the Virginia General Assembly under Queen Anne as part of Virginia Law. (Statues at Large, William W. Hening, Vol III, Page 219.)

The road is still called Sleepy Hole Road.

RB attended church service at the very old Glebe Episcopal Church on Sunday the 15th of January. The sign shows that the church was originally established in 1642. RB said that the parishioners were very cordial and friendly. I am sure they were also curious.

Robert Peelle's land that he owned from 1679 surrounded the church. The map in the ***Peele Chronicles*** also shows land belonging to the Granberry family. Robert's (1681) daughter Mary Peelle (1731) married William Granberry (1732) about 1753.



Glebe Church Sign



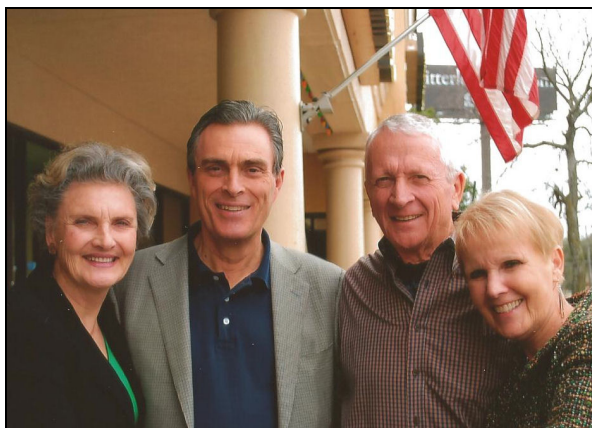
Inside the Glebe Church

I am really impressed with RB in that while he wanted to revisit the past and learn more about our ancestors, that he has written his own family theory paper based upon information in the ***Peele Chronicles*** and from his own sources. His is a very interesting concept and vivid curiosity.

He told me that he wrote his summary because he knew that his sons, Michael, Beau, Christopher, Evan, would not take time now to read the entire ***Peele Chronicles*** but that they would read a short summary.

I think others should do the same for their children. If you have time, follow his concept of a family summary and make your own around your family's activities just as RB has done. It will be well worth it in the future. His summary is one of our feature articles for this quarter.

But before we continue, I want to thank RB for visiting our Peele Cemetery in North Carolina and then visiting Trish and I in San Antonio, Texas. Susie, RB, Trish and I had a great all too short visit, with some really nice cousins.



Susie & RB Peele - Horace & Trish Peele

Dawn, Doris, and the DAR!

Dawn Edwards (Rocky Mount, NC) and her sister Doris Harris (Nokesville, VA) requested approval to have *The First Peele Family in America, the Peele Chronicles*, placed in the DAR Library. Their request was approved. For the presentation, they went to Norfolk, VA for the 116th State Conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, held March 16-18, 2012. They donated the book in honor of their mother, Reubin Ethel Peele Williams. The following tells a little of their enjoyable trip, in Doris' words:



Mary Ann Wright (NSDAR), Patricia Hatfield (VA)
Heather Simpson (Resolves Chapter)

Horace, I have a great surprise for you. The DAR VA State Conference was in Norfolk, VA. I have just returned home and rushed to tell you about your book.

I took your book with me and our Chapter Regent had a picture taken with her holding the book **WITH** Merry Ann Wright, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), Patricia Musick Hatfield, VA State Regent, and Heather Simpson my Chapter Regent of the Prince William Resolves Chapter. Awesome!

so Dawn and I decided we would go there. Our friends who were with us are also big into genealogy and DAR so they were happy to make the journey with us.

We arrived at the Church today (March 18) after their service and just in time to meet the minister and some of the church members. We were proud to show the book to the Rector of the Glebe Episcopal Church and some of the members.

They were delighted to show us inside the Church and tell us all about it. Of course, we took pictures and there's one of Dawn and I, standing in front of the pulpit. The wonderful people we met were delighted to hear why we were there and they looked at your book. We made a donation to their "burn fund" for the newer addition of their Church.

Then, they directed us to Raleigh Place, the area where the subdivision is now where Robert lived previously. We stopped on that journey close by the Church at a beautiful gazebo overlooking a body of water and wondered if that was a site our ancestor had viewed and maybe even owned.

In Raleigh Place, we stopped and talked with several of the residents who live in those houses and told them who we were and why we were there. It was an exciting adventure which ended too soon. Dawn headed home to NC and I headed back to Nokesville. Memories....



*Dawn & Doris
in Glebe Church*

Doris and Dawn, THANK YOU for just being part of our great family. The acceptance of my book by the DAR is a great honor for me, a great tribute to your Mother and support of the DAR.

Feature Articles

A Summary of The First Peele Family in America RB Peele - Jan 2012

In December 2011, I purchased a book published by my seventh Cousin Horace B. Peele. This book was the end result of many years of research and documentation on The First Peele Family In America. I am a direct descendent of this family and the following writings are some of my observations, understandings, and curiosities about my heritage.

SURNAME SPELLINGS. In America, the family name has various spellings - Peele, Peele, Peel and Peal. The family name was sometimes spelled different or misspelled even for the same person. Horace Peele wrote The First Peele Family in America book which he likes to call the Peele Chronicles. He has a database of thousands of descendants from the immigrant ancestor Lawrence Peele who stepped ashore in Virginia in 1621. Horace Peele's line carried the family name "Peele" until his grandfather George Robinson Peele dropped the second "L" about 1900, he was born in 1865. In our family, we have maintained the original family name and spelling of its surname PEELLE. The table below shows my lineage from the my oldest ancestor, Lawrence Peele.

Generation	Ancestor's Name	Birth-Death Year	Age at Death
1	Lawrence Peele	1601 1663	62
2	Robert Peele	1635 1714	79
3	Robert Peele	1657 1749	92
4	Robert Peele	1681 1756	75
5	John J Peele	1729 1804	75
6	Edmund Peele	1757 1819	62
7	James Peele	1784 1863	79

8	Henry E Peelle	1816	1895	79
9	John Peelle	1854	1927	73
10	Henry E Peelle	1891	1977	85
11	Robert B Peelle	1919		
12	Robert B Peelle, Jr	1945		
13	My sons Michael, Beau, Christopher, Evan			

PRONOUNCATION. In America, 99% of our descendants pronounce their name "Peel" regardless of one of the four spellings. In a 1994 study documented in the Peele Chronicles, there are 4513 phone listings within the United States. Only 125 of these use the two "L"s for our name as Peelle. Of those only 13 are known to pronounce the name as "Peel-lee" rather than "Peel". Caleb Peelle started The Peelle Company in New York City in 1905. Being a Quaker, Caleb did not want to be confused with Piel's Beer Company of New York City. So he and his descendents and Henry E. Peelle (1891-1977) and his descendants are the only ones that pronounce the name as "Peel-lee". In the study, most of the 125 Peelle people were in California, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Illinois. The 1,375 spelled as Peele are mostly in North Carolina and Virginia. More than half, 2303, are spelled Peel and are located primarily in Texas, Florida, and California.

NAME HISTORY. It is possible that in England, we were first Peel, then Peele, then Peelle when Lawrence came to America; then most descendants in America changed their surname from Peelle back to Peele or Peel. However, there are recorded Peelle wills in England that date back to the mid 1500's.

FIRST IN AMERICA. The first Peelle in America was Lawrence Peelle (1601-1663). We do not know Lawrence's parents. We do not know the occupation Lawrence studied before coming to America. Lawrence arrived in Virginia at age 19 as an employee of the Virginia Company of London. Lawrence may have been a 'street boy', possibly having lost both parents early. Most early emigrants to America were comparatively obscure people. Lawrence came to America 1621 on board the ship named the Margaret & John, operating under the Virginia Company of London. This was one of the 42 ships bringing a few thousand people to Virginia within four years. Seventy-seven percent of those coming to Virginia either died either en route or shortly after arrival. Luckily, Lawrence's ship had a high survival rate as it had 20 doctors and pharmacists on board. Then Lawrence had to survive the 1622 massacre a year after he arrived. Ninety-five percent of all early settlers were farmers of some sort. Our family were tobacco farmers for 200 years after arrival.

SLEEPY HOLE FERRY 1702. Lawrence's son Robert Peelle (1635-1714) and his son Robert Peelle (1657-1749) operated several ferries at different locations. It is documented in the law books of Virginia that they operated the Sleepy Hole ferry to transport people, horses and goods. Robert and his son Robert operated the ferry together and according to 1679 records, they owned farm property, near Driver, Virginia. Their land surrounded the Glebe Church founded 1642 near Suffolk, Virginia. Robert's son Robert died near Sleepy Hole.

MY NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN-WIFE THEORY. In reviewing all that I have read about our family, I have developed the following scenario which I believe is a distinct possibility. We do not know who Lawrence married but we do know that he had at least one child. I believe Lawrence may have had an Native American Indian wife from the neighboring Powhatan Tribe. The following are my reasons for that belief:

- Lawrence's wife is not listed whereas Quakers were careful with recording their spouses, marriage dates, children.

- DNA researchers are not able yet to identify background of any wife, such as Lawrence's wife, going up our direct Peelle male line.
- Most Native American Indians today have Caucasian blood.
- In 1623, many of the "survivors" lived in Elizabeth Cittye settlement. Lawrence lived there. It was the only settlement where Native American Indians also lived. There were two male Indians listed as living there. One was named Choupouke, a minor chief, who may have had female connections in his Powhatan Tribe. It was an affront to the perspective of the Indians if an English person was not willing to marry an Indian. Furthermore, only 5% of the English settlers were women, and some of those were already married. Lawrence had little choice of who to marry when the overall population is only about 5,000 people.
- Robert Peelle, son of Lawrence, sold one of his properties to a half-Indian Dr. Thomas Rolfe, the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas from the Powhatan Tribe. If Robert himself was half-Indian, then he would feel comfortable selling to another half-Indian. History books say after Pocahontas was captured and married John Rolfe, that relations between Indians and English settlers improved. Inter-marriages were good.
- My father, Robert born 1919, has Indian like features. He has little beard growth and little chest hair growth "like" an Indian. He has the nose shape "like" an Indian. He has an "Indian" foot according to Nike, as did his father and his son (me). An Indian foot is wide front, narrow back, high instep, high arch. Robert's sister also has Indian-like features. She has stringy muscles and plays sports "like" an Indian and so does her son.

QUAKER TRAMA. The Quaker movement had not started when Lawrence arrived in Virginia in 1621. The movement came to Virginia in 1656 after being formed in 1649 in England. At that time, King Charles II was Crown of the British Empire as well as head of the Episcopalian (Anglican) church. He essentially owned the church. As Quakerism spread, one fifth of the settlers changed their faith to Quakerism, leaving the royal church along with other Quakers who came to Virginia from England. This enraged the king in that they would not swear allegiance to him. As a result, the settlement of Virginia was subjected to a very strict 1660 law passed to stop the growth of the Quaker movement. Lawrence's son Robert became a Quaker 1657. Lawrence possibly joined the Quakers towards the end of his life. The Quaker personal conduct rule was "Let your moderation appear".

ANTI-SLAVERY. Quakers played a significant role in ending slavery in America. The first African slaves arrived at Hampton's Point Comfort, Virginia 1619. Lawrence arrived 2 years later and lived 10 miles south of the slaves' arrival point. Slaves were inter-twined with Quakers. Farmers in early America were only successful if they had enough slaves to farm the land, raise the crops, and to provide shelter and food for everyone. Some Quakers were willing to be less successful financially, and stand up for the rights of slaves by not owning any slaves.

TO NORTH CAROLINA. In the early 1700s there was religious pressure on families, especially Quakers, to move out of Virginia. Many families, mostly Quakers, moved just south of the Virginia border into North Carolina. There was religious freedom in North Carolina and less expensive land. Our branch of the Peelle family moved there to Rich Square, Northampton County, North Carolina. Robert Peelle (1709-1782) and his brother John Jellery Peelle (1729-1804), sons of Robert Peelle (1681-1756), moved at the same time in 1741.

Soon we were persecuted even by other Quakers for our belief of freeing our slaves, in our wills. Some of our group were burned-at-the-stake, even by other Quakers. My direct relative John Jellery Peelle was a tobacco farmer and also a Quaker minister in Rich Square, North Carolina. He had slaves that he had obtained through his marriage to Mary Norsworthy, daughter of a rich land owner John Norsworthy from the Isle of Wight, Virginia. Being a Quaker, John felt strongly about the freedom of his slaves. When he died, he left many slaves to his son Edmund Peelle, also a Quaker of Rich Square. It is recorded that Edmund liberated 125 of his slaves, took them to Africa, and gave each money to start a new life. But that move by the family to North Carolina is only one for our family. The following charts shows my analysis of the locations that my branch of the Peelle family have lived including the very interesting number of years at each location.

MY FAMILY LOCATIONS		
Virginia	1621-1740	119 years
North Carolina	1741-1829	88 years
Indiana	1830-1907	77 years
New York*	1907-2012	105 years*

* And counting.

TO INDIANA. We moved to Indiana 1829. If we had stayed in North Carolina for another 30 years we would have been caught up in the Civil War. Six Thousand Quakers settled in the Midwest from 1800 to 1860, most coming from North Carolina as we did. Many Quakers moved to the Midwest after Congress passed The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which granted the Northwest Territory, north and west of the Mississippi, absolute freedom of religion and freedom against slavery. Heavy east coast taxation was also a direct cause of movement of people to the Midwest. The exodus from North Carolina to the Midwest lasted for the 75 years prior to the Civil War, the war against slavery. There were two trails heading to the Midwest. My family took the Kanawah trail from North Carolina, thru Virginia, thru Ohio, to Richmond Indiana, and finally settling in Indianapolis, Indiana. That trail continued only a hundred miles further into Indian country. Our ancestors were brave, they settled on the fringes of the wild west.

TO NEW YORK CITY. My grandfather, Henry Edmund Peelle (1891-1977), went from Indiana to work in New York City. He worked for his uncle Caleb Peelle (1843-1911) who had previously moved to New York City from Indiana to work for his own brother Charles F. Peelle (1850-1902). After several years, in 1905, Caleb started his own company, The Peelle Company. Today, 107 years later, the family owned The Peelle Company continues to manufacture and sell quality elevator doors worldwide. (End of RB's Feature Article)

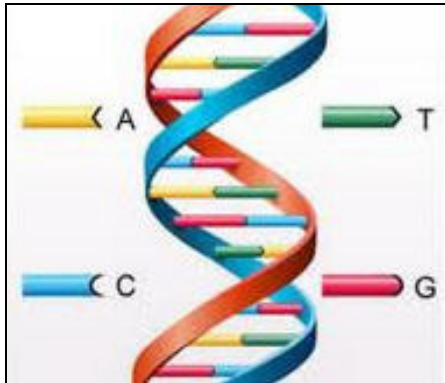


Genealogy and DNA Barton Lewis

DNA is being used increasingly to solve vexing genealogical problems. It can't tell you who your great-great-grandfather was, but it can predict the likelihood of your sharing a common ancestor with another person. While this might seem like information of limited value, it can be highly useful. I'll use my own experience with the Peel Surname DNA Project to illustrate, but first, a little DNA primer.

DNA lives in our chromosomes, of which every person has 23 pairs. During conception, one strand of DNA "peels off" from each parent and combines to form the new double strand in the unborn child. But in some cases DNA does not mix, or re-combine: in the case of a Y

chromosome contributed by the father (instead of 2 X chromosomes from each parent), creating a male; and in the case of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) contributed by the mother and therefore works in the same way as Y-DNA except that every person has mtDNA, it is just not transmitted by males to their children. In both cases, these types of DNA do not combine with other DNA but retain their structure intact as they are passed down from parent to child. That is why the Y-DNA test can tell if two men share a common ancestor, through the male line. mtDNA is less useful for genealogical purposes because it does not have a high resolution, meaning that it can only predict with about 50% certainty that two people share a common female ancestor.



Our DNA is contained in two long coils called "the double helix" which run alongside each other and are joined by "bridges" perpendicular to the strands, binding them together. These bridges consist of four different chemicals as shown in the picture on the left; A = Adenine, C = Cytosine, G = Guanine, and T = Thymine.

The order in which they are paired determines the "encoding" of information necessary to produce and assemble the amino acids into proteins essential to the life of the organism.

But how exactly does DNA matching work? Along the DNA strand, there are places where a DNA sequence is repeated a certain number of times. When a person gets his Y-DNA test results back, they consist of a series of numbers; those numbers refer to the number of repeats at a given position within the strand. They are often referred to as "markers," because they "mark" the number of repetitions of DNA at a given position. A DNA test can be done of 12, 25, 37 or 67 markers. In a 67-marker test, two men who have the exact same number of repeats at 67 different locations on the strand are very closely related. The more markers you test on, the better you can determine how closely you are related to someone else. Generally, a mismatch of 4 markers or more on 67 markers indicate that you are not related to a person within a genealogical time frame (about 400 years), but there are exceptions. For example, I have a 5th cousin that I mismatch with on 4 out of 37 markers. Our common ancestor was born about 250 years ago.

So, how does this translate into meaningful information for the genealogist? Here's my example from the Peel project. I know my 3rd great grandfather, David B. Davis, married Christina Peel on 23 Mar 1835 in Surry County, NC because I have the marriage record. I know from circumstantial evidence that Christina was most probably the daughter of Jesse Peel, who died the year she was born, 1815. Jesse left a will but did not name his children. His widow, Priscilla, married Richard Hill in 1820 and there is a female Christina's age in their household in the census that year, and in 1830. The Davis and Peel men who are believed to be Christina's brothers had many business dealings with one another, they lived close together, and both Christina and her brothers had sons named Riley and some of the brothers had sons named Jesse.

When I first met Horace through his website three years ago, he stated he believed Jesse was the son of another Jesse Peel, of Nansemond County, Virginia, who was a descendant of Horace's ancestor, Lawrence Peelle. When I discovered Christina in the 1880 census – where I had not been able to find her before – I was delighted to see that it reported both her parents as having been born in Virginia. But since Jesse Peel, Sr. did not leave a will, and lacking other documentary evidence that Jesse, Jr. was his son, I could not be certain they were related.

Then, I found a descendant of Christina's brother who was willing to test his DNA – a direct line male descendant James Everett Peele, born 1945. Horace, born 1937, also agreed to test. James and Horace have proved to be a very close match with a match of 36 out of 37 markers. Now I could be absolutely certain that Horace was right and overnight, I added five generations to my family tree.

Table A below shows how likely it is two men who match perfectly on 37 markers share a common ancestor within a given number of generations based on the number of generations it is known they do not share a common ancestor (4 generations). Table B predicts for the same variables except that the test subjects mismatch on 2 markers. The term Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) is used in the table.

Table A perfect match – 37 markers		Table B 2 marker mismatch – 37 markers	
Number of generations to MRCA	% Likelihood MRCA is within that time frame	Number of generations to MRCA	% Likelihood MRCA is within that time frame
4	36.26%	4	14.54%
5	59.37%	5	29.20%
6	74.10%	6	42.82%
7	83.49%	7	54.79%
8	89.48%	8	64.89%
9	93.29%	9	73.13%
10	95.73%	10	79.70%
11	97.28%	11	84.84%
12	98.26%	12	88.78%
13	98.89%	13	91.77%
14	99.29%	14	94.01%
15	99.55%	15	95.66%
16	99.71%	16	96.88%

One final word on DNA: Recently, a new test has come into being, and it is possibly the best of all: it tests autosomal DNA – the DNA contained on the other 22 (not the sex-determining) pairs of chromosomes, and thus can find matches between cousins of either sex. While more expensive than the Y-DNA test, it can discover a far wider range of relationships. I strongly urge everyone who is curious and has unanswered questions about their genealogy to consider one, or both, of these tests. (End of Barton Lewis' DNA Feature Article)

Thanks Barton for the good article. Cousin RB Peelle and I also matched on 35 of the 37 markers, both matches well into the 90 percentage range.

Family Obituaries

Sorry that I can't print all the obituaries that I have on hand. I have an obituary of **Marjorie Peele West**, 89, who died Tuesday March 13, 2012 at University Place Retirement Community in West Lafayette, IN. I am awaiting a picture but I am also out of space in this edition. It will be in the next *Lawrence, Etc.*



Pate Peele

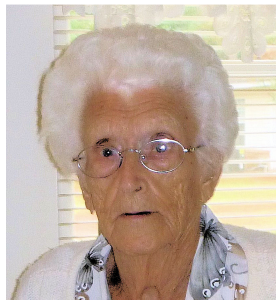
Cecil Pate Peele, Jr., age 60 of Bennettsville, South Carolina passed away on Tuesday, February 14, 2012 at his home after a courageous battle with cancer. Funeral services will be held at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, February 18, 2012 at the Richard Boles Funeral Service Chapel with burial following in the Peele Family Cemetery. Rev. Steve Peele will officiate the services.

Cecil, known as Pate, was born December 7, 1951 in Richmond County, North Carolina, son of the late Cecil P. Peele, Sr., and Bobbie Starling. He had a distinguished career in business as the owner and operator of Peele Investments, Incorporated located in Laurinburg, NC, and as one of the owners of Laurinburg Housing Center, Inc. He was a rancher for many years and had a special passion for cattle and horses. He enjoyed the hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography. Pate will be remembered as a loving and devoted father, grandfather and brother.

In addition to his parents, a brother, Corbin Phillip Peele also preceded him in death. Pate is survived by his children, son, Timothy "Tim" Alan Peele of Gibson, NC and daughter, Heather Ann Peele of Wilson, NC; brother, Rev. Steve Peele of Liberty, SC, sister, Susan H. Peele of Rockingham, NC and his grandson, Chris Peele of Gibson, NC.

Visitation will be from 7:00 until 9:00 p.m. on Friday, February 17, at Richard Boles Funeral Service. The family request that memorial gifts be made in memory of Mr. Peele to the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, 501 St. Jude Place, Memphis, TN 38105.

Genealogical Line -- 13th generation to Lawrence: **Cecil Pate¹³ Peele, Jr.** (Cecil Pate¹², Marvin Buford¹¹, George Robinson¹⁰, William "Bill"⁹ Peelle, Robert⁸, David⁷, Robert⁶, Robert⁵, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹) [Pate was my nephew.]



Mamie Peele

Mamie Watson Peele, 98 of Laurinburg, finished her course in faith on Wednesday, Feb. 22, 2012. Funeral services will be 2 p.m. Saturday at Faith Presbyterian Church. Burial will follow in Hillside Cemetery. She is survived by her son, Malcolm Peele of Laurinburg; her daughters, Shirley Warshauer of Manning, SC; and Nancy Drennen of Dallas; 24 grandchildren; 51 great-grandchildren; and seven great great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her daughters: Frances Caulder, Judy Wallace Cole, Barbara Jean Peele, and Carol Bryant Peele, and sons, Harold Peele and Bryant "Billy" Peele.

Born Nov. 3, 1913 in Scotland County, she was a daughter of the late Angus and Nancy Hatcher Watson and widow of the late Bryant "Bill" Peele. She was a lifelong member of Middleton Heights – later Faith Presbyterian Church, where she was an active volunteer with church functions. Mamie was a dearly loving and dearly loved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great great-grandmother. Memorials may be made to Faith Presbyterian Church, 2220 Elm Ave., Laurinburg, NC 28352. Visitation will be 6 to 8 p.m. Friday at the McDougald Funeral Home and Crematorium.

Genealogical Line -- Spouse of 12th generation to Lawrence: **William Bryant "Bill"¹² Peele** (Thadius James¹¹, Eli Franklin¹⁰, William "Bill"⁹ Peelle, Robert⁸, David⁷, Robert⁶, Robert⁵, Robert⁴, Robert³, Robert², Lawrence¹) [William Bryant was my half 2nd cousin.]

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

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Lawrence, Etc. is published quarterly: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. Its title is in honor of the family ancestor **Lawrence Peele** who arrived in Virginia as a young immigrant in 1621.

TO:

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Editor: Horace Peele

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