

PREFACE

The aim of this study is to outline the genealogy of the Perry family which in 1824, settled and flourished in Shelby County, Alabama. The original settler was Sion Jacob Perry III, who was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee in 1804, and is the fore-bearer of the generations in Alabama. Through him we are able to trace the family history backward to his father, Sion Jacob Perry II, and on to his grandfather, Sion Jacob Perry I, who as a young man in 1768 migrated from County Antrim, Ireland to Wilmington, NC.

Genealogical study sources include old church and legal records, census reports, wills, marriage records, correspondence, cemetery headstones and family histories. Sometimes family histories are not reliable because they are over-written to the point of being fanciful and romanticized. On the other hand they may often be factual and accurate. This is the case of a remarkable letter written at eighty-nine by Mary Perry Davis, the second daughter of Sion Jacob III, to her niece, Alberta Allen, in which she gives her own version of the family history. Upon research and testing, this letter turns out to be verifiably correct and is therefore accepted as the basis for this study.

Thomas E. de Shazo
Maj. Gen., U.S. Army, Ret.

Alexandria, Virginia
December 15, 1973

HISTORY OF SION JACOB PERRY FAMILY
IN
SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA

A good starting point for this history is to take the remarkable letter of Mary Davis, the daughter of Sion Jacob Perry III, in which she gives her version of her ancestry and to test it against old records and known facts. A reproduction of this letter follows:

This is My Ancestry
by Mary Davis

"My Great Grandfather, Sion Jacob Perry I, came from County Antrim, Ireland. He migrated to North Carolina just before the Revolution and joined in the fight for freedom. He landed at Wilmington and soon joined the Militia. He was a tall young man with blue eyes, fair complexion and auburn hair. Most of his descendants down to the present time bear these markings. He fought with North Carolina troops and after the war married in North Carolina and became a millwright. Around 1790, he migrated to Rutherford County, Tennessee and settled on Stones River near the town of Murfreesboro. His oldest son was William, his second son, also Sion Jacob, was my grandfather, and his youngest child was a girl, Mary. My grandfather married Mary Cannon, for whom I am named. Although he was an industrious man, he suffered business reverses which worked hardships on his growing family on the Stones River place. One year he planted his entire farm in Irish potatoes and raised a bountiful crop. He made flat boats to float his crop down the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to market in New Orleans. The rivers were in flood at the time and turbulent currents swamped the boats and all was lost. He and his oldest son, my Uncle William, almost lost their lives. In another instance, he mortgaged his farm to help his brother in a business deal. The business failed and my grandfather lost everything. In those days, all possessions were liable to be sold to satisfy a mortgage debt. My grandmother's furniture, dishes and knives and forks were lost. They started again. Grandfather like his father was a millwright. He spent long periods away from home chiseling millstones and erecting mills.

Grandmother was a heroic and indomitable woman. She raised, trained and taught her five children in school. She set a religious and moral standard and taught them the Golden Rule. She set up a home spinning and weaving shop and made cloth for sale by the bolt. In this way, she refurnished her home. The family clothes were homemade, as were most of the other necessities of life.

My father, Sion Jacob III, was the next to the youngest son in the family. He was born in Rutherford County in 1804. In 1824, he and his close friend, William Moore, migrated to the new state of Alabama. As Tennessee volunteers returned from the Battle of New Orleans, they brought good reports of the land in the Coosa and Cahaba River Valleys. This inspired the venturesome pair of young men. William Moore took up land at the crossing of the Columbiana-Tuscaloosa and Montevallo-Ashville Roads, and for him it is still Moore's Cross Roads. Grandfather bought land next to Salem Church outside Montevallo (in those days, Wilson Hill). Salem Church was the largest church in Shelby County and had more than three hundred members.

Adjoining Salem Church where the Columbiana-Tuscaloosa and the Montevallo-Elyton (later Birmingham) Roads cross, two brothers, Martin and Green McLeroy, from Oglethorpe, Georgia, owned big farms on each side of the road (today this is Dogwood Community). These brothers had two young sisters, Sarah and Katherine, visiting from Georgia. Right away Uncle Billy Moore married Katherine and my father married my mother, Sarah. It was a double wedding. In 1834, after my parents had started their family of seven girls and three boys at the Salem home, my father bought 800 acres along Shoal Creek and where it crosses the road from Montevallo to Ashville, he built "Perry Hall", a large and handsome home. (Today this stately mansion still stands but is no longer in the family) . . ."

Mary's letter continues to list succeeding generations which forms the basis for ancestral charts at the end of this book. Let us now start checking records.

In the archives of the State Historical Library at Raleigh, North Carolina, copies of old maritime port records for 1767 of Liverpool show that Sion Jacob Perry came from Belfast in County Antrim to Liverpool in July. From the same source the patent rolls for the ship "Hopewell" under the heading "Persons Who Are About to Pass to Foreign Ports and Have Taken the Royal Oath", we find the name Sion Jacob Perry. And on

the Hotten list of immigrants from Liverpool to Wilmington January 1768, we again find his name. Also, records of the Historical Library listing the Revolutionary regiments show that Sion Jacob Perry enlisted from Orange County as a horseman in Capt. Wood's company of Col. Malmedy's regiment of cavalry. This date was either 1776 or 1777. He fought in the battles of Moore's Creek, Alamance, Guilford Court House, against Cornwallis' advance through Carolina, and the action at Wake Station (later Raleigh). Records for the period after the war show that he was Justice of Peace for Perquimine County in 1784, was a qualified voter in Halifax in 1785, and was a Lieutenant in Hallis Company in Granville Militia in 1789. At this point, the letter of Mary Davis appears to be substantiated beyond question and that we can accept without doubt that her ancestor was a millwright and moved about 1790 to Rutherford County, Tennessee and settled a home on Stones River, near Murfreesboro. Records at Murfreesboro for this period were destroyed by fire and the year of his death is unknown, nor can his will be found. However, the roll of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Rutherford County carries his name. The settlement of his estate indicates he had two sons, William and Sion Jacob II, and a daughter, Mary. We know Jacob married Mary Cannon and they had at least three sons, Absalom, Sion Jacob III and Charles, and again there was a Mary. There were four other boys who could have been sons of William or Jacob. They were William, Furnace, Nathaniel and Burwell. Absalom and Charles followed their brother to Alabama.

And now we reach the point where Sion Jacob III, who was known in Alabama as Jacob, moved with his close friend, William Moore, to Shelby County, Alabama. In 1824, he acquired the Salem homestead, married Sarah McLeroy, and they started their family. In 1834, they built the home, Perry Hall, prospered, and continued to increase their family. By 1840, their children were:

Louise	died at 16 - typhoid fever
Mary	m Edward Davis
Carolyn	m Dr. B. F. Nichols
Amelia	unm Fiance killed in war
William	m Kitty Nabors - ordained ME Minister
Sion Jason	m Martha Harris - called Jack by the family
Martin	physically handicapped - birth injury
Johannah	unm
Ruth	died at 18 - wrote good poetry
Nancy	m George Nichols
Martha	m Theodore Allen

Beginning with this generation, we have much documentation as they grew up. Sion Jacob, whom the family called Jacob, and several of the children kept comprehensive diaries which give intimate glimpses into the daily lives of this large and happy family. The girls, after home tutoring, attended the Presbyterian Academy, and the boys, Griggs Male Academy in Montevallo. The boys later attended the University of Tuscaloosa. The children received as good an education as the times afforded.

This was the period of expansion of cotton culture in the South. The Perry Hall plantation expanded and prospered. The number of slaves were increased to twelve. At several points in his diary, Jacob noted that he had twelve plows going in his cotton fields that day. He kept books on farm costs and production. From 1840 to 1850, his net profits ran from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per year. During the 1850's they were higher, and in 1859 and 1860 they were \$16,000 for each year. By the standards of the time, this was high income indeed. Jacob stated his Creed as, "The land must first produce ample food for man and beast, and then produce crops for profit".

There were orchards and vineyards, vegetable gardens (diary entrance each spring: "My wife and I sowed garden seed today"), poultry and dairy barns and hog farms. Quarters for slaves were comfortably built and well located. These were standing into the 20th Century and well in the memory of the writer and his generation. There were large barns for the work animals and storage buildings for machinery and produce. A dam was built on Shoal Creek and a millrace and a water powered cotton gin constructed, together with a sawmill and woodworking shop. Cane fields and horse power mills produced syrup and sugar. Slaves developed talent to operate this machinery, and as Jacob notes repeatedly in his diary, Perry Hall was nearly self-sufficient.

Profits from the fields furnished and decorated Perry Hall in fine style. It was customary to purchase these items in Europe and bring them in through Mobile. As the children grew up and married, they were given pieces for their new homes. In childhood the writer and his family lived for a number of years in Perry Hall, and until adulthood visited the home. Through the years, furnishings from the home were presented to grandchildren, and when the ancestral home was broken up in the early 20th Century everything was parceled to descendants.

By 1845, Jacob was Justice of Peace for Shelby County. This entailed many duties. Entries in his diary show him holding summary court, overseeing the county home for the aged, issuing peace and other warrants,

supervising highway maintenance, performing marriages (May 16, 1856, "Married Amanda De Loach and Clinton de Shazo sitting in a buggy, by the side of the road - eloped"). He seemed to be the legal executive for the county. As the Civil War approached, he was charged with the operation of recruiting stations and collection camps for shipping recruits to the battlefield.

In 1854, a sad blow befell the family when the mother, Sarah, died. She was buried in the cemetery Jacob and William Moore had established at Moore's Cross Roads. (In 1973 this cemetery is well-kept). It is the resting place for Sarah and Jacob and two of their daughters. Also in the plot are the graves of eight of the Perry family slaves. William Moore and his wife and many descendents lie here.

And now we come to the sad days of the Civil War, which in its aftermath, marked the end of the gracious, affluent and happy life Perry Hall had enjoyed for a quarter century. In 1858, Jacob married the widow of Joseph Harris and she brought her children, Joseph, Jr. and Martha Carolyn, into the family. By this time Mary, Amelia and Carolyn had finished school and were accredited school teachers. William was ordained, married to Kitty Nabers and pastor of a church in Talladega. Sion Jason (Jack) had graduated as a civil engineer but was teaching school at Salem. Two of his younger sister and his new step-sister, Martha Harris, were among his students. Martha was blooming into young womanhood and two years later she and Jack were married. Jacob built a handsome home, The Cedars, for the newlyweds. It was located across the creek and on the opposite side of the road from Perry Hall. They bought acreage from Jacob and started growing cotton.

When the war started William, Jack, Joe Harris and the other young men joined the Confederate Army. The railroad had reached Montevallo and Jacob visited the telegraph office daily for news bulletins. He had the news that Ft. Sumpter had been fired on the day it happened -- April 12, 1861. Throughout the war, he recorded in his diary reports of battles before history had given historical names. William, Jack and Joe were assigned to the 44 Ala Inf. Regt. and were in Richmond for the Seven Days Battles, June 1862. I have before me a letter of this time from William to his sister, Amelia, in which he said he had applied for the position of Regimental Chaplain. He complained that his captain had blocked his application through meanness and spite. William goes on to growl that he is required to perform as a regular soldier and, additionally, has to conduct funerals and Sabbath worship. He charges his sisters to write him often and to address him as REVEREND William Perry. William's letter

might have been written in Caesar's time or in any army since. All young soldiers feel their captains are against them in denying furloughs, transfers, promotions, etc. On the other hand, the poor captain was probably under strong pressure from his major and colonel to keep the maximum numbers of rifles on the firing line -- ordained or not. William, however, soon became Regimental Chaplain. The brothers, together with their step-brother, Joseph Harris, fought for four years in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia. When they went off to war, Jacob sent Bill, a young slave, along as a body servant. Bill made a notable name for himself. He was reputed to be the best chicken thief in the army. He provided pork, wild game and fish to supplement the rations. He soon became battle wise. When a battle was in the offing he attached himself to William in the rear, and when the Gettysburg Campaign started Bill got aboard the train, told the conductor he was lost, but who and where his master was. The conductor put a tag on his coat and after a time Bill arrived COD \$38.50 in Montevallo. For him, the war was over.

In March 1865, the war came to Perry Hall. Wilson's Cavalry Raid came through Montevallo. A cavalry detachment hunting food and forage appeared at Perry Hall. Mounted troopers dashed through the flower gardens decapitating chickens with sabers. As the young officer attempted to search the house, Joseph Harris' young wife stood on the steps and threatened to box his ears. He made a dignified retreat.

At the war's close, soldiers returned and tried to pick up their lives. William, whose wife Kitty had died some years before, leaving two children who were living at Perry Hall, returned after marrying Louise Gaines and taking his children and crippled brother, Martin, moved to Texas. Upon Jack's return, he took his family to Brierfield where he had acquired land. Below Brierfield were dense swamps extending forty miles to the Alabama River. In these swamps there had collected gangs of deserters from both armies, escaped criminals and other lawless elements. Civil law had collapsed with the Confederacy and the Union Army occupying Montevallo paid scant attention to the outlaws. They were allowed to rob, burn and kill at will. It became so unsafe that Jacob bought the Brierfield place and persuaded Jack to return to his place, The Cedars. Now started ten cruel years of suffering under military occupation and reconstruction. Former confederates were disenfranchised and could hold no office. Swarms of "Carpetbaggers" covered the country. At first they had the status of Treasury agents empowered to confiscate cotton owned by the Confederate Government. The textile mills of the world were starving for cotton and the agents took all cotton, privately owned or not. Three years after the war, agents, no longer legal, were still seizing for personal

gain "Confederate" cotton. The army supported the agents. Resistance to flagrant robbery was called continued rebellion. Some of the former slaves stayed on the place and worked for wages. An illegal system of licensing was imposed on the planters. They could sell for half the market price at the gin or they were charged this amount for a license to ship to Mobile. Since all wealth had been converted during the war into Confederate money, all was lost. Forced to sell cotton at less than cost prevented the accumulation of U.S. currency. The Carpetbaggers took over the county and offices. Southerners were disenfranchised and barred from office. An illiterate ex-Union soldier was installed as County Superintendent of Education. Teachers put on the payroll were, for the most part, illiterate former slaves. Yet, three of the Perry daughters held certificates of teaching and were barred from employment.

With the land producing no profit, but steady loss, by 1870 there was not money to pay the wages of workers or increased land taxes which the Carpetbag regime had imposed. To avoid forced sale of the land for delinquent taxes, Jacob made a loan in 1870 from a bank in Scotland at high interest rate. The repayment of this modest loan of \$1,200 became a hopeless burden on Perry Hall. Year after year only the carrying charges could be met. In 1876, military government ended and gradually the corrupt Carpetbaggers were dismissed from county offices and recovery slowly commenced in spite of economic bondage of cartel fixed price of cotton. By 1886, the loan was repaid and at long last, financial distress started to ease. Jacob's ledger showed that he paid, over a period of sixteen years, a total of \$12,800 for a \$1,200 loan.

During these hard years the children were growing up. Mary had married a prosperous merchant, Edward Davis, or Montevallo. This family owned a place west of Montevallo. A beautiful stream with waterfalls, Davis Creek, ran through the place. For 150 years it has been the recreation area for Montevallo. Carolyn had married Dr. B. F. Nichols and moved to Talledega. William and family had gone to Texas. The family of Jack and Martha was increasing. Joe Harris' wife had died and his four children were being raised by Martha and Jack. By 1880 Nancy had married George Nichols and Martha had married Theodore Allen. Jacob's diary records that eight adults and fourteen children were living at Perry Hall at this time.

Since Jack inherited Perry Hall and raised his children there we will follow his family fortunes. The children born to Martha and Jack were:

Walter Jacob	(1862-1886)	died typhoid
Thomas Jason	(1867-1940)	m Alice Lewis
Alta Carolyn	(1871-1909)	m George W. de Shazo
Mary Lee	(1873-1954)	m Pleasant O. West
William Eugene	(1876-1963)	m Minnie Louise Knox
Charles Herbert	(1880-1942)	m Aurelia Sessions

At the turn of the century, this generation was grown and married with homes of their own. The three brothers, Thomas, William and Charles, were jointly in the mercantile business in Birmingham. Alta Carolyn taught school at Bridgeton where she met and married George W. de Shazo. Mary Lee had married Pleasant O. West and they lived on their large plantation south of Montevallo. This left only Sion Jason and the unmarried sisters, Amelia and Johannah, at Perry Hall. They had grown too old to manage the place, so the George W. de Shazos sold their place at Bridgeton and managed Perry Hall for two years, after which they bought The Cedars, which was their home until George was elected to the sheriff's office. This necessitated a move to Columbiana. It was here that Alta Carolyn died in 1909.

By the turn of the century, cotton farming had become so unprofitable the large farms started breaking up and the land became fallow. It did not produce enough to pay taxes. Sion Jason died in 1902, and while the two sisters remained, Perry Hall became rental property. This was the break-up of the estate and home.

The grandchildren of Sion and Martha Perry, by family groups, were:

1. Thomas and Alice Perry
 Frederick Eugene (1898-1942) m Mary Lyman. His death marked the end of the Perry name in Alabama.
2. Alta Carolyn and George de Shazo
 Kathleen Elizabeth (1898-19) m Paul M. Norton
 Thomas E. (1899-19) m Olive Sharrett
 Jason Perry (1901-1930) killed Naval plane crash.
 Member Blue Angel team.
 Dr. George Sidney (1904-1958) m 1, Lett Jones
 2, Virginia Wetherspoon

3. Mary Lee and Pleasant O. West
 Milton Orion (1898-1959) m Lorna Jett
 Martha Leigh (1901-19) m Clifton Long
 George Randall (1906-1958) m Jemmy Louise Beavers
4. William Eugene and Minnie Louise Perry
 Mary Louise (1906-1974) m Dr. Larkin B. Strong
 Martha Eugenia (1908-1970) m Carlos L. Henriquez
 Alyce Mae (1912-19) m Emmette Bond Johnson
5. Charles Herbert and Aurelia Perry
 Jane Marie (1904-19) m Gordon G. Ford

The next two generations were prolific and became a part of the population explosion of the mid-20th Century. As they multiplied, they naturally scattered about the country wherever their careers took them. And, since they are no longer concentrated in Shelby County, this seems a good place to end the narrative history. The family has come full circle -- some descendents make their home in the Carolinas.

A tabular ancestry chart is added which includes members down to 1970.

ANCESTRAL CHART OF THE PERRY FAMILY

First Generation In America

Sion Jacob Perry Born - County Antrim, Ireland circa 1750.
Migrated to North Carolina 1768. Fought in Revolution.
Moved to Stones River near Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1790.
Buried in Rutherford County.

Second Generation

Children of Sion Jacob I

William This family grew up on the Stones River home in
Sion Jacob II Rutherford County, Tennessee.
Mary

Third Generation

Children of Sion Jacob II and Mary Cannon Perry

Absalom Migrated to Alabama about 1830. Settled in Montgomery.
Sion Jacob III (1804-1886) Migrated to Shelby County 1824. Built Perry Hall
 1834. m Sarah McLeroy.
Mary Lived in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
Charles Migrated to Alabama with Absalom. Settled in Birmingham.

Fourth Generation

Children of Sion Jacob and Sarah McLeroy Perry

Louise (1831-1848) Died at 16, typhoid. Buried Moores Cross Roads.
Mary (1832-1920) m Edward Davis. Lived Montevallo. Buried Montevallo.
Carolyn (1833-) m Dr. B.F. Nichols. Lived Talliedega.
Amelia (1834-1924) unm Fiance killed in war. Lived Perry Hall. Buried
 Montevallo.
William (1835-1915) m Kitty Nabers. 2, Louise Gaines. Migrated to Texas.
Sion Jason (1836-1902) m Martha Harris. Inherited Perry Hall. Buried
 (1844-1884)
Martin (1838-) Physical handicap - birth injury. Moved to Texas
 with William.
Johannah (1839-1920) unm Lived Perry Hall. Buried Montevallo.
Nancy (1840-) m George Nichols. Lived Kymulga.
Martha (1841-1906) m Theodore Allen. Lived and buried Montevallo.
Joseph Harris, Jr. (1836-1918) m Katherine Wilson.

Fifth Generation

Children of Mary and Edward Davis

Daniel died in infancy
Charles moved to Texas

Children of Carolyn and Dr. B. F. Nichols

Mary RN. Worked in hospital in construction of Panama Canal.
Walter a prosperous surgeon in Baltimore.

Children of Rev. William and Kitty Nabers Perry

Sarah Frank
Jacob Henry
William, Jr.

Children of Sion Jason and Martha Perry

Walter (1862-1886)
Thomas Jason (1867-1940) m Alice Lewis. With brothers William and Charles
 merchants in Birmingham.
Alta Carolyn (1871-1909) m George W. de Shazo (1869-1927). Buried Montevallo.
Mary Lee (1873-1954) m Pleasant O. West. Lived Montevallo and Birmingham.
William Eugene (1876-1963) m Minnie Louise Knox. Lived and buried Birmingham.
Charles Herbert (1879-1942) m Aurelia Sessions. Lived and buried Birmingham.

Children of Nancy and George Nichols

Lena married and lived in New York City
Katherine m Edward Varsonger of New Orleans. Lived San Francisco.
George, Jr. m Edna Aden. Lived Sylacauga.

Children of Martha and Theodore Allen

Alberta unm Lived at Montevallo. College teacher.
Elizabeth unm Lived at Montevallo. College teacher.
Margaret died at 20
Edgar Perry m Florence Troy. Merchant in Birmingham.
George Albert m May Alfred. Lived Jacksonville, Florida.

Children of Joseph and Katherine Harris

Rollin (-)
Ernest (-) m Lucy
Mae (-) m Walter Knowles
Reginald (-) m
(-) m

Sixth Generation

Children of Thomas Jason and Alice Perry

Fredrick Eugene (1898-1942) m Mary Lyman (1899-1942). Wholesale business - Birmingham. His death marked the end of the male Perry line in Alabama.

Children of Alla Carolyn and George W. de Shazo

Kathleen Elizabeth (1898-) m Paul M. Norton, an educator in Alabama schools.
Thomas Edward (1899-) m Olive Sharrett. Military career.
Jason Perry (1901-1930) Navy flier. Killed plane crash. Member Blue Angel Team.
Dr. George Sidney (1904-1958) Naval Medical Corps m 1, Lett Jones
2, Virginia Wetherspoon.

Children of Mary Lee and Pleasant O. West

Milton Orion (1898-1959) m Lorna Jett. Alabama Power Company. Lived Mobile.
Martha Leigh (1902-) m Clifton Long. Railroad business. Lived Birmingham.
George Randall (1906-1958) m Jenny Louise Beavers. Alabama Power Company.
Lived Mobile.

Children of William Eugene and Minnie Louise Perry

Mary Louise (1903-1974) m Dr. Larkin Bond Strong. Lived and practiced in Birmingham.
William Eugene, Jr. (1905-1906)
Martha Eugenia (1908-1969) m Carlos Louis Hennequez. Lived New York City.
Alyce Mae (1912-) m 1, Fannette Bond Johnson (1909-1950) 2, Carlos L. Hennequez.

Children of Charles Herbert and Aurelia Perry

Jane Marie (1904-) m Gordon Greene Ford. Educators in Birmingham school system.

Children of Mae and Walter Knowles

Harris (1899-1973) m
Edna Mae (1904-1906) died in infancy
Adeline Grace (1908-) m Lewis Gray
Katherine (1912-) m

Seventh Generation

Children of Frederick and Mary Lyman Perry

Mary Alice (1927-) m Ira D. Brown (1925-)
Nancy Katherine (1929) m Mabra Glenn Abernathy (1923-)
Pauline Ann (1931-) m Oscar Lee Marsh (1929-1973)
Jean Deeryo (1933-) m Dr. Thomas Riley Lumpkin

Children of Kathleen E. and Paul M. Norton

Martha Carolyn (1928-) m Marlin Hester (1927-)
Mary Anne (1935-) m Robert E. Ware (1931-)

Children of Thomas E. and Olive S. de Shazo

Thomas E., Jr. (1927-) m Brigotta Meybom (1933-). Military career.
Dr. Anne Sharrett (1930-) m Thomas E. Robertson (1928-)
Miriam Elizabeth (1947-) m Joseph Gordon Willis (1945-)

Children of Dr. George Sidney and Lethamae de Shazo

Sidney Cornelia (1933-) m John Daniel Callahan
Diane Elizabeth (1934-) m James Arthur McKenzie

Children of Milton Orion and Lorna West

Milton Orion, Jr. (1923-)
Pleasant Hugh (1930-) m Frances Gaynor (1933-)
Lorna Marie (1937-)

Children of George Randall and Jenny Louise West

Mary Ruth (1932-) m Robert D. Woods, Jr.
George R., Jr. (1933-) m Rosemary Moore
James Lindsey (1942-) m Dorothy Brantley

Children of Dr. L. B. and Louise Strong

Dr. Jason Perry (1928-) m Margaret Patricia Powers
Martha Jane (1932-) m Gene Wheeler Lewis

Children of Carlos L. and Eugenia Henriquez

Dr. Carlos Louis III (1939-) m Sandra Schlobohn

Children of Alyce Mae and Emmette Bond Johnson

Emmette Bond, Jr. (1940-)
Janice Perry (1945-)

Children of Gordon Greene and Marie Ford

Elizabeth Jane (1925-) m James Alexander Wyatt

Eighth Generation

Children of Mary Alice and Ira D. Brown

Ira Donna, Jr. (1949-)
Mary Diane (1960-)
Thomas Perry (1964-)

Children of Nancy Katherine and Glenn Abernathy

Mabra Glenn, Jr. (1950-)
Thomas Duncan (1952-)
Richard Comer (1954-)

Children of Pauline Ann and Oscar Marsh

Lucy Lynn (1960-)
Rebecca (1967-)

Children of Jean and Dr. Thomas Riley Lumpkin

Leah Jean (1957-)
Thomas Riley, Jr. (1959-)
Mary Lyman (1961-)

Children of Martha Carolyn and Marlin Hester

Lee Marlin (1955-)

Children of Mary Anne and Robert Ware

Robert Norton (1960-)
Patrick McClendon (1971-)

Children of Thomas E., Jr. and Brigetta de Shazo

Helen Anne (1959-)
Kathleen Elizabeth (1960-)
Diane Sharrett (1963-)

Children of Anne and Thomas Robertson

Thomas Scott (1953-)
John Christopher (1954-)
Mark Evans (1956-)
Perry Sheffield (1962-)

Children of Miriam Elizabeth and Joseph Gordon Willis

Jennifer Sharrett (1969-)
Susannah Larkin (1972-)

Children of Sidney and Daniel Callahan

Mark Sidney (1955-)
Steven Daniel (1957-)
John Vincent (1958-)
Thomas Hawkins (1961-1961) died infant
Peter Thorne (1962-)
Sarah Elizabeth (1964-)
David Lee (1965-)

Children of Diane and James McKenzie

James Michael (1956-)
David Allan (1957-)
John Arthur (1959-)
Andrew Perry (1961-)

Children of Hugh and Frances West

Richard Orion (1956-)
Harold Jett) twins (1958-)
Dana Lee)
Mary Bridgett (1960-)

Children of Dr. Jason Perry and Patricia Strong

Mary Louise (1952-)
Margaret Patricia, Jr. (1954-)
Martha Jane (1959-)
Nancy Elizabeth (1960-)

Children of Martha Jane and Gene Wheeler Lewis

Carolee (1953-)
Elizabeth Ann (1956-)
Gene Wheeler, Jr. (1958-)

Children of Dr. Carlos L. and Sandra Henriquez

Susan Jeannette (1964-)

Children of Jane and James A. Wyatt

James A., Jr. (1945-)
Gordon Ford (1949-)
William Perry (1951-)

ANCESTRAL CHART OF MOORE FAMILY

William H. Moore m Katherine Johannah McLeroy

Children of William and Katherine Moore

John	m Cynthia Harper. Lost an arm in the Civil War.
Andrew	1st Lt. 10 Alabama, died from exposure in the war.
Thomas	Killed in Civil War - Battle of Wilderness.
Martin	Died from illness and exposure in Civil War.
Mary	m 1, Wesley Nabers 2, Josiah Harrington
Johannah	m John Wilson of Montevallo.
Sarah	m Robert Wilson. Lived in Birmingham.

Children of John and Johannah Wilson

Mary	m Lewis Holmes, ME Minister
Frank	unm

Children of Mary and Lewis Holmes

John
Hazel
Eugene

Children of Sarah and Robert Wilson

William	unm
Samuel	m
Katherine	unm



SION JACOB PERRY
1804 - 1886



SARAH McLEROY PERRY
1809 - 1854



SION JASON PERRY
1836 - 1902



MARTHA HARRIS PERRY
1844 - 1888