

years. Ida Margaret married Dr. Albert Chase and lives in Philadelphia, Pa. John A. is a graduate from the Bryant-Stratton business college, of Philadelphia, and is engaged in farming near Decatur, Ill. Thadeus Lemert is engaged in the banking business in ———. Nelly Lemert is an artist.

Henry A. Montgomery attributes much of his success in life to his early religious training. He joined the M. E. church nearly 60 years ago. In reviewing his 73 years of life he can see mistakes, yet in the providence of his Heavenly Father he has been blessed with good health and a fair amount of success in life.

John F., youngest son of William and Margaret Montgomery, was born Dec. 12, 1827; married Mary E. Wickham, April 20, 1854. In 1832, when the state of Ohio was threatened by Morgan's raid, he was one of the band of "squirrel hunters" that responded to the call of Governor Todd for defense. In 1864 he served in company E, 135th regiment O. V. I., through the hundred-day campaign. He died Nov. 12, 1892. Children four.

#### MONTGOMERYS OF WELSTON, OHIO.

William Montgomery, of Welston, Ohio, says: My great-grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Virginia. My grandfather, James Montgomery, was born in Virginia. He married Mary Walburn; two children: George and William. William left no children. George was my father; born Feb. 5, 1822, near Fredericksburg, Va. William was born in Meigs county, Jan. 29, 1824. Both are dead. My father left three children: William Montgomery of Welston, Ohio, George of Columbus, Ohio, and Perry of Berlin Crossroads, Ohio.

My grandfather by a second wife had one son, Harrison, and other children. I have one child—Bessie. I was a soldier in the Federal army, 129th regiment Ohio Vol., Co. F. I now belong to the James Smith G. A. R. post.

#### MONTGOMERYS OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

James A. Montgomery, of Youngstown, Ohio, sends the following facts concerning this family:

About the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Robert Montgomery emigrated to America from the North of Ireland. He brought with him his family of fifteen children—thirteen boys and two girls. He settled on Long Island and engaged in farming. Some dispute arose among the sons (of whom, you will observe, there were more than a dozen). Henry, one of the sons, went to Albany, from there to Orange county, and then to Sullivan county,

where he died in 1835. The family was Presbyterian and produced some Presbyterian ministers.

James A. Montgomery, a son of Henry, born in 1822, is now 77 years old. He says that beyond John, James, Robert and Eli, he does not remember any of his uncles; but he tells of a brother Robert who lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was a well-to-do man. A sister, Mrs. Penny, of Mt. Hope, New York; a brother, Stephen, who lived many years in Pittsburg; David and Henry, long since dead. The only living member of the family besides himself is Mrs. John Yard, of Venango county, Pa. James A. says that he has never been ashamed of the name, and of only a few people, of the Montgomery family. He also refers to the New York estate referred to in other places.

There are other Montgomerys about Youngstown with whom it seems this family is not connected.

#### MONTGOMERYS OF WHITEHOUSE, OHIO.

Whitehouse, Ohio, March 20, 1901.

Mr. D. B. Montgomery, Owensville, Ind.

My Dear Sir: I have heard, through the kindness of Thomas H. Montgomery, of Ardrasson postoffice, West Chester, Pa., that you are contemplating printing a history of the Montgomery family; and as I am very much interested in trying to find my own family record I venture to write to you, hoping you will lend me a little of your valuable time.

I am of the Montgomery family. My grandmother's name was Abigail Montgomery. She was married to Aaron Noble, May 20, 1802. She was born Oct. 13, 1785. The names of her brothers and sisters are as follows: Brothers—John Montgomery, Thomas, Robert, Levi, Calvin, James. Sisters—Sallie Montgomery-Harper, Annie Wright, Marian Brooks.

But I have not obtained her father's name, which I would like so much to have. My grandparents came from Monroe, Mich., to north-western Ohio, and grandmother died at my father's house, near Manclovia, Lucas county, Ohio. I would like to learn the whereabouts of any of the families of my grandmother's brothers. I think perhaps you could give me a little information. I would like to read your history. Where can it be purchased? May I hope to hear from you? Inclosed you will find self-addressed envelope.

Truthfully yours,

C. H. NOBLE.

## MONTGOMERYS OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

There is a James Montgomery in Cleveland, Ohio, a stationary engineer, who was born June 26, 1864, at a place called Crawford's Bars, in the North of Ireland. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were natives of Scotland.

## MONTGOMERYS OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

William Montgomery, Jr., was born in Orange county, New York, March 19, 1776. His father was also named William, whose wife was named Mary, maiden name not known. She died when William Montgomery, Jr., was a small boy, and he was brought up by an elective, a Miss Lane. He was the only child. He had a cousin Charles Macneal, and one named William Roland. William Montgomery married Ruth Sweezey, in Orange county, New York, probably about 1799, and emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817. Clark B. Montgomery, an able lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a son of William Montgomery, Jr., and Mrs. Mary E. Cardwill of New Albany, Ind., is his cousin. They can learn nothing more of their ancestors, though they have diligently sought for information.

The Genealogical Chart by Hiram Davis shows that his ancestry on the maternal side runs back to one Lord James Montgomery of Ireland, and we regret that we do not have positive proof of this statement. It is founded on tradition given by Peggy Montgomery, youngest daughter of John Montgomery, who was a son of Samuel, and whose genealogy is given in connection with that of H. P. Montgomery of Georgetown, Ky. This chart made by Mr. Davis is one of the neatest of its kind that has come to me in my researches for genealogical tables.

## MONTGOMERYS OF CARROLTON, ILLINOIS.

H. H. Montgomery, an attorney-at-law (1901), of Carrolton, Ill., was born at Scottsville, Ill.; Joseph Montgomery, his father, near Wheeling, W. Va.; Joseph Montgomery, his grandfather, at Armagh, Ireland, 1777; Wm. Montgomery, great-grandfather, in Ireland, 1745; Joseph, great-great-grandfather, Ireland, 1703; and his father, Joseph Montgomery of Ayrshire, in Scotland, 1680.

"This latter, it is said, was a near relative of Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, born 1694, who was a son of Sir Robert of Skelmorlie, born 16—; and on back through Sir Gabriel, the general, who was beheaded in Paris in 1674; Cuthbert, killed at Floden; Alexander, created Lord Montgomery by James II; and further back through Alexander, knighted by Robert Bruce; etc., etc. I am unable to state definitely the connection of my ancestor, Joseph Mont-

gomery (born at Ayrshire) and the Skelmorlie line, but the best history I have makes it so. My chief history information is obtained from a work on the Montgomery pedigree printed in Philadelphia in 1863 and compiled by Thomas Harrison Montgomery. My immediate ancestors are named on last page but one of said work."—H. H. M.

## MONTGOMERYS OF PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS.

In an early day three brothers came from Scotland or Ireland—probably Scotland. Two settled in Pennsylvania, of whom we hear nothing more. The other, Humphrey Montgomery, settled in Rockbridge county, Virginia, near Lexington. He served in the Revolutionary War. He had six children—five girls and one boy, Samuel, born 1791, who was left an orphan at an early age. He married Mary Baily, in Virginia, and moved to Adair county, Ky., about 1819, and then to Illinois in 1829. He has a son Samuel, now (1901) living near or in Petersburg, Ill. He is said to be the man who removed the body of Ann Rutledge, the first love of Abraham Lincoln, to a cemetery and erected a monument at his own expense.

## MONTGOMERYS OF MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS.

John Montgomery, a farmer, married Susan McDonald. They came from Ireland to Scotland, and then to "Old Virginia." They were Presbyterians, and left the old country on account of religious persecutions. It is not known exactly at what time they came to America, but probably about 1795, as all their children except the oldest were born in Virginia and the youngest was born in 1800.

They moved from Virginia and settled near Lexington, Ky.; children four:

1, Margaret Montgomery, born in Ireland in 1794, married William Brown.

2, Thomas Montgomery, born in Virginia in 1796, married — and moved to Louisville, Ky., and raised a family: 1, William Montgomery, a farmer, moved to Texas and is doing well. 2, John Montgomery. 3, Valentine Montgomery, a farmer, moved to Texas and is in comfortable circumstances. 4, A daughter, who married a Jones, who died and left her a widow with two daughters.

3, Nancy Montgomery, born in Virginia in 1798, daughter of John, Sr., married Sam Howard, in Kentucky.

4, John Montgomery, born Jan. 5, 1800, son of John, Sr., was a miller by trade and a Methodist in church relation. He married Margaret Oler, July 27, 1827. He died in 1873; children three: 1, M. J. Montgomery, born March 13, 1828, married a Vincent and now (1902) lives in Evansville, Ind., 119 Upper Third Street. 2, James

T. Montgomery, born Aug. 31, 1830, lived for many years near Boonville, Ind., but now (1903) near or in Mt. Vernon, Ill.: married May A. Honsman, April 3, 1851. She was born June 10, 1831; children eight: 1, Elizabeth J. Montgomery, born Feb. 2, 1852, married Gergertie Kinman, Oct. 1868, children six—Richard M., Alvah, Albert, Union, William, Mary; T. F. Montgomery, second child of James T., born May 21, 1856, married Alice P. Manahan, Sept. 9, 1877; children nine—Corā B., born Sept. 10, 1878; Maud V., born March 4, 1880; Cretie F., born July 11, 1882; Laura M., born Feb. 14, 1884, died Nov. 6, 1884; Ernest U., born Nov. 6, 1886; James W., born Dec. 2, 1888; Herbert G., born Nov. 20, 1890; Mary S., born March 8, 1893; Edith C., born Dec. 7, 1895. 3, Elvira E. Montgomery, child of James T. Montgomery, born June 21, 1859, married Saumel Perry, Aug. 1872; children six: 1, Margaret Perry; 2, James; 3, Rosetta; 4, Robert; 5, Ethel; 6, Johnnie. 4, Duran H. Montgomery, child of Jas. T. Montgomery, born Aug. 24, 1861, married Elizabeth Matthews Aug. 1885; children six: 1, May; 2, Union; 3, James A.; 4, Mary; 5, Dennis; 6, Katie. 5, Hester Marie Montgomery, born Sept. 23, 1863, child of James T. Montgomery, married John S. Shehorn, July 7, 1878; children three: 1, Robert Shehorn born Feb. 28, 1881; 2, Francis E., born Feb. 28, 1883; 3, John W., born June 14, 1890. 6, Evaline Montgomery, born May 4, 1866, child of James T. Montgomery, married Joseph M. White, Feb. 1885; children five: 1, Mary E. White; 2, James E.; 3, Carrie; 4, Sylvanus; 5, Lottie M. 7, William P. Montgomery, child of James T. Montgomery, born March 25, 1868, married Victoria Ramsey, March 3, 1883. She died Dec. 8, 1892, aged 27 years; children two: 1, Annie B. Montgomery, died Sept. 18—, aged 2 years, 11 months and 12 days; 2, James E. Montgomery, died Aug. 26, 1893, aged one year, five months and 13 days.

William P. Montgomery married a second time Abbie L. Ashlock, Oct. 12, 1897; children two: 1, Edwin L. Montgomery, born Oct. 17, 1899, died Sept. 16, 1900. 2, Everett L. Montgomery, born Oct. 5, 1901.

Minnie N. Montgomery, born May 23, 1870, married Henry Ashlock, Dec. 1887; children four: 1, Wheelo Ashlock; 2, James B.; 3, Hester; 4, Adrie.

3, Samuel Montgomery, born probably 1832, brother to James T. Montgomery, married and had a family of six children—one son and five daughters. William, the son, now (1901) lives in Evansville, Ind.

4, Susan Montgomery, born probably 1834, sister to James T. Montgomery, married Ben Seely.

5, Mary J. Montgomery, born probably 1836, sister to James T. Montgomery, married John McCool.

## MONTGOMERYS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.

Bishop George Montgomery, of Los Angeles, California, and his cousin, Mary Montgomery, of Washington, D. C.

According to our family tradition it is about 200 years since, or about 1700, our ancestors came from France to Maryland. Thomas Francis Montgomery was born in Charles county, Maryland, June 17, 1791. His mother was of the Ringold family. At the age of seven years he was left an orphan, and was raised by an uncle, James Montgomery. His brothers and sisters died young. In 1812, at 21, years of age, he went in company with a cousin to Nelson county, Kentucky (Bardstown, county seat), where a number of his Montgomery relatives lived. He married Clotilda Wathen, of Randolph county, Virginia; children ten: Pius, Rebecca, Austin, Margaret, Zachary, Jane, Athanasus, Joseph, Appollania and Raphael. This family was raised on a farm, and most of them remained farmers. Pius Montgomery (No. 1) was the father of Bishop George Montgomery. He married Harriet Warren, of Irish-English-French extraction. The bishop was born in Daviess county, Ky., a few miles from Owensboro, Dec. 30, 1847. He worked on the farm until about 19 years old, attending the district schools. Then he entered Cecilian College, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., and remained there for about three years. He then determined to study for the priesthood, and after a year or so went to Charles College, in Maryland, where he remained about five years studying classics, etc. Then he completed the study of philosophy and theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, which required about five years. He was ordained a priest Dec. 20, 1879, and immediately moved to California, where he did the work of a priest until April 8, 1894, when he was sent to Los Angeles, California, to become Coadjutor Bishop to Bishop Mara, who resigned in September, 1896, when Mr. Montgomery succeeded him as bishop of the diocese which embraces the southern part of the state of California and covers about 80,000 square miles. This part of the state is not so populous as the center of California, and the Catholic population is small, amounting to about 55,000 souls; about one hundred priests. The bishop says that his people are from an old Catholic family, and as far as he knows have kept the faith pretty well. He further says:

"My work is simply that of a Catholic bishop, trying to keep the faith in those who have it already, and to spread the faith as much as we can among those who have it not. We have a fine climate here in southern California, though I don't know that the road to heaven is any shorter here than elsewhere. I sometimes think it is longer, owing to the fact that the climate is liable to make us contented with what we have."

Zachary Montgomery, the fifth child of Thomas Francis Mont-

gomery and father of Mary Montgomery, of Washington, D. C., was born in 1825; was raised on a farm, and after taking a college course he studied law, and moved to California in 1850 or '51 and engaged in mining for a short time, but soon took up the practice of his profession. He was always a strong Democrat, and in 1861 was a strong Southern sympathizer, declining to take a test oath prepared for the attorneys, and thereby gave up the law whilst that oath was in force.

The ground upon which he refused to take the oath was that it was unconstitutional; and as he had already sworn to support the constitution he could not see that the taking of an unconstitutional oath would help his loyalty. The oath was afterwards decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state, and when it was expunged from the statutes he resumed the practice of law; in the meantime publishing a paper devoted to parental rights in education.

He served as assistant attorney general of the United States during the first administration of President Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to California and again took up his law practice, in which he was engaged at the time of his death, Sept. 3, 1900, at the age of 75 years.

#### MONTGOMERYS OF DENVER, COLORADO.

J. Allen Montgomery earnestly seeks information from F. S. Montgomery, of Sheppard, Ohio.

Thomas Montgomery, who came from New York state about 1789 and settled in Lake county, Ohio, and became one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church of Centerville—now Madison. Of his son Benjamin but little is known. His grandson Benjamin had a farm near Painsville, Ohio, and was an expert grafter, making frequent trips into Kentucky for that purpose. He died about 1850. He had a son Dr. Thomas Montgomery, who left Ohio when a boy and was raised in Wisconsin. J. Allen Montgomery of Denver, Col., is his son and is anxious to learn if the tradition is true which says that this Thomas Montgomery of New York was a grandson of an Alexander Montgomery who came to New York from Scotland in the first half of the 18th century and who is said to have married a Jewess.

We presume that reference is here made to the Alexander Montgomery who is supposed to have left a fortune in leased property in New York, referred to in another part of our work, on page—.

#### MONTGOMERYS IN CANADA.

Edward Montgomery, in Ireland, had two sons—Edward and William.

Edward Montgomery came to Canada from Coleraine, county

of Autrim, in North of Ireland, about 1835, and his brother William, who is supposed to have come to New York about the same time and finally settled somewhere in the south-eastern states, has not been heard from since.

The second Edward had a son Edward, and he also a son named Edward. Thus the name has been carried down for four generations. This fourth Edward is now (1901) a practicing physician in Winnipeg, Canada, and is the first of that branch of the family to adopt a profession. The family have mostly been mechanics, merchants and farmers.

The doctor is a "single-taxer" from the ground up. He has no blood relatives nearer him than Quebec and Boston. He writes a good letter and would like to hear from his relatives who settled somewhere in the south-eastern states.

Trinity University, Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 3, 1900.

"Prof. Henry Montgomery, M. A., Ph. B., B. S., formerly professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the State University of Utah and North Dakota, and now professor of Natural Science in Trinity University. He is quite an extensive lecturer in his line. He is a graduate of four universities and was on the teaching staff of two American universities for nine years.

"Mr. Montgomery was born in Ontario, Canada. His father's name was George, and was a native of Cavan county, Ireland, and with his wife and one daughter came to Canada some time previous to 1850. The father of Henry Montgomery was George. George Montgomery had a remarkable memory and was well-read, and knew much about the history of his ancestors. He often spoke about Hugh Montgomery, who at the head of a Scottish clan settled upon a large tract of land in the North of Ireland early in the seventeenth century. He had no doubt that this Hugh was his direct ancestor."

This was the Hugh that secured part of the Con O'Neal estate in 1603, of whom a full account is given in the preceding chapters.

It is reasonable to suppose that all the Montgomeries that came to America from Ireland were in some way connected to this Hugh Montgomery.

St. Louis, Mo., January 4, 1901.

Mr. D. B. Montgomery, Owensville, Ind.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 14th ultimo, wherein you mention Clark B. Montgomery of Cincinnati, Ohio, who met me in Paris, France, over four years ago during my official station there, and when I gave him some data of the pedigree of the true Montgomery family laboriously compiled by Mr. Thomas Montgomery of Philadelphia.

I beg now to say that the list I had of my ancestors has been for the present filed in England for certain interests, and I have not a copy of it at my command just now. The origin, history and correct lineal descendants of Gabriel and Roger Montgomery, et al, I have traced, verified and copied at St. Michael, Normandy and other parts of France. I have also acquired the identity of the family with William the Conqueror and his staff officers, one of whom was John Montgomery, who had five sons and who with himself became seized of certain estates at the time of the conquest in Great Britain, he becoming the Earl of Earlington, and his sons in England, Scotland, and Wales also bearing titles and possessing estates. I then traced the true lineage in Great Britain and the United States before and up to the year 1628, when Sir John Montgomery was the fifth colonial governor of the colonies of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, and who died in New York. Subsequent to this I traced the right descendants in various of our states, in Canada and New Brunswick, and again I had recourse to data referring to two of the Irish branch, who settled in Alecanti, Spain, and afterwards came to the United States and held high social standing. It was a sort of labor of love, yet an expensive one.

Mr. Thomas Montgomery's family of Philadelphia, and the family in New Orleans, La., are, by all rights, the veritable people of the name.

I will endeavor to get the name of a legal firm in New York that possesses a vast mass of data on this subject, and send it to you. Also a Chicago firm that is exploiting it. In the meantime I am,

Yours truly,

L. M. MONTGOMERY.

The information referred to by Mr. Montgomery which is in possession of the New Ybrk and Chicago firms was not received; but the same information to a large extent is found in the history of Thomas H. Montgomery of Philadelphia so often referred to in this work. I do not know positively the purpose for which those legal firms referred to were organized, but there are strong evidences that a part of their business was to investigate the claims made by some Montgomerys and their descendants concerning the vast estate supposed to be in New York and across the ocean.

#### COLONEL WILLIAM COCKRUM.

On page 303, by mistake, appear some notes concerning Colonel William Cockrum. We here insert what was intended to appear on that page.

Owensville, Ind. Feb., 23, 1901.

Col. William Cockrum, Oakland City, Ind. Dear Sir: I find that while the people from whom you probably are descended were

by the name of Blair, yet on more mature investigation I find that they not only took the name Cochran from an estate, but also from a family of that name. I find this by reference to Patterson's *Parishes and Families of Ayrshire, in Scotland, Vol. 2, pages 507-8.*

In note 37, page 163, Montgomery's Manuscript, I find this in reference to Hugh Cochran, who was a lieutenant colonel under Sir James Montgomery and afterwards became a colonel. This was Col. Hugh Cochran, of Ferguslie, near Paisley, who served under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and also through all the period of the civil war in Ireland from 1641 to 1652. He was the fourth son of Alexander Blair, who had taken the name of Cochran in compliance with the settlement made by his wife's father, William Cochran, of Castle Cochran, on the borders of Paisley and Lochwinnoch parishes.

You will see by this statement that at that time there was a Cochran family as well as a titled estate of that name. The note continues:

"Hugh Cochran's grandmother was a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, a titled estate in Scotland. Hugh Cochran had six brothers: First, John who served in Ireland; second, William, who became Earl of Dondonald; third, Alexander, of Auchincrench, also a colonel in the army; fourth, Sir Brice, also a colonel, who served in Ireland and was killed in 1650; fifth, Arthur—Ochter—a captain; and, sixth, Gavin, a captain, who resided at Craigmuir parish, of Lochwinnoch, and died in 1701.

"Hugh Cochran, mentioned in the text, married a daughter of Hugh Savage, county of Down, and by her had the following family: 1, John, of Ferguslie, who married Barbara, daughter of James Hamilton, a merchant of Glasgow, and died without issue prior to 1697; 2, William, who succeeded to Ferguslie at the death of his brother; he married Bertha, daughter of William Blair, of Auchinvale. 3, Grizzle, married Robert Miller, Minister of Ochiltree, who was outed in 1662, and died in 1685. 4, Margaret, married John Hamilton, of Barr, parish of Lochwinnoch. 5, Eupham, married Archibald Stewart, of Newton, in 1668.

"At the funeral, 1663, of the third Viscount Montgomery, afterwards the Earl of Mount Alexander, in Ireland, Lieutenant Col. Cochran is mentioned among the kinsmen of the deceased; but by what family connection or in what degree he was so, the estate is unable to discover. By the act of settlement and explanation, Hugh Cogran—which is the same as "Cochran"—as a 1649 officer obtained his arrears of pay which amounted to the sum of 2,754 lbs., 7s., 11d.

"As the grandmother of Col. Hugh Cochran was a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, I will here insert some account of his history. You will observe that the grandmother of

Hugh Cochran, wife of Sir Robert Montgomery, was the daughter of Sir William Douglass, which adds no little prestige to the genealogical line of your ancestry.

"Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie succeeded his father in 1583-4. He was a man of great courage and came to the estate at a period when the feud between the Montgomerys and Cunninghams was at its highest. This lasted 200 years, and he not only had the wrongs of his chief, but the death of his father and brothers, to avenge. He is said to have set no bounds to his feudal wrath, but indulged in it with such eagerness as to have occasioned much bloodshed of his enemies. For this he was afterwards seized with remorse, and in expiation performed many acts of charity and mortification in his latter days. In 1636 he built the Skelmorlie Aisle of the old church of Lorges, in which is the family vault where he and his wife are buried. It is in this vault that tradition has it the remains of Sir Hugh Montgomery, slain at Otterborne, were found. Sir Robert Montgomery was knighted by James VI, and in 1628 was created baronet by Charles I. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglass, Lord Drumlarig, the first earl of Queensbury; a lady whose beauty is made the subject of two sonnets by Captain Alexander Montgomery, the author of 'The Chery and the Slae'—see page 48. Sir Robert died in 1651, having engaged the estate for the long period of 67 years." (See History of Montgomery Family by Thomas H. Montgomery of Philadelphia, 1863, pages 138-9.)

There is no question but what there is much more said about the Cochran family in Patterson's Parishes and Families of Ayre, in Scotland. I have not seen the book, but it is referred to many times in the two histories I have of the Montgomery family.—D. B. M.

We here give place to an article written by Mr. Alfred Edwards, No. 193, page 69. Everybody has probably heard the story of General Taylor's daughter, Knox, running away with Captain Jeff. Davis, contrary to the wish of her parents. For this reason we give this article from one who certainly understands the matter from a true light, and because he is a descendant of Mary Montgomery:

#### "A PRETTY ROMANCE SPOILED."

"Facts About Chatsworth and the Marriage of Jefferson Davis to Gen. Taylor's Daughter.

"Editor Courier-Journal: I read with much interest the sketch of Miss Emma Keats Speed in the October number of the Southern Magazine, and felt a certain degree of pride that Chatsworth should have been her birth-place. But I must call the attention of the

writer of the article to certain inaccuracies in her reference to Chatsworth.

"Chatsworth has not been the 'manor of the Speeds for two generations.' My father, F. G. Edwards, sold it to Dr. Ewing after the close of the war between the states in 1866, I think. The Dutchman to whom those many acres near Louisville were given, for meritorious service during the Revolutionary War, was my father's maternal grandfather, Col. Geiger. He, Col. Geiger, gave a large tract of it to his daughter, who married John Edwards, my grandfather, whose mother was Mary Montgomery. My grandfather named the place 'Chatsworth' and commenced the improvement of it. My father was born there in 1806, and at the death of his father he inherited the place. My father married Miss Taylor, the daughter of Mrs. Gibson Taylor, then a widow, in 1830. They continued to improve and beautify Chatsworth until it was regarded even among the beautiful places of the neighborhood, as one of the most beautiful.

"It was from Chatsworth that my father's brother, Samuel Montgomery Edwards, went to fight for the independence of Texas and lost his life at the Alamo.

"In the ante bellum days Chatsworth was a typical Kentucky home. Its doors were always open to all guests, and particularly to the old army officers and their families.

"My parents had eight children born at Chatsworth. My sister, Bettie Edwards, was married to Bernard A. Pratte, of St. Louis, in 1856, at Chatsworth. All the sons, four of us, joined the Confederate army from Chatsworth. Two of the boys—Frederick, at the age of 23, and Zachary, at the age of 18—fell on the field of battle in defense of their principles, and their remains were brought back to Chatsworth and from there placed in Cave Hill cemetery. The Taylor family had no other interest in the place except as the home of my mother, who was the niece of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Two of General Taylor's sisters—Mrs. Allison and Mrs. Gray—died at Chatsworth. Two of his nieces, sisters of my mother, were married there; one to Dr. Randall, U. S. A., the other to Capt. McLowa, U. S. A., and afterwards major-general, Confederate States of America.

"As to the marriage of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the able and revered president of the Southern Confederacy, to General Taylor's daughter, J. B. C. has been entirely misinformed. General Taylor's daughter, Knox, was married to Captain Jefferson Davis from my grandmother's house, with her father's (General Taylor's) full consent and in accordance with his expressed wish that the ceremony should be performed at her (my grandmother's) house.

"It seems a pity to spoil such a pretty romance, but no 'faithful old family servant conducted Miss Knox from a second-story window

by means of a ladder in order that she might marry Captain Davis."

"Any desired or required information regarding the ownership of Chatsworth prior to 1866 can be furnished by children, if there be any living, of our old neighbors and friends, Messrs. William C. Bullitt, William L. Thompson, Maj. Veach, Dr. Norton Galt, and Capt. J. B. Bowls. I beg of you to publish this article, not only in justice to the descendants of my grandsires, but also as a matter of historical fact in the settlement of the neighborhood.

"ALFRED EDWARDS.

"Decatur, Wise Co., Texas, Dec. 1, 1894."

On the 28th of November, 1900, I arrived in Georgetown, Ky., and became the guest of the Honorable Henry P. Montgomery, who has gathered more information concerning the Montgomerys in the South and West than any other person I have met or with whom I have had correspondence. He very generously gave me full access to all this information, much of which has appeared in its proper place under the title—"The History Contributed by H. P. Montgomery of Georgetown, Ky."

On this same trip I visited Lexington and Mount Sterling. At both of these points several Montgomerys had settled as early as 1788-89-96; but there are now no indications of these old families there.

Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery county—which county was organized in 1796, the same year some of the family from Virginia settled there—was so named for General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. The town was named for a mound 26 feet high and 125 feet in diameter, which stood out by itself and had been built by the Indians. This mound was torn down about 1864-5, by a Mr. Mitchell, much to the displeasure of the citizens, who wished to retain it, as it had been found by the early settlers. A large brick house was built where the mound once stood, and has been purchased for a negro public school.

In 1816, says Collins' History, there were trees on the mound as large as those in the forest. In digging it down, many curious things were found—a copper breast-plate, and two white queens-ware breast-plates, each about the size of a man's hand; a great number of copper and ivory pieces, bracelets of copper, and many human bones.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are 26 towns in the United States by the name of Montgomery.

There are eighteen states in which there is a Montgomery county—namely: Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama,

North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

So far as I can learn, the most of the counties were named in honor of General Richard Montgomery. Montgomery county in Tennessee is named in honor of Col. John Montgomery, from the Holston country, on the Holston river, in south-west Virginia.

#### GENEALOGY OF F. S. MONTGOMERY.

"Here is all I know of my genealogy: My great-grandfather was John Montgomery, born in 1762 near Irvington, county of Tyrone, Ireland, between Belfast and Londonderry, fourteen miles from the former; married Nancy Brown, came to the United States in 1804, at the time of the whiskey insurrection, together with his wife and six children—namely, Mary, Margaret, Nancy, William and John, together with my grandfather, Anthony M., who was born in 1790. They settled in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and my grandfather kept a tavern in the county for many years, near South Bend, where my father, Washington Montgomery, was born in 1829. He had four brothers—John, Absalom, Alexander and Robert, and four sisters, Mary, Jane, Belle and Nancy. John was sheriff of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and Alex. of Armstrong county, and soon after he retired was succeeded in same office by his brother Absalom's son, Alexander.

"My father went to California in 1849 and settled at Marysville. He was engaged as general manager of the California Stage Co., which operated extensively in the Sacramento valley; and he crossed the plains twice with droves of horses from Ohio and Pennsylvania. He died before he was forty, and I, the only child, was born at Marysville in 1863."

"FRANK S. MONTGOMERY."

Frank S. Montgomery is forty years of age. He was born in 1863 at Marysville, California. He came with his mother, via Panama, to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1868, and since 1878 has resided at Shepard, Franklin county, Ohio, where he has been most of the time engaged in the grocery business. He is vice-president of the Columbus Ice Company, notary public, railroad and express agent, and has been postmaster at Shepard for over twelve years without objection from either of the of the old parties.

Raised a Republican, he became a freetrader before he was of age and acted with the Democrat party till 1896; was twice delegate to their state conventions, and several times to their congressional; also member of Franklin county Democratic central committee for three years. In 1895 he was elected treasurer of his township by

144 majority in a vote of about 500, and received every vote cast (about 50) by members of all parties at his home town of Shepard. He has been a member of the Board of Education for six years, and was president of same two years. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, but left the party when it adopted the single financial plank as its platform, and in the presidential campaign which followed he supported Palmer and Buckner, and made two speeches and held three joint debates in Franklin county. He was a delegate to the state conventions of the National Democratic party in 1896 and 1897, and the latter year was nominated by them as member of the legislature. While not approving of the present financial system, he regards free silver as of no practical value as a relief to the oppressed, and holds under present conditions monopolies will secure most of the earnings of labor, no matter what form of currency we have or how it is issued. In 1898 he attended the mass convention which formed the Union Reform party, entered into the movement with enthusiasm and became secretary of the Franklin county executive committee; also candidate for county commissioner. He is vice-president of the Columbus Single Tax Association; also of the Columbus Cremation Society.

Mr. Montgomery sends me the following gleanings:

Col. B. Montgomery is President McKinley's executive clerk.

There is a J. W. Montgomery in the pension department, Washington, D. C.

Alexander Montgomery, probably from Virginia, was killed and scalped by Indians in southern Ohio, Sept. 1878, while on an expedition to catch some horses, in company with George Clark and the celebrated General Simon Kenton. Clark escaped, and so did Kenton after a long captivity.

"Greater than all was the mighty house that was formed by the union of Montgomerys and Bellesme—a house holding lands both of Normandy and France, and ranking rather with princes than ordinary nobles."—Encyclopedia Britanica, Vol. 17, page 545. This refers to the Montgomerys of the ninth and tenth centuries.

"General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, whose mother was a Montgomery, was quartermaster-general of the United States army during the Civil War, and superintended the construction of the dome of the capitol at Washington, D. C.; also the Georgetown aqueduct."

F. S. Montgomery has a copy of T. H. Montgomery's history that at one time was the property of General Montgomery C. Meigs, as he here explains: I quote this from the fly-leaf in T. H. Montgomery's history which was the property of Maj. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs and is in his writing:

"My mother, 31st in descent from Roger of Normandy, was a

daughter of William, born 1752 and died 1831. His first child was born in 1783, Philadelphia. He lived at 178 and 82, two doors west of ———, south side, and died there. After my grandmother's death my mother and father, Dr. G. D. Meigs, were with my grandfather and remained there till they sold the house, between 1832 and 1836, while I was a cadet at West Point. Then they moved into a house on Chestnut street, above 10th." See T. H. Montgomery's History, pages 91-153.

#### "CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

"Largest Single-Arch Masonry Bridge in the World—An Interesting History of This Wonderful Bridge, Erected in War Times.

"Washington, D. C., April, 1901.

"This wonderful work of modern engineering, known as Cabin John bridge, was constructed for use but has become famous the world over for its beauty. Today its arch, gleaming through the trees of one of the most picturesque spots in America, is an object of the admiration of all visitors to the capital city. No one can be said to have 'seen Washington' who has neglected visiting Cabin John Bridge. In summer, artists bring their easels to the dells and hills in its vicinity and attempt to reproduce this graceful and picturesque structure from every view. Engineers from all parts of the country have made trips to it. Over its beautiful span the carriages of all fashionable and famous Washingtonians bowl; for it is the objective point of those who travel over the conduit road, one of the finest drives in America.

"It stands unique in every way—even in name—an impressive monument to the ingenuity of this progressive age.

"The span or opening at the base of the arch is 220 feet, the rise or height of opening from the base of arch is 57.26 feet, and the height above the bottom of the creek is 100 feet. Its nearest competitor is the Grosvenor bridge, over the river Dee, at Chester, England, with a span of 200 feet and a rise of 42 feet.

"Cabin John bridge was built as part of the water supply system of Washington, and its object is to carry the pipe nine feet in diameter through which flows the city's water from the Great Falls of the Potomac. It is really not a pipe, for it is a kind of tunnel within the structure of the bridge, which is therefore an aqueduct bridge—that is, a carrier of water. The conduit for the water is just under the roadway of the bridge, which is 450 feet long and 20 feet 4 inches wide. The cost of the bridge was \$254,000.

"The water is diverted above the Great Falls of the Potomac river and passes into a conduit which carries it to the city; crossing this bridge and four others. The conduit is about twelve miles long



and empties the water into reservoirs, the nearest of which is about four miles from the center of the city. For about ten miles of its length the conduit lies under a well-kept and well-graded macadamized road that is one of the favorite drives out of the city.

"Cabin John bridge derives its name from the creek which it spans, and that in turn was named for a mysterious man who appeared there just before the Revolutionary War. He built a cabin near the creek in which he lived many years and was known by no other name than John, or 'John of the Cabin,' from which the name of the creek was ultimately derived. He lived in his cabin with no companions save his dogs, spending most of his time in hunting. He clothed himself with the skins of wild animals and avoided human society, but was never known to do an unkind act. After many years of this life he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come. His dogs wandered about the cabin for some time and finally deserted it. No trace of 'John of the Cabin' has since been found.

"The construction of the bridge is linked with our national history in an interesting way. It bears on its face an indellible mark of one of the critical periods of our history, which makes it an interesting object for the visitor to Washington. The city's electric car system will carry him directly to it.

"The bridge was designed by General (then Captain) Montgomery C. Meigs, whose mother was a Montgomery, and was begun in 1853. The work continued under him with short intermissions until 1862, when it was nearly finished. It was practically completed in 1863. Until July 1862, the work had been carried on by the Engineers' Department of the army, under the supervision of the secretary of war, and about a year before the work was turned over to the Interior Department a stone had been set into one of the abutments bearing inscription No. 1, which was similar to that often placed on great public works: No. 1—

Washington Aqueduct,  
Begun A. D. 1853; President of the U. S., Franklin Pierce;  
Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis.  
Building A. D. 1861; President of U. S., Abraham Lincoln;  
Secretary of War, Simeon Cammeron.

"Soon after the secretary of the interior, the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, took charge of the work, he was informed that the name "Jefferson Davis" appeared on the stone. This was in the early part of the Civil War and feeling ran very high. The secretary immediately ordered the name cut out, which was done by the contractor, so that the stone now appears as in inscription No. 2—

Washington Aqueduct,  
Begun A. D. 1853; President of the U. S., Franklin Pierce;  
Secretary of War, ————  
Building A. D. 1861; President of U. S., Abraham Lincoln;  
Secretary of War, Simeon Cammeron.

"If it was Secretary Smith's intention to prevent the association of the name of Jefferson Davis with this great structure, he failed utterly; for if the name had been left on it might have been a cause of remark by visitors, but the great majority would soon have forgotten; but now the blank space causes much interested comment on the name that was there, because of the very effort to erase it.

"The bridge bears another inscription, placed there in 1861 by Meigs, as follows:

Union Arch;  
Chief Engineer, Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs,  
U. S. Corps of Engineers.  
Esto Perpetua.

"In spite, however, of his effort to have his great work known as 'Union Arch,' the whole engineering world, as well as every one in Washington and vicinity, knows it only as the 'Cabin John' Bridge."—The Postmasters U. S. M. Advocate, April, 1901.

Prof. D. H. Montgomery is the author of a United States school history, which is being largely sold by the publishers, Ginn & Co., of Boston, Mass. His address is Cambridge, Mass.

Frank H. Montgomery, M. D., is associated professor of skin, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, at Rush Medical College, Ill., and in connection with Prof. Hyde; has recently published a large medical work on venereal diseases, which is highly spoken of by the medical journals.

"Sir Robert Montgomery, LL. D., born in Ireland, 1809, educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and in 1828 appointed to the service of the East India Company; in 1853 was appointed judicial commissioner, superintendent of prisons and director-general of police for the province of the Punjab. For his services in the Indian mutiny and in quelling the disturbances in the Oude, of which he had been made chief commissioner in 1858, he was thanked by Parliament and knighted. From 1859 to 1865, he was lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. In 1868 he was made a member of the council for India."—International Cyclopedia, page 174.

Ecclesiastical.—Montgomery, Rev. Henry E., D. D., pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, New Jersey City, died Oct. 16, 1874, in his 50th year.

Political.—Montgomery, John G., member of Congress from the 12th District of Pennsylvania, died in Danville, Pa., April 24, 1857; said to have been a victim of the National Hotel disease which caused so much alarm and loss of life just before this date.

Montgomery, William, died at Washington, Pa., April 28, 1870, at the age of 51; born at Canton, Bradford county, 1819; educated

at Washington College, studied law, was admitted to the law in 1832 and was a member of Congress in 1856-1860; was the author of the Critenden-Montgomery amendment, which was intended as a sedative measure on the slavery question.

Virginia Convention, Vol. 2, page 366.—There was a James Montgomery, from Washington county, in the Virginia Convention of 1788.

Alexander Montgomery was a Grand Master Mason in Virginia in 1779, and a very prominent man.

I find that in the convention of 1788, Virginia, Walter Crockett was a delegate from Montgomery county. This is probably the man that my father was named for, as he was born in that county in 1784 and named Walter Crockett Montgomery.—D. B. M.

Montgomery, James, pioneer, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1814, died in Linn county, Kan., Dec. 6, 1871. He came with his family in early life to Kentucky and taught, ultimately becoming a Campbellite preacher. Later he devoted himself to farming, but in 1854 went to southern Kansas, where he was one of the earliest settlers. His residence in Linn county was burned by the Missourians in 1856, and this resulted in his taking an active part in the disturbances that followed. The retaliatory visits into Missouri were frequently led by him, and his discretion, courage and acknowledged ability gained for him the confidence and support of the southern counties. His enrolled company included nearly 500 men, all of whom were old residents of the territory and consequently familiar with the peculiar mode of fighting that was followed on the border. Captain Montgomery was one of the acknowledged leaders of the free-state cause during 1857-61. Next to John Brown he was more feared than any other, and a contemporary sketch of the "Kansas Hero," as he was then called, says: "Notwithstanding every incentive to retaliate actuates them to demand blood for blood, yet Montgomery is able to control and direct them. He truly tempers justice with mercy, and he has always protected women and children from harm, and has never shed blood except in conflict or self-defense." In 1857 he represented his county in the Kansas senate, and at other times he was a member of the legislature. At the beginning of the late war he was made colonel of the 10th Kansas Volunteers, but soon afterward was given command of the 1st North Carolina Colored Volunteers. These troops he led on a raid from Hilton Head into Georgia in July, 1863, and at the battle of Olustee, Fla., on the 20th of February, 1864, was one of the few officers that escaped with their lives. H. Bruce Greely says of his regiment and the 54th Massachusetts, "It was admitted that these regiments had saved our little army from being routed." At the close of the war he returned to Kansas and passed the last years of his life at his

home in Linn county.—Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Vol. 4 page 369. See this same work for —

Montgomery, George Washington, born in Spain, and

Montgomery, George Washington, born in Portland, Maine, 1810.

Montgomery, John, born in North Ireland, 1722.

Montgomery, Martin, born March, 1840.

Montgomery, William, born in Canton, Pa., 1819.

Montgomery, William B., Missionary.

(Included in Thomas H. Montgomery's genealogy, page 3).

"William Reading Montgomery, 1801-1871, born in New Jersey, graduated at West Point 1825 and was appointed to the infantry. He served on the western and Canadian border, and through the Florida and Mexican wars. He was breveted major for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma. At Malino de Rey he led his regiment after the death of its senior officers, and was dangerously wounded. After further service in Texas and the West he resigned from the army in 1855. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised a regiment of volunteers from his native state. For his gallantry at Bull Run he was made a brigadier-general. He was military governor, at various times, of Alexandria, Annapolis and Philadelphia, but resigned his commission from ill health in 1864."

#### JOHN MONTGOMERY,

Governor of New York, was a native of Ayershire, Scotland. He was bred a soldier and was at one period aid to George II. He was a court favorite, governor of the bed-chamber and master of the mint. For several years he was a member of Parliament for Ayershire. In 1727 he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey, in the place of Burnett, and continued in office from the time of his arrival in April, 1728, to his death at New York, July 1, 1731.

The A. Charter was granted to the city of New Jersey by this John Montgomery, captain-general and governor-in-chief of New York and the province of New Jersey and the territories depending thereon in America, and vice-admiral of the same, under George II., dated Jan. 15, 1730. It extended the Dougan charter and was in force until 1830, a period of one hundred years.

#### MONTGOMERYS OF AMERICA.

Mrs. Mary S. P. Guild, of North Cambridge, Mass., who published in 1892 a book of genealogies of several families, including some Montgomeries, in a letter to H. P. Montgomery of Georgetown, Ky., written June 17, 1898, says that John Montgomery, who came to America about 1719 and married a Strobridge, had a large family—seven sons and five daughters. One of the sons was named John, who married Margaret Heney, 1771. The names of his chil-

dren were: Robert, John, Thomas, William, Samuel and Hugh; Margaret, Mary, Jean and Rebecca. The names of the six sons first mentioned are identical with the names of six of the sons of Hugh Montgomery, who is supposed to have settled in Roanoke county, Va., in 1718. Mrs. Guild further says that the Montgomerys in this county are a host, and no attempt, to my knowledge, has ever been made to trace them. Mrs. Guild's genealogy starts out with William Montgomery, who settled in New Jersey in 1701-2, and goes back 27 generations to Roger de Montgomery of Normandy, on about the same time as that given by Fraser, Paterson, Thomas H. Montgomery and others.

#### SOME EARLY MONTGOMERYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On pages 176 to 186, MacLean's *Highlanders*, we find an account of the efforts of Captain Lanchlin Campbell to colonize northern New York—Washington county—with one hundred families on 100,000 acres of land, in 1734; and when he had succeeded in landing 85 families the authorities refused to comply with their part of the contract. Mr. Campbell died of a broken heart. In 1764, descendants by petition secured some of these lands in allotments of from 200, to 600 acres on certain conditions. Among these allotments we find one made to Hugh Montgomery of 200 acres, and one to Alexander Montgomery of 600 acres. These men or their ancestors must have been of the 85 families that came over in 1734.

#### COLONEL ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

(Drawn from MacLean's *Highlanders in America*.)

"The regiment known as "Montgomery's Highlanders" (77th) took the name from its commander, Archibald Montgomery, son of the earl of Eglinton. Being very popular among the Highlanders, Montgomery very soon raised the requisite body of men who were formed into thirteen companies of one hundred and five, rank and file, each; making in all fourteen hundred and sixty effective men, including sixty-five sergeants and thirty pipers and drummers. The colonel's commission was dated January 4, 1757.

"The regiment embarked at Greenock for Halifax immediately on its organization. It landed at Halifax June 1857. This regiment was in the expedition against Fort Duquesne, undertaken by Gen. John Forbes.

"In 1759 we find the regiment in New York, under command of General Amhurst, who had succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief. They were to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then effect a junction with Wolf at Quebec.

"At the close of the year 1761, Montgomery's regiment in com-

pany with ten other regiments embarked for Barbadoes, there to join an armament against Martinique and Havana. After the surrender of Havana Montgomery's Highlanders embarked for New York, which they reached Oct. 1762. In the summer of 1763 a detachment of Montgomery's regiment was sent to the relief of Fort Pit, which was besieged by the Indians. Montgomery's forces suffered severe losses in common with the others in the surprise at Bushy Run.

"Montgomery, with 600 of his own regiment and 600 Royal Americans, was sent to reduce the Cherokees, who were committing cruelties against the settlement. The force embarked at New York in April. Montgomery for a while swept everything before him; and Washington in discussing his campaign said: 'What may be Montgomery's fate in the Cherokee country I cannot readily determine. It seems he has made a prosperous beginning, having penetrated into the heart of the country, and he is now advancing his troops in high health and spirits to the relief of Fort London. But let him be wary; he has a crafty, subtle enemy to deal with that may give him most trouble when he least expects it.'—Spek's *Writings of Washington*, Vol. 11, page 332; quoted by MacLean in *Highlanders of America*.

Soon after this Montgomery met with severe losses in an engagement with the Indians and ordered an immediate retreat to New York, and this in the face of the earnest entreaty of the General Assembly not to leave the path of duty in defending the settlers. Leaving four companies of Royal Scots, he sailed for Halifax by way of New York, saying: "I cannot help the people's fears."

"Afterwards, in the House of Commons, he acted as one who thought the Americans factious in peace and feeble in war.

After his return to England he became equerry to the queen in 1763, and governor of Dunbarton Castle in 1764. In 1767 he became colonel of the 51st regiment and became an earl. In May, 1772, he became major-general, and in 1777 lieutenant-general. He died a general in the army, Oct. 30, 1796.—Coney Wilson's *Orderly Book*, page 17.

#### "COMMODORE JOHN BERRING MONTGOMERY

"Was born Nov. 17, 1794, and married in 1821 Mary, daughter of William Henry, of New York. He entered the United States navy, June 4, 1812, just a fortnight before the declaration of war by Congress against Great Britain, and served throughout that war, being present at the battle on Lake Erie, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10, 1813. Subsequently he was with Commodore Decatur in the expedition against Algiers. More recently, while stationed on the coast in command of the Portsmouth, the war with Mexico broke out,