

A. Comments by James M. P. Coleman, III, Author

Bogalusa, Louisiana

August 22, 2016

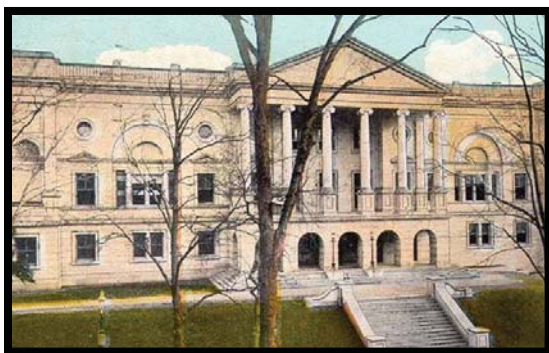
It is with joy that I recount the deeds of grace of my Coleman antecedents and their children.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was entirely correct in stating in his prolific writings from the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach back in the 1700's, "Happy he, who with bright regard looks back upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself, valued the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequence."

This journey back into time was not an easy trip. Facts concerning the history of the Coleman family were, in some cases, difficult to uncover. When found, however, they shone as brightly as newly discovered and polished gemstones. Taken as a whole, the brightest gems were photographs of almost all of my direct antecedents from circa 1860 to the present.

Perhaps it would be best for all of us to heed the teachings of Harvard University philosopher Jorge Agustín Nicolás Ruiz de Santayana y Borrás, who said, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.... It is far better to live in the light of the tragic fact, rather than to forget or deny it". Little did I know that many tragic facts would be discovered during my research.

Not knowing those facts at the time, I started my journey into the past with a smile on my face. I was on the way to the great libraries of North Carolina, Virginia, and Washington, District of Columbia.



Virginia State Library (c.1960)



Richmond Public Library (c.1960)

The Great Libraries of Richmond

As someone who enjoyed the great libraries of Richmond when I was a youth, returning to them as a genealogical researcher was a homecoming that I thoroughly enjoyed.

In addition, a return to the beautiful Louis Round Wilson Library in Chapel Hill after an absence of forty years since my graduate school days was also a joy. To top it off, visits to the State of North Carolina Archives and Library Building in Raleigh and the National Archives Building in Washington, DC were soon to come.



State Library of North Carolina

Louis Round Wilson Library

The Great Libraries of North Carolina

It was always a treat to connect with previously unknown family members. Each added immeasurably to this document. Special thanks go to Tom Coleman, Nancy Vernon, Eleanor P. Mustian, Ron Perkinson, Sara Herritage Coleman Cann, Ginger Coleman, Richard Coleman Allen, Elizabeth Coleman Cates, and my always helpful first cousin Susan Kennedy Smith.

Susan's brother, Kenneth and his wife, Sara Lynn Kennedy served more as my brother and sister than my actual first cousins during this project. They were always ready with an encouraging word and a home away from home during my Virginia and North Carolina research trips. In addition, Kenneth's insight into the research and publication process, as author of *Progenitors: A Kennedy Genealogy and History*, was invaluable.

The many trips to my previous home city of Richmond, Virginia, were always enjoyable when they included visits with my Collegiate School buddies Ben Greenbaum, John Robertson and their respective wives Bonnie and Fran. Many days and nights were spent discussing the Richmond of old. My hours of research went by so much better when they were there to help.

Ben and John are well known experts in many of the historical topics which are found in this book. Ben, an ISA appraiser and co-owner of Perry Adams Antiques, Petersburg, Virginia, was my expert in all things regarding antique photographs, Amelia County and the Civil War.

John Robertson, owner of Robertson & Company Custom Builders, Inc. served as my resource concerning topics related to historical Richmond neighborhoods.



Ben Greenbaum
(Inspecting the gauntlets of Robert E. Lee)



John Robertson

It was an unexpected treat to reconnect with Raymond Wallace, Jr., author of, *Essex Memories & Beyond*. Ray and I go back to the 1946 – 1960 period during which time he was a keen observer of all things related to Lee Paschall and Wise Contracting Company of Richmond.

Lee Paschall was described as “the most important building contractor and hotel developer in Richmond in the first half of the twentieth Century” by Robert P. Winthrop, partner at Winthrop, Jenkins, and Associates, a Virginia-based architecture firm.

Both Raymond and I remember that whenever we would visit Lee Paschall in his back office at Wise Contracting Company with our respective fathers, a shiny, silver quarter would be deposited in our young hands by this kindly man.



Raymond Wallace, Jr.



Claiborne Henderson
On the Potomac River, 2014

When researching in Washington, District of Columbia, my old friend Claiborne Henderson could always be counted on for special help understanding the intricacies of the city. Such insight is not surprising when I think back to our original “road trips” to Alexandria, Virginia, in the 1960’s and to our many wilderness treks in Virginia’s mountain, river and lake country.

Lastly, this book could not have been written without the help of professional librarian, Brenda Weeks Coleman, PhD, author of, *Keeping the Faith: The Public Library's Commitment to Adult Education, 1950—2006*.

Being an academic author, Brenda encouraged me to always use source documents to collaborate unsourced material. This book’s 170 page Appendix Section is the direct result of Brenda’s advice. Brenda has, of course, given me good advice for the past forty two years.

B. Introduction

The American Odyssey of the Coleman brothers, all from England, began in 1637 with the arrival of Robert Coleman. Robert was named as a headright of Colonel William Farrar II. Farrar's 1637 land grant, called Farrar Island, was located near "Henricus Citie". This was originally in Henrico County, Virginia, some 15 miles downstream from Richmond on the James River. This area is now in Chesterfield County, Virginia.

The arrival of Robert, just thirty years after the establishment of Jamestown on May 14, 1607, was at a time when Virginia consisted of eight shires, or counties, with a population of approximately 5,000 colonists.

Robert's three brothers, William, Thomas and Nicholas, would follow him to Virginia between 1655 and 1656, when they first set foot in Charles City County, Virginia. Of these four brothers, Robert was the first of the family whose direct descendants would settle in Warren County, North Carolina, over a hundred years later in 1778.

It was previously believed that Robert's brother, William, was the first of the family whose descendants would settle in Warren County. The discovery of Prince George County Virginia Wills and Deeds of 1710 – 1713, which were stolen during the Civil War, has necessitated that a correction be made in second edition of this book. It is now known that it was actually Robert's descendants who settled in Warren County, North Carolina.

Robert was an established tobacco planter by 1652, shortly before his brothers began to arrive. He was, at that time, able to purchase 813 acres of land, lying on the south side of the Appomattox River in Charles City County (now Prince George County), from Lieutenant Colonel Walter Chiles of James City, Virginia. In twenty short years he had transformed himself from indentured servant to a member of the landed gentry of Virginia.

Robert's son was first named William Coleman, Jr. He was later referred to as Senior in his will of 1743. This was done to distinguish himself from his own son, William Coleman, Jr.

William Coleman, Jr., (identified as Senior in his will), acquired some 1,922 acres between 1712 and 1730 in several tracts in what is now northwestern Dinwiddie and eastern Amelia Counties, both in Virginia. He moved during this time period to the west side of Nansemond Creek, which is today the border between the two counties. He thus continued the precedent of land ownership for the future generations who would lived in Warren County, North Carolina.

William Coleman, Sr's son, Peter Coleman, Sr., continued this tradition of land ownership in Amelia County, Virginia. All of William's sons, except for Robert, stayed in Virginia. Robert moved to South Carolina.

William Sr.'s son, Robert Coleman, who moved to Union County, South Carolina in 1765, was the first soldier in the family. He served as a Patriot under Colonel Thomas Brandon in the 2nd Spartan Regiment, South Carolina Militia at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Robert of Union County was also the first official "outlaw" in the family, for he deserted to the British and was named an outlaw in the proclamation of December 16, 1779, by the Governor of South Carolina in the newspaper, *South Carolina and American General Gazette* of Charleston, South Carolina, which contained 40 names including Robert Coleman and his son Christopher Coleman.

The first member of the Coleman family from Amelia County, Virginia, to own property in Warren County, North Carolina was Page Mann Coleman. Page was a nephew of Peter Coleman, Sr.

Page reached Warren County by travelling the Occaneechi Indian Trading Trail, later to be known as the Great Wagon Trail, the main route of travel in those days. The distance from the James River in Virginia to the trail crossing into North Carolina was 130 miles.

This trail starts at the James River in Virginia at Bermuda Hundred; then runs near Petersburg and Amelia County, Virginia, and then crosses the Roanoke River at the Moniseep Horse Ford, sometimes called "Money Shap" Ford or "Mony Shap" Ford.

This crossing point was in use as a result of Bacon's Rebellion during which time the Occaneechi Indians on the Roanoke River were attacked. The crossing had been some thirty miles upstream prior to the Rebellion.

Jerry. L. Cross, in his, *The Trading Path: Its Relationship to Durham County and Stagville*, says "Occaneechi hostility erupted into open warfare in 1673 resulting in the deaths of several traders. They still controlled the gateway to the Carolina interior, so a new crossing of the Roanoke River from Fort Henry was sought".

He goes on to state, "A site called Monysap Ford, about thirty miles east of Occaneechi Island and about three miles northwest of where the Roanoke River crosses the North Carolina-Virginia line, was selected. From there the new path ran southwestward passing through the present towns of Wise and Manson (Warren County, North Carolina), Middleburg (Vance County, North Carolina), and Oxford (Granville County, North Carolina), before joining the old path northeast of Stem".

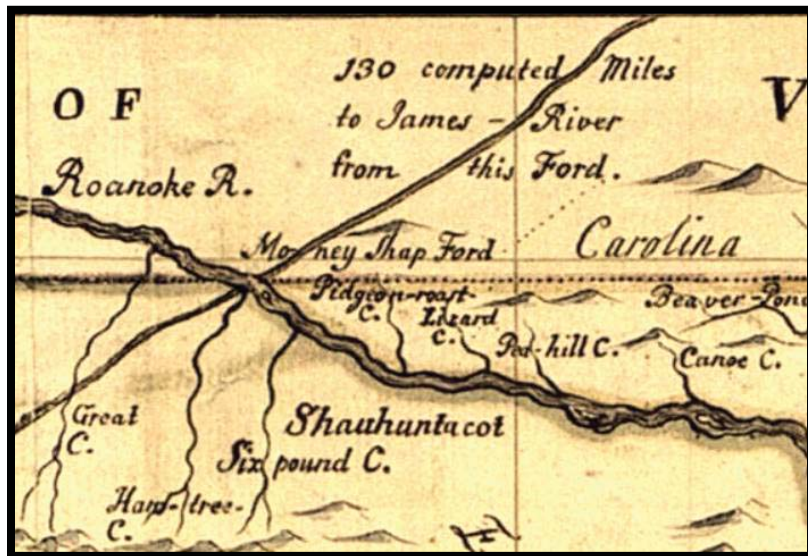
Lastly, "Though the power of the Occaneechi tribe was broken by 1676, the Trading Path retained its Monysap Ford crossing. After the Occaneechi migrated south along the old trail, the northern portion of the path leading to the former island stronghold was abandoned".

This ford was located on the down stream bank of Hawtree Creek's confluence with the Roanoke River at Peete's Point, as related to the author by Tom Magnuson of the Trading Path Association, Hillsborough, North Carolina.

This is also documented in The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Volume 2, 1886, page 811, " At 69 chains to Haw Tree Creek which empties itself into the river at Mony Shap a little above the point of an island in the river, here we entered the low grounds of the river, it being north ¼ mile to it."

In addition documentation it is shown that, on 29 September 1764, David and Ann Jones Young sold the 192 acres to John Jones as shown in Granville County, North Carolina, Deed Book A, page 88. The land was described as being on the east side of Hawtree Creek adjoining the "Old Trading Path." This conclusively establishes the location of the horse ford.

Some historians place this crossing point at the St. Tammany Road which crossed the Roanoke River near the present Interstate 85 bridge. However, there is a fourth document which places the location of the ford further east at Hawtree Creek rather than at the present I-85 bridge, the 1737 New And Correct Map Of The Province Of North Carolina.



New And Correct Map Of The Province Of North Carolina
Created By North Carolina's Surveyor General Edward Moseley
Printed In 1737 By John Cowley Of London

Map Shows "Money Shap Ford" At The Occaneechi Indian Trading Trail's Crossing Into North Carolina At Hawtree Creek

As the water flow from Hawtree Creek lost energy after entering the Roanoke River, it deposited sand and gravel into the Roanoke on the downstream side of the creek's water

flow. This sand and gravel build up enabled horses to cross the Roanoke River at this point. Later a canoe or boat would operate from Hawtree Creek's upstream bank to carry goods that were not able to be carried on horseback and thus, required wagons. The location of this crossing point is 36.561409 degrees Latitude, -78.129748 degrees Longitude where the resulting wagon wheel depressions in the dirt can still be seen.

The Great Wagon Trail then crossed the Coleman property, ran to Wise, Norlina, Manson, Middleburg and Oxford, before joining the old path northeast of Stem and then to the Eno River at Hillsborough, North Carolina and the Catawba River below Charlotte, North Carolina, at the populous Catawba and Waxhaw Indian villages.

The weight of horses, wagons and oxen-drawn tobacco barrels on this trail wore a depression into the land. This depression can also still be seen just north of Jerusalem Methodist Church Cemetery's northern gravel drive way and then again on the west side of Paschall Station Road.

The continuous flow of people and goods up and down the trail must have been a source of wonder to the Colemans of that era. They must have received the latest news of the day from their discussions with those early day travelers.

Page Coleman acquired 325 acres on 18 November 1778 from Alexander Burnham of Bute County, North Carolina. The northern haft of Bute County became Warren County, North Carolina, in 1779. Page, however, did not permanently settle in Warren County, North Carolina. Page died in 1815 and his final estate was probated in Pike County, Indiana in 1823.

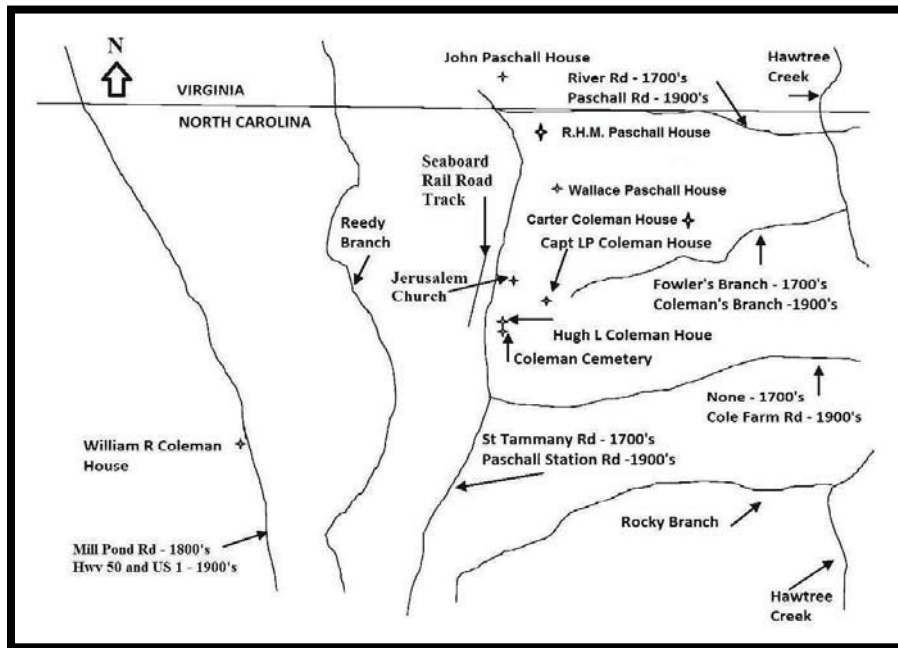
This land purchase by Page Mann Coleman was soon followed by a purchase by Page's first cousin, Peter Coleman, Jr., also of Amelia County, Virginia. Peter Coleman purchased 146 acres from Robert Collier, Jr., two months later on 16 January 1779. This land was located on Great Reedy Branch. Reedy Branch is mentioned in many subsequent land records involving the Coleman family.

At least two of Peter Coleman's children, Peter Coleman, III, and Carter Coleman, raised children in Warren County. The union between Peter's son Carter and Martha Ann Tally in 1791 produced three children and the union between Peter Coleman, III, and Mary Ann Rainey in 1809 produced two children. The descendants of both Peter Coleman, Jr., and his son Carter, made Warren County their home for the next 200 or so years.

These families generally made their home a few hundred feet south of the Virginia state line in an area then known as "Merry Mount". Some lived in Wise, just a few miles further to the south.

Merry Mount was the name of a house and plantation south of the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, just to the north of the state line. This house was owned by Captain William Davis, brother of John and Baxter Davis. According to Dr. John K. Bergland in his book, *The Journeys of Robert Williams*, the plantation was "noted for its

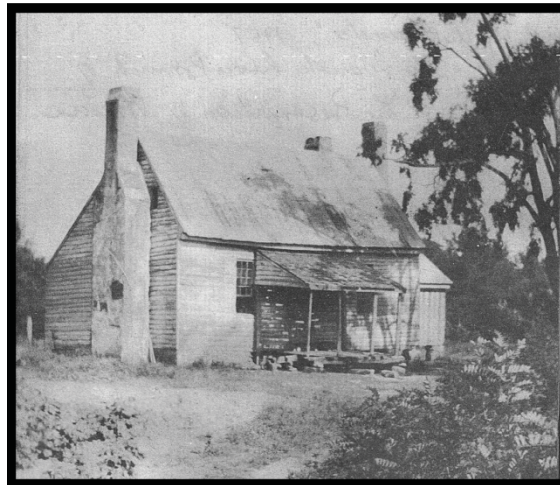
exceptional horses”. The area just across the state line in North Carolina took its name from this Virginia plantation.



Merry Mount, North Carolina

Drawn by James M.P.Coleman, III

(See Appendix 40-47 Of This book For Additional Information



Merry Mount Plantation, Mecklenburg County, Virginia

Land By the Roanoke: An Album of Mecklenburg County, Virginia , 1957

On 2 November 1847 a post office was established in Merry Mount. The name of this post office was changed to Paschall, in honor of Wallace T. Paschall on 1 November 1929 and remained operational until 30 November 1948. Wallace was the son of R.H.M.

Paschall, who had been a former postmaster beginning on 12 July 1878. The post office had been located in the house of R.H.M. Paschall until the new building shown below was constructed a short distance to the south.



Merry Mount Post Office, 1928
Kate Shaw Coleman (In Foreground)
Daughter of Post Mistress Essie Coleman

While the photograph of the Merry Mount Post Office, taken in approximately 1928, indicates that some residents of the community drove Model A and Model T automobiles as shown in the photograph, many less affluent residents travelled in the traditional cow, oxen, or horse drawn wagon.

Flora Hendricks and her family were well respected residents of Merry Mount. She lived on the west side of the rail tracks across from the old Captain Levi Coleman house.



Flora Hendricks and Children at Merry Mount
Cow and Wagon, 1920

The Coleman family produced a series of farmers, skilled craftsmen, and later, a number of engineers and business leaders, all of whom left their legacies in the South. The

personal and professional triumphs of many successful family members were the norm for the family.

For those in the family that could afford to attend, The Warrenton Male Academy, formed in 1788 under the leadership of Professor Marcus George was the school of choice. Later, the Wise School played an important part in the education of the Coleman children during the early 1900's.

The school was constructed in 1908 under the supervision of Mr. Andrew Bascomb Spencer, a native of Virginia. This school became the first modern high school in the County. The knowledge that was gained here led to many successful careers.

Beginning in approximately 1904, the children of Wise were being cared for by their neighborhood doctor, Thomas Jefferson Holt, Sr., MD. Dr. Holt was born in 1880, the son of a Johnston County, North Carolina, farmer. He then graduated from the University of North Carolina Medical School in 1902. Merry Mount and Wise citizens were lucky to have him as their own local doctor.



Old Wise School, Wise, North Carolina

When his patients were too sick to travel to his small office located three doors south of his house on the Wise Road, Dr. Holt would travel to them in his Ford Model T automobile. Many of the children would run and hide at the approach of this Model T, knowing that a “shot” of medicine would soon follow.

The author's grandfather, James Michael Paschall Coleman was born in 1890 and thus, did not attend to his studies at the Old Wise School. He was, however, a patient of Dr. Holt, as were many other Coleman children. There were seven Coleman related families that lived within a stone's throw of Dr. Holt's house on the Wise Road in 1910.

It is documented that Dr. Holt attended to Dell Sophronia Coleman Neville (1893 -1935) and her daughter Viola B. Neville at the time of their simultaneous death, after Dr. Holt moved to Warrenton.



***Young Dr. Holt On The Wise Road
His House In The Background***



***Dr. Holt's Model T In The Driveway
Of His House – Hugh Holt At The Wheel***

Going forth with both a good local education and in good health, James Michael Paschall Coleman helped to change the skyline of North Carolina's capital city, Raleigh while employed at J. E. Beaman Construction Company. By doing so in Raleigh, he would thereby set the precedent for his son, James Michael Paschall Coleman, Jr., working at Wise Contracting Company under the leadership of his uncle Lee Paschall, to participate in changing the skyline of Virginia's capital city, Richmond, some twenty years later.

In addition, another Warren County boy, Thomas Wilson Coleman, while working as Superintendent of D. J. Rose and Son in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, would help to improve the infrastructure of Eastern North Carolina. Thomas was later to become the President of Nash Brick Company in Rocky Mount. It would not be surprising to find that these Rocky Mount bricks were used in the buildings built by James Michael Paschall Coleman at J. E. Beaman Construction Company in Raleigh, i.e. "Coleman made bricks used in Coleman built buildings".

Other Coleman children became managers and engineers. There were, for example, four university educated engineers amongst the immediate descendants of Rodney Lee Coleman (1893 - 1967) and Mary Pauline Coble (1896-1991).

The first known family engineer was Daniel Coleman, the oldest son of William Coleman, Sr. Daniel was born in approximately 1696 in Prince George County, Virginia.

Daniel was a community leader and from all appearances, a self-taught bridge engineer and builder, based on county records, which document seven bridges that were built or repaired and two government sponsored surveying projects. Thus, he is the first known American engineer in the Coleman family.

Even though personal and professional triumphs were the norm, there were, however, a number of tragedies within the family. Nine family members died in tragic circumstances. Two died while serving in the military (War Between the States and World War I); three were killed by local trains, one died in a hunting accident, one died in an automobile accident, one died in his twenties from appendicitis, and one died by his own hand.

As previously mentioned the family would lose two children in wars. Captain Levi Phillip Coleman (1824 - 1864) CSA, "G" Company, 43rd North Carolina Infantry, survived the Battle of Gettysburg, but died from wounds suffered on 16 May 1864 at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia.

William Richard Coleman (1886 - 1918), Company B, 23rd Engineers, passed away on 27 February 1918 of pneumonia shortly after reaching Brest, France. This was just before the influenza pandemic that killed more people than the Great War itself. The "Spanish Flu" influenza of 1918-1919 was a global disaster, killing an estimated 100 million of the Earth's population per John M. Barry, author of, *The Great Influenza*.

It is fortunate that inhabitants of Merry Mount and Wise, North Carolina, appear to have escaped the deadly influenza epidemic of 1918.

Trains would take the lives of three members of the Coleman family. Robert Hill Coleman (1888 - 1902) was tragically killed on 12 August 1902 at the age of 14 by a mail train of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which ran through Wise and Merry Mount, North Carolina.

Dell Sophronia Coleman Neville (1893 -1935) and her daughter Viola B. Neville (1916 – 1935), were in a car which was struck by Seaboard Air Line Train No. 4 on 20 May 1935 at 3:20 PM. Both were killed. The accident occurred at a private crossing opposite the driveway leading to Capt. Levi P. Coleman's house from Paschall Station Road.

Kate Shaw Coleman (1912 -1937) was killed at the age of 24 in an automobile accident in Warrenton at the intersection of North Carolina Highway 158 and North Main Street.

Kate's brother, Robert Dandridge Coleman (1916 -1930) had been killed seven years earlier at the age of 14 in a hunting accident on Hawtree Creek Rd, when his shotgun was accidentally discharged in the back of his car by his Irish Setter hunting dog.

In addition, a Coleman would die before the birth of his first baby. Richard Alester Coleman (1920-1942) died on December 16, 1942, due to an infection following an appendectomy. Richard was working as an engineer for the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock, Newport News, Virginia, during World War II.

Following Richard's death, Charles F. Bailey, Engineering Director of the shipyard, said, "He came to be one of the outstanding younger men in the Engineering Department. The

Institute has lost one of her brilliant and fine young graduates". See Appendix 35 for additional details.

Richard Alester Coleman, Jr., was born in Massachusetts on July 8, 1943, six months after his father's death. He would shortly thereafter be adopted by his mother's second husband, Clayton H. Allen.

Young Richard Coleman Allen would often visit his biological grandparents in Newport News during the summers. Turning tragedy into triumph, Richard would go on to achieve recognition in the field of computer science related to seismic marine exploration in the oil and gas industry.

Lastly, a Coleman would take his own life when the harsh demands of farming became too much to bear. Henry Evans Coleman (1864 – 1927) died on 24 July 1927 from a self-inflicted gunshot wound after his field hands walked off the job while working his Warren County crops.

It was reported to the author that it was known in Warren County that many men of the Coleman family were not averse to the use of alcohol. "They had a hard time becoming intoxicated, however, since there was insufficient liquor present in the county to get them to that point."

While more than a few Coleman men were inclined to moderately indulge, chronic over indulgence would plague some family members.

The small population of northern Warren County in the early 1800's necessitated close cooperation of families living on adjacent farms. As might be expected, it led to at least one marriage between Coleman first cousins. Martha H. Coleman, the daughter of Hezekiah Coleman (1792-1837) married her first cousin, Elbert King, the son of Lorena Coleman (1792- approx. 1851) and Anthony King.

Many of the early Colemans in Warren County were active in their nearby Methodist and Baptist churches. Robert Williams, an Irish street preacher and member of John Wesley's conferences in England, came to the American Colonies in 1769. Oral tradition tells of Robert Williams crossing the Roanoke on a flat boat in 1772.

He asked the boat man," Does anyone in these parts read the Bible and pray?" The boat man answered," Captain Coleman does". Williams rode his horse down the Great Wagon Trail and came to Ebenezer Coleman's farm. His first sermon there was preached under an old willow oak that survived centuries. The remnants of this tree can still be seen next to the old Great Wagon Trail, slightly behind the Jerusalem Methodist Church on the old Coleman farm. A carved portion of that tree is on display inside the church.

The previously mentioned willow oak tree became the center for camp meetings. Bringing their families, servants and livestock, persons would stay day after day. Some of these camp meetings lasted almost a month. In 1773, from these camp meetings,

Jerusalem Methodist Church was born. Many Coleman family members are buried in its cemetery.

Jerusalem Methodist Church history suggests that Ebenezer Coleman was the farm owner during the visits of Robert Williams. While Robert Williams did indeed preach in the area next to a willow oak tree behind the church on Coleman property, the author suggests that Ebenezer Coleman was not the property's owner in 1772, since he was not born until twenty years later.



***Portion Of Willow Oak On The Coleman Farm Now Displayed In The
Jerusalem United Methodist Church – 2012***

The plaque on the statue in the sanctuary of the Jerusalem United Methodist Church is inscribed, *“Robert Williams, Founder Of Jerusalem United Methodist Church In 1773, Was The First Methodist Circuit Rider To Preach In North Carolina. The Gospel Oak From Which This Statue Is Carved, Was His Meeting Place (1772) On The Coleman Farm.”*

It is concluded that the Coleman referred to in the oral tradition of the church was actually Peter or Page Coleman. This places Peter or Page Coleman in Warren County prior to their recorded property purchases in 1778. Since the property was eventually owned by Ebenezer, it is concluded that his grandfather, Peter Coleman, was the 1772 owner, rather than Page Coleman. Peter was not mentioned in the tax rolls of Amelia County, Virginia, after 1769, and was thus, most likely, in Warren County, North Carolina, by 1772.

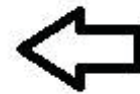
Since Peter Coleman was not a Captain in the militia, it is concluded that the boat man was using the term as a sign of respect rather than in recognition of military rank.



*Remains Of The “Robert Williams” Willow Oak On The Coleman Farm
Jerusalem Methodist Church Archives*



*The family of Hugh
Lee Coleman
(See Page 189 for
Details)*



*Jerusalem Methodist Church
Located on Coleman Farm, Approx. 1890
Jerusalem Methodist Church Archives*

The Colemans of the early and middle 1900s were to gain a loyal and family-loving benefactor with the marriage of Anna “Annie” Hester Paschall (1864 – 1935) to Charles E. Coleman (1860 – 1922). Many Coleman children would have their lives influenced by the largesse of Annie Paschall’s brothers, especially Lee Paschall.

At the age of sixteen Eleanor Morton Coleman (1898 – 1945) was a patient in a Richmond, Virginia hospital for rheumatic fever. It is reported that “Uncle Lee” Paschall helped with the hospital bills. Lee Paschall generously helped many Coleman relatives during his lifetime.

Four future descendants of Annie Coleman would be employed by Lee Paschall’s Wise Contracting Company. DeArcie Paul Coleman (1891 - 1976) in 1917, James Michael Paschall Coleman (1890 - 1951) in 1917, James Michael Paschall Coleman, Jr. (1916 -

1976) in 1946-1961, and James Michael Paschall Coleman, III (1946 -) during the summer of 1963.

It is interesting to note that Lee Paschall's only child was named "Anna", presumably in honor of his sister Anna "Annie" Paschall Coleman.

While the assistance of the Coleman family by the Paschall family member, Lee, is best known, he was not the first Paschall to help. Upon the death of Peter Coleman, III (1774 - 1854), Robert D. Paschall was appointed Guardian of the two minor Coleman children, Peter and Elizabeth. This is the first known evidence of family friendship between the Paschalls and the Colemans.

In addition to those early Colemans buried at the Jerusalem Methodist Church, many are buried in marked graves found in the private family cemetery which is located to the side of the Hugh Lee Coleman house on Paschall Station Road, 0.5 mile south of the Jerusalem United Methodist Church Cemetery. Others are buried in the cemetery on Wise-Five Forks Rd.

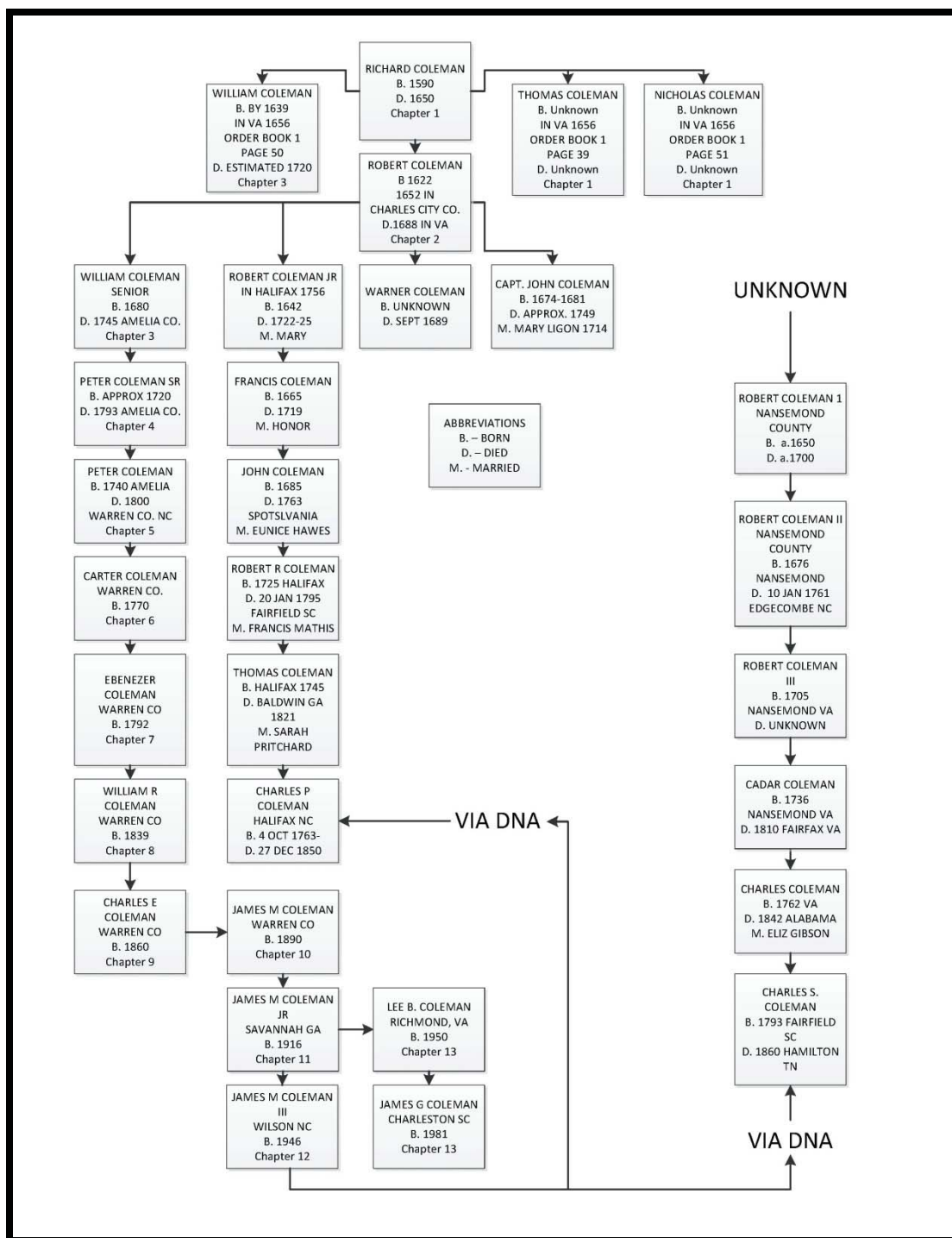


Jerusalem United Methodist Church, 2014

While some members of the Coleman family still live in Warren County, many have scattered to the four winds. Some are in Richmond, Raleigh, and Rocky Mount. Others are scattered across the county. Many, however, return to Warren County's three cemeteries, located around the old homesteads, to be laid to eternal rest with their ancestors.

**C. The Known American Antecedents And Descendants
Of The Author
And The Coleman Family Of Warren County, North Carolina**

First	Richard Coleman (born in 1590, Suffolk, England).
Second	Robert Coleman (born approx. in 1622 – died in 1688).
Third	William Coleman, Jr., identified as Senior in his will, (born approximately 1680 in Charles City County – died in 1745 in Amelia County, Virginia).
Fourth	Peter Coleman, Sr. (born in June 1720 in Amelia County, Virginia – died in 1793 in Amelia County, Virginia).
Fifth	Peter Coleman, Jr. (born in 1740 in Amelia County, Virginia – died in 1800 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina).
Sixth	Carter Coleman (born after 1760 – died in 1843 in Warren County, North Carolina).
Seventh	Ebenezer Coleman (born in 1792 in Warren County, North Carolina – died in 1871 in Warren County, North Carolina).
Eight	William Richard Coleman (born in 1839 in Warren County, North Carolina – died in 1876 in Warren County, North Carolina).
Ninth	Charles E Coleman (born in 1860 in Warren County, North Carolina – died in 1922).
Tenth	James Michael Paschall Coleman (born in 1890 in Warren County, North Carolina - died in 1951 in Richmond, Virginia).
Eleventh	James Michael Paschall Coleman Jr. (born in 1916 in Savannah, Georgia – died in 1976 in Charleston, South Carolina).
Twelfth	James Michael Paschall Coleman III (born in 1946 in Wilson County, North Carolina) and Lee Barrow Coleman (born in 1950 in Richmond, Virginia).
Thirteenth	James Garfield Coleman (born in 1981 in Charleston, South Carolina, to Lee Barrow Coleman).



Antecedents And Descendants of the Author