

## *Descendants of William Schooler*

### *Generation No. 1*

The earliest traceable ancestor in the Schooler family tree is William Schooler. While very little is known about him, he grew up during a very tumultuous time in Stuart England. The English Civil War was waged during his childhood. He was 25 years old during the Great Plague Year in London in 1665, when up to 20% of London's population died. The following year, 1666, most of central London was destroyed by the Great Fire. Due to these many hardships, many English people emigrated to the American Colonies, looking for a chance for a fresh start, and Virginia was one of the most popular of these.

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### **1. William<sup>1</sup> Schooler<sup>1</sup>**

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Born: 1640 in London, England

Died: 1728 in Caroline County, Virginia

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#### **Child**

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- + 2            i. **Thomas<sup>2</sup> Schooler**, born between 1660 - 1670 in London, England; died 1748 in Caroline County, Virginia.
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#### More About William Schooler:

According to the Marion L. Pollack letters, William migrated to Virginia in 1680, but she doesn't document this. It is possible that he came in 1701 with his son Thomas.

His will was probated in 1728 in Caroline County, Virginia by his son Thomas.

## *Descendants of William Schooler*

### *Generation No. 2*

This generation marked the Schooler family's immigration to the American colonies, specifically to the Chesapeake, or Tidewater, region of Virginia. Thomas Schooler was "imported"; that is, he was an indentured servant. This means that John Taliaferro (Thomas's importer), who already lived in Virginia, paid for Thomas to make the two to three month journey by ship from England in order to work for Taliaferro. Thomas then would have worked for Taliaferro for a specified period, usually four or five years. Taliaferro would have provided food, clothing and shelter for Thomas during his indenture. Upon completion of his indenture, Thomas could have expected to receive such benefits as clothing, tools, and possibly land. This system existed because field labor was in such high demand at the successful plantations.

Most English colonists in Virginia farmed tobacco for export. Most of the Schoolers in the generations throughout the colonial period are identified as planters, which were small independent farmers. Most planters had been merchants or craftsmen in England, and constituted the middle class in colonial Virginia. Production of tobacco frequently exceeded demand, resulting in a "boom-and-bust" cycle in the Chesapeake economy, a problem that would afflict American farmers repeatedly for centuries. Plantation economy was precarious since there was no control over markets.

Colonial plantations were rough and relatively small estates, crude clearings on the frontier, where landowners and indentured servants worked side by side in conditions so horrible that death was an everyday occurrence. Even later, plantation work forces seldom exceeded thirty people. Most landowners lived in rough log cabins, or later in simple framed cottages, with their servants or slaves nearby. Relatively few lived in anything resembling aristocratic splendor.

Since plantations were usually far from towns, they became self-contained communities. Residents lived close together in a cluster of buildings including the "great house" of the planter himself (which was usually far from great), service buildings, barns, and cabins of slaves.

Those who settled down with families often did not stay put for very long. Families often simply pulled up stakes and moved to another, more promising location every several years. In tracing the land holdings, it becomes apparent that the Schooler family followed this typical pattern during the colonial period, owning land in Essex, King George, Spotsylvania and Caroline counties, south of the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Chesapeake basin near present-day Washington, DC.

Average life expectancy in the Chesapeake region for men was just over 40, and for women was slightly less. Half of all children died before the age of 20; those who survived often lost one or both of their parents before reaching maturity. There was much disease, especially malaria. Women could anticipate life consumed with childbearing. The average wife experienced pregnancies every two years. Those who lived long enough bore an average of eight children, up to five who typically died in infancy or early childhood. Childbirth was one of the most frequent causes of female death. Few women survived to see all their children grow to maturity. While the Schooler children who died before reaching maturity matched the norm, once they reached adulthood, members of the Schooler family tended to live longer than the average life expectancy.

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### **2. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Schooler** (William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>f</sup>

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Born: Between 1660 - 1670 in London, England

Died: 1748 in Caroline County, Virginia

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Married: **Kesiah Bourne**<sup>f</sup> 1698 in Essex County, Virginia.

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Born: 1680 in London, England

Died: 1748 in Caroline County, Virginia

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## Children

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- |     |   |
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| + 3 | i. <b>Thomas<sup>3</sup> Schooler</b> , born between 1699 - 1704 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died 1755 in King George County, Virginia.   |
| 4   | ii. <b>Kesiah Schooler<sup>l</sup></b> , born 1701 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.  |
| + 5 | iii. <b>William H Schooler<sup>l</sup></b> , born between 1703 - 1706 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died 1781 in Caroline County, Virginia. |
| + 6 | iv. <b>John Schooler</b> , born 1705 in Essex County, Virginia; died 1784 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.                                     |
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### More About Thomas Schooler:

June 1701: He immigrated from England, being imported to Virginia by John Taliaferro of Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia, as 1 of 13. (Index To Court Orders, Essex County, Virginia, DW 10, page 91, June 10, 1701.) (Essex County became Spotsylvania County in 1721).

March 19, 1717: In Essex County, Virginia, Thomas failed to prosecute his accon. of debt against Catherine Mitchell and it was dismissed. A lawsuit between William Woodford and Thomas Schooler was dismissed also.

Feb 7-8, 1719-1720: In Essex County, Virginia, Thomas witnessed a land sale.

November 15, 1720: In the will of Peter Bourn recorded in Essex County, Virginia and probated this date, Thomas Schooler is named as a witness. No relationship is mentioned, but speculation through the years has been that Peter was Thomas' father-in-law. Charles Taliaferro was executor of the estate; he, William Smith and Thomas Schooler presented the will to the court on October 18, 1720. (Court Order Book 1716-1723, p. 517) Thomas Schooler was an heir and received "four shay and 1 two year old Hiefor." (Will Book 2, 1717-1721, pp. 218-219)

20 May 1724: In Essex County it was ordered that Robert Williams pay Thomas Schooler for 2 days attend.

1725-1729: Paid for tobacco counting.

October 14, 1726: Purchased 128 acres of land from Charles Talliaferro, Jr. of St. Mary's Parish for 10 pounds sterling in Essex County, Virginia. Witnesses were John Battaile, John Spotsworth, and \_\_\_\_\_Harrison. (DB 18, pp. 225 & 227).

September 28, 1728: 590 acres of land was granted to Thomas in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, by King George II of England.

1728: Probated his father's will in Caroline County, Virginia.

November 18, 1734: It was ordered in Caroline County court that "Henry Woodcock be surveyor of the new road from the bee tree to Spotsylvania County line and that he have Charles Taliaferro's, Mr. Battaile's, **Thos. Schooler's**, Jno. Thomas', Wm. Lawson's, Peter Lantor's, Richd. Lamb's, Jno. Stephens', Roger Cason's, Nathl. Chapman, Law. Battaile's, Mr. Kenner's at the Glebe and Devoll's people to assist him in clearing the road."

Before 1740: Served on Caroline County juries.

June 12, 1741: At a Caroline County, Virginia court, it was ordered that Thomas Schooler be exempted from the payment of Public and County levies on account of his age and infirmities. (Caroline County,

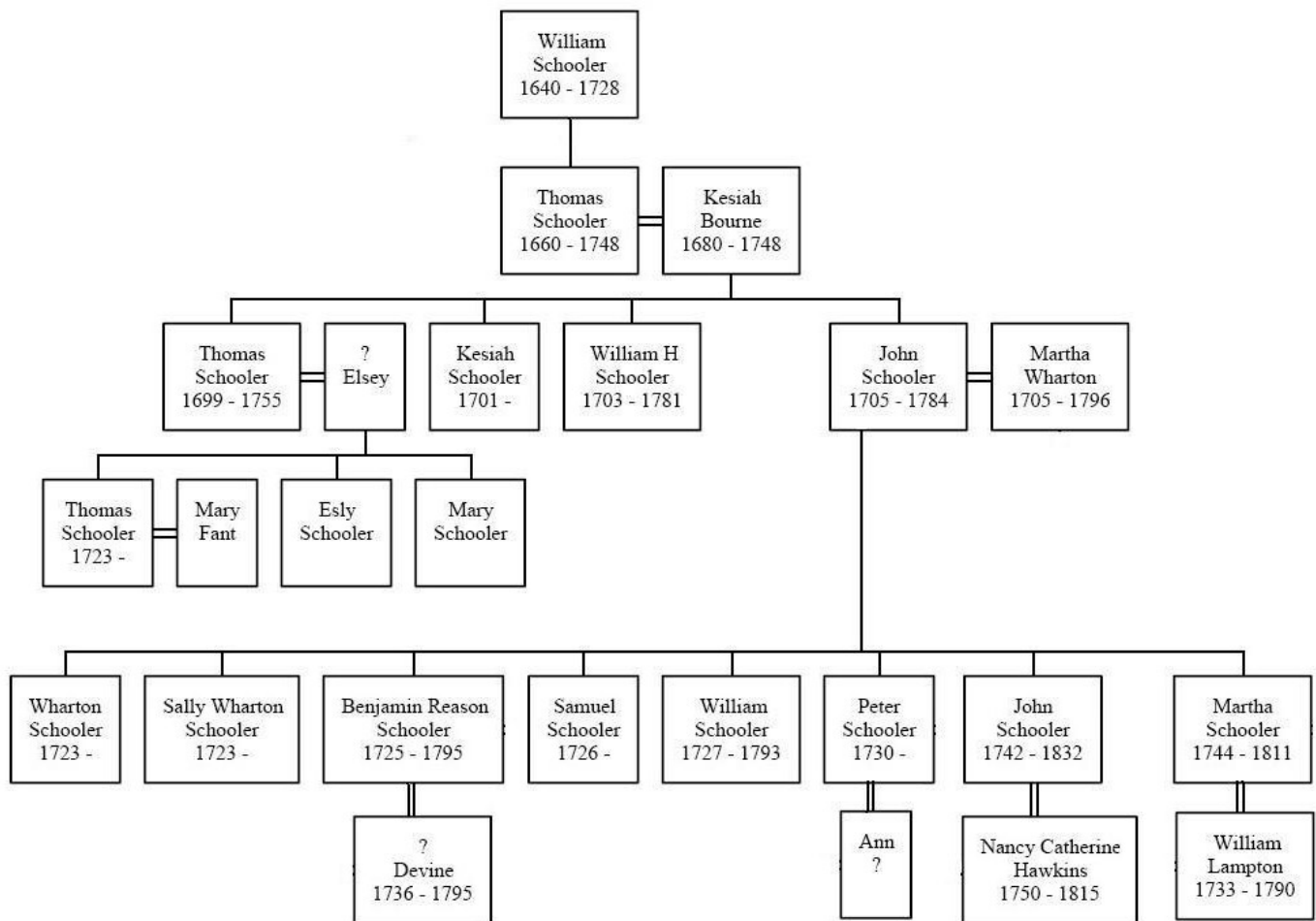
Virginia Order Book 1740-1746; Part One, 1740 – 1742/3, Abstracted and Compiled by John Frederick Dorman, Washington, D.C., 1971, p. 26)

Thomas Schooler's will was dated between 1746 - 1754, and probated on February 10, 1748. It names William and Kesiah Schooler as administrators. John Schooler was named as an heir-in-law and declared that he had no objection. It has been assumed that this Kesiah could be his wife, but it could also be his daughter, which is more likely, given the advanced age of his wife. (Caroline County, Virginia Order Book 1746-1754; Part Two, 1748 – 1750; Abstracted and Compiled by John Frederick Dorman, pp. 8-9.)

More about Kesiah Bourne:

Kesiah could be the wife of Thomas and her surname could be Bourne, but this is all mostly conjecture based on the notes above.

## *Descendants of William Schooler*



## *Descendants of William Schooler*

### *Generation No. 3*

At this time the Schooler family began to propagate in Virginia and amassed more land. Land records show that many parcels across the Chesapeake region of Virginia were sold, deeded or willed to members within the family, either direct relations or those related through marriage.

This generation also has the first mention of members of the Schooler family owning slaves. In view of the expense and temporariness of indentured labor, the wealthy planters had turned to a cheaper and more permanent source of labor – black slaves – and thus began the slave trade. During the first half of the 17th century the number of black slaves was quite minimal. However, wealthy aristocratic plantation owners imported large numbers of black slaves from Africa during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Adding to this situation, after 1700 those who traveled to America as indentured servants generally avoided the Southern colonies, where working conditions were arduous and prospects for advancement slim. This was one reason that black slavery tended to be centralized in the Southern agricultural economy. By this time tobacco plantations employing several dozen slaves or more were common. This caused the common yeomen, like the Schoolers, to face a serious crisis. To compete with the wealthy plantation owners, the small yeoman planters believed it necessary to acquire a few slaves in order for the large middle class to save themselves economically. By the beginning of the 18th century the majority of the plantation owners had a small number of slaves.

Most slaves, male and female, worked as field hands. On the smaller plantations with only a handful of slaves, it was not always possible for a rigid separation to develop between whites and blacks, and the owners frequently worked alongside the slaves in the fields.

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### **3. Thomas<sup>3</sup> Schooler** (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>I</sup>

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Born: Between 1699 - 1704 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1755 in King George County, Virginia

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Married: ? **Elsey**<sup>I</sup>

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#### **Children**

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+ 7            i. **Thomas<sup>4</sup> Schooler**, born about 1723.

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8            ii. **Esly Schooler**.

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9            iii. **Mary Schooler**.

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#### More about Thomas Schooler:

September 28, 1728: Thomas Schooler, Jr. of St. Mary's Parish in Essex County, Virginia, was deeded 599 acres of land in St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. This latter land was on Maple Run in the first fork of the Rapidan River. (*Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, 1979, Vol. 3 1695-1732, p. 388 - p. 91 cited.)

November 09, 1744: In Caroline County, Virginia, John Schooler acknowledged his deed of lease and release to Thomas Schooler, on Ware's Creek, St. Mary's Parish, Caroline County, Virginia.

November 4, 1749: Thomas witnessed the will of Samuel Reeds.

June 1, 1750: Thomas witnessed a deed between Underwood and Talliaferro and on the same date another

deed between Reeds, Underwood, and Talliaferro.

1751: Thomas Scouler, planter of King George County, Virginia bought 50 acres in Caroline County from Edward West; witnessed by William Schooler.

His will, dated February 03, 1755 in King George County, Virginia<sup>2</sup>, and presented in court on April 03, 1755 in King George County, Virginia, mentions his brothers John Sr. and William, and his children Thomas III, Mary and Esly. It also states that the land he purchased in Caroline County from Richard West was given to his son, Thomas. He also gave two tracts of land in Caroline County to his son Esly, one being a tract he purchased from his brother John. He named his brothers John and William H. Schooler as executors to his will. (Will Book I, pp. 44-45)

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## 5. William H<sup>3</sup> Schooler (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>l</sup>

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Born: Between 1703 - 1706 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1781 in Caroline County, Virginia

More about William H Schooler:

1748: Administrator of his father's will.

1751: Witnessed a land purchase for his brother Thomas.

1760: He was a constable.

1781: Caroline County, Virginia Court Records show that William Schooler, father of two soldiers in Continental service, was unable to support himself. The court was of the opinion that he be allowed the sum of 70 pounds. William Schooler of Caroline is mentioned as "father of 2 soldiers" in *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution 1775-1783*, John H. Gwathmey, 1979.

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## 6. John<sup>3</sup> Schooler (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>3</sup>

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Born: 1705 in Essex County, Virginia

Died: 1784 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

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Married: **Martha Wharton**<sup>3</sup> 1720 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, daughter of **Samuel Wharton** and **Anne Griffith**.

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Born: 1705 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: Between 1796 - 1800 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

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### Children

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|---|----|--|
| + | 10 | i. <b>Wharton<sup>4</sup> Schooler<sup>3</sup></b> , born 1723 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.  |
|   | 11 | ii. <b>Sally Wharton Schooler<sup>3</sup></b> , born 1723 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.  |
| + | 12 | iii. <b>Benjamin Reason Schooler</b> , born 1725 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died 1795 in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky. |
| + | 13 | iv. <b>Samuel Schooler<sup>3</sup></b> , born 1726 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.  |
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+	14	v.	<b>William Schooler</b> <sup>3</sup> , born 1727 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died 1793.
+	15	vi.	<b>Peter Schooler</b> <sup>3</sup> , born 1730 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.
+	16	vii.	<b>John Schooler</b> , born September 17, 1742 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died May 24, 1832 in the home of his son Benjamin in Garrard County, Kentucky.
+	17	viii.	<b>Martha "Patsy" or "Polly" Schooler</b> , born between 1744 - 1745 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died January 29, 1811 in Clark County, Kentucky.

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#### More About John Schooler:

The *Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families in America* lists John's parents as being Louis Schooler and Bessie Allison. In all of the research that has been done by many people, this is the only reference that can be found for that particular couple.

John Schooler was a planter and business man.

About 1736 he was living in Caroline County, Virginia where John Martin took an action of debt against him. (Order Book 1732-1740, Part 2, p. 368)

September 4, 1739 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia: "On motion of John Schooler to have James William an orphan bound to him is granted, and ordered that the church wardens of this parish bind the sd. child to the sd. Schooler till he come of lawful age, the sd. Schooler to learn him to read and write and to learn the trade of a cooper." (COB 1738-1740, p. 58) We may surmise from this that John Schooler was a cooper (a person who makes barrels or casks).

November 3, 1741: John Schooler was ordered to serve as an overseer of a road, to keep it clear and in good repair. (COB 1740-1742, p. 147)

November 09, 1744: John Schooler acknowledged his deed of lease and release to Thomas Schooler, in Caroline County, Virginia, for 55 acres on Wares Creek, St. Mary's Parish, Caroline County.

1749: Purchased land in Culpepper County, Virginia.

By 1753: He had moved to Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and lived there until his death in 1784.

March 07, 1753: William Williams and Lucy, his wife of Culpeper County, sold to John Schooler of Spotsylvania County, 484 acres in St. George, Spotsylvania County, on Mattaponi River.

December 02, 1755: John Schooler and Martha, his wife, of Spotsylvania County, sold to Richard Tutt, 242 acres in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, part of a tract granted to Thomas Elzey of Stafford County, by patent, January 22, 1717.

September 01, 1766: John and Martha Schooler purchased a parcel of land, which was 100 acres, and they deeded it to their son Wharton Schooler.

January 13, 1770: Joseph Wharton of Orange County, son of Samuel Wharton of King George County, Virginia, deeded to Wharton Schooler of Spotsylvania County, 10 pounds currency, Title, interest & right in the estate of his father. Witnesses included John Schooler & Samuel Schooler.

1772: John Schooler relinquished right as heir to John Wharton. It is not clear what the relationship might have been, or which John Wharton this refers to.

November 01, 1772: In Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Alexander Spottswood Esqr, to John Schooler, of

Spotsylvania County, planter, leased 87 acres in St. George Parish. John Wharton & his wife Lizzie & Benjamin Schooler. Witnessed by Nathan Hawkins & others. Deed Book J 1771-1774.

March 16, 1775: In Culpepper County, Virginia, John and Martha sold 400 acres of land to William Brooks. Same land granted to John Schooler 17 June 1749.

December 02, 1775: In Spotsylvania County, Virginia, John & Martha his wife, of Spotsylvania County sold to Richard Tutt part of land granted to Thomas Elsey of Stafford County, by patent January 22, 1717.

October 1779: In Caroline County, Virginia, John Schooler and Martha his wife were named in a court proceeding as the guardians of the children of her brother Zacheus Wharton, in a case against the estate of William Furlong (probably their step father).

1783: John and his sons, John Jr. and Wharton, are listed as slave holders in Spotsylvania County in 1783 (*Virginia Taxpayers, 1782-87*, 1974, p. 111); listed as having 3 slaves.

## *Descendants of William Schooler*

### *Generation No. 4*

This generation were slave-owning planters like their parents, and constituted the “older folks” when the American Revolution took place, being in their fifties in 1776. Several of the men fought in the American Revolution alongside their sons, who we will meet in the fifth generation. Most of their children moved west as pioneers after the Revolution (although some stayed in Virginia), and several of this generation went with the younger members of their families.

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#### **7. Thomas<sup>4</sup> Schooler** (Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

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Born: About 1723

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Married: **Mary Fant**

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#### **Children**

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+	18	i.	<b>Henry E<sup>5</sup> Schooler</b> , born February 10, 1772 in Stafford County, Virginia; died April 30, 1847 in Pleasant Home, Owen County, Kentucky.
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	19	ii.	<b>Abner Schooler</b> , born 1774.
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More About Abner Schooler:  
1810 and 1820: Appears in census, Stafford County, Virginia<sup>5</sup>

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	20	iii.	<b>Younger Schooler</b> , born between 1775 - 1794; died before 1830.
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More About Younger Schooler:  
1820: Appears in census, Clark County, Kentucky<sup>7</sup>

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	21	iv.	<b>Thomas E Schooler</b> , born 1787.
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More About Thomas E Schooler:  
1820: Appears in census, Stafford County, Virginia<sup>8</sup>

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	22	v.	<b>Landon J Schooler</b> , born 1790.
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More About Landon J Schooler:  
1820: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia<sup>9</sup>

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#### More About Thomas Schooler:

A Thomas Schooler is listed as having served in the American Revolution, 5th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line (*Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution 1775-1783*, John H. Gwathmey, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1979, p. 694). This is the same regiment that Peter Schooler (born 1730, son of John, born 1705) served in. It is possible, but unverified, that this is the same Thomas.

1779: Thomas signed a petition to fix the county seat of Stafford County, Virginia near the center of the county.

1784, 1785, 1788, 1789 and 1790: Thomas Schooler was listed in the Stafford County Tithables and was listed as a slave owner.

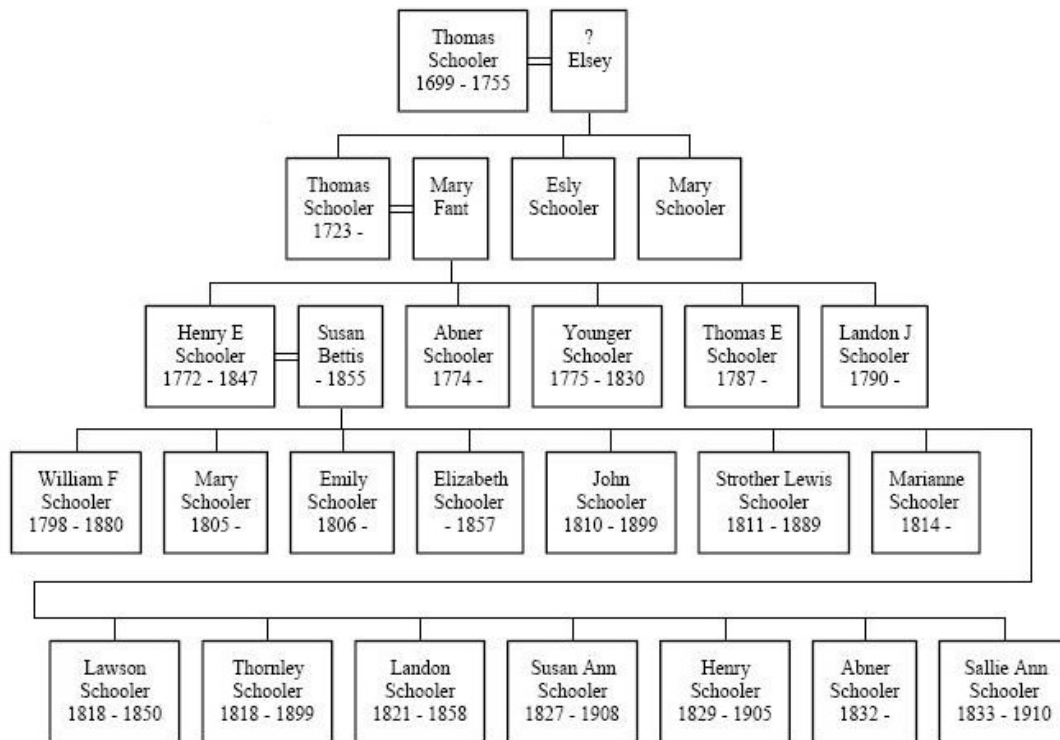
1790 and 1810 (page 128): Appears in census, Stafford County, Virginia

1820: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, page 70

1822: Thomas acknowledged the Testament and last will of his father Thomas, which left land to him and his brother Esly and states whereas the said Esly departed this life after he attained his full age and was unmarried, leaving Thomas Schooler, his only brother. He therefore witnessed that he, Thomas Schooler, son of Thomas Schooler, for and in consideration of the love and affection he bore to his son Landon Schooler and the farther consideration of the love and affection and on dollar, had transferred and assigned unto said son Landon all his rights, title, and interest in the property. This record appeared in the court records of Stafford County, Virginia.

1834: Landon J. Schooler presented the deed in the clerk's office in Caroline County, Virginia with its proof by the oaths of three witnesses.

## *Descendants of Thomas Schooler*



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## 10. Wharton<sup>4</sup> Schooler<sup>3</sup> (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

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Born: 1723 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

More About Wharton Schooler:

September 1, 1766: John Schooler of Spt. [Spotsylvania] Co. and Martha, his wife, to their son, Wharton Schooler. 100 a[cres]. in Spts. Co. Edwd. Herndon, John Tuitt, James Lewis. (Crozier's abstracts, Book G, 1766-1771)

January 13, 1770: Joseph Wharton of Orange County, son of Samuel deceased of King George County, gave to Wharton Schooler of Spotsylvania County 10 pounds currency, title, interest and right in the estate of his deceased father, Samuel Wharton [Wharton Schooler's maternal grandfather]. Witnesses were Reuben Young, John Schooler and Samuel Schooler. (Deed Book G, 1766-1771, May 7, 1770)

Between 1782 – 1787: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (*Virginia Taxpayers, 1782-87*, 1974, p. 111); listed as having 2 slaves.

1790: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

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## 12. Benjamin Reason<sup>4</sup> Schooler (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>10</sup>

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Born: 1725 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1795 in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky; buried James Jones Cemetery, Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky

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Married: ? Devine<sup>10</sup> 1759

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Born: 1736 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1795 in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky; buried James Jones Cemetery, Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky

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### Children

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| + 23  | i. <b>Wharton<sup>5</sup> Schooler</b> , born between 1756 - 1763 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died May 1824 in Fayette County, Kentucky.   |
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| + 24  | ii. <b>Benjamin Franklin Schooler</b> , born May 1759 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died October 22, 1822 in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky.                                   |
| <hr/> |  |
| + 25  | iii. <b>William Schooler</b> , born 1760 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died May 1833 in Harrison County, Kentucky.   |
| <hr/> |  |
| + 26  | iv. <b>Salathiel "Sarah" or "Sallie" or "Inhathiel" Schooler</b> , born November 28, 1760 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died April 08, 1850 in Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky. |
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More About Benjamin Reason Schooler:

Benjamin's middle name is found only in a Family Bible Record, which was printed in London in 1791 and was in later years in the possession of a descendant, Mary Gorham Schooler of Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky.

James Jones Cemetery, where Benjamin and his wife are buried, was on a farm owned at one time by Mrs. Mattie Weathers.

November 01, 1772: In Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Alexander Spotswood Esqr, to John Schooler, of Spotsylvania County, planter, lease 87 acres in St. George Parish. John Wharton and his wife Lizzie and Benjamin Schooler. Witnessed by Nathan Hawkins, among others. (Deed Book J 1771-1774.)

Between 1776 – 1781: Served in the American Revolution; his name is engraved on a D.A.R. monument in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

1789: Migrated and settled near Clintonville, Bourbon County, Kentucky on 150 acres of land.

1790: Appears on the Fayette County, Kentucky taxlist.

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### **13. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Schooler<sup>3</sup>** (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

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Born: 1726 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

#### More About Samuel Schooler:

January 13, 1770: Samuel Schooler was a witness to Wharton Schooler receiving land from Samuel Wharton (see above).

May 21, 1778: Alexander Spotswood, Esqr., leased 112 acres of land in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia to John Wharton, John Schooler and Samuel Schooler.

February 02, 1796: Purchased land in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

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### **14. William<sup>4</sup> Schooler<sup>3</sup>** (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

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Born: 1727 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1793

#### More About William Schooler:

February 7, 1786: William was a witness to a land deed for Nathaniel Stevens of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

September 30, 1793: Larkin Smith and Mary Eleanor, his wife, of King and Queen County, Virginia, sold to William Schooler 260 acres in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

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### **15. Peter<sup>4</sup> Schooler<sup>3</sup>** (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

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Born: 1730 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

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Married: **Ann ?<sup>3</sup>**

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#### More About Peter Schooler:

14 January 1771: Peter Schooler was a witness to a deed in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

October 17, 1780: In Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Garrit Minor deeded land to Peter Schooler and Ann, his wife and Ann, his daughter. Deed Book K pg 370 1782-1785.

Between 1776 – 1781: Military service in the American Revolution; listed in the 5th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line<sup>4</sup>.

Between 1782 – 1787: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (*Virginia Taxpayers, 1782-87, 1974*, p. 111); listed as having no slaves.

1790: Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

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### **16. John<sup>4</sup> Schooler** (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>11,12</sup>

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Born: September 17, 1742 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia<sup>13</sup>

Died: May 24, 1832 in the home of his son Benjamin, Garrard County, Kentucky<sup>13</sup>

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Married: **Nancy Catherine Hawkins<sup>14</sup>** 1776 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, daughter of **Nathan Hawkins** and **Catherine Haydon**.

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Born: 1750 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia

Died: 1815 in Madison County, Kentucky

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#### **Children**

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- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| + | 27 | i. <b>Joseph Hawkins<sup>5</sup> Schooler</b> , born November 15, 1777 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died August 06, 1844 near Wartburg, Morgan County, Tennessee.               |
|   | 28 | ii. <b>Catherine Schooler<sup>18</sup></b> , born 1781 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died May 1823.  |
|   | 29 | iii. <b>Nathan H Schooler<sup>19</sup></b> , born 1786.  |
| + | 30 | iv. <b>Benjamin Schooler</b> , born April 17, 1787 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died July 20, 1863 in Garrard County, Kentucky.   |
|   | 31 | v. <b>Mary Rebecca "Polly" Schooler<sup>20</sup></b> , born 1788 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died 1825.  |
|   | 32 | vi. <b>Martha "Patsy" Schooler<sup>21</sup></b> , born about 1792 in Virginia.   |
|   | 33 | vii. <b>Nicholas H Schooler<sup>22</sup></b> , born October 10, 1794 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; died August 16, 1877; buried in Gilead Cemetery, Montgomery County, Kentucky. |
|   | 34 | viii. <b>Samuel Schooler<sup>23</sup></b> , born between 1794 - 1796 in Madison County, Kentucky; died about 1870 in Harrison County, Texas.   |
|   | 35 | ix. <b>Peter Schooler<sup>24</sup></b> , born about 1796 in Madison County, Kentucky.  |
|   | 36 | x. <b>Nancy S Schooler<sup>25</sup></b> , born 1798 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia.  |
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More About John Schooler:

John was a planter.

1773: John Schooler Jr. is listed as a witness for a deed in Spotsylvania County, Virginia along with Nathan Hawkins and Catherine Haydon Hawkins (his wife's parents), Edward and Elizabeth Leavell, and Nicholas Hawkins.

Between 1776 – 1781: Members of his family have tried for years to prove that he served in the Revolutionary War, but have never been able to find any records. The only proof they have is the rifle "he said" he carried in battle.

May 21, 1778: John Wharton leased 112 acres of land in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia and the deed lists John and Samuel Schooler.

1783: Appears in Spotsylvania County, Virginia tax list

1790: Moved to Garrard County, Kentucky. Appears in census, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

1792: Moved to Madison County, Kentucky

June 06, 1796: In Madison County, Kentucky, John Schooler purchased 200 acres on Point Lick Creek from William Jones.

1800, 1810 and 1820<sup>15</sup>: Appears in census, Madison County, Kentucky ("Second Census" of Kentucky, G. Glenn Clift, 1982)

1832: Moved to Garrard County, Kentucky to be with his son Benjamin.

John's estate papers mention his children: A sale bill of the personal estate of John Schooler, deceased, dated January 11, 1833. John G. Pond - 1 horse, \$25.00; Patsy Pate - 1 Bible, \$5.00; Benjamin Schooler - 1 silver watch, \$5.00; William Lusk - 1 saddle, \$37.50; Nicholas H. Schooler - 1 great coat, \$5.00; Henry Yater - 1 negro boy sold by a compromise and regulation of Legatees (see following), \$500.00. Received of Benj. Schooler \$6.00 for a coffin for his father, John Schooler deceased \_\_\_\_ May 1833. Signed Lytle Royston (brother-in-law of Benjamin) (Garrard County, Kentucky Court Records, John Schooler's Estate Papers, Box 516- 537, Bundle 518.)

- John G. Pond of the county of Boyle as one of the Legatees of John Schooler, deceased, consents to sale of negro boy, Jeff to H. Yater for \$500.00 on May 13, 1830.
- Nathan Schooler of Bedford County, Tennessee sells his interest in negro, Jeff for \$45.00 to John Schooler of Green County, Kentucky. October 10, 1823.
- John Smith signs his title and claim as a Legatee to John Schooler, the negro boy, Jeff, commonly called Moses, to John Schooler of Green County, Kentucky for \$45.00, now in possession of our father, John Schooler, July 13, 1823.
- Test. Joseph H. Schooler, Benjamin Schooler signs over all title, claim and interest as a legatee to negro boy Moses for \$45.00 to John Schooler of Green County, Kentucky. (No date given.)
- I sign over to N. H. Schooler of Madison County, Kentucky all my title and claim of negro boy Moses now in my father's possession (John Schooler) for bay filly Rosemary and \$30.00 when payed to me in hand where unto I now set my hand and seal this May 13, 1830. Signed Martha Pate
- John Schooler of Garrard County, Kentucky signs over Joseph's claim as legatee of John Schooler of negro boy Moses now in possession of my father, John Schooler for \$45.00. February 10, 1828.

- Samuel Schooler of Green County, Kentucky signs all right and claim as a legatee John Schooler of negro boy Moses now in possession of my father, John Schooler for \$45.00. August 6, 1824.
- Test. Benj. Schooler, Dillard C. Schooler signs over his claim as a legatee to negro Moses, commonly called Jeff now in possession of my father (his grandfather?), John Schooler, to Nicholas H. Schooler. May 7, 1828.
- Know all men that I received of Benjamin Schooler part of a negro boy Moses commonly called Jeff which is the interest of my former wife, Mary Ross, late Mary Schooler. The negro belongs to her children. Sells on tenth interest for \$50.00. Test. Reuben Wallace. Signed Alexander Ross.

#### More About Nancy Catherine Hawkins:

November 04, 1794: Her father Nathan Hawkins' will, probated this date, leaves assets to her.<sup>16,17</sup>

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### **17. Martha<sup>4</sup> “Patsy” or “Polly” Schooler** (John<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)<sup>27</sup>

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Born: Between 1744 - 1745 in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia  
Died: January 29, 1811 in Clark County, Kentucky.

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Married **William Lampton**<sup>27</sup> 1763 in Page County, Virginia<sup>28</sup>.

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Born: 1733 in County Durham, England  
Died: February 25, 1790 in Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky.

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#### **Children**

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38	i.	<b>William Henry<sup>5</sup> Lampton</b> , born 1764 in Page County, Virginia; died November 02, 1803 in Clark County, Kentucky.
39	ii.	<b>John Lampton</b> , born 1766 in Page County, Virginia.
40	iii.	<b>Lewis Lampton</b> , born 1768 in Page County, Virginia; died April 12, 1854 in Kentucky.
+ 41	iv.	<b>Benjamin Lampton</b> , born 1770 in Page County, Virginia; died March 18, 1837 in Florida, Monroe County, Missouri.
42	v.	<b>Samuel Lampton</b> , born 1772 in Page County, Virginia.
43	vi.	<b>Sallie Lampton</b> , born 1775 in Page County, Virginia; died 1821 in Indiana. She married <b>James Trowbridge</b> .
44	vii.	<b>Nancy Susan Lampton</b> , born October 14, 1776 in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky; died November 07, 1832 in Campbell County, Kentucky. She married <b>William McKinsey</b> .
45	viii.	<b>Mary Lampton</b> , born 1777 in Page County, Virginia. She married <b>William Crosswhite</b> .
46	ix.	<b>Joshua “John” Lampton</b> , born August 24, 1779 in Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky; died March 24, 1854 in Columbia, Boone County, Missouri. Buried in Red Top, Boone County, Missouri.
47	x.	<b>Wharton Schooler Lampton</b> , born April 08, 1784 in Clark County, Kentucky; died September 1853.
48	xi.	<b>James Lampton</b> , born 1787 in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky; died 1862 in Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky.

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More About Martha Schooler:

Lived in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Caroline County, Virginia, and Clark County, Kentucky.

More About William Lampton:

William Lampton (Lambton), born in England, and his brother, Samuel Lampton, whose sons were landholders in Culpepper County, Virginia, came to America about 1740. While a resident of the Page area of Shenandoah, William Lampton married Polly Schooler, 1763. Among his 11 children was Benjamin Lampton, born in Page, 1770. (From *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*, John W. Wayland, Ph.D., Regional Publishing Co., 1980, p. 614.)

Between 1754 – 1763: Served in the French and Indian War.