

daughters and my three sons now living namely Easther, Jane and Joana my daughters James David, Samuel and Milton my four sons the whole of the obligations on the part that may be due and unpaid at my discease that I hold on Christopher Cooke and his son Samuel Cooke the whole amount being twelve hundred dollars which I will to be divided equally into seven shares let the amount be what it may at my discease these obligations are not granted in my beloved wifes legacy so that each of my before named heirs may have an equal part. I give and bequeath unto my beloved son Henry Ward Shields all the land I ever hold in Greene County lying on the waters of Lick Creek together with all the mills and improvements thereon for him the said Henry to enjoy and possess from the time of my discease two thirds of the nets profits arrising from said property the mantion house excepted during the life of my beloved wife and at her discease all the above property I bequeath to him and his heirs forever and farther I give and grant to my said son Henry all my blacksmith tooles one wagon, two horses and harness, my silver watch, one feather bed and bedding, one saddle and bridle, I also request you my son Henry to pay to my beloved son and daughter Milton and Joana the sum of three hundred dollars in this course of six months after my discease that is one hundred and fifty each I also commend to your particular care your mother my beloved wife during her natural life for you my dear son Henry to provide, norish and assist her in her declining years that she may live comfortable the first days she may live after I am no more as a dutiful child I am presuaded you will do and perform so that God will bless you in all your undertakings is the cincere prayers and wish of your unworthy father, as to this poor body I am not much concerned about in case all parties satisfied you will be the top of the hill west of my present dwelling in the old field near where --- has been made on the plantation I have now left and would be desirous my ----- ----- discease be buried by my side if it would be convenient we have lived long together that we may sleep together until God shall call us to life by his almighty powers where I hope we shall behold him in his glory and live to eternal ages praising and adoring almighty power and soverin free grace. After this digression I return to my earthly coners. I give unto my negro slave her absolute freedom from and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty one on which day my will and directing her sarvitude shall end and her freedom begin and on said day my will and desire is that my Executors will give into her hands out of my personal property or out of the increase of the personal property left at my discease the following articles viz one feather bed and bedding, one cow and calf, one new sute of clothing togeather with her wearind aperel, one spinning wheel and reel, one chopping axe, one filling Hoe, twenty five pounds of bacon, five bushels of corn, one set of knives and forks, six common plates, one two gallon pot, twenty five wt. of flour and five dollars in cash, so that she may have a small beginning, in case it so happen that the above slave named Soffy should have any issue either male or female before the time of her freedom my will and pleasure is that said issue shall not be held in servitude longer than twenty one years from their birth or births in case said slave should die before the time allotted for her freedom then this part as to her will be at all end but if otherwise she should live I do most solonly charge you my executor herein in particular and you my children and heirs collectively and individually to attend to this part of my Testament by all lawful means that at that time be in your power to obtain her complete freedom on record by act of assembling or otherwise as the law at that time may point out. Remember my dear children the words of our dear redeeming, blessed are the mericiful for they shall care, mercy it is not a paradventive it being settled in the court above to which we are all hasting too as fast as time can move I am well satisfied this negroses soul in question are as precious in God's sight as my own thinking as I do that inconditioned slavery to be one of the greatest sins we can commit I could not leave this world contintedly without leaving my disapprobation to the ungodly traffick I pray God will open your eyes and soften your hearts so that you may see and feel the evil of the practice and let the apprised go free as far as it may be in your power and follow our Saviours advise to do unto all men as your would that they would do unto you and look there to God for a blessing.

My will and desire farther is that my heirs will examine unto my leging left me by my father William Shields of Fredrick County State of Maryland, by will dated --- in said will I was named as Executor with my brother John Shields the distance being grate to attend to the setting of the estate at the request of brother John I sent in my relinquishment of my part of the administration to him in writing he being these in Maryland after receiving my said relinquishment he the said John became the whole and sole Executor he there became accountably to the heirs for the whole of said estate I have rect out of said estate the sum of twenty-eight pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence Maryland Currency for which I gave my receipt my brother John has been dead some time and no settlement has been made between him and the heirs of the heirs of the said William disceased and said Estate being worthy of attention my will and pleasure is that the same may be attended too by you my heirs in such a way and form as the laws of Maryland may direct for the recovery of my just legecy as the said will of my father the said William Shields has set fourth and when recovered my will and desire is that the same may be divided equally among my children then living or if dead to their legal representatives after deducting all expenses that may arrise in obtaining a final settlement with the person or persons the law may point out for said settlement with the heirs of said estate or with the heirs of John Shields executor disceased of the said William Shields of Maryland as before stated let it be clearly understood that my executor herein named and not requested in taking upon themselves the charge of this part of my Will and Testament that they are requested to attend too and have the settlement made for the benifit of my said heirs but that all my heirs shall be equally interested in recovering my just legecy as before stated and further my will and desire would be that out of the number of my heirs one shall be appointed by a majority of my heirs living in this state of my beloved wife being one of the member granting the person so appointed full power and authority to do and to act in all things pertaining to said legecy as though you and each of you were personally present and that you all agree to pay equal share in all lawful expenses in transacting the business in recovering said legecy and dividing the same as before stated together with a reasonable compensation to the person employed for his trouble and loss of time in transacting in the business. Lastly, I request and appoint my two sons David Shields and Henry Woods Shields my whole and sole executors of this my last Will and Testament revoking and disanulling all former wills by me made. In Testamony where of I have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal done in privet this twenty sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

James Shields (Seal)

Since the writing and signing the above Will and Testament some alteration has taken place as to my worldly estate which renders it necessary to make this codicil for its caplication and altering--and firstly that part in the above Will as represents Christian and Samuel Cook as owing the estate twelve hundred dollars is entirely dissolved by their giving up the land by them bought and subsequent thereto has sold the said tract of land for one thousand dollars the last payment will be due on the first day of January 1844 at which time or as soon as possible after each of my three daughters and three sons named in the above Will shall have their proportion drawing intrest from said first of January 1844, until paid by herein named executors which negro woman named Soffy has had a female child born on the nineteenth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty five a molat named Jain which I do give and bequeath unto my beloved wife as her absolute property for her to sell or dispose of as she may think proper until she the said named Jain should arrive to the full age of twenty one years and at that time my will and desire is she may be set at liberty and be perfectly free from slavery and my will and pleasure is that any sale or sales holding her as a slave longer then till she arrives to the years of twenty one after her birth shall be null and void let her be found in whose hands she may. I request you my Executor before named in particular and my children generally to have this part of my Will particularly attended to so that the appraised may be free. Signed and sealed this Codicil as part of my last Will and Testament dated the twenty sixth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four. Signed and sealed for the above purposes in privet this ninth day of January 1838.

James Shields (Seal)

Will of HENRY SHIELDS

(This will of William Shields' third son was written in 1826 and probated shortly after his death in the same year.)

In the name of God Amen.

I Henry Shields of Greene County and state of Tennessee being for some time in a lingering state of bad health and calling to mind the mortality of the body that it is so ordained for all men once to die do think it proper to make constitute and ordain this my last will and testament Princepally and first recommending my soul to the hand of God that gave it and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent christian like manner at the discretion of my Executors and as touching my worldly Estate wherein God in his providance has blessed me in this life I distribute in the manner and form following (to wit) It is my will and desire that my son John shall have one hundred acres of land off of the west side of my land including improvement at the north side line at the foot of the knobs at the head of a ten acre field passing through the last field. I cleared supposed to be six acres close to the ten acre fence to the end of said line of fence although the said six acre field is to remain and continue as part of the old farm until the youngest son becomes of age, which will be in the year 1831 on the 17th day of September and the crop of the last year to be taken off by the occupants without molestation, then the course to turn Easterly with sd ten acre fence and stop at such a point that will form a line with the upper end of a field, on the left hand side of the road as we go to John Biggses being likewise a ten acre field and so running with side fence until the corner then turning with Ditto and running till such a point that by running thence south thirty degrees East which will be a line parallel to the old origenal tract on the west lines so that it will contain one hundred acres including the aforesaid six acre field which the side John is to have full possession of after the year 1831 as above discribed.

My son William I give and bequeath his lot or share of my lands on the north side beginning at the same point that my son John does and so running with his lines as discribed in its various cources till it comes to that point where it calls for a course south thirty degrees east it then continues the same course that point being the same course with the said field fence and so passing through the south side of an old waste field till it comes to the top of a rise at a pine just as you descend the summit towards the water from that to a black oak a little above the elbow of the branch much sear'd with shooting at and bullet cutting out thence across the branch and Kentucky Road by a straight line to a black oak three poles south of the big stone quarry that eyes up the hollow at the right hand side of the road as we go to Greeneville then by a south course extending it so fart that by running a due west line from the beginning corner of the hundred acre tract on which the side stone quarry stands will intersect with each other all the land lying northward of these lines discribed and in the limits of my pattent lines including the mantion house and out-buildings thereunto belonging is that part of my Real Estate that appertains to my son William and it is my will and desire that the balance of my lands lying south of Williams line shall appertan to my three youngest daughters namely Peggy, Alphi and Nancy thatt adjoining. Williams land on the north, Johns on the west it is my will and desire that share joining my son Williams line shall appertain to my youngest daughter Nancy and shall contain one hundred acres of land including what is call'd the west improvement which I consider to be worth four dollars pr. acre and the balance of land supposed to be under two hundred acres to be equally divided between the other two girls Peggy and Alphi the value which I consider to be worth three dollars pr. acre.

And it is my will and desire that my daughter Polly shall have a young mare rising three years old calld hanover, a saddle and bridle a good bed and bedding which I consider worth one hundred and forty dollars, the amount of the property I give my daughter Jane when she left me one hundred sixty one dollars and seventy five cents, the amount put into my daughter Rachels hands and her husband John Guinn after marage. I consider to be five hundred sixty-six dollars and fifty cents and the amount of what gave my son John Seven hundred thirty-four dollars, and my son William I furthe allow a spring coult that came of the old snip mare not valuable at its present appearance and a saddle and bridle worth twenty-eight dollars to be got for him and it is my will and desire that my moveable property shall all be left in the hands of my wife Esther and no vandue or sale mad as the estate not being in debt and that she may have an oportunity of carying on the farm with the same privilage that I did in my life time in order to support and raise the family together and at the same time promises to be riseing industry with the family in making beding and other necesserys that in their power lyes which may be beneficial for each Heir when the may take to a separate way of living still to have such articles valued as the may be delivered by two free holder such as an executor and the widdow may uppon and to be amounted for as so much of ther share in the estate in whomesoever of they Heirs such property may be put into the hands of and as Williams divide of the land it appears could not be laid off any less for a commodeous plantation under the existing surcomstances and considering it to be more tow-his Equetible share including other perquesits a that I consider myself in duty bound accomidate him with for his out set in the world I do injoin it upon him to stay and manage and work industriously for the share of at least two years after he becomes twenty one years of age under the controle and derection of the widdow his mother during which time he is to be furnished with all necessary ap-parrel and diet as usial but if he should not think proper to agree with these terms he may have the same privelages upon his paying two hundred dollars into the hands of the executors to be distributed among the femail Heirs still having respect to those Heirs that has got the lest to bring them up Equel- but that if my wife should think and consider the care of the farm furtherosome at any time she may think proper, she is at liberty to surrender up all the moveable property into the hands of the executors and have her legal share of the Estate laid off according to the law but if she should think proper to Exceed to the first proposition there is three hundred dollars coming to the Estate from Royal Stoakley one hundred a year first payment in February 1826 a part of that will be taken up in paying the Doctor some small store debts and barring Expences the whole Balance of three hundred dollars it is my will shall be put into the widdows hand for the purpose of hiring hands to put the place in repair as the fenceing is much out of fix and finishing the barn that is a building and buying some saddles and bridles and other necessarys that in her judgment herself and family may stand in need of father-in-laws Estats has not yet come to hand but the first that comes to hand it is my will that she shall have three hundred dollars thereof pay'd into her hand as her own premit property to aid and assist her in her declining years and the dweling house and out buildings there-unto belonging together with the third of all my lands for her permanant home for and during her natural life or widdowhood at the expiration of which the movable property that remains in her hand to be exposed to pblick sale by the Estes at a credit of nine months or a year at the direction of the Extr. and destributed as a foresaid the movable property put into the widdows hand all to be vallued by two juditious free holders and it my will that she shall have the privilage of trading upon the property thus left in her hand as she may deem it necessary for support and mentainance of the famely left in her cair as it is my will and desire that the children unmarried while the behave themselves prudent and industrious shall live in a family capasity as in my life time whilst she remain single and the widdow in her state of widdowhood. There is sixteen acres of land more or less lying in Washington County, in this state adjoining lines with Winkle Glaze and Gray Which place to be sold the Extrs. are liberty to sell it at privit sale providing the can sell it from fifty to a hundred dollars or if the think it most proper the may put it up to publck and the are hereby authorized to make the purchase a good title.

I do hereby pronounce and declair this to be my last will and tesament revoking all former wills and bequeaths ratifying this and this only as my last will and testamint and in testamon of which I do hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of January Eighen hundred and twenty six.

I do hereby apoint my two sons John Shields and William Shields Executors of this my last will and Testament.

Henry Shields

The devition lines to lay off my three daughters lands as above mentioned is to be done by due east and west lines from my son Johns line to the Eastren boundry line of my lands as witness my hand.

Henry Shields
Copy Issd.-----Shields

1828 W

The Tennessee Migrations
of the Children of William Shields of Armagh

Shields family history over the sesquicentennium from 1650 to about 1810 or 1820 follows a pattern familiar to generations of Old World immigrants who came to North America over this period. One or two adventuresome members of a family would first make their way to the New World, establish a home in the settled seaboard regions or on their outer fringes, and prepare the way for migrating brothers, sisters, and sometimes parents. A generation or two later, their own children or grandchildren, feeling the same call, would themselves migrate to new lands and fresh opportunities on the frontiers beyond the Alleghenies.

Thus, the two oldest sons of William Shields of Antrim, exiled to the West Indies by Cromwell, arrived in Virginia in the middle 1650's. By the early 1700's many--perhaps most of these uncles, aunts, and cousins of William Shields of Armagh, children and grandchildren of the deported brothers--moved southward and westward in new migrations which opened to settlement, among other areas, the wild regions of East Tennessee.

And so it was a generation later with the children of William Shields of Armagh. Within four decades of his own arrival in the mountain foothills of north central Maryland, William's older children heard the same call which he had felt half a century earlier, summoning them to the frontier's newer reaches. By the late 1780's the land boom of northern Frederick County, earlier fed by three major waves of settlers, had begun to wane as territories to the west, particularly in Tennessee and along the Ohio River Valley, exerted an increasingly strong pull on the growing population of Piedmont and tidewater Eastern America. Over this period, beginning approximately in 1785, one after another of William's children set out for the frontier regions of Tennessee, five hundred miles to the southwest, where new land could be obtained by grant or purchased cheaply and where new challenges and opportunities awaited the industrious and the courageous.

The first to go--two of William's older sons--left Maryland before their father's death in 1797. The younger members of the family, in all likelihood motivated by the dual attractions of new worlds to conquer and the prospect of renewed proximity to older brothers and sisters, were soon to follow. The one who led the way appears to have been William's third son, Henry.

HENRY, born in 1759, had married Esther Waddell (a sister of the Rachel Waddell who some years later married his younger brother David) when she appears to have been about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Whether the marriage occurred in Maryland or Tennessee is not clear, but circumstantial evidence points to Maryland. It is quite possible that by as early as 1785--when Henry would have been 25 years old--he had made the long and perilous trip down the Shenandoah Valley over the Trader's Trail into what is today Greene County, Tennessee. Despite the rigors of the long trip, with its very real hazards from savages--both enroute and especially at its terminus--the prospect facing Henry was far from grim. He appears to have been well equipped--both by temperament and by his experiences in the Revolution's later years--for the attempt at a new life and prosperity earned on his own account in the trans-Appalachian wilderness. Additionally, the prospect was not entirely one of isolation from familiar faces. In the middle 1780's, Robert Shields and his wife, Nancy Stockton Shields, had ventured into the area from central Virginia, via settlements in Western North Carolina, with their one daughter and ten sons--to become known subsequently as the "Ten Brothers," famous in both family and Tennessee history. By the time of Henry's apparent arrival in Greene County, the older of these brothers, his second cousins, had established, with their father, an enclosed stockade on the

Little Pigeon River on a site which one day would become the town of Pigeon Forge, just west of the present city of Gatlinburg on the western fringes of the Great Smoky Mountains. There is much to suggest that the various Shields cousins in America, even including some of the more distantly-related ones, maintained over this period a remarkably high degree of inter-family communication. It is quite possible that the choice of destination of William's migrant sons and daughters was the result of promising reports received from those cousins who had already become enamored of the Tennessee country. While there is no direct evidence to support the belief, it is likely that Henry, as well as his brothers and sisters who followed him to Tennessee, made or renewed acquaintance with their more distant Shields relatives in the area upon their arrival.

Once arrived in Tennessee, Henry acquired holdings of land which, over the years, he appears to have steadily increased in scope. Presumably virgin territory, his original land provided, through cultivation, his family's essential livelihood. Later in his life, the growing population of the area demanded an increasingly industrial economy, and it appears that Henry and one or more of his sons were involved in mining and forging operations and possibly others. If the above estimate of his date of migration is correct, his arrival in Tennessee would have occurred during the five-year period (1784-89) during which the settlers of the territory broke away from North Carolina to establish the short-lived State of Frankland, later renamed Franklin. Henry became an associate of John ("Nolichuky Jack") Sevier, the explorer, Indian fighter, and first Governor of Tennessee, and appears to have executed various commissions for him. Records show that on October 10, 1796, Henry was commissioned Ensign in the military regiment of Washington County "during good behaviour," and there were doubtless other posts resulting from the friendship with Sevier. A major function of the militia was, of course, to combat the savage depredations of the Cherokee Indians who, on a diminishing scale, terrorized the settlers in the area well into the 1800's.

Henry's first daughter, Rachel, born in 1785, married John Guinn; their son, Robert Guinn, was an officer of the Texas State Senate for some years and served as Governor of Texas during the Civil War period. Henry's oldest son, John, became a doctor, an entrepreneur of numerous manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, and an extensive landowner of the area. Dr. John was active in the affairs of his church, and sired several lines whose descent may be found in substantial numbers in the area to the present time. First wife of this illustrious physician-businessman was Harriet Brubson, by whom he had four children; his second and third wives, both common-law, presented him with additional progeny. Henry's eight children, including Rachel and John, were born over the years from 1785 to about 1814. Henry died in 1826 at the age of 66, and is buried in Timber Ridge Cemetery, half a dozen miles southwest of Greeneville, on land a part of his original holdings. His wife, Esther, outlived him by more than a quarter of a century.

JAMES, born in 1757, two years Henry's senior, was apparently of equally ambitious and adventuresome cast. In 1783 in Maryland he had married Jane Gilliland, "a Holland girl from Chester County [Pa.]," who is also recorded, perhaps contradictorily, as having been born in County Antrim, Ireland (in 1764). It is possible that Jane was a sister of the Jacob Gilliland who later married James' younger sister Agnes. James' early life on the Maryland frontier as an older son had been one of hard physical labor, excellent preparation for the hardships of later life in the wilderness. The year in which he made the move to Tennessee is not known; he was very probably still in Maryland in 1789, the year in which his father wrote his will, naming James and his brother John as executors. Before William's death in 1797, however, James had quite clearly

migrated; Maryland records show that he yielded up his executorship by affidavit made in Greene County, Tennessee, at the time of his father's death.

It is possible that he left Maryland in the very early 1790's--approximately five years after Henry's departure for that area. On his arrival, he took up land holdings in Greene County, some miles to the northeast of those held by Henry; his burial place, in a private Shields cemetery on a hilltop near Mosheim, Tennessee, within distant view of Bulls Gap of Civil War note, is believed to be on land once a part of his original holdings. James, too, enjoyed the friendship of John Sevier and served, as did Henry, as a militia officer under Sevier's command. The Commission Book of Governor Sevier notes that on May 1, 1799, James was commissioned a captain in the Regiment of Sevier County "during good behaviour." In addition to farming his land, James was a surveyor and later operated several "mills" (exact nature unspecified) on some of his land. (It is probable that most, if not all, of William Shields' sons were competent surveyors; the profession was immensely important in developing areas, and William's own success in land development and subdivision in Maryland doubtless inspired his sons to take up the surveying arts as an important adjunct to their farming and other enterprises.)

James' descent was, for the most part, as success-oriented as he and many of his brothers had been. His son John was parent to James Thomas Shields, a Grainger County judge, whose own family included successful bankers and businessmen as well as John Knight Shields, Tennessee Supreme Court Justice, and later United States Senator (1913-1925). James' younger son, Samuel, a doctor, purchased in Blaine, Tennessee, in the 1830's what was to become the well-known Shields Station Tavern--a hostelry on the route from Nashville to Washington D.C. whose guests included at least three U.S. Presidents. This establishment, operated by Dr. Shields with his brother Milton, remained in Shields family possession until 1962; it has been undergoing restoration since that time by its present owner, and is presently open to the public. James' descent appeared to settle largely to the north and northeast of their original Greene County plantation, particularly in the Knoxville area, in Grainger and in Hawkins Counties. "Clinchdale," the 3500-acre Grainger County home of James' grandson, Judge James Thomas Shields, and of his son, in turn, Senator John K. Shields, stood until the 1940's when the site was inundated by Cherokee Lake, a major impoundment of the TVA system. In its day, Clinchdale was famous for its opulence, for its heavy mahogany furnishings, and for an exceptional collection of etchings which included portraits of Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, and Andrew Jackson, among others. Senator John K. Shields, who died in 1934, is known to have had an active interest in Shields history, and reportedly authored at least one work on the family, apparently unpublished.

A postscript on the last years of James' life takes the form of a letter written on May 1, 1839, a year before his death at age 83, by F. W. Taylor, apparently a doctor who was looking after him, to James' son Samuel, also a doctor:

M Ferry E. Tenn.

May 1, 1839

Dr. Doctor,

James Shields is much better this evening than he has been since he was taken. Has every appearance of getting well.

His complaint has been misunderstood until this morning.

There is no doubt but he has been drinking. We have already heard of several quarts of whiskey he had during the week, before he was taken.

Should he get worse I will write you.

In a great hurry,
I am truly yrs,
F. W. Taylor

Seven of the remaining nine children of William Shields ultimately made their way to Tennessee, although data presently available does not permit the reconstruction of an exact chronology of such movements.

JOHN, born in 1755, and William Shields' oldest son, served as an ensign in his father's militia company at the outset of the Revolutionary War. Despite his responsibility as executor of his father's estate, he was not long in following his brothers Henry and James to the frontier. It would appear that at some time in 1798 he and his family (probably consisting, at the time, of two children; the remaining six appear to have been born in Tennessee) followed the trail down the Valley of Virginia into East Tennessee, where he seems initially to have settled in Jefferson County, immediately to the west of Greene County. He retained in name the executorship of his father's estate, although it is likely that its actual administration (consisting principally of efforts to sell the remainder of William's extensive land holdings and to realize some income from them while they remained unsold) was placed in the hands of other family members remaining in Maryland. It is probable that his younger brother William performed such duties for the estate, and that later still his much younger brother Ebenezer served as his agent in this regard.

John had married Mary McCollum in Maryland in the early 1790's; we know very little of his career, however, other than the fact that he had eight children. His will, a brief document, reveals nothing more than the place of his death and the simple bequests of property he made to his children. There are intimations--but nothing more--that John may have been of more scholarly bent than his other brothers, and it is possible that at some point shortly after his arrival in Tennessee he sought a livelihood by teaching at Tusculum College, a Presbyterian-supported institution on the outskirts of present-day Greeneville. College records for the late 1790's reflect that its founder, Samuel Doak, and one John Shields comprised its total faculty. If indeed this was the same John Shields, he would have been in his early forties. His third child, William, first to be born in Tennessee, is recorded as having been born in Jefferson County in April 1799. (This son, it is interesting to note, lived to the age of 96; sired fifteen children by three wives; and moved westward in progressive steps which took him to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, possibly Iowa, and the Oregon Territory, where he died in 1895.)

Whatever his early career, it is known that John acquired land in Cocke County, immediately to the south of Jefferson County, in a region whose principal city is today Newport. His holdings appear to be much more modest than those of his brothers, perhaps a reflection of his difficulties in dealing with his father's large properties. Mary McCollum Shields died in Cocke County in 1820. John died in the same locale a dozen years later, in 1833, at the age of 77.

WILLIAM, fourth son of William of Armagh, born in 1761, remained in Maryland throughout his life. He was by far the most prolific of the second generation of the line in America, fathering a total of seventeen children by four wives--Elizabeth Coulter, Ann Patterson, Ann McKissic, and Betsy McDonald (see A History of the Shields Family, by the present author). William's Maryland home for most of his life still stands, south of the Maryland-Pennsylvania line in the Emmitsburg district, remodeled and enlarged by subsequent owners. Late in his life, William journeyed to Fairfield County, Ohio, to visit children and grandchildren; he died there in the course of his visit and was there interred.

SAMUEL, born in 1764 as William of Armagh's fifth son, pursued a career which drew him outside the mainstream of events which held most of his brothers and sisters together in a close, although transplanted, family circle in Tennessee.

Samuel became associated with a James Shields who reportedly immigrated to North America in 1762 with his parents (see Armstrong, Notable Southern Families, "The Shields Who Married A Nesbit"). It is likely that these Shields' were first or second cousins to Samuel, perhaps from family remaining in Ulster, but the exact connection has not been established. According to Armstrong, Samuel's cousin (?) James had brothers and sisters named John, George, David Robert, Isabella, and Elizabeth Shields. Samuel joined them either in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where they lived for some years, or--perhaps more likely-- in Elbert County, Georgia. From Georgia, James' son, Leander, and family, with Samuel in company, went to Tennessee, stopping for a while on Harpeth River, south of Nashville, and moving afterwards to Giles County, where a large number of Shields' and their relatives settled at Elk Ridge church, some two and a half miles east of the town of Lynnville.

Particulars of Samuel's marriage are confused, some sources giving his wife as Margaret Ware of Blount County, Tennessee, and others naming her as a Montgomery. Armstrong suggests that Samuel's first wife was Margaret "Peggy" Ware, and that at her death he married a sister of the Jane Montgomery who reportedly married his cousin James, a Montgomery whose first name is unknown.

There are indications that the branch of the Shields family with which Samuel settled in Tennessee, and possibly Samuel himself, were strongly opposed to the Tennessee statesman and pioneer John Sevier. Since the Tiptons, a family into which the only daughter of John Shields of Lewis and Clark Expedition fame (and one of the "Ten Brothers") married, engaged in a long-standing and bitter feud with Sevier, Samuel's cousins may have been of this family, which descended from the deported (in the 1650's) older brother of Samuel's great-grandfather John Shields. In any event, Samuel Shields appears to have been a resident of Giles County for much of the later period of his life, and it is there that he and his wife both died. Since his older brothers, James and Henry, were both associates of Sevier while Samuel cast his lot with a branch of the family seemingly at odds with that personage, the nature of Samuel's later-life relationships with his brothers and sisters is a matter of interesting speculation.

DAVID, William of Armagh's sixth son, born in 1769, apparently moved to Tennessee from Maryland some time after his marriage to Rachel Waddell, sister of his older brother Henry's wife. He appears to have married at a later age than most members of his family--sometime between 1805 and 1810, when he would have been in his late thirties. It is not clear where David finally settled; there are traces of his early descent in Blount County, and some present-day descendants reside in Greene and Washington County. David has left less of a record within the main body of Shields family descent than any other of William's eleven children.

BANNER, born in 1772, William's seventh son, presents a similar enigma. He is listed in some sources as having married Margaret Ware of Blount County; she, however, is also shown as one of the wives of his older brother Samuel. Little is known of his career or his descent except that he, too, came to Tennessee; voting records show that late in his life he was living in McMinn County--nearer to his brother David than to any other member of the family.

EBENEZER, born in 1778, William's youngest son, remained in Maryland throughout his life. There he was a farmer and surveyor and served as agent for his older brother John, executor of their father's estate. He had four children, all sons, by two common-law wives. (His career, to the extent known, is described in A History of the Shields Family (1968), by the present author.)

AGNES, William's oldest daughter, born in 1766, married Jacob Gilliland, probably in Maryland. He would appear to have been the brother of Jane Gilliland who married Agnes' older brother James in 1783. Agnes and her family moved to South Carolina and then to Baltimore, Maryland, where Jacob died. After his death Agnes and her three (possibly four) children came to Washington County, Tennessee (whose seat today is Johnson City), adjacent to Greene County, the home of James, Henry, and later Margaret. In Washington County Agnes reportedly was remarried; her second husband, Michael Woods, may have been the same person who earlier was married to Agnes' niece, Ester (or Hester) Shields, oldest daughter of her brother James. This is speculation, of course, but would be consonant with practices common to the time and which were particularly prevalent in the seemingly close-knit Shields family.

MARY, William of Armagh's middle daughter, married Samuel Blair in Maryland. For reasons not entirely clear, but suggesting that she enjoyed a close if not preferred relationship with her mother, the widowed Jane Williams Shields, Mary and her children were the principal beneficiaries of Jane's will. After the latter's death, Mary and her family are recorded as having moved to the Cleveland, Ohio, area, then to Washington County, Tennessee. Mary was born in 1775.

MARGARET, the youngest of William's children, married Evan Evans, quite possibly in Tennessee. Available information suggests that she may have gone to Tennessee with one of her later-migrating brothers, prior to the death in 1806 of her mother. Margaret settled, apparently for the remainder of her life, in Greene County in that State, near the homes of her brothers James and Henry. Margaret was born in 1783; the year of her death is not known.

---John Edgar Shields (1969)

Counties marked below are those in which the named individuals were apparently residing at the time of their death; some, it should be noted, had earlier resided in counties other than those indicated.

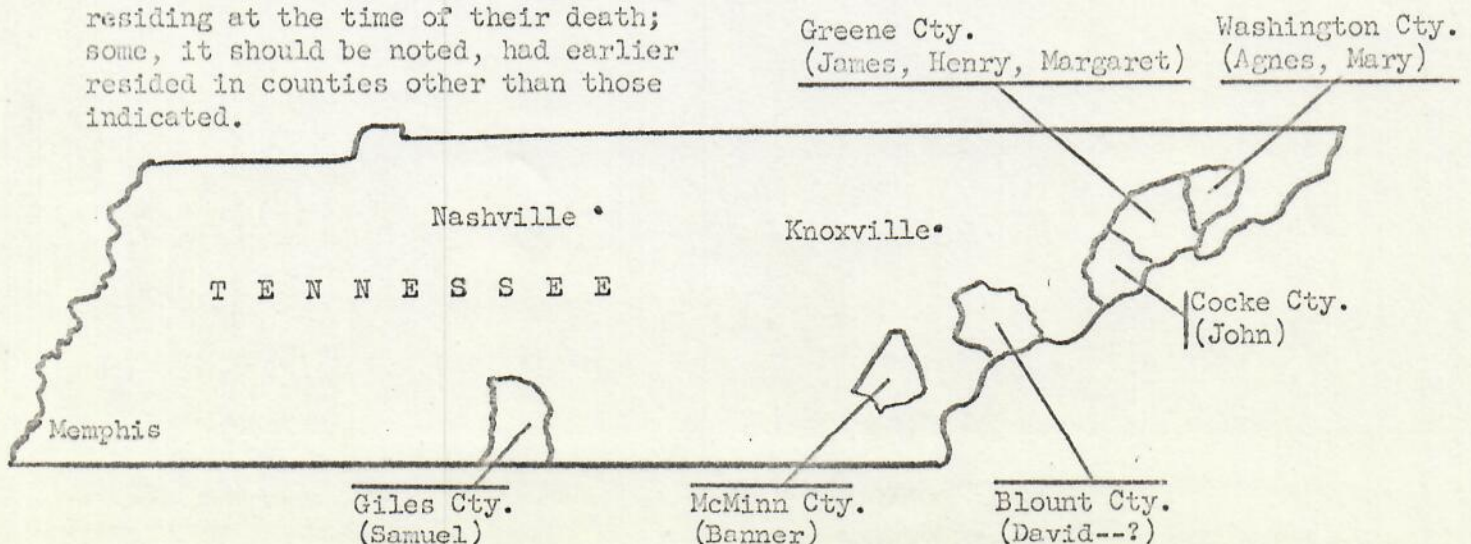


Table prepared in 1969 by
John Edgar Shields

Children of William Shields of Armagh (1728-1797) and Jane Williams Shields (1736-1806)

Name	Born	Married	Children	Movements	Died	Age
JOHN	Mar. 20, 1755 (Md.)	c. 1790, Md., to Mary McCollum (1769-1820)	8 (3m, 5f), most b. Md., possibly some in Tenn.	To Tennessee, probably between 1798 1800-1829; had served in Md. as executor of father's estate	Jan. 23, 1833; prob. Cocke Cty.	77
JAMES	June 12, 1757 (Md.)	1783, Md., to Jane Gilliland (1764-1849)	11 (7m, 4f), some b. Md., others in Tennessee	To Greene County, Tenn. in 1780's or early 1790's prior to death of his father	Aug. 23, 1840 in Greene Cty.	83
HENRY	Nov. 3, 1759 (Md.)	c. 1780-85 in Tenn. (?) to Esther Waddell (1769-c.1850's)	8 (2m, 6f), probably all in Tenn.	To Greene County, Tenn., apparently about 1785	Sept. 12, 1826 in Greene Cty.	66
WILLIAM	Oct. 8, 1761 (Md.)	Elizabeth Coulter m. 1785, Md. Ann Patterson m. 1798, Md. Ann McKissic m. 1810, Md. Betsy McDonald m. 1813	4 (3m, 1f), Md. 6 (4m, 2f), Md. 1 (1f), Md. 6 (1m, 5f), Md.	Remained in Frederick County, Md., throughout life except visit to Ohio shortly before his death	Fairfield Cty., Ohio MAY 5-6, 1828	66
SAMUEL	Mar. 13, 1764 (Md.)	Jane Montgomery (or a sister); and/or Margaret Ware (?)	2 or more (1m, 1f)	Possibly first to Georgia, then to Giles County, Tenn., in company with distant Shields relatives	Tennessee	
AGNES	Dec. 30, 1766 (Md.)	Jacob Gilliland (probably in Md.); later Michael Woods (?)	3 (2m, 1f) with possibility of one other son	Family moved to South Carolina, then Baltimore, where husband died. Agnes & children to Washington Cty. Tenn. where married Michael Woods	Washington Cty., Tenn.	
DAVID	June 12, 1769 (Md.)	Rachel Waddell (when David in 30's)	5 (3m, 2f), Tenn.	To Tennessee, probably Blount County	June 16, 1844, Tenn.	75
BANNER	Oct. 28, 1772 (Md.)	Margaret Ware (?) of Blount Cty., Tenn.	Not known	To McMinn County, Tenn., probably via Blount County	Tennessee	
MARY	Jan. 2, 1775 (Md.)	Samuel Blair, Md.	6 (3m, 3f), Md.	From Maryland to Cleveland, Ohio, then Washington Cty., Tenn.		
EBENEZER	Dec. 22, 1778 (Md.)	Rachel Robison (common-law) Margaret Morrison (common-law)	1 (1m), Md. 3 (3m), Md.	Remained in Frederick County, Md. for entire life	July 1, 1837, in Frederick Cty., Md.	58
MARGARET	Oct. 2, 1783 (Md.)	Evan Evans, probably in Tennessee	2 (1m, 1f), Tenn.	To Greene County, Tenn.	Greene Cty., Tenn.	

Note: All above children of William Shields of Armagh born on Shields family plantation in Hampton Valley, west of present Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

The Story of Shields Station Tavern

[Of interest to descendants of William Shields of Armagh, and particularly to those descended through his second son, James (1757-1840), is an undertaking begun in 1962 at Blaine, Tennessee, by Thomas Roach of Knoxville. In that year he purchased from a descendant of James Shields the ramshackle Shields Station Tavern at Blaine--a mansion built in 1790 by the original patentee of the site and purchased in 1833 from its original owners by Dr. Samuel Shields, a younger son of James Shields, and grandson of William Shields of Armagh. Joining with him in assorted enterprises and sharing the occupancy of the tavern was Samuel's younger brother Milton. (Dr. Samuel Shields, it should be noted, was married to his first cousin, daughter of his ^{FATHER'S} older brother John, Eliza--or Elizabeth--Shields.) Mr. Roach's painstaking restoration has preserved not only the Tavern and many of its original furnishings, but has unearthed a vast assortment of documents, photographs, and other records which chronicle the history of both Dr. Shields and his brother Milton and their families, as well as that of the area and the events and times through which it passed. A description of Mr. Roach's endeavors is quoted below, as featured in an article in The Knoxville News-Sentinel of Sunday, September 17, 1967.--J.E.S.]

Young Tom Roach talks about the 14-room mansion with reverence.

Dr. Samuel Shields' tavern, begun in 1790 as a home for James McDannalds, was completed in the 1830's. When the last board was in place and the last wooden peg driven, the frontier mansion was a wayfarer's dream.

Here, the president slept as his stagecoach and horses paused overnight on the road that connected Tennessee with Washington, D.C. Here, in the 1800's, settlers flocked during Indian uprisings. Here, Civil War wounded were cared for during the pitched Battle of Blaine, their blood still marking the wooden upstairs floor that Dr. Shields used for his hospital room. And here also--133 years ago this September--Knoxvillians fleeing the cholera outbreak found safety and refuge.

One day Roach, now 31, came to the weather-beaten, two-story mansion to buy a piano, which Dr. Shields bought in Baltimore in 1853 and had shipped here by wagon. The doctor's wife and three daughters wanted some gaiety in the wilderness.

"I bought the piano for \$100," said Roach, "and before I left, I had bought this 'haunted house' and five acres of land for \$6,000. My parents thought I was crazy. Do you?"

Well, let's see. Roach is a bachelor, his job that of telegrapher for East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Transport in Knoxville. As a boy at nearby Indian Ridge, having heard the Shields Tavern story along with lore of other famous frontier taverns along Rutledge Pike, he was fascinated by the big house beside the road. He also was distressed to think Shields Station might return to dust.

Since 1962, Roach has spent every spare moment and every available dollar on his restoration project. The first job: Replacing 99 broken window panes. He's done most of the labor himself. Today, seven of the 14 rooms have been restored and opened to visitors. He has furnished these rooms with original furniture found in the musty mansion, and he has acquired priceless pioneer furnishings to augment the shuck and cord beds, as well as the piano, in ridding the rooms of their nakedness.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lacey have moved into a new house, built by Roach just behind the mansion, and serve as caretakers. Roach will convert some of the remaining mansion rooms into an apartment, once he can find a curator with the same love of the ghostly past as he possesses. This curator would find hidden treasures and original documents of Tennessee's beginning. One old barrel alone yielded enough material for a book, including original letters and some of America's first postage stamps.

But let's begin at the beginning, when such wayside inns as Red House Tavern, Bunch's Tavern and Brice's Tavern were the oases along this once lonely stretch.

James McDannalds (name later changed to McDaniel) settled here in 1790, his North Carolina land grant giving him 100 acres southwest of Rutledge.

When Dr. Shields came to Blaine, he and brother Milton operated a store. The year was 1830, Dr. Shields having practiced medicine earlier in Newport. His first operation was in a building leased for \$100 a year from Robert Blaine, founder of that community. Records show he leased Shields Tavern in 1832, and sometime later Indians killed McDannalds. Dr. Shields bought the place, along with 11 acres, from McDannalds' only survivor, a daughter. The purchase is recorded in 1833, showing the sellers to be Jane and Matthew Cambell.

Roach figures McDannalds was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, since in excavation for a new foundation a small sword still encased in leather sheath, and stapled with pewter brads, was found. This type sword was used by patriots in the Revolution.

The Shields family prospered. The mansion was completed. Guests--including James K. Polk, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson--stayed overnight at the inn. The 100 acres expanded into 1000, and the plantation supported 15 slaves.

Dr. Shields' Civil War sympathies have not been ascertained among the still unread papers, which recorded every transaction at his store and names of travelers who came by. One was "Senator Rhett" of South Carolina, who came advocating secession. A ridge near the tavern to this day is known as Rhett's View Peak. The Yanks came too. One document is a letter to Dr. Shields from Lt. Col. and Chief, Army of the Ohio, written from Knoxville November 12, 1863. It authorized Dr. Shields to keep enough wheat for his own needs, and to ship the remainder to Knoxville. A notation Sept. 9, 1834, shows Dr. Shields' request for corn meal to feed Knoxville refugees fleeing the cholera epidemic. Dr. Shields kept records of all estates, such as the sale of a 15-year-old girl slave named "Evaline," who in the 1850's was bought for \$625. Pryor Nance, her owner, certified the "girl slave, I warrant to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life."

When Roach scrubbed an upstairs room, he found stain splotches. He learned that wounded Civil War soldiers had been brought to the tavern. He couldn't find chemicals that would remove the stains, and there they are till this day.

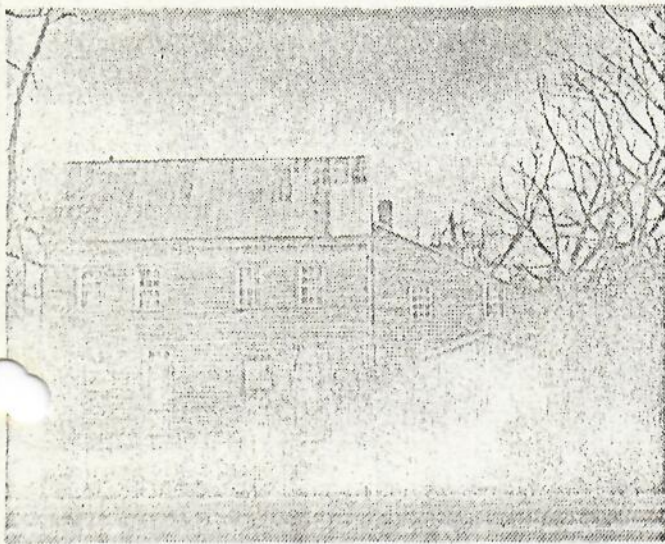
Roach hopes to restore the "sewing room," big enough for a small textile plant. Dr. Shields imported three seamstresses at a time to make dresses for Mrs. Shields and daughters Mary Jane, Lizzie and Annie. Some looms are still in place.

The library, boasting one of some six fireplaces that fed three chimneys, has been restored. This original drawing room now boasts a Victorian sofa of the 1850 period, the kind found on many Southern plantations; a mantel originally in Bunch's Tavern, used by Grainger County grand jury in 1796 and as the court house until 1801; a teakwood table made in China; an 1850 mirror; the orchestral model Mathoshek piano, once used in concert halls and on Mississippi showboats; a tapestry made in Italy of the "Last Supper"; a supplement to the

Congressional Globe, detailing every word uttered in President Johnson's impeachment trial in 1868. The mansion also has a carpet made by Mrs. Coy, a hand loom 120 years old; and a teaster bed bought for a Kinzel Bride at Kinzel Springs.

The documents and old letters, store ledgers that show four dozen eggs in 1834 brought only 25 cents, also are on display. Removal of wallpaper exposed pine boards from 14 to 17 inches wide, and ceiling boards with bead dress.

Tom Roach won't be satisfied until his tavern (a modest 50-cent admission is charged) has been converted to the fine state of the Wayside Inn at Sudbury and Colonial Inn at Concord, Mass. Shields Station Tavern is 15 miles from Knoxville on U.S. 11-W (Rutledge Pike). And owner Tom Roach is there every weekend.



THE TAVERN IN '62—This is the ramshackle Shields Station Tavern, as the old 1790 mansion appeared when Tom Roach bought it in 1962.



THE TAVERN IN '67—Tom Roach stands in front of Shields Station Tavern at Blaine. He bought it five years ago for \$6000 from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jarvis, has spent thousands in renovation and restoration. It's open to public.



DR. HAROLD HILDES
Completed the mansion

From The Gettysburg Times, February 12, 1962

Let's Look At The Record
Lincoln vs. Shields
Sand-Bar "Duel" Was Not Folklore
Mischievous Young Ladies Caused Trouble

By Jim Dan Hill, Ph.D.
President, Wisconsin State College, Superior

Lincoln's home town, Springfield, Ill., happened to be a rendezvous for a most unusual and able group of lawyers, judges, journalists and politicians. Not even the Washington, D.C., of that era was so rich in talent. Lincoln had to be a genius to hold his own among them, not to mention emerging as the greatest of them all.

Stephen A. Douglas, Edward D. Baker, Orville H. Browning, David Davis, John J. Hardin, Norman B. Judd, Stephen T. Logan, John G. Nicolay, James Shields, John Hay, and Lyman Trumbull were Lincoln associates and all were men of great ability.

That Lincoln and the brilliant Stephen A. Douglas first competed for the hand of calculating Miss Mary Todd, with Lincoln the unlucky winner; that they battled bitterly later for the same Senate seat, with Lincoln the lucky loser; and finally their whirlwind campaign for the Presidency with Lincoln triumphant, has become an oft-told American saga in which both men are recognized as Titans.

Lincoln's long friendships, rivalries, and battles of wits with any one of the above could easily fill an interesting book. But with none were his relations more unusual than those with James Shields, the best educated, most polished, handsome, well groomed, ardent politician, in all Illinois.

And lest you think Shields may have been one of the era's small fry, be it said at the outset that he is the only statesman in American history to be elected to the U.S. Senate from three different states--Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. Throughout his sojourns in all three he was considered mucho hombre!

Translated from the Spanish to Albuquerque Apache, that means "heap much man."

But when Lincoln first knew Shields, both were on the way up. Lincoln was a Whig in the state Legislature. Shields likewise was a young bachelor lawyer, also in the Legislature, but a dedicated Democrat. A Roman Catholic, native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, who could spout French, Spanish and Latin as readily as he uttered English, Shields was tough competition.

By the time Mary Todd was realluring Lincoln, following the debacle of their first engagement, which had set all the gossips aglow, the immaculate Shields had progressed beyond the legislature. He was state auditor and doing a superb job.

While Lincoln was almost secretly seeing Mary Todd in the home of Ninian W. Edwards, she and her warm friend, Julia Jayne, could think of no better way to flatter the reluctant Abe than to poke fun at the handsome Irishman--the anti-thesis of Abe.

To further their fun and purpose, they published in the local paper a series of humorous but politically slanted, maliciously critical letters. They were in log-cabin dialect, were allegedly from "The Lost Townships," and were signed "Rebecca."

Somewhat amused and intrigued, Abe got into the act. Under date of August 27, 1842, he supplemented their efforts with a 1,500-word "Rebecca" letter that went deep under the Shields thin skin and stayed there.

Publication found Shields in Quincy, Ill. On his return, Lincoln was out on the trial court circuit, but the state auditor's seconds found him to deliver a challenge. Duels were illegal in Illinois, but it was conventional to select a

sand bar on the Missouri side of the Mississippi channel as the "field of honor."

Carl Sandburg reports, "A story arose and lived on when first, as the challenged party, Lincoln had his choice of weapons, he said, 'How about cow dung at five paces?'"

That query is in keeping with the homely, plain image of Lincoln, the witty, practical country lawyer; but it is even more in keeping with the homespun language of a folklore poet and brilliant biographer by the name of Carl Sandburg. What Lincoln actually chose were cavalry broadswords across a low barrier.

That was anything but a game of barnyard ping-pong. It mimized skill at sword play and meant the first of two strong men to tire was going to get badly hurt, or show the white feather. At this stage, three "seconds" for each contestant took charge.

Before these six muddlers had finished, Lincoln and Shields were at a distance from one another on the sand bar, flexing their wrists with sword flourishes while their respective committees argued about duelling protocol. Shields and Lincoln soon found themselves in conference. They immediately settled the silly business by agreeing upon a joint statement. Actually, Lincoln apologized.

Thereafter they became fast friends. Shields marched off to the Mexican War as colonel of a National Guard regiment; came home a major general. In the National Capitol is a painting commemorating the charge of the New York Irish and South Carolina regiments at Churubusco. The officer leading the charge is Shields.

Home from the war, Shields entered the Senate in 1849. Up for re-election in 1855, Lincoln deadlocked him in the Legislature's balloting. Lyman Trumbull, who had married Mary Todd's poison-pen pal, Julia Jayne, received the nod as a compromise candidate. Shields began his political wanderings. But like all the Springfield gang, when President Lincoln suddenly found himself confronted by secession and disunion, Shields rallied to his support.

Both Shields and Lincoln sought to forget their "duel," but for Lincoln it often popped up at awkward moments. "If all the good things I have ever done," he once ruefully wrote, "are remembered as long and well as my scrape with Shields, it is plain I shall not be soon forgotten."

(Note: General James Shields was descended from Daniel Shields, who was a son of William Shields--born c. 1600 in County Antrim, Ireland--and an older brother of John Shields, grandfather of William Shields of Armagh (1728-1797) who came to America in 1737 and settled in Frederick County, Maryland, a decade later. Daniel Shields never came to America, having been killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690; his descendants did emigrate, however, and one of them, as noted, was General James Shields. Daniel's line of the family, Protestant from the time of the Reformation in common with other Ulster Shields', was reconverted to Catholicism--possibly in the generation of his son, who became an official of the Spanish army, later governor general of Cuba--and was the antecedent of the only Ulster line of the family in America which remained, almost in its entirety, within the Catholic faith.---J.E.S.)

OBITUARIES

Descendants of William Shields of Armagh through his eighth son, Ebenezer, may find of interest the following obituaries of Ebenezer's second son, John Henry, and his wife, Eve, and of John Henry's oldest and youngest sons, David Banner and William Stanton Shields.

John Henry Shields

John Henry Shields died suddenly on Sunday morning, Oct. 9, in Cumberland township, where he had been residing for several years, aged 80 years, 2 months and 1 day. Mr. Shields was a native of Maryland, being born in Frederick. He was enrolled Aug. 21, 1862, in Co. H of the 6th Regiment Maryland Volunteers, and served until he was honorably discharged Feb. 6, 1865, from Haverwood Hospital. He lived a long while in Emmitsburg. Interment was made at Emmitsburg. He leaves three sons, Lewis O. of Los Angeles, Cal., John S. of Penbrook, Pa., and Wm. S. of Cumberland township.

---October 9, 1904

John Henry Shields

SHIELDS.--On October 9, 1904, at the home of Mr. Charles Shaner, in Liberty township, Pa., suddenly while sitting in a chair, Mr. John H. Shields, aged about 80 years. The deceased was a veteran of the Civil War and a former resident of this district. The funeral services were held on Tuesday. Interment in the Lutheran Cemetery, in this place. Rev. Charles Reinewald, pastor of the Lutheran Church, officiated.

---October 1904

David Banner Shields

DEATH OF DAVID B. SHIELDS. Mr. David B. Shields died last Friday at Los Angeles, Cal., of pneumonia. Mr. Shields had lived in Waynesboro for a number of years. About two months ago he went to Los Angeles accompanied by his son Darwin, brother Lewis, William H. Eyler and Albert Webb, of Waynesboro, expecting to engage in the bakery business. But this intention was abandoned, and he secured employment in the machine shop of the local electric Railway Company.

The deceased is a son of Mr. John H. Shields, of near Fairplay, Pa. His wife died five years ago.

---1903

Eve Benchhoff Shields

Mrs. Eve Shields died Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, of paralysis, at her home in the house of Mrs. Louisa Crouse, East Main Street, aged 74 years, 2 months and 7 days. About three weeks ago she had a slight stroke of paralysis and a few days later a second one, from which she had partially recovered, but the third attack, about a week ago, was more severe and resulted in her death.

Mrs. Shields was born in Frederick County, Md., and resided all her life near Emmitsburg, Md., and at Foundtindale, Adams county. Last spring she moved to this place. She was a member of the Reformed church. Deceased is survived by her husband four sons: Lewis, this city; David B. near town, John S. and William S, Gettysburg.

Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, services at the house, conducted by Rev. F. F. Bahner; interment in Burns Hill cemetery.

---January 7, 1900

William Stanton Shields

W. S. SHIELDS DIES AT HOME SATURDAY
William S. Shields, for twenty-five years an employe of the Gettysburg National Park, died at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freet, 168 York street, Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock from a complication of diseases, from which he had been suffering for the past 5 years. He was 59 years old.

Born near Emmitsburg, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shields, he moved here thirty-three years ago. Mr. Shields' wife died May 30, 1917.

Surviving him are the following children: Arthur H., William J., John H., all of Gettysburg; Clarence D., of Detroit; Mrs. Albert Shealer, Gettysburg R.D.; Mrs. Freet, with whom he made his home; Mrs. Solomon Meckley, Hanover, and Miss Carrie M. Shields, York street. One brother, John Sanford Shields, of Harrisburg, also survives.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Freet home, the Rev. C.F. Catherman officiating. Interment in Evergreen cemetery.

---January 1, 1927