

236. Jesse James Sharp,<sup>46</sup> son of E. D. T. and Elizabeth M. (Scripps) Sharp, born at Nauvoo October 19, 1859; engaged in railroading in Montana and Colorado; married at Grand Junction, Col., September 5, 1888, Sophia McKnight, daughter of James Thomas McKnight, who was born at Little Orleans, Md., February 1, 1869. She died at South Butte, Mont., November 15, 1890, and he at Grand Junction September 13, 1894, leaving one son:

394. Thomas Enoch Sharp, b. at South Butte, Nov. 6, 1890.

237. Mary Rebecca Sharp, daughter of E. D. T. and Elizabeth M. (Scripps) Sharp, born at Nauvoo, Ill., November 2, 1861; married at Augusta, Ill., February 9, 1886, to Harry Nevins Billmeyer, who was born at Milton, Pa., January 24, 1857. He died in Chicago January 11, 1900. Issue:

395. Elizabeth Matilda Billmeyer, b. at Chicago, Sept. 24, 1891; d. Mar. 28, 1892.

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238. Ellen Warren Scripps, eldest daughter of James E. and Harriet J. (Messinger) Scripps, born in Detroit July 10, 1863; married at Detroit June 30, 1887, to George Gough Booth, son of Henry W. and Clara Louise Booth, who was born in Toronto September 24, 1864. In 1888 he became connected as business manager with

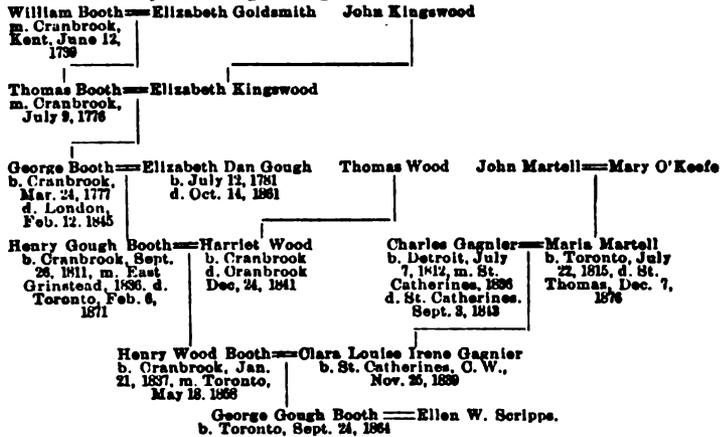
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46. Josse J. Sharp spent a short time in Detroit in 1877, then went west. In Colorado he was employed as a railway brakeman, from which position he was promoted to the charge of a water train and later to be yardmaster at Grand Junction. He was a faithful employe and stood high in the esteem of all, from the superintendent of his road to the humblest employe. At the time of the great strike in 1874 it was chiefly his influence which kept the men of the Colorado Midland from going out. The cause of his death was a stricture in the intestines, caused by an injury received a year before in jumping from a train. He refused to allow his mother to be informed of his illness, but after his death her address was ascertained. The expenses of his funeral were borne by the Order of Railway Trainmen, and the Santa Fe Railway furnished transportation for the body and attendants to Rushville, even arranging with connecting roads for transfers—a thing that company never before did for an employe. He was a fine, manly fellow, and his wife a woman of superior character.

The Detroit Evening News. In August, 1892, he acquired the principal ownership of the Grand Rapids Press; in 1895 became interested in the Chicago Journal, and in 1903 in the Bay City Times. In 1899 he founded the Cranbrook Press, in Detroit, for the publication of books of high class, printed by hand. Author of "Cranbrook Tales," 1902.<sup>47</sup> Issue as follows:

- 396. James Scripps Booth, b. May 31, 1888.
- 397. Grace Ellen Booth, b. Jan. 27, 1890.
- 398. Warren Scripps Booth, b. April 18, 1894.
- 399. Henry Scripps Booth, b. Aug. 11, 1897.
- 400. Florence Louise Booth, b. July 14, 1902.

47. Ancestry of George Gough Booth:



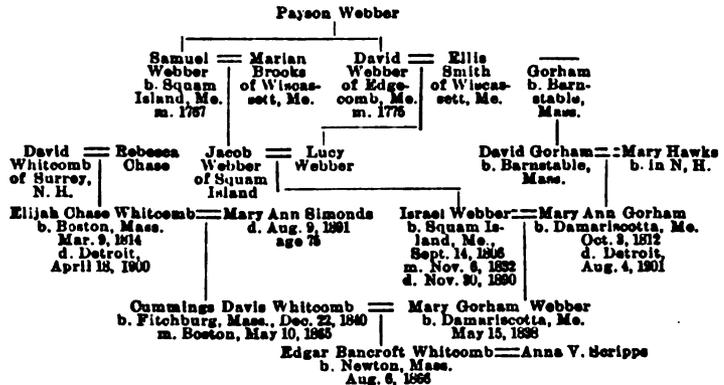
George G. Booth's grandfather was a coppersmith in Cranbrook, and a rigid baptist. He emigrated to America in 1844 and carried on his business successively in Toronto, Buffalo and St. Catherines. His father, H. W. Booth, was brought up to his grandfather's business and was for a few years a member of the successive firms of Booth & Sons and Booth Brothers, of Toronto. For a year he published in Toronto the Sunday Times. Removing to St. Thomas, Ont., he invented kaoka, a substitute for coffee, and out of which other parties have since made large fortunes. He was one of the early adherents of the Reformed Episcopal church, and has for a few years past been editor of the religious department of the Detroit News-Tribune. His papers over the signature of "Lalc" have attracted wide attention. The Gagniers were one of the old French families of Detroit, and John Martell was a purser in the British navy, and at one time stationed at Amherstburg, Ont.

239. Anna Virginia Scripps, second daughter of James E. and Harriet J. (Messinger) Scripps, born in Detroit March 5, 1866; married, November 10, 1891, to Edgar Bancroft Whitcomb, son of Cummings D. and Mary (Webber) Whitcomb, who was born in Newton August 6, 1866.<sup>48</sup> He was for several years General Passenger Agent for the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company and has since dealt largely in real estate. Issue as follows, born in Detroit:

401. James Scripps Whitcomb, b. Sept. 25, 1892.

402. Harriet Gertrude Whitcomb, b. Mar. 10, 1895.

48. Ancestry of Edgar B. Whitcomb:



It was in honor of Judge Gorham, a brother or uncle of the first Gorham mentioned in the above table, who distinguished himself in the Indian wars, that the village of Gorham, Maine, was named.

The Webber family claim to be descended from Anneke Webber, who was born in Holland in 1606, and is said to have been a granddaughter of William, Prince of Orange. She first married one Roeloff Jans, with whom she migrated to this country, where she received a grant of land, about 192 acres in what is now the heart of New York city. Upon the death of her husband Anneke married Rev. Everardus Bogardus, pastor of one of the Dutch churches in New York, then New Amsterdam. By both husbands she had children. When New York was surrendered to the British in 1667 the old Dutch titles were confirmed to the occupants, but later the widow Jans-Bogardus

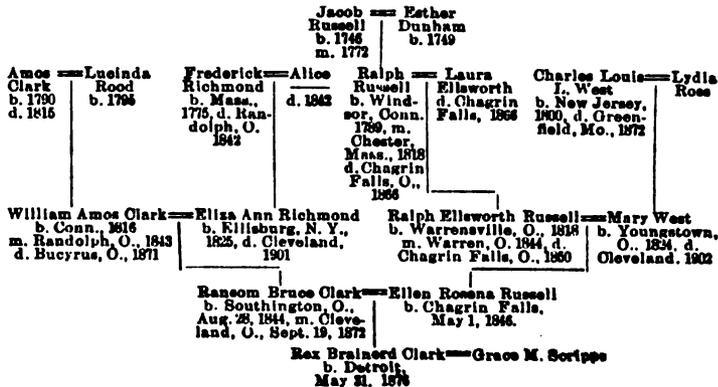
242. Grace Messinger Scripps, youngest daughter of James E. and Harriet J. (Messinger) Scripps, born in Detroit December 11, 1878; educated at Detroit Female Seminary; married, September 4, 1901, to Rex Brainerd Clark, son of R. B. and Ellen (Russell) Clark, who was born in Detroit May 31, 1876.<sup>40</sup> Issue:

403. Rex Scripps Clark, b. July 21, 1902.

243. William Edmund Scripps (James E., James M., William A., William, William, Robert, Robert, Thomas), born in Detroit May 6, 1882; educated at University

became discontented with British rule and removed to Albany, apparently deserting her farm on Manhattan Island. Then it appears to have been forfeited to the crown and later was granted by Queen Anne to Trinity church, the only English church then in the city. It is this property which has been the source, with the immense growth of the city, of Trinity's enormous wealth—supposed to be \$100,000,000 or more. About 1572 a movement was set on foot to discover the descendants of Anneke Jans-Bogardus and have them join in a suit for the recovery of the property from the church. In the course of the next seven or eight years numerous meetings were held, committees appointed, much money contributed and some eminent lawyers retained, but I believe the case never came to trial. Many people looked on the whole movement as a scheme of sharp attorneys to fleece unsuspecting persons bearing names of old Dutch settlers. Suffice it to say Trinity church is still in possession of its millions—probably the richest parish church in the world.

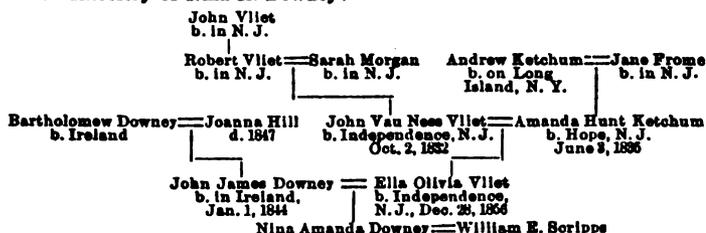
49. Ancestry of Rex Brainerd Clark:



School, Cleveland, and Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake; married, June 27, 1901, at Amherstburg, Ont., to Nina Amanda Downey,<sup>50</sup> daughter of John J. Downey,<sup>51</sup> superintendent of police for Detroit, who was born in Detroit June 15, 1884. Issue:

404. James Edmund Scripps, b. Jan. 16, 1903.

50. Ancestry of Nina A. Downey:



51. John James Downey was born in Ireland but was brought at an early age to this country. Losing his parents while still a mere child, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. Came to Michigan in 1848, and enlisted in 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, in the 8th Michigan Infantry. His first experience on the battlefield was at the capture of Millton Head, S. C. On January 1, 1862, his eighteenth birthday, he participated in the battle of Coosaw River. Subsequently he took part in the siege of Fort Pulaski, April 11, 1862; the battle of Wilmington Island, April 16; James Island, June 16, where of 534 men of the regiment who went into the battle 185 were killed or wounded; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9; the second battle of Bull Run, August 28, 29 and 30; Chantilly, September 1, where he was shot in the head and made prisoner by the Confederates. He was taken to Richmond but paroled. By December of the same year he had recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment at Fredericksburg, where he was promoted in the same month for heroic conduct on the field. In January, 1863, he was made postmaster to the 8th Army Corps, which position he held till the re-enlistment of his regiment in 1864. In July, 1863, he was at the siege of Vicksburg, and later at the battle of Jackson, Miss. In December, 1863, he shared in the battle of Strawberry Plains near Knoxville, Tenn. In January, 1864, when the 8th returned to Michigan for re-enlistment, Mr. Downey expected to return to the field with a commission, but was disappointed; he therefore resumed his place in the ranks. On the third day of the battle of the Wilderness, on May 6, 1864, he was shot in the left arm, and while half unconscious from loss of blood was slashed in the breast by a cavalryman who galloped by. This ended his military experience, and upon recovering from his wounds he was mustered out of the service, having served three full years. He then entered the