

Chapter One

Her Todd Ancestors

During the sixteenth century, Scotland underwent a [Protestant Reformation](#) that created a predominately [Calvinist](#) national kirk, which was strongly [Presbyterian](#) in outlook. A confession of faith, rejecting papal jurisdiction and the mass, was adopted by Parliament in 1560. The kirk would find it difficult to penetrate the [Highlands and Islands](#), but began a gradual process of conversion and consolidation that, compared with reformations elsewhere, was conducted with relatively little persecution. [James VI](#) favoured doctrinal Calvinism but supported the bishops. [Charles I](#) brought in reforms seen as a return to papal practice. The result was the [Bishop's Wars](#), in 1639–40 ending in virtual independence for Scotland and the establishment of a fully Presbyterian system by the dominant [Covenanters](#). After the [Restoration of the Monarchy](#) in 1660, Scotland regained its kirk, but also the bishops. Particularly in the south-west many of the people here began to attend illegal field [conventicles](#). Suppression of these assemblies in the 1680s known as "[the Killing Time](#)". After the "[Glorious Revolution](#)" in 1688 Presbyterianism was restored.

1630

Birth of John Todd

(1630 - 1719)

John Todd was born in Scotland in 1630, the son of James Todd and Isabella Parker Father of James Todd, Samuel Todd, William Todd, Elizabeth Todd and Esther Todd
Died 1719 in Ulster County Armaugh

1679

John Todd Flees Scotland for Ireland

John Todd fled the persecution of Claverhouse in Scotland to Ireland in 1679.

John (son of the Laird James) fled to Ireland and assumed the name of Todd. He was given the nickname "Tod" (fox) because of his escape from the ship. Any proof of this legend being reality?

Marriage of John Todd and Rosa Unknown

1697

Birth of Robert Samuel Todd, Sr.

(1697-1776)

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. was born in County Armagh, Northern Ireland on April 23, 1697, the son of John Todd and Rosa Todd.

17__

Marriage of Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. and Ann Jean Smith

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. married Ann Jean Smith. They had two sons, John and David Levi Todd. Ann died and was buried in Ireland.

1723

Birth of David Levi Todd

(1723-1775)

David Levi Todd, the second son of Robert and Ann Jean Smith Todd, was born in Ireland, on April 8, 1723, and was brought to Pennsylvania by his father when he was a child. His mother, Ann Jean Smith Todd, died in childbirth on April 8, 1723.

Death of Ann Jean Smith Todd

(1697-1723)

Ann Jean Smith Todd, wife of Robert, died in childbirth on April 8, 1723, and was buried in County Longford, Ireland.

1737

Marriage of Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. and Isabella Hamilton Bodley

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. married Isabella Hamilton Bodley (1711 - 1779). They had five sons and four daughters, William, Andrew, Robert, Samuel, Levi, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca and Sarah.

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. and Isabella Hamilton Bodley Todd Come to America

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. and Isabella Hamilton Bodley, came to America in 1737 with Robert's brother Andrew. He settled near the Trappe region of Pennsylvania where he farmed.

1749

Marriage of David Todd and Hannah Owen

On April 4, 1749, David Todd married in Pennsylvania to Hannah Owen, a Quaker of Welsh descent.

Before 1756

**David and Hannah Owen Todd Immigrate From Northern Ireland
and Settle at Pequea, Martic Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania**

David and Hannah Owen Todd migrated to America from Northern Ireland before the American Revolution. They settled at Pequa, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where they had four sons and two daughters, John, Robert, Levi, Owen, Elizabeth and Hannah. Levi was Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's and Mary Todd Lincoln's grandfather.

1756

**Birth of Levi Todd in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
(1756-1807)**

Levi Todd was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on October 4, 1756. He was the third and youngest son of David Todd and Hannah Owen Todd.²

1770-1775

Levi Todd Educated in Virginia

Levi Todd and his two older brothers, John and Robert, were educated in Louisa County, Virginia at a classical-style school conducted by their uncle, Reverend John Todd, and clergymen

² 1881 *History Of Sangamon County, Illinois*, Inter-State Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, p. 522. (Hereafter referred to as 1881 History.) *Barringer*, p. 33 (52). *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois*, 1876, John Carroll Power, p. 715. (Hereafter referred to as Power.) *Here I Have Lived*, Paul Angle, The Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois, 1935, pp. 33, 42. (Hereafter referred to as *Here I Have Lived*.) *Ten Ministers: A History of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois 1828-1953*, Roger E. Chapin, p. 3. (Hereafter referred to as Chapin.) *Portrait and Biographical Album of Sangamon County, Illinois*, Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1891, p. 419. (Hereafter referred to as 1891 History.) Zimri Enos, "Description of Springfield," *Illinois State Historical Society, Transactions*, 1909, p. 197. *Genealogy: Todd, Malcolm: EZG, T633T*.

James Maury.³ Later, Levi studied law in Virginia under General Andrew Lewis,⁴ but then became a surveyor rather than a lawyer.

As one travels through the generations of Todds and their life stories, one observes certain familial values or characteristics that repeat themselves. Education is one of those values.

1775

Death of David Todd
(1723-1775)

David Todd died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on April 3, 1775, at age 52, and was buried Eagleville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Death of Robert Samuel Todd, Sr.
(1697-4/3/1775)

Robert Samuel Todd, Sr. died on April 3, 1775, at age 78, in Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the churchyard of the Providence Presbyterian Church, in Eagleville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania,

In Memory of
ROBERT TODD
who departed this life
April the 3d 1775
Aged 78 Years



The tombstones of Robert Todd, Sr. and Robert Todd, Jr., his son
Churchyard of the Providence Presbyterian Church,
Eagleville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

³ His school had such students as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

⁴ Lewis, Andrew (1720-81) military and political leader in southwestern Virginia during the French and Indian (1754-63) and Revolutionary Wars. Lewis, born in County Donegal, Ireland, gained his greatest prominence as a frontier military leader of the local militia in expeditions against the French on the Upper Ohio River. In 1774 he commanded forces that won an important victory over the Shawnee Indians that resulted in their ceding all territory south of the Ohio to Virginia. During the Revolutionary War, Lewis commanded troops against Loyalist forces in Chesapeake Bay (1776), successfully forcing them from the colony. Disappointed at not being made major general, he resigned from the Continental army in 1777. www.answers.com/topic/andrew-lewis#ixzz2k6LWdkhG

Kentucky: An Island in the Wilderness

In 1889, Theodore Roosevelt published *The Winning of the West: From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi*. In that book, he described the Kentucky wilderness that the Todds would have known:

*The settlement of Kentucky was a much more adventurous and hazardous proceeding than had been the case with any previous westward extension of population from the old colonies; because Kentucky, instead of abutting on already settled districts, was an island in the wilderness, separated by two hundred miles of unpeopled and almost impassable forest.*⁵

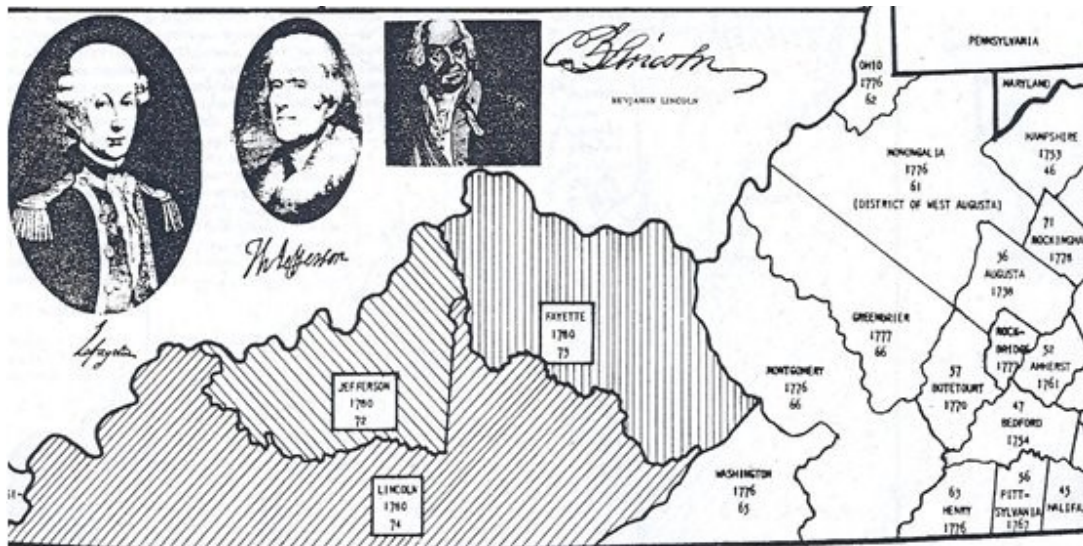
Levi, John and Robert Todd Move to Kentucky County, Virginia

In 1775, 19-year-old Levi Todd and his two older brothers, John and Robert, moved from Pennsylvania to what was then the western frontier — Kentucky County, Virginia. At that time, the European-American population of Kentucky was only 150. The Todd brothers settled at Fort Harrod (Harrodsburg) where Levi assisted in the defense of the Fort and later assisted in holding St. Asaphs (Stanford). This move is an example of a second Todd characteristic, that of migration from one area to another on the American frontier — the itch to move to new, unsettled places.

1776

Kentucky County

*In the beginning, Kentucky had simply been an off-shoot of Virginia. The frontier county of Fincastle, Virginia, was dissolved in 1776 and was renamed Kentucky County. It was later subdivided into Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln counties. Further division occurred on May 1, 1785, when Fayette County was divided into two parts, the northern section being called Bourbon and the southern section keeping the name of Fayette.*⁶



⁵ *The Winning of the West: From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi*, Theodore Roosevelt, May 19, 2015, Skyhorse Publishing, Inc.

⁶ www.waregenealogy.com/JamesWare2-Chapter3.htm

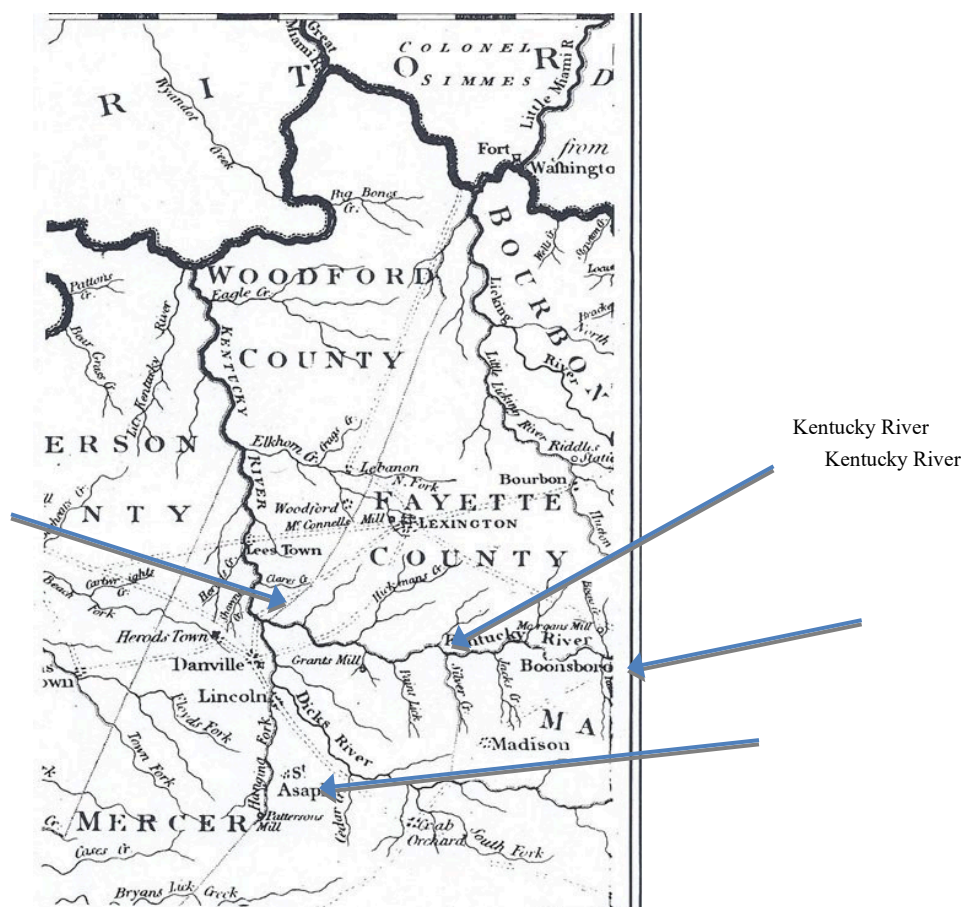
Map showing the counties subdivided out of Kentucky County

John Todd: Captain in Kentucky Militia to Fight Indian Wars

By the spring of 1776, the European-American population of Kentucky was about 200. Most were newcomers who lived in forts at Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, and Logan's Station, just as the Todd brothers did. The Kentuckians raised a militia to protect the newcomer settlers from Indian attacks. George Rogers Clark led the militia with Boone, Harrod, Logan and John Todd as captains. The area north of the Kentucky River had been abandoned due to Indian and British attacks.

In 1776, Robert Todd, Levi's brother, and a second son of David Todd, was wounded in the defense of McClellan's Fort, now Georgetown, Kentucky. He continued to be an active and brave soldier all through the troubles with the Indians, and was often entrusted with important commands. He acquired the title of General in connection with the Indian Wars. Military service is another Todd family value.

Kentucky River



1777

**Levi Todd: Settles at Lexington, Kentucky
Clerk of Kentucky County, Virginia**

In 1777, threatened by Indian attacks, Elizabeth's grandfather, Levi Todd, at age 21 moved to Lexington in what is now Fayette County, Kentucky. He was one of Lexington's first landowners, an original town trustee, and the first clerk of Kentucky County, then a part of Virginia. He remained Clerk the greater part of his life, living the remainder of his life in Lexington. This is the beginning of a long Todd Family connection with Lexington, the Todd Family cocoon. Levi's public service is an example of yet another Todd Family value, government service as a career and as a leader.

1778

Levi Todd: American Revolutionary War

During the American Revolutionary War, Levi Todd fought at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and against Indians in the Northwest Territory. He was a lieutenant under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition that left Corn Island, opposite Louisville, and captured Fort Gates and the village of Kaskaskia, in what is now Illinois, on July 4, 1778.

John Todd Establishes County of Illinois in Virginia

On December 12, 1778, Virginia Governor Patrick Henry issued a commission authorizing Levi's brother John Todd to establish Illinois County. He was called the "County Lieutenant Commandant." As such, he organized Illinois County and thus became in fact, though not in name, the first Governor of Illinois.

1779

Levi Todd Establishes Todd Station Near Lexington

In 1779, Levi Todd established Todd's Station near Lexington. Levi was a major, colonel, brigadier and major general of the Kentucky forces until his death, in 1807.

Marriage of Levi Todd and Jane Briggs

On February 25, 1779, Levi Todd married Jane Briggs in the fort of St. Asaphs, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. "St. Asaphs was then a fortified station defended by strong arms and brave hearts. Jane Briggs with her own brisk hands spun and wove her wedding dress from the fiber of the wild cottonweed. The men who witnessed the exchange of vows knew that at any moment they might be ordered to march; the women, that at break of day they might bid their loved ones a last farewell."⁷

Levi and Jane had a son, Dr. John Todd, who was the father of Elizabeth Todd Grimsley. Their other son, Robert Smith Todd, was the father of Elizabeth Porter Todd (Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards), Frances Todd (Mrs. Dr. William S. Wallace), Ann Maria Todd (Mrs. Clark M. Smith)

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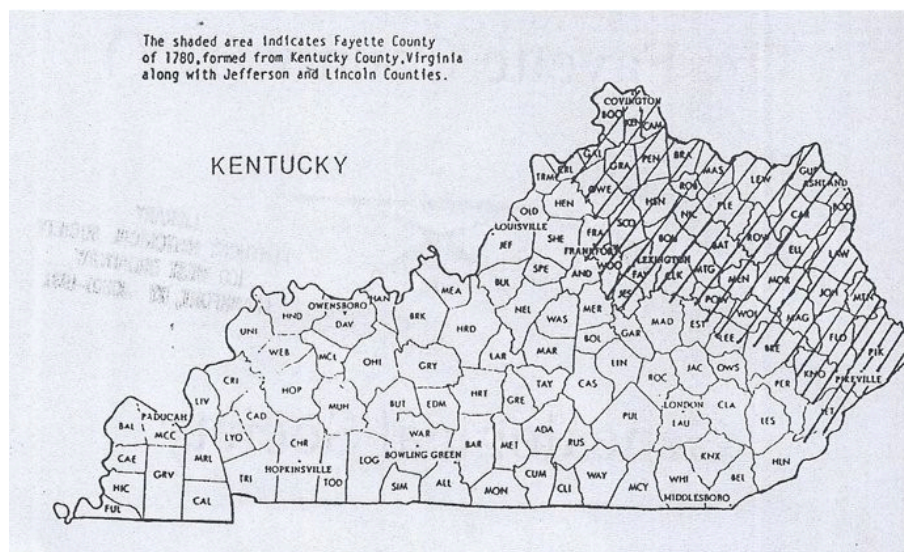
and Mary Todd (Mrs. Abraham Lincoln). Their daughter, Hannah, was the mother of John T. Stuart.⁸

1781

Birth of Hannah Todd

(1781-1834)

In February 1781, Hannah, General Levi Todd's oldest daughter, was born in the Fort at Harrodsburg (Logans Fort, Fayette County, Virginia). Contemporary description represents her to have been of unusual beauty of face and person in her youth, and, in mature years, as a woman of uncommon force of character. She became the wife of Rev. Robert Stuart, a native of Virginia. She is believed to have been the first white child born in Kentucky.



The shaded area indicates Fayette County of 1780, formed from Kentucky County, Virginia along with Jefferson and Lincoln Counties.

1782

Levi Todd: Battle of Blue Licks Last Battle of Revolutionary War

On August 18, 1782, ten months after Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown, the Battle of Blue Licks, took place near a salt spring along the Licking River in Central Kentucky, north of Boonesborough and Bryan's Station. It began with a combined army of Ohio Indian warriors, British Regulars and Queen's Rangers, almost 1,000—some say 240—strong, crossing the Ohio River into Kentucky and West Virginia. It was the "Last Battle of the Revolution."⁹

Death of Colonel John Todd

(____-1782)

Colonel John Todd commanded 182 Kentuckians and was killed in the Battle. Levi Todd was one of the few officers to survive the battle. He later buried the dead and wrote his brother

⁸ http://www.lrc.ky.gov/record/Moments08RS/05_web_leg_moments.htm

⁹ www.fold3.com/page/658_battle_of_blue_licks/

Robert that the corpses “were all stript naked, scalped & mangled ... it was hard to know one from another. Our Brother was not known.” Levi later succeeded Daniel Boone as commander of the Kentucky militia and was promoted to major general.

1783-1790

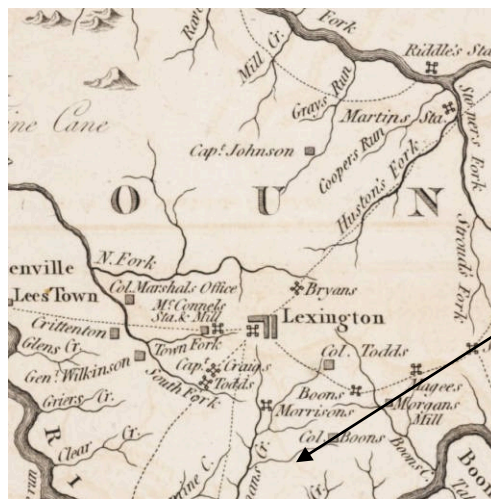
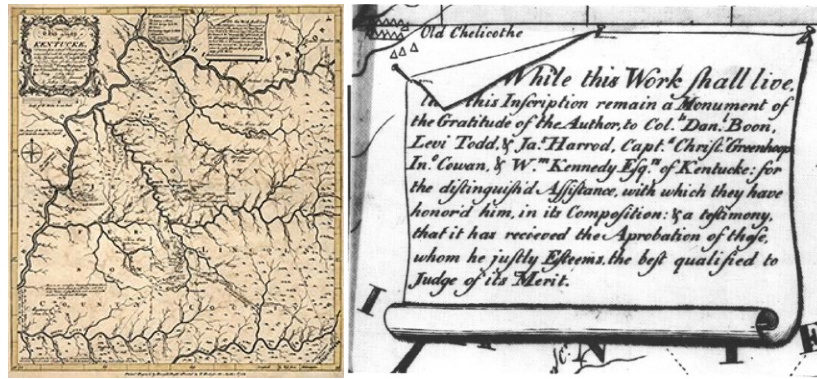
Indians Kill and Capture 1,500 Settlers

From 1783 to 1790, there had been “no less than 1,500 authenticated instances of men, women and children being killed or captured by the Indians in the sparsely settled Kentucky.”¹⁰

1784

Levi Todd: Listed on Early Map of Kentucky

In 1784, John Filson created a map of what was then Kentucky. The printed map credited several persons, including Levi Todd and Daniel Boone, for helping compose the map.¹¹



1785-1787

Bounty Land

¹⁰

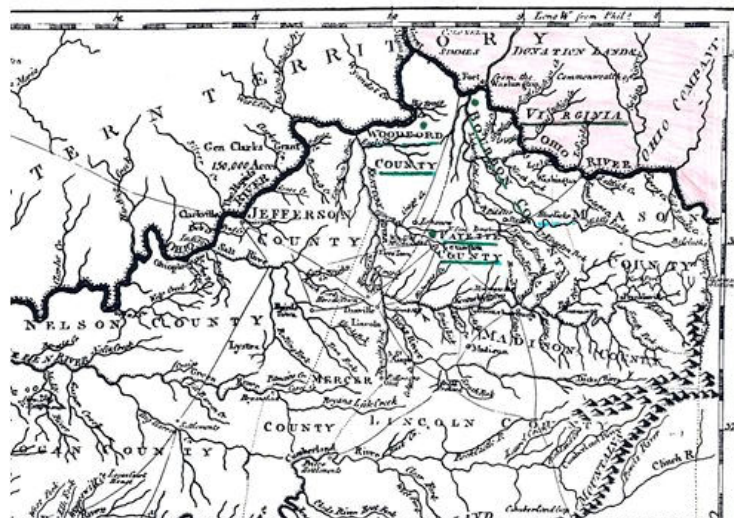
¹¹ Filson's collaborators, the Founding Fathers of Kentucky. Courtesy of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.

By the time of the Revolutionary War, the practice of awarding bounty land as an inducement for enlisting in the military forces had been a long-standing practice in the British Empire in North America. A land bounty is a grant of land from a government given as a reward to repay citizens for the risks and hardships they endured in the service of their country." Land was always a highly desirable commodity and, in those years, there was a generous supply of it. "In their colonial tradition, the colonies patterned their struggle for independence on the same principle" as had Great Britain. The exchange of free land for military service worked out well for both the Patriots and the new government.¹²

Todd Family in Kentucky

Many members of the Todd family served in the Revolutionary War and acquired bounty land in the wilderness of Kentucky as a reward for service. It was a wonderful opportunity for families to become part of a newly organized society. If relatives moved together at the same time and made their holdings on adjoining properties, they could virtually create small 'dynasties' where neighbors were family and family were neighbors.

Granted, this new 'aristocracy' was still, in large part, dependent upon indentured servants and slave labor for its success, but the very lifestyle of living in the wilderness often lent itself to a breed of people more willing to accept change and diversity. Some of the very staunch slave holders who had traveled from Virginia to Kentucky with their slaves in tow eventually decided to embrace the notion of freedom for all men. The great religious revival that swept through the area during the 1800's also helped open the minds of some of these new Kentuckians. *"Ultimate results were the changing of many of the rough customs of the time and the turning of men's thoughts to the evils of slavery. One leader said 'this revival cut the bonds of many poor slaves'."*¹³



Map showing border between Virginia & Kentucky

¹²

¹³ (Ref. 2291)

Levi Todd: Delegate to Kentucky Statehood Conventions

Levi Todd was a delegate to the Kentucky statehood conventions of 1785 and 1787.

Levi Todd: Trustee of Transylvania University

Levi Todd was a trustee of Transylvania University, the first college west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was chartered in 1780 and started classes in 1788. Originally housed in a log cabin in Boyle County, Kentucky, the school moved to Lexington in 1789. Transylvania University was first sponsored by the Christ Episcopal Church's rector, the Reverend Moore, and later became affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.¹⁴

1785

Death of David Levi Todd



Grave of David Levi Todd

1787

Birth of John Todd (1787-1865)

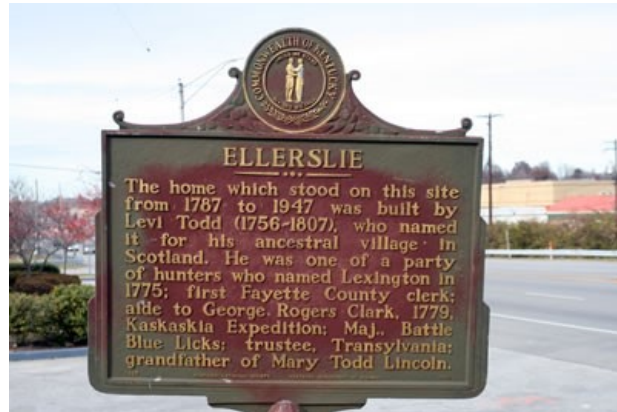
John Todd, Elizabeth's father, was born on April 27, 1787, near Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.¹⁵ He was the son of Levi Todd and Jane Briggs Todd. He was probably named after his father's brother John, who was killed in 1782 at the Battle of Blue Licks.

¹⁴

¹⁵ *Biography of Doctor John Todd*, Ralph Naveaux. http://www.riverraisinbattlefield.org/biographies/todd_bio.htm

Levi Todd Builds Home “Ellerslie”

In 1787, Levi Todd built a two-story federalist style brick house and named it Ellerslie, the name of his family’s ancestral home in Scotland. Another characteristic of the Todds was living well in large residences, thus publicly exhibiting their economic success and social status for all to see.



Ellerslie, 1787-1947

1790

Pioneers Seek Inexpensive Land in Kentucky

The farmer’s prosperity in the half century following the Revolution could be measured in several ways, one of them being that land prices rose. It was observed in 1790 that lands were greatly increased in value. ... between 1800 and 1810 people sought inexpensive land in Tennessee, Kentucky and the old northwest.¹⁶

Kentucky offered great opportunity for those with a pioneering spirit and the strength and determination to tame the wilderness. George Washington, who eventually owned 45,000 choice acres of western land scattered through the Shenandoah Valley and the modern states of Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, predicted, “Americans would move across the mountains faster than any one would imagine.” He was right.

1791

Birth of Robert S. Todd (1791-1849)

Robert S. Todd, the seventh child of Levi and Jane Biggs Todd, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on February 25, 1791. When about 30 years old, he was elected clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, a position he held for twenty years. In 1845, he was elected to the State Senate, and was a candidate for re-election when he died on July 15, 1849. He was twice married. His first marriage was to his near relative, Eliza Ann Parker, a granddaughter of General Andrew Porter. They had six children, Elizabeth, Levi, George, Frances, Mary and Ann. Mary married Abraham Lincoln. Elizabeth married Ninian W. Edwards. Francis married Dr. William Wallace. Ann married Clark Moulton Smith.

¹⁶

1800

In the 1790's, "the [Kentucky] population skyrocketed" and according to the census of 1800, the population was around 220,955.¹⁷

Death of Jane Briggs Todd

(1761-1800)

Elizabeth's grandmother, Jane Briggs Todd, Levi's wife of 21 years, died in 1800. She was buried in Lexington Cemetery, Lexington, Kentucky. Her son, John Todd, was 13 years old.



Grave of Jane Briggs Todd

1802**John Todd Educated at Transylvania University and Medical University of Philadelphia**

Elizabeth's father, John Todd, was among the earliest graduates of Transylvania University at Lexington. Levi Todd was a trustee. After graduating, he entered the Medical University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated there. John Todd's education and medical training evidences yet another Todd value, that of education beyond the undergraduate level. Many Todds of Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's line were educated for the professions.

Marriage of Hannah Todd and Rev. Robert Stuart

In 1802, Hannah Todd, the daughter of _____ and _____ married Reverend Robert Stuart.¹⁸

1807**Death of Levi Todd**

(1756-1807)

¹⁷ (Ref. 901)

¹⁸ Their children were:

1. Mary Jane Stuart (March 16, 1804 - June 3, 1889) Married Daniel Branch Price on May 10, 1836.
2. Eliza Ann Stuart - (1805 August 11, 1884) Married Rev. Samuel Steel.
3. John Todd Stuart - (November 10, 1807 November 28, 1885) Married Mary Virginia Nash on October 25, 1837. Moved to Springfield, Illinois and was the senior law partner and friend to Abraham Lincoln.
4. Robert Todd Stuart (April 10, 1810 September 23, 1880) Moved to Missouri and married Jane Gaines Miller on November 27, 1838.
5. Rev. David Todd Stuart (June 23, 1812 September 26, 1868) Lived in Kentucky and married Olivia Winchester Hall on October 28, 1836.
6. Samuel Davies Stuart (February 15, 1815 June 19, 1895) Married Cornelia St. Clair Waddell on November 15, 1838.
7. Margaret Todd Stuart (September 20, 1817 March 23, 1916) Lived in Versailles, Kentucky and married Joshua Woodrow on November 27, 1845."

Elizabeth's grandfather, Levi Todd, died on September 6, 1807, in Lexington, Kentucky, at age 50. He was buried in Lexington Cemetery. Levi's son, John Todd, was 20 years old.



At the time of his death, Levi owned 7,000 acres in two Kentucky counties, Fayette and Franklin and was worth over \$6,000. Among his possessions were silver, fine china and leather-bound books. His personal library contained rare works by Mary Wollstonecraft, Edmund Burke and William Blackstone. He also owned twenty-one slaves, nine horses and other livestock, and a carriage.¹⁹ Another value or characteristic of the Todds was economic success.

1808

Kentucky Abolition Society Formed

*The abolition movement had existed in the state since at least the 1790s, and Baptist ministers David Barrow and Carter Tarrant formed the Kentucky Abolition Society in 1808. By 1822 it began publishing one of America's first anti-slavery periodicals. The small-farm nature of Kentucky meant that slave labor was not as critical to profits as it was for the labor-intensive crops of the Deep South.*²¹

1809-1818

Ninian Edwards: Governor of Illinois Territory

Ninian Edwards (March 17, 1775 – July 20, 1833) was born in Maryland. He began his political career in Kentucky, where he served as a legislator and judge. In 1808 at age 33, he became Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Kentucky's highest court at that time.

In 1809, President James Madison appointed 34-year-old Ninian Edwards to govern the newly created Illinois Territory. He held that post for three terms (1809 to 1818), overseeing the territory's transition to statehood in 1818. Ninian served as one of the first two United States Senators from Illinois (1818 to 1824), and as the third Governor of Illinois (1826 to 1830). In a time and place where personal coalitions were more influential than parties, Edwards led one of the two main factions in frontier Illinois politics.²²

Ninian was the father of Ninian Wirt Edwards, who married Elizabeth Todd, Elizabeth Grimsley's cousin and Mary Lincoln's sister and who lived in Springfield, Illinois.

1812

War of 1812

In 1812, Dr. John Todd, age 25, was appointed Surgeon General of the 5th Kentucky Volunteer Regiment. **Fold 3**

1813

Dr. John Todd British Prisoner of War

¹⁹

²¹ Ref. wikipedia

²²

During the War of 1812 at the Battle of River Raisin, Dr. Todd stayed behind to take care of the wounded and was captured. On January 23, 1813, at the British hospital on Stony Creek, Dr. John Todd urged the British to return to French Town to rescue the wounded who were being killed by the Indians, but to no avail. "A list of officers taken at French-Town, January 22d, 1813...John Todd, Surgeon."

REDO

Old Frenchtown (present day Monroe) was located at the mouth of the River Raisin at the western tip of Lake Erie. In August of 1812, General William Hull surrendered Fort Detroit to British Colonel Proctor, along with the entire Michigan Territory. By the end of the year, British troops and some of their Native American allies occupied the Frenchtown settlement.

After the surrender, President Madison appointed General William Henry Harrison commander of the Army of the Northwest Territory. Harrison's plan was to retake Fort Detroit during the winter. He split his army, led his troops to Upper Sandusky and sent General Winchester with 2,000 untrained regulars and volunteers from the Kentucky militia to the rapids of the Maumee River, near present day Perrysburg, Ohio.

The residents of Frenchtown requested relief from the British occupation; Winchester sent Colonel Lewis with a detachment to Frenchtown, following a course down the Maumee then north along the frozen shore of Lake Erie. On January 18, 1813, Lewis' men engaged a small detachment of British and Native Americans, driving them from Frenchtown. On January 20th, General Winchester arrived with 250 reinforcements. When Harrison heard of the skirmish, he ordered additional troops to Frenchtown, concerned Winchester might face a strong attack from Proctor.

General Winchester's troops had not seen any heavy fighting prior to Frenchtown; he expected it would take days for the British to launch an attack. But British reinforcements, both regulars of the 41st of Foot and Native Americans, arrived from Fort Malden. Proctor marched his army over the ice of the Detroit River, bringing six cannons, and stopped five miles north of Frenchtown late in the day on January 21st.

The next morning, before daybreak, Proctor counterattacked, catching the Americans by surprise. The Americans were outmaneuvered and pulled back, sustaining heavy casualties. General Winchester was captured in a retreat. Proctor convinced Winchester that Frenchtown would be burned and all the wounded killed by his Native American allies, so General Winchester surrendered. The surrender ceremony was short because Proctor believed Harrison would soon arrive with reinforcements and mount a counterattack.

On the afternoon of January 22nd, Proctor's British regulars, Canadian militia and those American prisoners able to walk (about 500) set out for Fort Malden. The wounded (about 60) were left behind because the sleighs were full; Proctor said he would return the next day with more sleds and take the wounded to Fort Malden.

River Raisin Indian Massacre at Frenchtown Witnessed by Dr. John Todd

[On the morning of] January 23, 1813, about 200 Native Americans entered Frenchtown, seeking revenge for their casualties. After a confrontation with Dr. John Todd, one of two

surgeons left to care for the wounded, the massacre began. The wounded who could get to their feet were taken captive, those who could not were tomahawked. The Battle of Frenchtown, the largest and bloodiest military battle fought on Michigan soil, was now The River Raisin Massacre, kindling the battle cry “Remember the Raisin” for the rest of the War of 1812.

The American force sustained 379 dead, 561 wounded or captured; the British losses amounted to 24 dead, 158 wounded; and the Native American casualties were never recorded.²³

Fearing that General William Henry Harrison would be sending reinforcements to the River Raisin (Frenchtown) the British rushed through the surrender ceremonies. Proctor departed for Fort Malden late in the afternoon on January 22, 1813, with the British regulars, Canadian militia and the Americans that could walk because there were not enough sleighs for the American wounded. American casualties totaled over 300 killed outright, about 60 seriously wounded and more than 500 taken prisoner Proctor reported 24 British killed and 158 wounded. There no reports of the Indian casualties.

Did Proctor foresee the possibility of a counter attack? About 900 American reinforcements had already started the long exhausting march though rain, snow and mud. When they learned of Winchester’s defeat, Harrison’s officers recommended they return to Maumee. Harrison did send 170 of his “most active men” to help any of Winchester’s men that may have escaped.

Captain William Elliott and three interpreters, along with several volunteers and two US surgeons, John Todd and Gustave M Bower, stayed behind to care for and guard the wounded. When the Americans expressed concern that the two US doctors were not adequate medical support, they were told “The Indians are excellent doctors”. As the wounded watched their comrades march away, Proctor proclaimed that he would return the following day with more sleighs to transport the wounded to Fort Malden.

As light broke, the Americans prepared for the arrival of the British with sleds in tow, also looking south in hopes of seeing a relief column of troops arriving from the Maumee Rapids. But instead Dr. Todd witnessed the three interpreters leaving the Frenchtown Settlement. Captain Elliott also disappeared during the night.

It was 10:00 a.m. on January 23rd when Todd was approached by approximately 200 Indians who had entered the town. One of whom confronted Todd and asked why the wounded had not been moved to Fort Malden. The doctor explained that the sleds would return today the Indian referred to the British as “damned rascals”, and continued that the wounded would be killed.

Doctor Todd later recalled the Indians were seeking revenge for the lives lost from the previous day’s fighting, rather than drunk, as some have claimed. The Indians then invaded buildings that housed the wounded and began stripping them of their belonging. Some of the wounded that could walk were taken captive. Those more seriously wounded were murdered. Once the Indians began to set the building on fire one could hear the cries from the wounded that could not escape the burning building, those that managed to crawl to safety were tomahawked at the door.

²³ <http://traditionalblackpowderhunting.com/2013/01/remember-the-raisin/>

The brutal massacre continued on. It was mid afternoon before the Indians and captured Kentuckians left the Frenchtown Settlement for Fort Malden. Those that were unable to keep up (according to one survivor) were inhumanly butchered. Elias Darnell remembers, “The road was for miles strewn with the mangled bodies”. Estimates of the number of wounded who were actually murdered by the Indians on January 23rd range from half a dozen to 30 or 40.

This incident soon became known as “The River Raisin Massacre” and the rallying cry was “Remember the Raisin”.

The defeat at Frenchtown forced Harrison to cancel his projected winter campaign to recapture Detroit. Harrison instead took a defensive stand in Ohio and built Fort Meigs at the Maumee Rapids, known today as Perrysburg.

Troops the morning of January 23rd 1813.

American

Commanders

James Winchester

1000 Regulars

379 dead

561 wounded or captured²⁴

Marriage of Dr. John Todd and Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith

Dr. John Todd was 26 years old when he married 20-year-old Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith, on July 1, 1813, in Lexington, Kentucky. Elizabeth was born on April 18, 1793, in Philadelphia, the daughter of Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D. (1756-1799). Rev. Smith was valedictorian of the Class of 1773 at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Elizabeth’s mother, Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith (1762-1843), was a daughter of General Nash, a leader in the American Revolution from Virginia.



Rev. John Blair Smith

John and Elizabeth had seven children: John Blair Smith Todd (1814-1872); Francis Walton “Walter” (1816-1898); William L. (1818-1887); Elizabeth Jane (1825-1895); Lockwood M. (1826-1876); Frances Stuart (1832-died in childbirth 1851) and Laura (1828-1832-age 4).²⁵

The widow of Rev. John Blair Smith, Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith, lived with her daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law, Dr. John Todd, from 1813 until her death in Springfield in 1843, a total of 30 years. She is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois

1814

After the War of 1812, Dr. John Todd practiced medicine in Lexington, Kentucky.

²⁴

²⁵ 1881 *History*, p. 522.

Birth of John Blair Smith Todd
(1814-1872)

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's brother, John Blair Smith Todd, was born on April 4, 1814, at Lexington, Kentucky, the son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith Todd. He was named for his mother Elizabeth's father the Rev. John Blair Smith.

1815

Dr. John and Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith Todd, their Son and Slave
Move From Lexington to Bardstown, Kentucky

In about 1815, Dr. John Todd and his wife Elizabeth and their one-year-old son John Blair Smith Todd, and probably Phoebe, an African American slave, made a major split from the Lexington-Todd cocoon. They moved to Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, about 40 miles south of Lexington. At the same time, Thomas Lincoln and his family lived just about 18 miles southwest down the road at Knob Creek Farm.



Bardstown, Kentucky and Map of Illinois and Kentucky

Google Bardstown Todds and Nelson County Todds

1816

Birth of Francis Walton "Walter" Todd
(1816-1898)

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's brother, Francis Walton "Walter" Todd, was born on April 17, 1816, at Bardstown, Kentucky, the son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith Todd.²⁶

1817

Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd, and their Sons, Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith and Slave(s)
Move From Bardstown, Kentucky to Edwardsville, Illinois

In 1817, Dr. John Todd, his wife Elizabeth, his wife's mother, their two sons, John and Francis, and probably an African American slave, Phoebe, moved from Bardstown, Kentucky to Edwardsville, Illinois.

Edwardsville was originally incorporated in 1818, making it the third oldest city in Illinois. The first European-American settler was Thomas Kirkpatrick, who came in

²⁶ He was educated at Illinois College in Jacksonville, Illinois, and graduated in medicine at Cincinnati Medical College in 1838. In 1846, he was appointed surgeon in the United States army while in the City of Mexico. He practiced medicine in New Orleans until 1849, and he then went to California, and was married there in March, 1851, to Mrs. L. M. Jackson, nee Bullitt, of Nachitoches, Louisiana. They had no children. Dr. Todd was a member of the California State Board of Health, President of the Stockton Board of Health, and Secretary of San Joaquin County Medical Society. He resided at Stockton, California. He retired from practice at age seventy-two. Todd died in 1898 at Capitola California. Todd's Valley was named after Dr. Todd. The Todd Valley Mine along with the Peckham Hill Mine produced over 5 million dollars.

1805, laid out a community, and served as the Justice of the Peace. He named the community after his friend Ninian Edwards, then territorial governor of Illinois.

Dr. John Bowers was the first doctor in Edwardsville. He came in 1810 and built a log cabin. Dr. Bowers was Edwardsville's doctor for seven years.

In 1817 Bowers sold his log cabin to Dr. [John] Todd. Dr. Todd added a frame addition to the log cabin and there some of his children were born. He was Edwardsville's doctor for ten years. [1817-1827] It was here that Elizabeth was born in 1825.²⁷

My family suffered much from sickness while we resided at Milton The dam across Wood river just below the bridge was supposed to create malaria Dr. John Todd of Edwardsville was our physician but as he was ten miles off and had an extended practice we sometimes called in Dr. Clayton Tifiin who resided at St Mary's some three miles distant.²⁸

Thomas Carlin

1818

Birth of William Levi Todd (1818-1898)

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's brother, William Levi Todd, was born on April 14, 1818, at Edwardsville, Illinois, the son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd.²⁹ In 1846, William Levi Todd created the original Bear Flag for the California Republic. The same design is used for the State of California flag today.

Census of Illinois

Dr. John Todd was listed in the 1818 Illinois Census for Madison County, Illinois. The list for his household shows seven white inhabitants and one "servant or slaves," probably Phoebe.³⁰ The household consisted of John Todd, Elizabeth Smith Todd, John Blair Smith Todd, Francis Walton Todd, William L. Todd, Elizabeth Fisher Blair Smith, Dr. Todd's mother-in-law, and Phoebe.

Birth of Mary Ann Todd (December 13, 1818 – July 16, 1882)

Mary Ann Todd, the future wife of Abraham Lincoln, was born on December 13, 1818, at Lexington, Kentucky, the daughter of Robert Smith Todd and Elizabeth Parker Todd and the granddaughter of Levi and Jane Briggs Todd.³¹ Mary was 6 years older than Elizabeth Todd, "Cousin Lizzie," who was born in 1825.

Birth of Harrison J. Grimsley (1818 – January 1865)

Elizabeth Todd's future husband, Harrison "Harry" J. Grimsley, was born in 1818 at Adair, Bath (Campbell or Mason) County, Kentucky. Fold 3.

²⁷

²⁸ *Centennial History of Madison County, Illinois, and Its People, 1812 to 1912*, edited by William T. Norton, p. 137.

²⁹ *Power*, pp. 716-717. He was brought up in Springfield, where he learned the business of a druggist. He went to California in 1845, before the Mexican war or the discovery of gold and was there when the survivors of the Reed and Donner party arrived. He was married on April 14, 1868, in California, to Mrs. Clarissa J. Pike, whose maiden name was Chase. She was born in 1823 in Dutchess County, New York. Mrs. Todd died childless in March, 1874, in Sacramento. William Todd resided at Los Angeles, California.

³⁰ *1818 Illinois Census*, Illinois Historical Collections, p. 130. Household # 495.

³¹ Directions to the location of the house where she was born follow: Take a right on Short Street, past Saints Peter & Paul School and St. Paul's Catholic Church, and you will see a marker noting the birthplace of Mary Todd Lincoln. Her grandmother, Eliza Parker, lived next door. Neither house remains.

1819**Dr. John Todd Gives Notice of Medical District Meeting**

The July 17, 1819 edition of the *Edwardsville Spectator* contained a notice of a meeting of physicians of the “first Medical District” to be held in Bellville, Illinois on Monday, August ___, 1819. The notice was signed “John Todd, President.”

**Edwardsville Presbyterian Church Organized
in Residence of Dr. John Todd by Elizabeth Smith**

In 1819, the Edwardsville Presbyterian Church was organized in Elizabeth Smith’s home in the residence of Dr. John Todd. She was the widow of Dr. John Blair Smith a very eminent man in his day, and once the President of Hampden and Sidney College, Virginia. She was Elizabeth Jane Todd’s grandmother.³²

1820**United States Census**

The 1820 United States Census for Edwardsville, Illinois, was taken on August 7, 1820. It lists the John Todd household as having 3 white males under 10 (William, Francis and John), 1 white male age 26-44 (John Blair Smith), 1 female 16-25 (____), 1 white female 26 to 44 (Elizabeth Smith), 1 female slave 14 to 25 (Phoebe’s daughter), 1 female slave 45 and over (Phoebe). Total: 6 free whites and 2 slaves.

1823-24**Dr. John Todd Campaigns Against Introducing Slavery in Illinois**

In 1823 and 1824, Dr. John Todd campaigned vigorously against introducing slavery into Illinois, yet the 1820 census showed his household was served by two African-American female “slaves.”

³² *History of Menard & Mason Counties, Illinois, 1879*, Chicago, O. L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 186 Dearborn Street
Chicago, Presbyterian Church, p. 233.