

HISTORY OF ROBERT JACKAWAY WINDERS

and Parents Samuel Winders and Catherine Jackaway

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Robert Jackaway Winders ("RJ") (b. c. 1822, Fayette County, PA; d. 24 Apr 1890, Bexar County, TX) may be one of the most colorful and enterprising of the 19th century descendants of the Thomas Winder-Sarah Bull line. Exactly where RJ's father, Samuel Winder(s), fits into the line has yet to be determined, however, a descendant of RJ's brother, Lafayette (b. c. 1825, Fayette County, PA; d. 22 Dec 1889, Jackson County, MO) was only 1 genetic marker different from a proved descendant of Thomas and Sarah Winder on a Y-DNA 67 marker test - a 95.04% probability that these two descendants share a common ancestor within 8 generations.

RJ's life journey took him from Pennsylvania to Texas, where he enlisted in the 1st Texas Volunteers and became a Texas Ranger, then to the northern California Gold Rush, where he owned two ranches and ran pack trains to the Trinity Mines, then back to Texas where he managed numerous saloons, owned a hotel, and became an associate of the Earp brothers through James Earp (who was a bartender for RJ at RJ's Cattle Exchange saloon), then on to Tombstone, Arizona, where he owned real property and mining interests with the Earps, where he was a bondsman for Wyatt and Doc Holliday after the O.K. Corral shootout, and where he apparently lived the remaining years of his life. While on a business trip to San Antonio, TX in 1890, RJ became ill and died from his illness. Efforts are being made by Jean Smith of Safford, Arizona, a member of the Wild West History Association, to place a headstone on the currently unmarked grave of RJ in San Jose Burial Park in San Antonio. The pieces of the story of his life are well documented, although his full Winders ancestry remains a mystery.

1. Parents: Samuel Winders (b. before 1775; d. 1825-1826) and Catherine Jackaway (b. 1800; d. 27 Oct 1859)

Part 1: Samuel Winders and Catherine Jackaway are identified as the parents of Robert Jackaway, Lafayette and Sally Ann Winders in *The Descendants of Francis Muncy I with Genealogy of Allied Families*, Revised by Edith Shaw, Rockford Illinois 1856, page 93. The section of the book concerning the Jackaway family came from a diary, written c. 1884 by Catherine Wheatley Anderson, who was the niece of Catherine Jackaway, daughter of Catherine's sister, Mary Jackaway Wheatley.

According to the diary, Catherine Jackaway was the daughter of Robert Jackaway (d. 26 Jun 1814)ⁱⁱⁱ and Mary Tilton (d. 01 Mar 1835) of Uniontown, Fayette Co., PA. Catherine Wheatley Anderson states that Catherine Jackaway was first married to Samuel Winders, their children were Robert Jackaway, Sally Ann and

Lafayette, and following the death of Samuel Winders in Short Creek, Virginia (now West Virginia), Catherine Jackaway Winders married Hiram McCoy. Per the diary, Samuel Winders had died at the home of Isaac and Mary Wheatley. The diary also states that the Wheatleys moved from Short Creek to Belmont County, Ohio in 1826, thus it appears Samuel must have died sometime in 1825-1826, before the Wheatleys moved to Ohio. Surrounding research supports the diary history; for example, Samuel Winders (born before 1775, thus significantly older than Catherine) can be found living with a female of Catherine's age in Menallen Township, Fayette County, PA, in the 1820 census, a household away from Catherine's widowed mother, Mary Jackaway. Although the diary states that Samuel died at the Wheatley home near Short Creek (not far from Wheeling), we believe Samuel and Catherine had been visiting Isaac and Mary Wheatley at the time; they appear to have actually lived in Uniontown, which was included in Menallen Township in the 1820 census. Samuel is believed to be the Samuel Winders found in the Fayette County property tax rolls from 1821 through 1824. Also, in the *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* (located at Fay-West.com), page 293, "Samuel Winder, inn-keeper, come in, \$210" is listed among the taxables of Union Borough Township for the year 1824. In the same publication, "Robert Jackway, Jan. 15, 1791" is listed on a List of Deacons for Uniontown Borough. Based on an entry in the McCormick coffin ledgerⁱⁱⁱ, Hiram McCoy's first wife had died in February of 1829, thus Hiram and Catherine Jackaway Winders were married sometime shortly thereafter, based on the 1830 birth of their son, John.

12	february the 23 1829 I made one Coufin fur the berril of hirim McCoy's wife, by order of James blair PAID	6.00
13	August the 4 1829 Recd of Hiram McCoy	6.00

Hiram and Catherine Jackaway Winders McCoy moved from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to Wapello County, Iowa, sometime after the 1850 census; they appear in Wapello County in the 1854 Iowa census and in the 1856 Iowa census (listed as "McCay"). Catherine died on 27 Oct 1859 and is buried in Ottumwa Cemetery in Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa, according to "Gravestone Records of Wapello County, Iowa", page 244.

Hiram McCoy died two years later, on 10 Sep 1861 and is also buried in the Ottumwa Cemetery. Lafayette Winders had been a witness to his stepfather Hiram McCoy's 1860 will written in Wapello County, Iowa^{iv}, where Lafayette ultimately enlisted for the Civil War. Among Hiram's estate papers is a note payable to Robert Winders, also referred to in the same papers as "R.J. Winders", which was paid out to Lafayette Winders as RJ's agent.

Part 2: The 1820 census record for Samuel Winders (age 45+ range) and Catherine (age 16-25 range) suggests Samuel may have been as much as 25 years older or more than Catherine Jackaway at the time of their marriage; Catherine was referenced in her father Robert Jackaway's 1814 will as Catherine "Jacway", so it is likely Catherine married Samuel sometime after her father's 1814 death. The subject 1820 census record reflects a male child in the household under 10 years of age, apparently too young to be RJ (born 1822 per the 1880 census, Tombstone Village, Pima County, AZ), thus this child most likely belonged to Samuel from a prior

marriage.

The late-in-life appearance of Samuel Winders in Fayette County, PA, in 1820 may reflect a return to his original birthplace or a place he lived in his early years. An Ensign Samuel "Windors" (in some transcriptions "Winders") can be found in the Third Company of the 1st Regiment of the Fayette County Brigade, which returned from the Frontier to Fayette County, PA, June 6, 1793; Ensign Samuel had served under Captain Barak Brashear and 2nd Major Basil Brashear.^v These Brashears were well-known men of Fayette County, PA, living in the Brownsville area and having relatives who lived in the Redstone area, the home of James Winder and Elizabeth Grable Winder. To date, Samuel Winders has not been found in a search of Fayette County, PA tax records or other documents from the 1793-1819 period, suggesting that this Samuel Winders may have left Fayette Co., PA, and gone into Bullitt County, KY, which was pioneered by Fayette County branches of the Brashears in the 1780s^{vi}. A Samuel Winder(s) begins appearing in the Bullitt Co, KY records in 1800 (1800 and 1803 tax lists) and can be found in Hardin County, KY (1810 Federal Census):

Samuel Winders Household, 1810 Hardin Co., KY
2 males under 10
3 males 10 to 15
1 male 26 to 44
3 females under 10
1 female 26 to 44

Brashear researcher/author Charles Brashear makes reference to a Samuel Winders deed^{vii}:

"In 1806, Marsham and Cordelia purchased 200 acres on Barren Creek in LaRue County, KY, from George Johnstone. The land was near that of Anthony Phelps and his wife, Nancy Brashear. In 1807, they sold this land to Cornelius Lucas and Sarah Phelps. Sarah (Phelps) Lucas was a sister of Anthony Phelps and Lucy (Phelps) Brashear (wife of Marsham Brashear, the elder). In 1806, also, Marsham Brashear witnessed a deed from George Johnstone to Samuel Winders."

Charles Brashear further speculates that a Samuel Winders was married to Rebecca Brashear and that Rebecca was a daughter of a Menallen Township, Fayette County, PA, Brashear^{viii}. This is a reasonable assumption because of the Will of Marsham Brashear (married to his cousin Cordelia Brashear and believed to have had no children), which makes a bequest to a Rebecca Brashear Winders:

The Will of Marsham Brashear, 4 Jun 1824, Bullitt Co, KY, Will Book B, pp.45-46: "In the name of God, Amen: be it remembered that I, Marsham Brashear of Bullitt County State of Kentucky, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory blessed be almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say-- first I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Cordelia Brashear, all the negroes, that is to say, Elizabeth, Hiram, Louisa, Caroline and Harrison during her natural life, provided she remains a widow; Otherwise only half or an equal division; the other half I give and bequeath to Benjamin Brashear and all if he should be the longest living. I give and bequeath to Rebecca Brashear Winders, Caroline and Harrison and their increase after the death of my brother Benjamin if he should be the longest living; if said Rebecca Brashear Winders should die before she inherited or possessed the aforesaid negroes bequeathed to her, I give and bequeath them to Otho Brashear. I further give and bequeath to said Otho Brashear the rest that is to say, Elizabeth, Hiram, Louisa, and their increase after the death of my beloved wife, and brother Benjamin. I further give and bequeath my beloved wife the residue (that is to say) the balance of the sales of my land and stock, etc, after paying my Just debts. I appoint my beloved wife Executrix and my brother

Benjamin Brashear, Executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made. In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal the 4 day of June in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty four. /s/ Marsham Brashear

However, if the Rebecca Brashear, mother of Margaret, in the 1800 marriage bond, witnessed by Samuel Winders, is the same Rebecca Brashear to whom Charles is referring, Rebecca most likely would have acquired the Brashear name by marriage to Margaret's father. Although no records can be found to date to substantiate a Winders-Brashear marriage, a curious death record for a Samuel Winders (Jr). of Masontown (formerly known as Germantown), Fayette County, PA, suggests a marriage did occur between a Samuel Winders and a Rebecca, both having been in Kentucky in 1802:

Subject: [Pafayette-L] Death Register, Fayette Co., 1852, part 2
Winders Samuel, white, male, 52y 5m 3d farmer
Father: Samuel
Mother: Rebecca
B: Bullett Co. Ky, 8-7-1802 d. 1-10-1855 Masontown, Pa.
of Inflammation of brain, C.P. Ch. Buril nr Masontown
Wife: Margaret
G. W. Neff. M.D.

Whether or not the Samuel Winders who married Catherine Jackaway had previously been married to Rebecca Brashear or was the Samuel Winders found in the Kentucky records is unknown, but a curious Kentucky connection does exist with respect to the guardianship of RJ after the death of his father, Samuel Winders. In September of 1836, in Fayette County, PA, when RJ was approximately 14, he was appointed a guardian:

Sept. 1836:
Winders, Samuel, Decd
On the petition of Robert J. Winders, son of Samuel Winders late of Uniontown, deceased, setting forth that he is a minor above the age of fourteen years, and therefore praying the court to admist. (?) him to make choice of a guardian, the petition being admitted choses and the court appoint John Winders guardian of the said minor.
Fayette County, PA, Orphan's Court Records Book 3.

The John Winders of the guardianship record may be John B. Winders, born Apr 1815 in KY, died 18 Mar 1873 in Brownsville, Fayette Co., PA. This John was identified as a "plasterer" in Redstone, Fayette Co., PA, tax records for 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1843:

1839 Redstone Winders John Plaster/\$100/no land;\$100totalVal
1840 Redstone Windows John PLST, \$100/no land; \$100totalVal
1841 Redstone Winders John Plaster/\$100/no land; 1 cattle/\$8=108totalVal
1843 Redstone Winders John Plaster/\$100/no land; \$100totalVal

Only one John Winders appears in the 1840 census in Redstone, Fayette Co., PA, and is most likely the same John Winders, a plasterer, of the 1840 tax records. In the 1850 and 1860 census records for John Winters/Windor, he is identified as a "plasterer", born Kentucky. This John Winders appears to be the only John Winders in the vicinity of RJ's family at the approximate time of the guardianship record. It raises the question of whether this John could have been a half brother to RJ, John being a son of Samuel Winders and a woman to whom Samuel had been married prior to Catherine Jackaway.^{ix}

1850 census West Brunswick, Washington Co, PA:
JOHN WINTERS ae 35 Plasterer born Kentucky
Caroline 27 PA
David 10 PA
ME 8 (F) PA
RJ 5 (F) PA
MB 2 (F)
SL 6/12 (F)

1860 Bridgeport, Fayette Co, PA
JOHN WINDOR ae 45 Plasterer born Kentucky
Caroline 41 PA
David C. 21 Plasterer PA
Mary E. 18
Rebecca J 16
Margaret B. 13
Sarah L. 9
Henriette 6

2. Robert Jackaway Winders (b. 1822; d. d. 24 Apr 1890) and Margaret Collins (b. 12 Sep 1849; d 15 Apr 1902)

The only appearance of RJ in Fayette County, PA, found to date is the 1836 guardianship record referenced above. Purely speculation, but it may be that RJ wished to head to Texas against his mother's wishes and John Winders, who was only about 21 years old in 1836, was willing to become his guardian and approve RJ's plan to leave Fayette County, PA. RJ cannot be identified in the census records for 1840.

RJ's date of arrival in Texas is unknown, but from various Pension application records^x, he enlisted in May of 1846 as a volunteer in the 1st Texas Regiment to fight in the War with Mexico, serving under Volney E U Ostrander. In the pension records, an affidavit of John Rip Ford states that RJ also served in the 2nd Regiment of Texas in Mexico under Col. Hayes (corroborated by an 1888 article in the Tombstone Epitaph referenced in Part 4, below). According to his obituary in the April 25, 1890 edition of the San Antonio Daily Express, RJ had joined the Texas Rangers in 1847 after his discharge from the Texas Volunteers in 1846 and was mustered out of the service in 1848. RJ is probably the "Robert J. Winders" who booked passage on the Falcon headed to California via Chagres at the Isthmus of Panama, which apparently sailed on December 18, 1848 from New Orleans.^{xi} He filed his first mining claim in Trinity County, California, in April of 1850^{xii} and can be found there in the 1850 census:

1850, Union, Trinity, California
R. Winters Landlord 30 PA
MM Stanhale 30 Germany
Jas C Mathews 27 Pennsylvania
AA Harrison 21 Virginia
CY Dinelan 25 Arkansas

M.M. "Stanhale" listed above was actually M.M. Steinthal, who was involved with RJ in both his California and Arizona ventures. According to a biography of Robert J. Winders in The Settlement of the Humboldt Bay Region in 1850:

"April 23, 1850 - R. J. Winders made a claim of preemption on a quarter section of unsurveyed land, situated and lying on the waters of Humboldt Harbor, County of Trinity, commencing at a stake 510 yards from the bay on J. H. Lewis' north line, thence east 880 yards to a fir tree, thence north 880 yards, thence west 880 yards to William Denison's southwest corner, and south 880 yards to the beginning. On October 10, 1850 James Matthews, Robert J. Winders and M. M. Steinthal agreed to hold all their property in Eureka and Union as common property together. Matthews located his claim in Eureka between J Street and the eastern limit of that town, and between the bay shore and Ninth Street. He was a prosperous merchant in Arcata and thus his partnership with Winders is natural, for the latter was evidently engaged in the packing business. The two ranches which Winders purchased subsequently were chosen for their location on the trails to the Trinity mines. The first ranch on the Trinity trail which served Winders as a corral for his pack trains was located on Liscom Hill and is now part of the large Arthur Ford ranch....Within a few months of his relinquishing title to the ranch on Liscom Hill, Winders became a partner in another ranch which was as famous on the trail which led east from Bates' Ranch as the Ford ranch was on the trail leading north."

On February 24, 1857, Thomas Johnson deeded to Robert J. Winders of Humboldt County for \$1,000 a half interest in Angel's Ranch, situated about 12 miles east from the town of Union. However, "Robert Winders did not remain in possession of his half interest in the embryo Angel Ranch long, as he sold his interest to Conrad Brehmer, his partner, on July 1, 1857."

The author of the Humboldt history piece concerning RJ mistakenly thought it "probable" that the Robert J. Winders she was seeing in the records was the husband of a Mrs. T. Winders, a Missouri woman, who married R. J. Winders in Butte County, CA, and cites their children as William born 1873, Emma born 1878, and George born 1881. This is clearly the family of R. J. Winders in the 1880 census for Butte County, reflected as R. J. "Wendeis", age 27, born Missouri, with wife, "Arena" and children William and Emmette. According to the marriage records of Butte County^{xiii}, this R. J. Winders was actually Rufus Jerome Winders, who married an Aurelia Thankful Bidsworth on 2 May 1875, and not our Robert J. Winders, who filed a mining claim three years before Rufus Jerome Winders was born. The Humboldt article also references M. M. Steinthal, whose name appears in Arizona records as having an interest in an Arizona mine with RJ's wife, Margaret.^{xiv}

No census record has been found for RJ in 1860. He sold out his Trinity County interests on July 1, 1857, and his whereabouts are unknown until his marriage to Margaret Collins on 09 Mar 1865 in Brownsville, Texas, referenced in Margaret's application for RJ's pension as a veteran of the Mexican-American War. However, RJ may have made his way to Iowa and visited his brother, Lafayette, and stepfather, Hiram McCoy, in Wapello County before Hiram's death in September of 1861. A note payable to Robert J. Winders for items purchased for Hiram McCoy was found in the estate records of Hiram McCoy, as earlier referenced.

Following RJ's marriage to Margaret Collins in 1865, attended by his friend John S. "RIP" Ford from his Mexican War days (according to Ford's affidavit in Margaret's application for RJ's pension), the couple can be found living in Waco, Texas in the 1870 census, where RJ's occupation is noted as "Land Agent." On May 19, 1871, he is listed among a group of citizens from Jack and Parker Counties who met with General Sherman at Fort Richardson in Jacksboro, Texas, to discuss conditions in the southern part of Texas.^{xv} It is likely that RJ and Margaret had moved to Jacksboro by 1871, where RJ operated the Stramer Hotel, for a period of time according to the Sept. 21, 1893 edition of the "Jacksboro Gazette", which related the history of the Stramer:

The Jacksboro Gazette

Date: September 21 1893
Newspaper published in: Jacksboro
Source: Jacksboro Public Library Microfilms
Jacksboro Personal

Another old landmark is gone - the old Stramer residence in South Main street. It was built about 1868, and for many years, from 1870 to 1878, was occupied as a hotel, first by W.M. McConnell, afterwards by Bob Winders, T.B. Garoutee, W.B. stramer and H.H. McConnell. During those years many of the prominent and military authorities of Texas made it their stopping place, but the "place that knew it shall know it no more forever." It has been vacant since W.B. Staramer's death last spring.

By approximately 1876, RJ and Margaret were in Fort Worth, where RJ operated the Cattle Exchange Saloon, a high profile, elegant gambling establishment. James Earp worked at the saloon for RJ as a bartender-dealer, and according to the book "Jim Courtright of Fort Worth - His Life and Legend" by Robert K. DeArment (page 59), Wyatt Earp visited his brother, James, in the saloon on January 25, 1878. Doc Holliday was also known to have been in Fort Worth in that period of time, recovering from a gunshot wound. Thus was the apparent beginning of RJ's association with Doc and the Earps. According to DeArment (page 61), the gambling house operators were "regularly arrested and fined during this period" and Robert J. "Bob" Winders is one of those named. He is also listed as the defendant in a number of Galveston court cases during the 1876-1878 period, so it is unclear where RJ and Margaret actually lived.

During the 1875-1880 period, RJ and brother Lafayette may have met up in Texas, where Lafayette's son, M.D. Lafayette Winders, married Mary Ellen Price on 05 Dec 1877 in Jack County, TX, and where Lafayette and wife, Julianna Williams, are reflected in the 1880 census. However, no crossover records of RJ and Lafayette in Texas have been found to date.

According to "Mining, Keno, and the Law - The Tombstone Careers of Bob Winders, Charley Smith and Fred Dodge, 1879-1888" by Robert F. Palmquist, a "reform spirit gripped Fort Worth" in the fall of 1878, spurring RJ (also known as "Uncle Bob" to his friends) to seek out opportunities in the Arizona Territory. On March 12, 1879, having sold out his Fort Worth interests, RJ headed to Arizona, apparently first to Tucson, and ultimately to Tombstone, where he can be found in the 1880 census:

1880 Tombstone Village, Cochise, AZ
R. J. Winders 58, Miner, born PA, Father's birth: MD Mother's birth: PA
Margarett Winders 31, Wife, keeping house, born Texas, Father's birth: Ireland Mother's birth: Spain
Thomas W. Winders 1-11/12, Son, at home, born Texas, Father's birth: PA Mother's birth: Texas
Jennie B. Goldstein 14, adopted D., born Texas, Father's birth: -- Mother's birth: ---

On December 6, 1879, the three Earps (James, Virgil and Wyatt) and Robert J. Winders filed a location notice for the First North Extension of the Mountain Maid Mine, for which they formally applied for a patent in May of 1881. According to the 1881 Tax Rolls for Tombstone, RJ was involved in the following interests:

Property... Taxpayer
Block 29, Lot 22... Earp Bros & Winders
Mtn Maid N.E.*... Earp Bros & Winders
Mattie Blaylock*... Earp Bros & Winders

Long Branch*...Earp Bros & Winders
Block 29, Lot 1... Winders, R.J. & Earp, V. W.
Block M, Lot 1...Winders, R.J. & Earp, V. W.
Block M, Lot 2...Winders, R.J. & Earp, V. W.

The gunfight at O.K. Corral occurred on October 26, 1881. Following the inquest regarding the shootout, Ike Clanton filed charges against the Earps and Doc Holliday for the killings, and warrants were issued for Virgil, Morgan, Wyatt and Doc. Bail was eventually granted and fixed at the sum of \$10,000 each. Eight men put up money for Doc, including Fred Dodge (\$500), **R.J. Winders** (\$1,000), and James Earp (\$5,000). Ten men put up money for Wyatt, with Dodge, James Earp and **R.J. Winders** giving the same amounts for Wyatt as they had for Doc Holliday.^{xvi}

During his Tombstone years, RJ also ran gambling establishments with his partner, Charley Smith, who was a member of the Earp "Vendetta Posse".^{xvii} However, the "Great Register of Cochise County" dated July 30, 1888, reflects "Robert J. Winders, 66, Miner, Tombstone," thus he had a number of irons in the fire.

Versions vary as to the reason RJ was in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of his death in 1890. However, the February 15, 1890 edition of the *Tombstone Epitaph* states: "Mrs. Winders left today for San Antonio to join her husband who is ill at that place." According to the obituary found in the April 17, 1902 edition of the "Arizona Daily Star" for RJ's wife, Margaret, the couple was still living in Tombstone at the time of RJ's death in 1890. It is assumed he was in San Antonio on business when his death occurred.

RJ's wife, Margaret Collins Winders, can be found in the 1900 census in Pima County, Arizona, as a widow, with a daughter, Francis O. Winders, born in October of 1891, approximately 1-1/2 years after the death of RJ. It has been speculated by researcher Jean Smith that little Francis was a result of Margaret having had a relationship with RJ's Tombstone gambling operations partner "Origen Charles Smith", aka Charley Smith. This possible relationship was also inferred in the Palmquist article^{xviii} with respect to a lawsuit filed by RJ and Margaret's son, Thomas W. E. Winders, which refers to Charley Smith as Thomas' stepfather: "Dr. Thomas Winders, a thirty-seven-year-old San Francisco physician who had grown up in Tombstone, had filed the action against the Copper Queen Company on behalf of the estates of his father, Robert Jackways Winders, and stepfather, Origen Charles Smith."

Margaret died on the 15 of April 1902. According to Margaret's death certificate, she died of pneumonia and her body was shipped to San Francisco, California for burial, where son Thomas W. E. Winders was apparently living.

3. Son : Thomas W. E. Winders (b. Jul 1878; d. 17 Aug 1909)

The full name of Thomas W. E. Winders was "Thomas William English Winders", according a Directory of Deceased Physicians 1804-1829 found at Ancestry.com. The Directory indicates Thomas graduated from the Fort Worth School of Medicine, Medical Dept. of Texas Christian University, apparently in 1906. According to U.S. City Directories 1821-1989, Thomas was living in San Francisco by 1898. He was listed in the 1900 census in San Francisco, birth place Texas, birth date Jul 1878, and lived in a boarding house with a large number of boarders. His occupation was clerk in a railroad office. In 1905, he was listed in the San Francisco directory as a Medical Student, living at 610 Mason Street. He apparently then moved to Fort Worth, where he graduated in 1906 from the Fort Worth School of Medicine. He either returned to Tombstone to live or was visiting at

the time of his death on 17 Aug 1909. His body was sent to San Francisco for burial, as was his mother's body, thus it is apparent the family did have a San Francisco connection. (The speculated connection is Wyatt Earp and his common law wife, Josephine, whose family lived in San Francisco). According to the Arizona Territorial Board of Health Certificate of Death for Thomas Winders, he was single, his occupation was "Physician", and his death was due to "Excessive Alcoholism". (See article by Robert L. Winder for more detail concerning the Copper Queen Company lawsuit filed by Thomas W. E. Winders.)

4. Son : Robert J. Winders, Jr. (b. Sep 1880, d. ?)

RJ and Margaret's son Robert, also known as "Bobby", was born in Arizona (most likely Tombstone) in Sep of 1880, according to the 1900 census for Cochise County, Arizona Territory. He is reflected as single with an occupation of "Cowboy".

The June 2, 1888 edition of the Tombstone Epitaph stated the following with respect to the Tombstone Parade and 8-year-old Bobby: "The proudest in Tombstone was Bobby Winders who wore a Mexican Veterans badge that his father had earned for gallant conduct with Jack Hays in the land of 'Mañana.'"

Little Bobby, however, had some wild ways when he grew up. In 1905, a Standard Certificate of Birth for the City of Tombstone, County of Cochise, State of Arizona, was issued for the May 31, 1905 birth of an unnamed "Winders" male child. The father was given as "R. Winders" and the mother is given as "Antonia Carpena." According to researcher/writer Peter Brand (brando@bigpond.com.au), dated Friday, September 16, 2005 6:37 AM: "Robert Jnr was not well liked by his brother and was in trouble with the law in Cochise County. He had a bad reputation in the county. He also had several children with a Mexican girl named Anna Carpena. I think Robert Jnr, left her and the children and went down to Mexico. I have not been able to find him after his brother Thomas' death in 1909. Annie Carpena is the Annie Winders who married Arthur Richmond. She was not a daughter, but rather a daughter-in-law of the Winders. I believe her sons were also in trouble with the law in Texas." Note, no actual marriage record has been found to date, thus Peter's reference to Annie Carpena as a Winders "daughter-in-law" may have been by common law.

The children of Robert J. Winders, Jr. and Antonia (Annie) Carpena can be found in the 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Tombstone, Cochise County, AZ, living with Annie's mother, Donnitilla Carpena. The Winders children listed are: Manuel, age 10, Charles W., age 7, and Edward E., age 6.

Footnotes:

- i Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Will of Robert Jackaway, dated April 14, 1814. Will identifies wife Mary, Eldest Daughter Margaret Duke, son Mordecy Jacaway, daughter Mary Wheatley, daughter Elisabeth Creble, Youngest daughter, Katron Jacway..: LDS Microfilm #861066, Wills no. 1, v. 1-3 1784-1833
- ii James McCormick was a coffin maker in Fayette County, PA; Ellen Kelley, a descendant of James McCormick, has McCormick's business ledger for the period 1826-1854, a copy of which was provided to this compiler and includes references to coffins for a number of Winder family members of the Redstone township area.
- iii LDS FHC microfilm 0979671, Wapello Co, IA Wills Vol 1: 1856-1900.
- iv www.footnote.com I image/ 303850.
- v According to *The Brashear-Brashears Family 1449-1919* author Henry Sinclair, the following Brashear men were KY pioneers who were there by 1784, owning adjoining land which ultimately was near Shepherdsville, Bullitt Co., KY: Marsham, William, Richard (all probably from Fayette Co, PA, because William's son, Joseph, claimed he was born in Brownsville), Nicholas and Nancy (who was listed in Brownsville, Fayette Co., PA in 1780 and was the son of a Samuel Brashear Jr., born in Prince George's Co., MD, and died there in 1717). Sinclair's understanding of the relationships was that William and Marsham were brothers (sons of a Joseph Brashear b. 1722, Prince George's Co., MD - per William's statement in KY that he was an "heir-at-law of Joseph Brashear"), that Nancy was their uncle, and that Richard moved out of KY into MS early on, where he died in 1822.
- vi <http://genforum.genealogy.com/brashear/messages/186.html>
- vii <http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?Winders::brashear::242.html>
- viii John B. Winders' siblings may have been: **Marsham Winder** (born c. 1790-1800 per the 1830 census for Harrison Co., IN; died c. 1833); **James G. Winders** (born Dec. 10, 1794 in PA, died in 12 Apr 1857 in Heth, Harrison County, IN); **Cordelia Winders Trotter** (born 1801 in KY, died before 1860) married William Trotter on 05 Apr 1824 in Harrison County, IN; **Samuel Winders** (believed to be born Aug. 7, 1802 in KY, died in Fayette Co., PA in 1855) married Margaret Burnside; **David Winders** (unknown); **Elizabeth Winders Colley** (born Apr. 6, 1810 in KY, died in Lincoln, Grundy County, MO in 26 Mar 1892) married Peter Colley (born Jan 1808, died 6 Oct. 1879) in Fayette Co., PA, on Jan. 1, 1830; **Polly Mary Winders Dunlap** (born 1812 in KY, died in Trenton, Grundy County, MO, Nov 6, 1900) married James Dunlap (born Dec 18, 1800, PA); **Rebecca Winders** (born c. 1816 in KY) married Frederick Ripperdan in Harrison County, IN on 21 Oct 1834. The siblings are based on a Nov. 1842 court document among the papers of the Intestate Probate of Marsham Winders (Box 85, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, 117 W. Beaver St., Corydon, IN 47112), naming the heirs of the estate and setting forth their 1/8th shares of Marsham's estate. It appears the heirs, including a John Winders, are siblings of Marsham rather than his children due to the Marsham "Winder" 1830 census record, Heth, Harrison Co., IN, reflecting him as a single man, no children, age 30-39.
- ix Pursuant to email exchanges and photocopies from Jean Smith, Wild West History Association; no citations shown.
- x <http://www.sfgenealogy.com/californiabound/cb022.htm>
- xi *The Settlement of the Humboldt Bay Region in 1850*, Fountain Humboldt County History Collection, Mss65, Holt-Atherton Department of Special Collections, University of the Pacific Library, "Winders, Robert J.", page 83.
- xii Butte County, California Marriage Records transcribed by the Paradise Genealogical Society, Paradise, Butte County, California County Book B, p. 176.
- xiii Per research of Jean Smith, member Wild West History Association: BLM Patent, Emmet Lode Mining Claim in the Turquoise Mining District, Serial Number AZAZAA 012669, dated Nov 24, 1886, Margaret C Winders, W. W. Kendall, Chas F. Emery, S. J. Bennett, M. M. Steinthal.

Footnotes:

xiv *Indian Depredations in Texas*, J. W. Willbarger, p. 554.

xv *And Die in the West: The Story of the O.K. Corral Gunfight*, by Paula Mitchell Marks, p. 259.

xvi *Mining, Keno, and the Law - The Tombstone Careers of Bob Winders, Charley Smith and Fred Dodge, 1879-1888*, by Robert F. Palmquist.

xvii *Ibid*

xviii *Ibid*