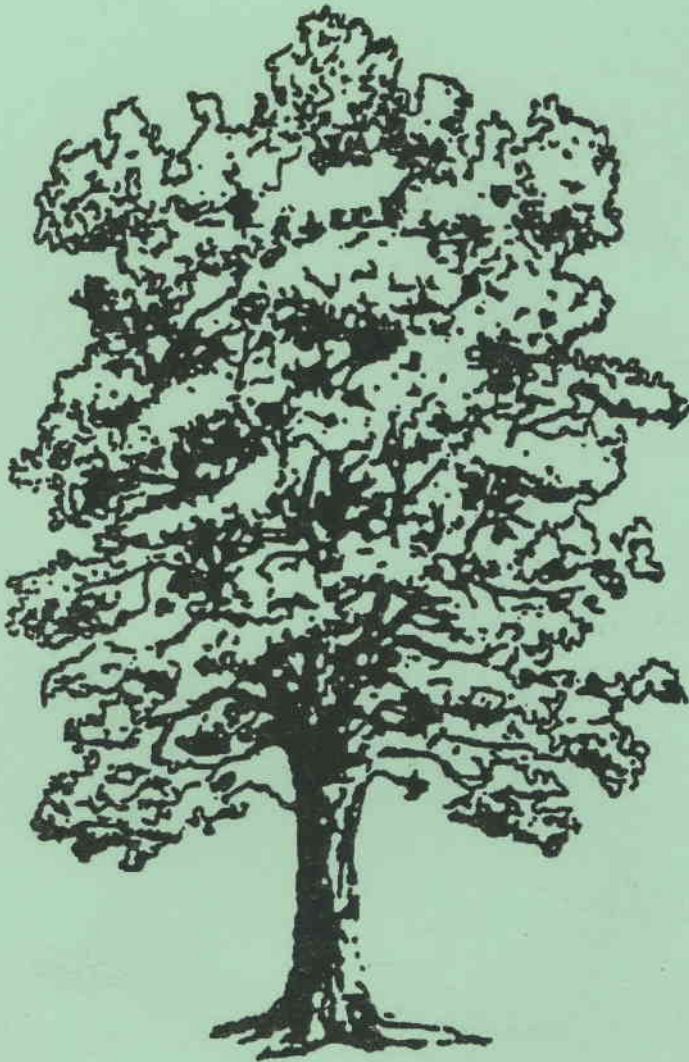


THE CHESTNUT

TREE



Official Organ & Publication of

The Pierre Chastain Family Association

*Organized August 31, 1975, for
Chastain Descendants Everywhere*

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The Pierre Chastain Family Association

Established in 1975, the **Pierre Chastain Family Association** is dedicated to the preservation and development of records and data about Chastain families. The Chastain name has varied spellings, with the most common variations being *Castine*, *Chastaine*, *Chasteen*, *Chasten*, *Chesteen*, *Shasteen*, *Shastine*, and *Shastid*. Unless your ancestors are recent immigrants, it is thought that most people who use one of these spelling variations are descendants of Dr. Pierre Chastain, a French Huguenot who migrated to America in 1700.

The Pierre Chastain Family Association maintains historical and genealogical information on thousands of Chastain descendants. The PCFA's genealogist, serving in a volunteer capacity (as do all board members), supervises and directs the compilation of genealogical records of the ancestors and descendants of Pierre Chastain, provides the membership with assistance in accessing data and gives research tips and advice to those doing further research on Chastain and related genealogy. Send your genealogical data (GEDCOMs, lineage, etc.) to our genealogist. The association has a historian who directs the compilations and writing of biographies, family histories, and personal histories pertaining to ancestors and descendants of Pierre Chastain.

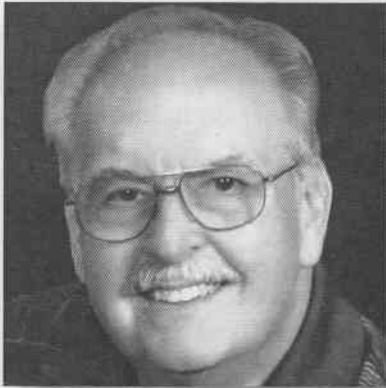
Membership consists of, but is not limited to, known and probable descendants of Pierre Chastain. The price of annual membership is \$20.00 and is a family membership that is effective the first of January each year. A life membership may also be purchased for \$200.00. All membership inquiries and renewals should be sent to the membership chair.

THE CHESTNUT TREE

Included in the membership is a subscription to the Pierre Chastain Family Association's newsletter, *The Chestnut Tree*, published quarterly. Material for publication should be sent to the editor. Please identify all photographs (do not send originals) with name, location, and age, if known. All manuscripts and photographs received become the property of the PCFA.

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President's Page

by Raleigh Chastine

President@PierreChastain.com

Happy 2022! I hope this issue of *The Chestnut Tree* finds you safe, healthy and happy; 2021 was quite a year and will be remembered along side of 2020; two years that some people may want to forget. Even though a new COVID Omicron variant has appeared, we are going to keep a positive attitude because initial observations indicate it's a milder form of the virus.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the PCFA Board Members who gave their time and talents in 2021 and are keeping the PCFA a pre-eminent genealogical resource. Also, I would like to recognize Gary Chasteen for his determination and drive in helping handle the PCFA DNA project.

Ring out the old, and ring in the new!

Well, 2021 is now in the record books. It, as did 2020, took us on a roller coaster ride that left us breathless and confused. I can't remember when or where I first heard it, but for me the entire year was like one of those good news, bad news comedy skits. ...

I have some good news and some bad news. "What's the good news?" 2021 is here and we hope to have our PCFA Reunion. "Wow! That's great. What's the bad news?" I'm going to host it and I have to try and find hotels, conference rooms, and things to do. "Oh, that's bad. That's very bad!" Nooo, that's good because it's a labor of love, and I'm willing to do it. "Well, that's good then!" Nooo, I have to get busy and actually do it. "Oh, that's bad!" Nooo, that's good because it wasn't as bad as I thought it'd be. "Oh, That's good!" Nooo, because now we have the Delta variant that is predicted to be worse than the original, and we're going to have to cancel the reunion, etc., etc., etc. You get the idea. Enough already!

PCFA Family Reunion in 2022

Well, the good news is that we're going to try, again, for a PCFA family reunion in 2022. And since no one really knows what's going to happen with the COVID Omicron variant, we're just going to plan on having the reunion in Cartersville, Georgia, again. And, more good news is that I already have the contacts that I made last year.

And, some additional good news is that Cartersville now has four museums. Not only do we have the Bartow (County) History Museum, the Booth Western Art Museum, and the

Tellus Science Museum, but we've added the Savoy Automobile Museum (www.SavoyMuseum.org).

The Savoy sits on 37 acres just off I-75 on the north side of Cartersville. It encompasses approximately 65,000 square feet with four exhibition galleries. I want you to know that as President of the PCFA I will sacrifice myself by going to check it out so I can report its amenities back to you. Ha! Dates and information regarding the reunion will be forthcoming.

PCFA Family ties

As I have mentioned before, one of the things I try to do is to keep the family interest up regarding our genealogy. Thus, my interest in pursuing what I call the "Lost Tribes." I know that I get frustrated because it seems that every time I pursue a lead into my family's history and I find a door that's been shut, I find they also slammed the adjoining window shut. Drives me crazy!

As an example of "Lost Tribes," some of you may have heard me tell my story about walking the cemetery at the Head of Tennessee Baptist Church in Dillard, Georgia. A young woman was standing at the foot of a grave and, just so she'd know I meant no harm, I said, "Don't mind me; I'm just looking for relatives." She asked who, and I told her my name (pronouncing Chastine as Chas-teen). She said, "I'm a Chas-teen." But you're standing in front of a grave for Chastain, I said. She informed me that it was her father's grave, and they pronounce their name as "Chas-teen."

She invited me to attend one of their family reunions, where I got to meet many of my "unknown cousins." However, there was something said that still bothers me. It was mentioned that they were told they were not associated with any of the Pierre Chastain family. I do not know if this is true or not and have not researched it. But doesn't it seem strange they are in one of the paths of the Chastain migration westward but aren't related to us? And they have "our" name.

In contemplating whether it would be feasible to do an investigation into the "Lost Tribes of the Chastains," we (along with our fantastic genealogist, Jimmy Chesteen) will have to figure out a logical path forward to determine the best way of linking our families. Once we determine a path forward, we should be able to make some headway into our relationships.

In any case, we will continue working our projects with DNA and Alzheimer's research, as well as other projects we deem to be of interest to our members.

Once again, if you have not done so, I urge you to join the PCFA Facebook group or *Chastain Chatter* e-mail newsletter (both hosted by our Social Media Coordinator, Karyl Chastain Beal) to keep up with dates, places, times and happenings. Both are free to members and non-members.

Stay happy, healthy and safe throughout the year and I hope to see you at the 2022 reunion.

Raleigh Chastine
Cartersville, Georgia
President@PierreChastain.com



The PCFA Facebook Group

by Karyl Chastain Beal

PCFA Social Media Coordinator

The Pierre Chastain Family Association Facebook group is functioning well as it offers more than 1,000 members the opportunity to connect with each other and share family information, research tips, and more. We have members from all over the U.S., and a few members from other countries.

There are a variety of other genealogy groups in Facebook, too. Some are listed by state; some are listed by surname. Some are listed by various genealogy organizations.

(Just remember that information on Facebook may not be accurate. No one is required to document information before posting it on Facebook, so if you want to make sure that the records you keep are correct, consider what you learn on Facebook to simply be a starting point to further research.)

If you haven't yet joined us on Facebook, we invite you to find the PCFA group and join it. You should recognize it by the green banner with a picture of a chestnut tree and the words "Pierre Chastain Family Association" at the top of the group. (You'll also need to answer a few questions before being approved to verify that you are a real person.)

Visit our Facebook group at: www.Facebook.com/groups/pierrechastain



Errata & Addenda: *Unattached Families*

by **Jim Chesteen**
Genealogist@PierreChastain.com

Attempting to make some sense of the possible descendants of Blassingame Chastain (probably Peter³, Rane², Pierre¹) in Washington County, Georgia, I ended up chasing rabbits and soon found myself in one of those holes. Blassingame Chastain is recorded with a Henry Chastain in the 1820s in Washington County tax digests, seemingly a good candidate for a father-and-son relationship.

Performing a search for additional information on Henry led to a family unit in 1860 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. On face value, this was a likely candidate for the Henry of the 1820s in Washington County; right name, age close enough, and birth in Georgia. But additional information revealed this family unit probably did not have origins in South Georgia but in North Georgia and South Carolina — a family that had previously gone unidentified and undocumented.

The head of home, Henry in 1860, reported differing given names in each Census record. What appears to be an abbreviation, Alex or Alxr (Alexander?) in 1850 and Alah in 1870. The only “Chastain” family recorded in Pickens County for the 1855 Alabama State Census was that of J. Chastine. The death certificate for one of his sons relates the name as Alier. Could this be the infamous “Aler” Chastain, as related by descendants of old Abner Chastain (John³, Peter², Pierre¹) as one of his sons?

Maybe a coincidence regarding the names “Aler” and “Alah,” but there is tradition and circumstantial evidence for the maiden name (Hisaw/Hysaw/Highsaw) of the matriarch that places their origins in Pendleton District, South Carolina. This Hisaw family relocated to Alabama prior to 1840 and left descendants in Fayette and Tuscaloosa Counties. Please contribute corrections, comments and any additional information on this family unit.

Jimmy Chesteen,
PCFA Genealogist

Alexr-Henry-Alah Chastain/Chasteen

1. **Henry/Alxr/Alah¹ Chastain** was born between 1803 and 1810 in Georgia. He married Drusilla (Hisaw?), who was born between 1805 and 1810 in South Carolina. The first known appearance of the family unit is in 1850 in Pickens County, Alabama, where the head of home is recorded as “Alexr” C. Chasteen, although indexed as Chaslem on most online resources.

Ten years later they were recorded in the Western Division of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama (borders Pickens County on the west), under the head of home Henry Chasteen. The family had relocated to Texas by 1870, and once again, a different given name for the head of household, Alah, with the surname spelled as Chasten. The death certificate for the son Joseph related his father’s name as “Alier.”

Likewise, births of the children are all over from Census to Census and in death and grave records, very inconsistent, especially with the girls, who seem to regress rather than age — but very consistent on birthplaces and that the family had been residing in Alabama as early as 1830. Birthplaces of children place the family in Alabama throughout the 1830s and seemingly would be there for the 1840 Census, but a likely household has not been discovered. Potentially they did not own property, were tenant farmers, possibly residing with Drusilla’s family, thus not located in Census or tax indexes. The family did not relate a real estate value on the 1850 schedule but did note a value of \$40.00 on the 1860 census indicating they did at least own a small parcel of property and perhaps their home before moving from Alabama to Texas.

1850 Federal Census, Pickens County, Alabama:

49	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Name	Age	Race	Real Estate	Birthplace	Married	Attended	Current	Condition	50
21	1341	1382	William Wall	26	W	Land	GA					21
22			Mary J "	20	F		"					22
23			M. Amanda	2	F		"					23
24	1342	1393	Elias Clap	37	W	Land	GA					24
25			Sallan "	27	F		GA					25
26	1343	1394	Alexr C Chasteen	47	W	Land	GA					26
27			Kenneth "	10	F		GA					27
28			John "	10	W	Land	GA					28
29			Daniel "	12	W		"					29
30			Wiley "	10	W		"					30
31			Sarah "	8	F		"					31
32			Martha "	2	F		"					32

1860 Federal Census, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama:

Serial No.	Family No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birthplace	Males Able to Bear Arms	Can Read and Write	Color of Hair
364	341	Henry Chastain	50	M	W	Farmer	40	52	Georgia			
	2	Drusilla	48	F					Ga.			
	3	William W.	16	M					Ala.			
	4	Sarah	15	F								
	5	Martha	11	F								

The Alabama State Census of 1855 records the household of J. Chastine in Pickens County. This is the apparent household of Alexr-Henry Chasteen, so yet another change in the given name. The enumeration is consistent with data reported in both 1850 and 1860. A male and female over the age of 21 (Henry and Drusilla) with 4 apparent children under the age of 21, two males (David and William) and two females (Sarah and Martha). There are no other “Chastain” families recorded in either Pickens or Tuscaloosa Counties. It would appear that John had left the home prior to 1855.

Other than the censuses of 1850, 1855, and 1860, and one marriage record in 1859, the family left few traces of existence while residing in Alabama for well over twenty years.

By 1870 it appears that, with the exception of the eldest child, Mary, the family had relocated to Texas, primarily Denton County — where, in or just prior to 1860, the two eldest sons had already relocated. Names recorded on the 1860 Census for Denton County are J.M. (Joseph Milton) and J. L. (John L.) Chasteen, ages 24 and 23, and both born in Alabama. Apparently, Joseph had left the household in Alabama by the recording in 1850, with John L. joining him in the mid to late 1850s. Joseph L. is recorded in Denton County tax rolls in 1857.

William Wiley arrived in Texas in the early 1860s as he enlisted on 23 March 1861, with John L., in the Denton Rangers, Denton County, 21st Brigade, Texas State Troops. John was listed as a corporal and William as a private. It may be that the entire family unit, parents, daughters and David and his wife had joined Joseph and John in late 1860 or early 1861. The tax rolls for Denton only record Joseph as being taxed for any property and that did not include land, just cattle and “misc.” property.

David, who married in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1859, was residing next door to his parents in 1870 in Denton County. William and the girls, Sarah and Martha, were still in their parents’ home, all in Denton County. John L. has not been identified post his military service with the Confederacy, a unit from Denton County. Mary, who had married in Alabama prior to 1850, remained in the Tuscaloosa County area lifelong.

1870 Federal Census, Denton County, Texas:

21	21	Chastain	Alab	65	m	w	Farmer		15-4	Georgia
		Drusilla		60	f	w	Keeping House			South Carolina
		Sarah		20	f	w				Alabama
		Mattie		17	f	w				do
		William		23	m	w	Farmer			Alabama
22	22	David		25	m	w	do	107	15-4	do
		Mary		20	f	w	Keeping House			Texas
		Sanctimon Williams		23	m	w	Farmer			do

A birth in Georgia of 1803 to 1810 for a Chastain is somewhat early, with the known earliest Chastain “migration” into Georgia being descendants of Rene’s son Peter who originally removed from the Edgefield/Abbeville area of South Carolina to southern Georgia circa 1800. Chastains born 1800-’10 in Georgia would certainly be more prevalent with origins in South Georgia rather than the northern counties.

Group sheet submissions to PCFA by descendants indicate that Drusilla’s maiden name was Hyshaw/Hisaw/Highsaw and her father James Highsaw/Hisaw. James Hisaw and family and a potential relative, Henry Hisaw, were residing in Pendleton District, South Carolina, in 1810. James and Henry Hisaw were recorded on page 162 of the Federal Census. The residence appears to be in present Anderson County, South Carolina, and both Stephen Chastain and his son John were recorded on page 164.

Both James and Henry Hisaw are still residing in Pendleton District in 1820. Their households are recorded on page 216 in near proximity to James Chastain, Jr., who is recorded on page 212 with Stephen, John, and Samuel Chastain on page 210. As in 1810 the area would be in present Anderson County. The James Hisaw/Highsaw family is not found in 1830 in South Carolina, so the unit might have been on the move, as a number of children born in the early 1830s were born in Alabama. The Hisaw family were residing in 1840 in Fayette County, Alabama, a border county to the north of Pickens and Tuscaloosa counties.

It seems likely that Alexr/Alah/Henry and Drusilla potentially married, just prior to 1830 and before the move to Alabama. Probably near to where their families originally resided and probably in South Carolina, where marriage records for this period are basically non-existent. Then an assumption they relocated with Drusilla’s family from Pendleton, South Carolina, to Alabama. The matter of Drusilla’s maiden name and family is undocumented, although the traditional and circumstantial data seem credible.

Drusilla was alive for both the 1880 and 1900 censuses, Henry/Alah apparently dying in the 1870s. She was living with daughter Martha Dudley (J. O. Dudley) in 1880 in Lee County, Texas; her age was related as 71 (1809) and birth in South Carolina, her name was rendered as "Lucilla." In 1900 she was residing in the home of son Joseph in Jefferson County, Texas; her age was reported to be 94 (1806). Drusilla's place of birth was very consistent in the Census records as South Carolina.

Several members of the family, sons Joseph and particularly David, seem to use the surname spelling Chasten in the late 1800s. In the early 1900s, David's descendants adopted Chasten as the common spelling of the surname. Joseph's surname on his grave marker is inscribed as *Chastain*, while William's family adopted *Chasteen*. Thus, continued research on the unit should not overlook *Chasten*, *Chastin*, etc., spelling variations as well as *Chasteen*.

Potential antecedents geographically connected in Pendleton District, South Carolina, on a likely scale would be the aforementioned family of James Chastain, Jr. (son of Reverend James), who was born circa 1770-'75 and is recorded in both the 1820 and 1830 censuses of Pendleton District and Pickens Counties respectively. James had some four or five males included in his household enumerations, none of which have been positively identified. Certainly, the Hisaw family had a close residential association in 1810 with Chastain families and apparently did so in 1820. Although the 1820 Census was alphabetized, the formatting seemed to be per route or time period of enumerations and thus still relevant to residential proximity.

But James Chastain did not seem to reside in Georgia circa 1805-'10, unless the infamous first Walton County of Georgia is considered. This area is in present-day North Carolina, but Georgia actually seemed to attempt administration prior to 1810. James, Jr., was recorded as a resident of this entity between 1800 and 1810. It is worth mentioning that on several censuses, Henry/Alah's birth was listed as North Carolina, rather than Georgia, by his children.

If Henry/Alah/Alexr was indeed born in North Carolina, several other antecedents can be considered — certainly, Abner and his family as well as his brother Elijah Chastain. As mentioned, descendants of Abner relate that he had a son whose name was Aler. Abner certainly had Pendleton District connections, enumerated there in 1800 and over the state line in Haywood County, North Carolina, in 1810; his son William resided in what became Oconee County, South Carolina, in the 1840s and '50s.

Also, tradition and vague records indicate that Abner might have been in north Georgia, Rabun and Franklin counties, at varying times between 1800 and 1820. Based on the likeness of the name rendered for the subject, potential ties with Pendleton District, Abner as a progenitor should not be discounted.

Migration, location of residences 1820 to 1870



Children of Henry and Drusilla (Hisaw?) Chastain, all born in Alabama, Pickens and Tuscaloosa Counties:

- + 2 i. **Mary Ann² Chastine**, born in 1830; died circa 1900 Tuscaloosa County, Alabama; married (1) William Watts. Mary married (2) James Andrew Jackson Wilburn.
- 3 ii. **Joseph Milton² Chastain**, born 1 August 1832; died 10 May 1925 in Jefferson County, Texas; buried at Sabine Pass Cemetery, Jefferson County; married 19 November 1863 in Jefferson County, Mary Eliza "Mollie" Vosburg. Mollie was born on 6 August 1847 at New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana and died on 27 December 1925 in Jefferson County. She was buried at Sabine Pass Cemetery.

Joseph was not included in the household of his parents in 1850 in Pickens County, Alabama. He reported on his military pension application that he had moved to Texas in March of 1855, perhaps to Denton County where he was residing at the time of the 1860 Census. He could have started his journey westward in 1850, maybe working his way through Mississippi and Louisiana over a five-year period.

John had apparently joined Joseph in Texas in the 1850s, since they are recorded in the same home in 1860. Joseph is recorded on Denton tax rolls from 1857 to 1865. He was taxed for 14 head of cattle in Denton in 1861, but he was not taxed for land in any year; cattle and "misc." property only.

Joseph originally enrolled in military service in Parker County, Texas, 10 March 1862 and enlisted 31 March 1862 as a Private in Company C, Griffin's

Battalion at Houston, Texas. He gave his age as 27 and that he had travelled 230 miles to enlist, the approximate distance from Houston to the Denton County area just north of Dallas/Fort Worth. By the end of the war, he had been promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and in Company F, 21st Texas (Griffin's) Texas Volunteers, Confederate States Army.

Joseph's military record indicates that he was stationed at Fort Manhasset for most of the war, an earthen fortification to protect the water approach to Sabine City (now Pass, Port Arthur), Texas, a very important port since Galveston had been taken by Union forces early in the war. Joseph is commended in the report of Colonel Leon Smith, Marine Department Commander, Texas, for his gallantry in leading his men and in defense of the fort during the battle (second battle) that occurred in September of 1863 when the fort was attacked by Union gunboats, resulting in the capture of one of the boats by the Confederates, and a rare Confederate naval victory.

Joseph apparently met and married Mollie while stationed at Sabine City/Pass. His pension records indicate that he claimed Jefferson County, Texas, as his residence since June of 1863. He and Mollie were married in Jefferson in November of that year. They continued to reside in Jefferson the remainder of their lives, appearing in Census records to 1920.

They are residing with Mollie's parents in 1880. Mollie's mother was noted as sick, dementia, so she was probably assisting in her care. The 1900 Census of the household included Joseph's mother, Drusilla, and Joseph's father's birthplace is given as North Carolina rather than Georgia.

Joseph's pension application of 1907 was rejected because he had property valued over \$500.00. He gave his occupation as "gardening, not able to work much," but from the Census records his career was as a carpenter. In 1860, with his brother John L., Joseph is residing in the household of Stephen Hyatt, a grocer who apparently also ran a boarding house of some sort. Joseph was recorded as working as a stock driver while John was working as a carpenter. A "master carpenter" was residing in the next home, so both he and John might have learned their trade while in Denton County.

Joseph and Mollie apparently sold their home and property prior to 1920 as they are residing in a boarding home. They were both well into their 80s by 1920 and probably not physically able to maintain their home and property and/or possibly needed physical assistance as well.

Joseph, as his brother David, apparently used the spelling variation *Chasten*, or at least pronounced the surname so that it was rendered "Chasten." However, both his and Mollie's grave markers are inscribed with *Chastain* as the surname spelling. He and Mollie did not have children. The informant, A. L. Douglass, for Joseph's death certificate related that his father's name was "Alien" Chasteen; his mother's maiden name was unknown to the informant. Joseph's pension records indicate that he died at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Gus Nelson.

- 4 iii. **John L.² Chastain** was born in 1834. He is presumed to be J. L. Chasteen residing in Denton County, Texas, for the 1860 Census, residing in an apparent boarding house with his brother, Joseph M. Chasteen. Although a resident of Denton, he was not recorded on any tax rolls for the county.

The names John, John L., J.L. *Chasteen*, *Chasten*, and *Chastine* all appear on rolls of Company H, 2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry, Confederate States Army (CSA). They are assumed to represent the same person of this military unit. John L. *Chastene* is also recorded during 1864 affiliated with Company C of the same regiment as a guard. John L. Chasteen signed a notice of parole in 1865, a survivor of the war, but his whereabouts thereafter are unknown. He was not recorded on any Denton County tax digest after the war. At the time of William Wiley Chasteen's death in 1915, one surviving brother is mentioned, a resident of Port Arthur, Texas, which would be Joseph M. Chastain.

- + 5 iv. **David A.² Chasten**, born in 1835; married (1) 22 June 1859 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Margaret McCully. David married (2) before 1869 in Texas, Mary Cone. Mary was born there on 4 January 1852 and died on 3 December 1907 in Anderson County, Texas. She was buried at Providence Cemetery, Anderson County.
- + 6 v. **William Wiley² Chasteen**, born 17 April 1837; died 12 January 1915 in Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas; buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Beaumont, Jefferson County; married in April 1875 in Texas, Jerusha Emiline Baldrige. Jerusha was born on 29 March 1858, Harris County, Texas and died on 1 October 1927 in Nederland, Jefferson County.
- 7 vi. **Sarah² Chastain**, born in 1842. A marriage record has not been located for Sarah. She is not residing with any of her siblings in 1880. Her mother was living with Martha and her family in 1880 and if Sarah was still single and alive, this would be the greater probability for her place of residence. She

either married or died in the 1870s.

- + 8 vii. **Martha E.² Chastine**, born in 1846; died about 1885 in Texas; married there about 1872, John Oliver Dudley.

Second Generation (Children)

2. **Mary Ann² Chastine** (Henry¹ Chastain), probable daughter of Henry and Drusilla (Hisaw?) Chastain, was born in 1830 in Alabama. She married (1) William Watts before 1850. Mary married (2) James Andrew Jackson Wilburn circa 1865. There is credible circumstance regarding Mary Ann Watts as a daughter of Henry and Drusilla Chasteen. Two death certificates of persons from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, reported their mother's name as Mary Ann Chastine. William D. Watts's parents were related as Will Watts and Mary Chastine on his death certificate. Likewise, Georgia Ann (Wilburn) Morrison, also of Tuscaloosa County, had parents given as J. M. Wilburn and Mary Ann Chastine.

In 1850, Pickens County, Alabama, just two homes removed from Alexr and Drusilla Chasteen, is Mary A. Watts, age 20, in the household of William Watts. In 1860 the Watts home was recorded, as was Henry and Drusilla Chasteen, in Tuscaloosa County.

The aforementioned William D. Watts was not found in either household but was residing in 1880 with siblings, Thomas and Ann, and next door to John Watts. His birth was after 1860, thus his absence from the earlier Census records. It appears that the ages for him and Anna are swapped; he would be 18 and not 26, and vice versa. And, all of the other names of the 1880 record did appear in the 1860 home of Mary A. Watts.

By 1870 the William Watts household had disappeared from the Tuscaloosa and Pickens County area. However, Georgia Ann Wilburn was recorded in the home of Mary Ann Wilburn in both the 1870 and 1880 Census for Tuscaloosa, Alabama. She certainly seems to be the same person of the death record that indicated her mother's name as Mary Ann Chastine. A marriage record has not been located, but Mary apparently married James Andrew Jackson Wilburn in the mid to late 1860s.

There are numerous military records for William Watts serving in the Confederate Army from Alabama. At present, it is unclear if any are for William Watts of Tuscaloosa County. At least one William seemed to have transferred to differing units or those units consolidated. He is likely to be the same William noted as a member of Allen's Company of Pickens County, Alabama, Supporting Forces, undated, but apparently late in the war. No record was located

that William died as a result of military service, but he appears to have died or left the family mid 1860s.

The Watts children were dispersed in several homes in 1870. Anna, Martha, and Alex were residing in a home next door to their mother and step-father. Thomas was residing in the home of Rayford Wilburn, perhaps a cousin via the Hisaw family. John W. was residing in the home of John "Hysaw," and young William in the home of John Hall that also included Jane Watts. Mary Ann has not been located on any records past the 1880 census. Her second husband was enumerated in 1900 and Mary Ann was not included in the household. Family tradition indicates she died circa 1900 and was buried in the Wilburn Cemetery in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

Since there was not another Chastain family residing in Pickens County, Alabama, at the time of her marriage to William Watts, it is highly probable that Mary Ann is the eldest child of Alexr/Henry/Alah Chasteen. Also of significance is that her second husband's first wife is reported by descendants to be Catherine Hisaw. The Hisaw family also used Wilburn Cemetery as a burying ground, particularly the family of Daniel Hisaw. And, son John W. Watts was residing in the home of John Hisaw in 1870.

Children of Mary Ann Chastine and her first husband, William Watts:

- 9 i. **Anna A.³ Watts**, born in 1852 in Alabama.
- 10 ii. **Thomas M.³ Watts**, born there 4 December 1852 (1854); died 1 March 1926 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama; married there 3 December 1882, Sarah Elizabeth Reese.
- 11 iii. **John W.³ Watts**, born in 1856 in Alabama; died 8 March 1924 in Tuscaloosa County; married 1 February 1878 in Pickens County, Alabama, Nancy A. Beaty.
- 12 iv. **Martha B.³ Watts**, born in 1858 in Alabama.
- 13 v. **Alex³ Watts**, born in 1860 in Tuscaloosa County.
- 14 vi. **William D.³ Watts**, born there 10 July 1865 (1862). Census records indicate a birth year circa 1862 rather than 1865. He died 24 November 1940 in Tuscaloosa County; William married there in 1891, Nancy Elenbius.

Children of Mary Ann Chastine and her second husband, James Andrew Jackson Wilburn, all born in Tuscaloosa County:

- 15 vii. **Amanda³ Wilburn**, born in 1866.

- 16 viii. **Henryetta³ Wilburn**, born in 1870.
- 17 ix. **Georgia Ann³ Wilburn**, born 10 August 1872 (1868); died 24 October 1950 in Tuscaloosa County; married there 16 December 1886, John Daniel Morrison.
- 18 x. **Taylor³ Wilburn**, born in October 1872; died 10 December 1950 in Tuscaloosa County; married (1) there in 1894, Ida Tilly. Taylor married (2) there in 1902, Carrie Walters.
- 19 xi. **Jackson³ Wilburn**, born in 1876; died 29 July 1961 in Tuscaloosa County; married in 1895 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Lonnie Louise Walters.

5. **David A.² Chasten** (Henry¹ Chastain), son of Henry and Drusilla (Hisaw?) Chastain, was born circa 1835 in Alabama. He married (1) on 22 June 1859 in Tuscaloosa, Margaret McCully. David married (2) before 1869 in Texas, Mary Cone, who was born there on 4 January 1852 and died on 3 December 1907 in Anderson County, Texas. She was buried at Providence Cemetery, Anderson County.

David married Margaret in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1859, prior to the family's relocation to Texas circa 1860. There are no known children from this marriage; no children were recorded in David's household in 1870. Apparently Margaret died in the 1860s, and David and Mary had married probably close to the Census year of 1870. Both the last two children, Sally and Jim, were given as offspring of Mary Cone on their death certificates. Records post 1880 have not been located for the two eldest daughters.

David reported a real estate value in 1870, so he had apparently purchased property in Denton County. The agricultural schedules for 1880 indicated that David had tilled 24 acres the previous year and had several head of livestock and a wagon. He is listed as paying taxes in Navarro, Texas, in 1881 but had relocated the family to Anderson County, Texas, by 1883, where the tax lists indicate he was not taxed for land, only taxed for a wagon/buggy, 2 horses/mules and 3 head of cattle. He had either not purchased land or tax had been levied on the previous owner, and since there were two Cone families who were taxed as land owners, apparent relatives of Mary, the family could have been residing on their property.

David probably died later in the year 1883 or early 1884, as Mary is recorded marrying John McLen. Mary and John married in Burleson County, Texas, a bordering county to Milam where David's brother William resided. Maybe the family had moved once again prior to David's death. However, John and Mary, with the two known surviving children of David, Jim and Sallie, took up residence in Anderson County, Texas, circa 1900 and after, probable

relocation to be near to Mary's relatives in Anderson. David could have died in Anderson or the Milam/Burleson area circa 1884.

Children of David A. Chasten and his second wife, Mary Cone:

- 20 i. **Willie³ Chasten**, born in 1870 in Denton County, Texas.
- 21 ii. **Margarett³ Chasten**, born in 1873.
- 22 iii. **Sarah E. "Sally"³ Chasten**, born 18 October 1876; died 7 December 1920; buried at Providence Cemetery, Anderson County, Texas. According to Sally's death certificate, she was a spinster and ran a rooming or boarding home.
- 23 iv. **James J. "Jim"³ Chasten**, born 8 September 1879 in Navarro, Texas; died 25 October 1930; buried at Providence Cemetery.

6. **William Wiley² Chasteen** (Henry¹ Chastain), son of Henry and Drusilla (Hisaw?) Chastain, was born on 17 April 1837 in Alabama and died on 12 January 1915 in Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas. He was buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Beaumont, Jefferson County. He married in April 1875 in Texas, Jerusha Emiline Baldrige, who was born on 29 March 1858, Harris County, Texas, and died on 1 October 1927 in Nederland, Jefferson County, daughter of Seth Milington and Susan Emma (Reynolds) Baldrige.

William W. Chastine was enrolled initially in Company A, Griffin's Battalion but transferred to Pyron's Regiment where he enlisted 21 July 1862 at Fort Worth, Texas, in Company C of the 2nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry. He was recorded as absent, sick, in Beaumont, Texas, in May and June of 1863 and was paid \$48.80 for the use of his horse. William was recorded as a provost guard at New Iberia, Texas, during July and August of 1863. He was again sick in September of 1863 and admitted to the Houston General Hospital with fever. Records are absent until he signed his parole papers in July 1865 after the surrender of the Confederate forces in Texas.

William was still residing in his parents' household in 1870 in Denton County, Texas. His age of 23 is greatly corrupted as he was enumerated in 1850 as age 10, he would be closer to age 30 in 1870. He married Jerusha Baldrige in April of 1875 in Texas, according to his military pension application. A county marriage record has not been located. The family was residing in Milam County, Texas, by the 1880 enumeration.

William and Jerusha had moved to Jefferson County, Texas, by 1900 near to his brother Joseph Chastain, who was housing their mother. William died in Milam County in 1915 while

visiting his daughters who resided there but was a resident of Jefferson County. His obituary mentioned that he was survived by one brother who lived in Port Arthur (Joseph M. Chasten/Chastain), so his other siblings were all assumed to be deceased by 1915.

[Ref: Family group sheet submitted by Mary Ellen (Chasteen) Harris, San Antonio, Texas, PCFA Archives.]

Children of William and Jerusha (Baldrige) Chasteen:

- 24 i. **John Franklin³ Chasteen**, born 28 December 1876 in Texas; died in August 1919; married Ella Bryant.
- 25 ii. **William Edward³ Chasteen**, born 11 April 1878 in Texas; died 11 October 1957; married 20 January 1905, Ivy Price Brown.
- 26 iii. **Cherry Adline³ Chasteen**, born 27 October 1881 in Texas; died 15 February 1947; married Dillard Blacock.
- 27 iv. **Elizabeth³ Chasteen**, born 25 March 1883 in Texas; died 7 March 1960; married in 1902, Rufus D. Mathis.
- 28 v. **Mary Ellen³ Chasteen**, born 1 February 1886 in Milam County, Texas; married 28 January 1918, John Allen Harris.
- 29 vi. **Nancy Viola³ Chasteen**, born 5 November 1888 in Milam County, Texas; died 14 December 1951; married 30 January 1918, Worrall W. Roffe.
- 30 vii. **Ruth Emyline³ Chasteen**, born 29 January 1890 in Milam County, Texas; died 1 October 1927; married in 1906, Homer A. Galagher.
- 31 viii. **Joseph Fletcher³ Chasteen**, born 10 July 1893 in Milam County, Texas; married 10 June 1910, Mary Shaw.
- 32 ix. **Charlotte³ Chasteen**, born 2 December 1896 in Milam County, Texas; married 12 November 1924, James Galaway.

8. **Martha E.² Chastine** (Henry¹), daughter of Henry and Drusilla (Hisaw?) Chastain, was born circa 1846 in Alabama and died about 1886 in Texas. She married there about 1872, John Oliver Dudley. The 1880 Census for Lee County, Texas, records the family of J. O. Dudley whose household includes his mother-in-law "Lucella Chastin," a 71-year-old born in South Carolina, a widow. And Martha Dudley, J. O.'s wife, is presumed to be "Lucella's"

daughter. Both of these persons are matches for Drusilla and Martha of the 1870 enumeration of the "Alah Chasten" household in Denton County, Texas. Martha's age is corrupted but this is not unusual for this family unit. Her birthplace, though, is consistent — Alabama — and her father's birthplace was given as Georgia.

A marriage record has not been located for J. O. and Martha, but it appears that J. O. is the same person as John Oliver Dudley found in later Texas records. John married Eldora Vining in Hunt County, Texas, in 1887. Children attributed to this John O. Dudley do not include any of the children's names reported on the 1880 Census, but do include the three children born after 1880 and prior to his marriage to Eldora. A death certificate for John's son David Dashby Dudley indicates that his father was John O. Dudley and his mother "Mattie" Chastine.

Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" Newsome, born circa 1878, wife of Robert D. "Dee" Newsome, is recorded with the maiden name of Dudley, with residences in Lee and Grayson Counties in Texas. The family resided in Polk County, Arkansas, in 1930 and 1940. She is a possibility as Sarah of the 1880 enumeration of Mattie and John's household.

Mattie's death probably occurred in late 1886 and maybe in Hunt County, Texas, where John remarried in 1887. The family was in Brazos County, Texas, in 1884, where David was born, so it is possible that the family was still in Brazos in 1886.

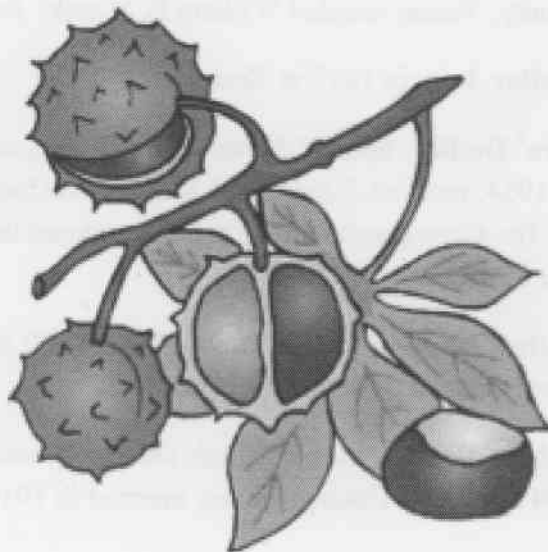
Children of Martha E. Chastine and her husband, John Oliver Dudley:

- 33 i. **N. Woods³ Dudley**, born in 1873 in Texas. The lettering is difficult to interpret on the 1880 Census enumeration; the related initial N could be a W.
- 34 ii. **Martha³ Dudley**, born 29 October 1875 in Texas; died 25 October 1950 in Fannin County, Texas; married William B. "Dock" Jackson.
- 35 iii. **Sarah³ Dudley**, born in 1877 in Texas.
- 36 iv. **Alice Elvira³ Dudley**, born 17 November 1879 in Lee County, Texas; died 11 December 1954; married 2 June 1905 in Grayson County, Texas, Adelbert Hathaway. The Census enumerator actually entered the day as well as the month born for Elvira.
- 37 v. **Joseph Butler³ Dudley**, born 12 July 1882; died 10 January 1960 in Crosby County, Texas; married May Della Spencer.
- 38 vi. **David Dashby³ Dudley**, born 6 March 1884 in Brazos County, Texas; died 10 October 1941 in Floyd County, Texas; married in 1910 in Grayson County,

Roxie Moran. Social Security records give name as David C. Dudley, also confirms mother as Mattie Chastine.

- 39 vii. **Frank J.³ Dudley**, born 11 February 1886. According to Frank's death certificate he was never married.

(For a copy of this genealogy including footnotes, sources, and a full index, contact PCFA genealogist Jimmy Chesteen.)



Alzheimer's Update

by Raleigh Chastine
President@PierreChastain.com

The other day I was thinking about our last (cancelled) reunion, and one of the things that I was going to do at the reunion was give an update regarding any advances in the fight against the dreaded Alzheimer's disease. I tried contacting the Emory University branch doing the research, but was not able to get a response from them. Luckily, on November 28, 2021, *CBS Sunday Morning* did a report on Alzheimer's, and I thought I would summarize what was reported, plus what little I could find on the Internet.

I want you to know that I have no medical training, am not a doctor, nor intimately familiar with the disease. I do not endorse or recommend anything in this report — it is for general information only. There are many members of the Pierre Chastain Family Association (PCFA) who are more familiar with this subject than I am. However, for those of us that wonder if any strides have been made, I hope the following layman's explanation will suffice.

As you may know, there are branches of the Chastain family that are affected by the disease. I am somewhat familiar with the North Georgia branch that Emory University has been doing research on. I have been to several of Emory's overviews that were given at previous PCFA reunions, and I must admit that I did not understand everything that was being presented. However, there are things that we can become familiar with that will help us understand exactly what is going on. With that, let's start with the basics and try to move forward from there.

According to the Alzheimer's Association: Alzheimer's disease is the most common type of dementia. It is a progressive disease beginning with mild memory loss and possibly leading to loss of the ability to carry on a conversation and respond to the environment. Alzheimer's disease involves parts of the brain that control thought, memory, and language.

It is estimated that as of the year 2020, 5.8 million Americans were living with Alzheimer's. That number is expected to nearly triple to 14 million by 2060. On *CBS Sunday Morning* it was estimated that there are as many as 50 million people living with Alzheimer's worldwide. Symptoms of the disease generally start to appear around 60 years of age, even though certain Chastains in the North Georgia area seem to have been affected in their 40s and 50s. Thus, the term "early onset Alzheimer's" is applied to those who get the disease earlier than what is considered normal.

What causes Alzheimer's? No one is 100% certain. Personally, I've always considered Alzheimer's disease to be like a protein plaque (amyloid plaque) that builds up in the brain and disrupts the normal electrical impulses associated with speech, walking, motor functions, etc. But that doesn't seem to always be the case.

There are multiple research efforts going on in multiple areas, and each is being vigorously investigated. Unfortunately, it takes time, and time is what some people do not have. While there is no cure, below are some of the areas being studied.

Emory University is researching genetics to see if there is a link via a person's DNA. A major "susceptibility gene" variant — ApoE4 — had been discovered that increased one's risk but was not sufficiently strong to cause the disease by itself. For early-onset Alzheimer's, which often strikes before age 60, even stronger genetic determinants had been discovered— three causal genes that were probably responsible for only a small number of cases, but which were autosomal-dominant. If you had the gene, you would get the disease.

Emory neurogeneticist Dr. Thomas Wingo is studying the Chastain family bloodline from a scientific perspective. Wingo believes that Alzheimer's disease is due to hundreds of thousands of causes, like Lego building blocks, all interconnected — a confluence of factors. But he also believes that there are certain causes that confer more risk than others, and that families such as this contain valuable clues about genetic causation and risk. His research involves analyzing sequences of genetic information with high-performance computers that can handle enormous amounts of data.

To read more about the Emory Chastain study (2016) please go to: <https://news.emory.edu/features/brain/articles/blessing-from-a-curse/>

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC, www.cdc.gov/aging/aginginfo/alzheimers.htm), scientist do not know exactly what causes Alzheimer's disease. There likely is not a single cause, but rather several factors that can affect each person differently. Most of these you've probably heard before:

- Age is the best-known risk factor;
- Family history;
- Your lifestyle.

Alzheimer's Treatment Centers of America (ATCA, <https://AlzheimersTreatmentCentersOfAmerica/early-onset.com>) currently reports on their Web site: "At ATCA, our team spent 6 years and \$6 million dollars to develop the best-in-class treatments to fight back against early-onset Alzheimer's, dementia, and memory loss. In the documented 2 ½ year trial of our approach, 76% of patients either had no further decline or, even better, some had

improvement in their mild cognitive impairment.”

“To be clear, no representation is being made those new patients would have similar results. Each patient responds to the protocol based on their current condition.”

I cannot tell you exactly what the ATCA does to fight Alzheimer’s disease, but in their FAQ (frequently asked questions) I did find the following information:

“ATCA *only* treats Alzheimer’s, dementia, cognitive impairment, and memory loss, and therefore our practitioners get excellent because this is their passion and 100% focus. In addition, a team of researchers supports them and analyzes each patient’s thousands of data points against the millions of data records we have in our database. These researchers run correlation studies and issue a report that gives our practitioners a foundational understanding of everything YOU. This is an advantage our team has.”

If supplements are prescribed, can you drop ship top quality ones? “Yes. We will get you access through a special ATCA code that enables you to purchase supplements from a supplier that normally only sells to practitioners. This is critical, as these supplements are made to pharmaceutical-quality levels. Many of the supplements on the market are not high-quality and have contaminants in them that can add to your cognition issues. Also, many supplements over the counter are not created strong enough to get the benefit you need. You might have to take 10 of the over-the-counter pills to equal 1 of the ones recommended. You can order on-line and they will mail them to you.”

CBS Sunday Morning reported on a new treatment that has some controversy. The person they reported on was a marketing executive and he said one day when he was on a conference call he had trouble following the conversation, which had never happened before. He went to a neurologist and was diagnosed with early-onset Alzheimer’s. He was 54 years old. He was told there’d be some decline in 3-5 years, and probably wouldn’t recognize his family in 5-7 years. Life expectancy would be about 10 years.

But, there is a new FDA-approved drug on the market for Alzheimer’s disease. It is an injection drug called Aduhelm. It is the first Alzheimer’s drug approved by the FDA in 20 years. Aduhelm helps clear the protein (plaque) formations in the brain. Unfortunately, it costs \$56,000 a year to take the drug.

A doctor who was on the FDA advisory panel when they approved the drug quit the panel because he said that even though the drug targets the plaque in the brain, it does nothing to slow or stop Alzheimer’s. “You cannot say definitively that the drug does or does not work. It needs more testing.”

You should know that, even though rare, there can be serious side effects from the drug.

In the October/November 2021 issue of *AARP The Magazine*, there is an article in the Medical Breakthroughs 2021 section that refers to the “First blood test for Alzheimer’s disease.” The article discusses a “prescription-only” PrecivityAD test that measures proteins linked to amyloid plaque buildups in the brain. It is intended for adults 60 and older with dementia or having trouble with judgment, problem-solving, or memory loss.

The test also checks for ApoE4, a gene variant that increases Alzheimer’s risk, then compares the results with a person’s age to deliver a probability score for Alzheimer’s. In a 2019 study, the test was found to be 94% as accurate at finding brain plaque as PET brain scans that use radioactive tracer dye. Even though the test is available, it DOES NOT have FDA approval, thus it does not have endorsement from the Alzheimer’s Association.

Warning Signs

As a final note, you need to be aware of the CDC’s 10 warning signs associated with Alzheimer’s. They are:

- Memory loss that disrupts daily life
- Challenges in planning or solving problems
- Difficulty completing familiar tasks at home, at work, or at leisure
- Confusion with time or place
- Trouble understanding visual images and spatial relations
- New problems with words in speaking or writing
- Misplacing things and losing the ability to retrace steps
- Decreased or poor judgment
- Withdrawal from work or social activities
- Changes in mood and personality

There is always hope that new drugs will be developed, or new research will finally find a cure. Let’s pray that it happens soon.

Pierre Chastain FTDNA Project Update

by Jim Chesteen
 Genealogist@PierreChastain.com

The **FamilyTreeDNA Chastain, Pierre** project has grown to 110 members. The vast majority of those are participating via the Family Finder autosomal test.

Results for those publicly participating in the male lineage Y-DNA with the basic FTDNA group can be located by following the links from www.familytreedna.com/groups/chastain-pierre/about. We now have 22 Y-DNA participants with a Chastain (or Chastain spelling variation) surname and all of those are descended from a common ancestor.

For more detailed information, and comparison related to Autosomal DNA, there is a dedicated project conducted through GedMatch (www.gedmatch.com). Instructions on how to join and access have been posted on the PCFA Facebook page. There is also a Facebook page just for discussion of the GedMatch Project, www.Facebook.com/groups/718611882070900, or search for *Chastain DNA Project* within Facebook.

Results and grouping in the chart below were generated by the Y-DNA Grouping Application by Chase Asley. With the additional kits added and markers upgraded, the sub-grouping has been altered some. We now have two Very Tightly related groups (Column C).

Y-DNA Grouping Application	Reitd Sbgp	Tghtly Sbgp	Very Tightly Sbgp	Markers Tested	Name	Lineage or Potential Lineage to Pierre	Haplogroup
Matched Group 1 - All kits in this group share a common male ancestor within the genealogical time frame or the surname era. See comments below the table.							
<i>Mode</i>	A	B	C	111 (Pierre or Common Ancestor)	-		R-M269
	1	1	1	67	James D Chesteen	Stephen, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	1	37	James Robert Chasteen	Abraham, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	1	111	Hilliard E Chesteen	Stephen, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	67	C. Phillip Chastain	Stephen, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Hovis Chasteen	Stephen, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	William Talmadge Chastain	Absalom, Rev. James, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Ricky Chastain	Elijah, Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Earnest Jay Chastain	Abner, Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Rodney Chastain	Abner, Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	37	John Chastain	Edward B., Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Gary Gene Chastain	Edward B., Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	37	James L Chastain	Abner, Rev. John, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Terry Lee Chasteen	John, Renny, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	David Chastain	George W., William, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Michael Elmo Chastain	George W., William, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	Gordon Lee Chastain	George W., William, Peter II, Pierre	R-M269
	1	1	-	111	A. L. Shasteen	William, Jesse, ???, Pierre	R-M269
	1	2	2	111	Gary Chasteen	Jesse, James, ???, Pierre	R-M269
	1	2	2	111	Michael Allen Chasteen	Jesse, James, ???, Pierre	R-M269
	1	2	2	37	Paul Chester Chasteen	Jesse, James, ???, Pierre	R-M269
	1	2	-	111	Ronald Chasteen	John, James, ???, Pierre	R-M269
	1	-	-	111	Patrick Marvin Chastain	Renny, Peter, Rane, Pierre	R-M269
	1	-	-	37	R F C Chastain	James, Peter, Rane, Pierre	R-M269
	1	-	-	37	Unknown1	Chastain Group Huguenot Project	R-M269

This is just illustrating a closer mean time to common ancestor and for the most part is expected from the known genealogy lineages.

However, it is surprising that James Robert was joined to the Uncle/Nephew pair of James D. and Hilliard E. in subgroup 1, perhaps an expansion of James Robert to 67 or 111 would further clarify, since genealogically he is multiple generations removed from those two. Certainly an example of the limitations of relying on genetic distance alone. Gary, Michael Allen, and Paul are grouped tightly related as expected.

Column B, Tightly Related, is segmented into 2 groups, well maybe 3. It is lumping all supposed descendants of Peter II plus Jesse into one group, then descendants of RWS James into a group. It is not including the descendants of Rane, who actually are not grouped until Column A. Note that Ronald, not included in the Very Tightly related group 2, is now included.

This appears to have some relevance. For example, A. L., although thought to be more closely related to Gary, Paul, and Ronald, is quite a distance in generations from them; he is about as equal generationally to those above him as he is to those below him.

So, basically, Column B contains all potential descendants of Peter II and our Revolutionary War Soldier (RWS) James/Jesse group. Then Peter II's brother's descendants, those of Rane/René, are added to the group in Column A — again, detection of a generational distance. Note the inclusion of an “unknown.” This dataset is from the Chastain group contained on the Huguenot Project public Web page, probably showing up as a personal match but has not joined our *Chastain, Pierre* project group. Apparently, this unknown is a descendant of Rane/René.

Note that Gordon is no longer an outlier since the upgrade to 111 markers and is grouping as expected with the William descendant group and it has placed him with Michael; they are both descended from Barnet, whereas David comes down from George W.'s son James Madison.

And, an interesting placement for Terry. Terry descends from John Burton Chastain, born 1820 Tennessee, who has been sort of an unknown, thought to be John Burton<John<René <Peter II<Pierre. Although, in the large group that joins in column B, he is basically set between descendants of William and Rev. John. So, potentially confirming paper probability that he descends from Renny Chastain the son of Pierre/Peter II.

William Talmadge “Rusty” has an updated lineage, from Abner to Absalom. There is uncertainty here, and he is joining between Rev. James and Rev. John descendants.

The Rev. James group is intact from the previous grouping, with the addition of Hovis

(descendant of Sandford Chasteen) and also James Robert (an Obadiah/Abraham descendent). Abraham is thought to be a descendant of Rev. James, but Rev. John cannot be excluded.

And, finally, the Rev. John group is pretty much staying the same. The expectation is for all Abner's and Edward's, etc., to line up, but there is more admixture for the 4th generation in this group than the other third-generation groups.

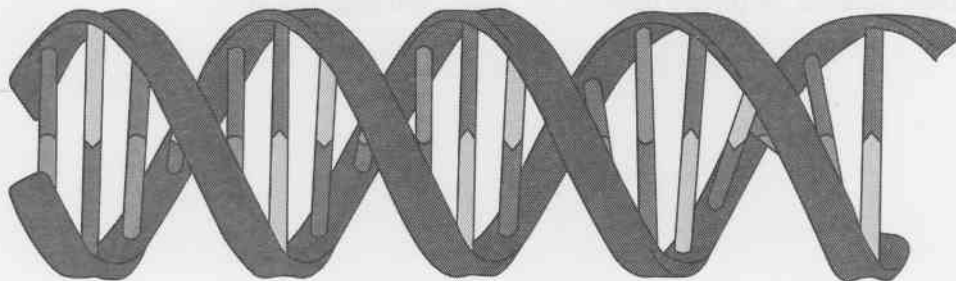
The shaded blocks in the Haplogroup column are reflecting that the persons have common marker mutations that define a closer genetic distance, although they are from differing paper lineages. These mutations thus appear to be individual mutations rather than signature mutations defining a specific lineage.

Another program by David Vance, SAPP, is also being utilized in the marker comparisons. This tool allows for the inclusion of, and relevance to, genealogy lineages. It is certainly more slanted to genetics rather than genealogy, but does rely on inputted lineages to resolve especially lower marker comparisons and of those who genetic distance relates a much closer common ancestor than is known.

The SAPP tool results are further defining and relate bracketed relationships in a common genealogical tree display. The data output is similar to that above, but is also differing in certain areas and is providing alternate comparisons that will hopefully be useful as the project continues to expand and more persons without known lineages join the group. We will publish a copy of the SAPP results in a forthcoming issue.

Please contact one of the group project admins, whose e-mail links are on the FTDNA Chastain site, if you are interested in Y-DNA testing. Gary Chasteen and Jimmy Chasteen are the group administrators.

Jimmy Chasteen
Genealogist@PierreChastain.com





Member Report

by Carol Migdat

Membership@PierreChastain.com

New Members

A big welcome to all our new members! I hope the New Year has started off well for all of us — new and old.

The following is a list of those who joined the Pierre Chastain Family Association since publication of the previous issue of *The Chestnut Tree*.

- **Shirley Coy**, Victorville, CA
- **Sharon Martinez**, Diboll, TX
- **Mary Lange**, Petaluma, CA
- **Ben Jackson**, Great Falls, VA
- **Michael Laney**, Woodstock, GA
- **Mark Anselment**, Thorntown, IN
- **Danny Dyer**, Mt. Ida, AR
- **Michael Chasteen**, Punta Gorda, FL

To those who have been members for a while, please send any changes to your mailing address, home address, or phone number to: pcfa.carol@gmail.com.

Pierre Chastain Family Association
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The Pierre Chastain Family Association

In 1975, Elby F. Bowman sent invitations to fellow Chastain researchers to attend a "conference" on the interests of further research and the coordination of these efforts into a society or association. A group of interested parties met on August 31, 1975, at Dyer, Arkansas, and the Pierre Chastain Family Association was born! The following were charter members from this organizational meeting.

Lucille Anderson
Kiefer, Oklahoma

Thelma Cavin
Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma

Thomas V. Creekmore
Silsbee, Texas

Elby F. Bowman
Wheaton, Illinois

Gordon Lee Chastain
Indianapolis, Indiana

Ella M. Daily
Muldrow, Oklahoma

Pauline W. Bowman
Wheaton, Illinois

Granville O. Chastain
Gulfport, Mississippi

Helen Ingle Ezell
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Geraldine B. Buland
Sapulpa, Oklahoma

J. E. Chastain
Galena Park, Texas

Avilla Farnsworth Milligan
Newton, Kansas

Richard Cavin
Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma

Wanda Chastain
Galena Park, Texas

Alene Wilkin
Monticello, Illinois

The organization was founded with J. E. Chastain as President, Thomas V. Creekmore as First Vice President, Lucille C. Anderson as Second Vice President, Geraldine Buland as Secretary-Treasurer, and Elby Bowman as Genealogist.

The first issue of the association's newsletter, *The Chestnut Tree*, was released to the membership in January of 1976. Volume One, Number One of *The Chestnut Tree* was a total of four pages, hand-typed, photocopied, and one-sided. By the release of this first issue, the membership had grown to 42 members.

Today, the Pierre Chastain Family Association has approximately 220 members. There is also an extensive computer database, maintained by the association's genealogist, which contains information submitted by the membership in their research, as well as numerous Census, legal, Bible, and other records documenting the lineages of Chastain descendants, sometimes covering 12 or more generations.

The present membership, and all interested in Chastain and related family history, are very grateful for the efforts of these founding members. These efforts have culminated in great documentation that allows almost instant lineage verification. These efforts have placed this material in print, in volumes such as *Pierre Chastain and His Descendants*, for generations to come. We thank you!

The Chestnut Tree

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