

Ancestors of Alfred I Paul Murrah, Federal District Judge

Generation No. 1

1. Alfred I Paul Murrah, Federal District Judge, born October 27, 1904 in TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, UNITED STATES; died October 30, 1975 in OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES. He was the son of **2. George Wasington Murrah** and **3. Lenora M. Simmons**. He married **(1) Agnes Milam**. She died 1994. She was the daughter of M.V. Milam.

Notes for Alfred I Paul Murrah, Federal District Judge:

THE ALFRED P. MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING

THE OKLAHOMA LAND RUN OF APRIL 19, 1892

MURRAH FEDERAL BUILDING
APRIL 19, 1995

The Surrounding Properties
[of the Alfred E. Murrah Federal Building.]

The Journal Record Building had been constructed in 1923 by the Masonic Temple Building Association of Oklahoma Lodge Number Thirty-Six, and for fourteen years its auditorium played host to many illustrious entertainers. The Masons and the India Temple Shrine used the new Masonic Temple as their principal place of business for seven years until 1930, when both organizations moved to other locations. After the explosions of April 19, 1995, the ornate columns and symbolic temple architecture adorning the east side of the Journal Record Building was all that remained unscathed. The rest of the building, inside and out, was a wreck.

Many of the properties in the immediate vicinity of the Murrah Building had originally been owned by the Oklahoma Masonic Lodge Number Thirty-Six, the India Temple Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. For almost fifty years following the Oklahoma Land Run of 1889, these four organizations had leased, borrowed, bought, and traded the properties among themselves.

Most of those fraternal organizations lost their downtown property holdings during the Great Depression of the 1930s. These properties included land on which would eventually be built the Myriad Convention Center, the BancFirst Building, the Wright Building, the Kerr McGee Complex, the Colcord Building, the Internal Revenue Service Office Complex, the Federal Courthouse Building, the Oklahoma Natural Gas Building, the Oklahoma City Hall, the Maney Building, the YMCA Parking Annex, Liberty Bank Tower, Trigen of Oklahoma, the White Temple, the Journal Record Building, and the Murrah Building.

In November 1995, as federal prosecutors were preparing the Oklahoma City bombing case, it was discovered that the Murrah Building had been built upon a piece of property known as Block 39. Much mystery still surrounds the property, and as of this writing the issue has not yet been resolved. It seems that the Murrah Building itself was owned by the federal government;

however, there was no documentation in any of the real-estate records that indicated that the government had ever taken possession of the land upon which the building stood. In the absence of that vital possession document, it was ruled that both the federal and local governments had concurrent jurisdiction in the case against the men accused of the bombing, and thus murder charges could be brought against the suspects at every court level.

WINDS - Oklahoma City Bombing Grand Jury Discredited
OKLAHOMA BOMBING GRAND JURY LOSES CREDIBILITY
Clinton Administration Successful in Establishing Party Line

The Oklahoma County Grand Jury recently concluded its 133-day inquiry into the bombing of the federal building. Governor Frank Keating praised the group by saying: "Their conclusions and their very thorough report will hopefully put an end to unfounded conspiracy theories and irresponsible claims about the bombing."

While public officials in Oklahoma express satisfaction with the grand jury's efforts and continue working to put the the matter to final rest, the unanswered questions still persist. Although McVeigh and Nichols have been convicted as the sole perpetrators of the bombing, and the grand jury has issued its concluding report and disbanded, still, the troubling questions that have plagued this investigation from its tragic origin, have not been answered. The disturbing questions have been covered and silenced under a continuing shroud of official denial.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY - THE COVER-UP BEGINS

The immediate response to the bombing was the formation of a federal grand jury. It was organized to investigate the bombing and issue indictments against all perpetrators of the deadly terrorist attack. Hoppy Heidelberg was a member of that original grand jury. Heidelberg told The WINDS of his experience as a grand juror, the response of officials to his appeal for a comprehensive, independent investigation, and his removal from that position due to his insistence on conscientiously fulfilling his responsibilities.

During the initial investigative phase of the grand jury, Heidelberg's attempts to have specific witnesses called, which were considered critical to the establishment of the basic facts, were obstructed. He said these witnesses would have substantiated whether the degree and pattern of damage to the Murrah building was compatible with a truck bomb.

"I tried to call the architect of the [Murrah] building because I needed to know how strong the columns were," said Heidelberg. "I needed to know what they could withstand in pounds per square inch pressure. I wanted a structural engineer to tell whether the building was built according to specifications. I wanted the structural engineer to analyze the [column] stumps and also the remaining columns to determine whether they could withstand that kind of pressure. Then I needed an explosives expert to tell me how many pounds per square inch 4800 pounds of ammonium nitrate produced at ground zero. Then I needed a mathematician or an explosives expert, whoever could give me the formula for the dissipation of energy over distance. Then you have to plug in all the numbers and you can determine which, if any, of the columns could have been destroyed by a truck bomb."

Heidelberg says, "as a grand juror, I had every right to call any witness that was involved, any expert I needed. I was prevented from doing all of that." He was further prohibited from showing the police sketch of John Doe II to any of the witnesses. "They did not want me to pursue John Doe II at all," said the former grand juror.

It was his attempts to discover these fundamental facts which brought about Heidelberg's sudden removal from the grand jury. After repeated attempts to have these crucial expert witnesses called he said, "I finally wrote the presiding judge a letter and told him. Once the judge had that letter he had a problem. If he had denied me those witnesses, then he would have been guilty of obstruction of justice, but if he had allowed me to have those witnesses, then I would have it figured out. So he didn't have any choice but to kick me off; that way he could prevent either one of those [allowing the expert witness testimony or the obstruction of justice charge] from happening. That's how he got out from between his rock and hard place."

Heidelberg said the judge didn't explain his dismissal, "He just wrote me a letter and said, 'you're out.'" Heidelberg said the threats and intimidation attempts were both overt and forceful. The base conduct of the FBI and federal officials toward Heidelberg is reminiscent of tactics used against some who have been labeled as Mr. Clinton's foes.

Following Heidelberg's dismissal, federal prosecutors proceeded to prevent every witness to any "John Does" from appearing before the Federal Grand Jury. There exist more than twenty such witnesses, yet not one was allowed to tell the grand jury what they saw. Federal prosecutors prohibited those witnesses from being seen or heard by grand jurors.

Former Oklahoma State Representative Charles Key stated that "the federal grand jury wanted to interview both the eye witnesses and the sketch artist who drew the John Doe composites but they were flatly refused by the federal 'authorities.' Clearly they were blatantly deprived of their basic constitutional rights as grand jurors. Why? Just what is it that they are trying to accomplish? Or, perhaps more pointedly, just who are they trying to protect? And what all are they trying to hide?"[1]

With Heidelberg off the grand jury and other dissenting voices overwhelmed by official pressure and media silence, the indictment and conviction solely of McVeigh and Nichols went forward according to plan. This essentially assured that the one-man, one-bomb theory would prevail, suppressing all knowledge of wider involvement.

GOVERNMENT LABORS TO "KEEP THE LID ON"

With the federal trials successfully behind them, public officials were still faced with scrutiny from independent investigators and concerned citizens. The impanelment of the Oklahoma County Grand Jury brought strenuous objections from some officials. District Attorney Bob Macy, Attorney General Drew Edmondson and Governor Frank Keating were all severely critical of citizen involvement. State officials initiated court action to halt efforts to impanel the grand jury, but their petition was overturned at the state court of appeals level.

Then came the assault on supporters of the grand jury in the press. Charles Key observed: "People in powerful positions have repeatedly attacked those of us who have been scrutinizing the federal investigation. Governor Keating went so far as to say that 'raising questions would not bring one whit of intelligence

to the process.' He later escalated his attacks saying those who were raising serious questions were 'howling at the moon' and 'off the reservation.'" [2] Drew Edmondson, Attorney General, maligned efforts to impanel the grand jury, saying it was proposing a "wasteful witch hunt" and pushing "the worst kind of paranoid conspiracy pandering."

"THE PEOPLE COULDN'T HANDLE THE TRUTH"

A significant acknowledgment was published in the Washington Weekly. It constitutes the "lying excuse" that those in powerful positions use to justify their deception. The report states that, "ABC was getting ready to run a major story on the prior knowledge issue. The Justice Department became aware of it and contacted some of the executives at ABC. After acknowledging the validity of the story they put extreme pressure on ABC not to air the report saying, 'The people couldn't handle the truth.'" [3]

Another pretext employed by officials to evade unwanted examination is the "national security" ruse. A prime example of this ploy is reported in the Chicago Tribune. Congressman Henry Hyde said his committee was planning a top to bottom review of Justice Department spending. The Tribune quotes Abner Mikva, a former White House counsel as saying: "Congress must move cautiously, Justice [Department] handles sensitive investigations...and many techniques must remain secret. If Chairman Hyde starts asking about all the dollars they spent in Oklahoma City, that can compromise some very, very delicate information." [4]

Responding to Mikva's "national security concerns," Cate McCauley of the Oklahoma Bombing Investigation Committee (OKBIC) said, "I've heard this over and over again, 'No, you can't question certain people about things for national security reasons.' Well, if it's two guys and a Ryder truck, what are they so worried about?" [5]

OKLAHOMA COUNTY GRAND JURY - THE COVER-UP CONTINUES

The Oklahoma County grand jury issued a 21-page report concluding its session. As one seasoned observer put it, "There was not one single new development on the bombing." Irven Box, a criminal attorney who sat through the trials of Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols stated: "Basically the grand jury validated the federal government's theory of the case." [6] Considering the nature of the testimony which they were exposed to, much of which was diametric to government theory, the grand jury's conclusions were surprising to many; yet there were forces at work on the grand jury which may not have been readily apparent on the surface. The WINDS interviewed numerous witnesses who testified, and serious doubts were expressed about the independence of the grand jury.

The presiding judge over the grand jury was William Burkett who displayed his bias against those who question the government's version of events. Cate McCauley recalled that "Burkett made very inappropriate public statements at Southern Nazarene University which is in Rep. Charles Key's district. He said the grand jurors, instead of investigating the bombing case, should indict Charles Key. It's very discouraging to hear of that type of conduct from the judge who is in charge of this grand jury." [7]

Independent investigator Pat Briley told The WINDS that Judge Burkett made a statement to a group of reporters at a major radio station in Oklahoma City to the effect that "I'm going to make certain that this grand jury does nothing but

follow the official line of the Justice Department."

Briley says, "If you read the grand jury report, everything this judge has said since that time and his violation of the statutes, clearly showed that's what his intention was, and he did carry it out. He said in advance that he was going to do it, he had the means to do it, and he did it. Now that's just the beginning. If you look at the instruction he gave to the grand jurors that were published, they were in absolute violation of the statutes.

"Basically, jurors were not allowed to consider any hearsay evidence," Briley continued. "That totally undercuts the way grand juries run, state and federal. The way you get firsthand witnesses is that you call credible, secondhand, hearsay witnesses to get closer to firsthand witnesses, you do an investigation, that's the function of a grand jury."

Briley also said that "Judge Burkett told the jurors in their instructions that they could not consider hearsay evidence or witness testimony. They could hear it, but they could not use it to either come up with indictments or use it as a basis for calling other witnesses.

"The other thing that happened in the grand jury process was very, very clear to many witnesses that I've talked to. All of them characterized treatment in the jury room by the District Attorneys [who were legal advisors to the jurors] as prosecutorial and adversarial, attempting to discredit what they said."

Oklahoma County District Attorney Bob Macy's opposition to impaneling the grand jury was no secret. From the first he withstood the Oklahoma Bombing Investigation Committee's efforts to encourage an independent investigation into the many unanswered questions and inconsistencies that have dogged the official probe. Charles Key says members of the committee have been "dragged through the mud, court battles, and a bogus multi-county investigation" by Bob Macy and others.

Only after the OKBIC won the appeal to impanel the grand jury did Bob Macy seemingly drop his opposition to their work. Why would he relinquish his "principled" stand? Could it be that his opportunity of presenting the case to the grand jury placed him in a position to neutralize any real independent work which they might do?

That is, in fact, what several who testified before the grand jury observed. In both overt and covert ways the legal advisors worked to insinuate doubt and question toward anyone who suggested deviation from the government's simplistic one-man, one-bomb theory.

Cate McCauley said: "We've never criticized the grand jurors but as far as the prosecutors, the judge in the case, the Oklahoma Attorney General, and on down the list, these people have tried to sway this grand jury more than anyone else. They've said ordinary people cannot investigate a crime of this magnitude, that we are nothing more than a bunch of conspiracy nuts, that we have no legitimate interest in this.

"I know for a fact from having been in the grand jury room that the so-called legal advisors have overstepped their boundaries," McCauley said. "According to the criminal procedure code of Oklahoma, they are not supposed to run this like a trial and they are not supposed to give their opinion on evidence even when asked. I know that they have done both because one of them did it in front of me. I think these prosecutors have swayed this grand jury into thinking that anything that comes from our committee or anything that comes

from people who disagree with the government's party line is not credible.

"Are the grand jurors part of some grand conspiracy? No, not at all," McCauley continued. "I believe this is simply a case of good people trusting and relying on their legal advisors. They [the advisors] most likely told them the government's case had no flaws and there was no need to investigate it any further since the prosecutors had already done that in the federal trials. It's not a farfetched assumption to assume the jurors depended on that advice." [8]

Another who testified before the grand jury told The WINDS anonymously that "there were several legal problems with that grand jury and the manner in which the process was conducted inside the grand jury room that I think were indicative of decided predetermination of outcome regardless of witness testimony, and problems with the adversarial nature of the DA's office representatives and their manner of 'assisting.'

"We are all the 'bad guys' because we didn't believe the 'official story.' They listened to us, but they could not accept any of it, and they decided we were all lacking in credibility... which is incredulous to me because of all of the solid indisputable evidence that was laid at their feet.

"That final [grand jury] report is a DISGRACE and a scandal all of its own...but it does most clearly demonstrate the power wielded to keep this matter closed, witnesses silenced, the evidence suppressed...that kind of suppression doesn't happen by itself."

OKBIC's Cate McCauley tells of a woman named Tiffany Bible, "an Emergency Medical Services worker who was on the scene within five minutes of the explosion. She was in the station south of the Murrah Building, and she responded immediately. She saw ATF agents on the scene in very clean black jump suits. They had not been in the building, because they were clean. She noticed that because there was dust everywhere. She had a conversation after the [second] bomb scare which occurred at 10:15 or 10:30. She was standing there with an ATF agent and a law enforcement person, by the federal courthouse on the south side, waiting for the all clear. They were saying, 'Yeah, there was a device strapped to a gas line, underneath the stairwell.' And she distinctly remembers that statement because she had spent most of her time in that stairwell, trying to recover people. She said, 'I could have got blown to kingdom come.' She came forward to us, and she has since testified to the grand jury. It is that kind of testimony that is really hard to ignore." [9]

THE INTERNATIONAL ELEMENT

Evidence abounds of the involvement of others in the federal building bombing. Many sources have solid information relating to the participation of "Middle Eastern types." One such individual is a man in a position to have firsthand knowledge; he was an undercover agent hired to inform the government of just such threats.

Cary Gagan, a man in his early 50's, is a federal informant who had received immunity from the U.S. Justice Department when he provided them with specific information regarding plans to blow up a federal building in April 1995--months before the bombing actually took place. [10]

In September, 1994, U.S. Attorney for Colorado Henry Solano and Assistant U.S. Attorney James Allison prepared a letter of immunity for Gagan. The letter is an agreement detailing "information concerning a conspiracy and/or attempt to

destroy United States court facilities in Denver and possibly other cities." Under the terms of their pledge, Gagan was assured, "the United States agrees that no evidence derived from the information or statements provided by you will be used in any way against you."

Gagan claimed to have been recruited by Arabs or Iranians operating through Mexico to deliver explosives for a series of planned bombings of federal buildings in Denver, Phoenix, and Oklahoma City. At various meetings in Las Vegas, Denver, and Kingman, Arizona, he met with Omar, Ahmad, and other representatives of the Hizbollah terrorist organization, as well as male Caucasian American citizens. [11]

Referring to himself as "plaintiff," Gagan relates details of a meeting he attended near Denver just one month prior to the bombing in Oklahoma City. "On March 17, 1995, in this meeting at the Hilton Inn South in Greenwood Village, Colorado, where the plaintiff was present with three members of this terrorist organization, displayed on the table were the construction plans of the Alfred Murrah Federal Building bearing the name J.W. Bateson Company of Dallas, Texas, with one of these terrorists allegedly traveling to Denver for this meeting from Oklahoma City.

"On March 27, 1995, and again on April 6, 1995, Gagan delivered urgent written warnings to federal authorities in Denver alerting them to an imminent bombing attack. He insists that he followed these up with repeated telephone calls, all of which were ignored. His handwritten warning of April 1st to U.S. Marshall Tina Rowe Gagan said:

Dear Ms. Rowe: After leaving Denver for what I thought would be for a long time, I returned here last night because I have specific information that within two weeks a federal building(s) is to be bombed in the area or nearby. The previous requests I made for you to contact me, 27th & 28th of [March] 95, were ignored by you, Mr. Allison and my friends at the FBI. I would not ignore this specific request for you personally to contact me immediately regarding a plot to blow up a federal building. If the information is false, request Mr. Allison to charge me accordingly. If you and/or your office does not contact me as I so request herein I will never again contact any law enforcement agency, federal or state, regarding those matters set out in the letter of immunity. -- Cary Gagan." [12]

In an extraordinary example of betrayal, the U.S. Attorneys rescinded their earlier pledge of immunity to Gagan after he had at great personal risk, repeatedly delivered prior warning of the bombing plot, which officials chose to ignore. In a February 1, 1996 letter to Gagan, Solano and Allison wrote: 'Attempts by federal law enforcement officers to meaningfully corroborate information you have alleged to be true have been unsuccessful.... Therefore, the immunity granted by the letter of September 14, 1994 is hereby revoked.' Moreover, wrote the pair, 'You are warned that any statement you make which would incriminate you in illegal conduct, past, present or future can be used against you. You are no longer protected by the immunity granted by letter on September 14, 1994.'" [13]

Cate McCauley says Mr. Gagan is currently unprotected. "He is guilty of actively participating in the preparations for both the internal and external explosions that destroyed the Murrah Building; he is without cover; he is surveilled and stalked by both his so-called friends and his enemies because of what he knows, and what he did, and who he is telling. The fact that he did what he did with the blessing of United States federal government agencies -- and on their behalf -- doesn't seem to matter to them anymore." [14]

CRUCIAL TESTIMONY THE GRAND JURY DIDN'T HEAR

Pat Briley says there were numerous witnesses who saw Timothy McVeigh with those who appeared to be Middle Eastern in Oklahoma City before the bombing and the day of the bombing. These witnesses were never called before the grand jury.

In other cases where witnesses identify involvement of multiple "John Does" they were decidedly prevented from testifying. Jane Graham is one of those. She was witness to significant events which overturn the story officials have constructed; yet Graham can hardly be construed to be an extremist or "conspiracy nut" as so many others have been. Graham is local president of the American Federation of Government Workers and is an employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). She was at work in the Murrah Building at the time of the bombing. In a video affidavit, she gives a vivid and detailed description of events she witnessed in the days prior to the bombing.

The Friday prior to the bombing Graham drove into the parking garage which is below ground level. She pulled into her parking spot and discovered three men in the basement. She noticed one of them was holding plans for the building. She saw that the other two had wire and some kind of putty-colored substance. She watched them from her car as they argued. When they saw that she was watching them, the man who appeared to be in charge told the other two to put the materials away in a dirty, older model sedan. She wasn't able to see the car's license plate. Graham became uneasy when the three men began watching her. They wore street cloths and were not repairmen or telephone people, who would have been dressed in uniforms. She was wary about the incident, but let it drop at the time. There were four others who also saw these three men the same day in the parking garage.

Graham also saw two men rush past her on the morning of the bombing. They were coming out of a stairwell that could be accessed only from a secure area of the building. These men wore General Services Administration maintenance uniforms but she recognized they were not the regular maintenance men who were normally in the building. The "coincidence" of two GSA maintenance men being replaced on the same day seemed unlikely and Graham was puzzled. She had no explanation for the strange people doing strange things in the federal building, that is, until 9:02 AM when the building was heavily damaged by two powerful explosions.

Graham told The WINDS she felt the activities she had observed, the firsthand eyewitness testimony would be critical to a valid, aboveboard grand jury investigation. She contacted District Attorney Bob Macy's office to make request for a presentation to the jurors. After repeated futile attempts, it became obvious that the DA's office was unyielding in its opposition to her testimony. The jurors were prevented from hearing what she had to say.

The efforts to impanel the county grand jury began after the failure of the federal grand jury to act in an independent manner in determining what actually happened in the OKC bombing. Many of these same forces have come to bear upon the county grand jury, rendering it merely the instrument of powerful forces bent on covering up the truth.

The government's \$50 million dollar investment to ensure that their "two boys and a Ryder truck" theory is not debunked has become transparent. The actual details of the deadly attack may not be available at this time, but as Cate McCauley said, "I think there was a network of people who had access to the inside of that building. Whether this is a bigger, badder set of terrorists than

anything they've come up with yet, I don't know. Who hired these people to go do this? That's what makes it so difficult - that you have, probably, layers between the free-lancers and the evil genius, as we tend to call him. Somebody got in that building, and the list narrows down when you consider means, motive, opportunity, and expertise. It's not something you walk off the street and do."
[15]

THE FINAL JIHAD

The Final Jihad is said to be a fictional account of terror and intrigue authored by Oklahoma governor Frank Keating's brother, Martin Keating. Written in 1991, but not released until 1996, it has been called prophetic because of the many terrorist crimes which have been perpetrated with amazing similarity to its story line.

Four years before the devastating Oklahoma City bombing Martin Keating wrote of a terrorist network in Oklahoma with a central figure named Tom McVey. He tells of the terrorist's arrest based on a minor traffic violation by an unsuspecting highway patrolman.

At the time Timothy McVeigh was originally apprehended by an unsuspecting state trooper near Perry Oklahoma- only an hour and a half after the bombing- televised news accounts for several hours thereafter were reporting the arrest of "Thomas McVeigh" (Tom McVey?). Was this a simple mistake or an unplanned slip?

Is this a bizarre, uncanny coincidence or is there some strange connection? The publicity notes which promote the book on an Internet site claim that "Martin Keating is a master storyteller with unique access to government intelligence agencies and clandestine terrorist groups. His brother Frank Keating, currently governor of Oklahoma, is a former FBI agent and assistant secretary of the Treasury who supervised the Secret Service, U.S. Customs, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms."

The notes further reveal that Keating was "introduced to the intelligence community through generations of family involvement. Martin Keating knows intimate details of what the rest of us can only imagine.

More About Alfred I Paul Murrah, Federal District Judge:
Namesake: Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Social Security Number: 441-46-8744

Generation No. 2

2. George Wasington Murrah, born 1856; died 1919 in CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES. He was the son of **4. William Murrah** and **5. Nancy Ann Amanda Bean**. He married **3. Lenora M. Simmons** 1904.

3. Lenora M. Simmons, died February 20, 1912 in VERRDEN, GRADY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES. She was the daughter of **6. Joseph E. Simmons** and **7. Martha A. Cowden**.

More About Lenora M. Simmons:
Burial: VERDEN CEMETERY, GRADY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES

Child of George Murrah and Lenora Simmons is:

1. i. Alfred I Paul Murrah, Federal District Judge, born October 27, 1904 in TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, UNITED STATES; died October 30, 1975 in OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES; married Agnes Milam.

Generation No. 3

4. William Murrah, born 1820; died 1865. He was the son of **8. Charles Murrah**. He married **5. Nancy Ann Amanda Bean** August 16, 1849.

5. Nancy Ann Amanda Bean, born 1829 in BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES; died 1865. She was the daughter of **10. Wiley Jackson Bean** and **11. Julia Ann Crew**.

Children of William Murrah and Nancy Bean are:

- 2
 - i. George Wasington Murrah, born 1856; died 1919 in CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES; married (1) Lucy Elizabeth James; married (2) Lenora M. Simmons 1904.
 - ii. William ("Billy") Pendleton Murrah, born December 25, 1861 in CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES; died May 05, 1912 in CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES; married Sarah Ann Mimms December 23, 1886 in CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES.

More About William ("Billy") Pendleton Murrah:

Burial: COLLINS CHAPEL CHURCH, JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES

- iii. Columbus C. Lon Murrah
- iv. Emma Murrah

6. Joseph E. Simmons, born November 05, 1810 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES; died July 03, 1872 in HONEY GROVE, FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES. He was the son of **12. Benjamin Franklin Simmons** and **13. Jean McBride**. He married **7. Martha A. Cowden** 1832 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES.

7. Martha A. Cowden

More About Joseph E. Simmons:

Burial: MELVINA CEMETERY, HONEY GROVE, FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES

Children of Joseph Simmons and Martha Cowden are:

- 3
 - i. Lenora M. Simmons, died February 20, 1912 in VERRDEN, GRADY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES; married George Wasington Murrah 1904.
 - ii. George Washington Simmons, born August 25, 1834; died September 20, 1863.
 - iii. Elizabeth C. Simmons, born March 20, 1836; died August 24, 1884.
 - iv. Mary Jane Simmons, born May 06, 1838; died May 06, 1891.
 - v. William Cowden Simmons, born February 02, 1840; died March 07, 1916.
 - vi. Margaret E. Simmons, born June 26, 1842; died 1922.
 - vii. John N. Simmons, born April 20, 1844 in BEN FRANKLIN, LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; died June 21, 1873.
 - viii. Benjamin Franklin Simmons, born June 02, 1846; died September 22, 1922.
 - ix. Joseph Ed Simmons, born September 29, 1848; died May 27, 1905.
 - x. David Paul Simmons, born November 03, 1850; died November 17, 1910.
 - xi. Susan Simmons, born April 04, 1852 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; died April 04, 1952.
 - xii. Melvina Simmons, born April 04, 1852 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; died April 04, 1852 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES.
 - xiii. Martha Amanda Simmons, born April 04, 1854; died November 02, 1928.
 - xiv. Francis M. Simmons, born April 04, 1854 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; died April 04, 1854 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES.
 - xv. James Simmons
 - xvi. Samuel Simmons

Generation No. 4

8. Charles Murrah, born Abt. 1790. He was the son of **16. Thomas Murrah** and **17. Sallie Robertson**.

Children of Charles Murrah are:

- 4
 - i. William Murrah, born 1820; died 1865; married Nancy Ann Amanda Bean August 16, 1849.

- ii. John Murrah
- iii. Peggy Murrah
- iv. Fanny Murrah, born 1809; married John Fancher.
- v. David Morgan Murrah, born April 01, 1821 in GEORGIA, UNITED STATES; died December 13, 1887 in DODGE, WALKER COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; married Sarah Morgan May 07, 1845 in HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, UNITED STATES.

More About David Morgan Murrah:

Census: 1880, DAVID MURRER--SAN JACINTO COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES

- vi. Charles L. Murrah, born 1825 in SOUTH CAROLINA OR ALABAMA, UNITED STATES; married (1) Avarilla Jones; married (2) Elizabeth Parker.
- vii. Thomas Murrah, born 1812; married S. Ann Bartee Walker in POLK COUNTY, TEXAS.

10. Wiley Jackson Bean, born June 1802 in BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES; died August 15, 1855 in ALICEVILLE, PICKENS COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES. He was the son of **20. John Bean**. He married **11. Julia Ann Crew** July 27, 1826 in BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES.

11. Julia Ann Crew, born December 09, 1809 in BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES; died October 25, 1883 in JEMISON, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES.

More About Julia Ann Crew:

Burial: NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH, THORSBY, CHILTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES

Children of Wiley Bean and Julia Crew are:

- 5
 - i. Nancy Ann Amanda Bean, born 1829 in BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES; died 1865; married William Murrah August 16, 1849.
 - ii. James Bean
 - iii. Wiley Hopkins Bean
 - iv. Robert Monroe Bean
 - v. Pendleton Coleman Bean
 - vi. Elisha Madison Bean
 - vii. John A. Bean
 - viii. Susan Melissa Bean
 - ix. Julia Ann Bean
 - x. Malinda Bean
 - xi. William Harrison Bean
 - xii. Alford Bean, M.D.
 - xiii. Mary Eliza Bean
 - xiv. Martha Ellen Bean

12. Benjamin Franklin Simmons, born Abt. 1775 in NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES; died Abt. 1843 in LAMAR COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES. He married **13. Jean McBride** September 24, 1798 in GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES.

13. Jean McBride, died September 1816.

Children of Benjamin Simmons and Jean McBride are:

- 6
 - i. Joseph E. Simmons, born November 05, 1810 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES; died July 03, 1872 in HONEY GROVE, FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS, UNITED STATES; married Martha A. Cowden 1832 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES.
 - ii. James Simmons, born Abt. 1799; died 1835.
 - iii. Margaret Simmons, born Abt. 1802; died February 1877 in TEXAS, UNITED STATES.
 - iv. Loucinda Simmons, born Abt. 1812.
 - v. Jordan Simmons, born Abt. 1814 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES.
 - vi. Sarah Sallie Simmons, born December 24, 1815 in TENNESSEE, UNITED STATES; died June 05, 1881 in TEXAS, UNITED STATES.
 - vii. David Phillip Simmons, born December 24, 1815.
 - viii. Malinda Simmons, born Abt. 1816.

16. Thomas Murrah, born 1762; died 1825. He was the son of **32. Lodowick Murrah** and **33. Mira Ann Jeter**. He married **17. Sallie Robertson**.

17. Sallie Robertson

Children of Thomas Murrah and Sallie Robertson are:

- 8 i. Charles Murrah, born Abt. 1790.
- ii. Morgan (Margan) Murrah, born Abt. 1787 in FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, UNITED STATES; died 1826; married (1) Elizabeth Jane Cason; married (2) Elizabeth Jane Cason; born 1786.

20. John Bean, born October 18, 1776 in SOUTH FORK, DUNCANS CREEK, LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. He was the son of **40. William II MacBean** and **41. Nomiah Bates**.

More About John Bean:

Confirmation (LDS): (8FNB-7S)

Child of John Bean is:

- 10 i. Wiley Jackson Bean, born June 1802 in BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES; died August 15, 1855 in ALICEVILLE, PICKENS COUNTY, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES; married Julia Ann Crew July 27, 1826 in BUTTS COUNTY, GEORGIA, UNITED STATES.

Generation No. 6

32. Lodowick Murrah He was the son of **64. Andrew Murrah**. He married **33. Mira Ann Jeter**.

33. Mira Ann Jeter

Notes for Lodowick Murrah:

Chancery Suit:

Littleton Jeter, Horatio Jeter, Fielding Jeter, Elisha Jeter, Martha Glanton, decd. who was Martha Jeter, Zachariah Lewis and Milly Lewis his wife who was Milly Jeter, James Cash and Susannah Cash his wife who was Susanna Jeter and Elizabeth Jeter children and heirs of John Jeter and Elizabeth Jeter his wife who was Elizabeth Murrah against James Murrah, Charles Murrah, George Murrah, Thomas Murrah, Margaret Glanton, Nancy Glanton and Molly Pickett. The suit concerns the sale of a tract of land of 104 acres left in the will of Lodowick Murrah. Land is sold 7 Feb 1800. [Dec. 1799]

The above named Jeter children state that their grandfather, Lodowick Murrah, left a will in which he gave to his wife Ann Murrah all of his estate during her lifetime. Lodowick Murrah left the following children viz James Murrah who now resides in South Caroline, John Murrah who died without issue, Charles Murrah who now resides in North Caroline, George Murrah who now resides in South Carolina, Thomas Murrah who resides in South Carolina, Elizabeth Murrah who married John Jeter, Margaret Murrah who married Benjamin Glanton, Nancy Murrah who married John Glanton, Susannah Murrah who married Jonathan Glanton and Molly Murrah who married John Pickett. [Aug 1799]

Children of Lodowick Murrah and Mira Jeter are:

- 16 i. Thomas Murrah, born 1762; died 1825; married Sallie Robertson.
- ii. Charles I Murrah, born Abt. 1750; married Margaret (Peggy) 1770 in WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
- iii. James Murrah
- iv. John Murrah
- v. George Murrah
- vi. Elizabeth Murrah, married John II Jeter.

- vii. Margaret Murrah, married Benjamin Glanton.
- viii. Nancy Murrah, married John Glanton.
- ix. Susanna Murrah, married Jonathan Glanton.
- x. Molly Murrah, married John Pickett.

40. William II MacBean, born December 09, 1721 in ST. STEPHENS, NORTHUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA; died in LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES. He was the son of **80. William I MacBean**. He married **41. Nomiah Bates** 1753 in IRELAND.

41. Nomiah Bates, born Abt. 1737 in IRELAND; died 1795 in CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES. She was the daughter of **82. Isaac Bates**.

More About William II MacBean:

Burial: BEAN STATION, TENNESSEE

Confirmation (LDS): (30RS-N7)

More About Nomiah Bates:

Confirmation (LDS): (30RS-PD)

Children of William MacBean and Nomiah Bates are:

- 20 i. John Bean, born October 18, 1776 in SOUTH FORK, DUNCANS CREEK, LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA.
- ii. William III Bean, born February 08, 1754.
- iii. Thomas Bean, born February 21, 1764.
- iv. Agnes Bean, born July 06, 1766.
- v. Isaac P. Bean, born June 27, 1769.
- vi. Mary (Molly) Bean, born August 23, 1772.
- vii. Matthew Bean, born April 11, 1781.

Generation No. 7

64. Andrew Murrah, born Abt. 1699.

Child of Andrew Murrah is:

- 32 i. Lodowick Murrah, married Mira Ann Jeter.

80. William I MacBean

Children of William I MacBean are:

- 40 i. William II MacBean, born December 09, 1721 in ST. STEPHENS, NORTHUMBERLAND, VIRGINIA; died in LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES; married (1) Lydia (Liddy) Russell 1748 in GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA; married (2) Nomiah Bates 1753 in IRELAND.
- ii. Elizabeth Beene, born 1723; married George Russell; born 1720.
- iii. Jane Bean, born 1722.
- iv. Robert Bean, born January 13, 1724/25.
- v. John Bean, born 1728 in NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

More About John Bean:

Military service: American Revolutionary War

82. Isaac Bates

Child of Isaac Bates is:

- 41 i. Nomiah Bates, born Abt. 1737 in IRELAND; died 1795 in CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES; married William II MacBean 1753 in IRELAND.