



February 2018

## WHITESIDE FAMILY ASSOCIATION

### A HIDDEN JEWEL

In a recent telephone conversation a family member on the “other” side of my family (not Whiteside) exclaimed that he had recently slipped up on the Whiteside Ancestry website. He was amazed at the quality and quantity of its content. Even though he is not a WFA member and could not access the “members only” parts of our website, he was amazed at what he could see. He kept saying this is the best kept secret he’s seen in a long time. It made me really proud for us and our organization though I kept saying that I did not feel that I could claim much credit.

If you are a WFA member who has not availed themselves of our exciting website in a while, take the time to do so. You will be surprised!

Barbara Olson

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[www.whitesideancestry.org](http://www.whitesideancestry.org)

#### SPRING 2018 MEETING OF WFA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**PLACE:** Home of Richard Soard, Marietta, Georgia

**WHEN:** April 11 and 12, 2018

**HOTEL RESERVATIONS:** Hyatt Place Atlanta Perimeter  
Center 770-730-9300

**Room Block in name of Whiteside Family Assoc.**

**All active WFA members are welcome and are encouraged to attend.**

**Contact Barbara Olson for more information on rooms, etc. [bholson@earthlink.net](mailto:bholson@earthlink.net)**

**Come participate in your organization!**

Last fall the WFA met in Knoxville, Tennessee and visited the Grainger County area which was home to some famous Whiteside family members in the early years of Tennessee. This is an excerpt of an article published in their local newspaper last fall.

The Whitesides of Grainger County descend from Thomas Whiteside, Sr. (1755-1823), who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is Whiteside family 4000.

A doctor who served in the Revolutionary War, he had ten children with his wife, Mary Jenkin (or Jenkin). Many of his children migrated from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, and several of them settled in Grainger County, while others went on to Middle Tennessee.

Jenkin Whiteside was one of the older sons of Thomas Whiteside, Sr. Born in Pennsylvania he was first admitted to the bar there. He moved to Tennessee and practiced law in Knoxville. First elected as a Knoxville city commissioner then as a Tennessee senator, his various business dealings took him across the state. A confirmed bachelor, at the time of his death he was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the state. Thomas, Jenkin's younger brother came from Pa to Tennessee with him. Thomas settled in Grainger County and lived there his entire life. He is reputed to have built the famous Bean Station Tavern, but it was really Jenkin's money that built it. Another Whiteside sibling who migrated from PA to Tenn was a sister named Jane. She married a man by the surname of Lafferty. Both Jane and her husband died young leaving 5 children who were taken in by their uncle Thomas with Jenkin's financial support. Another sister, Isabella, moved to Tenn with her husband, James McGoldricck. After his early death Thomas supported Isabella and her children during her widowhood allowing her to live on his land.

Thomas Whiteside built a log tavern of eight rooms. But as time passed and traffic increased with more people passing through the famous crossroad at Bean's Station, he built a new, larger tavern and inn in 1814. This must have been a magnificent structure with three floors, one hundred feet long, made entirely of brick. In 1823 a new two-story addition, forming a right-angle ell, was added at the rear. It was sixty feet long with double verandahs on its entire length.

With these additions the Bean Station Tavern had a total of fifty rooms. An imposing structure, it was one of the finest great coaching inns of its time and was said to be perhaps the most elaborate hostelry between New Orleans and Baltimore. Unfortunately, the main building burned in 1886, leaving only the two-story brick ell at the back. There are no photographs of the main building prior to the fire. The only photographs available show only the smaller ell which survived the fire but they expose only a fraction of the grandeur of the original building. This part of the Bean Station Tavern was dismantled in 1941 prior to the completion of the Cherokee Dam which created the Cherokee Lake.

At the time of Jenkin Whiteside's death in 1822, his brother Thomas was named administrator of his estate which was valued at more than a quarter million dollars—a huge sum for the time. Though often questioned about it, Thomas repeatedly put off settling Jenkin's estate, but continued to support his relatives living in Grainger County. Court records reveal that he was accused by heirs of Jenkin Whiteside of never settling the estate, thus denying them their inheritances. However, these court cases were not filed until after Thomas' death, and may be an indication that his wealth and influence made him a difficult man to cross.

Like his brother Jenkin, Thomas Whiteside never married, but he was infamous for fathering numerous illegitimate children. Two women were acknowledged to be his mistresses—Jane “Jensy” Holt and Mahala Henderson—and their illegitimate children were commonly known by everyone to have been fathered by Thomas Whiteside. In 1841 he petitioned the Grainger County Circuit Court to legitimize Jane Holt’s five children and change their name from Holt to Whiteside. The eight children of Mahala Henderson were also given the surname Whiteside. As all thirteen of them grew older they lived with their father at the Bean Station Tavern, and he saw to their education. Also, all thirteen were provided for in Thomas Whiteside’s will. DNA testing has now proved that many other of his illegitimate children were not recognized or provided for in the will.

It is remarkable that Thomas Whiteside was not in more legal trouble for his immoral lifestyle, considering the time in which he lived and the decades he spent defying the rules of acceptable behavior. Evidently his wealth and power made it difficult and dangerous for officials or ordinary citizens to challenge him.

Thomas Whiteside’s lengthy will made generous provisions for his many children, his sister Isabella Goldrick, and two emancipated slaves. A codicil to his will donated land for the building of a church and a public burying ground. Thomas’ remains were laid to rest in his burying ground, now known as the Bean Station Cemetery.

After Thomas’ death lawsuits were brought by the Lafferty brothers and other heirs of Jenkin Whiteside against the estate of Thomas Whiteside, deceased. These claimed that Thomas never fully administered nor settled his brother Jenkin’s estate, nor paid to Jenkin’s heirs their share in Jenkin’s immense estate. It seems that these people won their case, leaving the executor of Thomas Whiteside’s will without the means to completely execute the generous provisions of the will.

It is interesting that the burial sites of only two of Thomas’ thirteen acknowledged children are known. A daughter of Jane Holt and another of Mahala Henderson are buried near their father at Bean Station Cemetery.

The famous Bean Station Tavern and its infamous owner Thomas Whiteside are fascinating parts of the history of Grainger County. They are part of our heritage as members of the Whiteside Family Association.

Picture shows Thomas Whiteside marker in Bean Station Cemetery. Richard Soard, WFA Board member is leaning on the marker.



# Wow!

**Face of the first Briton is revealed: DNA analysis shows 10,000-year-old man had 'dark to black' skin with BLUE eyes and curly hair - and he shares up to 10% of his DNA with today's Brits**

Britain's oldest complete human skeleton, known as Cheddar Man, was unearthed in 1903 in Gough's Cave in Cheddar Gorge, Somerset. Cheddar Man, thought to have died in his twenties and have had a relatively good diet, lived in Britain when it was almost completely depopulated.

Cheddar Man marked the start of continuous habitation on the island, making him among the very first modern Briton. Genetically he belonged to a group of people known as the 'Western Hunter-Gatherers, Mesolithic –era individuals from Spain, Hungary and Luxembourg. His ancestors migrated to Europe from the Middle East after the Ice Age and today 10 percent of White British people are descended from this group.

Scientists have reconstructed the Cheddar Man's face several times using the shape of his skull and assumptions about the appearance of the first Britons. Most of these analyses were not based on DNA data, and assumed he was white with light hair.

Only now with cutting-edge DNA and facial reconstruction techniques can we see for the first time the face of this 10,000 year old man, and ask how 300 generations later he relates to us today.

Experts from the museum and University College London conducted genetic tests on the remains, discovered in Gough's Cave, which were taken by drilling a hole in the skull and sequencing the DNA preserved inside.

Dr Tom Booth, a scientist from the museum said that the findings that there was a 76 per cent chance that Cheddar Man was 'dark to black' – was 'extraordinary'.

He said in the documentary: 'If a human with that colour skin wandered around now, we'd call him black, and a lot darker than we'd expect for Europe as well.'

Read more: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-5358699/First-Brit-dark-skinned-blue-eyed.html#ixzz57lagVo2R>



## WEBSITE INFO

### New Web Page: Whiteside Links

Are you still looking for some bit of genealogy data? Want to check online documents known to reference Whitesides? Then check out the new web page Whiteside Links, for members on the WFA website!

Our president Bill G. Whiteside suggested this new web page, which I proceeded to implement. Dan Boucher and David Whiteside have provided information on over 100 web links now listed on the Whiteside Links web page, available in the menu under RESEARCH, Members Research, at the bottom. Each link points to a document or web page on available from another web site. The standard format for a Whiteside Link is:

**Link:** [\(Link Name\)](#)

(brief description of document or web page)

More Key Words: (list)

The "[Link Name](#)" is a text phrase summarizing the information available at that link. This is the hyperlink, displayed in blue, with the web address (URL) stored behind it. The "(brief description of document or web page)" is a sentence or two describing the data available at that link. When useful for searching, the optional "More Key Words: (list)" paragraph is included. The "(list)" then includes additional words and phrases reflecting the contents of the data at that link.

Each "[Link Name](#)" is composed to support automatic text searching of this web page:

For links to data mostly about a single Whiteside person or family, an example is: Family 4000 - Whitesides of Grainger County TN, article

For links to data mostly about a state or country location, an example is: [PA Chester County - Death Register 1893-1907](#)

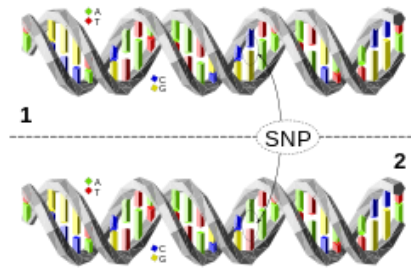
More detailed procedures for using and creating Whiteside Links are available to members in the article Using Whiteside Links, available under ACTIVITIES & CONTACT US, User Procedures. Arliss Whiteside (4600)

I just posted to the Family Genealogy section of the WFA website, a research document containing information from wills, naturalization papers, estate documents, census and a tree chart pertaining to the families of 0044 Samuel Whiteside 1773-1840 and 4000 Dr. Thomas Whiteside c.1745-1821, both born in Ireland and both died as neighbors in Chester Co PA. There is a lot of evidence suggesting these families were related and may have come from Derry Co. Ireland.

Richard Soard 4000



## DNA



## PROJECT

**What is a Terminal SNP?**

It sounds fatal doesn't it, but don't worry, it's not.

The phrase Terminal SNP is generally used in conjunction with discussing Y DNA testing and haplogroup identification.

**SNPs Define Haplogroups**

In a nutshell, SNPs, single nucleotide polymorphisms, are the mutations that define different haplogroups. Haplogroups reach far back in time on the direct paternal, generally the surname, line.

SNPs, mutations that define haplogroups are considered to be "once in the lifetime of mankind" events that divide one haplogroup into two subgroups, or branches.

**Whiteside Big Y and full genome project**

the Big Y test at FTDNA scans the entire gold standard region of the Y chromosome, hunting for mutations, called SNP's that define your haplogroup with great precision. This test also discovers SNPs never before found. Those newly discovered SNPs may someday become new haplogroup branches as well. The Big Y test is how the Y DNA phylotree has been expanded from a few hundred locations a few years ago to more than 78,000, and along with that comes our understanding of the migration patterns of our ancestors.

26 Whitesides have either done BIG-Y or tested for a specific SNP. Of the 26 samples 25 are positive for SNP called FGC 39928. Time estimate to common ancestor is 500 years (range 325-700 year). Two new SNP's have been found in our family, FGC 20348 and FGC 49445. The Y-FULL company estimates the TMRCA to be 425 years and 225 years respectively. Three of us, me included are positive on FGC 20348, two members are positive on FGC 49445.

If you would like to confirm your latest new SNP, go to <http://www.yseq.net/index.php>  
FGC39928 can be tested for \$18.00.

We have 3 vanguard member who have gone even further. They have tested their whole genome at Y-SEQ. and as you would expect they have found even newer SNP's for the Whiteside/Whitsett family. The new SNP codes are A16975 and A19630. The estimate to TMRCA is less than 200 years. Currently A16975 can be ordered from Y-SEQ also for \$18.00