

JACKSON-TAYLOR

and

Related Families

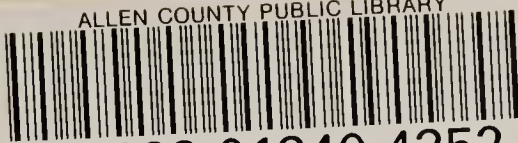
AMEE JACKSON SHORT

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Gen. Alfred Eugene Jackson



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JACKSON-TAYLOR
and
Related Families

By

Aimee Jackson Short

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FOREWORD

Following our ancestors through more than 300 years of America's history has been an adventure. I have tried to bring you some of the highlights as well as the vital statistics of our several families.

Every effort has been made to authenticate all material used here. For the Jackson and Henry Families I had a large collection of old letters, for other data I have searched through county, city and state records, through musty church files, crumbling stones in weed grown cemeteries, family Bibles and old newspapers.

Printed records have been checked in historical and genealogical publications in the N.S.D.A.R., Virginia State, Lawson McGhee, Congressional, New Jersey and Philadelphia Libraries. And in the Historical Societies of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Other records have been obtained from the Veteran's Administration and answers to countless letters of inquiry. Research on some families was hampered by loss of old records by fire or theft.

Where data is prefaced by "it may be, probably," et cetera there has not been sufficient documentation for a positive statement of fact, although the material could be true.

Brief charts accompany the chapters for easy reference.

My sincere thanks to all who have so kindly assisted me, especially to Lucy S. Neill, Fannie Cox Carson, Dr. John M. Jackson, Lorena Deadrick Lyle, Elizabeth Burke Burdett, Pauline Prater Gibbs and Olga Pardee MacFarland.

—Aimee Jackson Short

H. S. Huntington #7.45

To my father

Alfred Nathaniel Jackson

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KEY

ab_____	about	O.B._____	Oyster Bay
aft_____	after	p_____	page
AM_____	American History	Pr.Wm.____	Prince William
	Magazine	R_____	Record Book
b_____	born	Va.Mag.____	Virginia Magazine
ch_____	children		of History
B_____	Book	Vol._____	volume
D_____	Deed Book	W_____	Will
d_____	died	W & M____	William and Mary
m_____	married	West_____	Westmoreland County
North_____	Northumberland		

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Drawings by

Evelyn Shaffer Spence

Sarah Rauch Cummings

JACKSON-TAYLOR
AND
RELATED FAMILIES

JACKSON

Direct Line

Philip.....	Eliza
b.	b.
m.	d.
d.	

Ch: Samuel Dorsey and at least one daughter

Samuel Dorsey Jackson.....	Elizabeth Catherine Woodrow
b. Sept. 16, 1755	b. Dec. 22, 1764
m. April 20, 1780	d. Jan. 8, 1844
d. May 2, 1836	

Ch: Henry, Susan, Samuel D., Julia, Caroline, Harriet,
Alfred Eugene

Alfred Eugene Jackson.....	Serephina Taylor
b. Jan. 11, 1807	b. June 23, 1808
m. June 8, 1826	d. Oct. 27, 1880
d. Oct. 30, 1889	

Ch: Samuel D. 111, Nathaniel Taylor, Eliza Catherine,
Mary, Susan E., Alfred Eugene, Jr., Henry, Olivia

Nathaniel Taylor Jackson.....	Elizabeth Jane Henry
b. May 5, 1829	b. 1833
m. Sept. 21, 1852	d. June 14, 1919
d. Oct. 27, 1861	

Ch: Alfred Nathaniel

Alfred Nathaniel Jackson.....	Sarah Ellen Cox
b. Oct. 7, 1853	b. May 27, 1858
m. April 17, 1877	d. Jan. 11, 1926
d. Aug. 9, 1934	

Ch: Henry F., Alfred Nathaniel Jr., Aimee, Eugene
Deadrick

SAMUEL DORSEY JACKSON

The history of the Jackson Family in America is closely tied in with the history of the Country, for many lines can be traced back to early settlers whose lives were effected by the changing conditions of the new world, and who no doubt left their mark upon it.

The first of our Jackson line in America was Philip who, with his wife Eliza——, came here, presumably from Ireland, though their original home is said to have been Carlisle, England. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson is said to have been from this same family stock.

Philip and Eliza settled first in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where Samuel Dorsey Jackson was born in 1755. Some time later they moved to North Carolina, for, according to their grandson, Alfred E. Jackson, they both died in Edenton.

Little is known of Philip and Eliza. Besides Samuel Dorsey they had at least one other child, a daughter who married Capt. Lee (or' Leah) who was the captain of one of Samuel Dorsey's ships.

Samuel Dorsey Jackson (1755-1836) was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania and died at "Tempest Side," his farm on the Chucky River near Jonesboro, Tennessee, which had formerly

belonged to John Sevier. Buried on a hill top on the farm his monument reads:

Samuel Jackson
died
May 2, 1836
aged
80 yrs 7 mos 6 Days
An officer of the Rev.

Between these dates he led an active and sometimes stormy life. Many years later he was portrayed by his son, Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, as, "tall and straight, a very decided man, excitable and passionate by nature."

We know nothing of his boyhood, but in the fall of 1775, when he was twenty years old he enlisted in the Continental Army. The Veteran's Administration reports,

"He was first stationed at Cumberland Courthouse, Va., as a first lieutenant, then marched to the south and served in Capt. Lane's Company of Col. Stirk's Georgia Regiment. He received a gunshot wound in the left hip in the battle of Ogeechee River, Georgia, and served until sometime in 1778 when he resigned at Savannah, Ga." *

Two years later on April 20, 1780, Samuel Dorsey married Elizabeth Catherine Woodrow in Philadelphia. Their marriage license indicates that he had been living in Baltimore. The records of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia have:

"Samuel Jackson Elizabeth Woodrow
(Baltimore and Northern Liberties)" *2

Elizabeth Catherine was the daughter of Henry and Susannah Woodrow and according to family tradition, "Mrs. Jackson was a brilliant, highly educated woman, noted for her

* W.945

*2 See Northern Liberties under Woodrow



Elizabeth Catherine Woodrow Jackson

beauty and gracious manner." Her portrait which is still in the family would indicate this to be true. According to Selden Nelson in Prominent Tennesseans, Elizabeth Catherine was a close friend of Dolly Madison at the time she married her first husband, Mr. Todd.

Elizabeth Catherine born Dec. 22, 1764 in Philadelphia died at "Tempest Side" where she is buried beside Samuel Dorsey and her mother, Susannah Woodrow. Her stone worn with age, reads simply,

"Elizabeth C. Jackson

Died

Jan. 8, 1844

79 yrs & 16 Days "

Samuel D. and Elizabeth lived for twenty years in Philadelphia, and raised a large family. Of eleven children born, seven reached maturity. All but two were born in Philadelphia.

Samuel Dorsey Jackson was a successful merchant and importer. An associate in the latter business was the financier Robert Morris. This association proved a disastrous one for Samuel. He also bought and sold a great deal of real estate in and around Philadelphia as indicated by the deeds recorded in the Courthouse in Philadelphia.

According to the Philadelphia Census of 1790 the Jacksons were living on Market St. (not the present Market for that was called "High St.")

"Jackson, Samuel, Market, North from the River Del.
1 male over 16, 1 under, 5 females."

It is interesting to note the way families were listed under the early census, as in this one of 1790. Males were grouped as adults, or minors, while females were bunched, the term applying to the mother, daughters of whatever age, and household help. At this time Samuel had only one son living, three having died in infancy, two daughters and his wife Elizabeth Catherine. The other two females could have been her mother, Susannah, then a widow, and one maid servant, or two servants.

The following year his business was listed as,

“Jackson, Samuel, 161 High St. (shopkeeper).”

In 1797, Stafford's Directory gives the residence as Chestnut St.,

“Jackson, Samuel, Gentleman, 10 & Chestnut.”

Also the same year,

“Jackson & Morris, Merchants, Walnut St. Wharf.”

The same year a “Jackson Court, n. side Sassafras St. between Front and 2nd.” is listed. Since Samuel owned property in that area, it was presumably named for him.

Samuel and Elizabeth Catherine lived at the Chestnut Street address until they left Philadelphia and it was sold by Elizabeth Catherine many years later. This site, then, was “near” the city proper which extended only to eighth street—now this location is in the heart of the business district of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Electric Company stands on the site.

Samuel had a large wholesale mercantile business and was an importer owning his own ships. Baltimore and Philadelphia being the trade center of the country then, merchants came long distances to buy for their own retail establishments. As money was scarce much credit for goods was in notes, with tracts of land as security, and the merchandise was hauled in wagons and on flat boats down rivers or small streams.

Samuel lost a ship with a large cargo in the late 1790s (many ships were preyed upon by pirates at this time). This was a great blow to Samuel for it came at a time when he was having financial difficulties because of loans to Robert Morris. So he decided to salvage what he could. He sold his business and moved to the South where he had liens on large tracts of land.

SAMUEL JACKSON AND ROBERT MORRIS

According to Gen. Alfred E. Jackson his father became an endorser for Robert Morris in some of his wild realty ventures to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides a thirty thousand personal loan to Robert Morris. When it became evident that Morris could not meet his obligations, Samuel accepted ten notes for ten thousand dollars each, executed by John Nicholson, Morris's partner in the real estate deals, and endorsed by Robert Morris.

Morris was imprisoned for debt and the notes were never paid. From a letter written by Mary Jackson Carter, Samuel's granddaughter, on June 6, 1905, we find what became of the notes.

"Pa gave the facts several years before his death, but I neglected to write it up until now. The Government has been agitating the remittance by heirs of Robert Morris and Fred (A.N.Jackson) thought if we still had the notes the Jackson heirs might get something. The notes were lost. Ten notes of \$10,000 each were in Pa' desk just before the war. They were charred at the ends where Grandpa (Samuel D.) declaring they would never be worth anything, threw them impatiently in the fire. Pa jerked them out, but not before they were scorched at the ends."

The ends referred to included the signatures. However, no one was successful in redeeming any notes.

From Robert Morris' own records when he was imprisoned for debt, we find further reference to them. *

V B Ledger C, Folio 221

Account of Property of Robert Morris

"Samuel Jackson stands credited with \$20,000. In consequence of an agreement between him and me by which he delivered up Bills and notes to a larger amount, I gave him a rider on the Genesee assignment to T.F.,J.H., & R.M.,Jr., with condition that upon certain contingen-

* Hist. So., Phila.

cies these notes are to be exchanged again, and each to be placed as they were before the said agreement was made.

It is well known that Mr. Nicholson and myself owe a very large debt by notes drawn and endorsed by each. The issuing of these notes is the blamable part of our conduct which we have both felt and acknowledged. But as no use can arise to the holders of such Paper from any Reflections, I can now make, I will forbear any attempt to justify that Business.

I do not pretend to name the amount of notes out as I have not a correct account of what was issued, nor what has been paid or otherwise satisfied. Mr. Nicholson was to have kept a Register thereof, but when I entered with him into an examination it was found very inaccurate.

Therefore, the amount of these notes that or may be proved before the Commissioners, must be taken as the nominal amount that remain unsatisfied. As to the value received for them, I must remain silent.” *

This irretrievable loss of what was in those days a sizeable fortune changed the course of the family history for Samuel with his family and his mother-in-law Susannah Woodrow moved to the South in 1801.

THE MOVE TO TENNESSEE

Samuel Dorsey had claims against several land owners for large amounts for merchandise bought from his firm in Philadelphia. One of these was John Sevier. For a \$9000 debt he received a farm of 640 acres on the Nolichucky River near the town of Jonesboro, Washington County, Tennessee. Officially, Tennessee had been a state only five years and the territory must have seemed quite wild and lonely to the family from Philadelphia, then the foremost city in America with its rows and rows of houses and the clatter of traffic over the cobble stones.

* Note: Robert Morris' financial aide at a critical period of the American Revolution is not to be discounted.

John Sevier had been Governor of the short-lived State of Franklin which preceeded Tennessee as an organized government. His gallant pursuit of attacking and maurading Indians had taken him over much of East Tennessee and he had acquired land and built cabins in several locations. The cabin on the Nolichucky was of log construction set on a hill overlooking a beautiful valley. This is where Samuel D. and Elizabeth Catherine first came to establish a new home.

They evidently were not too well pleased with this location for they decided to look over other of their lands before becoming permanently settled. They went to Panther Springs in Jefferson County. The Indians were too close to them there for comfort and Elizabeth Catherine urged Samuel to move on to Middle Tennessee where they held large tracts of land. Of this, 50,000 acres had been purchased from Gov. Blount, and another 20,000 lay along the Harpeth River where the town of Franklin stands. They lived for a while near Nashville on the Cumberland River. While there, their son, Alfred Eugene, was born Jan. 11, 1807.

INCIDENT WITH ANDREW JACKSON

It was while they lived here that an unfortunate incident occured between Samuel Dorsey and Andrew Jackson. As family tradition relates it, Samuel and Andrew who did not live far apart, had horses which they raced and on which large stakes were sometimes wagered (the stakes being land). On one occasion Samuel is said to have wagered his land on the Harpeth River against Andrew's Hermitage. Samuel's horse lost the race. He accused Andrew of unfair play when it was discovered that his horse's harness had been cut, enough so that it parted during the race.

When Samuel met Andrew on the street in Nashville, later, he accused him of unfairness. Andrew threatened him with his cane, and Samuel being unarmed, stooped to pick up a stone. As he did so, Andrew ran him through with the sword in his cane. Samuel was not vitally injured, but the men were bitter enemies for some time.

When Andrew Jackson ran for the presidency a hand-bill was gotten out by a group that opposed him. On this bill

were depicted seventeen coffins, representing men Andrew Jackson had slain in duels, or whose deaths he was supposed to have caused, and a drawing of Samuel Dorsey being stabbed in the back by Andrew. Copies of this bill, called the Coffin Handbill, are to be found today. One copy was on the wall of the Raleigh Hotel, Raleigh, N.C. when this writer was last there. And Marquis James' "Life of Andrew Jackson" has a photograph of one of the handbills which were signed by Thomas Hart Benton, Lt.Col.

The differences between the two men were evidently mitigated for when Andrew Jackson did go to Washington, he gave Samuel's son Henry an appointment to the Treasury Department which Henry held until Filmore became president.

BACK TO JONESBORO

The Samuel Jacksons eventually returned to Jonesboro, about 1811, and established permanent residence on the Nolichucky. Their new home there was called "Tempest Side." When Samuel died they were still living there though he had previously deeded the farm to his son Alfred E. The deed of 1827,

Excerpts

Jonesboro, Tenn.

Deed Book 18, p 136

"In consideration of natural love and affection for my son, Alfred E. Jackson and for my sons better preferment and advancement in life hath this day given, and by these presents doth give. . . . Beginning at a stake on the n side of Nolichucky River . . . 640 acres of land granted by the State of N.C. to John Sevier. . . . I reserve for myself and wife during our lifetime the rents and profits of the island and the place on which Joshua Henry lives, and the Secane Tract on which Samuel lives. . ."

In 1826 Samuel had deeded to his son slaves and silver, probably on a note.

Jonesboro, Tenn.

Book 17, p 269

". . . In consideration of natural love and affection for my son, Alfred E. Jackson. . . two negro slaves, Nancy

and Fanny, one aged 48, one 16". "All of my silver plate of every kind, amounting in weight to 400 ounces or thereabouts, to be used by my wife and myself during our lifetime."

Evidenced by the many recorded deeds in both Washington and Davidson Counties, Samuel continued trading in real estate.

Sometime between 1830-35 Samuel had a house built on Main St., Jonesboro for his three widowed daughters. It was really three colonial brick houses built as one and was a flash back to Philadelphia where rows of houses hugged each other on the narrow streets. Called "Sisters Row" this is one of the oldest buildings in Jonesboro. Samuel Dorsey Jackson died May 2, 1836.

SAMUEL DORSEY JACKSON'S CHILDREN

Henry, June 11, 1781—ab 1858

Susan, Aug. 13, 1788—ab 1873, m Dr. Thomas G. Watkins

Samuel Dorsey, Jr., March 14, 1793

Julia Adelaide, Jan. 1, 1797, m David Deadrick

Caroline, Jan. 9, 1799, m John Aiken

Harriet, Nov. 14, 1803, m Oliver B. Ross

Alfred Eugene, Jan. 11, 1807, m Serephina Taylor

Henry, oldest child, had an appointment to the Treasury Department in Washington from Andrew Jackson and held office until he was 75 years old. He died in Lynchburg, Va. His wife may have been Lavenia—, for Eva Jackson wrote home from Washington in 1866, "Aunt Lavenia has just called, she is really very handsome, I think I shall like her very much."

Susan Watkins lived to be quite old. Alfred N. Jackson remembered her quite well and wished he had recorded the interesting stories she told him about her life in Philadelphia as a girl, about seeing Washington often and, in her later years, Lincoln.

Julia Adelaide who married David Deadrick had changed her name from Elizabeth Woodrow when young and is listed both ways on the Veteran's list of Samuel's family. The ties

have been close through the years between the Deadrick and Jackson families.

Alfred Eugene, the youngest child, was the only one to leave a large family. See story of his life.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND OLD PHILADELPHIA

The old city of Philadelphia lay along the Delaware River and spread slowly westward toward the Schuylkill. Several separate districts adjoined the city proper, one of these was Northern Liberties. This area was not in the original grant, and extra land was given to purchasers of 500 acres as a bonus, hence the name.

The Nation's Capitol was moved to Philadelphia from New York in 1790. Morris' house at 6th and Market was rented for the president, at \$3000 a year. Washington lived there until 1797, then John Adams until 1800. Morris had moved next door, the mansion he was building on Chestnut St., between 7th and 8th Sts. was never completed after five years work and untold thousands of dollars spent on it.

EARLY DEEDS—JACKSON

D 50-436-7

1796

Samuel Jackson & Elizabeth his wife
to Dr. Benjamin Rush
3 story brick Messauge
S.E. corner of Walnut & Fourth Sts.
26' 9" x100' on 4th St., Coach House & Stable
incumbered 30 Spanish Milled Dollars & 1/4 13.
4475 pounds

D-36-186

1792

James Ash to Samuel Jackson & Lawerswyler
3 story brick m ssauge or tenement, kitchen and lot.
East side of 2nd Street from Delaware
Samuel Jackson and Jacob Lawerswyler both city mer-
chants.
equal shares as tenents in common subject to yearly rent
charge of 20 bushels of wheat payable to the trustees of the
University of Penna, their sucessors and assigns forever.
9th day Sept 1791

Rec. 10 day July,1792

MR 7-71

1815

Elizabeth Jackson Executor will Susan Woodrow
To William Meridith Esq.
Corner 10th & Chestnut South to George St.
With consent and Approbation of David Deadrick
and James Anderson trustees. \$11,000 current money
of United States . 8 of May 1815 Eliza Jackson
David Deadrick

Witnesses

John W. Anderson

John McAllister
J.Adelaide Jackson



"Oak Grove"

1895
J. H. H. H.
H. H. H.

GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON

Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, youngest son of Samuel Dorsey Jackson, was a man of high standards with which there was no compromise. He was warm-hearted, gentle, kind, yet he had an indomitable will and almost unbelievable endurance in carrying out whatever needed to be done.

Selden Nelson, in his book *PROMINENT TENNESSEANS*, said of him, "His life was a temperate and regular one, he had the reputation of a man of will and force, but never tried to make a show. He was quick, prompt and decided in action and conversation, but found it difficult to refuse a favor to a friend. Was chivalrous and kind, a genuine Southerner."

When Jefferson Davis, the ex-president of the Confederate States, was being interviewed by the editor of the *Bristol, Tenn. News*, he asked about his old friend Gen. A. E. Jackson of Jonesboro. Mr. Davis spoke of him as "that gallant and true man," accrediting him with exceptional valor, honesty and integrity.

A. E. was born January 11, 1807 in Davidson County, Tenn., near Nashville, and lived to be the oldest citizen of Jonesboro. He was tall, 6'3", and of slender build, with brown eyes and hair. There are several portraits of him in the family.

He was educated mainly at Washington College under Dr. Samuel Doak, founder of the school, and at Greeneville College. Goodspeed says he also studied under Henry Hoss of Boone Creek.

MARRIAGE

Alfred E. married June 8, 1826, in Carter County, Tenn., Serephina Taylor, youngest daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor. She was born June 23, 1808, and was small and demure. The young couple were married by the Rev. David Nelson in what must have been an attractive ceremony.

Two small nephews of the bride, George Duffield and Nathaniel Green Taylor, led the bridal procession carrying tall silver candlesticks with lighted wax tapers, and stood on either side of the bride and groom at the altar.

Wax candles were a luxury at that period, for most homes were lighted by home-made "tallow-dips" and wax candles had to be ordered especially for the occasion.

When Alfred Nathaniel Jackson, Jr. married Irene McNutt in 1913, the same idea was carried out, little pages with their lighted tapers leading the wedding procession down the aisles of the church in Maryville.

Serephina Taylor Jackson was a member of the Presbyterian Church while Alfred E. was an Episcopalian.

They went to housekeeping on a Nolichucky River farm that belonged to his father, Samuel Dorsey Jackson. He farmed, at first, then began developing interests in merchandising and shipping. He was Postmaster of the office of Tempest Valley which was on his farm. This was the only office he ever held as he had no political ambitions. Before the Civil War he was an old line Whig, but afterwards a staunch Democrat.

"OAK GROVE"

As A. E. prospered and the family grew (fourteen children were born to them) a larger home was needed so "Oak Grove" was built near Jonesboro. Built of mellow brick, "Oak Grove" stood on the apex of a knoll surrounded by rolling acres and ancient oak trees.

The house was planned not only for a big family, but for the hospitality for which the South was noted. For special occasions the high-ceilinged front and back parlors could be thrown into one by folding the tall hinged doors that divided them all the way back to the side walls.

The kitchen was on a lower level than the banquet-sized dining room and one of my father's choicest memories of the old place was when Jim, the colored serving boy, called out from the foot of the stairs, "Hot cakes, Master," or whatever breads he might be serving, so that the master of the house would wait for the hot bread that he preferred rather than take what was on the table.

Many notable guests were entertained within these walls, many were the parties and soirees given there. Probably the last formal affair being the celebration of the golden wedding of A. E. and his beloved Serephina June 8, 1876. The invitations were on blue note paper with gold lettering.

The old place has been gone for many years now and a sub-division has erased all the landmarks. But for those of us who grew up to the stories of the gaiety there, of the warm affection and the close family-ties "Oak Grove" remains an emblem of a gracious era.

BUSINESS CAREER

Alfred E. had started out on his Nolichucky River farm, then began merchandising in a small way. The business grew until he was shipping goods by boat to Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas that had been brought in from Philadelphia and Baltimore by wagons. He was far-sighted in business and his interests became wide-spread. As the country grew, he grew with it. When trends indicated growth in a new direction he put up a store or shop there. Finally, besides stores in several counties, he owned mills, blacksmith-shops, a tannery, a shoe shop, lead mines and iron works. Whatever the need, he supplied it.

A story is told of how he went to all the farms along the Tennessee River buying corn to ship to Ireland when that country was swept by a famine. He took the corn down to New Orleans in flat boats, several lashed together. This took several months, which in itself was a hardship as he was a devoted family man as indicated in the many letters still in existence.

An interesting factor of shipping in that era was that raft shipping was down stream only. When the destination

was reached the rafts were sold for lumber and the men got home as best they could.

There are many stories in the family of A. E.'s exceptional courage and endurance. He has often ridden horseback all night through wild country in order to reach his destination on time. On one of these occasions he rode 120 miles without rest or sleep, stopping only to feed and rest his horse. One story concerned some West Tennessee lands on which he held an option. To get to the sale in time to buy in the lands, he had to paddle a canoe for 300 miles then ride a horse for 46 miles before he could reach the stage that would complete the journey.

A. E. was a notable walker. My father told of an occasion when his grandfather walked over sixty miles in a day to send back an extra team of horses that were needed to help pull a heavy load of merchandise. Rather than ride one of the tired horses home, he walked so that the horse might rest.

Selden Nelson wrote of him, "A man of wonderful physical endurance sometimes called, 'the iron man', partly from his great strength, and partly because of his dealing extensively in iron, in which he made the bulk of his fortune."

THE RAILROAD REPLACES THE STAGE

In 1848 he helped with the organization and construction of the East Tenn & Virginia Railroad from Bristol to Knoxville. He became a director in 1850 and was the road's financial agent. In this capacity he bought the first locomotive and passenger cars and gave his personal note for \$140,000 for iron for the thirty miles of track between Jonesboro and Bristol.

He also gave the railroad the right of way through his property, and land for the station with the consideration that the trains must always stop in Jonesboro. Today, over a hundred years later, although Jonesboro is still a small town and speed is the order of the day, the passenger trains still come to a full stop in Jonesboro.

THE WAR YEARS

GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON GOES TO WAR

Life at "Oak Grove" was full and sweet in the antebellum days. Ten children were growing up (four of them had died at an early age) or had already reached maturity. Some went away to school, some had married, but almost all of them came back to live at home, or as near to each other as they could.

The younger children and the grandchildren romped over the knoll and the negroes sang in the fields. But that was before the shadows of war hung heavy over the South and in sections like Jonesboro turned old friends into enemies and brothers into strangers overnight.

One blow after another shattered the tranquility at "Oak Grove", until finally the old house stood empty and alone, its windows shuttered and weeds growing rampant in the once productive fields.

On Sept. 11, 1861, Alfred E. went into the Confederate Service as Brigade Quarter-Master on Gen. Felix Zollicoffer's staff. With his wide experience in merchandising and shipping, he was well qualified for this post. His son, Nathaniel Taylor Jackson, joined him as assistant Quarter-Master. Then late in October Nathaniel became the first war casualty of the Jackson family of "Oak Grove." He was accidentally killed at Cumberland Ford, Ky. (see chapter on N.T.J.)

THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN

The shock of Nathaniel's death, combined with the constant exposure to which he had been subjected in garnering supplies, had depleted A. E.'s strength to such a degree he asked for a transfer for a time. He was sent to Knoxville in Jan. 1862 as Paymaster.

The following March he lost another son, Alfred Eugene, Jr. In a letter written to his daughter-in-law, Nathaniel's widow, A. E. tells about it.

Knoxville, Tenn.
March 12, 1862

“My dear Lizzie,

.....I got leave of absence for a few days to go home and while there received a Telegraphic dispatch from Middle Tennessee saying Eugene was in the last stage of Typhoid Fever and would probably die in a day or two—I hastened to him in all possible dispatch but before I reached there the spirit of another dear son had departed. Oh, Lizzie, this is another sad stroke and has overwhelmed our family in the deepest gloom. Nathaniel and Eugene were the pride and idols of Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters.....These my two most promising sons, one in the vigor of manhood, the other in the Bloom of youth.....

Yours affectionately,
A. E. Jackson”

Eugene was a student at Virginia Military Institute when war came and, like many of the cadets, he volunteered and helped to form companies of infantry. He was adjutant of the 29th Tenn. Reg. when he died at Murphresburg during a retreat from Fisher’s Creek, Ky. In the Watkins V.M.I. Memorial he is listed,

“Jackson, Alfred E., Jr. entered VMI in 1860 under the immediate care of Col. Thos J. Jackson Volunteered to asst in raising 29th Volunteers.”

Eugene is said to have been sent to VMI because of the relationship to Stonewall Jackson who was then President of the Institute. He paid his tuition with half a bank note, the other half being sent by another bearer. Checks were not then in use, and since travelers were often beset by robbers this method was used to foil them, a half a bank note having no value.

ALFRED E. J. RETURNS TO ACTIVE SERVICE

In February, 1863, A. E. was appointed Brig. Gen. C.S.A. and ordered into the field.

From Records of Rebellion, p. 620,

“Special orders Adj & Inspector Gen. Office

1184631

Richmond Va. Feb. 9, 1863

Brig. Gen. Jackson will proceed without delay to Knoxville, Tenn. and report to Maj. Gen. D. S. Donelson, commanding Dept. of East Tenn. for assignment to duty

Secretary of War John Withers."

Alfred E.'s reaction to this call is best described by the General himself in a letter to his daughter-in-law:

Knoxville, Tenn.

Feb. 5, 1863

"Dear Lizzie,

.....I would have been truly glad to have seen you and the children before I enter upon duties in the field, for then I will not be able to leave my command till the war is over.

I must make up my mind to submit to many deprivations and discomforts. I enter upon my new field of labors fully conscious that I deny myself, for the time being, all the pleasures of social intercourse and perchance I may never again return to enjoy the society of friends doubly dear to me by all the ties of affinity and consanguinity.

I am fully aware of all the responsibilities I incur, but I meet them all rather than submit to be governed by a despot and tyrant whose minions have conducted this war of invasion in a manner to shock the sensibilities. Many desire to have me retained in E. Tenn, and quite a number of letters have been written to the President to intrust me with the defense of East Tennessee,

(These letters were written by both
Southern and Northern adherents.)

but where I am to be assigned to duty I cannot tell. It is not for me to select my field of labor. I expect to have a staff that I will not be ashamed of, I will not be wholly influenced by personal considerations in their selection. Col. John Reese will take the first position, that of Adjutant General. Wm. B. Reese, John A. McKinney

and Robert W. Haynes will be my aides. One of the Hendersons will probably be my Brigade Quarter Master and Fred Van Uxen or P. M. McClung my Brigade Commissar.

Yours most affectionately,
A. E. Jackson"

In 1863 A. E. sent the following telegram, quoted in Records of Rebellion, Vol. XXV. "Telegram received from Gen. A. E. Jackson E Tenn April 18, 1863, by Maj. Gen. Sam Jones.

Courier from Moccasin Gap brings information that nearly 25,000 strong cavalry were on Clinch River 25 miles distant morning of 16th Not having put in appearance at the Gap fear they have gone to the Salt Works."

Salt was an essential element, zealously guarded and stubbornly fought for as it not only made the soldiers food more palatable but was used on meats as a preservative in lieu of refrigeration.

A letter from A. E.'s daughter Eliza Murphy to her sister-in-law Elizabeth (Lizzie) Jackson shows the feeling on the home front.

"Jonesboro, June 18, 1863

"Pa was ordered up to Zollicoffer (Tenn.) Expecting a raid he sent troops—got ready for their reception, but they (raiders) did not come. He is at home now. He got a telegram last night from Greeneville asking for troops as they expected the town to be attacked last night by a large force of Bushwhackers, who are collecting in the mountains to join the Yankees as soon as they get in. Have not heard the result. Pa got a telegram today saying the enemy (in large force) are coming in the Big Creek Gap, and to send troops. They are trying to get in at every point, I almost fear they will, if so destruction and death will mark their pathway as they have sworn to kill every secessionist and burn and destroy all their property. God grant they may not get in."

By July A. E. was again in Jonesboro for he was mentioned in a telegram from the 4th Brigade Headquarters, Zollicoffer, Tenn.

“Brig. Gen Pegram meet Walters, send smallest Georgia Regiment to report to Gen. Jackson at Jonesboro, move effective Cavalry, Jackson’s Brigade will guard the railroad at Knoxville.”

As a General in the field Alfred E. served in Virginia and Tennessee. Much of the time in the saddle, on his beloved horse, Jeff. (See will.)

In September 1863 he fought in the battle of Milwood, at Blue Springs in October and captured the One Hundredth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He commanded at the Watauga, and in December at the Salt Works in Virginia his regiment of 1800 men repulsed Burbage with 6000 Federal troops.

Through 1864 his service was mainly in Virginia, then not being well enough for duty in the field, he was ordered to report to Gen. Breckenridge for light duty. (Adj. Gen’s. Office) On June 1, 1865 he was paroled at Lynchburg, Va.

Military pictures of the General are to be found in Photographic History of the Civil War, Miller, and in Goodspeed’s History of Tennessee.

THE POST WAR YEARS

When General Jackson was paroled in Lynchburg the war was far from over for him and his family. A rough element of Unionists and Carpetbaggers had taken over in East Tennessee, and his daughter’s fears were being realized. (See Eliza Murphy’s letter.)

Because he had been an officer of the Confederate Army he faced the probability of being shot if he returned to Jonesboro; besides he had no home to go to. “Oak Grove” like most of his property amounting to some 10,000 acres had been confiscated. His farms laid waste and his negroes (\$20,000 worth) were scattered, and besides all this he was indicted for treason in the Federal Courts.

Suits, to the amount of \$390,000.00, were brought against him by Unionists for imaginary damages resulting from the war. The fruits of his labors of forty years had vanished. At 58 years of age and broken in health, he had to start over. For three years without adequate help he operated a farm in Clearbranch, Washington County, Va., which he had rented as a home for his family, and as a meager means of livelihood.

A letter from Addie Jackson to her sister-in-law shows the conditions the first year.

June 2, 1865

Excerpts

“Our future looks, indeed very dark.I feel that we are the poorest of the poor, not a cent to buy necessities of life. Mother was just saying a few moments ago that she never thought she would be so poor that she could not buy a broom.Our furniture at home (Oak Grove) has been taken and deposited in a house down town for sale.”

Note: Some of this furniture was Jackson and Woodrow eighteen century pieces that had been brought by Samuel Dorsey Jackson from his home in Philadelphia. Gone, too, was the family silver, a part of which was mentioned in a deed to Alfred E. Jackson from Samuel D. (see deed). The only family pieces saved, apparently, were the settees and chairs that had been given to Nathaniel and Elizabeth Jackson for their home “Thorn Hill.” (See story under N. T. Jackson.)

Back to Addie’s letter of June 1865,

“I do not know why the Union people feel so bitter against Pa—they certainly have lost all gratitude. There is no man that has done more to protect the Union people than he has. And, in cases where it has been in his power, he has restored their property to them that has been taken by our soldiers. He has done as much to protect them as he has ever done for our Southern men, in fact, he has been censured for doing so much. He has always felt that a man ought not be punished for his opinion, and has acted upon that.

“The Union people always wanted him kept in that Department (Dept. of E. Tenn.) and there has been several petitions signed by Union and Southern men to that effect, and sent to Richmond.”

At first, the General and his youngest son Henry worked the farm, and several letters speak of the painful results of much toil. Gradually they were able to hire a few negroes to help farm.

The following year he wrote,

“Clearbranch, Va.
Nov. 1866

“Dear Lizzie,

We have lost property, but that is as dust in the balance compared to the loss of those precious boys, noble, generous and self-sacrificing. Oh, if they had been spared I feel I could have borne all else that we have been called to endure, with a proud, defiant consciousness of the justice of our cause. . . .

Very affectionately,
A. E. Jackson.”

The following January, in answer to a query about his returning to Tennessee, A. E. Jackson wrote,

“near Abingdon, Va.
Jan. 12, 1867

“Dear Lizzie,

Your letter of the eight inst. with one from Alfred or Bud as all persist in calling him came to hand yesterday. . . . I do not intent to return to E. Tennessee with my family until after January, and perhaps not then. There has to be a decided improvement in Washington County before I go back there, it is decidedly the most radical and lawless county in the state, and likely to remain so for sometime to come. I am glad to learn everything is quiet in Blount. . . .

I have gotten rid of all damage suits against me but the suit of Mr. Morton for \$10,000, and the trust of Sam Snapp for \$30,000. . . . I never had other than kind feelings toward the Snapp family. . . .

Yours affectionately,
A. E. Jackson”

The Snapp suit had been \$50,000 at first, and was lowered to \$30,000 when the first amount was denied. This amount, too, was denied.

THE RETURN TO “OAK GROVE”

Excerpts from a letter of November 8, 1868 show a brighter picture. In writing to Elizabeth Henry Jackson,

her sister-in-law, Eliza Murphy says,

“Since Pa’s return from New York where he bought a Saratoga trunk, of the largest size, full of things for the family, I have been making up quite a lot of sheets, towels, pillow cases—our first since the war. Have two or three dresses apiece to make for Ma and Lillie besides shirts for Pa, and clothes for the darkies....”

According to this letter, the General had leased his lead mines to “a Mr. Webster” for \$300.00 a month. She reported also that “Pa has gotten into business with a Mr. Metcalf in Nashville (as a merchandising agent) at a salary of \$3600 dollars a year, and will pay all his hotel bills and traveling expenses.” “The arrangement with Mr. Webster will enable Pa to redeem his lands and pay off his debts.”

Eliza’s prediction about “redeeming the lands” was a bit optimistic for it took him ten long years to achieve all of this.

In 1869 his indictment of treason was erased by President Johnson because of kindnesses shown the president’s family during the war. The Johnsons were then living in Greeneville, Tenn.

After this, in 1871, General Jackson returned to Jonesboro and continued to press the long, discouraging fight to recover his property. His friends besought him to give up what they considered a hopeless struggle as much of his income was going into defending suits. But he would not give up—and with the able and tireless assistance of Judge Deadrick, he finally recovered his lands.

He was able to show his gratitude to Judge Deadrick sometime later when as a member of the judiciary convention in Nashville, he was influential in elevating Judge Deadrick to the Supreme Bench.

Jonesboro was not the same after all the bitterness, many of the loyal friends had died or moved away, but it was still “home” to the Jackson family. Once again, the master and mistress of “Oak Grove” kept open house for family and friends. Four years after the Golden Wedding the General’s beloved Serephina slipped away, and in 1889 he followed her.

DESCENDANTS OF GEN. JACKSON

1—Samuel Dorsey Jackson 2nd. (July 8, 1827- . . .) married Alzinia Wagner, daughter of Mathias Wagner of Johnson City. Their children were:

—Mary Jackson married Calvin Yonce of Bristol, a daughter, Nora married Mr. Stafford.

—Olive Jackson married Feb. 3, 1876 R.S. McDade of Mountain City. Their son Eugene Lee McDade (Feb 1, 1877-Dec. 11, 1951) married Mattie Murphy in 1903. They had two daughters, Mildred McDade who married C.E. Rankin and has Jan and Lynn.

Irene McDade married John Howell and has two sons, Clark and Gene Howell.

Robert F. McDade (Aug. 10, 1878-May 23, 1959) married Annie Murphy October 29, 1902.

—Sallie Jackson married Rev. D.A. Glenn.

—Charles Jackson married Miss Nesbit.

—Ida Jackson married Rev.—Jones.

—Mathias Jackson married Miss Senter.

—Mattie Jackson married Joseph Williams.

—Lillie Jackson married Thomas Smythe.

2—Nathaniel Taylor Jackson (May 5, 1829-Oct. 27, 1861) married Elizabeth Jane Henry (see N.T. Jackson and Henry family). They had a son Alfred Nathaniel Jackson.

3—Eliza Catherine Jackson (Jan. 31, 1831-1914) married James E. Murphy of N.C. He was an attorney. Daughter Eugenia died unmarried.

4—Mary Caroline Jackson (Sept. 26, 1832-Mar. 21, 1908) married James T. Carter. Their children were Bettie, Alice, Serephina, Adelaide and James T. Jr. only one left an heir.

—Serephina married Dr. William P. Burdett. Their son William Carter Burdett married Elizabeth Burke of Macon, Georgia.

William C. Burdett served in the first World War, was wounded, and received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Purple Heart. In 1919 he entered the foreign service as Consul to Ensenada, Mexico. After that he held consular and diplomatic posts in several European countries and in

Peru, Panama, the Argentine and Brazil.

In June 1943 Mr. Burdett was appointed Minister to New Zealand where he died January 14, 1944.

William C. Burdett and Elizabeth Burke had four children:

William Carter Burdett, Jr., Edward Burke Burdett, Agnes Elizabeth and Mary Elizabeth.

William C. Jr. married Marlys Hanson. He, like his father is in the foreign service and at the present time is in the American Embassy in London.

Edward Burke Burdett, a Col. in the Air Force, married Ann Richardson, they have two children, Ann Shaw Burdett and Edward Burke Burdett, Jr.

Agnes married Angus Burr Domingos, Jr. They live in Macon Georgia and have two children, Elizabeth Burke Domingos and Sarah Howard Domingos.

5—Susan Evalina Jackson (March 3, 1836-...) married Judge William V. Deadrick, a prominent jurist and nephew of Chief Justice Deadrick.

Their children were:

—Alfred Eugene Deadrick (Sept. 20, 1860-Jan. 29, 1899) married Blanche Mabry (May 5, 1864-Nov. 16, 1892).

Their son,

William V. Deadrick 2nd. (July 16, 1885) married Bess Houck (June 13, 1886) of Knoxville. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Lynn Snyder. They have two children Betsy and Will Deadrick Snyder.

Alfred Eugene married (2) Inez Nelson.

—Cora Lanier Deadrick married William Brown

—John Franklin Deadrick married Virginia Hughes.

Their son,

Franklin Von Albade (April 13, 1892) married Hazel Bawden (Aug. 10, 1892) and had sons Franklin, Jr. William B. and John.

William B. married Ann Rowden. Their sons are David and Franklin Arthur.

John Deadrick married Margaret Freeman. They have two little girls, Margaret and Deanne.

—Laura Deadrick married John I Cox, Governor of Ten-

nessee. Their daughter Mary married Joe Fleming of Bristol.

—Henry Jackson Deadrick (Oct.13,1868-Oct.10,1912) married his sister-in-law Inez Nelson Deadrick.

—Claude and Charles York Deadrick were twins. Claude married Nina Stalli. Their daughter Francis married John J. Stewart.

—Charles York Deadrick (Sept 13,1872-Oct.19,1941) married Oct.7,1901, his cousin Eva Bachman Smith. Their daughter, Lorina, married John Thomas Lyle. They have a son, John Deadrick Lyle.

6—James Patton Taylor Jackson (Nov.6,1837-1881) a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, was wounded at Shiloh. Died unmarried.

7—Julia Adelaide Jackson (April 22,1841-1913) married Charles L. Fuller of Nashville. Their children were:

—Lillie married Carlton Strickland

—William Fuller married Sarah Horde

—Nelle Fuller married Mark Harwell Petway. Their children were:

William, Frank, Helen and Charles.

—Frederick Jackson Fuller (Mar 18,1879-Aug. 1959) married Sammie Ward. Daughter Elizabeth married Harris H. Sanders. They live on the old Jackson place on the Nolochucky River. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Ward Sanders.

8—Alfred Eugene Jackson Jr., (May 29,1843-Mch.6,1862) Died in the Confederate Service. (see A.E.Jackson)

9—Henry Clay Jackson (Feb 2, 1847-1914) Died unmarried.

10—Olivia Jackson (May 3,1852-1912) married Rev. James Rogan.

Henry Clay Jackson was a warm hearted man, popular with family and all who knew him. While never running for any major political office he was widely known in political circles. When he died he had been a trustee of Washington County for 14 years. He lived at the old Jackson farm, "Tempest Side" that his grandfather had purchased from John Sevier.

The day of Henry' Jackson's funeral all of the business

houses in Jonesboro and many in nearby Johnson City were closed in tribute. "He lay in state at the Court House for two days where hundreds of his former friends and citizens from every walk of life viewed the remains. In the funeral cortege was his faithful saddle horse, Henry, with the familiar rain coat and saddle pockets strapped across the saddle."

The Herald Tribune, Jonesboro April 1, 1914

GEN. ALFRED EUGENE JACKSON
WILL

Will Book 3, pp3-6
Jonesboro, Tenn.

Excerpts

"To my son Henry, and Addie Fuller the Chucky Farm at Jackson Ford.

To son Samuel, the Taylorsville property, two houses on Main Street, the Tan Yard, and 500 acres near Old Furnace in Johnson County. Samuel is to erect monuments to Eugene, Nathaniel, self and wife, and a substantial iron railing around lot (Rocky Hill Cemetery in Jonesboro), and to enclose the grave yard on Chucky Farm, and stones over my father and mother.

To William V. Deadrick the Poctoles lands, 530 acres in Sullivan County to be divided equally between Claude and Charlie when of age.

To Eugene, son of William V. ,I give an interest in the stone ware Pottery, and 33 acres on Chucky River.

To James P.T. Jackson the Horshoe Farm, Nolo-chucky River.

To Henry C. Jackson the island adjoining the Horseshoe land on the south side of Nolo-chucky and east side of Paddy Creek, part of 360 acre tract.

To daughter Lillie Rogan my Oak Grove residence, except the tier of lots to be sold, Eliza Murphy to have a home there as long as she may choose.

To my grandson, Alfred Nathaniel Jackson, I give whatever interest I may have on his father's old residence, and I do give in addition all the land lying in front of said property to the railroad. Also one dozen chairs and two divans bought at the sale of his father's property.

To my children Samuel, Eliza, Mary, James, Addie, Henry and Lillie and my grandson Alfred N. Jackson, I give and bequeath my lead mines and the land adjacent in Bumpus Cove.

To Eugenia Murphy and Alfred Fuller my old war horse, Jeff Davis, not to be sold, but taken care of while living and buried when he dies."

Various other properties were to be sold and divided. This will was long and has been considerably cut, but gives those named in bequests. AJS.



THORN HILL

Sarah Rouch Cummings

NATHANIEL TAYLOR JACKSON

Nathaniel Taylor Jackson (1829-1861) was the second son of General Alfred E. and Serephina Taylor Jackson and was named for his maternal grandfather, General Nathaniel Taylor of the War of 1812.

He had excellent educational advantages. Having had his elementary schooling in Jonesboro, he entered Washington College, one of the earliest institutions of learning west of the Alleghanies, where he studied for four years, graduating in 1850.

The following fall Nathaniel matriculated at Yale University. I have in my possession the original note written by the president of Washington College to the Faculty of Yale introducing him. Quote,

“Washington College
September 20, 1850

“Mr. Nathaniel T. Jackson is a graduate of Washington College, and proposes to spend a year at Yale College as a resident graduate, or as a member of the Philosophical Department. He is a young gentleman of excellent talents and respectable scholarship and I heartily recommend that he be admitted to enjoy the privileges of your noble institution in whatever way he may elect.

Respectfully,
A. Alexander Doak
Prof. Ancient Lan.”

The Faculty of Yale College
New Haven.

After a term at Yale Nathaniel decided to transfer to the University of Tennessee. He was homesick in New Haven for his native South land, which he expressed to his mother in a letter—probably after she had scolded him for not writing more often. Quote,

“My thoughts are continually upon you, not a day, scarcely an hour passes over my head in which I do not remember you and regret deeply that I am separated from you.

“I tell you that writing letters home always so fills my head with recollections of that dear place that for awhile it totally disqualifies me for study.”

Nathaniel was no doubt homesick, for the Jacksons of “Oak Grove” were a closely knit group. However, the fact that Nathaniel had met Elizabeth Henry of Knoxville in the meantime may have had some bearing on the transfer.

At the University of Tennessee he was a member of the Chidelta Society, of which his son Alfred N. Jackson became a member a generation later.

The following year, having decided on the Law as a career, Nathaniel attended Lebanon Law School of Cumberland University. In a letter to his mother from there November 1851 he showed great enthusiasm for the school and his studies. He also expressed his unbending determination to marry apparently over a great deal of opposition and in September 1852 he wrote to her from Knoxville,

“It seems to be generally understood here that I have come to carry off the ‘Maid of Oakland.’

Tuesday morning at eight o’clock we are to be made ‘bone of one bone, flesh of one flesh.’ Farewell! a long farewell to all my single blessedness.

With much affection, your son, N. T. Jackson”

Elizabeth Jane Henry (Lizzie) was the only daughter of Major John F. Henry of Knoxville. She was gay, fun-loving and petite, barely five feet, one inch tall, and a graduate of the Knoxville Female Institute. *

Nathaniel and Elizabeth were married at “Oakland”,

* See Henry family.

her parents' home near Knoxville. The marriage license was issued September 21, 1852 and signed by J. Atkins, M.G. (Recorded in Knox County Records).

After the wedding they set out for Jonesboro, Nathaniel having notified his mother to have the banquet prepared. The first two years of their married life was spent at "Oak Grove", and whatever the objection to the marriage it was soon forgotten for the many letters extant attest to a sincere devotion between his family and his bride.

The young couple built a home near Jonesboro, and not far from "Oak Grove", which they called, "Thorn Hill." The house, built of brick, is still standing on the top of a hill overlooking the valley in which the village of Jonesboro nestles. A double row of cedar trees flank the house and sweep down the hill.

Four children were born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth, but only one, their first born son, Alfred Nathaniel, survived the ills of childhood.

The next seven years were uneventful; the correspondence of the period is full of warm affection but deals mainly with health and crops and local politics. Then the war came.

Nathaniel wrote to his father-in-law, John F. Henry, who was living on a plantation near Louisville by this time, and whose sympathies were with the Union, and against secession.

"Jonesboro
May 1, 1861

"We are all terribly excited up here, a complete revolution has taken place in public sentiment—nearly all are for separation and resistance. Many of the Union men are for immediate secession.

"Last night we had one of the most exciting and enthusiastic displays I ever witnessed. It was understood early in the evening that about 300 Alabama troops were to pass through tonight. . . . All was intense anxiety and when the Old Iron Horse was seen approaching such a shout rent the air I never heard before. As soon as the troops saw our flag and heard the shout they responded. Seemed delighted with the warmth of our reception—gave cheer after cheer for Jonesboro and the ladies. . . .

“Unionism has completely died out here. Many deplore the necessity of abandoning the Old Ship but acknowledge it.”

“They (Thomas A. R. Nelson and Andrew Johnson) have an appointment to speak here Monday. Some say Johnson shall not speak. Others think it is better to let him say what he pleases—he can do no harm. Old Tom Nelson’s boys have volunteered and are open Secessionists—one of them makes speeches denouncing his father’s idea of ‘Armed Neutrality.’ We have three companies raising in this county—we feel that the danger is upon us and requires prompt action. That is to resist the Northern vandals we must unite and leap to arms.

Yours truly,
N. T. Jackson”

Later in the summer Nathaniel had taken his family to visit his wife’s people at Louisville, and had left them to go back and aid his father, General A. E. Jackson, who was then Brigade Quarter Master. He wrote to her from Jonesboro,

“Dear Wife,

I have often regretted that I came up and had to leave them (the children) though at the same time I am willing to do anything I can to relieve Pa, and aid the cause of the Confederate States.... Pa’s sympathies are enlisted in his (Nelson’s) favor and he will do what he can for his release although they *have been* enemies.”

(Note: Nelson had been a good friend and neighbor, but was taking an active part against the Confederacy. His release from a Confederate prison was secured. He was able later to repay this kindness.)

“We are now firmly established as a member of the Confederate States.”

In August, Nathaniel had a beseeching letter from his wife,

“Holston Bend
August 6, 1861

“My dear Husband,

I received your *very welcome* letter this evening.... I was getting uneasy about you as you said when you

started I need not be surprised if I heard from you at Richmond.

I hope it will not be many days before I will have the pleasure of seeing you, I have felt very sad and lonely ever since you left. . . . I do hope you will not get the appointment of Quarter Master for you will be kept away from us all the time. . . . Do *come soon*.

With much love,

Your affectionate wife,
Lizzie J."

Nathaniel did come for his family, and very soon afterwards, Lizzie wrote to her father.

"Jonesboro, Tenn.
Sept. 22, 1861

"Dear Papa,

Nat accepted the place that Pa offered him as Asst. Quarter Master. . . . It was very hard for him to leave his wife and little ones not knowing that he would ever see them again. He is in a dangerous part of the country, has to be riding all the time buying grain and provisions, sleeping out on the cold damp ground every night with nothing but a blanket to cover him.

I have felt very sad and lonely since he left.

Your affectionate daughter,
Lizzie"

Nathaniel's service was not of long duration for on October 27 he was accidentally killed in camp at the Cumberland Ford, Ky., then General Zollicoffer headquarters. He was his father's assistant, and had been left in charge of the Quarter Master Department during his father's absence on official business.

In his book, "Recollections of an Old Man," Dr. D. Sullins, former president of Sullins College, Bristol Tenn., and the founder of Centenary College, Cleveland, Tenn., told about Nathaniel's death. In 1861, he was Chaplain of the 19th Tennessee Regiment.

"In camp at the ford of the Cumberland, there was a sad accident. General A. E. Jackson was Quarter Mas-

ter but being absent his son (Nathaniel) had charge. Just after we had all gone to bed a pistol shot was heard, and soon one of the boys came to my tent and said, 'Jackson has accidentally shot himself and is dead in his tent.'

"Gen. Jackson the father of the deceased was our neighbor and close friend at Jonesboro, so I said, 'I must take him home to his mother.'

"We started about eleven o'clock, I guess, my horse following close behind the wagon. The road, like all mountain roads, was full of rocks, the night so dark that at times in the deep gorges through which we passed I could not see my horse's head....

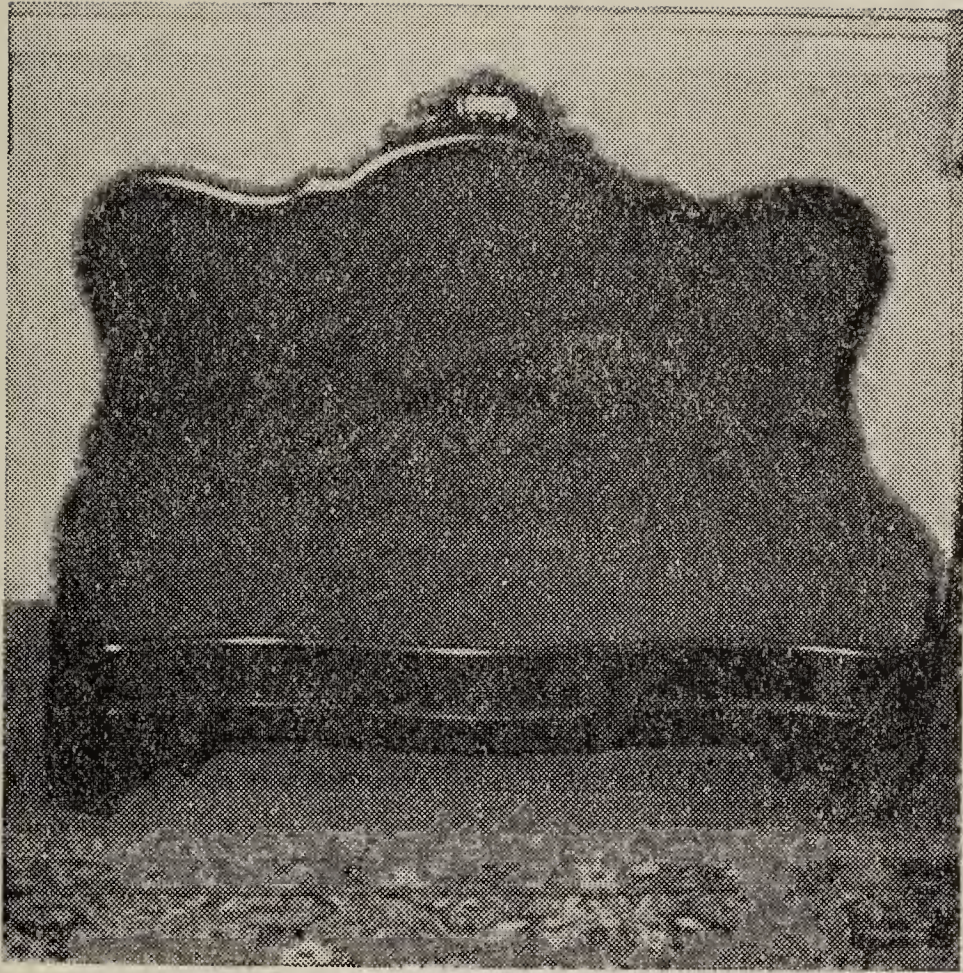
"Exhausted, sometimes nodding as I rode along, and I would have nodded more, I expect, if we had not been in bush-whacking country. I thought the wagon made a great deal of noise, and might wake up some folks we did not want disturbed....

"We had hauled the body in the wagon over rough roads for nearly seventy miles (two days and two nights—then took the train to Jonesboro) There on a high hill, with his ancestors, we laid him to rest."

Elizabeth's (Lizzie) worst fears had been realized, and she closed "Thorn Hill" and took her children to her parents' home where she spent the rest of her life. She kept in touch with the Jacksons of "Oak Grove" through an extensive correspondence—the source of the letters quoted in this book—and on June 2, 1865, she received a letter from her sister-in-law, Addie Jackson,

"Ma says she thinks you or your father had better come up and see about your property there (Jonesboro). The soldiers were camping in it. When last I heard from home they had destroyed all the fruit trees and torn the kitchen down. I understand that the house is very much abused."

The soldiers had also sold much of the furniture at auction and, through the kindness of General Nelson, the antique settee and chairs which were family pieces, were bought and held for the family. These are probably the only original pieces left of the Jackson furniture.



In this way General Nelson repaid General A. E.'s efforts to free him from prison.

Lizzie did go to Jonesboro and wrote her father what she found there.

“Jonesboro, Tenn.
July 7, 1865

“Dear Papa,

I reached Jonesboro safely the day after I left home. I came with Col. Shelby to Greeneville, then he put me in the care of a nice Rebel to Jonesboro. I received a letter from Addie Jackson. . . . It was directed to Louisville but the Gent' that had brought it was put in prison here, heard that I was here and sent it to me.

There is a Regiment of Tennessee Troops stationed here, they were camped all around Pa's house, but the whole Regiment was ordered a mile from town yesterday, they left my house yesterday.

I went over to see it. It made me feel very sad to see the destruction of everything. All the fences, barn,

kitchen and well were destroyed by Gen'l Beatty's Illinois Regiment. There is not a rail or plank around the thirty acres of ground, they filled the well up with rocks and logs of the barn. Out of 13 locks in the house, I don't think there is a sound one left. They broke all the doors open.

Your affectionate Daughter,
Lizzie."

After the war "Thorn Hill" was restored and leased for fifty years then finally sold. During two years of that time, 1890-1892, Alfred N. Jackson lived in the house (see that chapter for the story). In the Washington County Court House in Jonesboro is a large framed picture of this place which is now one of the oldest in Jonesboro.

Nathaniel Taylor Jackson's monument in Rocky Hill Cemetery,

"Maj. Nathaniel T
son of
A.E. & S.C. Jackson
Died
Oct. 27, 1862 *
at Cumberland Ford, Ky.
aged
32 yrs 5 mos 22 Da's
He fell a
Martyr to the
lost Cause
Holding the rank of
Brigade Qr. Master
Under Gen. Zollicoffer

* Should be 1861

ALFRED NATHANIEL JACKSON

Alfred Nathaniel Jackson (1853-1934) (my father), son of Nathaniel T. Jackson, was born at "Oak Grove," his grandfather Jackson's home near Jonesboro, Tenn. And though he moved shortly with his parents into their new home, "Thorn Hill," not far away much of his early childhood was spent at "Oak Grove" and his stories of those happy years were centered around the old place.

He was named Alfred Henry, at first, for his two grandfathers, but after the death of his father his name was changed to Alfred Nathaniel. All of which probably concerned him very little as he was generally known as "Bud". His mother described him as a sturdy, mischievous little fellow with deep blue eyes and red hair. He must have been precocious, too, for in a letter to her father, March 1856, when her son was only two and a half years old, she wrote,

"Bud is in a great way to learn his book now, he learned his ABCs (the capitals) some time ago. . . . Now he knows them all and can spell anything in his book. He has a fine memory, never forgets anything he sees or hears."

When father was eight years old his father, Nathaniel Taylor, was killed in army camp at the Cumberland Ford Confederate encampment. His mother took her little family to "Southplace", the home of her parents Major and Mrs. John F. Henry near Louisville, Tenn., and fifteen miles from

Knoxville. There were three other little ones in the family then, Genevive, May and Jimmy, but none lived to more than a few years. So "Bud" was really reared as an only child. Since "Southplace" was on a bend of the Tennessee River it was not considered safe for him to wander around alone so he had a play-mate-guardian assigned to him in the person of John, the son of one of the slaves.

John taught him the wonders of nature in field and stream and woodland and he also taught him good sportsmanship and fair-play. At the end of the Civil War, though John was freed, he never left the place and lived to be very old.

At John's funeral, a young negro preacher who was new in the area dramatically declared during the service that John having been a slave had probably "felt the lash" many times. When he sat down to stunned silence, the family negroes asked my father if he would not speak. He did, and after eulogizing old John, he said, "Our brother from the city is mistaken in his presumption that John was accustomed to 'feel the lash' for to my personal knowledge he was never whipped—but he has spanked me many times." The family negroes bobbed their heads in agreement and gave my father a lusty round of applause.

Only one of the family slaves was ever whipped—more about that later.

Father's earliest schooling was at home, then he attended a private school in Louisville two miles from "Southplace." He rode horseback to school and was supposed to go right home when school was out so he would get there before dark. However, when it rained he was allowed to spend the night at "Miss Lucy's", "Miss Lucy", Mrs. Henry Talbot Cox (see Cox family), was afterwards his mother-in-law, but at the time she had a house full of children, always a beacon to a lonely little boy who had not only lost his own small sisters and brother, but the joyful companionship at "Oak Grove" as well.

Mrs. Cox used to tell with a chuckle how he would come home with the children frequently on a bright sunny afternoon and ask wistfully, "Don't you think it will rain, Miss Lucy?"

She would look at the sky, knowingly, with a half dozen pairs of eyes following her every move, and answer, "Why, yes, Bud, it *might* rain." Then she would put a colored boy on a horse and send word to his mother not to expect him.

From infancy he was ever socially inclined, loved people and was equally at home with rich or poor. In recalling days of his childhood the many guests that frequented the house, the gaiety and the laughter lingered in his memory.

Because distances were great, friends and relatives coming to a party or just to visit often brought the children and servants to care for them and stayed over night—sometimes two or three nights. Father was entranced with the parties or soirees, as they were called, and often sat on the stairs listening to the music and watching the dancing until someone spotted him and sent him off to bed.

When he was thirteen (1866) he entered the East Tennessee University, later called the University of Tennessee. The first year he lived with his aunt Mary Carter and was a day student at the preparatory school. After that he roomed at the university and continued there until his graduation in 1876. During his second year his Mother married again to Dr. James A. Bond of Knox County.

In 1870 Father wrote to his mother from school after the Christmas holiday,

"Knoxville, Tenn.
January 28, 1870

"Dear Mother,

...I am very thankful to Grandpa indeed for the money he gave me for when I came back Mr. Butler told me he thought I had enough perseverance to keep up with the first class, so I had to buy Harken's Second Grammar. I have as good lessons as some that have been studying it for years. I am in all the head classes now and will be able to enter college with the next drove. In looking over the books of the Chidelta Society I found Papa's name, therefore, I joined that one....

I will have to close, write soon.

bum multum amo

Tuna filius

A. Jackson"

One letter from Father to his Grandfather Henry gives a slant on life in college in 1873.

“Sept. 17, 1873
East Tenn. University

“Dear Grand Pa,

Peter came up Tuesday and we selected our room. . . . When I came back I found my chair and table but all things else are gone. . . we bought a bed-stead, table, bucket, pan, dipper and other little essentials which cost us something over five dollars each. I had to pay five for room rent and three for books which aggregates to about fourteen dollars. . . . I am to get my washing done by the month for one dollar and a half. . . it is cheaper than by the dozen. . . . There are about two hundred and fifty students here now. My room is on the first floor, no. 39 West Bldg.

Affectionately,
Alfred”

He had an eye for business, too, apparently for in the stamp collection of Dr. Guilford Sharp in Knoxville is a stamp dated 1876 which seems to have been of “private issue.” It was a stamp for delivery of notes and answers for the students of the University to the young ladies in the city. *

On the back of the card which bears this stamp is the following information, “Notice! Arrangements have been completed for delivering of notes to all parts of the city.

Rules: Mail leaves room No. 18, East Hall, at 8AM & 1PM every day. Answers will be delivered immediately upon return of mail. 10c postage will be charged on every note sent to the city—answers will be delivered free. E.T.U. postage stamp can be obtained from Serg. A. N. Jackson.” This might be called an early “special delivery stamp.”

After his graduation at East Tennessee University Father like his father before him studied law at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated in 1877.

His graduation did not mark the end of his search for

* Before the advent of the telephone all engagements were made by formal notes delivered by hand.

knowledge, however, for he was a student of one subject or another the rest of his life. He could speak several languages and read still more. At one time he was much quoted for an answer he gave a noted educator who asked him where he was educated. He answered, "I learned to study at the University of Tennessee." Whenever he was about the house he had a book in his hand.

He used to try to instill a desire to learn in his children, for he said, "Only the man or woman who has acquired a great deal of knowledge realizes how much there is yet to learn."

MARRIAGE

On April 17, 1877 he married my Mother, Sarah Ellen Cox, daughter of Henry Talbot and Lucy Ann Nance Cox, at Louisville. They were married in her home, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend J. C. Runyon.

Father took his bride to a farm on Kingston Pike in Knox County, near Bearden, which had been given to him by his Grandfather Henry. Between the two families (Henry and Cox) the house was furnished for the young couple and her parents supplied an old family negro, "Aunt" Mariah, to cook for them.

My mother had had no domestic training as Southern belles of that day were not supposed to do anything more practical than sewing a fine seam and playing the piano. She had been educated by a governess and in private schools and was versed in the arts but unfamiliar with the demands of a home and family. When Bessie, the first child, was a few months old, Mariah became ill and was confined to her cabin back of the house for a few days.

Mother laughingly described her predicament in later years, but at the time it was probably more like a night-mare. While Father rode off to his office in Knoxville she struggled with a wood-burning stove that either became over-heated or the fire went out entirely while she ran back and forth between the house and the cabin getting instructions.

By the time Mariah was able to take over, Mother had made a firm resolve to learn cooking and the other household arts, while Mariah was there to teach her. Her success

was notable and though she had sufficient household help through the years that she seldom had to prepare a meal she took delight in preparing delectable dishes for her family and friends.

After a few years on their farm, later called, "North-place," Father took his family to Knoxville to live.

In Goodspeeds' History of Tennessee he says of father, "A. N. Jackson, attorney and member of the Board of Public Works for Knoxville was born in Washington Co., Tenn. in 1853. He was taken in infancy to Blount Co. where he resided in 1877.... Mr. Jackson was elected Alderman in 1884, and to his present office Jan. 1886. He is a director of the proposed Elmwood Street Railroad."

"His father N. T. Jackson, an attorney and a native of Washington Co. was killed at Cumberland Gap (Ford) while in the Confederate Service."

Life was promising for my parents when they went to Knoxville.

Two girls and two boys, Henry and Alfred Jr., were born to them there. Father was making a success of the law, they had built a new home and had made many friends. Then Father began to feel that he was meant to preach. He told how he struggled against the idea and tried to put it out of his mind. He did not feel that he had any special qualification for the work and they were happily situated where they were. But the thought persisted.

After the loss of his three little girls in a short period with diptheria and rheumatic fever, he felt the call more strongly than before. Mother agreed with him that he must do what his conscience dictated. So he began to close out his affairs in preparation for his new work.

"Thorn Hill" in Jonesboro which he had inherited had been leased for a number of years. Then it became difficult to keep rented, and he found it was rumored around Jonesboro that the place was haunted.

To disprove this rumor he took his family there in 1890, as he did not wish to sell the house nor to let it stand unprotected. There he studied for the ministry.

In 1891 I was born at "Thorn Hill" and in 1892 Father

was sent to his first pastoral charge in the Holston Conference (Methodist). My mother wrote to her mother-in-law, Elizabeth Jackson Bond,

“Jonesboro, Tenn.
Oct. 20, 1892

“I presume you have seen by the papers ere this where we are to labor this year. . . . I say ‘we’ because I feel that I am his partner and can and will help him a great deal. . . .”

And she was a marvelous help to him—he spoke of it many, many times. She was charming and gracious, and loved people, and her ability in working with them was truly an asset. He used to tell amusing stories of her sallies when someone got out of hand.

One parsonage, in the earlier days, had no running water, and Mother asked the board of stewards of the church for permission to raise money for the project through the women’s organizations.

One man emphatically denounced the idea as needless, “Why,” he said, “my mother carried her water a half mile over the hill.” Mother smiled guilelessly and asked, “Where were you while your mother carried water over the hill?” Needless to say she got water in the parsonage.

Fortunately the family was not dependent on a minister’s salary as rentals from the farm and the houses in Knoxville and Jonesboro were still coming in.

While on their second charge, Rogersville, Tenn., the last child was born to them, Eugene Deadrick Jackson. Father wrote to his mother,

“Feb. 26, 1894

“It’s a boy—born at nine tonight. He is shapely and seems healthy and very well pleased with his parentage.”

Father’s fears of being unqualified for the ministry were groundless for besides his great heart he had a magnetic personality and excellent speaking voice, and an unusual facility with words topped off with a keen sense of humor.

BACK TO SOUTHPLACE

In 1910, after seventeen successful years in the ministry, Father retired. His mother had been left alone on the death

of her second husband. She was getting old and was deaf and as she refused to leave her home and live with him, he felt it his duty to go to her.

At the time he was Presiding Elder of the Radford District and had been proposed for Bishop, a post he did not really desire. So he went back to "Southplace" to care for his mother and the several farms. He continued to do some preaching on occasion and took a deep interest in the little church at Louisville.

In a history of Blount County Elizabeth Anderson Prather said of him, "We would like to honor the memory of Rev. A. N. Jackson who served us so well as Superintendant of our Sunday School for several years. His favorite hymn, 'Blessed Assurance,' was sung nearly every Sunday in our church."

For the young people in the family, going to "Southplace" was like going home, for, whereas we had lived in this town and that as a minister's family, all our summers had been spent at "Southplace." With horses to ride, the river for fishing and swimming, woods for hunting, and the tennis court there was always something interesting to do.

The place adjoining ours belonged to the Richard L. Cox family and our association with the cousins there was always delightful. Then one mile further on was our Grandmother Cox's place.

Life flowed smoothly for a time at "Southplace." Father and Mother enjoyed having the house full of friends and relatives and during the warm months held perpetual open-house on Sunday afternoons. Guests from Knoxville and Maryville made that a focal point for an afternoon drive. Mother always had refreshments adequate for any number who might come down, ice-cold watermelon, peaches and pears from the trees in season, ice-cream in two-gallon freezers, cakes or cookies and fresh apple-cider.

Father loved music and most of the children had lessons on some musical instrument. Henry played the cornet, Alfred the violin, Mother and I the piano. Even Father and Eugene could pick out familiar airs on the piano and every one loved



"Southplace"

to sing. On Sunday evenings we gathered around the piano and sang for hours.

The boys married in 1914 and Alfred and Eugene brought their brides home. Henry, the eldest son, lived in California at that time. Grandmother Bond was living and we had three generations in the home—a happy arrangement for all. A friend once asked my father how we “got along so well together in one house?” “No house,” he added, “is large enough for more than one family.” My father answered, “It is not the size of the house that matters, but the size of the hearts within it.”

Mother and Father both were so happy in having us all there one could not but feel the warm glow of being loved and wanted. We women-folk (excepting Grandmother) took turns with the housekeeping—planning the meals and directing the servants. It proved valuable experience for us. With eight at the dinner table ordinarily and often as many as twenty, it took quite a bit of planning—especially since we were in the country and anything not raised on the place had to be purchased in town.

Late in 1914 tragedy struck its first blow at “Southplace.” The old home was badly damaged by fire and many valuable antiques and Father’s extensive library were destroyed.

When the house was restored a few changes were made in it. For instance, where a large “parlor” and an equally large “sitting-room” had flanked a ten foot wide entrance hall, Father had it all thrown together, making one very large room (50’ x 20’) which was wonderful for entertaining.

His idea in doing this was fostered no doubt by his memories of the two great “parlors” at “Oak Grove” which could be thrown together (see).

Father and Mother had a large bedroom on the first floor, chairs were grouped around the fireplace and that was really the heart of the home. That was where one brought one’s joys and one’s problems. Mother and Father sitting there, ever present needlework in her hand, and almost always a book in his gave us a feeling of security and permanence that made any cares of the day seem less important.

Tragedy struck again in the loss of Alfred’s lovely wife,

Irene. She left two small sons, Alfred Nathaniel third and Robert Cowan. Grandmother Bond soon followed Irene; Eugene and family moved to Maryville and "Southplace" was less merry for a while. But the children came home at Christmas and on vacation, and friends and relatives filled the great rooms all summer long.

Father learned to drive the car at seventy, for though he had owned cars since his 1911 Oldsmobile, he had not driven. When I married he often found himself stranded—so he started driving and dashed about the country in his roadster. He came through the most amazing experiences unscathed. On one trip to Pennsylvania he was going down a long hill in the Shenandoah Valley when a wheel came off of his car. He was afraid to stop the car for fear it might turn over so kept on going down grade, the wheel rolling along beside him—at the foot of the hill the wheel turned into an open gateway of a field and so did father. The farmer helped him put it back in place and he was on his way again.

Father was a Dollar-a-Year man during the war and traveled about the country talking with farmers about crops that would be especially needed. "Dollar-a-Year" was the term applied to Government appointees who gave their services without recompense but for the check for one dollar. My father never cashed his check.

In 1926 Mother passed away and "Southplace" was never the same again. Father tried to stay on there, visiting the children occasionally, but loneliness preyed upon him. He finally married again, briefly and most unhappily.

He spent his last three winters with us in Pennsylvania; his summers at "Southplace" where my brother Alfred still ran the plantation.

In 1933 when Father was eighty years old we had a family reunion. My brother's family came on from California and Father was very pleased at having his family around him again though he looked very frail.

The following summer my husband and I took him home for the last time. After a two weeks stay I came back to Pennsylvania with my children expecting to return for him in September. One hot August day Jim, a colored boy, dashed

up on a horse and told him that "old Tom" was dying and wanted him. Tom was the son of one of the family slaves. Father told the boy he would come and Jim rode away. Father could no longer drive his car as he was too frail. He rang the farm bell to get some one to drive him to Tom's but no one heard it, so he started out to walk the two miles.

However, the heat and exertion were too much for him and he collapsed in the road less than a mile from home. Father was not up again and passed away in a few days. Tom recovered and lived several years.

Father was buried in Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville beside my mother, his mother and his grandparents, Major and Mrs. John F. Henry.

ALFRED N. JACKSON'S DESCENDANTS

1—Henry Fouche Jackson (Mar 17,1884) retired realtor of Anaheim, California, married Louise Arnold (Jan.22,1887-June 5,1955), married (2) Bessie Hatler.

—Henry Edward Jackson (Aug.9,1915) served in the U.S. Navy. He married April 1,1935 Esther E. Nelson (June 17,1914).

Their children are: Albert, Robert, Beverly Sanders and Arlene Taylor.

—Robert Nathaniel Jackson (Aug.9,1916) married Feb. 14,1938 Ardenia McLachlan (Feb.4,1916). They have two daughters, Diane and Marilyn. Robert Jackson is Pres. of the Jackson Poultry Ranch and subsidiaries which extend to Guatamala.

—Marion Louise Jackson (April 8,1921) married Dec. 19, 1941 James Garfield Wilder (Sept. 14,1920). Their children are Theodore, Margaret and Valorie.

—Isabella Mae Jackson (April 1,1926) married March 5, 1943 Spencer William Elliot (May 23,1926). Their children, Spencer Jr., David, Susan.

2—Alfred Nathaniel Jackson,Jr., (June 11, 1886-May 3, 1948) was manager of Southplace farms. He married Dec. 16, 1913 Jennie Irene McNutt (July 9,1890-Dec.20,1918) daughter of Robert G. and Martha Cowan McNutt.

—Alfred Nathaniel Jackson 111 (Jan.15,1915) married (1) Bonita Hall, married (2) Elaine (Jacque) Montgomery and they had a daughter Janice Allen. He then married Dorothy Holmes, daughter of Charles D. Holmes. Alfred N. Jackson was a First Lieutenant of Infantry in World War 2.

—Robert Cowan Jackson (Jan.28,1917) V-Pres.Lambert Bros.Div. Vulcan Materials Co. was a First Lieutenant in the Air Force . He married Feb.15,1947 Mary Elizabeth McKnight (Nov.9,1925) daughter of William P. and Corinna Pierson McKnight. Their children are Francis Irene, Robert Cowan Jr., Nancy Elizabeth and Peggy Elaine.

3—Aimee Jackson (Aug.17,1891) married March 18, 1922 Robertson Henry Short (Nov.28,1888-Dec. 14,1958) son

of Ransom Russell and Esther Robertson Short.

—Robertson Henry Short, Jr., (Jan. 7, 1929) a graduate of Purdue University is an Engineer with George M. Ewing Architects and Engineers of Philadelphia. He married on July 22, 1960 Audrey Lewis Price, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Cotton Lewis.

Theodore Jackson Talbot Short (Oct. 15, 1932) a graduate of Dartmouth College is with Burroughs Corp. in New Jersey. He married Feb. 9, 1954 Patricia Lee Jezierny (July 23, 1933) daughter of Thomas and Irene Prince Jezierny. Their children are Brian Thomas and Gregory Jackson Short.

4—Eugene Deadrick Jackson (Feb. 27, 1894-May 21, 1959) a prominent attorney of Nashville, married Jan. 3, 1914 Jessie McReynolds (Sept. 8, 1894) daughter of John A. and Laura Porter McReynolds.

—Eugene Deadrick Jackson, Jr. (June 27, 1915) was in the U.S. Navy in World War 2. He also is an attorney. On April 3, 1942 he married Sarah Ruth Greene (Feb. 26, 1919) daughter of Alonzo B. and Mary Summers Greene. Their children are Eugene D. III, Robert and Mary Jessica.

—Dr. John McReynolds Jackson (May 3, 1917) was a Capt. in the Army Medical Corp. He married April 3, 1942 Sarah Swindler, (June 17, 1915) daughter of Dr. Edwin B. and Elizabeth Dunlop Swindler. Their children are John McReynolds Jr., Edwin, Brian, Linda, Marilin, Stephen and William Alfred.

—Eleanor Jackson (Dec. 22, 1920) married Feb. 10, 1940 Allen Carroll (May 4, 1916) Their children are Julie, Ellen K., Michael and Mark.

FORMAN

- 1—Robert Forman.....Johanna _____
b. 1605 b.
m. ab 1630 d. 1672
d. 1671
Ch: Moses, Aaron, Samuel
- 2—Aaron Forman.....Dorothy _____
b. 1633 b.
m. ab 1658 d. aft. 1695
d. aft 1696
Ch: Aaron Jr., Alexander, Thomas, Samuel
- 3—Aaron Forman, Jr.....Susannah Townsend
b. 1660 b. 1662
m. d.
d. 1735
Ch: Isaac, Jacob, Aaron 111
- 3—Thomas Forman *Mary Allen
b. 1668 b.
m. May 27, 1695 d.
d. 1723
Ch: Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rebecca
- 4—Isaac Forman.....Elizabeth Forman
b. ab 1686 b. ab 1698
m. ab 1716 d. ab 1723
d. 1774
Ch: Isaac Jr., Elizabeth, Susannah, Thomas
- 5—Susannah Forman.....Henry Woodrow
b. 1721 b.
m. d. 1778
d. 1812
Ch: William, Mary, Elizabeth Catherine, Susannah
see Woodrow

* Both Aaron Jr., and Thomas are in the direct descending line at the 3rd generation, as Aaron's son married Thomas' daughter.

THE FORMAN FAMILY

Elizabeth Catherine Woodrow, wife of Samuel Dorsey Jackson and mother of Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, was descended from the Forman, Cole, Townsend and Allen families of New York, New Jersey and New England.

The Formans were one of the early English families to settle in New York. The name appears in a variety of ways on both family and civic records: Forman, Foreman, fforman, Firman and Furman, but it seems to have been pronounced, "Furman." The original home of this family was said to have been Sudbury, County Suffolk, England. *

Robert Forman (1605-1671) came to America from Holland with his wife Johanna and their three sons: Moses, Aaron and Samuel. *1

They were living on Long Island by 1645, for in October of that year Robert's name was among those signed to the Charter of Flushing, N.Y. *2

At that time Long Island was governed by the Dutch, but these Incorporators of Flushing were Englishmen who had fled to Holland to escape the religious persecution in England. Holland was practically the only European country where one could worship as one wished without interference.

* Gene. Hist. N.J.

*1 Note number of Biblical names of this period.

*2 N.Y. Col. Documents

Robert had lived for about fifteen years in Vlessingen, and the name given their new town is said to have been an Anglicized version of "Vlessingen."

The original Charter of Flushing, now in Albany, N.Y., was signed October 10, 1645, by Governor William Kieft, then the Director General of the New Netherlands. It read, in part, "We do give and Graunt unto the said Pantentees, their Associates, Heirs, Executors....upon the said land to build a Towne...."

Among other things promised the new inhabitants was religious freedom, the desire for which had brought many settlers to the new world.

IN HEMPSTEAD AND OYSTER BAY

Robert Forman acquired large tracts of land in various sections of Long Island. He lived for a while at Hempstead, where he was appointed Magistrate in 1658, and his name appears among those of the signers of a letter to Governor Stuyvesant, Director General at that time, agreeing to pay the "tenths" demanded by the Governor, "If it can be shown we are legally obliged to do so."

By 1664 Robert was living in Oyster Bay for on May 12 of that year the governor appointed him to serve as one of the two Magistrates for that area. *1

His will written in Oyster Bay, February 7, 1670, and probated at Jamaica, June 1671, mentions his wife Johanna and his three sons. *2

The detailed inventory of Johanna's possessions dated June 6, 1672, is long and tedious, itemizing house furnishings, farm implements, even clothing, and placing a value on each as appraised by the "Constable and Overseer," but it does give a glimpse into the homes and lives of that period. Among the more personal items were, "a doublet, breeches and a cote" valued at thirty shillings; "a gun and two swords,"

*1 Col. Documents, N.Y.

*2 Liber 1, p. 239, Jamaica

valued at one pound, ten shillings, and a Bible, valued at twelve shillings. *1

This family evidently attended the Dutch Reformed Church for a number of family baptisms appear in the records of that church. *2

AARON FORMAN

Aaron (1633-ab 1698) second son of Robert and Johanna Forman married Dorothy ———, and inherited the family home at Oyster Bay, though his mother was to have the use of it during her lifetime. Aaron and Dorothy had four sons, Aaron Jr., Alexander, Thomas and Samuel. Our family goes back to Aaron through two of these sons, Aaron Jr., and Thomas, as Aaron Jr.'s son Isaac married Thomas' daughter Elizabeth.

Aaron lived in Hempstead in 1660 where he was a "Townsmen." Then in 1662 he sold his home for a "considerable price," and went to Oyster Bay. *3

Besides his father's place on "Oyster Bay Cove," he owned "Furman's Meadows." Also lands in Oyster Bay "that did formerly belong to my brother Samuel Forman." In this same area land was deeded to him by an Indian named Susconemon.

In 1673 Aaron signed his willingness to "obey" the Prince of Orange and his Governors. He must have held office in Oyster Bay in 1687, as he signed an order that, "No Hogs or Swine shall be kept or run on the Common."

On April 8, 1687, Aaron conveyed lands in Oyster Bay to Aaron Jr., the deed being witnessed by his wife, Dorothy, and son Alexander. *1

On November 3, 1696 he deeded land to "son Alexander for 20 bushels of wheat, and 25 bushels of corn to be paid each year for the rest of Aaron and Dorothy's lives. Also firewood and fodder for four head of cattle." *2

By April 11, 1690, Aaron was living in the "County of Monmouth and the Province of East New Jersey." *3

*1 Liber 1 — p. 239, Jamaica

*2 N. Y. Archives

*3 N. Y. Archives

*1 O.B. Records, Liber. 2, p. 194

*2 & 3 Monmouth Co. Records

Besides Aaron Jr., Aaron and Dorothy had three other sons, Alexander of whom we know little, Thomas (of whom more later) and Samuel (1662-1740) who married Mary Wilbor and had many distinguished descendants, among them three generals in the American Revolution.

Robert Forman had two other sons, Moses the eldest (ab 1631-...), married Hannah Crooker; they had three children: Moses, Jr. who married Judith ———, Sarah, married Samuel Bennet of Rhode Island, and Mercy who married John Weeks.

Samuel Forman (1635-1680) third son of Robert and Johanna married Mary Ann Hoyt, daughter of Simeon and Susannah Hoyt of Connecticut. They had four children: Mercy, who married Benjamin Birdsall, John Craig, Sarah and Susannah who married Dan Townsend. *

THOMAS FORMAN

Thomas Forman (1668-1723) was the third son of Aaron and Dorothy Forman and grandson of Robert.

He seems to have taken an active interest in community affairs as his father and brothers did for in 1700 his name appears with those of his brothers on "The Remonstance of the Inhabitants of East Jersey," to the king against the "Acts of the Proprietors," asking for a competent governor, signed "Samuel Forman

Thomas fforman

Alexander Forman" *

Thomas Forman married Mary Allen, daughter of Ralph Allen of Arneytown, New Jersey, May 24, 1695. Their marriage certificate, signed by Justice Lewis Morris, is in the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark and is one of the earliest in that state. It is copied here from the original, the ink was too faded for a photostatic copy, but all but two words were legible. The paper was yellowed, but in good condition considering its age—264 years.

"The Governor and Proprietors of the province of East

* N. J. Archives

* N. J. Archives

New Jersey to any of the Justices of the peace of the Province to who ye hands these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas application hath been made unto me in behalf of Thomas Foreman and Mary Allen both of ye County of Monmouth to be Joyned in marriage and wee being certainly informed that Thomas Foreman and Mary Allen are free and unmarried persons These are therefore to authorize and Impower you or Either of you to Joyne these persons in Holy bonds of Matrimony . . . these presents shall be your warrent.

Given under ye seal of the province this twentieth and fourth day of ye seventh year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord William over England ye King.

Anni Domini 1695

And. Hamilton.”

The use of the word “free” is interesting because at that time many persons were bound to another as a servant, apprentice, or until some obligation was met, in which case, the one holding the bond would have to give consent.

It is presumed that Thomas and Mary lived in or near Freehold, N.J., for among the deeds of Freehold is one from Samuel Forman to “Mary, his wife and Thomas Forman my loving brother of the same town.”

Thomas and Mary Allen Forman had three children, Benjamin (1696-...), Elizabeth (1698-1722), * and Rebecca. Rebecca married Gerard Edge and had two children, David and Mary. They are mentioned in Thomas Forman’s will dated 1723.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Allen *2 married her cousin Isaac Forman, son of Aaron, Jr. (see)

AARON FORMAN JR.

Aaron Forman Jr. (1660-1735), eldest son of Aaron and Dorothy Forman, and grandson of Robert, married Susannah Townsend in New York. They had three sons; Jacob married Mary Wright, Isaac married his cousin Elizabeth Forman,

*1 N. J. Burial Record

*2 There were so many Allens in New Jersey and New England at this time, and so many identical first names that it was not possible to accurately trace that family.

and the youngest son, Aaron 3rd, who married Sarah Long.

Aaron Jr. and Susannah lived for a while in New Jersey then returned to New York and lived in Westchester County. Their son, Isaac, was baptized in the Warwarsing Dutch Reformed Church. Aaron 3rd was listed in the 1790 census as still living in Westchester County.

ISAAC AND ELIZABETH FORMAN

Isaac Forman (ab 1686-1744) and Elizabeth (1698-1722) had four children, Isaac Jr., Thomas, Elizabeth and Susannah.

In Isaac Jr.'s will proved November 14, 1758, he mentions his parents (although his mother had died in 1722), his brother Thomas and sisters Elizabeth and Susannah. *

Susannah married Henry Woodrow. (see Woodrow, Townsend and Cole)

* Burlington Co., N.J. Wills

WILLS

ROBERT FORMAN

Records of Oyster Bay
Book 1, p. 239
February 7, 1670
Probated Jamaica, L.I. 1671

“Ye last will and Testament of Robert Furman of Oyster Baye—I being weak in body yet being in perfect memory and understanding, doe dispose of my Easteat as folloeth, viz—

“First I give my loving wife my house, baren (barn) and orchards and home loft, and the medow at Matenecok and all ye hollow at ye Plain Edge, on ye Brushe Plains for my wife to dispose of as she ceese Best for her Comfortable subsistence whilst she livith, and if my son Aron will undertake This for his Mother, then my will Is yt (that) he shall doe Itt and improve ye Aforesayed house and land for her before any other, and at my wife’s decease ye above menshoned house and lands to be my son Aaron’s to him and his for Ever.

“Secondly, I give to my two sons Samuel and Moses all ye remainder of my accomondation, both meadows at ye south, and mowable land upon ye Plains to be equally devided betwixt them, and in particular I give my son Samuel all my housing and land at ye Cold Spring, after my wife’s decease

“Thirdly, I give to my loving wife all my personal estate both of living stock and household goods to her proper use and behoof, for her comfort and to dispose of at her decease; and my will is that my two sons shall during their Mother’s life provide yearly hay and what else needful for ye maintaining their Mother’s stock of cattle. This is my will, as witness my hand in the presence of Jonas Wood, Abygall frost.

Robertt ffurman”

THOMAS FORMAN

1723

New Jersey Archives XXXIV
Monmouth County

Excerpts

“Wife Mary, daughter Rebecca wife of Gerard Edge,
who has Mary and David . . . son-in law Isaac Forman”

Among items listed in the inventory were

“3 silver spoons One Lb, 16 pence

A Bible and another book, 101 lbs.

A negro girl, 91 lbs.

Bonds, bill and debts 210 lbs.”

ISAAC FORMAN

1771

New Jersey Archives XXXIV

“Isaac Forman of New Hanover Township, Burlington
County.

Son Thomas my lands, and his son James five shillings and
no more, and the said James is never to enjoy any of my
lands for reasons best know to myself.

Son Thomas to have my negroes Jon, Jake and Deborah.

Daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Evilman one half of
household goods. Daughter Susannah, wife of Henry Wood-
row, the other half.

Executor-Son Thomas

Proved 1774”

ISAAC JR.

New Jersey Archives XXXII

September 26, 1758

“Isaac Forman Jr., of New Hanover, Burlington County.

Parents Isaac and Elizabeth Forman, brother Thomas,
sister Susannah Woodrow Home farm now in tenure of
James Cassaday Personal estate. Executors the father
and the brother.

Witnesses—Thomas Prent, Joseph Arney, Jr., Thomas Ensley

Proved Nov. 14, 1758

Burlington County Wills 6189 C”

TOWNSEND-COLE

Robert Cole.....Mary— —
b. 1605
d. 1655

Henry Townsend.....Ann Cole
b. ab 1614
m.
d. ab 1663

Ch: Henry, John, Rose, Susannah

Susannah Townsend.....Aaron Forman, Jr.
b. 1662
m. b. 1660
d. 1735
d.

Ch: Isaac, Jacob, Aaron 111

Isaac Forman.....Elizabeth Forman
b. ab 1686
m. ab 1698
d. 1716
d. ab 1723

Ch: Isaac Jr., Elizabeth, Susannah, Thomas

Susannah Forman.....Henry Woodrow

see Woodrow and Jackson charts

Other Marriages of Robert Cole Family

John Cole.....Ann—————
Elizabeth Cole.....John Townsend, he d 1669
Deliverence Cole.....Richard Townsend
Daniel Cole.....—Gorton
Nathaniel Cole.....Martha Jackson,
ch: Nathaniel,Jr.
Robert Cole.....Mercy Wright

TOWNSEND-COLE FAMILIES

Susanna Townsend (1662-...), wife of Aaron Forman, Jr., was the daughter of Henry Townsend and Anne Cole.

The Townsend and Cole families were early settlers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Long Island, N. Y. These families were Puritans and may have been related as the motto of the early Cole family was the same as that of one branch of the Townsends.

THE TOWNSEND BROTHERS

From the History of Long Island, we learn that the Townsend brothers John, Henry and Richard came from County Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts sometime between 1630 and 1635. They were evidently among the English colonists from Lynn, Massachusetts, who made an early attempt to settle on Long Island. This land was part of that granted in 1620 to the Plymouth Company, but was not surveyed until 1635. *

When the English attempted settlement the Dutch made it so uncomfortable for them that they went back to New England for a time. The Townsend brothers went to Warwick, Rhode Island, where all three were members of the Provincial Assembly.

* Brittanica

The Townsends made another attempt at settlement on Long Island in 1656 and this time were successful, for in that year they, with others, obtained patents to Jamaica—formerly called Rusdorf.

Excerpt of patent:

“Nov. Ye 25th, 1656, voite novo

These presents declare yt (that) wee whose names are underwritten, being true owners by virtue off purchases ffrom ye Indians and graunt ffrom ye Governor, and granted ye 21st day of March, 1656....”

Among the names “underwritten,” were those of John, Henry and Richard Townsend. There were other Long Island grants to the brothers; one to Henry in 1661 was in Oyster Bay.

In a newspaper article on the Townsends, Ann Haxton referred to them as, “the three Townsend brothers of Oyster Bay whose identity has never been proved but whose connections with the English Townsends, both by tradition and circumstantial evidence has been put beyond dispute.” The supposition was that they were sons of Robert, nephews of Thomas of Lynn, and grandsons of Henry Townsend of Norwichshire who married Margaret Forth. *

There was another branch of Townsends around Oyster Bay later for, when Henry’s son John Townsend made his will in 1705, he mentioned “my wife Esther. . . Daughter Hannah . . . my brother Henry’s four daughters . . . and my cousin John Townsend.” The will was witnessed by Henry Townsend (Jr.) and Aaron Forman (Jr.). *2

THE PERSECUTION OF HENRY TOWNSEND

With the coming of the Quakers to Flushing and Jamaica in 1656, Henry Townsend ran into difficulties for the harshness of the Dutch authorities toward the Quakers incited him to pity. When he allowed them to hold a “conventicle” (meeting) in his home, Henry was fined eight Flemish pounds. Injustices such as this continued until the townspeople be-

* Margaret was the aunt of Governor Winthrop’s second wife.

*2 Long Island Records

came indignant and sent a letter of protest to the Governor. This letter was approved by the Town Clerk who signed it along with the sheriff and two magistrates. Instead of relenting, the Governor had all signers arrested and fined.

This treatment of the Quakers and of Henry evidently went on unabated for the New Jersey Archives contain quite a list of references to "The persecution of Henry Townsend."

THE REMONSTRANCE OF FLUSHING

In 1658 Governor Stuyvesant issued "placets" warning the people against giving aid of any kind to the Quakers—with a threat of a fifty pound fine for giving one so much as a single night's shelter. This caused such indignation among the citizenry that on December 27, 1658 a remonstrance was sent to the Governor, signed by twenty-five people from Jamaica and Flushing including Henry Townsend.

In it they begged the Governor to reconsider this unjust and cruel edict against the Quakers and their benefactors. The Governor was furious. He had all of the signers arrested and imprisoned; some of them were deported; and all town meetings were banned. Henry's fine this time was 100 pounds. When news of the Governor's actions reached Holland through a citizen who had been deported, the Governor was recalled.

Some historians have stated that the Townsend brothers were Quakers. The Townsends came to this country with the Puritans long before the Quaker movement had advanced to any extent, but by 1660 quite a percentage of the population of this area had become Quakers. Henry may have joined them, but from what we learn of him, he does not fit into their pattern of "passive resistance."

In 1662 when war was imminent between England and Holland, England claiming New Amsterdam, Henry took the Loyalty Oath. His name was on "a list of Persons of Flushing who this day presented themselves to serve his Majesty, under his Honor's command upon all occasions."

Henry Townsend's kindness of heart was demonstrated by his efforts to help the downtrodden Quakers, so it is not surprising in 1663 to find him donating property to the poor

of Flushing. Richard Grassmore had evidently willed property to Henry for we find in the Jamaica Records,

“25th day of third month, 1663
I do fully and freely . . . give and bequeath all my right
to the housing and lands . . . that he (Richard Grass-
more) had in the aforesaid town . . . unto the poor. Viz:
Poor widows and children, persons blind or lame or aged
that are unable to get their living”

In 1668 Henry gave three fourths of his grist and saw mill to his sons, John and Henry, and the remaining fourth to his daughter, Rose. In 1683 he built a new home on Mill Hill and gave the old homestead to son Henry. He died at Oyster Bay between February 6 and March 30, 1695, and was buried on Mill Hill where a rough stone marked, “H. T.”, still stands.

Henry and Ann Townsend’s children were:

Henry (d. bef. 1703) married Deborah Underhill.
John (1656-1705) surveyor, married Johanna —,
second, Esther Smith
Rose married Joseph Dickinson
Susanna married Aaron Forman, Jr.

TRIBUTE

Martin Townsend, historian, said of the Townsends in 1871,

“The American Townsends . . . from Norfolkshire, who came to Boston, Mass. 1630-35 held the most advanced sentiments of the day. It may be safely asserted that no English or American family has ever been more ready to aid the onward March of Civilization.”

THE ENGLISH TOWNSEND FAMILY

The first of the name said to have been Walter deTownshends, son of Sir Lodovic de Townshend, a Norman nobleman who came to England soon after the Conquest. His mother was Elizabeth de Hautville.

Roger Townshend m. Catherine Atherton
Thos. d. 1421, married Agnes Payne
Roger married Eleanor Griggs
John Married Joan Lunsford
Roger, Memb. Parliament 1472, d. 1492 married Eleanor
Sir Roger married Ann de Brause
Sir Robert married Alice Poppy
Thomas d. 1591, married Lady Eliz. Styles
Henry b. ab. 1568 married Margaret Forthe
Thos. of Lynn ——
Robert bapt. June 8, 1591
 sons John, Henry, Richard

WOODROW

Patrick Woodrow

Robert Woodrow.....Agnes Dunlop
b. 1600

Ch: 6 sons, one daughter

James Woodrow.....Margaret Hair
b. 1637
m.
d. 1707

Ch: Simeon, Robert and others

Simeon Woodrow.....Catherine ———
b. 1663-73
m.
d. ab 1750

Ch: Henry, Isaac, Andrew, Simeon

Henry Woodrow.....Susannah Forman
b. b. 1721
m. 1741-42 d. 1812
d. 1778

Ch: William, Mary, Elizabeth Catherine, Susannah

THE WOODROWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Woodrows came from Scotland, originally, and according to Josephus Daniels in his *Life of Woodrow Wilson*, "The Woodrows trace their history for 600 years with numbers of men of scholarship and standing."

The name is said to have come from the word Woodreeve, meaning in charge of wood lands, a reeve being a bailiff.

One of the earliest of the family known to historians was Patrick born 1530. His grandson Robert born 1600 was called by Alexander Earl of Eglinton to be his Chamberlain. Robert married Agnes Dunlop and they had six sons and a daughter.

James, second son of Robert, was born near Glasgow, January 2, 1637. He was called a brilliant man, he took an A.M. degree at Glasgow University, then studied for the ministry. He was Professor of Divinity at Glasgow from 1692 to 1707. * James Woodrow married Margaret, daughter of William Hair, and had a large family. One son is said to have been the Patric Woodrow immortalized in Burn's poem, "Twa Herds."

A son, Robert, was a noted preacher and writer, his most notable work being "The Sufferings of the Church of Scotland." This Robert was born in 1679 and married Margaret Warner. Their son, Alexander, came to Hampshire County, Virginia, and died there in 1771. He was a trader

* Robert Burns

for he had a ship, and in his will left most of his property to relatives in England. His will was administered by Colonel Andrew Woodrow.

James' son Simeon also came to America. He was first noted in Mansfield, West Jersey in 1709.* Another son was the ancestor of Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson's mother was Jessie Janet Woodrow, daughter of Thomas Woodrow, and she married Joseph Wilson.

Simeon was listed in Mansfield as "a weaver." In 1714 he bought land in Chester County, Pennsylvania, "Simeon Woodrow late of Mansfield in West Jersey but now of the Township of Sadsbury in the County of Chester, Province of Pensilvania, weaver." The land mentioned was purchased from Thomas Hayward for "106 lbs., Messauage or Tenement and 750 acres at Conestoga Gap." June 16, 1714.

There were two Simeon Woodrows in Chester County; at this time the county covered quite a large area. Each of the Simeons had sons named Simeon and Isaac, so it is hard to distinguish between them; it is not known if they were related. One Simeon died in E. Nottingham Township in 1752, but he left a wife Jane and five small children, whereas our Simeon, born between 1663 and 1673 would have been much older. He may have died around the same time. He left no will, but in a petition to the Chester County Court we find, dated February 1760, "Petition to the executors of the last will of Isaac Woodrow late of West Fallowfields in said county, deceased Sheweth, That Simeon Woodrow, father of the said Isaac having sometime ago departed this life leaving a widow, to wit, Catherine to survive him and a very small estate. . . .

"That the said Catherine hath nothing left of her own to subsist on and hath hither to since the decease of said Isaac been chiefly maintained by Mary the said Isaac's widow. That the said Catherine hath only one son now living, to wit, Henry Woodrow, now resideing in West Jersey."

The gist of the plea was to have the court set aside a part of her son Isaac's estate for Catherine's use.

* N.J. Archives

Henry being mentioned shows this to be our line, since Henry Woodrow whose daughter married Samuel Jackson had lived in "West Jersey" before moving to Philadelphia. He, too, was listed as a "weaver," and as "a lumber merchant."

The son Isaac mentioned married Mary Cheevers at Concord Meeting August 8, 1726. They also had sons named Simeon and Isaac.

The tax lists of Chester County show various properties held in the name of Simeon Woodrow, just which of these belonged to our Simeon we are not sure. In 1720-26 land in Sadsbury Township was taxed, this land was at Conestoga Gap, so was apparently where our Simeon lived.

Between 1729 and 1740 lands in Fallowfield, Nantmeal and E. Nottingham Townships were taxed.

The minutes of Sadsbury Meeting show that a Simeon Woodrow was "admitted to unity" July 4, 1740. This may or may not have been ours. In any case our Simeon lived in Chester County, Pennsylvania at Conestoga Gap.* Simeon and Catherine had three sons, Henry, Isaac and Andrew.

HENRY WOODROW

Henry Woodrow (...-1778) of Monmouth County, New Jersey was said to have been born in Scotland. He married Susannah Forman (1721-1812) and moved to Philadelphia where he was a lumber merchant. He acquired a great deal of property in and around Philadelphia. *2 My father remembered hearing his grandfather say that the Woodrows lived in Germantown at one time, which may have been as Henry owned property there. His farms in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia were overrun by the British Army in 1777-78 as indicated in the codicil of his will.

Henry's grandson, Horace Binney, in his will mentions property around Spruce, Third and Second Streets in Philadelphia as "being now what remains to me in that ward of the larger estate in the neighborhood that belonged to my maternal grandfather, Henry Woodrow, more than a century

* See Cope Collection

*2 Deeds in City Hall.

since, and in my own possession for more than sixty years.” *

Henry and Susannah Woodrow had one son, William, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth Catherine and Susannah (Susan) who was a child when her father died as indicated by his will. William was born by 1744 for he was deeded land by his father in 1768 and would have been of age at this time. The deed reads in brief, “From Henry and Susannah Woodrow to William Woodrow, their son.” William witnessed the will of Henry Ireland in 1774 so he died sometime between this date and 1777 when his father wrote his will.

William married Hester Stoneburner of Germantown May 15, 1765. They had two children, Leonard and Sarah. Sarah married Jacob Clemens and had two sons, George S. Clemens and Charles Woodrow Clemens. They are mentioned in Hester’s will.

MARY WOODROW BINNEY

Mary (1756-1793) second child of Henry and Susannah Woodrow married May 25, 1777, Dr. Barnabus Binney (1751-1786) of Boston, a graduate of Brown University (1774). The Binney Genealogy gives,

“Barnabus Binney married at Mr. Woodrow’s house, Mary Woodrow, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Woodrow. They were married by the Rev. W. Rogers of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Woodrow originally of Monmouth County, New Jersey was of Scotch descent.”

Barnabus and Mary had four children, Horace, Susan, John and Mary. Mary Woodrow Binney was widowed at the age of thirty-two and married Dr. Marshall Spring of Massachusetts. They had one son, Marshall Binney Spring.

Son Horace Binney was a noted Attorney General and a member of Congress. He said of his mother, “my mother’s person was tall, erect and her carriage of great dignity. The only instrument of command that she used with her children was her eye.” His mother lived, “on the n. side of Market Street, Philadelphia. between 5 and 6, opposite Gen. Washing-

* Will in City Hall, Philadelphia.

ton's mansion and next to Hamilton." * Mary Binney Spring died 1793 aged thirty-seven. Her son Horace married Esther Cox, and in his will his children are listed as Esther Cox Hare, wife of Judge Hare, Elizabeth wife of Richard R. Montgomery, Susan Binney and William Binney. *2

ELIZABETH AND SUSAN WOODROW

Elizabeth Catherine Woodrow (1764-1844) was the second daughter of Henry and Susannah Woodrow. She was named for her two grandmothers, Elizabeth Forman and Catherine Woodrow. She married September 20, 1780, Samuel Dorsey Jackson. *3

Susan, the youngest daughter of Henry and Susannah Woodrow, married James Duncan of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. And we know nothing more about her.

SUSANNAH WOODROW

Susannah Forman Woodrow (1721-1812) was apparently a remarkable woman. After her husband's death she sold most of their real estate as directed in his will and reinvested with such acumen that she amassed a sizeable fortune.

Her grandson Horace Binney evidently admired Susannah very much for in a letter in 1873 he wrote,

"I have a Woodrow in the maternal line thorough Scotch, of the blood of the Historian of the Covenanters from whom came my maternal grandmother who lived to the age of 91. I shall be glad to see her again as I saw her and was so much delighted with her shrewdness and 'savair faire' when I was a law student."

The Historian of the Covenanters was John Craig of Scotland (ab 1512-1600). He was the son of Craig of Craigs-ton, Aberdeenshire and was educated at St. Andrews. He had a harried life as a reformer.

Horace Binney would be referring here to Henry as

* Life of Horace Binney.

*2 Will in City Hall, Philadelphia.

*3 See Jackson Family.

Scotch, and as a descendant of John Craig, for Susannah was of English descent.

Susannah went to Tennessee with her daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law Samuel Dorsey Jackson in 1801. Elizabeth was probably the only child to survive her, for she is the only one mentioned in her will. She died at "Tempest Side," the Jackson home on the Nolochucky River near Jonesboro, on land formerly belonging to John Sevier. She is buried in a family plot on this land beside her daughter Elizabeth Catherine and Samuel. The stones were quite worn in 1938.

HENRY WOODROW'S WILL

Will Book 1, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Excerpts:

November 1, 1777

"In the name of God Amen! Be it known that I, Henry Woodrow of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania."

"Late Summer March, being weak in body, and sound in mind and memory, Thanks be to God, and calling to remembrance the mortality of the body do make this my last will and testament in the form and manner following. First of all I reccomend my soul to God that gave it."

Item, I give and bequeath to my two grandchildren, to wit, Leonard Woodrow and Sarah Woodrow the sum of five pounds each to be paid to them as soon as possible after my decease.

Item, I give Ann Woodrow, widdo of my brother And. (Andrew) Woodrow, if she be living, the sum of ten pounds.

.....

Item, I give and bequeath all the rest of my estate both real and personal to be equally devided between my wife Susannah Woodrow and my three daughters, to wit, Mary, Elizabeth and Susannah, in four equal parts as near as possible to be enjoyed by them in manner following—

First of all, my will is that all my Real Estate be sold except the lot where orchard and grave-yard is—and that to remain in the hands of my as said wife as long as she remains my widdo, and then not to be sold until my youngest daughter Susan be of age twenty-one, and then to reserve the burying ground for the use of my family.

And whereas my older daughter, Mary, is already married to Dr. Binney and will have occasion of some of her possession, first my will is that when she receives, to give receipt for it and be deemed as part of her share—and so on with both my other two daughters, and further my will is that when the whole estate. be all apraised so that my executors may have some rule to act by in paying the first shares. the profit of the whole to be in the hands of my wife to bring up and maintain my family.

And further, my will is that in case my said wife should die or marry before my youngest daughter comes of age and so devide herself from the family...I depend that my other two executors shall, in her stead, take care of my fatherless children.

.....and further that my will may be fulfilled according to my mind I appoint Peter Knight and David Bacon...for executors with my said wife (that is while she remains my widdo as above said and no longer) to act as executrix to my estate.....

In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this first day of November in year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred, seventy-seven.

“Henry Woodrow” (Seal)

see Codicil

Codicil to will—1778

“I have reserved in my will my country seat or small plantation wheron my garden and orchards * are, until my youngest daughter arrived at the age of eighteen, but now that they are ravished and laid waste by the army, I do hereby empower my executors here-to-fore in my last will appointed, to sell the farm at anytime when they in their descretion shall think it best for the advancement of my estate.

And also, I have ordered in my will my negro girl to be free at the decease of my wife, but as that may happen before said negro is of age and suitable to be free, I therefore give and bequeath the said negro girl to my said wife to be disposed of as she in her descreation shall think best.”

Witnessed

Elizabeth Forman

Probated 1778

* note— The British Army was quartered in this area, and burned trees for fire wood.

SUSANNAH WOODROW' WILL

Prob. 1812

Excerpts:

"In the name of God, Amen! I Susannah Woodrow, resident in the town of Jonesborough in the County of Washington and State of Tennessee, being weak of body but sound of mind and memory, do make and constitute and publish this as my last will and testament.

In the first place, I give, devise and bequeath_____ my whole fund of money, jewels, goods, chattles, stock funds and securities, together with four population shares in the Population Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, and all other of my personal estate of what character or kind what so ever unto my daughter, Elizabeth Jackson, to be disposed of according to her will and pleasure.

I give and devise all my land and houses and real estate lying and being in the city of Philadelphia, and one tract of land adjoining Arney town in the State of New Jersey or elsewhere.

David Daidrick... Henry Jackson, my grandson, . . and James C. Anderson, my trustees, shall. take into their care. the aforesaid houses and lands and real estate with convenient speed, and afterwards rent out the said houses, land. according to the best dictates of their judgement. which is to go and inure to the use and benefit of my daughter, the said Elizabeth, and also to the use and benefit of the following children of Samuel and Elizabeth Jackson, Eliza Jackson, Caroline Jackson, Harriet Jackson and Alfred E. Jackson.

It is my will at the decease of my said daughter, that all my aforesaid property be sold by my trustees. and equally distributed between my aforesaid grandchildren. and I hereby appoint my daughter Elizabeth as sole executor of my last will.

And I hereby ratify and confirm and establish this my last will and testament, in testamony where-of I have here unto set my hand and fixed my seal this fifth day of May Addi Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Susannah Woodrow
(seal)

Recorded at Courthouse at Jonesboro, Tennessee
and City Hall Philadelphia 1812

SOME WOODROW DEEDS

City Hall, Philadelphia

EF 11-93

1768

Henry Woodrow & Susannah his wife to
William Woodrow their son
(Property acquired April 20, 1763 from Richard Axell)
Breadth Easterly ab 32' X 70'
On the Great Road on Delaware
W Front St. to Water Street
"has to be opened from time to time for egress"
Five Shillings

D9-146

1778

Susannah Woodrow & Peter Knight (executor) to
Barnabus Binney of Northern Liberties, Physician
Beginning at a post in the middle of a lane 30' wide
from York Road to Frankford Road
Thence to land granted to Richard Blackham
N 50 degrees E 48 perches
3 acres, 120 perches, orchards, gardens etc. 547 pounds.

D 1-375

1778

Susannah Woodrow of Northern Liberties of the city of
Philadelphia in County of Philadelphia....
Aforesaid Henry Woodrow, Lumber Merchant deceased
Piece of ground & 3 story Brick Messuage there on erect-
ed, situated in Northern Liberties W. side of 2nd St.
continueing north beyond the city of Philadelphia...
Subject to payment of yearly rent hereafter accruing for
the same to the Chief Lords of the fee thereon.
1530 pounds.

HENRY

John Henry.....
 Ch: James, Samuel, John, Charles

John Henry.....
 Ch: Samuel, James, Hugh, John

James Henry.....	Jean McNabb
b. 1750	b.
m. 1774	d.
d. 1792	
Ch: Samuel, Hugh, John, Rachael, Ann	

Samuel Henry.....	Elizabeth Garner
b. Oct. 12, 1777	b. June 13, 1779
m. March 26, 1798	d. April 3, 1826
d. Jan. 13, 1867	m. (2) Deborah McClain
Ch: see list	

John Fouche Henry.....	Sarah Maria Bryan
b. April 15, 1808	b. Nov. 30, 1813
m. Sept. 8, 1831	d. Jan. 17, 1905
d. Oct. 26, 1884	
Ch: Elizabeth Jane	

Elizabeth Jane Henry.....	Nathaniel Taylor Jackson
b. 1833	b. May 5, 1829
m. Sept. 21, 1852	d. Oct. 27, 1861
d. June 14, 1919	
Ch: Alfred Nathaniel Jackson	

HENRY-GARNER-KEENE FAMILIES

HENRY

James and Samuel Henry came to Blount County, Tennessee, from Hanover County, Virginia, about 1790. James settled along Little River, and his brother Samuel on Baker's Creek where he built the first brick mill in the county. That area takes its name from this mill. * The Henrys had probably been merchants in Virginia for Samuel was issued a "Hemp certificate" in 1773 in Hanover County. He was an officer in the Revolution, and James served in the Virginia Line as a private for which he received a War Bounty Land grant June 12, 1783. James also received a "Final Certificate" of 35 lbs. 8 shillings in 1784. *2

The Parham Papers give their grandfather as John Henry who came to Augusta County, Virginia, from Ireland by 1723, for in that year he was granted 400 acres of land in Hanover County, having applied for the grant from Augusta County. This John Henry had four sons: James, Samuel, John and Charles. His son John also had four sons: Samuel, James, Hugh and John.

The Bounty Land grants they received probably brought the Henrys to Blount County. There was a decided movement

* Amie Love, in History of Louisville.

*2 Auditors Officer of Officers and Soldiers of Virginia Line.

westward at that time, influenced no doubt by the land grants and by the enthusiastic reports brought back by trappers and Indian fighters. Many settlers flocked to the new lands from Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. Unfortunately some of the Bounty land was still held by the Indians which brought on difficulties for the settlers in some areas for a number of years, some whole families being massacred.

James Henry (1750-1792) married in Virginia in 1774 Jean McNabb, said to be the daughter of Wm. McNabb, also a recipient of Bounty land. James and Jean had sons Samuel, Hugh and John and two daughters, Rachael who married John Garner Jr. and Ann who married a Headrick. James was drowned in Little River when only 42 years old. He is buried in the Henry-Headrick Cemetery near Maryville.

Samuel Henry (1777-1867) eldest son of James and Jean Henry was only a boy when he came with his parents from Hanover County, Virginia, to Tennessee. He married first in 1798 Elizabeth Garner (1779-1826) daughter of John Fouche Garner. His second wife, Deborah McClain, survived him.

Samuel Henry was a wholesale-retail merchant and, judging from his will, was successful. Although he had a 300 acre farm his letters indicate that buying and selling were his main interests. He left a large family. The following list of his children was compiled from his will, from a hand written memorandum in some Henry correspondence and from other sources none of which are exactly the same.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Garner Henry

Catherine	m Vance Walker 1822
Nancy	m Hugh Henry
Jane	m E. L. Blair July 28, 1831
Spencer	m Elizabeth Maze Jan. 17, 1828
William	m Polly Gamble
Rachael	m A. S. Dunn, Dec. 23, 1846
Hester	m McClelland
James	unm
Rebecca	m Jesse Donaldson Oct. 12, 1855
Sarah	m Joseph Farnum, 1861
John Fouche	m Sarah Marie Bryan, Sept. 8, 1831
Pleasant	m Harriet Winston, April 27, 1845
Hugh	m Mary Reagan, Oct. 7, 1847
Elizabeth	m Wm. B. Wright, Sept. 21, 1838
Arthur M.	
Samuel	

SAMUEL HENRY'S WILL

Estate Book E, p. 372
Maryville
Blount County, Tenn.

Excerpts:

Feb. 18, 1867

“In the name of God, Amen,

I, Samuel Henry Sr., of the County of Blount, and State of Tenn., being of sound mind and memory. . . .1st after my funeral expenses and all lawful debts are paid and discharged, the residue of my estate real and personal I give and bequeath as followeth:

To wit— To my wife Deborah Henry \$1000 in money, also household goods etc. . . .to the following ten heirs to wit—Catherine Walker, Nancy Henry, Jane Blair, William Henry, Rachael Dunn, Samuel Henry, Hester T. McClelland, Arthur M., Rebecca A. Donaldson and Sarah Farnum \$2000 each.

To son, James Henry \$200 which with advantages I have given him here to fore makes his share equal to \$2000.

To my son John F. Henry \$1200, which with advantages I have given him will make his share equal to \$2000. . . .

I hereby appoint John F. and Spencer and Hugh executors.

Samuel Henry (seal)”

MAJ. JOHN FOUCHE HENRY

John F. Henry (1808-1884) son of Samuel and Elizabeth Garner Henry was born near Louisville, Tennessee. He is said to have been mainly self-taught and to have acquired a good education. In a letter to his daughter in 1860 he said, "I made my own way, nothing was done for me."

Active in politics, Major Henry was state Senator from Blount County for several years and was president of the Senate for one term. When he lived for a while in Knoxville, he represented Knox County in the Senate.

He was greatly admired by his only grandson, Alfred N. Jackson, who made his home with his grandparents after his father's death.

Some amusing stories in the family show him to have been a man of great kindness and tact. On one occasion a political supporter had stopped at the house at dinner time and of course was invited to stay. When ice cream, the major's favorite dessert which was new at that time, was served the guest tried a bite or two then whispered to John F., "Major, this pudding is frozen clear to the bottom." John F. replied, "That is too bad. I will speak to the servants about that," and pushed his own dish away.

In 1831 he married Sarah Maria Bryan, daughter of Allen Bryan and Elizabeth McSpadden of Bryan's Ferry, Sevier County, Tennessee. Sarah Maria was tall, slender, dignified and queenly in manner. Her husband addressed her always as "Mrs. Henry." He was successful both as a merchant and in farming. Once when asked by a friend to what he attributed his success he rose and bowed to his wife, "I made the money and she saved it," he said.

In March, 1841, when he rode to Washington with William Henry Harrison for the President's inauguration, he wrote home that "Washington City" was so crowded with visitors for the occasion, "he doubted there could ever be so many people there again." He also commented on the deep mud around the Capitol.

John F. sold his place in Louisville to Henry T. Cox in 1847-8 and moved to "Oakland" a farm near Knoxville. He had just the one child, Elizabeth Jane (Lizzy) and her edu-

cation was probably the prime factor in their moving to the city. She attended the Knoxville Female Institute and soon after her graduation and subsequent marriage, John F. and Sarah Maria returned to the Louisville area where he had bought a 600 acre place on the Tennessee River.

While in Nashville as Senator from Knox County, he evidently had written home asking about the new stage coach, for his daughter wrote,

“Oakland, Jan. 20, 1850

“Dear Papa.

...You wanted to know what kind of a stage they now have between Kingston and Knoxville. They have a box on four wheels and the box is covered with a piece of cloth. It is a better stage than passes our house—it is a crate without any cover at all...It is raining and has been for the last two months. If you were to start home in the stage it would take you nearly as long as to come in the boat for it is so muddy. . . .

Your affectionate daughter,
L. J. Henry”

On his return to Louisville, 1852, John F. built a handsome brick colonial house, later called “Southplace,” as he had another place on the north side of the river. “Southplace” was a large square colonial house with an ell at the back. The bricks, a soft mellow red, had been pressed from the clay on the place, and inside each of the great columns was a tree bole. The rooms were large with eleven foot ceilings and a fireplace in every room—walk-in fireplaces were in the family kitchen and in the servants’ kitchen in the basement.

In June, 1959, a Maryville newspaper printed a review of an autobiography by Dr. L. P. Martin in which the Henry home and family were described.

When speaking of riding up to “Southplace” as a young minister of the Southern Methodist Church, Dr. Martin said,

“The large brick home with its boxwoods and well kept lawn was rather more imposing than I had anticipated but the greeting which I received made me feel at home. The family consisted of Mrs. John F. Henry, her

daughter Lizzie Henry Bond (formerly wife of N. T. Jackson) and Dr. Jas. A. Bond.

"Mrs. Henry was the personification of an elderly woman of the Old South. She was well advanced in age, but by no means feeble, she was gentle in the quiet dignity of strength.

"Miss Lizzie was a little woman of boundless energy and almost stone deaf. Laughter was her means of communication

"The residence was a large two story brick house with a hall running through the center. Mrs. Henry took great pride in having well prepared food, and succeeded in keeping servants who were well trained."

Then Amie Love in his History of Louisville says of them, "The writer was personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Henry and their daughter, the mother of A.N. Jackson, but hasn't words in his command to express to the reader the many virtues of these grand old people."

SARAH MARIA HENRY

Sarah Maria Henry was a meticulous housekeeper, her motto being, "A place for everything and everything in its place." She wore a large bunch of keys at her belt and supplies for the kitchen and the pantry were bought in large quantities and kept under lock and key.

During the days of slavery one room in the house was set aside for weaving and sewing. The negro women spun and wove the cotton, linen and woolen cloth and made the clothes for the family and the negroes. Even the men's clothing was made at home in those days. The sheets, bed-spreads and table linens came from the same looms, some of which are in the author's possession.

Mrs. Henry had a huge cherry "Clothes press" in her bedroom and when she wanted to give the grandchildren a treat she began to rattle the keys. The children became excited for they knew what that sound meant and were all eyes as she slowly swung open the great press doors. Inside were tall glass jars of peppermint and hoarhound stick candy and brown crocks of nuts and cookies.

On her mantle shelf she kept a glass bottle of camphor. The grandchildren were frequently stung by the bees and when she heard a cry from the yard she hurried to the aid of the small victim with her camphor bottle and soothing endearments. She could not bear to see the children punished and they soon learned when trouble brewed to cling to her skirts. When the summer holiday was over and the children left reluctantly for home and school, she folded a gold coin into each child's hand as solace.

Sarah Maria Henry lived to be 92 and, though she was thin and fragile in appearance, she was mentally alert, and did not relinquish her hold on the housekeeping until her last illness.

John Fouche Henry had died in 1884. *

* See N. T. Jackson for more Henry data.

JOHN F. HENRY'S WILL

State Records Book,p 713
Blount County,Tenn.

Excerpts

"I John F. Henry, of the County of Blount in the State of Tennessee do hereby make and publish my last will and testament. . . .

2nd It is my will and I hereby bequeath and devise unto my beloved wife Sarah M. Henry, all my property of every kind and description, real, personal or mixed, wherever same may be situated to be disposed of as my said wife may desire, by deed, gift or will.

3rd I hereby nominate and appoint my said wife, Sarah M. Henry, as my executrix of this will and she is hereby released from giving any bond and making inventories and settlements with the County Court or any other Court.

John F. Henry

6 day Dec. A.D. 1880"

Probated 1884

SARAH M. HENRY'S WILL

Courthouse
Maryville,Tenn.

Excerpts

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Sarah M. Henry of Louisville, Blount County, Tenn., being in sound and disposing mind do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament. . .

I give and bequeath to my grandson, Alfred N. Jackson, the use during his natural life of the Odell farm in Knox County ,Tenn. . . and at his death to revert to Lizzie J. Bond. . .

I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter, Lizzie J. Bond all of the property both real and personal that I die possessed of.

S.M.Henry"

This October 29th,1892

Witnesses C.R. Love

J.A.Singleton

Will unprobated. She died 1905

GARNER

Thomas Keene.....Mary

b. 1612-3

m. ab 1640

John Garner.....Susanna Keene

b. ab 1633

b. by 1644

m. 1660

d. 1716

d. 1702

Ch: John, Henry, Vincent, Thomas, Benjamin, James,
Mary, Susan, Martha

Thomas Garner.....Mary Bushnell, dau. Charles
Bushnell

b. 1678

b.

m.

d.

d. 1726

Ch: John, Thomas, Vincent, Parish, Charles, James,
Susanna

James Garner.....Elizabeth _____

b. 1717-1726

b.

m. bef. 1749

d.

d. aft. 1780

Ch: John Fouche

John Fouche Garner.....Nancy Whittle,

b. Dec. 25, 1749

b. 1752

m. 1770

d. 1792

d. Nov. 25, 1839

(2) Betsy Donaldson,

(3) Grace Conrad

Ch: James, Nancy, Elizabeth, Polly, John, Dolly,
Bradley, James

Elizabeth Garner.....Samuel Henry

b. June 13, 1779

b. Oct. 12, 1777

m. March 26, 1798

d. Jan. 13, 1867

d. April 3, 1826

Ch: James, John F., Catherine, Nancy, Jane, William,
Rachael, Samuel, Hester, Arthur, Rebecca, Sarah

John Fouche Henry.....Sarah Maria Bryan

(see Henry)

Elizabeth Jane Henry.....Nathaniel Taylor Jackson

(see Jackson)

GARNER

The Garners (Gardner, Gardiner) came from England. John Garner, the founder of our line in America, came to Northumberland County in the Northern neck of Virginia in 1650. When a mere lad of seventeen he came over with "Lewis Burwell, Gent." * Whether he came alone or with other members of his family we do not know. However, a William Gardner witnessed his will and may have been a brother or other relative for it was not unusual in those days for a name to be spelled several ways in one family.

John was born about 1633, for in 1663 he made a disposition in which he stated he was thirty years old. *2

John Garner married Susanna Keene, daughter of Thomas and Mary Keene, also of Northumberland County, about 1660. We arrive at this date by the following recorded circumstances. In 1659 Susanna's step-father, Thomas Broughton, turned over to her her share of her father's estate, calling her "Susanna Keene." *3 Susanna's inheritance was given her at this time either because she became twenty-one, or because she was about to be married, as was the custom of the period.

In her mother's will, 1662, Susanna is referred to as "John Garner's wife." *4 So they were married between 1659 and 1662.

By 1661 John Garner was recorded as living on the west side of Garner's Creek. *5 They lived there about eleven years and some of their nine children were undoubtedly born there including Thomas, the fourth son, through whom our line descends. John Garner was commissioned to build a fort on the Yeocomico River in 1667.

In 1672 the Garners moved a few miles up the Northern Neck to Cherry Point Neck, Westmorland County, where he was deeded land at that time. *6 John Garner died there early in 1702, his will dated January 22, 1702 was probated May 26

* Va. 1. Gr. B. 2, p. 250

*2 North. R. Bk. 15, p. 102

*3 N.R.B. 15, p. 92.

*4 Northumberland Wills, p. 92.

*5 N. Neck of Va. Eubank

*6 West. B. 1665-77, p. 177

and recorded January 1, 1703. * Susanna Keene Garner died in 1716.

JOHN GARNER OF CHERRY POINT NECK

Excerpts of Will

He made bequests to

“My beloved sons, John, Henry, Vincent *2
Thomas, Benjamin and James”

“My beloved daughters, Mary, Susan and Martha”

“My well beloved wife Susan”

The sons were left land. Other interesting items were, “my chest together with my wearing apparel,” “my long gun, hanger and yoke of oxen,” “The money from the sale of my sloop, ‘Outcry’ ” to be divided between two sons, “2000 pounds of good tobacco in cask.” This amount each for James and Benjamin when they became of age. The daughters were to receive a “thumb ring each.” “Wife Susan” was to have the rest of the estate.

Witnesses, Wm. Gardner, Jno. Williams, Wm. Moore.

From his will we judge that John Garner was an importer as well as a planter, the importers of that time owning their own ships.

THOMAS GARNER

Thomas Garner, son of John and Susanna Keene Garner, settled in Stafford County, Virginia. *3 He was born before 1678 for on September 10, 1700 he witnessed a will in Stafford County and would have been over twenty-one years old.

Thomas married Mary Bushnell, daughter of Charles Bushnell, and they had five sons and a daughter. In 1715 Thomas patented land on a small stream called “Tinpot Run” in Prince William County. From his will we can judge that he had acquired large tracts of land in several counties. There is little data to be found about this family as the Stafford County records were lost. However, Thomas’ will is to be found in the Farquier County Court House where it had been filed in a law suit. Thomas died in 1726 and his will dated June 8, 1726 was probated July 13th of that year.

* West. D. W. Bk. 3, p. 153

*2 Note this name runs through the family.

*3 Formerly part of Westmorland County.

THOMAS GARNER'S WILL

Excerpts

The children are listed as "John, Thomas, Parish, Charles, James and Susanna (m. Thos. Seddan)."

To each son, "400 acres of land, a share of the stock, some household possessions and a slave." "To John a negro named Wills, 3 cows, 3 young cattle, a featherbed, a bolster, rug, 2 blankets." "To daughter Susanna 2 cows, 3 calves and a negro named Cate." "To loving wife, Mary" the plantation, etc. After Mary's death the plantation on Tinpot Run was to go to son James. Mary was also left land in Northumberland County by her father, "Chas Bushnell, Gent." Mary afterwards married Ralph Hughes.

JAMES GARNER

James Garner, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Bushnell Garner, was born in Stafford County, Virginia between 1717 and 1726. He married Elizabeth _____ of Guilford County, N. C. before 1749, and they lived in Prince William County, evidently on the 400 acre plantation left to him by his father, for in 1770, "James Garner and wife Betty of Guilford County, N. C. sold land on Tin Pot Run."

Their son, John Fouche Garner, was probably born on this plantation as he was born in that county in 1749, and said in a deposition that he lived in Prince William County for five or six years. James is said to have named his son for his Captain of Militia, John Fouche, of Northumberland County, Virginia.

On June 24, 1754 James Garner was appointed Constable in Prince William County. *1-2

Sometime afterwards James moved to North Carolina, for on March 11, 1779 he was appointed Constable of Randolph County, North Carolina, and in 1780 he was appointed Assessor.

Among the various lands granted him in North Carolina were "200 acres on Quaker Creek (branch of New River), 300 acres on Reedy Fork, Guilford County, land on Richland Creek and on Long Branch." "His son John Fushee (Fouche) was a witness to some of these deeds." *3

James served in the County Militia and probably in the Revolution as a patriot as he was authorized to make purchases for supplies. Many Guilford County records were lost when the old court house burned after the Revolution. James Garner died after 1780.

*1 Constable and Sheriff were much more important offices in the early years of this country.

*2 Pr. Wm. O.B. 1753-55

*3 Eubank

JOHN FOCHE GARNER

John Fouche Garner, son of James and Elizabeth Garner, spent the first five or six years of his life on his grandfather's plantation, Tin Pot Run in Prince William County. This part of the county became part of Farquier County.

He was born December 25, 1749. This date was in the family Bible, and was sworn to when he applied for a pension. His parents moved to Orange County, North Carolina when John was young and evidently remained there until 1795 when they moved to Sevier County, Tennessee, then a year later to Blount County.

John Fouche Garner was listed on the 1801 Tax List of Blount County as having 400 acres of land and two slaves. This land was located on Little River, not far from the town of Maryville. He later acquired more land in this area and on Keller's Creek.

Besides being a planter and merchant he practiced law * and served as Justice of the Peace in Blount County. Family tradition tells us that John F. was a man of high integrity with a great deal of common sense. *2

John Fouche Garner married three times. His first wife was Nancy Whittle of Randolph County, North Carolina. They were married in 1770 and she is thought to be the mother of all the children. Nancy died in 1792. He then married Betsy Donaldson, and his third wife was Grace Conrad.

It seems ironical that after having three wives and seven children he was reported as "living alone" when he received his last pension check at the age of 90.

"He enlisted in the Rev. Army in 1782 when thirty three years old and the father of five children." *3

Extracts from his pension application,

"State of Tennessee, Blount Co., Feb. 9, 1833

Born 25, Dec., 1749 Pr. Wm. Co., Va. where he lived five or six years then moved to Orange Co., N.C. about 1754.

Entered the service in Randolph County, N.C. Sept. 1,

* Austin

*2 Parham Papers

*3 Austin Foster

1782, 'as well as I can recollect', in a company of mounted rangers under Capt. Chas. Gholson and Maj. Crofton. Company reconnoitered in Randolph and adjoining counties to suppress Tories. Had frequent skirmishes. At the end of three months reenlisted in Chatham County (now Randolph) again in Mounted Rangers. Was in service nine months."

The Pension Office listed him as, "a Pilot for detachment."

Notation on the pension, from Raleigh Hall of History,
"No. 6168 State of N. C. April 6 1784

Hillsborough Auditors Office

This is to testify that John F. Garner exhibited his claim and was allowed thirteen pounds, ten shillings.

John Nichols

Alex Mebane"

Another notation dated May 1783 stated that he had received 20 pounds for a horse used in the Continental Service.

John Fouche died November 25, 1839 and is buried in Henry-Headrick Cemetery near Maryville. On May 18, 1941 the D.A.R. unveiled a marker at his grave.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married Samuel Henry.

Elizabeth died nine years before her father made his will, but he was evidently fond of Samuel as he left him slaves and land on Keller's Creek. One of the slaves, Aunt Milley, lived to be 103 years old. She is buried in the family lot in Henry Headrick Cemetery. A picture of Milley is filed in the Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, in the Henry papers.

JOHN FOUCHE GARNER'S WILL

Will Book 1, p. 53
Blount County, Tenn.

Excerpts

"In the name of God, Amen, I John F. Garner, of the State of Tennessee and the county of Blount, being advanced in years, but of sound mind and memory for which I thank God, and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and being desirous to dispose of such worldly substance as it has pleased God to bless me with, I give and bequeath . . .

3rd it is my will that Samuel Henry (who married my daughter Elizabeth) shall have my black people named as follows: Peggy, Alexander, James, Bell and Polly, and that said Samuel Henry shall pay to my son James Garner \$300 and my grand daughter Nancy Williamson \$200. . . .

"4th It is my will that my son William Garner and Samuel Henry execute this my last will.

"In witness where of I have here unto set my hand and seal this 13th day of April 1835.

John F. Garner" (seal)

The other children mentioned in the will were Polly (Farmer) John, Dolly (Williamson) Bradley, Garner and James. They were left land and slaves.

This will was probated four years later, November 25, 1839.

KEENE

The parents of Susanna Keene Garner were Thomas and Mary Keene of Virginia. The Keenes were an English family said to have come from County Suffolk, and Thomas may have been the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Keene of that County.

They settled first on Kent Island, Maryland. In 1648 Thomas made a deposition there in which he stated he was 55 years old. * He would have been born then by 1592-3.

Thomas appraised an estate in Northumberland County, Virginia, between 1650-52. * He evidently went alone to Virginia and was followed later by his family for a land grant in 1652 was in Mary's name. Had they gone together it would have been in the husband's name.

"March 1652

Mary Keene

According to sufficient proof made before this court there is due 200 acres of land for the transportation of these persons following into this colony,vist:

Tho Keene
Herself

Wm Keene and
Susan Keene"

Book 2,p11

Fifty acres of land was allowed per person. The Thomas referred to here was evidently the first son as indicated in his father's will. A third son, Matthew, was born later.

Thomas Keene took the Oath of the Commonwealth of England April 13, 1652. He lived on a farm and was a merchant. (see Will)

In Thomas Keene's will he left livestock to the children and on Oct.10,1659 we find, "Thomas Keene, Orphan of Thos Keene. . . . one steer of Thos Keene given for two years schooling." There was no legible date on the will, but Mary remarried before 1659, so it was between 1652 and 1658. Thomas Jr., William and Susanna were probably born in England.

* Md.O.B. 4,p452.

* 2North. R.B.

Excerpts

Northumberland Co., Va.

Will Book 4, p 15

“In the name of God, Amen, Know all men that I, Thomas Keene. . . .ffirst. . . .I give and bequeath to my son Thomas. . . .To my daughter Susanna. . . .To my son William. . . .To my son Matthew”

He left livestock to the children in detail.

“ I doe give to my wife, Mary Keene, for the bringing up of my children all my movable goods (including itemized bills due for merchandise). . . .

I also give this land and plantation to my wife during her life, afrer her decease I give the said land to my son Thomas, and his heirs forever.”

Thomas Keene

T A Y L O R

Isaac Taylor.....	Isabella Wilson
b. ab 1700	b.
m. ab 1723	d.
d. 1780-1	

Ch: George, Andrew, Isaac,Jr., William, Lettice

Andrew Taylor.....	(1) Elizabeth Wilson
b. 1730-35	b.
m. 1755-6	d.
d. 1770	(2) Ann Wilson

Ch: Isaac 111, Elizabeth, Andrew,Jr., Matthew
(2) Nathaniel, Rebecca, Rhoda

Nathaniel Taylor.....	Mary Patton
b. Feb. 4, 1771	b. Nov. 15, 1773
m. Nov. 15, 1791	d. Aug. 2, 1853
d. Feb. 2, 1816	

Ch: James P., Anna, Elizabeth, Alfred W., Lorina,
Mary, Serephina

Serephina Taylor.....	Gen. Alfred Eugene Jackson
b. June 23, 1808	b. Jan. 11, 1807
m. June 8, 1826	d. Oct. 30, 1889
d. Oct. 27, 1880	

Ch: see Jackson Chart

THE TAYLORS OF TENNESSEE

One of the most noted families in the South is the Taylor family of East Tennessee. This family whose forebear was Andrew Taylor of Washington County has been well represented among the civic, political and military leaders of the state throughout its history.

The Taylors like the closely allied Wilson family were Scotch Covenanters who came to America from Northern Ireland. How long they were in Ireland we do not know. The first of the line in America was Andrew's father, Isaac Taylor, who settled in Augusta County, now a part of Rockbridge County, Virginia. *

Isaac brought with him his wife, Isabella Wilson, and four sons George, Andrew, Isaac, Jr., and William and a daughter, Lettice. The Taylors must have come to Virginia by 1741 for Isaac was one of the first settlers in Borden's Great Tract. This was a grant to Benjamin Borden of 100,000 acres along the James River. Isaac bought 600 acres of the Tract Nov. 26, 1741, described as by "a scallopy hill," and made his first home on Mill Creek. Soon after this, in 1742, he was listed in Capt. John Buchanan's Company of Augusta County Militia. *2

Isaac evidently had means for he continued to buy land.

* Chalkley, pp 258-9

*2 Kegley's Va. Frontier

In 1747 he bought 400 more acres in the Tract and in 1751 he purchased 200 acres on the Roanoke River from James Patton. *

Sometime before 1767 the Taylors moved to the land on the Roanoke for in that year he was acting as a "processioner" from the head of the Roanoke to Fort Lewis. All of the land between Fort Lewis and the forks of the Roanoke was said to be owned at that time by four families, the Taylors being one of them.

In 1797 Isaac deeded 970 acres along this river to his son, Isaac, Jr. During the period between 1762-1765 he had deeded land to each of his sons. His daughter Lettice married James Campbell of the Fort Lewis Campbells. They lived on the Roanoke from 1742 until the Indian Invasions of 1775, when they moved to Cripple Creek on New River. Her father may have lived with them in his old age as he died in their home on Cripple Creek in 1780-81.

Isaac Taylor's estate was left mainly to Lettice Campbell, it was valued at 6893 pounds. Besides this he left her a still and a negro, Jack. To her daughter, Elizabeth, he left a negro boy and a cow. George's daughter, Sarah, was left five pounds and the sons George, Isaac and Andrew five shillings each as he had given them land. William died before his father. Lettice Campbell was executor of the estate and Patrick Campbell, James Davis and Wm. Hall were witnesses.

* see Wilson-Patton

ISAAC TAYLOR'S CHILDREN

- 1—George Taylor married———, had a daughter, Sarah, and ten sons, all said to have been in the Revolution.
- 2—Andrew Taylor (see)
- 3—Isaac Taylor, Jr. married Isabel———, and moved to Tennessee with Andrew. He was a surveyor and was clerk of the lower house of the State of Franklin Legislature in 1786.
- 4—William Taylor married Elizabeth———. He died 1767. Their children were Isaac, James, Martha, Isabel and Jeremiah.
- 5—Lettice Taylor married James Campbell. Their daughter was Elizabeth.

ANDREW TAYLOR

Andrew Taylor (1730-5—1787) was the second son of Isaac and Isabella Wilson Taylor. He was educated at a private school at Timber Ridge, near Lexington, Virginia. Robert Alexander who came to the valley in 1743 was the first teacher in the little log school-house there. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Brown. By this time the school was known as "Liberty Hall" and later became Washington and Lee University.

Andrew Taylor married twice, his first wife whom he married in 1755-6 was his cousin Elizabeth Wilson. They lived on Mill Creek in Rockbridge County on land deeded to him by his father. Four children were born to them, Isaac Taylor 3rd who married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Jacob Brown of Brown's Settlement, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married David McNabb, and sons Andrew Jr., and Matthew.

Andrew Taylor's second wife was Ann Wilson, sister of his first wife. They were married in 1770 and had one son, Nathaniel and two daughters, Rebecca and Rhoda.

Between 1776-1778 Andrew moved from Virginia to the Watauga Settlement in East Tennessee. He built a home on Buffalo Creek and became active in the struggle for independence in that area—serving as a "patriot" at the Battle of Kings Mountain October 7, 1780. His sons Isaac and Andrew Jr. took part in this battle under John Sevier.

In 1779 a tract of 627 acres of land in Washington County was conveyed to Andrew Taylor, Sr. by Chas. Robb, Esq. * Andrew was appointed Tax Assessor for Washington County, then a part of North Carolina, May 25, 1779. *²

A friend of Andrew's, James Welch, wrote a letter to his mother from Illinois and said of Andrew, "Andrew Taylor starts home today and he can tell you all about it much better than I can. I believe he intends to come back, I hope he will as he is the right sort for this country." *³ Andrew was not tempted by the new lands in the west and remained in Tennessee.

* Washington Co. Records

*² Am. Hist. Mag. V-5, 347

*³ Tyler's Quart. V 7, 92

In 1785 he was a member of the Franklin Assembly and was listed among the representatives to the First Constitutional Convention Dec. 14, 1784 which was to form a state—the short-lived State of Franklin was the result, with John Sevier as its Governor. North Carolina still claimed this territory and in 1790 ceded it to the Federal Government—it was not formally declared the State of Tennessee until 1796.

ANDREW TAYLOR'S WILL

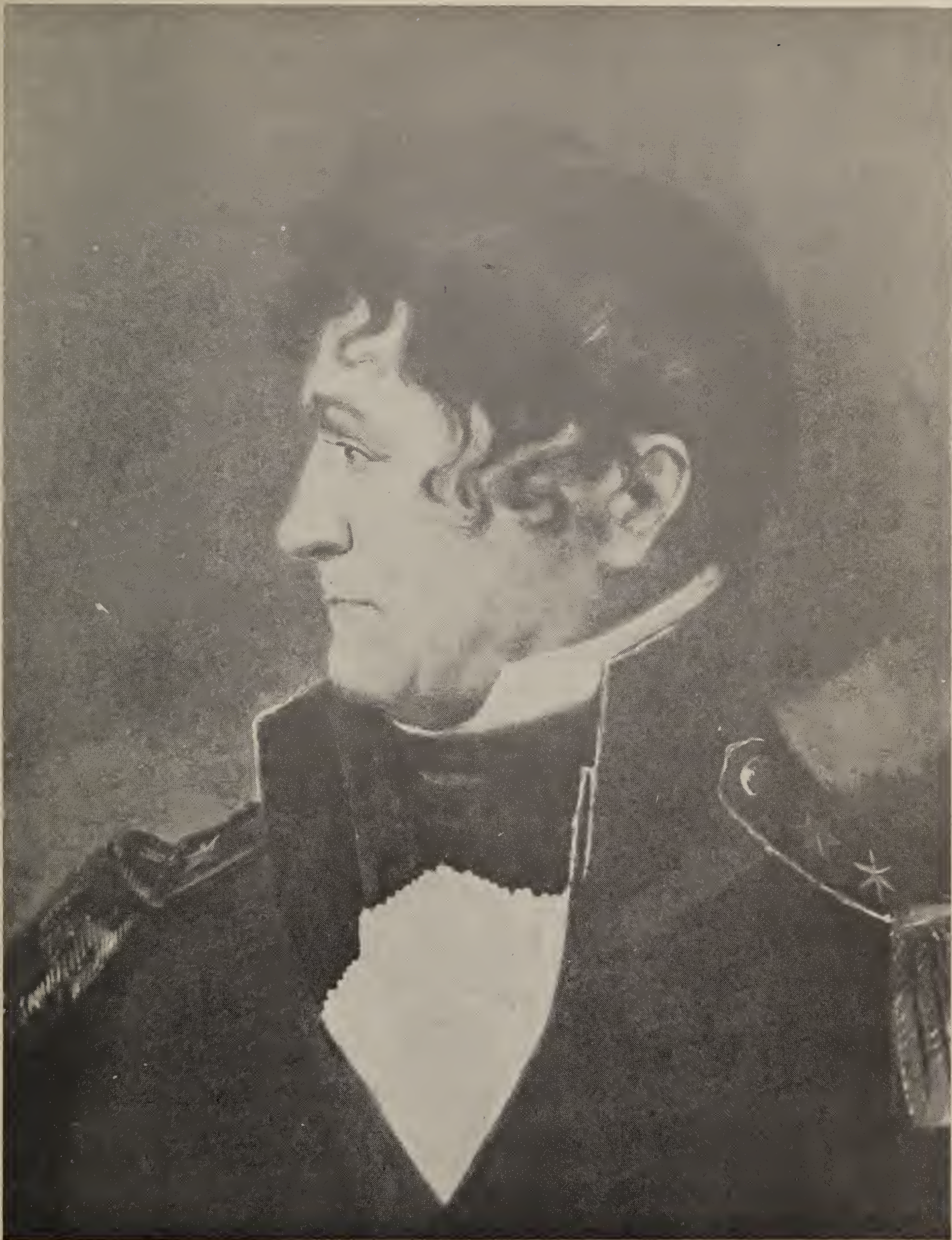
"In the name of God, Amen. . . . May 22 day, 1787, I Andrew Taylor of Washington County and the State of North Carolina being very sick and weak of body but in perfect mind and memory.

That is to say principally and first of all, I give and summon my soul into the hands of the All-Mighty God that gave it. . . .

I bequeath to Ann, my beloved wife, all my household furniture. . . . To son Isaac Taylor, David McNabb (son-in-law), Andrew Taylor, Nathaniel and Matthew. . . . Nathaniel is to find sufficient maintainence and support for my beloved wife Ann."

Will was probated November 1787.

Jonesboro.



Gen. Nathaniel Taylor

GEN, NATHANIEL TAYLOR

Gen. Nathaniel Taylor's life was comparatively a short one, but one filled with purpose and marked success in his personal life as well as in civic and military affairs.

Nathaniel Taylor, son of Andrew and Ann Wilson Taylor, was born in the Mill Creek Settlement, Rockbridge County, Virginia, February 4, 1771. His parents moved to the Watauga Settlement in Tennessee when he was six or seven years old. It is thought that his first tutors were his uncle, Isaac Taylor, and Matthew Talbot, both surveyors, and that he attended Martin Academy which later became Washington College. At least part of his schooling was in Virginia for he boarded with his uncle, James Patton, and while there fell in love with his cousin, Mary Patton.

After this he began farming on land given him by his father. In the fall of 1791 he exchanged 65 acres of this land for a pony on which to bring his bride home from Virginia. On November 15, 1791, he married Mary Patton, daughter of James and Sarah Patton at her home not far from Lexington. The Rev. John Brown, schoolmaster at Liberty Hall Academy, performed the ceremony. The young couple Nathaniel twenty and Mary only fifteen years old set out on the long journey to Tennessee, much of it through wild country, Mary riding the pony and Nathaniel walking beside her.

Nathaniel was described as tall and erect with a military bearing, with dark eyes and wavy brown hair tinged with auburn. Mary was just the opposite blond and plump. She was said to have been an excellent conversationalist and to have had unusual business ability.

They started life on the farm, but Nathaniel soon began building up a business in land and iron that reached fabulous proportions. He eventually owned many large tracts in several counties in Tennessee, as well as a 62,000 acre tract in Virginia. He needed many slaves on these lands and was said to have been one of the largest slave owners in the state. His account books show that he paid \$12,000 for one group of slaves. One, named Sola, was said to have been the son of an

African chiefton. Many stories were told in the family about Sola. *

In 1793 when only twenty-two Nathaniel was Captain of Militia and had his first military experience against the Indians. While captain he served with John Sevier in the Etowah Expedition, under the immediate command of Col. John Blair. On October 4, 1796 he was commissioned first Major in the Carter County Militia, and was a colonel by 1803.

Nathaniel's rapid rise in the militia was indicative not alone of his ability along that line but of his personality and leadership, for in that day the officers were chosen by the men who served under them. Much information of his military life has been preserved through the Hyder Papers which N.E. Hyder of Elizabethton Tennessee, presented to the Tennessee Historical Society. *2

In 1804 Nathaniel Taylor became Brigadier General in command of the First Brigade of Tennessee. Perhaps Gen. Taylor's greatest disappointment in his military life was in not being with Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, but Jackson had anticipated an attack on Mobile and had sent Taylor there.

In July 1814 the Secretary of War called for 2500 Tennessee militiamen to march south to take over the forts conquered in the Creek Wars. Gen. Taylor was to have one thousand mounted men ready in September. He had the men ready, but the equipment was another thing—in any case they marched as ordered toward Mobile over territory that had already been devastated in the Indian Wars. A letter from his aides gives the conditions,

Camp Duffield

"Big. Genl. N. Taylor, Sir:—

13th October, 1814

Your order of the 12th inst. for the army to march this morning at 8 o'clock we fear, sir, was issued under the impression that provisions for the army could be obtained on our march to Fort Jackson,

* Saml. Cole Williams

*2 note: we will only touch on Gen. Taylor's military career here, a more comprehensive coverage can be obtained through these papers and Judge Samuel Cole Williams's, "Brigadier-General Nathaniel Taylor"

but in the report of Maj. Spoor, who is just from Fort Struther, this appears not to be the fact. Provisions are not to be had at Fort Williams or the probability of any at Fort Jackson. Considering these circumstances we humbly represent that we think it highly imprudent to march an army with only nine days provisions for a distance of two hundred and forty miles through a country where nothing can be had for its supply, and beg that you would devise means for subsistence before we leave the place where it can be had.

And we also humbly represent that we think it would be best to remain at this place a few days until wagons can be procured for the transportation of a sufficient quantity of rations to support us to Fort Jackson. We are willing, however, to submit to any order that you think proper to dictate.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

C.T.Spoor, In.At.

George Duffield, A.D.C.

John Russell, B.M.

Samuel C. McGee, Major

Thomas J. Van Dyke, R. Surgeon

One of their stops was at Fort Misery, a name probably indicative of the conditions under which they marched. When they reached Fort Jackson on November 9, at least half of the men were still without arms. By the middle of November they reached Fort Claiborne where they awaited an attack by the British. When Jackson crushed Sir Edward Pakenham on January 8, 1815 the Tennesseans were still on guard at Mobile. They started the long trip home on March 20th. General Taylor lived only a year after this. *

Despite the demands of his military life and his far flung holdings Nathaniel Taylor found time for service in his county and state. His first office was that of Justice of the Peace of Washington County to which he was appointed November 21, 1793 by Gov. William Blount.

* see muster roll of March 20

In 1796 he was appointed the first sheriff of newly formed Carter County (taken from Washington). He also became Justice of the Peace for this county, and was on the commission that laid out the county seat—Elizabethton.

In 1803 Nathaniel Taylor was elected to the State Senate, representing both Washington and Carter Counties and in 1809 he was a representative in the legislature from Carter County. At the same time he was a trustee of Duffield Academy in Elizabethton.

Dr. Charles Coffin, President of Greeneville College (now Tusculum) recorded in his journal on February 14, 1803, "was introduced to several gentlemen, but all the friends of the College regret the absence of Maj. Taylor, the most influential and public spirited man in the county. *

After his return from Mobile Gen. Taylor built a new home, "Sabine hill", on a 3000 acre tract on a branch of the Watauga River in "Happy Valley". Family legend says he did not live to see the house completed. Of simple colonial design outside, it was said to be beautifully finished on the inside.

Gen. Nathaniel Taylor died February 2, 1816, when only in his fortyfifth year. He was buried in the family plot overlooking the Watauga.

Mary Patton Taylor who was born November 15, 1773 lived until August 2, 1853. She had ample time to demonstrate her business acumen, for during her husband's lifetime he was of necessity away from home a great deal with his civic and military duties. Then she outlived him by thirty-seven years and had the full responsibility of a large family, thousands of acres of property and the many slaves. Her detailed will written when she was eighty shows her to have been still active in the affairs of the estate.

A story is told in the family about Martin *2 who was the General's waiter at Mobile. He remained with the General at "Sabine Hill" after the war. When Andrew Jackson was to pass through Blountville on his way to Washington to be

* C.M. McClung Col.

*2 see Muster Roll

"Sabine Hill"



THE HOUSE WAS BUILT BY
MR. J. H. SPENCER
IN 1850
AND WAS
BURNED
IN 1860
BY THE
FIRE
OF
MAY 1860

inaugerated president, Martin asked Mary Patton Taylor if he might go to see him—said he could walk the distance. Mrs. Taylor told him he might go to see General Jackson but that he must ride a horse and that her son, Alfred, would go along to take care of him.

In the Philadelphia Inquirer of October 30, 1958 a notice was carried of the death of the last living slave of the Taylor family," Aunt Jo Taylor, 107, who was born a slave of Tennessee's Taylor family in 1851 died in Elizabethton, Tenn."

Gen. Nathaniel and Mary Patton Taylor had eight children, James Patton, Anna, Elizabeth, Alfred Wilson, Lorina, Mary, Serephina and Nathaniel.

1—James Patton Taylor (Nov.6,1792-1836) was a prominent attorney. He married Mary Carter, daughter of Landon Carter and grand-daughter of Col. John and Elizabeth Maclin Carter. They had a son, Nathaniel Greene Taylor.

—Nathaniel Greene Taylor (1819) was a member of Congress and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He married his cousin, Emily Haynes. They had eight children: James Patton, Alfred Alexander, Robert Love, David, Hugh, Rhoda, Eva and Sanna.

—Alfred A. and Robert L. Taylor were both governors of Tennessee. They ran against each other for that office in 1886 in a unique contest, for they campaigned together. Their mother pinned a red rose on "Alf" the Republican, and a white rose on "Bob" the Democrat to distinguish one from the other, so their campaign was dubbed, "the war of the roses." They were both clever orators as their father had been and drew great crowds where ever they spoke. "Bob" won the election, but "Alf's" adherents contended that "Bob's" use of his fiddle on the platform had a bearing on the outcome.

—Gov. Alfred Alexander Taylor was born August 6, 1848 and was two years older than his brother. He lived near Milligan College in "Happy Valley" made famous by the Taylors.

In 1921 he was elected Governor of Tennessee.

Gov. Alfred A. Taylor married June 22, 1881, Florence Jane Anderson (July 10, 1866). They had nine children:

John Anderson, Nathaniel Greene, Benjamin Harrison, David Haynes, James Blaine, Alfred A. Jr., Robert Love, Mary Emmeline and Ann Catherine.

—Nathaniel Greene Taylor 11 (Dec.18,1885) married Lucyle Smith. Their children were John Alfred and Florence L.

—Benjamin Harrison Taylor (Aug. 4,1888) married —, their children are Jane, Thadeus and Alfred H.

—David Haynes Taylor (Feb.19,1891) married Nell Hope. Their children are Alfred W., David Haynes,Jr., and Landon Carter.

—James Blaine Taylor (Sept. 1893) married Margaret Kelly. Their children are James Blaine,Jr., Alica and Summers.

—Alfred A. Taylor,Jr., (Aug. 10,1895) married Fannie Stout. Their son is Nathaniel Greene Taylor.

—Robert Love Taylor (Dec. 20,1899) is now U.S.District Judge in Knoxville,Tennessee. He was described in a Knoxville paper, July 24, 1957 as, “a vivid man, a distinguished Tennessean.” And the Atlanta Constitution said of him, and of the Taylors “They have an almost mystic belief in the Federal Union and a respect for the federal law.” Judge Taylor came into the spot light recently over the “Clinton Case.”

Judge Taylor married Florence McCain. Their children are Ann Tanner and Robert Love,Jr.

—Mary Emmeline Taylor (Aug.8,1902) married Dr. Carter Williams, their daughter is Mary Taylor.

—Ann Catherine Taylor (July 16,1905) married Frank Graf, their daughter is Jane Catherine.

—Robert Love Taylor was elected governor three times and was in the Senate at the time of his death. *

Gov.Robert L. Taylor married Sarah Baird of North Carolina, and (2) Mamie Love StJohn.

Robert Love and Sarah Baird had five children:

* Note: This writer will never forget the great stream of mourners who passed his bier as he lay in state in Knoxville, their faces indicating their affection for him.

- Emily Haines Taylor married Dr. George St John. Their children are Robert Taylor, Sarah Ellen, George F.
- Loretta Baird Taylor married (1) Campbell Pilcher, (2) Jay G. Hayden.
- Katherine Carter Taylor married Hillsman Taylor. Their children are Sarah, Mattie, Robert Love and Hillsman, Jr.
- Robert Love Taylor, Jr. married Lilla Tolley. Their children are Robert Love III and Loretta.
- David Haynes Taylor married (1) Lucy Manning, (2) Louise StJohn. Children of David Haynes and Lucy Manning were Sarah Baird, David Haynes, Jr., Yancey Manning Taylor.
- Rhoda and Eva Taylor, twin daughters of Nathaniel Greene Taylor, had the Taylor gift of oratory and went on lecture tours.
- Rhoda Taylor married John Reeves. Their children, Nathaniel, Elbert, Paul, David Taylor, Beatrice, Mary, Julia Love and Emma.
- Eva Taylor married Dudley Jobe. Their children were Alfred, Dudley Jr., Nathaniel, Fred, Cleveland, Robert, Kenneth, Elva, Anita, Pearl, Hattie and Ethel.
- Sanna Taylor, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Greene Taylor, married Dr. Walter J. Miller. Their children are:
 - David Taylor married Gladys Long.
 - Robert Rush married Gertrude Mayne Williams, daughter of Judge Samuel Cole Williams. Their children are Robert Rush, Jr., Mayne and Haynes McNeil.
 - Emily married J. Stanley Barlow. Their children are Sanna, Emily Rush, Jean and Stanley, Jr.
- 2—Anna Taylor, second child of Gen. Taylor (April 10, 1794) married Thomas D. Love. Col. Robert Love, only heir, married Sallie Alexander. Their children were Anna who married a Carter, Alfred, Nathaniel G., Mary, Robert and Frank. Mary married A.M. Shields.
- 3—Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Gen. Taylor, (Oct. 4, 1796) married Thomas Taylor. They had Landon and Alfred.

- 4—Alfred Wilson Taylor (July 10, 1798-1856) married Elizabeth Carter Duffield on October 21, 1822. Elizabeth was the daughter of Maj. George Duffield, aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor in 1815. Her mother was Sarah Stuart Carter, daughter of Landon Carter. Their children were William Carter, Nathaniel, George Duffield, Alfred Wilson, Sarah Carter, Mary Elizabeth and Henry Harrison. The first four never married.
- Mary Elizabeth married Dr. Jesse Pepper. They had a son, George (Tip) Pepper.
- Henry Harrison Taylor married Inez Johnson. Their children were Alfred Wilson 111 and Carrie.
- 5—Lorina Taylor, daughter of Gen. Taylor, married Col. John Tipton. Tipton County, Tennessee was named for his father Capt. Jacob Tipton. Their daughters were Lorina, who married a Farrington, and Mary Tipton.
- 6—Mary Taylor (Dec. 25, 1806), daughter of Gen. Taylor, married William Dulaney of Bristol. They had twelve children. Daughter Lorina Adelaide (Aug. 5, 1847) married George B. Smith.
- Fulton Smith married Ann Smith and had a daughter Eleanor. She married John M. Mitchell.
- Eva Bachman Smith (Jan. 23, 1874-Feb. 14, 1957) married Charles York Deadrick. Their daughter Lorina married John Thomas Lyle and they have a son, John Deadrick Lyle.
- 7—Serephina Catherine Taylor married Gen. A. E. Jackson.
(see)
- 8—Nathaniel Taylor, youngest child of Gen. Taylor, married Hattie Jobe, sister of Dudley Jobe who married Eva Taylor. Hattie married, second, Gov. Nathaniel Harris of Georgia.

“GEN. TAYLOR’S MUSTER ROLL

1. Nathaniel Taylor, Brigr. General, ordered into service on 4th of August 1814, present.
2. George Duffield, Aid de Camp, engaged 23rd Sept. 1814, present.
3. John Russell, Brigadier Major, engaged 21st of Sept. 1814, absent on command by order Gen. Winchester.
4. Robert W. Hart, Asst. Adj. Genl., engaged 20th Sept. 1814, present.
5. Allen Johnson, Brigadier Qr. Master, engaged 30th September, 1814, resigned on the 28th Nov. 1814.
6. Thomas W. Winn, Brigadier Qr. Master, absent on command.
7. James H. Peck, Asst. Topogl. Engineer, engaged 20th Sept. 1814, present.
8. Spencer E. Gibson, Hospital Surgeon, engaged 20th Sept. 1814, present.
9. Wm. B. Carter, Forage Master, engaged 20th Sept. 1814, resigned 17th of October 1814.
10. Joseph Trotter, Forage Master, engaged 17th Oct. 1814, present.
11. John S. Fulton, Asst. Forage Master, engaged 14th Dec. 1814, present.
12. John Durgan, Asst. Forage Master, engaged 14th Dec. 1814, absent on command.
13. David G. Vance, Wagon Master, engaged 20th Sept. 1814, present.
14. Joseph McCorkle, Asst. Wagon Master, engaged 20th Sept., present.
15. David W. Hailey, Asst. Wagon Master, engaged 14th Dec. Absent.
16. Samuel Bruff, Asst. Topogl Engineer, engaged 9th Nov. 1814. Absent on command at Fort Jackson. P. Martin, private Waiter, to Gen. Taylor.”

MARY PATTON TAYLOR'S WILL

Will Book 2, p. 9-12

April 27, 1853

Elizabethton, Tenn.

This will is very long and involved, so give excerpts:

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary C. Dulaney a negro boy James (Jim) for her sole or separate use ... said boy is worth six hundred dollars."

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Serephina Jackson my negro boy Jerry, worth five hundred and fifty dollars To my son A. W. Taylor my husband's profile To grandson Robert Love my china press To daughters, Lorina Tipton, Mary Dulaney and Serephina Jackson a bed with its furniture and I give a bed and its furniture to each of my three granddaughters, Mary E. Taylor (d. A.W.), Mary Carter, wife of Gen. J. L. Carter, and Mary Taylor, daughter of N. L. . . To A. W. Taylor my trundle bed, on which I am lying and its appropriate furniture. My buffalo rug to Dr. Wm. Dulaney."

"I do hereby request the heirs of N. G. Taylor to permit the old negroes Tom and Lean to remain where they are, give them sufficient land to support themselves, and to grant them as much liberty as the laws will permit, and not to sell or separate them."

Mary also left money to her granddaughters to purchase good books "and if funds remain \$200.00 to American Bible Society" and "my large Bible containing the family record to my son A. W. Taylor."

She was eighty years old.

Executors Nath. M. Taylor, Nath. T. Jackson
and Joseph E. Dulaney

WILSON-PATTON FAMILIES

The Wilson and Patton Families were thought to have come to America from Northern Ireland.

They were in Chester County, Pennsylvania * by 1720 and both families went to Rockbridge (then Augusta) County, Virginia around 1740.

They were Scotch Presbyterians.

JOHN WILSON

John Wilson lived "near the forks of the Brandywine" in Chester County. He and his family were members of the Brandywine Manor Church.

On July 24, 1740, in Virginia, John Wilson "proved his importation from Great Briton at his own expense" in order to obtain land grants as a settler in the Virginia Colony. Under this policy each family was entitled to fifty acres of land per person.

In the proof he stated that his family was comprised of his wife Martha and children Matthew, William, John, Sarah and Elizabeth. A daughter Ann was born in Pennsylvania.

Sarah Wilson married James Patton, son of John.

Elizabeth Wilson married her cousin Andrew Taylor; after her death he married her sister Ann.

John Wilson's sister, Isabella, was Andrew Taylor's mother.

John Wilson died in Augusta County in 1754.

* Tax lists

JOHN PATTON

John Patton lived at Timber Ridge, not far from present Lexington and adjacent to Borden's Great Tract where the Isaac Taylors lived.

John Patton's wife was Agnes ————. They had four sons, John, Matthew, William and James, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabella and Agnes. *

John Patton Jr. was listed as "Capt. of Foot" in the Augusta County Militia November 11, 1752.

John Sr. died in 1756 and was buried in the family plot at Timber Ridge. A few of the old stones can be read though time and weather have erased most of the lettering.

JAMES PATTON

James Patton married Sarah Wilson, daughter of John. They, too, lived near Timber Ridge and James was in the Augusta County Militia.

Their daughter, Mary, married General Nathaniel Taylor (see Taylors). There were four daughters besides Mary. Elizabeth married her cousin Robert Wilson; Nancy married a Jameson; Margaret married David Wasson and Sarah married Thomas McDowell.

There were also three sons, John, Mathew and James.

* Chakley's Abstracts

JOHN PATTON'S WILL

"In the name of God, Amen, January, the second day in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty six, I, John Patton of the County of Augusta and Colony of Virginia being sick and weak . . . do make this my last will and testament.

. . . My worldly estate I devise and dispose of in the following manner. I give and bequeath to Agnes, my dearly beloved wife the use of my plantation whereon I now dwell, with all the appurtenances there to belonging during her widowhood providing no waste be made thereon. I also bequest to her one large bay mare with a white face. And I do put into her hands all of my movable estate except what is here after named in order to have my five children, to wit— William, James, Margaret, Isabella and Agnes educated and supported until they become of age.

When any children become of age, such child is to have an equal share of the remainder of my estate deducting one third of the whole for the use of my wife. And if she intermarry before that time, I recommend my other executors log her off her third.

I give & bequeath to Wm. and James, my beloved sons, 200 acres of land on which I now dwell in fee simple . . . at age 21.

I bequeath to each of my three daughters a mare now running at the So. Branch of the Potomac.

As my older children are already portioned off they are not by this Will Instituted to any part of what I now possess. . . .

My wife, Executrix, and Alexander Miller and Wordlow Executors.

John G. Patton

Wm. McClung
John Stevenson
Mathew Lyle

COX

Henry Cox.....(1) _____
 b. ab 1730 (2) Ann Madison
 m. (1) 1750-55, (2) 1773
 d. 1809

Ch: Tolliver, John, Curd, Clement, Nathaniel, Ambrose,
 Nancy, Elizabeth and Samuel

Nathaniel Cox.....Elizabeth Talbot m (2) Dr.
George Hunt Chaffin
 b. 1780 b. 1796
 m. 1811 d. 1880
 d. 1839

Ch: Henry Talbot, Hester Ann, Juliette, Clement F.,
 Jackson Lafayette, Augusta, Octavia, Cordelia,
 Leonora, Tennessee and Williston Madison.

Henry Talbot Cox.....Lucy Ann Nance
 b. 1814 b. 1822
 m. Dec. 28, 1847 d. 1912
 d. 1894

Ch: Nathaniel, Eliza, John Clement, Mary Pryor,
 Sarah Ellen, Kittie Talbot and Lucy Henrietta.

Sarah Ellen Cox.....Alfred Nathaniel Jackson
(see)

COX-NANCE FAMILIES

COX

The Cox family came from England. Whether Henry (ab 1730-1809) was the first of our line in America is not known but he was in Virginia before 1773.

Though we find no record of his first wife we know Henry Cox was first married by 1750-55 for he had a son, Tolliver, born before 1756. Henry's second wife was Anne Madison. According to family tradition she was of the family of James Madison, father of the president. Henry Cox and Anne were married in Charlotte County, Virginia. Her marriage bond was signed April 5, 1773 by Rogert Madison who may or may not have been a relative. Margaret Madison lived with them according to Henry's will.

Henry had three or four sons before he married Anne; Tolliver, John, Curd and possibly Clement. The Cox family then lived on the Little Roanoke River in Charlotte County. By 1800, Henry and Anne with five of their nine children, all adults by that time, moved to Louisville, Blount County, Tennessee. Henry would have been about 70 years old.

The sons and daughters who came with them were John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Nancy and Ambrose. Tennessee had been a state less than five years and Louisville was a small village on the winding Tennessee River—so small in fact that

Mrs. Cox said there were only two houses, a blacksmith shop and an Indian hut when they came. *

Tolliver Cox remained in Virginia, evidently living in Henry County as he signed an Oath of Allegiance there August 30, 1777.

John Cox's son, Dr. Henry Madison Cox, was an early Blount County physician and was well known throughout the county. His brother, John K. was the school-master, probably the first in the area. Both of them were said to have been well educated.

Curd Cox, a son of Henry's first marriage saw service in the Revolution. He entered the army in 1780 when 18 years old, served under Gen. Stephenson and was in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. When he applied for a pension in 1853 he was living in Knox County, Tennessee.

Elizabeth Cox married Samuel Saffle who was an influential citizen of the young community, he had a store and owned the ferry that ran across the Tennessee River to Knox County.

Henry Cox wrote his will in 1809. It was filed for probate in March 1810.

* Amie Love

HENRY COX'S CHILDREN

- 1—Tolliver (ab 1756——) signed a will in 1777 and would have been of age.
- 2—John Cox (1758-1809) married Susan ————. He died before his father as he was to have been an executor—Ambrose took his place. His sons were Henry Madison, called Madison, and John K. He had a daughter, Nancy.
- 3—Curd Cox (1762- aft 1853)
- 4—Clement
- 5—Nathaniel Cox (1780-1839) married in 1811 Elizabeth Talbot (1796-1880) daughter of Williston Talbot (see).
- 6—Elizabeth Cox (1783-1861) married Samuel Saffle (1777-1850). Their children were Henry, Polly, Turner, John, C.Haile, Thomas F.
- 7—Ambrose Cox (1789-1836) married Martha Ray, their children were,
 - Elizabeth married Clement Orr
 - Cyrus married Nancy Myers
 - John B. married Anne Earnest, granddaughter of John Sevier.
 - Sallie married James A. Mitchell
 - Martha Jane married Dr. Josiah Love. Their children were Richard L. Love, Ambrose (Amie) Love, author of History of Louisville; and Emma Love who married Mr. Johnson.
- 8—Nancy Cox lived alone in a little house across the road from her brother, Nathaniel.
- 9—Samuel Cox remained in Virginia.

HENRY COX'S WILL

Will Book,1,p 22
Blount Co.,Tenn.

“ In the name of God Amen, I Henry Cox of the State of Tenn., and County of Blount, being of sound and perfect mind and memory do make, constitute and appoint this my last will and testament.

Item I give and Bequeath unto my beloved wife Ann Cox all my estate both real and personal During her widowhood. I also appoint that Margaret Mattison (Madison) shall have a competent maintenance out of my estate while she continues to live with my family, and at the decease of my wife, Ann Cox, I give to my son Jack Cox Sixty cents, Clemens and Nathaniel Sixty cents each and all the rest of my estate personal after the decease of my wife to be equally divided between my three children namely Betty Saffle, Ambrose Cox, Nancy Cox only this exception that Nancy shall have a good bed and furniture extraordinary.

Item. I give my youngest son Samuel Cox after my decease Sixty cents and hereby appoint Jack Cox and Samuel Saffle executors of this my last will and testament, in the presence of us this 8 th day of May 1809.

Henry Cox

George Moore
Henry McAnnally
Matthew Whittenbarger

NATHANIEL COX

Nathaniel Cox, son of Henry and Anne Madison Cox, was born July 4, 1780. He married in 1811 Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of Williston Talbot and Hester Carper.

Elizabeth Talbot Cox was born October 22, 1796, in Jefferson County, Tennessee. She lived to be eighty-four years old and is said to have been much loved by all who knew her. She was married a second time on January 26, 1842, to Dr. George Hunt Chaffin. Pauline Prater Gibbs of Maryville, a great, great granddaughter, has an original portrait of Elizabeth.

Nathaniel Cox was a merchant, he was also the first postmaster in Louisville, the office established in 1828 * was located in a corner of his store. Then, too, he operated an Inn in conjunction with his home for stage coach and boat passengers. Because of the condition of the roads—where there were any—much traveling was done by boat, and little Louisville became an important port, giving access to Maryville and other inland towns.

The Nathaniel Cox house built of clapboards about 1812 was long and narrow with an end toward the street. It stood for over ninety years. When Nathaniel Cox died February 13, 1839, his eldest son, Henry Talbot Cox, was made guardian of the minor children. His bond was signed by his mother, Elizabeth Talbot Cox.

* Goodspeed

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL COX

- 1—Henry Talbot Cox married Lucy Ann Nance (see)
- 2—Hester Ann Cox married March 4,1835, Jefferson Brown.
- 3—Juliette Cox married February 7,1839, Christopher Hamby. They had a daughter,Nannie Snow.
- 4—Clement F. Cox (June 25,1820-Nov. 10,1864)
- 5—Jackson Lafayette Cox married (1) Rosalee Meade, (2) Martha Wallace who had a daughter, Cordelia. She married Edwin S. Cheney.
- 6—Augusta Magnolia Cox married April 19, 1948, William H. Rector. At the time of her marriage she deeded her slaves to her brother, "I am contracted to marry Wm.H. Rector and give all my slaves to be intrusted to Henry Talbot Cox." * Witnesses John B. Cox and W.M. Cox.
- 7—Octavia A. Cox married October 30,1856, Alex McGee Wallace. Their children were George, Charles and Florence.
- 8—Cordelia Wright Cox married Harry Pierce. Their children were Edward and Harry.
- 9—Leonora Patton Cox married November 1852, a Mr. Smith. "Nodie" as she was called, lived to be 97. She had become a widow when 18 or 19 and made her own way very successfully. She had one child, Gertrude. Gertrude married James L. Dickey and had three sons,
—James L. Dickey married Katherine Cox, they had William and Katherine.
—Irvin Dickey married Elizabeth Cosby. They have three children, Mary Wilson, Gertrude and Irvin, Jr.
Eugene Dickey married Maybelle Swift.
- 10—Tennessee Cox married a Mr. Bell, they had a son James.

* Estate B,1,p 239



Elizabeth Talbot Cox Chaffin

11—Williston Madison Cox married Mary Jane King. Their children were Annabel, Richard Lafayette, Eliza and Fannie.

—Richard L. Cox married Linda Morgan Williams. Their children were Morgan, Williston, Mary, Rufus, Annabel and Fannie.

—Morgan married Ella Chandler. Their children are Morgan, Jr., Jackson Lafayette, Richard and Evelyn.

—Williston Cox married Helen Meade. They have Homer, Williston and Margery.

—Mary Cox married Guido Janes. Their son Bennison married Dorothy Stegall and they have Bennison, Jr., Susan, Mary C. and David Huston. Annabel Janes married Charles S. Higgins and they have Malinda and Charles, Jr.

—Rufus Cox married Marie Clemens. Their children are Charles who married Ann Logan, Linda Cox, and Jeanette who married Com. Lou Voorhees.

—Annabel Cox married Frederick Elmore. Their children are Edith, and Frederick Jr. who married Dorothy Sevier. They have Jeanie and Frederick Elmore 111.

—Fannie Cox married Thomas Calloway Carson. Their children are Linda Williams who married Samuel G. Johnson, and Richard who married Ruth Brown.

12 & 13—John Raines and Nathaniel Hall Cox, sons of Nathaniel Cox, died young.

HENRY TALBOT COX

Henry Talbot Cox, first son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Talbot Cox was born April 25, 1814. He married on December 28, 1847, Lucy Ann Nance, daughter of Peter Nance and Mary Pryor. They were married in Knoxville by the Rev. Fielding Pope. *

Henry T. Cox had a wholesale mercantile business in Atlanta, Georgia, and with his brothers operated a retail store and an extensive shipping business in Louisville under the firm name of H.T.Cox and Bros. He succeeded his father as Postmaster for Louisville.

Henry T. Cox owned tracts of land near Louisville, and in 1848 he bought the John F. Henry home place in Louisville for his bride. They reared their nine children there excepting for the five years in Atlanta. During the Civil War Henry Cox was in sympathy with the South and because of this his life was threatened by anti-secessionists. He had to stay away from Louisville both during and for sometime after the war. His brother, Lafayette also was threatened by union sympathizers, and when he slipped home to see his family, he was shot as his wife clung to him and begged for his life. After the war Henry's family joined him in Atlanta and stayed there about five years before returning to Louisville.

In 1833 the Cox family had deeded land for a "church and seminary of Learning" in Louisville.*2 Many years passed before Henry Talbot's dream of a school of higher learning was realized, but in 1880 Louisville Academy was chartered with Henry as its president. In the meantime, the children were educated in private schools and by governesses. Henry T. Cox died October 18, 1894.

"MISS LUCY"

Lucy Ann Cox was known in the Louisville area as "Miss Lucy". She was called upon wherever there was illness or trouble. Her children could remember her riding off into the

* Knox Co.Marriages

*2 History of Church of Louisville

night to minister to the ill or comfort the bereaved. Amie Love said of her, "Miss Lucy A. Cox was a remarkable woman, kind, gentle and sympathetic—everybody's friend." *

Many anecdotes were told of her cleverness and bravery during the occupation of Louisville by the Federal Troops. Her husband had to stay away from Louisville or run the risk of being shot by anti-secessionists as his brother, Lafayette Cox, and his brother-in-law, Christopher Hamby, had been. At one time when he had gotten a steamer trunk through the enemy lines full of shoes and clothing for the children, the news leaked out. A union officer pounded on her door demanding to see the contents of the trunk. When it was pulled out from under the bed and the contents disclosed, the officer told his men to take the clothing. Lucy Ann slammed the lid shut and put her foot on the trunk. "These are badly needed by my children," she said. "You will have to take them over my dead body." The officer evidently admired her courage for he and his men departed. They had already stripped her smoke house of meats, and the cellar of flour and sugar and barrels of apples, and the slaves valued at \$5000 had been driven off.

In spite of her courage, Lucy Ann was kind and gentle, as Amie Love has said and had a good word for everyone. If there was nothing complimentary she could say of anyone, she said, "but he is a clever person."

Lucy Ann Cox was born August 30, 1822, and lived to be ninety years old. Her last seventeen years were spent as a semi-invalid, unable to walk alone because of rheumatism she sat in a chair all day, but never lost her sweetness or her interest in other people as attested by the many friends who flocked to see her.

"THE COX PLACE"

The Henry T. Cox home in Louisville was a quaint and interesting landmark. The rambling white clapboard house with brown shutters was built by Maj. John F. Henry in 1832 to serve as both a store and a home.

The front of the house, facing the main road through the

* Hist. of Louisville



village was two stories high with a wide columned porch ; the first floor being used as a country store. The rest of the U-shaped house was low and only one room wide, flanked by formal gardens on one side and a courtyard on the other. A porch along two sides of the court served as a passageway with entry to all of the rooms but the corner one. Inside, the walls were paneled in white with brown trim, and brown ceilings accentuated the lowness.

The "out buildings" recalled living conditions of another era. The kitchen, for instance, was probably 200 feet from the house and was reached by a covered walk, festooned with grapevines. This kitchen was really two large rooms, one with its walk-in fireplace, chopping block, dough trough and huge kettles. The other had been the servants dining room in ante-bellum days, and later became the laundry.

There was a smoke house where quarters of beef, hams, sausages and bacon were "cured" over hickory smoke. An ice-house where great chunks of ice cut from the ponds during the winter were stored between thick layers of sawdust for summer use. This ice house really served the village, for anyone in special need of ice was sent to "Miss Lucy" for it. Facing the kitchen gardens was the stable and carriage house, with its gleaming carriage and span of spirited horses.

There was, of course, a well. This was near the main house with a roof over it and two side-walls for protection from the elements. In the late 1800s a bath house was attached to this. The tub, one of the first in the county, was made of wood and lined with zinc. A wooden drain carried the waste water away, but getting water into the tub was not so simple. Cold water had to be drawn from the well and poured into a wooden trough which carried it into the tub. The hot water had to be carried from the kitchen in copper kettles.

The mercantile business was operated first as Henry T. Cox and Brothers. After H.T. Cox died, his daughters, Eliza and Henrietta carried on the business as, "H.T.Cox's Daughters." They gave the store a feminine touch with rocking chairs flanking the fireplace and a tea kettle simmering on the hearth. Customers or friends could sit there and chat a bit. The "Daughters" knew every person for miles around and

problems were often aired around this fireplace; many customers taking with them comfort or sage advice as well as their purchases. When the business was finally discontinued the store room was made into an attractive living room, and passers by still dropped in "to chat a bit". "The Cox Place" as it was widely known was destroyed by fire September 20, 1944.

HENRY TALBOT COX'S DESCENDANTS

- 1—Nathaniel Cox went West
 - 2—Eliza Octavia and
 - 3—Henrietta Cox operated the store and farms after their father's death.
 - 4—John Clement Cox (Dec. 21, 1853-Oct. 16,1905) married Nora Gorely. They had one child, Lucy Ann who married Joseph Lloyd Prater (Feb. 25,1875-Jan. 9,1951). Their children were,
 - Pauline who married John Lawrence Gibbs
 - Mamie Prater
 - Henry Clayton Prater married Eloise Harris and their children are Henry Clayton,Jr., Lucy Ann who married Steve Brooks, Lloyd Thomas, Patricia Evelyn, Joseph Larry and Pamela Ruth.
- John Cox married (2) Adria George (Feb.28,1881-Jan.10,1929) They had a daughter, Eliza, who married Clarence Norman of Knoxville. Their son, George B. Norman's wife is Jean, and they have a son,George B.,Jr., and a daughter,Nancy.
- John and Adria George Cox had a son, John Clement Cox,Jr., he married Evelyn Scott. John Cox,Jr. is president of the Bank of Knoxville and his two sons John Clement 111 and Thad are connected with the bank.
- John Clement Cox,111 married Ingrid Hocker in Germany in 1958. He met her while in the Air Force there.
 - Thad Cox married Peggy Ann Sharp, they have a daughter, Cynthia Ann.
- 5—Mary Pryor Cox (Mamie) was born August 1,1855. She married Horace Smith of Atlanta. They had two daughters, Lucy Smith Neil and Ruby Smith, both of whom taught in the Atlanta schools for many years.
 - 6—Sarah Ellen Cox married Alfred Nathaniel Jackson (see Jackson).
 - 7—Kittie Talbot Cox kept house for her sisters and invalid mother. Like her mother she was gentle and sweet and loved by all who knew her.

NANCE

The Nance family came to America from England though they were originally of French descent. The first of the name in England were said to have gone there with William the Conqueror from Nantes, Normandy and to have settled in Wales.

About the time of the Huguenot persecutions in France others of the name went to England and settled at Padstow, Cornwall, just over the Welsh border. Some descendants are living there today. *

Clement Nance who came to Tidewater, Virginia, around 1609 may have been the first in America. The name Clement runs through the family to our generation; John Clement Cox, Jr., president of the Bank of Knoxville has handed the name down to his son.

Richard Nance (ab 1714-aft 1780) lived first in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, where he married Mary _____. They moved after a while to Bedford County, and had sons William, Nathaniel and Thomas and a daughter, Elizabeth. Son, Thomas, was born by 1748 for he purchased land in Bedford County on October 30, 1769, and had to be of age.

Thomas Nance married, first, Sarah Gibbs and they had a large family. He was listed in the Bedford County militia in 1779 and served in the Revolution. He was said to have been wounded at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.

On March 27, 1780 he was deeded slaves and other property by his father, Richard.

After Sarah's death in 1806-7 Thomas moved to Knox County, Tennessee with some of his children. In 1808, 1810 and 1816 he deeded slaves to his son, Peter.

Thomas Nance married, second, Mary Cooper and had two more children.

Peter Nance (1775-1869) married in 1801 Mary Emeline Pryor (1784-1846). Mary Emeline was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Pryor of Caroline County, Virginia. The Pryors lived near the James River in 1773. In 1781 and 1787 Joseph

* Geo.W. Nance

had land grants on Looney's Creek and on the "n. side of James River." Joseph is listed as a private in the Virginia Troops in the Revolution. His parents were Samuel (1730-) and Prudence Thornton Pryor. They lived in Caroline County and had eight sons and two daughters. Joseph was the youngest son. The others were William. Samuel, John, Thornton, Robert, Luke and Frank.

Peter Nance and Mary Emeline Pryor lived near Knoxville where he was a Justice of the Peace 1813-1821 *.

Mary became an invalid and was cared for by her daughter Lucy Ann as long as she lived. In 1845 Peter Nance deeded a slave to his daughter, Lucy Ann, who married Henry Talbot Cox December 28, 1847.

After the Civil War Henry T. Cox took his family to Atlanta to live for a while because of post war conditions around Louisville. Peter Nance went with them. He died in Atlanta and his monument in Oakland Cemetery has,

Sacred to the memory of
Peter Nance
Born Dec, 12, 1775, Died Mar. 25, 1869
An upright, honest man.

* Knox Co. Estate Book

DESCENDANTS OF PETER AND MARY NANCE

- 1—Pryor Nance married Harriet Davis. Daughter Carrie (1854-1915) married Julius Aurin.
- 2—Leonard C. Nance married Mary Tipton. Daughter,
—Mary Jane married John Fouche. Their daughter was Jennie McTeer.
- 3—Mary Emeline Nance married George W. Harris. He was a humorist and wrote under the name of "Sut Lovingood." They moved to Texas. Their children were; Pryor, James, George, Mary, Aaron, Josephine and Amanda.
- 4—Harriet Nance married B.F.Duncan. Their sons were James and Benjamin.
- 5—Blanton C. Nance, born in 1818, lived to be over ninety-two. He never married, but lived in Vienna, Georgia and spent his summers with his sister, Lucy Ann Cox, in Louisville. He died Dec.5,1910.
- 6—Minerva L. Nance married Dr. John Fouche. They had Charles and Fannie.
—Charles McGhee Fouche married Catherine Staub, one son, Walter.
—Fannie married John B. Brownlow. Their children were William, Elizabeth, John and Jennie. Jennie married Edward Ashe.
- 7—Lucy Ann Nance married Henry Talbot Cox (see).
- 8—Caroline Nance married Mr. Plumley.
- 9—James Harvey Nance

TALBOT

Matthew Talbot.....	Mary Williston
b. 1699	b. 1697
m. 1721	d. 1736
d. 1758	(2) Jane Clayton
Ch: Charles, Matthew, James, John, Isham, Mary	

James Talbot.....	Elizabeth Smith
b. 1732	b.
m.	d.
d. 1777	
Ch: Isham, James Smith, John, Nancy, Martha, Sarah, Williston	

Williston Talbot.....	Hester Carper
b. 1775	b.
m. 1795	d.
d.	
Ch: Elizabeth, Mary, James, Jacob, William, Priscilla, Isham, Hettie, George, Letitia, Sarah	

Elizabeth Talbot.....	Nathaniel Cox
b. 1795	b. 1780
m. 1811	d. 1880
d. 1839	
Ch: see Cox	

THE TALBOT FAMILY

Matthew Talbot, scion of a distinguished line, * came to Maryland about 1720 from Wiltshire, England, where he was born September 26, 1699. *2 He married Mary Williston, daughter of James and Ann Belgrave Williston, in Kent County, Maryland, May 6, 1721.

Mary's father, "James Williston, Esq., of the Province of Maryland," left a will in Kent County dated 1708 in which he mentioned Mary and a son, George. He also left large tracts of land.

Matthew and Mary had four sons Charles, Matthew, James and John. Their first son, Charles, was born in Maryland in 1723 and shortly thereafter Matthew took his family to Virginia. He is said to have been "in shipping" in Maryland and because of heavy losses at sea decided to remove to Virginia.

He had land grants in Amelia County before 1737 for he sold part of a grant at that time. Between 1740-50 he had several grants, one, "on the south side of the Staunton River and an island in the river." *3 In 1752 he had a 20,000 acre grant on New River and later acquired 20,000 adjoining acres." *4

* see English Talbots

*2 Talbot Bible, W & M, vol 9

*3 Kegley's Frontier, 111

*4 Kegley's, 130

Over the years he was listed as living in Amelia, Augusta, Lunenburg, Prince Edward and Bedford Counties. These were not all changes of residence for some were changes in county divisions.

Mary Williston, born in 1697 had died in 1736 and Matthew married Jane Clayton the following year. They had two children Isham and Martha. In 1745 the Talbots were living in Bedford County. Matthew had established a home on a 13,000 acre tract on the Otter River, near the Peaks of Otter. He called his place, "Fancy Farm," and described his home as "an outpost" during the Indian uprisings.

Matthew and his sons were active in the civic and military affairs of the county. He was a justice of the Bedford County Court which held its first meeting, May 27, 1754, in his home. He had previously been a justice of the Lunenburg Court, the May 5, 1746, session was held at his home, "Justices present were John Hall, Wm. Howard, Matt. Talbot, Lewis Delaney, John Phelps, John Caldwell, Wm. Hill, Cornelious Cargill, Abraham Cocks, Hugh Lawson, Thomas Lanear and Wm. Caldwell, Gents."

Bedford County had been formed from Lunenburg, at that time Matthew was appointed to receive debts from Lunenburg, although his home was listed as in Bedford, for we find, "Matthew Talbot, the elder, gentleman, of Bedford Co. to receive debts." *

In October 1754, "Matthew Talbot, Charles Talbot and Mark Cole were nominated to the Commission of the Peace for Bedford Co. They took the oaths to his majest's person and Government. . ." *2

The Talbots were members of Bristol Parish, for the minutes in the Vestry Book show that Matthew, Jr., was born November, 27, 1729, and James November 7, 1732 and were both baptized there. Another item in 1730 was, "Matthew Talbot for Reeding 100-8." *3 At the same time it was "ordered that Matthew Tolbot be Clerk of the Chapel that was to be

* Lunenburg Min. H-6,382

*2 W & M, 10

*3 shillings and pence.

built near Flatt Creek.” And he was paid, “For services done and a pewter basin-221”. Bristol Parish had been established in 1643 by an act of the House of Burgesses.

In 1746 Matthew was vestryman of Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, and in 1755 of Russell Parish.

Matthew and his sons were in the Bedford County Militia. He was first a captain, then a colonel. Sons Charles and James were listed as Lieutenants in 1755. Charles, Matthew and James are mentioned in Matthew’s letters during the Indian uprisings. “Col. Read, Col. Talbot and Col. Maury” were ordered by Washington to “make a strict inquiry” into the Indian attacks on the people in the outlying areas. Col. Clement Read was Matthew’s superior officer and reports to Washington were sent through him. These letters are in the George Washington Manuscript Collection in the Library of Congress. Some excerpts from Matthew’s letters give a picture of the problems they faced.

“

Otter River
May ye 3, 1758

Dear Sir,

I write this now expecting to have an opportunity to send to you. I received yours by the Rev. Mr. Townsend of April 19th which was a great pleasure to me to hear you was Setting off to Wmburg because I know you will be so good as to lay out our deplorable Situation before his Hon. and the Council and I am in Great hopes you will be invested with Such power as to relieve our poor unhappy Country...

“I do every thing I can to keep a few men out on the frontiers of this County, but alas I fear it will not be long they will continue, indeed it is very hard for men to be from their plantations at this time of year when they should be planting corn to make bread for their families...”

“Dr. Clem I am very uneasy about the Cherokees there was about fifteen came through the settlement where I live and Spread themselves about ten miles in breadth, and went to every plantation in their way. I Cant say they did much mischief or behaved ill but their

presence frightened the women very much. There came about nine or ten to my house, they only seem to me as if they came to see what white men and negroes we have....."

"I just now heard after they got over Stanton they went to a house where there was not anybody but a man and wife and ransacked the house of everything thought proper to take, and I expect to hear of Some murder Committed by them when they get to the outward Inhabitants. My son James told me when they got about sixty miles of Winchester they met three Indians coming from thence. The Capt. told James 'the French were good, Shawnees were good, but the English were Rogues.' James told him the reverse....What may we not expect to be done by them, so that look which way we will, we are really in a miserable Situation.

"My son Matthew is endeavoring to raise men to goe out after the Indians and to lie in wait for them, and tells me he is determined if it be possible to goe till he gets Some of their Scalps or leave his.

Your most Hbl Sert to Comd.
Matthew Talbot."

Then ten days later he writes more urgently,

"Dear Sir,

...I at present live in danger of my life every moment being alone, none but my wife. And neighbors all around me are moved and moving. I intend to station Some of our, or your militia at my house, I being now almost the Frontier. I expect to hear of another engagement in a day or two, our people are reinforcing themselves to overtake them...."

"Dr.Sir be pleased to order Some Arms and Amunition with some flints for our defense. Pray if Isham is not home right away I beg you Send him to assist his mother to some place of safety. If you cannot spare him a horse, let him come afoot..."

I am Dr. Clem as Allways
Your most Hbl Sert to Comd
Matthew Talbot "

May ye 12th 1758

An urgent plea for help was sent by Charles the same day,
"to Clem t Read, Esq

Lunenburg

May 12th at 2 of the clock

Dear Sir

This moment I Recd a letter from ...Paule Chiles and he says that yesterday the Indians and the white folks had a very hard Battle ...many killed on both sides. ...we are all like to be killed or taken therefore for God Sake Send your men as fast as possible or there will not be a man left in pore Bedford. Paul Chiles and all his family are now at my house and his Negroes and a grate many more I expect this night, therefore Dear Sir Do what you Can for our Relief I am

Sir, yr Humm

Chs Talbot "

Matthew relayed a report from two of his men, "When we came to the house we saw an Indian with a knife in his hand acting as tho he had a mind to kill us and he went out and gave a hallow and then several more appeared. ...they took my gun and took a site at my face and the rest jumped off their horses with their guns and knives drawn...hallowing and running as fast as they could to the house. When we told them they should not doe so they with their knives open to stab us, we made off as fast as we could. We heard them braking open the chests as we took it to be. As witness our hands

Thomas Morgan

Christian Choate "

All of Matthew's sons are said to have served in the Revolution, James died before the end of it.

Matthew's will was written January 4, 1758 and was probated November 27, 1758 in Bedford County. * One wonders if his will was written at that time because of the danger occasioned by the Indian uprisings and his part in their suppression. He was not an old man and he evidently was not very ill at the time or he would not have accepted such a mission.

* W & M,10

MATTHEW TALBOT'S DESCENDANTS

- 1—Charles, first son of Matthew and Mary Williston Talbot was born November 6, 1723. He married Drucilla Gwinn August 3, 1747. They had eight children.
 - Charles Moile (1750-1797)
 - Mary married Plummer Thurston
 - Williston married Elizabeth Cocke
 - David Gwinn married Patsy Jennings
 - Christina
 - George
 - Providence
 - ZacharyCharles' will was dated July 4, 1779 and probated August 1779.
- 2—Matthew, second son of Matthew and Mary Williston Talbot was born in Virginia November 27, 1729 and baptized in Bristol Parish. He married a widow, Mary Hale Day. They moved to Washington County, Tennessee and lived for awhile in the Watauga Settlement, then went to Wilkes County, Georgia where he died. Their children were;
 - Hale married Elizabeth Ervine
 - Matthew married Jane Quarles
 - Thomas married Ruth Greer, he was Clerk of the short-lived State of Franklin Senate.
 - William married Lucy Bailey
 - Edmund married (1) Mary Harvey, (2) Mrs. McCulloch
 - Clayton married Mary Gwinn
 - Mary
- 3—James Talbot, third son of Matthew and Mary Williston Talbot, was born in Virginia November 7, 1732 and was baptized in Bristol Parish.

He married in 1759, Elizabeth Smith of Gloucester County, Virginia. James served in the Bedford County Militia, in the Indian Wars and for a short while in the Revolution as he died in 1777.

For a while after his death his brother John was legal guardian of James' children, but when Isham moved to Kentucky he took the children with him. We do not know

whether Elizabeth Smith Talbot was then living.

Their children were,

—Isham (1760-1839) married Jane Talbot

—James Smith

—John

—Martha

—Sarah

—Williston married Hester Carper. (see)

James' will was written in 1777 and probated March 24, 1777

- 4—John Talbot, fourth son of Matthew and Mary Williston Talbot, was born in Virginia July 13, 1735 and died in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1794.

John was in the Virginia Legislature and was one of the thirteen signers of the First Declaration of Independence 1774. His name is engraved on a monument in Williamsburg.* He moved to Wilkes County, Georgia where he again served in the Legislature and a county was named for him.

John married first, Sarah Anthony, They had no children. He married later Phoebe Moseley by whom he had,

—Thomas Arundel married Elizabeth Cresswell

—Matthew married Elizabeth Munger, he was a senator in Georgia.

—Elizabeth married George Walker, Jr., son of a Signer.

—Mary Ann married Maj. John Triplett

—Phoebe married Col. David Cresswell *2

- 5—Isham Talbot, son of Matthew and Jane Clayton Talbot, was born November 3, 1728. He served in the Revolution with his brothers and after the war moved his family to Kentucky. He took with him his brother James' orphaned children.

Isham married in 1765 Elizabeth Davis and they had quite a large family of their own,

—Sarah married David Wright

—Elizabeth

* W&M, 11

*2 W & M, 9, 10

- Edmund was a physician
- Jane married her cousin Isham
- Isham married Margaret Garrard. He was a senator in Kentucky.
- Benjamin married a Miss Williams
- John
- James
- Matthew
- Martha married a Mr. Featherstone
- Thomas
- 6—Martha, only daughter of Matthew and Jane Clayton Talbot married Barnabus Arthur.

WILLISTON TALBOT

Williston Talbot, son of James and Elizabeth Smith Talbot was born in 1775 in Bedford County, Virginia, just two years before his father's death.

His uncle, John Talbot, was his guardian as shown by the following court records,

“Bedford County
Will Book 1

Williston Talbot acct.

J. Talbot

Mr. Williston Talbot

to John Talbot his Guardian Dr.

1781 June 25 To 2 1/2 yards of Lenning....

May 20 To 1 Primer LO/0 10...

1782 Jan 1 Paid to Peter Hennessy Schooling (in August last)”

Then again we find,

“Will Book 1,p502

Williston Talbot Jr. Dr.

to John Talbot his Guardian

1785 Dec 1st To your part of Boltons judge against James Talbot Estate etc.

1785 Dec 28th We have examined the within, between John Talbot Gardian of Williston and the said Orphan and find them just in our opinion. John Otey

Thomas Lumkin ”

Williston married Hester Carper in Botetort County, Virginia. * They went to Tennessee and settled in Jefferson County. They had eleven children.

* Photostatic copy marriage bond Book 1,page 1

This list of names and dates was written by Sarah Talbot Moorman, their youngest child while she was visiting her grand niece, Mrs. Horace Smith of Atlanta.

- Elizabeth Talbot born October 22, 1795
- Mary Talbot born March 13, 1797
- James Talbot born April 28, 1800
- Jacob Talbot born July 2, 1802
- William Talbot born November 19, 1804
- Priscilla Talbot born January 16, 1806
- Isham Talbot born March 22, 1808
- Hettie Talbot born October 2, 1810
- George Talbot born December 19, 1813
- Letitia Talbot born April 17, 1816
- Sarah Talbot born March 21, 1818

Sarah Talbot Moorman for whom Ellen Cox was named, listed her own family,

- “Husband, S.M. Moorman, born June 9, 1812
- George, 1841
- Edna, 1843
- Tennessee, 1845
- Henry, 1846
- Sallie, 1848
- Hettie, 1850
- Bell, 1852
- Grey, 1854
- Gerrie, 1858 ”

Elizabeth Talbot, first child of Williston and Hester Carper Talbot married Nathaniel Cox. (see)

MATTHEW TALBOT'S WILL

Deed Book 1,p 188
Bedford County, Va.

“ In the name of God Amen, the fourth day of January 1758 I Matthew Talbot of the County of Bedford being sick and weak in Body but of Perfect mind and Memory thanks be given to Almighty God therefore and Calling to Mind the Mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men to die do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament.

That is to say Principally & first of all I give & Recomend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it, and my Body I Commend to the Earth to be buried in a Decent Christian Buriel at the Discretion of my Executors, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall Receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God, and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me with in this Life I give and Bequeath, Devise and dispose of the same in the following Manner and form.

That is to say first I devise that all my just Debts may be Honestly Paid as soon as can be, and as to my Estate that shall be Remaining after my Debts are paid I give and Bequeath as followeth.

Imprimis I give and Bequeath to my loving wife Jane Talbot the sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money. Likewise I give to my said wife one Bay mare known by the name of Feorix & one side saddle & bridle.

Item—I give and Bequeath to my loving son, John Talbot, the sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money.

Item—I give and Bequeath to my loving son, John Talbot, bot, the sum of Fifty Pounds Current Money.

Item—I give and Bequeath to my Godson, Abraham Chandler, one cow and calf one sow and piggs & one ewe. Likewise I give and Bequeath to my said Godson one certain tract or Parcel of Land containing by estimation four hundred Acres be the same More or Less, lying and being on the Lower side of Flat Creek and Joining the Land of Mr. Wm. Arthur which said Land the before mentioned Stock and their increase I give and Bequeath unto him and his Heirs forever.

Item—I give & Bequeath unto Daniel Raines the sum of Five Pounds Current Money.

Item—my Will and Desire is that in Order to Discharge my debts and Legaces before mentioned that my Executors Herafter Named do sell and Dispose of all my Estate bothe Real and Personal and that after said Debts and Legaces are Paid Then the Remainder of the Money Raised by this sale of the said Estate be Equally Devided Between my loving wife Jane Talbot and my sons Charles Talbot, Matthew Talbot, James Talbot, John Talbot, Isham Talbot and my daughter Martha Arthur. I give and Bequeath to my son Charles Talbot my Great Bible, Likewise I do Ordain Constitute and appoint my sons Charles Talbot and John Talbot whole and sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament; and do Revoke all former Wills by me made.

In Witness whereof I have here unto set my Hand and Affixed my seal the day and year above written.

Matt. Talbot (L.T.)

Witnesses Robert Baber, Jane Baber
Elizabeth Dalton

THE ENGLISH TALBOTS

Matthew Talbot, the forebear of the Talbot Family in the Southern States was descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury.

The Talbots went from Ruen, Normandy to England with William, the Conqueror and in time fanned out over England, Wales and Ireland. This family has been a popular subject with researchers for more then half a century both here and in England. They have not come to any agreement as to Matthew's immediate connection with the English Talbots, but, they do agree that evidence is preponderant that he was descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury—still the premier earldom in the empire. Among the interesting bits of evidence are some jewels and silver owned by Matthew's descendants that had belonged to the Shrewsbury Talbots.

Research in England has been hampered by a tendency to drop names from parish rolls of persons leaving England for the provinces. In time more data may be made available as some sources in England are still uncatalogued.

Some historians see a tie-in with the Calvert family, the Lords Baltimore also. *

From Richard de Talbot's migration in 1066 there followed a long line of distinguished descendants who made their mark in affairs of state and on the field of battle. John Talbot (1453) the first of the Talbots to become Earl of Shrewsbury was the general of the French Wars extolled by Shakespeare. As an indication of his position in England the engraving on his tomb is quoted here,

“ Here lyeth the right noble knight John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Waterford and Wexford, and Valence, Lord Talbot of Gorrich and Orchenfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Lovetot of Worksop, Lord Verdon of Alton, Ld. Furnival of Sheffield, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, St Michael and The Golden Fleece, Great Marshall to Hen VI, of his realm of France.”

* This writer's mother said her Talbot ancestor came over with Lord Baltimore

Their marriages united the Talbots with many noble and some royal families, among them said to have been ten Magna Carter Barons. These family charts can be found in Burke's, Dugdale's and Anderson's Peerages so space need not be given here.

The Battle Abbey Roll, compiled about the fourteenth century * was an attempt to preserve the names of families who went to England with William the Conqueror, and it says of the Talbots, "The victorious name that has triumphantly withstood the waves and weather of time."

* see Duchess of Cleveland version

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Errata : p. 118 : 2nd paragraph, should read as follows :

d. 1787

M—1770 Ann Wilson

