

Fairfield County Museum

From: Annelle Womack [annellewomack@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, August 30, 2011 2:50 PM
To: fairfieldmus@truvista.net
Subject: Elizabeth Gladden

Hi, Pelham I would like to have copies of anything in your files on Elizabeth Gladden, born in 1760 and died in 1858. She was married to William Gladden around 1774 and I want to find her maiden name. She was the grandmother of General Adley Hogan Gladden. There is a historical marker for him in Columbia, he was in the Mexican war, and also in the Civil war where he was wounded and died at Shiloh.

I feel like someone knows who this lady was and I would like to have any papers on her except her obituary. I have that and also know that she is buried at Gladden Powell cemetery and does have a marker.

I hope you are doing well and are not working too hard. Let me hear.
Thanks for any help on this lady.

Annelle

annellewomack@yahoo.com

Nancy

Fairfield County Museum

From: Annelle Womack [annellewomack@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 07, 2011 12:26 PM
To: fairfieldmus@truvista.net
Subject: Elizabeth Gladden file

Good morning, Pelham, I am checking to see if you received my e-mail about Elizabeth Gladden, I would like to have any papers concerning this lady. She lived in Fairfield from 1760 to 1858 and was the wife of William Gladden, She was also the grandmother of General A.H. Gladden, who served in the Mexican war and also the Civil War. He was killed at Shiloh.

Elizabeth is buried in the Gladden-Powell cemetery, I have a picture of her monument.

I have her will, and death certificate, but I am trying to find her maiden name. If you have anything on this lady, please let me know. I will pay for copies, etc.

Thanks so very much. Annelle

annellewomack@yahoo.com

Property
Of
Fairfield Grading Room

THE GALLANT GLADDEN
The life and times of General A. H. Gladden
South Carolinian
1810 -1862

Private, 2nd Seminole War
Colonel, Palmetto Regiment, Mexican War
Brigadier General, CSA, The War Between the States

by

Edith Anthony Purvis

ILLUSTRATED

embracing
Original Letters
Newspaper Accounts
Pictorial Scenes of all the Principal Conflicts
By Carl Nebel

The Roll of the Palmetto Regiment
Battle Map of Shiloh

with

A Description of Each Commemorative Sword

by

Dr. George M. Oldenbourg, Jr.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FRONTIER

*“What fairfields...I can
conceive no finer region...”*
General Charles Lord Cornwallis

Addley Hogan Gladden was the grandson of William Gladden, a tough backwoodsman of Virginia, a young man who after carefully examining the wilds of Carolina, selected as his choice spot a plot of land in the north-east section between the North and South prongs of the Wateree Creek in St. Marks Parish of Craven County, present day Fairfield County, South Carolina.

It was the custom for a settler to be on a plot of land for some time, possibly as long as ten years, before application was made at the British office and the land surveyed for his ownership. Often, it would take years for the official survey to be made of the land and the grant issued.

William Gladden, no more than 17 or 18 years of age, decided to make the journey to Charleston, the seat of government, one-hundred-fifty miles away. He set out on the journey, probably clad in a hunting shirt, leggings and moccasins adorned with buckles, his hair tied up in a deer skin, or his head shaved and covered with a ruffled cap. On January 15, 1767, it is recorded that he made application for 100 acres of land.

On December 28, 1769, William Gladden bought another 100 acres for 10 pounds lawful current money located on the North Fork of Rocky Creek from Robert

Archer.⁶ And, he was granted an additional 100 acres on September 7, 1773 and still another 100 later the same year.

This means within the next two years he must have nine acres cleared and cultivated, save all the pine for the King, and travel to Charleston each March.

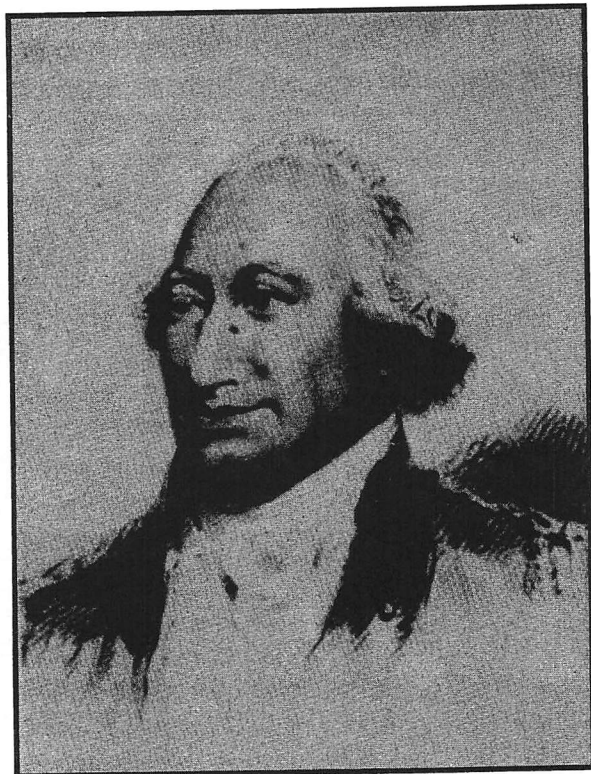
During the American Revolution, the British General, Lord Cornwallis, advancing north through the rebellious Carolinas retreated to the settlement of Winnsboro to recover from his defeat at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Five miles from Gladden's Grove, near Wolf Pit Church, the general and his men headquartered from October 1780 to January 1781. Gazing over the land his lordship is said to have exclaimed, “What fair fields...I can conceive no finer region, taking into consideration its fertile soil, its mild climate, its long drawn beautiful valleys and glorious highlands.”

During the Revolutionary War, William Gladden served in the 14th Continental Regiment under Colonel William Tompson, Lieutenants John J. Hollis and Prickett. In addition, a number of his horses were used by General Richard Winn, for whom Winnsboro was named. About the same time, he took as

⁶S. C. Archives

his bride Elizabeth, a strong and healthy young girl who lived to be 107 years of age.

Meanwhile, the Reverend William Martin, a Covenantor preacher made a circuit



British General Charles Lord Cornwallis
1736-1805

South Caroliniana Library

among several churches (Rocky Creek, Jackson Creek and the Wolf Pit) and brought news from larger settlements. For this reason, the British considered "every Presbyterian Church in the district as a center of rebellion and every preacher as an agent of sedition."⁷

The church, often protected from renegade Indians in the past, now must be protected with the rifle from the Tories. One minister it is said "carried his rifle and his Bible

to the pulpit" as differences between the Tories and the Patriots grew broader and the War of Revolution raged.

It was the Reverend Martin who was brought before Lord Cornwallis at Winnsboro. Martin stood before General Cornwallis erect, with his gray locks uncovered, his eyes fixed on his Lordship and his countenance marked with frankness and benevolence.⁸

"You are charged," says his Lordship, "with preaching rebellion from the pulpit--you, an old man, and a minister of the gospel of peace, with advocating rebellion against your lawful sovereign, King George, III. What have you to say in your defense?"

"I am happy to appear before you," the Reverend Martin replied. "For many months I have been held in chains for preaching what I believe to be the truth."

"As to King George," he continued, "I owe him nothing but good will. I am not unacquainted with his private character. I was raised in Scotland; educated in its literary and theological school in Glasgow; was settled in Ireland, where I spent the prime of my days, and emigrated to this country seven years ago. As a King, he was bound to protect his subjects in the enjoyment of their rights. Protection and allegiance go together, and where the one fails, the other cannot be exacted. The Declaration of Independence is but a reiteration of what our forefathers have always maintained. I am thankful you have given me liberty to speak, and will abide

⁷McMaster, Fitz Hugh. *History of Fairfield County*. Columbia: State Printing Company, 1946, p. 22.

⁸Howe, George. *History of the Presbyterian Church*. Reprinted Columbia: Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, 1965, Vol. I, pp. 500-501.

APPENDIX XII

GLADDEN GENEALOGY

General Gladden's grandfather, William Gladden was first shown in the Royal Province of South Carolina on a grant of one-hundred acres in St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, by King George III, signed in 1779. He fought for American Independence in the service of General Richard Winn and died in 1793. His wife was Elizabeth who was born in 1750 and died June 23, 1858, having lived 107 years. Nancy, a daughter of this couple married a Lucas, and John Gladden, Jr. was legally adopted by Elizabeth.

The son of William and Elizabeth Gladden, Minor Gladden, was born 16th November 1787, married on December 14th, 1809, Jane Tidwell, born 16th December 1792, daughter of Edmond and Keziah Tidwell.

Their children (7) were:

I. Addley Hogan Gladden

B: 28 October 1810

D: 11 April 1862

Married by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Leland, Columbia, SC on 26 March 1837 to Mary Elizabeth Gandy B: 13 July 1816, the second daughter of Mrs. Mary and E. Uriah Gandy of Columbia.

He died from wounds in the Battle of Shiloh. Buried Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, AL.

Addley and Mary Gladden had the following daughters:

1. Mary Jane Gladden

B: 3 June 1838

D: 5 May 1914

Married by Rev. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, New Orleans, LA. 20 Nov 1860, William Henry Harrison Minge

B: 26 October 1830, Charles County, VA.

D: 13 December 1906, Mobile, AL.

2. Anna Butler Gladden

B: 8 December 1840

D: 26 February 1842, 15 months old.

Buried First Presbyterian Church, Columbia.

II: Keziah Gladden

B: 3 October 1812

Married 25 March 1830, James A. Tidwell

Their Children:

1. Thomas A.G. Tidwell

B: 24 April 1831

2. Minor Winn Tidwell

B: 5 March 1833

D: 15 July 1833

3. Minor Havis Tidwell

B: 14 August 1834

4. Mary Jane Tidwell

B: 9 April 1837

5. Richard Harrison Tidwell

B: 16 December 1840

6. Sarah Macon Tidwell

B: 18 September 1843

7. Nancy Buckhanan Tidwell

B: 17 November 1844

III: Minor Havis Gladden

B: 3 November 1818

D: 17 February 1861

Married 22 January 1840, Lavenia Y. Duke

B: 22 March 1817, the second daughter of Mrs. Isabella Duke.

Their children:

1. Jane Isabella (Jannie) Gladden

B: 14 December 1844

**Fairfield County Marriages
1775-1879
Implied in
Fairfield County, S.C.
Probate Records**

Barbara R. Langdon

Fairfield County Marriages Implied in Probate Records

MAN	WOMAN	APT	FILE	FRAMES	LIVED
Johnson, _____	McCrorey (daughter of John McCrorey)	91	306	112	1849
Johnson, _____	Sarah Griffin Meridy (widow)	83	190	222	1853
Johnson, Aaron (Johnston)	Margaret Wilson (daughter of James Wilson)	35	566	020,021,024	1820
Johnson, Adna	Margaret McMeekin	88	255	013,015,020	1850
Johnson, Aron (Johnston)	Margaret (Peggy) Wilson (daughter of James Wilson)	70	1069	185,196,200	1836
Johnson, Steven R.	Mary Griffin	83	190	222	1853
Johnston, _____	Elizabeth Crawford	106	531	042,043,045	1856
Johnston, _____	Jane McConnell (daughter of Andrew McConnell)	107	548	245,246	1861
Johnston, _____	Elizabeth Martin	25	359	232,238	1815
Johnston, _____	Patsey Mason	57	879	307,309,318,319	1824
Johnston, _____	Ruff (daughter of Daniel H. Ruff) (see also Apt 83, File 199)	102	486	251,252	1854
Johnston, _____	Eliza Wiley (Wylie)	95	361	044,048	1869
Johnston, Adna	Margaret Adger (widow of James Adger)	38	599	155,158,167	1843
Johnston, Adna (Johnson)	Mary Ann Harriet Thompson (daughter of William Thompson)	76	80	110,111,118	1842
Johnston, Davy	Elizabeth Harvey (daughter of James Harvey)	89	278	064	1845
Johnston, James	Jane Harvey (daughter of James Harvey)	89	278	064	1845
Johnston, John (Johnson)	Susannah Broom (daughter of John Broom)	76	79	095,100,101,103	1842
Johnston, John C.	Juliet C. Johnston (daughter of Samuel Johnston)	101	462	215,216	1852
Johnston, Leander	Hollis	19	238	067	1827
Johnston, Sam	Martin	89	268	145,146	1849
Johnston, Samuel	Elizabeth Crawford (daughter of Andrew Crawford)	77	89	066,069	1842

Fairfield County Marriages Implied in Probate Records

MAN	WOMAN	APT	FILE	FRAMES	LIVED
Johnston, Samuel, Jr.	Sarah Martin (daughter of George Martin)	59	909	267,271,272,278	1847
Johnston, William (Johnson)	Mary Broom (daughter of John Broom)	76	79	095,100,101,103	1842
Johnston, William	Jane Coleman	22	216	*NS 224	1864
Johnston, Wm J. (Johnson)	Jane F. McConnell (daughter of Andrew McConnell)	105	523	124,125,152	1864
Joiner, Jackson	Louisa Johnson (daughter of William Johnson)	114	5	053,054,061	1858
Jolly, _____	Elizabeth Rush (widow)	68	1049	003,008,011	1840
Jones, _____	Judith Gibson	49	764	057	1832
Jones, _____	Sarah Meredith (daughter of Thomas Meredith, Senr)	25	355	179,181	1808
Jones, _____	Nancy Robertson	100	449	103	1855
Jones, _____	Cynthia Seal (daughter of Elijah Seal)	10	67	214,215	1818
Jones, Abraham	Malone (daughter of Thomas Malone)	25	362	003	1815
Jones, Charles	Mathena Grubbs (daughter of Enoch Grubbs, Senr)	50	770	118,127	1842
Jones, E. H.	Elizabeth M. Durham (daughter of Robert W. Durham)	99	439	239,240	1854
Jones, E. H.	Elizabeth M. Durham (daughter of Robert W. Durham)	99	440	243,244	1854
Jones, Elisha H.	Elizabeth M. Durham (she died 4 October 1857) (daughter of Robert W. Durham)	117	33	078	1857
Jones, Henry	Nancy Robertson	97	408	164,178	1851
Jones, Henry (in the State of Texas)	(daughter of Benoni Robertson)	98	423	130,137	1852
Jones, Henry	Nancy E. Robertson (daughter of Benoni Robertson)	98	423	130,137	1852

*NS - New Series

4-17-69

Historical Society Hears About Early Texas Leader

Members of the Navarro County Historical Society heard interesting facts about an early Texan and former Navarro Countian, Major John B. Jones, in a presentation by Miss Helen Bonner, former teacher of history at Corsicana High School, at the quarterly meeting of the Navarro County Historical Society held Monday evening in the Flame Room.

M. S. Cook, president of the society, presided for the meeting which featured the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Miss Sarah Holman, secretary.

L. P. Hodge announced that cedar logs from the old Graham home at Chatfield built in 1853 are now available to the society for use at the Pioneer Village. They have been presented by the family of Robert Callaway.

Cook appointed O. L. Dockum, Arthur Patrick and A. M. Thomas to comprise a committee to work with Hodge to have the logs moved to the museum in Jester Park.

Nelson Ross announced that the society has been given the old Bank Sutherland horse-drawn hearse which will be displayed at the Village. It is now being restored by Corsicana High School shop classes.

Arthur Patrick announced that the oil field medallions commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Texas oil industry which had its beginnings in Corsicana are now available at \$2 each. He also stated that the society is interested in locating local newspapers of the 1890's.

Copies of the society's financial statement, prepared by Hoyt Moore, were distributed to members, as well as 1968 scrolls to those paying their dues for the year.

Miss Bonner prefaced her presentation on "Major John B. Jones and the Horrell-Higgins Feud" by stating that although he is unknown to most Texas, Major Jones and his brave men of the Frontier Battalion pushed the Indian marauders from our state, made Texas unlivable for fugitives from justice, settled the Mason County War, the El Paso Salt War, the Kimble County Trouble and the Horrell-Higgins Feud, and also trapped Sam Bass's gang.

Jones was born in South Carolina in 1834 and was brought to Texas by his parents, Henry Jones and Nancy Robertson Jones, to the Bastrop

area in 1839. It was in 1856 when the family moved to a 2,500 acre ranch near Frost, which today still bears the name of Jones Ranch.

John B. Jones attended schools in Matagorda, Old Baylor at Independence and Rutgersville College near LaGrange. He also attended Mount Zion Collegiate Institute of Winnsboro, S. C.

Jones served his country well during the Civil War, first serving with Terry's Texas Rangers and then as Adjutant of the 15th Texas Infantry in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Gov. Richard Coke asked Jones to be commander-in-chief of the Frontier Battalion which was organized in 1874 to protect the state against depredations of the Indians, Mexicans and other marauders. Jones' ability as an organizer, strategist, disciplinarian and analyzer of delicate situations was not questioned. He was intelligent, understanding, tactful, fearless and faithful in the performances of his duty. He was termed a defender of the Texas frontier.

From March through August of 1877, the Horrell-Higgins feud occupied much of Major Jones' time and thought. The final settlement of the long-standing feud with the signing of pledges of truce by the two parties was one of his outstanding accomplishments.

The feud had originated in Lampasas County in the year 1873. The six Horrell brothers were native Texans who had grown up on the frontier. Four of the six, Mart, Tom, Merritt and Ben, were considered quite dangerous when aroused. They congregated in local saloons and often shot up the town for the fun of it.

Peace-loving citizens of the area appealed to the governor for protection. The governor responded with a detachment of state police. A fight ensued when the lawmen confronted the Horrells and their friends in a saloon. In a matter of minutes, four state police had been killed and one Horrell wounded.

The governor sent a new squad of state police on the trail of the Horrells. The wounded man, later jailed, was freed by his brothers, who stormed the jail. They returned to their homes for a while, where they were undisturbed by local officers.

The Horrells moved for a time to New Mexico and trouble began anew when Ben Horrell was shot and killed at a fandango near old Fort Stockton. His brothers went to the dance hall to seek revenge and killed nine Mexicans. This caused war between the Horrells and the Mexicans living along the Hondo River, and between 30 and 40 Mexicans were killed.

Considered outlaws in New Mexico, they returned to Texas, where they were advised by their friends to surrender to the authorities to be tried for the killing of the state police captain and his men. The trial was held and they were acquitted.

The acquittal did not result in peace for the family, for soon John Pinckney Calhoun Higgins accused Merritt Horrell of unlawfully handling his cattle. Family and friends of both parties joined in the quarrel. Higgins on Jan. 22, 1877 shot Merritt to death. His brothers, armed and determined to avenge his death, were waylaid by Higgins' band, and Mart Horrell was wounded.

Further trouble between the Horrell and Higgins clans brought Major Jones to Lampasas in June. He was joined by a detachment of Rangers under Sgt. N. O. Reynolds.

On July 27, Jones and his men arrested 14 of the Horrell clan, and three days later the chief members of the Higgins faction were also in the hands of the authorities. In an effort to bring about a lasting peace between the two groups, Major Jones undertook to get both to agree to abandon the feud. Miss Bonner quoted the resulting documents in full to attest to Jones' skill as a mediator.

The speaker stated that unfortunately, the signing of the pacts did not end the violence and disorder of the Lampasas region. The Rangers had to return many times to enforce the law, but the summer of 1877 was comparatively quiet.