

Kor.

mustered in.

pr. fr. sgt to 1st sgt, Dec. 1, '64
to 1st Lt, Jan 30, '65
mustered out w. company
June 28, '65

BY CHOICE HOTELS

®



Wounded at
Battle of Shiloh River
Dec 31, 1861

Where
When Married
Died 31 May 1905
Where Brenham

28 Kirkland Harrison

Born 1805
Where
When Married 18 June 1845
Died 15 Jan. 1856
Where S.C. Ala?

Kirkland Harrison
Aug, 1845
Alabama

29 Margaret Ann Smith

Born 30 June 1825
Where
When Married
Died
Where Judge

ried
Mar, 1914
Texas

30 James E. Shepard

Born 24 Apr. 1817
Where
When Married 12, 1839
Died 1899
Where Brenham

To Andrews Shepard
June, 1849

31 Martha Jane Andrews

Born
Where
When Married
Died 1892
Where

ied 20 April 1892
Brenham, Texas

56 Reuben Harrison
Born
Where
Died
Where

57 Sarah Burgess
Born
Where
Died
Where

58 Neal Smith Md.
Born
Where
Died
Where

59 James Armstrong
Born
Where
Died
Where

60 Seth Shepard MD
Born
Where
Died
Where

61 Mary Fontaine Williams
Born
Where
Died
Where

62 John Andrews MD
Born
Where
Died
Where

63 Mary Hester McDowell
Born
Where
Died
Where

111
222

223
224 Harrison

225
226

227
228 Burgess

229
230 Fayette

231
232 Malcolm Smith, Jr.

233 Margaret Peterson
234 John Smith

235 Margaret
236 Anthony Armistead

237 Mary Tucker
238 Lewis

239 Jane Westmoreland
240 John Shepard b 19 Feb

241 Sarah Clark
242 Cornelius Knowles

243 Elizabeth Remick
244 John Williams 1692-1770

245 Mary Fontaine
246 Thomas Nottingham 1730-1797

247 Scarborough
248 John Andrews 1734-1803

249 Hannah Dixon -1816
250 Thomas Daugherty d 1789

251 Mary
252 Judge Samuel M. Dowell 1735-1817

253 Mary M. Luma 1734-1827
254 John Lyle - 1736-1793

255 Isabella Paxton 1742-
b 1760
m. 1779
res. - Va.

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John Smith
Charlotte McNeill
Anthony Armistead
E. Westwood
Anthony Tucker
Rosea Jenkins
Edward Shepard
b 31 July, 1662
Middletown, Conn
Samuel Knowles
Mercy Freeman
Thomas Williams
Frances Robinson
Jacob Nottingham
Mary
John Andrews
Margaret Dickey
Thomas Daugherty
Anne Phillips
John M. Dowell
William M. Dowell
Phoebe Alexander
Matthew Lyle
Esther Blair
Capt John Paxton
Martha Blair

*wounded at
Battle of Shiloh River
Dec 31, 1862

Where
When Married
Died 31 May 1905
Where Brenham

28 Kirkland Harrison

Born 1805
Where
When Married 18 June 1845
Died 15 Jan. 1850
Where S.C. Ala?

Kirkland Harrison
Aug, 1845
Alabama

29 Margaret Ann Smith

Born 30 June 1825
Where
When Married
Died
Where Judge

ried
Mar, 1874
Texas

30 James E. Shepard

Born 24 Apr. 1817
Where
When Married 12, 1839
Died 1896
Where

Andrews Shepard
June, 1849

31 Martha Jane Andrews

Born
Where
When Married Dec, 1839
Died 1892
Where

ied 20 Apr. 1839
Bevington
Jan., 1840
Coham, Texas

56 Reuben Harrison

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 1785
Where
Died 15 April, 1831
Where

57 Sarah Burgess

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 11 Feb. 1714
Where
Died 7 July, 1805
Where

58 Neal Smith Md.

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 7 Apr. 1802
Where
Died 6 May, 1877
Where

59 Jane Westmoreland

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 19 Oct. 1776
Where
Died 9 Dec. 1828
Where

60 Seth Shepard MD

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 24 Aug. 1786
Where
Died 24 June 1862
Where

61 Mary Fontaine Williams

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 1742
Where
Died
Where

62 John Andrews MD

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 1744
Where
Died
Where

63 Mary Hester McDowell

Born
Where
Died
Where
Born 1760
Where
Died
Where

111

112 Harrison

113

114 Depsay Burgess

115 Para Payne (m. 1754)

116 Malcolm Smith, Jr.

117 Sarah N.C. Smith (m. 1757)

118 Capt. William Armistead

119 Elizabeth Westmoreland

120 Elisha Shepard

121 Thankful Knowles

122 Samuel Williams

123 Nottingham

124 Robert Andrews Fleming

125 Martha Daugherty

126 Col. James McDowell

127 Mary Paxton Lyle

222

223

224 Harrison

225

226

227

228 Burgess

229

230 Payne

231

232 Malcolm Smith, Sr.

233 Margaret Peterson

234 John Smith

235 Margaret

236 Anthony Armistead

237 Mary Tucker

238 Lewis

239 Jane Westmoreland

240 John Shepard

241 Sarah Clark

242 Cornelius Knowles

243 Elizabeth Remick

244 John Williams 1692-1770

245 Mary Fontaine

246 Thomas Nottingham 1730-1797

247 Scarborough

248 John Andrews 1734-1803

249 Hannah Dixon -1816

250 Thomas Daugherty d 1789

251 Mary

252 Judge Samuel McDowell 1735-1817

253 Mary McDowling 1734-1827

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463 John Smith

464 Charlotte McNeill

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471 Anthony Armistead

472 Elie Westwood

473 Anthony Tucker

474 Rosea Venkers

officers for the county then took place, which resulted as follows: Clerk of county court, Samuel D. Wilson, Sr.; sheriff, Fletcher G. Edwards; register, Asa P. Hurt; trustee, Obadiah Roberts; ranger, James Bedford; surveyor, Robert B. Harper; coroner, John T. Abington; and Josiah G. Clark, Wyatt Bettis and William McKinney, constables. At the same time Stephen Mitchell, Rice Williams and John McKee were appointed to make out the tax lists for their respective neighborhoods. Provision was also made for the laying out of various roads in the county.

The court continued to meet at the house of Col. Wilson until the following January, when it met for the first time at the court house in Troy. This court house was a round, log structure, 18x20 feet, with one window and one door, and stood very nearly where the brick office on the square now stands. It was built by William B. Hutchinson, in the fall of 1825. The Public Square had been cleared by James Harper, who received \$23 therefor. He also built the first jail, a round, log building, for which he received the sum of \$270.42. The second jail was built of hewn logs, about 1844. This, after a few years, was succeeded by a brick structure, which in turn was replaced by a framed building. The latter was burned, and another of a similar style was erected. This, too, was destroyed by fire, and about 1891 the present brick jail was built at a cost of \$9,000.

In 1831 a brick court house, fifty feet square and two stories high, was erected. This building was so badly injured by an earthquake shock, in the spring of 1842, that it was taken down, and a one-story building constructed from the same materials. On January 28, 1848, an act was passed by the Legislature loaning to Obion County the State taxes for the years 1848-49-50, for the purpose of building a court house; the revenues thus loaned to be repaid in three annual installments, the first to be made October 1, 1852. Accordingly the present court house, a two-storied frame building, was erected in 1852. The last part of the act, however, was not complied with, and the State has never received the revenue loaned to the county.

The following is a list of most of the officers of the county since its organization, with the date of election:

Clerks of the County Court—Samuel D. Wilson, 1824; William S. S. Harris, 1834; George Sheeks, 1844; A. S. Hord, 1846; Samuel C. Henry, 1856; Ed. D. Farris, 1860; G. F. Isbell, 1865; Ed. D. Farris, 1868; W. S. Scott, 1878; A. J. Stanfield, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court—Jonas Bedford, 1824; James L. Totten, 1831; A. W. O. Totten, 1832; John B. Hubbard, 1835; Daniel St. John, 1836; H. J. S. Westbrook, 1840; Samuel C. Henry, 1848; James H. Meacham, 1850; W. H. Caldwell, 1865; John Crockett, 1866; Lysander Adams, 1870; C. Goad, 1874; W. S. Harris, 1876; W. G. Huey, 1877; J. H. Bittick, 1878; J. B. Meacham, 1880; J. J. Lancaster, 1882.

Trustees—Obidiah Roberts, 1824; William Hutchinson, 1826; John C. Wilson, 1830; J. M. Bedford, 1834; Samuel Hutchinson, 1836; John C. Reid, 1838; James H. Guy, 1838; John T. Abington, 1840; B. L. Stovall, 1848; Archibald Crockett, 1854; Benjamin Evans, 1860; George A. Herald, 1862; * * * W. R. Hogan, 1868; J. L. Moultrie, 1870; G. A. Herald, 1874; W. H. Holloman, 1876; George P. Hurt, 1880; J. W. Bransford, 1884.

Registers—Asa P. Hurt, 1824; Moses Parr, 1825; W. S. S. Harris, —; John Parr, 1836; S. S. Calhoun, 1840; W. P. Hill, 1856; George P. Summers, 1860; R. A. Hewatt, 1865; D. Hubert, 1870; John E. Evans, 1872; A. C. Lancaster, 1882.

Sheriffs—Fletcher G. Edwards, 1824-26; Joel S. Enloe, 1826-36; Thomas A. Polk, 1836-40; William Hutchison, 1840-42; Archibald Crockett, 1842-48; John B. Hogue, 1849-52; John Crockett, 1852-56; James W. Bransford, 1856-58; William S. Scott, 1858-62; William H. White, 1865-67; James B. Walker, 1867-69; Joseph R. Brown, 1869-70; Pleasant W. Duncan, 1870-72; H. W. Hickman, 1872-74; P. W. Duncan, 1874-76; H. W. Hickman, 1876; D. H. Dalby, 1880; G. F. Thomason, 1884; F. P. Taylor, 1886.

The following have been the representatives to the lower house of the General Assembly since 1833 inclusive: Joel R. Smith (Carroll, Gibson, Obion and Dyer), 1833; William M. Wilson, 1835; John B. Fizer (Obion and Dyer), 1837; Ausborne Purcell, 1839; Thomas A. Polk, 1841; Dr. Purcell, 1843; G. W. L. Marr, 1845; R. P. Caldwell, 1847

pany, with John H. McDowell as president. In 1886 the Tennessee Furniture and Chair Company was organized, with W. G. Moss as president and general manager; W. A. Posey, vice-president; W. H. Gardner, secretary; J. H. Whipple, treasurer. They purchased the property and stock of the Union City Furniture Company and also that of the Union City Chair Company, a company organized in 1883, with W. G. Moss as president. The new company has a capital stock of \$25,000, and is doing an extensive business in the manufacture of furniture and chairs.

In 1883-84 Bookwalter Bro. & Co., manufacturers of buggy and wagon wheels in Miamisburg, Ohio, established a factory at Union City for the manufacture of spokes. They have a capital of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 invested at the latter place, and employ about twenty men. They use nothing but hickory timber, a large part of which comes from Obion County.

In 1881 the Union City Manufacturing Company was established for the manufacture of wagon spokes, and the following year the entire business was purchased by W. H. Garden, who, in company with his son, still continues it. They have an invested capital of \$20,000, and turn out products to the value of \$50,000, annually. Only oak timber is used, and nearly all of it comes from the mills of Obion County.

In 1879 Trautwein & Semones established a wagon manufactory and machine shop, and have recently added a foundry. They employ a capital of about \$15,000. Ownby & Co.'s foundry and machine shops were established in 1879 by Ownby & Son, the name of the firm having been changed in November, 1879. The value of their plant is estimated at \$5,000, and they turn out products annually to the value of about \$6,000.

The Union City Flouring Mill was erected in 1868. It is now owned and operated by F. M. Brown, who took possession about 1880.

A tile factory was established in the spring of 1885, by Whipple & Hatcher, who have since done a good business. Two brick-yards are in operation, owned by Lee Bransford and R. W. Fowlkes & Co. respectively. The former was established several years ago; the latter in April, 1886. Other manufacturing enterprises are Godwin & Littleton, brooms; H. Dietzel and Duval & Crittendon, tin-ware.

The Bank of Union City was established in 1879, and chartered under the laws of Tennessee. The first president was J. E. Beck, and the first acting cashier, George G. Bell, who has since continued in that position. The present president is Seid Waddell. The bank has a capital stock paid in of \$50,000, and owing to the careful and conservative manner in which it is managed enjoys the universal confidence of the business men of the county.

At the close of the war the town could boast of but one merchant, John Morgan, but others came in soon after, among whom were Tyler & Murphy, Cary & Patton, George and William Hatch, Curlin & Bynum and Parson Hutchinson. J. M. Vincent also had a grocery store. During the financial panic of 1873 nearly every merchant in the town became involved, and almost all of the present mercantile firms of Union City have located there since that date. The following is a list of the most important:

Dry goods—B. Lowenheim & Bro., Siesel, Jacobs & Co., L. J. Friedman & Co., L. Falls, L. Frankland, B. H. Bransford and L. Folz. Family groceries—Woodsley & Verhine, Hale & Roper, Evans & Killough, Gibbs & Hardy, J. H. De Graffenried, B. H. Whitley, Brackin & Son, Diggs, Chambers & Co., and C. Speck. Drugs—W. W. Hall, S. W. Godwin, Polk & Lane, P. Y. White, W. G. Moss and W. E. Skates. Jewelry—J. F. Lukens. Jewelry and Books—W. P. Richards. Books—G. W. Griffin. Hardware and Implements—H. Dietzel and Duval & Crittendon. Furniture—D. A. George, and the Beck Bransford & Ekdahl Furniture Company. Millinery—Mrs. V. H. Hughes and the Misses Tardiff. Butchers—B. N. Pleasant, Samuel Pack, J. W. Temple and G. L. Williams. Liverymen—Fowlkes & Barry, Cathey & Hughes, and C. D. Gibbs & Bro. Hotels—Brackin House, H. G. Lefils, proprietor, and Fowlkes House.

Among the prominent physicians and surgeons are A. M. McConnel, A. P. Warterfield, S. T. Evans, R. R. Winston, D. M. Pierce, G. B. Jones, J. B. Harrison, F. W. Watson, T. B. Sanders, J. J. Figg, T. H. Turner, Maney Bell and C. Bayn. T. J. and J. T. Edwards are oculists and aurists of high reputation.

Union City has always supported a number of secret and benevolent societies. December 6, 1886, Lodge 294, A. F. & A. M., was organized, and for several years had a vigorous growth, but, owing to the institution of a large number of new orders in the county, the interest began to decline, and since 1883 no organization has been maintained.

A lodge of I. O. O. F. was also organized soon after the war, and at one time had as many as 250 members, but on account of mismanagement the interest declined, and the charter was surrendered. An encampment, Mount Nebo, No. 35, was organized about 1871.

Vineyard Lodge, No. 31, K. of P. was instituted by Dr. R. L. C. White, of Lebanon, Tenn., September 5, 1883, with M. T. Boswell, C. C.; S. T. Evans, V. C. C.; J. E. Beck, P.; Henry Little, K. of R. & S.; J. M. Ownby, M. A.; C. R. H. Zimmerman, M. F.; J. F. Howell, M. E.; J. W. Woosley, I. G.; W. R. Anderson, O. G. Other charter members were Felix W. Moore, T. J. Edwards, W. J. Dickerson, W. H. Griffin, John and G. G. Bell, A. J. Harpole, C. J. Watson, J. R. George, H. Moffatt, F. T. Cummins, H. Little, D. P. Shoffner, D. A. George, W. S. Crittendon, A. P. Warterfeld, J. C. Reynolds and W. Z. Massengill. The lodge is composed of the best men of the town, and is in a highly prosperous condition. At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge it showed a greater gain in membership than any other lodge in the State, and it now numbers fifty-five members. The present commander is H. T. Robinson.

Union City Lodge, K. of H., No. 240, was instituted February 22, 1876, and received its charter on September 5, of the same year, at which time the following named persons constituted the membership: F. M. Trevathan, S. T. Evans, George Gibbs, W. Z. Massengill, Henry Moffatt, H. Dietzel, James Bedford, J. B. Harrison, W. B. Gibbs, Robert Nailling, John E. Massengill, F. W. Moore, W. I. Edwards, T. J. George, James F. Howard, P. R. Nolen, A. C. Winstead, George G. Bell, A. J. Stanfield, N. K. Moore, D. D. Bryant. The lodge has been uniformly prosperous since its institution, and now numbers about 150 members. In company with the K. of P. they have fitted up an elegant lodge room.

Obion Local Assembly, No. 5823, K. of L., was organized March 2, 1886, with W. W. Epperson as M. W.; W. D. Botts, W. F.; G. M. Booker, U. K.; J. B. Wilson, V. S.; B. H. Whitley, Treasurer; W. F. Wicks, Recording Secretary; W. W. Davis, Financial Secretary; J. W. Foshee, Judge; H. B. McCall, Judge Advocate. The present membership of the lodge is about 450.

The first newspaper in Union City was published a short time previous to the war, by H. C. Lawhorn. About 1867 the *Herald* was established by David Chambers, who soon after associated with himself his brother, Daniel W. Chambers. The former died in about two years, and the latter continued the paper until about 1883. He was an extremely eccentric man, and many issues of the paper did not contain a single intelligible sentence from the editor. He had been a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, and had lost a leg in the service. This fact impelled the citizens of the county to support his paper.

During two or three years in the early part of the last decade the *Courier* was published by Capt. W. R. Hamby, who afterward removed to Jackson. In 1874 the *Reveille* was established by N. B. Morton, who continued to publish it until the latter part of 1876, when he removed it to Texas. In February, 1878, he returned and established the *Anchor*, an eight-column folio, which he continued until 1882, when he sold it to W. R. Andrews. After several months he sold it to McDowell & Doyl, who in 1886 leased it to Millard F. Cloys.

The *Chronicle* was established by Stokes & Trissenriter, who in a short time sold it to D. L. Rivers, from whom it was purchased by L. D. Cardwell, who changed the name to the *Solid South*, and later to *Our Country*. In November, 1883, he sold out to N. B. Morton, who has since published the *Advance*, one of the best county papers in West Tennessee.

In January, 1886, the *Obion Democrat* was established by Tatom & Griffin. It is an eight-page, seven-column folio, one of the largest weekly papers in West Tennessee, and has a circulation of about 1,600. In September, 1886, the Troy *New Era* was purchased

and consolidated with it. The proprietors are both young men of energy, experience and ability, and they are making the paper a decided success.

Union City was first incorporated early in 1861. The first mayor was Thomas Ray; Jesse Garrett, William Askins, Felix McGaugh. Dr. Eli Bynum and Green Bynum were aldermen; John Cullum, marshal, and Joseph Morehead, recorder and treasurer. At the close of the war the charter was renewed, and W. D. Skates was chosen mayor. The present city officers are Seid Waddell, mayor; William H. Gardner, H. Dietzel, Benjamin Bransford, Dr. S. T. Evans, P. Cloys and Taylor Hayden, aldermen; Samuel Bratton, marshal; and J. N. Barry, recorder.

Kenton, the third town in the county in population and the second in commercial importance, was established in 1858 on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, near the line dividing Obion and Gibson Counties, and was named in honor of Simon Kenton, of Kentucky. The first house was built by Wright & West, who engaged in a general mercantile business. The place obtained but little importance until the close of the war, at which time Gray & West and Howell, Carroll & Holloman constituted the business firms of the town. The former firm soon closed out its business, and others succeeded, the most important of which have been Howell & Son, Wilson & Flowers, Willingham & Milliner, and W. W. Casey. The business men of the present are White & Bogle, Turner, Jones & Robinson, J. L. Smith, Kerr & Co., and Wilson & Flowers, general merchandise; Wade Bros., groceries, and W. A. Montgomery, drugs.

About 1882 a steam flouring-mill was erected by White & Bogle, who are now putting in the latest improved machinery, which will give it a capacity of sixty barrels per day. About 1875 a steam flouring-mill was built by W. J. Mathes, but in August, 1886, it was destroyed by fire. The Kenton Manufacturing Company operates a saw-mill, which does an extensive business.

In the early part of 1878 a joint stock company purchased a newspaper outfit, and Capt. J. H. Dean established the *Kentonian*, which he continued until the following summer, when he fell a victim to yellow fever while nursing the sick at Martin, Tenn. The next year the *Kenton Recorder* was established by Col. Long, who continued the publication but a short time. It then changed hands frequently, until its final suspension two or three years later.

The secret orders are well maintained by the town. Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., was established in 1868; Kenton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1869; Kenton Commandery, U. O. of G. C., in 1878; Ophir Lodge, A. O. U. W., in 1881, and a lodge of the order of the Golden Rule about 1880.

The town was incorporated in 1874, with W. C. Pharr as mayor. The present officers are A. R. McCutcheon, mayor; J. W. Howell, recorder; W. W. Casey, treasurer; J. H. Norman, marshal, and W. J. Mathes, J. N. Tull, W. A. Montgomery, N. N. Garrison and J. W. Worts, aldermen.

Obion Station, on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, seven miles south from Troy, was begun in 1872, and for a time grew very rapidly. It was located on land owned by William M. Wilson. The first business men were A. H. Patton, Daniel Shoffner, and "Buck" Crittendon. The town owes its importance largely to its lumber interests, which are extensive. L. V. Boyle & Co., who operate a saw-mill, cutting about 5,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, have a planing-mill at this place, which they make their shipping point. Lyon, Murray & Peck also operate a planing-mill, and Blair, Ashley & Co., and Humphrey & Co., stove factories. The other business of the town consists of Farris & Wylie and D. P. Tucker & Bro., general merchants; R. S. Morris, Humphrey & Sanford, and A. Wilson, grocers; John R. Walker & Co., undertaking and livery; Bright & Lancaster, drugs; A. Wilson, blacksmith shop; and Henry Wilson and George Stine, hotel.

Palestine is a village about eight miles southwest from Troy. A schoolhouse was built upon the site many years ago, but about 1857 the first dwelling was erected by David Miller, and the first store was opened by W. R. Hardison. The merchants of the present are A. B. Woody & Co., S. W. Tate & Co. and George P. Wright. The physicians are

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Samuel Hornbeak, John Peacock, J. J. Wells and J. L. Ivey. John Hopple has a blacksmith shop and wagon shop, and Quincy Taylor, grist-mill. Brown Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized about 1870, and Palestine Lodge, No. 296, A. F. & A. M., about ten years earlier. A postoffice known as Glass has recently been established.

Polk Station is on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad three and one-half miles southeast of Troy. It was begun in 1872, and was named for James Polk, whose father, John Polk, settled there and opened a farm in 1833. It is known on the railroad as East Troy, and is the shipping point for Troy.

Rives was established in 1859 on land donated by W. H. Caldwell, who built the first house. It is located at the crossing of the Mobile & Ohio and Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroads seven miles east of Troy. The business of the town at present consists of T. R. Hutchinson & Co. and T. B. Moffatt, general merchants; E. W. White & Co., drugs; Isham Wallace, grist-mill; and the Mobile & Ohio R. R. Hotel. The physicians are E. H. White, W. A. Wright and W. C. Pressley. Pleasant Hill Lodge, A. F. & A. M. was recently removed to the town.

Woodland Mills, on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, three miles northwest of Union City, was founded in 1868, the first improvement being a steam saw and grist-mill, erected by W. G. McFetridge & Co. A grocery store was soon after opened by Daniel Burrus, and a dry goods store by John Taylor. In the summer of 1886 Davis, Branham & Co. erected the largest flouring-mill in the county. It contains the latest improved machinery, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The other business men of the village are Hefley & Odum, general merchants; Briggs & Son and Joseph Williams, grocers; and H. Briggs, wagon and blacksmith shop.

Pierce's Station, on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad in the northeast part of the county, was located about 1862, and named in honor of Thomas M. Pierce.

Harris' Station on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad was founded in 1869, and named in honor of John F. Harris, the first merchant of the place. Clayton, Crystal, Beech point, Fremont and Proteus are all postoffices or interior hamlets of small importance in the western half of the county.

Jacksonville, at one time a village about five miles east from Union City, before the days of railroads had a population of about 150 souls. It has now, however, almost entirely disappeared.

A town called Wheeling was laid off at the foot of the bluffs near the mouth of Indian Creek, about 1852, by William Henry. Owing to its isolated position, and other causes, it failed to grow, and now constitutes part of a farm.

The first circuit court in the county was held at the house of Col. Wilson, on May 10, 1824, with John C. Hamilton, judge of the ninth judicial circuit, presiding. Jones Bedford was appointed clerk, and James R. Chalmers produced his commission as solicitor-general. The grand jury consisted of Evan Crawford, William Cunningham, Joseph Taylor, John Parr, John McKee, Charles Owen, Jonathan Finley, Nathan G. Pinson, Thomas Hewlett, N. Lindsay, Rice Williams, W. M. Wilson and Seth Bedford, who, after due inquiry, failed to make any presentments. The first case to come before the court was that of Nathan G. Pinson against the magistrates of Obion County, contesting the election of Samuel D. Wilson, Sr., to the office of clerk of the county court. It was affirmed by Pinson that two of the magistrates voting for Wilson were not residents of the county when commissioned, and that Wilson himself was holding the office of trustee of Madison County when elected clerk of Obion County. The case went to the circuit court of Henry County on a change of venue, but Pinson lost his case, and Wilson continued to hold the office for several years.

The first resident attorneys of the county were Charles McAlister and ——— Davis, who located at Troy, a short time after the organization of the county. McAlister was then quite a young man, of moderate ability, and a fair knowledge of the law. He continued for several years, and for a time did a considerable business. At the February term, 1842, Alfred M. Bedford and Richard B. Brown, both young men of ability, were admitted to the bar. They opened an office in Troy, but remained there only three or

four years, when the former removed to Missouri and the latter to Mississippi. At about the same time Samuel Williams, afterward judge of the circuit court, located in Troy, but in a short time removed to Trenton. He was a man of limited education, but possessed great native ability, and although not an eloquent speaker, was a close reasoner. He was industrious and energetic, and upon the bench was generally popular. During the year 1842 S. W. Cochran also became a resident of the town and opened an office. He had formerly practiced his profession at Kent, Ohio, and he at once assumed a prominent place among the members of the profession in West Tennessee, a position he sustained for forty years. He is still a resident of Troy, but on account of ill health has retired from active practice. For many years land suits were very numerous, and in this branch of the profession he was especially skilled. Another attorney, who obtained some reputation as a land lawyer, was James Davis. He had been a cabinet-maker by trade, and for some time chairman of the county court. Soon after opening an office he took into partnership John Somers, the present chancellor of the Tenth Chancery Division. In 1853 A. B. Enloe was admitted to the bar. He had been a student under Maj. Cochran, and he now formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued until the latter's retirement, a period of thirty years. A clear thinker, a thorough student, and an eloquent speaker, he has made an enduring reputation as one of the leading advocates of this portion of the State. In 1857 Thomas R. Shearon opened an office in Troy, and has since continued the practice of his profession there. He is thoroughly educated, both in general literature as well as the law, having attended both Yale and Harvard Colleges. At about the breaking out of the civil war James G. Smith and William Smith, then young men, formed a partnership for the practice of law at Troy. The latter died soon after. The former has since continued, and ranks as one of the best advocates in the county, possessing great energy and a thorough knowledge of the law. Other members of the Troy bar previous to the war were J. W. Buford, T. C. Swanson, S. M. Howard, William Caldwell, John C. Hawkins, and — Atkinson. The present bar, in addition to those already mentioned, consists of John E. Wells, a partner of Maj. A. B. Enloe and a young man of good ability as an advocate, and Charles Wright and W. W. Cochran, both recently admitted members who have their professional reputations to make.

The chancery court at Troy was organized in 185—, with John W. Harris, of Paris, Tenn., as chancellor, and P. H. Marbury, clerk and master. At the next election William M. Smith was chosen chancellor, and so continued until the suspension of the court during the war. Upon its reorganization, John W. Harris presided at the first session, and since that time, the office has been filled by John Somers, with George B. Wilson as clerk and master.

The judges, who have occupied seats upon the bench in this judicial circuit since John C. Hamilton, have been John W. Cooke, William R. Harris, afterward a judge of the supreme court, mention of whom is made in another chapter; William Fitzgerald; Samuel Williams, who was on the bench at the beginning of the war; Isaac Sampson, appointed by Gov. Brownlow; John A. Rogers; James D. Porter, resigned to accept the office of governor in 1874; S. W. Cochran, appointed to fill out the unexpired term; Joseph R. Hawkins, Clinton Aden and W. H. Swiggart. In 1869 special courts of chancery and law were established at Union City, having jurisdiction over Civil Districts One, Two, Three, Thirteen, Seven and Eight. The law court was organized on April 19 of that year, by John A. Rogers. The clerk of the circuit court at Troy served as the clerk of this court by deputy, until 1874, when N. K. Moore was elected clerk of the special court. Since that time the office has been filled by S. O. Higgason, T. H. Turner, and J. H. Edmiston, the present incumbent.

The chancery court was organized on April 26, 1869, by John Somers, who appointed David D. Bell, as clerk and master. He continued in that office until 1873, when he was succeeded by his son, John Bell, who has since continued as clerk and master, with the exception of six years from 1877, during which time George G. Bell filled the position.

The bar of Union City, in point of ability, will compare favorably with that of any

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other town in West Tennessee. The first attorneys to locate in the town were Charles N. and William B. Gibbs, sons of Gen. George W. Gibbs, who had been a prominent lawyer in Nashville. The former in 1874 was elected secretary of State, under Gov. Porter, and at the expiration of his term of office, moved to Chattanooga. The latter has since continued the practice of his profession, but recently has given the greater portion of his attention to farming. At the close of the war, Col. D. D. Bell, who had previously located in the town, resumed the practice of law, which he had begun in Nashville. He is a man of fine intellect, a thorough scholar, and an eloquent speaker. J. J. Brooks and J. A. McCall practiced in partnership for a time after the war. The former removed to Memphis, and the latter died in 1873, after having served a term in each House of the General Assembly. The firm of Ford & Bentley was contemporary with Brooks & McCall, but neither member remained long at Union City. A. J. Lawson was a partner of Col. Bell for a time. He had been a student at the Lebanon Law School, and during the short time he was in practice, gained a high reputation as an advocate. J. P. Mills and E. D. Edwards were also members of the Union City bar for a short time. Of the present members, R. A. Pierce is one of the most successful advocates. For several years he filled the office of attorney-general, and has served one term in Congress. He is an eloquent speaker, and has an especially high reputation as a criminal lawyer. He is a native of the county, as is also W. H. Swiggart, the recently elected judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. The latter is a graduate of the law department of the Cumberland University, and is one of the ablest jurists in West Tennessee. He began the practice of his profession at Union City in 1872. At a little later date Felix W. Moore became a member of this bar, and at once assumed a leading position, which he has since maintained. He is a man of excellent legal ability and sound judgment, and as a speaker, has few superiors. Seid Waddell began the practice in 1874. He is a graduate of the law department of the Cumberland University, and thoroughly versed in the principles of his profession. He handles his cases with skill, and, while not an eloquent speaker, he is unusually successful as an advocate. Woodfin Naylor, a former magistrate, and chairman of the county court, has been engaged in the practice of the profession for a number of years. Other members of the Union City bar are A. M. Hancock, A. N. & J. M. Moore, R. J. Harpole, R. P. Whitesell, and W. P. & J. A. Caldwell.

As a portion of the "Volunteer State," Obion County has well supported that title. Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, a company was promptly organized by Maj. S. W. Cochran and Wm. Motheral, and tendered to the Governor, but the quota had already been filled by the more populous counties, and it was never called out. The first company recruited for service in the civil war was Company — of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, which was organized at Union City, May 1, 1861, with J. H. Dean as captain; M. M. Merritt, first lieutenant; L. Brown, second lieutenant; T. L. Nailling, third lieutenant, and N. L. A. Curlin, orderly sergeant. At the reorganization which took place at Corinth, the following year, an entire change of officers was made. S. F. Maxey was chosen captain; J. K. Murphey, first lieutenant; T. C. Freeman, second lieutenant, H. C. Lawhorn, third lieutenant, and G. S. Morris, orderly sergeant. At Murfreesboro, in 1863, it was consolidated with Company D, and J. A. Only assumed command of the combined companies. At the same time Samuel Cannon became third lieutenant, and J. S. Murphey, orderly sergeant.

One of the best known and most gallant companies organized for service in the Confederate cause was Company H, of the Ninth Tennessee Infantry, better known as the "Obion Avalanche." It was recruited in the vicinity of Troy, and was organized at Jackson, Tenn. The commissioned officers at that time were Capt. J. W. Buford, afterward colonel of the regiment; First Lieut. S. T. Swanson; Second Lieut. S. M. Howard; Third Lieut. Warren McDonald, and Orderly Sergt. Thomas S. Williams. A year later the company was reorganized at Corinth, when Warren McDonald was elected captain; Daniel Bell, first lieutenant; William Latimer, second lieutenant; "Pink" Buchanan, third lieutenant, and H. W. Head, orderly sergeant. The last named was soon after promoted to third lieutenant, and finally became captain. At

Murfreesboro the company was consolidated with Company G, known as the "Hickory Blues," and "June" Hall was placed in command.*

Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, was organized at Troy, on August 20, 1861, with A. W. Caldwell as captain; J. M. Wright, first lieutenant; Oliver Farris, second lieutenant; John Starrett, third lieutenant, and Obadiah J. W. Davidson, orderly sergeant. A few months later Wright was discharged on account of disabilities, and Stephen Sanford succeeded him as first lieutenant. At the battle of Shiloh the colonel of the regiment was killed and was succeeded by Capt. Caldwell, the latter's place being filled by H. Campbell. Upon the reorganization at Corinth, Campbell retained his position as captain, and James Harper, Cahal Pery and Israel Moffatt were elected lieutenants, and Thomas Sowell, orderly sergeant. At Dalton, Ga., Company B was consolidated with another company, and C. Pery was placed in command.

Company A, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was organized at Troy, December 1, 1861, and fifteen days later the regimental officers were chosen at Trenton. The original officers of Company A were J. R. White, captain; William Stacey, first lieutenant; Gibson Dickey, second lieutenant; John McDonald, third lieutenant, and Joel Fulk, orderly sergeant. At the reorganization of the company, William Stacey became captain. T. R. Sherron, who entered the service as a private in this company, was promoted to the rank of major.

Company I, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was organized at Troy, and numbered about sixty-seven members, with William S. Moore as captain;— Ayres, first lieutenant; J. C. Butler, second lieutenant; E. Gleason, third lieutenant, and J. R. Oliver, orderly sergeant. After the reorganization and consolidation at Corinth the last named officer became captain of the company.

Company H, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was raised in the vicinity of Kenton, where it was organized. The officers were B. E. Holmes, captain; S. H. Reeves, first lieutenant; W. H. Holloman, second lieutenant; M. S. Wilkes, third lieutenant, and Robert T. Jones, orderly sergeant. Upon the organization of the regiment at Trenton Capt. Holmes was made lieutenant-colonel, and was succeeded as captain of the company by John Duncan, who was killed at Murfreesboro. W. H. Holloman then became captain.

Of the Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry five companies were composed almost exclusively of men from Obion County, while portions of two other companies were thus formed. Company D, of this regiment, was organized with W. H. Frost as captain, James Scott, first lieutenant; P. J. Cummings, second lieutenant; R. N. Payne, third lieutenant, and Walter McDaniel, orderly sergeant. At the general reorganization in 1862 James Scott became captain; R. N. Payne, first lieutenant; P. J. Cummings, second lieutenant; W. F. Henderson, third lieutenant, and John Thompson, orderly sergeant. The last named was soon after succeeded by A. E. Ratliff.

Company A was organized with Ellison Howard as captain, Henry Hickman, first lieutenant; William Flemings, second lieutenant; Benjamin Gray, third lieutenant, and James Hickman, orderly sergeant. At the reorganization Henry Hickman became captain, William Flemings, second lieutenant; T. H. Hickman, third lieutenant, and F. M. Johnson, orderly sergeant.

Company C was commanded at first by John Bedford, but at the battle of Murfreesboro it was consolidated with Company D.

Company I was organized at Union City with J. M. Wilson as captain; William Caldwell, first lieutenant; William Jackson, second lieutenant, and Thomas Stovall, third lieutenant. At the reorganization William Caldwell was chosen captain; William Jackson, first lieutenant, and Thomas Barham, second lieutenant.

Company E was organized at Union City about September 1, 1861, with T. R. Hutchinson, captain; D. Pearce, first lieutenant; A. J. Milner, second lieutenant; Frank Brooks, third lieutenant, and W. P. Hutchinson, orderly sergeant. The company at that time numbered about 110 men. May 8, 1862, it was reorganized with J. W. Walker as captain; W. P. Hutchinson, first lieutenant; L. Oliver, second lieutenant; J. C. Riley, third lieu-

*For the movements of the Ninth and other regiments, see the chapter in Confederate Military History.

tenant, and Joel Hatchett, orderly sergeant. W. P. Hutchinson was killed at Murfreesboro, and was succeeded by O. D. Brown. The company was afterward consolidated with Company A, and Capt. B. Jones was placed in command. Later he was succeeded by H. Adams.

Company K, of the Second Tennessee Cavalry (Bartow's regiment), was organized at Oxford, Miss., in the fall of 1863. It was made up of men from Gibson and Obion Counties, who had stolen away after these counties had fallen into the hands of the Federals. A part of the company had been partially organized at South Gibson, and had gone out with Russell's cavalry. The officers chosen were S. H. Reeves, captain; William Latimer, first lieutenant; J. H. Bittick, second lieutenant; William Roberts, third lieutenant, and J. W. Howell, orderly sergeant. The regiment was composed of good material, and it saw much arduous service in Mississippi, Alabama and West Tennessee.

In the early part of 1864 a company of about forty members, known as King's Scouts, was organized in the vicinity of Kenton, for the purpose of maintaining order and punishing lawlessness. It acted under orders from Gen. Forrest. The officers were George King, captain; J. W. Norton, first lieutenant; Samuel A. Thomas, second lieutenant, and John E. Thomas, orderly sergeant.

A cavalry company was also recruited in the western portion of the county, and with Oliver Farris as captain, served in Russell's Twentieth Regiment.

As has been stated schools were established in the county very soon after its organization. The most of them, at first, were taught in private houses and numbered but few pupils. The teachers, as a rule, were poorly qualified for the work, and possessed but the merest rudiments of an education. One of the first schools, of which there is any remembrance, was taught in a house on the farm of Col. W. M. Wilson, three miles southwest of Troy, by William Rochford. He was succeeded by Thomas Macon, who taught at the same place as early as 1832. At about the same time Rev. Eleazer Harris had a school about two miles north of Troy, and an old man by the name of Hargis taught at what is known as Beulah Church. The latter was succeeded in 1839 by Nathaniel Macon, a man of more than ordinary ability, but possessing a strong penchant for the "flowing bowl." Early in the forties John Crockett taught a school in what was then known as the Wolverine neighborhood. The first school in Troy is said to have been taught by S. N. Martin, in a house standing on the site of the present Presbyterian Church. About 1845 an academy was established one and one-half miles west of Troy. It was built by Walter Caldwell, and was known as Westbrook Academy. This continued to be the school at which the youth of Troy were educated for many years. In 1860 George B. Wilson assumed charge of the academy, with Ira P. Clark as assistant. Both were very excellent teachers. At the beginning of the war they suspended the school and entered the army, but at the close of hostilities resumed the work and continued for one year, after which Wilson resigned his position and Clark continued for another year. He was then succeeded by Profs. Sample and Underwood. In 1876 Obion College was established in a handsome building erected by the co-operation of the citizens of the town, aided by a munificent gift from J. S. Moffatt. The school is now one of the best in the county, and is well supported. For the past year it has been under the able management of Prof. J. B. Cummings, assisted by a corps of four teachers.

The first school in Union City was taught by James Fuzzell, in 1856, in the law office of Charles N. Gibbs. In the winter of 1860 a house was erected at a cost of about \$1,600, and a school opened. It continued until the beginning of the war, when it was taken by the Federals as a hospital. The origin of the present excellent school system of Union City dates from 1874, when the board of directors, consisting of G. Kimberlin, W. R. Niblett and A. J. Wyatt, decided to organize a graded school. Two small houses were rented and fitted up, and the schools opened under the directions of M. Liles as principal, with W. W. Hall as assistant. Schools were thus continued the greater part of the time, until 1879, when a contract was entered into with the trustees of Union City College, an institution just opened by which, upon payment of \$250 per month by the directors, the trustees of the college agreed to receive all children between the ages of six and twenty-one

and furnish them instruction in the common branches free of charge. This arrangement was continued until May, 1881, when the trustees of the college transferred the building to the directors of the district, upon the latter's assuming indebtedness upon it amounting to about \$3,500. In order to meet this indebtedness the public money was withheld for two years, and the school was sustained by private subscription. Since that time the schools have been opened to all youth of school age, upon the payment of a small incidental fee which goes to supplement the public funds. These schools are now admirably conducted, and are equal to any public schools in the State.

An academy was established at Kenton in 1874, at which time a two-story brick building 40x60 feet was erected by the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities in co-operation with a number of citizens. The lower part of the building is occupied by the school, while the upper part is fitted up as a lodge-room. The trustees of the academy leased the lower rooms to the directors of the district, and a very excellent school was maintained until 1883. In that year, the district having become involved in debt, the public schools were suspended, and so continued until the fall of 1886, when they were once more reopened, under the management of Prof. Throop. A very good select school is also conducted at Kenton, by Miss Ida Flynn.

During the period from 1850 to 1860, the two most important schools in the county were Bell Forest Academy, situated about three miles north of Union City, and the academy at Pleasant Hill. The latter institution, during the last two or three years of that decade, was under the management of George B. Wilson, and attained a high reputation. Since the adoption of the present public school system in 1874, the educational status of the county has greatly improved, and in every neighborhood a free school is now maintained for about four months each year, to which is usually added a tuition term of equal or greater length. The first superintendent of public instruction was W. F. Shropshire, who continued to fill the office until 1880, when he was succeeded by W. A. Harrison. W. B. Stovall, elected in 1884, is the present incumbent. The advancement in the educational interest of the county is shown by the following statistics: In 1875 the scholastic population was 6,248; the enrollment, 4,900; the number of teachers, 75, and the total expenditures for school purposes, \$14,273.36. In 1885 the scholastic population was 8,237; enrollment, 6,894; number of teachers, 102, and total expenditures, \$18,235.

The establishment of schools and churches began almost with the organization of the county, and even before that time the settlers had occasionally met for divine worship under the protecting boughs of some large tree. The first sermon preached in the county, it is said, was by Rev. — Scott, a licentiate in the Cumberland Presbyterian; but the first organization was probably made by the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, better known as Seceders, who had established a church as early as 1830. Many of the first settlers of the county were natives of South Carolina, and had been members of the denomination in that State, and here, in 1827, they were visited by the venerable Rev. William Blackstock, a native of Scotland, who gathered them together, and held service under a spreading beech tree, standing on the site of the present church. The congregation, which consisted of seventeen members, of whom William Hutchinson and James Harper were elders, was organized by Rev. Eleazer Harris, who continued as its minister until about 1838, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert McCoy. Among others who have since ministered to the congregation are James P. Weed, Leroy Grier and Thomas P. Pressley. Previous to 1840 two log churches were used, one of which was situated about two miles north of Troy, and the other in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill. About 1840 a church was erected in Troy, which was occupied until the present house was erected, a short time after the war. The congregation at Troy now numbers 110 members, and one at Pleasant Hill, recently organized, has a membership of twenty-five.

The Cumberland Presbyterians were also pioneers in the organization of churches as well as in missionary work in Obion County. At the organization of the Obion Presbytery in March, 1833, there had been established two societies in the county—Troy and Mount Comfort, the former of which was represented in the presbytery by James McCollum. The minister ordered to ride on the Troy Circuit at this session was Charles E.

Hay, who continued for many years one of the most active and devoted members of the Obion Presbytery. Other pioneers in that body were Benjamin Lockhart, Samuel M. Johnson, Eli S. Jones, John B. Hubbard, Jethro L. Byrd, Levi Calvert, John W. Ward, F. E. Roberts, David Morrow and Charles McBride. The first session of the presbytery held in Obion County was at Mount Comfort, in September, 1835; the second was one year later at the residence of James J. McCollum, at which time W. S. S. Harris, of Troy, was chosen its stated clerk. The third society organized in the county was Bethlehem, which was admitted into the presbytery in March, 1839. At the same time F. D. Piner was assigned to preach at Reeves' Schoolhouse. At about this time the growth of the church was very slow, so much so that in 1842 a day was set apart for fasting and prayer for the welfare of the denomination. In 1849 New Ebenezer and Pleasant Hill societies were admitted into the presbytery, and J. W. Ward and F. E. Roberts were assigned, respectively, as their pastors. Other societies were admitted as follows: New Prospect in 1853; Antioch, 1856; Beech, 1860; Camp Ground, 1862; Union City, 1867; Crittenden Grove, 1867; Star of Bethlehem, —; Mount Arrarat, 1880. Some of the above churches were organized several years previous to their admission into the presbytery, notably among which are Antioch, Camp Ground and Union City. Prior to 1881 that portion of Obion County south of the river belonged to Hopewell Presbytery, but in that year this territory was constituted a part of Obion Presbytery. It then included three churches: North Union, organized about 1845; Beech Valley, about 1857; and Kenton, in August, 1867. Since the change in the presbyteries three new churches have been admitted. They are Rives, in 1882; Palestine, Obion, 1883, and Mount Horeb, 1886. The aggregate membership of the churches of Obion County, as reported at the spring session of the presbytery of 1886, is 1,311, and the value of the church property \$17,300.

So nearly contemporaneous were the Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, in beginning the work of preaching the gospel and establishing churches in Obion County, that the honor of priority can not perhaps be ascribed to any one of them. In point of membership, however, the Methodist Episcopal Church South has always been the leading denomination. The first congregation organized in the county was probably at Troy, not far from 1830. Another was formed at W. M. Wilson's, at almost as early a date, and during the decade, New Chapel, Salem and Mount Zion were established. Among the first circuit riders were William P. Ratcliffe, Robert Tarrant, Arthur Davis, a man of remarkable talent, but of limited education, and — Ramsey, one of the most wonderful exhorters ever in the pulpit. Among the presiding elders were Dr. George W. D. Harris — the eldest brother of Isham G. Harris, and father of the present presiding elder of the Union City District—Robert Payne, John M. Holland, Thomas Joiner and Finley Bynum, all heroic and self-sacrificing men.

Obion County, with the exception of three or four churches, constitutes a portion of the Union City District Conference, of which the presiding elder is W. T. Harris, D. D. The churches and circuits are as follows: Troy Circuit, Charles Goulder, pastor—Troy, Bethlehem, Sardis, Pleasant Hill and Rives; Union City Circuit, Samuel Jewell, pastor— —pastor; Obion and Wilsonville Circuit, W. D. Evans, pastor—Wilsonville, Salem, Antioch, Shady Grove, Sander's Chapel and Pleasant Valley; Union City Station, New Chapel, Obion and Minnick; Edger Circuit, Wade H. Frost, pastor—Harris' Station, Chapel Hill, Mount Moriah, Bethlehem and Edgar; Center Mission, A. D. Owens, pastor—Boyle's Mill, Zion and Richwoods; Kenton Circuit, M. Taylor, pastor—Union Grove, Liberty, Boyett's Chapel (formerly Robinson's Chapel) and Kenton; also Mount Zion, of the Hickman (Ky.) Circuit, and Stanley's Chapel and Obion Chapel, of the Sharon Circuit.

The membership of almost all of these churches increases yearly, and now numbers in the aggregate about 2,200.

The first organization of the Missionary Baptists in the county was Beulah, which was formed some time in the thirties. Another society was organized at an early date at the old Republican Meeting-house, now known as Mount Olive, a new house having been erected. At about the same time, a church, known as the Rehoboth, was established about three miles northwest of the present site of Kenton. A short time after the war, a

new house was erected about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the old building, and the name changed to New Concord. Macedonia, about two miles northeast of Kenton, is also an old organization.

Among the early ministers of this church in Obion County were David Halliburton, James Hall, Samuel Cryder and David Wagster.

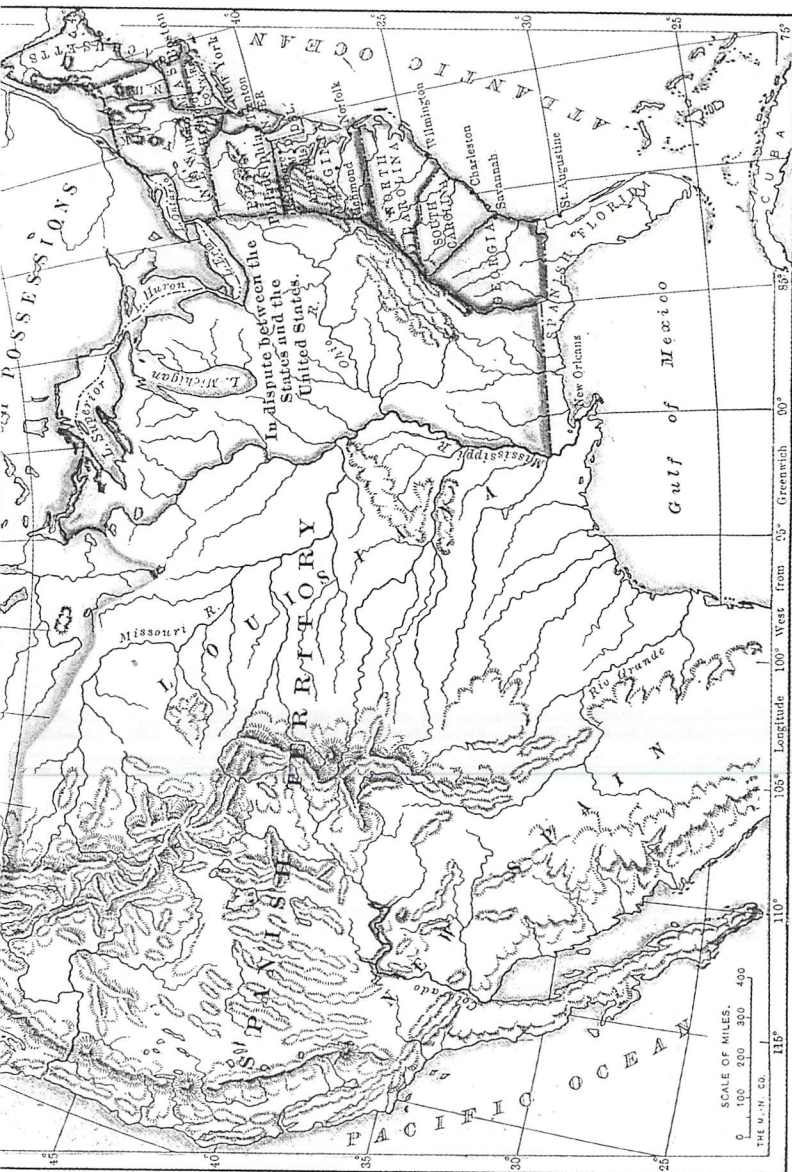
The following is a list of the organizations of the present with the membership of each: Beulah, 30; Johnson Grove, 112; Mount Moriah, 36; Mount Olive, 159; New Concord, 108; New Salem, 113; Macedonia, 76; Obion, 50; Palestine, 27; Reelfoot, 80; Troy, 47; Union City, 141; Woodland, 37, an aggregate in the county of 1,016.

Of the Presbyterians there are but two organizations, one at Union City and the other at Pierce Station. The former was established November 28, 1868, by Rev. M. M. Marshall, with sixteen members, of whom E. N. Bradshaw and W. C. McCampbell were the elders. Soon after a house of worship was erected, and, since that time, although it has met with many difficulties, the organization has been maintained, and now its members number sixty-six. The present officers are John Coffin, T. R. Smoot, Robert Garth and W. C. McCampbell, elders, and P. E. Lewis, J. H. Thompson, Dr. S. T. Evans and J. H. Shelton, deacons. The society at Pierce Station was organized in May, 1886. It has but a small membership.

The Protestant Methodists and Primitive Baptists each have an organization in the county.

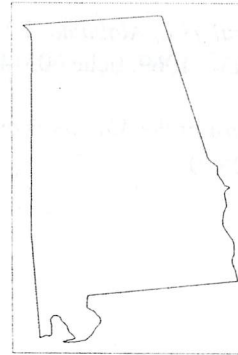
The first congregation of the Church of Christ was organized October 29, 1848, at the old Republican Meeting-house, four miles west of Union City, and consisted of the following members: Willis Caldwell, James Caldwell, Ezekiel Harelson, Isaac W. Caldwell, William M. Craig, Sarah Caldwell, Harriet E. White, Robert T. Caldwell, John C. Harris, David P. Caldwell, Martha C. Harelson, John K. Skinner, Sophronia Skinner, George W. Whipple, Harriet Polsgrove, Emiline Polsgrove, George Polsgrove, Logan Kindle and Mary M. Caldwell. Services were held for a few years at Republican Meeting-house, after which they were transferred to a schoolhouse, three miles northwest of the town, and there many were added to the church. About 1858 a house of worship was erected at Union City, by the advice and assistance of Rev. H. D. Bantau, the first regular minister. Prominent among those who had ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation previous to this time were Elders James Holmes, G. Hill and — Ford.

Prior to the war two other congregations, one at Palestine and the other at Pleasant Hill, had been organized, and within the past few years congregations have been established at Wilsonville and at Caldwell's, about two miles north of where the first church was organized. The aggregate membership of this denomination in the county is now estimated at about 700.



33 The United States in 1783 (Edward Channing, *A Short History of the United States*. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1911)

Alabama



Tristan de Luna established a settlement on Mobile Bay in 1559, which was abandoned in 1561. Spanish Franciscans established missions in the Alabama area, moving northward and eastward from Saint Augustine, Florida after 1573. France claimed the region in 1699 and founded Fort Conde (Mobile) in 1702 and Fort Toulouse in 1717. The first African slaves arrived in 1719. Mobile was devastated by a hurricane in 1733. The area remained under French control until 1763. From 1763 until 1783 it was governed by Great Britain as a part of West Florida. Another hurricane hit Mobile in 1772.

In 1783 Mobile was ceded to Spain, and the rest of Alabama became part of Georgia. The border between them was established in 1787. In 1798 Alabama was incorporated into the Mississippi Territory. The Spanish settlement of Tombeebé was abandoned in 1799. Mobile was taken by the United States in 1813 during the War of 1812. The Alabama Territory was organized in 1817.

Ecclesiastical and Civil Records and Sources

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Suggested Reading

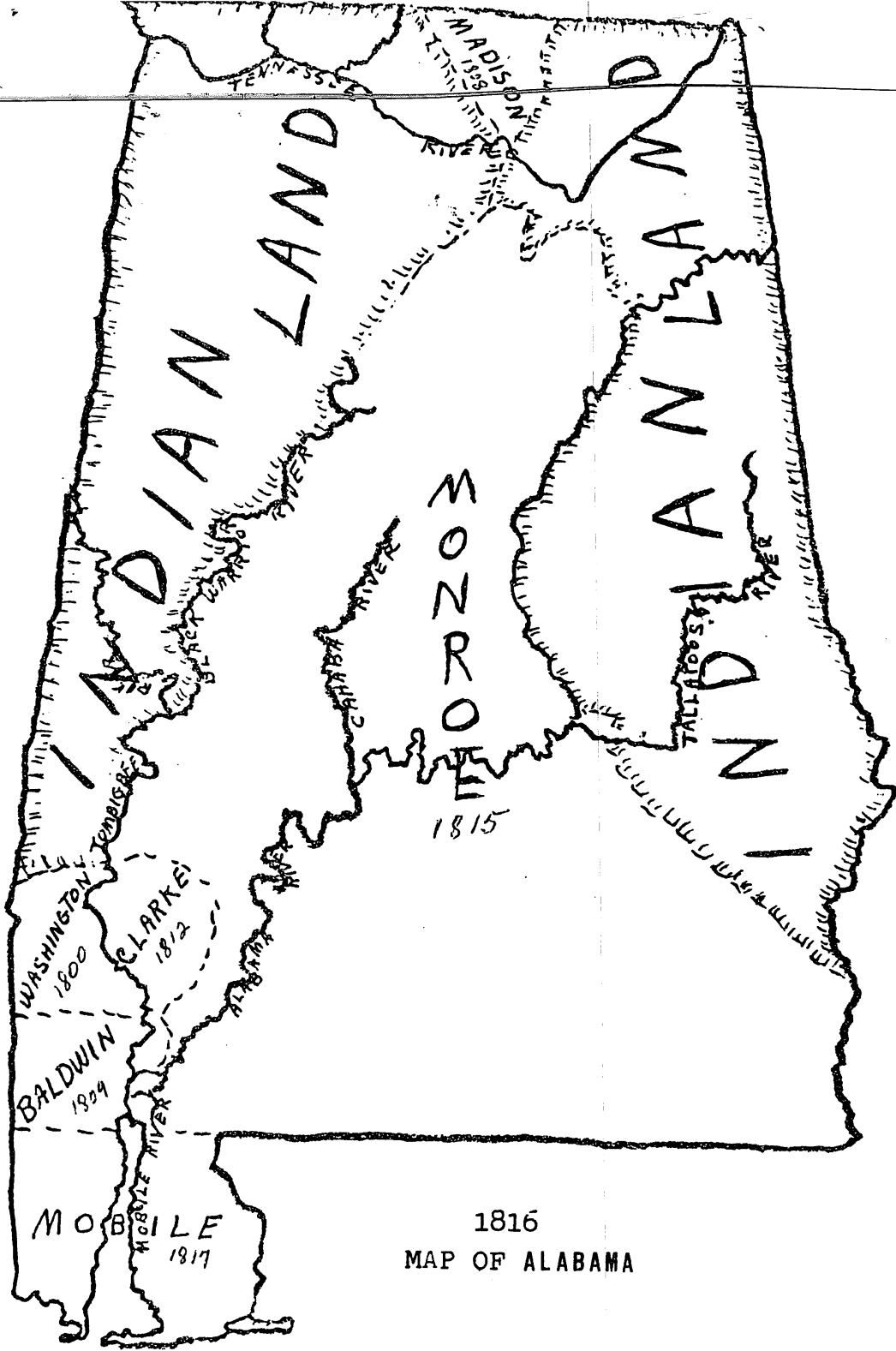
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Hamilton, Peter Joseph. *Colonial Mobile* (1897. Reprint. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1976).

SEE ALSO

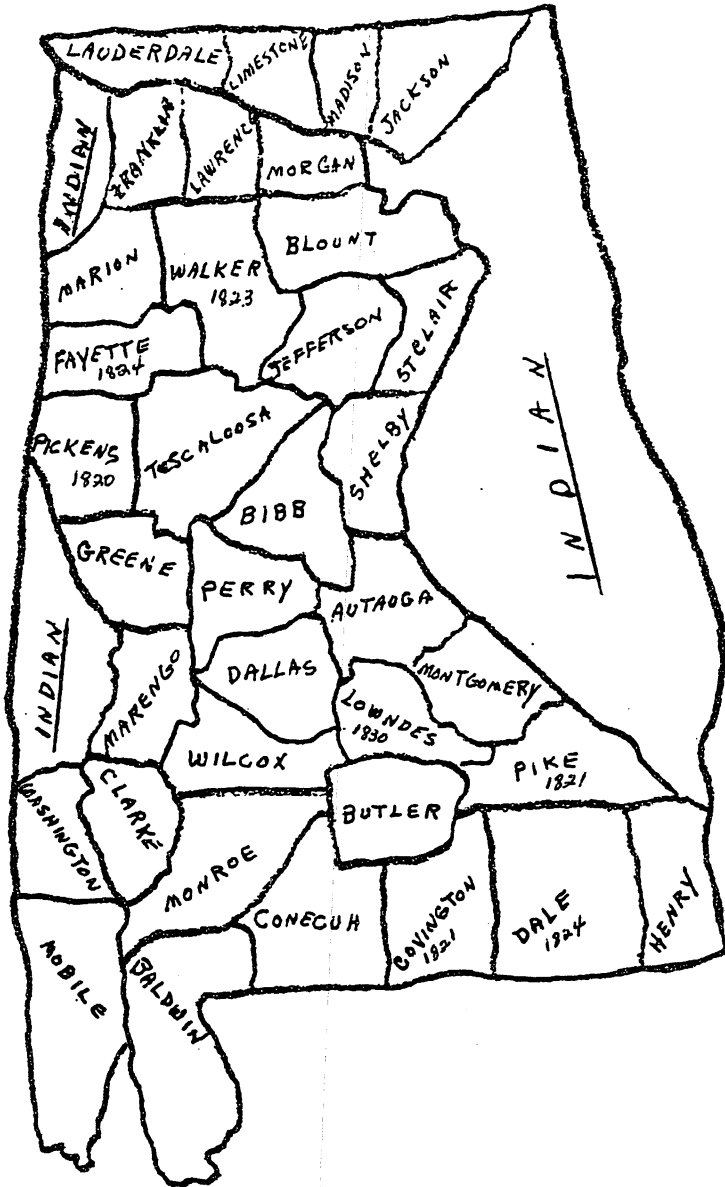
Florida
Georgia
Louisiana
Mississippi



6 100

THE FOLLOWING MAP WAS CONTRIBUTED BY
MRS. CHARLES E. NORTON

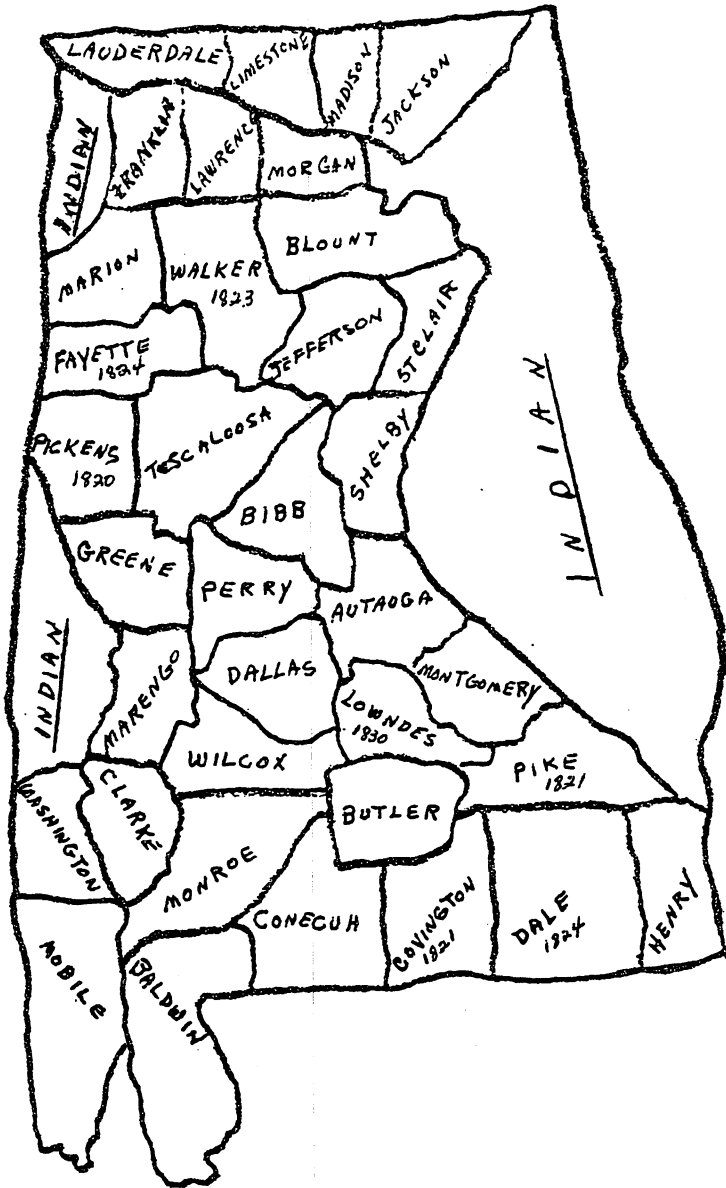
ALABAMA in 1830



THE FOLLOWING MAP WAS CONTRIBUTED BY

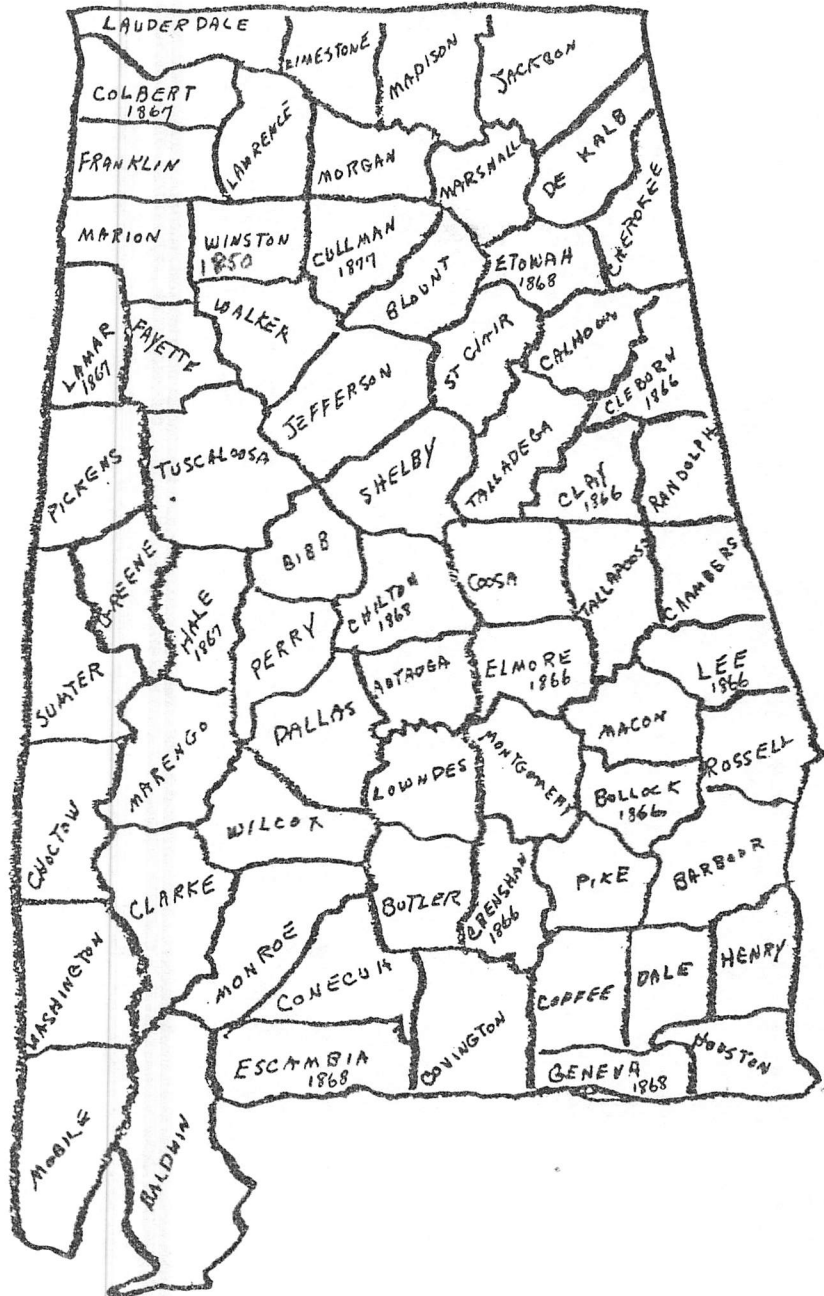
MRS. CHARLES E. NORTON

ALABAMA in 1830



THE FOLLOWING MAP WAS CONTRIBUTED BY
MRS. CHARLES E. NORTON

Present Day Alabama - 67 counties



Of Plymouth Plantation 1620-1647 (Sept 19, 1952)

Brewster, William xxiii, 10, 15m, 16-17, 29m, 31, 34, 36,
77, 113, 142m, 144, 148, 162, 179, 218, 265, 281m

xxiii - a group of Puritans met for prayer and
discussion at the house of Wm. Brewster in the
village of Scrooby

10-

Dr. #
12 Seth Shepard #30317

Born 18 OCT 1776
Where Chatham, Conn.
When Married 3 Sept 1808
Mathews Co Va
Died 9/28 Dec 1828
Where Mathews Co. Va

PARD
KEY

DRT #
30288

Va
842

12

X

13 Mary Fontaine Williams

Born 24 Aug 1776 1786
Where Gloucester Co. Va
(now Mathews Co)
When Married 3 Sept 1808
Died 24 June 1862
Where Union Town, Ala.

Died
Where

24 Elisha S. SHEPARD

Born 30 Sept 1736 PATRIOTAR
Where Chatham Conn
When Married 15 May 1764

Died
Where at sea

25 THANKFUL KNOWLES

Born bpt 12 Oct 1745 #20855
Where Chatham, Conn
When Married
Died "lived to old age"
Where

26 SAMUEL WILLIAMS

Born 25 Nov 1725
Where SOMERSET Co. Md
#3
When Married 12 Dec 1772
Died Mathews Co Va
Where 19 May 1789
Nottingham

27

Born
Where
When Married

Died
Where

48 John SHEPARD

Born 19 Feb 1688
Where Middletown, Conn
Died 1763
Where M. 17 Feb 1720

49 SARAH CLARKE

Born
Where
Died
Where

50 CORNELIUS KNOWLES

Born Oct 1695 #20820
Where Plymouth Mass. Eastham
Died 28 Dec 1769 M. 23 Se 1723
Where Chatham Conn

51 Elizabeth Remick

Born 12 Sep 1786
Where Eastham Mass
Died 1791
Where Chatham Conn

52 John Williams

Born 29 Oct 1692
Where Somerset Co. Md
Died Ca. 1770
Where M. 12 Nov 1724 Somerset Co

53 Mary Fontaine

Born
Where
Died
Where

54 Thomas Nottingham

Born Ca 1730
Where
Died 1797
Where Northampton Co. Va

55 Scarborough

Born
Where

96 Edward Shepard

b 7-31-1662 Cambridge Ma
m 4-14-1687 d 9-9-1711
97 Abigail Savage
b 7-10-1666 Middletown Conn
d 10-16-1719

98 John Clarke

b. 0/1648 d. 1675 m 7-26-1731
99 Elizabeth White
b 3-7-1655 Middletown Ct
d 12-25-1711

100 Samuel Knowles #1744
1751 1651 d 19 Jun 1737 Plymouth
M. 16 Dec 1679

101 Mercy Freeman #13940
b 7-16-1659 169 d 1714 Eastham

102 Abraham Remick
b 17/1667 Kittery Maine d 1705
Eastham

103 Elizabeth Freeman
b. 6-25-1671 m 1692 Eastham

104 Thomas Williams
Ca 1650 Northampton Co Va
d 4-1720 Somerset Co Md

105 Francis Robinson
M. 17 June 1684

106

107

108 Jacob Nottingham
1690-1747 Northampton Co Va

109 Mary

110

111

192 Joan Sappara d 1627 Conn 385

193 Rebecca Green b 1634 386
194 John Savage d 1687 388
195 Elizabeth Dublin ca 1626-1695 389

196 392
197 394
198 396
199 398

200 Richard Knowles d 1670 400
201 Ruth Bowers d 1687 402

202 John Freeman CDA 404
203 Mercy Prentice 27131 406
204 Christian Remick 1631- 408

205 Hannah - m 6/1654 410
206 Samuel Freeman 1638 412
207 Mercy Southworth 1712 414

208 Michael Williams 416
209 Sarah - to Va 1635 418

210 420
211 422
212 424

213 426
214 428
215 430

216 Richard Nottingham 1650 432
217 Mary Harmon 1729 434

218 436
219 438
220 440

221 442
222 444
223 446

447

PARD
 KEY
 DRT #
 30288
 Va
 842
 12
 X

Dr.
 12 Seth Shepard #30317
 Born 18 Oct 1776
 Where Chatham, Conn.
 When Married 3 Sept 1808
 Mathews Co Va
 Died 28 Dec 1828
 Where Mathews Co. Va
 13 Mary Fontaine Williams
 Born 24 Aug 1776 1786
 Where Gloucester Co. Va
 (now Mathews Co)
 When Married 3 Sept 1808
 Died 24 June 1862
 Where Union Town, Ala.

Died
 Where
 24 Elisha SHEPARD
 Born 30 Sept 1736 PATRIOTAR
 Where Chatham Conn
 When Married 15 May 1764
 Died
 Where at sea
 25 THANKFUL KNOWLES
 Born bpt 12 Oct 1745 #20855
 Where Chatham, Conn
 When Married
 Died "lived to old age"
 Where
 26 SAMUEL WILLIAMS
 Born 25 Nov 1725
 Where Somerset Co. Md
 #3
 When Married 12 Dec 1772
 Died Mathews Co Va
 Where 19 May 1789
 Nottingham
 27
 Born
 Where
 When Married

Died
 Where
 48 John SHEPARD
 Born 19 Feb 1688
 Where Middletown, Conn
 Died 1763
 Where M. 17 Feb 1720
 49 SARAH CLARKE
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where
 50 CORNELIUS KNOWLES
 Born Oct 1695 #20820
 Where Plymouth Mass. Eastham
 Died 28 Dec 1769 m. 23 Dec 1723
 Where Chatham Conn
 51 Elizabeth Remick
 Born 12 Sep 1706
 Where Eastham Mass
 Died 1799
 Where Chatham Conn
 52 John Williams
 Born 29 Oct 1692
 Where Somerset Co. Md
 Died ca. 1770
 Where m. 12 Nov 1724 Somerset Co
 53 Mary Fontaine
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where
 54 Thomas Nottingham
 Born ca 1730 AR
 Where
 Died 1797
 Where Northampton Co. Va
 55
 Born
 Where
 Scarborough

96 Edward Shepard b 7-31-1662 Cambridge Ma m 4-14-1687 d 9-9-1711	192 Joan Sarpava d 1027 con	385
97 Abigail Savage b 7-10-1666 Middletown Conn d 10-16-1719	193 Rebecca Green b 1634 d 12-7-1687	386 387
98 John Clarke b. 1648 d. 1675 m 7-26-1731	194 John Savage ca 1626-1695	388 389
99 Elizabeth White b 3-7-1655 Middletown Ct d 12-25-1711	195 Elizabeth Dublin ca 1630-1696	390 391 392 393
100 Samuel Knowles 1751 1651 d 19 Jun 1737 Plymouth m. 16 Dec 1679	196	394 395 396 397 398 399
101 Mercy Freeman b 1659 169 d 1784 Eastham	200 Richard Knowles d 1670	400 401
102 Abraham Remick b 1766 7 Kittery Maine d 1785 Eastham	201 Ruth Bowers d 1687	402 403
103 Elizabeth Freeman b. 6-25-1671 m 1692 Eastham	202 John Freeman CDA 1621-1727	404 405
104 Thomas Williams ca 1600 Northampton Co Va d 4-1720 Somerset Co Md	203 Mercy Prece 1631-1711	406 407
105 Francis Robinson m. 17 June 1684	204 Christian Remick 1631- 1710	408 409
106	205 Hannah - m c 1654	410 411
107	206 Samuel Freeman 1634- 1712	412 413
108 Jacob Nottingham 1690-1747 Northampton Co Va	207 Mercy Southworth	414 415
109 Mary	208 Michael Williams	416 417
110	209 Sarah - to Va 1635	418 419
111	210	420 421
	211	422 423
	212	424 425
	213	426 427
	214	428 429
	215	430 431
	216 Richard Nottingham 1650- 1729	432 433
	217 Mary Harmon	434 435
	218	436 437
	219	438 439
	220	440 441
	221	442 443
	222	444 445
	223	446 447

Dr. **Seth Shepard #30312**
 Born 18 Oct 1776
 Where Chatham, Conn.
 When Married 3 Sept 1808
 Mathews Co Va
 Died 9/28 Dec 1828
 Where Mathews Co. Va

Mary Fontaine Williams
 Born 24 Aug 1776 1786
 Where Gloucester Co. Va
 (New Mathews Co)
 When Married 3 Sept 1808
 Died 24 June 1862
 Where Union Town, Ala.

PRARD
 ey
 DRT #
 30288
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24 **Elisha SHEPARD**
 Born 30 Sept 1736 PATRIOTAR
 Where Chatham Conn
 When Married 15 May 1764
 Died
 Where at sea

25 **THANKFUL KNOWLES**
 Born bpt 12 Oct 1745 #20855
 Where Chatham, Conn
 When Married
 Died "lived to old age"
 Where

26 **SAMUEL WILLIAMS**
 Born 25 Nov 1725
 Where Somerset Co. Md
 #3
 When Married 12 Dec 1772
 Died Mathews Co Va
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 Nottingham

27
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 When Married

Died Where
 48 **John SHEPARD**
 Born 19 Feb 1688
 Where Middletown, Conn
 Died 1763
 Where M. 17 Feb 1720

49 **SARAH CLARKE**
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where

50 **CORNELIUS KNOWLES**
 Born Oct 1695 #20820
 Where Plymouth Mass. Eastham
 Died 28 Dec 1769 m 23 Sep 1723
 Where Chatham Conn

51 **Elizabeth Remick**
 Born 12 Sep 1700
 Where Eastham Mass
 Died 1789
 Where Chatham Conn

52 **John Williams**
 Born 29 Oct 1692
 Where Somerset Co. Md
 Died ca. 1770
 Where m. 12 Nov 1724 Somerset Co

53 **Mary Fontaine**
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where

54 **Thomas Nottingham**
 Born ca 1730 AR
 Where
 Died 1797
 Where Northampton Co. Va

55
 Born
 Where

96 **Edward Shepard**
 b 7-31-1662 Cambridge Ma
 m 4-14-1687 m 9-9-1711
 97 **Abigail Savage**
 b 7-10-1666 Middletown Conn
 d 10-16-1719
 98 **John Clarke**
 b. 1648 d. 1675 m 7-26-1731
 99 **Elizabeth White**
 b 3-7-1655 Middletown Ct
 d 12-25-1711
 100 **Samuel Knowles** #1744
 17 Sep 1651 d 19 Jun 1737 Plymouth
 m 16 Dec 1679
 101 **Mercy Freeman** #13940
 b 1659/69 d 1784 Eastham
 102 **Abraham Remick**
 b 1706/7 Kittery Maine d 1705
 Eastham
 103 **Elizabeth Freeman**
 b. 6-25-1671 m 1692 Eastham
 104 **Thomas Williams**
 ca 1600 Northampton Co Va
 84-1720 Somerset Co Md
 105 **Francis Robinson**
 m. 17 June 1684

192 Joan Shepard Nottingham
 193 **Rebecca Green** b 1634
 194 **John Savage** d
 ca 1626-1695
 195 **Elizabeth Dublin**
 b 1630-1696
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 200 **Richard Knowles** d 1670
 201 **Ruth Bowers** d 1687
 202 **John Freeman** CDA
 1621-1711
 203 **Mercy Prentiss** 27131
 1631-1711
 204 **Christian Remick** 1631-
 1710
 205 **Hexah** - m G 1654
 1710
 206 **Samuel Freeman** 1638-
 1712
 207 **Mercy Southworth**
 208 **Michael Williams**
 209 **Sarah** - to Va 1635
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 216 **Richard Nottingham** 1650
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 217 **Mary Harmon**
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DR #
12 Seth Shepard # 30317

Born 18 Oct 1776
Where Chatham, Conn.
When Married 3 Sept 1808
Mathews Co Va
Died 9/28 Dec 1828
Where Mathews Co. Va

PARD
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DRT #
30288

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842

2

X

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Died Mathews Co Va
Where 19 May 1789
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Died 1791
Where Chatham Conn

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Where Somerset Co. Md
Died ca. 1770
Where m. 12 Nov 1724 Somerset Co

53 Mary Fontaine

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Where
Died
Where

54 Thomas Nottingham

Born ca 1730
Where
Died 1797
Where Northampton Co. Va
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Born
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b. 7-31-1662 Cambridge Ma
m. 4-14-1687 d. 9-9-1711
97 Abigail Savage
b. 7-10-1666 Middletown Conn
d. 10-16-1719

98 John Clarke

b. 1648 d. 1675 m. 7-26-1731
99 Elizabeth White
b. 3-7-1655 Middletown Ct
d. 12-25-1711

100 Samuel Knowles #1794

1751 1651 d. 19 Jun 1737 Plymouth
m. 16 Dec 1679
101 Mercy Freeman #13940
b. 1659/69 d. 1784 Eastham

102 Abraham Remick

b. 17/1667 Kittery Maine d. 1705
Eastham
103 Elizabeth Freeman
b. 6-25-1671 m. 1692 Eastham

104 Thomas Williams

ca. 1650 Northampton Co Va
d. 4-1720 Somerset Co Md
105 Francis Robinson
m. 17 June 1684

106
107

108 Jacob Nottingham

1690-1747 Northampton Co Va
109 Mary

110
111

192 Joan separa d. 1627 Eng 385

193 Rebecca Green b. 1634 386
d. 12-7-1687 387

194 John Savage d. 388
ca. 1626-1695 389

198 Elizabeth Dublin 390
d. 1630-1696 391
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200 Richard Knowles d. 1670 396
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201 Ruth Bowers d. 1687 400
202 John Freeman CDA 401
1621-1727 402
203 Mercy Prentice 27131 403
1631-1711 404
204 Christian Remick 1631- 405
1710 406
205 Hannah - m. 1654 407
1710 408
206 Samuel Freeman 1638 409
1712 410
207 Mercy Southworth 411
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208 Michael Williams 413
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209 Sarah - to Va 1635 415
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216 Richard Nottingham 1650 429
1729 430
217 Mary Harmon 431
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Harrison, Joshua
wife, Mary
sons, Geo, Berge, Frances, Samuel
daughter, Emily
son, Thomas Elsy Harrison
John
Gym
Joshua

Land in Va. called Lord Fairfax office
Proved Oct 10 1805
P. 52 Bk 5

Harrison,

John apt 19 P 239 P 20

wife Elizabeth ✓

daur Margaret ✓ m.

son John ✓

daur Mary ✓

son Tyler Tyler Harrison

son Presley

son Mason

young " Geo

made 10 Aug 1815

proved 15 Nov 1817

Burr Harrison
line
near Little River?

Harrison, Reuben,
a Per. self

mar. 1st Lucy Burge
2nd Nancy Kirkland

Harrison

Mary

Recorded not found Will Bk # 8, p 22 Apt. 19 - file 243
1820

Harrison 1820 19-243
Mary Widow

Son Joshua

" Samuel

grandson Samuel Farrell son Thomas and Mary Farrell

I appoint Thomas Farrell and John Allen or
anyone of them my sole executor

19 Day Aug. 1816

Proved _____

Signed _____

BP # 8 - p 29

Apt # 19 File 243

Henderson, John

Francis

Henderson, Francis

Henderson, W^m

Andrews
21
o. Va
1842
864
ton Co
Tx

Dr. **John Andrews**
 Born 24 Feb. 1793
 Where Woodford Co. Ky
 When Married 10/20 Nov 1817
 Fayette Co. Ky
 Died 19 Sept 1853
 Where Brenham, Tx

Mary Hester McDowell
 Born 27 Apr 1799
 Where Fayette Co. Ky
 When Married 10/20 Nov 1817
 Died 22 Mar 1825
 Where Fayette Co. Ky

28 **ROBERT ANDREWS**
 Born 1766
 Where PA
 When Married c 1789
 Died 1844
 Where Fayette Co. Ky

29 **MARTHA DAUGHERTY**
 Born 1767
 Where Va
 When Married c 1789
 Died 15 Aug 1815
 Where Fleming Co. Va.

30 **JAMES McDOWELL**
 Born 29 Apr 1760 Em A.R.
 Where Augusta Co. Va.
 When Married 22 Sept 1780
 Augusta Co. Va
 Died 31 Dec 1843
 Where LEXINGTON Ky

31 **MARY PAXTON LYLE**
 Born 10 Nov 1763 1760
 Where Rockbridge Co. Va.
 When Married 28 Sep. 1780
 Died 5 Aug 1845
 Where Lexington, Ky.

56 **John Andrews Capt AR**
 Born 1734
 Where Scotland
 Died 1803-04
 Where Franklin Co. Va

57 **Hannah Dixon**
 Born
 Where
 Died 1820? 1815
 Where

58 **Thomas Daugherty**
 Born
 Where
 Died Franklin Co. Va
 Where ca 1789

59
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where

60 **Col. Samuel McDowell**
 Judge CDA. RR.
 Born 29 Oct 1735 Penn.
 Where Pa. m. 17 Jan 1755-4
 Died 25 Sept 1817 Augusta Co Va
 Where Lexington Ky. Mercer Co

61 **Mary McClung A.R.**
 Born 1734
 Where Ireland
 Died 27 Oct 1827
 Where Lexington, Ky.

62 **John - Lyle Capt AR**
 Born 1776 1736 or 1740
 Where Ireland m. ca 1760
 Died ca 1793 Ky or Tenn
 Where

63 **Isabella Paxton**
 Born 1742
 Where
 Died
 Where

112 John Andrews d 1788 Pa	224	448
32 Pyro from Ireland to Pa 1730	225	450
113 Margaret Dickey	226	452
	227	454
	228	456
	229	458
	230	460
	231	462
	232	464
116 Thomas Daugherty	233	466
Ireland 1727	234	468
117 Anne Phillips	235	470
	236	472
	237	474
	238	476
	239	478
120 John McDowell CDA	240 Ephraim McDowell	480
Pa 1705? Ireland * d 14 Dec 1742	241 Margaret Irvine ca 1729	482
121 Magdalene Woods	242 Michael Woods 1684 Ire.	484
1715-1810 Albermarle Co Va	243 Margaret (Mary) Campbell	486
122 William McClung (m)	1762 Va 1690-1742	488
Ireland - Em. 1740 B Ireland	244	490
123	245	492
	246	494
	247	496
	248 James Lyle m ca 1776	498
	249 Margaret Snoddy m ca 1700	500
124 Matthew Lyle 1711	250 Samuel Blair 1667-1751	502
Ireland m. 09-18-1731	251 Martha Campbell Lyle 1729	504
d 1774, 18 Oct Ireland	252 John Paxton 1692-1745	506
125 Esther Blair	253 Eliz. Alexander d 1756	508
b 1713 ca	254 Samuel Blair 1667-1754	510
	255 Martha Campbell Lyle 1729	511
126 John Paxton Timber Ridge		
cem. b 1716 Ireland d 13 Feb 1787 Va		
127 Martha Blair m 1742		
b. ca 1725 d. 8-1821 96 yrs		

* Killed by Indians
North Fork of James River

Dr. **John Andrews**
 14 Born 24 Feb. 1793
 Where Woodford Co. Ky
 When Married 10/20 Nov 1817
 Fayette Co. Ky
 Died 19 SEPT 1853
 Where Brenham, Tx

Andrews
 21
 o. Va
 1842
 864
 ton Co
 Tx

15 **Mary Hester McDowell**
 Born 27 Apr 1799
 Where Fayette Co. Ky
 When Married 10/20 NOV 1817
 Died 22 mar 1825
 Where Fayette Co. Ky

28 **ROBERT ANDREWS**
 Born 1766
 Where PA
 When Married c 1789
 Died 1844
 Where Fayette Co. Ky

29 **MARTHA DAUGHERTY**
 Born 1767
 Where Va
 When Married c 1789
 Died 15 Aug 1815
 Where Fleming Co. Va.

30 **JAMES McDOWELL**
 Born 29 Apr 1760 Em A.R.
 Where Augusta Co. Va.
 When Married 22 Sept 1780
 Augusta Co Va
 Died 31 Dec 1843
 Where LEXINGTON KY

31 **MARY PAXTON LYLE**
 Born 10 Nov 1763 1760
 Where Rockbridge Co. Va.
 When Married 28 Sep. 1780
 Died 5 Aug 1845
 Where Lexington, Ky.

Died Where
 56 **John Andrews capt AR**
 Born 1734
 Where Scotland
 Died 1803-04
 Where Franklin Co. Va

57 **Hannah Dixon**
 Born
 Where
 Died 1820? 1815
 Where

58 **Thomas Daugherty**
 Born
 Where
 Died Franklin Co. Va
 Where ca 1789

59
 Born
 Where
 Died
 Where

60 **Col. Samuel McDowell**
 Judge CDA. AR.
 Born 29 Oct 1735 Penn.
 Where Pa. m. 17 Jan 1755-4
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 Where Lexington Ky. Meruico

61 **Mary McClung A.R.**
 Born 1734
 Where Ireland
 Died 27 Oct 1827
 Where Lexington. Ky.

62 **John - Lyle capt AR**
 Born 1776 1736 em 1740
 Where Ireland m. ca 1760
 Died ca 1793 Ky or Tenn
 Where

63 **Isabella Paxton**
 Born 1742
 Where
 Died
 Where

112 **John Andrews d 1788 Pa** 224 448
 32 **Pyro from Ireland to Pa 1730** 225 450
 113 **Margaret Dickey** 226 452
 227 454
 228 456
 229 458
 230 460
 231 462
 232 464
 116 **Thomas Daugherty** 233 466
 Ireland 1727
 234 468
 117 **Anne Phillips** 235 470
 236 472
 237 474
 238 476
 239 **Elizabeth Anderson 1725** 478
 240 **Ephraim McDowell** 480
 241 **Margaret Irvine ca 1729** 482
 242 **Michael Woods 1684 Ire.** 484
 1762 Va
 243 **Margaret (Mary) Campbell** 486
 1690-1742
 244 488
 245 490
 246 **Elizabeth Alexander** 492
 247 **Margaret Paxton** 494
 m ca 1770
 248 **James Lyle d 1774** 496
 249 **Margaret Snoddy m. ca 1700** 498
 250 **Samuel Blair 1667-1751** 500
 251 **Martha Campbell Lyle 1729** 502
 252 **John Paxton 1692-1745** 504
 253 **Eliz. Alexander d 1756** 506
 254 **Samuel Blair 1667-1751** 508
 255 **Martha Campbell Lyle 1729** 510
 511

* Killed by Indians
 North Fork of James River

KY

county. Our men were there; in defense of Bryan's Station, at Mt. Sterling, and at the bloody Blue Lick. With this disaster our ever brave and rash McGary was charged, and some of our truest and best men were left upon that bootless, bloody field, amongst them the chivalrous Harlan and the lamented Trigg, both cut off in the flower of life.

This fall again Gen. Clark was on the war path of retribution and carried waste and destruction to the Ohio tribes who had so persistently warred on Kentucky. Thenceforth there were no invasions of our borders in force and following the acknowledgement of Independence the halcyon of peace seemed to brood over the land. "But the trace of the serpent was over it all," for mistrust and apprehension were the Lares and Penates of our rude homes. Neither did the British nor Indians keep the treaty in good faith, but the continually threatened incursion of our old foes, and frequent outrages on our borders connived at by their British allies, caused the immediate taking into consideration all over the country of the most effectual measures that could be adopted for protection.

In 1783, Kentucky had been formed into a district and a court had been established, in which John Floyd and Sam McDowell presided and afterwards George Muter came also to the bench. Walker Daniel was prosecuting attorney. This first session was held in Harrodsburg (1), but for centrality Danville was selected, and a hewed log court house and jail were erected, and the long series of conventions through which Kentucky sought and finally obtained separation from Virginia and admission into the Union, were, with one exception, held in this court house. Previous to the meeting of the first convention General Logan had called an informal meeting of the people to discuss their grievances and devise remedies for them. The chief grievance and source of them all was our dependence on a power too far off and too weak to protect us, while we were hampered by waiting for even tardy legislatorial leave to organize and defend and avenge ourselves.

This meeting decided on a convention, and delegates to this convention were elected by the militia of the country, the military being thus made the novel foundation of civil independence and liberty without the force of arms.

Mercer was formed into a county in June, 1785, contemporaneously with Bourbon and Madison; but in May preceding our county's birth, a second convention had met in Danville, passing strong resolutions in favor of separation from the mother state and sending our addresses to the Assembly of Virginia and the people of Kentucky. And now for a weary time Kentucky was engaged in holding a series of disappointing, but finally successful conventions, through which we worked our way into existence, thus relieving ourselves from the sore evil of living so far from the shield of the power to which we gave tribute and allegiance. In those days of no telegraphs, no newspapers, no daily mails, Danville was the cynosure of all eyes, and living in it was like the privilege of being in the antechamber of a royal palace from whence is momentarily expected the cry of a new born king, so eager, so intense was the desire of the people of these wilds for the privilege of self government.

The years through which these successive conventions lasted, were a period of great interest to the lovers of civil history, and the debates are yet a profitable study for politicians. For in these conventions were assembled the best talent in Kentucky and the ripe experience of the older states. Marshall, Muter, Innis, Crockett, Christian, Sebastian, John Brown, and Wilkerson with all his dash of effontery and real talent. Besides the question of separation from Virginia and independence, there came up a momentous side issue, the navigation of the Mississippi, which the grasping and



Daniel Boone

domineering East was ready to see bartered, and our own ministers from short sightedness had nearly conceded to Spain for paltry considerations in the interest of the Atlantic side of the mountains. The patience with which our people bore their deferred hopes, which proverbially make the heart sick, has commanded the admiration of posterity of known impatient temperament. The fact was our forefathers had not become fully conscious of the freedom and equality our Declaration of Independence set forth. It is hard to burst the bond of usage.

Petition and remonstrance were the remedies they had been used to seeing applied for the removal of political grievances; and if the doctrine of the divine right of Kings had been exploited, there was still a strong sentiment lingering in them of loyalty to legal power wherever vested. But the spirit of opposition and impatience grew stronger every year, and there were not wanting in the country those who were ripe for speedier revolutionary measures, and that this number was a small minority reflects credit on the spirit of those times. For the temptations were not few or trifling that assailed ambitious western leaders. Indeed the inducements were great to the common people, until the opening of the Mississippi seemed really to leave no tenable ground for discontent; though both Spanish and French emissaries continued to tamper with our leaders until the cession of Louisiana to the United States forever dispelled the dream of French empire in the southwest. Until the opening of the Mississippi by treaty, barred by the Alleghenies from outlet eastward, with Spain, and afterward France holding perpetual ward over this natural and indispensable channel for their commerce, it was no small temptation for Kentucky to accept from Spain the free use of the river, not for the transfer of her allegiance to that power, but simply by erecting herself into an independent state, which her position seemed to suggest, and which the opposition of the eastern states to her admission into the Union seemed to justify.

Conventions in Virginia and conventions in Kentucky continued to petition Congress until in 1791 our grand old mother joined in our petition to Congress, and Kentucky was formed into a separate commonwealth in June, 1792.

The act of Congress for the admission of Kentucky in the confederation of states was really the first act of that kind after the acknowledgement of her independence, but set the date of admission for June. Vermont, before that date was reached, was admitted; hence we were the second state admitted into the Union, but the first of the numerous offsprings of the Old Dominion. Over all these conventions Samuel McDowell, of Mercer presided; and beside the men already mentioned as prominent in the proceedings, we find those whose names still linger among us, whom we know were Mercer men: Christopher Greenup, James Speed, Willis Green, William Kennedy, John Jouett and John Brown, who was the first United States Senator sent from Kentucky. He, James Harrod and John Jouett also served in the Virginia legislature from Kentucky and were citizens of Mercer; and Thomas Allin and Alexander Robertson were members of the Virginia convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Samuel Taylor, Samuel McDowell, David Rice, George Nicholas, and Jacob Freeman were members of the ninth and last convention which adopted the first constitution of Kentucky in 1792. These represented Mercer.

From the closing of this convention, Mercer had no separate part in the affairs of the commonwealth, but was concerned in them all.

The Indians continued to give a good deal of trouble in the state until the peace of 1795; but none of these raids extended into the heart of the state.

In all the northwestern campaigns recorded in the state and national

lawyer who ever appeared in the supreme court of the United States. He here argued the celebrated case of Wilson vs. Mason. His speech is said to have excited the highest admiration of the bench and bar, and placed him at once in the foremost ranks of the profession.

That he appeared before the august tribunal in spattered leggins and rough surtout has gone to history as an illustration of his eccentricity and contempt of the conventionalities of society, dress, etc. This was untrue; his habit was doubtless in strict conformity to the regime of that day as to dress, as all of the several pictures of him show. His fine portrait, by Jouett, is in full military costume, lace, sash, equalettes, as well as pistols and sword. His appearance before the court at the capital was a necessity. He knew his case was set for that day; he rode directly to the court room in Washington, found his case had just been called and went into it in his traveling costume, without one thought of his own personnel, leaving his horse and colored valet in the street. Neither was his habit of walking chiefly on his circuit from point to point while his attendant rode and led his horse, affectation; it was his habit to study thus at home pacing to and fro in the solitudes of the mighty forests.

During this trip he visited the principal cities of the north and east and formed an acquaintance with many of the most distinguished men of these times, with whom he continued in correspondence during his life.

He returned by invitation from Chief Justice Marshall to visit him in Virginia. He there met his fate in the person of Miss Ann, sister of the Chief Justice, to whom he was united in marriage in 1803. There was no issue from this marriage. Mrs. Daviess was married twice again, but I have heard, lies under a tombstone marked in compliance with her own direction, the "wife of Jos. H. Daviess."

He lived for a while after his marriage, in Frankfort, and it was during his residence there, that came up, if not the most brilliant, the most noted passage in his profession and career, certainly the most exciting and interesting. He differed wholly from Burr in political faith; he was Federal almost to the defense of centralization for the sake of a state and strong government and loathed Burr's treachery as leprosy; and being thoroughly convinced of his guilt, Kentucky's infatuation for this unprincipled adventurer humiliated and stung him almost to madness. Her worship for one that he knew, like Lucifer, that "son of the morning," must so soon fall from these heights to the lowest depth of infamy. Probably there was never seen in the west such mental gladiatorial strife as on that occasion was fought between Col. Daviess, the United States prosecuting attorney, and Henry Clay, the defender of Burr, in the fullest faith of his innocence, in the plausible vindication of himself, was only less eloquent than these transcendent orators.

The last time I ever saw Mr. Clay, was the afternoon after his address, by invitation, to the enthusiastic masses in the Legislative Hall on the state of the union. We stood together at the door of the new Capital Hotel waiting steamboat signals for departure. "You wear," he said, "the likeness of Col. Daviess." I unfastened my brooch, an exquisite painting on ivory, and handed it to him. He gazed on it intensely and sadly. There had always been reported jealousy and rivalry from him toward Col. Daviess. He handed back the miniature saying, with kindly eyes: "Madam, you have heard otherwise, but in all this broad land there was no one admired that magnificent man more than I." Could I recall verbatim the words of eulogy he pronounced on the subject of my sketch, I should have weakened them with no phrase of mine. We walked slowly on to the landing, I going aboard the little craft that plied between the capital and our county landing, and

he en route for Washington on a fine river packet. As he stepped aboard the brass band struck up, "Hail to the Chief," the Stars and Stripes floated above him, and again and again he answered with his own gracious majesty the salutes, (do I exaggerate) the idolatrous crowd from Kentucky shore. Thus he passed from my sight forever, and if Indian mythology were true, he and the chief of my story wander today under the palms of the heroes' hereafter.

From Frankfort, Col. Daviess removed to Owensboro, the county seat of the county named for him, to attend to a large estate he had acquired in that region. But soon tiring of so tame a life, he went to Lexington, Ky., in 1809, and for the two years that he practiced there he had one side of every cause of importance. It is said, on one occasion as he journeyed across the woods and wilds for a point in his circuit, while his groom carried his horse by the highway, that he came upon a crowd in a country school house eager to hang a horse thief. He stopped; his sympathies were aroused for the cowering criminal so he went into the trial and by an impromptu effort, saved the man from his peril, and great was the surprise of the crowd when they learned this volunteer attorney was Joe Daviess.

In the early fall of 1811, Col. Daviess joined the army of Gen. Harrison in the campaign against the Indians on the Wabash. He received the command of Major, the duties of which office he discharged promptly and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officer. On the 7th of November, 1811, in the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, he fell at dawn, in a charge against the Indians, made at his own request; and thus sacrificed in war with savages a life replete with all the elements of usefulness to his country and kind. Col. Allin, his bosom friend and comrade in arms, came to tell his kindred the sorrowful tidings. "All day long," he said, "he lay under the shade of a giant sycamore tree, his life ebbing slowly away, and awaiting his last enemy, death, with unquailing eye. His spirit passed out with the setting sun, and by the starlight his soldiers laid him in his rude grave, wrapped only in his soldier's blanket, and as the thud of the falling earth fell on their ears they wept like children."

Col. Daviess was tall, with a vigorous, athletic frame, which combined with the fine intellectual expression of his face, gave him a remarkably commanding and impressive appearance. The light of his eyes was softened by a melancholy tenderness, the firm mouth sweetened by a smile of ineffable tenderness. His bearing was grave and dignified, his manner courteous, even affectionate to those he loved. He was a charming colloquist—the life of every circle in which he entered. As an orator he had no superior and few equals, was the opinion expressed by Boyle, McKee, Pope and others. Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana have perpetuated his name by counties. Indiana has erected a monument, which rests on the spot where he fell.

A few interesting relics of Col. Daviess remain. Some jewelry woven of his hair, his watch, the property of the heirs of Gen. Camillus Daviess, of Missouri, a beautiful miniature of him in youth, a gift to Mrs. H. D. Pittman, of St. Louis, Mo., from her grandfather, Col. Daviess' brother, and a splendid portrait of him in maturer years, from the studio of Jouett; also the pistols he wore when he fell, and with which it is said Clay and Marshall fought their duel. His sword was presented some years ago to the Grand Masonic Lodge of Kentucky, of which Col. Daviess was Grand Master when he died, by his legal disciple and friend, Judge Levi Todd. It was offered in a box made of sycamore under the friendly shade of which he died. There is also left the table on which the indictment of Aaron Burr was penned and the press in which his fabulous mass of papers were kept in faultless alphabetical order. There were masses of letters to him, some

McLean family. That baronial looking mansion was, I think, built under his own supervision. Soon after he came to this property, our enterprising daughter, Boyle demanded "her portion," drew the line which cut off this noble Roman from our citizen's roll; indeed I am not sure the excision did not take place before Governor Owsley was domiciled in our midst. In a short time after he was elected to the governorship of the state over General W. O. Butler, a knight worthy of any man's steel, but over whom Owsley was elected by a very heavy majority. A county of the state and a handsome shaft in the beautiful shades of the Danville cemetery commemorate his name and fame. Governor Owsley was tall, thin but stately; very reserved in manner and reticent in speech; clear in his convictions of right and duty springing from it and inexorable in will.

James Haggin

Was one of the four men of Mercer who were in front of the struggle between the relief and anti-relief parties; was one of the marshals that led the attack on the constitution of the state so it did not stand. Shoulder to shoulder was Boyle, Robertson and Owsley in its defense.

He was one of the judges of the new court, whose creation, brief existence and legal extinction is found in the chapter on civil commotions.

At an early day Capt. John Haggin came to this county and made a Station on the farm now occupied by Bijou Moore. He left of sons two respectable farmers; Judge James, of whom we write, Terah T. Haggin, a successful lawyer, of the Harrodsburg and Louisville bar, and several daughters who maintained their beauty and belleship almost as long as the celebrated Ninon l' Enclos. One of them married Harvey Daviess of Georgetown, father of Theodore Daviess.

The subject of this sketch I have understood, had his legal training under Judge Samuel McDowell, whose name starts every court and convention of that conspicuous period of Mercer county. James Haggin resided in Harrodsburg and he built the house now owned by D. J. Curry. He subsequently, I suppose, lived in Lexington, Ky. as I remember a handsome suburban home there was pointed out to me as his. He was doubtless a man of talents and legal fame, or he would not have been selected by his party in such an emergency as the organizing of the new court. The decisions of that court were digested into a printed volume, but I understand are not accepted as precedents. But a note which James Haggin gave has survived his legal decisions; in it he stipulated that "Said Haggin was not to be hastened in payment therefor." "Said Haggin" attached to him as a sobriquet as long as he lived, and a large class of debtors had the force wherewith to stay the often inconvenient collecting process. This saying was picked out of the "Jaw bone songs" which were as current in those days as "Tip & Ty" in the log cabin and hard cider campaigns. Solomon was right, "there is nothing new under the sun," and nonsense as well as sense has its line of succession.



CHAPTER XVI

PART III

Restoration of the Old Court by Legislature—La Fayette's Visit to Kentucky As the Nation's Guest—Emancipation—Colonization and Temperance— Cholera 1933.

A. D. 1825, closed the second period of Mercer county history, but left it still seething in the heat of Old and New Court troubles; but as intimated in "Civil Commotions after 1812," the stormy waters finally subsided and our ship of state was at last anchored on its old constitutional mooring. The New Court was repealed out of existence; all its acts were made null and void; and strong resolutions were passed towards having made to the state restitution of salaries, etc., that had been paid to the New Court. But after much legislative maneuvering, the contest was closed by Preston Blair delivering on requisition all the books and records of which the New Court had violently possessed themselves early in the contest. The restoration of the Old Court by legislative act occurred in December, 1826. The only civil event, in the double sense of that word had occurred in the closing year of the period, 1825, which had been the visit of La Fayette to our nation. It was in fact a triumphant progress he made over the country, everywhere being received by masses of people with every enthusiastic demonstration to be conceived of. Processions, triumphal arches, fetes, songs, etc., etc. He passed through Kentucky, only delaying for the ovations of Louisville, Frankfort Lexington and Maysville, so only the spent waves of excitement reached us, though there be those living still who went to some of those points to see the nation's guest, our gallant French defender. This nation of national gratitude ought to have a sky reaching memorial stone to testify everlastingly against the slanderous charges the world makes against republics of ingratitude. Congress also made an appropriation in the shape of a large section of land, which I think, General La Fayette chose in Florida. General La Fayette's invited visit to and reception in the United States, was an event worthy of such record.

The agitation of Old and New Court had hardly subsided before the calm seas before us had a fresh ripple in the shape of a new topic of general interest. Gradual emancipation had taken hold on some minds, and colonization on many more. On these subjects, Mercer had her full share of agitation. Centre College, in Danville, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, was the favorite and frequent meeting place of the Synod of Kentucky. This subject came up naturally, and some scheme of gradual emancipation had many and powerful advocates. James G. Birney, a native of Danville, and for some time a professor in Centre College, began with the advocacy of gradual emancipation, but became an abolitionist; and who sealed his faith not with his blood, but by the manumission of his slaves, which to some seemed more of martyrdom than bloodshed. A number of prominent citizens of Kentucky, including Judge John Green, of Boyle, and his younger brother, Lewis afterward President of Centre College, went practically into the gradual emancipation scheme. Then Rev. John C.

Danville

Kentucky, it will be remembered, was formed into a district, and afterwards this was redistricted into three counties, and in one of them, Lincoln, the future Mercer was enwrapped. In these courts of justice were organized, and the first court met in Harrodsburg. But centrality of location being desirable, Danville, that lay midway between Harrodsburg and the forts in Lincoln, was selected, and a log Court House was erected, and there crime, for the first time, was made responsible to law, and from thenceforth there was a visible improvement in "honesty, probity and good demeanor." These courts did not hold jurisdiction over life.

The original plat of Danville is said to have belonged to Walker Daniel, who laid the foundation of a splendid fortune in this investment, but did not live to realize the value of his forethought. He was cut off in his youth by the Indians. He was a young man of talent and fine education, and the field of his professional success as a lawyer before him was even fairer than that of a land speculator, Christopher Greenup being then his only competitor. Captain Harrod is said to have built the first cabin in Danville. There may be some lingering who remember that over sixty years ago there stood an old Presbyterian church, of stone, surrounded by graves, and afterwards used as an African church. This stood on the very site of the fort, and afterwards a county seminary was built on the same spot, and strangely enough, like the first building of the same class in Harrodsburg, was blown down by a storm. Storms, like dances, came square in those days, not taking on the waltzlike gyrations of the modern cyclone, but just as irresistible in power.

When the actual survey of Danville was made for the purpose of plating a town, very sensibly the Jacob's staff was stuck into the town spring as a center, and for many years the spread of the town was eastward, until the passing by of the railroad seems to have suggested a reconsideration, and now the fever for business buildings seems, like empire, westward to take its way. However, the colored element seemed disposed to colonize southeasterly, and Duncan's Hill is the site of quite a flourishing suburb.

But to return to our legitimate bounds. Old Danville: it was laid out by Major Thomas Allin, an aide of General Green in the Revolutionary War, a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Kentucky, and was clerk for life of the Mercer Circuit Court. Danville had little of the dangerous and growth-depressing experience of Harrodsburg in Indian warfare, but had her full share, however, in the dread; and her men were in the danger of that period, for danger was a tie that linked all the first settlers in one band of brotherhood of arms. On one occasion John Cochrane, returning from Bullitt's Lick with a sack of salt, was about where Prof. Failles now lives, set upon by an Indian. His horse was shot from under him, and he fled on to Crow's station. Scouts were sent out from there and found the dead horse, but the salt was gone and never a trace of the Indian was seen. Captain Pogue, too, it will be remembered, was shot in the vicinity of Danville. The centrality of Danville and the existence of a suitable building there decided it as the eligible point for the meeting of the conventions which continued to debate and petition for the separation of Kentucky from Virginia and for her admission into the Union. Over all these conventions Judge Samuel McDowell, of Mercer, presided and never, since our Commonwealth had being, have debates been held of greater interest

or importance. The simple points of separation and admission were not only ones discussed, but Kentucky's rights in this western world and her future relation to the Federal States. There never has been in our state a body of men assembled of finer talent or more political experience, many of them having heard and participated in the debates through which the Federal constitution passed to adoption. In fact, when our last state convention met to form the constitution, it had but to digest the previous debates, sum up and select from them our political creed, and in these conventions, first or last, every man of eminence in Kentucky of that day served.

But to come back to physical Danville, it had no growth different from Harrodsburg at the same stage. It was laid out in blocks as now, with wider streets, and gradually faced with the same class of buildings, wooden, stone and after a while with some brick interspersed; and it is with rueful steps that we turn back from this erection of Boyle county as our limits, from this period of extension over beautiful grounds on which stand so many handsome cottages ornee and fine brick residences.

Now, my first impression of Danville is very distinct. Under the wing of one of the saintliest of the Presbyterian sisterhood of our village, I came up to one of the Synods that were wont to gather almost yearly in the Mecca of our church. The famously hospitable house of Mr. Yarce received us under its roof, teeming like a beehive with the faithful, chiefly of the order clerical. From thence I was appropriated by the clannish Rochesters, who lived in a brick mansion which has been superceded long ago by a more spacious and imposing building, in which the Talbots, Grahams and Jones have successively lived. I remember there was a glitter of cut glass and silver on the Rochester board, and that their's was one of the few carriages that went to and fro from the church, and what with Synodical debates and teas and dinners and college boy gallants, Danville took on a glamour its society has never lost to my eyes to the present day.

For many years the career, if a progress so quiet and slow as the advance of Harrodsburg and Danville can be called a career, was about equal, without any natural commercial facilities, they seemed doomed to the slow developments into respectable inland towns only useful for living in. But the location of first, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, then of Centre College, and its adjunct the Theological Seminary, decided Danville as a literary center, and the growth of these institutions and the number of learned men that have come with them, has made it one of the most desirable places of residence in our state. It has become a favorite point for persons wishing to educate their children, or wishing desirable social and religious privileges for home surroundings.

Long before the erection of Boyle into a county, the most of the denominations having a foothold in Kentucky, had their places of worship in one town. The sites of some of them have been changed, and all nearly have undergone modern renaissance of Gothic windows, fine painting, fresco and all the luxurios furnishing that modern self-indulgence and aesthetic taste demands. The second church was not in most places the result of schism, but a natural and necessary division from increase desiring extension. These churches though do rank under different banners and pronounce Sibboleth differently when they come to the book.

It would be impossible for me, "not to the manor born," with so few less lingering around to point out old places and tell me old histories, to trace out the growth of streets, the changes of the architecture and occupations of homesteads, the extension of the town and trade, the organization of the churches, etc., previous to the creation of Boyle county. The present ville I could more easily and accurately describe were it in the scope of my

Centre College—Its Origin and Presidents—Chamberlin, Blackburn, John C. Young, Lewis Green, William Breckinridge, Dr. Beatty—Boyle Biography The McDowells, the Greens, Joshua Frey, Judge Bridges, Judge Fox, Joshua F. Bell—The Boyles—General Jerry T. Boyle—Colonel John Boyle, William C. Boyle, Etc., Etc.

Centre College

This first literary institution of Mercer, to which Joshua Frey's Academy had been a successful and valuable unchartered and unconnected preparatory, was founded in 1823. In 1824, the board of trustees agreed with the Synod of Kentucky that upon the payment of \$20,000 on the part of the Presbyterian Church with funds of the institution, that the church should forever have the right of appointing the board of trustees. This virtually made it a Presbyterian College, and it remains that to the present time, belonging to the Old School in the schism of which the New School was but temporary, and now belonging to the church adhering to the General Assembly. A valuable result of this division has been the founding of the prosperous and growing Central University, of Richmond, Kentucky, belonging to the Southern Presbyterian Church, and competition between these two institutions reduces a first class collegiate education in either college almost to free school terms. (Centre College and Central University are now merged into one institution at Danville.—Ed. Note). The first buildings of Centre College were very plain, but fronted with an ample campus. These are now used as a college home for students, and new, spacious and convenient college buildings have been erected by Danville and the church.

The College Library

is a building provided by the late David Sayre, a devoted Presbyterian of Lexington, Kentucky. This library contains several thousand volumes. The college has two flourishing Literary Societies and an Alumni Association, swelling and spreading every year over the land. I have met every successive President of the institution, but was too young to receive impressions of the intellectual calibre of several of the first, except through others. I remember Mr. Chamberlin's fine personal appearance and pleasant manners in the home circle, and that some circumstances proved him a Christian of the highest type.

Dr. Blackburn

rises to my mind as a very, very able man and powerful orator. I remember seeing him in an impassioned description of the Savior's resurrection, raise a snowy handkerchief slowly, representative of the clouds that embosomed the Blessed One, so effective that there was a visible motion to uprising in the magnetized congregation.

Dr. John C. Young

succeeded him in A. D. 1820, and here my pen always needs a check. I have never met a man who so indelibly impressed me. Of intellect equal to any; of deep erudition, profound conviction, and of unequalled power of language, which was driven to the heart by his irresistible earnestness. It requires an effort of memory usually to remember what most men say; what Dr. Young said you could not forget.

Dr. Lewis Green

succeeded Dr. Young, and though upon his accession Centre College no longer belonged to Mercer, I write him as a Mercer man by both birth and education that naturally group with the Danville men of Old Mercer. He was one of Willis Green's numerous family and educated in Mr. Frey's famous pioneer Academy, graduating afterward and then going through the Presbyterian stereotype process of a course of Theology in Princeton. He spent some years also in Europe, and was probably the man of the most varied attainments and complete education of any of Danville's literary celebrities.

Rev. William D. Breckinridge

succeeded Dr. Green and shared in full the talent of that noted family. He was very handsome, and said himself that he was a representative Kentuckian "who had the best wife, finest children, fastest horse and best dog in the wide world." His election to this presidency vouched for his education and intelligence, and I thought him of the sweetest spirit I have ever known. He had quite a long and mixed career of pastoral and literary presidencies, I think, in Missouri to which he went.

David C. Proctor

presided during some interregnum as also did

Mr. Beatty

until his formal installation after his appointment to succeed Mr. Breckinridge. Mr. Beatty has discharged the duties of tutor, professor and president of this college, come next commencement day, fifty-five years, having been previously educated in the college. It is not my want to expiate on unfinished lives, but I must be allowed to say Mr. Beatty has filled his place fully, his thorough training, experience and faultless morality making a fit setting for his intellect and ripe scholarship.

To preserve the harmony of our narrative, we have come adown the stream of time to the present hour, and now must retrace our way and would I could, with the truthful photograph, portray pictures of the great departed, instead of sketching with the dim ink of tradition, characters fast fading from the memories of the oldest living citizen. Some of these figures seem to gather naturally in family groups. Thus the McDowells, of whom

Judge Samuel McDowell

is the central and head figure. He was of Scotch descent and of Virginia nativity, and seems to have been called naturally and continually to the front. I do not find where he was educated, but presume he was bred to the law, as he was a member of every grade of first courts in Kentucky, presided over every convention and helped make the first constitution of the state. Judge McDowell, like the good man of Uz, had not only a princely estate, but had sons and many fair daughters, the fairest in all the land, who transmitted his blood, without his name to many well marked races in Kentucky, and who carry their dower of beauty to the galleries of the present day. His son,

Dr. Ephraim McDowell

came here with his people in his childhood. He had every advantage of education this country afforded, and afterwards took a term in Edinburg and one in Halle, Germany. Dr. McDowell had the courage and skill to achieve that in surgery which had never before been attempted, and ranks in the old and new world in the front ranks of surgeons and the benefactors of mankind. He, as well as also a brother, married a daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby. His remains rest in the grave yard of Traveller's Rest, the

old Governor's home, and a handsome monument has been erected to his memory by the medical fraternity of the state, in Danville.

Dr. Charles McDowell

was of the same family but not a brother of Dr. Ephraim McDowell. He was a co-adjutor of the distinguished Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, and married his sister. He afterwards removed to St. Louis and founded the college called by his name, in which is preserved an excellent portrait of him, and there lingers around in his fraternity and the society of St. Louis many an anecdote illustrative of his marked peculiarities—especially his sayings and doings during the late unpleasantness in which he signalized himself as a rebel.

Mr. James G. Birney

was an affinity of his family, a lawyer, a professor of Centre College and an unsuccessful politician, but was the entering wedge of abolition into American politics, and had strength enough to cause the defeat of Mr. Clay by withdrawing from him the abolition votes. His sons' names will be found on the list of "Distinguished non-residents of Mercer and Boyle counties." The Greens were another family of mark in Mercer, now Boyle.

Willis Green

was from Virginia, and for a long while a clerk of the court in Danville. His marriage to Miss Reed is mentioned as the first occurring in Kentucky. I think it was later than Capt. Lynn's in Harrodsburg. They had a numerous family, and their home was what is known as Wavelend, property now of Mr. John Craig, a descendant in the female line.

Judge John Green,

his son, was a man of fine mind, strong prejudices and sterling character.

Lewis Green

was also his son, whose life has been sketched as President of Centre College. By maternal ascent this line goes up to

Joshua Frey.

This gentleman belonged by some official connection to General Washington's military family. Determined, in his search for wealth in the wilderness, that his children should not lose their chance for education, he took upon himself the arduous duty of instructing them himself, and from pure good will to his kind, gradually extended the opportunity to his neighbors, and gave vent to nearly all the forest of great men of this section while in the "tiny state." The Bells, Bullitts, Speeds, Greens, Barbour's are all descendants from this literary Samaritan as well as several men of his patronymic already mentioned in other parts of this work, and few men of note of this section but had their training in his school.

The Harlans,

who have been mentioned in these columns, as also the Cowans and Caldwells, who gave name to the Female Institute of Danville, were of that part of Mercer now known as Boyle.

Judges Bridges and Fox

have both been honored residents of Danville, as also

Judge Payne Mitchell,

who began his usefulness in Mercer, and continued it in various offices when Boyle became separate.

Judge Durham,

his son-in-law, but a generation younger, had the same local record, but has been a lawyer and politician in Boyle of many years standing and is making most satisfactory record as Comptroller of the Treasury in Mr. Cleveland's administration of national affairs.

Joshua F. Bell

was born in Mercer county in 1811. His father, David Bell, long time merchant in Danville, was of Irish birth, and married one of the daughters of Joshua Frey, who himself had married the daughter of Dr. Walker, one of the first explorers of Kentucky, who surveyed the line that gave his mark to the geographical division mark between this state and Tennessee. He was educated in Centre College, took his law course in Transylvania, and enlarged his knowledge by a leisurely travel in Europe. He was strongly marked with the characteristics of his father's race. Sensitive and poetic; full of both humor and pathos. He mingled largely in the complex and civil affairs of his day. He served a term in Congress; was Gov. Crittenden's Secretary of State; was chosen almost unanimously for the peace conference held at the National Capital, and labored earnestly to avert the horrors of civil war. Mr. Bell died in the zenith of his usefulness and fame in 1870.

The Boyles,

of three generations, were of Mercer birth, the dividing line between the counties by a purpose divergence, throwing the home and grave of Judge Boyle, now the home of Alex McKee, into the county named for him. His life constituted an important and interesting part of the struggle between the constitutional and usurping Court of Appeals, styled the New and Old Courts—relief and anti-relief.

Jeremiah T. Boyle

was born in Mercer in 1818. He had his literary training in Princeton and his law course in Transylvania, Lexington. He commenced the practice of law in Harrodsburg, but afterward came to Danville, but had his most conspicuous career in Louisville, Kentucky. He was an emancipationist in principle, hence fell naturally to the Federal ranks in the war of the rebellion. He raised a regiment for the service and was afterward made Brigadier General for merit. He was appointed Military Governor of Kentucky, and in his zeal issued some of the most stringent orders of the period, from the consequences of which his own nature so revolted that he resigned. He went enthusiastically into the internal improvement so needed in the city of his adoption, Louisville, and the state. He was talented, genial, and left recollections of him as a true friend and charming society man. He married the daughter of Simeon H. Anderson, once a representative from this district in Congress. She is now the dispenser of the generous and graceful hospitalities of the home of Mr. Beatty, the President of Centre College, having married him several years ago.

Col. John Boyle

was also in the late war of the rebellion as we have seen.

Col. William Boyle

fell on the field of Marion, Alabama.

Alas, for the wreck of life war makes, and yet, after all, peace must be the fruit of concession and treaty.

In closing this biography of men whose lives were native of Mercer but spent in Boyle, I feel like a prisoner who comes to the inexorable bars and looks out on the sunshine and verdure in which he would fain revel—so much would I like to still make sketches of the fine men and fair women of present Boyle.

Men of Mercer Who Served in Various Local Offices—Governors—Lieutenant Governors—U. S. Senators—Foreign Ministers—State Senators—Members of House of Representatives—Judge—Circuit Judges—Clerks of the Circuit Courts — Commonwealth and County Attorneys and Commissioners.

I have given brief sketches of the lives of eminent military and civil officers who came here and resided as citizens; also of such as were reared here, and went to other places to fill posts of honor and usefulness. I give a list of those who continued with us, without remarks, merely for convenient reference to students of history, but do not attempt to record the time of their election.

Governors

Governors Greenup, Owsley and Letcher, had been citizens of Mercer county. Gabriel Slaughter from '16 to '20; John Adair from '20 to '24; Beriah Magoffin, elected in '59, resigned in '62.

Lieutenant-Governors

Gabriel Slaughter elected in '16, became Governor by death of Governor Madison. Robert B. McAfee from '24 to '28; John B. Thompson elected in '53; he was elected U. S. Senator, and resigned as Lieutenant Governor; James Harlan was Secretary of State in Letcher's administration, and Nat. Gaither under Magoffin.

U. S. Senators

John Brown, John Adair and J. B. Thompson.

Foreign Ministers

T. P. Moore, to Republic of Colombia, South America, under General Jackson's administration; R. B. McAfee, Ecuador and Bolivia; R. P. Letcher to Mexico, 1849.

Members of the Legislature

of Virginia from Mercer county, Ky., were, in 1787 Mercer's first representatives, William McDowell and John Jouett.

From Mercer county, Thomas Allin and Alexander Robertson were members of the Virginia Legislature which ratified the present constitution of the United States. John Brown and James Harrod are found on another list, both of whom were then citizens of Mercer county.

The names of men residing in Mercer county all along the list of delegates who sat in the nine conventions that met in Danville, Samuel McDowell always president; Greenup, Speed, Willis Green, Harry Innis, Muter, Kennedy, John Brown and Jouett were there, but the members who signed the first constitution of Kentucky here Peter Brown, John Adair, Thomas Allin and Samuel Taylor. Under the first constitution senators were chosen by electors, and William McDowell, of Mercer, was one. Senators of the United States who have been set by election of the Legislature since, were Brown, who had been but was probably not a resident of Mercer at the date of his election, and General Adair and John B. Thompson.

Mercer has furnished the following list of

Representatives to Congress:

Christopher Greenup, from 1792 to 1797; Thomas Davis, 1797 to 1803. Thence in broken succession, Adair, Letcher, T. P. Moore, Willis Green,

Kincaid, James Harlan, Milton Durham, Joshua Bell, John B. Thompson and Phil B. Thompson, were Mercer men sent to represent this district in Congress.

List State Senators

from Mercer county from first election under first constitution to present date: James Taylor, John Jouett, Jacob Frowman, Robert Mosby, Christopher Greenup, Harry Innis, Samuel McDowell, William McDowell, Robert Mosby, Gabriel Slaughter, Abram Chapline, John L. Bridges, Jere Briscoe, Robert McAfee, Sam McCoun, Samuel Daviess, John B. Thompson, Sr., J. A. Tomlinson, William Daviess, B. Magoffin, W. A. Hooe, James D. Hardin, J. Q. Chenoweth, D. L. Moore.

Members of the Legislature

Samuel Taylor, 1792, '93, '98; John Jouett, '92, '93; Jacob Frowman, '92, '93; Robert Mosby, '92; John Adair, '93, '94, '95, '98, 1800, '1, '3, '17; John Harrison, '93; Thomas T. Davis, '95, '92, '97; Thomas Barbee, '95, '96; Samuel Duval, '98; Christopher Greenup, '98; Gabriel Slaughter, '99, 1800; Jeremiah Briscoe, '99; ———— Ewing, '99; George Thompson, '99, 1804, '5, '6, '9; Jos. H. Daviess, 1800; General James Ray, 1801, '2, '3, '9, '10, '11, '12, '14, '15, '18; John L. Bridges, 1801, '3; William McDowell, 1802; William Sterling, 1804; Philip Trapnel, 1805, '6; General Robert B. McAfee, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '20, '30, '32; George C. Cowan, '13; Samuel McCoun, —; James G. Birney, '15; John B. Thompson, '17, '35; Ed Worthington, '18; Thomas P. Moore, '19, '20; George C. Thompson, '20, '21, '40; John G. Allin, '21, '22, '25, '26; David G. Cowan, '21, '22; Samuel Daviess, '22, '24; William Robertson, '24; William Wade, '24, '25, '26; Joseph Haskins, '25, '26, '31, '33, '43, '44; Thomas Hale, —; T. T. Haggan, —; Joel P. Williams, '27; Robert C. Harrison, '28; Elias Tompkins, '28, '30; J. A. Tomlinson, '28, '29, '30; Charles Burton, —; Madison Worthington, '29; William Bohon, '31; Fred Bowlin, '32, '34, '36; James Morgan, '33, '34; J. N. Bybee, '36; James Taylor, '37; Lud C. Cornish, '38, '39, '41; William Daviess, '38, '39, '48; Elijah Gabbard, '40, '53, '55, '61, '65; E. B. Owsley, '41; Joseph B. Renfro, —; J. J. Sweeney, '42; W. A. Hooe, '43, '49; John Lapsley, '45; Peter Jordan, '40; Ben C. Allin, '47; James Alexander, '50; Willis T. Chapline, '51, '53; Charles C. Smedley, '55, '57; Ben C. Trapnel, '57, '59; Corydon S. Abell, '59, '61; W. G. Conder, '65, '67; Beriah Magoffin, '67, '69; J. J. McAfee, '69, '73; Dr. Thomas Reed, '73, '74; Dr. John Powell, '75, '76; J. Charles Thompson, '77, '78; J. M. Duncan, '79, '80, '81, '82; J. W. Powell, '81, '82, '83, '84; Capt. P. B. Thompson, '85.

Mercer county furnished speakers for the Senate in the persons of Lieutenant Governors Slaughter, McAfee and Thompson. Her speakers in the House of Representatives were Adair, George C. Thompson, George Robertson, Robert P. Letcher, Guynn Page.

List of Circuit Judges

These offices were first appointive and lasted during good behavior. Judges Kelly and John C. Bridges held them under this tenure.

With the adoption of the second constitution nearly all offices became elective and are limited to a certain term of years; the parties being eligible to re-election. George W. Kavanaugh served two terms with an interval between, Judge Newman being the interlocutor. John C. Wickliffe following Kavanaugh's second term and Judge Charles Hardin, the present occupant of the bench.

County Judges were an institution of the second constitution, their duties having been previously exercised by a bench of magistrates called County Court; the oldest magistrate I think presiding and I think of this bench the successions of sheriffs was by some rule chosen.

Dr. Schachner quotes Green as follows:

The span of Ephraim McDowell's life covered the overthrow of the Stuarts, the rise of the House of Hanover, the establishment of the Empire of Britain in India and over the seas, the wresting of New York from the Dutch, and the expulsion of the French from North America, the erection of the electorate of Brandenburg into the kingdom of Prussia; the victories of Marlborough as Eugene, of the great Frederick, the consolidation of the Russian Empire under Peter and his successors, the opening of the great West by the daring pioneers, and the growth of liberalism in Great Britain, France and America.

Dr. Schachner continuing says:

"Capt. John McDowell, the father of Samuel McDowell, and the grandfather of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, fell in a battle with the Indians on Christmas Day, 1742 (Peyton Waddell) or 1743 (Green). He died defending the grant of land which he shared with Benjamin Burden or Borden, according to the New Jersey branch of the family for whom Bordentown of that state was named. John McDowell was Burden's surveyor and he cooperated with Burden in securing the necessary immigrants to make the grant binding. He fell into an ambush at Balcony Falls and he, with eight of his men, was killed. He left three children, Samuel, James and Sarah.

On the west side of the road from Staunton to Lexington, near Fairfield, and close to the Timber Ridge church and the 'Red House' or Maryland tavern, formerly the residence of John McDowell, is a small cemetery. On the left of the entrance is a rough tombstone marking the grave of John McDowell. His widow, Magdalena Wood (or Woods) McDowell married Benjamin Burden, Jr."

Samuel, the oldest of the three children and the father of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, left Pennsylvania, the place of his birth, in 1737. He was just two years of age.

Samuel, as he grew up, received a good education for those times. One of his instructors is referred to as "his relative, the distinguished Dr. Archibald Alexander."

At the age of 18, on the seventeenth day of January, 1754, in what was then Augusta County, Virginia, Samuel was married to Miss Mary McClung, daughter of John McClung and Elizabeth Alexander. Miss McClung was born in Ireland, of Scotch parentage, on October 28, 1735, which made her the senior of her husband by one day. The standing and the influence of the McClungs was comparable to that of the McDowells and, like the latter, they and their progeny were destined to important roles in the events that followed that period.

Samuel McDowell and his wife had eleven children born to them. When twenty years old he fought in the French and Indian wars. He served under General Washington and was present at Braddock's Defeat. In 1774 he served as captain in Dunmore's Indian War and in the battle of Point Pleasant was an aide-de-camp to General Isaac Shelby, who afterwards became the first governor of Kentucky. Governor Shelby's daughter later became the wife of McDowell's son, Ephraim.

Samuel was a colonel in the war of the Revolution, and with his regiment

served under General Green at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, and throughout Green's campaign against Cornwallis.

Prior to the Revolution, Samuel McDowell and Thomas Lewis represented Augusta county in the Convention of 1775 at Williamsburg, and protested against Government by any ministry of parliament in which the people were not represented. They were delegated to address to George Washington, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison and other delegates from Virginia in the Continental Congress, a letter of thanks and approval of their course. In 1776 Samuel McDowell was a member of the Convention held at Williamsburg, Virginia, which instructed the delegates to the Continental Congress to declare the united colonies free and independent states.

He was appointed in 1782, by the Virginia assembly, one of the commissioners to settle land claims in the district of Kentucky. Like his father he was a surveyor and, in 1783, he came with his family over the Wilderness Road and took up his residence in Fayette county. No account is left to posterity of their journey of some six hundred miles. Of what hardships and dangers may have been encountered enroute. For ten years after they arrived in this region Indians were the dread of the settlers.

In that year the District of Kentucky was formed and the first district court was opened at Harrodsburg, with Samuel McDowell, George Muter and John Floyd, as judges. He then moved to Harrodsburg. Ephraim was 12 at this time. During the year this court was moved to Danville and he went to that place.

As president of the nine Kentucky Conventions, he saw the Constitution framed and felt the thrill when Kentucky was announced as admitted to the Union in 1792.

As judge he remained upon the bench until a while before his death. In religious faith he kept up the traditions of his family and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Of him it could be said, he led a useful life and came down to old age enjoying the full confidence and esteem of fellow Kentuckians. He died September 25, 1817, at his son's, Col. Joseph McDowell in the country. Such is the story of our hero's background.

STEPS IN HIS EDUCATION

Young Ephraim's early education was at his home town. It is likely that at the tender age of 12 when his father was holding court in Fort Harrod that Ephraim was a pupil of Mrs. Coomes's school. When old enough he went to Georgetown, Kentucky, entering the celebrated school in that day of Worley and Jones. Completing his studies there he went to Staunton, Virginia, and studied medicine under Dr. Alexander Humpheries, a very successful practitioner. Dr. Barkley of Lexington, in his book, "Kentucky Pioneer Lithotomists" makes the

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EPHRAIM McDOWELL

By

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"He was a deep and original thinker, a bold, fearless, and original operator, a faithful and adroit physician, an honest, upright, conscientious, and benevolent man whose career, in whatever aspect it may be contemplated, affords as example worthy alike of our admiration and imitation." (Gross, 1852).

Two previous biographies (1890 and 1921) present material from different points of view. Mary Y. Ridenbaugh, a granddaughter, had published a biography of Dr. McDowell in 1890, with many personal family stories. Her references had been retold in the family over almost a century. Her pride in her ancestor and enthusiasm for the subject matter may have led to some exaggerations, since often no corroborative evidence is available. However, many of the details are of interest and are repeated with notation of their source.

In 1913, Dr. August Schachner, a general surgeon of Louisville, Kentucky, presented a long report on the life of Dr. Ephraim McDowell to the Johns Hopkins Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland. His interest thereafter never ebbed. In 1921, an indepth review of the life and accomplishments of McDowell was published in a monograph. In addition to data on McDowell, Schachner reviewed in some detail the entire history of operations for ovarian tumors through the life and times of Charles Clay, Spencer Wells, Lawson Tait, the Atlees, and others. Schachner researched many details of the life of McDowell for which history is indebted.

In preparation of this manuscript, I am indebted to the members of the McDowell House Board of Managers, Mrs. Susan Nimocks, Assistant Curator at the House, the University of Louisville Library, the Filson Club, the Kentucky Historical Society and to many other individuals, and particularly, I am indebted to my excellent, earnest and interested secretary, Leona Roney.

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All proceeds from this book will be used to support the Ephraim McDowell House, Danville, Kentucky.

CHAPTER 1

ORIGIN OF A MAN AND HIS FOREBEARS

The history of the contribution to health and science by a splendid young man in an outpost of undeveloped America presents one of the more intriguing and sympathetic sagas of medicine. The facts are authentic though often sparse in details and in the relationships of all involved. A conscious effort is made to avoid making this treatise a romantic novel or to add the imagination and fabrication of this author. As a result there are gaps in information and sometimes in continuity.

Knowledge of the family and antecedents and the addition of background information of the time add to understanding an historic figure. Materials from his writings, from commentaries of individuals who knew him, and from family stories may be brought together with enough identification to allow one to understand the circumstances which led to an extraordinary event, the first successful abdominal operation for removal of a large ovarian tumor.

Ephraim McDowell was born on November 11, 1771, in Augusta County, later renamed Rockbridge County, Virginia, the ninth of eleven children, and the sixth son of Samuel McDowell and Mary McClung McDowell.⁵² Several books which relate to the history of the time and official records are available to clarify the activities of the McDowells.^{24,52,99} One of the more detailed books, *Historic Families of Kentucky*,⁵² in 1889, was written by Thomas Marshall Green. Green described the actions of the clans of Northern England, Scotland, and Ireland in the misty ages of long ago. They fought vicious battles throughout the area, which culminated in the overthrow of the Right Line of the Stuarts. A famous leader of one of those clans was Sommerled. This Sommerled had a son named Ronald, followed by a son named Dugall. From the latter came the name of Dowall. Apparently the name, McDowell, was adopted from that of the McDougall clan which held lands in Galloway, the name of which was given by the Black Gaels. Those people were Presbyterians of the strictest sect. They demanded civil and religious freedom, as taught by John Knox. They left their native Argyleshire and settled with others of their kindred in the north of Ireland, during the protectorate of Cromwell. This race became known as Scotch-Irish. Within this clan that made the movement was a McDowell who had, among other children, a son named Ephraim, a child of the Covenant (1673-1773). When 16 years of age, (1689), this young Ephraim went to the defense of heroic Londonderry, as one of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He aided in closing the gates on December 9, 1688, against the native Irishmen

Lexington. In this period of time, in the southern Shenandoah Valley, the Indians were attacking the white settlements frequently so that there was constant danger. Rev. W. W. Foote, in *Sketches of Virginia* (1856), wrote as follows:^{47, 99}

The burial place of these men, the first perhaps of the Saxon race ever committed to the dust in Rockbridge County, you may find in a brick enclosure on the west side of the road from Staunton to Lexington near the red house of 'Maryland Tavern,' formerly the residence of John McDowell. Entering the iron gate and inclining to the left about fifteen paces, one may find a low, unhewn limestone tomb, about two feet in height, on which, in rude letters, by an unknown unpracticed hand, is the following crude inscription:

Heer lyes
the boddy of John Mack
Dowell
died.
December — 1743.

John McDowell and Magdalena Wood had three children: Samuel (1735-1817), James and Sarah. Magdalena Wood McDowell, the widow of John, subsequently married Benjamin Burden, Jr., son of the grantee, and after again being a widow, she married Colonel John Bowyer, 20 years younger. Magdalena lived to 104 years. Her third husband destroyed her marital settlement. He outlived her and took thousands of acres of good land which had belonged to John McDowell.⁵²

Samuel McDowell (1735-1817), the elder son of John, became the father of Dr. Ephraim McDowell. He grew up in the southern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia on Burden's grant. The education young Samuel received in Rockbridge County was excellent, though in a border and debatable land. The Scotch-Irish in the Valley were most intelligent and enterprising. Included among his school mates and neighbors were the McClungs, Paxtons, Stuarts, Lyles, Irvines, Reids, Moores, and Campbells, (all marvelous Scotch-Irish names). The descendants of these Scotch-Irish people have continued today to exert a strong influence on Virginia. Here Samuel learned self-reliance, love of liberty, and fear of God. "Like other youth of the hardy race among whom his early life and manhood were passed, the exposed situation of a frontier settlement inured him from infancy to the endurance of hardship and to indifference to danger. In the troubles with raiding Indians and the more serious vicissitudes of the French and Indian War, the dawn of his manhood saw frequent and meritorious military service, in which he acquitted himself with credit and obtained most valuable experience . . ." ⁵²

At the age of 18, Samuel McDowell married Mary McClung. She was of Scotch-Irish descent and older than her husband by one day. When Samuel was 39 years of age, in 1774, he was captain of a company of soldiers in Dunmore's war. Under the leadership of his kinsman, Andrew Lewis, Cornstalk and his painted warriors were defeated at Point Pleasant. It was Samuel McDowell, at the head of his brave men, when the line of battle of the Virginians was wavering and yielding ground, who charged along with Colonel Field, of the Culpepper men, to drive back the advancing, whooping Indians.

In the Revolution, Samuel McDowell was commissioned a colonel of a regiment of militia from Augusta, which guarded the mountain passes and kept in subjection the western and southern Indians. He participated in the North Carolina campaign, which was the turning point of the war. At Guildford Courthouse, under command of Colonel Samuel McDowell, the regiment again and again drove back the British regulars. In this attack, the British cavalry prevailed, which forced a retreat. He continued with General Greene and participated in the pursuit which drove Cornwallis to Wilmington.

Preceding the Revolution, Samuel McDowell was chosen from Rockbridge County as one of their representatives in the House of Burgesses. He had an active part in the meetings in Colonial Virginia which led to the struggle for independence. In 1765, the celebrated "Resolutions of Remonstrance" of Patrick Henry had a no more able advocate than the scholarly Lewis, nor a firmer nor more ardent supporter than Samuel McDowell.

Ten years after the ratification of the Henry "Resolutions of Remonstrance" by the people of Augusta, and a year in advance of the formal Declaration of Independence by the convention of delegates of the United Colonies, the people of Augusta chose Thomas Lewis and Samuel McDowell to represent them in the convention composed of delegates from the counties and corporations of the Virginia colony, which met at Richmond on the 20th of March, 1775. The convention met in the old church at Richmond, where the eloquent speech of Patrick Henry was made that set in motion the Revolution.

Samuel McDowell was a member also of the second convention which met in Williamsburg, in 1776, which instructed the Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress to "DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, ABSOLVED FROM ALL ALLEGIANCE TO OR DEPENDENCE ON THE CROWN OF PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN." Following the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, in 1783 Samuel was appointed surveyor of the public lands in Fayette County, then comprising one-third of the District of Kentucky. This led to his determination to cross the mountains into Kentucky.

In the beautiful area of the lower Shenandoah Valley, an academy was established to educate young people. Samuel McDowell was one of the trustees.⁶² Undoubtedly his children attended this academy

CHAPTER 2

OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO KENTUCKY

Samuel McDowell had become a politician of prominence in southern Virginia. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for several terms,⁶³ and a member of the Convention of Delegates of Virginia at Williamsburg in 1775. In 1782, he was appointed a commissioner to settle land claims in the District of Kentucky.²¹ After some consideration, the desire to make the move was made a fact. The restless nature of the McDowells, the reports of the beautiful land across the mountains, and the new appointment of Samuel McDowell, led the family to make this perilous journey in 1783. Life in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley must have been pleasant except for the dangers from the marauding Indians, but increasing reports of the rich land and plentiful game over the mountains stimulated many of those settlers to venture the journey and see for themselves. The migration of the McDowells required many days of difficult travel. At that time, Kentucky was largely a wilderness.

Details of the expedition^{62,103} of the McDowells over the mountains into Kentucky were not recorded. Experiences of others who travelled the same trails and were early settlers, particularly the explorers, including Dr. Thomas Walker and Daniel Boone, enhance our understanding of that period and exemplify the failures and triumphs of those years. Later the increasingly travelled road from Virginia to Kentucky was known as the Wilderness Road, which extended through Cumberland Gap, Hazel Patch, Crab Orchard, Stanford, Danville, and into central Kentucky.

Walker (1715-1794) was the first white man to enter Kentucky.^{21,24} He first explored this country in 1745. He was a physician, assemblyman, guardian of Thomas Jefferson, and a surveyor. He was commissioned in 1750 by the Loyal Land Company to lead a party to explore the vast area over the mountains.^{21,24,121} The King of England had given the Loyal Land Company a blanket grant of 800,000 acres in Western Virginia in 1749. Dr. Walker was employed to find the best trail over the mountains to Kentucky. He was opposed to Stuart's existing boundary line between Virginia and the Cherokee Indians. He thought it should be farther West. The King of England had obtained some sort of Indian title to the lands there that made them available for survey and settlement. Walker was also commissioned to care for the Indians after their defeat by Andrew Lewis. In addition he was to run a boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia, which became known as "Walker's Line" (1780).¹²¹

In 1750, Walker explored a considerable section of the eastern part of the mountains that he named the Cumberland Mountains. Here he found a deep division in the mountains on April 13, 1750, which allowed easier traverse into the western Virginia county. He named this the Cumberland Gap and the river that passed through it, the Cumberland River. His diary or log, as available in the Filson Club of Louisville, is detailed and of much historic interest.⁶

He built the first small house as he passed through Cumberland Gap, a log cabin chinked with native mud. In addition to his observations as a surveyor, he observed the vegetation and sought medical herbs.²⁴ Dr. Walker was an extraordinary man with a wide range of interests. He died at Castle Hill, Virginia, in 1794, at 80 years of age. It was through this Cumberland Gap that the McDowells travelled on their way, by no means an easy trip but tremendously easier after Dr. Walker's discovery.

Most of the land of central Kentucky was very fertile and contained a large amount of wild game. Smyth (1784)¹¹⁰ reported, "Game of all kind is also exceedingly plenty; a man may kill six or eight deer every day, which many do merely for their skins . . . Wild turkeys, very large and fat, are almost beyond number, sometimes five thousand in a flock, of which man may kill just as many as he pleases." Great interest developed in this country. Filson⁴⁵ stated that there were only a few hundred people in Kentucky at that time.

Enroute to their future home in Kentucky, a letter was sent by Samuel McDowell from "Joseph's Grays, Washenton County (Virginia) Septr. 25th, 1783." It was addressed to his son-in-law in Rockbridge County, Virginia, as follows:

Dear Andrew:

We arrived here yesterday on Sets of Tomorrow we had a good Voige so far. I have nothing to write only to tell you we are well and Matty is better than she was, and I hope will soone be well. Pray let me hear from you as often as you can. Mr. Wallace and his People will be with us through the Wilderness and a great number more give myne and your Momys best Compts to Magdalene and Accept of them your Self and believe us your loving Parents.

Sam'l & Mary McDowell

No other details are known of that trip into Kentucky and no reference to 13 year old Ephraim McDowell during this journey has been found. Ridenbaugh stated that there were many long days of danger in their travel.⁹⁹

"The life of Daniel Boone is a forceful example of the powerful influence which a single absorbing passion exerts over the destiny of an individual. Born with no endowments of intellect to distinguish him from the crowd of ordinary men, and possessing no other acquirements than a very common education bestowed, he was enabled, nevertheless, to maintain through a long and useful career, a conspicuous rank among the most distinguished of his contemporaries; and the testimonials of the public gratitude and respect with which he was honored after his death, were such as are never awarded by an intelligent people to the undeserving . . ."

"Such was the man to whom has been assigned the principal merit of the discovery of Kentucky, and who filled a large space in the eyes of America and Europe. Resting on the solid advantages of his services to his country, his fame will survive, when the achievements of men, greatly his superiors in rank and intellect will be forgotten."²⁴

Migration Over the Mountains

The journey over the mountains in 1783 by the McDowell family, only one year after the disastrous battle of Blue Lick and while Daniel Boone was continuing to travel around the Kentucky area fighting skirmishes with the Indians (Kentucky was called the "Dark and Bloody Ground"), was one of danger, risk of slaughter by the Indians, great effort, and fatigue.

Concerning some of the privations of the immigrants, one learns in later years (1820) from Daniel Drake as follows:^{35,56,62}

On the morning the first duty was to ascend a ladder which always stood, leaning behind the door, to the loft and look through the cracks for Indians lest they might have planted themselves near the door, to rush in when the strong crossbar should be removed, and the heavy latch raised from its resting place . . . The Indians one night attacked a body of travellers, encamped a mile from our village on the road to Washington (Kentucky). They were sitting quietly around the camp fire when the Indians shot among them, and killed a man whose remains I remember to have seen brought, the next day, into the village on a rude litter.

When the McDowell family reached Danville, Kentucky, they found in this small village the best society in the West. The country

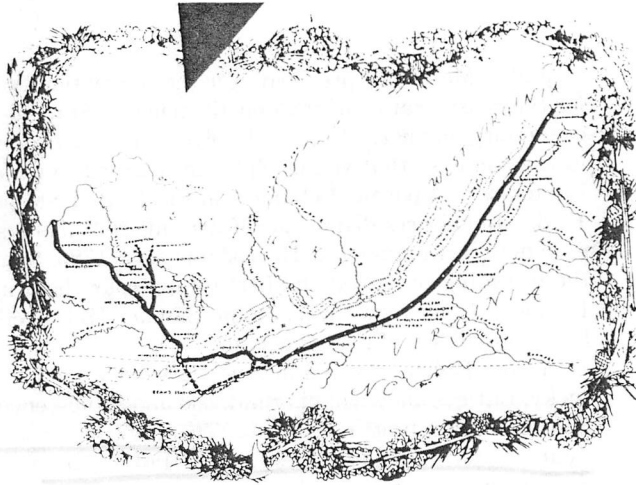
was inviting and lovely. The soil was rich and fertile. The rivers and streams were clear and rippling. As more of Samuel McDowell's friends came from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the British Isles, schools, churches, and courthouses were constructed rapidly. The McDowells arrived in 1783 and quickly worked to fashion their abode in this settlement. Danville was established as a town by a statute of Virginia on December 4, 1787.^{43,44}

Harrodsburg, ten miles east of Danville, was the site of the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, having been laid out in 1774. In 1783, Samuel McDowell opened an office in Harrodsburg, at once entering upon the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties; the position was one that demanded not merely technical skill in the surveyor's art, but, in addition, the highest order of incorruptible personal integrity.

The first court of common law was opened there on March 3, 1783, with John Floyd and Samuel McDowell the judges.⁹⁹ There was no suitable building in Harrodsburg so that the court was adjourned to Dutch Station, six miles distant. Following this the court authorized Walker Daniel to select a site and construct a log courthouse. This was carried out in Danville.

In 1785, the public square at Danville was deeded for use of the Supreme Court of the Kentucky District. The original buildings consisted of a log courthouse, jail, debtors prison, and the first meeting house. The first Kentucky convention was held in Danville in 1784. Danville was established as a town in 1787. Kentucky was made a state in 1792.

A decade following the Augusta Declaration of Independence (1775) the Kentuckians began to agitate for political separation from Virginia. Judge Samuel McDowell was chosen to preside over the several conventions called to meet in Danville on the question of statehood. "His social position, his solid attainments, his matured convictions, his high character, his judicial temper, his fine presence, his popular manners, and his peculiar and varied experience of public life, combined to admirably qualify him for the position, and to center upon him the attention, confidence, and respect of the able men who were associated with him in these early throes of the inchoate state."⁵² It was by the moderation and patient discretion of the presiding officer, and the calm patriotism of others like him, that the "sagacious policy of calculated procrastination" was adopted, the schemes of conspirators who plotted to tear Kentucky from her connection with Virginia, and even from her moorings to the general government, and to achieve in lieu thereof political and commercial alliance with cruel and treacherous Spain, were thwarted, a solution of the difficulties of a separation from Virginia legally and peacefully reached, and all the commercial advantages of the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi were finally obtained."⁵² In the troublous and unsettled times in Kentucky, McDowell was "the central figure of an historic



(FIGURE NO. 4)

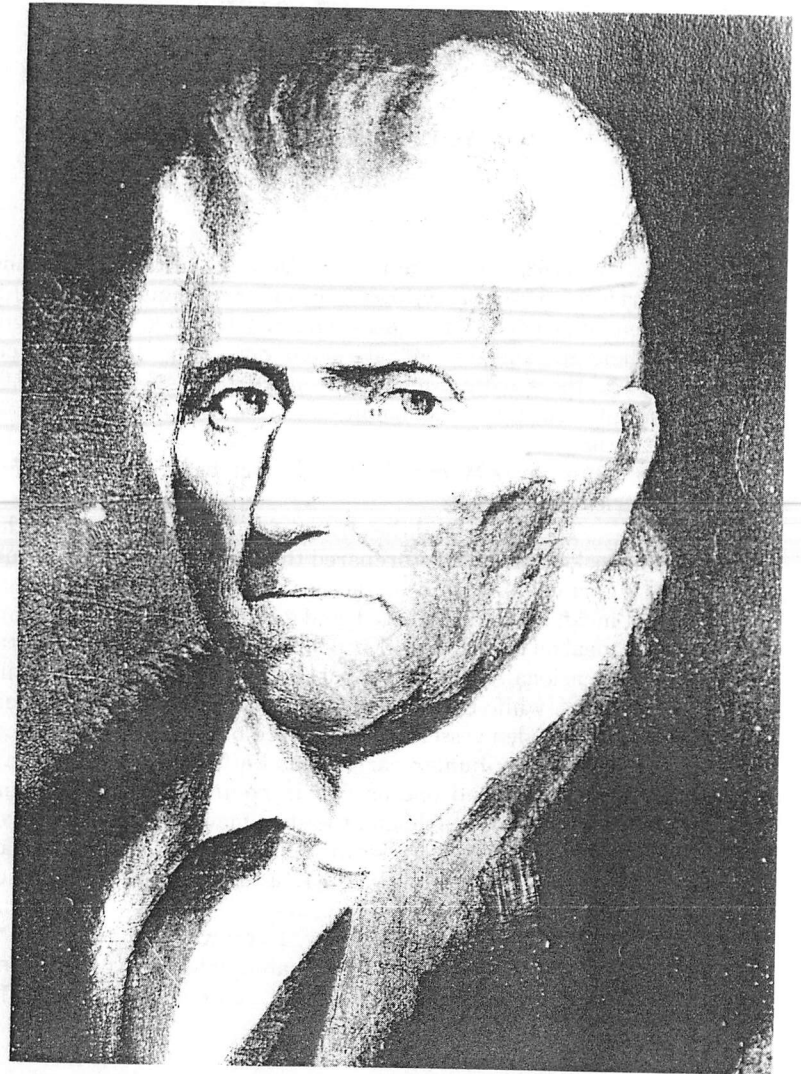
This map shows the road from West Virginia to the Ohio River at Louisville. In its beginning years the trail through the mountains into Kentucky was called the Wilderness Road. This was the trail that the McDowell took from Natural Bridge, Virginia down the Shenandoah Valley to the point where the road veered off to traverse the Cumberland Mountains through the Cumberland Gap and on into Kentucky.

(By permission of the Filson Club)



(FIGURE NO. 5)

First log cabin built in Kentucky in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker.



(FIGURE NO. 6)

Daniel Boone (1731-1820)

The great explorer and Indian fighter of Kentucky.

(Permission Kentucky Historical Society.)

The first meeting of the political club was held at Judge McDowell's home. The debate was "Whether immediate navigation of the Ohio River will contribute to the interest of the district or not." After the debate, it was concluded that the answer was negative. A later debate related to "Whether the immediate separation of the District of Kentucky from the State of Virginia will tend to the benefit of Kentucky." The conclusion was in the affirmative. A third debate related to "Whether the numbers of the counties or the numbers of the individuals were to be preferred in representation in the new state." It was concluded that the votes of individuals were to be preferred.

Since the meetings were held in the homes of the participants, knowledge of a broad range of political and governmental topics must have been absorbed by the children. Ephraim must have learned much from the liberal philosophies of this club. His references to the "Hell Hounds" of England in his few available letters may well have arisen from the discussions in this club.

During the political club's active period, it was said that its discussions had much to do with the future of Kentucky. The club disbanded in 1790 and Kentucky was made a state in 1792. An interesting monograph, written by its secretary, which described the Political Club of Danville, was published in 1898.¹¹³

As Ephraim became older, he attended school maintained by two gentlemen, Worley and James, in a classical seminary which was located first in Georgetown and later in Bardstown. Dr. Gross and others stated that the style used by McDowell in his few brief reports indicated an incomplete early education. However, his brother, Colonel Joseph McDowell, said that Ephraim was a boy of studious habits.^{99,103}

The granddaughter reported that young Ephraim McDowell became a tall, commanding figure, handsome with black eyes, penetrating gaze, and engaging personality. She stated that his refinement and intellectual powers were exceptional. Friends predicted a brilliant career in whatever profession he chose to follow. Young McDowell had an inquisitive mind, always searching for new interests. His personality won him lasting friends through life. He was said to have been an excellent conversationalist, a ready wit, fond of music, master of the Scottish dialect, sympathetic with tender emotions, and plain and unassuming. Invariably he dressed in black, wore silk stockings, and ruffled linen. He was scrupulously neat. He did not use tobacco and was strictly temperate, although in adult life occasionally he partook sparingly of whiskey or cherry bounce. There are no other reports which relate to the adolescent years of young McDowell.

After some years of schooling near home and soon after leaving the seminary, Ephraim decided at 19 years of age that he would study medicine to become a doctor. How he was affected in this decision is not known. Ephraim decided to go to Edinburgh, though his father preferred him not to go abroad but preferred his son finish his education at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Medical Education in the United States in the Early Nineteenth Century

In the early days of the United States, both the teaching of medicine and the actual performance of medical practice were quite different than that of the present day. As a rule, a young man who wished to become a medical doctor became a student or apprentice to a practicing physician in his community or one of whom he had heard, to learn all that he could. During this apprenticeship the student acted as a handyman about the office or house. He performed all chores necessary, such as sweeping the floors, building fires to heat the office, and preparing medicines. These included tonics, powders and the pounding of pills for dispensing by the physician. The doctor discussed patients, diagnoses, and treatments with his student. He explained the diseases which afflicted the patients, as he saw them, and used the student as his assistant. The assistant or student acted as sort of a "plumber's helper." He carried the instruments to the patient and helped in any manner he could.

Doctors Morgan and Shippen, in 1765, started the first medical school in this country in Philadelphia. Here Shippen began the formal instruction in anatomy for students. In 1768, Dr. Benjamin Rush joined this medical school, which later became the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Rush affected the teaching and practice of medicine in this country more than anyone in his time. The standard courses offered in the medical school were anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. In 1805, surgery and anatomy were made separate courses. In 1813, the first lecturer on midwifery was added to the staff.

In those early days, the study of anatomy by dissection was hampered by the lack of cadavers. There was much public resistance to the use of the dead body. During that period students would rob graves for dissection by themselves; others would rob graves and sell the bodies.

As a rule, medical instruction meant the teaching only of that particular physician's methods of treatment of diseases and his preferred theories. Most physicians had one system which they used for all diseases. These systems generally were named for the originators and were developed mainly on the continent of Europe. Some originated in this country. These theories primarily included bloodletting, purging, and emetics. William Cullen (1712-1790), of Edinburgh, for example, believed that all diseases resulted from a disturbed nervous system caused by irritation or excitement. His treatment was to calm or depress the patient by blood-letting, sweating, diuretics and emetics. When Benjamin Rush returned to America from Edinburgh, he was a staunch follower of Cullen's methods. His influence on the medical students in Philadelphia and all physicians in the country was great. He wrote many pamphlets and articles dealing with all forms of diseases.

jamin Rush. Then he travelled to the University of Edinburgh, apparently at the same time as Ephraim McDowell. There he completed his medical studies and received his medical degree.

When Brown returned to this country, he began practice near Washington City. In 1797, he settled in Lexington, Kentucky. In both areas, he was quite successful. In 1799, he was made professor of chemistry and theory and practice of medicine in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University. He resigned this position in 1806.

When the Medical Department was reorganized, Brown was reappointed to the chair of theory and practice of medicine in 1819. Here his distinguished colleagues included Benjamin W. Dudley, Charles Caldwell, Daniel Drake, William Richardson, and James Blythe. Brown was among the first in this country to use Jenner's method of vaccination for small pox. Also he was the first to suggest the need for a national medical organization in this country; however, no national society resulted at that time.

Samuel Brown developed and invented various improvements in agricultural and industrial processes. His method of clarifying gin-seng for the Chinese came into general use. He invented a process of using steam instead of direct heat or fire in the distillation of spirits. With his brothers, John and James, and with Henry Clay, in 1798, they advocated the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, with the gradual emancipation of all slaves.

In 1825, he resigned from Transylvania University in favor of his colleague Dr. Daniel Drake. He returned to a large estate in Alabama where he died of apoplexy in 1830, the same year that Doctor Ephraim McDowell died.

Edinburgh

One may assume that Humphreys, loyal to his alma mater, instilled in his young students the desire to attend the University of Edinburgh. Details leading up to this university training are not available.

Samuel McDowell, in a letter to his son-in-law, Andrew Reid, in Virginia, dated April 18, 1792, preferred that his son not go abroad to study, as stated previously. Ephraim received a letter from his father exhorting him to study diligently and not to waste his time. The letter required six months to reach Scotland from Kentucky. In another letter to his son-in-law, Andrew Reid, on August 12, 1792, Samuel wrote: "I have nothing to say as to Ephraim but what I formerly said when I wrote you, only Mr. John Brown tells me that the sooner he can go in the fall the better as he can get there before the commencement of the Winter Lectures . . ." ⁹⁹

Precisely when Ephraim did arrive in Edinburgh is not known but it was during its 1792-1793 session. Young Samuel Brown, as

mentioned previously, accompanied McDowell and enrolled in the university at the same time. Brown, after his return to this country, said that, "Dr. McDowell went to Edinburgh a goose and returned a gander." ¹⁰³ Dr. Samuel D. Gross, in commenting upon this, said, "It is much to be regretted that we have not more birds of the same kind." ¹⁰³

Others who attended Edinburgh at that same time were David Hosack, John Beale Davidge, Speed, and Brockenbrough, all of whom became quite prominent physicians. Samuel Brown, Hosack, and Davidge were founders of medical schools.

According to Alexander R. Simpson (1887), ⁶² Ephraim McDowell did not take a full course of lectures in 1792-1793. Records of his borrowings from the library included five books on chemistry and one of Hamilton's *Female Complaints*. ⁶² Hamilton had written that successful Caesarian operations had been reported in other countries, but he believed that a misrepresentation because of reports of Caesarian sections in Great Britain had been uniformly fatal. He quoted Monroe who had stated that exposure of the intestines to cold air during such an operation produced "dreadful pain and inflammation . . . which generally prove fatal."

At the university, Ephraim attended the formal lectures of professors Gregory, Black, Monroe, and Russell. Years later, his nephew, Dr. William A. McDowell, told Dr. Samuel Gross that during Ephraim's second year at the university he took a private course under Mr. John Bell (1762-1820). Bell was said to have been the most celebrated surgeon in Europe at that time and the most popular lecturer in Edinburgh. He was an extraordinary person, enthusiastic, charming, inspiring, and idolized by most of the students. Bell was said to have dwelled in detail on diseases of the ovaries, speaking of their hopeless character, that little had been done to cure any patient with diseases of these organs, and that the possibility of excision of diseased ovaries should be considered. Jackson (1917) wrote that McDowell never forgot this through the years to come. ^{65,66,67}

In Bell's three volume set, *The Principles of Surgery*, and in the volume which summarized the lectures given by him, I have been unable to find any reference to the possible excision of ovarian tumors. ¹² Bell wrote of many types of tumors, including those of the skin, bones, glands, eyes, breasts, testicles, nose, throat, salivary, and lymphatic glands; however, I have not seen any direct opinion regarding ovarian neoplasms, cysts and cancers. It is of interest that the three volume set of Bell's *The Principles of Surgery* are depicted in the portrait of Ephraim McDowell, in the McDowell House, made by P. W. Davenport in 1820.

Further data regarding Ephraim's stay in Edinburgh are revealed sparsely in several letters. In one dated June 11, 1792, from Samuel McDowell to his son-in-law, Andrew Reid, Samuel asked if there was any doubt of the prudence of economy of Ephraim. If such

Modified Register for John Paxton

First Generation

1. John Paxton was born¹ about 1721 in Probaly Ireland.

John married Martha Blair.

They had the following children:

- + 2 M i. Captain John Paxton was born about 1743. He died on 3 Oct 1787.
- + 3 M ii. William Paxton.
- + 4 M iii. Joseph Paxton.
- + 5 M iv. James Paxton died about 1788.
- + 6 F v. Isabella Paxton.
- + 7 F vi. Elizabeth (Betsy) Paxton.
- + 8 F vii. Hannah Paxton.
- 9 F viii. Mary Paxton.

Second Generation

2. Captain John Paxton (John) was born² about 1743. He died³ on 3 Oct 1787.

John married Pheobe Alexander. Pheobe died⁴ on 12 Feb 1821.

They had the following children:

- + 10 M i. John Paxton died in 1807.
- 11 M ii. Archibald Paxton.
- 12 M iii. William Paxton.
- 13 M iv. Joseph Paxton.
- 14 F v. Polly Paxton was born⁵ in 1784. She died⁶ on 13 Jul 1859.
- 15 M vi. Alexander Paxton was born about 1787. He died on 15 May 1847.
- 16 F vii. Isabella Paxton was born about 1782. She died on 13 Oct 1835.

3. **William Paxton (John).**

William married Elizabeth Stuart.

They had the following children:

- 17 M i. **William Paxton.**
- 18 F ii. **Bessie Paxton.**
- 19 F iii. **Isabella Paxton.**
- 20 F iv. **Jane Paxton.**
- 21 M v. **James Paxton.**
- 22 M vi. **Joseph Paxton.**

4. **Joseph Paxton (John).**

Joseph married FNU Barclay.

They had the following children:

- 23 F i. **Hannah Paxton.**
- 24 F ii. **female Paxton.**
female married FNU Coalter.
- 25 F iii. **Harriet Paxton.**
Harriet married FNU Philpot.

5. **James Paxton (John) died about 1788.**

He is called teh fourth son.

James married⁷ **Pheobe McClung** on 23 Mar 1786 in Rockbridge, VA.

They had the following children:

- 26 M i. **James Alexander Paxton** was born⁸ on 13 Sep 1788. He died⁹ on 23 Oct 1825.
James married **Maria Marshall.**

6. **Isabella Paxton (John).**

Isabella married John Lyle.

They had the following children:

- 27 F i. **Isabelle Lyle** was born¹⁰ about 1761 in Rockbridge, VA.
- 28 M ii. **John Lyle** was born¹¹ about 1762 in Timber Ridge, Augusta County, VA.
John married FNU Tompkins.

- + 29 F iii. **Mary Paxton Lyle** was born on 10 Nov 1763.
- 30 F iv. **Esther Lyle** was born¹² about 1772 in VA.

7. **Elizabeth (Betsy) Paxton (John).**

Elizabeth married **Major Samuel Houston**.

They had the following children:

- 31 M i. **Samuel Houston** President of TX.
- 32 M ii. **Paxton Houston**.
- 33 M iii. **Robert Houston**.
- 34 M iv. **James Houston**.
- 35 M v. **John Houston**.
- 36 M vi. **William Houston**.
- 37 F vii. **Isabella Houston**.
- 38 F viii. **Mary Houston**.
- 39 F ix. **Elizabeth Houston**.

8. **Hannah Paxton (John).**

Hannah married **Major James Caruthers**.

They had the following children:

- 40 M i. **John P. Caruthers**.
- 41 M ii. **William H. Caruthers**.
- 42 M iii. **Frank Caruthers**.
- 43 F iv. **Polly Caruthers**.
- 44 F v. **Margaret Caruthers**.
- 45 F vi. **Betsy Caruthers**.

Third Generation

10. **John Paxton (John, John)** died¹³ in 1807.

He immigrated to Lincoln Co., KY.

John married Elizabeth Logan. Elizabeth died¹⁴ in 1840.

They had the following children:

- 46 M i. James A. Paxton was born¹⁵ in 1793. He died¹⁶ in 1828.
- 47 M ii. Joseph Paxton.
- 48 M iii. William Paxton.
- 49 F iv. Phebe Paxton.
- 50 F v. Margaret Paxton.

29. Mary Paxton Lyle (Isabella Paxton, John) was born on 10 Nov 1763. She died¹⁷ in Lexington, Fayette County, KY.

Mary married¹⁸ James McDowell son of Samuel McDowell and Mary McClung on 22 Sep 1780. James was born on 29 Apr 1760 in Rockbridge, VA. He died on 31 Dec 1843.

They had the following children:

- 51 F i. Isabella McDowell was born¹⁹ about 1782. She died²⁰ in 1838.
Isabella married John P. Campbell.
- 52 F ii. Sally McDowell was born²¹ on 24 Apr 1783.
- 53 M iii. Samuel McDowell was born²² on 23 Sep 1785 in Lexington, Fayette County, KY.
He died²³ on 21 Mar 1857.
- 54 F iv. Juliette McDowell was born²⁴ on 9 Oct 1787 in Mason, KY.
- 55 F v. Polly McDowell was born²⁵ on 2 Feb 1790 in Mason, KY.
- 56 F vi. Magdalene McDowell was born²⁶ on 23 Apr 1792 in Mason, KY.
- 57 M vii. John Lyle McDowell was born²⁷ on 24 Aug 1794 in Frankfort, Franklin County, KY. He died²⁸ on 23 Dec 1878.
- 58 M viii. James Ephraim McDowell was born²⁹ about 1797.
- 59 F ix. Hester (Hettie or Mary Hester) McDowell was born³⁰ on 27 Apr 1799 in Mason, KY. She died³¹ in 1825.
Hester married³² Dr. John Andrews son of Robert Andrews and Martha Dougherty in 1818.

Appendix A - Sources

1. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
2. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
3. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
4. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
5. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
6. W. M. Paxton, The Marshall Family.
7. International Genealogical Index.
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30. International Genealogical Index.
31. International Genealogical Index.
32. International Genealogical Index.

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Andrews, John	59S	4	McDowell, Polly(b.1790)	55	4
Barclay, FNU	4S	2	McDowell, Sally(b.1783)	52	4
Blair, Martha	1S	1	McDowell, Samuel(b.1785)	53	4
Campbell, John P.	51S	4	Paxton, Alexander(b.1787)	15	1
Caruthers, Betsy	45	3	Paxton, Archibald	11	1
Caruthers, Frank	42	3	Paxton, Bessie	18	2
Caruthers, James	8S	3	Paxton, Elizabeth (Betsy)	7	1
Caruthers, John P.	40	3			3
Caruthers, Margaret	44	3	Paxton, female	24	2
Caruthers, Polly	43	3	Paxton, Hannah	23	2
Caruthers, William H.	41	3	Paxton, Hannah	8	1
Coalter, FNU	24S	2			3
FNU, Tompkins	28S	2	Paxton, Harriet	25	2
Houston, Elizabeth	39	3	Paxton, Isabella	6	1
Houston, Isabella	37	3			2
Houston, James	34	3	Paxton, Isabella(b.1782)	16	1
Houston, John	35	3	Paxton, Isabella	19	2
Houston, Mary	38	3	Paxton, James(d.1788)	5	1
Houston, Paxton	32	3			2
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Houston, Samuel	7S	3	Paxton, James A.(b.1793)	46	4
Houston, Samuel President of TX	31	3	Paxton, James Alexander(b.1788)	26	2
Houston, William	36	3	Paxton, Jane	20	2
Logan, Elizabeth(d.1840)	10S	4	Paxton, John(b.1721)	1	1
Lyle, Esther(b.1772)	30	3	Paxton, John(b.1743)	2	1
Lyle, Isabelle(b.1761)	27	2			1
Lyle, John	6S	2	Paxton, John(d.1807)	10	1
Lyle, John(b.1762)	28	2			3
Lyle, Mary Paxton(b.1763)	29	3	Paxton, Joseph	4	1
		4			2
Marshall, Maria	26S	2	Paxton, Joseph	47	4
McClung, Pheobe	5S	2	Paxton, Joseph	13	1
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Supplemental Sheet
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910-POPULATION

STATE *Texas* COUNTY *Uvalde* TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY *Justice Precinct No. 1 (West)* NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE *None*
NAME OF INSTITUTION _____ ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE *12* DAY

LOCATIONS	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	Whether able to speak English or, if not, give the best spoken	Trade or Profession
				Place of Birth of this Person	Place of Birth of Father of this Person	Place of Birth of Mother of this Person			
✓ 1	West Sol Jr	Husband	27 11 27 11 11 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	Student	
2	Mentha	Wife	27 11 25 11 11 11	Texas	Alabama	Texas	English	700	
3	Mabel H	Daughter	2 11 2 11 2 11	Texas	Texas	Texas			
4	Caraway Mill	Servant	26 B 37 11 10	Texas	United States	United States	English	None	
5	Lincoln	Servant	7 11 30 11 10 3 2	Texas	Virginia	Texas	English	None	
6	Willie	Servant	10 11 10 11 10 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	
7	Veronica	Servant	7 11 7 11 7 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	
8	Stephanus Brown	Servant	7 11 7 11 7 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	
9	Ludibray John H	Servant	26 11 26 11 26 11	Texas	California	California	English	Miss	
10	Thomas B	Servant	2 11 3 11 3 11	California	California	California	English	2	
11	Henry	Servant	2 11 3 11 3 11	California	California	California	English	2	
12	Emma	Servant	7 11 7 11 7 11	Texas	Texas	California	English	2	
13	Compared John Co	Servant	21 11 21 11 21 11	Texas	Indiana	Indiana	English	Student	
14	Minnie I	Wife	7 11 7 11 7 11	Texas	Alabama	South Carolina	English	700	
15	Melvin	Servant	2 11 2 11 2 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	
16	James M	Servant	7 11 7 11 7 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	
17	Charles Walter A	Husband	21 11 20 11 11 11	Texas	United States	United States	English	Student	
18	Hattie P	Wife	2 11 2 11 2 11	Texas	Texas	Texas	English	2	

② Census - 1810 - 1920

① Frankfort, Kentucky Library for G. Research
The Guide to Kentucky Archival - Manuscript ^{Repositories}

p.14 Flemingsburg
KY 286-240

Fleming County Public Library
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Flemingsburg, Ky 41041
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Open M-5a 9-5, Th 6:30-8:30

Inclusive Dates of material 1804-1981

a collection of genealogical materials, history
of Fleming County and its families, oral
hist. interviews

ref. Kentucky 18 — Census Index (for ^{1810, 20} Shepard)
Index of Confed. Pension Applications ^{Flem. Cty}
Military Records

Kentucky 1860 E (~W) acceler. Index. Systems Internet
(by Dr!) Henry Harrison, Fleming, Ky, 689, Flemingsburg P.O., 1860

Local Gov. - Judicial Records (for Fleming Cty 1798-1986)
(^{26th Men. Cty} Fleming was formed in 1798 from part of Mason Cty)

(Flemingsburg is Cty seat

Circuit Court Order Book 1798-1803

County Clerk - grantee indexes, Deed Books,
Land Records 1798-1962

Cty. Clerk - grantor indexes 1798-1962

Land Records 1798-1986

Marriage Records - Gen Cross Index 1798-1962

' Bond Books ' ' 1798-1986

' Indexed ' ' 1837-1984

' Negro ' ' 1866-1965

' ^{Registers Books} Declaration of Marriage
Order Books

Probate Records - will Books

20th Assessment Books
Court of Quarter Sessions (estate
Circ. Court

Almighty God:

We make our earnest prayer that thou wilt keep the United States in thy holy protection; that thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally that thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

A Prayer used by GEORGE WASHINGTON

* * * * *



NEILL-COCHRAN MUSEUM HOUSE
2310 San Gabriel, Austin, Texas

The National Society
of
The Colonial Dames of America
Resident in The State of Texas



HISTORIAN'S REPORT
1959 - 1960

McDowell

San Antonio, Texas
May 11, 1972

Mrs George A. Morris
Historian General, N.S.D.A.R.
1776 D. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mrs Morris:—

Your letter of May 5th concerning the Copy of the George Washington prayer was received. Both Mrs West and I are so pleased that you have a place for it in our Americana Collection at National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Mrs West's Mother's family, Texas a Harrison and a distant relative of President Harrison. This Copy of the prayer was in the possession of Mrs West's mother, and was given to her by her mother.

Mrs West has been a dedicated member of the San Antonio de Texas D.H.R. Chapter, for over fifty years, and it was thru her that I affiliated with the de Texas Chapter upon my move to San Antonio from Virginia, where I was a member of the Fairfax County Chapter there.

I would so appreciate your writing to her upon receiving the prayer, as she treasured this copy very much.

Thank you so much for your interest in this project. → Mrs West's
← most sincerely, etc

Opal D. Chase.
(Mrs. O. D. Chase)



The Dawn of Abdominal Surgery

This painting by Dean Cornwell, the fourth in the series "Pioneers of American Medicine," shows Dr. Ephraim McDowell about to perform the world's first ovariectomy on Jane Todd Crawford. This operation blazed the way for abdominal surgery. The painting depicts one of the great moments in medical history.

A woman's life.... a man's future.... hung in the balance

IN GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY, in the year 1809, there existed a difference of opinion.

In the judgment of her local physicians, Jane Todd Crawford was pregnant.

In the judgment of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, from the neighboring town of Danville, she was under sentence of death. He believed she was suffering from a large ovarian tumor which would kill her unless it could be removed.

Jane Crawford staked her life that McDowell was right. And so, one sunny morning, while a wom-

an's life and a doctor's future trembled in the balance, McDowell successfully performed the first ovariectomy in history—and abdominal surgery was born.

It is impossible to estimate the number of people who, since that day, have owed their lives to McDowell's brilliant pioneering. And McDowell's is only one name in a nobly-long list of American medical men to whom the world is mightily in debt.

Today, on the fighting fronts and the home front, the doctor—

with the aid of his good right arm, the pharmacist—is working harder than ever, contributing more than ever to the easing of human pain.

As one of America's pioneer pharmacists, John Wyeth & Brother of Philadelphia, established—and maintained—a system of quality controls which produces pharmaceuticals of exceptional uniformity. Regarded as one of pharmacy's most progressive firms today, their contribution to medical science is more vital than ever in these overpowering years.

This advertisement—by John Wyeth & Brother of Philadelphia—is designed to direct attention to the great contributions of American physicians to world health. Reproductions of the completed paintings in this series, with the story behind each, are available in a booklet which your local druggist will be glad to give you.

Wyeth's
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Andrews

Marrid Sept 3 1807 by the Rev
Armstead Smith.
Seth Shepard to
Mary Fountain Williams
youngest daughter of
Samuel Williams of
Mathews Co Virginia.

Marrid on the 20th of
^{Nov} 1817 ^{Dr} John Andrews of
Flemmingsburg K to
Mary Hester M^cDowell
youngest daughter of
Col James M^cDowell of
Fayette Co Ky.

Marrid on the 10 of Dec
1839. James E Shepard
to Martha Jane Andrews
eldest daughter of John
Andrews of Flemming Co
K.

I will look up the
return information
later. Also will write
to Mary.

Wm Aunt S

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept 13. 1901.

My dear sister.

I came home Friday night and found your long and very interesting letter which gave me great pleasure.

I am very much gratified to learn that all of you have passed the worst of the summer in health and that the children are getting on so well. One of the best things you now do will be in the evenings to school the children - It is unfortunate to lose a dog at their ages.

We had a pleasant summer near West Point - I came home with the boys, Caroline and I on Friday night - the 13th - Sister will stay another

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

3

There was a fine Hudson - we had a pleasant
boating hour over looking the river just
1 1/4 miles from West Point. The scenery was
beautiful. The air fresh and invigorating -
All eyes look well. Little and Helen
still green - Caroline had - She is 75.
for 7 1/2 inches. Arthur has had a great
time with the courts, looks as contented
as the time. Mother is pleasant here.
The law is in turmoil over the death
of the President and will be full of
news until Thursday - Roosevelt will
probably ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~concerned~~
in the managing concerns of the ad-
ministration. I hope your ideas of Admin-
I rather fear the something - she has not come
up to what I expected of her, though I have
some hopes she may do something. I agree
with you about Hillis. Please join me
in dearest love to your Linn & the children.
I in love a reminder of the Shepard.

decide to their desire to know something
of their family history.

Yes, our 99 Father James McDowell
was in the war of 1812. He was a Major
of a Ky regiment engaged in the
campaign against Tecumseh's Indians
and distinguished himself in a
battle fought in Ohio, about Dec
15 1812. He was in Col Simrell's
regt of Ky volunteers & afterwards
became Lieut Colonel. You will
find this in a book by T M Green
entitled "Historic Families of Kentucky"
page 47 to 50. It was published
in 1889 by Robt Black & Co Cin-
cinn. Ohio.

This book contains an account of
the McDowell family and others.

The girls are entitled to join
the Colonial Dames, The D A R and
the 1812 Society. Besides, they can
on the Shiloh side join the Society
of Mayflower Descendants, as descendants

of Eldon William Newsham,
I can furnish the references for all of these.

I have not been in good health for
some time since last May. I broke down
then finding that I had an abnormally high
blood pressure. Went to Bad Nauheim
in Germany for the baths & cure and
was caught in Germany by the war, but
got home without much difficulty.

My right arm is rather numb & I
can not use a pen very well. Hence
could write well any more. I hope you
will be able to read this.

I hope to hear from you again.

Yours very truly
in which my wife joins,
to each and all of the children. I wish
you could know my wife. Your affectionate cousin
Seth Shepard

Dr. Ephraim McDowell B. 1771 DIED 1830
was a great Kentucky pioneer surgeon.

Known in medical history as the

Father of Ovariectomy - a museum has been
established in his old home in Danville, Kentucky
a memorial to him. The home & contents is
replica as of his time he lived & practiced there.

Corbin, Kentucky -

Junction of U.S. 25 - East & U.S. 25 W.

Cumberland State Falls State Park is on Kentucky
highway 90, 18 miles west of Corbin, or Williamsburg Ky.

This great waterfall is 125 ft wide & drops 68 feet.

The park has excellent facilities with lodges &
cabins, picnic & camping areas. A 583 acre
park in the Cumberland National Forest on the
Cumberland River. On nights of a full moon,
a moon bow may be seen in the spray of the falls.

Historic families of Ky -
page 47 to 50 I published
in 1889 by Root Clark & Co.
Cincinnati Ohio
Author is T. M. Green -

This book contains an
account of the Mc-Sweeney
family

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

Home of Centre College, a Presbyterian institution
& the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

Weisiger memorial is the reproduced
"Constitution Square" including log court house
goal & church. It was on this site that
Kentucky's first constitution was framed &
adopted in 1792. The home & office of
Dr. Ephraim McDowell where the great
pioneer ~~performed~~ surgeon performed the
first ovariotomy in 1809. He died in 1930.
was born in 1771 in Va.

Danville was the home of Theodore O'Hara, author
of "Bivouac of the Dead"

Danville had the first post office west of the
Alleghenies, established in 1792

Fairfield County Genealogy Society Research Library Research Log

Member: Yes (priority), No

Position in-line: _____

Surname(s): HARRISON

Target: / /

Started: / /

Ready to File

Completed: 3/25/15

Start research using Request, Family Group & Pedigree Sheets
Check off each item as research is completed

Bob

Sharon B Lende

- **BookCat (Online Card Catalog)**
 - Key in surname being researched
 - FB = Family Books
 - FF = Family Files
 - VF = Vertical Files
 - VF Church = Vertical Files labeled Churches
 - VF Fairfield = Vertical Files labeled Fairfield
 - VF Plats = Vertical Files labeled Plats
 - VF Wills = Vertical Files labeled Wills
- **Computer with Large TV Screen**
 - Check ICON labeled Research Room
 - African American Folder
 - Books Folder
 - CDs Folder
 - Church Cemeteries Folder
 - Family Books Section Folder
 - Family Researched Files Folder (also check Master List Spreadsheet)
 - Funeral Homes Folder
 - Maps, Map Information Folders
 - Obits Folder
 - Plats Folder
 - Wills Folder
 - Check Online Research Sources Folder
 - Other web resources available, like USC Libraries, etc.
- **Main Room – Southwest Corner**
 - Local Church History & Denominational Church History
 - Deeds
 - Wills
 - Equity Court
 - Cemeteries
 - Birth Scrapbook
 - Marriage Notices & Scrapbook
 - Death Notices & Scrapbook

Genealogy Resource Library

From: Fairfield Museum [fairfieldmus@truvista.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 01, 2015 12:24 PM
To: 'Genealogy Resource Library'
Subject: FW: Nicholas P. Harrison

From: Anita Harrison [mailto:amharrison130@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 31, 2014 5:06 PM
To: fairfieldmus@truvista.net
Subject: RE: Nicholas P. Harrison

Pelham,

I wish you a speedy recovery and thank you for taking the time to respond so quickly. I look forward to hearing back regarding my inquiry.

Happy New Year!

Anita

From: fairfieldmus@truvista.net
To: amharrison130@hotmail.com
CC: sharon.c.avery@att.net; fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net; horsemurph@yahoo.com;
lcaldwell2012@yahoo.com
Subject: RE: Nicholas P. Harrison
Date: Tue, 30 Dec 2014 23:02:49 -0500

Anita,

Actually, the reference to someone who had photos may have come from researcher Sharon Avery who did some history on the family before she moved to Iowa 15-20 years ago. I am copying this to Sharon in hopes that she can clarify this as my memory is poor on this. Several of us collaborated in this research via emails and actually, I felt that we had not provided the missing link that definitively connected genetically to Khandi's relative.

I kept the back and forth on the emails and, after the New Year will try to find some time to forward all of the correspondence. I had always heard the story of the mixed race descendants of Reuben H. and enjoyed getting to dig around to try to find out. I also contacted sportscaster actress Jayne Kennedy to open the communication between her and the film production crew, but I think some comment was made that caused Jayne to back out of collaborating.

I am coming down with the flu and cannot sleep tonight but know I will be out of sorts over the next few days. If you don't hear from some of the people Cced here, let me know in a few weeks and I'll dig into my old emails. I am copying also to my friends Marilyn Murphy and Leonard Caldwell who live nearby and will hopefully reply to you. Marilyn's husband Darwin is descended from Quilla Harrison and she has done a good bit of study on the families. Leonard is also a Harrison descendant whom you may already know.

Sorry to be brief, but am uncomfortable and unable to sleep for the moment and wanted to respond to you. I am Ccing this also to Eddie Killian who is the genealogy room researcher. Unfortunately, the volunteers who were helping with look ups have thinned out and he keeps a running backlog of research queries. I feel sure he will respond to you from fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net when he can find the time.

Happy New Year!

-Pelham Lyles
Museum Director

From: Anita Harrison [mailto:amharrison130@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 30, 2014 4:54 PM
To: fairfieldmus@truvista.net
Subject: Nicholas P. Harrison

Good Evening,

I recently came upon an online article written by Henry Louis Gates Jr. where he describes contacting your museum for information on Nicolas P. Harrison. He states that someone at the museum was able to connect him with someone who provided photos of Nicholas and his wife Lenora Love.

Nicholas who was the grandson of Reuben Harrison is also my husbands great-great-great grandfather Peter Harrison's brother. I was wondering if you might be able to connect me with the same contact so that I could inquire whether they had any information on Peter.

I reside in Pennsylvania so being able to stop in and perform research isn't really an option right now, so any assistance you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

You can respond to this email or I can also be reached on my cell at 267-261-2407. I thank you in advance for your assistance.

Anita Harrison

1 /

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brewster descent

1. William Brewster - (Elder of
Plymouth Colony) b. Scrooby -
Nottinghamshire, Eng. 1563 -
Came to Plymouth on Mayflower -
with his wife Mary -
2. Patience Brewster b. Scrooby -
England - - - - - Came to
Plymouth in the Anne. 1623 - M.
Thomas Prence Aug 5 - 1624 -
d. 1634 - (Thomas Prence became
Gov of Plymouth Colony).
3. Mercy Prence - daughter of foregoing
b. Plymouth, 1631 - M. John Fall-
am Jan 13 or 14, 1650 - d. Eastham
Mass. Sept 28 - 1711 - (John Prence
b. ~~England~~ ^{England} ~~Oct 28 - 1617~~ 1620 - d.
Eastham Mass Oct 28 - 1717 - was

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Edward Shepard - b. England -
Came to Cambridge Mass between 1634 and
1639. M. Violet - who
died July 9. 1648 - 9 - d. 1679 - 80.

2. John Shepard - son of Edward Violet
b. Cambridge Mass. - England 1627.
M. (Oct 1 - 1649) Rebecca Greenhill -
d. June 12. 1707.

#480

3. Edward Shepard b. July 31 - 1662 -
Middleton Conn - Deputy to General
Court of Conn 1710 - 1711 - d. Oct 16 -
1717 - M. Margail Savage. April 14 -
1687.

#240

4 - John Shepard - b. July 19 - 1688 -
M. July 12 - 1720 - Sarah Clarke -

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept 15. 1901.

My dear sister.

I came home Friday night and found your long and very interesting letter which gave me great pleasure.

I am very much gratified to learn that all of you have passed the heat of the summer in health and that the children are getting on so well. One of the best things you were to do would be to let the children go to school the children - It is unfortunate to lose a dog at their ages.

We had a pleasant summer near West Point - I came home with the boys, Coraline and I on Friday night - the 13th - Sister will stay another

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

2

was Capt engaged in King Phillips
war - and became Major -
June 1685 Mayor & Barnstable -
Sheriff of the County during Audis's
administration - 1st Judge of Ct of
Common Pleas of the union of
Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay
Colonies -

#2864. Mercy Freeman (daughter of
for pay) b. July 16. 1679 - m.
Dec 1658 to Samuel Kneales - d
1774 -

#242 5. Cornelius Kneales - son of above -
b. ~~Choctaw~~ Conn. Oct 1695 -
M. Elizabeth - C Kneales
was Capt of militia Choctaw Conn -

#121 6. Thankful Kneales - daughter of
for pay - b. Choctaw Conn -
M. Elisha Shepard Aug 15 - 1764 -
b. 1st Soug. En. Sic. p. 246 - 2 Id -

I can know Friday night or
 found your long and very interesting
 letter which gave me great pleasure
 I am very much gratified to
 know that all of you have passed
 the word of the sermon - health
 and that the disease is completely
 gone. I hope the last thing you
 were to the week - in the church to
 observe the disease - this is not
 much to be a day or two ago -
 which a pleasant surprise was
 that part - I am sure with the help
 of the Lord - I shall be able to
 continue as long as I wish to stay -
 in 1882 - I shall be able to stay and live

My dear Sir,

Sept 15. 1882.

Court of Appeals
 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Reference
Vol. XXXII
New Eng. Hist.
Col. Genealogical
R. S. p. 322-323.
Vol. XLVIII. Jan
p. 318

120

5. Elisha Shepard 4th son one 8th child
of John Shepard & Sarah - b. Middle-
ton Conn. Sept 30-1736 - M.
Thankful Knowles, May 15-1764.

60

6. Sittie Shepard, Son of above b.
Middletown Conn. Oct 28-1776 -
M. Mary Fausine Williams, with
us co va Sept 3 1808 - d. Matthew
Co va Dec 9-1828 -

Our Great Grandfather

Substituted here
James S. Shepard
March Andrew

7. Chauncy Berkeley Shepard son
of above b. Matthews Co va Oct
15-1812 - d. Newham Texas -
Dec 1892 - M. Mary
Hester Andrews - Sherburne Ky
Aug 1842 -

8. Martha (child of above) Shepard, b.
Julietta Andrews, daughter of JSE & M.A.

Court of Appeals.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

3

There was an Hudson - we had a pleasant
boat ride down our looking the river just
1 1/4 miles from West Point. The scenery was
beautiful, the air fresh and invigorating -
all eyes look well. With our Hudson
State gun - Corwin led - He is 75.
He is 7 1/2 inches. He has had a great
time with the court, looks our concerns -
all the time. Mother & Pleasant were
The land is in a fine state of health
of the President and will be fully quali-
fied until Thursday - Roosevelt will
probably ~~not be present~~
in the morning concerns of the ad-
ministration. I am your ideas & Amie.
I do not fear the something - She has not come
up to about I expect of her, though I have
been hope she may do something. I agree
with you about Nellie. Please join
in doing love you, Lina & the children.
I in a warm manner & the the good.

THE COURT OF APPEALS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 1, 1914

Dear Sally,

Your letter just received gave me great pleasure.

I am so glad to hear that your children live all close, and are doing so well. I know no satisfaction so great as that a parent feels when their children have been and useful men and women.

My children have all done pretty well. Hester and Caroline are happily married and have each a girl. Seth and Nelson are good boys --- Both are doing fairly well. Nelson is a newspaper reporter and has gotten along well.

I ... with ,,.,, children in their desire to know something of their family history.

Yes, our McDowell was in the War of 1812. *He..... a Major* of a Ky engaged in the campaign againstIndians and distinguished himself in a battle fought in Ohio, about Dec 15 1812. He was in Col of Ky volunteers & afterwards became a Lieut Colonel. You will find this in a book by *T.M. Green* entitled Historic Families of Kentucky page 47 to 50. It was published in 1889 by Robt Clark & Co Cincinnati, Ohio. *Stammers*

This book contains an account of the McDowell family and others.

The girls are entitled to join the Colonial Dames, the DAR and the 1812 Society. Besides, they can *join the* Shepard side join the Society of Mayflower Descendants, as descendants of *Edna* William Brewster.

I can furnish the references for all of these.

I have not been in good health for some time since last May. I broke down Finding that I have an abnormally high blood pressure. Went to Bad in Germany for the baths and cure and was caught in Germany by this war, but got home without much difficulty.

My right arm is rather *warm* & I cannot use a pen very well. Never could write well anyhow. I hope you will be able to read this.

I hope to hear from you again.

Give my love, in which my wife joins, to each and all of the children. I wish you could know my wife. Your affectionate *father*

Seth Shepard

The Court of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

November 1-1914

Dear father,
Your letter just received has

me great pleasure.

I am so glad to hear that your children
have been all done, and are doing
so well. I know no other father so
great as that a parent feels when
his children have been reared to be
good and useful men and women.

My children have all done pretty
well. Helen and Caroline are
both, having and have each a
good. Ethel and Helen are good
boys - Both are doing fairly well.
Helen is a newspaper reporter and
has gotten along well.
I am further with your

Masonic Lodge Hall

The Masonic Lodge hall, now utilized as the permanent exhibition gallery for the Lancaster Cultural History Museum is one of the most interesting spaces in all of Lancaster. Originally, the first public market in Lancaster occupied the area beneath the hall. It is believed that the acquisition of the space over the market by Masonic Lodge No. 43 was the earliest documented example of air rights being granted for a new building. Completed in 1798, the hall originally was divided into several small rooms. The largest of these spaces welcomed the Marquis de Lafayette in the 19th century as well as President William Howard Taft in 1917. In addition, James Buchanan, along with numerous other prominent Lancastrian doctors, lawyers and politicians, served as Master of Lodge No. 43 during its history.

Three "Blue" or symbolic lodges met in this space: Lodge No. 43, which was warranted in 1785; Lamberton Lodge No. 476, warranted in 1870; and Andrew Hershey Lodge No. 764, warranted in 1949. In addition, a number of other Masonic groups met in the space including three bodies of the York Rite (Royal Arch Chapter No. 43, Goodwin Council No. 19 Royal and Select Masons and Lancaster Commandery of Knights Templar) and the Scottish Rite (Lancaster Lodge of Perfection).

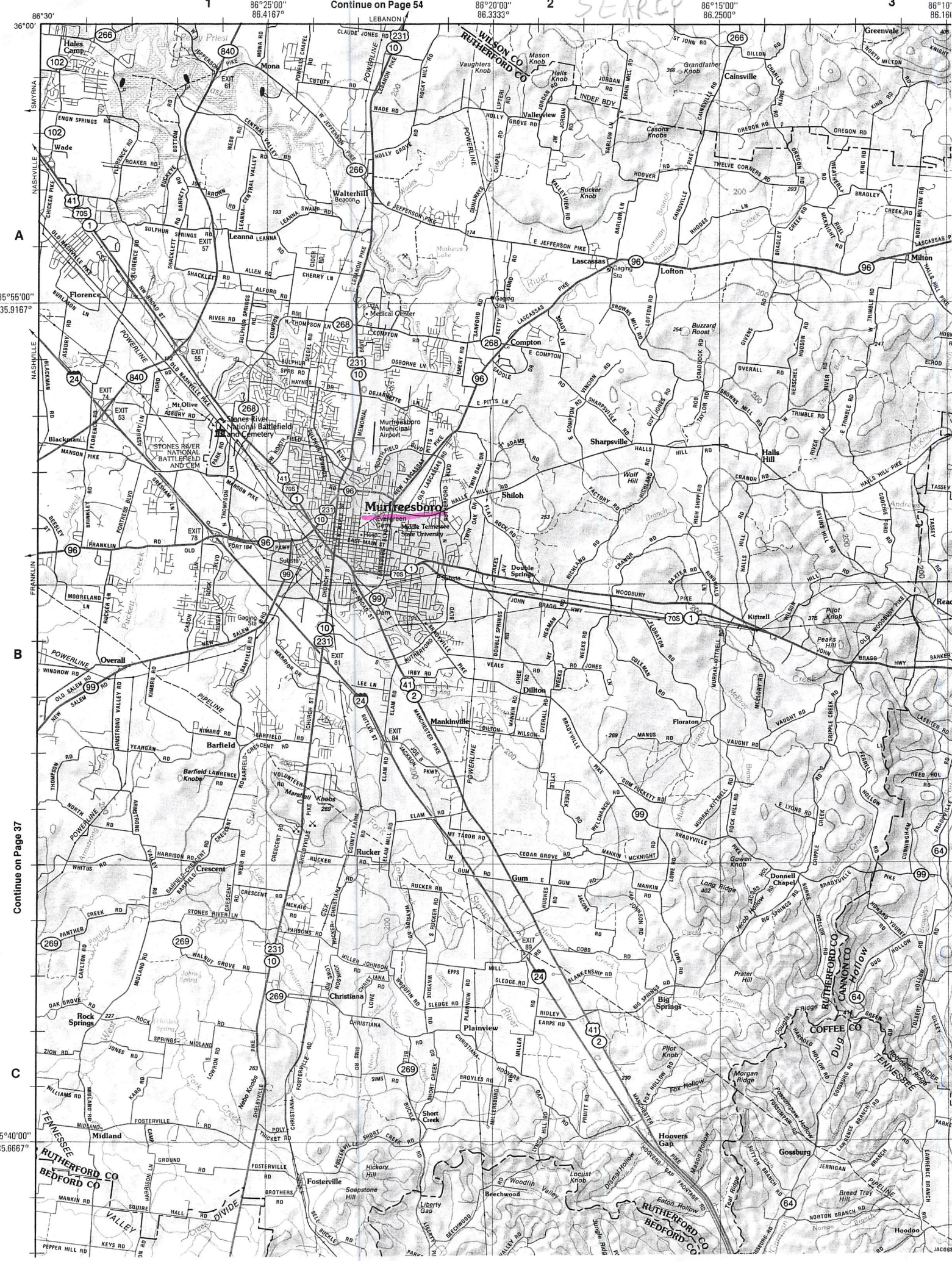
By 1933, the needs of Lodge No. 43 and the other groups had grown to demand an extension of 7 ½ feet into the alley. At that time, C. Emlen Urban, a noted local architect whose other commissions include the Hershey Theatre, designed the vaulted ceiling, after which John Bagattin and G. L. Zambon of Philadelphia painted the ceiling murals. Zambon's signature can be seen beneath Father Time's foot. Spatial changes prompted the lodges occupying this space to move in the early 1970s to the present Masonic temple, three blocks away.

The painting as an entirety is titled "Masonry Triumphant." The eagle symbolizes the principals of masonry being elevated on high, overseen by Father Time (representing the passage of time). In the east is the "All-Seeing Eye" of God while allegories representing Justice and Perseverance are found in other areas. The smaller emblems around the cove moldings and walls represent the various groups that met in this hall.

The Masonic Fraternity

Freemasonry is the oldest and largest men's fraternal organization in the world. Tracing its historical roots to 16th-century England and its allegorical roots to the building of King Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem, Freemasonry utilizes the tools of the builder's trade as symbols for living. One should act "on the level" with someone and be "square and true" in business dealings. Today, Freemasonry supports a number of charitable and philanthropic interests including the Shriner's Hospitals and Knights Templar Eye Foundation.

SEARCHY



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B

C

Continue on Page 37

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35.6667°

35°55'00"
35.9167°

86°30'
36.0000°

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86.4167°

86°20'00"
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86.2500°

86°10'
86.1667°

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LEBANON TN

WILSON CO
RUTHERFORD CO

CAINSVILLE TN

MILTON TN

Murfreesboro
Middle Tennessee State University

Murfreesboro Municipal Airport

Shiloh

Dilton

Mankinville

Barfield

Overall

Rock Springs

Midland

Fosterville

Christianita

Planview

Hoovers Gap

Gosburg

Beechwood

Liberty

Woodfin Valley

Locust Knob

Soapstone Hill

Hickory Hill

Brothers

Fosterville

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