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CARSON

By F.

FAMILY

Tom

HISTORY

Carson

Mrs. Ford Wulfeck
51 Park Ave.
Naugatuck, Conn.

A
HISTORY
Of
The
CARSON
FAMILY
And
The
Allied
Families
COOKE
KIMBROUGH
And
HENDERSON
Being
An
Account
Of
The
Forebears
And
The
Descendants
Of
DOCTOR
WILLIAM
COOKE
CARSON
And
DORCAS
ELIZABETH
KIMBROUGH
Of
Tennessee
And
Texas
By
F
Tom
Carson
1950

80 51 809 3



SAMUEL CARSON, 6C2,
1768-1850



JAMES CARSON, 7C2,
1805-1890



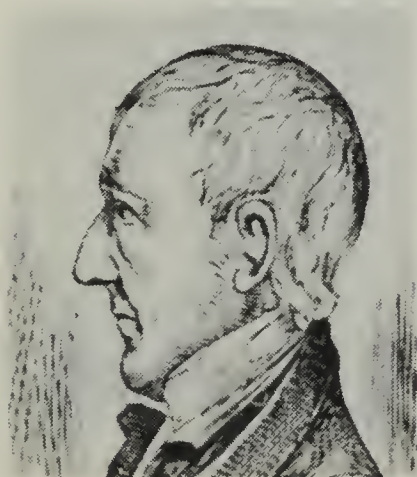
ATALINE COOKE
CARSON, 7Q9, 1821-1897



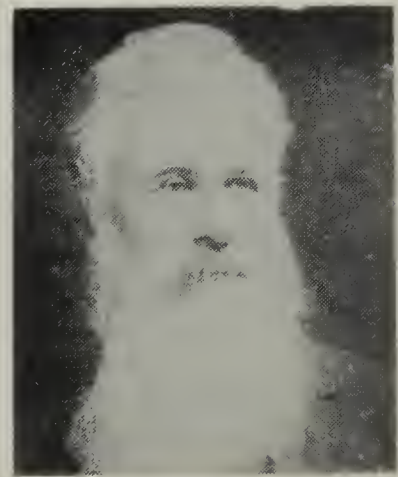
WM. COOKE CARSON, 8C3,
1848-1904



DORCAS E. KIMBROUGH
CARSON, 8K2, 1850-1940



DUKE KIMBROUGH, 5K3,
1762-1849



I. B. KIMBROUGH, 7K7,
1826-1902

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PREFACE

Ancestor worship is an ancient and deeply entrenched institution. It is said that in some lands the people expend more time, energy, and wealth on the tombs of the dead than on the abodes of the living. To us this seems an enormous waste of human energy and resources. Even the mild form of ancestor worship in which we sometimes engage, in which we devote ourselves to the fabrication of the family tree and the inflation of the ancestral bagatels, has some of the characteristics of habit forming drugs. For these exploits can also lead, by way of endless paths through graveyards, court-houses, and mildewed records, to a large and rather fruitless expenditure of energies. Taken in moderation, however, this is a medicine that acts in some degree as a tonic, and is not unpleasant to take. If an apology is needed for climbing the family tree, there are several extenuating circumstances that may be cited.

The principle of continuity underlies all of nature. It is basic to life. The human individual is not content merely to know that he exists, but wants to know by what road he has arrived at his present estate. There is a kind of satisfaction in knowing how he is linked with the past.

The multiple compulsion to try to escape some of the realities of life, to rise above the commonplace, and in general to bolster the ego, may account to some extent for the urge to hunt ancestors. In the company of the ghosts of one's sublimated forebears, one is not in a commonplace world, not even a real world of the here and now, and what one finds recorded about one's ancestors is seldom uncomplimentary. The desire to be identified with the stream of accomplishment is a normal type of hunger, and we usually can find enough ancestors who have contributed materially to the progress of society, or who on some battlefield have enhanced the sancity of Mars, to afford us vicarious participation. It is good to have something to boast about. As Maida Walker Carson (wife of 9C3) once said, quoting an old Texas acquaintance, Claud Callan, "Man wants only three things here below: food, shelter, and something to brag about."

And then there is the factor of human interest. In the distilled ancestral traditions and familial sagas, there are many interesting incidents and stories worth relating. There is, furthermore, a certain amount of sheer pleasure in the search, digging into things and finding a nugget here and there.

What follows is composed chiefly of information obtained from family records, personal memoirs, old letters, and direct contact with a few living, or recently living, people. Much could be added to this

account by ferreting out data from numerous libraries, court-house and church records, and unknown private sources that might be located. Despite the manifest interest that such a search might afford, the quest would be endless and enormously time consuming. Perhaps a younger and more ambitious investigator will some day complete the task.

The pleasure that one may take in basking in the reflected glory of an illustrious ancestor must be tempered somewhat by the implications of the very abundance of one's forebears. Each of us has so many ancestors that the heritage of a particular distant notable may have become so diluted in reaching us that we can have small claim on his lustre. Even though one were known to be directly descended from, say, William the Conqueror (1027-1087), it could easily be explained why the selfsame one is not perforce a conqueror. With the theoretical possibility of a quarter billion ancestors contemporary with William the Conqueror, and other millions upon millions in between, who have contributed equally to the genes in one's chromosomes, but whom no one ever heard of, what a meager chance there is that one today would be a very large chip off the old block!

It may be fortunate that we do not know much about our distant ancestors, not so much because of the possibility of uncovering skeletons in the family closet, as because we do not have to go back many generations until the sheer number of direct ancestors becomes quite overwhelming. If we had details of the lives of all these people, the data would be altogether unmanageable.

One has two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, and so on, the number being doubled for each generation that we go back into the past. It is like the legendary bargain to pay for the shoeing of horses by paying one cent (or one grain of wheat) for the first nail, two for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, and so on. The bargain may look like a good one, but one scarcely gets beyond the first horse before requiring New Deal financing, the shoeing of the first horse (32 nails) costing a mere 43 million dollars (\$42,949,672.95, to be exact).

The number of one's direct ancestors living in the time of Columbus is many thousands. It is estimated that the theoretical number of one's ancestors, living at the end of the thirteenth century, would equal approximately the total population of England at that time. At the time of Alfred the Great (last half of the ninth century) one's ancestors would have been numbered in the billions (theoretically), more than the present population of the whole world. At the beginning of the Christian Era, the number would be something like 1 followed by 19 or 20 zeros. Of course, there never were that many people in the world, and it only means that many of our ancestors, traced back through different lines, would turn out to be identical persons. Inter-marriage makes us all akin in a few hundred years.

The multiplicity of ancestors is no less amazing than the reverse of the coin, the fabulous multiplying of descendants. Although man can not compete with the housefly, whose progeny, descended from a single pair in one summer season, has been estimated at a theoretical 191 quintillions (191 times 10 raised to the eighteenth power), man

is still able to show a pretty good record. It is easy to see that progressive multiplication through large families, such as those of our grandfathers, could soon lead to enormous populations, if there were no omissions and no casualties. If each of a family of 10 produced in turn a family of 10, and this continued for 10 generations (a mere 300 years or so), there would result in this time more than 11 billions of descendants of the original pair. The number of people in the tenth generation, living at one time, would be more than 4 times the present population of the entire world. With all the casualties along the line, the progeny is still enormous. The Adams Genealogy, for example, is a book some three inches thick, and having more than 1200 pages, listing the known descendants of one man, Henry Adams, in approximately 250 years.

Since many Carsons came to the American Colonies, each of them having thousands of descendants, and few having left any records, it is not surprising that we have some difficulty today in tracing our ancestry across the ocean, or finding all the links that might connect one of us to Kit Carson, or a particular John Carson whose name appears on the roster of a company of soldiers who fought in the American Revolution.

An important corollary to these observations is that intermarriage among relatives has always been common. Otherwise, there wouldn't be enough mates to go around. But usually we do not know that we are marrying relatives. Many of us probably could not name all four of our great grandmothers, and would not know their maiden names if we should hear them. Few of us could name all 16 of our great great grandparents. Although wife or husband might be a second or third cousin, most of us would never know it.

During the middle half of the last century, there were a number of intermarriages among the title families of this family history. The record shows the following. The individuals can be identified in the genealogical tables by means of the identifying numbers that follow the names.

James Harvey Carson, 7CJ1, married his first cousin, Lavina T. Carson, 7C1, in 1828. Bradley Kimbrough, 6K8, married Fidelia Carson, 7C4, in 1833. Dr. Robert F. Cooke, 7C1, married Charlotte Kimbrough, 7K1, in 1833. Duke Whitman Kimbrough, 6K9, married Eliza Cooke, 7C4, in 1836. His son, Duke Henry Kimbrough, 7K9a, married his first cousin, Mary E. Cooke, 8C5a, in 1857. Dr. James Carson, 7C2, married Ataline Cooke, 7C9, in 1845. Col. James Burch Cooke, 7C8, married Penelope McDermott, 7H4a (a granddaughter of John Henderson, 5H3), in 1850. Dr. William Cooke Carson, 8C3, married Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough, 8K2, in 1869. Some more recent intermarriages among these families are on record also. There have probably been a good many others not shown by available records.

Table 1 will serve to illustrate the paucity of one's knowledge about forebears, and also the large chance that one may marry a distant relative without knowing it. This would apply especially to earlier generations, when people did not move about so much. The table lists all of the author's direct ancestors about whom we have any definite knowledge, - all who have historical status within the purview

Table 1.- Eight generations of Carsons, and the 21 known family surnames out of a total of 256 that date from about 1650

Gen.

- 1 ALEXANDER HARVEY CARSON, b. ? **** JOHN HENDERSON, b. ca. 1650
(21 surnames known-235 unknown)
- 2 JOHN KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1666, m. ---- Bradley (?) **** WILLIAM
HENDERSON, b. 1676, m. Mary Bruce (21-107)
- 3 WILLIAM WITT, b. 1675 **** ROBERT COOKE, b. ca. 1700, m. Sarah
Fielding **** JOSEPH WATSON **** MARMADUKE KIMBROUGH, b. ca.
1700 **** SAMUEL HENDERSON, b. 1713, m. Jean ----- (19-45)
- 4 SAMUEL CARSON, b. ca. 1712, m. Janet ----- **** CHARLES WITT, m.
Lavenia Harbren **** JOHN COOKE, b. 1726, m. Elizabeth Burch ****
JAMES WATSON, m. Mary Green **** BRADLEY KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1730,
m. Sarah Thompson **** ISAAC HUNTER **** JOHN ANDREW HENDERSON,
b. ca. 1738, m. Mary Russell (18-14)
- 5 WILLIAM CARSON, b. ca. 1743, m. Mary ----- **** THOMAS JARNAGIN,
b. 1746, m. Mary Witt **** ROBERT COOKE, b. 1752, m. Susannah
Watson **** THOMAS CANTRELL, b. 1760 **** DUKE KIMBROUGH, b. 1762,
m. Susan Hunter **** JOHN HENDERSON, b. 1760, m. Margaret Ham-
mond **** SAMUEL McSPADDEN, b. ca. 1755, m. Sarah Keyes (13-3)
- 6 SAMUEL CARSON, b. 1768, m. Anna Jarnagin **** WILLIAM HENRY COOKE,
b. 1784, m. Mary Ann Cantrell **** WILLIAM KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1786,
m. Elizabeth Molder **** JOHN HENDERSON, b. ca. 1780, m. Dorcas
McSpadden (All known)
- 7 JAMES CARSON, b. 1805, m. Ataline Cooke **** ISAAC BARTON KIM-
BROUGH, b. 1826, m. Mary Jane Henderson (All known)
- 8 WILLIAM COOKE CARSON, b. 1848, m. Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough

of the records known to him. Let us define the "historical status" of an individual as that of inclusion in some written or verbal record (family, private, public, even legends and hearsay, provided the "record" is fairly definite), or other reasonable evidence of historicity. For an event to be historical we must have some record of it. There is much more of the past that we do not know about than there is within our ken. But that is not history. Only that part of the past that we know something about can we call history.

The historical forebears are listed in eight groups, or generations (under the heading Gen.), arbitrarily designated by the numbers in the left-hand column, each pair in a group (separated from other pairs by the asterisks) being the parents of an individual, identifiable in general by the surname, in the next group below. The number of surnames known in each generation, and the number that are unknown, are shown in parentheses at the end of each group. The number unknown is a theoretical figure, the actual number being in general smaller, since some of the names would probably be repetitions, because of intermarriages among distant relatives.

At the moment it will be best to approach the table from the bottom, reading upward. Father and Mother are listed as generation 8, the four grandparents as generation 7, and the eight great grandparents as generation 6. When we go farther back than that, the record is no longer complete. Surnames of 12 of the 16 great-great (g-2) grandparents appear in generation 5. One other surname, Molder, is known only because it occurs in the list of generation 6. Three surnames among the g-2 grandparents in generation 5 are completely unknown to us.

The record in generation 4 is considerably more sketchy. Only 12 surnames appear in generation 4 in the table. Six more are known, because they occur in the lists of later generations (Jarnagin, Cantrell, Hammond, McSpadden, Keyes, and Molder). That leaves 14 surnames among the 32 g-3 grandparents, in generation 4, that are entirely unknown. In generation 3 the unknown surnames considerably outnumber those that are known. Of the 64 g-4 grandparents, in generation 3, 6 surnames have historical status, 19 are known, and 45 are unknown.

In generations 1 and 2 the lists are pretty barren. Of the 128 g-5 grandparents, in generation 2, only 4 have historical status, 21 are known, and 107 are unknown. No new surnames occur in generation 1. Of the 256 g-6 grandparents in this generation, 2 have historical status (one of these is legendary, and not certainly assignable to this generation), 21 surnames are known, and 235 of these g-6 grandparents we can not name.

As much farther back as we wish to go into the past, there are only 21 surnames that we are able to identify, and the unknown ones multiply geometrically. At the time when our ancestors began to assume surnames, there would have been many thousands of names, any one of which, except for the accident of sex and the perpetuation of the name in the male line, might have become the label by which we are distinguished from our fellows.

Of the 256 ancestors of the author in generation 1 of Table 1, who lived in the 17th century, and each of whom contributed the same number of genes to the heredity as did the Carson ancestor of that generation, only 21 are now remembered by even so much as a surname. Listed alphabetically, these 21 surnames are Bradley, Bruce, Burch, Cantrell, Carson, Cooke, Fielding, Green, Hammond, Harbren, Henderson, Hunter, Jarnagin, Keyes, Kimbrough, McSpadden, Molder, Russell, Thompson, Watson, and Witt. Three of the unknown ancestral surnames are probably Harvey, Peck, and Gardner, since these have occurred as family given names. The first goes back probably three or four hundred years. In the 20th century, many other surnames have been added through the marriage of the descendants of generation 8. Eleventh generation Carsons now living have a background of more than 2000 surnames, most of them unknown, in generation 1, whose bearers were contemporary with early Colonial America.

History is a living thread into the past, giving continuity and a sense of purpose and meaning to the world in which we find ourselves. Many of the facts of history, however, have been hard to come by. The web of ancient history, and the fringes of all history, are largely deduced from meager evidence. A few artifacts, shards, bits of personal possessions, broken tablets, scraps of records are put together by much research and concerted effort over lengthy periods of time to reveal the most probable course of events.

Likewise, in the smaller sphere of a family history, the records are usually fragmentary, uncertain, incomplete, and often contradictory. Many of the records have been lost or destroyed, or never properly set down. All of us are prone to take for granted that all our familiar relations and the events in our lives are of such common knowledge that they could not perish with us. Yet, unrecorded, they soon melt into the limbo of things beyond the knowledge of men. It has been so in every generation. If those among us who imagine themselves immortal could return a hundred years hence, they would be amazed at how little is then remembered or known of their personal lives, or the teeming events that now seem so virile and so much a part of us. Out of a few meager lists of names and cardinal dates in old family Bibles, a few treasured old letters, diaries, reminiscences, and failing memories of elders, a few recorded wills, deeds, and testaments that somehow have escaped the ravages of time, scattered and fragmentary, we try to reconstruct a continuity in the family heritage, and weave into it a thread of human interest, made up of the familial traditions, legends, stories, and achievements of those who have led on before us. In this labor we have had the invaluable help of many cousins, of varying degree of propinquity, who have loaned some of these treasured old letters, crumbling newspaper clippings, genealogical data, and various testaments containing pertinent information.

Mrs. Frances Carson Hubert of Yukon, Oklahoma, has done considerable research on the Carson ancestry, and seems to have found the first American ancestor. Mary Kimbrough, 9K6a, has made available the results of her research on the Kimbrough, Henderson, and McSpadden families, much of this information having been obtained from Bradford, Caldwell, Love, Shaddon, and Edgar descendants of the Hendersons and McSpaddens, who were living in Jefferson County, Tennessee, about 1910. Miss Etta G. Clark of Cpdyke, Illinois, great granddaughter of Nancy

Cooke, 6Q12 (Table 7), and Mrs. Edna Stone Swindell of Oklahoma City, great granddaughter of Richard Fielding Cooke, 6Q7, have done extensive research and preserved valuable old records concerning the Cooke family, which they have made available to me. Miss Nannie Lee Hicks, 9H6ea, of Knoxville, Tennessee, great granddaughter of John Henderson, 6H3 (Table 9), and Dorcas McSpadden, has made available considerable data on the Hendersons, and Mrs. Nannie Carson Rankin, 9CJ6 (Table 3), also of Knoxville, great granddaughter of John L. Carson, 6C5 (Table 2), has supplied valuable information on the collateral Carson relatives. Many others also have made helpful contributions, among whom may be mentioned R. R. Rankin, Mrs. John Quarles, 9CJ2a, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Miller, Robert P. Carson, 11CD2, and Miss Mary A. Henderson, 9H2ea. Mention should be made also of Lester F. Phillis of Canton, Kansas, who has sponsored research and fellowship among the Carsons of his area, and has directed me to some useful data. He is descended from John Carson, either 4C1 or 5C5, through 6 or 7 generations of Pennsylvania and Ohio Carsons. Invaluable, however, have been the diary and memoirs of my saintly old mother, 8K2, old newspaper clippings that she had preserved, and the verbal and recorded recollections of my oldest brother, James B. Carson, 9C1.

Some explanation is in order about the organization of the narrative. Several tables have been prepared, and the scheme of treatment is in some measure based on them. Tables 2 to 10 show the genealogy of the families treated, the names of husbands and wives, if known, and the available dates of birth, marriage, and death of each individual. In the first column of each of these tables, before each name, there is an identifying number, made up of numerals and letters. The capital letter, or pair of letters, in the middle is the family-name symbol. The number to the left is the number of the generation, corresponding to the generation numbers in Table 1, which begin in the early 1600's. The number following the family-name symbol indicates the sequence of the children in the family of the individual in the previous generation whose name appears in CAPITALS, the capitalized names being the ancestors in successive generations in the direct line of descent. For the identification of some of the collateral kin included somewhat out of the main line, and of the numerous descendants in the latter part of Table 10, where there are no names in capitals to show the line of descent, lower-case letters have been used to show the sequence of children. When an identifying number contains lower-case letters, the parent can be identified by dropping the end letter and decreasing the generation number by 1. For example, 10C3b designates the second child of the third child of the previous generation in the Carson succession, that is of 9C3. In the 10th, 11th, and 12th generations, several lower-case letters are necessary to identify all of the children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. This is not a wholly consistent scheme, but it serves the present purpose well enough. These identifying numbers are used frequently throughout the text to avoid ambiguity. In fact, without them, portions of the narrative might be difficult to follow. The following is a list of the family-name symbols that have been used in the tables: C for Carson, main line; CD for Carson, David Carson descendants; CJ for Carson, John Carson descendants; CK for Carson, Kit Carson line; Q for Cooke; K for Kimbrough; and H for Henderson.

This volume will trace the ancestry and the family history to the

family and grandchildren of William Cooke Carson, 8C3, covering a period of about 300 years. It is planned to prepare a later volume that will concern itself with the pioneering experiences of Dr. William Cooke Carson and his family.

The plan of presentation of this family history will be built around Dr. William Cooke Carson as a focal point, tracing the Carson line from the earliest known representatives to the time of Dr. Carson. Then the story will detour through his maternal forebears, the Cooke family, and through the Kimbrough and Henderson ancestors of his wife, Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough. A final section will then return to Dr. Carson and his descendants.

The last item, the index, a space and labor saving device, is a departure from the conventional form. The index is in 5 parts, the first four of which list the given names of the 4 principal families treated, and the last lists surnames appearing in the text. The names are in alphabetical sequence, and the first name in each alphabetical group is underscored as an aid in locating the initial letter of any name sought.

CARSON

The name is said to occur in more than a dozen variant forms in ancient British, early Colonial, and modern records: Carson, Carsone, Carsonn, Carsonne, Carsson, Carrson, Carsen, Careson, Carcon, Corson, Carlson, Carlsen, Karlson, Karlsson, Karson, Karstone, Kerrson. It is probably of Scandinavian origin, one of the numerous name-types: "Son of Someone," although one version is that the original name was Carcon, which meant "servant." Car (or Carl, the Scandinavian form), according to one version, is the nickname for Charles, which means strong, robust, manly, of noble spirit, and therefore the name is said to mean "Son of Charles," or "Son of a strong, manly individual." Another version is based on the variant form Corson, and claims that Cor meant "big," the name signifying "Son of a Big Man." Still another version has it that the name is derived from Kerr or Carr, which meant "a dweller in or near a marsh." So, we can take our choice among the several problematical versions, invent one of our own, or combine them into one grand potpourri: "I am the Son of Charles, Strong, Robust, Manly, Noble of Spirit, a Big Man, Dweller in the Marshland, and the Servant of Mankind."

LONG, LONG AGO

The Carsons of our line came from Scotland, by way of Ireland, to the American colonies. A traditional Scotsman, Alexander Harvey Carson, 1C1 (given this identifying number for convenience, although we do not know that he belongs to generation 1, nor do we know the sequence in his family), who was born probably some time during the century 1575-1675, is said to have fled Scotland and to have taken refuge in northern Ireland, now Ulster, following one of the temporary defeats of the Presbyterian churchmen, or kirk, in their long conflict with the king, the noblemen, or with themselves. The whole of the seventeenth century was marked by a bitter struggle for the political and religious supremacy in Scotland. Alexander Harvey Carson was one of those old recalcitrant preachers who fought without compromise for their principles and the ascendancy of their kirk. Their fortunes were at a low ebb just before, and just after, 1600, at about the middle of the century, and again in 1663, when three or four hundred preachers were driven from their parishes. In the meantime they fought among themselves, and some came out second best. They were persecuted, exiled, put to death, and in the periods of their ascendancy wreaked vengeance on their enemies in like vein. The Ulster area was opened to colonization by Scotch and English emigrants about 1610, about the time the British Empire began its expansion into the New World. Some time in the seventeenth century, and after 1610,

therefore, Alexander Harvey Carson went westward, across the channel, and took up residence in northern Ireland. The Carsons have been moving westward ever since.

The first hints of our ancestors in America are composed of tradition, hear-say, circumstantial evidence, and a sprinkling of documentary data. Between these first American immigrants in our line and the old Scottish preacher, Alexander Harvey Carson, there is a hiatus of unknown length, about which we know nothing. Alexander Harvey Carson could have been the father, or the grandfather, or the great grandfather of these earliest American immigrants from whom we are descended.

There has been a tradition in our family that there were three or four Carson brothers who came to America from Ireland in the colonial period. This crossing of the Atlantic probably occurred some time during the decade preceding 1738. The first of these traditional brothers to come to our attention appears to be William Carson, 4C3 (Table 2), whom we find in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, which at the time was a part of Lancaster County. According to Cowles (Genealogy of five allied families, Carson, Cowles, Houston, Scroggs, Young, 1935, by Calvin Duvall Cowles, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Rare Book Section), he is thought to have come from northern Ireland before 1738. In the decade 1738-1748 he and several relatives immigrated to Rowan County, North Carolina, in company with a colony of their countrymen, who settled on the South Gadkin River, a few miles north of the present town of Statesville, now in Iredell County, but at that time a part of Rowan County. In the colony there was another William Carson of some means, and his brother Robert, cousins of William Carson, 4C3, who was named an executor by his "cuzin" in his will, written in 1759. In 1761, William Carson, 4C3, obtained a land grant of 692 acres on Wind Creek, about where Loray now stands. The year before, James Carson obtained a grant of 688 acres, also on Wind Creek. James Carson is not identified, but may have been another of the brothers who emigrated from Ireland, or another cousin. William Carson, 4C3, had three or four sons, born in North Carolina, the oldest of whom, Lindsey Carson, became the father of General Christopher Carson, better known as Kit Carson, the famous Indian scout, mountain man, and soldier. We shall return later to the forebears of Kit Carson.

Another of the brothers who emigrated from northern Ireland, probably in the 1730's, appears to be Samuel Carson, 4C2. His will (Registry of Wills, York Co., Pa., Will Book A, p. 216, unearthed by Mrs. Frances Carson Hubert), written in 1759, reveals him as a man of some means, living in or near Mount Pleasant, York County, Pennsylvania. This is just a few miles to the south of Cumberland County, where William Carson, 4C3, first appears. The will names his wife Janet (Jeneat) and six children. One of these, William Carson, 5C3, appears to be the earliest ancestor listed in our family Bible. The evidence for identifying William Carson, third child of Samuel Carson, 4C2, of York County, Pennsylvania, with the William Carson, 5C3, listed in our family Bible, seems quite tenable, although it is largely circumstantial. The time, the place, the Christian names, the circumstances, all fit into the pattern of the genealogy outlined. Four of the six given names, Elizabeth, William, Samuel, and John L., appearing in the will of Samuel Carson, 4C2, were given by William Carson, 5C3, to his children (Table 2, 6th generation). His oldest daughter was named

Table 2.- The Carson Family. Ancestry of Dr. William Cooke Carson, 8C3, and his family. (Family-name symbol, C)

- 1C1 ALEXANDER HARVEY CARSON, b. in 17th century in Scotland
- 4C1 John Carson, b. ca. 1710 in Ireland
 4C2 SAMUEL CARSON, b. ca. 1712 in Ireland; m. ca. 1738, JANET -----
 4C3 William Carson, b. ca. 1715; m. ca. 1753, Eleanor McDuff
 4C4 James Carson (?)
- 5C1 Elizabeth Carson, b. ca. 1739 in Pennsylvania
 5C2 David Carson, b. ca. 1741
 5C3 WILLIAM CARSON, b. ca. 1743 in Pa., d. Nov. 14, 1799 in Va.;
 m. ca. 1765 MARY -----, b. 1746, d. Mar. 20, 1816 in Tenn.
 5C4 Samuel Carson, b. ca. 1745
 5C5 John Linn Carson, b. ca. 1747
 5C6 George Dabann Carson, b. ca. 1749
- 6C1 Janet Carson, b. Sept. 7, 1766
 6C2 SAMUEL CARSON, b. Sept. 7, 1768, d. Mar. 21, 1850 in Tenn.; m.
 Jan. 27, 1803 ANNA JARNAGIN, b. Jan. 26, 1778, d. Oct. 2, 1833
 6C3 Adam Carson, b. May 27, 1770
 6C4 Joseph Harvey Carson, b. May 9, 1772; m. Nancy -----, b. may 7,
 1774
 6C5 John L. Carson, b. Jan. 31, 1774 in Va., d. Feb. 6, 1850 in Tenn;
 m. ca. 1801 Mary Snodgrass, b. Sept. 30, 1781
 6C6 James Carson, Sr., b. Oct. 2, 1777 in Va.
 6C7 Elizabeth Carson, b. June 28, 1783 in Va., d. June 19, 1795
 6C8 William Carson, b. Aug. 6, 1785 in Va.
 6C9 Sally Carson, b. Nov. 12, 1789, d. ca. 1850; m. ----Wood
- 7C1 Lavina T. Carson, b. Nov. 7, 1803 in Tenn., d. Oct. 21, 1879;
 m. Jan. 24, 1828 James Harvey Carson, b. Nov. 20, 1801 in Tenn.,
 d. May 23, 1880
 7C2 JAMES CARSON, b. Aug. 13, 1805 in Jefferson County, Tenn., d.
 Dec. 30, 1890 in Monroe Co., Tenn.; m. Aug. 9, 1838 *Juliet
 Carter, b. Jan. 7, 1816, d. May 10, 1839; m. Feb. 27, 1845
 ATALINE COCKE, b. Mar. 25, 1821, d. Mar. 13, 1897
 7C3 Rhoda Carson, b. Oct. 23, 1807 in Tenn.; m. Dec. 7, 1824
 Charles Gentry
 7C4 Fidelia Carson, b. Nov. 9, 1809 in Tenn., d. Sept. 13, 1834;
 m. Dec. 3, 1833 Bradley Kimbrough, b. 1799, d. 1870
 7C5 Mary Carson, b. Feb. 17, 1812 in Tenn.; m. Oct. 6, 1831 George
 W. Drake
 7C6 Anna Carson, b. Mar. 6, 1814 in Tenn.; m. Dec. 7, 1833 Benjamin
 R. Inman
 7C7 Elizabeth J. Carson, b. Mar. 15, 1816 in Tenn.; m. Feb. 16, 1836
 Rev. William Harrison
 7C8 William Callaway Carson, b. Mar. 13, 1818 in Tenn., d. Apr. 12,
 1885; m. Apr. 11, 1843 Susan Phillipod Massingill, b. June 15,
 1825, d. Dec. 28, 1885
 7C9 and 7C10 Twins, boy and girl, b. Nov. 20, 1820, d. 1820

Table 2, continued

- 8C1 *Samuel Carson, b. May 10, 1839 in Tenn.
 8C2 Daughter, not named, b. and d. Oct. 30, 1845
 8C3 WILLIAM COOKE CARSON, b. Jan. 10, 1848 in Jefferson County, Tenn.
 d. Apr. 29, 1904 in Ward County, Texas; m. Aug. 26, 1869 in
 McMinn Co., Tenn., DORCAS ELIZABETH KIMBROUGH, b. Nov. 27, 1850,
 d. Apr. 15, 1940
 8C4 James Burch Carson, b. Nov. 16, 1849 at Cleveland, Tenn., d. May
 16, 1919 in Monroe County; m. Sept. 6, 1882, Margaret Callaway,
 b. Apr. 15, 1863, d. Sept. 15, 1941
 8C5 Mary Ann Carson, b. July 14, 1851, d. Sept. 26, 1851
 8C6 Susan Ataline Carson, b. Apr. 29, 1853, d. ca. 1935; m. Mar. 5,
 1880 C. K. Merrill
 8C7 Myra Cooke Carson, b. Oct. 16, 1855, d. 1936
 8C8 Lavinia Elizabeth Carson, b. May 29, 1857, d. Feb. 21, 1889;
 m. Dec. 23, 1878 W. F. Briggs
 8C9 Fidelia Eleanor Carson, b. Oct. 24, 1860, d. 1922; m. Aug. 14,
 1885 J. C. Moore
 8C10 Robert Harvey Carson, b. Oct. 11, 1863, d. Mar. 12, 1916; m. Dec.
 10, 1884 Leah Thomas, b. 1865
 9C1 James Barton Carson, b. Dec. 13, 1870; m. Aug. 20, 1907, Margaret
 Cooke (McCormick)
 9C2 Attie Mary Carson, b. May 1, 1872, d. Nov. 26, 1938; m. Oct. 6,
 1898 Fred Percy Ingerson, b. July 4, 1870, d. Aug. 25, 1932
 9C3 Samuel Burch Carson, b. Sept. 30, 1874; m. June 18, 1903 Maida
 Alice Walker, b. 1881
 9C4 William Cooke (Pat) Carson, b. Apr. 6, 1876, d. Oct. 26, 1934;
 m. Mar. 24, 1898 Edna Parker, b. 1883, d. Jan. 25, 1947
 9C5 Robert Kimbrough Carson, b. Apr. 14, 1880; m. Nov. 8, 1906,
 Ruby Alice Moore, b. Feb. 27, 1889
 9C6 Kit Carson, b. Nov. 26, 1882, d. Aug. 31, 1948; m. June 14,
 1910 Josephine Miller, d. Oct. 24, 1921; m. Sept. 28, 1922
 Sara Martinez, b. Dec. 5, 1884
 9C7 Carl Joe Carson, b. May 11, 1887, d. Jan. 14, 1891
 9C8 Clifford Clyde Carson, b. Feb. 23, 1890; m. May 18, 1917 Lissa
 B. Walker; m. Dec. 6, 1925 Marion Thompson
 9C9 Frederick Thomas Carson, b. June 27, 1893; m. Oct. 2, 1920 Ollie
 Knight, b. Apr. 22, 1891
 9C10 Dorothy Elizabeth Carson, b. Oct. 5, 1895, d. Oct. 18, 1950;
 m. June 5, 1923 Wilbur W. Wimberly, b. 1896

Janet, presumably for his mother (wife of 4C2). Linn is apparently a contraction of Lindsey, a name frequently found among the descendants of the elder William Carson, 4C3.

David Carson, 5C2, the oldest son of Samuel Carson, 4C2, of York County, Pennsylvania, is identified with David Carson, Sr., progenitor of the Washington County, Virginia, Carsons, listed in Table 6. Many of the same given names are found in this line also. Six of the large family in the seventh generation, Table 6, have the same given names as six of the nine children of William Carson, 5C3, Table 2. David Carson, Sr., is found in the Winchester, Virginia, area, about 75 miles to the southwest of York County, Pennsylvania, a few years after David Carson, 5C2, was living in York County, and therefore is identified with him.

A strong supporting argument for the genealogical data at the beginning of Table 2 is that David, Sr., 5C2, and William, 5C3, were first cousins of Lindsey Carson, father of Kit Carson, according to the claims of their grandsons. My grandfather, James Carson, 7C2, is said to have known how he was related to Kit Carson, and often talked about it, but never committed the record to paper, or at least it has not survived. His reckoning, as it has come down to us by word of mouth, confirms the above kinship.

John Carson, 4C1, is presumed to have been a brother of Samuel and William Carson. He is said to have been a close relative of Kit Carson, and lived in the same area of Pennsylvania with William and Samuel Carson, all living at some time during the period 1730 to 1759 in the area now comprising the adjoining counties of Cumberland, York, and Dauphin. John and Samuel Carson remained there, and were well established in the 1750's, although William had gone to North Carolina some years before. The three brothers, and possibly another, seem to have come to the Pennsylvania Colony, probably in the 1730's. John and Samuel put their roots down in Pennsylvania, while William and James soon immigrated to North Carolina, where they acquired substantial land holdings. John Carson is credited with having founded Carsonville, in Dauphin County, just north of Harrisburg. He seems to have been imbued with the merchandizing spirit, since Carsonville was originally an Indian trading village. John Carson was one of the signers of a petition to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania, in 1754, asking for arms and ammunition to enable them to protect themselves from the Indians. The possibility that James Carson, 4C4, who located near William Carson, 4C3, in North Carolina, may have been another brother, has already been considered.

In his will, Samuel Carson, 4C2, left his farm and equipment to David, William, and Samuel, whom we presume to have been the three oldest sons. David and his mother were named executors. John L. and George D. were probably just lads, each given five pounds. The only daughter, Elizabeth, was well remembered with twenty pounds, a horse and saddle, and clothing suitable to her station, the 20 pounds to be given her when she was married. This indicates that she was a mature woman, possibly the oldest child. It is likely that the father, Samuel, did not long survive the making of his will in 1759, made when he was "sick and weake off Body."

Somewhere around 1765 William Carson, 5C3, and his brother David, 5C2, married, and their families began to press upon the capacity of the farm to support so many. We can imagine David and William, somewhat restless, discontented, and looking toward the far, green fields, selling their shares in the farm to their brother Samuel, loading their goods and families into wagons and trekking south and west into the Shenandoah Valley, into a new land.

There seem to have been social and political forces tending to foster migration southward. The Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania, comprising perhaps a third of the population of the colony, were a hardy and freedom-loving lot, who tended to gravitate toward the unrestrained western frontier. There were overlapping territorial claims in western Pennsylvania and northern Virginia that made for uncertainty as to which colony one inhabited. Discontent at the failure of the colonial government of early Pennsylvania to give support and protection to the colonists against the Indians also may have influenced southward migration, as would also the climate. Only a few years before, their uncle had signed the petition to Governor Hamilton on this very subject.

Whether the two brothers David and William Carson left York County, Pennsylvania, at the same time, we do not know. David, at least, lingered for a time in Frederick County, Virginia, some 75 miles to the southwest. There is said to have been a Samuel Carson living in this area, an Irish soldier who is said to have come to America in 1755 with the British troops, and to have participated in General Braddock's disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne, in which Braddock and half his soldiers were killed by the Indians, the survivors being led to safety by Colonel George Washington. The chronicle of Colonel Robert Preston Carson relates that after the French and Indian War, this soldier, Samuel Carson, remained in the colonies, settling near the present city of Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia. Colonel Carson implies that this Irish soldier was the father of David Carson, Sr., 5C2 (Tables 2 and 6), but also states that David had two children in 1772 when he moved to southern Virginia. If David was born after 1755, he could scarcely have had two children in 1772. He was probably born 15 or 20 years earlier, and could have gone with Braddock and Washington on the ill-fated expedition, not perhaps as a newly arrived soldier in Braddock's regulars, but as a Colonial recruit under Washington. There may have been two Samuel Carsons in the area, perhaps cousins, with consequent confusion in personalities, dates, and places. Although we can not be sure which Samuel Carson was the father of David Carson, Sr., it is more likely that he was the York County, Pennsylvania, Samuel Carson, 4C2, whose son, David, is presumed to have immigrated to northern Virginia after his father's death.

After his sojourn in Frederick County, Virginia, David Carson, 5C2, moved on down to Botetourt County, where he seems to have lingered for a time, and then continued his journey to the south, arriving in Washington County, Virginia, in 1772. There he settled, and some of his descendants remain there to this day, while others moved into Kentucky and nearby states.

William Carson, 5C3, took his family to Augusta County, Virginia,

before 1774, and remained there the rest of his life. He died there in 1799 of the effects of paralysis that resulted from a fall. His wife, Mary (we do not know her maiden surname), died in 1816 while living with her son Samuel Carson, 6C2, near Dandridge, Tennessee.

Within a few months after William Carson, 5C3, died, two of his sons, Samuel and John, who had not married, sought adventure and the smile of Fortune in the new state of Tennessee, separated from North Carolina only a few years before. It is likely that the remainder of the family stayed in Augusta County, Virginia. Some 30 years later, however, two of the remaining sons, probably James, 6C6, and William, 6C8, are said to have gone to Indiana, and later one of them is reported to have settled in Kentucky. Soon after the two brothers came into eastern Tennessee, about 1800, Samuel Carson, 6C2, settled on the French Broad River, 8 or 10 miles east of Dandridge in Jefferson County. In 1926 this farm was known as the Harris farm, "one of the best on that river." John Carson, 6C5, settled on Long Creek, about 10 miles south of Morristown, probably also in Jefferson County. The latter at some time acquired the sobriquet of "Big John." The authority for much of the above information is a letter written in 1926 by Henderson Carson, grandson of John L. Carson, 6C5. A copy of the letter was sent to me by Henderson Carson's daughter, Mrs. George C. (Nannie Carson) Rankin of Knoxville. A letter written by my father in 1878 confirms the location of Samuel Carson on the French Broad. The information that the two brothers came from Augusta County, Virginia, derives from a single leaf from an old family Bible of one of the descendants of John L. Carson, giving the latter's birth date and place of birth. A copy of this record was sent to me by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Miller of Jefferson City, Tennessee. Mr. Miller is a great-great grandson of John L. Carson.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN L. CARSON

Our story is concerned primarily with the descendants of Samuel Carson, 6C2, to whom we shall return shortly. Little is known about the descendants of his brothers and sisters, except that the information furnished by Mrs. Rankin and the Millers, mentioned above, does tell us something about the descendants of John L. Carson, 6C5, who came with his brother Samuel to Jefferson County, Tennessee, about 1800. The initial L in the name probably stands for Linn or Lindsey, a name frequently appearing among the descendants of William Carson, 4C3.

There is some uncertainty about when John Carson came into the world and also about when he departed therefrom, but not because of a scarcity of dates. The records have supplied him with two birthdays, and he appears to have twice departed this life. There are three sources from which the data have been obtained. One is from the record in our family Bible, giving the dates of birth and death as 1779 and 1850. This is not an original record, however, but was copied in my father's handwriting on a sheet of paper that was folded and inserted in the family Bible record among the other family data. This reputed birth date (1779) of John Carson is beautifully consistent with the rest of the data in this record of William Carson's family. However, this may be only one of two or three errors in this record.

Another involves the status of Polly Carson, who in this record was listed next after John L. Carson, as having been born September 30, 1781. The Ralph Miller record shows Mary Carson, the wife of John Carson, 6C5, to have been born September 30, 1781, in Greene County, Tennessee. It is highly probable that these two Marys, having identical birth dates, and being listed immediately after the name of John Carson in both records, are the same person, wife of John Carson, and daughter-in-law (not the daughter) of William Carson, 5C3. She was born in Tennessee. All the children of William Carson, at least from 1774 on, were born in Augusta County, Virginia. It is possible, of course, that John Carson could have had a sister Mary (Polly), as well as a wife Mary, both born on the same day, the same month, and the same year. But it is so unlikely that it seems preferable to regard this as another error in my father's second-hand or third-hand record. This record was probably copied from his father's family Bible (now in the possession of the Carson family living near Vonore, Tennessee), which contains a similar list, probably copied and assembled from an earlier source, being written in ink of a different color from that used in the earlier entries.

The second set of dates (birth in 1774, death in 1847) is from the Henderson Carson record, in the form of a letter, with such notes as "from what information I have at hand, etc.," giving only the year of birth and death.

The other set of dates is from the Ralph Miller record, and is very specific. This is an original record from an old family Bible. Since this and the second set agree on the birth date, and since the Miller record is an original one made by descendants of John Carson, we should probably accept January 31, 1774, as the most probable birth date of John Carson, although my father's record indicates that Nancy Carson, presumed to have been a sister of John, was born in that year. Nancy was probably a sister-in-law, rather than a sister, and the wife of his brother, Joseph Harvey Carson, 6C4, after whose name she was listed in the often copied list of William Carson's children.

Shortly after the brothers Samuel and John Carson came to Tennessee, John married Mary Snodgrass, who came from Greene County. (The name Snodgrass appears on tombstones in the Hopewell Cemetery in Dandridge). Mary was about 20 and John was about 27. They had 12 children between 1801 and 1824. Some of their descendants are listed in Table 3.

Their oldest child was James Harvey Carson. When he was 26 years old he married his cousin, Lavina T. Carson, oldest daughter of Samuel Carson, 6C2. In our family tradition, James Harvey Carson was regarded by his father-in-law (and uncle) as if he were an own son. Both lived in the neighborhood of Dandridge, Tennessee. To my father and the family of James Carson, 7C2, "Uncle Harvey" was the patron uncle of the family, the only other being William C. Carson, 7C8, many years younger.

Harvey Carson, as he was familiarly known, or J. H. Carson, as he was officially known, became rather wealthy for his age and area. We can imagine that his father-in-law, who was well-to-do, helped him get a start. But he seems to have outstripped his elders. He had large

Table 3.- The Carson Family. Descendants of John L. Carson, 6C5, (Table 2) and Mary Snodgrass. Ancestry of Nannie Carson Rankin. (Family-name symbol, CJ)

6C5	JOHN L. CARSON, b. Jan. 31, 1774 in Va., d. Feb. 6, 1850 in Tenn.; m. ca. 1801 MARY SNODGRASS, b. Sept. 30, 1781
7CJ1	James Harvey Carson, b. Nov. 20, 1801 in Tenn., d. May 25, 1880; m. Lavina T. Carson, b. 1803, d. 1879
7CJ2	Sarah Carson, b. Sept. 30, 1803, d. Oct. 20, 1853
7CJ3	Scynthia Carson, b. May 8, 1805
7CJ4	Elijah Carson, b. Oct. 30, 1807; m. Caroline Snap (2nd wife)
7CJ5	Elizabeth Carson, b. July 14, 1809
7CJ6	Margaret Carson, b. Apr. 20, 1811
7CJ7	Samuel A. Carson, b. May 24, 1813, d. Mar. 7, 1891
7CJ8	Jane H. Carson, b. Jan. 29, 1815
7CJ9	William Carson, b. Mar. 29, 1817, d. Oct. 17, 1818
7CJ10	Newton Carson, b. Jan. 20, 1819, d. Feb. 15, 1828
7CJ11	Benjamin Carson, b. Dec. 15, 1820, d. June 30, 1851; m. Sarah Hale
7CJ12	ROBERT HARDIN CARSON, b. Jan. 31, 1824, d. Oct. 22, 1898; m. ca. 1847 ELIZABETH RANKIN
8CJ1	Alexander Newton Carson, b. July 25, 1848; m. Nannie Sevier
8CJ2	Martha Caroline Carson, b. Aug. 19, 1849; m. Shade Felknor
8CJ3	Cynthia Jane Carson, b. Nov. 30, 1850
8CJ4	THOMAS HENDERSON CARSON, b. Apr. 10, 1852; m. ca. 1876 LAURA CHILTON
8CJ5	James Harvey Carson, b. Sept. 20, 1853; m. Marguerite Mann
8CJ6	Mary Louise Carson, b. Feb. 21, 1855; m. W. B. Taylor
8CJ7	Parthenia Isabella Carson, b. May 1, 1856
8CJ8	Margaret Malessia Carson, b. Jan. 3, 1858
8CJ9	Ellen Carson, b. Aug. 17, 1860; m. W. B. Taylor
9CJ1	Cora Carson, b. Apr. 2, 1877
9CJ2	Hattie Carson, b. Apr. 13, 1879
9CJ3	Lelia Carson, b. Mar. 9, 1881
9CJ4	Mary Carson, b. Dec. 29, 1882
9CJ5	Nelle Carson, b. July 29, 1885
9CJ6	<u>Nannie Carson</u> , b. Sept. 7, 1887; m. George C. Rankin
9CJ7	Georgie Carson, b. Aug. 12, 1889
9CJ8	Max Carson, b. Aug. 31, 1891
9CJ9	Willie Carson, b. Sept. 17, 1893
9CJ10	Harley Carson, b. Feb. 26, 1896
9CJ11	Ida Carson, b. June 11, 1900

land holdings near Dandridge, was a pillar of the Baptist church there, and was for some time a member of the Board of Trustees of Mossy Creek Baptist College. The church at Dandridge has a large memorial art window dedicated to his memory. There are 15 of these memorial art windows in the Dandridge Baptist Church, 5 in the rear, and 5 on each side. On the left side (as one sits in the pews) the middle three of the 5 on that side form a group slightly separated from the two flanking windows. These are the three dedicated to the Carsons. The one in the center, largest and most ornate, is that dedicated to Harvey Carson. The one on the right is dedicated to the memory of his wife, Lavina Carson, and the one on the left, to Samuel Carson, 6C2. Color pictures of the windows made from the inside of the church show clearly the names and the color patterns. Harvey Carson and his wife, Lavina, are buried side by side in the Hopewell Cemetery at Dandridge. The headstones in the oldest part of the cemetery are weatherworn and overgrown so that it has not been possible to locate the grave of Samuel Carson, if he is buried there. This old Baptist church in Dandridge is the one pastored by Duke Kimbrough, 5K3 (Table 8), for 50 years (1799-1849). Samuel Carson, 6C2, his daughter, Lavina, and his nephew and son-in-law, James Harvey Carson, 7CJ1, were members of the church during his pastorate.

The Dandridge Baptist Church, probably known first as the French Broad Baptist Church, was founded in 1786 on Coon Creek, two and a half miles east of Dandridge. Some time after 1800 the church was moved to Dandridge, a new building was erected with lumber cut from timber grown on Samuel Carson's farm, and donated to the church by him. The land on which the church was erected was also the gift of Samuel Carson, given with the understanding that the church would never be moved from this site. This building burned in 1914, and some time later the present building was erected. The older edifice did not contain the memorial windows.

About the middle of the century an important conference was held in the Dandridge Baptist Church, in which it was decided that a college should be founded to train young ministers. James Harvey Carson, 7CJ1, took a leading part in this move, which resulted in the founding of the Mossy Creek Baptist College in 1851. He was closely connected with the college for many years as a founding father, a trustee, and a benefactor. His grave stone bears the following inscription: "A true friend of Christian education and one of the founders of Carson College." He is said to have bought the Mountcastle home and to have given it to the college, probably at the instance of my grandfather, Dr. I. B. Kimbrough, 7K7 (Table 8), then financial agent for the college. Burnett (Sketches of Tennessee's Pioneer Baptist Preachers, by J. J. Burnett, Vol. 1, 1919, Marshall and Bruce Co., Nashville, Tenn.) states that I. B. Kimbrough raised money for the purchase of the Mountcastle home. However, a brief historical sketch of Carson-Newman College, by A. E. Cate, states that the property (large brick building and adjacent grounds) was leased from A. J. Mountcastle, and was occupied until 1892, and states also that the property is now known as the Sam Hull Rankin property. At any rate, when the Hon. J. H. Carson died in 1880 he left a generous bequest to the college (he had no children), amounting to either \$17,000 or \$20,000, a considerable sum at that time for a small school. One account says that this money, presumably inherited from Samuel Carson,

6C2, belonged to his wife, Lavina Carson, 7C1, who had died the previous year. This gift was designated as a permanent ministerial endowment fund. In recognition of the benevolence of Harvey and Lavina Carson, the name of the Mossy Creek Baptist College was changed to Carson College. In 1889 Carson College, a boys' school, was united with Newman College, a girls' school (with an appropriate, but unofficial, wedding ceremony gotten up by some of the students and engineered by one who subsequently became governor of Tennessee, Governor Hooper). The two merged schools became a coeducational institution under the name of Carson and Newman College. About 1924 the name was changed to the present form, Carson-Newman College. The college is located at Jefferson City, which is the name chosen in the first decade of the present century (either 1901 or 1907) for the two integrating villages of Mossy Creek and Carsonville, the latter presumably named for James Harvey Carson, 7CJ1. A large portrait of James Harvey Carson hangs in the hallway of the administration building at Carson-Newman College. Carson Springs in Cocke County, dating from 1816 and at present a summer resort, is said to have been named for "Big John" Carson, 6C5, father of James Harvey Carson.

Elijah Carson, 7CJ4 (Table 3), a younger brother of James Harvey Carson, had eight children. They were William, John, Samuel, James, Walter, Marie, Eliza, and Margaret. The oldest was the late Dr. William Carson of Knoxville, who, left motherless at a tender age, was reared and educated by his uncle and aunt, James Harvey and Lavina Carson. Samuel A. Carson, 7CJ7, had two children, William and Marie Ann. Benjamin Carson, 7CJ11, also had two children, John and Emma. The latter married Robert Owen, and had one child, Ben Owen. Robert Hardin Carson, 7CJ12, youngest of Harvey Carson's brothers, had nine children, listed in Table 3. The oldest of these, Alexander Newton Carson, 8CJ1, was a Presbyterian minister in San Francisco, and another was Thomas Henderson Carson, 8CJ4, the author of the letter on which a substantial portion of the above information is based. Mrs. George C. (Nannie Carson) Rankin is the latter's daughter. Mrs. John (Mayme Felknor) Quarles is the daughter of Martha Caroline Carson Felknor, 8CJ2.

One of the Civil War veterans of Jefferson County was Rufus Eldridge Carson, a grandson of John Carson, 6C5. The record is not clear as to which of John Carson's children was his parent. He served in the war with the Union forces, and had substantial property in Jefferson City. His old home place is now owned and occupied by a grandson, Ralph B. Miller, son of Sarah J. Carson Miller. Rufus Eldridge Carson was born Sept. 14, 1832, died in 1904; was married Feb. 8, 1853 to Harriet D. (or T.) Smith, born July 27, 1834. Their children were Susan C. Carson, born July 3, 1854; Nathaniel T. Carson, born Oct. 30, 1856; Mary E. Carson, born Mar. 2, 1858; Sarah J. Carson, born July 3, 1861, married Mr. Miller; William T. Carson, born Aug. 5, 1867; Ida C. Carson, born Oct. 2, 1870, married Mr. Clark; another daughter, born Oct. 1, 1872; and Zorada B. Carson, born Aug. 11, 1875, married Henry Darr (or Dare). A grandson, J. Benjamin Carson, of Kingsport, Tennessee, is a trustee of Carson-Newman College, from which, in 1954, his daughter, Carolyn, graduated. He has two sisters also, Ethel Gertrude Carson and Mrs. William Purcell.

It would be interesting to know more about the brothers and sisters

of Samuel Carson, 6C2, and their families, but it seems fairly evident that most of them remained in Virginia, and perhaps only Samuel and John Carson were ever in Tennessee. There was a Robert Carson, said to have been born in or near Greene County, Tennessee, in the late 1700's, and is said to have hunted with David Crockett when he was a boy. A grandson of Robert Carson informed me that he thought that Robert Carson and Harvey Carson, 7CJ1, were first cousins. In that case he would have been a son of perhaps either Adam Carson, 6C3, or Joseph Harvey Carson, 6C4, but there is no other evidence that either was ever in Tennessee. Kit Carson had a cousin Robert, born about 1790, in North Carolina, but he is said to have gone to Kentucky rather than to Tennessee. Robert Carson of eastern Tennessee married Susan Tribble about 1820. They had three sons, Samuel B. Carson, Stephen Washington Carson, and Robert A. Carson. The second of these, Stephen Washington Carson, married Emily White, about 1850. They had four children, Wiley A., Ida, Robert, and Anna. About 1870 he married Permelia Barrington Whitfield, who gave him four other children, Joseph Washington, Sophronia M., Munsey Barrington, and Mary Permelia. Joseph Washington Carson was born in Florida in September, 1869, and in 1942 was living in the Babson Park-Frostproof area in Polk County, Florida, owned a citrus grove, and came to Washington in the interest of legislation to improve the condition of the Seminole Indians. His father, Stephen Washington Carson, was a Methodist circuit rider, as was also two of the latter's brothers. Stephen W. Carson moved to Benton County, Tennessee, then to Mississippi, and finally to Florida. He is said to have founded Frostproof, Florida, and to have begun the citrus industry there.

SAMUEL CARSON

Samuel Carson, 6C2, my great grandfather, was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, in 1768, and lived for some time in Augusta County. He may have been born there. When he came to Tennessee he was about 32 years old. Three years later Parson Henderson married him to a Washington County girl, Anna Jarnagin, of Welsh origin, whose father, Captain Thomas Jarnagin (1746-1802), had married Mary (or Patsy) Witt in 1767, and had been among the first settlers going from Virginia into the Watauga Settlement in Washington County, Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina. The father and mother of Mary Witt were Charles Witt, who died in 1781, and Lavinia Harbren (1753-1830). Her grandfather was William Witt (1675-1764). Captain Thomas Jarnagin, who was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, served in the War of the Revolution. His wife had a sister, Lydia Witt, and three brothers, Elijah, Joseph, and Caleb. Caleb Witt fought in the Revolution and saw Cornwallis surrender. Burnett (p. 18) relates that when Caleb Witt and wife, Miriam Horner, began housekeeping in 1784, their household effects were the most elemental, consisting of a few pounds of feathers for a bed, a board for a table, some stools, a broken pot for boiling vegetables, and a flat rock on which to bake bread. This is doubtless a picture of the hope chest of many of our ancestors of the time.

Samuel and Anna Jarnagin Carson had 10 children, two of whom died in infancy. There were only two boys. The younger, William Callaway

Carson, 7C8, married Susan P. Massingill in 1843. They had no children. He was known as William Carson, Sr. Who the junior was is not altogether clear, since they had no children of their own, but he was probably his cousin Harvey's protege, Dr. William Carson, 8CJ4a. William Carson, Sr., had a farm near Mossy Creek (Jefferson City) in 1884, when my brother Jim, 9C1, was in school at Carson College. A somewhat imposing tombstone at his grave in Dandridge suggests that he was a man of substance and honor among his contemporaries. Samuel Carson had five daughters besides the wife of Harvey Carson. Rhoda Carson, when only 17, married Charles Gentry in 1824. In December 1833, Fidelia Carson, 7C4, married Bradley Kimbrough and her sister Anna married Benjamin R. Inman. Bradley Kimbrough was a lawyer and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1834, and later became a well known Baptist preacher. The wedded happiness of Fidelia and Bradley Kimbrough was short-lived, however, for she died in less than a year of puerperal fever. Mary Carson, 7C5, married George W. Drake in 1831, and her sister Elizabeth married the Rev. William Harrison in 1836. The Henderson Carson letter relates that she "married Preacher Harrison, cousin Bessie Branson's grandfather."

Many of the Carsons are Presbyterians, maintaining the Scotch religious tradition, and some are Methodists, but the members of our line have been Baptists for several generations. It may be surmised that the marriage of Samuel Carson into the Welsh family of Jarnagins, presumably Baptists, may have marked the transition. However, there have been Baptists among other branches of the Carson family.

Samuel Carson was a man of means and influence in his day. He seems to have been a pillar of the old Dandridge Baptist Church, under the pastorate of Elder Duke Kimbrough, the only pastor the church had during the residence of Samuel Carson in that vicinity. He made substantial gifts to the church, and has been commemorated in one of the 15 memorial art windows of the church edifice. His personality stands out boldly in an old tintype made of him about 1820 or 1825. It reveals an aquiline nose, strong facial characteristics, and a dynamic, patrician figure. Samuel Carson died in Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1850, of pleurisy or pneumonia. His wife, Anna Jarnagin Carson died in 1833 of "congestive fever." They are presumed to have been buried in the old Hopewell cemetery, which is so overgrown and neglected that the search for markers is fruitless.

DR. JAMES CARSON

Samuel Carson's oldest son was James Carson, 7C2, born in 1805, at Dandridge, Tennessee. At 24 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Greenville College, now Tusculum College (they merged in 1868), and in 1840 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Transylvania College, at Lexington, Kentucky. In 1838 he married Juliet Carter, but the next year she died in childbirth. Her husband recorded in his Bible that she was resigned to death, which she had for several months anticipated. "Her affection and hope appeared to rest on the God who gave her being; for just before she expired she exclaimed: 'O, I do love my God.'" The child, Samuel Jackson Carson, lived, and in the Civil War fought as a private in the Confederate

Army, enlisting under General Zollicoffer, who was killed early in 1862. The next year Samuel Carson was wounded in the battle of Chica-mauga. As he jumped a stone wall an enemy bayonet got him through the knee, at the same time that he shot his assailant through the head with his pistol. From the battle scene he was removed to his home, the old Rhea County farm, where he gradually recovered, but ever after carried a stiff leg. The doctors wanted to amputate, as there were signs of "blood poisoning" (septicemia, bacteremia) in the leg, but the soldier was determined not to part with the limb. He kept his pistol under his pillow and threatened violence to anyone bringing a knife near him. After the war he went west, and was lost sight of for a while. Contact was reestablished years later when he was living in the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, and my father corresponded with him there about 1900. He is said to have visited the family at Barstow, Texas, some time between 1900 and 1904.

After obtaining his medical degree in 1840, Dr. James Carson, 702, practiced medicine for a number of years at Dandridge, Tennessee, where he is said to have built up a large and lucrative practice, and to have done much gratuitous service among the poor. In 1845 he married Ataline Cooke, 709 (Table 7). Their oldest son, William Cooke Carson, 803, my father, was born in Dandridge in 1848. In 1849 Dr. James Carson was ordained a Baptist minister, and was for a while pastor of the Blue Springs Baptist Church. Later in the same year, because of failing health and the necessity of escaping from the heavy demands of his medical practice, Dr. Carson moved his family to Cleveland, Tennessee, where he lived for several years, and where four or five other children were born. At Cleveland he practiced dentistry and medicine, and also preached without salary. During this time he perfected his dental technique under the tutelage of Dr. Clawson. According to a letter written to his wife in 1852, he was travelling horseback from Cleveland to Dandridge, stopped a few days in Maryville where he observed the work of Dr. Clawson, and had promise of further instruction at Dandridge. About three or four years before the beginning of the Civil War (one account gives the date as early as 1853) he acquired a large river-bottom farm on the Tennessee River in Rhea County, Tennessee, near "Old Rhea Springs," six miles from Washington, six miles from Sulphur Springs. He is reported to have had 100 slaves. His opulence, however, was short-lived. He lost nearly everything as a result of the war, but retained some of the land and remained there until about 1876. Several of the faithful old Negroes were still there around 1870: Aunt Abbie, the cook; Aunt Phebe, the nurse; Aunt Martha, the laundress; and old Uncle Luke, the yard man. My brother Jim relates that among the furnishings of the plantation home there was a tall and very wonderful "grandfather's clock," about eight feet high and having mechanism that showed the day of the month, the phases of the moon, etc., as well as the time of the day. He relates that as a boy of 14, while visiting his grandparents in their Cleveland home, he could easily have stood in the weight compartment. According to this description, it appears to have been very similar to the one that now stands on the corner stair landing of Washington's old home at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.

After the Civil War, Dr. James Carson again practiced dentistry until old age required his retirement. He and my father had a joint practice, first in Rhea County and later in Bradley and Polk Counties,

until 1878. Unfortunate investments in copper mining at Ducktown, Tennessee, seem to have culminated his misfortunes. This venture seems to have been a case of bad timing, rather than of bad judgment, inasmuch as the Ducktown area is now one of the country's richest sources of copper. He had mortgaged the Rhea County farm and lost it about 1876. He then moved back to Cleveland, where he lived until about 1890, except for the winter of 1884-85, when the family moved temporarily to Mossy Creek (now Jefferson City), where Aunt Delia, 8C9, taught in the girls' school (Newman College) that year. Jim, 9C1, stayed with the family that year and attended Carson College. Dr. James Carson was a member of the Masonic Order at Cleveland. In 1886 he was living with his youngest son in Cleveland, Tennessee, and by that time had become quite senile. He died in 1890 near Niles Ferry, Monroe County, Tennessee, where his sons Burch and Robert were living.

Characterized by a contemporary as a brilliant man, but somewhat indecisive and ineffectual, Dr. James Carson, 7C2, was nevertheless a versatile man. During his lifetime he was physician, surgeon, dentist, preacher, farmer, probably surveyor (since he came into possession of the old compass used by his father-in-law, William H. Cooke, 6Q5 (Table 7)), and amateur astronomer (he is said to have predicted an eclipse). He is described by my mother, 8K2, who lived in his home for eight years after her marriage to his son William, as a "finely educated Southern gentleman, very courteous and thoughtful." His wife, Ataline Cooke Carson, 7Q9, likewise was characterized as "a lady born, educated, polished, very capable, soft of speech, discreet, very pleasant, looked up to, admired, sweet as she could be, ----- my ideal of a perfect mother."

About 1852 this wife and mother wrote a poem of parental counsel and admonition to her two little boys, William (my father), 4 years old and his brother Burch, 3 years old. We have a photograph of the two little boys taken at about that time. The simple rhymes, so earnest and solicitous, expressive of a mother's love and anxiety lest the little ones fail to develop the Christian virtues, are recorded in faded ink, on yellowing paper, crease-weakened and tendered by time. These penned lines, now more than 100 years old, have lived far beyond the vitality of the hand that penned them, or the animation of those who inspired the lines.

To William and Burch Carson

My little boys, be always kind,
 And cultivate a willing mind;
 Be ready, by a word or smile,
 The sad or weary to beguile;
 And by your acts of love, to give
 Pleasure to all with whom you live;
 Be kind, then you will be polite,
 Your manner simple, graceful, right.

My little boys, be soft and mild,
 Oh, be sweet, gentle, docile Childer!
 Raise not your voice to friend or foe,
 But let your tones be sweet and low.
 Be truthful, open, and sincere,
 Be independent without fear;
 And if you know that you are right,
 Shrink not from ridicule or slight.

Be simple in your taste for dress,
 But clothe your souls in loveliness.
 Be meek. Oh, it is sweet to be
 Appareled in humility.
 The faults of others do not seek,
 And of them do not speak;
 But daily search for all your own,
 And strive to banish every one.

A. C.
 (Ataline Carson)

Dr. James Carson had a small personal Bible, said to have been given him by his ~~grand~~father when he was 18 years old. (There is some discrepancy here, since both his grandfathers died before he was born). On the flyleaf of this Bible are recorded some unusual natural phenomena, occurring during his lifetime, one when he was 26 and one when he was 35.

"A wonderful phenomenon appeared in the Sun, August 13th, 1831. The Sun appeared to be as blue as a deep sky-color, tinged with green. It did not shine in the evening, and could be looked upon without the least detriment to the eyes. It was at its greatest obscuration on Saturday evening and Sunday, but it was seen to appear dim on Friday the 12th. On Monday the blue appearance gradually disappeared, though not entirely for several days. There was also a black spot visible to the naked eye on the Sun's south limb, about one third his diameter from the circumference. The spot appeared about as large as the evening star. Many more spots were said to have been seen by the use of glasses. The shining of the Sun on an object caused it to have a blue appearance. The Moon at night also appeared bluish. The blaze of Sulphur would pretty well represent the colour of the Sun when he was shining."

"Wednesday, August 17th, 1831, was a very wet day, and the rain continued falling almost continually for nine days; the Sun was not seen on any of those days but Tuesday, 23rd. The Sun shone on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th, but there was rain on both these days."

"In the summer of 1860, the most remarkable meteor appeared. It seemed to start just opposite or near the moon, and to proceed northward till it disappeared. Its magnitude appeared to be about that of the moon. It was very bright and sparkling. About 5 minutes after it disappeared, it was followed by a sound similar to a large cannon." (This was probably observed in Rhea County, Tennessee).

On the back flyleaf of the Bible was displayed his youthful knowledge of Latin, as follows: "James Carson, natus ~~est~~ erat anno Domini millesimo et octingentesimo et quinque."

Dr. James Carson was apparently familiar with the Greek language also. In his Bible there has been preserved a manuscript on "Atonement," in which certain words were written in both English and Greek, and contained parallel columns designed to show different shades of meaning. He probably read the New Testament in Greek.

An amusing incident concerning the pious old gentleman was told to me by a grandson, James Gray Carson, 9C4a (Table 4). Grandfather James Carson, a preacher among various talents, and a very pious man, was in the habit of going into his room and closing the door to pray. On one of these occasions, Jim as a mischievous boy of 6 or 7, threw rocks at the closed door, disturbing his grandfather at his prayers. Previously the old gentleman had stored several dozen eggs under the bed in an adjoining room. When Grandfather, angered at the boy for disturbing his prayers, came out of his room, cane in hand, in pursuit of the boy to punish him, Jim ran into the adjoining room and crawled under the bed to escape the fury of the old gentleman. But Grandfather was not to be outdone. He stooped and felt with his cane for the hidden youngster, and belabored the body that he felt under the bed. But it was not Jim that took the beating. Scrambled eggs, beaten with a walking cane, are not a conventional recipe.

While James and Ataline Cooke Carson were living in Dandridge, their oldest son, William Cooke Carson, was born in 1848. His biography will be presented later. During their first period of residence in Cleveland, Tennessee, from about 1849 until perhaps three years before the beginning of the Civil War, another son and three daughters were born in the Cleveland home, James Eurch Carson, Susan Ataline Carson, Myra Cooke Carson, and Lavinia Elizabeth Carson. Another daughter, Mary Ann Carson, was born during this time, but not in Cleveland. She lived only two months. The last two children were war babies, Fidelia Eleanor Carson and Robert Harvey Carson, born during the Civil War on the Rhea County farm.

Three of the daughters married. Susan A. Carson, 8C6, married C. K. Merrill in 1880. They lived in Los Angeles, California, and had one child, Olive Merrill, who married Joseph Shea. Their son, Merrill Shea, was a naval officer in World War II. Lavinia Elizabeth Carson (Aunt Betty), 8C8, married W. F. Briggs, but lived only about ten years thereafter. They had three children, Myra, John, and George. Myra married Carl E. Peirce, the banker at Barstow, Texas, and they lived in a very attractive farm home. The two boys visited at Barstow about 1905.

Dr. James Carson's youngest daughter, Fidelia Eleanor Carson, 8C9, taught at Newman College in 1884-85. While in Mossy Creek that year, she met J. C. Moore, to whom she was married in the summer of 1885. Their family consisted of 5 children, John, George, Mary, Susan, and Cookie. In the early nineteenth hundreds they lived in or near Grand Junction, Colorado. Mary was about my age, and we corresponded for a while, although I never saw her. She died of tuberculosis in 1914, at the age of 20. Aunt Delia and her daughter Susan were in Los Angeles in 1918, where I saw them frequently while I was stationed at the naval training base at San Pedro during the first World War. Cookie was a nurse on the west coast.

Myra Cooke Carson, 8C7, never married. It is somewhat singular that she and her brother, William Cooke Carson, had the same middle name. She visited among her sisters and brothers and other kin, giving a helping hand where needed. She was well informed, and was an inspiration to all. She took care of her parents during their last years, then lived with nephews, first with Tom, 9C4b, and Fannie Carson for a while, and was especially fond of their daughter, Linda, and then lived with John, 9C4e, and Alice Carson before going to California, where she spent the rest of her life, living with her sister Susan.

The lives of Dr. Carson's sons James Burch and Robert Harvey eventually became linked with Tuskega, whose history we shall now relate.

TUSKEGA

The Cherokee Indians inhabited Tennessee and adjoining areas centuries before there were white men in the country. Not far from the junction of the Tellico River with the Little Tennessee River, the Cherokees had a village, called Toskegee, or Tuskega. It is important to modern history chiefly because in this village, at about the time of the American Revolution, there was born an Indian boy who became the famous chief, Sequoyah, and who developed silversmithing and Indian arts, and invented an alphabet for the Cherokees, which implemented the translation of printed and recorded materials into the Cherokee language. Near the village of Tuskega the Indians are said to have had underground storage bins in which they stored their grain to prevent pilferage by neighboring tribes. The late John Carson, who owned present Tuskega, told me that a few years ago, while he was harvesting grain in a field near the river, he heard a heavy rumbling sound and a large hole, about 14 feet across by 22 feet deep, suddenly opened up and part of the harvesting equipment fell into it. This was thought to have been one of the Indian grain pits.

Near the Tuskega village site there is another historic place, the site of one of the Colonial forts, which was established in 1756, during the French and Indian War. The fort was named for the Earl of Loudoun, commander of the British forces in America. It was garrisoned by troops from South Carolina, and had a rather brief existence. In January, 1760, by incitement of the French, the Cherokees besieged the fort, starving the occupants into surrender seven months later, when on August 7th they capitulated. They were promised safe conduct

back to South Carolina, but were attacked a few miles from the fort, where Cane Creek flows into the Tellico River. Four officers, 23 privates, and some women and children were massacred. Others were taken as prisoners. The Cherokees occupied the fort for a short time and then burned it. In 1954 the Fort Loudoun Association began restoration of the fort, and it is now open to visitors.

The site of the Cherokee Indian village of Tuskega, and of old Fort Loudoun, is the nucleus of an area with which the Carson family has been associated for nearly a century. The site is a part of a land grant to the McGhee brothers, later acquired by Thomas Howard Callaway, whose daughter, Margaret Callaway (Aunt Maggie) was married to James Burch Carson, second son of James and Ataline Carson, in 1882. A younger brother of Dr. James Carson was named William Callaway Carson more than 60 years earlier, but the connection of the families at that early date is not now known. J. B. Carson, 804, and his bride lived for some years in the antebellum McGhee-Callaway mansion on the Little Tennessee River. About 1885 my oldest brother, another J. B. Carson, 901, visited them there. Ollie and I have visited in this old home many times, while Aunt Maggie was living, and also later when the place became the home of John and Alice Wright Carson. The mansion stands on an eminence overlooking the Great Smoky Mountains, with the Little Tennessee River down below in the valley. It is built on very generous proportions, immense hallways on two floors, large, high-ceiling rooms upstairs and down, furnished with many valuable old pieces of furniture, including the four-poster, canopied beds, some so high that they are provided with stepladders.

The mansion is situated on one of the best river-bottom farms in the area, known today as Tuskega, and once a part of a much larger plantation of some 4000 acres. Tuskega is one of the interesting old plantations included in the annual garden pilgrimage in the area. The mansion was built about 1845 by Colonel John McGhee, but he never lived in it. Originally there were many smaller buildings, slave quarters, smoke house, carriage house, etc., typical of the early plantations, which are no longer standing. During the Civil War period the mansion was occupied by a Mr. Dawson, who told many interesting stories about the occupation by both armies, one of which concerned the smashing of the beautiful marble mantle pieces, and some of the marble steps, by vindictive Union soldiers. The mansion was used as quarters by both the Confederate Army and the Union Army during the war.

There is a Little Tennessee River folktale, of uncertain origin, that tells of the acquisition of an island in the river through the instrumentality of well chosen dreams and a spotted pony. It has the feline characteristic of multiple lives, turning up here and there to serve any suitable situation. It appeared recently in a magazine (Coronet, October, 1956, p. 43) as a dream contest between a Cherokee chief and Trader McGeehee, at the time Tennessee was first settled (late 1700's). The story was told to me in Tennessee as a dream contest between a Cherokee chief and Col. McGhee, the recipient of the land grant which included present Tuskega. The Cherokees were removed from the area about 1838. Col. McGhee is said to have built the mansion at Tuskega in 1845, but we do not know the date of the land grant. Whether apocryphal or not, the story is, nevertheless, a good

one.

According to the story, the large island in the river, which the mansion overlooks, was still owned and occupied by the Cherokees when Col. McGhee obtained the land grant. The colonel tried to buy it from the Indians, but they would not sell. Col. McGhee had a beautiful spotted pony, a gun, and a bright blanket which he saw that the Indian chief would have a chance to admire. The Indian wanted very much to buy them, but the colonel would not sell. One day soon the wily Indian chief visited his Paleface friend, Col. McGhee, and seemed troubled. When asked what was troubling him, the chief replied that he had had a dream the night before. "Indian dream Paleface give pony to Indian." To this the colonel replied: "What Indian dream, Paleface must do." So the Indian was given the beautiful spotted pony, the gun, and the blanket, which he proudly displayed among his people. A little while afterward, the colonel visited the Indian chief on the big island, and in his turn appeared troubled. When asked about the cause of his anxiety, he confessed to having had a dream also the night before. To this the chief generously replied: "What Paleface dream, Indian must do." Then Col. McGhee told him that he had dreamed that the Indian chief had given him the island on which he and his people were living. The Indian chief was much troubled, and for a long time sat silent, then replied: "Indian give Paleface island, but Paleface dream no more."

Thomas Howard Callaway was orphaned when a small boy, and was reared by his aunt, one of the Howard family, who lived not far from Tuskega. His boyhood ambition was some day to become master of Tuskega's acres. At the junction of the two rivers there used to be a ferry, long known as Niles Ferry. A hundred years ago and more, there were a number of buildings at the ferry, some of them built originally as slave-quarters. After the ferry began to be used by the old stage line, some of the buildings were fitted up to accommodate travellers on the stage who had to remain overnight at the ferry. It was here that Thomas Howard Callaway met the daughter of one of these guest travellers. She was Susan Jane Lea, whom he married about 1845. Tom Callaway forged rapidly ahead in the business and financial world. He became the first president of the old East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, now a part of the Southern Railway system. He was also a banker, and had valuable mining interests in the Ducktown and Copper Hill area. He was characterized in a newspaper item of the time as a "captain of industry, an executive force in railroading, banking, mining, agriculture, and education."

One of Tom Callaway's last business transactions, fulfilling a long-harbored ambition, was the acquisition of Tuskega from the McGhees. He traded his railway stock for it. This stock eventually came to be valued at more than four million dollars. Before he was able to move into the mansion, however, he became ill. As was customary among wealthy families of the time, he was taken to a nearby resort and watering place, White Cliff Springs, between Madisonville and Tellico Plains, to take the waters and to have a more salubrious environment calculated to promote his recovery. But Fate was to defeat the consummation of his boyhood ambition, and he was never to occupy the plantation as its master. He died at White Cliff Springs on August 28, 1870. Soon afterward, his widow and ten children, the youngest

but a few months old, took over the place, and their descendants have lived there ever since.

During the Civil War period the Callaway family lived at Conasauga, a few miles to the southeast of Cleveland, Tennessee. It was here that Margaret Callaway was born April 15, 1863. The Carson family lived in Cleveland both before and after the Civil War, and during their interim residence in Rhea County, Dr. James Carson made frequent professional trips to the Cleveland area to attend his dental patients. At that time the dentists appear to have travelled a great deal, spending a few weeks in each of a number of towns or communities. It is likely that the Callaway family was attended by Dr. Carson, and that the two families were well known to each other. In 1882 James Burch Carson, 8C4, and Margaret Callaway (Aunt Maggie) were married. They lived for a few years in the old McGhee-Callaway mansion at Tuskega, but when the other daughter of Tom Callaway, Ann Barnard Callaway, married Mr. Hutchinson in the 1880's, J. B. Carson moved his family to one of the buildings at the ferry, and "Aunt Annie" became mistress of Tuskega, and continued in this capacity until her death in 1933. The place was not always known as Tuskega, however. During the early portion of the residence of the Hutchinsons there, the place was known as Mountain View. J. B. Carson and his family lived at Niles Ferry for many years. Along with other activities, he established in one of the buildings near the ferry, the ruins of which can still be seen, a factory for the production of axe handles from the local hickory timber. When J. B. Carson died in 1919, the last of three brothers to succumb to cancer of the stomach, Aunt Maggie returned to the old mansion overlooking the Smokies, and she and "Aunt Annie" lived there the remainder of their lives, the latter until 1933, and Aunt Maggie until 1941. After Aunt Maggie's death, there was a settlement of the estate whereby John M. Carson, 9C4e (Table 4), who had been operating the farm since before the first World War, became the sole owner. At present, Tuskega is primarily a dairy and stock-breeding farm, with large herds of registered cattle. John was ably assisted by his wife, Alice Wright Carson and their two sons, Robert (Bob) and John, Jr. In addition to being a successful farmer and cattleman, John Carson made his mark in local politics. He served three terms (1940-1946) as County Trustee (Tax Collector, in Texas). While holding this office he had the enviable record of liquidating a million-dollar county debt. John died suddenly in July of 1956.

Alice Wright Carson, present mistress of Tuskega's expanse of acreage, history, and lore, is the daughter of George Robert Wright. She was born at Alma, Tennessee, near Jellico, on the Tennessee-Kentucky border. When she was quite young the family moved to Jamestown, in the second county to the west. When Alice was about 5 years old, her father died as the result of quinine sensitivity, during a spell of typhoid fever. About seven years later her mother sold the home at Jamestown and moved to Maryville, where Alice and her brother Robert were put in school. The mother was an invalid and died when Alice was 16. Alice graduated from Maryville College, after which she taught school one year at Le Soto, Missouri. During the first World War she was a comptometer operator for the Aluminum Company of America. Her business training and experience fitted her well for active participation in the affairs at Tuskega, where she has been the bookkeeper, as well as wife, mother, and household manager, and now she has been

Table 4.- The Carson Family. Descendants of James Burch Carson, 8C4,
and Robert Harvey Carson, 8C1C

- 8C4 James Burch Carson, b. Nov. 16, 1849, at Cleveland, Tenn., d. May 16, 1919, in Monroe Co.; m. Sept. 6, 1882, Margaret Callaway, b. Apr. 15, 1863 at Conasauga, Tenn., d. Sept. 15, 1941, in Monroe County
- 9C4a James Gray Carson, b. July 25, 1883, in Monroe Co.; m. Oct. 4, 1911, Sadie Boyd Monday, d. 1929; m. 1936, Mrs. Florentine Casiez Goodrich
- 9C4b Thomas Callaway Carson, b. Mar. 5, 1889, d. Feb. 1, 1954; m. June 7, 1911, Fannie McNeil Cox, b. Apr. 2, 1890
- 9C4c Robert Lea Carson, b. Oct. 3, 1891, d. Oct. 23, 1912
- 9C4d Joseph Armstrong Carson, b. Aug. 27, 1894, d. Sept. 11, 1894
- 9C4e John McCormick Carson, b. Aug. 18, 1896, d. July 23, 1956; m. Nov. 29, 1920, Alice Wright, b. Mar. 3, 1895
- 9C4f Susan Barnard Carson, b. July 5, 1904; m. Apr. 19, 1928, James Dixon McCarty, b. Mar. 19, 1893
- 10C4aa Frances Monday Carson, b. Nov. 6, 1914; m. 1935, Herman Leslie LaNieve, Jr.
- 10C4ba Richard Lafayette Carson, b. Sept. 22, 1912; m. 1942, Ruth Brown Summers
- 10C4bb Linda Williams Carson, b. Aug. 15, 1919
- 10C4ea Robert Lea Carson, b. July 31, 1921; m. Nov. 19, 1942, Rachel Stevens
- 10C4eb John McCormick Carson, Jr., b. July 6, 1933
- 10C4fa James Dixon McCarty, 3rd, b. Nov. 25, 1929
- 10C4fb Margaret Ann McCarty, b. May 25, 1935; m. June 23, 1956, Paul Morris, Jr.
- 11C4aaa Herman Leslie LaNieve, 3rd, b. 1939
- 11C4aab Frances Carson LaNieve, b. 1942
- 11C4baa Bruce Carson
- 11C4eaa Ann Carson, b. Sept. 21, 1945, in Maryville, Tenn.
- 11C4eab Robert (Bobby) Carson, Jr., b. Sept. 6, 1948 in Maryville
- 8C1C Robert Harvey Carson, b. Oct. 11, 1863, in Rhea Co., Tenn., d. Mar. 12, 1916, in Monroe Co.; m. Dec. 10, 1884, Leah Thomas, b. 1865
- 9C1Ca Burch Carson
- 9C1Cb Cooke T. Carson, b. 1893; m. 1918, Edo Lewis
- 9C1Cc Annie Margaret Carson, m. William Fowler
- 10C1Cba Joyce Leah Thomas Carson, b. 1919; m. 1941, Alfred W. Thomas
- 10C1Cbb James Cooke Carson, b. 1926
- 10C1Cbc Bobbye Lewis Carson, b. 1936
- 10C1Cca ~~Elizabeth~~ Fowler
- 11C1Obaa Anna Christine Thomas
- 11C1Obab James Alfred Thomas
- 11C1Obac Tom Cooke Thomas

handed the scepter of management. While in Maryville, Alice met Betty Callaway, a cousin of John, and they became inseparable friends. It was through her that Alice and John became acquainted.

Just across the river from Tuskega, James G. Carson, 9C4a, oldest son of James Burch Carson, has a similar river-bottom farm, Mialaqua Farm, where Jim specializes in raising fine vegetable and grain seed. His wife, Florence, is a daughter of Joseph Henry and Bertha Zimmerman Casiez of New York City and Huntington, Long Island. Florence is a certified public accountant, and was the first treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Jim has one daughter, Mrs. Frances Carson LaNieve, by a former marriage, his first wife being Sadie Monday, daughter of William R. and Alice D. Monday of Knoxville. Jim was for many years part owner of the Hope Brothers jewelry firm in Knoxville. For 23 years he was president of Tennessee Builders, Inc., which he organized in 1933, and was active in real estate circles for a quarter of a century in the Knoxville area.

About 20 miles to the north, near Martel, another of the brothers, Thomas Callaway Carson, 9C4b, had a farm on which a good grade of iron ore exists in considerable quantity. Tom was for many years associated with the Dennison Manufacturing Company, and later was a paper broker. He died of a heart attack in 1954. He is survived by his wife, Fannie Cox Carson and two children, Richard and Linda. Richard was an army captain in the second World War, and saw active combat service from 1942 until 1945. Captain Richard Carson is now a reserve officer, and is a member of a law firm in Knoxville. He is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association, past president of the Knoxville Bar Association, and is also a past president of the Sons of the American Revolution. Linda Carson is a high school teacher. Fannie Cox Carson, Tom's wife, is a daughter of Richard Lafayette Cox, and a granddaughter of Williston Cox. Her brother, Williston Cox, is a well known corporation lawyer.

The only daughter of J. B. and Margaret Callaway Carson is Susan Barnard Carson, 9C4f. She is a graduate of Hood College at Frederick, Maryland. She married James Dixon McCarty, who was a school mate of my brother Clifford, 9C8, at the Georgia Institute of Technology. For many years he has had an insurance business in Chattanooga. They have a lovely home on Signal Mountain, and have two children, James Dixon, Jr., and Margaret Ann. The latter was married June 23, 1956, to Paul Morris, Jr., of Chattanooga. Susan lived at Tuskega for a few years, around 1940.

The youngest son of Dr. James Carson was Robert Harvey Carson, 8C10. He is the last of our line to bear the time-honored family name of Harvey, which dates back perhaps 400 years. The significance of the name is no longer known. In 1884, when he was 21 years old, he married Leah Thomas, whose parents had come to this country from Wales the year before the Civil War ended. Two years after the marriage, while living in Cleveland, Tennessee, Robert H. Carson was working as mail agent on the East Tennessee Valley and Georgia Railroad. He was building a new house near the college and had bought an adjoining lot, on which he was planning to build another house. The house under construction was described as a neat little cottage with four large rooms, two good sized porches, two little square porches,

a hall, and a good cellar. It appears from the letter, written by Grandmother Carson, 7Q9, that she and her husband, Dr. James Carson, who was quite senile at the time, Aunt Myra, 8C7, Aunt Sue and Mr. Merrill, all were living with the young married couple, and would all move into the little four-room cottage when it should be completed in six or eight weeks from August 1, 1886. Quite a houseful! Aunt Myra was away at the time, visiting in Rhea County, probably with her Aunt Sue Chattin, 7Q11. Aunt Leah had just returned from there. Uncle Burch, 8C4, had visited them there in Cleveland in the spring, was in poor health, and was much worried by financial affairs. My father, W. C. Carson, 8C3, living in Denton, Texas, was urged to make a visit to see his old father, then 81 years old, and it is interesting to note that the round-trip fare, excursion rate, between Denton, Texas, and Cleveland, Tennessee, was 8 dollars! Between 1886 and 1890 Robert H. Carson, 8C10, moved to Niles Ferry and lived in a house next to his older brother Burch. Later he bought a part of the old Tuskega acreage. Both he and his wife died on this old place. They are buried in the family cemetery at Cleveland.

Robert H. Carson and Leah Thomas Carson had six children, three of whom died very young. The three surviving children are Burch, Cooke, and Annie Margaret. Burch was in the navy, stationed at San Diego, California, at the time I first saw him, in 1918 or 1919. He now lives in Knoxville, Tennessee, and has for many years been with the large jewelry dealers, Kimballs, Inc. Cooke Carson, 9C1Cb, and his wife, Edo Lewis Carson, live at Madisonville, Tennessee, where Cooke has been dentist, county judge, and farmer for many years. He has been county judge since about 1942. He is known all over that area for his fine dental work. Edo Lewis Carson is the daughter of James W. and Amanda E. Lewis of Kentucky. Annie Margaret married William Fowler. They have a ~~daughter, Elizabeth Fowler, who lives in Knoxville.~~ Annie Margaret and my sister Dorothy, 9C1C, were as much alike as twins.

Cooke, 9C1Ob, and Edo have three children, Joyce, James Cooke, and Bobbye Lewis. Joyce Carson was married to Alfred W. Thomas in 1941. They have three children, Anna Christine, James Alfred, and Tom Cooke Thomas. Bobbye Lewis Carson is attending Maryville College (1956), is an accomplished contralto, and has participated in several musical programs sponsored by the Division of Fine Arts of the college. The son, James Cooke Carson, chose music as a career, and was for a time organist and choir director in one of the large churches in Alexandria, Virginia. More recently, he has been teaching music at Longwood College in Farmville, Virginia.

KIT CARSON

A contemporary of my grandfather, Dr. James Carson, 7C2, was the noted Kit Carson. To the best of our knowledge, the common ancestor lived in Ireland, and was the father of the several brothers (probably four) who came to the Pennsylvania Colony about 1735. The exploits of Kit Carson as mountain man, trapper, hunter, scout, guide, Indian agent, and soldier are too well known to be related here. Many books have been written about him, covering these phases of his life. Some of the more important ones are: Life and Adventures of Kit Carson,

and Pioneer Life and Frontier Adventures, by De Witt Clinton Peters; Kit Carson Days, by E. L. Sabin; Kit Carson, Life and Adventures, and Life of Kit Carson, by Charles Burdett; Kit Carson's Own Story of His Life, edited by Blanche Grant; Kit Carson, The Happy Warrior of the Old West, by Stanley Vestal (Prof. W. S. Campbell, University of Oklahoma). The Cowles biography (see p. 10) gives the family background of Kit Carson, and is of especial interest to those concerned with the family genealogy.

Christopher (Kit) Carson was born on Christmas Eve in 1809. The place of his birth, according to most authorities, was Madison County, Kentucky, about 150 miles to the northwest of Jefferson County, Tennessee, where my grandfather was born four years earlier. However, Kit's uncle, Captain Andrew Carson, is said to have related that Kit Carson was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, while his parents were visiting in the home of Christopher Houston, on Hunting Creek, and that Kit was named for their host. His father was Lindsey Carson, oldest son of William Carson, 4C3. According to a baptismal certificate on record in the Kit Carson Museum in Taos, New Mexico, operated by the Kit Carson Memorial Foundation, his mother's name was Rebecca Roberson. Other authorities give her surname as Robinson, which appears to be the correct form. There were nine of the Robinson sisters, daughters of James Robinson of Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Robert Carson, 5C23, a younger brother of Lindsey Carson, married another of the sisters, Jane Robinson (McMullen).

Kit Carson's grandfather, William Carson, 4C3, came from Ireland to the Pennsylvania Colony, and soon immigrated to North Carolina, settling in the area now included in Iredell County, where he became a substantial farmer, prominent citizen, and a faithful supporter of his church. He is said to have donated the land on which the Concord Presbyterian Church was first built. It is reported that he died as a result of getting too hot and then drinking copiously from the cold spring near the church. He was buried in Morrison's graveyard, but there is no marker. His death occurred some time between 1761 and 1776, probably about 1765.

His three sons, Lindsey, Andrew, and Robert, served in the American Revolution with General Wade Hampton, probably as minutemen. Captain Andrew Carson, 5C22, played a conspicuous part in the war in the Carolinas. On one occasion a band of Tories was encamped at Cook's Springs, on Hunting Creek, in Iredell County, preparatory to joining Cornwallis' army as it passed up the west bank of the Gadkin River in pursuit of General Greene. In passing through the country the Tory band had taken the best horses of the inhabitants. One of the prized horses belonged to a young soldier, Michael Elsbury, at home on furlough. He was determined to recover the horse. A party was organized, consisting of Elsbury, Andrew Carson, Daniel Wright, and William Young. They approached the camp at night, slipped past the sentries, and found Elsbury's horse. They cut loose the halters of all the horses, mounted selected ones, then shot into the band, scaring the horses away, and rode to safety, leaving the Tory band afoot. Captain Carson, together with Captain Caldwell, was instrumental in taking one of the area's most notorious Tory murderers and saboteurs, and bringing about his execution by hanging. The man, whose name was Aldrich, had ambushed and killed 7 or 8 of his neighbors, and had tried

to kill Thomas Young, father-in-law of Captain Carson. For a portion of the war, Captain Andrew Carson was attached to General Marion's command, in the dangerous capacity of conveying dispatches between General Marion and General Greene, when Cornwallis was waging fierce war in South Carolina.

Captain Andrew Carson lived on Catawba River and on Hunting Creek, in the vicinity of Statesville, North Carolina. He was a man of means, influence, and respect. He has been described as a large man, muscular, with broad shoulders, a large head, blue eyes, light brown hair, florid complexion, semi-Roman nose, and a jovial disposition. He lived to be nearly 81 years old, and was buried in the graveyard of the Youngs and Houstons, in northeast Iredell County, on Hunting Creek, a half mile below Patterson's Bridge. The grave has a marker. The old Carson place on Hunting Creek is said to be marked by six large oaks, one of which Captain Andrew Carson is reported to have topped with his knife when it was a mere twig.

The genealogy of Christopher (Kit) Carson, his uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and children, is given in Table 5. His uncles Andrew and Robert both had families. Captain Andrew Carson's children were Mary, Robert, Andrew Washington, Nancy Carolina (m. Josiah Cowles), Alfred Young, and William (m. Rebecca Caldwell). A son of the last named was Dr. Robert Franklin Carson of Glade Springs, Virginia, born about 1825. Kit's uncle Robert had six children also. They were William, George R., Lindsey R., Andrew, Sarah, and Elizabeth. His oldest half-brother, William, twice married to grand nieces of Daniel Boone, had eight children. They were Adaline, Mildred, William, Cassandra, George Hampton, James T., Clairborne J., and Franklin. George Hampton Carson was a major in the Mexican War. Several of the families into which Kit's brothers, sisters, and cousins married bore names already familiar to the Carson family, or which will be met later among Cookes, Hendersons, and Kimbroughs. Some of these names are Briggs, Caldwell, Callaway (or Calloway), Cook (or Cooke), and Cooper. Many of the descendants of the families listed in Table 5 live in Kentucky. Further details may be found in the Cowles account (ref. p. 10).

Lindsey Carson, 5CK1, and Robert Carson, 5CK3, moved to South Carolina about 1786, and later to Kentucky. Lindsey Carson moved to Madison County, Kentucky, about 1792, and in 1801 bought 115 acres on Tate's Creek, near Richmond, Kentucky, for 150 pounds. It was here, most probably, that Kit Carson was born, in 1809. About 1811 the family moved to Howard County, Missouri, near Cooper's Fort, living with other settlers in the fort until the close of the War of 1812. Cooper's Fort was a small settlement of log cabins, inclosed by a high stockade as protection against the Indians. It was necessary to post guards day and night when the Indians were active. In the years that followed, while Kit was still a child, he took his turn at watching with the men. Kit's father was an experienced soldier and frontiersman. He had a large-bore rifle that he carried during the Revolution. Most of the stock had been shot away. The same shot took some of the fingers of his left hand. At Cooper's Fort, during an Indian attack, he killed two Indians at close quarters. One he shot, and the other he killed in hand to hand combat with the Indian's own knife. In this frontier environment Kit Carson spent his boyhood. He attended the frontier

Table 5.- The Carson Family. Ancestry and family of Kit Carson, grandson of William Carson, 4C3, Table 2. (F-n symbol, CK)

- 4C3 WILLIAM CARSON, b. ca. 1715, in Ireland, d. ca. 1765 (?); m. ca. 1753, ELEANOR McDUFF
- 5CK1 LINDSEY CARSON, b. Aug. 1, 1754, d. July or Sept., 1818; m. ca. 1784, Lucy *Bradley, d. ca. 1793; m. 1796, REBECCA ROBINSON, b. Sept. 16, 1778
- 5CK2 Andrew Carson, b. Mar. 1, 1756, d. Jan. 29, 1841; m. Temperance Young, b. Jan. 31, 1767, d. Oct. 29, 1831
- 5CK3 Robert Carson, b. July 20, 1759; m. July 22, 1794, Jane Robinson (McMullen)
- 5CK4 Sarah Carson, m. ca. 1773, John Scroggs
- 5CK5 Eleanor Carson, b. ca. 1764; m. William Gordon
- 6CK1 *William Carson, b. May 19, 1786, d. 1853; m. Millie Boone; m. Cassandra Boone, b. ca. 1756, d. 1864
- 6CK2 *Sarah B. Carson, b. 1788; m. Dec. 11, 1810, John G. Peyton
- 6CK3 *Andrew Carson, b. 1790
- 6CK4 *Moses Bradley Carson, b. 1792; m. Aug. 19, 1813, Elizabeth Denwiddle
- 6CK5 *Sophie Carson, b. 1793; m. ---- Flanagan
- 6CK6 Elizabeth Carson, b. Nov. 29, 1797; m. Robert Cooper
- 6CK7 Nancy A. Carson, b. Aug. 28, 1801; m. ---- Briggs
- 6CK8 Robert Carson, b. Nov. 10, 1803; m. ---- Calloway
- 6CK9 Matilda M. Carson, b. Nov. 4, 1805; m. ---- Adams
- 6CK10 Hamilton Carson, b. Jan. 18, 1808; m. ---- Smith; m. ---- Campbell; m. ---- Cook
- 6CK11 CHRISTOPHER (KIT) CARSON, b. Dec. 24, 1809, d. May 23, 1868; m. 1835, *Waa-Nibe (Arapahoe), d. 1838; m. (?) 1840, "Making-Out-Road" (Cheyenne); m. Feb. 6, 1843, MARIA JOSEPHA JARAMILLO, b. Mar. 19, 1828, d. Apr. 23, 1868
- 6CK12 Hampton Carson, b. May 23, 1812; m. Annita Crews
- 6CK13 Mary Ann Carson, b. May 25, 1814; m. ---- Rubey
- 6CK14 Sarshall C. Carson, b. June 16, 1816, d. 1861-65; m. ---- Arnick
- 6CK15 Lindsey Carson, Jr., b. Sept. 11, 1818
- 7CK1 *Adaline (Quilina) Carson, b. 1838; m. George W. Stilts
- 7CK2 William Carson, b. Oct. 1, 1852
- 7CK3 Teresina Carson, b. June 23, 1855; m. 1871, D. Allen
- 7CK4 Christobal (Kit II) Carson, b. June 13, 1858; m. Lupe -----, b. June 24, 1870
- 7CK5 Charles Carson, b. Aug. 2, 1861; m. Alice Gallagher
- 7CK6 Rebecca Carson, b. Apr. 13, 1864
- 7CK7 Estifano Carson, b. Dec. 23, 1866
- 7CK8 Josefa Carson, b. Apr. 13, 1868; m. Tom Wood

Note: Alexander Carson and Hannah Carson, sometimes listed as 5CK6 and 5CK7, probably did not belong to this family.

school, and is said to have had a fairly good common-school education for his time, wrote a good hand, and spelled acceptably. There were many interruptions and conflicting demands that interfered with schooling. There were frequent Indian raids; there was much land to be cleared, planted, and cultivated. When he was nine years old, his father was killed by a limb that fell from a burned tree while he was clearing land. Kit is said to have described the end of his schooling in the following manner. "I was a young boy in the school house when the cry came: 'Indians!' I jumped to my rifle and threw down my spelling book, and there it lies." His sister Mary (Mrs. Rubey) has come to his defense, however, with the declaration that "Kit was always a smart little fellow at his books, and Father meant to make a lawyer out of him, but soon after we moved out of the fort and were getting along pretty well, Father was accidentally killed ----." When Kit was 15 he was apprenticed, or bound, to David Workman to learn the saddler's trade. "He didn't like it," his sister said. "About the only use he had for a saddle was on a horse's back. Three of our older brothers had begun trading between St. Louis, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Kit begged to go with them. Mother promised if he would stay another year at Franklin he might go on the next trip.

"Well, the boys set out and got as far as Independence (about 100 miles to the west) with their train of pack animals, when behold one morning up rode Kit on a mule. When the men told him he would have to go back, he started toward home and when he had gone a little ways, he turned the mule loose, and of course it made straight for home. After that they had to take him, and that was the last we saw of him for 15 years." Another version of the incident avers that Kit "borrowed" the mule from a neighbor's pasture, and that his brothers sent the mule home by a Negro slave. David Workman, apparently with tongue in cheek, put a notice in the Franklin, Missouri, newspaper to the effect that Christopher Carson had run away, notifying all persons not to harbor, support, or assist him under penalty of the law, and offering a reward of one cent for his return. The notice was not published until five weeks had passed, and the notice stated that he was supposed to have made his way toward the upper part of the state, when it was almost certainly known where he had gone. This is the David Workman with whom Mrs. Sarah Ann Horn made her home after having been ransomed from captivity by Comanche Indians (See Comanche Bondage, by Carl C. Rister).

Kit Carson spent the rest of his life in the west, making his home principally in New Mexico, trapping, hunting, scouting, guiding, and soldiering from Texas to California and ranging from Mexico nearly to Canada. He guided General Fremont on expeditions of exploration, made several trips to California, made a perilous winter crossing of the Sierra Nevadas, aided in the conquest of California, and served with distinction in the Mexican War and in the Civil War. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Army in 1847, a lieutenant colonel and then a colonel in 1861, and was brevetted Brigadier General Carson in 1865, in recognition of gallantry in action in the battle of Valverde, and for distinguished service in New Mexico.

Kit Carson's family life is said to have been congenial and tender. His first wife was an Arapahoe princess, whom he had defended from a pursuing, too ardent Frenchman. They had one child, Adaline. The wife

died in 1838, when the child was born. Adaline Carson was reared by one of Kit's sisters, and received a good education at a girls' school in Fayette, Missouri. Later she was taken to California, and married there. In 1843 Kit Carson married Maria Josepha Jaramillo, belle of Taos and sister-in-law of Charles Bent, first governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Seven children were born of this marriage between 1852 and 1868. Neither he nor any of his children was christened Kit, although his son Christobal was known as "Kit II." "C. Carson" was always the signature to letters and documents signed by the celebrated frontiersman. He was baptised a Catholic in 1842, probably as a prerequisite to his marriage into a Catholic family. In 1854 he joined the Masonic Lodge. He died at Fort Lyon, Colorado, from the rupture of an artery in the neck, on May 23, 1868, exactly a month after his wife's death. His grave is at Taos, New Mexico.

"He was a perfect type of his calling: a pioneer, guide, trapper, and frontiersman, with all the characteristics of that life,- brave, cool, hospitable, generous, honest, temperate, free from vice, and patriotic- his word was his bond." (Cowles, ref. p. 10).

COLONEL ROBERT P. CARSON

Another notable bearer of the Carson name was Colonel (C.S.A.) Robert Preston Carson (1832-1924). He prepared a brief history of his family and recounted some of his experiences in the Civil War, a summary of which follows.

Colonel Carson's great grandfather, David Carson, Sr., 5C2, Table 2, left Frederick County, Virginia, and about 1772 settled in Washington County, Virginia, with which locality the family has been identified to this day. David Carson served in the American Revolution and was in the Battle of King's Mountain, in Captain Edmonson's company, under Colonel William Campbell. In 1781 he became Deputy Surveyor of Washington County, under Robert Preston. His son, David Carson, Jr. (1780-1844), 6CD3, Table 6, married Cynthia Meek and set out for Kentucky, settling in Rockcastle County in 1799. They had 11 children. In 1830 two of the sons, James, 7CD3, and Joseph, 7CD4, journeyed to their parents' birthplace and took up residence in Washington County, Virginia. Soon afterward Joseph married Jane Preston Dennison. They had 5 children, the oldest being Robert Preston Carson, 8CD1. Some of the others also left Kentucky, going to western Tennessee, Indiana, and Missouri. Joseph returned to Kentucky in 1836 for a year, but his wife became homesick for her people, and they returned to Virginia, the little boy, Robert Preston Carson, 5 years old, riding horseback the 200 miles through the wilderness.

Robert Preston Carson, 8CD1, entered school when 6 years old, in a primitive schoolhouse, under an old-fashioned, super-strict schoolmaster, his only text a Webster's blue-back speller. One day, Mary Jones brought a geography to school, but like another Mary's little lamb, it was unwelcome in the schoolroom. The children wasted their time looking at the pictures! In 1849 he entered Abingdon Male Academy, and two years later enrolled at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, graduating in 1854. One of his professors was Major

Table 6.- The Carson Family. Descendants of David Carson, 5C2, Table 2. Ancestry of Robert Preston Carson. (F-n symbol, CD)

- 5C2 DAVID CARSON, Sr., b. ca. 1741, in Pennsylvania, d. ca. 1804
- 6CD1 Samuel Carson
 6CD2 Joseph Carson, b. 1778, d. 1815; m. 1797, Mary Evans
 6CD3 DAVID CARSON, Jr., b. Aug. 20, 1780, d. 1844; m. Sept. 26, 1799, CYNTHIA MEEK, b. Aug. 10, 1783, d. Jan. 26, 1850
- 7CD1 Samuel Meek Carson, b. 1800
 7CD2 William Carson
 7CD3 James Carson
 7CD4 JOSEPH CARSON, b. Feb. 2, 1808, d. Feb. 27, 1887; m. Sept. 1, 1831, JANE PRESTON DENNISON, b. Mar. 17, 1803, d. May 5, 1852
 7CD5 Edward Carson, d. in infancy
 7CD6 John D. Carson, d. in infancy
 7CD7 Ransom Carson, m. Julia Contis
 7CD8 Campbell Carson, m. Pauline Thurman
 7CD9 Betsy Carson, m. John Allen
 7CD10 Cynthia Carson, m. Hop Thurman
 7CD11 Archibald Meek Carson
- 8CD1 ROBERT PRESTON CARSON, b. July 10, 1832, d. 1924; m. Dec. 1, 1856, MARIA E. ASTON, b. Dec. 7, 1836
 8CD2 Samuel M. Carson, b. Oct. 19, 1834, d. Nov. 20, 1861
 8CD3 William L. Carson, b. July 21, 1836, d. Sept. 22, 1861
 8CD4 Mary Jane Carson, b. Mar. 1, 1840, d. Jan. 8, 1879
 8CD5 James Campbell Carson, b. June 2, 1842, d. Dec. 1913; m. Alice Cobb; m. Margaret Ker
- 9CD1 Margaret Jane Carson, b. Oct. 1, 1857, d. Oct. 16, 1858
 9CD2 Joseph Henry Carson, b. Dec. 21, 1858, d. Feb. 9, 1913; m. Oct. 30, 1890, Mary Cobb
 9CD3 Jeanne Garnett Carson, b. Aug. 19, 1861, d. Sept. 8, 1896; m. Feb. 21, 1888, Harry Henley
 9CD4 Mary Helen (Nellie) Carson; m. Dec. 16, 1890, Henry Preston
 9CD5 SAMUEL ASTON CARSON; m. May 28, 1891, LELIA MARSHALL HAMILTON
 9CD6 Charles William Carson, b. Aug. 15, 1869, d. Nov. 7, 1887
- 10CD1 Charles Hamilton Carson, d. 1953; m. Mary Hatcher Smith
 10CD2 HENRY GARNETT CARSON, m. ADA RICHMOND TIECHE
 10CD3 Samuel Aston Carson, m. Julia Saunders
 10CD4 John Robert Carson, m. Ruth Lovetta Wood
- 11CD1 Henry Garnett Carson, Jr., b. 1918, d. 1929
 11CD2 ROBERT PRESTON CARSON, b. 1920; m. ANNIE WARD WARLICK
- 12CD1 Robert Kevin Carson, b. Apr. 1955

Thomas J. Jackson, later Lee's right-hand general. Among his teachers and classmates were many who became noted leaders in the Civil War. In 1856 he married Maria Aston. He taught school for a few years, until the war began, when he enlisted, becoming Captain of the Glade Spring Rifles, later being appointed lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Carson's first action was in West Virginia and Maryland, being under General Lee a part of that time. He lost two brothers in the war in 1861, William and Dr. Samuel Carson, an army surgeon. The next year he was ordered to Winchester to join General Jackson, and commanded the 37th Virginia Regiment in the Valley Campaign, participating in the battles of McDowell, Kernstown, Winchester, Crosskeys, and Fort Republic, where he was severely wounded. He served later in the Quartermaster Department, and as "assessor for gathering tithes, a tenth part of all farm products." An example of the hardship endured is afforded by a foray under Colonel Rust. "We undertook to pass around the Cheat River fortifications and deliver an attack in the rear. It was a fearful undertaking, wading down a branch which fell into the river, then marching down in ice-cold water, waist deep, for a distance of four miles, then up the mountain, cutting a path through the mountain laurel, arriving by the second night to the rear of the fortified camp of the enemy. We lay there all night, without fire, in a drenching rain, many of our men chilled almost to insensibility." The expedition was unsuccessful, since they were discovered by the enemy, who were in too strong a position to warrant an attack. They had to retreat, returning by the same torturing route, "and in two days got back to our camp on the Greenbriar River."

There have been four generations of the descendants of Colonel Carson. He had six children. A great grandson and namesake, Robert P. Carson of Kingsport, Tennessee, sent me the information on which the above account is based. His lineage is also given in Table 6.

A great uncle of Colonel Carson, Joseph Carson, 6CD2, was the great great grandfather of Mrs. Frances Carson Hubert, an important contributor to this history. Her lineage is: Joseph Carson, 6CD2, b. 1778, d. 1815 -- David B. Carson, b. 1798 -- Joseph Carson, b. 1822 -- Samuel Meek Carson, b. 1862, d. 1942 -- Frances Carson.

John Evans Carson, 7CD2b, brother of the above David B. Carson, and a great great uncle of Mrs. Frances Carson Hubert, was the father of Molly Carson, who married Colonel George W. Miller, born 1841, who established the famous 101 Ranch in Oklahoma.

Joseph Henry Carson, 9CD2, Table 6, had two sons, Robert P. Carson, born in August, 1891, and Charles William Carson, born in Dec., 1894. Charles Hamilton Carson, 10CD1, was for many years with the Roanoke Times. Samuel Aston Carson, 10CD3, has three children: Mary Hamilton Carson, married John Barrow (children, John and Lee); Samuel Aston Carson, 3rd; and Nell Preston Carson. John Robert (Bill) Carson, 10CD4, was for many years in the U. S. Marine Corps, and died in the service. He had one child, Shirley Wood Carson.

COOKE

Cooke is a revered family name among the Carsons, dating from the marriage of Ataline Cooke to Dr. James Carson in 1845. The Cookes of our line have been in America since the early 1700's. The principal early migration sequence was Scotland, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee. The original American Cooke of this line made his home at Chaptico, in the Maryland Colony. Chaptico is an Indian name, meaning "Deep Water." The village is said to have been on the water in colonial times, and a port of entry and a shipping point.

An old letter, written in 1829 by Robert Cooke, 5Q1, Table 7, to his grandson and namesake, stated that his grandfather, Robert Cooke, 3Q1, a Scotsman, landed near Chaptico, which is in Saint Mary's County, Maryland, and, as a saddler and shoemaker, made his home with a planter, Mr. Boyd. In the same household there lived a young woman, Sarah Fielding, lately from the shire of Devon, in England. About 1725, Robert Cooke and Sarah Fielding were married. They had two sons, John and Alexander, soon after which Robert Cooke died. Alexander Cooke, 4Q2, had five daughters and one son, John Upget Cooke. The names of the daughters were not recorded in the letter. We have no further information about the descendants of Alexander Cooke.

The older son, John Cooke, 4Q1, married Elizabeth Burch about 1750. The writer of this old letter gave no details about his father or mother. Burch is an old family name. He might so easily have told us more about his mother. But it is perhaps typical of the times that the women were kept in the background. In enumerating his children and grandchildren, he did not bother to name the daughters or the granddaughters, nor did he mention his own wife. This interesting old letter was signed "Robert E. (or F.) Cooke." The middle initial and name are uncertain. The middle name may have been Fielding, as was that of the grandson to whom he wrote the letter.

Although we have little specific information about Elizabeth Burch or her forebears, we do know that the Burch family has long inhabited St. Mary's County, Maryland, and some still live in the area. One of the old colonial mansions in the vicinity, "Riverview," is owned by A. Stuart Burch, who also has a home in Washington, D. C. Riverview is on a small peninsula extending into an inlet of the Potomac River, near Milestown, about ten miles south-southeast of Chaptico, just above Colton's Point. It is sometimes included in the Maryland Home and Garden Pilgrimage, held each spring. Numerous records, deeds, wills, church memorials, and tombstones in the area testify to the prominence of the Burch family in St. Mary's County and the nearby areas.

Table 7.- The Cooke Family. Maternal ancestry of Dr. William Cooke Carson, 8C3. (F-n symbol, Q)

- 3Q1 ROBERT COOKE, b. ca. 1700, in Scotland, d. ca. 1730, in Maryland; m. ca. 1725, SARAH FIELDING, b. in England
- 4Q1 JOHN COOKE, b. Mar. 13, 1726, in Maryland; m. ca. 1750, ELIZABETH BURCH
- 4Q2 Alexander Cooke, b. ca. 1728; m. Sarah Reeves
- 5Q1 ROBERT COOKE, b. Mar. 28, 1752, at Chaptico, Maryland, d. Nov. 12, 1841, in Tenn.; m. Jan. 6, 1778, SUSANNAH WATSON, b. Apr. 18, 1760, d. May 12, 1823; m. ca. 1825, *Mrs. Sarah Sawyer
- 5Q2 John Cooke, b. Aug. 1, 1754
- 5Q3 James Cooke, b. Oct. 26, 1760, d. Mar. 13, 1820; m. Mary -----, b. 1763, d. Apr. 11, 1818
- 5Q4 Alexander Cooke, b. Feb. 22, 1765
- 5Q5 Elizabeth Cooke, m. Isaac Wilson
- 5Q6 A daughter, m. Zephaniah Pratt
- 6Q1 Mary Cooke, b. Sept. 3, 1778, d. Jan. 31, 1830; m. George Pirtle
- 6Q2 James Watson Cooke, b. Oct. 2, 1779; m. Mary Riddle
- 6Q3 Sarah Cooke, b. Mar. 17, 1781; m. William Gordgian (?)
- 6Q4 John Oliver Cooke, b. May 25, 1782; m. Susannah Morgan
- 6Q5 WILLIAM HENRY COOKE, b. May 15, 1784, in Culpeper County, Va., d. Oct. 9, 1848, in Tenn.; m. ca. 1804, MARY ANN CANTRELL, b. Dec. 13, 1785, d. Oct. 2, 1848
- 6Q6 Hezekiah Gardner Cooke, b. Aug. 1, 1785; m. Mary Herd
- 6Q7 Richard Fielding Cooke, b. Jan. 8, 1787, d. Oct. 15, 1870; m. Apr. 1, 1812, Margaret Cox
- 6Q8 Margaret Cooke, b. June 6, 1789; m. James Huddleston
- 6Q9 Alexander Cooke, m. Lettice Cornelius
- 6Q10 Elias Green Cooke, m. Martha Prater
- 6Q11 Elizabeth Cooke, b. May 7, 1795; m. Oct. 13, 1817, Moses Byers
- 6Q12 Nancy Cooke, b. Feb. 9, 1797; m. Jan. 23, 1817, Col. Sebird Rhea
- 6Q13 Susannah Cooke, b. 1797, d. ca. 1800
- 6Q14 *Jesse A. Cooke, b. ca. 1827, d. Jan. 8, 1848
- 7Q1 Robert Fielding Cooke, b. May 27, 1805, d. Dec. 1, 1872; m. Sept. 10, 1833, Charlotte Kimbrough, b. June 9, 1811, d. Jan. 9, 1894
- 7Q2 Hezekiah Cantrell Cooke, b. Nov. 4, 1806, d. Jan. 24, 1859; m. Oct. 14, 1830, Mary Wood
- 7Q3 Nancy Watson Cooke, b. Sept. 26, 1808; m. July 19, 1825, Daniel Thompson
- 7Q4 Eliza Cooke, b. Jan. 28, 1812, d. July 4, 1853; m. Aug. 2, 1832, Henry Cooper; m. Aug. 9, 1836, Duke Whitman Kimbrough, b. Mar. 1, 1801
- 7Q5 George Washington Cooke, b. Oct. 23, 1813, d. Mar. 5, 1855; m. Oct. 22, 1840, Sarah Jane Gilbreath
- 7Q6 Clarissa Cooke, b. Sept. 16, 1815; m. Feb. 26, 1835, Thomas Cooper
- 7Q7 Elmyra Cooke, b. June 10, 1817, d. Aug. 9, 1836; m. Sept. 28, 1834, James Cooper
- 7Q8 James Burch Cooke, b. Apr. 1, 1819, d. Apr. 19, 1899; m. Jan. 30, 1850, Penelope D. McDermott

Table 7, continued

- 7Q9 ATALINE COOKE, b. Mar. 25, 1821, in McMinn County, Tenn., d. Mar. 13, 1897, in Monroe County, Tenn.; m. Feb. 27, 1845, JAMES CARSON, b. Aug. 13, 1805, d. Dec. 30, 1890
- 7Q10 Sarah Miranda Cooke, b. Feb. 8, 1823; m. Caleb R. Hoyl
- 7Q11 Susannah Cooke, b. May 9, 1825, d. Aug. 1, 1908; m. Apr. 13, 1847, Col. John D. Chattin, b. Apr. 21, 1815, d. Oct. 29, 1872
- 7Q12 John Augustine Cooke, b. Mar. 7, 1827, d. Nov. 19, 1849

ROBERT COOKE

The author of the 1829 letter, Robert Cooke, 5Q1, was born at Chaptico, Maryland, in 1752. It is interesting that his birth date given in the letter is March 17, whereas, on the monument at his grave in Tennessee, the date is March 28. The former appears to be the old-style, Julian calendar date, whereas the latter is the Gregorian calendar date. It was in 1752 that England adopted the Gregorian calendar. Robert Cooke appears to have gone as a young man into the neighboring colony of Virginia to live, and was in the Continental Army, as a private in the Virginia Infantry. He was with Washington at Valley Forge in 1777, and probably in the Battle of Brandywine. War records show that Robert Cooke received on July 17, 1784, back pay amounting to 51 pounds, 12 shillings, and 4 pence, for service in the Continental Army. A grandson, Bolivar Houston Cooke, 7Q7h, had seen the powder receptacle, shot pouch, and whisky horn used by Robert Cooke, 5Q1, in the war, and made affidavit to that effect. Two brothers also were in the war, presumably John, 5Q2, at Brandywine in 1777, and James, 5Q3, at Cowpens in 1781.

A letter written some years ago by a great-great granddaughter of Robert Cooke, Mrs. Hattie Winters Reed, giving some of the family history, indicates that the four Cooke brothers, Robert, John, James, and Alexander, lived in Fauquier County, Virginia, at the time of the American Revolution, and that all four enlisted in the Continental Army. The letter also stated that Robert Cooke was at Valley Forge, Brandywine, and Cowpens. It seems doubtful, however, that Alexander was in the war, since he was only 16 when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. It is also doubtful that Robert Cooke served after 1777. He probably was not at Cowpens (1781). He was married in January of 1778, and the normal sequence of his children indicates that he was with his family from 1778 on. He may well have been in the Battle of Brandywine. Fauquier County, Virginia, is northwest of Chaptico, Maryland, birthplace of the brothers, some 50 or 60 miles. If they all lived there as young men, James, at least, returned, for he and his son, who was a physician in St. Mary's County, Maryland, are buried at Chaptico. Further research in War Department records at Washington and Richmond might bring some light to bear on the service of the other brothers. It is possible that not all the brothers were born at Chaptico. The family may have moved to Fauquier County early enough for some of the boys to have been born there, and the parents, John

and Elizabeth Burch Cooke, may have been buried there.

Early in 1778, after his service with the Virginia Infantry, Robert Cooke, 5Q1, returned to his birthplace in Maryland for his bride. There he was married to Susannah Watson by the Rev. George Goldie. Susannah Watson came of a substantial family in St. Mary's County, Maryland. As revealed in old wills, her parents were James Watson and Mary Green. Her grandfather was Joseph Watson. The young couple then went to Culpeper County, Virginia, where they lived for about 13 years. In 1791 they moved their family, which in the meantime had been increased by 8 or 9 children, to the North Fork of the Saluda River in South Carolina, in the vicinity of the present city of Greenville. The area was then known as the Greenville District. Here the remainder of their 13 children were born. Then in 1816, after most of their children were grown and married, the elderly couple, now 64 and 56, pulled up stakes and went west. Eastern Tennessee had been settled in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and in 1796 Tennessee became a separate state, having been separated from North Carolina. Farther to the west, however, there were new lands to be settled. Their son Richard Cooke, 6Q7, had settled in the area some years earlier. There the couple went, and established themselves on a place that they called Green Bottom Plantation, in White County, which had been obtained by a land warrant in virtue of the service of Robert Cooke in the American Revolution. Here he owned considerable land and a number of slaves. Some of his children and their families also immigrated to Tennessee.

Susannah Watson Cooke enjoyed but seven years residence in the new land. Here in 1823, at the age of 63, she "died with strong assurance of happiness," and was buried on the plantation. About three years later Robert Cooke married a widow, Mrs. Sarah Sawyer, whose estate he had been administering. In the marriage agreement she consented to the inheritance of only a child's share in the Cooke estate. She gave him one son, Jesse, when he was 74 years old, but the son died at the age of 21. In 1841, after 25 years on the Green Bottom Plantation, Robert Cooke died in his 90th year, having lived a full life, replete with substance and honor. He and Susannah Watson Cooke are buried side by side in the family burial plot on the old plantation six miles west of Sparta, Tennessee. In 1952, the old grave markers having become weathered and defaced by the ravages of time, a new and more imposing monument was erected to their memory by the Kefauver and Bockman descendants. The new monument is a tall, arched stone slab, on which have been engraved the following inscriptions. The inscriptions occupy 42 lines on the monument, which in the following paragraph are separated from one another by shilling marks.

Robert Cooke, Esqr. / born March the 28th / the year 1752 / & /
 departed this life / November 12th 1841 / age 89 years, 7 months /
 a Revolutionary soldier / with Washington at / Valley Forge in A.D.
 1777 / a faithful public officer, / a social companion, / an af-
 fectionate husband, / a kind neighbor, / a tender parent, / an honest
 man. / In life by all respected, / In death by all lamented, / Near
 ninety years upon this / earth, / This good man has trod / In peace
 he drew his latest / breath, / And yields his soul to God. /
 Susannah Cooke / departed this life in / May the 12th A.D. 1823 /
 age 63 years & 24 days / A loving wife, / A tender mother, / A
 pattern of piety, / A friend to the poor. / Her ways were ways of /

pleasantness. / And all her paths were peace. / (Above inscriptions taken from / original head and footstones) / Erected 1952 by descendants: / Estes Kefauver / Nancy Kefauver Fooshee / Bailey Bockman / Myrtle Bockman Eastland

The Hon. Estes Kefauver, the Tennessee legislator, and his sister Nancy are descended from the above Robert Cooke and Susannah Watson Cooke by the following sequence: Robert Cooke, 5Q1, (m. Susannah Watson, Jan. 6, 1778) -- William Henry Cooke, 6Q5, (m. Mary Ann Cantrell, ca. 1804) -- Robert Fielding Cooke, 7Q1, (m. Charlotte Kimbrough, 7K1, Sept. 10, 1833) -- Nannie R. Cooke, 8Q1c, (m. J. P. Kefauver, Dec. 12, 1861) -- Robert Cooke Kefauver (m. Phredonia Bradford Estes, Jan. 4, 1897) -- Estes and Nancy Kefauver.

The Hon. Bailey Bockman, Mayor of Sparta, Tennessee, and his sister Myrtle, are descended by the following sequence: Robert Cooke, 5Q1, (m. Susannah Watson, Jan. 6, 1778) -- Richard Fielding Cooke, 6Q7, (m. Margaret Cox, Apr. 1, 1812) -- Zenira Cooke, 7Q7f, (m. Logan Lindsey) -- Jane Lindsey, 8Q7fa, (m. William T. Bockman) -- Leon Bockman (m.) -- Bailey and Myrtle Bockman.

In the small Green Bottom cemetery, on what is now known as the Hugh Arnold farm, in the Shady Grove Community, six miles west of Sparta, Tennessee, 500 people gathered on Sunday, July 24, 1955, to do honor to Robert Cooke. They came to witness and participate in the unveiling and dedication of the above described monument, in a ceremony conducted under the auspices of the Rock House Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The principal speaker on this occasion was Senator Estes Kefauver, great-great-great grandson of Robert Cooke. Other descendants participating in the ceremony were Dale Bockman, flag bearer, Hardin Lindsey, family sketch, Mayor Bailey Bockman, introduction, Mary Camp and Jerry Livesay, unveiling, and Mrs. Galena Cooke Sorrell, placing of the wreath. The last named, who is a great granddaughter of Robert Cooke, and a daughter of Bolivar Houston Cooke, is the closest known living descendant of the Revolutionary hero.

Alexander Cooke, youngest brother of Robert Cooke, moved to Kentucky, "not far above the falls," and two sisters, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Pratt, also moved to Kentucky. Isaac Wilson was a schoolmaster in Floyd'sburg, near Louisville. He and his wife, Elizabeth Cooke Wilson, had a son, James Fielding Wilson.

John Cooke, 5Q2, married and reared a family in Culpeper County, Virginia. Two of his sons were Alexander Cooke and Richard Cooke. They married and moved to "Monongahela County," possibly the present Monongalia County, West Virginia, at that time a part of Virginia. In his old age John Cooke went to Ohio to live, probably with one of his children.

James Cooke, 5Q3, lies in the churchyard of Christ Church, Episcopal, King and Queen Parish, at Chaptico, Maryland. It is interesting that the spelling on the headstone is Cook, whereas that of the wife and the son is Cooke. The final e has traditionally been a distinguishing mark for our line of the Cookes. However, it appears that the spelling had not become stabilized until some time after 1800.

The James Cooke, M.D., buried nearby, is undoubtedly the fifth son and namesake of James Cooke, 5Q3, mentioned in the old Robert Cooke letter as "a physician in St. Mary's County, Maryland." The birth date looks like 1815, but is probably 1805, which would make him 24 years old in 1829, when the letter was written. In the same churchyard there are graves of members of the Burch family. The oldest son of James Cooke, 5Q3, was William Cooke. Other noted sons were George Cooke, 6Q3b, an artist, Charles Cooke, 6Q3c, a Methodist minister at Pittsburg, and John Cooke, 6Q3d, an Episcopal minister in Hanover County, Virginia.

Twelve of the children of Robert Cooke, 5Q1, married and had substantial families. The oldest and youngest of his living children, Mary Cooke, 6Q1, who had married George Pirtle, and Nancy Cooke, 6Q12, a girl of 19, appear to have accompanied him on the move to Tennessee. His son Richard F. Cooke, 6Q7, probably preceded him by a few years. Some of the Pirtles are buried in the family cemetery on the Green Bottom Plantation. Some of that name now reside in the southern part of White County. The next year after the move to Tennessee, Nancy Cooke married Col. Sebird Rhea of White County, whose progenitors came from Franklin County, Virginia. It appears that in the early eighteen hundreds the Rheas and the Cookes owned a ferry, some boats, and a warehouse on the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, west of Sparta. After more than twenty years of residence in White County, Nancy Cooke and Sebird Rhea moved their family to Mercer County, Missouri, where they spent most of the remainder of their lives in comfortable circumstances. They were living in Leon, Iowa, in 1866, according to a letter written by Logan Lindsey, who had married their niece Zenira Cooke. They were buried in the Goshen Cemetery, near Princeton, Missouri.

One of Nancy Cooke's descendants, Miss Etta G. Clark, now residing in Opdyke, Illinois, has done considerable research on the Cooke ancestry, and has supplied invaluable information toward the preparation of this portion of the family history. She is descended from Robert Cooke by the following sequence: Robert Cooke, 5Q1, (m. Susannah Watson, Jan. 6, 1778) -- Nancy Cooke, 6Q12, (m. Sebird Rhea, 1817) -- Amanda Miscilla Rhea (m. Dr. Josiah Robinson McClelland) -- Emma Gertrude McClelland (m. Willard P. Clark) -- Etta Geraldine Clark. Miss Clark was for many years a high school teacher of English in Chicago, and has long been an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her grandmother had a neatly lettered list of the 13 children of Robert Cooke, 5Q1, and his 121 grandchildren born before 1841. Miss Clark found this document recently among some of her grandmother's effects that had been packed away for many years. Her grandparents had moved in 1853 to Decatur County, Iowa, where they are buried, and where their children and grandchildren were brought up. A great grandson of Nancy Cooke, Spartan Rhea, gave his life in the first World War.

James Watson Cooke, 6Q2, and John Oliver Cooke, 6Q4, probably remained in South Carolina. Their brother Richard had heard from them about 1845 and had reported them well, although he did not indicate their whereabouts.

In addition to Mary, Richard, and Nancy, two other children of Robert Cooke, William H. Cooke, 6Q5, and Elizabeth Cooke, 6Q11, also

immigrated to Tennessee. Elizabeth, who married Moses Byers, came to White or Putnam County. A son, Alec Byers, is said to have had 22 children, and was the butt of many stories on account of his large family.

All of the children of Robert Cooke, 5Q1, and Susannah Watson Cooke were living at the time of the settlement of his estate following his death in 1841, except the oldest, Mary Cooke, who died in 1830, and the youngest daughter, Susannah Cooke, who died about 1800.

RICHARD FIELDING COOKE

Born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1787, Richard F. Cooke, 6Q7, was four years old when the family moved to South Carolina. We have no details of his youth there. He attended school, since he seems to have been fairly well educated, and probably had some military training. He may have attended a military school, since he held the rank of major during the War of 1812, when he was only about 25 years old. At the age of 23 he set out for Tennessee. The exact day was probably April 12, 1810 (see p. 49). He went first to Maury County, and two years later obtained several thousand acres of land near Double Springs, then in White County. At about this time he married Margaret Cox. Major Cooke served two terms in the State Senate, during which time he was instrumental in bringing about the creation and organization of Putnam County out of the northern part of White County. Cookeville, the county seat, was named for him. (A History of Putnam County, Tennessee, and Cookeville, by Walter S. McClain).

In the War of 1812 (1812-1815), Major Cooke was an officer in Woolfork's battalion, under General Andrew Jackson. A deposition made in Jackson County, in 1835, indicates that Captain Willis Pippins served under Major Cooke about 1814 in what was locally known as the Creek War. Major Cooke may have been in the battle of New Orleans. He lived in Putnam County until his death in 1870, and his grave is in the family cemetery in that county. He is said to have been blind during the last decade of his life.

The problem of properly caring for old people is not peculiarly a modern one, although it does seem that the progress of medicine and developments in the biological sciences have intensified the problem in our time, by preserving our elders to an age when senility and the deteriorating influences and maladies of old age render them even more helpless and dependent than in former times, and have greatly increased the number of old people living at a given time. In 1861 Logan Lindsey (husband of Zenira Cooke, 7Q7f) wrote concerning the "sad condition of our old father" (his father-in-law, R. F. Cooke, 6Q7): "He has been entirely blind, and I have no idea he will ever see ----- again. He has not been out of his room for some weeks. He sits there day in and day out, alone." None of the children or grandchildren were in position, or willing, to go live with him and take care of him. He was not willing to leave his own home to go live with any of them. What would be the solution? "Let me tell you that there is now generally a pretty high time there, and what will be the end, the Lord only knows." The solution that did evolve was that old Uncle

Joe (or Harry) and Aunt Judy, faithful old slaves, stayed on after the war and cared for him until his death 9 years later. The faithful old Negroes were buried in the family cemetery, along with the former master. In our time there is no such ready-made solution to similar problems.

A letter written in 1848 by Richard F. Cooke, to his sister Nancy and Col. Rhea, relates some information about his family and kin. He was in Jackson County at the time. The letter was published in the Putnam County Herald (Cookeville, Tennessee) of March 10, 1927. A copy of the newspaper is in the possession of Mrs. Swindell, mentioned below. Spartan Rhea Young and J. Whitley Hyder, great-great grandsons of Robert Cooke, 5Q1, were instrumental in preserving the old letter.

According to this letter, Richard F. Cooke's brother, John Oliver Cooke, 6Q4, reported that their sister Sarah (Sally Gordgian), with several of her family, had gone to Texas to live. "We shall see her no more," wrote Richard Cooke. John O. had tried to persuade her, presumably a widow, to stay with him, but she chose rather to go with her children, who were Texas bound. Richard Cooke's daughter Louisa and husband, John Perkins, were visiting him at the time. Their home was in Missouri. His youngest daughter, Harriett, the previous autumn had married William Oscar Hawes, "a young man of fine appearance and good sense," and they were living at White Plains. His sister Elizabeth Byers and family, living nearby, were reported well, but a postscript to the letter relates that he had just heard that "sister Elizabeth got a fall from a horse beast and is badly hurt in the hip."

In the spring he had heard from four of his six brothers, John, William Henry (my great grandfather), Alexander, and Elias, and all were well. Their half-brother, Jesse A. Cooke, had died in January of "something like Typhus fever," and was buried "by the side of our father." There is reference to an affliction suffered by "Spartin" (presumably Spartan Rhea) of long continuance and serious character. Richard Cooke's oldest son, Watson McSwain Cooke, was doing well and "has made a man equal to my most sanguine wishes." We find him in later years head of a wholesale drygoods firm, Cooke, Settle & Co., in Nashville. The oldest daughter of Richard Cooke, Attaline, married Hickman Dowell, and lived in Putnam County, Tennessee. J. Whitley Hyder, mentioned above, was one of her grandchildren.

The sixth child of Richard F. Cooke was Zenira Cooke, who married Robert Logan Lindsey. Their oldest son, John W. Lindsey, was a Confederate soldier. Not yet 21 at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Nelson's Artillery. He was captured at Island Number 10, in the Mississippi River, and sent as a prisoner to Johnson's Island. After a few months he was exchanged and served for the rest of the war as a first lieutenant in "Captain Billy Winston's Battalion." After the war he went with the B. H. Cooke & Co. in Nashville. Another son, Byrd C. Lindsey, was postmaster at Double Springs for 20 years. A daughter, Mary Jane Lindsey, was the grandmother of Mayor Bailey Eockman and his sister Myrtle previously mentioned. Another daughter, Margaret Miranda Lindsey, was the mother of a liberal contributor to this family history, Mrs. Edna Stone Swindell, of Oklahoma, City. She has lent old letters and newspaper clippings, and has given much de-

tailed information about the descendants of Richard F. Cooke. Mrs. Swindell is descended from Robert Cooke by the following sequence: Robert Cooke, 5Q1, (m. Susannah Watson, Jan. 6, 1778) -- Richard Fielding Cooke, 6Q7, (m. Margaret Cox, Apr. 1, 1812) -- Zenira Cooke, 7Q7f, (m. Logan Lindsey) -- Margaret Miranda Lindsey, 8Q7fc, (m. Elihu Stone, Sept. 20, 1865) -- Edna Stone.

There is an interesting story concerning the Lindseys during the Civil War, and a house divided against itself. While Lieutenant John Lindsey was fighting with the Confederate forces, his father, Logan Lindsey, was an ardent supporter of the Union cause. "I say, whip the rascals into the traces, ----- let Mr. Lincoln be inaugurated" he wrote in 1861. Horses were dying on every hand of a mysterious disease. "How much better it would be for the country if it were the secessionists instead of the horses," he wrote. He was very proud of his 3 boys, 1, 7, and 10 years old, but there was no mention of the 20-year old who served throughout the war in the Confederate Army. His oldest daughter, "Daught," 18 years old, who had gone with her uncle and aunt to Stockton, California, for the duration of the war, was the "Tennessee Rebel," proud of her brother, Lieutenant John Lindsey, C.S.A. The second daughter, Margaret Miranda, on the other hand, was her father's daughter, and scarcely 5 months after the conflict ended was married to a Yankee soldier, Elihu Stone, who fought with the Indiana troops, and marched with Sherman on his historic scorched-earth expedition through Georgia and to the sea. In 1866, the war ended and "the little Southern Confederacy knocked into a cocked hat," Logan Lindsey was in a better humor, as he wrote Daught in California. He even apologized a little for his "political document" written when he had his "dander up a little."

The next year there was much rejoicing because "Daught was coming home." Three months she was on the seas, around Cape Horn, and finally into New York Harbor. Brother John went to New York to meet her. The kin gathered from miles around to welcome the long absent "Tennessee Rebel." In New York she was taken off the ship, desperately ill, was taken to a hotel and given medical attention, but to no avail. John was unable to get word to his father. The festivities were in full progress when a courier on horseback reached the eagerly waiting family, barely an hour before the hearse arrived, bearing the remains of the one whose coming was being proclaimed.

Richard F. Cooke's youngest son, Bolivar Houston Cooke, in October 1847 had assisted "Colonel Scantland" in raising a volunteer company in Gainesboro, Tennessee, and was serving with them in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor in 1847 and 1848. The young lieutenant, then in his early twenties, was in command of the company most of the time, since his superior officer was incapacitated by illness. They landed at Vera Cruz in November, 1847, and spent the winter in Mexico City. Bolivar Houston Cooke was the father of the writer, Louisa Cooke Don Carlos. After the war, he and his brother Watson went to Nashville and built up a mercantile business. At the time of the Civil War, less than 20 years later, they had a business under the name of B. H. Cooke & Co., which became one of the largest wholesale clothing stores in the South.

Another son, Calvin Whitley Cooke, a year or two older, was in

Oregon. The old father was much concerned about him because of Indian uprisings in the Walla Walla Valley, and because "he was on the point of starting as a volunteer against them." Marcus Whitman, pioneer, doctor, and missionary, had established a missionary station for the purpose of administering to the Indians. New diseases, to which the Indians were not accustomed, decimated them. The White Man's medicine was not effective. The Indians accused the Whites of poisoning their children with their medicines, and late in 1847 rose against the settlement, killing Whitman, his wife, and 12 others. Whitley Cooke participated in the war with the Indians that followed. Four tribes had become hostile and the immigrants had sent an emissary to Washington to obtain assistance, but it was feared that troops could not be got there in time to save the colony. There had already been four engagements between January 8 and 26, 1848, at which time the army was only 500 strong.

Three years before, Calvin Whitley Cooke, when about 20 years old, had left home and had gone to northern Missouri to visit kin and seek to better his fortune. He soliloquized that Poverty had driven him thither. From Livingston County, Missouri, he had written a lengthy letter to his parents in Tennessee, under the date of July 14, 1845. Educated in the tradition of the Greek classics and the Hebrew Scriptures, he couched the letter in the language of these disciplines, launching a lengthy elegy on the pain of parting. The supplication to Cadmus, the "dark walls of Potiphar's prison," the "old spring of Castalia," emanating from Mount Parnassus, sacred place of Apollo, and quotations from the Scriptures gave color to his doleful meditation. There is a nostalgic reference to the "deserted dwellings and lonesome orchard of that once happy place," the home of his grandfather, Robert Cooke, 5Q1, who had died four years previously.

Three April dates are emphasized that seem to be significant. All are dates of departure from home and the breaking of family ties to enter a new life. "Wake up! O thou muse of other times and seasons. Bring fresh to some of their memories the feelings of their own hearts on the 12th of April, 1810, and the first of April, 1812, that they (his parents) may the better know the feelings of their own child on the day of the first cause of this epistle, the 11th of April, 1845." This last date is the day of his leave taking as he departed from home to go out and seek his fortune. For 13 days he travelled by stagecoach, river boat, and other means of conveyance through Tennessee, Kentucky, on to the "glittering spires of St. Louis," up river to Brunswick, "where we struck into the Prairie. ----- For thirty miles, yea, farther than the eye could see, twas an uninterrupted sea of waving grass without the intervention of a tree or shrub," until he reached his destination on April 24.

The second date, April 1, 1812, is undoubtedly the date of the marriage of his parents, Richard F. Cooke and Margaret Cox, attended by the pain of parting of the bride from her mother, and the recollections of "your mother's valedictions" on that April day 33 years before.

The first date, April 12, 1810, probably marks the day when the father, Richard F. Cooke, then a young man of 23, left home to seek his fortune farther west in the new state of Tennessee, then but 14

years old, making his way over the mountains from South Carolina.

While in St. Louis, having several hours to wait for his boat to leave, C. Whitley Cooke tried to find the grave of his sister, Dorinda. A few years previously Dorinda Cooke had married John McClelland, a brother of Dr. J. R. McClelland previously mentioned (p. 45), and they had taken their small daughter, Dicey, and had gone to Missouri, following Dorinda's Aunt Nancy, 6Q12, and Col. Rhea. Dorinda was delicate and unable to stand the hardships of frontier life. She contracted tuberculosis and after a time, realizing that she could not get well, begged to be taken back to Tennessee. A second child, Margaret, had meantime been born in Missouri. They started out in a covered wagon, but got only as far as St. Louis, where she died of a hemorrhage in the inn where they had stopped. Only the two little girls, 3 and 5, were with her when she died. Dicey, the older girl, ran down stairs for the father. The young wife and mother was buried in St. Louis in a cemetery that was located on the present site of the Union Station. The grave was not permanently marked. All the graves were later moved, but hers could never be identified.

Whitley Cooke relates how, on this April day in 1845 he tried to find his sister's final resting place. He went first to the inn where she had died, "consulted with Houston as to the best means to proceed." It is not certain who this Houston was. He may have been a cousin, Houston Rhea, who met him in St. Louis, although he was only about 18 at that time. At the inn the searcher was directed to seek the sexton. Failing to find him, he went to the "Catholic Cathedral," then consulted the city register. Nowhere could he find any record of her. Someone was with him who had been at the funeral, but he did not reveal who it was. They searched through several graveyards until his companion recognized the place where the hearse had stopped. The sexton was with them finally. They knew they were within a few feet of the grave, but although they stayed an hour trying to ascertain which grave was that of his sister Dorinda, they had to leave without locating it. "Mother, shed not a tear when I tell you that though I was now so I could put out my hand on her grave (and I would have had it walled in if it had taken my last groat) but we could not tell which it was." His disappointed feelings gave voice to verse:

Amid a land of strangers alone,
Unepitaphed, Unshrouded, Unregistered, Unknown,
If thy name is not registered here
It is in Heaven by Angels' hands,
Etc., etc.

A week later he arrived among his kin in Livingston and Mercer Counties, in northern Missouri. There his sister Louisa Perkins and the menfolk entreated him to teach school for them. He did not want to do so, but finally told them that "if my breast would permit me I would teach for them six months."

At Goshen he found his Aunt Nancy, 6Q12, "old man McClelland," John McClelland, and others of his kin. His Aunt Nancy, not in robust health when last he saw her, had improved so remarkably that he inquired about the cause of "such an uncommon change in her health and person." It was the Missouri air, she informed him. She had long been

accustomed to climb atop a rail fence, face into the wind, and let it blow on her for hours at a time. Her nephew observed that "it would take a fence indeed to hold her up now."

On May 13 he went to see "old man Lindsey." He had been commissioned by the Lindsey boys, John and Logan, to find out if the old folks wanted to return to Tennessee. He had a long talk with Mrs. Lindsey, observing that the Tennessee folk thought they wanted to go back. However, she seemed somewhat hurt that the boys had not come to look at the Missouri country. "Tell John," she said, "if he ever lives with me it will be here, for I know I shall never go to Tennessee again." Nevertheless, three years later Mrs. Lindsey was in Tennessee. She and John had started on the return journey, but she became ill and they had to return and remain in Tennessee until she had recovered.

When Whitley Cooke returned to Livingston County the Perkins family had a school ready for him. He was pleased to be clearing \$1.04 per day. He had two claims nearby, which he worked in spare time. On one there was an excellent spring and a "large shingle-roof house, for which there seems to be no owner." However, someone put in a claim on it and was paid ten dollars as a means of clearing the title. His school house was a "large hewed log house with an excellent plank floor." It was also the church. He seemed well pleased. Yet, as we have seen, three years later he was in Oregon fighting Indians. He was a friend of Ezra Meeker, Oregon pioneer and author, and married Eve Hood, for whose father Mount Hood, in northern Oregon, was named.

WILLIAM HENRY COOKE

Born in Culpeper County, Virginia, my great grandfather, William H. Cooke, 6Q5, was about 7 years old when he accompanied the family on their move to the Greenville District of South Carolina in 1791. When he was about 20 years old he married Mary Ann Cantrell. Her father was Thomas Cantrell, born in 1760 and died September 25, 1830, who was a deacon in the Baptist church. They had 12 children. The five boys were listed in the old letter written by Robert Cooke in 1829, but the seven girls were not mentioned. Their names, and those of their husbands, were supplied in a supplement to a copy of the letter, made by Aunt Sue, 8C6, in 1919. It was one of those forgotten granddaughters, Ataline Cooke, 7Q9, who became my grandmother. The correct order of birth, and the birth dates, of the children of William Henry Cooke, were given to me by Miss Clark, previously mentioned (p. 45). She also furnished the names of the daughters of Robert Cooke, 5Q1, the names of the spouses, and most of the dates given in Table 7. These were taken from the list found among her grandmother's possessions.

Most of the large family of William H. Cooke were born in South Carolina. In 1819 he moved his family to McMinn County, Tennessee, and two years later ATALINE COOKE was born. William Henry Cooke ran many of the original land lines in McMinn County, and possibly in adjoining counties also, using the old box compass that was later used by his son-in-law, Dr. James Carson, 7C2, his grandson, Dr. William Cooke Carson, 8C3, and his great grandson, James B. Carson, 9C1, as

they pioneered in the westward movement. It is now in the possession of Robert Cooke Carson, 1CC5a, of Houston, Texas. I remember it well when I was a boy. Also I recall the large 8-day clock, made in 1748, that hung on our dining-room wall, which was the time piece of William H. Cooke. It is now in the possession of William Cooke Carson, 3rd, of El Paso, Texas.

William Henry Cooke, 6Q5, was known to many of his contemporaries as Billy Cooke. It is said that when Billy Cooke needed money for any purpose, he took one or more of his Negro slaves and went up Coker Creek. When he returned he had gold for his needs. By Texans he might be called a Tennessee Sublett. In western Texas, in the 1880's, an old fellow by the name of Sublett always had gold when he needed it. He would slip away and then return in a couple of weeks with gold for his needs. Many tried to follow him, but no one was ever successful. He went somewhere up the Pecos River, turning north near my old home, and probably over into the Guadalupe Mountains, visible on a clear day from the old farmhouse where I was born and grew up. People are still looking for the Sublett mine. In the neighborhood of where Billy Cooke found his gold there is property still known as the Carson gold lots, inherited from him. Gold nuggets were frequently found that were large enough to be mounted as jewelry and worn as ornaments. Both my father, 8C3, and Aunt Myra, 8C7, had gold nuggets from this source.

William H. Cooke and his wife, Mary, were members of the Baptist church and, according to an entry in an old family Bible, he was subservient to the will of his Heavenly Father, and she had been willing for some years to depart this life at the call of her Lord. Whether or not this means that she was an invalid during her last years is not known. Both died within a week in October, 1848.

Dr. Robert Fielding Cooke, 7Q1, oldest son of William Henry Cooke, married my mother's aunt, Charlotte Kimbrough, 7K1, and lived in Madisonville, Tennessee, in the middle 1800's, where he built the house which is now (1956) the home of Mrs. Charlotte Kefauver Johns. Later Dr. Cooke owned a farm in Rhea County, where he died in 1872, and where he was buried. "He was highly esteemed as a deacon in the Baptist Church, and beloved and honored as a skillful physician. He had for some time been expecting his death, and regarded that event with calm resignation."

Dr. Cooke had eight children: Mary Elizabeth Cooke, 8Q1a, b. June 23, 1834, m. Mar. 15, 1853, John L. Hopkins; Sarah Mohler Cooke, 8Q1b, m. Mar. 7, 1855, Robert J. Gains; Nannie R. Cooke, 8Q1c, b. Dec. 30, 1839, d. Feb. 16, 1926, m. 1861, J. F. Kefauver (1819-1893); Mary Cantrell Cooke, 8Q1d, b. Apr. 11, 1842, d. Apr. 8, 1854; William Kimbrough Cooke, 8Q1e, b. Feb. 27, 1844, d. June 14, 1853; a daughter, name unknown, 8Q1f; Susan Eliza Cooke, 8Q1g, b. Aug. 7, 1849, d. June 8, 1853; Robert Fielding Cooke, Jr., 8Q1h, b. ca. 1851, d. ca. 1925. The last named went to Idaho, where he made a fortune raising sheep, and in the early 1900's owned a citrus ranch in southern California. My brother, Robert K. Carson, 9C5, worked for him as a citrus expert in the early twenties. Either he, or another Robert F. Cooke, 8Q2b, is said to have been a newspaper publisher in eastern Texas, probably in Denton, in 1892.

Nannie R. Cooke, daughter of Dr. Robert Fielding Cooke, 7Q1, on December 12, 1861, married the Rev. J. P. Kefauver, born December 19, 1819, and died June 6, 1893. Elder Kefauver was a treasured friend of my grandfather, Rev. I. B. Kimbrough, 7K7, who once said that he had learned more about preaching from Elder Kefauver than from anybody else he knew. When Elder Kefauver used to visit Grandfather Kimbrough at his home near Riceville, Tennessee, he often brought with him his little boy, Paul Kefauver, about the age of I. B. Kimbrough, Jr., 8K9, and my oldest brother, Jim, 9C1, who was with Grandfather at the time. The three little boys had great times together. Robert Cooke Kefauver, the only other son of Elder Kefauver, is the father of the U. S. legislator, the Hon. Estes Kefauver. In addition to the two sons, there were two daughters, one of whom was Mrs. Charlotte Kefauver Johns, mentioned above, and the other, Mrs. Lavinia Kefauver Scott, owner of a plantation in Louisiana, near Talulla.

Estes Kefauver was born July 26, 1903, in Madisonville, Tennessee, son of Robert Cooke Kefauver. His mother's maiden name was Phredonia Bradford Estes. She was a daughter of Albert Carey Estes and Nora Mann Estes. She was born August 26, 1873, and died April 30, 1948. She and Robert Cooke Kefauver were married January 14, 1897. They had two sons and three daughters. Estes Kefauver received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Tennessee in 1924, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Yale University in 1927. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1926. He married Nancy Patterson Piggott, August 8, 1935. They have four children, Eleanor, David, Diane, and Gail. In 1937 Estes Kefauver received an award from the Junior Chamber of Commerce as the most outstanding young citizen. He was a member of the law firm of Kefauver, Duggan, and Miller in Chattanooga. In 1939 he was Commissioner of Finance and Taxation for the State of Tennessee. He served for ten years in the United States Congress, House of Representatives, 1939 to 1949, from the Third Tennessee District. In the House, he was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. He is now serving his second term in the United States Senate. He has served as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Committee on the Armed Services. He gained considerable public notice by the part he took in the Senate investigation of crime in America. He has been vice president of the American Political Science Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association, and the Chattanooga Bar Association. He is a member of the professional law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi. He is the author of *Crime in America*, and coauthor of another book, *Twentieth Century Congress*. In the summer of 1956 he was nominated by the Democratic Party as their candidate for Vice President of the United States, as the running mate of Adlai Stevenson in his second unsuccessful bid for the presidency. He is listed in *Who's Who in America*.

Hezekiah Cantrell Cooke, 7Q2, second son of William Henry Cooke, was a noted Baptist preacher in Tennessee. "He was a zealous and most efficient minister of the gospel." One of his sons, Henderson Cooke, born December 22, 1831, was the dental partner of my father, Dr. W. C. Carson, 8C3, in Denton, Texas, in the eighteen eighties. Another son, Robert F. Cooke, born April 10, 1834, may have been the east Texas newspaper publisher previously mentioned (p. 52).

Nancy Watson Cooke, 7Q3, oldest daughter of William H. Cooke, married Daniel Thompson in 1825. They had three children: William Henry Cooke Thompson, born November 11, 1826; Sam Houston Thompson, born September 6, 1828; and Mary Ann Eliza Thompson, born December 5, 1830.

The next daughter, Eliza Cooke, 7Q4, widow of Henry Cooper, married Duke Whitman Kimbrough in 1836, who was a son of Elder Duke Kimbrough, 5K3. They were the great grandparents of the late Colonel James C. Kimbrough, noted urological consultant at the Walter Reed Army Hospital. A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Kimbrough will be given later in the section on the Kimbrough family.

Colonel Burch Cooke, 7Q8, another noted son of William Henry Cooke, served the confederacy in the Civil War. He was also a lawyer in Chattanooga, was known as Judge Cooke, and his son Thomas Cooke was his law partner and successor. He had another son, Richard Cooke, and a third son who died in infancy. The wife of Col. Cooke was a cousin of my Grandmother Henderson, 7H7, and came of a wealthy, aristocratic Southern family. Mother once said: "I never felt altogether at ease in her presence." She was known among the kin as Aunt Nep. That she was somewhat snobbish is confirmed by a story told to me by one of the Tennessee relatives. On one occasion, when Aunt Nep was invited to attend a rather formal function, she dressed quite informally in a gingham dress. Her mother-in-law took her to task for not showing proper respect to her hostess by dressing more properly. She replied testily that a McDermott could wear gingham regally, anywhere, any time.

A sketch of ATALINE COCKE, 7Q9, and JAMES CARSON, 7C2, has already been given (pages 21 to 26).

The youngest daughter, Susannah Cooke, 7Q11, married Col. John D. Chattin in 1847. Their son John was killed in a gunpowder explosion on the Carson plantation in Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1863. My father was seriously injured in the same accident, and carried the scars for the rest of his life. Their youngest son, Robert (Bob), went to Idaho and became a sheep rancher. A daughter, Kate, married Samuel Tyndale, president of Carson College about 1885. The Tyndales had a daughter, Lily Tyndale.

The family cemetery of William Henry Cooke, 6Q5, is said to be on Connesauga Creek in McMinn County, near Etowah, Tennessee.

KIMBROUGH

My mother's maiden name, Kimbrough, bears the aroma of Scotland, Ireland, and England. There is some uncertainty about who was the first of the line in America. There are numerous accounts, traditions, facts, not altogether in agreement, out of which we can attempt to fabricate an original American ancestor.

Our family tradition, through Isaac Barton Kimbrough, 7K7, Table 8, and his forebears, tells of a time of strife, political intrigue, and persecution in England, when a Kimbrough was beheaded, and his sons banished. The sons are said to have come to the American colonies, probably Virginia. The traditional story relates that there were two sons, Marmaduke and Thomas, and that the former, on the long ocean journey, met the daughter of a missionary, Rev. Bradley, and later married her. They are said to have had a son, Bradley, the first of a long succession of Bradley Kimbroughs.

According to the family lore of another branch of the Kimbroughs, stemming from Elisha Kimbrough, 7K5, the Kimbroughs came from Scotland, from the Borough of Kim, "where Kimbroughs are said still to reside." The name is thought to be a slightly compressed form of Kimborough, a typical Britishism, doubtless perpetrated during the sojourn of the family in England. It is a wonder that the name did not come down to us as Kimber! A search of many atlases, however, has failed to reveal the place name Kim. This version was given to me by Professor William Duke Kimbrough, noted educator and scientist of Louisiana State University. Prof. Kimbrough's father, Isaac Newton Kimbrough, quoted a Dr. James A. Groves to the effect that the first of the family in America was John Kimbrough, who arrived in the American colonies before 1680, and who had two sons, John and Marmaduke, "called Duke."

Bradley Kimbrough, 6K8, lawyer, preacher, and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1834, began a sketch of the Kimbrough Family of Tennessee, which he did not finish. In this sketch he stated that his grandfather, Bradley Kimbrough, 4K2, was born in Virginia, and moved to Rowan County, North Carolina, when quite young, and that his great grandfather, John Kimbrough, came to America from England when he was 21 years old, and settled in Virginia, an industrious, substantial farmer, of Irish descent. He thought the name to be a combination of Scotch "Kim" with Irish "brough."

Colonel James C. Kimbrough, a great grandson of Duke Whitman Kimbrough, 6K9, and a noted medical officer of the U.S. Army, identified the ancestor John Kimbrough with a certain John Kimbrough, (1666(?)-

Table 8.- The Kimbrough Family. The ancestry of Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough, 8K2. (Family-name symbol, K)

- 2K1 JOHN KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1666 in England or Scotland, d. 1716; m. ca. 1690, probably to ---- BRADLEY in Va.
- 3K1 John Kimbrough, Jr. (?)
 3K2 Thomas Kimbrough (?)
 3K3 MARMADUKE KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1700, probably in Va.
- 4K1 Anne Kimbrough (?), m. ca 1743, William Alston
 4K2 BRADLEY KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1730, in Va.; m. ca. 1757, SARAH THOMPSON
- 5K1 Jesse Kimbrough
 5K2 Thomas Kimbrough
 5K3 DUKE KIMBROUGH, b. Nov. 19, 1762, in N.C., d. Sept. 21, 1849, in Tenn.; m. ca. 1784, *Mary Gentry; m. ca. 1785, SUSAN HUNTER; m. 1795, #Eunice Carlock, b. Oct. 24, 1770, d. Mar. 19, 1856
 5K4 Amelia Kimbrough
 5K5 Anna Kimbrough
 5K6 David Kimbrough
- 6K1 *Mary Gentry Kimbrough, b. ca. 1785; m. William Chilton
 6K2 WILLIAM KIMBROUGH, b. ca. 1786, in Tenn., d. ca. 1833; m. ca. 1810, ELIZABETH ~~HOLDER~~, d. ca. 1833 MOHLER
 6K3 Isaac Kimbrough, b. Apr. 26, 1788; m. Mary Randolph
 6K4 John Kimbrough
 6K5 Elisha Kimbrough
 6K6 #Jesse Kimbrough, b. June 20, 1796, d. in infancy
 6K7 #Sarah Kimbrough, b. Aug. 20, 1797
 6K8 #Bradley Kimbrough, b. Nov. 3, 1799, d. June 30, 1874; m. Dec. 3, 1833, Fidelia Carson, b. Nov. 9, 1809, d. Sept. 13, 1834; m. Aug. 31, 1837, Martha Whitaker, b. Feb. 1808, d. Mar. 27, 1891
 6K9 #Duke Whitman Kimbrough, b. Mar. 1, 1801; m. Aug. 9, 1836, Eliza Cooke (Cooper), b. Jan. 28, 1812, d. July 4, 1853
 6K10 #Jacob Carlock Kimbrough, b. June 20, 1802
 6K11 #Susan Kimbrough, b. Jan. 30, 1804; did not marry
 6K12 #Thomas Kimbrough, b. May 2, 1805
 6K13 #Robert Gentry Kimbrough, b. July 24, 1806, d. July 22, 1879; m. Jan. 23, 1836, Lemira A. Wheeler
 6K14 #Catherine Kimbrough, b. Apr. 10, 1808; did not marry
- 7K1 Charlotte Kimbrough, b. June 9, 1811, in Tenn., d. Jan. 9, 1894; m. Sept. 10, 1833, Robert F. Cooke, b. May 27, 1805, d. Dec. 1, 1872
 7K2 John M. Kimbrough, b. Dec. 10, 1813
 7K3 Sarah Kimbrough, b. Feb. 6, 1816; did not marry
 7K4 Duke Kimbrough, b. Mar. 8, 1818; m. Judy Wright
 7K5 Elisha Kimbrough, b. Sept. 2, 1820, d. Dec. 27, 1891; m. ---- Hickox
 7K6 Jacob C. Kimbrough, b. Nov. 25, 1822; m. ---- Snead
 7K7 ISAAC BARTON KIMBROUGH, b. Feb. 10, 1826, in Tenn., d. Dec. 21, 1902, in Texas; m. July 29, 1847, MARY JANE HENDERSON, b. Dec. 15, 1824, d. Mar. 7, 1885

Table 8, continued

- 7K8 William Kimbrough, b. Oct. 30, 1828; m. ---- Lowry
 7K9 Spence Kimbrough, b. Mar. 13, 1831
- 8K1 Norah Sarah Kimbrough, b. Oct. 30, 1848, d. Aug. 19, 1909; m.
 Will T. Henderson
- 8K2 DORCAS ELIZABETH KIMBROUGH, b. Nov. 27, 1850, in Monroe Co.,
 Tenn., d. Apr. 15, 1940, in Sierra Blanca, Texas; m. Aug. 26,
 1869, WILLIAM COOKE CARSON, b. Jan. 10, 1848, d. Apr. 29, 1904
- 8K3 Charlotte Eliza Kimbrough, b. Nov. 16, 1852, d. Oct. 7, 1885;
 m. Sept. 16, 1884, C. K. Sherrin
- 8K4 Nancy Henderson Kimbrough, b. Feb. 5, 1855, d. July 27, 1884; m.
 Thomas S. Gorman
- 8K5 John Duke Kimbrough, b. July 10, 1857, d. 1931; m. Elizabeth Lee
- 8K6 Robert Cooke Kimbrough, b. Aug. 15, 1860, d. Oct. 3, 1939; m.
 1890, Nannie Barnes
- 8K7 Mary Josephine Kimbrough, b. Nov. 22, 1862, d. Oct. 1, 1899; m.
 C. J. Sorrells
- 8K8 Sue Hunter Kimbrough, b. Apr. 8, 1865, d. July 31, 1940; m. C. M.
 Wells
- 8K9 Isaac Barton Kimbrough, Jr., b. Mar. 7, 1868, d. Jan. 25, 1940;
 m. Louanna Gilvan, d. July 6, 1946

1716), who came from Cornwall, England, to New Kent County, Virginia, in 1687.

Mary Kimbrough, 9K6a, found old land deeds in Virginia in the name of Marmaduke Kimbrough. By the time of the first census, in 1790, there were many Kimbroughs in Virginia and the Carolinas.

From the Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, volume 2, page 306, we learn that Marmaduke Kimbrough patented land in 1735 on the Enoch and Little Rivers in North Carolina (probably in present Montgomery County). His daughter Anne married William Alston, a justice in Halifax County, North Carolina.

Some of these accounts have definite similarities, but they are never quite the same. Although there are obvious discrepancies, it is possible to find in them a consistent pattern, without doing violence to any. If there was a fleeing Kimbrough, who embarked for the American colonies just one ship ahead of the sheriff, the incident may well have occurred around 1680. Most of the seventeenth century in England and Scotland was marked by politico-religious strife, persecution, exile. The period from about 1660 to 1680, from the disbanding of Oliver Cromwell's army and the persecution of the Puritans to the ascendancy of the Tories and the persecution of the Whigs, was a time of intensive, mass persecutions that characterized early post-medieval Britain. If there was no fleeing Kimbrough, the date 1680, or thereabouts, is still in keeping with the accounts concerning the first arrival. But the time between this first Kimbrough to come to America,

and the advent of Bradley Kimbrough, Senior, 4K2, is rather too long for a single generation, and there is a sufficiently strong probability that there was a Marmaduke Kimbrough, who fits into this hiatus, to offset Bradley Kimbrough's recollection of his great grandfather. Most of us are not altogether certain of the identity of our great grandfathers. In those days of pioneering and poor records, he could be forgiven for confusing great grandfather and great great grandfather. Therefore, the succession: John Kimbrough, born perhaps in the 1660's; Marmaduke Kimbrough, born about 1700; Bradley Kimbrough, Sr., born about 1730; Duke Kimbrough, 1762-1849, seems most probable, for the early ancestors in America.

The story concerning Miss Bradley could as well have been associated with John Kimbrough, 2K1, as with Marmaduke Kimbrough, 3K3. The familial sagas do suffer some casualties from much telling. The former appears to be the one who made the voyage to America as a young man. Marmaduke Kimbrough was probably the first of our line of Kimbroughs to be born in America, was probably married in Virginia, and moved to North Carolina when his son Bradley was a small boy. Montgomery County, where he appears to have settled in 1735, adjoins Rowan County, corner to corner, and may have been a part of Rowan County at that time. Bradley Kimbrough, 4K2, is said to have moved to Rowan County, North Carolina, when quite young, - about 5 years old, would be a good guess.

Although we are not sure which generation ushered in the name of Bradley, by marriage to the parson's daughter, the first Bradley Kimbrough of record, who then lived in North Carolina, married Sarah Thompson of South Carolina, daughter of a wealthy planter of that colony, and we estimate that this marriage took place about 1757, since their third child, Duke Kimbrough, 5K3, was born in 1762, in Rowan County, North Carolina. This is the first sure date that we have. Duke Kimbrough had 3 brothers and 2 sisters, but the record concerning them is nearly blank. Jesse, the oldest, is said to have been an excellent Tennessee farmer, ~~whose son~~ Thomas went to Kentucky and there became a substantial citizen, business man, and politician.

DUKE KIMBROUGH

At the age of 21, young Duke Kimbrough crossed the mountains, coming to what is now Jefferson County, Tennessee, just in time to see the birth of the evanescent State of Franklin. He arrived about 15 years after the area was opened to colonization, and 13 years before Tennessee became a separate state.

The wilderness and the demands of rearing a family were rather severe on the pioneer women. Duke Kimbrough married within a year or so after coming into Tennessee (then a part of North Carolina), and three wives moved across the scene in the course of the rearing of his 14 children. The first wife, Mary Gentry, was a daughter of Robert Gentry, who was the owner of a fine river-bottom farm east of Dandridge, on the French Broad River. Robert Gentry gave the young couple a farm near Dandridge. Duke Kimbrough lived on this farm for a number of years, but the first year was marked by tragedy. Soon after

the birth of the first child, Mary, the young mother died. Within the following year he married the daughter of Isaac Hunter of Washington County, Tennessee. Susan Hunter was the wilderness heroine from whom our family is descended. She bore four sons, the oldest of whom, William Kimbrough, 6K2, was my great grandfather. It was during this period that Duke Kimbrough, the farmer, began to preach. He continued to live on the farm, however. It appears that, although he spent the rest of his life as a Baptist minister, he never gave up farming. This was probably as much a matter of necessity as of choice. The ministry in those days, particularly among the country churches, was not notably a remunerative profession, and with a brood that eventually grew to 14, there was good reason to remain close to the soil. Duke Kimbrough had been preaching less than five years when the second tragedy struck. Susan Hunter Kimbrough passed from the scene, and handed the sceptre on to Eunice Carlock, whom he married within the ensuing two years. She was the daughter of John Christian Carlock, who lived southeast of Dandridge. More hardy than the first two wives, she gave Father Duke nine more children. Eunice Carlock Kimbrough is described by her son, Bradley, as a rather timid woman, but affectionate almost to a fault to her husband, children, and stepchildren. She was never idle. In the absence of her husband on his preaching missions, she directed the farming operations, as well as attending to the household duties. At 86, "she died in full assurance of the faith, and rejoicing in the love of Christ Jesus," and was buried beside her husband in the family burying ground, near Jefferson City.

Elder Duke Kimbrough, 5K3, known affectionately as Father Kimbrough by his flock, spent 50 of his 60 years ministry as pastor of the Dandridge (French Broad) Baptist Church, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, from 1799 to 1849. He was also pastor of the Dumplin Baptist Church during a large part of the same period. It appears, however, that he did not live at Dandridge during this time, for he is said to have acquired a farm near Mossy Creek, or Mossy Creek Iron Works, now Jefferson City, before 1799, and to have lived there the remainder of his life. He was still probably not more than ten miles from his church, however, which he served for half a century. Burnett (ref. p. 18) has the following to say of Father Duke Kimbrough: "In the pulpit he was remarkable for earnestness, gravity, and unpretending dignity of manner. He had a deep, full voice, and was a natural orator. ----- The piety and Christian character of Father Kimbrough were unsurpassed. He retained his mind to the last." He lived to be nearly 87 years old, active to the end. Reference has already been made to the Carsons in his congregation (p. 18).

Two of Father Duke's sons were in the War of 1812, probably John, 6K4, and Elisha, 6K5, and three were preachers, Isaac, 6K3, Bradley, 6K8, and Robert, 6K13. We know very little about the career of Isaac Kimbrough as a minister, but do have some details about the other two.

Bradley Kimbrough, 6K8, was practicing law at 25, and at 35 represented Monroe County in the State Constitutional Convention of 1834. The following year he turned down a chance to run for the legislature, and was ordained to the ministry by the Madisonville church. For nearly forty years he served the Baptists, advancing from itinerant preacher, missionary, and pastor to financial agent of Union University,

moderator of Liberty Association, and president of the General Association of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama. He was married in 1833 to Fidelity Carson, my grandfather's sister, and sister-in-law of Harvey Carson, benefactor of Carson-Newman College. But their wedded bliss was short lived, for she died in less than a year. This event may have been a dominant influence in his decision a few months later to abandon a promising legal and political career for that of the ministry. He was married again three years later to Martha H. Whitaker, daughter of John J. Whitaker of Lincoln County. Five daughters resulted from this union: Sarah Ann, Elizabeth Caroline, Nancy Susan, Catherine Eunice, and Martha Cordelia.

Robert Gentry Kimbrough, 6K13, at 30 was ordained to the ministry. A few months earlier he married Lemira A. Wheeler, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wheeler, of Jacksboro, Tennessee. They had two children who grew to adulthood, Duke Love and Robert Judson. He was active for 37 years as missionary, teacher, pastor, organizer of churches, evangelist, and financial agent. Some further details of the careers of these preachers are given by Burnett (ref. p. 18).

The descendants of Eunice Carlock, third wife of Duke Kimbrough, 5K3, have been recorded in considerable detail in a book by Marion F. Carlock (History of the Carlock family and adventures of pioneer Americans, by Marion Pomeroy Carlock: William E. Straube Printing Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 1929). Since these are collateral relatives, and are on public record, it will suffice to trace the lineage of one notable representative of this line of Kimbroughs, the late Col. James C. Kimbrough, who has previously been mentioned in this account. Col. Kimbrough had a long and distinguished career as a medical officer in the U.S. Army, specializing in urology, and serving as chief urologist in many army hospitals throughout the world. He has had many citations, including the Purple Heart, Bronze Star medal, Legion of Merit. He was a member of various medical societies, and recently was president of the American Urological Association's Middle Atlantic Section. A more extensive biography may be found in Who's Who in America, 1956. He was born Nov. 5, 1887, at Madisonville, Tennessee, and died August 19, 1956, at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. His father was Judge George W. Kimbrough. His brother, Dr. Robert Cooke Kimbrough, has practiced medicine at Madisonville for many years. Col. Kimbrough and his brother are descended from Duke Kimbrough, 5K3, by the following sequence: Duke Kimbrough (m. Eunice Carlock, 1795) -- Duke Whitman Kimbrough (m. Eliza Cooke (Cooper), Aug. 9, 1836) -- Duke Henry Kimbrough (m. Mary E. Cooke, Nov. 11, 1857) -- George Washington Kimbrough (m. Minnie Williams, Sept. 25, 1878) -- James Claude Kimbrough and Robert Cooke Kimbrough.

William Kimbrough, 6K2, my great grandfather, was the oldest son of Father Duke Kimbrough and Susan Hunter Kimbrough. We know little about his life. He was born about 1786, married Elizabeth Molder about 1810, and had an average family for his time, 7 boys and 2 girls. On one occasion when William was visiting his father, they were having a family devotional service and William, having recently made a "profession of religion," told of his experience with such glowing enthusiasm and made such an impression on his younger half-brother, Robert G. Kimbrough, 6K13, that the latter was led to a similar profession and subsequently became a Baptist minister.

The Kimbroughs bought a large tract of land, 5 miles square, in Monroe County, Tennessee. Mother related that most of the family of William Kimbrough had farms in this tract and some were born in the county. They had sizable families growing up together on these farms. Charlotte Kimbrough, 7K1, and Dr. Cooke, 7Q1, had 8 children, John Kimbrough, 7K2, had 5, Elisha Kimbrough, 7K5, had 9, Jacob Kimbrough, 7K6, had 4, Isaac B. Kimbrough, 7K7, had 9, and William Kimbrough, Jr., 7K8, had 6. All grew up on this tract of land, a self-sufficient community. A sketch has already been given (p. 52) of the family of Charlotte Kimbrough and Dr. Cooke, the great grandparents of Estes Kefauver.

Duke Kimbrough, 7K4, and his brother William later moved to Missouri, according to a letter written to my mother by her brother, Robert Cooke Kimbrough, 8K6. Duke Kimbrough married Josiah Wright's sister Judy, and settled where Springfield, Missouri, now stands. Subsequently, his widow and children moved back to Monroe County. Two of his sons were in the Confederate Army. One, Ivy Kimbrough, was killed, probably at Missionary Ridge. The other one, Josiah (Joe) Kimbrough, was only 15 years old when the war began, and was left at home with his widowed mother and his sisters, while the older brothers went away to war. A Union soldier, who had been prowling around the place, and who had acted in an insulting manner toward the mother and sisters, was killed with his own gun by young Joe Kimbrough. By that time he was 17 years old, and much of Tennessee had been overrun by the Union armies. In order to remove him from the scene, young Joe was hustled into the Confederate Army and joined Company D, 62nd Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. John A. Rowan of General J. C. Vaughn's Brigade. After the war Joe went to Georgia, then to Arkansas. He acquired substantial wealth and honor, married Katie Forte, and lived for many years in Van Buren, Arkansas, where he died in the early 1930's.

Elisha Kimbrough, 7K5, married a daughter of Dr. Horace Hickox of Athens, Tennessee. She was orphaned when very young and was reared by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wheeler. Jacob Wheeler was a wealthy planter of Jacksboro, Tennessee, and doubtless was a relative of Thomas Wheeler of Jacksboro, whose daughter Elizabeth married Robert G. Kimbrough, 6K13. Jacob Wheeler is said to have entertained President James K. Polk and his retinue on their way to Washington in 1845. It is related of John Hickox, brother of Elisha Kimbrough's wife, that he "died" was prepared for burial, and was placed in a coffin. Before the burial took place, however, he arose from the casket, and related that he had seen and heard all that had taken place, but had been powerless to lift a finger in protest. He lived many years afterward. Elisha Kimbrough and his bride lived with the bride's sister Mary and her husband, Milton Phillips, a wealthy man, for a time after their marriage in 1848. Elisha Kimbrough moved to Rhea County about 1874, where he bought a 500-acre farm on the Tennessee River (now flooded by Watt's Bar Dam). He probably knew my grandfather, James Carson, 7C2, who left Rhea County about 1876. Elisha Kimbrough died in 1891. He and his wife are buried at Jefferson City, Tennessee.

Three of Elisha Kimbrough's sons are Isaac Newton Kimbrough, Jacob Wheeler Kimbrough of Dallas, Texas (named for a great grandfather),

and Milton Phillips Kimbrough (named for a great-great uncle). A son of Isaac Newton Kimbrough and Mattie G. Morris Kimbrough is the distinguished scientist and educator, Professor William Duke Kimbrough, Professor of Horticulture in Louisiana State University. William Duke Kimbrough was born December 10, 1896, in Jonesboro, Tennessee. He married Mary Andrews Parrent, August 20, 1930. They have two children, William Duke Kimbrough, Jr., and Robert Walter Kimbrough. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science, with high honors, from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1920, was Instructor in Horticulture there for two years, then did postgraduate work at the University of Maryland, where he was Graduate Assistant for three years. In 1924 he received from the University of Maryland the degree of Master of Science, and in 1925, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1925 to 1930 he was Assistant Horticulturist at the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1930 he went to Louisiana State University, where he was Associate Horticulturist for 13 years, and where since 1943 he has been Horticulturist and Professor of Horticulture. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Horticultural Science, the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and the Potato Association of America. He has been honored by membership in the honor societies Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta, and appears in Who's Who in America.

William Kimbrough, Jr., 7K8, married a Miss Lowry, reared six children in Monroe County, Tennessee, and then moved to McDonald County, Missouri. His brother-in-law, Lowry, fought during the Civil War under the guerrilla leader, William C. Quantrell, then went to Hunt County, Texas, where he died many years later. William Kimbrough, 3rd, oldest son of William Kimbrough, Jr., 7K8, was killed in the Civil War in a rather barbarous manner. He was captured, escaped, and was captured again in a subsequent engagement. He was then stood against a tree and shot.

ISAAC BARTON KIMBROUGH

The most notable member of the family of William Kimbrough was Isaac B. Kimbrough, 7K7. He was born February 10, 1826, in Monroe County, Tennessee, presumably on the Kimbrough Tract. He was a namesake of Elder Isaac Barton, a famous pioneer preacher of Virginia and Tennessee, but not related to our family. Left an orphan at 7, Isaac B. Kimbrough grew up on a farm under the tutelage of his older brothers and sisters, and was reared largely by Negro slaves. He had little education when at 21 he married Mary Jane Henderson. Three years after his marriage he had a strong religious conviction and determined to fit himself to enter the ministry. His religious background was Baptist, whereas the Hendersons were Presbyterians. His wife, however, became a willing proselyte, quite in agreement with her husband's religious persuasion, after they had read and studied the Bible together. I. B. Kimbrough had a powerful physical constitution and great determination. By day he worked the farm to make a living, and by night with the light of a torch, and with the help of his capable wife, he became acquainted with books and then mastered them. He acquired a knowledge of the Bible such as few attain. He had a flair for the theological philosophy of his day. He was a master of the

religious doctrine of his time. His sermons, although not polished, were eloquent and overpowering. He was an accomplished parliamentarian and presided over many deliberative bodies. For ten years he was moderator of the Sweetwater Baptist Association, and for three years he was president of the East Tennessee General Association, was active in the organization of the Baptist State Convention, and was a member of many important committees that determined the future of Baptist institutions in the South. He was an accomplished and enthusiastic debater. He served as pastor of a number of churches, and for a time was a local missionary and evangelist. About 1875 he was financial agent for Mossy Creek College, now Carson-Newman College. He acquired a reputation as a "beggar" of money for this and other Baptist institutions. In 1876, in recognition of his merit and ability, the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

At least until after the Civil War, I. B. Kimbrough lived on the old farm in the Kimbrough Tract near Madisonville. He was living at Riceville in McMinn County in 1869, and for several years thereafter, except that in 1875 he moved to Mossy Creek, now Jefferson City, for a time while acting as financial agent for the college there. In 1879 he moved to Texas, acquiring a fine farm in western Collin County, in Elm Flats, near Rock Hill. He was pastor of several churches in that state, McKinney, Weatherford, Plano, Henrieta, Bowie, Plainview, and perhaps others. He was a pioneer in spirit and was much on the move, in strong contrast to his grandfather, Father Duke Kimbrough, who spent nearly all of his long ministry as pastor of a single church. He liked to work undeveloped territory. Under his ministry was built the first church at Plainview, Texas, the first church, in fact, within a 100-mile radius of that place. He organized many small churches at ranches, under trees, in out-of-the-way places.

I can remember him, about 1900, with his long, white beard, sitting in a large chair (when he was too feeble to stand) in the courtroom of the county court-house at Barstow, Texas, preaching to the congregation, before any churches were built there.

He entered the threshold of the twentieth century, but in 1902, while living at Barstow with his daughter (my mother), he suffered an aneurism in the thigh, to which he succumbed in his 77th year. He was laid to rest in Plano, Texas, beside his faithful wife.

I remember him also riding about in the old one-seated buggy, a one-horsepower vehicle drawn by the mustang pony, Barney. He carried about with him a large, sturdy chair, with big glass insulators on the legs to prevent ants from crawling up the chair legs. He carried a hammer on the end of a broomstick, and his ten-gauge shotgun. He would place the chair about three or four feet from an ant bed. The ants were the large, black, harvester ants that denuded large areas in the fields of all vegetation. He would then place his shotgun within reach, sit in the chair with his feet on the lower front round, take the long-handled hammer in his hands, and smash ants by the hundreds and thousands on the hard adobe soil. Occasionally he would glance up into the sky, keeping a lookout for hawks that preyed on the chicken yard. When one came in range he would lay his hammer aside, take up the shotgun, and bring down the marauder. It fell to the lot of my brother, Clifford, 908, to drive Grandfather Kimbrough around the farm on these forays. He tells an amusing story about the

hawk shooting. On one of these ant-and-hawk forays, when a big hawk came into range, the gun was carefully trained on the big bird, there was a loud bang, and the hawk plummeted to earth with folded wings, struck heavily, bounced into the air, and then lay still on the ground. Grandfather Kimbrough turned to my brother, shook his head, and said: "Clifford, there was no need for me to shoot that hawk. The fall would have killed him." When I was a little older, I took over the reins and drove him about in the old buggy. After he became too feeble to carry on these forays he entrusted the care of the mustang pony to me, and allowed me to use the big shotgun. With that old ten-gauge shotgun I brought in many of the blue quails that abounded in those days before anybody heard about a hunting license. And Old Barney, the mustang pony, went to school for many years with the three of us younger children, and gave me many a spill because of his agility and the quick turns he made when I was riding him, usually bare-back.

As a youth I heard many stories told about the physical prowess of I. B. Kimbrough, when he was a young man. Although not tall, he had a powerful physique. It is told of him that on one occasion when he was working the farm in Tennessee, plowing with oxen, he became so infuriated with one of the oxen that he struck him on the head with his bare fist so hard that he killed the ox.

A strong man is said to have come through that area, challenging all comers at weight lifting. I. B. Kimbrough accepted his challenge, matching all his feats. When the strong man had reached the climax of his exhibition, with the lifting of the heaviest weight in his repertoire, young Kimbrough asked the strong man to stand on the weight he had just lifted, and then, incredibly, is said to have lifted both weight and strong man.

Another story I have heard in the long ago had to do rather with the strength of his personality. After he had become a Baptist minister and was serving as a financial agent and solicitor of funds for some of the church-related institutions, riding horseback through the wilderness and the mountainous areas of eastern Tennessee, he was accustomed to carrying the money he had collected in saddle bags, large leather bags attached on each side and to the rear of the saddle. While he was on one of these journeys, a mountaineer renegade, knowing that he had just collected a considerable sum of money, waylaid Grandfather Kimbrough on a lonely mountain road, levelled a gun on him, and demanded that he hand over the money. Grandfather looked him steadily in the eye, saying: "In the bag over on this side is a little money that belongs to me. You can have that. Just help yourself. But the other bag contains money that belongs to the Lord. I dare you to touch that! He will strike you dead." At that, the highwayman lowered the gun, backed away, and allowed him to proceed on his journey. The highwayman may have, by invitation, added something to the collection. That embellishment of the tale has sometimes been added in the telling.

The family in which Isaac B. Kimbrough, 7K7, grew up numbered nine, chiefly boys. His own children numbered nine also, but were chiefly girls. The second of these, Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough, 8K2, was my mother. Although all of Mother's brothers and sisters, except Aunt Nancy, 8K4, came to Texas to live, I can remember having seen only

Aunt Sue, 8K8, and Uncle Bob, 8K6, who was the father of Mary Kimbrough mentioned previously (pp. 6, 57) and Robert C. Kimbrough, Jr. Uncle Bob lived in McKinney, where he was manager of the McKinney Cotton Oil Mill. Aunt Sue (Mrs. C. M. Wells) lived at San Benito, although she died in Dallas. Aunt Charlotte, 8K3, and Mr. Sherrin lived at Lewisville, where he was a real estate operator. A moving story, involving Charlotte Kimbrough Sherrin, will be related farther along in its proper place (p. 75). Aunt Josie, 8K7, married C. J. Sorrells, who became wealthy in the cotton market. They lived at Hillsboro, where she died in 1899 of a kidney malady. Mr. Sorrells was general manager for the Heiniken and Vogelsang cotton merchants, a German-owned firm, that operated a compress at Hillsboro, with offices in Dallas and New York. In the First World War, when German industries in this country were taken over, Mr. Sorrells operated the company. He survived his wife more than half a century. In 1896 Aunt Josie Sorrells, 8K7, wrote a letter to my mother from Rockwood, Tennessee, where she was visiting Sallie Kimbrough Brown (whom I have been unable to identify), who had 6 children and remained "young looking and handsome." She had also visited Katie Gorman whose mother, 8K4, had died 12 years before. She said that Katie was very pretty and bright, but had grown up like a wildflower, neglected by her father, untutored but cherished by her old grandmother. The care of her grandmother prevented Katie from going away to school. Cousin Katie Gorman and Jim, 9C1, played together as youngsters in east Tennessee. She lives in Maryville, Tennessee, Mrs. Arthur Stanbury.

A story has been told of Aunt Josie (Mary Josephine Kimbrough, 8K7), concerning her devotion to a pet colt that her father had given her. She was about 17 at the time, and was very fond of the young animal. When the colt sickened, and, in spite of all that could be done, died, she was heart-broken. They buried him in the pasture about a quarter of a mile from the house. That night it snowed. The next morning her father found barefoot tracks in the snow, leading to and from the newly made grave, but Josie had no knowledge of the matter. However, a history of somnambulance and the comparison of footprints made it certain that she had visited the grave of her beloved colt during the night, but she knew nothing about it until after her father found the tracks in the snow the next day.

Aunt Nancy Gorman, 8K4, the only one of the family who remained in Tennessee, died in 1884. She was a Baptist, but the funeral was conducted by a Methodist minister, and she was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, in the Gorman lot at Newport, Cocke County, Tennessee. Uncle John Duke Kimbrough, 8K5, lived at Mexia, Texas. Mrs. Sarah Kimbrough Owens of Athens, Tennessee, is his daughter. Cousin Sallie and my oldest sister, 9C2, bore a very striking resemblance to each other. Uncle "Bee" (I. B. Kimbrough, Jr.), 8K9, lived at Henrieta. He visited us at Barstow and went deer hunting with my older brothers, Jim and Burch, when I was about 5 years old, but I do not remember him. A son, W. D. (Bill) Kimbrough, still lives in north Texas. Another son, R. E. Kimbrough, lived at Muleshoe, Texas. Mother's oldest sister, Norah Kimbrough, 8K1, married Will T. Henderson. She died nearly fifty years ago. They are said to be buried at Naples, Texas. They had a daughter, Grace, and 4 sons, Walter, Wallace, Wofford, and Worth. Worth Henderson, the youngest, lives in Grapevine, Texas.

HENDERSON

The lineage of Grandmother Kimbrough, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Henderson, traces back to Scotland on both sides. The Henderson and McSpadden data have been obtained chiefly from a manuscript prepared by Mary Kimbrough, 9K6a, as a result of her research, based largely on the Caldwell sources, mentioned later. This information is confirmed in part, and somewhat amplified, by the Miller account, mentioned below.

The first of the Henderson line about whom we have definite knowledge was John Henderson, 1H1, Gentleman, of the county of Fife, or Fifeshire, situated on the eastern coast of Scotland, on a peninsula extending into the North Sea. He was born about 1650. Dr. J. L. Miller in 1902 (Ancestry and descendants of Lieutenant John Henderson of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1650-1900, by Joseph Lyon Miller, Whit-tet and Shapperson, general printers, 1902) suggested, on the strength of circumstantial evidence, that this John Henderson could have been a grandson of Sir John Henderson, owner of Fordell during the reign of Charles I. In 1928, hardly more than a quarter of a century later, we find (Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, volume 3, page 47) that John Henderson, 1H1, Gentleman, has indeed become Sir John Henderson, a descendant of Sir James Henderson, "First Knight of Fordell." During that time it appears that admiring descendants have knighted the old Scotsman, much as the Revolutionary soldier, Robert Cooke, has been commissioned by his descendants, and elevated to the staff of General Washington. These are not singular promotions, however, and the subjects were honorable men and worthy of their laurels. Many a drummer boy, in blue or gray, has been promoted to the rank of General since the Civil War.

The son of John Henderson, 1H1, was William Henderson, 2H1, 1676-1737, but we have no record of other members of this family. William Henderson, 2H1, seems to have immigrated to Ireland around 1700, where he married Margaret Bruce, the daughter of another Scotch emigrant. Margaret Bruce was born in Ireland in 1680.

There were four sons born to this couple, John, James, Bruce, and Samuel. Bruce died when he was nine years old. About 1740 the remaining three brothers immigrated to the Virginia Colony, settling in Augusta County. The Hendersons and Carsons were probably in contact before the American Revolution. The two families are known to have been established in Augusta County, Virginia, and living there at the time of the Revolution. It makes an interesting speculation to suppose that Mary, the wife of William Carson, 5C3, may have been Mary Henderson. The given name Henderson appears, without explanation, in

Table 9.- The Henderson Family. The maternal ancestry of Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough, 8K2. (Family-name symbol, H)

- 1H1 JOHN HENDERSON, b. ca. 1650, in Scotland
- 2H1 WILLIAM HENDERSON, b. Apr. 30, 1676, in Scotland, d. Aug. 1, 1737; m. Feb. 7, 1705, MARGARET BRUCE, b. Mar. 1, 1680, in Ireland, d. Dec. 15, 1739
- 3H1 John Henderson, b. Feb. 9, 1706, in Ireland, d. May 1, 1766
- 3H2 James Henderson, b. Jan. 17, 1708, d. 1784; m. June 23, 1738, Martha Hamilton, b. 1710, d. 1790
- 3H3 Bruce Henderson, b. May 10, 1710, d. Sept., 1719
- 3H4 SAMUEL HENDERSON, b. Nov. 28, 1713, in Ireland, d. Jan. 19, 1782; m. ca. 1731, JEAN -----
- 4H1 James Henderson, d. 1801; m. Isabella -----
- 4H2 Alexander Henderson
- 4H3 Florence Henderson
- 4H4 JOHN ANDREW HENDERSON, b. ca. 1738, probably in Ireland; m. Dec. 25, 1756, MARY RUSSELL
- 5H1 Andrew Henderson
- 5H2 Samuel Henderson, b. 1759, d. 1828; m. 1785, Lucy Richmond, b. 1765, d. 1843 (identity not positive)
- 5H3 JOHN HENDERSON, b. 1760, in Virginia; m. 1786, MARGARET HAMMOND
- 5H4 Robert Henderson
- 5H5 Joseph Henderson
- 5H6 Thomas Henderson
- 5H7 Flora Henderson, m. ---- Shaddon
- 5H8 Jane Henderson, m. Andrew Edgar
- 6H1 Le Grande Henderson, m. Margaret McSpadden
- 6H2 ---- Henderson (a son), m. ---- Carmichael
- 6H3 JOHN HENDERSON, Jr., b. ca. 1790, d. 1870; m. ca. 1812, DORCAS McSPADDEN, b. Feb. 10, 1792, d. 1872
- 6H4 ---- Henderson (a daughter), m. ---- McDermott
- 7H1 Eliza Henderson, m. Fom Carmichael
- 7H2 Thomas A. Henderson, m. Sept. 14, 1857, Martha Caldwell
- 7H3 Benjamin Peck Henderson, d. 1895; m. Margaret Hammentree
- 7H4 Sam Henderson; m. Jane Tolbert; m. Sally -----
- 7H5 Dorcas Henderson, m. Gus Gaines
- 7H6 Nancy Keziah Henderson, d. 1899; m. ca. 1854, Maj. Robert Thompson Ghormley, d. 1901
- 7H7 MARY JANE HENDERSON, b. Dec. 15, 1824, in Tenn., d. Mar. 7, 1885, in Texas; m. July 29, 1847, ISAAC BARTON KIMBROUGH, b. Feb. 10, 1826, d. Dec. 21, 1902

the third generation thereafter (Table 3), and probably also in the second generation (Jane H. Carson).

John Henderson, 3H1, Table 9, was an ensign (2nd lieutenant), and probably later a lieutenant, in the French and Indian War. His will in 1766 mentioned a son, William. James Henderson, 3H2, was also an ensign, and later a lieutenant, in the Augusta County Militia, in the same war. In 1738 he married Martha Hamilton. To this union were born 9 children, David, John, James, William, Sarah, Joseph, Jean, Samuel Archibald, and Margaret. The second of these, John Henderson, 4H2b, was born in 1740, and in 1765 married Anne Givens. The newly married couple "went west," crossing the Allegheny Mountains and settling on New River in Greenbrier County (originally a county in Virginia, but since 1863 in West Virginia), where in 1787 they owned 2000 acres of land, at the time of John Henderson's death (March 24, 1787). John Henderson, 4H2b, was a lieutenant in the New River Company under Captain Herbert in Governor Dunmore's expedition against the Indians in 1774. Later he served as a corporal under Colonel Daniel Morgan in the Revolutionary War until 1780. It was this John Henderson who was the central figure in Dr. Miller's book mentioned above. In 1902, a great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Henderson Hutchinson, owned a part of the John Henderson land grant. John and Anne Givens Henderson had 4 children, Samuel, John, James, and William Henderson.

The youngest of the three brothers who immigrated to the Virginia Colony was Samuel Henderson, 3H4, who was the American ancestor of our line. Born in Ireland in 1713, he was 27 years old when he came to America. He was enrolled in the Augusta County Militia in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). A land grant, dated July 10, 1766, awarded Samuel Henderson 160 acres on "both sides of Dry River," in Augusta County, Virginia. At his death in 1782, his will mentioned his wife Jane, or Jean, and four children, James, Andrew, Alexander, and Florence. In our family records the order is a little different: James, Alexander, Florence, and John Andrew. The first of these, James Henderson, 4H1, married Isabella ----- . Their children were John, Joseph, James, Alexander, Becky, Sarah, Margaret, and Jean. John Andrew Henderson, 4H4, our ancestor, is said to have served in the Revolutionary War, and to have been under Colonel William Campbell, with the Washington County, Virginia, troops at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780. In the roster of Washington County troops who served in the American Revolution, there is a John Henderson (also a John Carson), but we are not apprised of the evidence identifying this John Henderson with John Andrew Henderson, 4H4, of Augusta County. Two Washington County officers in the War of 1812 were Ensign John Henderson, 105th Regiment, and Lieutenant Andrew Henderson, 70th Regiment.

JOHN ANDREW HENDERSON

John Andrew Henderson, 4H4, was married in 1756 to Mary Russell, while living in Augusta County, Virginia, according to a letter said to have been written to Lieutenant John Henderson of Greenbrier County, by J. Andrew Henderson of Augusta County. This letter is alleged to have been referred to in the Miller account, but a careful perusal

of the book has failed to reveal any mention of the letter. There is some uncertainty about the identity of "Lieut. John Henderson of Greenbrier County, Virginia," since the cousin of that name did not go to Greenbrier County until 1765. Perhaps it was his Uncle John Henderson, 3H1, on military duty in Greenbrier County during the French and Indian War. In connection with the marriage of Mary Russell to John Andrew Henderson, it is of interest to note that Elizabeth Henry, a sister of Patrick Henry, married a Mr. Russell some time prior to 1788, and lived in Washington County, Virginia. There seems to have been contact between these families in Augusta County and Washington County, although they were separated by 150 to 200 miles of wilderness.

There are few dates in the Henderson genealogical data, but several important implications follow from the two dates, 1740, when Samuel Henderson, 3H4, arrived in America, and 1756, when his son married Mary Russell. It seems to follow that Samuel Henderson, 3H4, must have married when about 18 years old in Ireland, and that all four of his sons were born in Ireland, that John Andrew Henderson, 4H4, was born about 1738, and that the latter also married when about 18 years old. It follows, further, that since Samuel was the youngest of the three immigrant brothers, all three brothers probably brought their families from Ireland.

The children of John Andrew Henderson, 4H4, and Mary Russell, were eight in number, six boys and two girls. We know little about this family. Gussie F. Bradford of Chattanooga, a great granddaughter of the oldest son, Andrew Henderson, 5H1, is said to have written a letter, probably around 1900, to J. W. Caldwell of Knoxville, a descendant of Flora Henderson Shaddon, 5H7, which is said to have contained considerable information about the Henderson family. Some of the information was obtained from granddaughters of Flora Henderson Shaddon, 5H7, and Jane Henderson Edgar, 5H8. About 1910, Gussie Bradford was living in the old brick home of the Edgars in Dandridge, Tennessee, when Mary Kimbrough talked with her. The second son, Samuel Henderson, 5H2, may be the Samuel Henderson of Knoxville, Tennessee, who is listed in the Compendium of American Genealogy, volume 6, page 379, born in 1759. He was a soldier in the American Revolution. The third son, John Henderson, 5H3, born in Virginia in 1760, was probably the first of our direct line to be born in America. At the age of 26 he married Margaret Hammond. Two sons of this union married McSpadden sisters. The oldest, Le Grande Henderson, 6H1, married Margaret McSpadden. The youngest son, John Henderson, Jr., 6H3, born about 1790, married Dorcas McSpadden about the time the young republic, the United States of America, was engaged in the second war with England in 1812. The McSpadden family data were obtained by Mary Kimbrough also, from D. M. Caldwell of New Market, Tennessee, a grandson of Samuel McSpadden. The Caldwell estate, "Oak Thicket and Forest Farms" was only about three miles from the farm of Duke Kimbrough, 5K3. Some further information concerning both families was taken from the old family Bible in the possession of Hannibal Love, grandson of Samuel McSpadden. The only daughter of record, 6H4, married a McDermott, and their daughter, Fenelope McDermott, was the wife of Colonel Burch Cooke, 7Q8.

There are many surnames that are more than once linked with the

principal families in our story, such as Caldwell and Love in the above paragraph, that we should like to know more about. Tom Henderson, 7H2, married a Caldwell and Kit Carson's cousin Will married a Caldwell. The mention of Hannibal Love reminds us of Duke Love Kimbrough, 7K13a, and Sallie Love Henderson, daughter of James M. Henderson and Louise Cooke of Athens, people we should know about, but have been unable to identify. We have met many such challenging names in the course of this account, but to trace out all these connections would be a task far beyond our time and energies. We shall have to leave these interesting diversions and get on with our story.

SAMUEL McSPADDEN

Samuel McSpadden, the father of Dorcas McSpadden, was a strict Scotch Presbyterian patriarch, whose forebears spent enough time in Ireland, before coming to America, for the Scotch Mac to be abbreviated to Mc, the Irish form (meaning "son of"). He was born in the Virginia Colony, October 10, 1756. It is not known whether or not he was born in Rockbridge County, but at 19 he was living in that county, near Lexington, when in 1775 he enlisted as a private in the Virginia Militia, serving under Captain Charles Campbell, in Colonel Dickerson's regiment, in the early phases of the American War for Independence, or Revolutionary War. The next year he reenlisted and served an additional three months in Captain McDowell's company, in Colonel Donley's regiment. We have no further details of his service in the war, but his great grandson, E. A. McSpadden, had in his possession, about 1915, the old musket that Samuel McSpadden carried while serving in the Virginia Militia.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, around 1780 in particular, the beautiful and promising country which we know as eastern Tennessee, then known as the Western District of North Carolina, was the beckoning West to many hardy and venturesome young pioneers, seeking to improve their fortunes where the grass looked greener. It was probably at about this time that Samuel McSpadden came from Virginia into this area, seeking adventure and new lands. In 1782 he married Sarah Keyes of Virginia, whether before or after he left Virginia, we do not know. He is said to have traded his horse for the land on which he settled in 1783, in the present county of Jefferson, Tennessee. The couple had nine children: Nancy, born in 1783; Jessey (or Genny), born in 1784; Betsey, born in 1786; Sally, born in 1788; Margaret (Peggy), born in 1790; Hezekiah (or Keziah) and Dorcas, twins, born February 10, 1792; John, born in 1793; and Samuel, born January 30, 1798. At the time of the birth of the last child, or soon thereafter, Sarah Keyes McSpadden died. The next year, 1799, Samuel McSpadden married Nancy Harris. The children of the second marriage were Polly Berry, Esther Jack, Martha Keyes, Thomas Henderson, Milton Harris, Evaline, Alva, Robert Henderson, Thankful Emily, and Catharine Melissa. There was also another, who died in infancy.

The old brick home near Shady Grove, four miles west of Dandridge, was built by slaves in 1804 of hand-made brick. It is located on the north side of the old Federal Road, overlooking the French Broad River.

During the War of 1812, Samuel McSpadden made gunpowder for the United States Government. The powder mill was located in a field back of the house, near Anders Spring, at the head of Sinking Creek. The ruins may still be seen, and some of the big iron kettles used in making the gunpowder are still in the vicinity, at the home of Mrs. Henry, a descendant of Samuel McSpadden. The saltpeter used in the gunpowder was obtained from nearby caves. The powder was loaded on two flatboats and floated down the French Broad River, thence down the long and circuitous water route of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, twice across the state of Tennessee, the width of Alabama, across western Kentucky to the southern tip of Illinois, and then down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of some 12 or 15 hundred miles. The journey probably took 2 or 3 months. This journey took place in the late fall and early winter of 1814.

The British forces landed in the vicinity of New Orleans just before Christmas in 1814. General Jackson's forces were poorly entrenched and low on ammunition, and it is usually conceded that if the British had attacked immediately they could have won the city, but they delayed for about two weeks, making preparations. It is related that an entry in General Jackson's journal indicates that his forces were short of ammunition and could not afford to join battle until the powder arrived from Tennessee. The British attacked on January 8, 1815, and were severely defeated with heavy losses. These circumstances seem to fix the date of arrival of Samuel McSpadden with his two flatboats, loaded with gunpowder, at some time during the first week of January, 1815. It was one of those last-minute rescues so indispensable to good story making, with the difference that it really took place.

When his mission was completed, Samuel McSpadden sold the flatboats and returned overland to his plantation. Soon afterward he took the voucher that had been given him for the gunpowder, riding horseback, to Washington, where he was paid in gold. There are two versions of the amount he received, one placing the sum at \$10,000 and the other at \$13,000. He is said to have packed the gold in strong leather saddle-bags of his own make, and to have returned to his farm in Tennessee, travelling alone on horseback through the great intervening wilderness. It is said that at one time he was pursued by bandits, but outran them, and succeeded in reaching home without further incident.

If we had the full details of this epic voyage and the wilderness journey, they would spell out a tale such as few men have heard. Such information as we have has been obtained from three sources: Mary Kimbrough's manuscript; correspondence with Miss Nannie Lee Hicks of Knoxville; and an article in the Magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution, volume 89, page 1165, in December of 1955, which was presented through the Button Gwinnett Chapter by Mrs. Ford of Columbus, Georgia. All three of these ladies are descendants of Samuel McSpadden.

Samuel McSpadden, Christian philanthropist, soldier, patriot, remained in Jefferson County, Tennessee, to the ripe old age of 88. He died August 3, 1844. According to one source, he and his first wife, Sarah Keyes McSpadden, are buried in the old part of the Hopewell

Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Dandridge, Tennessee; according to another source, they are said to have been buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in the little community of Sink, in Monroe County, about four miles northeast of Tellico Plains. The old home place near Dandridge has remained in the family, although most of the land has been sold off. The present owner is said to be Mrs. Blackburn, who has the original grants and deeds.

JOHN HENDERSON

Dorcas McSpadden and John Henderson, 6H3, were married about 1812, probably in Tennessee. They were in Monroe County before 1825, and had an attractive home on a Tellico River farm, where my mother as a girl made many pleasant visits with her grandparents a few years before the Civil War. They had 7 children. Eliza Henderson, 7H1, the oldest, married P. Carmichael. Their children were Mae, Dan, James (who became a wealthy sheep rancher in Idaho), Dolly, Annie, and Ben.

Thomas A. Henderson, 7H2, married Martha Caldwell. In 1907 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, while living near Knoxville. Their children were William Bryant (m. ---- Hood), James Harvey, Mary Ellen (1864-1954), Martha, and Oliver B. Henderson. The last named, born in 1867, was vice president of the East Tennessee National Bank in Knoxville, and a member of the board of directors of Bondurant Brothers, wholesale distributors of electrical appliances. He has three daughters, Mrs. Bondurant, Mary A. Henderson, who assisted her father in the bank, and who contributed helpful information for this sketch, and a third who has directed student religious activities at the University of Tennessee.

Benjamin P. Henderson, 7H3, married Margaret Hammentree. Their children were Mary Henderson, 8H3a, John Thompson Henderson, 8H3b, Robert Henderson, 8H3c, and Sarah Dorcas Henderson, 8H3d. Mary Henderson, 8H3a, married Perrin Milligan, and their children were Ulysses, Lula, Lella, Rella, Mayme, Dorothy, and Retta. Lula Milligan, 9H3ab, married Fletcher Sheets, who established the large and thriving department store in Madisonville that bears his name. Their daughter, Marie Sheets, married a lawyer, Mr. Sloane, and she now owns and operates the Sheets Department Store in Madisonville.

John Thompson Henderson, 8H3b, was a well known educator and Baptist layman, whose biography appeared in Who's Who in America (1945). He was born July 27, 1855. In 1883 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Carson College, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1895. He attended Columbia University in 1899 and 1900. For ten years after his graduation, John T. Henderson was Professor of Mathematics at Carson College (now Carson-Newman). My brother, James B. Carson, 9C1, studied under him there in 1884. From 1893 until 1903, J. T. Henderson was president of Carson and Newman College, and from 1903 until 1914, he was president of Virginia Intermont College at Bristol, where Mary Kimbrough, 9K6a, was a member of his student body for a time. In 1917 Carson-Newman College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. His career as a Baptist lay leader was also outstanding. He was twice president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, in

1898 and in 1917; elected Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist State Mission Board of Tennessee in 1902, but declined the honor; was president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia in 1907; was General Secretary of the Baptist Brotherhood of the South for 30 years, 1908 to 1938. In 1938 he retired to his home in Knoxville, where he died January 7, 1946. During the last 8 years of his life he enjoyed the title, General Secretary Emeritus, voted by the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Henderson married Sophronia C. Williams in 1883. They had two children, Margaret Mata and Maud Lee. The latter married Dr. J. Victor Henderson, who operated the Howard-Henderson Hospital for many years, and is president of the Savings and Loan Bank in Knoxville. Their daughter Martha married Robert L. Ashe, part owner of the Standard Knitting Mills, and they have two children, Robert L. Ashe, Jr., and Victor Henderson Ashe.

Robert Henderson, 8H3c, married Helen Timmons. Their children are Ashley and Ruth Henderson. Dr. Ruth Henderson is the Secretary of the International Girl Scouts, with offices in New York. Sarah Dorcas Henderson, 8H3d, married Reagan Kimbrough. Their children are Carl, Minnie (m. W. A. Ghormley), Ben (m. Gus Moore), Mata (m. Leon Dyer), Maggie Henderson (m. Will Love), and H. E. (Mack) Kimbrough (m. Minnie Creech).

Sam Henderson, 7H4, had two sons in the Civil War. One of these, James Henderson, 8H4a, shortly after his discharge from the Confederate Army and while visiting in the home of my grandparents, went to see his sweetheart, Mary Carson, and then rode toward Madisonville, two and a half miles away. He still wore his uniform and was riding a fine horse. He had not gone far when he was shot from ambush, stripped of boots and uniform, a gold watch and some money, and the assassin rode away on the stolen horse and was never apprehended or even identified. Mary probably had heard the shot, for when neighbors found him, Mary was already there with his head in her lap as she screamed and begged for some sign of life. The other boy, John Henderson, 8H4b, two years younger, was captured and spent a lengthy prison term in the North. Some years later, after he returned from prison and became established, John and Mary were married. They had no children. A third son, Charles Henderson, married ---- Carden and moved to Seattle, Washington. Dorcas Henderson, 7H5, married Gus Gaines. Their children were Sadie and Carrie. Carrie Gaines married Hugh Wilson.

Nancy Keziah Henderson, 7H6, in 1854 married Robert Thompson Ghormley, who was a major in the Tennessee State Militia before the Civil War. He moved to Missouri about 1860, and a little later to Illinois. About 20 years later he returned to Tennessee and lived on a farm on the Tellico River. For the last 16 years of his life he was paralyzed. Their children were Mary Ghormley, 8H6a, who died in childhood, James Henderson Ghormley, 8H6b, John Washington Ghormley, 8H6c, Robert Thompson Ghormley, 2nd, 8H6d, Dorcas Josephine Ghormley, 8H6e, Elizabeth Ghormley, 8H6f, Thomas Anderson Ghormley, 8H6g, and Mary Augusta Ghormley, 8H6h.

James H. Ghormley, 8H6b, was a farmer, but never married. He was a first cousin of my mother, and was with the family in Denton, Texas, when they moved to Ward County about 1892. He went along with them and remained for several years, helping my father when he was getting

his new irrigated farm established, planting the grape vineyard, fruit trees, etc., that produced so bountifully around 1900. Cousin Jim returned to Tennessee about 1899. He spent his last years with his nephew, Fred Hawkins, at Tellico Plains. He died there in 1938, and is buried in the family cemetery at Sink. He was a fine man, and endeared himself to all who knew him.

John Washington Ghormley, 8H6c, was a teacher and a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until his death about 1893. He married his first cousin, Laura Ghormley. Their children were Minnie, Ernest, Earl, Fannie, Thomas A., and Etta. The family moved to Oregon in the early 1900's. Fannie Ghormley, the fourth child, married Dr. Walter C. Davis, a distinguished Lutheran minister of Parrottsville, Tenn.

Robert Thompson Ghormley, 2nd, 8H6d, was a farmer at Belltown, and was Register of Deeds of Monroe County, Tennessee. He married Lillie Stephens (or Stevens). He died in 1926, she in 1920. Their children were Carrie May and Gussie Ghormley, teachers, living at Madisonville, Robert Thompson Ghormley, 3rd, who died prematurely about 1934, a promising young man, and William Washington Ghormley, who served in the Second World War, and who died about 1947.

Dorcas Josephine Ghormley, 8H6e, was born in Missouri. Her father soon thereafter moved his family to Illinois, and when Dorcas Josephine was about 12 years old, he returned to Monroe County, Tennessee. Some years later she married Jones Moore Hicks, a lawyer and teacher. He attended the University of Tennessee, was principal of several schools in eastern Tennessee, and served as Superintendent of Schools of Monroe County. He died April 13, 1924. Dorcas Josephine died December 6, 1951. Their children are Nannie Lee Hicks, 9H6ea; George Roberta Hicks, 9H6eb; Eva Jones Hicks, 9H6ec, a teacher of music who married Merrill McFee Hagler, a member of the personnel division of the Tennessee Valley Authority; and Bruce Trent Hicks, 9H6ed, head teller in the Park National Bank of Knoxville. Bruce Hicks married Alma Walker.

Nannie Lee Hicks, 9H6ea, graduate of the University of Tennessee, is a teacher of American history in the Fountain City Central High School (Knoxville). She has been a liberal contributor to this section of the family history. She has been active in a number of teachers' organizations, having held several offices in them. She is a member of the East Tennessee Historical Society, the Tennessee Antiquities Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is generally regarded by the Tennessee relatives as the chief authority on the Henderson family history.

George Roberta Hicks, 9H6eb, is active in D.A.R. work in Columbus, Georgia, and has served as Regent of her chapter. She married William Alfred Ford, 2nd, who was for 30 years in the Post Engineer's office at Fort Benning, Georgia. Their children are William Alfred Ford, 3rd, who served with the air corps in the Second World War, and was a prisoner of war in Germany for 27 months, married Willetta Davis, and is with the engineering division at Fort Benning; Mary Josephine Ford, married Charles Reynolds Kernan, Jr., who served in the Second World War, and is an engineer with Monsanto Chemical Company, - both graduates of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, both having Masters degrees;

and Jones Hicks Ford, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, serving from 1944 to 1949, and an engineer with Western Electric. He married Barbara Hansen, a daughter of Admiral Ralph Hansen. They have four children, Deborah Curtis Ford, William Alfred Ford, Bruce Hicks Ford, and Rebecca Hansen Ford.

Elizabeth Ghormley, 8H6f, married Joseph Hawkins. Their children are Annie May, Fred, Porter, Leota, and Sadie. Sadie Hawkins married Frank McConnell, an official with the Funkhauser Mining Company.

Thomas Anderson Ghormley, 8H6g, married Margaret Hood, a sister of Mrs. William Bryant Henderson, whose husband was the oldest son of Thomas A. Henderson, 7H2. They had three boys: Porter Thompson Ghormley, of Tampa, Florida; Roy Hood Ghormley, who died about 1949; and Lynn Henderson Ghormley, of Knoxville. All three served in the First World War. Lynn H. Ghormley is an investment broker,- L. H. Ghormley Company. He is a colonel in the National Guard, and is actively interested in this avocation.

Mary Augusta Ghormley, 8H6h, taught school for many years in Monroe and Knox Counties. She died in 1938.

MARY JANE HENDERSON

Mary Jane Henderson, 7H7, was born in 1824, in Monroe County, Tennessee, grew up near the Kimbroughs in the same county, and in 1847 was married to Isaac B. Kimbrough, 7K7, a gem in the rough whom she proceeded to polish, with the results that have already been related. Mother has given a brief character description as follows: "Your grandmother was a wonderful woman. She knew almost the entire New Testament by memory. She was a fine singer, a splendid housekeeper and cook. She was a good mother in every respect; a great help to my father in his chosen life work." After she and Dr. Kimbrough moved to Texas, while he was pastor at Weatherford and Plano, and a month before they moved from Weatherford to Plano, she wrote a letter to my mother, extending an invitation to a wedding. The letter gives no hint as to which of their children it was who, at 8 o'clock on that evening of September 16, 1884, made the measured march along the aisle to the sweet thunder of Lohengrin. But the web of events seems to indicate that this sweet ecstasy may have been for but a year and a day, for just a year and three weeks later Charlotte Kimbrough Sherrin, 8K3, died as she became a mother. Exactly seven months before this tragedy, Mary Jane Henderson Kimbrough, 7H7, while busy with her household duties, was seized by a coronary thrombosis and died within a minute. She and Dr. Kimbrough had been living in Plano for only a few months, but in this time she had endeared herself to a Sunday School class of 15 or 20 young ladies. She was laid to rest in the cemetery at Plano, the funeral being conducted by the Rev. George Bains, pastor of the Baptist church at McKinney. When the interment had been completed the young ladies of the Sunday School class, all dressed in white, slowly walked around the grave, singing a beautiful farewell song, and placed arm loads of flowers on the freshly rounded mound of earth, heaping them feet deep with not a stem showing. There was a pillow-shaped frame covered with white flowers. There were wreaths, symbolic arrange-

ments, and many and varied bouquets. Mother thought it the most beautiful thing she had ever seen, and said that she had tried for forty years thereafter to write a poem descriptive of it, but could not find the words for what she had in her heart to say. Then one day, long years afterward, she found printed in a magazine the poem she had so long tried to compose. At the end of the poem were the words: "Author unknown."

In that moment Mother knew that her sister, Charlotte Kimbrough Sherrin, had written the poem in the summer intervening between her death in the autumn and that of her mother in the previous spring. She had had other poems, stories, etc. published, and had read several to Mother and her sister Josie that summer. But when she died, Mr. Sherrin grieved inconsolably, locked all her personal things in a trunk, and would not part with anything that she had ever had or used. Forty or 50 years later he died, and two years after that Mother found the published poem so descriptive of her mother's funeral. She was sure that her sister had written it in the summer of 1885, that it lay in the old trunk for nearly half a century, when it was found by some one who did not know its origin, and who submitted it for publication.

AMONG THE FLOWERS

They heaped the blossoms above her grave,
 The grave of our beautiful dead,
 Pale, creamy roses, and spotless pinks,
 Together their perfumes shed,
 And the lily-bells and forget-me-nots
 Were blent with a tender grace.
 And the pansies peered from amid the ferns
 With the look of a human face.

They wove a pillow to symbol her rest,
 And starry gems for her crown,
 And lined with blossoms the chamber dim,
 Where we laid her tenderly down.
 The air was heavy with the fragrance, born
 Of the wealth of the summer's bowers,
 But the fairest rose was the rose we hid
 Deep under the mound of flowers.

The blossoms will perish, their petals fall,
 Their sweetness will wither away,
 And never a hint of their beauty remain,
 Through the glare of the midsummer's day,
 They came in their freshness to brighten our hearts,
 For a moment to brighten the sod,
 Our rose was transplanted, forever to bloom
 In the beautiful garden of God.

FAMILY OF DOCTOR WILLIAM COOKE CARSON

After the marriage of Dr. James Carson and Ataline Cooke in 1845, they lived in Dandridge, Tennessee, for about four years. The house in which they lived is still standing (1956). There is a small building in the yard, which was Dr. Carson's office. In this home, William Cooke Carson, 8C3, my father, was born in 1848. A venturesome and likable lad, he spent most of his formative years on the old plantation in Rhea County, and early assumed a considerable share of responsibility in its operation. He attended the Riceville Institute, and taught school for a while. As a young man he learned dentistry from his father, and also acquired from him some of the knowledge and techniques of the physician, which in later years stood him in good stead when he settled in the raw, pioneer country of western Texas. In 1869 he married Dorcas Elizabeth Kimbrough, 8K2, daughter of the Rev. I. B. Kimbrough of Riceville, Tennessee. Dorcas Kimbrough also attended the Riceville Institute. She had a good singing voice, and frequently went with her father to lead the singing when he held religious meetings in the hill country of eastern Tennessee. Throughout her long life she was always actively interested in the church and community affairs. A diligent wife and mother, she was the personification of kindness, charity, understanding, and helpfulness.

The young couple made their home first in Rhea County, Tennessee, and later lived in Bradley County. In 1879 they moved to Texas, living successively in Collin, Denton, and Ward Counties. Dr. Carson was a dentist by profession, but had a great attachment for the soil. Soon after he went to western Texas he acquired 640 acres of land, Section 2C4, Block 34, Houston and Texas Central Railway Company grant, under the new Pioneer Canal Company's irrigation system in Ward County, and for the rest of his life labored in this avocation, in addition to his professional pursuits, to improve the farming in the area. He experimented with new crops and methods, the most notable of which was the introduction of the culture of the California varieties of table grapes into the Pecos Valley. At one time he had a hundred acres in vineyards, and was very successful in the fruit culture. The grapes were of unusually fine flavor, well adapted to the area, and so plentiful that they were sometimes shipped in carload lots. At the World's Fair in St. Louis about 1903 Dr. Carson was awarded a prize for his grapes. The little industry was doing very well, and held great promise, until the failure of the water supply. Dr. Carson participated in the organization of Ward County, was a member of the first group of county commissioners, and was the second postmaster (Minnie Cranson being the first) at Barstow, appointed in 1895. His appointment was signed by William L. Wilson, Postmaster General under President Cleveland. He was well informed and took an

active interest in government, civic matters, and the religious life of the community. He was the leader in building the first Baptist church in the community, and donated the land for the two cemeteries (Anglo-American Protestant, and Mexican Catholic). Dr. Carson was doctor, teacher, pioneering farmer, surveyor, postmaster, philanthropist, deacon, and zealous church worker, and was credited by his contemporaries with being an exemplary husband, father, citizen, and public servant. His untimely death in 1904 resulted from cancer of the stomach. Doctor Turk of Chicago had removed two thirds of his stomach in an operation the year before, but he never walked again. His death certificate, signed by Dr. McKemy of Pecos, certified that Dr. W. C. Carson died on April 29, 1904, of tuberculosis of the stomach. It is planned to devote a subsequent volume to the story of his life.

JAMES B. CARSON, 9C1, is the oldest of the ten children of William Cooke Carson and Dorcas Kimbrough Carson. Four were born in Tennessee, four in eastern Texas, and two in western Texas. Jim, born on his grandfather's farm in Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1870, was named for his two grandfathers. He attended Carson College (now Carson-Newman) and North Texas Normal, obtaining from the latter his diploma in absentia shortly after he went to Ward County, in his 21st year, to live on the section of public school land, on which his father had filed. He and Pat, 9C4, then only 15 years old, lived in a one-room shack, and drove a two-wheel cart, powered by Old Barney, a mustang pony, between the homestead and Pecos to obtain supplies, carrying all water for man and beast from the Pecos River, 5 miles away. At the same time Burch, 9C3, a lad of 16, was the man of the house in Denton, while his father was shuttling back and forth to attend his dental practice in both east and west Texas. Jim learned dentistry and assisted his father in his practice. He was addressed as "Dr. Jim" by many of the old timers. He also learned the rudiments of medicine and surgery, and frequently assisted the local doctor in patching up the casualties among the Mexicans, following their frequent fights and knife work. He also learned surveying from his father, was the first county surveyor of Ward County (1892), and was several times reelected. Between 1898 and 1900 he was engaged as a surveyor in laying out a railroad in Chihuahua, Mexico. He also did a great deal of the surveying in Ward County over a period of 40 years. He ran many of the land lines, laid out town sites, and surveyed leases and subdivisions when oil began to be a dominant interest in the area. After his father's death in 1904, Jim managed the farm and became the virtual head of the family. It was largely through his devotion and sacrifice that the younger members of the family obtained an education and a start in life. In the early 1900's Jim was employed as bookkeeper and grader in a cotton-merchant and compress firm in Hillsboro, Texas, being associated with C. J. Sorrells, who married Josephine Kimbrough, 8K7. Jim was identified with county affairs in bookkeeping, work on the tax rolls, and surveying for most of his adult life. During Mother's last years he was her mainstay, housekeeper, and nurse, and never has one given of himself more devotedly and unselfishly. Jim has always been a great lover of the out-of-doors, an enthusiastic fisherman and a successful hunter. He usually brought back his deer. He has always been especially fond of mineral prospecting, and became an accomplished mineralogist and amateur geologist, and while living at Sierra Blanca, Texas, acquired a large and varied collection of

Table 1C,- The Carson Family. Children, grandchildren, etc. of Dr. William Cooke Carson, 8C3, Table 2.

- 9C1 James Barton Carson, b. Dec. 13, 1870, in Rhea County, Tenn.
 9C2 Attie Mary Carson, b. May 1, 1872, in Tenn., d. Nov. 26, 1938, in Tex.; m. Oct. 6, 1898, Fred Percy Ingerson, b. July 4, 1870, in Ohio, d. Aug. 25, 1932, in Tex.
- 10C2a Margaret Ingerson, b. Nov. 15, 1899, in Barstow, Tex.; m. July 16, 1955, Ernest Bohy
 10C2b Dolly Zoe Ingerson, b. May 28, 1901; m. June 12, 1929, Rausey A. Sewell, b. Dec. 28, 1897, in Glencove, Tex.
 10C2c Fred Earl Ingerson, b. Oct. 28, 1906; m. June 5, 1930, Martha Anna Duncan, b. Mar. 8, 1907
 10C2d William Edgar Ingerson, b. Aug. 13, 1912; m. Sept. 1, 1934, Marie Forbus-Veale, b. 1912
- 11C2ba Margaret Cecil Sewell, b. Apr. 12, 1932, in Pecos, Texas
 11C2bb Barbara May Sewell, b. Apr. 16, 1934, in Victorville, Calif.; m. Sept. 12, 1954, Ronald Ginn, b. Sept. 1, 1932
- 11C2ca Mary Zoe Ingerson, b. Nov. 24, 1933, d. May 29, 1955, in D.C.
 11C2cb Fred Earl Ingerson, Jr., b. Nov. 4, 1937, in Washington, D.C.
- 11C2da Thomas Edgar Ingerson, b. May 30, 1938, in New York, N. Y.
 11C2db Jeri Patricia Ingerson, b. Dec. 13, 1945, in Plainfield, N.J.
- 12C2bba Mary Zoe Ginn, b. July 25, 1955, in El Paso, Texas
- 9C3 Samuel Burch Carson, b. Sept. 30, 1874, in Rhea County, Tenn.; m. June 18, 1903, Maida Alice Walker, b. 1881
- 10C3a Mildred Alice Carson, b. May 6, 1904, in Barstow, Tex.; m. 1924, Louis O. Vogelsang; m. June 18, 1941, Dr. Harold Powers Muller, b. June 12, 1902, in San Diego, Calif.
 10C3b William Burch Carson, b. Aug. 3, 1907; m. June 6, 1948, Alma Bowman (Reynolds), b. Oct. 10, 1922
 10C3c Walker Cooke Carson, b. Oct. 14, 1908; m. June 1, 1933, Ethry Dean, b. May 12, 1908
- 11C3aa Scott Muller, b. Apr. 6, 1942
- 11C3ba Clarence Carson, b. Feb. 18, 1950
 11C3bb Carman Burch Carson, b. June 6, 1953
- 11C3ca Carol Dean Carson, b. Feb. 7, 1940
 11C3cb Stanley Walker Carson, b. Sept. 9, 1943
- 9C4 William Cooke (Pat) Carson, b. Apr. 6, 1876, in Tenn., d. Oct. 26, 1934, in Tex.; m. Mar. 24, 1898, Edna Parker, b. 1883, d. Jan. 25, 1947
- 10C4a William Clarence Carson, b. Apr. 1, 1899, in Barstow, Tex., d. Mar. 13, 1956, in Jackson, Miss.

Table 10, continued

10C4b	Joel McElroy Carson, b. Aug. 27, 1901, in Barstow, Texas, d. June 7, 1952, in Lovington, N. Mex.; m. Dec. 22, 1931, Mary Louise Graham, b. Sept. 18, 1903, in Snyder, Texas
10C4c	James Burch Carson, b. ca. 1903, d. in infancy
10C4d	Edna Carson, b. ca. 1906, d. in infancy
10C4e	Parker Cooke Carson, b. Aug. 22, 1908, in Barstow, Texas; m. June 22, 1939, Earla Steade Rowley, b. Aug. 13, 1916
10C4f	Raymond Kimbrough (Bill) Carson, b. Oct. 30, 1910, in Sierra Blanca, Tex., d. Aug. 18, 1952; m. Feb. 13, 1931, Olga Slocum
10C4g	---- Carson (daughter), b. ca. 1917, still-born
11C4ba	Joel McElroy Carson, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1938, in El Paso, Texas
11C4bb	Cynthia Anne Carson, b. Mar. 2, 1943, in Lubbock, Texas
11C4ea	Gail Susan Carson, b. June 9, 1941
11C4eb	Pamela Carson, b. Apr. 29, 1944
11C4ec	Sally Victoria Carson, b. July 13, 1950
11C4fa	William Cooke Carson, 3rd, b. Oct. 6, 1935, in El Paso, Texas
11C4fb	Dorothy Nell Carson, b. July 18, 1942, in El Paso
9C5	Robert Kimbrough Carson, b. Apr. 14, 1880, in Texas; m. Nov. 8, 1906, Ruby Alice Moore, b. Feb. 27, 1889
10C5a	Robert Cooke Carson, b. Dec. 8, 1907, at Barstow, Texas; m. Nov. 11, 1934, Vauda Hale Smith, b. July 20, 1912
10C5b	Ruby Katharine Carson, b. June 26, 1909; m. late 1920's Fred L. Freeman; m. June 13, 1942, Herschel Chaney
10C5c	Thomas Moore Carson, b. June 5, 1917, in Pecos, Texas; m. July 24, 1937, Lois Violet Luce, b. Oct. 23, 1919, in Cresbard, South Dakota
11C5aa	Robert Norman Carson, b. June 25, 1941
11C5ab	Jack Howard Carson, b. May 22, 1944
11C5ca	Patricia Kay Carson, b. Sept. 15, 1939, in Riverside, Calif.
11C5cb	Pamela Lee Carson, b. July 19, 1943
11C5cc	Thomas Moore Carson, Jr., b. Oct. 25, 1945
9C6	Kit Carson, b. Nov. 26, 1882, in Texas, d. Aug. 31, 1948, in Arizona; m. June 14, 1910, Josephine Miller, d. Oct. 24, 1921; m. Sept. 28, 1922, Sara Martinez, b. Dec. 5, 1884
9C7	Carl Joe Carson, b. May 11, 1887, d. Jan. 14, 1891
9C8	Clifford Clyde Carson, b. Feb. 23, 1890, in Texas; m. Dec. 6, 1925, Marion Thompson
9C9	Fred Tom Carson, b. June 27, 1893, in Texas; m. Oct. 2, 1920, Ollie Knight, b. Apr. 22, 1891, in Texas
9C10	Dorothy Elizabeth Carson, b. Oct. 5, 1895, in Texas, d. Oct. 18, 1950; m. June 5, 1923, Wilbur W. Wimberly, b. 1896

rocks and minerals. He discovered a rare fossil of one of the ancient sea urchins, *hemichidaris granosus* Shumard, in a creek bed near Sierra Blanca, and donated a nice specimen to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., the only specimen they have of this particular fossil. Jim used to play the guitar and the mandolin, and had a good tenor voice. He often entertained the younger folk with his vivacious Mexican songs. He is also a gifted raconteur. His stories of the early days in Texas have delighted young and old. Jim has been a Mason most of his life. He is deeply religious, although never ostentatious in that regard, always a friend of the preacher, and ever mindful of the will of the "Old Boss."

ATTIE MARY CARSON, 9C2, second child in the family, also born in Rhea County, Tennessee, and named presumably for her two grandmothers, has always been known to most of us as "Sister." Her father and her husband called her May, and Jim called her Polly, two variants of Mary, and most other people called her Mamie. The old Negro mammy in Tennessee, who attended her as a child, called her Rosebud. Nobody ever called her Attie, Adaline, or Mary. She studied music at the Texas State College for Women at Denton, Texas, and taught music all of her life. She was an excellent pianist, and played other instruments as well. She served as organist and director of music for the Baptist church at Barstow for many years, and was the nucleus of the community's musical efforts. She served for a time as Postmistress at Barstow, Texas, after the death of her husband in 1932. This was an election year, presaging the transition from Hoover to Roosevelt. Having been among the multitude of Texas Democrats who in the previous election had preferred Quaker Hoover to Catholic Smith, she was politically vulnerable. The diminutive local politicians, by means of false rumors and gross misrepresentations in regard to her financial status, succeeded in depriving her of the office after a few months. She lived five or six years thereafter, succumbing in 1938 to a long standing cancerous condition.

FRED P. INGERSON, in 1898, married Mamie Carson. Fred had come to Texas several years before, about 1892, from Sycamore, Ohio. He rode the entire distance on one of the old high bicycles, having a big wheel in front and a little one in the rear, carrying his carpenter's tools with him, and working along the way. The old bicycle can now be seen on display in the museum at Sull Ross College in Alpine, Texas. At Barstow he was asked to teach their little school, and he remained there for two years in that capacity, going from there to California, where he spent several years teaching, carpentering, panning gold, and playing semiprofessional baseball. He taught Spanish in the University of California during that time. He returned to Barstow, married, taught school, built houses, worked in a store, and in a few years obtained an appointment as postmaster, and served in that capacity for the remainder of his life. With his proficiency in Spanish, he became the interpreter and confidant of many a Mexican who needed help or advice, and was greatly respected by them. He read indefatigably and profoundly. He learned much of physics and mathematics without tutoring, and was perpetually concerned with some abstruse problem or invention. He evolved the rudiments of the differential calculus before learning that he had been anticipated several hundred years. He seems to have anticipated the gyrocompass. He was the best informed person in the community, and was a most remarkable individ-

ual, somewhat in intellectual isolation by reason of his erudition. Had he been favored with educational advantages he might well have become a renowned mathematical physicist. The local sheet metal worker, a good mechanic, but short on geometry, always came to Fred to get him to work out the dimensions of a cistern, or other complex design in metal. Fred complied for the sheer pleasure of it, and the metal worker collected the profits, doing very well in his business. Fred died in the summer of 1932, as a result of a ruptured blood vessel. His funeral procession was one of the longest ever known in that area, and not a few of those attending were Mexicans whom he had helped or befriended. Fred and Mamie Carson Ingerson had four children. Fred was always telling them stories, instructing them in natural wonders, and leading them into exciting mental adventures. The two girls early showed talent in freehand drawing, and in composition of word and picture. The two boys began to learn advanced mathematics and physics before they were in high school.

Margaret Ingerson, 10C2a, the oldest, attended Sul Ross College and Hardin-Simmons University, studied in Mexico City, and has taught in the public schools in several states. She is unusually gifted in the handling of small children. Her proficiency in Spanish has contributed to her unusual success in teaching Spanish-speaking children in the Southwest. She was married in 1955 to Ernest Bohy, and now lives in Nebraska.

Zoe Ingerson, 10C2b, was domestic-minded, and was married in 1929 to Rausey A. Sewell. They have two daughters, Margaret and Barbara. Margaret is a graduate of the Texas State College for Women, and is an accomplished pianist and teacher of music. Barbara is a graduate of Texas Western College at El Paso. She was married to Ronald Ginn in 1954, and Zoe became a grandmother when Mary Zoe Ginn, 12C2bba, was born July 25, 1955, the first in that generation, fifth from Dr. William Cooke Carson, and twelfth from the venerable Scotch preacher, Alexander Harvey Carson. Zoe has had a long career in the offices of county and district clerk. She served 6 years as a deputy in the office of County and District Clerk, when the two offices were combined, and 6 years more as Deputy County Clerk. In 1947 she was elected County Clerk of Ward County, Texas, and held the office until 1954. At present she is Deputy District Clerk.

Earl Ingerson, 10C2c, the third child, showed an interest in science and languages at an early age. Perhaps no small influence in his eventual choice of mineralogy and geology was his excursions with his Uncle Jim, 9C1, into the Davis Mountain area, where they prospected and mined ore. Earl was a good student. When he graduated from Hardin-Simmons University in 1928, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he was awarded the Olsen Scholarship Medal, given for making the highest four-year scholastic average in his class, which in this case proved to be the highest ever attained by anyone at Hardin-Simmons University. He was president of his class, and also took part in athletics, winning several tennis tournaments for the university. After graduation, he taught in Hardin-Simmons for a year, spent the next year in Yale University, returned to Hardin-Simmons as a teacher and graduate student, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Hardin-Simmons University in 1931. In 1930 he married a schoolmate, Martha Anna Duncan. They had two children, Mary Zoe and Fred Earl, Jr. In 1955 they

were saddened by the death of Mary Zoe, resulting from a long-standing illness. Fred is studying to become an aeronautical engineer. Martha received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hardin-Simmons University in 1929, and the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Maryland, in 1956. She has taught for many years in private and public schools in Maryland and the District of Columbia. She is president for the term 1955-1957 of the Montgomery County, Maryland, chapter of the Association for Childhood Education.

In the fall of 1931 Earl returned to Yale to continue his graduate studies, and was also an instructor at Yale. Up to this time he had made chemistry his major interest, but shifted to geology. In 1933 he accompanied an expedition to Newfoundland, where he made a study of the igneous rocks of the region, later using this material for his doctor's dissertation. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1934 from Yale University. While at Yale he was elected to the honorary scientific society, Sigma Xi. He was awarded the Sterling Fellowship, which gave him a year at the University of Innsbruck, in Austria. He studied under Professor Bruno Sander, acquiring the new technique of petrofabric analysis, which he employed in his work beginning the next year at the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., where he worked for the next twelve years studying, among other things, the transformations of minerals at high temperatures and pressures. Here he was an assistant physical chemist from 1935 to 1939; physical chemist from 1939 to 1943; and petrologist from 1943 to 1947. In 1938 he was designated a special lecturer on geology at the University of Michigan, and served on the staff of the graduate school of the Department of Agriculture from 1940 to 1944. From 1942 to 1945 he was an Official Investigator of Contracts for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and in 1945 was commissioned to make a survey of sources of quartz crystals in Brazil, as a contribution to the war-time requirements for frequency-control units in electronic equipment. In 1942 Hardin-Simmons University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Doctor Earl Ingerson, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Sc.D., in 1947, joined the staff of the United States Geological Survey, where he is Chief of the Geochemistry and Petrology Branch. He has been a member of various boards and committees: member of the Advisory Board, Geologische Bundeschau, 1948-54; member of the Division of Geology and Geography, and of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council, 1951-54; member of the Advisory Committee on Geophysics, Office of Naval Research, 1950-53. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, and was a member of its council in 1946 and again in 1948-50. He is a Fellow of the Mineralogical Society of America, and is the Treasurer of this organization, having large responsibility in the investment of their funds. He is a charter member and the President of the Geochemical Society, which he was largely instrumental in organizing in November of 1955. He is the General Editor of the International Series of Monographs on Earth Science, Pergamon Press, London. He is a member of many other scientific societies: the American Geophysical Union; the American Chemical Society; the Mineralogical Society of London; Societe Francaise de Mineralogie; Deutsche Mineralogische Gesellschaft; Sociedad Geologica Mexicana; American Geological Institute, of which he was the Vice President, 1949-50; and the Society of Economic Geologists. He is also a member of the Petrologists' Club of Washington, D. C., and of the

Walker Mineralogical Club of Toronto, Canada. Since 1950 he has been a member of the Board of Editors of *Geochemica Acta*, a new international journal devoted to the chemistry of the earth and the cosmos. He appears in *Who's Who in America* (1956) and *American Men of Science*. He is the author of a number of scientific papers, some in foreign languages, reporting on special fields of knowledge, such as quartz deposits, artificial quartz, hydrothermal silicate systems, petrofabric analysis, apparatus for accurate orientation of thin sections, universal compass for measuring lineations directly, thermometry, and isotope geology. He recently (1956) addressed the International Geological Congress, meeting in Mexico City, in Spanish. He has travelled extensively, studying the geology of North America, South America, Europe, and the Pacific islands. In 1955 he was awarded the Arthur L. Day Medal of the Geological Society of America for "his outstanding distinction in the application of physics and chemistry to the solution of geological problems." As a divertimento, Earl sings bass in a male chorus, the Chevy Chase Chanters, plays the accordion, and sometimes finds time for a game of tennis.

Edgar Ingerson, 10C2d, youngest of the Ingerson family of Barstow, Texas, entered Hardin-Simmons University, and in 1933 received the degree of Bachelor of Science. That fall he entered Yale University, and in 1934 married a Hardin-Simmons schoolmate, Marie Veale. Marie was then an accomplished musician, having majored in music at Hardin-Simmons, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Music, and later studied piano at the Julliard School of Music in New York. While at Hardin-Simmons she was a student assistant in the music department. She has taught piano, played on radio programs, and for various organizations. She has also taught in the public schools. Edgar is also musical, playing several instruments, including the violin, the guitar, and the saxophone. He has an excellent baritone voice, and has sung in glee clubs, male quartets, etc. He was a member for some years of the Mendelsohn Male Chorus of Plainfield, New Jersey. They have two children, Tom and Jeri, an intoxicatingly attractive pair of youngsters. Both have the musical talents of the parents. Jeri at ten is an excellent pianist. Tom achieved top honors in high school, and is now (1956) in the University of California. His high school honors included: membership in the National Honors Society; Certificate of Merit, National Merit Scholarship, as one of 5 in El Paso, and one of 4300 in the United States, who ranked in the top one-half per cent in ability; rocket exhibit in Regional Science Fair, Alpine, Texas, April 10, 1956; Certificate "in recognition of outstanding effort and achievement in the District VI Science Fair, April 21, 1956," Sul Ross State College; First Place in Physics Classification, National Achievements Awards Program in El Paso, in Rocketry, Reaction of Missiles, etc.; Medal and Certificate "in recognition of initiative, creative thinking, speed and accuracy in computation," signed by ten Austin High School (El Paso) mathematics teachers.

Edgar spent a year or so in the oil fields of western Texas, then returned to Yale, where he was an assistant instructor in electrical engineering from 1935 to 1937, and was also an instructor at the New Haven Junior College from 1936 to 1938. He received the degree of Master of Engineering at Yale University in 1937. He did further postgraduate work at Columbia University in 1937 and 1938. In 1937 he joined the Technical Staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.,

in New York City, later being moved out to the New Jersey laboratories at Murray Hill and Whippany. In 1944 he served with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, as a special contribution in World War II. Edgar is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, and has also been a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is the author of a number of scientific papers. With the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Edgar is a specialist in the design of electronic computers, in the development of test methods and applications, in the properties of magnetic materials, and in the uses of quartz crystals for controlling frequency in electronic equipment. In 1943 he received national recognition for his work in electronics, having been named by the honorary scholarship fraternity, Eta Kappa Nu, as the outstanding young electrical engineer of the year. He has been awarded a dozen basic patents in the field of electronics. During the Second World War he made outstanding contributions to the design and perfection of automatic fire control of anti-aircraft artillery. About 1952 he was transferred to White Sands, New Mexico, on guided missile research, where he aided in the development of Nike and in other missile research. While stationed at the White Sands proving grounds (and living in El Paso), Edgar has been associated with a group, working in the Schellenger Research Laboratories at Texas Western College, in the development of a new kind of electrocardiograph, giving a third dimension to the measurement of electrical impulses from the heart. This instrument is expected greatly to advance the charting of cardiac pathology. Edgar has been chiefly responsible for the design of the apparatus. In 1956 he was transferred back to the Whippany, New Jersey, laboratory to supervise research on the behavior of electronic equipment in the neighborhood of nuclear reactors, in connection with the program of research on, and design of, nuclear powered aircraft. Edgar is listed in American Men of Science, 1956.

BURCH CARSON, 9C3, was born on his grandfather's old plantation in Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1874, but was only two years old when the family moved to Cleveland, in Bradley County, Tennessee, where they resided for about three years before the move to Texas. Burch received his schooling in McKinney and Denton, Texas, and his father, who was away from home much of the time attending his peripatetic dental practice in the neighboring towns, seems to have depended a good deal on the school boy to attend to the major details of managing their home place, caring for the animals, purchasing feed, etc. Burch was 17 when the family moved to Ward County, and for the next ten years was a mainstay in the development of the new irrigated farm, wrought from the unpromising expanse of brush, sand, lizards, and rattlesnakes with which the family started in the early nineties. Burch was a good hand with animals, a good "bronco buster," and had the patience and skill necessary to make useful animals of the unruly horses they were able to obtain. There were many diversions in the pioneer country, hunting, fishing, exploring, and Burch could ride and shoot with the best of the devotees. About 1898, Burch and Jim, 9C1, went to Mexico for a year or two, where they were employed in laying out a railroad in the state of Chihuahua. Burch bossed a construction gang. While still there he was urged by some of his friends to return and run for sheriff. He was successful in the race and served four terms, from 1901 to 1908, as Sheriff of Ward County, Texas. The times were a bit rugged, and Burch could relate many episodes concerning his encounters

with the bad hombres, both Anglo and Mexican, of the area. Burch seldom needed or used his gun. He was fearless and physically strong, but seems to have relied chiefly on his faith in humanity, even at the lowest level. He conquered many a tense situation by persuasion and the respect that he commanded, but a few times he came out on top by a pretty narrow margin. For the next four years he was in the bank at Barstow. He then ran for the office of County Judge of Ward County, was elected, and served three terms, from 1912 to 1918. During this time Judge Carson studied law, and was admitted to the Texas bar. He moved to Van Horn about 1919, where he and Pat, 9C4, operated a mercantile establishment. In 1921 he became County Attorney of Culberson County, in which office he served 10 years. Then, in 1930, he was elected County Judge of Culberson County, and served in this office nearly twenty years. Except for two short interludes, he served for nearly 50 years in public office in western Texas. After his retirement from public office, Burch and Maida operated a motel at Benson, Arizona, for about four years, after which they "retired" again, moved to Flagstaff, Arizona, and established a home there, where they now (1956) live.

MAIDA WALKER, in 1903, was married to Burch Carson. Maida is a daughter of Judge J. J. Walker, one of the founders of Barstow, the first Treasurer of Ward County, and later County Judge of Ward County. He served also for many years as Justice of the Peace. Maida has an unusual gift for recalling and recounting happenings. Many facts and incidents of the early 1900's, concerning my father and mother, have been gleaned from her letters. Burch and Maida have three children.

Mildred Carson, 10C3a, born in Barstow, Texas, was in grade school there under the teaching of her Aunt Dot, 9C10. She graduated, with honors, from the Pecos High School in 1920, and in 1924 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Texas, where she majored in journalism and English. She was chosen for membership in the honorary society, Phi Beta Kappa, in recognition of superior scholarship at the university. Mildred did postgraduate work in California, and taught English and domestic science there between 1935 and 1940. In 1941 she was married to Dr. Harold P. Muller. They live in Oakland, California, and have one child, Scott Muller. Doctor Muller is an orthopedic surgeon. He obtained his medical degree from the University of California in 1929, and interned at Johns Hopkins. In the Second World War he served overseas as an officer in the Army Medical Corps. He is an active member of the American Medical Association. During his undergraduate years at the University of California, Dr. Muller had an enviable record in football. He was All-American End from 1920 to 1922; was selected by the Helms Foundation as All-Time, All-American End. He is one of 22 to be named to the Los Angeles Hall of Fame (John Kimbrough is another on this list). He was named in 1921 as one of 42 on the list of Outstanding Rose Bowl Players. (From Encyclopedia of Sports, 1953). In 1956 Dr. Muller was designated the official physician and surgeon for the Olympic Games in Australia. Both he and Mildred made the trip to Australia.

Burch Carson, 10C3b, from childhood was a student of nature and a disciple of the great out-of-doors. He learned the ways and habits of animals, was familiar with ores and minerals, became an expert with gun and reel, and was a practiced guide, woodsman, and mountain man.

Once while hunting he stunned a deer with a rifle shot and, thinking him dead, laid aside his gun, took out his knife to bleed the animal, when the "carcass" suddenly came to life and attacked him. He wrestled with the infuriated buck and succeeded in killing him with his knife. Burch would have made a worthy and congenial colleague of his distant cousin, Kit Carson, 6CK11, but was born just 100 years too late for that. He learned the taxidermist's trade, and mounted many fine specimens. He had his own business and laboratory in Van Horn, Texas. He was employed by the Texas Biological Survey to study and protect the few remaining Big Horn Mountain Sheep in Texas. While in this position he wrote a pamphlet for the Survey on the problems of preserving the wild sheep. At one time he was urged by his friends to make the race for Sheriff of Culberson County. But World War II took him to the South Pacific, where he distinguished himself in the invasion of New Guinea and participation in the capture of the strategic air fields, which won him the Purple Heart, together with a jewelled sword. After a year in Hawaii, "our infantry division (the 24th) then moved on to Australia and into semi-jungle country to take combat training. We had to dock at Sydney, as no harbor farther north was deep enough for our big ship. We were in Sydney about 10 days, then shipped out by troop trains 1,000 miles to the north and the semi-jungle country near Rockhampton. We built a brand new camp out of the forest." The division then went to Goodenough Island, built another camp, and stayed there two months before the invasion of New Guinea. "About 250 ships were in the biggest invasion up to that time, submarines, 8 aircraft carriers, cruisers, etc. My company was on an LCI, a little boat that really bucked and pitched on the rough Bismarck Sea. We ran off, ready to shoot it out," but there was little opposition to the landing, thanks to the preliminary bombardment from the warships. The objective was the capture of three Japanese airfields near Hollandia, in Dutch New Guinea, in the advance toward the Philippines. The big Japanese base at Wewak was bypassed. The 41st Division went in at Hollandia, driving on the airfields from one side, while the 24th Division drove in from the other side. "We had twelve miles to go over a jungle trail. When we got half way we were stopped by 2,000 Japs. They harassed us all night. Our heavy artillery back on the coast had been searching for the Jap lines since dark, and about midnight they began to hit them. Before daylight the Japs withdrew. The morning we were near the airfield the Japs opened up on our whole column of several companies. I nearly got it there. Bullets sang all around me. I hit the ground, then jumped into a deep ravine just in time, with machinegun bullets hitting all around. The afternoon of the fifth day we captured the Hollandia Airfield and dug in for the night in the middle of the field. The other force had captured the Santani and the Cyclops Airfields near us, and we thought the fighting was over. The next day we made a patrol around part of the airfield, killed two Japs, and dug in for the night near some Jap barracks. From our foxholes we cut lanes out into the jungle, so we could shoot down them in case the Japs attacked us that night. Just at daylight next morning (April 28, 1944) they did attack. Japs were nearly all around me when I heard them crawling in. A Jap major with a sword came for me straight down my firelane. He had seen me get on my knee to start shooting. I shot him in the chest and he fell not more than 8 feet from me. They swing those swords with both hands, and I wanted no part of it. Then I shot others to the back and to the left of him, and I could just barely make them out. As the Japs kept coming, I kept

firing at close range. They don't take cover like Americans. I think I got them all in the chest. I fired until my gun was empty." Then a hand-grenade that one of the Japanese soldiers had thrown, rolled against Burch's right foot and exploded. He said he had the sensation of a sledge-hammer blow on his foot, and the whole leg seemed paralyzed. He felt with his hands down to his knee, which he thought was gone, then on down to his foot, and found a good part of it missing. "I started dragging myself out by grabbing vines, roots, and everything in reach, and hadn't gone but about 8 feet when they threw another grenade where I had just been. I got a little shrapnel from that. I called to my comrades that I was wounded and going out, and not to shoot me." He then crawled about 100 yards, through flying bullets, keeping flat on the ground, and obtained first aid, got the bleeding checked, and was given morphine. His captain took him into his own foxhole, gave him water, and did what he could for him while the fight lasted. "The dope didn't help much and I suffered badly until daylight, before they could carry me out. In the hot sun, on the way to a surgeon, I began to pass out and they gave me the first blood plasma. We finally got there about 10 o'clock. They put me out and I woke up about the middle of the evening and found they had amputated my leg between the knee and the ankle, but I was alive, and felt pretty good, all doped up as I was. From the time I first heard and dimly saw the Japs, I didn't see how I could come out alive, unless I just outfought them and had lots of luck on my side. I still haven't quite figured out how I came out alive, with bullets flying all around me." When they had driven the Japs back, they found four Japanese bodies, close together, in front of Burch's foxhole. One was a major, who still clasped his heavy, Samurai sword, set with jewels. The Captain took the sword to Burch as a memento. Later Burch was offered \$500 for it, but refused, since the sword represented so much to him. There were also two wounded Japanese soldiers thought to have fallen before Burch's deadly fire, a total of six casualties from the 8 shots in his Garrand rifle. During the next year, while back in the States recuperating and waiting for the stump to become sufficiently seasoned to take an artificial limb, Burch made many talks and radio appearances to support bond drives and to try to bring the war home to discontented factory workers making war supplies. In 1948 Burch married Mrs. Alma Bowman Reynolds, and now has two boys of his own, besides four step-daughters. In the Ozarks of northwestern Arkansas, he now lives on a ranch where there are trees and water to gladden the mountainsides, and deer in the forest. A sure-footed mule serves Burch in lieu of the leg he left in the South Pacific, when he makes his way about the rough country of his post-bellum home. Here there is peace again. (Taken chiefly from letters and newspaper clippings of the war period).

Walker Carson, 10C3c, attended the Texas College of Mines (now Texas Western) in El Paso, and later the University of Texas, where in 1932 he obtained a degree in business administration. He then read law, and passed the state bar examination in 1936. That year he was elected County Attorney of Hudspeth County. He served in this capacity for ten years, with the exception of a year during the war, when he was with the United States Immigration Service in El Paso. In 1946 he was elected County Judge of Hudspeth County. He served three terms in this office. A part of this time his father was County Judge in the adjoining county of Culberson, and his cousin, Bill Carson, 10C4f,

was Sheriff of Hudspeth County. Judge Carson, the younger, moved to Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1953, where he had previously acquired some land, and Judge Carson, the elder, joined him out there the next year. Neither has taken part in Arizona politics, however. Walker has always been handy with tools, and good at design, and has done extensive remodelling on several houses in which he has lived or made use of. He built his own house on the outskirts of Flagstaff, on a beautiful location at the foot of a mountain. He has tried his hand at insurance and real estate, and now is the owner of a gasoline filling station and trailer camp on the highway leading to the Grand Canyon. In 1933 Walker married Ethry Dean, who has taught for many years in the public schools of Texas and Arizona, and has won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. They have two children. Carol is a top student, and has won honors in her school work, while Stanley is absorbed in nature study, hunting, fishing, -a budding naturalist. At 12 he had killed a deer with his own rifle, which his Uncle Jim had given him, and knows the haunts of birds and animals of the countryside.

WILLIAM COCKE (PAT) CARSON, 9C4, born in Tennessee, in 1876, came with the family to Texas when he was about three years old. He was named for his father, but early renamed himself. There was a popular song about 1880, "Pat Malloy," that his uncles and aunts and their friends were singing while the family was staying at Grandfather Kimbrough's farm near Riceville, just before they moved to Texas in 1879. Pat took a great fancy to the song. He would try to sing it, would say "I'm Pat Malloy," and insisted that every one call him Pat. A text book that he used in Denton when he was perhaps 10 or 12 years old, Harvey's Elementary Grammar and Composition, has survived. In this he wrote his name "Will" and Willie," as in this youthful gem: "Don't steal this book, for if you do God will say on the judgement day, where is that book you stole from Will Carson?" His studies had not yet got him past the tricky spelling of that word judgment. The nickname took hold, however, in a few years, and he was Pat Carson for the rest of his life. Mother is the only one I can remember ever calling him anything else. She always called him Willie. He very early espoused the calling of trader and merchant, a true descendant of that first American of our line, the Indian trader, John Carson, 4C1. He must have been in business before he was 20. An old letter head, in three colors, proclaims the Office of Pat Carson, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ranch Supplies, and General Merchandise-- Farm Produce Bought and Sold-- Sale of Alfalfa Hay a Specialty. The date line reads: Barstow, Texas, _____ 189 , indicating that the year 1900 was so far in the future that there was no thought that any of the stationery might survive unused until then. A business card of the period shows in elaborate, shaded script the name Pat Carson, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Barstow, Texas-- General Merchandise-- Produce Bought and Sold. Another letter head, perhaps of the early 1900's, proclaims the Office of Carson & Rouse, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. Before 1904, however, Pat had given up his connection with the business at Barstow, and had established another at Grandfalls, in the same county. It was his misfortune, then and later, to have to operate in an area where he was compelled to carry large credit accounts with the ranchers and farmers whose income was seasonal. Since it takes a lot of capital to operate in this manner, he had mortgaged his assets to carry on, and when a bad year made collections impossible, his creditors put on the squeeze and closed him out. He

had a farm near ours (a part of the original section), and I recall that he carried on for a time by putting in a small stock of goods at the farm, and selling to neighbors and Mexicans. But eventually he lost the farm, too. It must have been a pretty severe blow. Pat was a good business man, made, spent, and lost lots of money. But he got in too deep, and trusted too many too far, as his father and his grandfather had done before him. In later years he established mercantile businesses in El Paso, Sierra Blanca, and Van Horn. At one time the assets of the Blanca Trading Company were probably in the vicinity of half a million dollars. In good years Pat made lots of money, but there were many bad years, too. A newspaper clipping, 25 or 30 years old, carries on this irony a bit further. The headline proclaimed: "CARSON BOYS' WELL A ROMANCE OF THE WEST." The article describes a new oil well near Grandfalls, owned by Burch and Pat Carson, producing millions of cubic feet of gas and oil on land they couldn't give away a few years before. The new well is pictured in glowing terms, and envious acquaintances congratulated the owners on their new wealth. But the well was a gasser, and there were no facilities in the area to use or distribute gas. The well wasted its fragrance on the desert air, and the "wealthy Carson brothers" never realized much from their find. Pat was a 32nd-degree Mason, Scottish Rite, a member of the El Maida Temple Shrine in El Paso, and a member of the Blue Lodge in Sierra Blanca. In 1934 he succumbed to the same malady that had taken his father 30 years before. He is buried in Sierra Blanca, Texas.

EDNA PARKER was married to Pat Carson in 1898. Edna was a daughter of S. H. Parker, one of the pioneers of Ward County. "Uncle Lo" and "Aunt Lula" who reared my orphaned playmate, Charles Parker, were a fine, generous couple. I ate many a meal and spent many a night in their home when I was a small boy. Edna was a remarkable person. Sunny, generous, accomodating, always ready to do a good turn, she endeared herself to every one. She was known all over Texas as one of the most faithful lay workers in the Baptist denomination. She was superintendent of the Sunday-school in her church. She was a pioneer in the Women's Missionary Union in Texas, and was president of District 7 for 18 years, and vice president of the state organization. She served 10 years as president of the El Paso Association. A memorial room in the Baylor Hospital in Dallas has been dedicated to her. Pat and Edna had 7 children, only 4 of whom survived to maturity.

William Clarence Carson, 10C4a, attended Hardin-Simmons and Rice Institute. He played football and baseball. In World War I he joined the U. S. Marines and served overseas. A casualty in the war, he was hospitalized much of the time until his death in 1956, resulting from a brain hemorrhage.

Joel Carson, 10C4b, attended Peacock Military Institute and Hardin-Simmons University. He was associated with the Blanca Trading Company for several years, and operated the company after his father's death in 1934. For several years he was in the stock raising business, and at the time of his death operated a ranch near Lovington, New Mexico. A heart attack took him suddenly in midsummer of 1952. Joe was then serving as Town Clerk. He was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Lovington, and a 32nd-degree Mason. The Lovington Library has a memorial bookshelf dedicated to his memory. In 1931 Joe married Mary Louise Graham. Mary Lou is a teacher, having had many years of expe-

rience in the public schools of Texas, and served also as County Superintendent of the Schools. She attended Hardin-Simmons University. Mary Lou is a devoted church worker. They have two children. Joel, Jr., is in college, and Cynthia Anne is a schoolgirl.

Parker C. Carson, 10C4e, was born in Barstow, Texas. The family soon moved to Sierra Blanca, where Parker spent his boyhood in the hilly, ranch country of western Texas, and attended the public school there. His high-school, undergraduate, and graduate schooling periods were spent at several educational institutions in Texas: San Marcos Academy, Howard Payne College, Rice Institute, University of Texas, and Baylor University. Setting out to study engineering, he changed his goal to medicine, graduating from the Baylor University College of Medicine at Dallas on May 27, 1935, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His early medical experience was obtained at the Dallas Medical and Surgical Clinic, the City-County Hospital, and the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Dallas, where he began to specialize in orthopedic surgery in 1937. A few months later he transferred to the Shriners Hospital in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years in orthopedic surgery, then spent a year in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He began private practice in 1940, but the next year, at the beginning of the Second World War, entered the U. S. Navy as a medical officer, with the rank of lieutenant. He served for four years as a naval medical officer, the first two years in the District Medical Office, First Naval District, in Boston, and the remainder of his term of service in the Pacific theater of war, attached to Base Hospital Number 8 at Pearl Harbor, being promoted to lieutenant commander and then to commander. During the latter part of his service Commander Carson spent four months at sea, in combat service aboard the U.S.S. Santa Fe, in Admiral Halsey's fleet. Since 1945 Dr. Carson has been in private practice in Springfield, Massachusetts, as an orthopedic surgeon, where he has built up a very busy and demanding practice. He is an active member of the American Medical Association. In 1939 he married Earla Rowley. Earla graduated in 1934 from the MacDuffie School in Springfield, and attended the Fairmount School for Girls in Washington, D. C. She then had a retail business of her own in Springfield for several years, in the interim between graduation and marriage. They have three very attractive girls, Gail, Pamela, and Sally.

Raymond K. (Bill) Carson, 10C4f, was born in Sierra Blanca, Texas, and lived there all his life. Like his father, he was familiarly known by a sobriquet that had no relation to the name recorded in the family Bible. Bill assisted his father in his business, and helped to carry on after his father died. Then in 1942 he was elected Sheriff of Hudspeth County, and was one of the county's most popular officers until his death 10 years later. In a border town he was called upon to handle all kinds of troublesome situations, and to cooperate with the Immigration Service and the Border Patrol. His most regrettable moment was experienced when he was compelled to shoot a man in line of duty. The incident received full sympathy and commendation, however, and demonstrated to the people he represented that he was fully up to taking the extreme measure, in case of necessity, to protect the public interest. While he and his cousin held the two principal county offices there was much good-natured bantering between Sheriff and Judge. Bill, like his brother Joe, succumbed to heart trouble,

which took him in the prime of his career, and only two months after Joe had succumbed. Bill married Olga Slocum in 1931. She is a teacher, having had 16 years experience in the public schools of Texas, having the degree of Bachelor of Arts and also from Texas Western College the degree of Master of Arts. She was appointed in 1952 to finish out Bill's term of office as Sheriff of Hudspeth County, a unique experience for a woman in Texas. They have two children. Bill, Jr. (William Cooke Carson, 3rd), attended Texas Technological College, and is employed as a laboratory technician by the Texas Highway Department. Nell is in high school.

ROBERT K. CARSON, 9C5, was the first of the family born in Texas, in 1880, during the short period the family lived in McKinney. He was twelve years old when the family moved to Ward County. He finished his schooling there, and in the early period, for about two years, he went to school to Fred Ingerson. He seems to have enjoyed the frontier life, hunting, fishing, and exploring a new land. He and Kit played together, hunted together, and went to school together. Maida has recounted how he and Kit walked to and from school, two and a half miles from the farm, twice a day. She recalls having seen them trudging along the dusty road. Rob, a little fellow although older than Kit, carried all the books, while Kit played the "French harp" and danced along the road. Until the water became available for irrigating the farm, he and Kit spent much of their time hunting, fishing, and exploring the countryside. Rob became the chief farmer of the family. As he matured he was relied on more and more to work the land. He labored endlessly, ploughing, irrigating, planting, harvesting, and hauling the produce to market. Rob loved books and learning, but never had time for it. His father planned to send him to college, but the times were hard, the father became ill and died, and Rob was never able to realize his hopes. He would have been a good student. Rob was handy with tools, learned carpentry, and was a careful, finished workman. He followed the trade for a time, then returned to farming, operating his own farm, as well as helping with the rest of the old home place, built his own house, and reared his family. Then he sold out and moved to California, where he became a citrus expert, working in various parts of the state.

RUBY MOORE was married to Robert K. Carson in 1906. Ruby grew up in Barstow and went to school there. She was always active in church work, and sang in the choir. Her hobbies tend toward art, textile painting, needle work, etc. They now have a home near Arlington, California. They have three children.

Robert Cooke Carson, 10C5a, was born in Texas, went through high school in California (Fullerton High), and returned to his native state, with which he has since been identified. Robert had to work for several years before he could finish his college training, and is a worthy example of perseverance. He spent several years in Van Horn, Texas, during the depression era, and was the city engineer there in charge of the pumping plant and water system. During the first few years at Van Horn he lived with his Uncle Burch, 9C3, and Aunt Maida, who gave him help and encouragement in his college attendance. At the University of Texas in 1931, in his junior year, he was chosen for membership in two honorary engineering fraternities, Tau Beta Pi and Pi Tau Sigma. His schooling was interrupted by the depression of the

early 1930's, and it was several years before he could resume his studies at the university. In 1940 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Texas. His first employment after graduation was in engineering design with the Magnolia Petroleum Company in Beaumont, Texas. In 1942 he joined the Engineering Division of the Travelers Insurance Company, in the Dallas office. A few months later he was transferred to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he remained for two years. From there he was transferred to Oklahoma City for three years of duty in that area. In the spring of 1948 he was transferred to Houston, Texas, where he is Supervising Engineer, directing the work of six engineers working out of the Houston office, two located in Corpus Christi, and one in Port Arthur, where suboffices are maintained. Robert is a Registered Professional Engineer in Texas, and is a member of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers. He plays the piano as a diversion. In 1934, Robert married Vauda Smith in Van Horn. Vauda attended Hardin-Simmons University, where in 1940 she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She later attended the University of Houston, where she received the degree of Master of Arts in 1954. Vauda has many years of teaching experience, and is now teaching in the Houston Independent School System. Robert and Vauda have two children, Robert Norman and Jack Howard.

Katharine Carson, 10C5b, was born at Barstow, but has lived most of her life in California. Katharine, or Kay, is an accomplished seamstress and costume designer, and has made her own clothes for years. She married Herschel Chaney in 1942. She and Herschel live in Los Angeles. They have no children.

Thomas M. Carson, 10C5c, chose the army for a career. In high school he had training in the Riverside, California, ROTC, and was a member of the Riverside unit of the National Guard. He then joined the regular U. S. Army and served in Hawaii with the 27th Infantry. In 1937 he again joined the National Guard, and at the beginning of the Second World War was with the 144th Field Artillery at Fort Lewis, Washington. Later he was sergeant of a seacoast battery with the Third Coast Artillery. He was sent to the Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, North Carolina, where he won a commission as Second Lieutenant, and was retained as an instructor on the Technical Staff of the Officer Candidate Division of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School. Tom, having come up from the ranks, was popular with his men, because he had their point of view. He was a good military student and advanced through the ranks of first lieutenant, captain and major, serving in Japan and Germany, as well as in the homeland. Major Carson is now stationed at Long Beach, California. In 1937 he married Violet Luce. They have three children, Patricia Kay, Pamela Lee, and Thomas Moore Carson, Jr.

KIT CARSON, 9C6, was first named Merrill Sims Carson, but the name was not recorded in the family Bible. When a small boy he insisted on being called Kit, and that is the way his name is recorded in the family register. Kit and Rob, 9C5, had their golden age of youth in the pioneer country of western Texas. Before the canals were built, when there was little work to be done, they had little interference with their hunting, fishing, and exploring the new country. It had not been many years since there were Indians in the area, and many flint

arrow-heads and other Indian artifacts could be found in the hills near-by. At first they hunted with home-made bows and arrows, then acquired guns and pistols. They hunted and trapped deer and bears in the mountains. Kit seems to have precipitated a historical enigma. In the Davis Mountains State Park, at the Rock File Wayside, the Texas Highway Department displays a sign reading: "Kit Carson Rock. When this name was discovered in 1941, the date on this rock was plainly Dec. 25, 1839." The Fort Davis historian, author, and journalist, Barry Scobee, according to a newspaper article of November 28, 1941, thought the date to be Dec. 12, 1838, or 1858. In his book, *Old Fort Davis*, Mr. Scobee makes out a good case for the probability that the famous scout and guide, Kit Carson, was in the area. On an adjoining rock is the name "F. L. Wilson." Rob recalls that about 1898, or possibly shortly after 1900, when he and Kit and Frank Wilson were camped near Sawtooth Mountain, Kit and Frank, on returning to camp one day, told him about having scratched their names on a big rock at Rock File. Kit was an expert with any kind of firearm. With a pistol he could knock a can into the air with a shot just under it, and then put two holes in the can before it hit the ground. He would close up a turkey shoot by his unerring aim. Kit attended Simmons College about 1900. He was the spiritual descendant of his namesake, had no liking for farming, and soon went to Arizona, and spent the rest of his life there and in New Mexico. He died of a heart ailment in 1948.

SARA MARTINEZ, his second wife, whom he married in 1922, lives in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, where Kit is buried. She was devoted to him, and was a great comfort and help to him during his last years. His first wife, JOSEPHINE MILLER, often went with him on his hunting trips, packing in to the mountains by horse and living in a tent. She died as a result of a blocked intestine, probably cancer, and did not survive surgery. Kit had no children.

CARL JOE CARSON, 9C7, born in Denton, died at the age of 3 of "brain fever," after several weeks of illness. Mother's diary shows that she never ceased to grieve for little Joe, whose grave lay far away across the big state of Texas.

CLIFFORD C. CARSON, 9C8, was born in Denton, Texas, in 1890, and was only two years old when the move to Ward County was made. At home we called him Chip, and in college he was called Kit. He went to public school at Barstow, and at 17 entered the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, from which in 1912 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. His first job was with the Fairbanks-Morse Company, in Wisconsin, testing engines. The next year he took a job maintaining the pumping engines for the Texas Land and Development Company at Plainview, where a big irrigation project was opening up in the Panhandle of Texas. He then worked for the Texas Power and Light Company and the Dallas Railway Company until the First World War. In 1918 he enlisted in the U. S. Navy as a Seaman, 2nd class, for aviation duty. He was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was trained in the ground school for naval aviators, and was commissioned an Ensign June 10, 1918. Ensign Carson was assigned to inspection duties in factories producing aircraft for the Navy. He spent some time at the Goodyear Rubber Company plant in Akron, Ohio, inspecting components of dirigible balloons. After the war he was sales engineer and agent

for several firms for a number of years. In 1926 he became Design Engineer for Skinner Brothers Manufacturing Company in St. Louis, and the next year took charge of their branch office in Cleveland, Ohio. Two years later he was moved to the Chicago branch office. But the company failed early in the big depression, and he took a position as Chief Engineer with another company that also failed within a few months. He then again tried selling, and had a hard pull during the depression. In 1937 he became Design Engineer and Field Engineer for Airtherm Manufacturing Company, and two years later became Manager of their Cleveland Branch Office. Chip obtained basic patents on a method of heating large industrial plants, which he called Airblanket. He taught air conditioning at the Spencerian College. During the next two years he was Design Engineer for two firms in Cleveland, Smith and Coby and the York Corporation, having to do with piping, refrigeration, and air conditioning. Since 1941 he has been with the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., designing and standardizing components for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning of all combatant ships of the fleets. In 1944 Chip received a citation, and a \$100 award, for suggesting a method of simplifying the selection of Navy standard ventilation heating coils. He has made several trips to naval bases, and has gone on shake-down cruises, to observe the behavior of new designs of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning apparatus. He has been awarded about a dozen patents on his designs in this field.

MARION THOMPSON was married to Clifford C. Carson in 1925. Marion taught school in Texas, and after coming to Washington has had many years of experience in the U. S. Government as a statistical computer, first with the Navy Department, and later with the National Bureau of Standards, where she is Mathematics Assistant engaged in problems of statistical analysis.

F. TOM CARSON, 909, born on the farm north of Barstow, Texas, in 1893, attended the public school and the Crawford private school, and then entered Simmons College, now Hardin-Simmons University, where in 1915 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was student assistant in chemistry and physics for two years before graduation. The following year he was Principal of the Sterling City High School, and taught science and mathematics. He did postgraduate work at Rice Institute in 1916-17; at George Washington University in 1921-23; and in 1942, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, conferred by Hardin-Simmons University. He enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1917 as Machinist's Mate, 2nd class, was sent to San Pedro, California, for training, was admitted to the Officer Training School, was commissioned as an Ensign for Engineering Duties in 1918, and was assigned to duty at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, inspecting components of submarines, remaining there for the remainder of the war. In 1919 he worked at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, testing engines; worked for the County Surveyor of Ward County, surveying and making maps; and ran levels on a railroad survey in Reeves County. In 1920 he was appointed Laboratory Assistant at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., working on paper testing methods; Assistant Physicist in 1921; Associate Physicist in 1927; Technologist in 1939; retired in 1952. He designed a number of paper testing instruments, and was awarded patents on two or three of them. He is the author of about

fifty articles and pamphlets describing researches on the structure and properties of paper and fibrous sheets; on new and improved methods of testing paper; on the permeability of porous materials to air, water, and other fluids; and on the maintenance and measurement of definite humidity and temperature of the air for testing purposes. He prepared many of the paper testing methods sponsored by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and the American Society for Testing Materials, and was joint author of the section on Paper Testing of Volume 5 of the series on The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper (McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1939). He served for some time on the Committee on Fluid Permeation of the American Standards Association, and on several lesser committees on testing and nomenclature. He is listed in American Men of Science (1955).

OLLIE KNIGHT and F. T. Carson were married in 1920. Ollie is the daughter of W. L. Knight, retired business man of Eastland and Tahoka, Texas. Her mother was Lena Pauline Brunette, a native of Georgia. Her grandfather Brunette was born in France. He came to America around 1850 as a member of a ship's crew, missed his ship while on shore leave, remained here, and became an American citizen. Ollie received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Simmons College (Hardin-Simmons) in 1915, did postgraduate work at George Washington University in 1923, and taught school in Texas for three years. In 1916 she came to Washington, entering the Treasury Department, where she worked for 7 years. In 1928 she began work with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, or one of its predecessor organizations, and worked there for 23 years. She was Chief Classifier of the General Records Branch. In February 1950 Ollie was presented by the Hon. Charles Sawyer, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, with a meritorious award and a silver medal for "service of unusual value to the Department." This citation was given in recognition of her part in the revision of the Uniform Filing Manual of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Ollie studied music for two years in Simmons College, and about 1926 she studied piano with a pupil of Harold Bauer, and was a member of a Washington musical club for several years. She is also proficient in peasant art and textile art.

DOROTHY CARSON, 9C1C, born near Barstow in 1895, attended Simmons College, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1919. Dorothy, or Dot, as most people called her, majored in education, and taught school before and after her marriage. She studied elocution at Simmons College, and frequently entertained with a varied repertoire of readings. She was active in church and social affairs, both in Barstow and in El Paso, where she lived for many years before her death in 1950 of a heart attack.

WILBUR W. WIMBERLY and Dorothy Carson were married in 1923. Wilbur was born near Caddo, Texas. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Simmons College in 1919. He and Dorothy taught in the El Paso schools for many years. Wilbur was Principal of the Austin High School there. For some years he has been the Director of Audio-Visual Education for El Paso and the adjoining area. He serves fifty or sixty thousand students and contacts about two thousand teachers, arranging for the loan of films and instructing them in the use of the projector, sound equipment, etc. He also makes motion pictures of interesting educational subjects. He handles an enormous amount of educational

material and annually prepares a large catalog as a guide. Wilbur is a 32nd-degree Mason, and is a member of several educational associations. He has served as president of the Lions' Club. He is photographer, ornithologist, philatelist, and educator. In the First Baptist Church of El Paso, he is deacon, member of the Men's Club, and Chairman of the Boy Scout Committee.

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SURNAMES: Allen 38; Alston 56,57; Ashe 73; Aston 38,39; Bains 75; Barnes 57; Barrow 39; Barton 62; Bent 37; Blackburn 72; Bockman 44,47; Bohy 79,82; Bondurant 72; Boone 35; Bowman 79,88; Boyd 40; Braddock 14; Bradford 69; Bradley 6,35,55,56,58; Branson 21; Briggs 12,25; Brown 65; Bruce 6,66,67; Brunette 96; Burch 4,6,40,41,43; Burnett 18,20, 60; Caldwell 33,34,67,69,70,72; Callan 1; Callaway 12,27-29,31,79; Camp 44; Campbell 37,68,70; Cantrell 4,6,41,44,51; Carden 73; Carmichael 67,72; Carter 11,21; Carlock 56,59,60; Casiez 30,31; Cate 18; Chaney 80,93; Chattin 42,54; Chilton 17,56; Clark 6,45,51; Clawson 22; Cobb 38; Contis 38; Cooper 35,41,54,60; Cornelius 41; Cowles 10,34,37; Cox 30,31,41,44,46,48,49; Cranson 77; Creech 73; Crews 35; Crockett 20; Dare 19; Darr 19; Davis 74; Dean 79,89; Dennison 37,38; Denwiddie 35; Dickerson 70; Don Carlos 48; Donley 70; Dowell 47; Drake 11,21; Duncan 79,82,83; Dunmore 68; Dyer 73; Edgar 67,69; Elsbury 33; Estes 44,53; Felknor 17,19; Fielding 4,6,40,41; Forbus 79; Ford 71,74,75; Foote 61; Fowler 30,32; Freeman 80; Gaines 67,73; Gains 52; Gallagher 35; Gentry 11,21,56,58; Ghormley 67,73-75; Gilbreath 41; Gilvan 57; Ginn 79,82; Givens 68; Goldie 43; Gordgian 41,47; Gordon 35; Gorman 57,65; Graham 80,90; Green 4,6,43; Groves 55; Hagler 74; Hale 17; Hamilton 14,38,67,68; Hammentree 67,72; Hammond 46,67,69; Hampton 33;

Hansen 75; Harbren 4,6,20; Harris 70; Harrison 11,21; Hawes 47; Hawkins 74,75; Henley 38; Henry 69; Herd 41; Hickox 56,61; Hicks 7,71,74; Hood 51,72,75; Hooper 19; Hopkins 52; Horn 36; Horner 20; Houston 10,33; Hoyl 42; Hubert 6,10,39; Huddleston 41; Hunter 4,6,56,59,60; Hutchinson 29,68; Hyder 47; Ingerson 12,79,81-85,92; Inman 11,21; Jackson 39,46,71; Jaramillo 35,37; Jarnagin 4,6,11,20,21; Johns 52; Kefauver 44,52,53,61; Ker 38; Kernan 74; Keyes 4,6,70,71; Knight 12,27,80,96; LaNieve 30,31; Lea 28; Lee 57; Lewis 30,32; Lindsey 44-48,50; Livesay 44; Love 69,70,73; Lowry 57,62; Luce 80,93; Mann 17; Martinez 12,80,94; Massingill 11,21; McCarty 30,31; McClain 46; McClelland 45,50; McConnell 75; McDermott 3,41,54,67,69; McGhee 27; McSpadden 4,6,7,45,50,67,69-72; Meek 37,38; Merrill 12,25,32; Miller 7,12,15,16,19,39,66,68,80,94; Milligan 72; Molder 4,5,6,56,60; Monday 30,31; Moore 12,26,73,80,92; Morgan 41,68; Morris 30,31,62; Muller 79,86; Owen 19; Owens 65; Parker 12,79,90; Parrent 62; Peirce 25; Perkins 50; Phillips 61; Phillis 7; Pigott 53; Pippins 46; Pirtle 41,45; Prater 41; Pratt 41,44; Preston 37; Purcell 19; Quarles 7,19; Randolph 56; Rankin 7,15,17-19; Reed 42; Reeves 41; Reynolds 79,88; Rhea 41,45,47,50; Richmond 67; Riddle 41; Rister 36; Robinson 33,35; Rowley 80,91; Russell 4,6,67-69; Saunders 38; Sawyer 41,43,96; Scobee 94; Scroggs 10,35; Scott 53; Sevier 17; Sewell 79,82; Shaddon 67,69; Shea 25; Sheets 72; Sherrin 57,65,75,76; Sloane 72; Slocum 80,92; Smith 19,38,80,93; Snead 56; Snodgrass 11,16,17; Sorrell 44; Sorrells 57,65,78; Stanbury 65; Stephens 74; Stevens 30,74; Stevenson 53; Stone 7,47,48; Sublett 52; Summers 30; Swindell 7,47,48; Taylor 17,48; Thomas 12,30-32; Thompson 4,6,12,41,54,56,80,95; Thurman 38; Tieche 38; Timmons 73; Tolbert 67; Tribble 20; Tyndale 54; Veale 79,84; Vogelsang 79; Walker 1, 12,74,79,86,92; Warlick 38; Washington 14; Watson 4,6,41,43-46,48; Wells 57,65; Wheeler 56,60,61; Whitaker 56,60; White 20; Whitfield 20; Whitman 49; Williams 60,73; Wilson 41,44,73,77,94; Wimberly 12,80,96,97; Winston 47; Witt 4,6,20; Wood 35,38,41; Workman 35; Wright 27,29,30,33,56,61; Young 10,33-35,47; Zimmerman 31; Zollicoffer 22.

SUPPLEMENT TO CARSON FAMILY HISTORY
Corrections and New Data

- 2-16 (page 2, line 16): A better estimate is perhaps nearer a billion than a quarter billion. The estimates made of the number of one's ancestors at various periods in the past are derived from the series: $S = 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 2$, the exponents being the number of generations counted from the present into the past. The sum of this series, and the value of the nth term, are of course sensitive to the estimate made of the number of generations in a given period. The Encyclopaedia Britannica reckons 30 years per generation. The value yielded by this series for the number of one's ancestors since the beginning of the Christian Era ($n=65$) is about a billion times the total number of people (estimated at about 50 billion) who have ever lived on the earth since man appeared upon it, and it becomes obvious that the actual number of one's ancestors over a long period of time is but a very small fraction of the theoretical number. The disparity is accounted for by the extensive (and necessary) intermarriage among distant relatives.
- 4-36 (Table 1, Gen. 6), 5-26, 5-34, 6-7, 60-49, 99-13: Substitute Mohler for Molder.
- 6-13: A better estimate is about 1000 surnames, evaluated by the nth term. 2000 represents approximately the sum of the series.
- 12-1: 8C1 *Samuel Jackson Carson, b. May 10, 1839, in Tennessee.
- 17-9 (Table 3, 7CJ1): James Harvey Carson and Lavina T. Carson were married Jan. 24, 1828.
- 18-24: Coon Creek and Koontz Meeting House are homonymous, alternate versions of the original location of the Dandridge Baptist Church.
- 20-38: Mary Witt Jarnagin died Aug. 7, 1830.
- 20-44: Burnett (see reference, page 18) relates etc.
- 21-34: A tintype made as early as 1825 is an anachronism, since the daguerreotype process was not in use until many years later. The original portrait was a painting, copied later by the daguerreotype ("tintype") process.
- 22-37: Rhea Springs and Sulphur Springs were two names for the same place, now inundated, 2 or 3 miles above the present Watts Bar Dam.
- 29-17,21: Hutchison.
- 30-7, fol. (Table 4): Margaret Callaway Carson, wife of 8C4, died in 1941. 9C10a Cooke T. Carson, b. 1893, etc. 9C10b Burch Carson, b. 1896. 10C10ca Joe Carson Fowler, b. Sept. 19, 1947.
- 32-31: The Fowlers' only child is Joe Carson Fowler, Philadelphia, Tenn.
- 39-9, fol.: The name of Dr. Samuel Carson is inscribed on a bronze memorial tablet on the University of Virginia's Rotunda. The Colonel Robert P. Carson Memorial Room at V. M. I. houses the historical collection presented by Charles H. Carson, 10CD1.
- 41-41 (Table 7, 7Q): Charlotte Kimbrough, wife of 7Q1, b. June 11, 1811, d. Jan. 8, 1894; Duke Whitman Kimbrough, d. in 1885; Sarah Jane Gilbreath, b. Jan. 17, 1823, d. Apr. 27, 1905; Clarissa Cooke d. Mar. 20, 1885; Thomas Cooper, b. Oct. 13, 1809, d. Feb. 24, 1885; Elmyra Cooke, d. Sept. 4, 1854; James Cooper, b. May 15, 1814, d. Dec. 25, 1841; Sarah Miranda Cooke, d. May 28, 1850, and her marriage to Caleb Hoyl took place July 18, 1841.
- 44-19: Jane Lindsey and William T. Bockman m. Jan. 21, 1870; Leon Bockman and Nancy Jane Holman m. Sept. 24, 1899.
- 45-1: Dr. James Cooke, b. Mar. 5, 1805 or 1815, d. Sept. 19, 1885;

- m. Rebecca -----, b. Apr. 21, 1815, d. Oct. 29, 1872.
- 45-55: The sons of James Watson Cooke, 6Q2, were Lemuel, Felix M., Ellison, John Flemming, Robert M., Benjamin Franklin, James Watson, Hezekiah, and Randolph. The sons of John Oliver Cooke, 6Q4, were William Brantley, Augustine, Wilford Watson, and Robert Marshall. The sons of Hezekiah Gardner Cooke, 6Q6, were Robert Jasper, John Spaulding, and William Wilson. The sons of Alexander Cooke, 6Q9, were William, Austin, and Ausburn. The son of Elias Green Cooke, 6Q10, was William Prater. (Information taken from the 1829 letter of Robert Cooke, 5Q1).
- 52-31: William Henry Cooke set aside a large community cemetery on his farm along Connesauga Creek in McMinn County, Tenn., where he and his wife were buried. They are surrounded by the graves of many kinsmen, Cookes, Kimbroughs, McSpaddens, Thompsons, and others. In addition to a handsome tombstone, the graves are marked by a memorial plaque, placed there by the Ocoee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- 52-38: The farm of Dr. Robert F. Cooke in Rhea County adjoined that of Dr. James Carson, my grandfather. The log house in which he lived is still standing and is occupied. A few hundred yards away, on the summit of a sharp-peaked hill, lie the remains of Dr. Cooke and his wife, Charlotte Kimbrough Cooke, marked by a memorial monolith. The plot is surrounded by an iron-grill fence.
- 53-53: Delete the last sentence on the page (also last sentence, p. 52) and add the following (bottom p. 53): Dr. Henderson Cooke married Mary (Molly) Kantz. Their children were Annie (m. Briggs), Fannie, John, Marguerite (Peggy) (m. (1) McCormick, (2) J. B. Carson, 9C1, 1907). Another son of Hezekiah C. Cooke, 7Q2, was Robert F. Cooke, born Apr. 10, 1834, who published a newspaper in Denton, Texas, in the 1890's. After leaving the newspaper business he became a telegrapher. He moved to Fort Worth, where for some years he was chief train dispatcher for the old transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific Railway. A daughter of H. C. Cooke, name not known, also married a Kantz. Their children were Mary Kantz (m. Chan Ambrose, newspaper editor at Barstow, Texas, in the early 1900's), Matsie Kantz (m. Powell), Willie Kantz of Fayetteville, Ark. (did not marry), Fred Kantz, and Nellie Kantz.
- 55-41: The Dictionary of American Family Names (Smith) derives the name Kimbrough from the Anglo-Saxon "Cyneburh", meaning Royal Stronghold.
- 56-27, fol. (Table 8): The maiden surname of the wife of William Kimbrough, 6K2, was probably MOHLER, instead of Molder. Duke Whitman Kimbrough, 6K9, was married a second time, to Julia Ann -----, b. 1803, d. 1856. He died in 1885. Thomas Kimbrough, 6K12, married Elizabeth Austell, who was born Dec. 13, 1810. He died May 12, 1886. For an extensive account of his descendants see "Thomas Kimbrough, 1805-1886, and His Descendants," by Ethel Kimbrough, published by the Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Sept. 1956. John Mohler Kimbrough, 7K2, married Mary Elizabeth Reagan. Elisha Milton Kimbrough, 7K5, m. Mar. 15, 1849, Lemira Jane Hickox, b. Nov. 22, 1832, d. Mar. 22, 1912. Jacob C. Kimbrough, 7K6, m. Martha Snead. William Kimbrough, 7K8, m. Lizzie Lowrey. The name of 8K1 was probably Sarah Leanora Kimbrough. She married William T. Henderson, Aug. 26, 1869 (see 65-53).
- 60-46: Several descendants of Duke Kimbrough, 5K3, who are actively engaged in research on the Kimbrough genealogy, have come to my notice since the publication of the Carson Family History.

Felix A. Kimbrough, 415 S. W. 33rd St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is assiduously pursuing the project, while his sister, Miss Ethel Kimbrough of Monrovia, California, is the author of the Kimbrough genealogy mentioned above (56-27). Nathaniel Duke Kimbrough of Birmingham, Alabama, a veteran of World War II, John Brad Kimbrough of Ocoee, Tennessee, and J. C. Kimbrough of Chattanooga, Tennessee, have also spent considerable time and effort on the Kimbrough genealogy. The lineage of the first two is: Duke Kimbrough, 5K3; Thomas Kimbrough, 6K12; Felix Grundy Kimbrough; Felix Albert and Ethel Kimbrough. The lineage of the third is: Duke Kimbrough, 5K3; Jacob Carlock Kimbrough, 6K10, a physician in the Mexican War; William Bradley Duke Kimbrough, Confederate States Army; Nathaniel Duke Kimbrough; Nathaniel Duke Kimbrough, Jr. The lineage of the fourth is: Duke Kimbrough, 5K3; Isaac Kimbrough, 6K3; Elisha C. Kimbrough; William P. Kimbrough; John L. Kimbrough; John Brad Kimbrough. The lineage of the fifth is: Duke Kimbrough, 5K3; William Kimbrough, 6K2; Elisha Milton Kimbrough, 7K5; Robert Bradley Kimbrough; J. C. Kimbrough.

61-12: John Mohler Kimbrough, 7K2, married Mary Elizabeth Reagan (whose mother was Polly Cleveland). They had five children. (1) Mary Elizabeth Kimbrough (m. Dr. Robert P. Crowder). Their children were Ida Crowder (m. Robert Griffith, --3 children); Hattie Crowder (m. Robert P. Sulte, - 4 children); and Mary Crowder (m. Albert N. Nuss, - 1 child). (2) William Reagan Kimbrough (m. Sarah Dorcas Henderson, 8H3d). (See p. 72). (3) Joseph Bradley Kimbrough (m. Nancy Peck). Their children were Evelyn Kimbrough, Mae Kimbrough, John Mohler Kimbrough (living in Madisonville, Tenn.), Lois Kimbrough, and Frank Kimbrough. (4) Adeline Kimbrough (m. George Laurence Henderson). Their daughter, Mary Henderson, married William Henry Cooke, son of Robert F. Cooke, Jr., 8Q1h (see 52-50). The latter couple, living at La Habra, Calif., have two children, Robert F. Cooke and Laurence Cooke. (5) John Mohler Kimbrough, Jr. (m. Sarah Crowder). Their daughter, Maude Kimbrough, married Wade H. Fowler of North Carolina. Their children are Kimbrough Fowler, Corbin Fowler, Carey and Douglas Fowler (twins), and Fred Fowler.

61-55: Substitute for the first sentence of the last paragraph on page 61 the following: Ten children were born to the union of Elisha M. Kimbrough and Lemira Jane Hickox. (1) Charlotte Isadora Kimbrough, b. July 15, 1850, d. July 2, 1926, m. Sam Howard. (2) William Horace Kimbrough, b. Jan. 4, 1853, d. Jan. 14, 1854, lived but a year. (3) John Hickox Kimbrough, b. Dec. 4, 1854, d. Dec. 28, 1910, m. Ida ----- . (4) Mary Ellen Kimbrough, b. May 20, 1857, d. Sept. 3, 1929, m. Joseph Stephens. (5) Sarah Emily Kimbrough, b. Nov. 10, 1860, d. Apr. 14, 1934, m. Robert Brown. She was the Sallie Kimbrough Brown who is mentioned on page 65. Their daughter, Mabel Brown, married Mr. Sheldon, and lives in New Orleans. (6) Elisha Milton ("Mit") Kimbrough, Jr., b. Dec. 17, 1863, d. Apr. 29, 1954, was still a bachelor in 1945, living in Missouri. (7) Isaac Newton Kimbrough, b. Nov. 29, 1866, m. (a) Mattie Morris and (b) Ina ---- . He is the father of Prof. William Duke Kimbrough, whose biographical sketch appears on page 62. (8) Lorena Jane Kimbrough, b. Oct. 10, 1869, d. July 2, 1921, m. Charles C. Cates, and is reported to have been an artist. (9) Robert Bradley Kimbrough, b. Jan. 3, 1873, d. May 15, 1948, m. Feb. 27, 1907, Anna Elizabeth Crosby, b. July 27, 1883. Their son, J. C. Kimbrough, is mentioned above (see 60-46). (10) Jacob Wheeler Kimbrough, b. Jan. 3, 1873, m. Utie Curtis, and lives in Dallas, Texas.

- 65-25: Katie Gorman (Mrs. Arthur) Stanbury died in April, 1958.
- 65-53: Will T. Henderson, whose parents were William and Amanda L. Henderson of Monroe County, Tenn., was born May 25, 1848. He married, Aug. 26, 1869 (probably in a double wedding with my parents), Sallie L. Kimbrough, 8K1, my mother's oldest sister. There were five children: Walter E. Henderson, b. Aug. 28, 1871; William Wallace Henderson, b. July 24, 1875; Woford T. Henderson, b. Feb. 27, 1883; Jessie Worth Henderson, b. Oct. 22, 1886, d. in Jan. or Feb., 1958; and Grace Henderson, b. Sept. 14, 1889. Worth Henderson had a daughter, Eunice Henderson, living in Grapevine, Texas.
- 70-42 to 48: Nancy McSpadden married Mr. Love. Their son, Hannibal Love, is mentioned on page 69. Keziah McSpadden, twin sister of my great grandmother, Dorcas McSpadden Henderson (wife of 6R3), married Benjamin Peek. Nancy Harris, second wife of Samuel McSpadden, was born Aug. 24, 1775, died Jan. 1, 1839.
- 72-35 to 38: Two younger children were Maggie Henderson, who married Will Love (their son, Leslie Love, lived at Medford, Tex.), and Hannibal Eli (Mack) Henderson, who married Minnie Creech. (Strike out last two lines of second paragraph, p. 73, which erroneously lists them as children of Sarah Dorcas Henderson Kimbrough). Lula Milligan married John Robert Sheets.
- 73-16, 19: Robert A. Henderson taught at Carson and Newman College in the 1890's. Carl Kimbrough married Pearl Hudson, whose mother was Sidney Cleveland. Their children were William Franklin Kimbrough and Aileen Kimbrough (who m. Mr. Richeson).
- 79-40: 10C3c Clifford Walker Carson, b. Aug. 14, 1908; etc.
- 80-27, fol. (Table 10): Katharine Carson Chaney, 10C5b, died June 27, 1958. Kit Carson, 9C6, died at Santa Rosa, N. Mex., and was buried there. Wilbur Watson Wimberly, b. July 17, 1896, whose first wife was Dorothy E. Carson, 9C10, married, Aug. 2, 1958, Mrs. Henry Clay (Evie T.) Van de Water.
- 81-2: Cidaris hemigranosus Shumard.
- 81-40: Sul Ross College.
- 82-31: Ronald Ginn and Barbara Sewell were married at Monahans, Texas, Sept. 12, 1954.
- 89-36: Pat Carson was not a direct descendant of John Carson, 4C1, but may be characterized as a counterpart of that early American of our line.
- 93-45: Lois Violet Luce. She is called by her first name, which was inadvertently omitted.

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F. Tom Carson,
Charlottesville, Va.,
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