

THE CLABAUGHS

An account of the life and times of Fredrick Clabaugh
of Maryland in 1742
and his descendants who migrate to
East Tennessee, and then on to Alabama
and Texas.

with a special chapter on:
Henry Haggard 1746 – 1842
A frontier Baptist preacher of Virginia,
East Tennessee and Alabama and
his family.

By Betty Harrell, 1982
Los Altos, CA
14 July 1982

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The purpose of this book is to trace one line of the Clabaughs - - the line which in six generations first settles in Maryland and then migrates to East Tennessee and on to Alabama and Texas. An additional chapter ties in the related Haggard family who marries into the 4th generation of Clabaughs and who is closely associated with the Clabaughs in Tennessee and Alabama.

The account of our ancestors set forth in this book is based on an interpretation of the recorded facts found in state and county records, U.S. census, Baptist church records, family records, etc. As new facts come to light, the story will expand. I welcome correspondence with anyone having additional or conflicting information.

In process is a book by Carroll Clabaugh, 10185 Bessmer Lane, Fairfax, VA 22032. Carroll, who is not of our immediate line, is planning on linking together many of the early Clabaughs. Also working on the Clabaughs is Donald B. Reagan, 108 Henrietta Drive, Knoxville, TN 37912. Donald is planning on extending out the Tennessee Clabaughs in a future volume of his publication Smokey Mountain Clans.

I am especially indebted to Stephen and Patricia (Sutton) Clabaugh of Spicewood, Texas, and Virginia (Copeland) Jantz of Waco, Texas, for providing information which expanded the Texas lines, and to Barbara Roberts for providing the descendants of Pleasant Miller Fancher Jr.

Although a grander book would be more fitting to his memory, I dedicate this book to my great – uncle Samuel Francis Clabaugh whose interest in his family history and whose collection of notes sparked my curiosity and desire to learn more about our Clabaughs.

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Betty Harrell
Los Altos, CA
July 14, 1982

Other books by the compiler:

THE OSBORNES – The descendants of Thomas Osborne of Virginia in 1619 and his descendants who for five generations live in Henrico (now Chesterfield) Co. Virginia, then move to Amelia/Prince George Cos. Virginia, Charlotte Co. Virginia and on to central Tennessee. Related families: Jo___, Worsham, Fowlkes, Robertson and Gayle. (1982).

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Chapter 1
FREDERICK¹CLABAUGHS*

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The earliest account of our German immigrant ancestors, Frederick¹ and Mary Clabaugh, is in 1742 in the colony of Maryland. One April of that year Frederick Clabaugh leased 150 acres. From this lease we have learned that in 1742 Frederick was probably in his mid-40's, his wife Mary was 41 and one of his sons, John² Clabaugh, was 10. The land Frederick leased was lot or plat #24 on the Monocacy (Mo-Naw-Kaw-See) Manor owned by Lord Baltimore. The Manor, located in present Frederick Co., was then in the western frontier of Prince George Co. which included all the land northwest of present Washington D. C. (1) (Map 2).

By 1742 the Colony of Maryland had been in existence over a century, but had only recently started settling its western territory. The Marylanders had previously remained in the coastal areas where the

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rivers and inlets of the Chesapeake Bay provided the avenues needed to transport their tobacco. By the early 1700's, however, their land had become depleted and over-populated. As a result, Lord Baltimore began to encourage settlement to the west along the Monocacy and Antietam Rivers which lay above the fall line. At the same time, Lord Baltimore patented about 10,000 acres of choice land along the Monocacy River for his own manor. (2) It was on this Monocacy Manor that Frederick Clabaugh took out a lease in 1742.

*The name Clabaugh appears in the records in many variations (often written by clerks or census takers spelling by sound); Clabo, Clabough, Claybaugh, Clapbough, Claubaugh, Claughbaugh, etc., even Claughber and Clabber (Cabaugh with a southern accent). The first reference in the German-American records (the 1754) shows the name written Klabach, probably the original German spelling. The first recorded signature in Frederick Co. (when John² Clabaugh witnessed a will in 1754) shows they had settled on the Anglicized version 'Clabaugh'.

The Clabaughs probably had been living in the Colonies for about seven years prior to settling on the Monocacy Manor. Since it is unlikely that Frederick Clabaugh could have paid for the passage of his family to America, he would have had to work off the transportation costs before he could lease land of his own.

There are various theories as to where the Clabaughs lived in the Colonies before moving to the Manor. Since they were German, it is possible that they were a part of the German migration from Pennsylvania. The Monocacy River with its headwaters in Pennsylvania was a natural land route from the Pennsylvania Colony, through Maryland to the Virginia Colon. The governor of Virginia in the 1730's began encouraging the hardworking German farmers, who had arrived in Pennsylvania to settle in the Blue Ridge/Shenandoah Valley region of his colony. Lord Baltimore also saw the advantages of attracting these sturdy farmers whose crops, predominantly grains, were better suited to the more hilly western lands. With his liberal leasing policy he induced many of the families heading to Virginia along the Monocacy Road to settle in Maryland. (3)

An isolated deed in Cecil Co. eastern Maryland, which was not on the German migration route, gives rise to another theory. The deed, a bill of sale,

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was written on May 30, 1843, a year after Frederick leased his land on the Monocacy. On this date a Frederick Clabaugh purchased from a John Coale (who signed with his mark) a cow and calf to be delivered "unto the said Clabaugh or his heirs on the last day next ensuing." The deed was recorded nine days later on June 8, 1743. (4) Thus, it is possible that in 1742 our Frederick Clabaugh and his family were living in Cecil Co. working off the indebtedness, that in that year one of Lord Baltimore's agents came

through the area looking for prospective tenants, that Frederick signed up, and that the next year he moved his family to the Manor.

Giving support to this Cecil Co. theory are two situations where our Clabaughs apparently break from the general German migration pattern. First, in several branches of Clabaughs it is believed that the Clabaughs, after leaving what is now Germany, went first to Ireland.* If this is true, it implies that they were not a part of a direct German migration and may have been linked with a Scot-Irish migration. Second, although the Monocacy Manor was patented in 1724, the first leases were not issued until 1741. Of the four leases issued that year, three were to men with names of English extraction. Although soon afterwards Germans, believed to have come down the Monocacy Road, dominated the manor (6), Frederick's lease having been issued the second year may imply he was ahead of them, coming from Cecil Co. rather than down the Monocacy Road.

Regardless of when and where the Clabaughs first settled in America, in 1742 Frederick Clabaugh had indeed leased 150 acres on the Monocacy Manor. This Manor was one of 23 manors in Maryland from which there may be some basis for this tradition. In 1709 there was an influx of some 30,000 Germans into England. To help solve her problem, England sent German linen weavers to Scottish and Irish factories. (5).

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Lord Baltimore received a nice income from leases. The manor encompassed 9231 acres of which 7414 acres were eventually leased. The 69 lots, ranging from 7 ½ to 250 acres, were not surveyed to a set grid, and the best land went first. There were two ways of leasing the land; a 21-year lease or a three-life lease (valid until the three people named died), which was the type of lease held by the Clabaughs. Both methods required the payment of an annual rent almost equaled the annual rent. The lease was often the tenant farmers most valuable asset.

When they arrived at the Manor, Frederick and Mary Clabaugh with their children, some probably already in their teens, began clearing their land. Possessing one of the first leases, they most likely had a choice location along the Monocacy River. (8)

Here they would have built their home, probably the typical log house with a shingled roof and with the kitchen attached rather than separate as was the English custom. Nearby would have been a log barn with a thatched roof. In the adjoining fields they would have planted the wheat and rye, which would be their cash crop in contrast to the tobacco of the English. (9)

On this land Frederick and Mary probably reared a large family, however, John Clabaugh, named on the lease, is the only child of record. Since Mary was in her 30's when John was born, it appears that John was the youngest son, included in the lease on the theory that he would live the longest. Another son was undoubtedly Frederick Clabaugh and a third son was probably William Clabaugh. This would agree with family tradition which says that three brothers came to America.

How long the Clabaughs lived on the Manor is not known. The records only tell us that by 1767 their land had been sold to Peter Hedges. (10) Prior to 1760, however, son John Clabaugh had married and

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moved to the Great (Big) Pipe Creek area about four miles north of the Manor. It is likely that Frederick and Mary, at some point, joined him there.

Nothing further is known about Frederick¹Clabaugh, only that he had died by 1767. Wife Mary lived to be at least 66 years of age, dying sometime after 1767. (11)

Children of Frederick¹ and Mary Clabaugh:

Frederick Clabaugh* (-1780) m _____ p. 5

Sarah _____

William Clabaugh# (-) m Mary____ p. 7

John Clabaugh (c1732 -) m _____Hedges?) p. 8
(# = presumed)

Presumed Son Frederick Clabaugh:

Frederick Clabaugh, believed to be the son of Frederick¹ and Mary Clabaugh, was possibly their eldest son born in the late 1720's. He would have spent his teenage years on the land his father leased from Lord Baltimore in Frederick Co., MD.

By 1754 Frederick had married, as seen by the birth record of his daughter Catherine in the Evangelical Lutheran Church records. (12) The record, however, does not give his wife's name, although she was probably Sarah, who was his widow in 1781.

Frederick was active in the military. As a young man, about 1758, he served as Corporal in Capt. John Middaugh's Company (14) and was still serving as Corporal in 1767 as seen in Capt. John Middaugh's muster roll of March 2, 1767. (15) Later, in 1775, he served as Sergeant in Capt. John Carmack's Company (16) where he probably continued to serve throughout the Revolutionary War.

During the Revolution, Frederick was living in the Toms Creek area of Frederick Co., where in 1778

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he served as constable. (17) He may have been living on a portion of the tract called Brookes Discovery on the Rich Lands where a Sarah Lewis, probably his widow who had remarried a Mr. Lewis, was living in 1790 (18) and 1798 (19). He may have moved to this area about 1770 when, as a laborer, he bought from Norman Bruce two brown, one bay and one sorrel horse, one red cow and two heifers. (20)

Frederick died in the cold of winter, weeks possibly days after he made his will on December 13, 1780. In his will he named his nine children listed below and instructed his wife Sarah to take care of all the children underage, including their schooling and clothing. He named his wife and son Frederick executors and left his "plantation" in the possession of his wife for her natural life. (21) The original will has been preserved and can be seen at the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

By October 3, 1783, widow Sarah had married Mr. Lewis (22) She was possibly still living as late as 1798. (23)

Children of Frederick and Sarah Clabaugh:

Catherine Clabaugh (1754 -) m Mr. Marks

Frederick Clabaugh (1757 -)

John Clabaugh

Jacob Clabaugh

James Clabaugh

Samuel Clabaugh

Juday Clabaugh m 1779 Abraham Hill

Sarah Clabaugh

Ann Clabaugh

Presumed Son WILLIAM CLABAUGH:

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In his book Our Clabaugh Family, Charles Wesley Clabaugh, who obtained his information from family records furnished by Joseph W. Claybaugh of DeKalb, IL, mentions that a William Clabaugh and wife Mary with nine sons and three daughters lived in Frederick Co., MD before the Revolution and that their youngest son was William born November 22, 1783. Mr. Clabaugh speculates that another son may have been the Nicholas Clabaugh whose line he covers in his book. This Nicholas Clabaugh was born before 1765, married Rebecay Dickey in 1785 in Rockingham Co., VA and died after 1820 in Ohio. (24) If

Nicholas were a son of William, it would indicate that William probably moved his large family to Virginia at the close of the Revolution.

Children of William and Mary Clabaugh

William Clabaugh (Nov. 22 1783 -) –youngest son

Nicholas Clabaugh# (by 1765 – after 1820) m 1785 Rebecay Dickey

Others

(# = presumed).

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Chapter 2:

JOHN² CLABAUGH

John² Clabaugh, son of Frederick¹ and Mary Clabaugh, was born about 1732 (1), probably before his family immigrated to America. He lived his teenage years and adult life in the Monocacy River area of Maryland, watching the region grow from a partially settled colonial frontier to a populated, productive area of the state of Maryland.

At the age of 10, in 1742, John² Clabaugh moved to the wilderness of the Maryland Colony with his parents where they settled on 150 acres which his father leased on the Monocacy Manor in the western portion of Prince George Co. (Map 2).

Prince George Co. included all the territory northwest of Georgetown (present Washington D. C.) which was the county seat. By 1748 the population along the Monocacy Rive and further west had increased sufficiently to require the creation of a new county for the western territory and Frederick Co. was formed. The fledgling community of Fredericktown, a few miles south of the Monocacy Manor, became the county seat.

In the early 1750's, John² Clabaugh married (2); however, the name of his wife may never be known, for it does not appear in the few surviving records. It is possible that her last name was Hedges. The Hedges were close friends of the family. In 1753 on March 6th John² Clabaugh witnessed the will of Joseph Hedges, who mentioned in his will his wife Mary, young daughter Rebeka and brother Charles.

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(3) Joseph died soon afterwards and on April 10th John² Clabaugh and Charles Hedges were the surety for the executors, to the sum of 150 sterling. (4) This was a responsible obligation and usually fell to members and in-laws of the family. Although there is a possibility that Joseph's wife was a Clabaugh and John was backing her as one of the executors, it appears more likely that Joseph and Charles were brothers of John² Clabaugh's wife. This theory is supported by the fact that John is believed to have named a son Charles. Another connection with the hedges family is that a Peter Hedges acquired the Clabaugh lease on the Monocacy Manor. (5)

John² Clabaugh, sometime prior to 1760, moved his family four miles north of the Manor, settling on the south side of Great (Big) Pipe Creek near present-day Middleburg, Carroll Co. (Map 2) Here, from 1760 to 1762 and probably longer, John served as overseer of the road. (6)* That he held this position implies, but does not confirm, that John was now a landowner. No deeds exist showing him purchasing land; however, it is possible that he could have come into land through his wife.

Meanwhile, the French and Indian War (1755 – 1763) was in progress. Fighting was especially heavy in the contested Ohio region west across the mountains from the Clabaughs. General Edward Braddock, sent from England, had set up temporary headquarters at a tavern in Fredericktown before his illfated campaign in the early stages of the war. There is no record that John² Clabaugh had by then joined the militia.

- John² Clabaugh was overseer of the road from Smith's Branch to Great Pipe Creek and to Diggs Works and the new Road from Log Cabin Branch to George Trucks. Later was added a new road from Great Pipe Creek till it intersected with George Trucks to the Baltimore Road.

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His brother Frederick was serving as a corporal. When the treaty was signed in 1763, Great Britain acquired virtually all the land east of the Mississippi River. King George III, however, then refused to allow settlement into these lands, reserving them for the Indians. In 1768 treaties with the major Indian tribes did allow limited settlement. With these restrictions and the burden of new taxes imposed on the colonials by Great Britain, discontent grew and in 1775 fighting broke out.

John² Clabaugh, now in his 40's had by now joined the militia and risen to the rank of sergeant in Capt. John Carmack's company. John's name appeared on a muster roll taken November 29, 1775 (7), seven months after the battles of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. John² Clabaugh possibly continued to serve throughout the Revolution (1775 – 1783).

With the end of British control came the end of restrictions and Americans began moving across and down the mountains. John² Clabaugh's son would later become a part of this migration.

John² Clabaugh and his wife probably continued to live on their land on Great Pipe Creek; here they would have reared their children. The records only confirm the name of one son, John³ Clabaugh, who is noted as John "of Jn⁰" in the records to distinguish him from his cousin John "of Fred^k". (8) Charles Clabaugh undoubtedly was another son, based on the fact that he and John³ Clabaugh both migrate to Sevier Co., TN. Charles was not the son of Frederick, brother of John², for his children are well documented in his will. There were probably other children in the family whose names are now not known.

John² Clabaugh is not listed as a head of household in the first United States census taken in 1790, and it is possible that his death had occurred by then. (9)

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Children of John² and (Hedges?) Clabaugh:

John² Clabaugh (1750's 1830's?) m 1770's Margaret Ferguson p. 12
 Charles Clabaugh# (by 1755 -) m 1779 Elizabeth Hill p. 11

Others#

(# = presumed)

Presumed Son Charles Clabaugh:

Charles Clabaugh, presumed son of John² Clabaugh, was born before 1755 (1790) in Frederick Co., MD, and may have been named for a possible uncle, Charles Hedges. No record has been found of Charles Clabaugh's service in the Revolutionary War; however, in 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity required of all men age 18 and over. (11)

On August 17, 1779, Charles Clabaugh married Elizabeth Hill. (12) They apparently had only one son. The Frederick Co. census confirms that there was only one boy living with them in 1790 and 1800 and he was born 1785 – 1790. (13)

About 1800 Charles and his presumed brother John³ Clabaugh made the long trek to East Tennessee where they settled on Middle Creek in Sevier Co. Charles received his patent for 219 acres on September 30, 1808, being shown as Charles Sr. (14) The senior possibly indicated "elder" to distinguish him from his nephew Charles, son of John³, although Charles' son, of whom nothing further is known, may have also been named Charles.

The Sevier Co. courthouse burned in 1856, destroying the records which would have given background on Charles' later life, of which nothing further is known.

Children of Charles and Elizabeth (Hill) Clabaugh:
(son) Clabaugh (1785/90 -)

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Chapter 3 JOHN³ CLABAUGH

John³ Clabaugh, son of John² Clabaugh of Great Pipe Creek, was born in Frederick Co., Maryland, probably in the early 1750's. (1) As a young man he witnessed the War of Independence and in his late 40's, with his sons, joined the migration down the massive Appalachian Mountains to East Tennessee where he founded the Tennessee branch of the Clabaughs.

As a young boy, John³ Clabaugh lived with his parents on the south side of Great Pipe Creek in Frederick (now Carroll) Co. During his teenage years, he witnessed the discontent brewing among the colonials over the heavy taxes and restrictions imposed by their mother country, Great Britain. As a young adult he would have heard about the Boston Tea Party (1773), the meeting of the First Continental Congress (1774), the battles of Lexington and Concord (1775), and finally the signing of the Declaration of Independence (1776).

In the midst of these turbulent times, John³ Clabaugh in the middle 1770's (2), married Margaret Ferguson, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ferguson (also spelled Farguson in the early records). (3)*

*What relationship, if any, with John Ferguson, a schoolmaster in Fredericktown, or Hugh Ferguson Sr. of Bucks Co., PA and his son Hugh Jr. of Philadelphia who had land on 'Retirement Corrected' in Frederick Co., MD has not been established.

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Margaret's mother may have been a Cumberland, since a Cumberland Ferguson is presumed to be one of her sons. Margaret's father Samuel Ferguson (who signed his deeds and will with his mark) in 1764 had purchased 500 acres on the tract called Brookes Discovery on the Rich Lands (4) where Margaret would have spent her teenage years. This tract was located west of the Monocacy River and south of the head of Cattail Creek, thus about halfway between present Bridgeport on the Monocacy River and Emmitsburg. (5)
*

John³ Clabaugh, being in his early 20's at the time, probably served in the Revolutionary War (1775 – 1783), but no record has survived. We do know, however, that he signed the Oath of Fidelity. In the last months of 1777, the Maryland General Assembly, in an attempt to prevent the growth of Toryism, passed a law requiring that by March 1, 1778, all men 18 years of age or older had to take an oath to show their support for the State of Maryland. (6) John³ and his presumed brother Charles, along with 300 other men of Frederick Co., did not make the deadline. During this month, however, they did report to Fredericktown and, after giving good reasons why they had not come earlier, they gave their oath. (7)

The end of British control in Maryland was especially hard on the friends of the Clabaughs who still leased land on the Monocacy Manor. These families had come close to losing their leased land in 1767 when Lord Baltimore decided to sell his manor lands. However, before the sales reached the Monocacy Manor, he died in 1771, and the sales were discontinued. It was to be a short reprieve. The Revolutionary War started and debts of the newly created State of Maryland mounted. Finally, Maryland was forced to confiscate all property held by Englishmen. She was one of the last of the former colonies to take this drastic action.

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*although the patent clearly gives this location, the 1798 tax assessment and 1800 census group these farmers with Taneytown rather than with Emmitsburg.

Consequently, on September 10, 1782, at Grosts Tavern in Fredericktown, an auction was held. Money was tight so military pay certificates were allowed. The ordinary soldier, in need of money, had already turned his pay certificates over to military officers for cash and to storekeepers for goods; consequently, the officers and merchants were in the best position to buy the manor lots, which were being sold at prices the current leases could not afford. (8) Peter Hedges, who had acquire the old Clabaugh lease, was forced to give it up. Col. John C. Howard bought the lot for 1200 pounds. (9) In 1798 the land was owned by General Mountjoy Bailey. (10)

Shortly after the Revolution we find our first link with the name Cumberland, which has carried down as a first name in several of John³ Clabaugh's lines. In 1786 John³ Clabaugh, in his 30's, was appointed guardian of a Cumberland Ferguson, age about 14, with the bond being put up by Abraham Hill and John Eckus. (11) Young Cumberland was the only child of Robert Ferguson of Taneytown, who died in 1773 leaving his baby son in the custody of the boy's mother. Robert appointed John Ferguson of Pipe Creek and John McAlister of Taneytown his executor's; witnessing the will were Abraham White, Samuel Wilson and an adult Cumberland Ferguson. (12) It is believed that this Robert Ferguson and the adult Cumberland Ferguson were brothers of John³ Clabaugh's wife Margaret; however, no mention is made of them nor Robert's son Cumberland in the will of Margaret's father Samuel Ferguson in 1789. (13) The adult Cumberland was probably the Cumberland Ferguson who on July 28, 1777, was paid 15.0 pounds for 32 days joiner (carpenter) work on the Sloop Mooly. (14) It is tempting to think that he died gallantly fighting for American independence, leaving no heir and thus not mentioned in the will of Samuel Ferguson. Also, the younger Cumberland may have died prior to the writing of the will. Hopefully, the relationship someday will be confirmed.

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It was in the spring of 1789 that Margaret's father Samuel Ferguson, who was in perfect health and would live another five years, decided to write his will. First, on May 8th he sold part of his land on the Brookes tract to sons Samuel Jr., William and Hugh and son-in-law William Paxton (15), having already sold land in 1774 to son John Ferguson. (16) Then, on May 21st he wrote his will, naming his wife Elizabeth; daughters Mary Paxton, Ester Anderson, and Margaret Clabaugh; sons John, Henry, James, Samuel, William and Hugh; and appointing sons William and Hugh executors. Henry Spalding and Abraham Hill witnessed the will. (17)

By this time John³ Clabaugh, now in his late 30's, and wife Margaret were living near Emmitsburg * with their four young sons Samuel, John⁴, William and Charles and their three presumed daughters. When the census taker came by in 1790, he noted that there were 4 boys under the age of 16 and 4 females living in John³ Clabaugh's household. (The census taker carefully recorded that John was "of Jn⁰" so as not to be confused with his cousin John "of Fred^k".) (18) John may have been practicing a trade rather than farming.

In 1795 John³ Clabaugh purchased land from his in-laws but apparently continued to live near Emmitsburg, with one of his sons running the farm.**

*That John was living near Emmitsburg is determined by the placement of his name on the 1790 census which shows he was not living near either his Clabaugh or Ferguson kin but was listed with the only Emmit families in Frederick Co. The 1800 census shows him living near but not in Emmitsburg.

**The census taker in 1800 did not use the "of Jn⁰" designation and apparently counted John³ twice; 1.) a large household near Emmitsburg with 1 male & 1 female over 44, 4 males 16-25, one male 26-44 (Cumberland Ferguson?), & 3 females under 16; and 2.)

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On March 22nd of that year, John bought from brother-in-law Hugh Ferguson 95 acres on Brookes Discovery on the Rich Lands. (20) Three years later, on April 17, 1793, he sold 46 ½ acres to neighbor Christian Riff, with wife Margaret Clabaugh relinquishing her dower (her rights to the land). (21) That same year the 1798 tax assessment on all land and town lots in Frederick Co. listed John³ Clabaugh, show as “of Jn⁰”, (the only Clabaugh on the assessment) as owning only 39 acres on the Brookes tract. (22) The discrepancy in number of acres continues when on December 14, 1799, John sold 35 acres to Frederick Kimberly, the deed being recorded March 17, 1800. (23) This was the last deed on record for John³ Clabaugh in Frederick Co., MD. The additional acres cannot be accounted for.

About 1800, after the census taker came through, John³ Clabaugh, now in his 40's, and his family packed up their belongings and, probably with presumed brother Charles Clabaugh and in-laws Samuel and James ferguson (24), headed out. Their route would have taken them across the Potomac River and down the Shenandoah Valley, continuing along the west side of the Shenandoah Valley, continuing along the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains until they arrived at the base of the Great Smokey Mountains in Sevier Co., Tennessee. (map 3)

East Tennessee, when John³ Clabaugh arrived, had already gone through the worst of it's growing pains. The Indian killings and deprecations had subsided as valid treaties were established and the turnover of governments (North Carolina, State of Franklin, Territory South of the Ohio and lastly the State of Tennessee) had ended. Sevierville, the county seat of Sevier Co., located at the forks of the Little

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Pigeon River, was now a small thriving town, an easy two-mile ride north of where the Clabaugh's settled on Middle Creek. (Maps 3 & 5)

(another household near the Ferguson's with 1 male & 1 female over 44, 1 male 16-25. There was a third John Clabaugh who was the son of Frederick. Only two Johns of this age range are known to have been living in Frederick Co. at this time. (19).

In Sevier Co. available land could be acquired from the state for \$10.00 per acre. On February 16, 1807, John³ Clabaugh Sr., now in his 50's, had surveyed 126 acres on Middle Creek adjacent to David Bosh, Major Beavers, Thomas Locke and Jeremiah Mathis. A week later, on February 24, 1807, presumed brother Charles Clabaugh Sr. had 219 acres surveyed on Middle Creek adjacent to Meddy White, John Trotter and James Mathis. Over a year and a half later, when John³ Clabaugh patent was issued by Governor John Sevier on September 29, 1808, John had paid \$12.70 and still owed \$114.30. Charles, whose patent was issued the next day, had paid about \$22 with \$197 still due. (25)

In-law Samuel Ferguson's 341 acres on Lones (Loans) Creek adjoining William Price, Thomas Locke, James Ferguson and Hartwell Hart was patented on May 19, 1808. (26) No survey date was given. James Ferguson's 136 acres adjoining Samuel Ferguson, H. Hart, and Alex Bohanan was surveyed March 13, 1807 and his 93 acres adjacent to William Price, etc. was surveyed on March 12, 1807, both being issued June 23, 1810 by Governor Willie Blount. (27)

The loss of the early Sevier Co. records and early Tennessee censuses cloud the remaining picture of John³ and Margaret Clabaugh's life. They probably continued to live on their Middle Creek land for a number of years.

Of John³ and Margaret Clabaugh's children, eldest son Samuel Clabaugh married, probably in Maryland before moving to Tennessee, and lived in Sevier Co. the remainder of his life. Son John⁴ Clabaugh married shortly after arriving in Tennessee, about 1816 moved to the Territory of Alabama, and about 1849 moved to eastern Texas. Son William Clabaugh

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married and remained in Sevier Co., where descendants still live today. Son Charles Clabaugh married and by 1819 was living in Warren Co., TN, later moving to Alabama and by 1850 was living in Dade Co., Missouri. Of John³ and Margaret Clabaugh's presumed daughters nothing is known.

John³ Clabaugh was probably the elderly man in his 70's who is shown in the census as living with his Cumberland Clabaugh's family in 1830. (28) If so, it would mean that Margaret had died by then. The date of John³ Clabaugh's death is not known.

Children of John³ and Margaret (Ferguson) Clabaugh:

Samuel Clabaugh (1170's – 1840's) m Elizabeth_____	p. 18
John ⁴ Clabaugh (1777 – 1853/55) m c 1801 Elizabeth Haggard	p. 18
William Clabaugh (c 1782 – 1852/60) m 1815 Lavina King	p. 20
Charles Clabaugh (1783/84 – after 1850) m Elizabeth Clendenan; m2 Jane Wallace	p. 22
Daughters?	

Son Samuel Clabaugh:

Samuel Clabaugh, son of John³ and Margaret (Ferguson) Clabaugh, was born in the 1770's in Frederick Co., Maryland. (29) He was probably the eldest son and named for his grandfather Samuel Ferguson.

Samuel Clabaugh married Elizabeth, last name unknown, who was born in Maryland about 1785. (30) They were probably married shortly before moving to Sevier Co., Tennessee, if Cumberland Clabaugh born about 1800 is their eldest child.

Samuel and Elizabeth were to live in Sevier Co. the rest of their lives, probably near his father on Middles Creek. In 1830, 8 children were living

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with them. Nearby was John and presumed son Cumberland Clabaugh. (31) In 1840 six of their children were still living with them. (31)

Between 1840 and 1850 Samuel Clabaugh died. (33) In his will, referenced in later deeds, he left an undivided interest in 109 acres to his heirs John, Charles and Richard N. Clabaugh, probably upon the death of their mother Elizabeth. (34) Presumed son Cumberland had apparently moved from the area by 1850.

In 1850 living with 65-year-old widow Elizabeth was her unmarried daughters Juda, Elizabeth, Sara, and Nancy. (35) Elizabeth probably died about 1855. In that year her sons began deeding their undivided interest in Samuel's land, which by 1858 had been transferred over to the unmarried daughters (36) who probably continued to live on the land. In 1860 the census shows these sisters living near Harrisburg, Sevier Co. (37)

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Clabaugh: (38)

Cumberland Clabaugh (c 1800 -) –presumed son.
In 1830 & 1840 farming in Sevier Co., TN
John Clabaugh (c 1803 – 1860) m by 1830 Nancy
In 1840 & 1850 farming in Bradley Co., TN
No children
Juda Clabaugh (c 1807) single
Charles Clabaugh (c 1812 -) m Lucretia Moloch
In 1850 farming in Sevier Co., TN

Children:

Samuel Clabaugh (c 1841-)
Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1843-)

Jane Clabaugh (c 1845 -)
John Clabaugh (c 1847-)
Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1817-) single
Richard H. Clabaugh (c 1821-) m Sarah Trotter
Farmed in Sevier Co., TN, near Sevierville

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Children:

Son SAMUEL CLABAUGH:
Archibald Clabaugh (c 1849 -)
Sarah Clabaugh (c 1851-)
Susan Clabaugh (c 1855 -)
John Clabaugh (c. 1858 -)
Sarah Clabaugh (c 1827 -) single
Nancy Ann Clabaugh (c 1829 -) m Caleb Chance

(For information on Samuel's children, see a future volume of Smokey Mountain Clans, by Donald B. Reagan, 801 Henrietta Drive, Knoxville, TN 37912.)

Son WILLIAM CLABAUGH:

William Clabaugh, son of John³ and Margaret (Ferguson) Clabaugh, was born in Frederick Co., MD about 1782. (39) Around 1800 he moved with his parents to Sevier Co., TN where they settled on Middle Creek.

In 1808, now age 26, William served as ensign in the Light Infantry Co., 11th Regiment, Sevier Co. (40) Later, in his early 30's, as he claimed in 1852, he served in the Creek Indian Wars in Capt. Alexander Hill's Company, Col. William Carroll's Regiment, Tennessee Militia. He said he enlisted in October of 1813 and was discharged in June of 1815, having substituted for a gentleman at McMinnsville, TN. In 1852, however, when he applied for a pension no record of his service was found; thus the pension was denied. (41)

About 1815 William Clabaugh married Lavina King who was about 14 years his junior. (42) She was born about 1796 in South Carolina, the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Runyon King. (43) William and Lavina continued to live on Middle Creek and in 1850 William Clabaugh, now 68, and Lavina, 54, still had three children living with them. Lavina, 16, Marion, 14, and Jackson, 11. (44)

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William Clabaugh died sometime between 1852 and 1860 and is buried in an unmarked grave in Middle Creek Cemetery. (45) Wife Lavina lived to be over 70 years of age, spending her later years with her son William. (46)

Children of William and Lavina (King) Clabaugh: (47)

William Clabaugh (c 1820 -) m Elizabeth Handley
Farmed in Sevier Co., TN, near Sevierville.

Children:

James Clabaugh (c 1840-)
William Clabaugh (c 1842 -)
Samuel Clabaugh (c 1845 -)
Mary Clabaugh (c 1847 -)
Charles Clabaugh (c 1849 -)
Henry Clabaugh (c 1852-)
Aaron Clabaugh (c 1856 -)
Elijah Clabaugh (c 1859 -)
Nancy Clabaugh (c. 1860 -)

Archie Clabaugh (c 1865-)
James R. Clabaugh (c 1822-) m Sarah Dixon; m2 Nancy A. King
Farmed in Sevier Co., TN, near Gatlinburg.

Children:

John A. Clabaugh (c 1845-)
Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1852-)
Henry Clabaugh (c 1854-)
William J. Clabaugh (c 1857-)
Nancy J. Clabaugh (c 1861 -)
Sarah E. Clabaugh (c 1862 -)
James N. Clabaugh (c 1865-)
Harriet Clabaugh (c 1867-)
Andrew J. Clabaugh (c 1869-)

Nathaniel Martin Clabaugh (c 1827-) m Margaret Ogle
Farmed in Sevier Co., TN, near Gatlinburg.

Children:

Isaac T. Clabaugh (c 1849-)
Maria Clabaugh (c 1850-)
Susan A. Clabaugh (c 1855-)
James N. Clabaugh (c 1858-)

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Martin Clabaugh (c 1860-)
Margaret Clabaugh (c 1862-)
William Clabaugh (c 1866-)

Eliza Margaret Clabaugh (c 1829-) m John Ogla
Nancy Jane Clabaugh (c 1832 -) m John Roberts
Lavina Clabaugh (c 1834 -)
Marion C. Clabaugh (c 1836-) m Anna Butler
In 1870 living in Sevier Co., TN

Children:

Jemima Clabaugh (c 1857-)
McCazy R. Clabaugh (c 1861-)
Mary Clabaugh (c 1864-)
Mitchel M. Clabaugh (c 1869-)

Jackson Clabaugh (c 1838-)

(For more information on William and Lavina Clabaugh's lines see a future volume of Smokey Mountain Clans, by Donald B. Reagan, 801 Henrietta Dr., Knoxville, TN 37912.)

Son CHARLES CLABAUGH:

Charles Clabaugh, son of John³ and Margaret (Ferguson) Clabaugh, was born about 1784 in Frederick Co., MD. (48) Around 1800 with his parents he made the long trek to East Tennessee, where his father acquired land on Middle Creek in Sevier Co.

Charles Clabaugh married Elizabeth "Betsey" Clendenan, daughter of John Clendenan (49), possibly as early as 1802 if the girl age 16-18 living with them in 1820 was their eldest child. (50)

By 1810 Betsey's father John Clendenan had died. His patent for 212 acres on Flat Creek in Sevier Co. was thus issued to his heirs; Mary, James, John, Polly and Nancy Clendenan, Ester McGee, Jenny Beard and Betsey Clabaugh. (51)

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By 1819 Charles and Betsey had moved to Warren Co., TN. On August 12th of that year, with his inlaws John McGee and James Clendenan also of Warren Co., James Beard of Murry Co., Hugh Beard of Bedford Co., and John Clendenan of Sevier Co., Charles released his claim on a negro woman named Suck who was being sold to Matthew Cout in Jefferson Co. (52)

Charles Clabaugh settled near Barren Fork of Collins Creek. (53) Here in 1820 his household included his wife, 4 boys and 3 girls. (54) They were still living in Warren Co. in 1830 (55) By 1840 son James B. Clabaugh had moved to Dekalb Co., Alabama (56) and at some point wife Betsey died.

We next find Charles Clabaugh in Alabama where in Bibb Co. on November 30, 1843, he married Jane Wallace (b. 1800 in TN), a neighbor of Charles' brother John⁴ Clabaugh. Charles' nephew Cumberland F. Clabaugh, the Justice of the Peace, performed the service. (57) Less than two years later, on September 29, 1845, Charles and Jane sold Jane's 100 acres on Sixmile Creek (58) (Map 7) and moved to Missouri where in 1850 they were living near his sons James B. and William and their families in Dade Co. (59)

Charles Clabaugh and his brother John⁴ Clabaugh were apparently close (John named his eldest son Charles). Years later John⁴ Clabaugh's daughter Elizabeth Clabaugh Brown would tell her nephew Edmund Cumberland about these two brothers - - how they moved from Tennessee, one settling in Alabama the other in Missouri. (60)

Children of Charles and Betsey (Clendenan) Clabaugh (61)

James B. Clabaugh (c 1812, TN-) m Lucy ____

In 1840 living in Dekalb Co., AL. In 1850 farming in Dade Co., MO.

Children:

Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1835, TN-)

Malinda Clabaugh (c 1839, AL-)

Mary Ann Clabaugh (c 1840, AL -)

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Manerva? Clabaugh (c 1843, AL-)

James Clabaugh (c 1846, MO -)

William J. Clabaugh (c 1817, TN-) m Manerva ____

In 1850 farming in Dade Co., MO

Children:

Mary Clabaugh (c 1845, MO -)

Charles Clabaugh (c 1847, MO-)

William Clabaugh (c 1849, MO -)

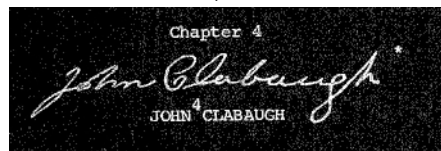
Sarah Clabaugh (June 1850, MO-)

Others:

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Chapter 4
JOHN⁴ CLABAUGH

*



*Copy of John⁴ Clabaugh signature on his 1850 pension application.

John⁴ Clabaugh, son of John³ and Margaret (Ferguson) Clabaugh, was born in Fredrick Co. Maryland in the fall of 1777 (1) during the early years of the Revolutionary War. As a young man, he joined the flow of his fellow countrymen down the mountains into East Tennessee; in middle-age he settled in the wilderness of Alabama which he helped secure from the Creek Indians; and in old-age he moved to the newly annexed state of Texas. John⁴ Clabaugh was a true representative of a new era of Americans.

In his early 20's, about 1800, John⁴ Clabaugh left Frederick Co. Maryland, where his great-grandfather Frederick¹ Clabaugh had settled some 60 years earlier, and moved to East Tennessee, where his father acquired land in the rolling hills at the base of the Great Smokey Mountains in Sevier Co. Their land was on Middle Creek a few miles south of Sevierville, the county seat. (map 3 & 5).

Soon after arriving, **John⁴ Clabaugh met Elizabeth Haggard, the preacher's daughter. Elizabeth's father Henry Haggard was then a licensed preacher of the Forks of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church at Sevierville, one of the most active Baptist churches in the area.** Henry had moved with his wife

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Dorothy and family from Albermarle Co. Virginia near the close of the Revolution and had first settled north of the French Broad River near present Dandridge, Tennessee, where Elizabeth was born about 1783. (Chapter 7).

About 1801 John⁴ Clabaugh, now about 24, and Elizabeth Haggard, still in her teens, were married. (2) Elizabeth, reared in rugged frontier environment and filled with the word of God preached by her father, would be a good match for John. For the next 15 years, John worked the land while Elizabeth cooked and kept up the small farmhouse as first Charles, then Polly, Dolly, Margaret and Cumberland were born.

In the early 1810's, the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain resulted in the War of 1812 (1812-14). Part of the British strategy was to stir up the Creek Indians who lived in what was then the eastern portion of the Mississippi Territory and western Georgia. The Tennesseans responded quickly to Andrew Jackson's call. The number of men who came forth was so impressive that the state is still referred to today as the "Volunteer State". John⁴ Clabaugh was among those volunteers.

With mixed feelings Elizabeth watched her 35 year old husband ride off to enlist October 8, 1813. John⁴ Clabaugh mustered as a private in Captain John Roper's Company of Colonel William Lillard's 2nd Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers for 3-months' service. He would be gone four months. With his company, he headed southwest into the Mississippi Territory (that part which is now Alabama) where under the command of General Andrew Jackson, they defeated the Creeks in the now famous battles of Talladega and Horse Shoe Bend. On February 8, 1814, John was discharged at Knoxville and returned home. (3) Within a year son Samuel⁵ Clabaugh was born.

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The war proved to be a turning point in John⁴ Clabaugh's life. The campaign had given him an excellent view of the fertile lands of the Creek Indians, which were now being opened up for settlement. About 1814 (4), John⁴ and Elizabeth packed up their possessions and with their six young children set out with Elizabeth's father Henry Haggard and his large family and probably others. The long arduous journey would have taken them southwest down the Tennessee River, then south into the wilderness of the newly created Alabama Territory, where they located in what is now Bibb Co. They were to be among the earliest settlers in central Alabama. (Map 6)

Upon arriving in Alabama, Elizabeth's father, Henry Haggard, now in his early 70's, immediately established himself with the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church, which he represented at the first meeting of the Cahaba Baptist Association in 1818. (5) The Clabaughs probably became members of this church.

John⁴ and Elizabeth Clabaugh settled near Sixmile Creek. (Map 7) Starting from scratch, they cleared the land, built their home, which was most likely the typical dog-trot house, and planted their fields, cotton

being the main cash crop. It would be over 15 years before the patents to the land were issued. Meanwhile Elizabeth gave birth to six more children: Henry, John, William, Maria, Elizabeth and Rachel.

On January 23, 1824, daughter Dolly, age 17, married 23-year-old David Lovelady. She was the first of their children to marry, which may explain the rather lengthy consent (required when the female is under the age of 18) John⁴ gave the day before, which the clerk dutifully recorded: "Mr. William Caddell, it is my understanding that you feel a delicacy in granting a license of marriage to Mr. David Lovelady without the declaration of consent of the father. I being the father do

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consent or certify that I am willing to the celebration of the rights of matrimony between the said David Lovelady and my daughter Dorothy." The consent was witnessed by Robert Beattle and William Lovelady. (6)

In 1830, John⁴, now in his 50's, and Elizabeth with their remaining eleven children were farming their land near Sixmile Creek. (7) Within the next 10 years, first daughter Polly, then Margaret, Charles, Cumberland and Samuel married. Meanwhile, the land patents were finally issued: 160 acres to John⁴ Clabaugh and an adjoining 80 acres to this eldest son Charles. (8)

John⁴ Clabaugh was a prominent man in the community and played an active roll in public affairs. He served as constable of Bibb Co. (9) and in 1832 was one of the apportioners, along with Joshua Lewis and Matthew Wallace, to apportion the hands to the overseers on all public roads within the bounds of Robert W. Carleton's militia company. (10) That same year, with John Garner and Thomas Childers, John served as manger of the next general elections, which were to be held the first Monday in August at Big Springs. (11)

John⁴ Clabaugh was also among six men from Bibb Co.* who joined with 43 men from Dallas Co. (Selma), 25 from Autauga Co. and 11 from Perry Co. to form The Real Estate Banking Company. The state banking system had failed, thus in 1838 these men, using land as collateral, set up their own bank in Selma. Each member was required to execute a deed of trust conveying to the trustees of the Company, land valued at double the amount of stock for which they had subscribed. The members were then able to borrow up to half the amount of their stock, i.e. ¼

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of the value of their land. (12)

*The other five men from Bibb Co. were Thomas Crawford, Robert Goodwin, Aaron Hinson, Ransom Davis and Obediah Metheny.

On July 14, 1838, John deeded over all his land on Sixmile Creek, which valued at \$1500. (13) This bank, the next year, either changed its name to The Bank of Alabama at Mobil or John pulled out and in 1839 mortgaged his land with a new bank. (14)

By 1840 there were two Clabaugh homes in the Sixmile Creek area. Living with John⁴ and Elizabeth was one male, probably son John who may already have become a Baptist preacher. In the other house was son Samuel⁵Clabaugh with his wife and baby daughter and two adult men, probably brothers Henry and William. Son Cumberland was living away from the old homestead, also with two adult men, either Henry and William counted twice in the census or boarders. (15) Eldest son Charles had moved to the new Republic of Texas a year or two before. The Clabaugh family had now entered into manufacturing and trade along with farming.

In 1847, John⁴ Clabaugh, still active although about 69 years old, was again commissioned constable. (16) He had successfully engaged in trading as well as farming and had prospered - - until misfortune befell him. As told by his grandson John⁶ Clabaugh: "My grandfather would buy up the cotton crops of his

neighbors and, with his own, load them on rafts of timber (and float them) down the river to Mobile where the cotton and rafts were sold. These also carried four or five men in charge of an agent, and horses for the return trip through the country. The last of those trips was disastrous to the old man and bankrupted him. The agent sold the cotton, horses, timber in the rafts, and absconded with the money, leaving the men to make their way home through the wilderness on foot.” (17) It was probably this disaster that prompted John⁴ Clabaugh to move to Texas.

About 1849 John⁴ Clabaugh, now in his 70's, and Elizabeth made the long trek to East Texas to join

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their eldest son Charles. Moving with them were their two youngest daughters and probably Elizabeth's brother Joel Haggard, a Baptist preacher who was living with them in 1850. Also joining them were probably sons William, Henry and John, who at some point do move to Texas. (18) They left behind their married daughters Polly Carleton, Dolly Lovelady, Maria Mauney and possibly Margaret Johnson. Son Cumberland F. would follow in 1851. Son Samuel, who had moved to Arkansas in 1844 and returned to Alabama after his parents left, would be the only son to remain in Alabama.

By 1850 John⁴ and Elizabeth were living on son Charles' 200 acres on Larrison Creek in Walker (now Madison) Co. When the census taker came by in August, he found two farmhouses, one for son Charles' family and the other for John⁴ whom he recorded as age 72 and born in Maryland. Living with him was Elizabeth 67 born in Tennessee and daughters Elizabeth 23 and Rachel 21 both in Alabama. Joel Haggard 81 born in Virginia and Susan Clabaugh 8 born in Alabama, whose parents have not been identified. (19)

On November 19, 1850, John⁴ Clabaugh, now 73, having learned of the new bounty land act passed September 28th, made the 20- mile trip into Huntsville, the county seat, to process his claim. At the courthouse he submitted an affidavit swearing that he had served in the Creek War of 1813-14 and was thus entitled to land. The trip was worthwhile; he later was granted 80 acres. (20)

By 1853 the population near Larrison Creek had increased to the extent that a new county, named Madison, was formed from parts of neighboring Leon, Grimes and northern Walker Co. In 1854 the county seat of Madisonville was established about 7 miles southwest of the Clabaugh's land. By now son Cumberland and his large family had joined them.

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John⁴ Clabaugh died soon after the founding of Madison Co. That he did not die earlier is confirmed by the fact that no probate or estate papers appear in the Walker Co. records which are complete. Madison Co. records, unfortunately, have been destroyed. John had lived a full, adventurous life.

On May 3, 1855 widow Elizabeth, now 71, went into Madisonville to apply for additional bounty land under an act of March 3rd of that year. Son Cumberland Clabaugh, who was serving as Justice of the Peace, took the sworn affidavit which Elizabeth signed with her mark. (21) There is no record that she ever acquired the additional land.

By 1860 Elizabeth Haggard Clabaugh had died. (22)

Son Charles Clabaugh remained in Madison Co. where he died about 1861. Son Cumberland F. moved to Bosque Co. where he died in 1870. Son John in 1860 was living in Bell Co. but later moved to Leon Co. where he died in 1883. Daughter Elizabeth married first Jesse Tubbs, then Elijah Brown and lived in the small community of West in McLennon Co. Of sons William and Henry and daughter Rachel nothing further is known.

Children of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh:

Charles Clabaugh (c 1803 – c 1861) m Elizabeth Lawler; m2 Susannah (Stokes?) Cotton pg. 32

Mary “Polly” Clabaugh (c 1804 – by 1860) m Thomas S. Carleton pg. 45

Dorothy "Dolly" Clabaugh (c 1806 -) m David Lovelady	pg. 46
Margaret Clabaugh (c 1800/10 -) m William Johnson	pg. 48
Cumberland F. Clabaugh (c 1810 – 1870) m Elizabeth (Lawler) Maroney; m2 Martha (Wallace) Wright	pg. 37
SAMUEL ⁵ CLABAUGH (c 1815 -) m FRANCES HOWE WARE	pg.. 51

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Henry Clabaugh (1815/19-)	pg. 43
John Clabaugh (June 24 1819 – June 13 1883) m Mary____; m2 Mrs. Mary Yarborough	pg.43
William Clabaugh (1820/24 -)	pg. 44
Maria Clabaugh (1820/25 -) m Peter Mauney; m2 J. W. Berry	pg. 48
Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1827 -) m Jesse Tubbs; m2 Elijah Brown	pg. 49
Rachel Clabaugh (c 1829 -)	pg. 50

Son CHARLES CLABAUGH:

Charles Clabaugh, eldest son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born in Sevier Co., TN about 1803. (23) In his early teens, about 1816, he moved with his parents to the wilderness of the Alabama Territory, where they settled near Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co. In 1832 and 1836, when Charles was in his 30's, he was patented a total of 80 acres adjoining his father's land. (24) (Map 7)

On August 10, 1836, Charles married Elizabeth Lawler, daughter of John Lawler of Talladega Co., AL. (25) No children apparently came from this union (26) and it is possible that Elizabeth died young.

A few years later, about 1838/39, Charles moved to the newly created Republic of Texas, which had won its independence from Mexico in 1836 after the now famous battles of the Alamo and San Jacinto.

By 1840 Charles Clabaugh was living in Montgomery (now Walker) Co. where he had affiliated with the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church. On June 13, 1840, Charles was appointed the church clerk. At the same meeting he and Ransom Allphin were asked to select a place for a meeting house. This congregation (founded August 11, 1838) was short-lived. (27) Another church was probably established soon afterwards whose records are now lost.

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On January 14, 1842, with Ransom Allphin and H. W. Hall carrying the chains, Charles Clabaugh had surveyed 640 acres on the San Jacinto River adjacent to Henry Clark and George W. Robinson. (28) Here he probably built the home where on October 15, 1846, he was married by Elder Israel Allphin to Susannah S. Cotton. (29) Susannah (born about 1822 in Tennessee) was a widow with a 7-year-old son Henderson Cotton and is believed to be the daughter of Lydia Stokes who was living with them in 1850. (30) Charles and Susannah were to have at least three children: Mary who died young, Lydia and Theodocia.

A year and a half before the marriage, the Republic had been annexed by the United States as the State of Texas. Soon after statehood, the northern area of Montgomery Co., where Charles had land on the San Jacinto River, was divided off to form Walker Co. The small community of Huntsville, which had been founded in 1836 as an Indian trading post, was selected as the county seat.

In 1849 Charles and Susannah moved to the northern part of Walker Co. near the Trinity River in the area which would become Madison Co. in 1853. Here, on June 14, 1849, Charles purchased from Ransom and Elizabeth Allphin 200 acres of Allphin's headright on Larrison Creek. (31) About this time Charles' aging parents arrived from Alabama.

On August 29, 1850, the census taker stopped by and recorded that Charles was 47 born in Tennessee, Susannah 28 born in Tennessee, baby Mary only one month old, Henderson Clabaugh (sic: Cotton) 11 and Lydia Stokes 65 born in Virginia. Next door were Charles' parents, two younger sister and Uncle Joel Haggard. (32)

In 1859 Charles Clabaugh purchased 160 acres on Twomile Creek in neighboring Leon Co. from his nephew James A. Lovelady. (33) He continued to live on

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Larrison Creek which was now a part of Madison Co. In 1860 he owned 10 horses and 80 head of cattle. (34) Living with them were daughters Lydia 7, Theodocia 3, Lydia Johnson 81 born in VA, George Bullock 67 a laborer born in NC and Henderson Cotton 21. Susannah was shown as being only 35. (35)

Soon afterwards both Charles and Susannah died. Charles' name no longer appeared on the tax list in 1861 and per the recollections of Theodocia's daughter Fleda, her mother was orphaned at about the age of 3. (36)

In 1870 daughter Lydia, age 18, was living with her uncle John Clabaugh in neighboring Leon Co. (37) and the following year daughter Theodocia, age 13, was placed under his guardianship. (38) In 1872 116 acres, the remainder of Charles Clabaugh's 1846 patent of 640 acres, was granted 15 miles north, 14 miles west of Centerville in Leon Co. (39)

Children of Charles and Susannah Clabaugh: (40)

Mary Clabaugh (1850 – by 1860)

Lydia Elizabeth Clabaugh (1852-) m 1872 Franklin Burleson, son of Nathaniel and Nancy

Jane (Newberry) Burleson of Leon Co. TX.

Children:

Ada Burleson (c 1873 -)

George Burleson (c 1875 -)

Norman Burleson (c 1877 -)

Arnold Burleson (c 1879 -)

Floyd Burleson

Lorena Burleson

Birdie Burleson

Fue Burleson

Theodocia Ernest Clabaugh (Sept 14 1858 – Nov 10 1911) m Dallas Walker, a minister;

m2 c 1879 Nathaniel Walker Burleson, son of Nathaniel and Nancy Jane (Newberry) Burleson of Leon Co., TN.

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Children:

Dallie Walker – died young

Charles F. Burleson (c 1880 – c 1972)

Children:

Roy Burleson (twin) m Addie____

Ray Burleson (twin) m Lois____

Lena Mae Burleson m ____Smith, Waco, TX

Children:

Sharon Smith m Art Reed

Stanley Smith m Syble____, Waco, TX

Nathaniel Smith m Deborah____, Waco, TX

Charleen Burleson m Murben Wilcox, Lake Jackson, TX

Children:

Sandra Wilcox m Bob Hartsell

Gary Wilcox md Barbara____

Kenneth Burleson m Alice____, Aquilla, TX

Children:

Denise Burleson

Daniel Burleson

Karon Burleson m Mike Simmons, Aquilla, TX

Children:

Donna Simmons m Bernie Machovsky

Mike Simmons m Shelia_____

Rhonda Simmons m Jimmy Upchurch

Ethel Burleson (c 1883 – c 1900)

Lena Elizabeth “Babe” Burleson (Dec 31 1885 – Sep 27 1971) – single

Rufus Corbin Burleson (c 1887 – May 20 1977)

Children:

Ernest Burleson, Waco, TX

Frank W. Burleson, Olympia, WA

Motee Burleson – m _____ Hunt

Child:

Nena Hunt m Bob Wallace, Waco, TX

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Fleda Jane Burleson (Aug 10 1889 – Jun 30 1981) m c 1909 William Clifton Walker

Children:

Warren N. Walker (Jun 18 1913-) m Lafatte Rafferty, For Worth, TX

Child:

Peggy Jean Walker m Ross Stoker

Children:

Scott Stoker

Sam Stoker

Chris Stoker

Weldon C. Walker (Nov 23 1916- Sep 27 1976) m Elizabeth Koon, lived in CA.

Child:

Susanne Walker m Lonnie Smith

Child:

Missy Smith

Dorene Walker (Jan 10 1921 -) m Jun 2 1940 Clinton Herbert Adams,
Waco, TX.

Children:

Carol Ann Adams (May 11 1942-) m James William
Scarborough, Waco, TX

Child:

Stacey Yvette Scarborough (April 12 1965)

Mary Elaine Adams (may 14 1953-) m Dec 29 1972 Louis
Mitchell Jantz

Child:

Tamara Elaine Jantz (Nov 18 1981-)

Myrtie Burleson m Rube Harvey, Whitney TX

Children:

Edith Harvey m Warner Strange, San Antonio, TX

Aileen Harvey m Al Zurker, Universal City, TX

Lyndal Harvey m Lucius Masec, Houston, TX

Olin Harvey – died young

Sybil Eunice Burleson (Apr 16, 1894 – Mar 1931) m Jul 16 1915 Frank Wiley Inmon

Children:

Durward Burleson Inmon m Margaret Rook, Waco, TX

Children:

Sue Ellen Inmon m _____ Cutbirth, Lorena TX

Frank Michael Inmon, Galveston, TX

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Frankie Maxine Inmon (May 16 1923-) m Clint Walker Kennon, Waco, TX

Children:

Konnie Kay Kennon (Jan 6 1948-) m James Kenneth Johnson,
Waco, TX

Richard Wiley Kennon (Apr 8 1954-) m Debbie Lynn Coffee,
Waco, TX

Child:

Clint Wiley Kennon (Nov 28 1981-)

Norris Burleson m Meta Lueck, Aquilla, TX

Child:

Myra Burleson m Jr. Gatlin, Aquilla, TX

Children:

Andrea Gatlin m Keith Holt

Child:

Keitha Ann Holt

Jana Gatlin m James Buzbee, Waco, TX

Euell Burleson

Children:

Lorell Burleson m Glen Gleming, Montezuma Creek, UT

Joe Allen 'Bubba' Burleson m LaVerne___Junction, TX

Charles Reese Burleson, Ferndale, WA

Son CUMBERLAND F. CLABAUGH*:



Cumberland F. "CF" Clabaugh, son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1810 in Sevier Co., Tennessee. (41) While a young boy, he moved with his parents to Bibb Co., Alabama, where they settled near Sixmile Creek.

*Copy of CF Clabaugh's signature found on his mother's bounty land affidavit in 1855.

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On August 30, 1838, when CF was about 28, he married Elizabeth C. (Lawler) Maroney (42), born about 1811 in Tennessee. Elizabeth was the daughter of Isaac Lawler (43) and widow of Middleton Maroney by whom she had had three children: Nancy, Marion and Emily Maroney. (44)

In 1840 CF and Elizabeth Clabaugh were living in Bibb Co. with baby son John Union, Elizabeth's 3 children by her first husband and 2 adult men, who may have been either boarders or CF's brothers Henry and William. Two of these men were in commerce and one in manufacturing or trade. (45) They were not living near the old Clabaugh homesite.

CF may have been involved in the manufacture of iron, for he is reputed to have, in later life, erected the first wrought-iron manufacturing plant in central Texas. By 1842 he was trading under the firm name of DF & S Clabaugh with his brother Samuel. Some of the capital for this firm was obtained from brother Samuel's in-laws Jonathan and Horace Ware (46) who were also in the iron business. Nothing further is known about this firm and it probably had dissolved by 1844 when Samuel moved to Arkansas for a few years.

In 1841 CF was appointed Justice of the Peace, a position he would hold for many years. (47)

About 1849 CF remained in Alabama when his parents moved to Texas. He may have then moved onto the old homesite for in 1850 the census taker reported that CF was now a farmer. He also reported that CF was

40, born in Tennessee; Elizabeth was 39, born in Tennessee; and that Union 11, Virginia 9, Julia 7, William 6, Joab 4, Cordelia 2 were born in Alabama. Living with them were Elizabeth's children Marion Maroney 19, Emily Maroney 18 and Nancy (Maroney) Robb 21 with her husband Elias Robb 25. (48)

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CF Clabaugh, reared in the Baptist faith, was a member of the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church, where his grandfather Henry Haggard had been active for many years. In 1848 and 1850 CF served as a delegate from this church to the Baptist Association Meeting. (49) **At this time his Uncle Noah Haggard was pastor of the church.**

About 1851, after the birth of daughter Josephine, CF and Elizabeth with their seven children moved to Texas where they joined his father and brother Charles in Walker (now Madison) Co. Here son Samuel Newton was born in 1854. CF acquired land in the area which he had sold by 1859. (50)

By 1860 CF had moved his family to Bosque Co., TX settling in the southeastern section where he acquired land on Cotton, Willow and Childress creeks. (51) CF was a stockraiser, but is said to have built the first wrought-iron manufacturing plant in central Texas. He was also a Master Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and served as a County Commissioner. (52)

At least two of CF and Elizabeth Clabaugh's sons served in the Civil War. Eldest son John Union Clabaugh served from 1862 to 1865 in Company H (Gurley's) Texas Cavalry (53) and son William Clabaugh died at Vicksburg, from illness rather than a bullet. Following the war, about 1867, son Joab, on his 21st birthday, was shot and killed by cattle rustlers. (54)

Wife Elizabeth died in 1867 at the age of 56. (55) On September 28, 1868, CF married 32-year-old Martha (Wallace) Wright (b. 1836 in AL), a widow with 3 boys and 2 girls. (56) **She is said to have some kinship with Davie Crocket and Sam Houston.** CF and Martha had one child, Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh. (57)

CF died in the fall of 1870, three months after the birth of son Edmund, who family records say was

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born in June. Son Edmund may have been born later, however, because the census taker in his report June 30, 1870 did not include him in the family. (58) CF's will was proved April 13, 1871; wife Martha and son John Union were named executors. (59)

On March 6, 1874, widow Martha married FM Faulkner (60); of Georgia, which proved to be a mistake. As told by Mrs. Stephen Edmund Clabaugh from information left by CF's son Edmund; FM Faulkner was a very handsome scoundrel. He was of a good family, educated and of refined appearance but an adventurer who was actually out for her money. He persuaded her to see CF's land, and they moved to the new, booming town of Texarkansas where Faulkner disappeared, leaving Martha penniless in a strange town with five children. It took her two years to save enough money to return to central Texas. (61)

Children of CF and Eliz. (Lawler, Maroney Clabaugh): (62)

John Union Clabaugh (Jun 17 1839 – Sep 30 1920) m Dec 21 1865 Amanda S. Skinner, dau. Of James & Mary Skinner; m2 1883 Mary Roddy, dau. of George W. Roddy; m3 Nov 27 1894 Sphia D.____ (May 1859-Oct 25 1831)

In 1880 & 1900 farming in McLennan Co., TX. John U. is buried in White Rock Cemetery, Ross, TX.

Children:

Viola Clabaugh (c 1866 -) adopted

Georgia Clabaugh (c 1872-) adopted

John Newton Clabaugh (Jul 1890-)

Virginia Clabaugh (c 1841-)

Julia A. Clabaugh (c 1843-) m Apr 18 1861 WA Mason

William Clabaugh (c 1844- c 1865) died at Vicksburg
Joab Clabaugh (c 1846- c 1867) shot by cattle rustlers on 21st birthday.
Sarah Cordelia Clabaugh (c 1848- by 1880) m Nov 28 1866, Thomas S. Allphin
In 1880 Thomas was living in McLennan Co. next to John Union Clabaugh.

Children:

Martha Allphin (c 1870-)
Emily Allphin (c 1872-)

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Newton Allphin (c 1875-)
Amanda Allphin (c 1851-)

Josephine Clabaugh (c 1851-)

Samuel Newton Clabaugh (Jan 1854-) m Nannie_____.

In 1900 was farming in Hamilton Co. Was a Texas Ranger for many years, capturing the notorious outlaw Belle Starr. He was still living in 1936.

Children:

Edgar N. Clabaugh (Nov 1883-)
Edna L. Clabaugh (Feb 1885-)
James U. Clabaugh (Mar 1887-)
Horris T. Clabaugh (Sep 1889-)
Emiline Clabaugh (Jun 1891-)
Ora E. Clabaugh (Apr 1893-)
Mollie B. Clabaugh (Oct 1894-)

Joseph F. Clabaugh (c 1856-)

Theodocia Clabaugh (c 1859-)

Melvina Clabaugh (c 1860-)

Frances Clabaugh (c 1862-)

John H. Clabaugh (c 1865-)

Child of CF and Martha (Wallace) Wright Clabaugh:

Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (Jun 1870-1949) m 1891 Helen Tandy (Jul 1869-1936)

In 1900 living in Bell Co., TX, later Kerr Co. where Helen died. Edmund died in Travis Co., TX.

Children:

Ann Clabaugh (Jul 1892-) m Mr. Goodrich, div.; m2 Jules Remschell, Kerrville, TX

Child:

Horace Goodrich – adopted

Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (Sep 25 1894-) m 1917 Cozette Hawthorn – Carthage, TX

Children:

Stephen Edmund Clabaugh (1918-) m 1945 Patricia Sutton, Spicewood, TX

Children:

Catherine Clabaugh (1947-) m 1968 Richard Davey, Albuquerque, NM
Cynthia Clabaugh (1950-) m 1974 Reid Frederick, Lillooet, B.C. Canada
Deborah Clabaugh (1954-), Portland, OR

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William Hawthorn Clabaugh (1920-) m Mildred Louise Jones (d. 1979), Carthage, TX

Children:

William Hawthorn Clabaugh (1943-) m 1964 Jane Poss, Carthage, TX
Earle Clabaugh (1949-) m _____, near Carthage, TX
Carol Amy Clabaugh (1960-), near Carthage, TX

David Lafayette Clabaugh (1924-1979) m Mary Louise Meador (d. 1981)

Children:

Judith Lynn Clabaugh (1946-) m 1969 John F. Jordan, Longview, TX
Diane Clabaugh (1947-), New Orleans, LA
Sandra Clabaugh (1949-) m Mr. Langford, div.; m2 Mr. McKinnon

Union Clabaugh (Aug 1896-) m Annie Laurie Lawrence, Dallas, TX

Children:

Larry Clabaugh (1932-) m Emma Sue Miller

Bobby Clabaugh (1932-1935) twin of Larry

Jane Clabaugh (c 1928-) m twice

Morien Clabaugh (May 1898-1976) m 1921/22 Gerald H. Bacon, Austin, TX

Children:

Betty Jo Bacon (1921-) m Gordan Parker, div.; m2 James Hamer

Gerald H. Bacon m 1949 Jane Whiteside, Lynchburg, VA

Louis Clabaugh (1900-) m Clarisse Howard

Child:

Carol Clabaugh m ____, Houston, TX

Lyndal Clabaugh (1902- c 1963) m 1918 Jack Albright, Austin, TX area

Children:

Helen Lee Albright (c 1919-) m Mr. Hughes, div., San Antonio, TX

Child:

Jack Bruce Hughes (c 1948-)

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Son HENRY CLABAUGH:

Henry Clabaugh, son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh was born 1815-19 (63) and reared on his father's farm near Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co. Alabama. In 1834, listed as H. Clabo, he was a delegate from the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church to the Association Meeting. (64) Per his nephew John⁶ Clabaugh, Henry later moved to Texas. (65)

Son JOHN CLABAUGH:

John Clabaugh, son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born on June 24, 1819 in Alabama (66) and grew to adulthood on his parents' farm near Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co.

Following the example of his grandfather Henry Haggard and uncles Noah Haggard and Joel Haggard, John became a Baptist preacher. At some point John moved to Texas where in 1854 he was the colporteur for the Texas Baptist Convention and later frequently contributed to the *Texas Baptist* newspaper. (67) It is said that he preached in almost every county in Texas. (68)

In the mid-1850's, John Clabaugh married Mary, last name unknown, who was born in Tennessee about 1835. By her he had at least three children: Elizabeth, William and John. In 1860 the family was living in Bell Co. near Belton. Boarding with them was John's nephew John Union Clabaugh. (69) About 1864 Mary died. A year or so later, John Clabaugh, now 46, married the widow Mary Yarborough, who was born in Alabama in 1835. She had at least two sons by her former marriage: James Yarborough (b c 1859) and John C. Yarborough (bc 1863). (70)

By 1870 John Clabaugh had moved to Leon Co. where he lived in Beat 5 near Centerville. Here

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in 1870 Lydia Clabaugh, the 18-year-old daughter of his deceased brother Charles, was living with him. (71) The following year, John became the guardian of her younger sister Theodocia, who was then 13 years old. (72)

By 1880 John's second wife Mary had died. John, now 60, was living in Leon Co. with his step-sons and young son Thomas H. Clabaugh. (73)

John Clabaugh died June 13, 1883. He was buried in Concord Church cemetery, located in Leon Co. between Centerville and Marquez on Highway 7. (74)

Children of John and Mary (____) Clabaugh:

A. Elizabeth Clabaugh (c 1856-)

William R. Clabaugh (Sep 1858-) m Nov 24 1885 Elmira McClary (75)

In 1900 he was farming in Leon Co., a widower (76)

Children:

Mary E. Clabaugh (Oct 1886-)

Thomas S. Clabaugh (Dec 1888-)

Edward Clabaugh (Jun 1891-)

John Clabaugh (c 1863-)

Children by John and Mary (____) Yarborough Clabaugh:

Thomas H. Clabaugh (c 1865-)

W. T. Clabaugh (c 1867-by 1880)

Son WILLIAM CLABAUGH:

William Clabaugh, youngest son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born 1820-24 (77) and reared on his father's farm on Sixmile Creek in Bibb C., Alabama. Per his nephew John⁶ Clabaugh, William later moved to Texas. (78)

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Daughter MARY 'POLLY' CLABAUGH CARLETON:

Mary "Polly" Clabaugh, eldest daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1804 in Sevier Co., Tennessee. (79) While a young teenager, about 1816, she moved to the Alabama Territory where her parents settled on Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co.

On August 1, 1830, Polly, age 26, married 24-year-old Thomas S. Carleton. (80) In 1840 they were farming in Talladega Co., Alabama (81) but by 1850 had returned to Bibb Co. where they acquired land on the Little Cahaba River about two miles north of the old Clabaugh homesite. (82) (Map 7)

The census taker, in 1850, recorded that Thomas was 44 born in Georgia, Polly was 46 born in Tennessee and that living with them were five children: J. Thomas 18, Cumberland B. 17, Lydia E. 16, L. Swepson 8, and McConnel (Felix G?) 5. (83)

By 1859 both Polly and Thomas had died. Thomas apparently outlived his wife. When his estate was being settled in 1860, there were only five heirs, his five children. At that time son John T. Carleton, who was appointed administrator, was living in Shelby Co., son Cumberland Carleton was living in Shelby Co., son Cumberland Carleton was living in Louisiana, and daughter Elizabeth Carleton was single and living in Bibb Co. Sons Swepson and Felix were both minors over 14 and living in Shelby Co. (84)

Children of Mary and Thomas Carleton: (85)

John Thomas Carleton (c 1832-)

Cumberland B. Carleton (c 1833-)

Elizabeth Lydia Carleton (c 1834-), In 1880 was single, living with Swepson in Shelby Co., AL

L. Swepson Carleton (c 1842-) m Sara M.____. In 1880 farming near Montevallo, Shelby Co., AL.

Children:

Mary J. Carleton (c 1867-)

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Lula A. Carleton (c 1868-)

Emma C. Carleton (c 1871-)

William C. Carleton (c 1873-)
Yula L. Carleton (c 1875-)
Moody C. Carleton (c 1877-)
Sandy R. Carleton (c 1877-)

Felix G. Carleton (c 1844-) m E. T. _____. In 1880 living near Montevallo, Shelby Co., AL

Children:

Mary E. Carleton (c 1872-)
Walter Carleton (c 1874-)
Thomas E. Carleton (c 1877-)
Truman Carleton (c 1879-)

Daughter DOROTHY 'DOLLY' CLABAUGH LOVELADY:

Dorothy "Dolly" Clabaugh, daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1806 in Sevier Co. Tennessee. (86) As a young girl, she moved with her parents to the wilderness of Alabama where they settled near Sixmile Creek in present Bibb Co.

In 1824, after obtaining a rather lengthy consent from her father, Dolly, at the age of 17, on January 23rd married David Lovelady (87), son of William and Rachel (Lindsey) Lovelady (89) The marriage was performed by James Mahan, Justice of the Peace.

Dolly and David Lovelady settled in neighboring Perry Co. where David received the patents to 80 acres in 1834 and 1835. (89) (Map 8) Nearby was Dolly's Uncle Noah Haggard, who was an ordained minister of the Pisgah Baptist Church from 1834-1846.

The Loveladys continued to farm their 80 acres (90) and in 1860 David, now 60, and Dolly, 54, still

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had six of their eleven children living with them: Mary 34, Noah 29, Rachel 18, Sarah 15, Margaret 11, and Samuel 9. Sons William Lovelady and Cumberland F. Lovelady had married and were living nearby, and son James A. Lovelady had moved to Leon Co., TX, near his Clabaugh uncles. (91)

Children of Dorothy and David Lovelady: (92)

William Lovelady (c 1825-by 1870) m Sara _____. Lived in Perry Co., AL

Children:

M.E. Lovelady (c 1846-)
John N. Lovelady (c 1848-)
Angeline Lovelady (c 1851-)
James Lovelady (c 1853-)
Jasper Lovelady (c 1855-)
Sara Frances Lovelady (c 1858-)
William Lovelady (c 1860-)
Martha Lovelady (c 1865-)

Mary E. Lovelady (c 1826-) m Feb 15 1866 B.F. Sanders

Noah H. Lovelady (c 1831-)

James A. Lovelady (c 1832-) m Sep 30 1852 Delila Harris (c 1831-). In 1860 was living in Leon Co. TX. In 1880 was living in Falls Co., TX, managing the Pauper Farm.

Children:

Martha Lovelady (c 1861-)
J.M. Lovelady (c 1863-)
J. D. Lovelady (c 1868-)
E. J. Lovelady (c 1872-)
W. C. Lovelady (c 1877-)

Elizabeth A. Lovelady (c 1834-) m Jan 25 1852 Andrew W. Reid

Cumberland F. Lovelady (c 1836-) m Dec 9 1859 Martha A. Harris

David C. Lovelady (c 1837-) Feb 4 1861 Margaret L. Sanders

Rachel F. Lovelady (c 1840-) m Sep 6 1863 Tillman J. Nicklos

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Sara M. Lovelady (c 1843-) m Dec 14 1865 T. S. Sanders

Margaret Jane Lovelady (c 1848-) m Jun 28 1866 Lawrence P. Nichols

Samuel L. Lovelady (c 1851-) m Jan 16 1870 Saline Perry

Daughter MARGARET CLABAUGH JOHNSON:

Margaret Clabaugh, daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born 1800-1809 in Sevier Co., Tennessee. (93) As a young girl, she moved with her parents to Alabama, settling on Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co.

On January 8, 1835, Margaret Clabaugh married William Johnson. (94) Nothing further has been learned about this couple. The name William and Johnson are too common to distinguish him in the records.

Daughter MARIA F. CLABAUGH MAUNEY BERRY:

Maria F. Clabaugh, daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1827, possibly earlier, in Bibb Co., Alabama (95) and reared on her parents' farm near Sixmile Creek.

On November 12, 1846, Maria married Peter Mauney, a 24-year-old blacksmith from North Carolina. The service was performed by B. L. Defreese, a minister. (96)

The Mauneys lived about five miles west of the old Clabaugh home. Here on the Little Cahaba River Peter owned about 320 acres which extended north from the river to present county road 27. (97) (Map 7).

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On November 4, 1850, the census taker found Peter, 28, and Maria, 23, living with one-year-old daughter Mary. (89) Within the next three years, Maria gave birth to son Winston, lost her baby daughter, and in 1853 lost her husband, who was only 31. Maria's cousin Henry F. Fancher was appointed administrator of Peter's estate; her brother Samuel Clabaugh was appointed guardian of young Winston. (99)

Maria, who had been reared in the Baptist faith, helped found the Montevallo Baptist Church in neighboring Shelby Co. on August 30, 1856. Among the other founders were her uncle Noah Haggard and cousin P. M. Fancher. (100).

On December 23, 1856, Maria Mauney married J. W. Berry (101) and a little over two years later on February 19, 1859, she left the Montevallo Church. (102).

Children of Maria and Peter Mauney:

Mary E. A. Mauney (c 1849-by 1853)

Winston A. Mauney (1850/53-)

Daughter ELIZABETH CLABAUGH TUBBS BROWN:

Elizabeth Clabaugh, daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1827 in Alabama (103) and reared on the family farm near Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co. In her early 20's she moved with her parents to Walker (now Madison) Co., Texas.

Elizabeth Clabaugh first married Jesse Tubbs by whom she had a girl who died about the age of 4 or 5. Later Elizabeth married Elijah Brown, a Baptist preacher. They lived in McLennan Co. in the little community of West, just north of Waco. (104) (Map 11).

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In 1887 Elizabeth Brown was visited by her nephew Edmund C. Clabaugh, son of Cumberland F. Clabaugh. From this contact some of the family history passed down, written by Edmund in his later years. (105) She was also visited by her niece Alice Chaudron, daughter of Samuel Clabaugh of Alabama, when she and her husband Jules moved to Dallas Co., TX. (106)

Children of Elizabeth and Jesse Tubbs:
(dau.) Tubbs – died young.

Daughter RACHEL CLABAUGH:

Rachel Clabaugh daughter of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1829 in Alabama (107) where her parents were living on Sixmile Creek in Bibb Co. About 1849 she moved with her parents to Walker (now Madison) Co., Texas where in 1850 she is shown as age 21 and unmarried. (108) Nothing further is know about Rachel.

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Chapter 5
SAMUEL⁵ CLABAUGH

Samuel⁵ Clabaugh, son of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Haggard) Clabaugh, was born about 1815 in Sevier Co., Tennessee. (1) He lived most of his life in Alabama where he was a part of that state's early iron industry.

Samuel⁵ Clabaugh, the middle child of 12 children, was the first born after his father returned home to Tennessee after fighting the Creek Indians in what is now the State of Alabama. His father, impressed with the Creek lands, decided to resettle there. Thus, about 1816, when Samuel was only an infant, he made the long, arduous journey with his parents and Haggard in-laws to the wilderness of the newly created Alabam Territory, where they settled in what is now Bibb Co.

Samuel's childhood home was near Sixmile Creek. (map 7) Here Samuel grew to manhood helping his father and brothers farm their land and attending the nearby Cahaba Valley Baptist Church, where his grandfather **Henry Haggard** had played an active roll. Samuel was 27 when his aged 96-year-old grandfather died and had undoubtedly been greatly influenced by him.

About 1838 (2), Samuel⁵ Clabaugh, at the age of 23, married Frances Howe Ware, the 21-year-old daughter of Jonathan and Roxanna (Richardson) Ware. Jonathan Ware, born and reared in Massachusetts, was from

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an old New England family which could be traced back to Robert Ware who had arrived in Massachusetts by 1642. (3) Jonathan moved his family to New York about 1816 where he operated a stone quarry on the Hudson River at Weehawken. Here in 1817 daughter Frances was born. A few years later they moved to South Carolina where he built an iron forge at Cowpens near Spartanburg. The family continued to live in the more civilized Spartanburg area while Jonathan went to the wilderness of Alabama where he was contracted to build more iron forges. By 1835 his family had joined him in Bibb Co. where , with Abner Benson, he established his own forge, Camp Bloomery, on Shultz Creek. (4)

In 1840 Samuel and Frances Clabaugh with baby Eugenia were living near his father in the Sixmile Creek area. (5) The census taker failed to record Samuel's occupation and it is possible that he had already expanded his interest past farming. By 1842 he was trading with his brother Cumberland F. Clabaugh under the firm name of CF & S Clabaugh. This firm received part of its capital from Frances' father and brother, Jonathan and Horace Ware, with brother-in-law Pleasant Fancher as trustee. (6) Additional capital came from Albert M. Smith with EM Carleton trustee. As collateral for this last loan the firm put up one

road wagon, Jack a black mule age 15 to 18, John a sorrel mule age 10 to 12, and Peter a mouse colored mule age 8 to 10. (7) Nothing further is known of this firm. Samuel's brother Cumberland, who later in life erected one of the first wrought-iron plants in central Texas, most likely was involved in the iron business in Bibb Co. and may have been the one to introduce Samuel to his wife Frances.

In 1844 Samuel, Frances and their three daughters Eugenia, Effie and Hannah moved to the White River of Arkansas. Here Samuel farmed for six years. Part of the fascinating story of their trip and stay in Arkansas has been preserved for us by

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his son John⁶ Clabaugh, who was born after they returned to Alabama:

Impelled by the wanderlust that seemed to possess the Clabaughs, they moved to Arkansas. At that time they had three children, one an infant. My mother and the children traveled in a "carryall", my father on horseback. They carried their "lares and penates" in two horse-drawn, covered wagons. After crossing the Mississippi River, they were caught by an overflow in the Arkansas swamps. They struggled through the flood, suffering great hardships and discomforts that can better be imagined than told. Panthers crouched on overhanging limbs; snakes wriggled in the water, bears, deer, turkeys, and all the denizens of the swamp were huddled together on the higher ground, cowed by fear. Sleeping and eating were achieved in somewhat disadvantageous conditions. This was the great flood of 1844 which has been mentioned frequently in discussions of the recent Mississippi River floods. They had finally to abandon the wagons, when the water came up in them, and make their escape to high land. My father made arrangements with a settler on the edge of the swamp to salvage the wagons as soon as the water went down and open up and dry out the things, and then took the family on to their destination. Some days later he came back to get the wagons and found them still in the swamp and everything rotten and ruined.

Of the experiences of the family in their four or five years' residence there, I have had no detailed account and can only recall a few stories that I heard them relate which, however, give some idea of the hardships and excitement of pioneer life.

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They settled in the White River bottoms where the land was very rich and productive. Game of all kinds and fish were very abundant, and my father told me many thrilling tales of his encounters with panthers, wolves, and bears; and I remember the skin of a nine foot panther and several bear skins that had been made into rugs. Sometimes deer would come up with the cows, and at night it was necessary to build fires around the cowpen to keep the wolves from getting the young calves. Once my mother went to visit a "neighbor" eight miles away. She rode horseback, and returning (about half way home) was attacked by wolves. She raced with them four miles to her very gate.

My father brought home a fawn, which they made a pet of and kept until grown. Her name was "Betty". One day Betty picked up one of my sisters on her horns and tossed her over the fence. The next day her name was "Vension".

The negroes on the place used to catch bear cubs and ship them "down the river" to New Orleans to be sold. Fishing was great sport, especially catching white perch, a very game fish. Honey was plentiful and it was a easy matter to go into the woods, locate a "bee tree", cut it down and get a supply of honey. Wild fruits, grapes, etc. were abundant, and cultivated fruits, flowers, and vegetables grew luxuriantly. To one possessed of a pioneer spirit, as my father was, this must have been a sort of paradise. He seems to have prospered here. He and a neighbor bought a little steamboat, loaded it with cotton, and started it to New Orleans. It struck a snag and went to the bottom with the cotton, representing all his earnings. The county was very malarial, and the family became so infected with the poison that my father sold out and returned to Alabama.

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After his experiences traveling overland on the outward journey, he decided to return by water. He went by rowboat to New Orleans where they took a gulf steamer for Mobile. They encountered a severe storm on the gulf, were blown far out of their course, buffeted by the winds and waves for several days and finally made Mobile. Here they transshipped again to a river boat for Selma or Wetumpka, and then overland to Shelby County, where I was born. (8)

They returned in the spring or summer of 1850, after the birth of daughter Mattie in April. (9)

Arriving in Alabama, Samuel⁵ Clabaugh found that his parents had moved to Texas, leaving only brother Cumberland F. Clabaugh, who would follow them in 1851, and four married sisters: Polly Carleton and Maria Mauney living in Bibb Co., Dolly Lovelady in Perry Co. and possibly Margaret Johnson.

Samuel⁵ Clabaugh now went into business with his brother-in-law Horace Ware and for the next ten years managed Ware's Shelby Iron Works, located about four miles south of Columbiana, the county seat of Shelby Co. (10) (Map 9) During this time son John⁶ and daughter Ada were born.

Samuel's brother-in-law Horace Ware, under the tutelage of his New England father Jonathan Ware, had easily adapted himself to the iron business and had become one of the leading men in the industry. He is credited with making the first steel tempered from Alabama iron and erecting the first rolling mill in the state. (11) His Shelby Iron Works, which Samuel managed, was a large operation with a sawmill, grist mill, cupola and foundry, blacksmith shop, woodshop and homes for more than 300 people, as well as schoolhouse and church. The Works employed engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, mechanics, carpenters, doctors and teachers. (12) In 1860 a

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bookkeeper and three mechanics were boarding in Samuel's house. (13)

Along with his responsibilities at the Works, Samuel was active in the Beaver Creek Baptist Church, which he represented at the Shelby Baptist Association Meeting in 1853, 1855 and 1856. (14) The church, located near the Works, was a long building with two windows on each side and at the rear was a railing behind which sat the slaves. (15)

About 1857 Samuel may have moved his family to Columbiana, about four miles north of the Works, for in that year he was instrumental in forming the First Columbiana Baptist Church. It was his honor to present to the Association the letter petitioning that the new church be received. Samuel was one of the delegates from this church to the Association Meeting in 1859 and 1860. The church building was a frame structure, which by 1864 housed one of the largest congregations in the Association. (16)

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Samuel⁵ Clabaugh, now 46 years old, ended his business arrangement with his brother-in-law and moved his family to the town of Talladega some 40 miles to the east where he and James Curry established the Clabaugh and Curry Furnace at Salt Creek. (17) (Map 10)

In Talladega, the Clabaughs owned a pretty home which they called "Sleepy Hollow", just southwest of the center of town. The house was on six acres through which ran a beautiful stream flowing from the town spring. Here, Frances' hobby was tending the flowers, while Samuel took care of the fruits and vegetables. Meanwhile son John was enrolled in the Baptist Male High School on a hill northwest of their home, where Talladega College stands today. Daughter Eugenia was teaching at Mapleville and daughter Effie was in Marion, Perry Co. attending Judson Female Institute, a Baptist college where her older sister Eugenia had graduated in 1858. Daughters

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Hannah and Mattie would attend Forest Hill Academy whose lands adjoined the Clabaugh property. (18)

Not long after moving to Talladega, Samuel⁵ Clabaugh affiliated with the Good Hope Baptist Church. His name first appeared in the church records in October of 1861 when he made a motion regarding the choice of the Pastor. In 1864 "Brother Clabaugh" was elected permanent Treasurer. The Good Hope Baptist Church was a frame building located on North Street between Spring and West Streets. The building no longer stands; however, still lining the street are some of the old trees under which the buggies were parked on Sundays. In 1878 the church was moved to N. East Street and the name changed to The First Baptist Church. (19)

Frances' parents, Jonathan and Roxanna Ware, who had been living with Horace Ware in Shelby Co., also moved to Talladega. In May of 1864 Jonathan Ware died at the age of 82. His widow Roxanna with her widowed daughter Cyria Woodruff then went to live in Bibb Co. near Briarfield with another daughter Hannah who had married Samuel Clabaugh's cousin Pleasant M. Fancher. Roxanna Ware lived to be about 90 years old, dying May 4, 1874, after a long illness. (20)

Meanwhile, Samuel⁵ Clabaugh and James Curry, to help the Confederacy meet their need for iron, built a blast furnace (the first in Talladega Co.) on Salt Creek about 13 miles northeast of Talladega. (Map 10) They also acquired the timber land for the wood from which the charcoal was made. The furnace was built and run by slaves rented from neighboring plantations.* Some of these slaves, freed after the war, stayed on and descendants live in the area today. (21)

*For an interesting account of Industrial Slavery in Shelby Co. Alabama, see an article by Marty Evers on the subject in the Shelby County Historical Quarterly, Vol. 8, #1, p33.

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The firm, under contract with the Nitre and Mining Bureau, received part of the needed capital from the Confederate Government, which was to be repaid in pig iron. The ore was mined from open pits within a mile of the furnace and the iron was hauled to Selma via the Rome-Selma Railroad. Samuel, the practical furnace man, by the end of 1863, bought out Curry's interest and changed the name to Clabaugh and Company. (22)

After only a couple of years of operation, the Yankees came in the spring of 1865. General James H. Wilson with his cavalry (Wilson's Raiders) moved down from Tennessee through central Alabama destroying the furnaces in Bibb and Shelby counties on his way to Selma, sending an auxiliary column under Croxton to Talladega. As reported in the *Alabama Reporter* of Talladega on April 27, 1865: "The iron establishment of Clabaugh and Curry was destroyed as were the other iron establishments in the neighborhood of Oxford, Calhoun Co. Alabama. The Yankees left our town Sunday morning and moved in the direction of Oxford." (23) Two and a half weeks earlier, on April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox!

Along with the destruction and vandalism inflicted by the Yankee soldiers, Samuel was forced to give up his false teeth for the gold plate. Per son John⁶ Clabaugh, "My recollections of the war and worse than the war, the eleven years of reconstruction, are still painfully distinct....It would fill a book to tell of the patriotism, heroism, and stoical endurance of the hardships, privations, dangers during and after the war. The stories you have read of these times give you a vary inadequate idea of them." (24)

Samuel⁶ Clabaugh was never fully paid by the Confederate Government for his pig iron (25) and was now forced to sell not only his destroyed furnace,

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of which only the stack remained.* but also his beloved "Sleepy Hollow". On May 18, 1867, the home was sold to Mrs. Keziah Warwick, widow of Thomas Warwick, for \$1500. (26) In 1870 Samuel, age 55, describing himself as a retired iron manager, Frances, age 53, and their teenage children Mattied, Ada and

John were boarding in Talladega at the home of Jesse and Mary Simmons. Son John was helping by clerking in a store. (27)

*An unsigned, undated note in the files of Samuel F. Clabaugh, grandson of Samuel⁵ Clabaugh states: "Imbedded in the stone stack and near the top was a stone block inscribed 'Clabaugh and Curry 1862'. When the stack was wrecked, the foreman told me he tried to save the block for me but it got broken."

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In 1870 Samuel⁵ Clabaugh purchased from BF Sawyer 8 acres. The deed, which included the furniture, described the land as "lying near the town of Talladega" and "known as the residence of Sawyer." (28) This land may have been on the hill just north of town which oldtimers today remember as Clabaugh Hill. (29)

In 1872 Samuel sold a large portion of his furnace lands to his brother-in-law Horace Ware (30, who with northern capital rebuilt the furnace under the name of Alabama Iron Company. In 1881 the company was sold to the Clifton Iron Company and renamed Jennifer in honor of the mother of Samuel Noble, one of the company's officials. (31)

Meanwhile, of Samuel⁵ and Frances Clabaugh's children, eldest daughter Eugenia married a Mr. Smith. Daughter Hannah at about the age of 20 married in 1864 Jules Claudron and later moved to Dallas Co., TX. Daughter Effie at 28 married in 1870 Robert Isbell Hampton and moved to Rome, Georgia where she died eight years later, leaving her two small children in the care of her mother. Daughter Mattie at about the age of 24 married John O. Hicks around 1874 and moved to North Carolina, later settling in Oconee Co., South Carolina. Daughter Ada at 24 married in 1880 Rev. Theodore Percy Bell and moved to Anderson, South Carolina. (The Clabaugh women were conscious of their age and it is interesting to watch them "grow younger: with each census.) Their son John⁶ Clabaugh at 27 married in 1880 Martha Hinton Graves and later moved to Oxmoor, just south of Birmingham.

In 1880, Samuel, who had returned to farming and Frances, both now in their 60's, were being kept busy looking after their grandchildren Effie Hampton age 8 and Robert Hampton Jr. age 2. (32)

Samuel⁵ Clabaugh again ventured into business in 1884 when he went into partnership with William Pelham and M. Lides in the manufacture of paint and other uses of oxide of iron from Lides Iron Ore Mine. Samuel was to bear 30 percent of the expenses and receive 30 percent of the profits. (33)

On September 8, 1886, Samuel and Frances Clabaugh "letterd out" of the First Baptist Church in Talladega. (34) They apparently moved away from Talladega at this time. In March of this same year, son John sold his Talladega town lot and by 1888 was living in Oxmoor, just south of Birmingham. It is likely Samuel and Frances moved with him. When and where they died has not been learned.

Years later, son John⁶ Clabaugh sadly recalled his last visit to "Sleepy Hollow"; "When I last visited Talladega, the house had been burned and there was no trace of the beautiful trees except a few mulberry sprouts. A railroad ran through the place, and the picturesque stream was a big ugly ditch".(35) This description still applied in 1981, if one includes a hamburger joint and a nearby Kentucky Fried Chicken.

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Children of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh:

Eugenia Roxanna Clabaugh (c 2839-) m Mr. Smith	pg. 61
Euphemia Elizabeth "Effie" Clabaugh (c 1842-) m 1870 Robert Isbell Hampton	pg. 62
Hannah "Alloe" Clabaugh (c 1844- after 1900) m 1864 Julius G. "Jules" Chaudron	pg. 65
Martha Ann "Mattie" Clabaugh (1850- after 1900) m c 1874 John O. Hicks	pg. 66
JOHN HENRY ⁶ CLABAUGH (Mar 30 1853 – Oct 13 1846) m 1860 MARTHA HINTON GRAVES	pg. 69
Ada Clabaugh (c 1856-) m 1880 Rev. Theodore Percy Bell	pg. 67

Daughter EUGENIA ROXANNA CLABAUGH SMITH:

Eugenia Roxanna Clabaugh, eldest daughter of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born about 1839 in Bibb Co. Alabama. (36) At the age of 5 with her parents and two younger sisters she moved to Arkansas where her father farmed along the White River for six years before returning to Alabama.

Eugenia spent her teenage years with her parents in Shelby Co. AL where her father managed the Shelby Iron Works. She entered Judson Female Institute in Marion, Perry Co. Alabama, graduating in 1858. (37) In 1860, now age 21 but listed on the census as 17, she was teaching school in Mapleville while living with widow Elmira Durby and her family. (36)

Eugenia later married Mr. Smith and had at least one child, Ethel. (39)

Children of Eugenia Clabaugh and Mr. Smith:

Ethel Smith

Others?

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Daughter EUPHEMIA ELIZABETH "EFFIE" CLABAUGH HAMPTON:

Euphemia Elizabeth "Effie" Clabaugh, daughter of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born about 1842 in Bibb Co. Alabama (40) At about 2 years of age, she was taken to Arkansas by her parents where her father farmed for six years. In 1850 they returned to Alabama and settled in Shelby Co. where her father managed the Shelby Iron Works. When Effie was about 19, her parents in 1861 moved to the town of Talladega in Talladega Co. Meanwhile Effie had entered Judson Female Institute, a Baptist woman's college in Marion, Perry Co. Alabama. (41) She was one of the performers at her commencement in 1862. (42)

When Effie was about 28 she married on November 15, 1870, (43) Robert Isbell Hampton (b. Nov. 25 1845) son of Richard Franklin Malone Hampton and Mary Louisa (Isbell) Hampton. (44) They settled in Rome, Georgia, where Robert had a dental practice. (45)

Effie died May 31, 1878, eight years after her marriage. Per an obituary in Talladega newspaper, probably *Our Mountain Home* – on June 5, 1878: "Died at Rome, Georgia on Friday Mrs. Effie Clabaugh Hampton, wife of Dr. R. I. Hampton and daughter of Samuel Clabaugh of this city...A short time before her death, she bade farewell to her devoted husband and gave directions for her children's care, requesting that her aged and affectionate mother should have them. She was a educated, intelligent woman, a devoted mother and affectionate wife."

In 1880 the Rome City Directory shows Robert living on the north side of Howard Street, 2 west of Alpine and his dental office was at 17 Broad Street. His two children that year were living with their grandparents Samuel⁵ and Frances Clabaugh. (46)

Robert Hampton died June 7, 1901. (47)

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Children of Effie and Robert Hampton: (48)

Robert Isbell Hampton (c 1878-)

Effie Elizabeth Hampton (Mar 29 1872 – Nov 9 1946) m May 12 1892 Charles Alden Rowland II
(Jul 17 1870 – April 1 1964)

Children:

Hampton Rowland (May 12 1893 – Nov 24 1972) m Aug 17 192 Mary Asenith Lamb (Sep 21 1895 – Dec 23 1968)

Children:

Hampton Rowland II (Oct 5 1924-) m Cora Winship Nunnally; m2 Nov 25 1945 E.

Kane Baret (Oct 30 1922-Sep 9 1949); m3 Jun 10 1950 Betty Jane Monahan (Oct 29 1924-)

Children:

Michaelyn Barrett Rowland (Nov 4, 1945-)

Monnette Baret Rowland (Feb 25 1949-)

Hampton, Rowland III (Jan 11 1952 -)

Jack Lamb Rowland (Sep 15 1926 -) m Dec 23 1947 Jeffie Pearl Landers (Jul 10 1924 -)

Children:

Mary Jane Rowland (Aug 2 1949-)

Pearl Landers Rowland (Jul 29 1954-1954)

Nancy Eugenia Rowland (Sep 25 1956 -)

Alice Alden Rowland (Apr 18 1962 -)

Katherine Whitehead Rowland (Mar 22 1896 -) m May 12 1915 Paul Sackett (Feb 6 1889 – Mar 26 1919); m2 Jun 6 1922 William Earl Crane (Sep 14 1899-)

Children:

Effie Hampton Crane (Feb 29 1916-) m Dec 31 1941 William Rule III (Apr 30 1912 -)

Children:

William Rule IV (Feb 1 1943-)

Charlotte Gunby Rule (Jan 25 1945-)

Elizabeth Hampton Rule (Mar 21 1947-)

Paul Crane Rule (Apr 5 1949-)

Barbara Rowland Rule (Aug 5 1954-)

John Hedden Rule (Oct 30 1956 -)

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Paul Edgar Crane (Oct 3 1918-) m Jun 14 1951 Dorothy Child (Nov 30 1921-)

Children:

David Rowland Crane (Apr 7 1953-)

Stephen McKinne Crane (Aug 30 1955-)

Charles Edgar Crane (Mar 11 1959-)

Katherine Janet Crane (Oct 28 1924 -) m May 31 1946 William Chalmers Ross (Jul 30 1924-)

Children:

Katherine McRae Ross (Jan 16 1948-)

Elizabeth Stuart Ross (Oct 30 1949-)

Rebecca Gabhart Ross (Mar 13 1952-)

William Crane Ross (Mar 7 1954-)

John Alden Ross (Feb 18 1956-)

Robert Hampton Ross (Jul 18 1958-)

Elizabeth Rowland (Sep 10 1901-) m Feb 2 1929 Paul Courtney Gaertner (mar 4 1905-)

Children:

Paul Courtney Gaertner II (Dec8 1929-) m Jul 14 1954 Katherine Shower (Jan 16 1932-)

Children:

Paul Courtney Gaertner III (Jun 19 1955-)

Charles Joseph Gaertner (Mar 4 1961-)

John Alden Gaertner (Oct 24 1964-)

Elizabeth Alden Gaertner (Oct 24 1964-) m Jun 28 1958 Donald Pierce Shuman (Aug 25 1935-)

Children:

Christopher Noel Shuman (Jan 7 1960-)

Kerry Allen Shuman (Sep 18 1963-)

Alice Alden Rowland (Apr 16 1907-) m Oct 19 1929 Pinckney Alston Steiner, Jr. (Aug 27 1906-Jun 7 1947); m2 Feb 16 1958 Julian Slack Jacobs (Apr 8 1887-)

Children:

Elizabeth Weed Steiner (Apr 4 1934-) m Jan 31 1953 Riley Forrest Elder Jr. (Oct 13 1930-); m2 Dec 17 1955 Ernest Algermon Lowe Jr. (Sep 18 1930-)

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Children:

Forrest Lowe (Sep 27 1953-)

Pinckney Alston Steiner III (Apr 5 1938-) m Aug 6 1960 Mary Carolyn Craven (Aug 30 1937-)

Children:

Susan Elizabeth Steiner (Nov 7 1963-)

Pinckney Alston Steiner IV (May 20 1966-)

Charles Alden Rowland III (May 9 1911-) m Jun 9 1934 Martha Lowe Bradwell (Apr 12 1911-)

Children:

Martha Bradwell Rowland (mar 22 1937-) m Dec 2 1955 Luther Stephens Watson Jr. (Oct 9 1932-); m2 Apr 23 1966 Frank Jones Godbey (Apr 4 1943-)

Children:

Julia Alden Watson (Nov 25 1956-)

Charles Alden Rowland IV (Oct 14 1942-) m Myrna Mathis (Nov 8 1939-)

Children:

William Mathis Rowland (Aug 14 1962-)

Daughter HANNAH P. "ALLOE" CLABAUGH CHAUDRON:

Hannah F. "Alloe" Clabaugh, daughter of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born about 1844 in Bibb Co. Alabama (49) and was probably named for her aunt Hannah (Ware) Fancher. While still an infant, she moved with her parents to the White River of Arkansas, where her father farmed for six years. Upon returning to Alabama her father settled in Shelby Co. where he managed the Shelby Iron Works for ten years before moving to the town of Talladega at the out-break of the Civil War when Hannah was 17.

At about the age of 20, Hannah married on May 10, 1864, Julius G. "Jules" Chaudron, also about 20. (50)

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His father was probably the J. G. Claudron who at the beginning of the war erected nitreworks on 10 acres near the depot in Talladega. (51) His grandfather was most likely the Jules de la Gardia Chaudron, born 1799 in Philadelphia, who married in 1812 in Mobile, Alabama, Anita Devol (1799 – 1872), daughter of Daniel and Catalina (Caro) Devol. (52)

After the war, Jules was for a time Superintendent of Education in Talladega. The family was then living east of town near the county line. In 1870 Hannah and Jules had two young children, living with them; Willie 4 and Julius G 2. (53) by 1880 both of their children had died and Jules had become an iron miner. (54)

In December of 1882 Hannah Chaudron left the First Baptist Church of Talladega. (55) It was probably at this time that she and Jules moved to Texas where in 1900 they were living in Dallas Co., their home being at 57 Jefferson Street, Oak Cliff. Jules was then employed as a machinery salesman. Living with Jules and Hannah, who were now both in their 50's, was their 3-year-old adopted daughter Frances. (56)

Children of Hannah F. and Julius G. Chaudron:

Willie Chaudron (c 1866- by 1880)

Julius G. Chaudron (c 1868- by 1880)

Frances Chaudron (Feb 1897-) -- adopted

Daughter MARTHA ANN "MATTIE" CLABAUGH HICKS:

Martha Ann "Mattie" Clabaugh, daughter of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born in April of 1850 in Arkansas (57) where her father was farming along the White River. Shortly after her birth her father moved the family back to Alabama and settled in Shelby Co. where he managed the Shelby Iron

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Works until Mattie was 11, then moved to the town of Talladega.

About 1874 Mattie married John O. Hicks, a native of North Carolina who was 25 years her senior. (58) John, a school teacher, was connected with Hicks Academy in Hayesville, NC. (59) After their marriage John and Mattie lived in North Carolina where daughter Olive was born in 1875. By 1880, however, they had moved to Oconee Co. South Carolina. John apparently taught at several schools, for in 1885 we find daughter May being born in Georgia; however, by 1900 the Hicks were again living in Oconee Co., this time on Main Street in Walhalla. That year John, age 74, and Mattie, age 50, had five of their six children living with them: Olive, 24; John C, 20; May C, 15; Ernest R, 11; and Mattie F., 9. Daughter Alloe C., 23, had probably already married. (60)

Children of Martha Ann and John O. Hicks:

Olive C. Hicks (Aug 1875-) m J. B. Thompson

Alloe C. Hicks (c 1877-)

John C. Hicks (Jan 1880-)

May C. Hicks (Mar 1885-)

Ernest R. Hicks (Nov 1888-)

Mattie P. Hicks (May 1891-)

Daughter ADA C CLABAUGH BELL:

Ada C. Clabaugh, youngest child of Samuel⁵ and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born about 1856 in Shelby Co. Alabama (61) where her father was managing the Shelby Iron Works. When she was about 5, her father moved the family to the town of Talladega.

In July of 1879 Ada Clabaugh, now 23, left the First Baptist Church of Talladega and may have at that time moved away. (62)

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On December 8, 1880 (63), Ada married the Reverend Theodore Percy Bell of Anderson, South Carolina, who went by his middle name Percy. As reported in a Talladega paper, probably *Our Mountain Home*, on December 12, 1880: "Married - - In this City, Wednesday evening December 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clabaugh by Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, Rev. Theodore P. Bell of Anderson, South Carolina and Miss Ada C. Clabaugh....The bridal couple left the next day for their home in Anderson where a welcome of kind friends awaited them."

Percy Bell was editor of the *Christian Index* and pastor of a church in Anderson. (64) Of their children nothing is known.

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JOHN HENRY⁶ CLABAUGH

John Henry⁶ Clabaugh, only son of Samuel⁵ Clabaugh and Frances (Ware) Clabaugh, was born March 30, 1853, in Shelby Co. Alabama (1) where his father was managing the Shelby Iron Works owned by John's uncle Horace Ware.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, when John was 8 years old, he moved with his family to the town of Talladega where they settled on six acres a half mile southwest of the center of town, (Map 10) John was enrolled in the Baptist Male High School, a three-story, brick, Grecian-style building located on the hill where Talladega College stands today. On Sundays he attended the Good Hope Baptist Church nearby. John would fondly remember his home which they affectionately called "Sleepy Hollow"; however, the Civil War would leave painful memories. (2)

As John⁶ Clabaugh wrote many years later, "My recollections of the war, and, worse than the war, the eleven years of reconstruction, are still painfully distinct...It would fill a book to tell of patriotism, heroism and stoical endurance of the hardships, privations, and dangers during and after the war. The stories you have read of these times give you a very inadequate idea of them." (3)

The Yankees destroyed the blast furnace owned by John's father and after the war, his father, without

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the means or possibly the desire to attract northern capital, sold out. They also had to sell their home and in 1870 John, still a teenager, was clerking in a store. (4) His die was thus cast. From this early experience, John would later become the manager of the commissaries of large iron companies in Birmingham.

In 1880 at the age of 27, John was working at Tyler and Noble, a store in nearby Anniston, a company town owned by the Nobles. It was through this Noble family, who were formerly of Rome, Georgia, that John met his future wife Martha Hinton "Mattie" Graves. (5)

Mattie Graves was born in Rome, Georgia in 1860, one of seven children of John Hinton Graves and his wife Frances L (Settle) Graves. Her parents had been reared on relatively large plantations and their lineage went back many generations in North Carolina and Virginia, where their ancestors and relations had been members of the Colonial Assembly, judges, state senators, governors, etc. John and Frances Graves moved to the Rome, Georgia, area before Mattie was born and settled along the Coosa River about four miles southwest of Rome on a beautiful stretch of land they called Long Cane. Life was good...until the Yankees came. Portraits, slashed by Yankee soldiers, still in the possession of descendants today, bear witness to the wanton destruction inflicted on the family. Two years after the close of the war, when Mattie was only 8, her father died. Her mother, struggling to keep the mortgage she had had to take out on their home, succumbed three years later. Thus Mattie, at the young age of 11, was left an orphan and with her younger sister and brother went to live with their widowed aunt Claudia Graves Lee, who lived in Rome. Under her Aunt's loving care, Mattie was

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confirmed at the age of 13 in the Episcopal Church and taught all the social graces of a Southern woman. (6)

In the evening of Wednesday, November 24, 1880, John and Mattie were married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Rome, Georgia. The church, which no longer stands, was a large frame building located a block away from the present church, an impressive stone Victorian Gothic-Revival style building at the corner of 1st Street and 4th Avenue. The marriage was performed by the Reverend William C. Williams of Atlanta, a possible distant cousin of the Graves. As reported in a Talladega paper, "The next evening the bridal party

repaired to the home of the groom's parents in this City, when and where pleasant entertainment was given; and on Friday the bride and groom left for Montgomery on a visit to relatives..." (7)

In 1879 John⁶ Clabaugh had acquired several acres of land north of the town of Talladega on both sides of the public road and bounded on the south by Clabaugh land, probably his father's land. John sold his acres in 1882 to the Clayter family and purchased 6 acres in 1882 to the Clayter family and purchased 6 acres from J. J. and E. L. Renfroe near the present intersection of 17th Street and Broome, which was described in the deed as a "suburb of Talladega." The land was bounded east by Truss Ferry Road, south by RM Henderson's lot, west by Henderson Spring Branch and north by the point where Truss Ferry Road crosses Henderson Spring Branch. John Sold this town lot on May 6, 1886, to Mattie's brother Josiah S. Graves* (8)

*Josiah Settle "Jo" Graves, 8 years older than Mattie, was either born blind or became blind by the age of 17. He later (re) gained his sight and in 1891 was appointed principal of the Alabama School for Negro Deaf and Blind in Talladega. The school was an experiment and the appropriations small; however the school survived and Jo remained its head until his death in 1923. The original small wood building was located at McMillan and Chaffee Streets in Talladega, which was then and may have moved, at this time, to Oxmoor, located just south of Birmingham.

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By 1888 John⁶ and Mattie Clabaugh were living in Oxmoor, where their last two children are known to have been born. In 1893 they were living within Birmingham's city limits at 608 23rd Street. John was then employed by Sloss Iron and Steel Co. as manager of their commissary. Around 1900 he became purchasing agent for Alabama Steel and Wire Co. and about 1905/06 was manager of stores for Southern Iron and Steel. After 1900 the Clabaugh's residence changed location several times.* (10)

Meanwhile, John and Mattie's children had reached adulthood. Eldest son John H. Clabaugh Jr., who had worked as a clerk/bookkeeper in several companies in Birmingham, left the area in 1905, died the following year at the young age of 25, and was buried in Birmingham's new Elmwood Cemetery. Son Hinton Graves Clabaugh married, became a wholesale grocer, then joined the FBI and lived most of his life in the Chicago, Illinois area. Youngest son Samuel Francis Clabaugh married, was in banking and insurance in Tuscaloosa, AL, later moving to Richmond, VA, then to Washinton D. C. where he lived the remainder of his life. Daughter Frances Lee Clabaugh married George C. Thornton and later, after his death, taught at Stetson University in Deland, Florida. Daughter Mabel Hillvar Clabaugh married Harry F. Griscom an industrialist of Chattanooga, TN and moved there to live, described as being a mile out of town on Old Chandler Spring Road. (9) Through Jo Graves, the Clabaughs had the opportunity of knowing the great Lady Helen Keller, who took and active interest in the school.

*For the Birmingham City Directory, the Clabaugh's residences were: in 1901 at 707 N. 19th; in 1903 at 1120 23rd, in 1908 at 1716 13 Ave S; in 1910 at 1426 S 16th, in 1912 at 1227 S 21 St.

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In 1917, Mattie Graves Clabaugh died at the age of 57. She was buried October 23rd in Elmwood Cemetery next to her eldest son. (11) John then moved to Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, TN, where he lived with his daughter Mabel Grisom for a few years. (12)

Later, John⁶ Clabaugh moved to Swannanoa, a small community in the Blue Ridge Mountains east of Ashville, N. C. and married Elsie (Duggar?). As remembered by his granddaughter Betty Clabaugh Johnson: John had a charming mountain cottage where every inch of the sloping grounds was planted in flowers, fruit trees, and luscious berries. Elsie was involved in many kind and charitable efforts for the poor mountain people. John was a slender, very neat man, something of a Latin scholar, an avid reader and pipe smoker with a dry but merry wit.

Elsie died about 1938 and John went to live with his son Samuel and Sam's daughter Betty in Richmond, VA. About 1940, now 87, John moved again to Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga TN, where he stayed with his daughter Mabel Griscom before entering Alexian Brothers Rest Resort on the mountain.

Determined to live to be 100, his enthusiasm diminished with the loss of a leg and on October 13, 1946, he died at the age of 93. He was buried next to his first wife Mattie and son John in Elmwood Cemetery in Birmingham. (13)

Children of John and Martha H. (Graves) Clabaugh:

John Henry Clabaugh II (1881-1906) p. 74
Hinton Graves Clabaugh (1882-1946) m 1909 Mary Louise Parson; m2 1919 Mary Elizabeth Law p. 74
Frances Lee Clabaugh (c 1885 – 1967) m George Crosnan Thornton p. 80
Mabel Hillyer Clabaugh (1888-1971) m 1911 Harry Franklin Griscom p. 82
Samuel Francis Clabaugh (1890-1979) m 1913 Mary Duncan;
m2 1948 Maitland (Thompson) Linney p. 77

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Son JOHN HENRY CLABAUGH:

John Henry Clabaugh, eldest son of John⁶ and Martha (Graves) Clabaugh, was born in 1881 in Alabama (14) probably in Talladega, and moved with his parents about 1886-88 to the Birmingham area. While a teenager, he was employed by Lyman and Stone from 1897-99, was a clerk with the Birmingham Mining and Constructing Co. from 1900-03, and was a clerk with Gray and Dudley Hardward Co., in 1904. (15)

In 1905 John Jr. moved away and in 1906, at the young age of 25, took his own life. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Birmingham. (16) An old rose bush still blooms at his headstone today, a living reminder of someone's probably his parents', love.

Son HINTON GRAVES CLABAUGH:

Hinton Graves Clabaugh, son of John⁶ and Martha (Graves) Clabaugh, was born October 4, 1882, in Talladega, Alabama (17) and named for his grandfather John Hinton Graves, who went by the name Hinton.

Hinton Clabaugh's childhood home was in Birmingham, Alabama. While still a teenager he was employed as a clerk/bookkeeper with Sloss Iron and Steel Co. in Birmingham. In 1903, at the age of 21, he moved to Chicago, Illinois and associated with Franklin MacVeagh & Co. From 1905-06 he worked in New York City in the brokerage and wholesale grocery business, then returned to Birmingham where he was a salesman with Hood Grocery Co. (18)

On August 16, 1909 Hinton married Mary Louise Parson. (19)

In 1910 Hinton Clabaugh brought suit in Federal Court against James A. Van Hoose, as president of the Southern Wholesale Grocer's Association on charges

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of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. On May 12, 1910, he also appeared before a House Committee investigating the high cost of living. Among other evidence, he produced a resolution signed by a number of members of the Southern Association asking manufacturers to shortweight their packages so that jobbers might profit 50 percent. The Department of Justice was notified and a representative was sent to hear Clabaugh's testimony. (20)

The FBI was impressed and that month Hinton joined the agency, rising rapidly in his eight years with them. In 1911 he was made assistant superintendent of the Chicago office. In 1913 he opened the Cincinnati office and in 1914 was assistant superintendent of the New York City office. In September of that year he was promoted again, being made superintendent of the Chicago office. (21).

During World War I, among Hinton's many accomplishments, was capturing German spies, one of whom was Count Van Abenslaben, the Kaiser's personal friend who boasted that he spent \$11,000,000 in the Northwest slowing up government war work. Hinton also broke up the American embargo conference, a pro-German conference designed to prevent America's entry into the war and shipment of arms. (22)

Near the end of the war, Hinton sat in his office one afternoon wondering how to check up on registration slackers. Two hours later the entire machinery of the American Protective League was under way and in two weeks 224,680 persons had been questioned, 40, 167 delinquents had reported errors to their draft board, and 2, 800 actual deserters were returned to the Army. Per Robert Gunn, Chicago APL Chief in 1918, "I am in a position to know, when I say no man in Chicago has contributed so largely to winning the war as Mr. Clabaugh ." (23)

In 1918 Hinton Clabaugh resigned his position with the FBI. That year he was described in the

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Chicago Evening Post as follows: "Mr. Clabaugh is quiet, unassuming, but positive. He has met only one criticism – working too hard for his district - - a 'criticism' for which every conscientious working man strives all his life and few attain. He leaves an organization described by the attorney general as a model for all offices of like nature."

From 1918 to 1922 Hinton Clabaugh served as assistant to Francis S. Peabody, head of the Peabody Coal Company. In 1926, at the request of Illinois Governor Len Small, Hinton became head of the State Board of Pardons and paroles, a position he held until 1929. He then became an industrial engineer for several utility firms including Commonwealth Edison Co., Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, and Peoples Gas, Light and Coke. (25)

Hinton's wife Mary died in 1937. Two years later on March 22, 1939 he married Mary Elizabeth Law. Hinton, an Episcopalian, Republican and a Mason, was written up in *Who's Who in America* in 1940. (26)

Hinton Graves Clabaugh died Friday, May 31, 1946, and is buried in Evanston, Illinois. (27)

Children of Hinton G. and Mary L. (Parson) Clabaugh: (28)

Louise Parson Clabaugh (Jul 11, 1910 -) m Sep. 30 1933 Milton S. Emrich - - Winnetka IL

Children:

Marilou Emrich (Sep 28 1937 -) m Jun 23 1961 David Kappel

Children:

Jean Kappel (Oct 10 1964-)

John Kappel (Sep 3 1967-)

Jean Emrich (May 11 1940-) m Jun 24 1960 William Carr

Children:

Timothy Carr (Sep 15 1962-)

David Carr (Nov 5 1964-)

William Carr (Sep 19 1968-)

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James Emrich (Nov 4 1947-) m 1969 Wendy Miner

Children:

Gavin Stewart Emrich (Apr 17 1977-)

Meredith Shelby Emrich (April 10 1980 -)

Hinton Graves "Bud" Clabaugh (Dec 21 1911-) m Oct 13 1951 Martha "Rugged" Rucker - - Alexandria, VA. Bud retired from the FBI in 1972; wife Rugged is a registered nurse.

Children:

Hinton Graves Clabaugh (Jul 7 1952-)

Martha Jane Clabaugh (Jul 7 1952-)
George Francis Clabaugh (Dec 23 1919-) Chicago IL, a doctor.

Son SAMUEL FRANCIS CLABAUGH:

Samuel Francis Clabaugh, son of John⁶ and Martha (Graves) Clabaugh, was born March 6, 1890, in Oxmoor Alabama. (29) At the exceptionally young age of 11, Sam began working at the *Birmingham News – Age Herald* a position which grew out of his activities that year in founding the Birmingham Zoo. He later became a young police reporter. (30)

Sam attended the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, receiving his BA on May 25, 1909, his MA on June 1, 1910 and his Doctorate on May 27, 1919. (31) In 1910, at age 20, Sam founded the *Tuscaloosa News*, a daily newspaper for which he was both editor and publisher. He sold the paper four years later. (32)

Meanwhile, on October 30, 1913, in the Episcopal Church in Tuscaloosa, Sam married Mary Bacon Duncan (b. Jan. 19, 1893 in Eutaw AL), daughter of David Walker and Jennette Scott Oliver Duncan. (33)

About 1915 Sam joined City National Bank of Tuscaloosa, rising to the position of Vice President. In 1927 he left the bank to become President of Protective Life Insurance Co. of Birmingham. In 1935

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he left Protective Life and became director of the Southern States Industrial Council until accepting the Presidency of Atlantic Life Insurance Co. of Richmond, Virginia in 1939. (34)

In 1940, as the war in Europe was escalating, Sam, an Army reserve officer, entered active duty, and moved to Washington D.C. In 1941 he was sent to London as Assistant Military Attache and Liaison between the U.S. Administration of Export Control and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. In 1942-43 Sam was sent to Cairo, Egypt, as Chief of the Economics Branch of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East and U.S. Representative in Anglo-American Middle East Supply Center. In 1943-44 he went to North Africa, Sicily and Italy as Chief of the Economics Branch of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department to make an economic survey of the newly occupied areas and to report on the transition of military to civilian government. In 1946 Sam was on assignment in China with the Foreign Liquidation Commission for the Disposal of Surplus Property. He then served at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces until his military retirement in 1949. (35)

On March 17, 1949, in the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington D.C., Sam Clabaugh, who was divorced from his first wife in 1933, married Maitland (Thompson) Linney, widow of Dr. Romulus Machariah Linney by whom she had had one son Romulus Linney Jr., professor, author and playwright of New York City. (36)

From 1949 to 1953, Sam served as Division Chief in the Central Intelligence Agency and from 1953 to 1963 was a business consultant in industrial mobilization and overseas operations. In 1963 he became a research associate for the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University and author of articles and studies on economic strategy and a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica on economic warfare. (37)

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Sam Clabaugh's civic contributions were numerous. He served as president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of the Alumni Association of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of the Alumni Association of the University of Alabama and president of the Druid City Hospital of Tuscaloosa. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma (the

honorary fraternity in commerce and business administration), Cosmos Club, and the Army and Navy Club. (38)

Sam's home in Washington, D.C., was in the attractive Westchester Apartments at 4000 Cathedral Avenue where he lived from 1940 to his death Friday, November 30, 1979, just months before his 90th birthday. In his later years, Sam had begun writing his memoirs, an immense job which was left unfinished. The material is now with his daughter Betty Clabaugh Johnson. (39)

Children of Samuel F. and Mary (Duncan) Clabaugh: (40)

Samuel Francis Clabaugh (Nov 20 1914 – Jun 19 1919)

Mary Clabaugh (Sep 25 1917 – Jun 1970) m Jul 6 1940 Arthur F. Wright (- 1976). Both Mary and Arthur F. Wright (- 1976). Both Mary and Arthur were professors at Yale University, specializing in Chinese History. (For a summary of Mary's impressive career see Notable American Women – The Modern Period, ed. Barbara Sicherman & Carol Hurd Green, 1980, p. 749)

Children:

Duncan Wright (May 9 1950-) - - MD, New Haven CT - Jonathan Wright (Jan 9 1952-) m
Dec 1979 Margaret Kelsey - - Northampton MA

Elizabeth "Betty" Clabaugh (Nov 16 1919-) m Feb 14 1942 John Giffith "Gick" Johnson (Oct 16 1915-). In 1945 Gick formed the Southern Broadcasting Co. which was later acquired by Harte and Hanks. Betty has been active in the Junior League and church work.

Children:

Brooke Johnson (Jul 22 1946-) m May 1967 Harold Suiter

Children:

Katherine Griffith Suiter (Aug 17 1974-)

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Elizabeth Guthrie Suiter (Sep 30 1977-)

Thomas Harold Suiter (Aug 13 1980-)

Mary Bacon Johnson (Dec 20 1948-) m Aug 29 1970 Donald Lewis Williams

Children:

James Griffith Williams (Mar 30 1980-)

Jean Clabaugh (Oct 30 1921-) m Oct 23 1941 Henry C. Hiles - - Pensacola FL. Henry is owner of Hiles-McLeod Insurance Co. Jean is active in church and civic work.

Children:

Leslie Hiles (Oct 6 1944-) m Jul 1 1967 John Paoletti - - Durham CT

Children:

Rebecca Jean Paoletti (Oct 18 1968-) Sarah Hiles Paoletti (Dec 3 1970-)

Sarah Hiles Paoletti (Dec 3 1970-)

Henry Clabaugh "Clay" Hiles (Jul 22 1947-) m May 30 1976 Sarah Chasis - - New York City

Elizabeth Suzanne Hiles (Apr 15 1953-) - - San Diego CA

Doris Carmer Clabaugh (Jun 18 1925-) m Jun 30 1951 Ivan Jadan (Seo 22 1904-) - - St. Johns, Virgin Islands. Ivan was former Premier Lyric Tenor Bolshoi Theater, Moscow, who escaped to the west in WWII and was aided in reaching USA by Sam Clabaugh. Doris has been a school teacher, newspaper columnist and author. No children.

Daughter FRANCES LEE CLABAUGH THORNTON:

Frances Lee Clabaugh, daughter of John⁶ and Martha (Graves) Clabaugh, was born March 10, 1885 (41) probably in Talladega, Alabama and soon afterwards moved to Birmingham with her parents.

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Frances married George Crosman Thornton of Philadelphia PA, who served as an Army officer in World War I and later as a consulting engineer. The couple lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia and traveled

extensively. George, however, died relatively young, probably in the early 1920's. They had no children. (42)

Frances Thornton, now a widow, devoted ten or more years to studying at various universities in Europe. In 1925-26 she attended the University of Madrid in Spain, receiving a diploma in Spanish, each summer studying French at the Sorbonne in Paris. From 1927-29 she attended the University of Toulouse in France, receiving a diploma in Literature and History. The summer in-between she studied at a private school in Dusseldorf, Germany. From 1930-32 she attended the University of Algiers in Algeria, receiving a "License en Philologie", at the same time lecturing in English. The summer in-between she studied Medieval History at the University of Rome in Italy. From 1932-33 she attended the University of Cologne and that following summer studied at the University of London. (43)

In 1934 Frances Thornton began her long association with Stetson University in DeLand Florida. From 1934-37 she was both a student, receiving her A. B. and M. A., and an Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages. In 1937-39 she again went to Europe where at the University of Toulouse, France, she received her "Docteur es Lattres" "avec mention tres honorable", the highest recognition and award given by the universities of France. Frances, now Dr. Thornton, returned to Stetson where she served as a full professor in French, Spanish and German until retirement in 1953. (44)

Frances Thornton was an active member of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church - - involved in youth groups, Altar Guild, Choir, Sunday School and the Woman's Auxiliary. She was one of the five members of the "Joint Commission of College Work for the Diocese of Florida and the Diocese of South Florida." (45)

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Dr. Frances Clabaugh Thornton died in 1967. (46) In her will she left instructions for the establishment of a scholarship trust. The scholarship (\$500 - - \$250 as a grant and \$250 as an interest-free loan) was to go to qualified students with priority given her relations and members of the Episcopal faith. This scholarship is still active. (47)

Daughter MABEL HILLYER CLABAUGH GRISCOM:

Mabel Hillyer Clabaugh, daughter of John⁶ and Martha (Graves) Clabaugh, was born July 12, 1888, in Oxmoor, just south of Birmingham (48) and named for her mother's childhood friend.* Mabel Clabaugh was reared in the Birmingham area and it was possible through her older sister that she met her future husband.

*Mabel Hillyer, the same age as Mattie, was the daughter of Eben Hillyer, physician and merchant of Rome, GA and his wife Georgia. In 1880 their home was on Howard Street near Mattie's guardian Aunt Claudia Lee on South Street. This Mabel later married Warren Palmer Willcox by whom she had a daughter Eleanor C. Willcox. Warren died about 1900 and Mabel then married William H. Hemphill who died about 1904. (49)

In June of 1911, Mabel Clabaugh, at 23 years of age, married 30-year-old Harry Franklin Griscom Jr. son of Harry F. and Frances (Waters) Griscom of Chattanooga, TN. Harry, born September 25, 1881, was a descendent of Andrew Grisom who had settled in Philadelphia by 1682. (50)

Harry Griscom Jr.'s grandfather Benjamin Franklin Griscom (1832-1902), born near Reading Pennsylvania, had moved his family to industrial Chattanooga in

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1869, soon after the close of the Civil War. Here he worked as a boilermaker while he struggled to make ends meet during the financially troubled 1870's (51)

Harry Griscom Jr.'s father Harry Griscom Sr. (1856-1888) was a self-educated man, who possessed a keen, active mind. As a teenager he began working in a boiler shop in Chattanooga but was soon attracted to journalism. At the age of 17 he published a small paper called *Now and Then* and at 21, in 1877, he took charge of the *Chattanooga Commercial*, building it up to one of the most flourishing weeklies in the state. The newspaper soon became the organ of the Republican Party in that section of the country. At the age of 25, he was elected president of the Tennessee Press Association and a year later, appointed Postmaster of Chattanooga. In 1884, now 28, he was one of the organizers of the Chattanooga Humane Society, a welfare organization. In 1888, overwork and an untiring devotion to his many interests took their toll and he died of consumption at the young age of 32. (52)

Harry Griscom Jr., left fatherless at the age of 7, began working at a young age to help support his mother and sister. Starting as an office boy with Price Evans Foundry and studying business and law at night school, Harry, after 30 years with the firm, had risen to the position of Vice President. (53)

Mabel and Harry Griscom lived in the Chattanooga area their entire lives. Their first home was in the Twinam Apartments at the top of Georgia Avenue, which at that time was a nice residential area. Here daughter Mabel was born on February 16, 1914. Several years later the Griscoms moved to nearby Signal Mountain where son Harry Griscom III was born on September 9, 1916. It was here that Mabel's father John⁶ Clabaugh lived with them for a few years after Mabel's mother died in 1917. (54)

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During World War I, Harry, unable to fight on account of his eyes, turned the foundry operation of Price Evans into building items for war. (55)

About 1920, the Griscoms moved down Signal Mountain to the Fort Wood area of Chattanooga and a few years later to a lovely home on Winding Way in the Riverview area. Daughter Mabel attended Brights School then Girls Preparatory School (GPS) while son Harry attended Baylor Military Academy. (56)

On March 4, 1929, another daughter was born. Young Dorothy Ann "Dottie" Griscom was mentally retarded from birth. Mabel, who had previously enjoyed a lively social life, curtailed many of her activities and devoted a great deal of her later life to Dottie's care. (57)

The Great Depression of the early 1930's was hard on the Griscoms. Harry determined to help save Price Evans, mortgaged his home and put the money into the firm. The company, whose foundry was engaged in making ornamental ironwork, survived for awhile then folded. The Griscoms had to give up their home on Winding Way. (58)

To help the family financially, Mabel took up her pen and began writing short stories for magazines. The stories sold; however, Mabel would not divulge her pen-name and later destroyed her copies so none of her work is known today. (59)

Harry then joined Ross-Mechan Foundries in Chattanooga serving for twelve years as Vice President in charge of Sales and Production. After World War II, he helped the Tampa Ship Building Company in Florida convert to peace-time work. In 1946 he then joined the Wheland Company in Chattanooga (later called Gordon Street Inc.) serving as Vice President of foundry operations until his retirement in April of 1958, at which time he was a member of the company's board of directors. (60)

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In 1961 Harry Griscom was honored with the Service Life Membership in the American Foundrymen's Society, one of the Society's highest honors. He was the first to receive the honor in the Tennessee Chapter. (61)

The Griscoms lived a number of years in the Dallas Manor Apartments in the Riverview area and later moved up to nearby Lookout Mountain where they lived the remainder of their lives at 1206 Fleetwood Dr.

Harry, a former president of the Chattanooga Manufacturers Association, was a member of the Mountain City Club and the Rotary Club. He and Mabel belonged to Fairyland Club and were members of the Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church. (62)

Harry Frankin Griscom died at the age of 87 on December 30, 1968. Mabel died a year later on January 11, 1971. (63)

Children of Mabel and Harry F. Griscom: (64)

Mabel Clabaugh Griscom (Feb 16 1914-) m Nov 2 1936 Benjamin Slaughter Harrell (Feb 13 1912- Sep 22 1977) - - Palo Alto CA. Ben was a pilot with Pan American; Mabel has been active in the Junior League and the Altar Guild of St. Marks Episcopal Church, Palo Alto, Car.

Children:

Benjamin Slaughter Harrell (Aug 25 1938-) m Jun 24 1967 Joan Warner, div.

Children:

Alice Lamoreaux Harrell (Aug 3 1968-)

Elizabeth Griscom "Betsey" Harrell (Jan 27 1970-)

Margaret Ann "Peggy" Harrell (Dec 9 1941-)

Elizabeth Jean "Betty" Harrell (Dec 9 1941-)

Harry Franklin Griscom III (Sep 9 1918-) m Jun 24 1944 Carmie Jane Coleman - - Charlotte NC. Harry was a salesman/engineer with Babcock and Wilcox; Carmie has served as president of the Ladies Auxillary, Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte.

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Daughter MABEL CLABAUGH GRISCOM:

Amy Jane Griscom (Jul 21 1946-Jan 22 1973)

Harry Franklin "Bud" Griscom (Dec 30 1949-) m May 12 1973 Susan Runge, div; m2 Jun 26 1977 Phyllis Atha.

Children:

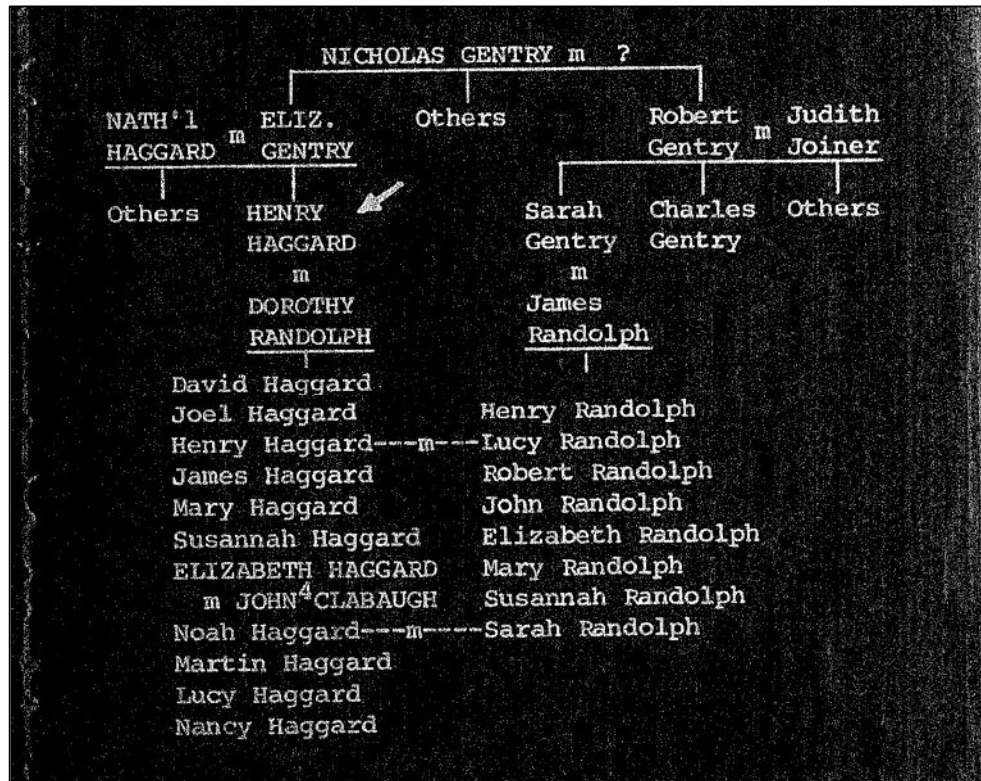
Jacob Parry Giscom (Nov 6 1980-)

Peter Clabaugh Griscom (Feb 15 1955-Aug 1981)

Dorothy Griscom (Mar 4 1929-)

(continue on next page.).....

CHAPTER 7
HENRY HAGGARD



Henry Haggard was born about 1746 (1) in Louisa Co. in the Colony of Virginia and died 96 years later in the State of Alabama. While a young boy, Henry moved with his parents to Albemarle Co., Virginia where he married, professed the Baptist faith and became a licensed preacher. In his 30's, he moved to the frontier of North Carolina where he established several Baptist churches and witnessed

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the formation of the State of Tennessee. At the age of 70, Henry carried his faith to the wilderness of central Alabama where he lived the remainder of his life.

Henry's father Nathaniel Haggard (born Nov. 21, 1723 and believed to be a son of James Haggard, a school teacher who arrived in Virginia before the age of 21) had married young Elizabeth Gentry (born Aug. 14, 1731) about 1745 in Louisa Co. Virginia (2) where her father Nicholas Gentry had been patented 400 acres on Dirty Swamp in 1736. (3) *

*Nicholas Gentry is thought to be a son of the Nicholas Gentry who with his brother Samuel Gentry came to Virginia as British soldiers about 1677 and by 1684 had acquired land in New Kent (now Hanover) Co. The immigrant Nicholas did have a son Nicholas born May 30, 1697 as recorded in the incomplete St. Peters Parish register. However, a study of the processionings of St. Peters and its successor St. Paul's Parish shows that Nicholas (b. 1697) was still living in Hanover Co. (whose county record have been destroyed) by the 1760's. By 1736 our Nicholas had moved to Dirty Swamp in that area of Hanover which became Louisa Co. and St. Martins Parish (whose parish records are lost). Thus the father of our Nicholas may never be known for sure, especially since the children of the immigrant Samuel Gentry have not been

identified. A presumed brother of out Nicholas was Samuel Gentry who in 1742 was patented land on Dirty Swamp and in the 1760's moved to Lunenburg Co. (4)

Nicholas Gentry died about 1779 in Albemarle Co. In his will he named his wife Jane, daughters Mary (Gentry) and Elizabeth Haggard, and sons Moses, David, Nicholas, Robert, Benajah, Nathan, and Martin; and granddaughters Jane Timberlake, and Ann Jerkins. (5)

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About 1757 (6) during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) when Henry was 11 years old, his parents moved from Louisa Co. to Albemarle Co., 30 miles to the west, where they settled near present Coveseville at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. (Map 12) (7) Here, Henry, who was the eldest child, and his younger brothers and sisters Martin, Elizabeth, John, Mary, James, Jane, Bartlett & David who were identical twins, and Nathaniel Haggard grew to adulthood. (8)

The Gentrys also moved to Albemarle Co. One of Henry's uncles; Robert Gentry (born about 1730, thus 16 years older than Henry) married Judith Joiner and settled on Ivy Creek (9) where he reared seven children; Charles, Jesse, Bartlett, Martin, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mary Gentry. (10)

In the mid-1760's Henry Haggard married Dorothy "Dolly" Randolph (11), presumed daughter of Henry and Mary Randolph of Albemarle Co.* She was probably the sister of James Randolph of whom we will hear more later. Where Henry and Dolly lived is not clear. A Henry Haggard in 1775 purchased 100 acres on Bisquit Run from James Jones (14); however, there is no proof that he was our Henry.

*A Henry Randolph died in Albemarle Co. in 1778. In his will he named his wife Mary and "two youngest daughters" Elizabeth and Susannah. He appointed sons Thomas and John executors and John and Elizabeth Woodson witnessed the will. (12) There were undoubtedly other children whom he did not name. James Randolph, a possible son, was reported by his son-in-law Noah Haggard to have been a near kinsman of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke. (13).

The Haggards, as well as the Gentrys and Randolphs, belonged to the Baptist faith whose evangelical preachings contrasted sharply with the sedate ritual of the Established Church (Anglican). The Baptists for many years had been legally recognized in Virginia as a dissenting denomination, but they still had to pay taxes to support the Established Church. In the late 1760's, the Baptist preachers began to crusade from their pulpits for

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religious equality. Although there was still a large number of planters in the Tidewater and Piedmont areas of Virginia who sincerely supported their Anglican church, religious equality. Although there was still a large number of planters in the Tidewater and Piedmont areas of Virginia who sincerely supported their Anglican Church, the mood in the colonies was changing. Religious as well as political freedom was welling to the surface. Coming to the aid of the Baptist preachers, who had been arrested and jailed for speaking out, was the great orator Patrick Henry (1736-1799) who defended many of the preachers in court. Additional support came in 1776 from Haggard's neighbor Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) who presented legislation exempting dissenters from paying the taxes. Thomas Jefferson, year later, would list his Statutes for Religious Freedom among his greatest accomplishments. (15) Henry's father Nathaniel Haggard was a signer of a petition for religious freedom submitted to the government at Williamsburg in November of 1776. (16)

In 1773 **Henry Haggard**, in his late 20's, and wife Dolly became charter members of the Albemarle Baptist Church. With 46 of their neighbors, they met on January 9, 1773, at the Lewis Meeting house. Also present were **Henry's uncle Robert Gentry**, Robert's son Charles Gentry and Charles' wife Elizabeth, as well as Dorothy's presumed brothers and sisters James, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary, and Milly Randolph, spelled Randol in the church records. Henry became a licensed preacher of this church and in 1778 was appointed an elder. (17)

The congregation met one weekend each month. On Saturday they had a short sermon followed by a church conference where, along with the regular church business, the differences and misconduct of the members were discussed and hopefully settled. The Baptists had strict rules and those who erred were expected to acknowledge their sin and request forgiveness, or they would be excluded or excommunicated. On Sundays they had a worship service, with a long sermon and a great deal of singing. Minutes of the

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Saturday meeting were kept by the church clerk. A few of these old church minutes have survived. The churches within a specific area belonged to an Association which held annual meetings to which each church set delegates. Minutes of some of these Association Meetings have also survived. (18)

As we will see in the following pages, there were generally two ways by which a person could join the Baptist Church - - "by experience" or "by letter". If a person wished to join for the first time, he needed to give evidence that he had acknowledged sin in his life, had confessed this sin, had sought forgiveness of God for this sin and had truly committed himself to God and the church. He would thus be received "by experience" into the church. A person who had previously belonged to a Baptist Church, but had moved and wanted to join the church in his new community, would submit a "letter of dismissal" from his former church, stating that he had left in good standing. Presenting this letter, he would then be received "by letter" into the new church. (19)

A Baptist who felt the call to preach and was acceptable by his congregation could be licensed by his church, who would then sponsor him. These licensed preachers played active roles and often served as delegates to the Association Meetings. They were permitted to preach in public; however, they generally did not administer Baptism or the Lord's Supper, as did the ordained minister. Ordination usually required the presence of two or more ordained ministers, usually from nearby churches. Henry Haggard was to remain a licensed preacher throughout his life. His son Noah would become ordained. (20)

The Haggards and Gentrys, living at the base of the Appalachians, were to be a part of the early migration over and down these mountains. These were restless times. Settlement having already reached the Appalachians, frontiersmen and greedy land speculators alike were beginning to explore the many

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parallel rivers (Holston, Clinch, Powell, etc.) and mountains (Blue Ridge, Alleghany, Cumberland, etc.) which made up this formidable range. Hunters and traders as early as the 1740's had traveled the Great War Path southwest down the Holston River to trade with the Cherokees along the Tennessee River and in 1750 a pass (Cumberland Gap) had been found through the furthest mountains in the range. (Map 3) The increasing momentum, however, was then forced to an abrupt halt which lasted 15 years as the French fought unsuccessfully to keep what they thought was their land (French & Indian War 1754-1763) and King George III of England restricted by proclamation settlement past the Atlantic watershed (1763-1768). Finally, in 1768, treaties were made with the major Indian tribes to the west, allowing limited settlement.

The treaty with the Cherokees in the Virginia/North Carolina area in 1768 allowed settlement as far west as the upper Holston River. Families soon moved in, and in 1770 the first permanent settlement in what is now Tennessee was established at Watauga. From this area settlement slowly advanced south down the tributaries of the Tennessee River as new treaties were made with the Cherokees. The main flow of settlers, however, moved west through Cumberland Gap then northwest into the Kentucky region of Virginia. Both of these areas would take a heavy beating by the Indians during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783).

In 1776 Henry Haggard's uncle **Robert Gentry** settled at Watauga and in 1783 moved south to the French Broad River. About 1782 Henry Haggard joined him. This area of North Carolina 13 years later (1796) became the State of Tennessee. In 1788 Henry's parents Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gentry) Haggard

and the rest of their children, most of them now married, moved from Albemarle Co. to the Kentucky region where they settled in present Clark Co.* This area

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of Virginia became the State of Kentucky in 1792.

*In Kentucky, **Nathaniel Haggard** built a house of hewn cherry logs with portholes for defense against the Indians and in 1788 he and Elizabeth both joined the Providence Baptist Church. Eighteen years later **Nathaniel died on Aug. 21, 1806. Elizabeth lived another 14 years, dying July 28, 1820. Both are buried three miles south of Winchester.** Three of their sons and two sons-in-law became Baptist preachers.

The records do not say why Henry Haggard's uncle **Robert Gentry** moved to Watauga in 1776. That there was a restless, frontier character in these Gentrys and their young friend **James Randolph** (presumed brother of Henry's wife Dolly), however, becomes evident as the events, as seen in the recorded facts, are set in motion.

In June of 1775 **James Randolph**, about 17 years old (21), was excommunicated by the **Albemarle Baptist Church** for a breach of the third commandment. He was not at the meeting where the matter was discussed; however, he was at the next meeting where he confessed. He then requested excommunication and, as stated in the church minutes, the church "seeing no sign of repentance, proceeded." (22)

A few months later, in November of 1775, **Robert Gentry's son Charles Gentry**, about 20 years old, was brought to account by the church for ebriosity, anger, and aggravation. In this case, however, the church believed his repentance and accepted his confession. Charles had apparently already decided to move. He had sold the 200 acres he had inherited from his grandfather Philip Joiner and at the same November church meeting, he and his wife Elizabeth asked for letters of dismissal. (23)

Charles Gentry and **James Randolph** may have left for North Carolina that late fall; however, it is more likely that they waited until the next spring

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to allow **Charles' father Robert Gentry** time to settle his affairs and join them. On February 18, 1776, **Robert with his wife Judith** sold their 234 acres on Ivy Creek to John Woodson, and in May Robert received his letter of dismissal from the church. **Wife Judith apparently had never joined.** (24)

Thus in the spring of 1776 Henry Haggard's uncle Robert Gentry, now 46 years old and his son Charles and their families along with James Randolph, who had or would soon marry Robert's daughter Sarah, and probably others headed out, traveling down the valleys of the Appalachians to the Watauga settlement, a trip of over 200 miles.

Although the Watauga area had only been settled a few years when the Gentry's arrived, there were already enough people living in this wilderness for a petition to be submitted to the North Carolina legislature requesting their own county. An act was signed December 18, 1777 creating Washington County. The site for the county seat was selected at the head of Little Limestone Creek and named Jonesboro, in honor of Willie Jones the North Carolina Revolutionary War leader. Charles Gentry served on the first grand jury which was empaneled in May of 1778 at the second meeting of the Washington Co. court. (25)

To pay for the new county buildings a tax of 2 shilling 6 pence was placed on each 100 of taxable property. Robert Gentry is shown on the records as having £173.10.0 worth of taxable property, Charles Gentry with £233.0.0 and James Randolph with £114.9.0 (26) Charles had more taxable property than his father

because he had received a substantial inheritance from his maternal grandfather; Robert, however, had had to mortgage his Albemarle Co. land a few years before the move. (27)

The Revolutionary War (1775-1783) was then in progress and undoubtedly these men were caught up

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in the bloody fighting with the Cherokee Indians who were now allies of the British.

The Gentrys and Randolphs settled on Big and Little Limestone creeks and began processing their patents. (28)* **The Revolutionary War**, however, caused a delay, and by the time **Robert Gentry's** patent was issued in 1784, they had already moved south to the French Broad River (29) taking advantage of a dramatic move by the North Carolina legislature in 1783.

***Robert Gentry** was patented 375 acres on Little Limestone Nov. 10, 1784; Charles Gentry two tracts of 250 acres each on Big Limestone Oct. 24, 1782; **James Randolph** 302 acres on Big Limestone adjoining a **Thomas Randolph** Oct. 13, 1783. All were signed by **North Carolina Governor Alexander Martin**. They paid 50 shillings per 100 acres. Washington Co. records later show them "of Green Co." selling the land.

The legislature of North Carolina, in need of money to pay the expenses of the Revolutionary War and part in retaliation against the Indians who had sided with the British, had in 1783 opened up to land purchasers, on very easy terms, land extending south from Washington Co. to the French Broad and Big Pigeon rivers, charging £10 per 100 acres in post-war depreciated money. (30) The Gentrys and Randolphs were among the first to move. By now Henry Haggard had joined them.

The records do not tell us when Henry Haggard actually moved to North Carolina. The last mention of him in Albemarle Co. Virginia was in 1778 when he was named an elder of his church. He had moved to North Carolina by 1782, if his daughter Susannah was born that year "in Tennessee" as claimed in the 1850 census. (31) We know that Henry fought in the Revolution, for in the 1840 census he is shown as a pensioner; however, the pension papers **which

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would have provided the interesting details of his service have not survived.

**The only pension papers in the Federal Archives for a Henry Haggard is S13316. This Henry volunteered in Albemarle Co. VA but was born March 25, 1759 and in 1838 had lived 42 years in Rockcastle Co., KY.

Regardless, it appears that by 1782 **Henry and Dorothy Haggard**, who now had five children (**David, Joel, Henry, James and Polly**), were living in North Carolina, possibly with Henry's uncle **Robert Gentry** on Little Limestone Creek, where daughter Susannah may have been born. In 1783 Henry and his family moved to the French Broad River where daughter **Elizabeth** and son **Noah** were probably born.

The Haggards and Gentrys settled on or near Kelso Mill Creek which was also known as Lyles Creek and on today's map is Rimmer Creek. (Map 3) **Henry Haggard** patented 300 acres on a branch of Kelso Mill Creek and his uncle **Robert Gentry** patented 475 acres at the head of the creek. **James Randolph** settled on 600 acres nearby. The patents were issued by **North Carolina Governor Richard Caswell** on September 20, 1787. (32) **On April 18, 1783 this area became Green Co. in honor of Nathaniel Green**, and a site for a county seat was selected 30 miles north of the Haggard's home and named Greenville.

In 1784 a major change in government took place. The North Carolina legislature suddenly ceded their western lands to the United States. The settlers, who had not been satisfied with the support the North Carolina government had provided then, jumped at the opportunity and created their own state, the State of Franklin, with John Sevier (one of the early settlers at Watauga) as governor.

In November of 1784, however, North Carolina changed its mind and repealed the act, but the decision was too late. The settlers were now committed to their new government which was aggressively handling their land and Indian problems. In 1785

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Gov. John Sevier met with the Cherokees at the mouth of Dumplin Creek and a treaty was signed allowing settlement south of the French Broad as far as the ridge between the Little and Little Tennessee rivers.

At first there was strong support for the new state. Not one of the western counties (Washington, Green and Sullivan) sent representatives to the North Carolina legislature in 1785. By 1786, however, Gov. John Sevier was losing his backing and all but Green Co. sent representatives. Green Co., where the Haggards were living, had the most to lose. Many of its settlers had moved south of the French Broad River into the area opened by the Treaty of Duplin Creek, a treaty which the North Carolina government did not recognize; thus, their land was in jeopardy. In 1788 the State of Franklin was finally dissolved.

Meanwhile, as the State of Franklin was struggling to survive, a small group of twelve Baptists met on March 25, 1786, to form the **French Broad Baptist Church**. Among those twelve were **Henry and Dorothy Haggard, Robert Gentry, Charles Gentry, Tabitha Gentry and James Randolph**. Charles Gentry, who was appointed clerk, signed his name with a flourish to the first page of the minute book. This little congregation, whose church was located on the river 2 ½ miles east of present Dandridge, met the first weekend of each month (33) and for many years had no more than about 40 members. (34)

In 1786 there were six Baptist churches in western North Carolina (East Tenn.). That year they joined to create the Holston Baptist Association which at first met twice a year. In nine years the Association had grown to 36 churches and in 1795 split, the French Broad Baptist Church becoming a member of the new Tennessee Baptist Association. From the small French Broad Church **Robert Gentry** was a delegate to the Association Meeting twelve times from 1788 to 1801; Charles Gentry served six times from 1786 to 1791; James Randolph attended

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six times from 1786 to his death in 1794; and Henry Haggard was a delegate three times between 1787 and 1788. (35)

About 1789, 6 years after settling on the French Broad River, Henry Haggard; now in his 40's, moved his family 15 miles southwest to the rapidly growing area at the forks of the Little Pigeon River where Sevierville was later established. (Map 5) Henry probably was instrumental in establishing the Forks of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church which sent its first delegate to the Association in 1789, Henry serving as a delegate in 1790. The church then had 86 members, over twice the number of the French Broad Church. The congregation built a log church on the river bank about where West Main St. is today. It was to grow to be one of the largest churches in the Association. (36)

Meanwhile, the flip-flop of governments continued. The State of North Carolina again ceded her western territory to the United States, who in 1790 accepted it and created the Territory South of the Ohio. President George Washington appointed William Blount Territorial Governor. Blount, who was also to serve as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was immediately faced with the messy treaty problem. On July 7, 1791, Blount met with the Indians on a spot on the Tennessee River (then called the Holston River) and negotiated the Treaty of Holston. The new boundary was to follow the Clinch River to its mouth, then east to the North Carolina border along a line dividing the Little River and the Little Tennessee River (then called the Tennessee River).

Governor Blount, pleased with the site where the treaty was signed, decided to make the area his home. A town was laid out and named tactfully by Blount for his boss, **Henry Knox**. Thus **Knoxville**, some 20 miles west of the Haggard home, became the capital of the Territory.

To meet the needs of the growing population, on June 11, 1792, Jefferson Co. was created out of lower Green Co. by an ordinance of the Territory South of the Ohio River. **The county was named in honor of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.** In 1793, the site for the county seat was selected about 4 miles south of **Robert Gentry's** place and named **Dandridge for Martha Dandridge, wife of President George Washington.**

The population continued to grow. By 1796 more than the required number of people to qualify for statehood had settled in the Territory; thus in 1796 the State of Tennessee was born. Twenty years had passed since the Gentrys and Randolphs had arrived.

Robert Gentry lived to be over 80 years old, dying about 1811. (37) He had married his second wife Rachel West in 1804. Son Charles was granted 400 acres near the mouth of Kelso Mill Creek in 1791. Son Jesse was patented 600 acres adjacent to Robert in 1793. Little more is known of Charles and Jesse. They apparently moved to Hawkins Co. by the early 1790's. Son Bartlett Gentry married in 1790 Elizabeth Whitman and by 1800 owned 100 acres in Jefferson Co. Later he moved to White Co., TN where he lived about 18 miles from Sparta. In old age he moved to Alabama, dying in Belfant. His children are listed in the Gentry Genealogy. Son Martin Gentry was the only son to remain in Jefferson Co. He received the old home from his father, which in 1906 was still owned by his descendants. His children are also listed in the Gentry Genealogy. Daughter Elizabeth Gentry married Mr. Murrell and daughter Mary Gentry, as mentioned earlier, married about 1777 James Randolph. (38)

James Randolph died in 1794 at the young age of 36, leaving his wife Sarah and 9 children. (39) His son Henry Randolph (July 4 1778-February 15 1848) married Susannah Moyer and for many years was pastor of

Friendship Baptist Church near White Pine in Jefferson Co. Daughter **Lucy Randolph** married in 1797 her cousin **Henry Haggard Jr.** and lived in Jefferson Co. where he died July 1, 1829 (p. 106). Daughter **Elizabeth Randolph** married in 1804 **William Jones.** Daughter **Sarah Randolph** married in 1807 her cousin **Noah Haggard** and later moved to Alabama (p. 108). Daughter **Mary Randolph** married **Isaac Kimbro** in 1807. Daughter **Susannah Randolph** married in 1812 **Silas Witt** and in 1860 were living in Cherokee Co. AL. Son **Robert Randolph** married in 1804 **Polly Leasley.** Son **John Randolph** married **Mary Hogan** and moved to Texas. **Widow Sarah Gentry Randolph, sometime between 1800 and 1811, married John McGirk. (40)**

Meanwhile, Henry and Dolly Haggard continued to live at the forks of the Little Pigeon River. This area of Jefferson Co. in 1793 was formed into **Sevier Co. named in honor of John Sevier.** (A Sevier Co. had been formed in 1785 by the State of Franklin but only lasted as long as the State.) The site for the country seat, to be named **Sevierville,** was chosen at the forks near the Baptist Church. The little town grew rapidly.

The Haggards lived at the forks for about 16 years. It was here that their remaining children Martin, Lucy and Nancy were probably born. The location of their home may never be known. The Sevier Co. courthouse burned in 1856, destroying the deeds, wills and other important records. Henry served as a delegate from the Forks of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church to the Association meetings from 1790 to 1794, and in 1800, 1802 and 1805. (41)

Of Henry and Dolly Haggard's children, eldest son David moved to Kentucky near his grandparents. Second eldest son **Joel Haggard** settled near Boyds Creek in northern Sevier Co. where he was a licensed preacher of the Boyds Creek Baptist Church. Son Henry married in 1797 his **cousin Lucy Randolph** and lived in Jefferson Co. Son **James Haggard** married in 1801

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Mary Atchley and lived in Kentucky a number of years before returning to Sevier Co. about 1821. Eldest daughter **Polly Haggard** married in 1799 **John Trotter** but died four years later in childbirth. Daughter **Susannah Haggard** married **John Fancher** and daughter **Elizabeth Haggard** married about 1801 **John⁴ Clabaugh** and probably lived on Middle Creek in Sevier Co.

Their children Noah, Martin, Lucy and Nancy were apparently still living at home when about 1807 Henry and Dolly moved from Sevierville five miles to the southwest. Here, "in Crowsons Cove on the Waters of Walden Creek", Henry had surveyed on March 25, 1807, 180 acres adjacent to the Aaron Crowson, William Crowson, Mr. Hatcher and Cove Creek. He paid \$180 (\$1/acre); the patent was issued June 1, 1810. (42) The land description given above, which appears in the patent, implies that Henry's land was in the fork of Walden and Cove creeks.

Henry immediately associated himself with the fledgling Tuckaleeche Baptist Church which had been formed in the area in 1803. In 1807 the church had 79 members, a drop from 102 the previous year. Its membership continued to decline until 1810 when the name changed to Wears Cove Church; the location may have changed at the same time. Henry represented the Tuckaleeche Church at the Association Meetings from 1807 to 1809 and the Wears Cove Church in 1811. (43)

In the winter of 1813-14 many of the local men and boys rallied to Andrew Jackson's call for volunteers and marched south to fight the Creek Indians. These soldiers returned home with glowing reports of the rich land they had seen in what is now the **State of Alabama**. **About 1816 Henry Haggard, now 70, with his sons Noah and Martin and daughters Elizabeth Clabaugh, Nancy Fancher, Susannah Fancher and Lucy Haggard with their families moved to this untamed wilderness.** Some of the family may have made the trip later with son Joel about 1818. (44)

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Son Henry remained behind in Jefferson Co. TN and sons David and James were then living in Kentucky. It is thought that Dorothy died before the family moved, possibly in 1813. (45)

The Haggards settled near the Little Cahaba (Cahawba) River in the central part of the Alabama Territory, the area which became Bibb Co. (Map 7) Here they were early members of the **Cahaba Valley Baptist Church**, which Henry represented at the first meeting of the Cahaba Baptist Association held October 3, 1818, at the Cahaba Valley meeting house. (46)

Henry Haggard continued to live in the area serving off and on as a delegate to the Association until 1830. (47) On March 20, 1828, as agent for the church, he acquired from Isaac and RW Carleton 1-1/2 acres on the south side of the Little Cahaba River which was to be used solely for a meeting house and burial ground. (48) A church still stands at the site today.

On January 15, 1836 Henry was granted 80 acres adjacent to his son-in-law James Fancher. He sold the land two years later to William Fryer. (49)

In 1840, 24 years after he arrived in Alabama, Henry Haggard, now 94 years old, was living with his daughter Nancy and her husband James Fancher in Bibb Co. (50) Son Martin had died many years earlier, soon after arriving in Alabama. Son Noah Haggard was now an ordained minister living in neighboring Perry Co. Daughter Elizabeth and her husband John⁴Clabaugh and son Joel Haggard were living in Bibb Co., but would move to Texas by 1850. Daughter Lucy and husband Robert Longbotham had already moved to Texas and daughter Susannah and husband John Fancher would move to Noxubee Co. Mississippi.

Henry Haggard died in 1842 (51) and although no stone marks the spot, he probably is buried in the cemetery adjoining the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church.

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Children of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard: (52)

David Haggard (c 1767-1850) m 1793 Amelia "Millie" Elkins	p. 103
Joel Haggard (c1769-1850) m Letta_____	p. 104
Henry Haggard (1770's- 1829) m 1797 Lucy Randolph	p. 106
James Haggard (1770's-1851) m 1801 Mary Atchley	p. 107
Mary "Polly" Haggard (c 1779-1803) m 1799 John Trotter	p. 115
Susannah Haggard (c 1782-1860/64) m John Fancher	p. 116
ELIZABETH HAGGARD (c 1783-1855/60) m c1801 JOHN ⁴ CLABAUGH	p. 25
Noah Haggard (1788-1866) m 1807 Sarah Randolph	p. 108
Lucy Haggard (c1782-1873) m 1821 Robert Longbotham	p. 117
Nancy Haggard (c1794/99-) m c1816 James Fancher	p. 118

Son DAVID HAGGARD:

David Haggard, son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born about 1767 in Albemarle Co. Virginia. (53) Around 1782 he moved with his parents to the wilderness of North Carolina where he lived in what is now Jefferson Co. Tennessee.

In 1790 David moved to Kentucky where he married June 29, 1793 Amelia "Millie" Elkins, daughter of the Rev. Robert and Sarah (Reardon) Elkins. (54) They settled about 12 miles southeast of Winchester KY in that part of Clarke Co. which became Montgomery Co. (55) Per the Haggard Genealogy he was a man of energy, thrift and influence. (56)

David Haggard is said to have died in 1850, his wife Milly in 1865. (57)

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Children of David and Amelia (Elkins) Haggard: (58)

Mary "Polly" Haggard (Apr 16 1794-) m Jul 23 1810 Thomas Edmunson
Lucy Haggard (Jan 31 1796-) m May 6 1820 William Hodges
Sally Haggard (Nov 6 1797-) m Apr 1 1821 James Holloway
Ezekiel Elkin Haggard (Dec 27 1798-) m 1827 Zilpha Hodge
John Haggard (Nov 19 1803-)
Robert Elkin Haggard (1805-1885) m Mar 6 1830 Rosaline Edmonson
Nancy Neal Haggard (Mar 3 1808-) m Jan 17 1831
Juliana Haggard (Apr 21 1810-) m Jan 19 1835 Elijah Bunch
Noah Gustavus Haggard (Mar 26 1813-) m Jul 21 1836 Elizabeth Rupard
David James Haggard (1815-1886) m Jun 19 1837 Sarah Ann Edmonson
Malissa M. Haggard (may 13 1818-Feb 9 1837)
Elizabeth Haggard (Jun 7 1819-)
Elizabeth Dewley Haggard (June 28 1821-)

Son JOEL HAGGARD:

Joel Haggard, son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born about 1769 in Albemarle Co. Virginia. (59) Around 1782, while a teenager, he moved with his parents to western North Carolina where they settled near the French Broad River in what is now Jefferson Co. Tennessee. About 1789 he moved with his parents to the forks of the Little Pigeon River where the town of Sevierville was established a few years later.

By 1815 Joel Haggard had settled in the northern part of Sevier Co. where he was a licensed preacher

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of Boyds Creek Baptist Church. He served as a delegate from this church to the Association Meeting in from 1815 to 1817. (60)

The date Joel married Letta, whose last name is unknown, is not recorded. Her name appears only once in the records - - in a deed in 1836. (61)

About 1818, a few years after his father and brother Noah had moved to the Alabama Territory, Joel and his family also moved to Alabama where they first settled in Dallas Co. Joe's household in 1820 consisted of one other adult male over 21, 3 boys, 5 girls and 1 female over 21, who was probably wife Letta. (62).

Joel Haggard and his family are mysteriously missing from the 1830 census, as are his father Henry Haggard and brother-in-law James Fancher. Joel's name is also missing from the surviving Baptist Church and Association records. It is said, however, that he preached at Sardis Church. (63)

By 1835 Joel Haggard had moved to Bibb Co. AL where he and his wife Letta settled approximately 10 miles northwest of Centreville. (64) (Map 7) In 1840 living with them were 2 males age 20-30 and one boy age 5-10. Living next door was a Henry Haggard age 30-40, probably a son of Joel who was now married. (65)

By 1850 Letta had died and Joel, now 81, had moved to Texas. He probably moved with his sister Elizabeth Clabaugh's family with whom he was living in 1850 (66) in Walker (now Madison) Co. on Larrison Creek.

Of Joel Haggard's children little is known. From the census records it appears he possibly had nine children, one named Henry. Another son may be James H. Haggard who witnessed Joel's deed in 1837. (67) An old county history (68) says that Joel was the

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father of Lucy Haggard Longbotham; however, most researchers and descendants claim she was Joel's sister, which is more likely.

Presumed children of Joel and Letta Haggard:

Henry Haggard (1800/10-)

James Haggard

Others?

Son HENRY HAGGARD:

Henry Haggard Jr., son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born in Albemarle Co. Virginia probably in the 1770's. (69) He moved to western North Carolina with his parents about 1782 and lived near the French Broad River in present Jefferson Co. TN Bedford moving to the forks of the Little Pigeon River about 1789.

In 1797 Henry Haggard married his cousin **Lucy Randolph, daughter of James and Sarah (Gentry) Randolph**, the license being issued October 6, 1797. (70) The couple lived in Jefferson Co. on Kelso (Rimmer) Creek near his great-uncle **Robert Gentry**. (71)

Henry Haggard became active in the French Broad Baptist Church, established by his father many years earlier. He served as a delegate to the Association Meetings in 1801 and 1802. (72) His wife Lucy joined the church "by experience" at the September 1802 meeting. (73)

In 1809 their relationship with the church altered. In December Henry Haggard was excluded from the church for fighting. Lucy then refused to attend church meetings and in June of 1811 was also excluded, since she, in the words of the church minutes, "still refused to attend meeting and profess to wish the church exclude her from their fellowship.

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Therefore, the church excludes her. Dismissed by prayer.”

The separation from the church lasted many years. In November of 1818, however, “sister Lucy Haggard came forward and acknowledged her fault in taking offense at the church for dealing with and excommunicating her husband and she had felt conviction for staying away so long and hoped she had yet forgiveness. The sister was restored to church fellowship.” It was not until April of 1822 that “brother Henry Haggard came forward and related to the church a manifestation of repentance and forgiving” and was restored.

Henry Haggard died July 1, 1829 (74) leaving wife Lucy and sons Henry T. Haggard and James R. Haggard (75) and possibly other children.

Children of Henry and Lucy (Randolph) Haggard:

Henry T. Haggard
James R. Haggard

Son JAMES HAGGARD:

James Haggard, son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was probably born about 1779 in Albemarle Co. Virginia as is stated in his wife’s family genealogy. (76) Several genealogies say he was the eldest son born in 1767 (77); however, the 1830 and 1840 census show him as born between 1770-1780. In 1850 his age is shown as 66 born in TN but there are many glaring errors in this census report. (78)

About 1801 James Haggard married Mary Atchley, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Richard) Atchley, who had been born in Botetourt Co., VA November 13, 1783. (79) James and Mary lived a number of years in Kentucky (80), returning to Sevier Co. about 1821 where he had land on the south side of the

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French Broad River. (81) At some point he became a Baptist preacher. (82)

By 1850 Mary had died and James Haggard had moved to McMinn Co. TN where he lived with his daughter Lydia Atchley. (83) James died in McMinn Co. in 1851. (84)

Children of James and Mary (Atchley) Haggard: (85)

Martin Haggard (1802-1847) m Millie Hardin - - Kellum Creek, Sevier Co., TN
Lydia Haggard (1804-) m Rev. John McCampbell Atchley, son of Benjamin Atchely - -McMinn Co. TN
Atchley Haggard (may 9 1806-Aug 20 1874) m c1824 Hulda Hardin; m2 c1843 Sarah Morris - - Sevier Co. TN. About 1885 moved to Sarcoxie MO.
Pollyne Haggard (1808-)
Jackson Haggard (Feb 23 1816-1843) m Fannie Waters
James Haggard (1820-1890) m Anna_____
Noah H. Haggard (1824-) m c1849 Sarah Randolph - - McMinn Co. TN 1850.
Porter Haggard
Mary Haggard

Son NOAH HAGGARD:

Noah Haggard, son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born in April of 1788 in Green Co., North Carolina (now Jefferson Co., Tenn.) (86) As a baby, Noah moved with his parents to the forks of the Little Pigeon Rivber in present Sevier Co. TN where he grew to manhood. He was about 8 years old when the State of Tennessee was created in 1796.

In 1807, when Noah Haggard was 18, he married his cousin Sarah Randolph, daughter of James and Sally (Gentry) Randolph of neighboring Jefferson Co., their marriage license being issued January 28, (87) Noah and Sarah settled in Sevier Co. where on

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June 13, 1810 Noah received a patent for 150 acres in Crowsons Cove on the waters of Walden Creek adjacent to his father as well as Aaron Crowson, Richard Shields and Cove Creek. (88) (Map 5)

Noah Haggard, following his father's example, became a licensed preacher of the Baptist Church. By 1813 he had joined the Wear Cove Baptist Church, serving as a delegate to the Association Meetings from 1813 to 1815. (89) As reported some 50 years later "Uneducated, poor, clad in homespun without furnished cabin to proclaim the master he loved and leave a family of helpless little ones and their mother amid her lonely fears.: (90)

In 1816, as soon as the Alabama Territory was opened for settlement after the Creek Indian War of 1813/14, Noah was one of the first to head to this wilderness when there was no road but an Indian trail. (91) Probably moving with Noah was his father, brother Martin and sisters Elizabeth Clabaugh, Nancy Fancher and Susan Fancher and their families. Brother Joel followed a few years later. It is believed that Noah first associated with the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church in present Bibb Co. AL before settling in Perry Co.

By 1821 Noah and Sarah Haggard were living in southeastern Perry Co. where on January 3, 1825 Noah was patented 82 acres near Possum Creek. (92) (Map 8)

In February of 1821 Noah and Sally Haggard were received into the Oakmulgee (Oculgee) Baptist Church which, according to the church minutes, had been established the preceding May to bring together the "scattered members of the Baptist order in this neighborhood." Noah, feeling the call to become an ordained minister, addressed his fellow church members and, on August 25, 1821, as written in the minutes, "the church unanimously agree to the call

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of Bro. Haggard to ordination which is to take place on Saturday 22, 1821, however, the necessary number of ordained ministers could not attend. In October the ordination again had to be laid over and with no services being held during the winter months of November, December and January, the ordination was not performed until February 23, 1822. William West and C. Crow attended. (93)

In June of 1822 Noah Haggard was chosen pastor. The Oakmulgee Church now had 32 members. He would serve as pastor for the next nine years, until 1831, continuously representing the church at the Association Meetings. (94) In 1830 Noah and Sarah Haggard's family had grown to 5 boys and 5 girls, with two more to follow. Eldest son Martin had already married and was living nearby. (95)

In 1834 the Haggards left the Oakmulgee Church - - Noah, Sarah and their children John G, Henry and Polly receiving their letters of dismissal in February. Son Martin and wife Elizabeth had been dismissed by letter in June of 1832. (96) The Haggards moved up the Oakmulgee Creek about 12 miles where they joined the new Pisgah Baptist Church.

Noah and Sarah Haggard settled on 320 acres, purchased by Noah from James Husky on July 11, 1834. (97) (Map 7) Nearby lived Noah's niece Dorothy Lovelady and her family. By 1840 son John G. as well as the older daughters had married. (98)

The Haggard's remained members of the Pisgah Baptist Church for the next twelve years, watching the congregation grow from 46 to 159 members. Meanwhile son Martin, who had in 1834 become deacon and by 1843 was a licensed preacher (99), had settled on about 120 acres a half mile west of Noah's land (100) and son Gentry had settled about 4 miles up the Oakmulgee on land purchased from Jesse Lovelady. (101)

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In 1847, Noah Haggard, now 59 years old, became pastor of the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church in neighboring Bibb Co., the church he and his father had been associated with some 30 years earlier. In 1849 Noah served on the Association's Indian Mission Committee and in 1850 was a delegate to the Association along with his nephew C.F. Clabaugh. Sons James R. and John G. became ordained ministers. (102)

On October 11, 1850, when the census taker made his rounds, Noah was living in the Montevallo area of neighboring Shelby Co. (Map 9) About this time Noah became pastor of the Shoals Creek Church (an old church, constituted in 1819, which is thought to have been located about two miles north of Montevallo). (103) Noah may have been living in the Montevallo area while serving as pastor of the Cahaba Church, which was only about six miles to the west. Living with Noah and Sarah in 1850 were their sons James R. age 40, Henry O. age 28, and Samuel J. age 17 and daughter Margaret age 20. Nearby was daughter Lucy and her husband Willis Wood. (104).

Noah Haggard wrote his will on October 25, 1853, at the age of 65. He wanted to make sure that his daughter Lucy Wood and son Samuel received property equal to that which his other children (not named) had received. He appointed son Henry O. Haggard executor. (105) Noah, however, would live another twelve years.

In 1856 Noah and Sara left the Shoals Creek Baptist Church, which was dissolved the next year, and were received by letter into the new Montevallo Baptist Church on August 30, 1856, as two of the eleven founders. Among the other founders were Noah's nephew P. M. Fancher, who was deacon, and P.M.'s wife Hannah (Ware) Fancher, as well as Noah's niece Maria Maunery. (106) The Montevallo Baptist Church met first at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and by 1859 had built their own brick building with steeple and bell. (107)

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In 1860 Noah, age 72, and Sarah, age 70, were living with their daughter Lucy and her husband Willis Wood in the Montevallo area. (108) Noah was now actively engaged as a colporteur of the Bible & Colporteur Society of Alabama. This year he wrote several articles in the *South Western Baptist* paper encouraging support for the colporteurs, who were actually Bible salesmen but whom he described as "those who bear the news, as did the apostles, from home to home." (109) On December 6th he wrote of his trip with Sarah to Talladega Co. and on up as far as Rome Georgia. In this article he provided us with some family information by mentioning that all of his brothers were now dead and that he had 12 children, 3 of whom were now dead and all but one had married. (110). Earlier, in 1859, he had stated that three of his sons were preachers, one in Tennessee, one in Louisiana, and one in Texas. (111)

In 1864, with the Civil War in progress, Noah Haggard spoke out at the Association Meeting strongly persuading the churches to instruct their members that desertion was wrong in principle and contrary to the teachings of the Bible and the laws of the land. (112)

Noah Haggard died on January 2, 1866, at the age of 77. (113) On April 9th notices were sent out by the probate Judge to the following, requesting their appearance the second Monday in May: Alamath Woods and Susan R. his wife (which was acknowledged by both); Willis Woods and Lucy E his wife (ack. By both); H. O. Haggard (ack. by T.W. Haggard); Sarah Dobyne (ack by Sarah A. Dobyne); Mr. M. M. Thirman? (ack. By M. M. Ikerman?); J. W., John D., Martha J., Sarah E., W. H. C., James M. and Elizabeth E. McColough (ack by James W. and John D. W. McColough). (114).

Sarah Haggard died two years later, on June 17, 1868. (115)

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Children of Noah and Sarah (Randolph) Haggard: (116)

Martin Haggard (1807/10-) m Dec 18 1828 Elizabeth Newport Anderson. In 1827 received by experience into Oakmulgee Baptist Church, Perry Co. AL. In 1834 was deacon of Pisgah Baptist Church, Perry Co. where in 1843 he became a licensed preacher. Moved to Louisiana, then to Texas.

Children:

Mary Virginia Haggard (Mar 21 1830-)
Noah Haggard (Sep 22 1831-)
Martin Luther Haggard (Jul 23 1836-)
Jesse M. Haggard (Apr 27 1840-)

James R. Haggard (c1810-) m Nov 14 1855 Parmelia S. Randolph. By 1849 was an ordained minister of Cahaba Valley Baptist Church. In 1855 was a missionary & colporteur from Mobile AL for the Domestic Missions Board. The same year became Colporteur for Tuskegee & Central Association and described as "well known in this state as our most successful colporteur".

Children:

Not known.

John Gentry Haggard (c1812-) m 1836 Malinda S. Huff (c1816, GA-) In 1850 was ordained at Cahaba Valley Baptist Church.

Children:

Pleasant Haggard (c1836-)
Martin Haggard (c1838-)
Dandridge Haggard (c1840-)
John W. Haggard (c1844-)
James W. Haggard (c1846-)
Noah L. Haggard (c1848-)

Mary "Polly" Haggard (c1815-1852) m August 26 1835 Isreal Jones (1809-1899)

Henry O. Haggard (c1819-1868) m Mar 4 1850 Margaret Ann Mitchell (c1832-) In 1855-58 member of Oakmulgee Baptist Church, Perry Co. In 1860 farming in Perry Co.

Children:

John Flavel Haggard
Emma Fedora Haggard

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Henry Francis Haggard (c1856-)
James Worthy Haggard (c1858-)
Carrie Haggard (1860-)
Andrew Carson Haggard
Walter Watts Haggard
John Henry Haggard

Sarah Haggard (1822-by 1866) m James M. McColough. In 1850 farming in Perry Co. Severe beat. In 1860 James Baptist Minister in Perry Co. Pinetucky Bt.

Children:

John D. W. McColough (c1844-)
Martha J. McColough (c1846-)
Sarah E. McColough (c1852-)
William H. C. McColough (c1854-)
James H. McColough (c1858-)
Elizabeth E. McColough (c1860-)

Susannah R. Haggard (c1826/30-) m Alamath Wood. In 1860 & 1870 farming in Shelby Co., Montevallo area.

Children:

Sarah A Wood (c1848-)
Nancy Wood (c1850-)
John C. Wood (c1855-)
Lorraine Wood (c1857-)
Finis A. Wood (c1859-)
Hattie Wood (c1865-)
Tommy Wood (Oct 1869-)
Bobby Wood (Oct 1869-)

Margaret Haggard (c1830-)

Lucy E. Haggard (c1830/32-) m Willis Wood. In 1850 & 1860 Willis is shown in census as a painter, in 1860 as a farmer.

Children:

Margaret Wood (1850-by 1860)

Delia Wood (c1851-)

Nancy Wood (c1852-)

Samuel J. Haggard (c1833-)

(dau.) Haggard (-by1866) m Mr. Dobyms

(dau.) Haggard (by 1866-) m Mr. Thirman (Ikerman?)

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Son MARTIN HAGGARD:

Martin Haggard, son of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born in Green Co. North Carolina probably in the late 1780's in either present Jefferson or Sevier Co., Tenn. (117) He was reared near Sevierville and married Prudence, whose last name is unknown. They moved to Alabama probably with his brother Noah in 1816.

Martin Haggard died about 1820, leaving two children: Martin and Rebecca. (118) His widow married on March 21 1824 John Starling. (119)

Children of Martin and Prudence Haggard:

Martin Haggard (by 1820-)

Rebecca Haggard (by 1820-)

Daughter MARY "POLLY" HAGGARD TROTTER:

Mary "Polly" Haggard, eldest daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born about 1779 in Albemarle Co. VA. (120) As a baby she moved with her parents to the wilderness of western North Carolina where her parents first settled near present Dandridge, Jefferson Co., TN, then moved to the Little Pigeon River near present Sevierville.

In 1799 Polly married John Trotter, who was born December 8, 1777 in Maryland, son of William Trotter. (121) John was a farmer who had land along Middle Creek in Sevier Co. (122)

Polly died at the young age of 24 while giving birth to her third child on January 24, 1803. On October 8th of the same year, John married Asa White by whom he had 10 more children: Mary, Nancy, John, Amos, Mariah, William, West, Asa, Isaac and James. (123) John died January 5, 1850. (124)

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Children of Mary and John Trotter: (125)

Dorothy Trotter (Feb 8 1800-Jun 1 1872) m c1818 William M. "billy" Huskey

Archibald A. Trotter (Apr 29 1801- Aug 18 1873) m Susannah____; m2 May 27 1857 Rebecca Rambo Nichols, widow of Vance Nichols.

Henry Trotter (Jan 24 1803-)

Daughter SUSANNAH R. HAGGARD FANCER:

Susannah R. Haggard, daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born about 1782 in that portion of western North Carolina which later became East Tennessee (126) and was reared near Sevierville in Sevier Co. She married John Fancher and later moved to Alabama where from 1822 to 1829 James, Elizabeth and Nancy were born. (127)

In 1850 Susan, age 68, and John, age 68, were living in Noxubee Co., Mississippi where John was a planter. (128) Susan died sometime between 1860 and 1863. (129)

Children of Susannah R. and John Fancher: (130)

Richard Fancher (c1813-)

James Fancher (c1822-) m Harriet____. In 1850 living in Noxubee Co., MS

Children:

James Fancher (c1839-)

Thomas Fancher (c1844-)

John Fancher (c1847-)

Thomas Fancher (Mar 1850-)

Elizabeth Fancher (c1825-)

Nancy Fancher (c1828-)

Others?

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Daughter LUCY HAGGARD:

Lucy Haggard, daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard,* was born about 1794 in Sevier Co. Tennessee. (131) Around 1816 she moved with her parents to Alabama, where they settled near the Cahaba Baptist Church in present Bibb Co.

In 1821 on March 21st Lucy married Robert Longbotham (132) who was born December 29, 1797, in Durham England. Robert first settled in South Carolina where he apprenticed as a carpenter for three years, then moved to Alabama where he traded and farmed. (133) Robert is credited with building the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church about 1829 (134) on property purchased by Lucy's father, Henry Haggard, on March 20, 1828, on behalf of the church.

About 1833 the Longbothams moved to Texas where they eventually settled near Wortham. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. For a fascinating account of their adventures with the Mexicans and Indians see *The History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, by Lewis Publishing 1893. (135)

By 1850 Robert and Lucy, now in their 50's, were living in Limestone Co. (136) Lucy died in Wortham on August 21, 1873 at the age of 80 (137) and Robert died August 6, 1883. (138)

Children of Lucy and Robert Longbotham: (139)

Susan Longbotham (-) m Matthew Yarborough

Dorothy Longbotham (Jul 15 1823-Nov 25 1918) m c1850 Jacob Sinks Bays

* *The History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, by Lewis Publishing 1893, mentioned above, published twenty years after Lucy's death, says she was the daughter of Joel Haggard. All other accounts and descendants, however, say she was the daughter of Henry and sister of Joel, which is more probable.

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John Longbotham (c1825 – Mar 6 1867) - - murdered by outlaws.

Mary Longbotham (c1827-) m G. N. Green

Jonathan Longbotham (c1828- Jul 4 1890)

Thomas Longbotham (Feb 21 1832- Dec 15 1924) m Dec 10 1857 Mary J. Bennett

Hannah Longbotham (c1835-) m D. F. Strickland

Lucy Longbotham (c1837-) m C. P. Grizzard

Margaret Longbotham (Dec. 6 1839 – Sep 4 1904) m Mr. Poteet; m2 Jan 11 1866 Esau DeKalb Crouch

Daughter NANCY HAGGARD FANCHER:

Nancy Haggard, daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Randolph) Haggard, was born either in 1794 or 1799 in Sevier Co. Tennessee. (140) About 1816 she married James Fancher (b. 1794 in Tenn.) and soon afterwards moved to Alabama where son Pleasant was born in 1817. (141)

In 1826 James Fancher was patented 160 acres in Bibb Co. on Fourteenmile Creek (142) and in 1831 he purchased 100 acres on Mahan Creek nearby. (143) (Map 7)

Nancy and James Fancher were to live in Bibb Co. the remainder of their lives. James became active in the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church, serving as a delegate to the Association Meetings numerous times, along with his father-in-law Henry Haggard (144) who was living with them in 1840. (145)

By 1850 James and Nancy, now in their 50's were living near their son Henry and daughter Tabitha Smith and their families. Sons Pleasant and Noah Fancher were both married and living in neighboring Shelby Co. (146) James now had over eight slaves: Starling, Sarah, Jack, Memory, Matilda

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and her child Milcend, Missouri and her child John, and several other young blacks. (147)

On October 22, 1850 James Fancher died. (148) In his will, written two days earlier, James distributed his slaves among his wife Nancy and four children, listed below, and requested that his land be divided into five equal parts - - his wife to have the lot with the residence and the children to draw for their lot. He appointed his son Pleasant M. Fancher and Ezekial C. Smith his executors. There to witness the will were Jno N. Smith, Benjamin Fancher and Joseph Farrington. (149)

James Fancher was buried in the small cemetery beside the Cahaba Valley Baptist Church, where a tombstone still marks his grave. Nancy Fancher lived for over ten more years. In 1860 she was living near her son Pleasant M. Fancher who had moved back to Bibb Co. (150)

Children of Nancy and James Fancher: (151)

Pleasant Miller Fancher (c1817-) m Nov 1 1842 Hannah Boyd Ware, dau. of Jonathan and Roxanna Howe (Richardson) Ware. In 1850 were living in Shelby Co. Aug. 30 1856 P.M., as deacon, and Hannah helped found the Montevallo Baptist Church. In 1860 & 1870 were living in Bibb Co., AL.

Children:

James W. Fancher (c18440)

Leonard Fancher (c1846-)

Walter E. Fancher (c1848-)

Horris W. Fancher (c1849-)

Roxanna R. Fancher (Jun 5 1853-Oct 2 1892) m Aug 31 1875 William Caswell Cottingham. She is buried in Sixmile Cemetery.

Pleasant Miller Fancher II (Feb 24 1856- Nov 4 1938) m Cahaba McQuire (Aug 15 1868- Oct 21 1953), dau. of Leroy and Luisa McQuire.

Children:

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Renna Fancher (- 1971) m Felix Killingsworth

Fannie "Mank" Fancher (- Feb 1980) m Andrew J. Wells (Oct 21 1884-Jun 30 1942), son of Henry R. and Ella Ann (Lawhon) Wells

Children:

Alberta Wells m Edmund L. Roberts

Jessie Wells m Murray Langston

Kathleen Wells m Ted Hull

Andrew J. Wells

Roderick McCord Fancher (Nov 20 1892-Dec 17 1968) m Louise Coker

Nellie Fancher (-) m Jap Ingram; m2 M. McKinney

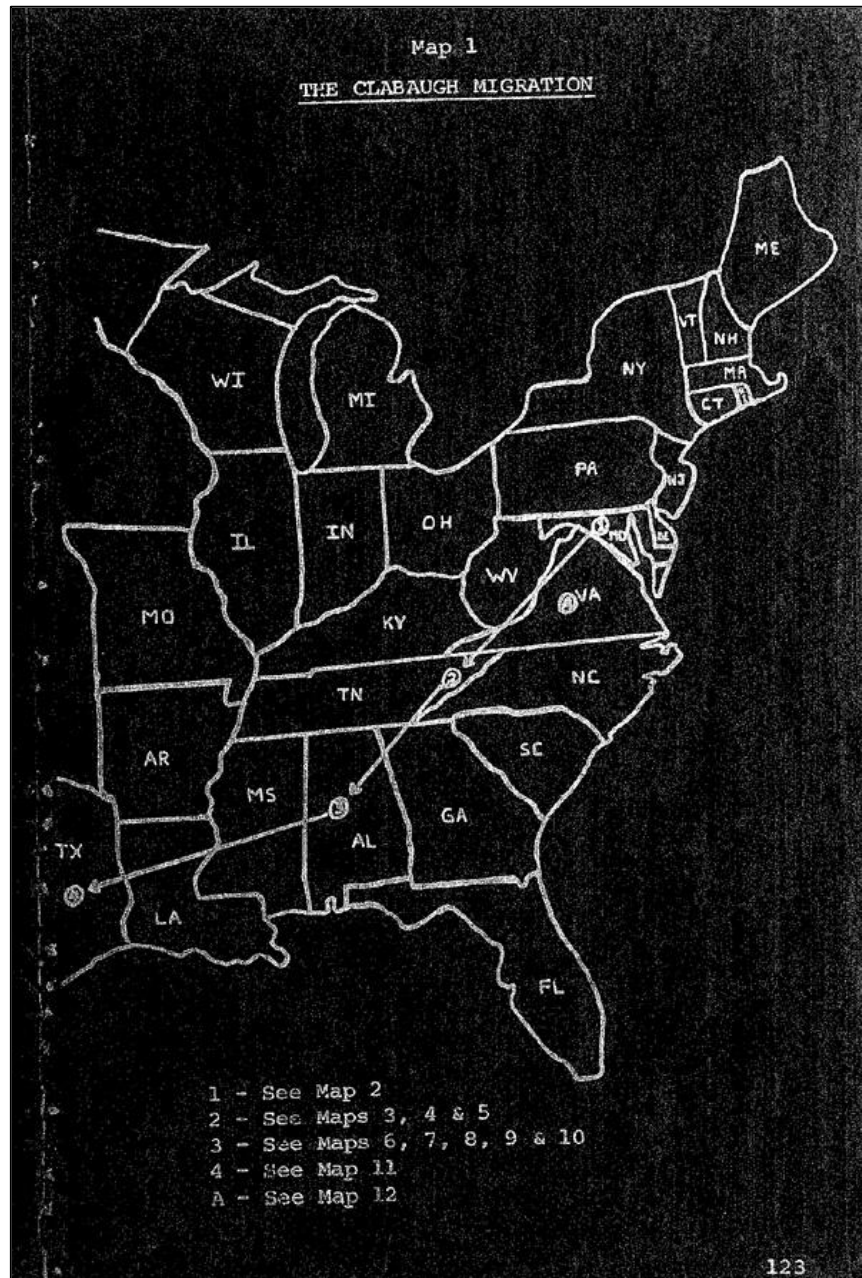
Daniel Webster "Wert" Fancher (-) m Junie Wyatt
 Mary Lucille Fancher (Sep 22 1898-) m Oct 29 1926 Albert Z. East
 Alex Fancher (-) m Josephine Trader
 Eloise Fancher (-) m Grady Carter
 Freeman Fancher (-) m 1927 Madie____
 Dennis Fancher (-) - - died young
 Beatrice Fancher (-) - - unmarried
 Noah H. Fancher (c1819- by 1870) m Mar 4 1840 Triphena Matthew (c1825/29 -). In 1860 were living in Shelby Co. Al.
 Children:
 S.V. Fancher (c1841-)
 James E. Fancher (c1844-)
 H. Pleasant Fancher (c1845-) m Oct 1869 Mollie____.
 John Fancher (c1848-)
 Sallie A. Fancher (c1850-)
 Nancy Ann Fancher (c1852-)
 Noah H. Fancher (c1856-)
 Julia Ann Fancher (Aug 1860-)
 Henry F. Fancher (c1824-) m Oct 3 1844 Charlotte McQuire, dau. of Nealy and Marian (Leath) McQuire, grdau of Ebenezer Leath. In 1860 living in Bibb Co.

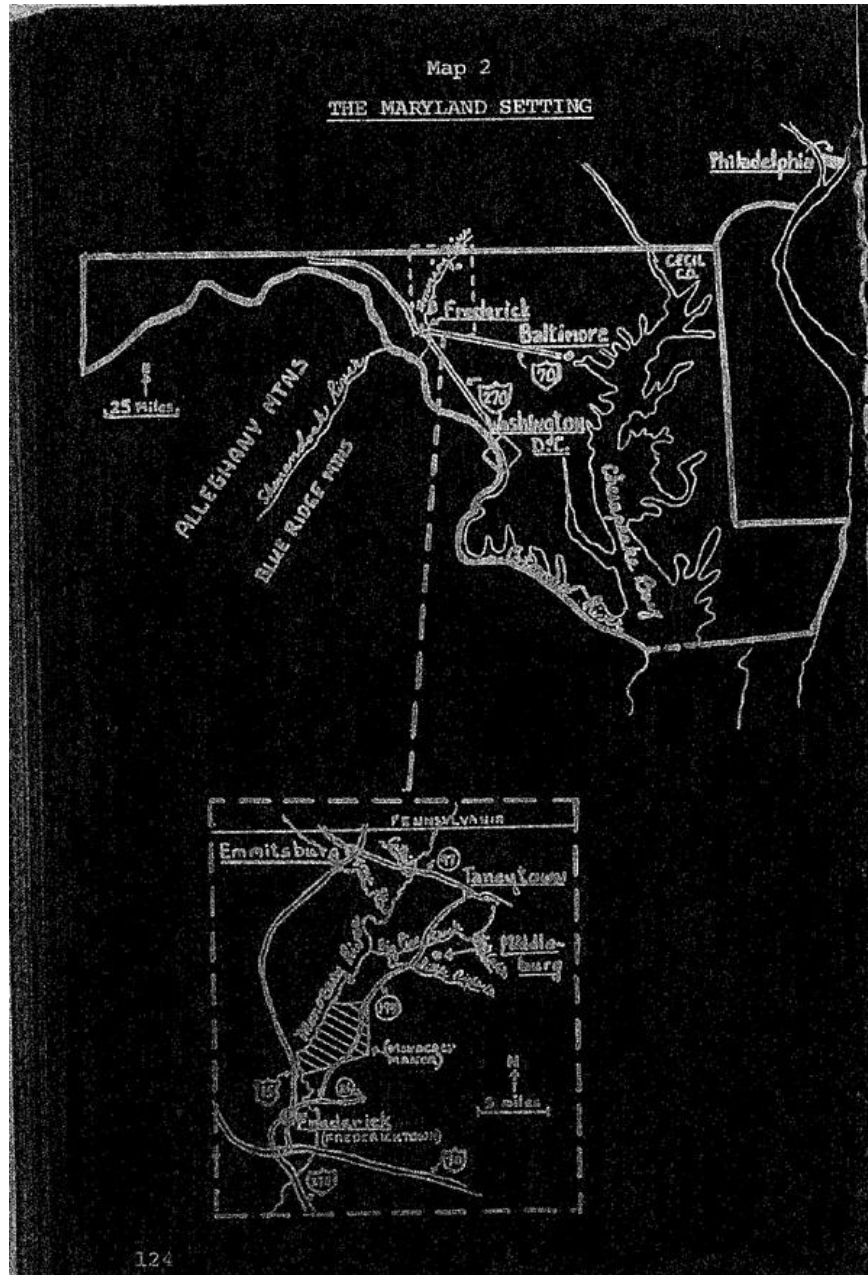
Pg: 121

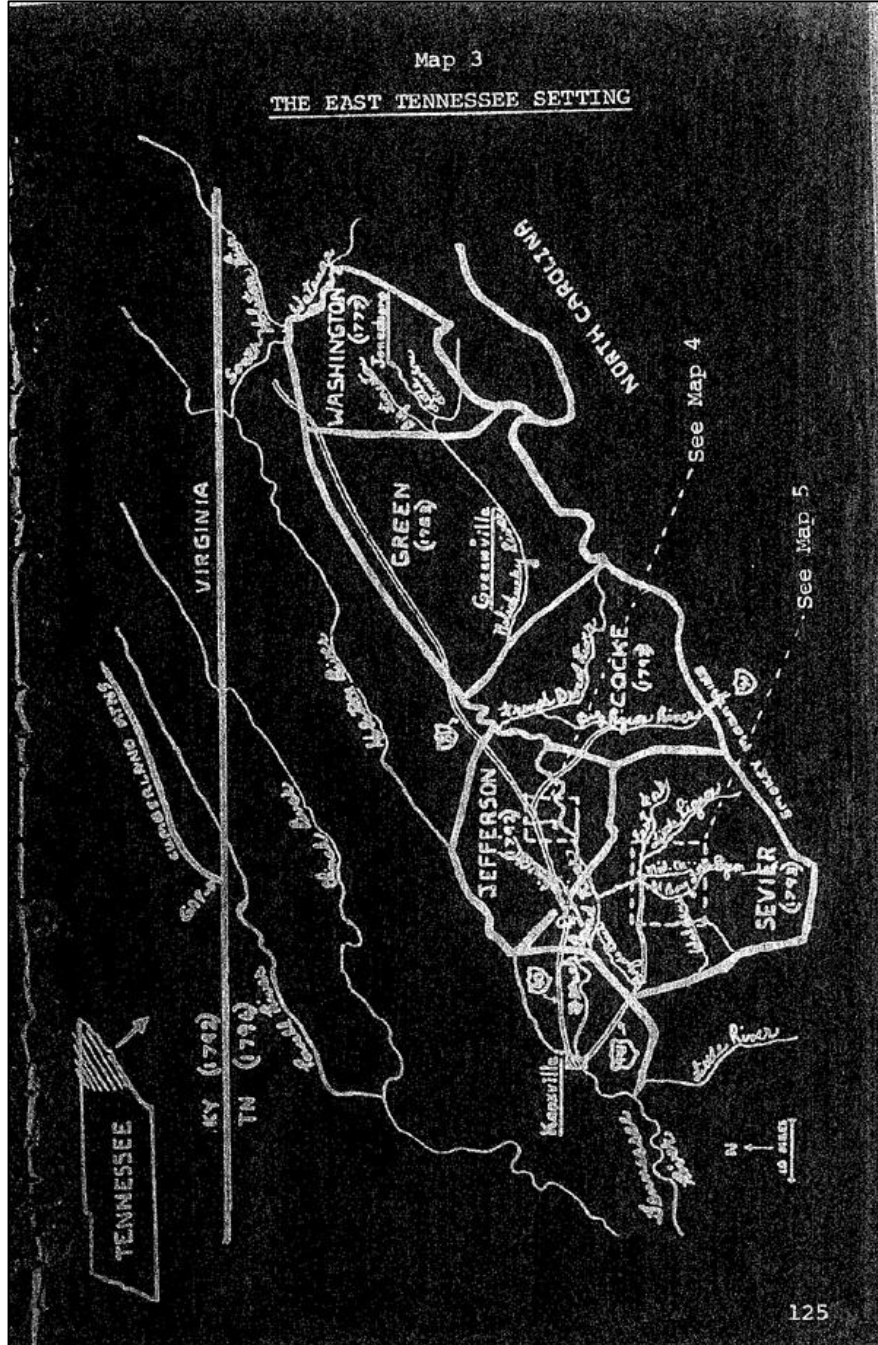
Children:
 Pleasant L. Fancher (c1845-)
 Sophia L. Fancher (c1852-)
 Tabitha E. Fancher (c1826-) m Jan 4 1844 Ezekiel C. Smith (c1819 GA-) In 1850 farming in Bibb Co., AL.
Children:
 Abington Smith (c1845-)
 Nancy A. Smith (c1847-)
 Mary M. Smith (c1849-)

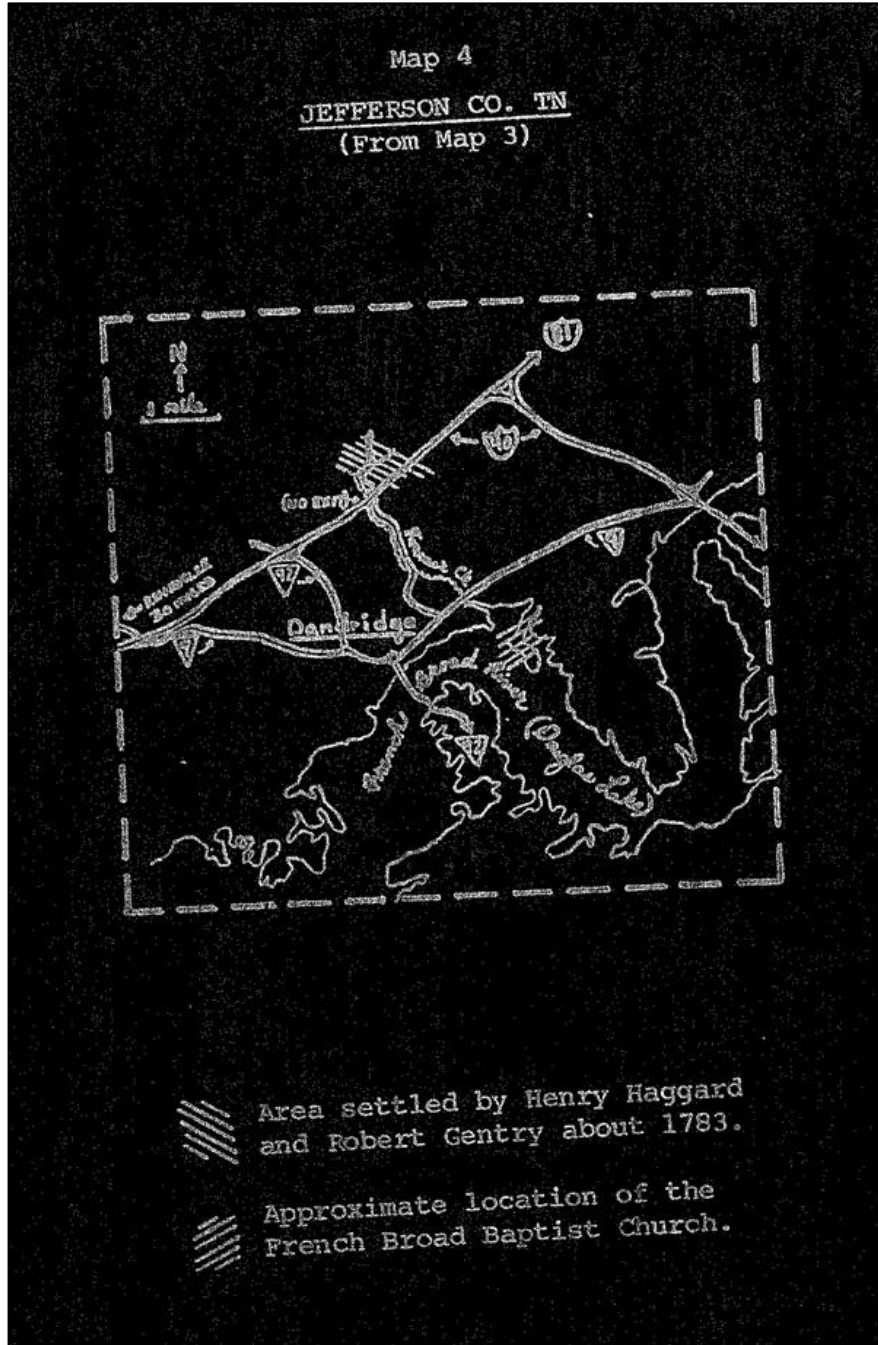
Pg. 122 – BLANK:

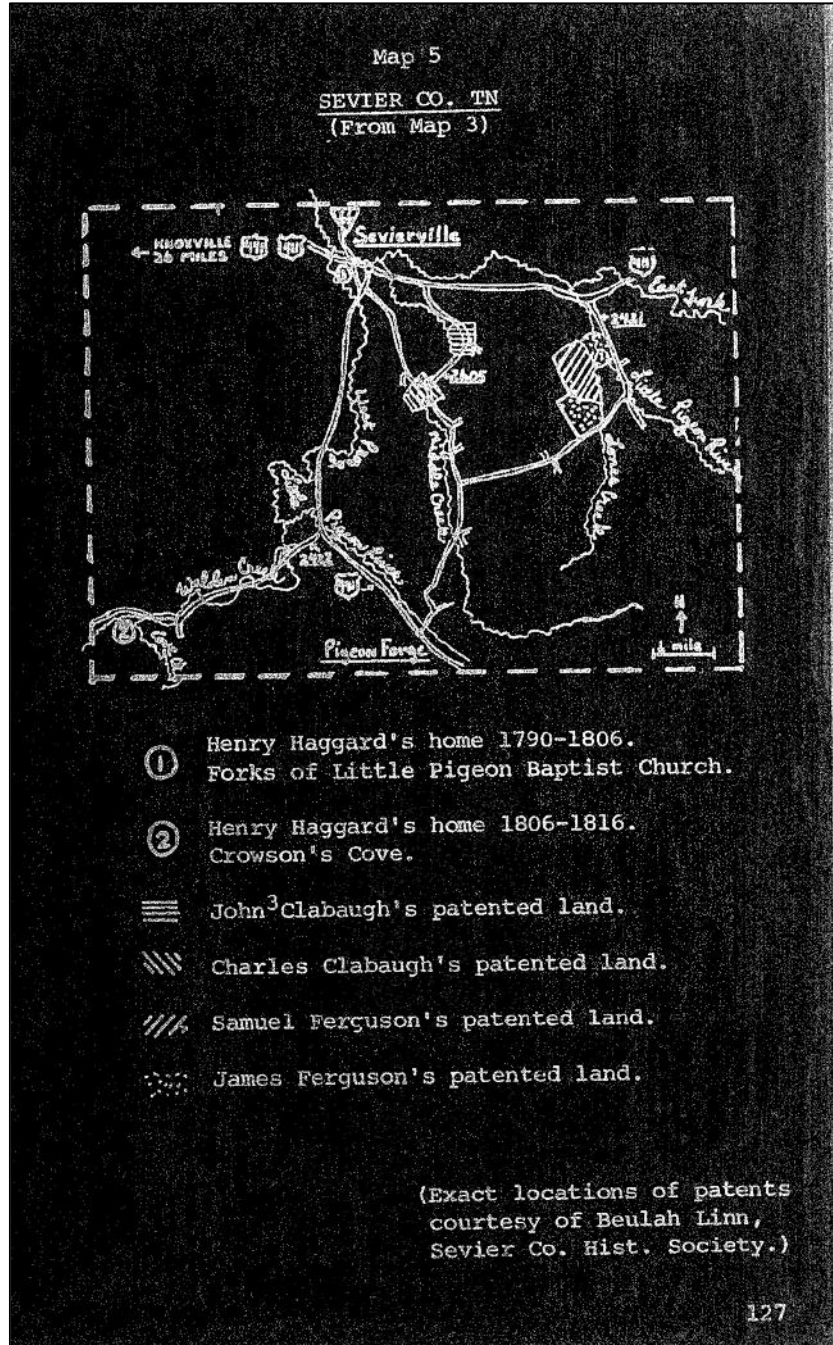
Pg. 123: Map 1

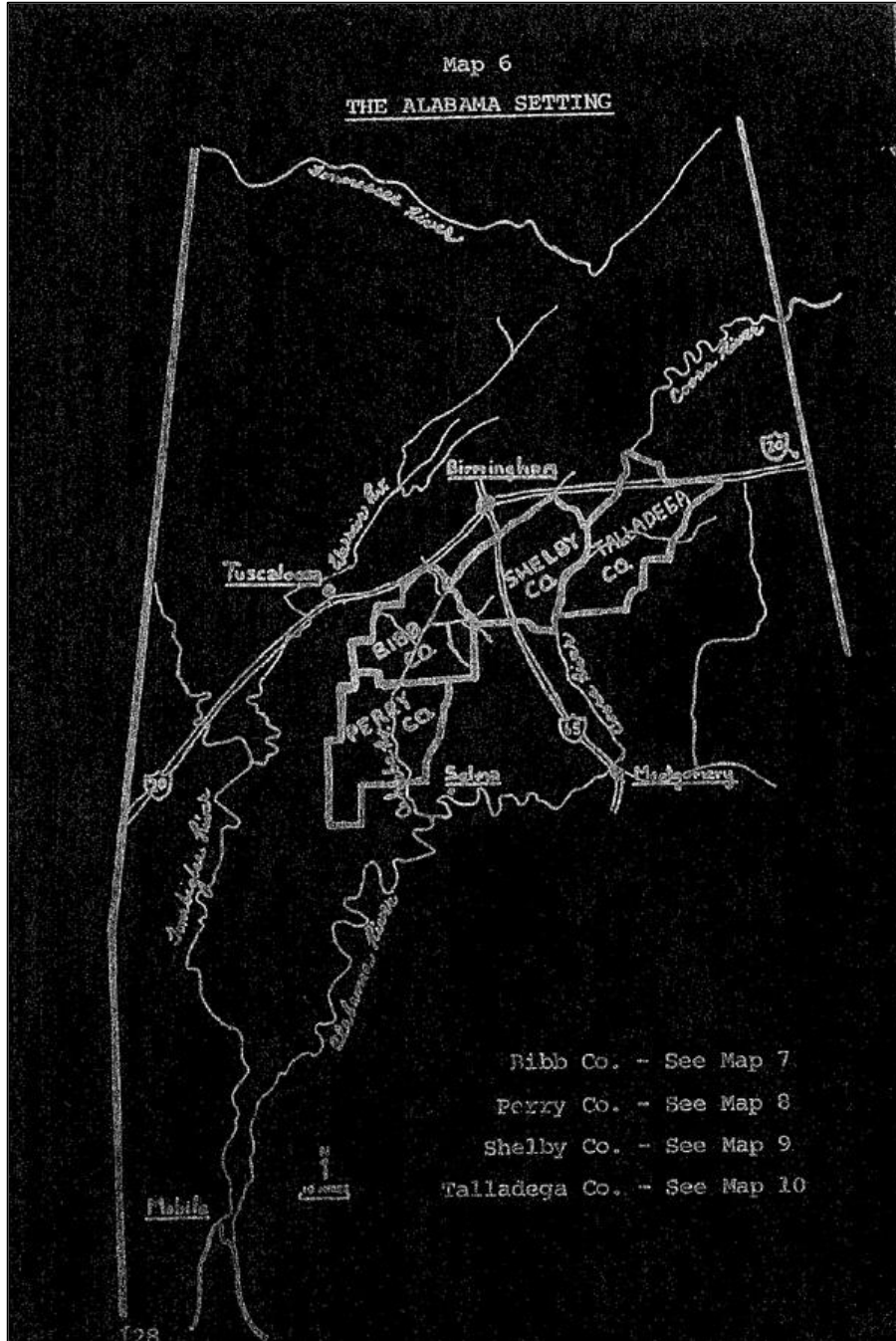


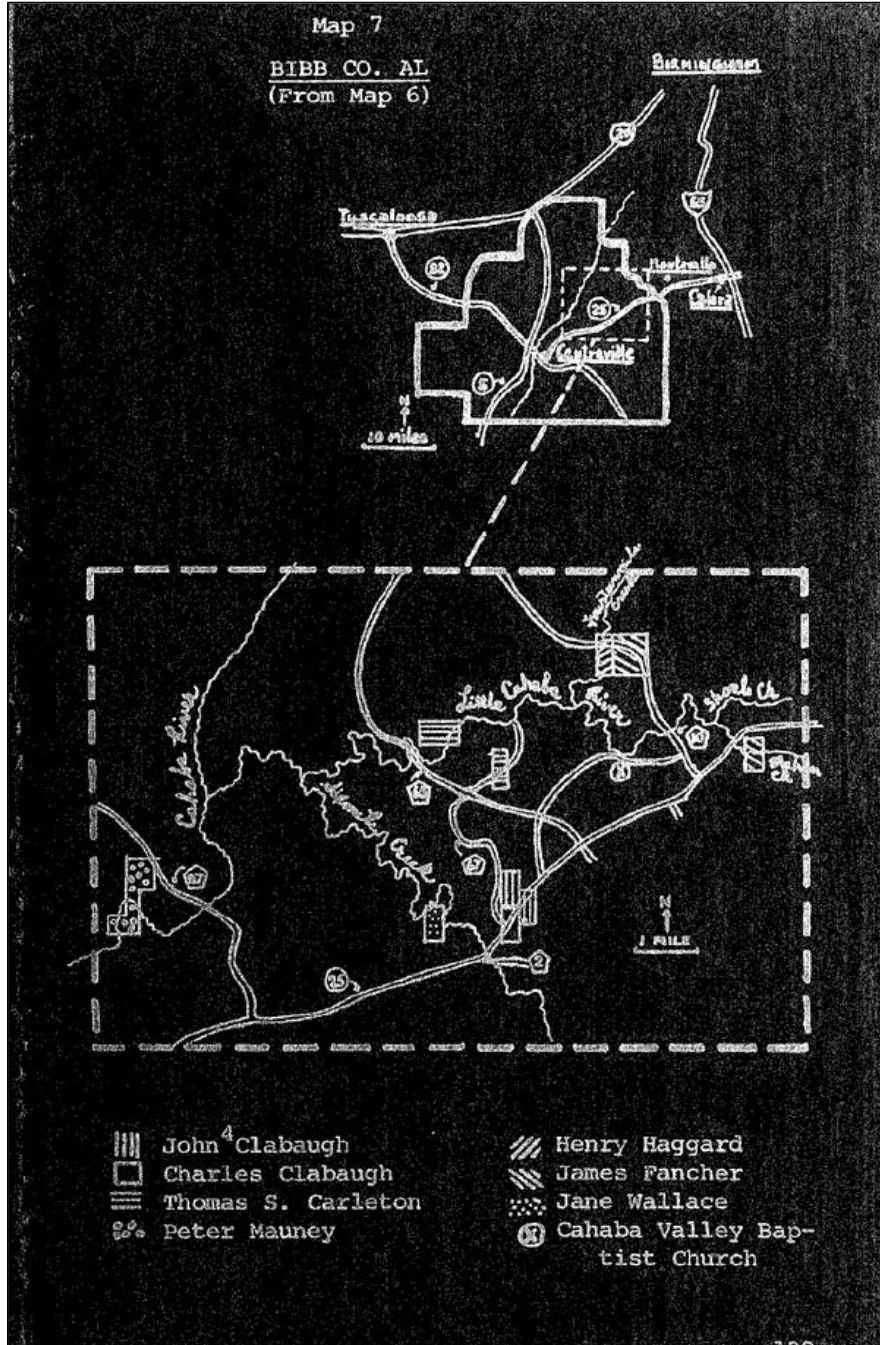






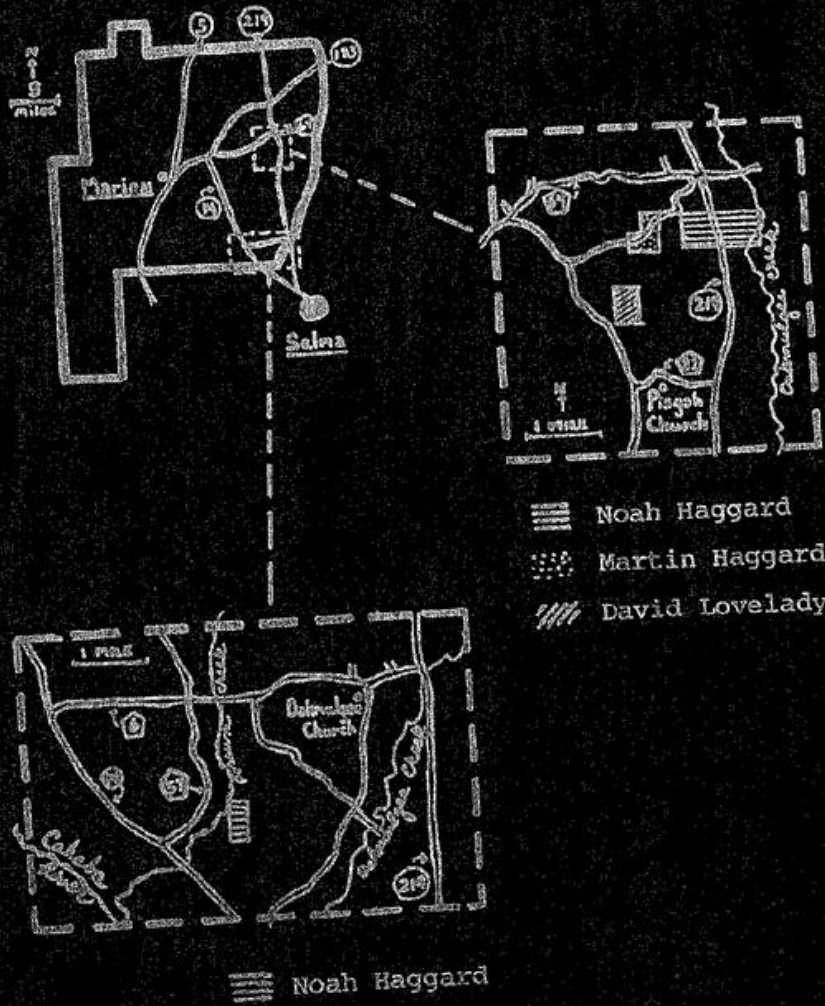






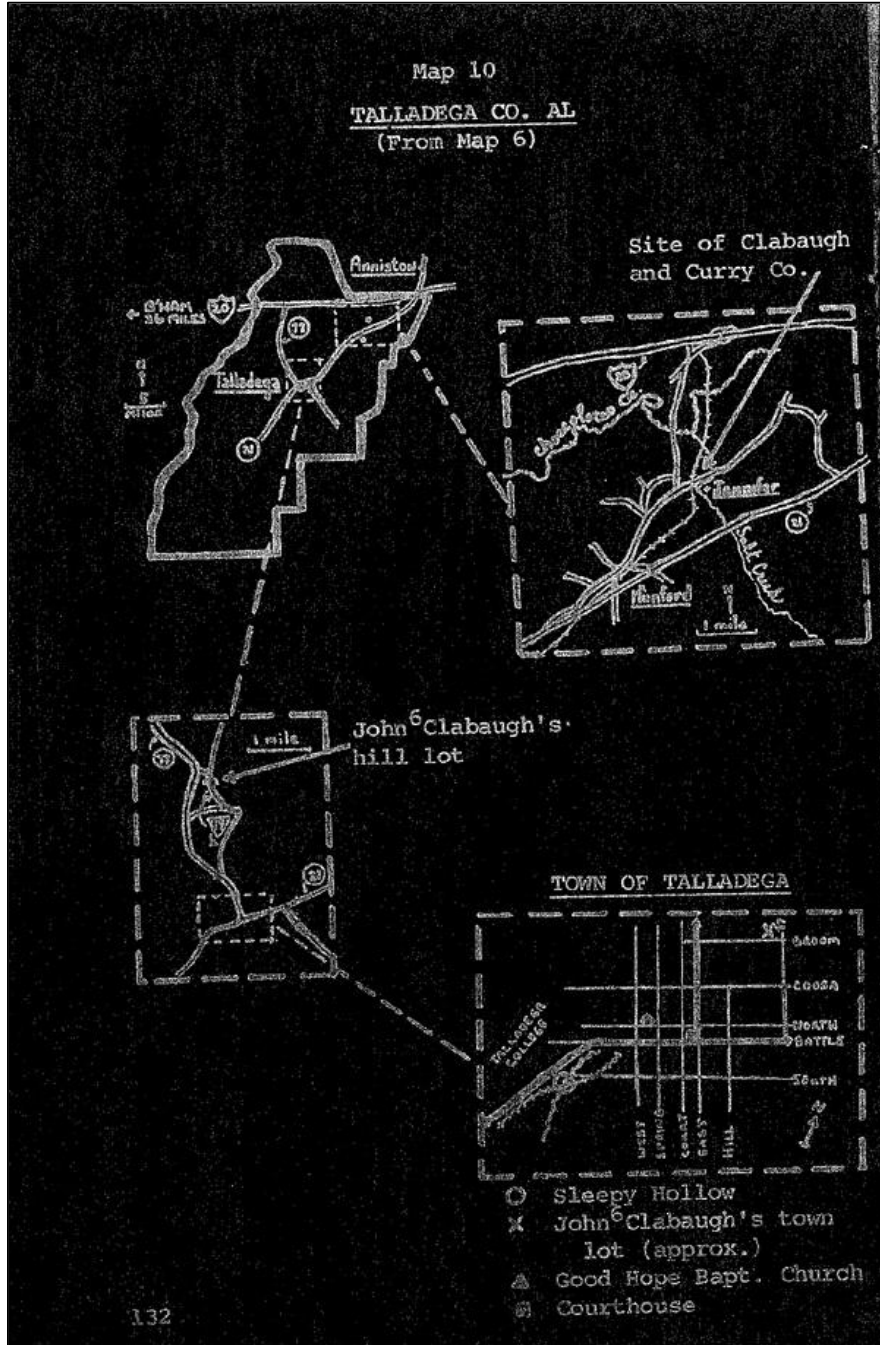
Map 8

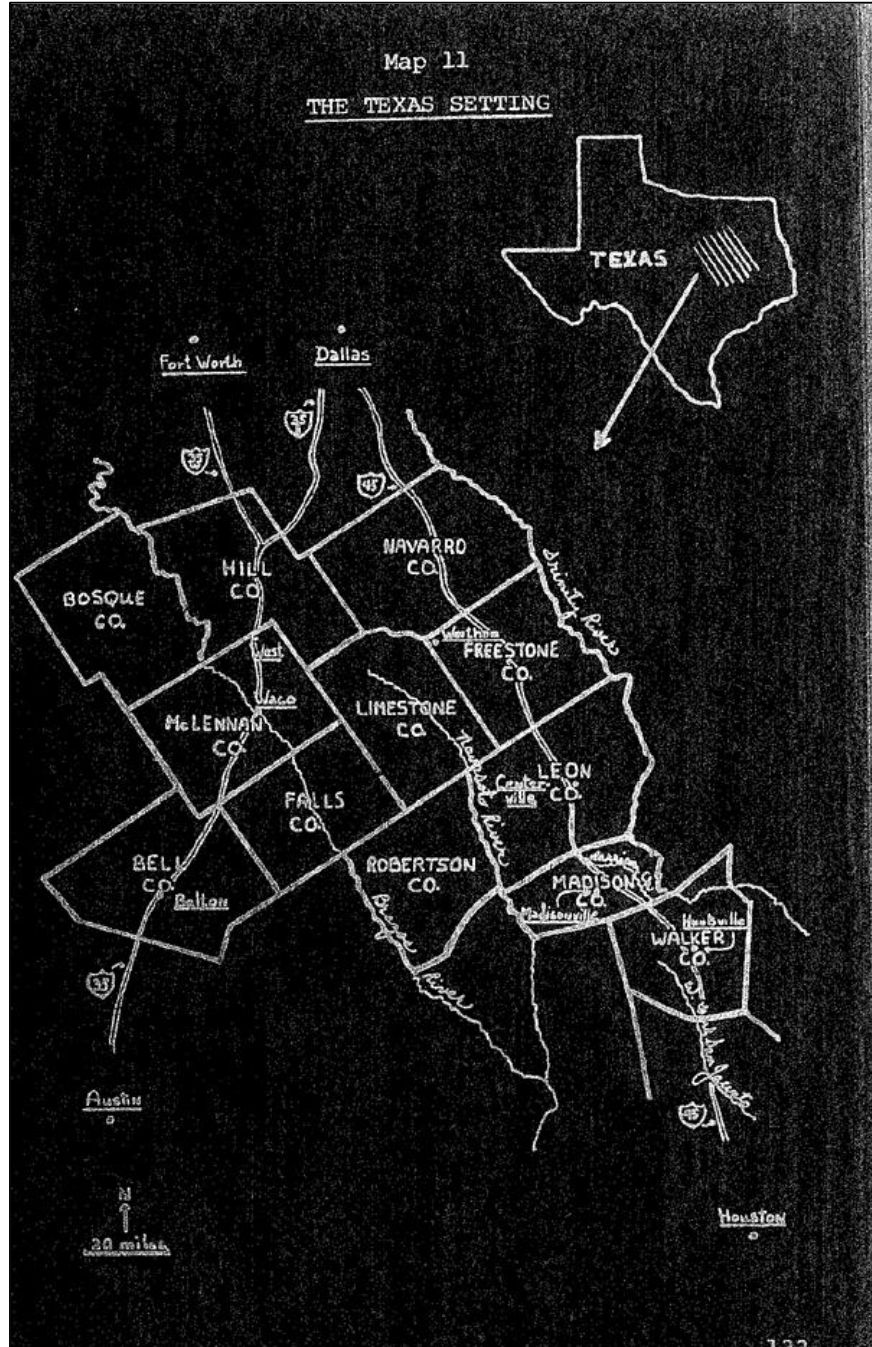
PERRY CO. AL
(From Map 6)

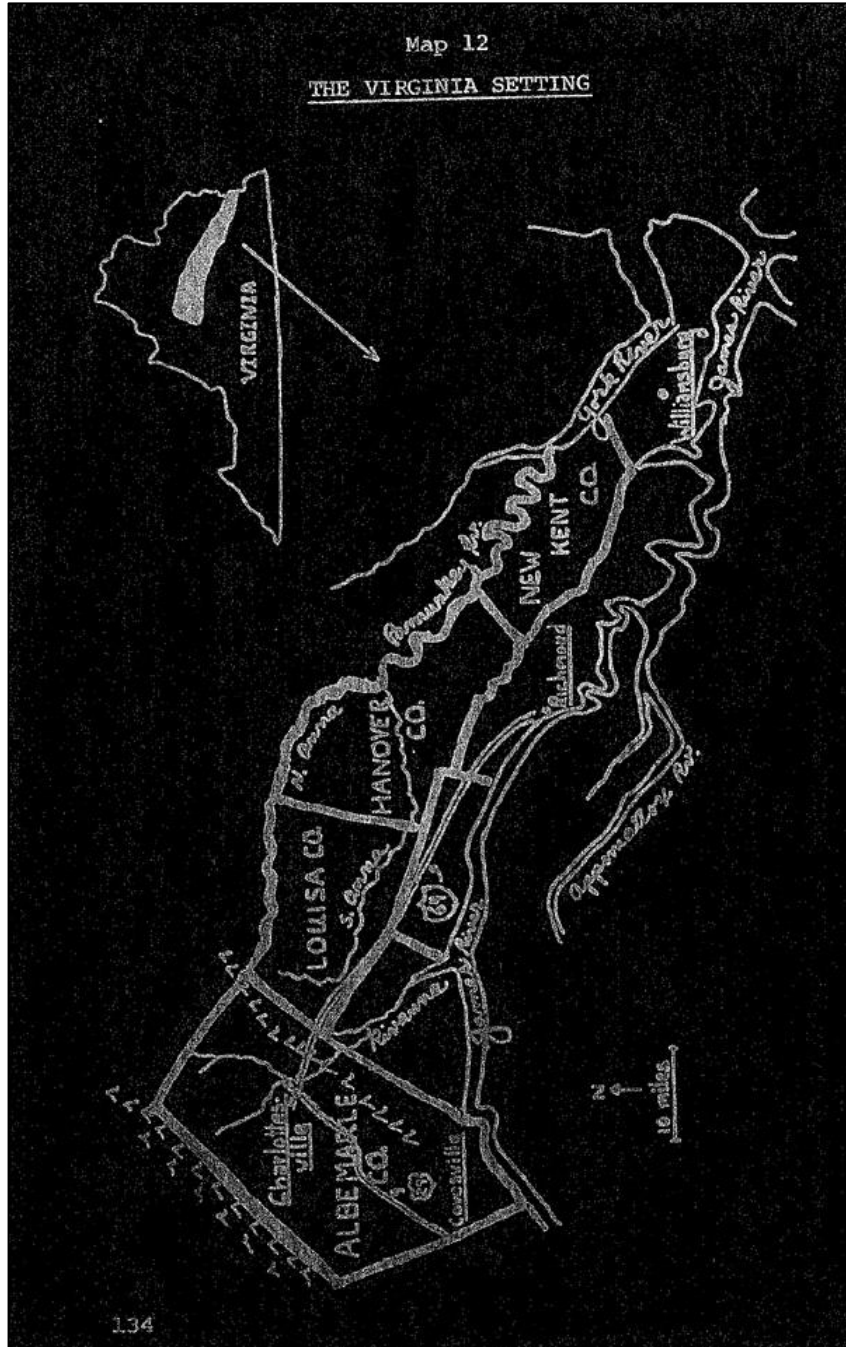


Map 9
SHELBY CO. AL
(From Map 6)









NOTES: CHAPTER 1

1. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records* (1975) Vol. II, pp. 53, 58.
2. Maryland Patent Book I.L. #B, p. 198.
3. See: Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans* (1948); Daniel Wunderlick Nead, *The Pennsylvania-German in Maryland* (1914); T. J. C. Williams, *History of Frederick County* (1910); Elizabeth Augusta Kessell, *Germans on the Maryland Frontier* (Dissertation 1981), and Society for the History of Germans in Maryland, *Annual Reports*.
4. Cecil Co. Maryland Deed Book 4, p. 434. (My thanks to Carroll Clabaugh, Fairfax, VA, for leading me to this deed.)
5. Herman Schurickt, *History of the German Element in Virginia*, Vol. 1, Chap. IV, p. 63 (Society of the History of the Germans in Maryland).
6. Gregory A. Stiverson, *Poverty in a Land of Plenty* (1977), p. 53.
7. Same, pp. 21, 28, 117.
8. Grace Louise Tracy, *Notes from the Records of Old Monocacy* (1958), p. 25 ("Of the 15 lots leased on the Monocacy before 1743 only Joseph Wood selected his at a distance from the river.")
9. Stiverson, pp. 79, 54.
10. Brumbaugh, p. 53.
11. Same.
12. Evangelical Lutheran Church Records, Parish Book I, (p. 23).
13. Frederick Co. Will Book GM1, p. 195.\
14. Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. IX, p. 272.
15. Colonial Muster & Payrools 1767, p. 171. Hall of Records, Annapolis MD.
16. Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XI, p. 56.
17. Frederick Co. Court Minutes Bk. 1776-79, p. 271.
18. 1790 Frederick Co. MD census, p. 62.
19. 1798 Frederick Co. Tax Assessment.
20. Frederick Co. Liber N, p. 155.
21. Frederick Co. Will Book GM1, p. 195.
22. Frederick Co. Book GM1, p. 134.
23. 1798 Frederick Co Tax Assessment
24. Charles Wesley Clabaugh, *Our Clabaugh Family* (ab. 1972), pp. 12, 245.

NOTES: CHAPTER 2

1. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records* (1975) Vol. II, pp. 53. John age 35 in 1767.
2. Marriage date estimated from estimated birth dates of children which were in the mid-1750's.
3. Frederick Co. Will Book A1, p. 85.
4. Frederick Co. Testamentary Proceedings Bk. 33, Part 2 (1752-53), p. 127.
5. Brumbaugh, p. 53.
6. Frederick Co. Court Minutes 1758-62, pp. 167, 195, 328. (Only other surviving minutes books are 1765-incomplete and 1776-79).
7. Maryland Historical Magazine XI, p. 56.
8. 1790 Frederick Co. census, p. 64: Clabaugh, John 'of Jno' 1-4-4.
9. John²Clabaugh could have been included in the household of one of his children and not considered the head of household.
10. 1800 Frederick Co. census: Charles over 44.
11. Frederick Co. Minutes Book 1776-79, p. 262 (March 1778)
12. *Maryland Marriages, 1778-1800*, comp. Robert Barnes, p. 37.
13. 1790 Frederick Co. census, p. 62: Charles Clabaugh 01001-00101.
14. East Tennessee Patent Book 1, p. 356.

NOTES: CHAPTER 3

1. 1800 Frederick Co census: Age 45 or older.
2. Marriage date based on estimated birth dates of the children.
3. Proved by: John 'of Jno' with wife Margaret bought land on Brooks tract from Hugh Ferguson (notes 20 & 22(and Samuel Ferguson had daughter Margaret Clabaugh and son Hugh Ferguson (note 17).
4. Frederick Co. Deed Book J, p. 859. Deed dated Sep. 21 1764. (This is the first mention of Samuel in the Frederick Co. records.)
5. Patent Book BY & CS #4, p. 183.
6. Louise Joyner Hienton and Helen White Brown, *Oath of Fidelity-Prince George Co. Maryland*. Law enacted at Annapolis in the Oct. 31 to Dec. 3 1777 session.

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7. Frederick Co. Minute Bk. 1176-79, p. 263. (march 1778)
8. Gregory A. Stiverson, *Poverty in a Land of Plenty* (1977), p. 132.
9. T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County Maryland* (1910), Vol. I, p. 327.
10. 1798 Frederick Co. Tax Assessment.
11. Frederick Co. Guardian Bond Bk GM1 (1778-1815) p. 46.
12. Frederick Co. Will Bk. A1, p. 465.
13. Frederick Co. Will Bk. GM2, p. 514.
14. Revolutionary War Papers, Box 2, Folder 2, Jul-Aug 1777, Nos 42 & 52. At Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD. (Sloop Molly was owned by State of MD).
15. Frederick Co. Deed Bk. 8, pp. 490, 491, 512.
16. Frederick Co. Deed Bk. W, p. 313.
17. Frederick Co. Will Bk. GM2, p. 514. Will was proved March 27, 1794. Original will at Hall of Records. Samuel signed with mark >. Will written in Henry Spaulding's handwriting. Abraham hill signed his own name.
18. 1790 Frederick Co. census, p. 64: Clabaugh, John (of Jn⁰) 1-4-4.
19. 1800 Frederick Co. census, p. 187; John Clabaugh 00101-00001; p. 170: John Clabaugh 00411-12011.
20. Frederick Co. Deed Bk. 14, p. 114.
21. Frederick Co. Deed Bk. 16, p. 545.
22. 1798 Frederick Co. Tax Assessment: John Clabaugh (of Jn⁰)
23. Frederick Co. Deed Bk. 19, p. 358.
24. 1800 Frederick Co. census: Samuel Ferguson 01002-00001. The other adult is probably James. Neither are listed in the 1810 Frederick Co. census. A Hugh and Robert Ferguson settled in neighboring Blount Co. TN. A Hill family, including an Abraham Hill, were living in Jefferson Co., TN in 1800.
25. East Tenn. Patent Bk. 1, p. 366 (John); Bk. 1, p. 356 (Charles)

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26. East Tenn. Patent Bk. 1, p. 22.
27. East Tenn. Patent Bk. 3, pp. 36 & 38.
28. 1830 Sevier Co. census, p. 100: Cumberland Clabaugh 0200110001-12101.
29. 1830 Sevier Co. census, p. 98: age 50 to 60.
30. 1850 Sevier Co. census p. 425 #545: Elizabeth age 65 born MD.
31. 1830 Sevier Co. census p. 93 Samuel Clabaugh p. 100 Cumberland Clabaugh 0200110001-12101.
32. 1840 Sevier Co. census p. 168 Sam'l Claghber 000110001-00202001' p. 158 Cumberland Claghber 0102001-1220001.
33. Not listed in 1850 Sevier Co. census (p. 425).
34. Sevier Co. Deed Bk. J, p. 265 (Charles); Bk j, p. 277 (John), Bk. K, p. 151 (Richard)
35. 1850 Sevier Co. census, p. 425.
36. Same as note 34 above.

37. 1860 Sevier Co. census p. 417 #535. (Less Nancy).
38. Children. John: 1850 Bradley Co. census, p. 152; Bradley Will Bk. 1, p. 10. Charles: 1850 Sevier Co. census p. 425 #544. Richard H: 1850 Sevier Co. census p. 414; 1860 Sevier Co. census p. 420 #562. Juda, Elizabeth, Sarah & Nancy: 1850 Sevier Co. census p. 425 #545.
39. 1850 Sevier Co. census p. 425; age 68, born MD.
40. Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, compl., *Records of Commissions of Officers in Tennessee Militia 1796-1811* (1947), p. 62.
41. Pension papers at National Archives, per Mrs. Grace B. Lodder of Washington DC who did research for Mrs. Blanch McMahan of Sevier Co.
42. Mary Hardin McCowan and Inez E. Burns, compl., *Soldiers of the War of 1812* (1958), p. 22.
43. Per Donald B. Reagan, Knoxville, TN.
44. Sevier Co. census. 1830, p. 112: William Claber 1200001-110001. 1840, p. 164: William Claugher 2010001-0220001 & James Claugher 0001-00001. 1850 p. 424, #541.
45. McCowan, p. 22.
46. 1870 Sevier Co. census p. 380 #56.

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47. Per Donald Reagan. Sevier Co. census, William: 1850 census p. 413, #387; 1860 p. 434, #730; 1870, p. 380, #56. James R: 1870 census p. 454, #101. Nathaniel M: 1860 census p. 429, #662; 1870 p. 453, #85. Marion: 1870 census p. 380, #51.
48. 1850 Dad Co. MO census: age 66 born MD.
49. East Tenn. Patent Bk. 2, p. 695. (June 20 1810)
50. 1820 Warren Co. TN census.
51. East Tenn. Patent Bk. 2, p. 695.
52. Jefferson Co. TN Deed Bk. P, p. 147.
53. Warren Co TN Deed Bk. E, p. 47. Mount. Dist. Tenn. Patent Bk. C, pp 307, 308. Warren Co. Plat Bk. Vol. 1, p. 216 & Vol. 2, p. 41.
54. 1820 Warren Co. TN census: Charles Clabo 310010-201010.
55. 1830 Warren Co. TN census: Charles Caibaugh 0111001-0011101.
56. 1840 DeKalb Co. AL census, p. 156: James B. Clabo 00001-21001.
57. Bibb Co. AL Marriage Record.
58. Bibb Co. Deed Books.
59. 1850 Dad Co. MO census, p. 277 #227, 228, 239.
60. Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (b. 1870).
61. 1850 Dad Co. MO census, p. 277.

NOTES: CHAPTER 4

1. 1850 Walker Co. TX census, p. 252: Aug 29 1850 John age 72. Land Warrant (note 3 below): on Nov. 19, 1850 John was age 73.
2. Mary Hardin McCowan and Inez E. Burns, compl. *Soldiers of the War of 1812* (1958), p. 127: says married about 1801.
3. Land Warrants #13, 417 & #25, 478, Can. No. 172, Bundle 2. At Federal Archives, Washing D. C.
4. Elizabeth;s brother Noah Haggard moved to AL in 1816, per *South Western Baptist*, Tuskegee, June 16, 1859 2:2. Article written while Noah was alive. Probably moved together. Brother Joel Haggard moved about 1818 but he settled first in Dallas Co. AL. They moved at least by June 1819 when son John Clabaugh was born in Alabama.

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5. David Benedict, *General History of the Baptist Denomination in America* (1849), p. 145.
6. Bibb Co. Marriage Records (1820-1828), p. 29.
7. 1830 Bibb Co. AL census, p. 155: John Claughaugh 01211101-2100201.
8. Alabama Land Tract Book. Sec. 32, T24N, R11E –

- 40a = SW⁴xNE⁴, #7838, 6-7-1832, John Clabaugh.
 40a = NW⁴xSE⁴, #7837, 6-7-1832, John Clabaugh.
 80a = E²xNW⁴, #17559, 1-7-1836, John Clabaugh.
 40a = NE⁴xSW⁴, #7839, 6-7-1832, Charles Clabaugh.
 40a = SE⁴xSW⁴, #17779, 1-18-1836, Charles Clabaugh.
9. Bibb Co. Court Bk. B, p. 174.
 10. Bibb Co. Min. of Comm. Crt. (1828-1831), p. 103.
 11. Same, p. 111.
 12. John Hardy, Selma (1879), pp 28-31.
 13. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. C, p. 364.
 14. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. D, p. 139.
 15. 1840 Bibb Co. census. John p. 105: 000010001-00210001 (3 in agri.). Samuel p. 105: 00003-10001 (0 in agri, com. Or man.). C. F. p. 128: 11003-01101 (2 in com; 1 in man./trade). No slaves.
 16. Civil Register #3, p. 54. At AL Archives. Clearly shows John Clabaugh Sr.
 17. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences," p. 2.
 18. Same, p. 2: "My father's brothers William John, Cumberland, Charles and Henry and his sisters Elizabeth and Rachel migrated to Texas."
 19. 1850 Walker Co., TX census, p. 252, #30-31.
 20. Land Warrant, above.
 21. Same.
 22. Elizabeth has not been found in the 1860 census, thus assumed to have died by then.
 23. 1850 Walker Co. TX census, p. 252#31: Charles age 47, born in Tenn. The 1830 Bibb Co., AL census, p. 155, implies Charles was then in his 30's.
 24. Alabama Land Tract Book. (Note 8 above).
 25. Talladega Co. Marriage Bk. A, p. 90.
 26. 1850 Walker Co. TX census lists no children by Elizabeth. They would have been 14 or younger.
 27. D'Anne McAdams Crews, *Huntsville and Walker Co., Texas* (1976), pp. 346-8.
 28. Walker Co. Survey Bk. C (1838-1865).

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29. Walker Co. Marriage Bk. B5, p. 6.
30. 1850 Walker Co. TX Census, p. 252, #31.
31. Walker Co. Deed Bk. B2, p. 234. Madison Co. Deed Bk 2, p. 67. (Another deed was in Walker Deed Bk. B on p. 18. This book is missing.)
32. 1850 Walker Co., TX census, p. 252, #31.
33. Leon Co. Deed Bk. F, p. 273.
34. Madison Co. Tax List.
35. 1860 Madison Co. census, p. 451.
36. Told to Virginia Copeland Jantz by Dleda (Burleson) Walker.
37. 1870 Leon Co. TX census, p. 38, #262.
38. Leon Co. Probate Minute Bk. L., p. 636.
39. Leon Co. Deed Bk. L., p. 86.
40. Children. Lydia: 1880 Leon Co. census. Theodocia: Information given to Virginia Copeland Jantz Dorene (Walker) Adams, and at the Burleson family reunion at Waco Aug. 16, 1981.
41. 1850 Bibb Co. AL census: age 40 born in Tenn.
42. Bibb Co. Marriage Bk (1834-1842), p. 105.
43. *History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties Texas*, Lewis Publishing Co. (1893), p. 561.
44. Talladega Co. Will Bk. A, p. 555. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 76.
45. 1840 Bibb Co. census, p. 128: CF Clabaugh 11003-01101 (2 in com. 1 in manuf/trade, no slaves)
46. Shelby Co. Deed Bk. I, p. 71. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. E, p. 275.
47. Civil Register #2, p. 44. At Alabama Archives.
48. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 76, #1027.
49. Howard F. McCord, *Baptist of Bibb Co. Alabama* (1979), p. 106.
50. Madison Co. Tax List.
51. Bosque Co. Tax List. Deed Bks. 1860 census, p. 45.

52. *History of McLennan*, above, pp. 560-561.
53. Confederate Pension #18104, #37013.
54. Samuel Newton Clabaugh. Told to Stephen Edmund Clabaugh in 1936.
55. *History of McLennan*, above, p. 561.
56. Walker Co. Marriage Records. Marriage Agreement in Leon Co. Deek Bk. A, p. 109 (Book missing).

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57. Per Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (b. 1870).
58. Same. 1870 Bosque Co. Census. P. 372.
59. Bosque Probate Minute Bk. O, p. 16.
60. Bosque Marriage Records
61. Per Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (b. 1870).
62. Children. 1850 and 1860 census. John U: Hist. of McLennan, above; Confederate Pensions #18104 & #37013; 18880 McLennan census ED 109, p. 10 #85; 1900 McLennan census ED84, p. 8 #131. Julia: Bosque Mar. Reg. William & Joab: Samuel: Bosque Mar. Rec; 1880 McLennan census ED109, p. 10 #84. Samuel N: Edmund C. Clabaugh (b.1870); 1900 Hamilton Co. TX census ED82, p. 25, #459. (No reference to Texas Ranger service in TX State Archives.) Edmund: Edmund C. Clabaugh (b.1870); 1900 Bell Co. TX census ED15, p3.
63. 1830 Bibb Co AL census: born 1815-19.
64. Mulberry Association Meeting Minutes.
65. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences" p. 2.
66. Tally & Frost, *Cemetery Records of Leon County*, p. 68.
67. Carrol, *A History of Texas Baptists*, pp. 279, 281.
68. *History of McLennan*, above p. 561.
69. 1860 Bell Co TX census, p. 327, #422.
70. 1870 Leon Co. TX census, p. 38, #262.
71. Same.
72. Leon Co. TX Prob. Min. Bk. L, p. 636.
73. 1880 Leon Co TX census, ED90, p. 1.
74. Tally, p. 68.
75. Leon Co. Marriage Records.
76. 1900 Leon Co TX census, ED48, p. 1, #3.
77. 1830 Bibb Co. AL census, p. 155: age 5-10.
78. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", p. 2.
79. 1850 Bibb Co census: age 46 born in Tenn.
80. Bibb Co. Marriage Bk. C, p. 99.
81. 1840 Talladega Co. census: Thomas S. Carleton 020001-100001 (1 in agri.)
82. Alabama Land Tract Book – 1855: 40a=Sec 18 T24, R11E. Bibb Probate Min. Bk G, p. 386: 80a = E²NW⁴ Sec 20, T24, R11E.
83. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 83, #1133.

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84. Bibb Co. Probate Minute Bk. G, p. 350. Bibb Co. Admin. Account Bk. I (1858-1865), p. 230.
85. 1880 Shelby Co. census, ED 123, p. 10 (Swepson), p. 34 (Felix).
86. 1850 Perry Co. census, p. 291.
87. Bibb Co. Marriage Bk. (1820-1828), p. 29.
88. Shelby Co Will Bk. E, p. 45. (Wm Lovelady, 1849).
89. Cahaba Cash Entry Book, pp. 405, 577. #1849, 40a=SW⁴SW⁴, Sec.31, T20, R10. #1835, 40a = NW⁴SW⁴, Sec. 31, T20, R10.
90. 1840 Perry Co. census, p. 283: David Lovelady 3211001-110001 (4 in agri.). 1850 Perry Co. census, p. 291. No deeds on record showing sale of land.
91. 1860 Perry Co. census, pp. 657, 659. Leon Co. Deed Bk. F, p. 273.

92. 1850 & 1860 census (notes 90 & 91 above). William: 1870 Perry Co. census p. 465. James A.: 1880 Falls Co. TX census ED42, p. 17. Samuel: 1880 Shelby Co. census ED127, p. 31. Perry Co. Marriage Records.
93. 1830 Bibb Co. census, p. 155: John Cloughaugh 01211101-2100201.
94. Bibb Co. Marriage Bk. D, p. 69.
95. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 37, #495: age 23, thus born ab. 1827. 1830 census implies she was born 1820-1824: John Cloughaugh 01211101-2100201.
96. Bibb Co. Marriage Bk. D, p. 353. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 37.
97. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. F, p. 361. Bibb Co. Probate Minute Bk. E, p. 271 & p. 291 (Sec 32: N²SW⁴, SE⁴NW⁴, NW⁴NE⁴; Sec 29: E²SW⁴, W²SE⁴).
98. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 37, #495.
99. Bibb Co. Probate Minute Bk. E, pp. 271, 291-2.
100. Montevallo Baptist Church Records.
101. Shelby Co. Marriage Records.
102. Montevallo Baptist Church Records.
103. 1850 Walker Co. TX census, p. 252: age 23 born in Alabama.
104. Per Fleda Walker (Eliz. Brown's niece). Told to Virginia Copeland Yantz..
105. Per Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh (b. 1870).
106. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", p. 2.

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107. 1850 Walker Co. TX census, p. 252.
108. Same.

NOTES: CHAPTER 5

1. 1850 Shelby Co. AL census, p. 228, #758: age 35 on Dec. 2, 1850. Later census vary slightly.
2. Eldest child born about 1839. No marriage record in the incomplete Bibb Co. or Shelby Co. records.
3. Emma Forbes Ware, *Ware Genealogy* (1901).
4. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", pp. 4, 5. Census records. Bibb Co. AL deeds. H. J. Noble, *Early Iron Industry of Alabama* (no date), p. 3.
5. 1840 Bibb co. census, p. 105: Samuel Clabaugh 00003-10001 (no occupation given; no slaves).
6. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. E, p. 275. Shelby Co. Deed Bk. I, p. 71.
7. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. E, p. 252.
8. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", pp. 2-4.
9. 1900 Oconee Co. SC census, ED 76, p. 20.
10. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", p. 5.
11. *Memorial Record of Alabama*, pp. 618-620.
12. George Burton, Sr., "The Borning", *Shelby County Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 7, pp. 1-5.
13. 1860 Shelby Co. census, p. 320, #537.
14. Shelby Baptist Association records.
15. Ray M. Atchison, *Baptists of Shelby Co.*, pp. 46. 67.
16. Atchison, p. 75. Shelby Bapt. Assoc. records.
17. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", p.5.
18. Same, pp 6, 7.
19. Good Hope Baptist Church records (may 31, 1835-April 22, 1876). E. Grace Jemison, *Historic Tales of Talladega* (1959), p. 232. Mr. Vern Scott of Talladega.
20. Talladega Co. Deed Bk. U, p. 84. 1870 Bibb Co. census, p. 285.
21. Numerous deeds in Talledega Co. Woodward iron Company, Alabama Blast Furnaces (1940), p. 90. Jemison, p. various.
22. Woodward, p. 90.

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23. Woodward, p. 90.
24. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", pp 6, 7.

25. Same.
26. Talladega Deed Bk. N, p. 301.
27. 1870 Talladega Co. census, p. 542, #9.
28. Talladega Co. Deed Bk. O, p. 139.
29. Per Mr. Verne Scott of Talladega.
30. Talladega Deed Bk. P., p. 219, and others.
31. Woodward, pp. 90-91.
32. 1880 Talladega Co. AL census, p. 106, #732.
33. Talladega Deed Bk. HH, p. 316.
34. First Baptist Church of Talladega records, per Mr. Walter Belt White, clerk in 1982.
35. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", p. 7.
36. 1850 Shelby Co. census, p. 228: age 11 born AL.
37. Judson College records, per Sara Baer, registrar, Feb. 1, 1982.
38. 1860 Shelby Co. census, p. 320: In Samuel Clabaugh's household age 19, school teacher. 1860 Bibb Co. census, p. 829: In Elmira Durby's household age 17.
39. Per Alice (Rowland) Jacobs (b. 1907). Told to Alice A. Rowland (b. 1962) in 1982.
40. 1850 Shelby Co. census, p. 228: age 8 born AL.
41. Judson College records, per Sara Baer, registrar, Feb. 1, 1982.
42. South Western Baptist, July 24, 1862 2:3. (E.E. Clabaugh performed 'National Prosperity' as part of the Judson Commencement.)
43. Talladega Marriage Bk. C, p. 257.
44. Per Alice (Rowland) Jacobs (b. 1907) as told to Alice A. Rowland.
45. Rome, GA, City Directory 1880-1881.
46. 1880 Talladega Co. census p. 106 #733.
47. Per Alice (Rowland) Jacobs, as told to Alice A. Rowland.
48. Genealogical data on file with Dr. Frances Clabaugh Thornton's scholarship trust.
49. 1850 Bibb Co. census: age 6.
50. Talladega Marriage Bk A-2, p. 448.
51. Jemison, p. 138.
52. Bledsoe-Kelly Collection, SC829, Family Series 18/3, Samford University, Birmingham AL.

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53. 1870 Talladega Co. census, p. 527.
54. 1880 Talladega Co. census, p. 125.
55. First Baptist Church of Talladega records, per Walter Belt White, clerk, 1982.
56. 1900 Dallas Co. TX census, ED 145, p. 14.
57. 1900 Oconee Co. SC census, ED 76, p. 20
58. 1880 Oconee Co. SC census, ED 123, p. 15.
59. Per Alice (Rowland) Jacobs (b.1907), as told to Alice A. Rowland (b. 1962).
60. 1800 & 1900 Oconee Co. SC census, above.
61. 1860 Shelby Co. AL census, p. 319: age 4.
62. First Baptist Church of Talladega records, per Walter Belt White, clerk, 1982.
63. Talladega Co. Marriage Bk. E, p. 223.
64. Per Alice (Rowland) Jacobs (b. 1907), as told to Alice A. Rowland (b. 1962).

NOTES: CHAPTER 6

1. Per Samuel F. Clabaugh (b. 189_)
2. John⁶ Clabaugh, "Reminiscences", pp 6-7.
3. Same.
4. 1870 Talladega Co. census, p. 542, #9: age 16, clerk in store, living with parents.
5. Told by John⁶ Clabaugh to his dau. Mabel who wrote info to her brother Samuel. Letter in possession of Jean (Clabaugh) Hiles.

6. For information on Graves, contact this compiler. The portraits are of Claudia Lee and her son Hinton Lee, now in possession of Harry F. Griscom, Charlotte NC.
7. The Talladega paper was probably "Our Mountain Home" then owned by John⁶'s cousin Jno H. Ware. Article dated Dec. 1, 1880. Floyd Co. Marriage Bk. C p. 308. Rev. Robert Beeland of St. Peters, Feb. 1, 1982.
8. Talladega Deed Bk. II, p. 207; Bk. YY, p. 243. Bk. HH, pp. 183-4; Bk.), p. 142; Bk. II, p. 230.
9. 1870 Floyd Co. GA census. 1900 Talladega Co. AL census, Randolph F. Blackford, *Fascinating Talladega*, p. 45. Jemison, p. 281.
10. Birmingham City Directory 1893 through 1917.
11. Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, records.

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12. Per Mabel Griscom Harrell.
13. Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, records.
14. 1900 Jefferson Co. AL census ED 146, p. 2.
15. Birmingham City Directory.
16. Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, records. Family knowledge.
17. 1900 Jefferson Co. census, ED 146, p. 2. *Who's Who in America, 1940-41*, p. 574.
18. Birmingham City Directories. *Who's*, above.
19. *Who's*, above.
20. Watterson Stealey, "Hinton Clabaugh Creates a Sensation in Testimony Before House Committee", *Birmingham Age-Herald*, May 13, 1910.
21. Grover F. Sexton, article in *Chicago Evening Post*, written in 1918.
22. Same.
23. Same.
24. Same.
25. *Who's*, above. Obituary, *Chicago Sunday Tribune*, June 2, 1946, Part 1, p. 24.
26. *Who's*, above.
27. Obituary, above, (note 25).
28. Current Knowledge.
29. 1900 Jefferson Co. census, ED 146, p. 2.
30. *Who's*, above.
31. University of Alabama records, per Jean Bailey, Associate Registrar, March 17, 1982.
32. Obituary, *The Washington Star*, Dec. 2, 1979. Obituary, *The Washington Post*, Dec. 3, 1979.
33. *Who's*, above.
34. Same. Obituaries (note 32).
35. Col. Samuel F. Clabaugh, *Dear Family*.
36. Family records
37. *Who's*, above.
38. Same.
39. Current knowledge.
40. Same.
41. 1900 Jefferson Co. census, ED 146, p. 2.
42. Stetson University records, per Robert S. Chauvin, Dean, 1982.
43. Same.
44. Same.

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45. Same.
46. Same.
47. To apply for the scholarship, contact: The Diocese of Central Florida, P. O. Box 790, Winter Park, FL 32790.
48. Mabel (Griscom) Harrell's birth certificate.
49. Floyd Co. GA censuses. Floyd Co. Probate records.

50. Family papers with compiler.
51. Same.
52. "Silhouette Sketches of Ex-Presidents", *Journal of Proceedings of the Tennessee Press Association, 25th Annual Meeting*, Chattanooga TN, June 4-5, 1895.
53. to 64. Current family knowledge.

NOTES CHAPTER 7

1. 1840 Bibb Co. AL census, p. 105: age 94.
2. David D. Haggard, *History of the Haggard Family in England and America 1433-1899*, pp 22+. Richard Gentry, *The Gentry Family in America 1676-1909*, p. 238 (p. 238 gives Elizabeth's birth as Aug. 14, 1731, p. 33 gives Oct. 14, 1831).
3. Virginia Patent Bk. 17, p. 222.
4. C.C. Chamberlayne, *The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peters Parish 1648-1786* and *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish 1706-1786*.
5. Albemarle Co. Will Bk. B, p. 371. Gentry, p. 33.
6. Nathaniel Haggard was in Louisa Co. in 1756 (Louisa Co. Deed Bk. B, p. 91) and "of Albemarle Co." in 1758 (Albemarle Co. Deed Bk. 1, p. 15).
7. Rev. Edgar Woods, *History of Albemarle Co.* (1901), p. 190.
8. Haggard, p. 22. Clark Co. KY Will Bk. 2, p 200.
9. Albemarle Co. Deed Bk. 4, p. 295.
10. Gentry, p. 40. Jefferson Co. TN Will Bk. 2, p. 9.
11. The Albemarle and French Broad Baptist Church minutes imply a Dolly was his wife. Descendants in

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12. the DAR (588560, 588559, 533650, etc) claim she was Dorothy Randolph as do the following, none of whom give sources: Howard F. McCord, *Baptists of Bibb Co. Alabama 1816-1974* (1979), p. 105. Dr. Paul L. Atchley and Mary Ann Morris Thompson, *Atchley Family History, Maude Horn's 1937* (1965), p. 28.
13. Albemarle Co. Will Bk. A, p. 365.
14. *South Western Baptist*, Tuskegee, Al, June 16, 1859, p. 2, column 2+.
15. Albemarle Co. Deed Bk. 6, p. 416.
16. Virginia Dabney, *Virginia, The New Dominion* (1971), pp 157-163.
17. "Virginia Legislative Papers", *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Vol. 18 (1910), pp. 255-258.
18. Albemarle Baptist Church records. John D. Edens, *Genealogical Index of Virginia Baptist in the Eighteenth Century*. John Hammond Moore, *Albemarle, Jefferson's County 1726-1976*, p. 79.
19. Avery Hamilton Reid, *Baptists in Alabama* (1967), p. 16. A study of actual church and association minutes by the author. Correspondence with Charles W. Deweese, Director of Editorial Services. The Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, TN.
20. Same.
21. Same.
22. Katherine Lane Nichols, *The Final Irony*, p. 186: James Randolph, who married Sarah Gentry & was of Jefferson Co., TN, was born Sep 1758 in Chesterfield Co. VA. (She unfortunately gives no source.)
23. Albemarle Baptist Church records.
24. Same.
25. Same.
26. Worth S. Ray, *Tennessee Cousins*, p. 14.
27. Pollyanne Creekmore, *Early East Tennessee Taxpayers* (1980), p. 198.
28. Albemarle Co. Will Bk. B, p. 120. Albemarle Co. Deed Bk. 6, p. 205.

29. **Robert Gentry** #524, NC Patent Bk. 4, p. 349; **Charles Gentry** #195, NC Pat. Bk. 1, p. 623 & #248 NC Pat. Bk. 1, p. 624; **James Randolph** #463, NC Pat. Bk. 4, p. 292.
30. Ray, p. 99: **Robert Gentry came as early as 1783 to Jefferson Co. TN.**
31. Mary U. Rothrock, *The French Broad-Holston Country, A History of Knox Co. MC census, p. 230.* 1840 Bibb Co. AL census, p. 105.
32. 1850 Noxubee Co. MS census, p. 230. 1840 Bibb Co. AL census, p. 105.
33. **Robert Gentry** #321, NC Patent Bk. 5, p. 472. **Henry Haggard** #333, NC Pat. Bk. 1, p. 49. **James Randolph** #334, NC Pat. Bk. 1, p. 50.
34. French Broad Baptist Church minutes.
35. Holston Baptist Association minutes.
36. Same.
37. Same. Sevier Co. American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, *Sevier County Sage.*
38. Jefferson Co. Will Bk. 2, p. 9.
39. Gentry, pp 40-43, 68-71. NC Patent Bk. 5, p. 358 (Charles). NC Patent Bk. 5, p. 377 (Jesse) 1800 Jefferson Co. tax list (Bartlett).
40. Jefferson Co. Will Bk. 1, p. 80.
41. WPA-1938, *Tombstone Records of Jefferson Co. Tennessee.* Nichols, p. 186. Allen Collection, McClung Historical Collection, Nashville, TN. Jefferson Co. Marriage records.
42. Holston and Tennessee Baptist Assoc. minutes.
43. Tennessee Baptist Association minutes.
44. Same.
45. *South Western Baptist*, Tuskegee, AL, June 16, 1859, p. 2, column 2+: Noah came to Alabama in 1816. Joel was still in Tennessee in 1817 when he represented the Boyds Creek church at the Assoc. meeting in the fall.
46. McCord, p. 106.
47. Cahaba Baptist Association minutes.
48. Same.
49. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. A, p. 65; 1-1/2a = part of E²NE⁴, Sec. 21, T24, R11.
50. Bibb Co. Tract Bk. P. 159, Cert. #5415, 80a=E²SE⁴, Sec 9, T24, R11 E. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. C, p. 170.
51. 1840 Bibb Co. census, p. 105.

52. DAR #533750. Nichols, p. 179. (Neither give sources).
53. No list of Henry Haggard's children exists in the official records. The children shown are fairly well accepted as his (Haggard, p. 25; McCord, p 106; & Nichols p. 179+) except noted otherwise. None of the above list Elizabeth as a daughter. She is confirmed by John⁶ Clabaugh who said his grandmother was a Haggard.
54. Haggard, p. 26: says David was second eldest. DAR #125210 says b. 1770.
55. Clarke Co. Will Bk. 5, p. 153. Nichols, p. 180.
56. Haggard, p. 26. Montgomery Co. Deed Bk. 6, p. 14.
57. Haggard, p. 26.
58. Nichols, p. 180.
59. Haggard, p. 26. Nichols, p. 180. (Both carry out some of the children's lines.)
60. 1850 Walker Co. TX census, p. 252 #31: age 81 born in VA.
61. Tennessee Baptist Association minutes.
62. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. C, p. 445.
63. 1820 Dallas Co. AL census.
64. Letter from Charles E. Boyd, London Terrace Towers, 470 West 24th, NYC, NY 10010, Aptil 30, 1971 to Mr. Howard McCord. Copy in Samford Univ. Library, Birmingham,#SC2688.
65. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. C, pp. 164, 222, 445. Bibb Co. Tract Bk. #18323 Feb. 10 1836, NW⁴NW⁴, Sec 11, T24, R8E.

66. 1840 Bibb Co. AL census, p125: Joel Haggard 0100200001-00000001, Henry Haggard 010001-20001.
67. 1850 Walker Co. TX census: age 81, born MD, Bap. Clerg. Reg.
68. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. C p. 222.
69. Lewis Publishing Co. *History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, & Leon Counties Texas* (1893), p. 424.
70. Date estimated. Nichols, p. 181 gives 1796.
71. Jefferson Co. Marriage Book. Jefferson Deed Bk. O, p. 365.
72. Jefferson Co. Deed Bk. C, p. 187.
73. Association meeting minutes.
74. French Broad Baptist Church minutes.

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75. Same.
76. Jefferson Co. Will Bk. 3, p. 45.
77. Atchley, p. 28.
78. Haggard, p. 24. Nichols, p. 180.
79. 1850 McMinn Co. TN census, p. 277.
80. Atchley, p. 28.
81. 1850 Sevier Co. census, p. 430 #161: Atchley Haggard age 44, born in Kentucky.
82. Sevier Co. Surveyors Bk. 1824-41, p. 17.
83. Atchley, p. 28.
84. 1850 McMinn Co. TN census, p. 277 #1134.
85. Atchley, p. 28.
86. See: Atchley, Nichols, and Haggard. (Some contradiction in dates). Martin: Sevier Co. Deed Bk. H, p. 41: widow Milly Haggard dower land, Dec. 2, 1842.
87. 1850 Shelby Co. census p. 194: age 62 born TN. *South Western Baptist*, June 16, 1859, 2:2+.
88. Jefferson Co. Marriage Book. *South Western Baptist*, June 16, 1859, 2:2+.
89. East Tennessee Dist. Patent Bk. 2, p. 540.
90. Tennessee Baptist Association minutes.
91. *South Western Baptist*, Tuskegee AL, June 16, 1859, Thursday, p. 2, column 2+.
92. Same.
93. Cahaba Alabama Cash Entry Bk., Cert. #1980: 82a = W²SE⁴ Sec 25, T18, R9, Jan. 3, 1825.
94. Ockmulgee Baptist Church minutes.
95. Same. Cahaba Bap. Association minutes.
96. 1830 Perry Co. census, p84: Noah Haggard 1011101-2201001; Martin Haggard 00001-1001.
97. Ockmulgee Baptist Church minutes.
98. Perry Co. Deed Bk. B, p. 639: 320a = T20, R10, W²SE⁴ Sec 29, SW⁴ Sec 29, E²SE⁴ Sec 30.
99. 1840 Perry Co. census, pp 252, 253: Noah Haggard 01101101-0111001; Martin Haggard 210001-00101; Gentry Haggard 20001-00001.
100. Association minutes.
101. Cahaba Cash Entry Bk., Cert #23912, Sep 3, 1835, 40a=SE⁴SW⁴Sec30, T20, R10, Perry Co. Deed Bk. B, p. 716 80a=W²SE⁴Sec30, T20, R10, Dec 21, 1834. (Sold the 120a Feb. 3, 1845, Perry Deed Bk. G., p. 306)

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102. Perry Deed Bk. C; p. 321, Feb 17 1837: W²SW⁴ & SW⁴NW⁴ Sec 6, T20, R10.
103. Association Minutes
104. Ray M. Atchinson, *Baptist of Shelby County* (1964), p. 103. Association minutes.
105. 1850 Shelby Co census, p. 194, #294.
106. Shelby Co. Will Bk. H., p. 926.
107. Montevallo Baptist Church minutes.
108. *South Western Baptist*, Tuskegee, June 16, 1859, Thursday, p. 2, column 2.
109. 1860 Shelby Co. census, p. 255

110. *South Western Baptist*, April 19, 1860 p. 1, col. 3-6; August 30, 1860, p. 1, col. 4-5.
 111. Same, December 6, 1860, p/ 2, col. 6.
 112. Same, June 16, 1859, Thursday, p. 2, col. 2+
 113. Atchinson, p. 30.
 114. Montevallo Baptist Church minutes.
 115. Cora B. England, *Alabama Notes* (1978), Vol. 2, p. 49.
 116. Montevallo Baptist Church minutes.
 117. Martin: Nellie May Haggard 1007 N. Windomere, Dallas TX, 1955, recorded in *Alabama Notes* by Kathleen Paul Jones and Pauline Jones Gandrud Vol. 200, p. 98. (She was the granddaughter of Martin's son Martin b. 1836) James R: *South Western Baptist* Oct. 16, 1850 2:5; Nov. 19, 1851 2:1; May 1, 1855 2:2; April 26, 1855 2:2; Nov 29, 1855 3:4 (marriage). John Gentry: *South Western Baptist*, Aug. 28, 1850 2:1. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 80. Henry O: Shelby Mar. Bk.; Nicholas p. 181; 1860 Perry Co. census p. 642, #124. Mary: Nichols, p. 181; England, Vol. 3, p. 48 (says married 1823-32). Sarah: 1850 Perry Co. census p. 338 #22; 1860 Perry Co. census p. 644 #103. Susannah: 1860 Shelby Co. census p. 256, #104; 1870 p. 404, #1118. Lucy: 1850 Shelby Co. census p. 194; 1860 p. 255.
 118. Son of Henry per fact he was in Bibb co. area in 1820 and was of the right age.
 119. Bibb Co. Orphans Court Bk. B, p. 76.
 120. Bibb Co. Marriage Records.
 121. Nichols, p. 204
 122. Same.

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123. Tenn. Patents.
 124. Nichols, p. 204.
 125. Same.
 126. Same.
 127. 1850 Noxubee Co. MS census, p. 230: age 68, born in Tennessee. Daughter of Henry: McCord, p. 106 & Nichols, p. 181.
 128. 1850 Noxubee Co. MS census, p. 230.
 129. Same.
 130. Nichols, p. 181.
 131. Richard: Nichols p. 181.
 132. DAR #58860. 1850 Limestone Co. census: age 54.
 133. DAR #58860.
 134. Lewis, *History of Navarro*, p. 423+
 135. McCord, p. 106.
 136. Lewis, *History of Navarro*, p. 423+
 137. 1850 Limestone Co. TX census, pp. 358, 360.
 138. DAR #588560: says Aug 21, 1873. *History of Navarro*, says died at age 80.
 139. Lewis, *History of Navarro*, p. 426.
 140. Same. 1850 Limestone Co. TX census p. 360. Dorothy: DAR #588559 & 588560. Margaret: DAR #519894 Thomas: History of Navarro gives long account. DAR #577695. 140. 1850 Bibb Co. AL census p. 80: age 56, born TN; 1860 census: age 61, born TN.
 141. 1850 Bibb Co. AL census p. 80: age 56, born TN; 1860 census: age 61, born TN.
 142. 1850 Shelby Co. census, p. 176.
 143. Bibb Tract Bk. #5420, #5421 (1826) 160a = SW⁴ Sec 10, T24, R11E.
 144. Bibb Co. Deed Bk. A, p. 194: T24, R11E, W²NW⁴ Sec24 & W²E2NW⁴ Sec24.
 145. Mulberry Bapt. Association minutes. 1828, 1829, 1835, 1843.
 146. 1840 Bibb Co. census, p. 105: James Fancher 000120100001-0011001 (3 slaves, 7 in agri)
 147. 1850 Bibb Co. census, p. 80.
 148. Bibb Co. Orphans Bk. 1846-1851, p. 546.
 149. Tombstone, Cahaba Valley Bapt. Church Cemetery.
 150. Bibb Co. Orphans Bk. 1846-1851, p. 546.
 151. 1860 Bibb Co. census, p. 748 #691, 692.

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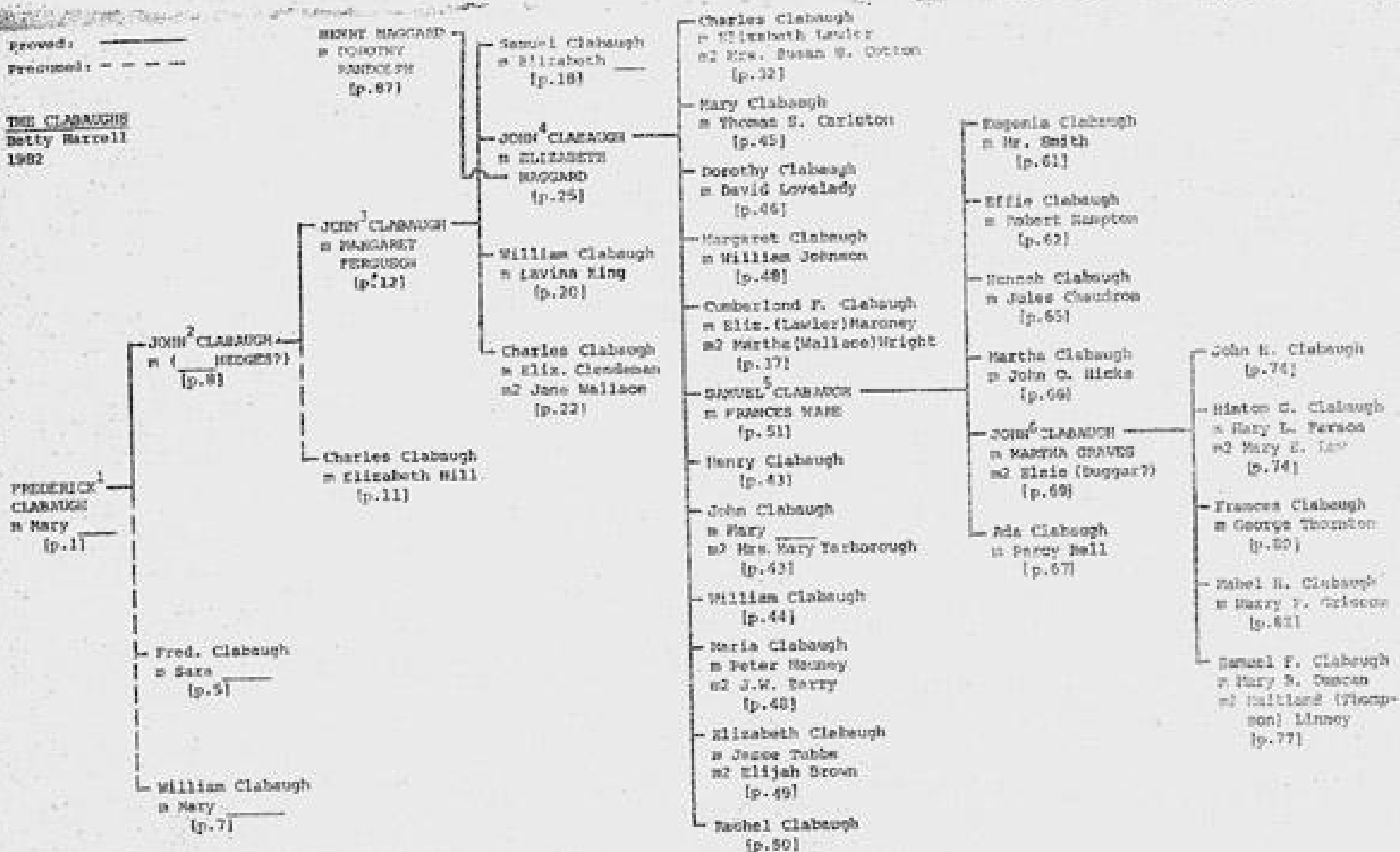
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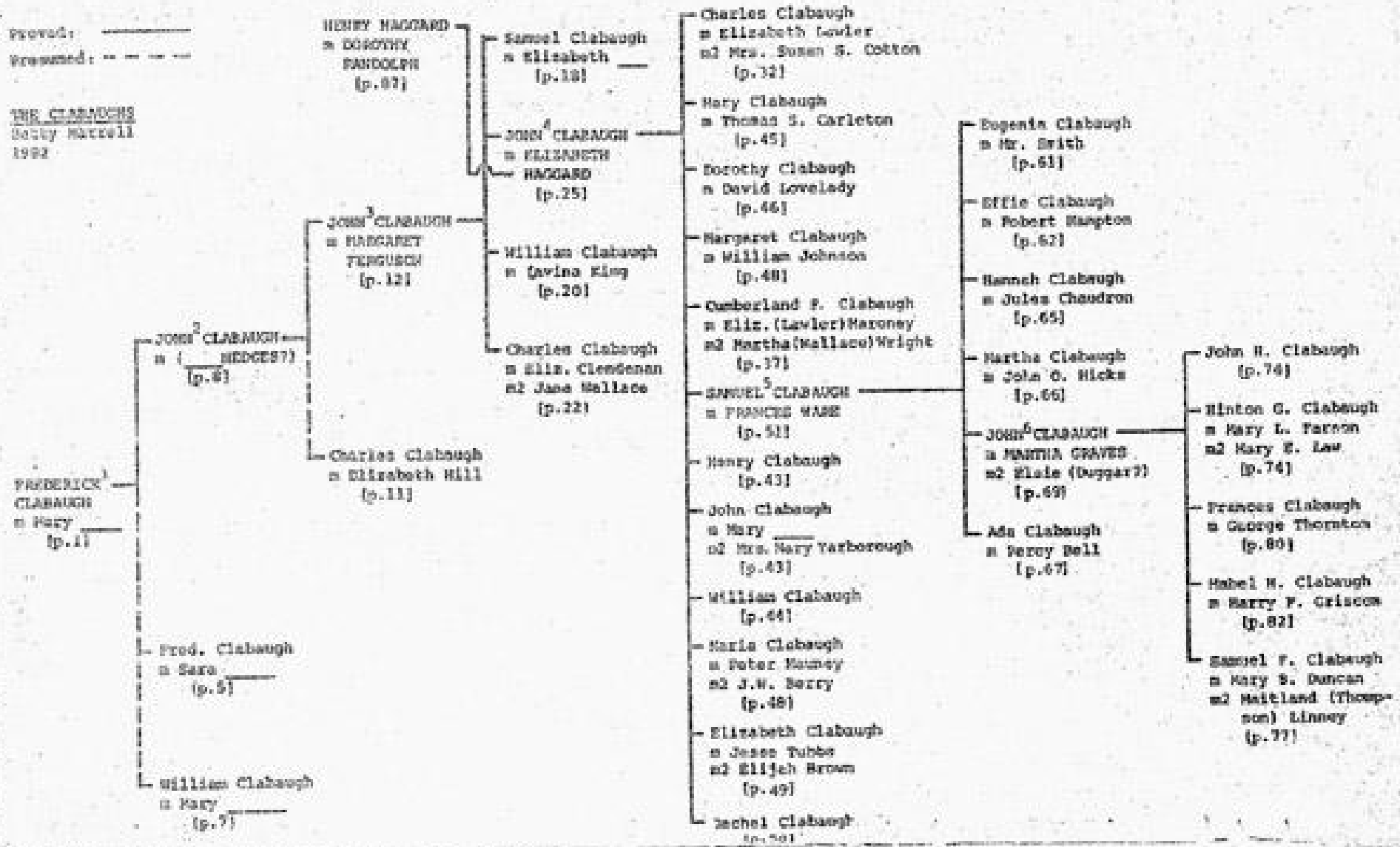
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THE CLABAUGHS
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Title	The Clabaughs : an account of the life and times of Frederick Clabaugh of Maryland in 1742 and his descendants who migrate to east Tennessee, then on to Alabama and Texas : with a special chapter on Henry Haggard (1746-1842), a frontier Baptist preacher of Virginia, east Tennessee and Alabama and his family
Stmnt.Resp.	by Betty Harrell
Authors	Harrell, Elizabeth Jean , 1941- (Main Author)
Notes	<p>Micro reproduction of original published: Los Altos, Calif. : B. Harrell, c1982. v, 174 p.</p> <hr/> <p>Frederick Clabaugh (b.ca.1698/1699) immigrated from Germany to Cecil County, Maryland in 1742, and died before 1767. Descendants and relatives lived in Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas and elsewhere.</p> <hr/> <p>Includes index (listing Clabough as a variant spelling).</p> <hr/> <p>Includes Burleson, Carleton, Fancher, Haggard, Lovelady, Randolph and related families.</p> <hr/> <p>"Sources" and "notes": p. 135-159.</p>
Subjects	Clabaugh Burleson Carleton Fancher Haggard Lovelady Randolph

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