

PREFACE

This entire book represents the reasearch done by Mrs. Edythe Whitley, for Forrest Reed, of Nashville, Tennessee. This research was done in 1952-1953. In 1962 Mr. Reed published A REED FAMILY IN AMERICA, based a great deal on Mrs. Whitley's research. Mrs Whitley has been deceased for several years. The original title of her paper was:

COFFEE -- COFFEY -- COFEY FAMILY.

Mrs. Whitley was an excellent professional historian-genealogist. This copy tries to reflect exactly Mrs. Whitley's information. No attempt has been made to prove, nor to disprove, any portion. The original copy was a mimeograph copy, in such poor condition that it could not be reproduced, so a great deal had to be re-typed.

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*originally by
Mrs. Edith Whitley
1952-53*

THE COFFEE-COFFEY FAMILY IN AMERICA

There are several branches of the Coffee-ey family to be found in America ----- descendents are to be found in practically every state of these United States.

Dr. W. C. Coffey, of Davenport, Iowa, wrote in 1925 --- The Coffees. The best information we can get of the Coffee family, they came from England. The name Coffee was spelled "Coffey" instead of "fee" originally.

Dr. Coffey says, "My father, Col. W. M. Coffey, raised in Maury County, Tennessee, educated in the old Jackson College at Columbia as a lawyer, moved to Kentucky, did not practice much. He was the son of Nathan Coffee who raised a large family in Maury County. My father was the first one to change the spelling."

Dr. Coffey, further stated, that the family came to America between 1709 and 1710 and settled in Virginia, that part which lays North of the Chesapeake Bay. Here Joshua was born in 1741 and later moved to King George County, Virginia and during the Revolutionary War raised a company of riflemen and fought during the war. Don't know about daughters, but he had three sons, John, who was a General with General Jackson in his Indian Wars and at New Orleans in 1812, James Coffee, who moved to Georgia and Chesley Coffee to Adair County, Kentucky. He was my great grandfather and born in Virginia about 1748. Chesley Coffee was the father of Nathan, who was my grandfather, and Nathan was father of Wm. M., my father. They moved to Maury County, Tennessee in 1816.

According to a paper, dated June 3, 1925, on file in the Tennessee State Library, at Nashville, the children of Joshua Coffee and wife, Elizabeth Graves were --- Thomas L., born Dec. 7, 1764; William, born Sept. 20, 1768; Elijah, born Oct. 5 (or 15), 1770; John, born June 2, 1772; and Mary, born Aug. 7, 1774.

Another paper on file in the Tennessee State Library, no date shown on it is listed as "Letter of General John Coffee to his wife 1813-1815." (Tennessee Historical Magazine, Dec. 1916). General John Coffee born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, June 2, 1722 and died "Hickory Hill" on Cox's Creek, near Florence, Alabama, July 7, 1833. His father, Joshua Coffee 1745-1797 moved in 1775 from Virginia to Granville County, North Carolina and became in 1780 a Captain in the Granville Regiment of Militia. For nine months saw service in the South in the Revolution. At the close of the Revolution, moved to Rockbridge County, North Carolina and died 1797. He left a widow, Elizabeth Graves Coffee 1751-1804 and three children, Thomas Graves Coffee, John Coffee, and Mary Coffee who married Simpson Harris.

In a manuscript file in the Tenness State Library, there is a copy of what purports to be "The Bible Record" coming down from Jinney (Trousdale) Coffee and Mary Jane (Coffey) Wilson. It reads as follows:

Abner Coffee born Nov. 24, 1768
 Dise Coffee born Nov. 13, 1770
 David Coffee born Feb. 6, 1775
 Eady Coffee born Aug. 26, 1778
 ?Titdy? Coffee born Feb. 12, 1780
 Agnes born Nov. 29, 1782

J.M. Coffee born Sept. 29, 1789. (By the side of this is written "Joshua M.")

J.M. Coffee and Jinney (Trousdale) Coffee married Jan. 10, 1810.

William Coffee born Dec. 6, 1812

Nancy Coffee, born Nov. 17, 1814 married Dr. Neal, parents of Capt. John Neal.

John Trousdale Coffee, born Dec. 14, 1815. To Missouri. In the Confederate Army, Colonel.

Lucinda M. Coffee born April 11, 1818. To Illinois.

James E. Coffee born July 6, 1820, un-married.

Thomas Stacks (or Stocks) Coffee born June 14, 1822. To Missouri.

Mary Jane Coffee, born June 12, 1824. Married Wilson.

Franklin B. Coffee born Oct. 14, 1826, married first. Killed in Mexican War.

Brown S. Coffee born Oct. 16, 1829. Died young.

Francis McAllister Hill, born Oct. 6, 1832.

Mary Jane Coffee was my mother and my father Tennison J. Wilson were married in Warren County, Tennessee, Jan. 3, 1850.

Joshua M. Coffee my grandfather died 1842.

Jinney Coffee died 1865.

There is also a letter dated 6-18-1920 signed by Ada V. Coffee, Florence, Alabama, in which it is stated ----- Thomas Graves Coffee married Mary Knight and had children -- Richard Smith Coffee married Sarah Fielder. 12 children. Jack Coffee. Joshua Coffee. Elizabeth Coffee (Jackson). Polly Knight Coffee (Hays). Caroline Graves Coffee. Prudence Coffee (Crittenden). Missiniah Coffee (1. Ellis. 2. Mosley).

In Guilford County, North Carolina, there is on record the will of Joshua Coffee, dated 1797, Sept. first. In it he mentions son, John Coffee, wife Elizabeth, Mr Harris, my son-in-law, my two children John Coffee and Polly (Mary) Harris.

Another manuscript which I have examined but which I have made no effort to verify, shows that John Caffey or Coffey, lived in Ireland, never came to

America. His son, Michael Coffey, emigrated to the Eastern Shores of Maryland about 1740. Michael married Mary Hooper of Maryland their children were: Michael, who married a Flowers; Peggy; a girl married Aaron Bishop; Henry; and John born 1752 died 8-19-1826 Montgomery County, Alabama. John married Buchan about 1780 (a kinswoman of Rev. Buchan). John lived in Maryland and North Carolina, and was in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted in the 6th Maryland Independent Co., February 23, 1776, General Francis Nash's Brigade, George Washington's Army and fought in the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

The same paper gives Hooper Coffee as a brother of John, Michael, Henry and the sisters.

According to the same manuscript, John Caffey also spelled Caffrey in the manuscript, had children, Henry, born 1782, to Alabama from North Carolina, later to Mississippi, and married in North Carolina, Via Thompson; Thomas born North Carolina 5-24-1784, died ---- in Montgomery County, Alabama, 10-25-1878, married 1-7-1807 Mary Patrick, daughter of Hugh Patrick and Nancy Davis, born 9-30-1786, died Montgomery County, Alabama, 3-21-1851. The third child of John and wife was Michael born about 1784; then came John born 2-28-1786; who was followed by Charles born 1788; Hooper born 1-7-1793 and the last child was Nancy who married a Bell.

Henry Coffey (Caffrey), son of John and Mary, who married Via Thompson, had children: Elizabeth born 3-25-1810, died 1854, married Eli Blakely; Zilpha born 1815, married 11-28-1881, married Alf Dillon, Jack born 10-14-1817, died 1-28-1891, married Adelin McMath, born 1840?, died 9-27-1906; Thompson was the next child. The next one was Liby, born ----, married John Plewer; H. Mack born 2-5-1823, died 4-4-1903. The next child was H. Patrick and the next was William Washington; Jane and Hazard C. were the youngest.

Some of the Coffey family in Northwest Virginia were members of the Quaker denomination. Jno. W. Wayland in Hopewell Friends History 1734-1934, published in 1936, mentions some of them but they are of the later generations.

There is a book entitled Thomas Coffey and Descendents, which deals with one branch of the Coffey family which went from Virginia to North Carolina. It does include the Coffey family traced in our history.

One Edward Coffee left an inventory in Essex County, on the Northern Neck of Virginia in 1716. It is not known whether he left heirs or not.

Peter Coffee left a will in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1771. Jno. Coffey left a will in Albemarle County, Virginia in 1775. Timothy Coffey died in Spotsylvania County, Virginia as early as 1738, leaving a will.

The name Hugh is also found in other branches of the Coffee and Coffey families in Virginia; one Hugh is mentioned quite early in the Northern Neck records, but he appears to have died without issue.

Our History starts with Hugh Coffey or Coffee who appears in the Valley of Virginia, soon after that section was settled by the white-man. Although much work has been done in trying to locate the route which Hugh Coffee took into the valley, there does not appear to be anything, which will definitely

tell us the exact route he took. It is quite possible he came the same route as did many others of that section. A large portion of them came first to Pennsylvania and worked their way across the southern part of Pennsylvania into western Maryland and down into the Valley of Virginia. Many of these early settlers did not tarry longer on their way from the port of importation than was necessary, but went as rapidly as they could, considering the time of their arrival, until they reached friends who had preceded them to the valley.

From what has been learned of the family of Hugh Coffee it is likely that he arrived in the Valley of Virginia about 1730 to 1735. It is not certain whether he came as a single man or came with his wife. It is conjecture that he did not marry until he reached Virginia. His wife is believed to have been a Watson and that he married her in the northern part of the Valley. Marriage records, and in fact, all records for that early period of time, are very scarce. Marriages were entirely recorded in the parishes or churches, many of whose records have long been lost.

Our history therefore, begins with Hugh Coffee, whom we believe was an immigrant, since nothing has been found to connect him with any other Coffee or Coffey family which appears to have preceded him in Virginia.

HUGH COFFEE - COFFEY

(
 Born:
 Died: Virginia, Augusta County, 1766-7
 Married:
 Born:
 Died:

 Chalkley's, Augusta County, Virginia, Records, Vol. 1, page 26, March 18, 1746-7 (168). Road ordered from lower end of Cow-Pasture to Carter's Mill, and Adam Dickinson, James Scott, Wm. Glespy, James Simpson, Wm. Dowerty, Andrew Malarough, HUGH COFFEY, John Donerly, Alexr. McKay, John Mithcell, John Moore, Ralph Laverty, John Cockmill, James Huy, Wm. Hugh, James Stewart, James McKay, worked it.

The same reference, page 28, May 21, 1747 (197) --- Andrew Muldrough, John Donerly, Alexr. McClary, and HUGH COFFEE, appraisers of James Watson.

Again, page 179, of the same, March 22, 1774 (439) --- Benjamin Coffey, no inhabitants.

There is mentioned in Volume Two of Chalkley's, page 426, 1792 Land Insolvents, William Coffey, to Amherst County.

Chalkley's, Vol. 3, page 167 (319) 2nd Sept. again makes mention of the Coffey family.

Mrs. Roy H. Smith, of Charlotte, North Carolina, who has been interested many years, and collected a great deal of information regarding the families who, early, settled on the North and South Carolina line, in the Waxhaw Settlement, writes me the following ---- (her letter April 17, 1952) ----
 "The older Coffeys are buried in what is known as Old Six Mile Church Graveyard. I was there about six or eight years ago, and the graveyard has trees as large as the body of a fourteen year old child and underbrush so thick that you have to crawl on all-fours to get in. But, I succeeded in copying all of the remaining stones there."

This correspondent goes on to say ---- "John Coffey, Sr., with his family moved from near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to Lancaster County, South Carolina, in 1754. His four sons served in the South Carolina Militia during the Revolution. No doubt there were others."

I quote Mrs. Smith again ---- "Children from Bible and Family records sent to me from a family that inter-married with the Coffeys ---- Capt. Henry Coffey (In Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1793, born about 1748). Hugh Coffey Sr. married Agnes Montgomery ---- children; Jane married a Nesbit, Jean married Daniel Nelson, Hugh Jr., married _____, John married _____, Mary married Mr. McWhorter, Henry married and moved to Marion County, Georgia, and Alexander married and remained in

South Carolina. John Coffey, born 1752, married Susannah and had - _____ born 1773, married James Craig, moved to Lincoln County, Tennessee, 1808, Elizabeth, married _____, Tennie married _____, Millie married _____, John M. 1785 married Sarah Watson Morrow and remained near Lancaster. Nathaniel born 1754, no record except he served in S.C. Militia."

Henry, Hugh, John and Nathaniel are given as brothers, the son of John Coffey, Sr., in the above. Mrs. Smith, apparently is correct in that portion of her record; but, she is somewhat mixed up in giving the children of John Coffey, Jr., as will be shown in our story.

Mrs. Smith, also states ---- "The assumption that the father of the Lancaster County Coffeys was named 'John' is based on the fact that in a deed recorded Book 'C' & 'e', page 89 --- John Coffey was granted 100 acres of land by Governor Montague of the Province of Carolina, Dec. 12, 1768."

According to my correspondent's letter ---- quoting ---- "As John Jr., the brother of Hugh was only sixteen years old in 1768 it is unlikely that the land would have been granted to him, although, I have found instances of land being granted to much younger persons than sixteen years of age."

Now, lets go back to Virginia, for a few additional observations. Chalkley's Augusta County, Virginia, records show, that on the 11th of August 1747, Joseph Watson's appraisement by Hugh Coffey, Wm. Dougherty, Andrew Meadow.

Chalkley, also tells us ---- 22 August 1767, John Coffey, eldest son and heir of Hugh Coffey, decd, and Susannah of the Province of South Carolina to John Ramsey, 220 acres of land by patent 3 Nov. 1750 to Hugh Coffey, father of John, corner of John Conoly, crossing Cow-pasture River.

The same reference, shows ---- 22 June 1769, Joseph Watson to James Scott, 1-22, 200 acres on Cowpasture, corner land Hugh Coffey, now lives on.

March 18, 1746, Hugh Coffey ---- Road ordered from lower end of Cow-pasture to Carter's Mill ---- mentions Hugh Coffey as being there. (Chalkleys Augusta Co., Va. records).

Chalkley's, Augusta County, Vol. 3, page 7 (55), 11 August 1747, Joseph Watson's appraisement, by Hugh Coffey, Wm. Dougherty, Andrew Moldrow, is again mentioned.

The same reference, Vol. 3, page 17 (246), 22 May 1750, Archibald Clendenning's appraisement by Hugh Coffey, Alexr. McCray, John Cartmel, mentions books.

Page 20, of the same reference (original record page 321), 10 Aug. 1750 -- Appraisement of Saml. Brown, on Round Oak, by Ephraim Vause, Wm. Buis. 7 Nov. 1750, appraisement of above on Cowpasture by Hugh Coffey, Elicksanler Meabray and John Donaly.

Page 488 (507), of Volume 3, Chalkley's records, dated 22 June 1769,

Joseph Watson to James Scot, 22,200 acres on Cowpasture, corner land of Hugh Coffey now lives on, Teste --- Randal Lockhart, George Marshall, Geo. Rutledge, Sent James Scot by his order Oct. 1773.

In the same reference, page 455 (392) on 6 August 1766, James Crocket and Martha () of Augusta County, and Robert Crocket and Jennet of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, to William Thompson £ 60, 370 acres on Great River of Cowpasture, corner Thomas Gillam's land, crossing Mill Creek, corner John Harris land; Teste --- Benj. Lowmy, Thos. Stevenson, John Coffey, Delivered Wm. Thompson, 24 June 1784.

From the above we are definitely certain that Hugh Coffey was the father of John Coffey who went to South Carolina, and we are certain that Hugh Coffey died in Augusta County, Virginia, leaving land. Since there is no mention of the wife of Hugh Coffey, it is assumed that she had previously deceased. We have also learned that John, son of Hugh, had gone to South Carolina before his father's death. We are also certain that John was married and that the name of his wife was Susannah. Although the evidence is not conclusive, it is strongly indicated that the maiden name of Susannah was Watson. She is believed to have been the daughter of John Watson, of Augusta County, Virginia.

The evidence found certainly establishes that John was the son of Hugh Coffey. The evidence is slim but there is some indication which points to the fact that Hugh Coffey also had sons named William and Benjamin.

The proven issue of Hugh Coffey ----

1. John Coffey, born in Virginia, died in South Carolina, married Susannah _____.
- 2.
- 3.

JOHN COFFEY

(Son of Hugh,

Born: In Virginia
 Died: South Carolina
 Married: In Virginia
 Susannah
 Born:
 Died: In South Carolina

From some abstracts of Anson County, North Carolina, by May Wilson McBee, Vol. 1, Page 131, we learn from the probate Reports 1749-1789, page 28, October 1760 ---- account of sale of estate of James McCorkall ----- Among the buyers, James McCorkall, a long list; Robert Davis, Wm. Davis, John Crocket, James Barnett, Hugh Montgomery, James Gambel, John Linn, Samuel Thomson, Andrew Pickens, JOHN COFFEE, James Gambel, Alpheus Spain, Hugh McCain, Thomas Davis, John Nutt, Moses Davis, for the vendue 4 gallons 2 quarts 1 2/5 (S.C.)

In Lancaster County, South Carolina, Deed Book "B" Page 332, 1794 ---- John Coffey to Hugh Coffey, all of Lancaster County, 6 July 1793 for 10 pounds, 150 acres granted to James Walker, 12 Sept. 1769, in the Waxhaw Settlement, signed John Coffey and Susannah Coffey, his wife, Witnessed by Hercules Huey, James McAteer.

From Deed Book "C" & "E" page 89, Lancaster Co., S.C. ----- 1793, John Coffey of Craven County and District, Planter to Hugh Coffey, for 21 pounds, 8 shillings, and in Waxhaw bounding land of George Douglas and William Davis, 100 acres land. Granted to John Coffey 12 December 1768. Signed John Coffey, Susannah Coffey, his wife. Witnessed Alexander Montgomery, Hugh Coffey Sr.

The next mention found, is in Deed Book "F", page 100, Lancaster County, South Carolina ---- 25 Dec. 1795. Nov. 5, 1800 ---- John Coffey to James Craig for a consideration of 10 lbs, 78 acres beginning at a corner of Jno. Coffey's plantation on the West side of Cane Creek, bounded on James Huey's land, on Hugh Montgomery's line of land, until it extends to Cane Creek; up said creek same being the line between said John Coffey and the afsd, James Craig, until a certain branch that runs through Hugh Coffey's land East side of creek is to cross said creek, etc., being part of Coffey's land, East side of Creek is to cross said Creek, etc; being part of same piece of land granted to James Walker, the 17 August 1764 being sold by heirs "I said John Coffey am true owner of said 78 acres" -- 1 Feb. 1783.

Lancaster, Deeds "D" page 128 ---- 1797. John Hood to James Craig, 100 acres on Cain Creek, Waxhaw, land granted to George Douglas 4 June 1759, transferred to George Douglas and Mary, his wife, to William Hood, 24 July 1762, who in his will gave to his beloved sons James and Archibald (Will of William Hood 7 April 1783) which the said James and Archibald on February 18, 1793 made over to John Hood and wife Elizabeth. Witness John Craig, William Craig, Jr..

Lancaster, Deeds "B" 1788-1796, Page 333. Lancaster, South Carolina, April 28, 1796. This Indenture made 16 July 1793 between John Coffey of the State of South Carolina, Lancaster County, Camden District, Planter, and Susannah, his wife, of the one part, and Hugh Coffey, 150 acres of land, granted to James Walker 22 Sept. 1769, situated in the Waxhaw Settlement in Lancaster County, adjoining James Walker's land and George Walker's land, for 10 pounds. Signed John Coffey, the mark of Susannah Coffey. Witness --- Hercules Huey, James McAteer. Proved before John Craig, J.P. 25 April 1796.

Deed Book "F" page 56, Lancaster County, S.C. 12 Nov. 1783 John Coffey and Susannah, his wife, of Camden District, to Hugh Montgomery 14 £ 6 shillings, current money of the State, 20 acres of land on Cane Creek in Waxhaw Settlement, being part of land granted James Walker, dated 17 Aug. 1764. Conveyed to Wm. Walker and from him to John Coffey.

The same deed book "F" page 67, Lancaster ---- John Coffey to Hugh Montgomery 3 £ 10 shillings, 7 acres of land 13 Dec. 1799. Signed John Coffey, Witnesses John Niebet, James McAteer.

Lancaster, Deeds "F" page 196 --- Nov. 9, 1797 --- the consideration being \$261.00, a negro girl named Flora, also colt two years old, three head cattle, a bed and furniture ---- "my one half interest in the household furniture, deeded by John Coffey to Elizabeth Coffey, Spinster.

The 1810 census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, shows the Elizabeth Coffey, mentioned in the above transaction, and gives no other persons in the family with her. Her age is given as between 26 and 45 years, at the time of the enumeration.

I have made frequent mention of the "Waxhaw Settlement" in the above abstracts. It will be interesting to learn a bit more about just what and where the Waxhaw Settlement is located. In the "History of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina", published 1903, and compiled by D.A. Tompkins, Volume 1, we have a very good picture of the territory and the Waxhaw Settlement.

From page 6, may I quote ---- "Originally, the Catawba Indian nation inhabited the valleys of the Watawba river and its tributaries, and claimed all the country adjacent thereto as far west as the Blue Ridge Mountains. West of the Blue



Ridge the Cherokees held sway. The Catawba, like other Indians, delighted in pomp and show, painted their faces and wore feathers and showy trinkets. Their religion consisted largely in warding off evil spirits by charms, totems and incantations. They burned off their hair with live coals, wore furs, used the bow and arrow and the stone axe. The conjurer and the medicine man were little less than gods among these people. The dance and the masquerade were similar to those held everywhere by Indians."

"Their feasts and their methods of warfare were the same as among other tribes. Hence, it seems that these Catawbas were no better Indians than were to be found elsewhere on the American continent. If they were sometimes well disposed toward the whites, it was for reasons other than those springing from innate goodness, as their history will show."

Page 8, continued quote -- "In order to get an idea of the Indians and their doings in this section, it will be necessary to note the Indian troubles which took place here from 1750 and up to and after the organization of their county. The first thing to be noted is that through this section, committing all kinds of lawlessness upon the English settlers at the instigation of the French. Generally these roving bands were small in number. As early as June 1753, three "French Indians" and five northern Indians met thirteen Catawbas about two miles from Salisbury and fought a small battle. The Catawbas killed five of their enemies, suffering no loss themselves. The white people who lived along the routes taken by these roving bands always suffered either personal violence or loss of property."

"June 16, 1754, Colonel John Clark, of the Anson Militia Regiment, reported that the Indians had recently killed sixteen white persons on Broad River. This proceeding was the work of the Catawbas or the Cherokees, and was thought to be the beginning of an attempt to cut off the frontiers from the more thickly settled portions of the province. This event, as well as the threatening attitude of all of the Indians in this section, led the whites to cultivate closer friendship with the Catawbas than ever before. The Governor of the province, at the solicitation of the whites of this section, appointed James Carter and Alex. Osborne, of Rowan, to treat with the Catawbas and settle the trouble then existing, between the two races. Accordingly on the 29th day of August 175 the Commr^s met "King Hagler and Sundry of his head men and warriors" at Matthew Tooke's house, and proceeded to discuss affairs relating to the whites and the Catawbas, Toole acting as interpreter, etc."

"The Indians were accused of going to the mill of one Wm. Morrison and attempting to throw a pail of water in the meal trough, and when Morrison tried to prevent them, and attempting to strike the miller over the head with their guns. The Indians replied to this charge, that they only intended to put a few handfuls of meal in the pail to make a drink, according to their custom,"

"The whites then brought up the murder of a little girl below the Waxhaw settlement by Indians. Hagler said that his warriors had killed the drunken Indian who had committed this crime, forcing the Indian's own cousin to kill the murderer in the presence of an assembled band of warriors and whites, thus demonstrating to the white people that the Indians were willing to punish such an offender."

Continued quote, Page 11 --- "During 1756 a fort was built at Catawba nation. Governor Dobbs visited the Catawba in 1755 and no doubt selected the site for the fort, as well as one in Rowan. The government of the province procured a tract of six hnd 40 acres on which to erect the fort, at a cost of £ 60, but it appears that the work was never completed as the Catawbas did not like the idea of its erection so near them."

"While the white people were busy trying to erect the fort at the Catawba nation, the settlers on Broad River, sent another complaint to the Legislature, reciting the perpetration of several robberies by strolling bands of Indians, presumably Cherokees, headed by some French and Northern Indians, who hoped thereby to provoke the settlers to some violence that they might have a pretext to murder or to bring on a general Indian War."

"These acts of villiany continued all through the summer of 1756 until late in the fall."

"In the fall of 1759, Governor Lyttleton of South Carolina, appealed to Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia to aid him in an expedition against the Cherokees."

"The Moravians at Bethabara (came 1756) in 1760 were forced on account of the Cherokee depredations to guard their town day and night."

Page 15 of the same publication, tells of the Early Settlement 1740-1762 as follows ----- Quote ----- "Immigrants to Mecklenburg County, came in three directions; one wave rolled southward from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia -- the Scotch-Irish who had had large experience in the selection of good lands. These were closely followed by the Germans from the same region who settled mainly the territory now occupied by Cabarrus, Lincoln and Gaston Counties, but who also peopled Mecklenburg proper and passed over into South Carolina with the Scotch-Irish, settling the Northwestern portion of that section. This wave of immigrants was met by another wave a little later from the south, coming by way of Charleston and Germantown ---- a mixed multitude of English, Scotch, Germans, Huguenots, and Swiss, who found in the low country by the sea too great a contrast to their own mountain homes. While these two waves were mingling, the third wave rolled in from the east, mainly English, and finding the best lands taken, settled the next best, or passed through into the lands to the west and south. The sections which were settled by these different people retain the trace of Nationality in their names and in the churches; the Scotch-Irish and Huguenots with the English dissenters uniting to build Presbyterian Churches, while the Lutherans and German Reform Churches mark the German settlement. By the beginning of the Revolutionary War the representation of these different nationalities were fast intermingling by marriage."

A petition to the Council concerning the lands which were at first considered in Mecklenburg and then were put in South Carolina, show 140 names of English origin, 47 Scotch, 7 German and 6 French."

Page 16, continued ---- "The actual settling of Mecklenburg County by permanent homeseekers began about 1848. From that time on a stream of settlers poured in from the North. In 1754 they had settled on Broad River and were asking for protection from the Indians. In 1757 the Selwyn Tracts of land, one of which is now partly occupied by the city of Charlotte, contained something less than 400 souls."

"In 1755, Rev. Hugh McAden made a missionary visit through Mecklenburg. He found the Scotch-Irish settled at Rocky River, Sugar Creek, in the Waxhaws, and on what is now Broad River in South Carolina. The earliest land grants are dated 1749 but between 1750 and 1758 many hundreds of such grants were issued."

"Rocky River and its tributaries were the first water course occupied by the settlers and by 1762 all the streams mentioned in the first chapter are recorded in land grants, patents and deeds."

"John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, was not only the apostle of religion, but of liberty as well, to his people. When he said 'If princes's exceed their bounds, they may be resisted by force,' he set the rights of the people over against the right claimed for the king and sometimes called 'Divine right of Kings'. Mr. Froude calls this saying 'the creed of republics in its first hand form'. Knox was also the apostle of popular education. Carlyle says of him (Knox): "He sent the schoolmaster into all corners, saying, 'let the people be taught.'" Scotland was a different land after the life and labors of John Knox."

Page 18, of the same history, gives thus more information, as follows: --- "In 1727 six emigrant ships full of Scotch-Irish arrived in Philadelphia in one week, and all through the first half of the Eighteenth Century it was not uncommon for two or three emigrant ships a day to reach America from Ireland ---- Then just a little after Mecklenburg County was organized the rents of the tenants who were left in Ireland were raised and thousands of them were driven from their farms by force. Two years after this 30,000 Scotch-Irish came to America in one year."

"As these upper lands in Virginia were filled and the best lands taken, the Scotch-Irish moved Southward, as we have seen in the North Carolina records, through Guilford, Orange, Alamance, Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties." Mecklenburg was the center of the migration Southward from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Tompkins, on page 19, tells us -- "As these first Germans known to have reached this section were three young farmers --- all probably Redemptioners --- Their names --- Barringer, Smith and Dry."

"The Scotch-Irish were just ahead of them, having taken up the choicest spots up and down the Catawba; so these Germans turned to the left, following the right bank of the Yadkin, and finally located on the high ground between the present Cold Water and Buffalo Creeks. This was then Bladen County."

Jeremiah McCafferty set up his store in Charlotte in 1770.

"Early title-deeds show the occupations of the people who bought and sold the lands in Mecklenburg and it is recorded that these hardy pioneers were weavers, joiners, coopers, wheelrights, wagon makers, tailors, teachers, blacksmiths, hatters, merchants, laborers, wine makers, miners, rope makers, surveyors, fullers and 'gentleman'."

"Gentleman" denoted a certain rank rather than the possession of certain qualities.

The first Mecklenburgers were producers.

Tompkins, page 29, Mecklenburg County ---- "The county of Mecklenburg was created December 11, 1762 by an Act passed by the General Assembly of N.C., the bill having been introduced by Anthony Hutchins of the Assembly. The bill was accompanied

by a petition of several of the inhabitants of Anson. Nathaniel Alexander, afterward Governor of North Carolina, who represented the Rocky River section, used his influence in having the wishes of his constituents carried out as a new county."

Page 31 of the same book, tells us "At a meeting of the Governor's Council, Alexander Lewis, Nathaniel Alexander, John Thomas, Robert McClenahan, Paul Barringer, Henry Foster, Robert Miller, Robert Harris, Richard Barry, Martin Phiifer, Robert Ramsey, James Robinson, Matthew Floyd, Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk, and James Patton were appointed his Majesty's Justices of the Peace from the new county, and they represented the Rocky River, Clear Creek, Sugar Creek, Waxhaw, Hopewell and Broad River settlements."

"In the latter part of 1765 Henry Eustace McCulloh donated a tract of land (of) 300 acres to John Frohock, Abraham Alexander and Thomas Polk, a commission to hold in trust for the County of Mecklenburg, on which to erect a Courthouse, and other buildings. McCulloch was the agent of Augustus Selwyn, who owned several immense tracts of land on a grant from the King."

"The first representatives of Mecklenburg in the General Assembly were Martin Phiifer from Rocky River; and Thos. Polk who favored the new town. In 1766 Mr. Phiifer introduced a bill to enable the commissioners of Charlotte to lay off the town (Charlotte)."

"In this year there was a large increase of population west of the Catawba River and a new county was proposed."

"When Mecklenburg County was created, the boundary lines were not definitely determined. The line between North Carolina and South Carolina had been surveyed toward the west only so far as the Salisbury and Charleston Road near Waxhaw Creek. This left in dispute practically all the south boundary of Mecklenburg, and trouble of various kinds naturally resulted."

-- Open war with the Cherokee Indians ended in 1761.

Mr Tomkins, page 61, goes on to state ----- "Major Davie surprised the British at Captain Wahab's near the South Caroline Line Sept. 21, and inflicted damage upon them, there were killed and wounded about sixty. At various other times he attacked and routed small bodies of foragers and guards, and he was continually near the British Army. Sept. 10, he with General Davidson annihilated a body of Tories two miles from the British camp which was then at Waxhaw. General Davidson then located at McAlpine's Creek, eight miles south of Charlotte, with 400 men. At midnight of Sept. 25, Davie with 150 cavalry, entered Charlotte, where he was joined by Major Joseph Graham, the young hero who had done much fighting with a small bunch of volunteers. Cornwallis left Waxhaw Sept. 24, and about 11 o'clock, Sept. 26, his advance guard entered Charlotte, approaching from the south by Trade Street. Cornwallis remained in Charlotte sixteen days during which time his position fully justified him in naming the town 'The Hornet's Nest'."

All of this took place during the Revolutionary period.

In September 1786 the population of Charlotte was 276.

Andrew Jackson was born in the Southeastern part of Mecklenburg, six miles from the town of Waxhaw in what is now Union County, according to many North Carolina historians; however, it would appear that more credit is given to the contention of the South Carolina historians, that President Jackson was born in South Carolina, a short distance from the state line. There has been contention between historians of these two states for several generations, about which state General Jackson was actually born in. Some claim that soon after his birth his widowed mother moved to South Carolina. Jackson was born March 15, 1767, and according to his own written statement he was born in South Carolina.

The attached map of Lancaster County, South Carolina, will, I believe, show the location and the situation of this section of the country, and the general lay of the land, than anything I have found.

The records of Lancaster County, South Carolina, are among those destroyed. There are no wills of an early period. All records with the exception of a few deeds have long since been destroyed. It is for this reason we are unable to give a more detailed history of the family which we are herein tracing. It has been a most difficult problem to obtain the information herein contained. It has been picked out of every possible and available source material, which has been examined with a fine-tooth comb.

We have found strong evidence that John Coffey left a will at his death, but that will has long since been destroyed. The exact date of his death and that of his wife, Susannah, we have re-constructed from the fragments of evidence found. We believe our conjecture on these points are as nearly accurate as possible to make.

The known children of John Coffey and wife ---

1. Henry, born 1748? in Virginia, died in Tennessee, we believe. His wife was named Mary.
2. Hugh, March 13 (15), 1750 near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, died April 26, 1827 in Lancaster County, South Carolina. He married Agnes Montgomery, born May 15, 1755, and died May 10, 1838, in Lancaster County.
3. John, born 1752 in Virginia, or about the time the parents moved to the Carolinas. His wife was named Susannah. Because the name of John's mother and the name of his wife were both Susannah, it has been a difficult problem to always decide which of the John's and to which Susannah certain records refer.
4. Nathaniel, born 1754.
5. Elizabeth, born _____. Was unmarried in 1797.
6. Mary (Polly) born _____. In the "Genealogy of the Walker Family" prepared by Kate Walker Ransom (Mrs. A.J.), typed for the Waxhaw Chapter, D.A.R. --- "John Walker from County Antrim, Ireland, and his wife, Miss Boyd, settled in Waxhaws. Their second child, Jane Walker, married James Huey, who came from the same place in Ireland, and settled as her family did in the Waxhaws neighborhood. After service in the Revolution he was married first to Miss Polly Coffee, who lived only a short time, then to his old sweetheart and first love, Miss Jane Walker. This marriage took place, February 8, 1787. He was born in Ireland May 8, 1759, son of Hercules Huey. His mother married secondly, Abraham Adams and followed him a year later to South Carolina.
7. Probably, Jonathan, born _____.

(There may have been others, but no record).

HUGH COFFEE

(son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: Harper's Ferry, Virginia, May 13 (15), 1750.
 Died: Lancaster County, South Carolina, Aug. 26, 1827.
 married: In South Carolina

Agnes Montgomery

Born: March 15, 1755
 Died: May 10, 1838, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

The Census of 1790 for Camden District, Lancaster County, South Carolina, Page 24, shows Hugh Coffee Sr. with males (16 years and up) and 3 females.

The Census of 1790 for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina does not show Hugh Coffee in that county, thus we conclude that Hugh, in 1790 was living in what was considered Lancaster County, South Carolina.

The 1810 Census of Lancaster County, South Carolina, shows a Hugh Coffey, whom we believe to be Hugh Sr., although he is not shown as "Sr" in the enumeration. At the time the census was taken it was reported that in this family there were Males 1 (16-26, 1 (26-45) and females 1 (45 and over).

The 1820 Census of Lancaster County, also shows Hugh Coffey, but it is not shown whether he was "Sr" or "Jr". We again believe from other evidence in hand, that the record refers to Hugh Coffey Senior. In 1820 when this report was taken the family shows to have included males 1 (26-46) 1 (over 45); females 3 (0-10) and 1 (26-45). There is a possibility this report may have referred to the younger Hugh since it is noted that there were three females in the family between the ages of 10 and 16 years, and the name of the female shown between the ages of 26 and 45 is not given, however it is assumed that it refers to the wife, thus indicating that she was not over 45 years of age. Taking these facts into consideration and considering that in 1810 the wife was shown as between 26 and 45, we conclude that the 1810 report evidently refers to the older Hugh and the 1820 report refers to the younger Hugh. This is a logical conclusion based on the information obtained.

In Deed Book "B", page 332, Lancaster County, South Carolina, 1794 ---- John Coffey to Hugh Coffey all of Lancaster County, 6 July 1793 for 10 pounds, 150 acres granted to James Walker, 12 Sept. 1769 in the Waxhaw Settlement. Signed John Coffey, Susannah Coffey, his wife. Witnesses ---- Hercules Huey, James McAteer.

In Lancaster, 1793, John Coffey of Craven County, and District, planter to Hugh Coffey, Book "C" and "E", page 89, for 21 pounds, 8 shillings, land in Waxhaw bounding land of George Douglas and William Davis, 100 acres. Granted to John Coffey, 12 Dec. 1768. Signed John Coffey, Susannah Coffey, his wife. Witnesses -- Alexander Montgomery, Hugh Coffey, Senr.

Lancaster, Deeds Book "G" page 115, 1807 ----- William Taylor to John Craig, Junr., for \$225.00 of these Unighted States, paid by John Craig, Jr., of District aforesaid, planter, sold and released 100 acres lying on waters of Camp Creek, part of tract granted to James Larrimore by Arthur Dobbs (Governor of N.C.) 26 March 1755 and conveyed by him to Hugh Coffey, dec'd and then Henry Coffey by heir-shape and then from Henry Coffey to Grace Taylor by deed and by Grace Taylor's last will to William Taylor her son, and NOW from said William Taylor to John Craig, Jr. Witnesses -- John Gettys, James Taylor, Nathaniel Craig.

Hugh Coffey and Alexander Coffey, witnessed a deed of Wm. Craig of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in an exchange of land on Camp Creek 180 acres.

Lancaster --- 1840 --- Deed Book "N" page 529. Henry Coffey of Lancaster District, sells to Alexander Coffey land left me in the last will and testament of Hugh Coffey, Senr., deceased, consisting of 65 acres in Lancaster County, on Main Branch of Camp Creek, 18 December 1833. Signed Henry Coffey, Rebecca Coffey, Witnessed ----- John M. Craig, Robert M. Craig, Alexander Montgomery.

In the Plat's office of South Carolina, The South Carolina Historical Commission, Columbia, S.C. ----- Post-Revolutionary ----- Bundle 39, No. 14 ----- Hugh Coffee, warrant from John Winn, Esq., Commissioner of Locations in Camden District. I have admeasured and laid out to Hugh Coffey, 137 acres on the springs of Camp Creek a prong of Kane Creek on the N.E. side Catawba River in said District adjoining James Craig, said Hugh Coffey's land, and John Wood's (Hood's) land. 27 March 1787. James Bredin, D.S.

Mrs. Whitner, of Anderson, South Carolina, writes "Jane Coffey married Wm. Nesbit. They had two sons and one daughter, who married. Jean Coffey married Daniel Nelson, Mary Coffey married a McWhorter. Hugh Jr. and John --- all brothers and sisters. They are probably the children of Hugh Coffey Sr. Hugh Coffey married Miss Montgomery, of Scotland."

Mrs. Whitner sends a copy of a letter, dated 3-19-1940 from Salisbury, N.C. --- "Alexander Coffey --- My mothers name was Sarah Ann Coffey. She died Nov. 2, 1868. She was twice married, first to Alonzo Gillespie in 1848. She was born 1828. Married my father Alexander Coffey," etc.

The North Carolina State and Colonial Records, Vol. 22, page 381, shows "Hugh Coffee in Militia".

Copy of "Original Index Book, Revolutionary Claims filed in South Carolina" by Janie Revall, 1941, page 64 -- Claims filed Aug. 20, 1783 --- Aug. 31, 1786 by Auditor General James McCall." No. 27, Hugh Coffey --- No. 27, Nathan Coffey. No 27, John Coffey. No. 27, Henry Coffey.

The children of Hugh Coffey, Sr., and wife, Agnes ----

1. Hugh, Jr., born 1775, died in Maury County, Tennessee.
Married Margaret Moore, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.
2. John, born _____.
3. Mary, born _____, married a Mr. McWhorter.
4. Henry, born 1787, died in Marion County, Georgia, 1877,
married January 9, 1821, Rebecca Kirk, born 1792.
5. Alexander, born June 15, 1801, died June 7, 1876. Married
(1) Margaret Hood, born June 25, 1804, died Aug. 13, 1860.
He married (2) Sarah Ann Cathey Gillespie, born 1828, died
1868.
6. Probably, Jane, born _____, married Mr. Nesbit.
7. Probably, Jean, born _____, married Daniel Nelson.

NATHANIEL COFFEE

(Son of John, son of Hugh)

Born: 1754 in South Carolina.

Died:

Married:

Born:

Died:

I have not put a great deal of time on tracing the family and career of Nathaniel Coffee, since it would be a secondary matter in the project at hand. A few items however, have been picked up as search progressed on the subject at hand.

Chester County, South Carolina, deeds "C", page 65, Indenture 7 Jan. 1793 between John Gore and Mary his wife of Chester County, and Nathan Coffee of the same, 126 acres on waters of Sandy River.

In this record the name is given as Nathan instead of Nathaniel. There is strong indication that they are one and the same person. For one reason in the Revolutionary claims filed in S.C. (by Revall) referred to in our chapter on Hugh Coffee, it is shown that Hugh, Nathan, John, and Henry Coffey appear along together.

Deeds "C", page 342, Indenture between Sampson Noland of the county of Chester and District of Pinckney and Nathan Coffee of same for 35 pounds, fifty acres of land on the waters of Sandy River, Feb. 4, 1794. Witnesses ---- Nicholas Colvin, Wm. Price.

In the South Carolina Stub Indents, Revolutionary Claims, Vol. "O", page 51, by Sally ---- No. 268, Lib. "O" ----- Issued 12 April 1785, to Mr. Nathan Coffey for Four pounds Sterling for military duty, / account audited --- Prin. --- £ 4 .. 0 .. 1. Int. £ 0 .. 5 .. 7.

The National D.A.R. Magazine, Vol. 43, 1913, December issue, page 725 ----- Revolutionary Soldiers of S.C. ---- "Nathan Coffey, Capt. Anderson Thomas, during 1778."

The deeds of Lancaster County, South Carolina do not refer to Nathaniel Coffee, Cofee or Coffey. He apparently located elsewhere.

HENRY COFFEE

(Son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: Virginia 1748

Died:

Married:

Mary _____

Born:

Died:

There is in Waxhaw Cemetery "Margaret, daughter of Henry Coffey, born 1771, died August 22, 1795, married _____ McMeans." (Information from Miss Nancy Crockett, Route 4, Lancaster, S.C.)

Lancaster Court House, Judge of Probate, Deeds Book "A" 1786-1788, page 156 --- This Indenture made 1778, between Henry Coffee and Mary his wife of the State of South Carolina and Camden District of the one part and Thomas Wells of the afore-said state and district of the other part, Witnesseth --- Whereas grant dated 30 Sept. 1774 for 100 acres in Craven County on the waters of Camp Creek was given to Henry Coffee, and he now sells his tract for 125 pounds to Thomas Walls. Bounding on Henry Coffee's and Hugh Montgomery's land. Signed Henry Coffee, Mary M. (her mark) Coffee. Witnesses --- James Johnson, John Gillespie, John Strain. Proved 15 August 1779.

In the National Archives, Washington, D.C., Pension Division, Pension papers of Francis Adams, wife Mary, Pension M-5, 198_, published in National D.A.R. Magazine, there is this statement "Sumter's Brigade" Application says "Volunteered about July 1, 1778 under Capt. Henry Coffee.

The South Carolina Stub Indents, by Sally --- Vol. O-Q, Page 50, #263, Lib. "O", Issued 12 April 1785 to Mr. Henry Coffey for sixty one pounds 17/1½ Sterling for duty in the militia and one gun in 1780 and 1781. / account audited -- Prin. \$ 61..17..11½. Int. \$ 4..5..6.

The National D.A.R. Magazine, Vol. 43, 1913, December issue, Page 725. Revolutionary Soldiers of South Carolina --- "Henry Coffey, Captain under Major Robert Crawford at Hanging Rock; Lieut. Col. Henry Hampton at Blackstock; Capt. Wm. Nesbit, with Green at Camden; was at Sumter's defeat and on Stone expedition;" also, he is as Henry Coffey (Capt.) (or Caffey); Lieut. etc.

The National D.A.R. Magazine, Vol. 43, October 1913 issue, Page 659 Henry Coffey or Caffey --- Capt. Lieut. at Jacksonborough in 1779; under Major Crawford at Hanging Rock; commissary under Col. Davis; Capt. under Sumter.

The children of Henry Coffee-

1. Margaret, b. 1771, d. 8-22-1795, m. _____ McMeans.
Buried Waxhaw Cemetery, Lancaster County, S.C.
2. Probably others.

JOHN COFFEE

(Son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: 1752

Died:

Married: In either North or South Carolina

Sasannah

Born:

Died:

According to the records in possession of Miss Nancy Crockett, of Lancaster, South Carolina, two children of John Coffee are accounted for. John M. Coffey born 1785, married October 30, 1820 Sarah W. Morrow, born Oct. 25, 1786; also Elizabeth Coffey, born 1773, died _____, married James Craig.

Mrs. Roy H. Smith, of Charlotte, North Carolina, gives "John M. and Elizabeth Coffey" and also lists daughters "Tennie and Millie". Other information which has come to hand leads me to believe that Tennie and Millie were not daughters but Slaves belonging to John Coffee. This will be shown in this chapter.

Post-Revolutionary Plats, Office of South Carolina State Historical Commission, Columbia, S.C., Bundle 39, No. 13 -- John Coffee, warrant from John Winn, Esq., Commissioner of Location in Camden Dist., dated 15 Feb. 1794, 245 acres on Branches of Kane Creek in said district adjoining John Coffee's land and James McAtier's land, also adjoining James Craig, Rev. Bryce Millar, and Samuel Martin Signed Jas. Brodin, D.C.

Lancaster, Deeds "F", page 199. Recorded April 2, 1804 -- John Coffey for divers good causes and consideration me hereunto MOVING has emancipated my negro wench named Tenner, aged about 40 years, and mulatto wench Milly, aged 10 years. 11 March 1804. Signed John Coffey. Witnesses William Robinson, Hugh Coffey, Hercules Huey.

Lancaster, deeds "I", page 73 --- John Coffey to James Rogers, 245 acres on Cane Creek, 6 Sept. 1810.

The 1790 Census of South Carolina, Camden District, Lancaster County, Page 24, John Coffee, males 2 (16 up) 1 (0-16) 5 females.

Lancaster, South Carolina, deeds "H", page 32. John Coffey of Lancaster District, South Carolina, sold a negro boy named Ben to James Huey for \$125.00 on Feb. 10, 1813, as shown by record.

In the above deed it is not defined whether reference is made to the Senior or the Junior, John.

The two slaves mentioned in the record of emancipation were named Tenner and Millie. I have been told that John Coffee had daughters of these named, and as reference was cited to the record in Book of Deeds "F", page 199, as the proof. When the record and reference was checked it developed that they were slaves being set free. Therefore, I conclude that John did not have daughters Tenner and Millie.

Lancaster, Deeds do not give a great deal more about John Coffey and family. It is noted in one of the above deeds that he stated he was "moving". He must have left Lancaster County, for he is not shown in the census records after 1810. I have not tried to trace his family after leaving the South Carolina home as it would not have an important place in our story.

South Carolina Stub Indents, by A.S. Sally, Vol. O-Q, page 51, No. 269, Lib. "O". Issued to Mr. John Coffee this 12 April 1785 for 81 pounds 17/6 militia duty in 1781. / account audited ... Prin. ± 8.. 17.. 6. Int. ± 5.. 13.. 5.

The National D.A.R. Magazine, Dec. 1913, Vol. 43, page 725 --- John Coffey under Capt. Henry Coffey at Hanging Rock; under Col. Ely Kershaw at Stone expedition; Major Crawford certifies "that the enemy broke into his (Coffey's) house carrying off his papers.

Sara Sullivan Ervin, in "South Carolina in the Revolution", pages 55-59, shows, Henry Hampton as Captain of the 6th Regiment of South Carolina, Continental Establishment, as taken list published by order of General Assembly 1886, --- in the list from the Journals of the Provincial Congress, so far as the same have been accessible; from the Journals of Council of Safety; from Moultrie Revolution; from Ramsey Revolution; from such orderly books of General Wm. Moultrie and General Francis Marion as are accessible, from various books relating to Revolution; from Revolutionary muster Rolls, & etc.

The same reference, Page 68. Robert Crawford, Major, is mentioned in Lossing's Field Book of Revolution 1780. Page 70, Henry Hampton, Captain ---- Expedition under Major Williamson --- He is referred in Johnson's Tradition of the Revolution, 1775.

Page 72 of the same, notated --- Frederick Himbell, as Lt. Col. of Col. Postell's Regiment, 1781. Page 65, of the same publication, shows, Postell's as "Postell's Company of Volunteers". Page 81, of the same, gives, Col. Henry Hampton's Regiment of Light Dragoons.

The children of John Coffey -

1. John M. born 1785, died _____.
Married Oct. 30, 1820 Sarah W. Morrow, born Oct. 25, 1786.
2. Elizabeth, born 1773, died _____.
Married James Craig, born 1770.
3. Very probably, Hugh, born _____, and is the man
found in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Census of
1820, with family.
- 4.
- 5.

JOHN COFFEY

(Son of Hugh Sr., son of John, son of Hugh

Born:
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

Miss Nancy Crockett, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, has a little information, which indicates that the children of John Coffey and wife were William G. Coffey, Hugh W. Coffey, Samuel C. Coffey, Agnes (Nancy) Coffey married a Caskey and in 1821, were all in Tennessee, probably in Maury County.

In Lincoln County, Tennessee there is a marriage contract, Deed Book "O", Page 630, which states --- Nancy Caskey and Daniel Wright, pre-nuptials contract ---- marriage ---- Nov. 20, 1844. "We Daniel Wright and Nancy Caskey have this day entered into the following marriage contract, that is to say, I, Daniel Wright, of Lincoln County, Senr., and Nancy Caskey of Giles Co., Tenn., doth agree "the said' Nancy shall have all the property she now has, that I will not any of it, and that said property shall descend to the said Nancy Caskey's lawful heirs forever. 20 Nov. 1844. Signed Daniel X Wright. Witness: James Reynolds." Proved March 14, 1845. *SAMUEL A. 12 Dec 1844 LANCASTER Co. SC (Per DANNELEY)*

This clearly indicates that Nancy was a widow and married secondly Daniel Wright, also that Nancy had children at the time of this second marriage,

There are no Caskeys in the 1820 census of Giles County, Tennessee. There are two Wright families in the county, in 1820, the heads of these two Wright families were John Wright and Richard Wright. There are no Caskeys in the 1830 census of Giles County, Tennessee. John, Richard and Matthew Wright are shown in the 1830 census of Giles County, Tennessee.

The Lincoln County, Tennessee census of 1820 shows Andrew C., Benjamin, Dennis, Elijah, Solomon, Wright, all heads of families. No Caskeys are shown in this county, in 1820.

The 1820 census of Maury County, nor the 1820 census of Williamson County, shows the name of Caskey nor the name of Coffey or Coffee.

The Deed books of Maury County, Tennessee, show that Robert Caskey, Thomas Caskey, Samuel Caskey and John C. Caskey lived in Maury County, and had transactions in land there.

HUGH COFFEY Jr.

(Son of Hugh, son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: about 1775 (Census 1830 gives age 60-70)

Died: in Maury County, Tennessee. Left no will.

Married: In South Carolina, before 1793.

Margaret Moore

Born: South Carolina (Census 1830 shows 60-70) 1775-6.

Died: in Maury County, Tennessee after 1830.

Miss Nancy Crockett, of Lancaster, South Carolina in her collection of historical families of Lancaster County, has evidence that the "children of Hugh Coffey, Jr., were Mary, married _____ Caskey; Susan; Hugh M., who moved to Tennessee.

There is a deed in Chester County, South Carolina, Deeds "E" page 162. Indenture. 31 July 1793 between Rebecca Moore, John Stuart and Hugh Coffee, heirs of estate of William Moore, decd., them being of the County of Macklenburg and State of North Carolina of the first part, and Archibald Walker of same place of the second part. The said premises were willed to Elinor Moore, now wife of said Archibald Walker, and the said Rebecca Moore, John Stewart and Hugh Coffee release to Archibald Walker, land in Chester County, north fork of Rocky Creek, and on the Beaverdam branch of same. Recorded 30 May 1796. (Editors note: Note she speled the name of John Stuart, also as John Stewart.)

It is to be noted that at the time of this release, Hugh Coffee was married to Margaret Moore, and it is further to be noted that they were "of Mecklenburg" at the time. Since he is called Hugh Coffey and of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, he did not necessarily use the "Junior" to his name, as his father was "of Lancaster County" in South Carolina. It would appear from the information in hand that Hugh Coffee lived in Mecklenburg County for a while and then was back in Lancaster County, South Carolina, probably he lived so near the line that he actually did not move his residence at all, but part of the time called of one place and part of the time called of the other place, depending on which place he was having dealings.

From the above deed abstract, it would appear that Margaret Moore was the daughter of William Moore, who was deceased by 31 July 1793 and that Elinor Moore, indicated as the widow of William, deceased, had by the date stated married Archibald Walker.

We do have some proof that Hugh Coffey did live or own land in Lancaster County, for in that county, Deeds "I" Page 190, I find Hugh Coffey of Lancaster District, State of South Carolina, planter, to Benjamin Hagins, 187 acres on the waters of Cane Creek, signed May 3, 1819, recorded May 12, 1819. Renunciation of dower by wife, Margaret M. Coffey.

Here again we have Hugh and wife M. Coffey, the "M" of course for Moore.

Mr. Forrest Reed, of Nashville, Tennessee, says, Junsey Coffey Reed and T.W. Caskey whose mother was Martha Coffey were first cousins, ---- further that Jinsey Coffey Reed, and the Martha, mother of Caskey, were sisters. More information on this point will be shown in later chapters.

Hugh Coffey and wife Margaret, left South Carolina shortly before the census of 1820 was taken in Maury County, Tennessee, for they had arrived in Maury County by the time the census was reported. Page 35, Maury County, Tennessee, census, Hughey Coffey, with one male over 45 and one female over 45. No others in family.

The only land transaction I can find in Maury County, in which Hugh Coffey is mentioned, is a lease from Samuel Stevenson, Deed Book "J", page 303.

One other record found in Lancaster County, South Carolina, may refer to Margaret Coffey, although there is much doubt whether the 1840 record refers to the same Margaret Coffey. In Deeds Book "H" page 528 dated Feb. 1, 1840 for 211 acres of land from Wm. Hood to Margaret Coffey and shows dower by Sarah Hood. Since this appears to be the only reference to a Margaret Coffey prior to 1850 in Lancaster records, I am of the opinion this Margaret is an entirely different person, but she is mentioned here to keep down confusion. Margaret Coffey, wife of Hugh was in Tennessee and died about this time, in Maury County, the exact date unknown.

Hugh and Margaret Coffey were living in 1830 when the census was taken, for in that enumeration page 394 they are shown, thus, Hugh Coffee male 60-70; female 60-70. No other persons shown in the family.

In a sketch of one of their sons it is said that the parents lived in Williamson and Lincoln Counties, in Tennessee. I have checked the deeds, wills, censuses and other available sources of information for these counties, and have not found the name of Hugh Coffee and wife in any of them except Maury County. They lived, it is thought, near the Williamson County line but were in Maury County. This no doubt accounts for the statement referred to.

It is well to mention that Hugh Coffee while in Maury County, Tennessee was living near John W. Lockridghe and James W. Stevenson. Being somewhat familiar with the various communities of Maury County, I can say that the Lockridge and Stevenson families lived in the Carter's Creek community. The Lockridge graveyard is about two miles or maybe a little more from the village of Carter's Creek. It is just about the same distance from Dark's Mill community. This is toward the Williamson County line. The old Lockridge Church is at the old Lockridge graveyard. There are many graves in the old community cemetery which have no markers. Some twenty years or more ago, I spent the day at this old cemetery and copied all the tombstone inscriptions I could find there. It is a large rural cemetery and has many families other than Lockridges buried there. The cemetery was established previous to 1830, which is indicated by the tomb of James Previnces Lockridge born 1813 died 1830 and buried there.

There are no Coffee, Coffey or Caskey tombstones in the Lockridge cemetery. I do not know the names of all those buried in unmarked graves.

The following recod from Maury County, Tennessee, Deed Book "J", page ____ instrument 303. Vol. 1, of Book "J". Samuel Stephenson lease to H. Coffey, registered March 24th, 1822.

This record clears the identity of oyr Hugh Coffey and shows that he is the same man as we find in South Carolina, with wife Margaret. The record reads ----

State of Tennessee, Maury County, ____ Know all men by these presents, that I Samuel Stephenson of the State and County aforesaid have leased unto Hugh Coffey a certain piece or parcel of land on the east side of Eanon Creek in the bend of the Creek containing Twenty acres, on which the said Coffey now lives. The terms or conditions on which I have leased the above described lands are as follows (viz) The said Hugh Coffee has paid me one hundred and twenty dollars in hand for the said land. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged in consequence whereof I agree that the said Coffey shall have the free and full use of the land with all its appurtenances as long as he lives, should hethink proper to remain on it so long. And (in) case his wife Margaret Coffee should survive him, she is hereby entitled to the same use and priviledges of the above described land as her husband Hugh Coffee is entitled to. But should the said Hugh Coffee during his life move off the land or his wife Margaret Coffee after his decease remove off the land, or should the said Hugh and his wife Margaret both die, in either case the above described land shall revert back to me and my heirs. And in that case (I) hereby bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to pay back to the said Hugh Coffey or his heirs the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, together with whatever may be deemed a reasonable sum for the improvements made on the above described land. As witness my hand and seal. Jan. 20th day 1821. Signed Saml, Stephenson. Witnessed by Jno. Crawford, I.D. Blair. State of Tennessee, Maury County July Term 1821. Then the within deed of conveyance was produced in Open Court. The execution thereof duly acknowledged by Sam'l Stephenson and ordered to be certified for registration. In testimony whereof, I, Joseph B. Porter, clerk of said court have hereunto subscribed my name at office this 19th day of Sept. 1821. Signed Joseph B. Porter.

From this "Lease" we are of the op[inion] that Hugh Coffey (Coffee) and wife were not persons of means, but made the above arrangement as a means of making their own living. The question is not answered in the transaction, but I cannot help but wonder if Hugh and Margaret did not have a daughter, who married Samuel Stephenson? I have found nothing to throw light on my question. We conclude since there is nothing to show the settlement of an estate, or a will, of either Hugh or Margaret, that they remained on this land until their deaths. That they had nothing to will and therefore, died without any record of their estate such as it may have been, which became a matter of public record. Nothing is shown where Stephenson ever recovered the land, which would not have been necessary under the provisions of the lease. We have shown by the census records that Hugh and Margaret were up in years when living in Maury County.

In view of the fact that, although a diligent search has been made, to locate a family bible or some documentary evidence, which will more fully establish the children of this couple, we have not been successful, we must conclude that the tradition in the Reed and Caskey families must be correct.

It is also taken into consideration that Hugh and Margaret Coffey may have lived for a time in Georgia, or Alabama, moving on northward with the tide of migration into Maury County. This route was one of the most used routes into Maury and Giles Counties. They were possibly located on Indian lands for a time, as was the Reed family, who remained in Alabama for a time before going over the line into Mississippi,

We know that when Hugh Coffey left South Carolina he did sell some land and also that not long before he had received an inheritance from his wife's father, in a settlement, which we have shown, thus, it is indicated that the couple left South Carolina with some finances, which no doubt they had the misfortune to let get away from them on the long journey from South Carolina to Maury County, Tennessee, their last place of residence. Arriving in near(?) community with only a small portion of what they once had, they located on the land described in the lease, and there lived the remainder of their days.

 The children of Hugh Coffee Jr. and wife Margaret --

1. Jimmy (Jenney) born in North Carolina 1799, according to census of 1850, married John Reed, and moved to Mississippi.
2. Mary (Martha) born _____ married Mr. Caskey.
 The parents of T.W. Caskey of Maury Co., Tenn.
3. Susan, born _____.
4. Hugh M(oore), born July 14, 1802 in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Moved to Tennessee when a child.
5. Probably others. No information.

HENRY COFFEY

(Son of Hugh Sr., son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: 1787 Lancaster County, S.C.

Died: 1877 Marion County, Georgia.

Married: Jan. 9, 1821 in South Carolina.

Rebecca Kirk

Born: 1792 in S.C.

Died: in Marion County, Georgia, after 1850.

Miss Nancy Crockett's records, "Henry died 1877 in Georgia. He married Jan. 9, 1921, Rebecca Kirk."

In Lancaster County, South Carolina, Deeds "N" page 329-330 dated Feb. 7, 1834. 65 acres land "left to me in the Will of Hugh Coffey." Dower by wife Rebecca Coffey. This deed from Henry Coffey to Alexander Coffey.

From the dower we know that the above refers to Henry Coffey, son of Hugh Sr., for we know Henry's wife was Rebecca Kirk. We also know that Hugh Coffey left will. There are no wills available prior to 1865 in Lancaster ---- the older ones having been destroyed in the "War of the Rebellion".

The 1850 census of Marion County, Georgia, page 93, No. 618-618, Henry Coffee, age 63, born South Carolina, farmer, with real estate valued at \$1,000.00. In the same house and family were --

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|------|--------|
| Rebecca Coffee, | age | 58 | born | S.C. |
| Jane | " | " | 23 | " S.C. |
| Mary | " | " | 20 | " S.C. |
| James | " | " | 18 | " S.C. |

The children of Henry and wife --

1. Jane born 1827 in South Carolina.
2. Mary born 1830 in South Carolina.
3. James born 1832 in South Carolina.

ALEXANDER COFFEE

(son of Hugh, son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: June 15, 1801, Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Died: June 7, 1876, Lancaster County, S.C.

Married (1):

Margaret Hood

Born: June 25, 1804, Lancaster County, S.C.

Died: Aug. 13, 1860, Lancaster County, S.C.

Married (2): April 1861, at Fort Mills, S.C.

Sara Ann Cathey Gillespie

Born: 1828 April

Died: Nov. 2, 1868, Lancaster County, S.C.

The second wife of Alexander Coffee was a widow. Her first husband, Alonzo Gillespie, died in 1854.

Miss Nancy Crockett's records show --- "Alexander Coffey born June 15, 1801, died June 7, 1876, married Margaret Hood born June 25, 1804, died Aug. 13, 1860; Alexander married secondly Sara Ann Cathey Gillespie, born 1828, died 1868. Alexander had children: Sarah, Emma and Hugh Coffee."

In a letter from Mrs. Roy H. Smith, Charlotte, N.C. April 17, 1952 ---- "I want to quote you from a letter which I received from a Coffey descendent which may give you a little better picture of the Coffeys."

Quote continued --- "Now the Alexander Coffey who lived six or seven miles north of Lancaster near the Charlotte Highway was my father. I own a part of his land on Cane Creek yet. It is bounded on the south by Cane Creek, etc. My father did not serve in the Revolutionary War, he was born in 1801, but my grandfather, Hugh Coffey served throughout the entire war, --- as did all my father's brothers. I am the last of our family. One of my father's brothers was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. Do not know of a single one of Hugh Coffey's grandchildren living, except myself. My father has been dead since 1876 -- I remember my father once went up toward Pineville to visit two Coffey men, whom he said were his cousins, their names were Andy (Andrew Jackson) and Simpson (David Simpson) Coffey. I remember my reading notices in the paper of their deaths. If I remember correctly one was 102 years old." Signed "Sally R. Brock."

Mrs Smith further states in her letter --- "She (Mrs. Brock) explained that her father did not marry until he was forty, and that his first wife died after many years, and he married again and that she is the youngest child of the second marriage, which would explain why she (Mrs. Brock) was only the third generation since the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Brock's father was Alexander Coffey, son of Hugh (I take him to have been Hugh Sr). Mrs. Brock has a daughter who married and moved into North Carolina, as well as a son, but I do not know where either of them lived."

Mrs. Whitner, of Anderson, S.C. sends a copy of a letter dated 3-19-1940 from Salisbury, N.C., signed Sarah Coffey Brock. It says --- " Alexander Coffey, my mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Cathey, she died Nov. 2, 1868. She was twice married, first to Alonzo Gillespie in 1848. She was born April 1828. Married my father, Alexander Coffey, April 1861. Her first husband died 1854. My father, Alexander Coffey had been married once before. No children living by his first wife. My father and mother married in Ft. Mills, S.C. where she lived. They came to his home in Lancaster, S.C. To this marriage three children, namely Hugh Elliott, Sarah Frances, and Anna Eugenia. I am Sarah Frances, the only living. Uncle Henry Coffey was my father's brother. Mrs. Daniel Nelson has been dead 40 years or more. Mrs. Morgan is dead. She died several years ago. She was a nice sweet lady. I never saw her. Uncle Henry left no sons, so the Coffey name like ours, has run out. My brother had no children. Grandfather Hugh Coffey born Mar. 13, 1750, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Lancaster County, S.C. Will Book "C" page 22, shows Guardian Bonds for Susannah Coffey, Elizabeth Coffey, they being infants under age twenty-one. Dated June 12, 1846, and court order, June 23, 1845. Also, Guardian Bond for Alexander Coffey, dated Aug. 6, 1855. Guardian Bond of Alexander Coffey for Edward C. Gillespie, dated Oct. 26, 1864, in Book "A" page 338.

There is also a bond for Anna A. Gillespie, dated Oct. 26, 1864, by the said Alexander Coffey.

Lancaster Co., S.C., Deed "N" pages 329-30, dated Feb. 7, 1834. Henry Coffey to Alexander Coffey for 65 acres left to me in the will of Hugh Coffey --- Dower by wife, Rebecca Coffey.

We know Rebecca Kirk was the wife of Henry Coffey, son of Hugh, Sr.; therefore we identify the said Henry Coffey.

 The children of Alexander Coffey (Coffee) --

1. Sarah Frances, born about 1860*. Married first Thomas Downs. She married secondly, Samuel R. Brock. In 1940 she was living in Salisbury, N.C.
2. Emma Eugenia, born in Lancaster County, S.C. _____.
3. Hugh Elliott, born _____ in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

* (Editor's note: This birthdate of "1860" is obviously in error. Her parents reportedly married in 1861, and Sarah Frances was the youngest of the three children. Therefore, a better estimate of her birth year would be circa "1866". G.B.)

JOHN M. COFFEE

(Son of John, son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: 1785 Lancaster County, S.C.

Died:

Married: Oct. 30, 1820, South Carolina.

Sarah W.(atson?) Morrow

Born: Oct. 25, 1786, S.C.

Died:

The marriage date given and the birth date of Sarah W. Morrow are from Miss Nancy Crockett, of Lancaster Co., S.C.

No further information.

ELIZABETH COFFEE

(Daughter of John, son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: 1773, South Carolina, Lancaster County.

Died:

Married:

James Craig

Born: 1770 S.C.

Died: Will 1843, Giles County, Tennessee.

James Craig born 1770, moved from Lancaster, South Carolina, between 1800 and 1810. He was at Sim's Settlement in Alabama in 1810, but he and others lost petition to President Madison as "Intruders on Indian Lands" and next account of him was in the purchase of land in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1813. The census shows him there in 1820, but not in 1830 altho' Lincoln County records show that he did not sell his land until 1832; He was in Giles County in 1840 with wife and one male 10 years old which was his grandson who was William Albert Craig.

William Albert Craig left his grandparents in 1846 and went to his father's home in Tippiah County, Miss.

James Craig had a family of four or five sons and an equal number of daughters. I have no definite record of the children except John Coffey Craig who was the father of William Albert Craig.

John Coffey Craig went from Lincoln County, Tennessee to Tippiah County, Mississippi in 1835. John Coffey Craig married twice. His first wife was a daughter of William Thompson and a sister of Lemuel Leonard Thompson. She and John Coffey Craig married about 1815 in Lincoln County, Tennessee, and she died at their home on Holly's Creek, in Lincoln County, 1830-31. John Coffey Craig was probably the eldest child born 1793.

James Craig and wife must have left Lincoln County, about 1846-50 because census of 1850 does not give them. James Craig had at least two brothers who went to the extreme western section of Tennessee, Tipton County, between 1840-50. These Craigs of Lancaster County, S.C. married with the Gillespies and probably Curetons who went to Greene County, Tennessee.

James Craig owned land on Kelly's Creek and I have been told he owned land on Buchanan's Creek which he sold in 1832 when a resident of Williamson County, Tennessee.

At Sim's Settlement in Northern Alabama in 1810 James, John and Adam Craig sign petition to President Madison and Congress as "Intruders" on Indian lands.

Lincoln County, Tennessee Deeds "D-1" page 455. James Craig buys 133 acres of land on Kelly's Creek from Robert Elliott, Aug. 24, 1813.

Deed Book "D-1" page 368, Lincoln County, Tenn., James Craig buys 20 acres of land from Alexander Wilson, both of Lincoln County, Dec. 23, 1816.

Lincoln County, deed Book "C-1" page 513, Dec. 23, 1825, John C. Craig buys 124 acres of land from David Robinson and Daniel Walker Long along Kelly's Creek.

Lincoln County, Tenn. deed book "O-1" page 386, Nov. 10, 1834 John C. Craig sells 127 acres of land along Kelly's Creek to Hugh Golightly of Madison County, Alabama. This land joined lands of Chestnut and Joshua Ewing, Samuel Austin and Solomon Burford.

In Giles County, Tennessee, deeds "Q" page 474, Oct. 3, 1828, James Craig buys 40 acres from John W. Yates, located in the 7th District Range 2, Section 1. Same recorded Aug. 9, 1842.

Giles County, deeds "Q" page 475, Aug. 15, 1842, James Craig buys of James Martin 20 acres land on the headwaters of Little Shoals Creek.

James Craig's will in Giles County, Tenn., March 21, 1843, named wife Elizabeth and grandson Wm. A. Craig, no other relatives named. Wife was executrix. She authorized or instructed to sell real estate and chattels to educate grandson and remaining half to be divided between wife and grandson provided the grandson complied with provisions of said will. Witnesses: Archilles W. Walker, Stephen C.W. Shepard and John C. Massey.

The Census of Tippiah County, Mississippi, for 1850 shows John C. Craig, age 56, born S.C. Nancy, age 48, born Tennessee. William, age 20, born Tenn. John M., age 10, Sophronia, age 8, and Louisa, age 6, all born in Mississippi. There also lived with them Grief Holt, age 57, born in Virginia.

The 1870 census of Tippiah County Mississippi, John C. Craig, age 76, born S.C. Nancy, age 70, born Tenn. E.G., age 27, and William, age 21, born in Mississippi.

The Tippiah County, census of 1880, John C. Craig, age 86, born S.C. said his father was born in Ireland and his mother in South Carolina.

John C. Craig first married Mary Thompson in Lincoln County, Tennessee, about 1815. She died about 1830-31. He married secondly, Nancy James in Lincoln County, Ja. 4, 1832. Date of marriage given in pension record for service in War of 1812. Service given as Jan. 24, 1814 to May 18, 1814 and again in Limestone County, Alabama Nov. 15, 1815 to Jan. 1, 1816.

William Albert Craig born 1830 was an infant when his mother Mary Thompson Craig died. He lived with his grandparents as given and walked to the home of his father John Coffee Craig in Tippiah County, Miss.

William Craig lost his half of the estate of his grandfather by leaving his grandmother before he was twenty-one years old. However he received a good education. He married Ann Rowland in Tippiah County, Miss., in 1859.

One of the sons of James and Elizabeth Craig, name unknown, was drowned in the Elk River.

The names of the sons of James and Elizabeth Craig are thought to have been John Coffey Craig, William C. Craig, James Craig, and Jonathan Craig. (This is tradition with exception of John Coffey Craig whose record is well established).

The children of Elizabeth Coffee and husband James Craig -

1. John Coffey, born 1793, in Lancaster County, S.C. located in Tippiah County, Miss. Married twice.
2. Probably -- William C., born _____.
3. Probably -- James, born _____.
4. Probably -- Jonathan, born _____.
5. Daughter,
6. Daughter,
7. Daughter,
8. Daughter,

JONATHAN COFFEY

(John, Hugh, etc.)
 Born:
 Died:
 Married:

Born:
 Died:

 I have made little or no effort to trace Jonathan Coffey.

I have found absolutely no proof that Jonathan was a son of John Coffey and Susannah his wife, of South Carolina. The only thing along this line is that Jonathan lived in the same community as did other members of this Coffey family, in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

In Lancaster County, S.C. Deeds "F" page 100. Dated Dec. 5, 1799 for 78 acres a deed in which Jonathan Coffey is mentioned, Recorded March 3, 1800.

There is a deed in Lancaster Deeds "G", page 172, where Jonathan Coffey deeded to Henry Vincent, 97 acres of land on Cane Creek, joining lands of Hugh Coffey, John Coffey, James Huey, etc, also a tract of 27 acres. No dower is shown in the record, so I do not know if he was ever married or not. The date of the transaction was Feb. 1808.

From this record you can see that Jonathan Coffey lived in and owned adjoining lands to Hugh and John Coffey, thus the indication is that Jonathan is of the same family as John and Hugh Coffey, traced in this history.

HUGH M. COFFEE

(Hugh, Hugh, John, Hugh, etc.)

Born: Lancaster County, South Carolina, July 14, 1802

Died:

Married:

Born:

Died:

Sketches of Tennessee Baptist, by Borum, page 122. Hugh Coffey, born Lancaster Co., S.C. July 14, 1802. When six months old parents moved to Williamson County, Tennessee, later to Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Hugh M. Coffey was a Baptist Minister, and a nice sketch of his life appears in the reference herein given.

Hugh and Margaret Coffey (Coffee) parents of Hugh M. Coffey, did not come to Tennessee as early as the article said they did. There has been nothing found which will prove that the family lived in Lincoln County, at any time. They may have resided there for a short time, but I have found nothing to prove it. Their residence in Williamson County, was also short lived. They lived in Maury County, the rest of their lives after 1820.

I have made no effort to locate the descendents of Rev. Hugh M. Coffey.

JINSEY COFFEY

(Daughter of Hugh, son of Hugh, son of John, son of Hugh,

Born: in North Carolina (Mecklenburg County) 1799.

Died: In Mississippi.

Married: In Lancaster County, South Carolina.

John Reed

Born: 1790 South Carolina (maybe on the sea enroute to America)

Died: In Mississippi

First, let me quote from a pamphlet, published in 1937 by Forrest F. Reed, entitled "History of a Reed Fsmily in America." In the introduction Mr. Reed states --- "The records presented herein apply only to a branch of the Reed family that immigrated to South Carolina during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The author's sources of information were the family Bible and papers of William and Elizabeth Reed, statements of older members of the family, and facts that came within the purview of his own knowledge." This statement is signed by Forrest F. Reed, Nashville, Tennessee, November 1937.

I shall now quote Mr. Reed's pamphlet, as follows --- "Sometime before the year 1800, probably near the end of the eighteenth century, a man named Reed and his wife left their home near Dublin, Ireland, for America. The trip across the Atlantic must have been a momentous event for them, not only because of the long and hazaradous voyage to a strange land, but a son was born to them en route. Naturally, the new baby attracted considerable attention among the passengers aboard the ship. He was named John and they called him 'Johnny, the Sailor'.

"They settled in Lancaster County, South Carolina, east of the Watawba River. This section of the state was known as the Waxhaw District which had already been occupied by Scotch-Irish settlers. Lancaster County was the home of many families prominent in the history of South Carolina and the nation, including those of Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, and "Horseshoe" Jackson.

"This Reed and his wife, who emigrated from Ireland, spent the remainder of their lives in Lancaster county. Only three children were spoken of by their descendents. John, born while they were on their way to America, moved to Alabama after he grew up and married. One son married in South Carolina and 'moved north'. Another son remained on the land that was owned by his father. He was married but had no children, except an adopted daughter who married a Hood. This Reed was considered wealthy before the Civil War but most of the property was lost during the so-called reconstruction period which followed. A nephew, William Reed Sr., of Mississippi, visited him shortly after the war. He was very old then. Most of his property was gone except the land, and all of his slaves had been freed but they continued to live on his plantation.

"JOHN REED ---- 'John Reed was born on the sea while his parents were on their way from Ireland to America. He was reared in Lancaster County, South Carolina, where he was married to Jincy Coffee who also was Irish. She could speak the old Irish or Gaelic language. She was related to T.W. Caskey, a prominent pioneer evangelist of the Christian Church, whose mother was a Coffee. Caskey says, in one of his books, that his maternal grandfather, Hugh M. Coffee, was a soldier in the Revolution. John Reed's wife was a member of this family but her relation to Hugh M. Coffee has not been established. Many of the Coffees and Caskeys moved to Maury County, Tennessee in 1815."

Before continuing our quote from Mr. Reed's sketch of the family, I pause to say that the "M" in the "Hugh M. Coffee" name mentioned above should not be there. I have found the middle initial used in no place in the earlier generations of the family. It first came into use in the brother of Jincy and Martha Coffee. It must stand for Moore, which was the maiden name of Hugh Coffee's wife. Hugh was the given name of the father, but Hugh M. Coffee was the name of a brother, of these sisters, and son of the older Hugh.

Again, I quote from Mr. Reed's story --- "In January 1819, John Reed moved with his wife and baby to Alabama. They located in the northwestern part of the state between Sipsey Creek and the Buttahatchie River. Their place of residence was described as being, 'in the fork of Sipsey and Buttahatchie'. The house was near the old Natchez Trace, an historic trail between Nashville and Natchez. After living in Alabama about fifteen years, they moved into Northeastern Mississippi.

"Northeastern Mississippi was the home of the CHICKASAW Indians, a warlike tribe who resented the encroachment of white people on their lands. Little progress was made in the settlement of this part of the state until the United States Government made a treaty with these Indians, in 1832, by the terms of which the Chickasaws agreed to relinquish their claim to this section for lands in the Indian Territory. The land ceded to the United States became known as the 'Chickasaw Cession of 1832'. John Reed moved to this part of Mississippi in 1834, locating in what is now Itawamba County. The site of the original residence in Mississippi, is eight miles southeast of Fulton, in the Tilden community, about one hundred yards east of the house owned for many years by his grandson, Dr. M.L. Reed.

" Several years later, John Reed, his wife, and all their children, except the two oldest sons, moved to Louisiana. They settled in Claiborne Parish, about two miles east of the present town of Haynesville. It is believed they left Mississippi in 1849. A deed, dated March 19, 1849, records the transfer of a half interest in three hundred twenty acres in Itawamba County from John and Jincy Reed to their son Andrew Reed. The land is described in the deed as follows: 'The north half of section twenty in township ten of range nine, east of the basic meridian of the Chickasaw Cession, containing; three hundred and twenty acres more or less, with mill and tools.' The Relinquishment of Dower was signed by Jincy Reed on April 10, 1849, before R.D. Shannon, Justice of the Peace. Edwin G. Thomas was clerk of the Probate Court. It is probable that John Reed and his wife died shortly after the Civil War. They were buried in the family cemetery near Haynesville.

"It has been impossible to obtain an accurate list of the names of all their children. The two oldest sons, William and Andrew remained in Mississippi. Andrew was married but had no children. He died before the Civil War, a comparatively young man, probably in his early thirties. His widow married a Shannon, and is remembered as 'Aunt Betsie'. All of John Reed's sons served in the Confederate Army. Van was killed at the Seige of Vicksburg. Henry was shot and killed by a detachment of Federal troops in Louisiana upon being captured while engaged in the task of making boots and shoes for the Southern soldiers. The names of three other sons were: Mark, Jack and George. There were several daughters, all of whom were married in Louisiana."

We shall quote considerably more from Mr. Reed's story, later on in our chapter.

The United States Census of 1850 for Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, on file in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. page 228, 3rd Ward, Township 23, dated 23 Sept. 1850, Enumeration No. 306-306, shows ---- John G. Reed age 20 born in Mississippi, property valued at \$200.00 and in his household and family appear the following:

- John Reed, age 60 born S.C. could not read and write.
- Jinsey Reed, age 50 born in North Carolina.
- Marcus Reed, age 19 born in North Carolina.
- George Reed, age 17 born in Mississippi.
- Martin Reed, age 13 born in Mississippi.
- Elizabeth Reed, age 12 born in Mississippi.
- L(S)ilas Stevenson, age 21 born in North Carolina.

From this record, which is certainly very nearly correct, as it was made during the lifetime of those mentioned, it gives the age of John Reed as 60 years, thus places his birth year as 1790. He states he was born in South Carolina, which tallies with the family records and known history. Jinsey, wife of John Reed gives her age as 50 and born in North Carolina. This places her birth as 1799/1800, which concurs with family information.

The children of Jincy and John Reed ---

1. William, born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, December 23, 1818, married Elizabeth Moore Wilson, born Florence, Alabama, Sept. 13, 1825, daughter of Robert Wilson, a physician, who came from South Carolina. Her mother's maiden name was Hardgrove or Hargrove.
2. Andrew, born 1825 in Mississippi, according to 1850 census. Married Elizabeth, born 1824 in Alabama. He was a "Miller" by trade. He died before the Civil War. Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, widow, married a second time a man named Shannon.
3. John G., born 1830 in Mississippi, according to the census. He moved to Louisiana.
4. Marcus (Mark) born 1831 in North Carolina, according to the 1850 census.
5. George, born 1833 in Mississippi, according to 1850 census.
6. Martin, born 1837 in Mississippi, according to the 1850 census. His name was very likely Martin Van Buren Reed. He was killed at the Seige of Vicksburg.
7. Elizabeth, born 1838 in Mississippi, according to the 1850 census.
8. Henry, born _____. He was shot and killed by a detachment of Federal Troops in Louisiana upon being captured while engaged in the task of making boots and shoes for the Southern Soldiers.

WILLIAM REED

(Son of Jincy Reed, Dau. of Hugh, Hugh, etc.)

Born: Lancaster County, South Carolina, December 23, 1818.

Died: Oct. 10, 1895.

Married: Itawamba County, Mississippi, Oct. 9, 1843.

Elizabeth Moore Wilson

Born: Florence, Alabama, Sept. 13, 1825.

Died: Itawamba County, Miss., Sept. 13, 1893.

Mr. Forrest Reed, in 1937, wrote a sketch of the Reed family, in which he recorded much information about the life of William Reed, which is quoted here -----

"William Reed was the oldest son of John and Jincy Reed. He was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, December 23, 1818. This was the same county in which Andrew Jackson was born. Some North Carolina writers have tried to prove that Jackson was born in their state but the consensus of opinion is that he was a native of Lancaster County, South Carolina. E.A. Beaty, of the University of South Carolina and Lancaster County, quotes from a letter written by Andrew Jackson to James H. Witherspoon of Lancaster which reads in part as follows: 'I was born on March 15, 1767, in Lancaster County, one mile south of the state line.'

"When William Reed was three weeks old, January, 1819, his parents moved with him to Lamar County, Alabama. In 1834, when he was fifteen, he and his family moved across the state line into Mississippi, locating in the Chickasaw Cession, in that part which was organized as Itawamba County on February 9, 1836. They were among the earliest settlers of the region. On October 9, 1843, William Reed was married to Elizabeth Wilson.

"Elizabeth Moore Wilson was born at Florence, Alabama, September 13, 1825, of Scotch, Irish and French ancestry. Her father, Robert Wilson, was a physician who came from South Carolina where he was born and reared. Her mother's maiden name was Hardgrove. At the age of twelve, Elizabeth Wilson, moved with her parents to Moulton, Alabama, and from there a few years later to Itawamba County, Mississippi. Their home was four miles south of Fulton where, at the age of eighteen, she was married to William Reed. All of her brothers, except Henry who lived in Monroe County, Mississippi, moved to Southern Texas. Their names were, Jim, John, Billy and Hugh. Nancy Wilson, one of her sisters, married Matt Hartsell and moved to southern Arkansas. They lived near the Louisiana line and were neighbors of John Reed. Some of her children are still living. Bradford Hartsell lives near Haynesville and Dennis Hartsell lives near Shreveport. A daughter, Belzora Green, also lives near Haynesville, Louisiana. Another sister, Elizabeth Wilson, named Serena, married a Lawson and moved to south Texas.

"The first home of William and Elizabeth Reed was a few hundred yards south of what is known as the old Nathan Clayton place, seven miles south of Fulton and one mile east of the Tombigbee River. They lived here until their first child was born. In the spring of 1845, they moved to Arkansas locating near Crowley's Ridge on the St. Francis River. They returned to Itawamba County during the fall of that year.

"In 1846, William Reed and his father, John Reed, purchased a tract of land in Itawamba County, five and one-half miles south of Fulton, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, from a man named Smallwood, who was the first white man to own and occupy it. A mill operated by Smallwood, together with the house in which he lived, was included in the sale to the Reeds. This house, a log structure, stood about one hundred yards west of the mill, on the south side of the creek. The mill was run by water power and was situated on a creek known thereafter as Reed's Creek.

"William Reed's brother, Andrew, purchased his father's interest in the land in 1849. When Andrew died about five years later, William Reed purchased his interest and became the sole owner. Additional land was acquired later, including that owned by Jacob Towery who lived north of the creek. On the Towery land, about three hundred yards northwest of the mill, stood a deserted Chickasaw Indian village when William Reed first occupied the land in 1846. Very little of the land had been cleared for cultivation. William Reed's principal occupation was operating the mill. It consisted of a sawmill, a cotton gin, and flour mill. The sawmill was the old saw type that preceded the circular saw. The cotton gin was in principle the same as those of today but there were no automatic, machine-driven presses, and it was fed by hand. The grist mill was used for grinding corn into meal. This was the only unit of the mill which was comparable in speed and efficiency to the modern equipment. Wheat was raised in the South for a few years after the War but it could not be grown satisfactorily. The crop was abandoned as soon as conditions began to improve, and the use of the flour mill was discontinued.

"William Reed was forty-two years old when the War Between the States began. He enlisted but saw little front line service, although he was slightly wounded at one time when a tree was hit near him by an enemy shell. A splinter struck him in the face causing a wound which bled profusely but was not serious. Shortly after he enlisted he was detailed to make boots and shoes for the Army and was stationed at Grenada, Mississippi. This was close enough to his home to permit occasional visits to his family. Two of his sons enlisted in 1861 and the third son enlisted near the close of the war at the age of sixteen.

"When war was declared, Elizabeth Reed was an enthusiastic supporter of the South, taking a prominent part in persuading the men of her county to enlist. At Van Buren, just across the River, where a meeting was held to muster recruits, she stood on an improvised platform and sang a song, the first lines of which were:

'O come on my Itawamba boys,
O come along, O do.
We whipped the Mexicans a long time ago
and we'll whip the Yankees too.'

"There were no doctors in the community during the War and for sometime afterwards. Elizabeth Reed assumed the duties of a physician and ministered to the sick for miles around. Quite often it would be necessary for her to travel many miles at night. When this was necessary, she would take one of the boys with her and they would go horseback. She never failed to take her pistol in her satchel. Although many wild rumours were in the air, and the times were dangerous, she was never molested. It was generally known that the pistol she carried was no mere ornament if the occasion demanded its use.

"When the War was over everything was in a demoralized condition. Money was worthless and trade had come to a standstill, but William and Elizabeth Reed rejoiced that no member of their immediate family had been killed. They had suffered much anxiety and uneasiness during those four long years, and it was many years later before the times were really tranquil again. They were spared much of the suffering that was experienced in other parts of the South, however, due to the fact that they lived in a region not particularly suited for cotton farming, and, consequently, few Negroes lived near them. Itawamba is in the hill section of northwestern Mississippi, miles away from the railroads and principal highways of that time. This probably accounts for the fact this county was never invaded by Northern troops. Occasionally, Confederate soldiers would pass through the community. At one time a division of General Bedford Forrest's Cavalry, under Dibrell, was at Fulton. Near the beginning of the War, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, delivered an address at Fulton.

"When the cotton gin was invented, about thirty years before the Civil War, cotton farming gradually became more profitable. By the time the War began the South had attained a considerable degree of prosperity, but when the War was over practically all of their wealth had disappeared. The Reeds literally had nothing left except their land, the old log house in which they lived, and the mill. For a while, they could neither buy nor sell anything. They were forced to use again the long discarded looms to weave the cloth from which all their clothes were made. They were compelled to tan the hides and make the shoes they wore. And, of course, everything they ate was raised at home. Conditions gradually got better but William Reed's landed estate slowly dwindled away until there was nothing left but the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres when he died.

"When the Federal troops were finally withdrawn from the South, and when the Carpetbaggers and the Scallawags were driven out, the real reconstruction began. William Reed made many efforts to recoup the losses he had sustained. At different times he made trips from the Tombigbee to Mobile with a flatboat load of staves. He would hire men to cut the staves on his land, build a flatboat and ship them down the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers to Mobile where he would sell the staves and the boat, and return home on the train. He made some money in this business. His principal work, however, was running the mill and overseeing the farm where most of the work was done by his sons. He never owned any slaves.

"In 1871 or 1872, William Reed began the construction of the house that still stands on the old home place. The lumber was sawed at his mill and hand-planed. The original roof, which was made of heart-cypress shingles, lasted for many years, and part of it remained on the house for more than fifty years. The house facing east, was a large two-story structure of the Colonial type, situated just east of the old log house. There were only six rooms, all very large compared with those of modern dwellings. Many alterations have been made but originally there were two rooms upstairs and four downstairs including the dining room and kitchen. A large brick chimney was built in the center with four fireplaces, each with a separate flue. There was also a chimney on the southwest side of the house with a fireplace in the kitchen. Covered porches ran the length of the house upstairs and down, on the east side".

There were other Wilson families living in Itawamba County, at the same time, 1850, but the relationship to Elizabeth Moore Wilson is not clearly known. Among the Wilson families of the name Wilson, at that time, may be mentioned, Josiah S. Wilson, Jordan Wilson, Wesley Wilson, Heulison Wilson, Jonathan Wilson and David Wilson. Each of these appears to have had families at the time the census was taken except the last mentioned David, who was living with the John Rich family.

There appears in the Itawamba census several Hairgroves and Harrgroves families, also. There has been no effort made to learn the relationship between this family and the Reeds and Wilsons, but I shall make mention of them briefly. William Hairgroves a native of South Carolina, with a family; and Newell A. Hargroves, a native of Tennessee, also with a family.

In 1860 the census shows numerous Wilson families in Itawamba, several not noted in the 1850 census just ten years before. Some of those shown as head's of families were no doubt children of those shown in 1850. The head's of families of Wilson appear to have been ---- John A. Wilson, native of Alabama; Samuel Wilson, a native of South Carolina; Jordan Wilson, a native of Alabama; John Wilson, native of Alabama; Eaton Wilson, born in Alabama; Harriet Wilson, born in Tenn. (appears to have been a widow); James Wilson, born in South Carolina; Jonathan Wilson, a native of Alabama; Daniel Wilson, born in Tennessee; Mariah Wilson (probably a widow) born in Tennessee; and in each household a goodly family.

There is another item which is interesting to note here in regard to the Hargrove family, since that family name has been mentioned. We know that Dr. Robert Wilson's wife was a Hargrove or Hardgrove. In Lawrence County, Alabama, marriages, Robert L. Wilson married Anne Hartgrove, December 19, 1822.

Another item of interest in the same county in Alabama in Deed Book "D" page 18, James Pewritt, and wife Maria deeded to Standley M. Hargrove, adm'r of Lindsey Hargrove, deceased, Dec. 24, 1828.

It has been noted that the name Serena seems to follow in the Wilson family. It is possible that the name descended through the Hargrove connection, for there was a Serena Hargrove (Hartgrove) who on October 12, 1820, in Lawrence County, Alabama, married Hugh M. Rogers.

There are many Wilsons and Hargraves (Hargroves and other spellings of the name) found in Limestone and Lawrence Counties, Alabama, which could be closely related to the families of these names from which Elizabeth Moore Wilson descends.

Alabama was admitted to the Union in 1819. While the Cherokees were yet lingering about the scene the sturdy emigrants from Carolina and east Georgia came into their midst. The Indians called the settlers the Carolinas. Some of the settlers drew land lottery. After 1840 the influx of men of wealth from the South Carolina country was increased.

In Mr. Reed's statement, he says that when William Reed with his father, and other members of the family first arrived in Alabama they were located in Lamar County. It is interesting to note here, that Lamar County, Alabama was not established until 4 Feb. 1867. It was first called Jones and was cut from Fayette and Marion Counties. Jones County was abolished 13 Nov. 1867 and re-established 8 Oct. 1868 as Samford. Finally the name was changed the 8th of Feb. 1877 to Lamar. It seems odd that the family tradition carried the name Lamar County, when they left that section about 1834, which was thirty-three years before Lamar was established.

It is rather difficult to obtain information from the first counties, since Fayette and Marion lost all records by burning.

Since the tradition in the family seems to place the family as living between the Sipsey and Buttahachie Rivers, it is likely that in speaking of the location the present county is used.

Marion County, Alabama was created in 1818 and named for General Francis Marion. It joins Mississippi on the west. The greater part of Marion County is drained by a single large stream -- the Puttahachie River, whose numerous tributaries flowing from all directions from the lofty tablelands and hillsides, furnishing inexhaustable supplies of the purest water. The principal streams of the county are the Buttahachie, Looxapalila and Sipsey Rivers, Beaver, Bull Mountain and Bear Creeks, together with many smaller streams. These streams flow southwest and empty into the Tombigbee. Sipsey River is one of the main tributaries of the upper Tombigbee.

After leaving their Alabama home, the Reeds moved northwestward into the Mississippi Territory. The territory of the Mississippi was owned and occupied by the Natchez, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Biloxi, Pascagoula, Chocchuna, Tunica, and Yazoo Indians. The Chickasaws and the Choctaws were the most powerful and occupied the Northern and Central parts and the Natchez lived along the Mississippi River. The Biloxees and Pascagoulas were on the Gulf coasts and the Tunicas and Yazoo tribes lived by the Yazoo River. The Chocchumas lived in the eastern part of the Territory.

Spain nominally possessed this territory until 1699, when the French under Pierre LeMoine d'Iberville made a settlement at Biloxi and called it Louisiana, with Biloxi the seat of government.

In 1763 Mississippi Territory became a province of England known as West Florida and a province of Spain in 1781 the Spanish seat of government being at Natchez.

In 1795 the Natchez district became a part of the United States and the Mississippi Territory was formed by an act of Congress in 1798. While a territory of Georgia that portion lying east of the Mississippi River between latitude 31 degrees and the mouth of the Yazoo River was called the County of Bourbon.

In 1795 Georgia sold to four companies about three million acres of its territory for two and one half cents per acre.

The census of 1800 gave Mississippi Territory a population of 8850 for the Counties of Pickering, Adams, and Washington and the census of 1810 gave the population as 40,352 for the Counties of Pickering, Adams, Washington, Baldwin, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Madison, Jefferson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkinson.

Reuben Davis in his book entitled "Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians", says on page 103 --- "From the year 1828 to 1855 life in Mississippi was full and rich, and varied with much incident and many strong passions."

The Historian Rowland, in his "History of Mississippi" second volume, page 946, says, "Itawamba County, was erected Feb. 9, 1836. Four years earlier in 1832 the Treaty of Pontotoc had been concluded with The Chickasaw Nation of Indians, ceding to the United States the remaining land in the Northern part of the State,"

"Mississippi, the Heart of the South", volume 2, page 792 in reference to Monroe County, tells us that the corner bordered on Alabama. Originally that section was embraced within the Chickasaw Indian Territory and by the treaty of Chickasaw, Sept. 20, 1816, that nation ceded to the United States 48,000 acres of their eastern or Creek frontier. This large tract of land lay upon the eastern tributaries of the Upper Tombigbee River and comprised the original county of Monroe. The Creek claims to this land were surrendered by the treaty of Fort Jackson. It was attached to the state of Alabama but in the winter of 1820 when the border was determined it fell in Mississippi.

Mississippi was admitted to Statehood, March 1, 1817. It ceded in 1818.

Itawamba County became the home of the Reeds about two years before that county was created. It was not until 1866 that another county, which was named Lee was formed. It was in this new county that we find the Reeds and some of their connections appear after the formation of the county.

The town of Pontotoc for a long time, was the second in size and importance in North Mississippi. It was the location of the land office for the Chickasaw Indians. The towns of Corinth and Tupelo were made memorable during the Civil War by the stirring scenes which took place in their immediate vicinity.

The children of William Reed and wife ---

1. William Washington, born Sept. 16, 1844, died at Vina, Alabama, March 16, 1931, married Mary Jane (Molly) Tallant, on Sept. 14, 1865, died about 1933 at the same place.
2. Andrew Marion, born January 23, 1846, married Rosie Jamison.
3. James Henderson, born November 2, 1847, died Feb. 8, 1848.
4. John Larmer, born November 25, 1848, married a Miss Rogers.
5. Robert Argyle, born October 26, 1850, died Sept. 14, 1851.
6. Madison Lafayette, born Aug. 15, 1852, died Feb. 24, 1937, married Duskie Farrar. He was buried at Union Grove Cemetery.
7. Cordelia Victoria, born December 23, 1853, died June 16, 1940, married Andrew Jamison, brother of Rosie, Andrew's wife.
8. Benjamin Franklin, born Jan. 19, 1856, died in or near Hillsboro, Texas.
9. Mary Isabella, born July 30, 1857, married Wm. Harp. She died October 25, 1931. Buried in Texas. He died several years after his wife.
10. Infant daughter, born Dec. 10, 1858, died Jan. 10, 1859.
11. Elizabeth Loucinda, born June 9, 1860, died January 1937. Married Oscar Houston. They lived in Marietta, Mississippi.
12. Alice Josephine, born July 17, 1863, married James Kuykendall in Mississippi, moved to Texas about 1904-05, Tyler, Texas. Later moved to Dallas.
13. Samuel Edward, born July 2, 1865, died Jan. 28, 1933. Married Sallie Billingsley.
14. Charles Nathaniel, born Oct. 5, 1867, died Jan. 10, 1942, married Alma Gregory on Nov. 8, 1896. She was born March 11, 1873, in Itawamba County, Mississippi.
15. Prentiss, born about 1869, died about 1872.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON REED

(son of William Reed, Jno., etc.)

Born: Sept. 16, 1844.

Died: At Vina Alabama, March 16, 1931.

Married: Sept. 14, 1865.

Mary Jane (Molly) Tallant.

Born: 1844 in Alabama.

Died: About 1933.

The family record of William Washington Reed and his wife as given by Mr. Forrest Reed in his booklet on the family, reads thus ----

"William Washington Reed, born September 16, 1844, when his parents lived in the house that stood a few hundred yards south of what is now known as the Nathan Clayton place. He enlisted in the Confederate Army before he was seventeen and served throughout the war. The first great battle in which he participated was at Shiloh. He later was in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Franlin, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, and all the Georgia battles that preceded Sherman's march to the sea. He was made prisoner once but was exchanged and returned to the ranks. Through all of his long service he was never wounded in action.

"He married Mary Jane (Molly) Tallant on September 14, 1865. They made their home for many years about one mile north of his father's residence. From there, they moved to Vina, Alabama. There were ten children: John Willie, who died in infancy; Joseph, living near Fulton; Mattie Reed Clayton, living at Amory; Sallie, living at Vina, Alabama; Ellie, living at Sheffield, Alabama; Connor, living at Vina; Lamar, a railroad conductor, living at Birmingham; O'Neal, killed at the age of twenty-three when thrown from a horse; Annie Reed Gregory, deceased.

William Reed died at Vina, Alabama, March 16, 1931. His wife died about two years later. They are buried at the Reed Cemetery."

The 1860 census of Itawamba County, Mississippi, in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., page 283, enumeration No. 1906-1906 shows the Tallant family as follows:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|----|------|----------------|
| John W. | Tallant | age | 38 | born | North Carolina |
| Martha | " | " | 33 | " | Georgia |
| Jeptha | " | " | 18 | " | " |
| Martha | " | " | 16 | " | Alabama |
| Sarah E. | " | " | 14 | " | " |
| Louisa A. | " | " | 12 | " | " |
| Louisana N. | " | " | 8 | " | " |
| Leethy | " | " | 4 | " | " |
| Martha | " | " | 1 | " | " |

The children of William Washington Reed ---

1. John Willie, born _____ died in infancy.
2. Joseph, born _____.
3. Mattie, born _____, married a Mr. _____ Clayton.
4. Sallie, born _____, died _____, married _____.
5. Ada, born _____, married a Mr. _____.
6. Ellie, born _____.
7. Connor, born _____.
8. Lamar, born _____.
9. O'Neal, born _____, killed age 23, thrown from a horse.
10. Annie, born _____, married a Gregory.

JOSEPH REED

(son of Wm. W., son of William, John, etc.)

Born:
Died:
Married:

_____,
Born:
Died"

Mr. Forrest Reed, in the family sketch does not give additional family history of Joseph Reed. THE only additional reference is that "living near Fulton".

MATTIE REED

Born:
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

In the family sketch of the Reed family by Mr. Forrest Reed, only one statement is made regarding Mattie Reed, that is "living at Amory".

SALLIE REED

Born;
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

Mr. Reed in his sketch of the family has only this to say about Sallie ----- "livng at Vina, Alabama

ADA REED

(Daughter of Wm. M., son of William, John, etc.)

Born:
Died:
Married:

_____ Gregory.
Born:
Died:

The Reed sketch by Mr Reed, says of Ada, "Living in Vina".

ELLIE REED

Born:
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

The Reed family sketch says "living in Sheffield, Alabama."

CONNOR REED

(son of Wm. W., William,. John, etc.)

Born:
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

We learn from the Reed family sketch that Connor "lived in Vina."

LAMAR REED

(Son of Wm. W., William, John, etc.)

Born:
Died:
Married:

Born:
Died:

The reed family sketch says "Lamar, a railroad conductor, living in Birmingham."

ANNIE REED

(Daughter of Wm. W., William, John, etc.)

Born:
Died:
Married:

_____ Gregory.
Born:
Died:

From the Reed family sketch we learn "Annie Reed Gregory, deceased."

ANDREW MARION REED

(Son of William, son of John, etc.)

Born: January 23, 1846.

Died: 1874.

Married:

Rosie Jamison

Born:

Died: Soon after 1874.

The family sketch of the Reed family, says as follows:

"Andrew Marion Reed, born January 23, 1846. He also enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 and served throughout the War, participating in the same battles as his older brother, William. He was never wounded but suffered from exposure to the extent that his health was permanently impaired.

"Shortly after the was he married Rosie Jamison. They had only one child, Rena Belle, who married George Tallant, brother of Molly Trallant, who was the wife of William W. Reed. Rena's parents died and she was reared by her grandparents, William and Elizabeth Reed. Rena was born December 3, 1871; died November 2, 1906. She is buried at the Reed Cemetery. Her husband and children are now living in the northeastern part of Itawamba County.

"Andrew Reed died in 1874, and his wife died shortly afterwards. Both are buried at the Reed Cemetery."

The 1850 census of Itawamba County, Mississippi, on file in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., page 755, District 7, taken 3 Sept. 1850, enumeration 5-5, which would be next door to 4-4, which was the family of William Reed, the brother of Andrew.

The record shows:

| | | | |
|-----------|------|--------|---|
| Andrew | Reed | age 25 | "Miller" Property valued \$200. Born S.C. |
| Elizabeth | Reed | age 26 | born in Alabama |
| Roena | Reed | age 03 | born in Mississippi. |

Nothing more is known of Andrew Marion Reed and his wife. It should be said however, that his wife must have been named Rosie Elizabeth or Elizabeth Rosie, as she is shown in the census as Elizabeth, but called "Rosie" by the family.

The child of Andrew Marion Reed and wife ---

1. Roena (Rena), born Dec. 3, 1871, died Nov. 2, 1906, married George Tallant.

ROENA A. REED

(Andrew M., Wiliam, John, etc.)

Born: December 3, 1871.

Died: November 2, 1906.

Married:

George Tallant

Born:

Died:

The Reed family record only gives the birth and death of Roena and the name of her husband. In 1937 when the family record was compiled, Mr Tallant and children were living in the northeastern part of Itawamba County, Mississippi.

George Tallant was a brother of Molly Tallant, who was the wife of William W. Reed. William W. Reed was the brother of Andrew Marion Reed.

Mention is made of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tallant, but their names are not given.

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