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PETER COFFEE
AND
HIS DESCENDENTS

GENE BREWINGTON

CF.1

PETER COFFEE
and
SOME OF HIS DESCENDENTS

This compilation of the descendents of PETER COFFEE is the culmination of many years of research, and combines those facts found by the compiler, plus the additional help rendered by countless other searchers.

Any error is completely un-intentional, and will gladly be corrected, when brought to our attention. Any additional material, corrections or additions will be appreciated.

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It is hoped that the method of organization used herein will be easily understood. Those numbers shown, thusly (2) , represent the generation, with PETER COFFEE as Generation No. 1; Peter's children as Generation No. 2; their children as Generation No. 3, etc. The numbers shown, thusly: 1, represent the children of their Coffee parents. When known, these are in order of birth, with the oldest child as No. 1; the next oldest child as No. 2, etc. Those descendents that are in the direct blood-line, are shown in capital letters. For example: SMITH LAMBERSON is a direct descendent of PETER COFFEE. SMITH LAMBERSON married Susie Smith. Susie was not of the direct blood-line.

Any additional information, or corrections will be appreciated. For information as to the availability of additional copies of this book, and prices, contact the compiler.

This book is dedicated to the finest researcher it has ever been my pleasure to be associated with: DON RUTH (COFFEE) MERRITT. She is the type of researcher that will not accept the fact that George Washington was even born, until she can find a Birth Certificate, or a Family Bible. When she states something as a fact, it is a provable fact. When she is not certain, she will plainly say so. Don Ruth is a direct descendent of PETER COFFEE. To her, as a friend, and as a researcher, I can only say "Thanks".

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(1) PETER COFFEE, was probably born in Virginia, although some sources list his place of birth as the British Isles. He was probably born about 1705, as he was old enough to transact business in 1730. There were at least two Peter Coffees in the vicinity. One Peter Coffee, a convict, landed in Virginia, in October 1730. He was transported on the ship "Forward". A few months after this time, Peter Coffee, in King George County, Virginia, on 2nd April 1731, listed on the County Court Orders, was being bound for his appearance at court, for abusing his servant woman, Jane Lewis. In Feb. 1830, Peter Coffey was security for an action of debt. Peter died in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1771, as his will was probated September 16, 1771. Peter married Susannah. Susannah died circa 1795/96. She is shown on the 1790 Federal Census as head of household. She was shown on the Prince Edward County tax lists until 1796, when the taxes were charged to "Susannah Coffee's estate." Peter and Susannah had at least eleven children (not in order of birth): (1) Frances; (2) James; (3) Lydia; (4) Benjamin; (5) Mary; (6) Hannah; (7) William; (8) Joshua; (9) Peter; (10) Cathrina, and (11) Elizabeth.

- (2)
1. FRANCES COFFEE, died January 5, 1741.
 2. JAMES COFFEE, was born February 27, 1740 (or 1741), and probably died before 1771, as he is not mentioned in Peter Coffee's will.
 3. LYDIA COFFEE, was born January 25, 1742, was still living, and un-married, when her father, Peter Coffee made his will.
 4. BENJAMIN COFFEE, was born October 9, 1743, and probably died prior to 1771, as he is not mentioned in the will of Peter Coffee.
 5. MARY COFFEE: See Page 2.
 6. HANNAH COFFEE: See Page 3.
 7. WILLIAM COFFEE: See Page 4.
 8. JOSHUA COFFEE: See Page 44
 9. PETER COFFEE, JR.: See Page 52
 10. CATHRINA COFFEE, was living in 1771, as she is mentioned in Peter Coffee's will. She married _____ Thomas.
 11. ELIZABETH "Bettie" COFFEE, was still living, and un-married in 1771, as shown by the will of her father, Peter Coffee.

(3) 5. MARY COFFEE, married James Kendall, in Overwharton Parish, Old Stafford County, Virginia. They were married February 25, 1745. They had at least four children: (1) John; (2) Jesse; (3) Jesse, and (4) Bailey. They probably had more, among them: (5) Moses, and (6) Aaron. Part of this family is reputed to have migrated to Ohio. It is said, that Mary Coffee was the second wife of James Kendal, his first wife being Mary (or Julia) Graves.

1. JOHN KENDAL, was born February 26, 1749.

2. JESSEE KENDAL, was born June 19, 1747, and died in 1750.

(4) 3. JESSEE KENDAL, was born 1752, in Overwharton Parish, VA.

4. BAILEY KENDAL, was born in 1755.

5. MOSES KENDAL (perhaps).

6. AARON KENDAL (perhaps).

n.b. The name is sometimes shown as Kendal, and again as Kendall.

- (2) 6. HANNAH COFFEE, died in 1814, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. She married James Weakley. They had at least eight children: (1) Susannah; (2) William; (3) Joshua; (4) David; (5) Joseph; (6) Benjamin; (7) John, and (8) _____.
1. SUSANNAH WEAKLEY, died in Tennessee. In 1789, she married Nelson McDowell.
 2. WILLIAM WEAKLEY, died in 1816. In 1789 he married Madeline Burton.
 3. JOSHUA WEAKLEY, died February 28, 1824, in Montgomery County, Tennessee. He married Mary Morrison, and they had at least five children: (1) James Morrison; (2) Susannah; (3) Benjamin T.; (4) William Coffee; and (5) Andrew Jackson.
 1. JAMES MORRISON WEAKLEY, married Elizabeth Darnell.
 - (4) 2. SUSANNAH WEAKLEY, married Buford Nolan.
 3. BENJAMIN T. WEAKLEY, born about 1821.
 4. WILLIAM COFFEE WEAKLEY.
 - (3) 5. ANDREW JACKSON WEAKLEY, born about 1815, in Tennessee, died August 9, 1868, in Humphreys County, Tennessee. He married Christine Mickle, born about 1820 in Virginia. They had at least four children: (1) William; (2) James H.; (3) Leora J., and (4) Mary A.
 1. WILLIAM J. WEAKLEY, was born about 1840.
 - (5) 2. JAMES H. WEAKLEY, was born about 1846.
 3. LEORA J. WEAKLEY, was born about 1848.
 4. MARY A. WEAKLEY, was born about 1849.
 4. DAVID WEAKLEY.
 5. JOSEPH WEAKLEY, died in 1838, in Tennessee.
 6. BENJAMIN WEAKLEY, died in Montgomery County, Tennessee.
 7. JOHN WEAKLEY, died in Tennessee.
 8. _____ WEAKLEY, died in Robertson County, Tennessee. She married David Jones, possibly a minister.

(2) 7. WILLIAM COFFEE, was the son of PETER COFFEE (see page 1). William was probably born circa 1740, as his father, Peter Coffee, Sr., deed him land on April 11, 1758. William was probably born in King George County, Virginia. He probably died about 1798/99, as he made his will in May 1798. William married Mary (possibly McAllister). They had eight children: (1) Abner; (2) Dize; (3) David; (4) Eady; (5) Tildy; (6) Agnes; (7) Pleasant B., and (8) Joshua M.

- 1. ABNER COFFEE: See page 5.
- 2. DISE COFFEE, was born November 13, 1770.
- 3. DAVID COFFEE: See page 6.
- 4. EADY COFFEE, was born August 26, 1778.
- (3) 5. TILDY COFFEE, was born February 12, 1780.
- 6. AGNES COFFEE, was born November 29, 1782.
- 7. PLEASANT B. COFFEE, was born March 22, 1785. On March 22, 1785 he married Judith Meadows, a sister to Sytha Meadows, who married David Coffee.
- 8. JOSHUA M. COFFEE; See Page 40

(3) 1. **ABNER COFFEE**, was the son of William Coffee (see Page 4), and the grandson of Peter Coffee (see Page 1). Abner Coffee was born December 24, 1768, and died in Campbell County, Virginia in 1838. On July 20, 1791, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, he married Christiana Kelley, daughter of John Kelley. They had at least five children, and probably seven. All of their children were born in Bedford County, Virginia. Their children were: (1) Joshua A.; (2) Jesse; (3) Celina E.; (4) Delaney; (5) Jenis; and probably: (6) Bannister, and (7) Holcomb.

- (4)
1. **JOSHUA A. COFFEE**, married Mrs. Mildred Sweeney Woolridge Moore, and they had a large family.
 2. **JESSE COFFEE**, in 1825, in Bedford County Virginia, married Ruth Gaddy.
 3. **CELINA E. COFFEE**, married Elisha W. Tinsley, in 1832.
 4. **DELANEY COFFEE**, married James P. Milam, in 1832.
 5. **JENIS COFFEE**, married Charles Flowers, in 1823.
 6. **BANNISTER COFFEE** (probably), married first, Polly Snead, daughter of Evan Snead; Bannister married, secondly, Eliza Ellis.
 7. **HOLCOMB COFFEE** (probably), married _____ Padgett, daughter of Frederick Padgett.

(3) 2. DAVID COFFEE, was the son of William Coffee, and the grandson of Peter Coffee, Sr. (See Page 4.) David Coffee was born February 6, 1775, in Bedford County, Virginia, and died in 1822 in Smith County, Tennessee. In Prince Edward County, Virginia, on November 4, 1801, he married Sytha Meadows. She was the daughter of Joel and Mary Meadows. David and Sytha had at least eight children, the older ones who were born in Virginia, while the younger ones were born in Tennessee. Their children were; (1) Malinda; (2) Mary; (3) William; (4) Martha; (5) Joel; (6) Joshua; (7) Stockard Watkins, and (8) Nancy T.

1. MALINDA COFFEE, married Isaac Conger (probably).

2. MARY COFFEE, married _____ Lankford.

3. WILLIAM COFFEE, married Mary "Polly" Conger, daughter of Joshua and Lucina (Owen) Conger. Mary was the sister of Isaac and Delilah Conger, both of whom married Coffees. Mary (Conger) Coffee died in 1843, and William Coffee died before 1850. They had at least seven children: (1) William; (2) Jane; (3) Fannie; (4) David; (5) Martha; (6) Elizabeth, and (7) Nancy.

1. WILLIAM B. COFFEE, married Tora (or Sarah) Chapman. They had nine children, all born in DeKalb County, Tennessee. Their children were: (1) Cornelia; (2) Ava; (3) Eva; (4) Charlie; (5) Martha; (6) Nancy; (7) Bob; (8) Pafford, and (9) Floyd.

1. CORNELIA J. COFFEE, born in 1878.

2. AVA COFFEE, born 1880. } Twins

3. EVA COFFEE, born 1880. }

4. CHARLIE COFFEE.

5. MARTHA COFFEE.

6. NANCY COFFEE.

7. BOB COFFEE.

8. PAFFORD COFFEE.

9. FLOYD COFFEE.

2. JANE COFFEE, on January 20, 1853, married Joseph Wallace.

3. FANNIE COFFEE.

4. DAVID COFFEE, on December 19, 1853, married Nancy Nolen.

5. MARTHA COFFEE.

(5) 6. ELIZABETH COFFEE.

7. NANCY COFFEE.

4. MARTHA COFFEE, born about 1808, and died January 1864. She married William Floyd, who was born about 1803. They lived and died just out of Alexandria, DeKalb County, Tennessee. Both are buried in the East View Cemetery. They had at least eight children: (1) Martha; (2) Joshua M.; (3) Nancy O.; (4) Saphronia D.; (6) William; (7) Elizabeth, and (8) Richard.

1. MARTHA FLOYD, died at age 15.

2. JOSHUA M. FLOYD, was born August 4, 1828, and died October 9, 1869. He was never married.

3. NANCY O. FLOYD, was born September 4, 1830, and died October 17, 1850. On March 5, 1849, she married John Aite Goodner.

(5)

4. SAPHRONIA C. FLOYD, was born in 1835, and died March 10, 1854. On January 17, 1853, she married William Hoskins.

5. ROBERT D. FLOYD, was born about 1839.

6. WILLIAM FLOYD, was born about 1838. (He was probably named John William.) He married Eliza J. Snodgrass.

7. ELIZABETH FLOYD, born about 1842, married C.W.L. Hale.

(4)

8. RICHARD FLOYD, was born about 1844.

5. JOEL COFFEE, was born December 20, 1808, in Smith County, Tennessee. He died July 31, 1849 (or 1848) in Smith County, Tennessee. On February 7, 1833, he married Martha Ellen Moore, who was born July 22, 1815, in South Carolina, and died May 8, 1896, in California. Martha Ellen was the daughter of Patrick Moore. Joel and Martha had eight children: (1) Mary Jeanette; (2) Stockard Watkins; Alfred Jefferson; (4) Jurusha; (5) Matilda V.; (6) Dartula; (7) David Franklin; and (8) Taylor. After the death of Joel, Martha married, secondly, George Wooten, who was born about 1806. It is not certain at this time, whether they were married in Tennessee, or in Illinois. It is more than likely they were married in Illinois, as the 1850 Census of Clay County, Illinois, lists George S. Wooten, age 44, farmer, born in Delaware, living with his wife, Mary, and children: George W.; Isaac M.; Hettie E., and Mary E. Martha (Moore) (Coffee) Wooten and George Wooten were probably married about 1857, as they had one son, Stephen Wooten, who was born in Illinois, in 1858. The 1900 Census shows him living with his half-sister, Mary Kirkendall (One of George's children by his first wife) in Hanford, California. About 1863, George and Martha, along with their children, migrated to California. In the 1870s several cousins and in-laws from Smith County, Tennessee joined the earlier Coffee-Wooten group in the general vicinity of Stanislaus County, California. Both Martha and George S.

Wootten are buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Modesto, California. We have no dates at this time for George S. Wootten.

1. MARY JEANETTE COFFEE, was born November 13, 1833 in Smith County, Tennessee. This was the day of the meteor showers. She died June 6, 1912, from "heart disease of the valves". On June 25, 1857, in Clay County, Illinois, she married Jacob William Drake, who was born December 13, 1830, in Clark County, Ohio. He died July 15, 1875, in Modesto, California. Mary and Jacob are buried in the Acacia (old Pioneer) Cemetery in Modesto, and have lovely stones. Jacob Drake was reportedly a descendant of the eminent English navigator and explorer, Sir Francis Drake. Jacob Drake emigrated to California in the early 1850s. He was a cabinet-maker, a wheelwright, and a millwright. He reportedly built a grist-mill near Sutter, in Yuba County, California, and also erected the first water powered grist mill on the Sacramento River, near the present city of Sacramento. He returned to Illinois, where he married Mary Jeanette Coffee. After their marriage, they lived in Louisville, Illinois, where he ran a cabinet maker's shop, and where their three eldest children were born. He left Illinois in 1863, preceding his family, and spent the winter in Virginia City, Nevada. In the spring of 1864 his wife outfitted a wagon of her own, with ox teams, hired a man to drive it, and crossed the plains in company with her two brothers, S.W. and A.J. Coffee. She was accompanied by her two children, one child having died in Clay County, Illinois. Her husband met her in Salt Lake City, Utah, and they spent the winter in Virginia City, Nevada. They later went to Linden, California, where they remained about a year, at which time they moved to Paradise Valley, Stanislaus County, California. Jacob and Mary Drake had eight children: (1) Lemuel Earl; (2) Homer Alfred; (3) Elizabeth Francis; (4) Althea Gertrude; (5) Mary Martha; (6) Zacharias Elias; (7) Djaltha Lulu, and (8) Jacob William, Jr.

1. LEMUEL EARL DRAKE, was born at Louisville, Clay County, Illinois, on March 18, 1860. He died July 5, 1929, and is buried at Modesto, California. He accompanied his mother to California, when he was a young child. He was reared on the old homestead, in Stanislaus County, California, and in 1875, when Lemuel was fifteen years old, his father died. The next year, Lemuel assumed charge of his mother's large grain ranch. Lemuel later ranched in the Santa Ynez Valley. He built fifty-two barns in Stanislaus County. He was later associated with his brother, Z.E. Drake, at Modesto, in the real estate business. In Santa Barbara County, California, in 1883, Lemuel married Hester Ann Torrence, who was born in Illinois and came to California as a little girl, with her parents. The father of Hester Ann was

was James W. Torrence, who was born in Missouri, and her mother was Nancy K. (Skief) Torrence, who was born in Illinois. Lemuel Earl and Hester Ann (Coffee) Drake had six children: (1) Jessie Ethel; (2) James Lynn; (3) William H.; (4) Mary Martha; (5) Annie Genevieve, and (6) Mercedes Lucille. Lemuel Drake is buried in the Acacia (Old Pioneer) Cemetery, in Modesto, California.

- (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
1. JESSIE ETHEL DRAKE, married Ora Russell, who in 1922 was an electrician in Modesto, California.
 2. JAMES LYNN DRAKE married Clara Cover. About 1922 they were grape growers in High precinct. They had at least two children: (1) Donald, and (2) Lynn Earl.
 1. DONALD DRAKE.
 2. LYNN EARL DRAKE.
 3. WILLIAM H. DRAKE, in 1922 was in partnership with his father. He married Alma Weldy, of Modesto, California.
 4. MARY MARTHA DRAKE, about 1922, was a stenographer for the Thompson Brothers Grain Company, of Modesto, California.
 5. ANNIE GENEVIEVE DRAKE, about 1922 was attending Modesto High School.
 6. MERCEDES LUCILLE DRAKE.

2. HOMER ALFRED DRAKE, was born in Clay County, Illinois, July 25, 1862. He died December 6, 1913, after several years of failing health. He died in Stanislaus County, and is buried at Modesto, California. He died from stomach cancer. In 1883, he married Eunice Brooks, a native of California. Eunice was born in Sutter County, California, the daughter of Rev. J. Brooks, a pioneer Baptist preacher in California, and his wife, Frances M. (Hackley) Brooks. After the marriage of Homer A. Drake and Eunice Brooks they lived for some time in Modoc and Merced Counties, before returning to Stanislaus County. They ran a grocery store in Modesto until his death. Homer and Eunice had seven children: (1) Leonard Arthur; (2) Charles A.; (3) Ruth E.; (4) Josephine; (5) Louis C.; (6) Dorothy E., and (7) Lula Kathryn.

1. LEONARD ARTHUR DRAKE, was an electrician in Santa Rosa, CA, about 1922.
2. CHARLES A. DRAKE, lived in Modesto about 1922, and was interested in the Turner Hardware Company.
3. JOSEPHINE DRAKE, married Albert Giovanetti, who in 1922 was a rancher.
4. LOUIS C. DRAKE, in 1922 was not married and living with his mother.
5. RUTH E. DRAKE, in 1922 lived in San Francisco, CA.
6. DOROTHY E. DRAKE, in 1922 was a student in Modesto, CA.
7. LULU KATHARYN, in 1922 was a student in Modesto, CA.

3. ELIZABETH FRANCIS "Fannie" DRAKE, was born November 8, 1858, and died in 1860. She was born and died in Clay County, Illinois.
4. ALTHEA GERTRUDE DRAKE, was born July 11, 1865, and died in 1875. She was born and died in California. She is buried at Modesto, CA.
5. MARY MARTHA DRAKE, was born November 3, 1867, and died June 6, 1912. She married Willis Russell "Russ" High, who was born March 30, 1860, in Lebanon, Smith County, Tennessee. He died June 20, 1913, of acute enterocolitis and liver disease. He was a very prominent man, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Modesto, California. He married Mary Martha Drake on October 20, 1887, in Modesto. They are both buried in the Masonic Cemetery, in Modesto. They had five children: (1) Benjamin Hugh; (2) Delma Gertrude; (3) James Drake; (4) Leslie Homer, and Alvera Bernice.

1. BENJAMIN HUGH HIGH, banker, was born March 25, 1889, and died November 2, 1955. He married Olive _____. He is buried at _____.
2. DELMA GERTRUDE HIGH, was born February 19, 1891, and died November 2, 1955. She married Harold H. Herron, who was born _____, and died _____.
3. JAMES DRAKE HIGH, was born July 18, 1893, and died December 10, 1950. He married Isabelle Jane Hanlon, who was born _____, and died _____. They are buried at _____.

- (7) 4. LESLIE HOMER HIGH, was born October 31, 1896, and died August 6, 1954. He married Ila M. _____, who was born _____ and died _____. They are buried at _____.
5. ALVERA BERNICE HIGH, was born June 8, 1900, and was living in 1981. She married Malln Langstroth, who was born _____.

6. ZACHARIS ELIAS DRAKE, was born July 31, 1869, about three miles north-east of Modesto, in the Bel Passi school district, Stanislaus County, California. He graduated from the Stockton Business College in 1890. He was engaged in various businesses until about 1901, when he became involved in the real estate business. In San Francisco, on December 16, 1889, he married Nellie Mannion, who was born _____, and died _____. Zacharis died August 19, 1935, from heart disease and is buried in the _____ Cemetery, Modesto, California. Zacharis and Nellie had five children: (1) Grover E.; (2) Mae L.; (3) Gladys; (4) Mary, and (5) Carleton Emerson.

1. GROVER E. DRAKE.

2. MAE L. DRAKE, married _____ Harding.

(7) 3. GLADYS DRAKE.

4. MARY DRAKE.

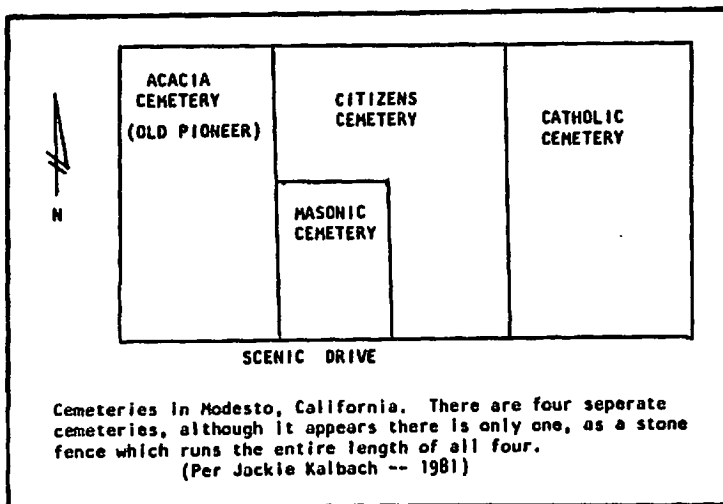
5. CARLETON EMERSON DRAKE.

(4) (5) (6) 7. DIALTHA LULU DRAKE, was born July 24, 1871, and died _____, 1924. She is buried in the _____ Cemetery, Modesto, California. She married Louis W. Krohn, of Arcata, Humboldt, County, California.

8. JACOB WILLIAM DRAKE, was born April 30, 1873, and died April 11, 1938, of prostrate cancer. He is buried in the _____ Cemetery, Modesto, California. He was never married.

2. STOCKARD WATKINS "Dick" or "Richard" COFFEE, was born September 16, 1839, in Smith County, Tennessee, and died April 7, 1917, near Modesto, California. On March 7, 1870, he married Martha Howell, who was born April 11, 1850, and died _____. She was born in the state of Missouri, the daughter of William Howell, who spent the latter years of his life in California. Stockard and Martha are buried at _____. They had seven children: (1) Andrew J.; (2) John Alfred; (3) Jasper Warren; (4) Henry Java; (5) Dathula A.; (6) Letha May, and (7) Charles Stockard. (Some sources list a child: Manerva E., who was born July 28, 1871, and died August 14, 1871.)

(6) 1. ANDREW J. (Jefferson?) COFFEE, was engaged in the real estate business in Modesto, California, in 1913. (It is doubtful if this child belongs here, although he was so listed in one "mug-book". There probably was another child, of Stockard W. and Martha Coffee, but it was probably named Manerva E.)



2. JOHN ALFRED COFFEE, was born September 29, 1872, and died August 11, 1945. He married Ardona Meeks, who died before 1980. They had two children: (1) Miriam, and (2) Hazel.

(1) MIRIAM COFFEE, married _____ Edwards.

(2) HAZEL COFFEE, married _____ Anker. She died before 1980.

3. JASPER WARREN COFFEE, was born May 18, 1874, and died September 20, 1957. On November 6, 1895, in Stanislaus County, California, he married Ora Hogin, who was born January 27, 1877, in Modesto, CA, and died December 25, 1963, in Stockton, San Joaquin County, CA. They had four children: (1) Beryl Irene; (2) Elbert Leland; (3) Ardyth Estella, and (4) Stockard Warren.

(1) BERYL IRENE COFFEE, was born September 16, 1897, in Stanislaus County, CA, and died June 3, 1930, in Tuolumne County, CA. She is buried as Beryl Beaman in the Coffee plot in Pioneer Cemetery. She married, first, Jack Ring. She married, second, Harvey Crabtree. She married, third, _____ Beaman. Children, if any, unknown.

(2) ELBERT LELAND COFFEE, was born May 20, 1904, in Stanislaus, CA. On August 5, 1931, at Alahambra, CA, he married Virginia Munson, who was born September 27, 1907, at Boone, Iowa.

3. ARDYTH ESTELLA COFFEE, was born June 3, 1906, in Stanislaus, CA. On June 20, 1932, at Oakland, CA, she married Virgil Berry, who was born _____, at Moscow, Idaho.

4. STOCKARD WARREN COFFEE, was born June 22, 1910, in Stanislaus County, CA. On January 27, 1946, at Reno, Nevada, he married Betty Anne Skaurud, who was born October 17, 1920, in Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, Idaho.

4. HENRY JAVA COFFEY, was born April 17, 1876, and died in 1954. On August 13, 1898 (or 1899) in the Sylvan district, he married Inger Marie Holm, who was born in 1879, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Marie was the daughter of J.J.P. and Mathilda (Hansen) Holm. In 1886 the family came to California, locating in Sonora, and a year later to Oakdale, where the father was in the shoe business until he retired, passing away in 1902. His wife preceded him in death, dying in 1894. Marie had two sisters, Johanna, who married Guy Laughlin, of Hickman, and Annie, who married JULIUS COFFEE, and lived in Oakdale until her death. Marie (Holm) Coffee died in 1954. Henry Java and Marie Coffee had one daughter: (1) Mabel Ann.
- (7) 1. NABEL ANN COFFEE, was born June 12, 1900. She married David Arrata, who died prior to 1981. In 1922 they lived in Modesto, California. They had one child (adopted): (1) Thomas Ventura.
- (8) 1. THOMAS VENTURA ARRATA, in 1980 lived in Southern CA.
5. DARTHULA A. COFFEE, was born February 7, 1879, and died June 15, 1963. She married Robert J. Hummer, who was born in South Bend, Indiana, on July 22, 1884, and who died February 6, 1965. They had one son: (1) Robert Coffee.
- (4) (5) (7) 1. ROBERT COFFEE HUMMER, was born December 25, 1913, at Modesto, CA, and died March 30, 1979. Robert C. married Frances Thomas. After the death of Robert C., Frances married Martin Spyras.
- (6) 6. LETHA MAY COFFEE, was born in 1883, and died in 1977. She married, first, McMullins. They had one son: (1) William. Letha May married, second, James A. Switzer, who was born in Chelan, WA, in 1883, and died in 1949. They had one daughter: (1) Clara.
- (7) 1. WILLIAM McMULLINS.
2. CLARA SWITZER, married Ralph Spencer, who died, prior to 1980. Clara re-married, but name is unknown.
7. CHARLES STOCKARD COFFEE, was born May 4, 1887, and died April 1, 1970. He married Hersilla B. Simonds, who was born in Ceres, CA, August 18, 1890, and died July 19, 1959. They had two children: (1) Leonard Stockard, and (2) Martha Ann.
- (7) 1. LEONARD STOCKARD COFFEE, married Georgette Wells.
2. MARTHA ANN COFFEE, married William Neville. Martha Ann married, secondly, but the name is unknown at this time.
3. ALFRED JEFFERSON COFFEE, was born August 5, 1837, in Smith County, Tennessee. About 1852, he along with his family, moved to Clay County, Illinois. About 1863 his family emigrated to California. They arrived at Linden, San Joaquin County, California, in October, 1864. Albert J. moved to Stanislaus County, California, in 1865. He settled in what was known as "Paradise Valley". About 1872, he returned to Illinois, where he married Matilda J. Speck. They had at least four children: (1) Stockard Franklin; (2) Lilly Bell; (3) Ellen Gertrude, and (4) Edna.

1. STOCKARD FRANKLIN COFFEE

2. LILLY BELL COFFEE.

3. ELLEN GERTRUDE COFFEE.

4. EDNA COFFEE, was born in 1888, and died in 1962. She is buried in Modesto, California, along-side her father who died in 1916. Edna married _____ Richter. Children, if any, unknown.

4. JURUSHU COFFEE, was born in 1841. She is shown in the 1870 Federal Census as living with her brother, Alfred Jefferson Coffee. She married James Carter. Number of children, if any, unknown.

5. MATILDA VIRGINIA COFFEE, was born June 10, 1842, in Smith County, Tennessee, and died December 28, 1903, in Hanford, California, where she is also buried. On November 15, 1868, at Paradise Valley, Stanislaus County, California, she married William Milton Viney. He was born July 22, 1834, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and died November 15, 1892, at Hanford, California. William Milton was the son of William Osborne Viney, and Dorinda (Bay) Viney. William and Matilda Viney had eight children: (1) Carrie A.; (2) Jacob Edwin; (3) Martha Ellen; (4) Clara Etta; (5) Mary Belle; (6) William Amos; (7) Lemuel E., and (8) Pearl I.

1. CARRIE A. VINEY, was born August 25, 1869, in Paradise Valley, CA, and died November 17, 1869, Paradise Valley.

2. JACOB EDWIN VINEY, was born October 16, 1871, Paradise Valley, CA, and died in 1952, in Glendale, CA. On August 8, 1899, he married Katherine Skinner, who was born _____. They had four children: (1) Esther; (2) Madelyn; (3) Katherine, and (4) Virginia.

1. ESTHER VINEY, was born _____.

2. MADELYN VINEY, was born _____.

3. KATHERINE VINEY, was born _____.

4. VIRGINIA VINEY, was born _____.

3. MARTHA ELLEN VINEY, was born July 3, 1873, at Los Banos, California, and died June 30, 1940, in Los Angeles, California.

4. CLARA ETTA VINEY, was born September 6, 1874, at Los Banos, California, and died January 23, 1961, at Los Angeles, California. On June 12, 1904, at Hanford, California, she married Elvis Richardson Booe, who was born _____, and died _____. After their marriage they moved to Washington State, and later to Idaho, where they homesteaded near the present town of Fairfield. About 1915 they moved back to California, and settled near Los Angeles. They had two children: (1) Lois Nadine, and (2) Harold E.

1. LOIS NADINE BOOE, was born in Idaho, November 11, 1908, and died in 1977.

2. HAROLD E. BOOE, was born in Idaho, July 5, 1911. He worked for the Edison Company for 39 years, and retired in 1975. In 1981 he lived in San Clemente, CA. In 1947 he married Shirley Clark. They had one son: (1) Jim.

(8) 1. JIM BODE, was born _____. In 1981, he lived in Pasadena, CA.

5. MARY BELLE VINEY, was born July 6, 1876, in Tulare County, CA, and died April 2, 1924, in Los Angeles, CA. On February 14, 1900, at Hanford, CA, she married Ora T. Clow, who was born _____, and died _____. They had no children.

(6) 6. WILLIAM AMOS VINEY, was born December 22, 1881, in Tulare County, CA, and died May 20, 1954, at Covina, CA. On October 14, 1914, he married Rea Elliott, who was born _____. They had two children: (1) William Elliott, and (2) Robert.

(7) 1. WILLIAM ELLIOTT VINEY, was born July 4, 1915.

2. ROBERT VINEY, was born December ____, 1917.

7. LEMUEL E. VINEY, was born September 2, 1884, in Tulare County, CA, and died January 15, 1885, in Tulare County, CA.

(4) 8. PEARL I. VINEY, was born September 2, 1884, in Tulare County, CA, and died July 29, 1956, in Los Angeles, CA. On September 18, 1907, she married Benjamin F. Schmidt, who was born _____. They had two children: (1) Roderic, and (2) Barbara.

(5) 1. RODERIC SCHMIDT, was born July 15, 1909.

(7) 2. BARBARA SCHMIDT, was born February 19, 1915.

6. DARTHULA COFFEE, was born in 1844.

7. DAVID FRANKLIN COFFEE, was born May 10, 1845, and died _____. On December 15, 1868, he married Clarinda Hunter, who was born _____, and died _____. They moved to Tulare County, California, in which county, he was County Assessor, in 1891. They had seven children: (1) Joel Stanford; (2) Ada Ellen; (3) Clare; (4) Laura; (5) Rosie; (6) Nina, and (7) LeRoy.

1. JOEL STANFORD COFFEE.

2. ADA ELLEN COFFEE.

(6) 3. CLARE COFFEE.

4. LAURA COFFEE.

5. ROSIE COFFEE.

6. NINA COFFEE, died in infancy.

7. LEROY COFFEE, died in infancy.

8. TAYLOR COFFEE, was born circa 1847.

6. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born February 8, 1810, and died December 17, 1890, in Stanislaus County, California. He married, first, Delilah Conger, who was born February 2, 1814, in Smith County, Tennessee, and died about 1846, in Smith County. Delilah Conger was the daughter of Joshua and Lucinda (Owen) Conger. She was a sister to Isaac and Mary Conger, both of whom married Coffees. Joshua and Delilah had four children: (1) John James; (2) Mary; (3) Frances, and (4) Joshua David. Joshua Coffee married, secondly, about 1849/50, Sarah Hill, who was born in 1820 and died in 1891. Both Joshua and Sarah are buried in the Citizens Cemetery, Modesto, California. Joshua and Sarah had four children: (5) William Floyd; (6) Caroline Deraltha; (7) Melissa Jane, and (8) Robert H.

1. JOHN JAMES COFFEE, was born January 9, 1833, in Smith County, Tennessee. He died May 27, 1927, at Lubbock, Texas. His Death Certificate is No. 17288, Lubbock County. He is buried at Loraine, Mitchell County, Texas. On July 1, 1856, he married Nancy Christine Lamberson, who was born May 20, 1830, in Smith County, Tennessee, and died January 12, 1895, in Howard County, Texas. She is buried at Loraine, Mitchell County, Texas. Nancy was the daughter of Conrad and Sarah (Taylor) Lamberson. John James and Nancy Coffee had nine children: (1) Richard Cornelius; (2) Thomas Joshua; (3) Francis Marion; (4) John Leonard; (5) Samuel Creed; (6) Robert Taylor; (7) Mary Elizabeth; (8) William Riley, and (9) Alfonso James.

1. RICHARD "Dick" CORNELIUS COFFEE, was born April 16, 1857 at Pannin, Texas, and died June 10, 1934, at Big Spring, Texas. His Death Certificate is in Howard County, Texas, No. 28278. On April 13, 1882, he married Ollie Catherine "Kate" Anderson, who was born February ____, 1858, in Lamar County, Texas, and died November 17, 1917, at Big Spring, Texas. Her Death Certificate is No. 31703. Ollie was the daughter of George Reed and Mahala Cumi (Long) Anderson. Richard Cornelius and Ollie Coffee had eight children: (1) Don; (2) Christine Mahala; (3) Zema Reed; (4) Mary Ellen; (5) Thomas John; (6) Rebecca E.; (7) Ollie May, and (8) Vera Estelle.

1. DON COFFEE, was born October 14, 1883, at Talpa, Coleman County, Texas, and died December 20, 1910, at Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. His death certificate is No. 4219. On June 30, 1909, he married Mary "Mamie" Elizabeth Green, who was born _____, in Ladison County, Alabama, and died _____, 1958, at Wichita Falls, Texas. She was the daughter of Charles and Mary Elizabeth (Pike) Green. Don and Mamie had one child: (1) Don Ruth.

(8) 1. DON RUTH COFFEE, was born May 15, 1910, at Albany, Texas. On February 12, 1933, she married Fred Merritt, who was born _____, 1906 at Childress, Texas. He died December 19, 1951, at Tuscon, Arizona. He is buried in the Holy Hope Cemetery, at Tuscon, Pima County, Arizona. Fred was the son of Robert Johnson and Pauline (Scott) Merritt. Don Ruth and Fred had two children: (1) Anna Jo, and (2) Lee Miles.

(9) 1. ANNA JO MERRITT, was born and died in 1934.

(9) 2. LEE MILES MERRITT, was born March 5, 1935, at Albuquerque, New Mexico. At Lordsburg, New Mexico, on December 30, 1953, he married Sydney Ann Ross, who was born _____. She was the daughter of Howard Pierce Ross and Louise (Drummond) Ross. Lee Miles and Sydney Ann had five children: (1) Cherle Lynn; (2) Christopher Lee; (3) Tammy Louise; (4) Mark Howard, and (5) Michael Frederick.

(7) 1. CHERI LYNN MERRITT, was born September 13, 1954, at Tuscon, Arizona.

(7) 2. CHRISTOPHER LEE MERRITT, was born October 12, 1955, at Tuscon, Arizona.

(10) 3. TAMMY LOUISE MERRITT, was born June 16, 1959, at San Diego, California.

(6) 4. MARK HOWARD MERRITT, was born July 8, 1961, in Phoenix, Arizona.

(5) 5. MICHAEL FREDERICK MERRITT, was born December 8, 1966, in Orange County, California.

(4) 2. CHRISTINA MAHALA COFFEE, was born February 14, 1885, at Talpa, Coleman County, Texas, and died March 12, 1964, at Denver, Colorado. She was not buried. She willed her body to research. On October 24, 1919, at Yokahama, Japan, she married, as the third wife, Robert Edward Chambers, who was born in 1870 in Bedford County, Virginia, and died April 21, 1932. He died in Shanghai, China, and is buried in the Pashing Chao Cemetery, Shanghai. They were both Baptist missionaries. They had three children: (1) Christine; (2) Richard, and (3) Lois.

(5) 1. CHRISTINE CHAMBERS, was born August _____, 1921, in Canton, China. She married John W. Brown, who was born _____. In 1972 they lived in Anchorage, Alaska. They had four children: (1) Lois; (2) Pamela; (3) Barbie, and (4) John.

(6) 1. LOIS BROWN, married Martin Easton.

(9) 2. PAMELA BROWN, married Lee Trexler.

(8) 3. BARBIE BROWN.

(8) 4. JOHN "Rusty" BROWN.

2. RICHARD HARRIS CHAMBERS, was born in September 1924, and died, un-married, in September 1945. He was killed in a plane crash.
3. LOIS CHAMBERS, married first, John Dilatosh. She married, secondly, Bob Hanson.
2. ZEMULA "Zema" REED COFFEE, was born April 13, 1886, in Talpa, Coleman County, Texas, and died _____ . On May 14, 1907, she married Louis W. DeMerville, who was born in 1884 and died in 1944. He is buried in Restland Cemetery, Dallas, Texas. They had seven children: (1) Baby girl, twin; (2) Louis; (3) Kathryn; (4) Irene; (5) Margaret; (6) Christine; (7) James Edward.

1. Baby Girl DeMOVILLE, a twin, was born dead, October 22, 1908.
2. LOUIS COFFEE DeMOVILLE, was born October 22, 1908, a twin. He died December 1956, at Jackson, Mississippi, and is buried at Restland Cemetery. He married Olive Parks.
3. KATHRYN DeMOVILLE, was born June 4, 1910. She married, first, Bob Mann. They had one child: (1) Elloyse. Kathryn married, secondly, Jack Taylor Lupton. They had three children: (2) Linda Lou; (3) Suzanna, and (4) Jack Taylor, Jr.

1. ELLOYSE MANN, married in 1951, Ivan Garthwait. They had no children.

2. LINDA LOU LUPTON, married Pepper Hoopes.

3. SUZANNA LUPTON, married John Moore.

4. JACK TAYLOR LUPTON, Jr.

4. IRENE DeMOVILLE, was born in 1912. She married William A. Love. They had one daughter: (1) Nancy Gayle.

1. NANCY GAYLE LOVE, married Michael Lobb. They had one son, (1) William Boyd.

1. WILLIAM BOYD LOBB, was born in 1970.

5. MARGARET DeMOVILLE, was born in 1915. She married Sam McMurray. They had two children: (1) Kay, and (2) Richard Oliver.

1. KAY McMURRAY, was un-married in 1972.

2. RICHARD OLIVER McMURRAY, married _____ . They had two daughters:

1. _____ McMURRAY.

2. _____ McMURRAY.

6. CHRISTINE DeMOVILLE, married James O. Means. She was killed in an automobile accident in 1945. They had no children.

7. JAMES EDWARD DeMOVILLE, was born in 1918. He married Virginia Murrell. They had three children: (1) James Edward, Jr.; (2) Daughter, and (3) Daughter.

1. JAMES EDWARD DeMOVILLE, was born in 1955, and died in 1967.
- (9) 2. Daughter DeMOVILLE.
3. Daughter DeMOVILLE.
4. MARY ELLEN COFFEE, married Blaine C. Cole. They had no children.
5. THOMAS JOHN COFFEE, was born December 15, 1888, and died April 5, 1952, at El Paso, Texas. Tom was injured in an accident at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and died later from his injuries. His Death Certificate is recorded in El Paso County, Texas, Certificate Number 17507. Tom was by profession, a lawyer. On November 15, 1920, at New York, New York, he married Pauline Toitz, who was born in London, England. Tom is buried at Big Spring, Texas. Tom and Pauline had one son: (1) Thomas Arthur.
- (8) 1. THOMAS ARTHUR COFFEE, was born in 1922, at Colorado, Mitchell County, Texas. In 1946 he married Zena Platter, who was born in London, England. They had four children: (1) Christopher David; (2) Thomas John; (3) Marion Ruth, and (4) Nancy Lynn.
1. CHRISTOPHER DAVID COFFEE, was born in 1947, and died February 26, 1952. He died in the same accident in which his grandfather was fatally injured.
- (9) 2. THOMAS JOHN COFFEE.
3. MARION RUTH COFFEE.
4. NANCY LYNN COFFEE.
6. REBECCA "Reba" ELRISSA COFFEE, was born February 3, 1890, and died September 12, 1968, at Big Springs, Texas. In June 1911, she married Clyde Edwin Thomas, who was born in 1882, and died in 1969. He was a lawyer. They had nine children: (1) Ollie Adela; (2) Clyde E.; (3) George Thaddeus; (4) Richard Coffee; (5) Ruth; (6) Rebecca Mary; (7) Peggy Jean; (8) Don Eugene, and (9) Leslie Raymond.
- (7) 1. OLLIE ADELA THOMAS, was born in 1912. In 1929 she married Tracy Roberts, who died August 1963, at Big Springs, Texas. They had three children: (1) Reba Jean; (2) Donna Jane, and (3) Mary Katherine. After the death of Tracy Roberts, Adela Thomas Roberts, in 1968, married Finis Tibbs, father of her youngest brother's wife.
- (8) 1. REBA JEAN ROBERTS, was born in 1929. She married Tommy R. Bailey. They had two sons: (1) Thomas Glenn, and (2) James Robert.
- (9) 1. THOMAS GLENN BAILEY.
- (10) 2. JAMES ROBERT BAILEY.

2. DONNIE JANE ROBERTS, in 1948, married Dan Roy Byrne. They had three children: (1) Don Roy, Jr.; (2) William Robert, and (3) Kim Elaine.

(9) 1. DON ROY BYRNE, Jr., in 1971, married Carolyn Williams.

(10) 2. WILLIAM ROBERT BYRNE, was born in 1950.

3. KIM ELAINE BYRNE, was born in 1962.

3. MARY KATHERINE ROBERTS, was born in 1934. In 1955 she married Edward E. Holly. They had two daughters.

(10) 1. _____ HOLLY.

2. _____ HOLLY.

2. CLYDE E. THOMAS, Jr., was born in 1913. In 1940 he married Eden Lucas. They had four children: (1) Kathleen; (2) Cleo Rita; (3) Nancy Jane, and (4) Clyde E. III.

1. KATHLEEN THOMAS married Jerry Speight. They had two children:

(10) 1. _____ THOMAS.

2. _____ THOMAS.

2. CLEO RITA THOMAS, married Charles Richard Kauffman. They had three children:

(9) 1. _____ KAUFFMAN.

(10) 2. _____ KAUFFMAN.

3. _____ KAUFFMAN, born and died September 1971.

3. NANCY JANE THOMAS, married Dan Lowell Allen. They had one son: (1) Dan Lowell, Jr.

(10) 1. DAN LOWELL ALLEN, Jr.

4. CLYDE E. THOMAS III, was born in 1956.

3. GEORGE THADDEUS THOMAS was born in 1915. A lawyer by profession. He married first, Cleo Lane Higgins. They had four children: (1) Toni Lynn; (2) Nicki Jane; (3) Tanya Leigh, and (4) Thaddeus. George T. married, second, Mary Madison Sharpnack.

1. TONI LYNN THOMAS, married Enid Lanton Hamby.

(9) 2. NICKI JANE THOMAS, married Brad Baker.

3. TANYA LEIGH THOMAS was born in 1957.

4. THADDEUS THOMAS, was born 1968.

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4. RICHARD COFFEE THOMAS, was born in 1918. He married Mary Oletha Clanton. They had two children: (1) John Richard, and (2) David Clint.
1. JOHN RICHARD THOMAS, married Marcy Wentworth. They had one son:
 - (9) (10) 1. _____ THOMAS, was born in 1971.
 2. DAVID CLINT THOMAS, married Lillian George.
5. RUTH THOMAS, was born July 28, 1921. In 1944 she married Howard Salisbury. They had four children: (1) Ruth Ann; (2) Betty Jean; (3) Kay Marie, and (4) Thomas Howard.
1. RUTH ANN SALISBURY, married Brian Gilley.
 2. BETTY JEAN SALISBURY, married Daniel James Kithcart. They had one daughter: (1) Karen Ruth.
 - (10) 1. KAREN RUTH KITHCART, was born in 1971.
 3. KAY MARIE SALISBURY, married Stephen Neil Castle. They had one daughter: (1) _____.
 - (9) (10) 1. _____ CASTLE, was born in 1970.
 4. THOMAS HOWARD SALISBURY.
6. REBECCA "Becky" MARY THOMAS, was born in 1919. She married Raymond O. Plunkett, who has been an American Airlines pilot since 1942. In 1972 they lived in Fort Worth, Texas. They had three children: (1) Jerry; (2) Larry Kay, and (3) Jim Bob.
1. JERRY RAY PLUNKETT, was born February 5, 1943. She was an American Airlines Stewardess before her marriage to James Cecil Burnett. They have one son: (1) James Bradley.
 - (10) 1. JAMES BRADLEY BURNETT, was born in 1968.
 2. LARRY KAY PLUNKETT, was born February 5, 1943. He was a helicopter pilot, in Viet Nam. He married Cheryl Ann Boyd. They have two children:
 - (9) 1. _____ PLUNKETT.
 - (10) 2. _____ PLUNKETT.
 3. JIM BOB PLUNKETT, was born May 11, 1950. He was un-married in 1972. He was graduated and commissioned at West Point, June 1972.

7. PEGGY JEAN THOMAS, was born October 15, 1923. She was a graduate of the School of Nursing at the University of Texas. In 1972 she was teaching at the Harris Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas. She married John Raymond McDuff. They had three children: (1) Johnny Cavett; (2) Linda Jean, and (3) Rebecca Lee.

(8)

1. JOHNNY CAVETT McDUFF, was born in 1947. In 1972 he was an officer on the Atomic Submarine, USS Kasmir Pulaski.

(9)

2. LINDA JEAN McDUFF, married Robert Glenn Pope.

3. REBECCA LEE McDUFF.

8. DON EUGENE THOMAS, was born October 15, 1923. He was a twin to Peggy, No. 7 above. He married Ruby Lee Brown. They had three children: (1) Edward Eugene; (2) Don Martin, and (3) Timothy Brian.

1. EDWARD EUGENE THOMAS.

(9)

2. DON MARTIN THOMAS.

3. TIMOTHY BRIAN THOMAS.

7. OLLIE MAY COFFEE, was born March 16, 1892, in Howard County, Texas. On August 26, 1917, at Big Spring, Texas, she married Oliver W. Fannin. The Fannin family has all kinds of degrees. Both Ollie and Oliver are University of Texas graduates. He got his degree in law. In 1970 he was presented the "Blackstone Award" by the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Bar Association as being the year's outstanding lawyer. Oliver Jr., is also a lawyer and is married to an M.D. who got her degree from the Southwest Medical School, of the University of Texas. The twins each have a degree in some sort of engineering, and Bob has a Ph. D. in math. Ollie and Oliver three children: (1) Oliver W. Jr.; (2) Bill, and (3) Bob.

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

1. OLIVER W. FANNIN, Jr., was born April 20, 1920. He married, first, Lee Webb. They had one daughter: (1) Jennie Beth. Oliver married, second, Dr. Barbara Acuff. They had two children: (2) Oliver W. III, and (3) Barbara Ann.

(8)

1. JENNIE BETH FANNIN.

(9)

2. OLIVER WILLIAM FANNIN III.

3. BARBARA ANN FANNIN.

2. BILL BRADFORD FANNIN, was born June 9, 1922. In 1950 he married Dorothy "Chic" Soletto, of Silver Springs, Maryland. They had three children: (1) Bob; (2) Bill, and (3) Dawn Senise.

1. BOB FANNIN, was born 1953, Silver Springs, Maryland.

(9)

2. BILL FANNIN, was born 1954, Silver Springs, Maryland.

3. DAWN SENISE, was born in June 1959, at Tuscon, Arizona.

3. BOB MEREDITH FANNIN, was born June 9, 1922. In 1947 he married Martha Stuart, of Fort Worth, Texas. They had four children: (1) Susie; (2) Bill; (3) Ann, and (4) Janet.

- (7) 1. SUSIE FANNIN, was born in 1949, in New York, NY.
- (9) 2. BILL FANNIN, was born in 1951, in New York, NY.
3. ANN FANNIN, was born in 1953, in Austin, Texas.
4. JANET FANNIN, was born in 1960, in Austin, Texas.
8. VERA ESTELLE COFFEE, was born _____, in Howard County, Texas, and died of leukemia, January 13, 1956, at Waco, Texas. She is buried at Big Spring, Texas. She was never married.
2. THOMAS JOSHUA COFFEE, was born October 18, 1858, in Fannin County, Texas, and died January 10, 1935. He is buried in the Loraine Cemetery, Mitchell County, Texas. On August 18, 1895, at the Dorn home, in Mitchell County, Texas, he married Hannah Pauline Dorn. She was born October 13, 1873, in Alabama, and died March 20, 1969, at Loraine, Mitchell County, Texas. She was the daughter of James Melvin Dorn, and Talva Ann (McCreeless) Dorn. Thomas Joshua and Hannah had nine children: (1) Emma Ethel; (2) John Thomas; (3) Charlie Childress; (4) Floyd Franklin; (5) Ira Melvin; (6) James Wilbur; (7) Samuel Jackson; (8) Lola Delila, and (9) Mildred Pauline.
1. EMMA ETHEL COFFEE, was born June 21, 1896, in Mitchell County, Texas. On December 5, 1917, she married Wiley France James. They had four children: (1) Wiley France, Jr.; (2) Robert Vance; (3) Royall Gordon, and (4) Frances Elaine.
- (6) 1. WILEY FRANCE JAMES, Jr., was born in 1920 in Callahan County, Texas. In 1943 he married Nell Jane Frazee. They had two children: (1) Wiley France III, and (2) Jency Jane.
- (5) (9) 1. WILEY FRANCE JAMES III, was born in 1944.
- (7) 2. JENCY JANE JAMES, was born in 1950.
- (8) 2. ROBERT VANCE JAMES, was born in 1921, in Callahan County, Texas. In 1942 he married Helen Louise Woolsey. They had two children: (1) Larry Vance, and (2) Robert Louis.
- (9) 1. LARRY VANCE JAMES, was born in 1950.
2. ROBERT LOUIS JAMES, was born in 1959.
3. ROYALL GORDON JAMES, was born in 1924, Loraine, Texas. In 1945 he married Helen Louise Powell. They had three children: (1) Linda Lane; (2) Stan Gordon, and (3) Van Royall.
- (9) 1. LINDA LANE JAMES, was born in 1947.
2. STAN GORDON JAMES, was born in 1949.
3. VAN ROYALL JAMES, was born in 1953.

(8)

4. FRANCES ELAINE JAMES, was born in 1931, Loraine, Texas, and died in May 1951, of cancer. She was never married.

2. JOHN THOMAS COFFEE, was born December 22, 1897, Mitchell County, Texas, and died in 1943 in Loraine, Texas. In 1919 he married Gay Ballard. They had two children: (1) Don Robert, and (2) Thomas Randall.

(8)

1. DON ROBERT COFFEE, was born in 1920. In 1943 he married Jinnie Rinaldi, who died in March 1959.

2. THOMAS RANDALL COFFEE, was born in 1925. He is a minister, and at one time was in Seminole, Texas. In 1946 he married Nancy Lavada Luak. They had two children: (1) John Wesley, and (2) Stewart Wayne.

(9)

1. JOHN WESLEY COFFEE, was born in 1953, in Great Falls, Montana.

2. STEWART WAYNE COFFEE, was born in 1955, in Cut Bank, Montana.

3. CHARLIE CHILDRESS COFFEE, was born August 2, 1899, in Mitchell County, Texas. He was killed in an airplane crash near Tampico, Mexico, in 1956. He is buried at Lubbock, Texas. In 1920 he married Edith Wilson Heard. They had two children: (1) Henry Wayne, and (2) Charles Wendell.

(7)

(6)

(8)

1. HENRY WAYNE COFFEE, was born in 1922, and was killed in Germany, on March 3, 1945. He was buried in Belgium, then moved to Lubbock in 1945. He was never married.

2. CHARLES WENDELL COFFEE, was born in 1925, Loraine, Texas. In 1947 he married Dorothy Jean Nesmith. They had four children: (1) Camille Lane; (2) Celia Jane; (3) Mark Wayne, and (4) Charles Creed.

1. CAMILLE LANE COFFEE, was born in 1951. In 1971 she married Fred Wayne Flournsy.

(9)

2. CELIA JANE COFFEE, was born in 1952.

3. MARK WAYNE COFFEE, was born in 1958.

4. CHARLES CREED COFFEE, was born in 1960.

4. FLOYD FRANKLIN COFFEE, was born in 1900 in Mitchell County, Texas. In 1934 he married Estha Louise Edwards. They had one daughter: (1) Paula Jean.

(8)

1. PAULA JEAN COFFEE, was born in 1937. She married first Clinton Cartright., and second, Willard Brock.

(5)

(4)

5. IRA MELVIN COFFEE, was born in 1902, in Mitchell County, Texas, and died in 1971 Lorraine, Texas. In 1923 he married Mary Ruth Wayes. They had three children: (1) Russell Weldon; (2) Mara Lee, and (3) Jane Iris.
1. RUSSELL WELDON COFFEE, was born in 1925. He married, first, Faye Bowlin. They were divorced. He married, second, Warnell Watson. In 1972 he was on the coaching staff at T.C.U. They had four children: (1) Russell W., Jr.; (2) Susanne; (3) Kay Lynn, and (4) Craig Allen.
1. RUSSELL WELDON COFFEE, Jr.
2. SUSANNE COFFEE, died as an infant.
3. KAY LYNN COFFEE.
4. CRAIG ALLEN COFFEE.
2. MARA LEE COFFEE, was born in 1927. She married George W. Nichols, Jr. They had five children: (1) George W. III; (2) Debora Jane; (3) Cynthia Lee; (4) Sally Ann, and (5) Teddy Allen.
1. GEORGE W. NICHOLS III.
2. DEBORA JANE NICHOLS.
3. CYNTHIA LEE NICHOLS.
4. SALLY ANN NICHOLS.
5. TEDDY ALLEN NICHOLS.
3. JANE IRIS COFFEE, was born in 1930. She married Erle Odeen Sandlin, Jr. They had six children: (1) Erle O. III; (2) David; (3) Tom; (4) Jack; (5) Mary Jane, and (6) Steven John.
1. ERLE O. SANDLIN, III, born 1952, in Germany.
2. DAVID SANDLIN, was born in 1954, in Germany.
3. TOM SANDLIN, was born in 1955, in Texas.
4. JACK SANDLIN, was born in 1958, in Alabama.
5. MARY JANE SANDLIN, was born in 1961, Georgia.
6. STEVEN JOHN SANDLIN, was born 1968, in Louisiana.

6. JAMES WILBUR COFFEE, was born in 1904, in Mitchell County, Texas, and died at Snyder, Texas, in 1957. In 1925 he married Jenny Roberts Evans, who was born in 1901 and died in 1972. They had four children: (1) James Wilbur, Jr.; (2) Shirley Beth; (3) Douglas Max, and (4) Bob Milton.

1. JAMES WILBUR COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1926. He married Opal Louise Ikard. They had three children: (1) Christi Lynn; (2) Tanya Lea, and (3) James Kelley.

1. CHRISTI LYNN COFFEE, was born in 1952.

2. TANYA LEA COFFEE, was born in 1955.

3. JAMES KELLEY COFFEE, was born in 1960.

2. SHIRLEY BETH COFFEE, was born in 1930. She married Sam McDaniel.

3. DOUGLAS MAX COFFEE, was born in 1933. In 1951 he married Martha Carey. They were divorced. He married, second, Betty Ray Hall Clifton. They had four children: (1) Debra Gail; (2) Cary Max; (3) Kim Rene, and (4) Penny Diane.

1. DEBRA GAIL COFFEE, was born in 1952.

2. CARY MAX COFFEE, was born in 1956.

3. KIM RENE COFFEE, was born in 1957.

4. PENNY DIANE COFFEE, was born in 1962.

4. BOB MILTON COFFEE, was born in 1938. He married Linda Joy Stephens, in 1956. They were divorced. He married, second, Jodie Sedberry Gaston. They had four children: (1) Adrea Diane; (2) James Michael; (3) Melissa Lynn, and (4) Jennie Kalene.

1. ADREA DIANE COFFEE, was born in 1957.

2. JAMES MICHAEL COFFEE, was born in 1958.

3. MELISSA LYNN COFFEE, was born in 1960.

4. JENNIE KALENE COFFEE, was born in 1961.

7. SAMUEL JACKSON COFFEE, was born in 1906, in Mitchell County, Texas. In 1930 he married Winnie Iona McCallum. They had two children: (1) Jackie Ruth, and (2) Nancy Jo.

1. JACKIE RUTH COFFEE, was born in 1941. She married, first, James Franklin Hickman. She married, second, T. P. Barry III.

2. NANCY JO COFFEE, was born 1948, married Gary Van Noy.

8. LOLA DELILA COFFEE, was born in 1908 Loraine, Texas. In 1935 she married L. T. Smith, who died in 1965, at Loraine, Texas. They had two children: (1) Wanda Joy, and (2) Larry Thomas.

1. WANDA JOY SMITH, was born in 1938.

2. LARRY THOMAS SMITH, was born and died in January 1945.

9. MILDRED PAULINE COFFEE, was born in 1910, Loraine, Texas, and died December 28, 1971, at Colorado City, Texas. In 1950 she married Robert Tunnell Bruce. They had two children: (1) Betty Ann, and (2) Rebecca Sue.

1. BETTY ANN BRUCE, was born in 1951.

2. REBECCA SUE BRUCE, was born in 1952.

3. FRANCIS MARION COFFEE, was born in 1859, in Fannin County, Texas. He was a rancher. He died May 19, 1942, and is buried at Big Spring, Texas. His Death Certificate is No. 22541, Howard County, Texas. In 1882, in Benton County, Arkansas, he married California "Callie" Ann Donaghe. She was killed in an auto accident August 11, 1929. Her Death Certificate is No. 41733, Nolan County, Texas. She was the daughter of James M. C. Donaghe. Francis and Callie had six children: (1) Dora Pearl; (2) Nancy Ola; (3) Frances Oma; (4) Creed Clyde; (5) Maggie Lena, and (6) Mattye Emma.

1. DORA PEARL COFFEE, was born in 1884, in Coke County, Texas, and died in 1952. She married James Marion Medlin. They had six children: (1) James Marion, JR.; (2) Oma Lena; (3) Francis Isaac; (4) John Joseph; (5) Sally Ann Mildred, and (6) Cecil Jerome.

1. JAMES MARION MEDLIN, Jr., married Mrs. Nell Kelley.

2. OMA LENA MEDLIN, married Charles Judson Lawler.

3. FRANCIS ISAAC MEDLIN, married, first, Merly Maude Jenkins Vandell. He married, second, Rilla Larrimore. He had two children: (1) Harold Wayne, and (2) James Howard.

1. HAROLD WAYNE MEDLIN, married Jan Burns.

2. JAMES HOWARD MEDLIN.

4. JOHN JOSEPH MEDLIN, unmarried.

5. SALLY ANN MILDRED MEDLIN, married, first, Clovis Bristow. They had one child: (1) Larry Eugene. Sally Ann married, second, Cullen Tunnell.

(8) (9) 1. LARRY EUGENE BRISTOW, married Alta Bell Wright. They had two children: (1) James Cullen, and (2) Daniel Gene.

- (10) 1. JAMES CULLEN BRISTOW.
- 2. DANIEL GENE BRISTOW.

6. CECIL JEROME MEDLIN, married Martha Virginia Bellew. They had one child: (1) Marisha Jerolyn.

(9) 1. MERISHA JEROLYN MEDLIN, married Ronald Craig White.

2. NANCY OLA COFFEE, was born 1896, Coke County, Texas, and died 1963. She married Gip Aiken. They had seven children: (1) Joy; (2) Ray Gip; (3) Ula Mae; (4) Joseph Wing; (5) Ora Lee; (6) Ida Faith, and (7) Louvella.

1. JOY AIKEN, was born in 1903, and married Forest Gray. They had three children: (1) Temple; (2) Arthur Dean, and (3) Dixie Lea.

1. TEMPLE GRAY.

(9) 2. ARTHUR DEAN GRAY..

3. DIXIE LEA GRAY.

2. RAY GIP AIKEN, was born in 1904, and married Lay Whitehurst. They had two children: (1) Gracie Laverne, and (2) Danny.

(9) 1. GRACIE LAVERNE AIKEN.

2. DANNY AIKEN.

3. ULA MAE AIKEN, was born in 1906, and married Raymond Durbin. They had four children: (1) Ola Mae; (2) Phillip; (3) _____, and (4) _____.

1. OLA MAE DURBIN.

(9) 2. PHILLIP DURBIN.

3. _____ DURBIN.

4. _____ DURBIN.

(4) (5) (6) (7)

4. JOSEPH WING AIKEN, married Florence Liveley. They had five children: (1) Mary Joe; (2) Gary Russell; (3) David Enos; (4) Ida Lou, and (5) Samuel Gip.

- 1. MARY JOE AIKEN.
- 2. GARY RUSSELL AIKEN.
- 3. DAVID ENOS AIKEN.
- 4. IDA LOU AIKEN.
- 5. SAMUEL GIP AIKEN.

5. ORA LEA AIKEN, was born 1918, and married Lawrence Miller. They had four children: (1) George M.; (2) Barbara; (3) Frank D., and (4) Donna Lea.

- 1. GEORGE M. MILLER.
- 2. BARBARA MILLER.
- 3. FRANK D. MILLER.
- 4. DONNA LEA MILLER.

6. IDA FAITH AIKEN, was born in 1921, and married Donald L. Wiley. They had one child: Steven Gilbert.

- 1. STEVEN GILBERT WILEY, was born in 1938, and in 1963 married Carrie Louise Waring.

7. LOUVELLA AIKEN, was born in 1924, and married Earl Moore. They had two children: (1) Lola Payne, and (2) Richard Lee.

- 1. LOLA PAYRENE MOORE, married Frank Kanedy.
- 2. RICHARD LEE MOORE, married Irene _____.

8. FRANCES OMA COFFEE, was born in 1888, in Coke County, Texas, and died 1916, at Big Spring, Texas. She married Reuben Smith Martin. They had three children: (1) William Franklin Marion; (2) Fred Eugene Coffee, (3) Frances Oma Gertrude.

1. WILLIAM FRANKLIN MARION MARTIN, was born in 1912. He married Verna Kinard. They had two children: (1) William Franklin Marion, Jr., and (2) James Reuben.

- 1. WILLIAM FRANKLIN MARION MARTIN, JR., married Vivian _____.
- 2. JAMES REUBEN "Bud" MARTIN, married, first, Linda Linden; he married, second, Nancy _____.

2. FRED EUGENE COFFEE MARTIN, was born in 1913. He married Mary Elizabeth Johnson. They had two children: (1) Fred Eugene II, and (2) Mary Michelle.

(8)

1. FRED EUGENE COFFEE MARTIN II, married Beth Booth.

(9)

2. MARY MICHELLE MARTIN, married Charles Schuhmand.

3. FRANCES OMA GERTRUDE MARTIN, married Hobart G. Gillespie. They divorced.

4. CREED CLYDE COFFEE, was born in 1891, in Coke County, Texas, and died in 1955 at Big Spring, Texas. He married Clara Jones. They had one child: (1) Creed Clyde, Jr.

(8)

1. CREED CLYDE COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1923, and married Lorena Brown. They had two children: (1) Anna Margaret, and (2) Robert Bruce.

(9)

1. ANNA MARGARET COFFEE.

2. ROBERT BRUCE COFFEE, was born in 1926. He married Alice Midikoff. They were divorced.

(7)

5. MAGGIE LENA COFFEE, was born in 1895, in Howard County, Texas. She married Brown Randal. They had no children. They were divorced. She was a retired school teacher, living in El Paso, Texas, in the 1970s.

(6)

6. HATTYE EMMA COFFEE, was born in 1898, in Howard County, Texas. She was never married, and lived in El Paso, Texas, in 1973.

(5)

4. JOHN "John" LEONARD COFFEE, was born February 26, 1862, in Fannin County, Texas. He died June 15, 1935, Lamesa, Dawson County, Texas, and is buried at Lamesa. In 1884 he married Dora George Bourne, who was born in 1866, and died January 31, 1941, in Dawson County, Texas. Her Death Certificate is No. 1659. They had six children: (1) Ray Leonard; (2) Stella Pearl; (3) Baby Boy; (4) Allens Maydell; (5) John Frank, and (6) Ludie Irene.

(4)

1. RAY LEONARD COFFEE, was born in 1888, Howard County, Texas, and died in 1954, in El Paso, Texas. He married, first, Lela Price Gannon. He married, second, Alice Lois Wilson, who was lost overboard on a Caribbean Cruise, in 1967. He had three children: (1) Ray Leonard, Jr.; (2) Gannon Floy, and (3) John Robert.

(7)

- (8) 1. RAY LEONARD COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1918.
2. GANNON FLOY COFFEE, was born in 1921.
3. JOHN ROBERT COFFEE, was born in 1933. He married Nancy L. Wilkerson.
2. STELLA PEARL COFFEE, was born in 1892, in Howard County, Texas, and died in 1954, in El Paso, Texas. She is buried at La Mesa, Dawson County, Texas. She married Dr. Horace Andrew Gillum. They had three children: (1) Baby Boy; (2) Baby Boy, and (3) Hilburn Doyle.
- (8) 1. Baby Boy GILLUM, born and died 1913.
2. Baby Boy GILLUM, born and died 1914.
3. HILBURN DOYLE GILLUM, was born in 1920, and married Virginia Ann Fritzell.
3. Baby Boy COFFEE, was born December 1890, and died January 1891.
4. ALLENE MAYDELL COFFEE, was born 1896 in Howard County, Texas, and died in 1962. In 1914 she married Andrew Billingslea. They had seven children: (1) Dorothy Louise; (2) Doris Lea; (3) Marjorie Jane; (4) Estelle Irene; (5) James Andrew; (6) Marie Virginia, and (7) Betty Maydell.
- (7) 1. DOROTHY LOUISE BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1915, and died in 1966. She married Jack Goodloe.
- (6) 2. DORIS LEA BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1917. She married George Elisha Gabel.
- (5) 3. MARJORIE JANE BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1918. She married Robert Henry Neimeyer.
- (8) 4. ESTELLE IRENE BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1921. She married Billie Ray McBride.
5. JAMES ANDREW BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1927. He married Joan Bagley.
6. MARIE VIRGINIA BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1920. She married Cecil James Stewart.
7. BETTY MAYDELL BILLINGSLEA, was born in 1925. She married Vernon B. Bratcher.
5. JOHN FRANK COFFEE, was born in 1898, and died at Ashland, Oregon, in 1943. He married Ora May Terry. They had two daughters:

(7)

6. LUDIE IRENE COFFEE, was born in 1920, in Howard County, Texas. In 1920 she married Hughton William Spears. They were divorced in 1927. In 1927 she married, secondly, Henry Jacob Lowe. They had five children: (1) Henrietta Irene; (2) Mary Anna; (3) Ada Louise; (4) Henry John, and (5) Dora Linda (adopted).

1. HENRIETTA IRENE LOWE, was born in 1928.

2. MARY ANNA LOWE.

(8)

3. ADA LOUISE LOWE.

4. HENRY JOHN LOWE.

5. DORA LINDA LOWE.

5. ROBERT TAYLOR COFFEE, was born April 9, 1863, in Fannin County, Texas, and died June 7, 1919, in Loraine, Texas. His Death Certificate is No. 19515, in Mitchell County, Texas. In 1896, in Howard County, Texas, he married Nancy Emma Smith, a school teacher. She was the daughter of Alexander E. Smith and Elizabeth (Williams) Smith. Robert and Emma had one daughter: (1) Marie.

(6)

(5)

(4)

(7)

1. MARIE COFFEE, was born in 1898, in Howard County, Texas. In 1923 she married Oren L. Peterman. They had three children: (1) Marie; (2) Oren L., Jr., and (3) Robert H.

1. MARIE PETERMAN, was born in 1923. In 1947 she married John H. Moore, Jr., a newspaper man, for the Houston (Tx) Post. They had two children: (1) Nancy Jane, and (2) Katrinka.

1. NANCY JANE MOORE, was born in 1949.

(9)

2. KATRINKA MOORE, was born in 1953.

2. OREN LAKE PETERMAN, Jr., was born in 1929. He married Lona Lou Pierce. They had one son: (1) Oren Lake III.

(8)

1. OREN LAKE PETERMAN III, was born in 1955.

3. ROBERT H. PETERMAN, was born in 1934. He married Verna Harrington. They had two children: (1) Karen, and (2) Robert.

1. KAREN PETERMAN, was born in 1954.

(9)

2. ROBERT PETERMAN, was born in 1962.

6. SAMUEL CREED COFFEE, was born May 26, 1867, in Fannin County, Texas and died July 11, 1938, in Jones County, Texas. His Death Certificate is No. 33443. He is buried in the Greenleaf Cemetery, Brownwood, Texas. In 1893, he married Elizabeth Clemantine "Clemmie" Keen, the daughter of William T. Keen, and Nancy (Hopkins) Keen. They had eight children: (1) Sammie Willie; (2) Baby Boy; (3) Mary Odessa; (4) Irene; (5) Elizabeth Clemantine; (6) John Arbuckle; (7) Maurene Rhea, and (8) William Richard.
1. SAMMIE WILLIE (female) COFFEE, was born in 1894, and died in 1966. She is buried in Anthony, New Mexico. She married Lightner Burns. They had no children.
2. Baby Boy COFFEE.
3. MARY ODESSA COFFEE, was born in 1898. She married William E. Key. They had no children.
4. IRENE COFFEE, was born in 1899, and died in 1900.
5. ELIZABETH CLEMANTINE COFFEE, was born in 1901. She married Herbert L. Graham. They had one daughter: Betty Rose.
- (8) 1. BETTY ROSE GRAHAM, was born in 1928. She married, first, John Kenneth Matot. They had one daughter, (1) Betty Lynn, who was adopted by her step-father. Betty Rose married, second, Tyson LeRoy Robinson. They had two daughters: (2) Deborah Ann, and (3) Robin Clemmie.
- (6) 1. BETTY LYNN MATOT ROBINSON, was born in 1948, in Dallas, Texas. In 1964, in California, she married John Vudmaska. They had two children: (1) TyLynn Elizabeth, and (2) Paul Lawrence. Betty Lynn and John were divorced.
- (9) 1. TyLYNN ELIZABETH VUDMASKA, was born in 1965, in California.
- (10) 2. PAUL LAWRENCE VUDMASKA, was born in 1967.
2. DEBORAH ANN ROBINSON, was born 1954.
3. ROBIN CLEMMIE LEE ROBINSON, was born in 1957.
6. JOHN ARBUCKLE COFFEE, was born in 1904, Brownwood, Texas. He was a lawyer. In 1930 he married Arian Gregg. They had two children: (1) John Richard, and (2) Barbara Ann.

1. JOHN RICHARD COFFEE, was born in 1931. He married Gloria Ann Anderson. They had four children: (1) Karen Annette; (2) Susan Lynette; (3) Michelle Janet, and (4) John Richard Jr.

1. KAREN ANNETTE COFFEE, was born in 1955.

2. SUSAN LYNETTE COFFEE, was born in 1958.

3. MICHELLE JANET COFFEE, was born in 1959.

4. JOHN RICHARD COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1962.

2. BARBARA ANN COFFEE, was born in 1940. She married, first, Richard Whittington III. They had one daughter: (1) Sarah. Barbara married, second, Louis Heintze. They had one son: (2) _____.

1. SARAH WHITTINGTON.

2. _____ HEINTZE.

7. MAURENE RHEA COFFEE, was born in 1908. She married William Irbin "Red" Bennett, a retired Cattle Brand Inspector, in Amarillo, Texas. They had one daughter: (1) Mollie Elizabeth.

1. MOLLIE ELIZABETH BENNETT, was born in 1947. She married Donald F. Sademan, in 1967. They divorced.

8. WILLIAM RICHARD COFFEE, was born in 1906 at Brownwood, Texas. He married Mrs. Cara Elizabeth Daniel Hillis. They had no children. In the 1970s they lived in Tampico, Mexico.

7. MARY ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born October 28, 1868, in McDonald County, Missouri. She died about 1870.

8. WILLIAM "Will" RILEY COFFEE, was born in 1870, in McDonald County, Missouri. He died at Louisville, Kentucky. He married Mary Addie Cox. They had three sons: (1) William Riley Jr.; (2) Frederick Thomas, and (3) Roger.

1. WILLIAM RILEY COFFEE, Jr., married Edith _____. They had no children. He died in Louisville, KY.

2. FREDERICK THOMAS COFFEE, was born in 1901, at Georgetown, Kentucky. He married, first, Louise _____. He married, second, _____. He had four children: (1) Billie; (2) Frederick Thomas, Jr.; (3) Patsey Ann, and (4) David.

1. BILLIE COFFEE.

2. FREDERICK THOMAS "Tommy" COFFEE, Jr.

3. PATSEY ANN COFFEE.

4. DAVID COFFEE.

(7) 3. ROGER COFFEE, was born in Kentucky. He married Amelia _____. They had at least one son: (1) Roger Lee.

(6) (8) 1. ROGER LEE COFFEE, married _____. He has children, but number unknown.

9. ALFONSO "Fon" JAMES COFFEE, was born in 1870, in McDonald County, Missouri. He died in Scott County, Missouri, in 1906. He married Ida Hall. They had no children.

2. MARY COFFEE, was born in 1835. She married Ira Walter King. They moved to Kentucky. Number of children, if any, unknown.

3. FRANCES COFFEE, was born in 1837. She married, first, William Newbell. They had at least two sons. She married, second, _____ Patterson. Number of children, if any, unknown.

(6) 1. _____ NEWBELL.

2. _____ NEWBELL.

(5) 4. JOSHUA DAVID COFFEE, was born in 1839, and died in 1915. On December 20, 1860, he married Mary Lou Blanton. Both are buried in the Mukewater Cemetery, Brown County, Texas. They had seven children: (1) Mary A.; (2) Rosa L.; (3) John T.; (4) Hamby D.; (5) Leonard; (6) Lucy, and (7) Nancy.

(4) 1. MARY A. COFFEE, was born in 1864, and died in 1891. She married _____ Owens. Number of children unknown.

2. ROSA L. COFFEE, was born in 1866, and died in 1888.

(6) 3. JOHN T. COFFEE, was born in 1869, and lived to be nearly 100 years old. On February 5, 1893, he married Nora Whaley.

4. HAMBY D. COFFEE, was born in 1891, and died in 1911. He married Minnie Whaley, who was a sister to Nora Whaley.

5. LEONARD S. COFFEE, was born in 1874, and died in 1896.

6. LUCY COFFEE, married _____ Jackson.

7. NANCY COFFEE, married Lynn Phillips.

5. WILLIAM FLOYD COFFEE, was born in 1851, and died August 21, 1916. On April 9, 1875, he married Kate Ellen Wootten, who was born November 28, 1858, and died February 23, 1915. Both are buried in Modesto, California. Kate Ellen was the daughter of Elias H. Wootten, and Sarah (Drake) Wootten. William and Kate had four children: (1) Alonzo J.; (2) Cora Lillian; (3) Blanche Eva, and (4) Ada Myrtle.

1. ALONZO "Lon" J. COFFEE, was born April 15, 1876, and died October 14, 1923. He married Emma Wilson. They had three children: (1) Harold Lorenzo; (2) Grace Alberta, and (3) Arline Ava.

1. HAROLD LORENZO COFFEE, was born in 1898, and died in 1921. He was never married.

2. GRACE ALBERTA COFFEE, was born in 1900, and died in 1958. She married Clyde Hudelson.

3. ARLINE AVA COFFEE, was born August 28, 1906. She married Clyde Hudelson.

2. CORA LILLIAN COFFEE, was born November 29, 1877, and died January 13, 1941. She married Frank Jerome Rose.

3. BLANCHE EVA COFFEE, was born January 6, 1882, and died January 8, 1947. She married Norbet Leo Rose, who was a brother to Frank Jerome Rose.

4. ADA MYRTLE COFFEE, was born May 9, 1880, and died March 22, 1960. She was never married.

6. CAROLINA DERALTA COFFEE, was born in 1854, in Smith County, Tennessee. She married George W. Gordon. She died April 26, 1877. They are both buried at Modesto, California. They had three children:

7. MELISSA JANE COFFEE, was born in 1856, and died in 1936, in Venice, California. On June 6, 1875, in Stanislaus County, California, she married Zacharias Howell. They are buried in Stanislaus County, CA.

8. ROBERT H. COFFEE, was born in 1858 in Smith County, Tennessee. After 1880 he married Laura . He lived and died at Tustin, California. He is buried in the Santa Ana Cemetery.

7. STOCKARD WATKINS COFFEE, was born in 1811. He married Minerva Harper, who was born in 1813. She was the daughter of Matthew and Sarah Harper. They lived and died in Smith County, Tennessee, except for a few years spent in Warren County. They had (possibly) ten children: (1) William; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Robert D.; (4) Henry L.; (5) Sarah Jane; (6) Lemuel D.; (7) J.P.; (8) Mack; (9) Samuel F., and (10) Logan Alexander.

1. WILLIAM COFFEE, was born in 1835.
2. ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born in 1839.
3. ROBERT D. COFFEE, was born in 1840. He married _____ Allison. They had at least one son, and several daughters. One son was: (1) Bancroft.
- (6) 1. BANCROFT COFFEE, moved to Mississippi.
4. HENRY M. COFFEE, was born in 1842. He married Laura A. Barrett.
5. SARAH JANE COFFEE, was born in 1844.
- (5) 6. LEMUEL D. COFFEE, was born in 1846. In California, on December 24, 1882, he married California Sarah Garman.
7. J.P. COFFEE, was born in 1848.
8. MACK COFFEE, was born in 1852.
9. SAMUEL F. COFFEE.
10. LOGAN ALEXANDER COFFEE, was born January 6, 1853, and died August 5, 1919. He is buried in the Gordonsville Cemetery, Smith County, Tennessee. On May 18, 1871, he married Serepta Gwaltney, who was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Gwaltney. They had five children: (1) Maggie Lee; (2) Thomas Stockard; (3) Lemuel Mack; (4) Jesse Hershel, and Effie Dean.
- (4) 1. MAGGIE LEE COFFEE, married John Finia Johnson.
- (6) 2. THOMAS STOCKARD COFFEE, married Margaret Crowder. They moved to Madera, California. They had five children: (1) Everett L.; (2) Raymond; (3) Serepta Iler; (4) Earl Johnson, and (5) Logan Alexander.
- (7) 1. EVERETT L. COFFEE, was born in 1901, in Madera County, California. He married, first, Mildred _____. They had two children: (1) Paul, and (2) Mary Helen. In 1966, he married, second, Mary Lou Reichenbach. He was Madera County, California District Attorney, and was appointed Superior Judge. He resigned in 1967, because of ill health.
- (8) 1. PAUL COFFEE.
2. MARY HELEN COFFEE, married _____ Church.
2. RAYMOND COFFEE.
3. SEREPTA ILER COFFEE.
4. EARL JOHNSON COFFEE.
5. LOGAN ALEXANDER COFFEE.
3. LEMUEL MACK COFFEE, married Delina Carter.
4. JESSE HERSHEL COFFEE, married Frances Fitzgerald. They moved to Madera, California.
5. EFFIE DEAN COFFEE, married William Avon Wright.

(4) 8. NANCY T. COFFEE, was born June 15, 1816, and died February 21, 1895. She married John Lamberson, who was born in 1815, and was the son of Conrad and Sarah (Taylor) Lamberson. Both are buried in the Lamberson Family Cemetery, Smith County, Tennessee. They had eight children: (1) William Riley; (2) Minerva J.; (3) Mary Emaline; (4) Amanda Malvina; (5) Ira; (6) Stockard Watkins; (7) Thomas J., and (8) Samuel.

1. WILLIAM RILEY LAMBERSON, was born in 1841. He is buried at Blossom, Lamar County, Texas. He has a C.S.A. marker. He married Amanda Ellen Pritchard. They had seven children: (1) Callie; (2) Minnie; (3) Robert D.; (4) Thomas Fant; (5) Effie Elizabeth; (6) Willie Elmer, and (7) Wanda Vivian.

1. CALLIE LAMBERSON, married David Labrey.

2. MINNIE LAMBERSON, married J. D. Dickey.

(6) 3. THOMAS FANT LAMBERSON, died unmarried.

4. ROBERT D. LAMBERSON, married Pearl Greer.

(5) 5. EFFIE ELIZABETH LAMBERSON, married J. F. Thompson.

6. WILLIE ELMER LAMBERSON, was married twice.

7. WANDA VIVIAN LAMBERSON, married Raymond A. Moore.

2. MINERVA J. LAMBERSON, was born in 1842, and died in 1929. She married John Reynolds, and they had seven children:

3. MARY EMERALINE LAMBERSON, was born in 1845. She married Lon Reynolds. They had at least one daughter.

4. AMANDA MALVINA LAMBERSON, was born in 1847, and died in 1852.

5. IRA B. LAMBERSON, was born in 1849, and married Mareda "Reedy" Hardcastle. They had five children:

6. STOCKARD WATKINS LAMBERSON, was born in 1851. He died unmarried. He was killed in a fight.

7. THOMAS J. LAMBERSON, was born in 1853. He married Delia Powell. They had six children: (1) Stockard Watkins; (2) John Lee; (3) Vera; (4) Robert Lewis; (5) Laura, and (6) Emma.

- 1. STOCKARD WATKINS LAMBERSON, married Cleta Youree.
- 2. JOHN LEE LAMBERSON, married Celia Cooper.
- (6) 3. VERA LAMBERSON, married Tom Lattimore.
- 4. ROBERT LEWIS LAMBERSON, married Kate Ethel Kirkpatrick.
- (5) 5. LAURA LAMBERSON, was born in 1891, and died in 1896. She died from being burned.
- 6. ELLIA LAMBERSON, married Amos Walls.
- 8. SAMUEL LAMBERSON, was born in 1856, in Smith County, Tennessee, and was killed in Lamar County, Texas, in 1880. He is buried in the Blossom Cemetery, Lamar County, Texas. He is buried next to his brother, William Riley Lamberson and family. He has no stone. He was never married.

(3) 8. JOSHUA M. COFFEE, was the son of William Coffee (see Page 4) and the grandson of Peter Coffee (see Page 1). Joshua M. Coffee was born September 29, 1789, in Buckingham County, Virginia, and died October 3, 1842. He is buried at McMinnville, Tennessee. On January 10, 1810, he married Jane "Jinnie" Trousdale, who died in 1865, and is buried at Nashville, Tennessee. Joshua and Jane moved to Smith County, Tennessee. Part of Smith County later became DeKalb County, Tennessee. For a time Joshua M. was postmaster at Alexandria, Tennessee. They then moved to Warren County, Tennessee. When he died, when he died he left debts in excess of \$28,000. Printed records sometimes refer to Joshua M. as "Reverend", but available records do not show that he was ever an ordained minister, of any denomination. Perhaps he was an "Elder". Joshua M. and Jane had ten children: (1) William; (2) Nancy; (3) John Trousdale; (4) James Earnest; (5) Lucinda M.; (6) Thomas Stocks; (7) Mary Jane; (8) Franklin B.; (9) Brown S., and (10) Francis McAllister.

1. WILLIAM COFFEE, was born December 6, 1812. He joined the federal Army during the Civil War. After the war, his intensely loyal Confederate kin "lost track of him".

2. NANCY S. COFFEE, was born November 17, 1814. She is buried in Cannon County, Tennessee. She married Dr. Charles Turner New, of Cannon County. He was born about 1815. They had at least five children. Their children were: (1) W.R.; (2) John Coffee; (3) Francis J.; (4) Tennie M., and (5) Charles B.

1. W. R. NEW.

2. JOHN COFFEE NEW, was a graduate of West Point. He married Etta Orend.

3. FRANCIS "Fannie" J. NEW, married _____ Franks.

4. TENNIE M. NEW (female).

5. CHARLES B. NEW.

(4) 3. JOHN TROUSDALE COFFEE, was born December 14, 1818 in Smith County, Tennessee. He died May 23, 1890, at Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas. He is buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery at Georgetown. He married, first, Eliza Stone, born about 1824, and died December 14, 1841. She is buried in Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee. The inscription on her cemetery marker reads: "ELIZA COFFEE, wife of Col. John T. Coffee, Died Dec. 14, 1841, Age 17 years". They had no children. John T. married as his second wife, a Miss Hunt of Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri. They had one child: (1) Catherine. John T. married as his third wife, Miss Harriet Weir, of Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri. She died during the Civil War. They had six children: (2) Charles Franklin; (3) Marietta; (4) Arthur B.; (5) Samuel Buffington; (6) William F., and (7) Lula. On October 26, 1865, John T. married as his fourth wife, Mrs. Eunice Allen

Vontrees, of Georgetown, Texas. They had five children, all of whom were born at Georgetown, Texas. Their children were: (8) John Trousdale; (9) Ella Josephine; (10) Florence; (11) Tomnye, and (12) James.

1. CATHERINE JANE COFFEE, was born October 7, 1844. She married John W. Snyder.
2. CHARLES FRANKLIN COFFEE, was born March 22, 1847, in Dade County, Missouri, and died in December 1935, at Chadron, Nebraska. He was a veteran of the entire Civil War at age 18. He trailed cattle from Texas to Wyoming, working for the Snyder Brothers. He settled on the Wyoming-Western Nebraska frontier. He was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame in 1966. He married Virginia Ashland Toney. They had three children: (1) John Toney; (2) Charles Franklin, and (3) Blanche McClain.
 1. JOHN TONEY COFFEY, died in 1959.
 2. CHARLES FRANKLIN COFFEE, married Catherine _____
They had at least one child: (1) Charles Franklin III.
 1. CHARLES FRANKLIN COFFEE III.
 3. BLANCHE McCLAIN COFFEE, died unmarried in 1929.
3. MARIETTA COFFEE, was born about 1853, in Missouri. She married Hi Webb.
4. ARTHUR B. COFFEE, was born in February 1850, in Missouri, and died in 1880, in Chugwater, Wyoming, when he was accidentally shot with his own gun. He is buried in Cheyenne, Wyoming.
5. SAMUEL BUFFINGTON COFFEE, was born about 1855, and died about 1907, in Nebraska. He had sons, one of whom was (1) Harry B.
 1. HARRY BUFFINGTON COFFEE, was born March 16, 1890, near Harrison, Sioux County, Nebraska. He was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1913. He was elected as a Congressman from Nebraska, and served from 1935 to 1943. He was president of a stockyard company, and also of a terminal railway company. He lived in Omaha, Nebraska.
6. WILLIAM F. COFFEE, was born about 1857, and died in 1944 in Louisiana.
7. LULA COFFEE was born about 1861. She married Iam Bradford.
8. JOHN TROUSDALE COFFEE, Jr., was born September 15, 1866, and died June 6, 1944. He died in Williamson County, Texas. His Death Certificate is No. 30818. He had at least one son: (1) Rector Cope.
 1. RECTOR COPE COFFEE, is buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Georgetown, Texas.

9. ELLA JOSEPHINE COFFEE, was born November 3, 1868, and died January 22, 1950. In February 1892, she married John Francis "Frank" Yearwood, on February 4, 1892, at Georgetown, Texas. He died July 10, 1940, at Georgetown, Texas. They had nine children: (1) Eunice Lavenia; (2) Albert Boyce; (3) Clifford Coffee; (4) John Francis; (5) Robert Snead; (6) Richard Scruggs; (7) Florence J.; (8) Ruth, and (9) Baulah.

1. EUNICE LAVENIA YEARWOOD, was named for her two grandmothers.

2. ALBERT BOYCE YEARWOOD, was named for his father's close friend, Albert G. Boyce, of the XIT Ranch. He married Eloise Ketchum, and they had at least one child:
(1) Albert B, Jr.

(7) 1. ALBERT BOYCE YEARWOOD, Jr., married Maxine Bray.

3. CLIFFORD COFFEE YEARWOOD, married Bess Eaves. He was a banker in Lovington, New Mexico in the 1940s.

4. JOHN FRANCIS YEARWOOD, Jr.

5. ROBERT SHEAD YEARWOOD, married Katherine Price.

6. RICHARD SCRUGGS YEARWOOD, married, first, _____.
They had one daughter: (1) Patricia. Richard married, second, Lois King. They had one daughter: (2) Dorothy Elaine.

(5) (7) 1. PATRICIA YEARWOOD.

2. DOROTHY ELAINE YEARWOOD, married H. K. Duncan.

7. FLORENCE J. YEARWOOD, married Walter Curtis Wray.

8. RUTH YEARWOOD.

9. BEULAH YEARWOOD, married Donald Patterson Irvine. They had three children: (1) Ann Louise; (2) Agnes Lynda, and (3) Donald Patterson.

1. ANN LOUISE IRVINE.

(7) 2. AGNES LYNDA IRVINE.

3. DONALD PATTERSON IRVINE, Jr

10. FLORENCE COFFEE, married R. T. Hanna.

11. TOMMYE COFFEE, was born August 16, 1871, and died March 16, 1963. On September 12, 1894, she married William Francis Magee.

12. JAMES COFFEE, was born in 1877, and died April 12, 1952, in Williamson County, Texas.

4. JAMES EARNEST COFFEE, was born July 6, 1820. He died of TB, and was never married.
5. LUCINDA E. COFFEE, was born April 11, 1818. She married Andrew Jackson Wood, and they moved to Texas.
6. THOMAS STOCKS (or Stockard) COFFEE, was born June 14, 1822. He moved to Dade County, Missouri, and was said to have gone to California.
- (4) 7. MARY JANE COFFEE, was born June 12, 1824. On January 3, 1850, in Warren County, Tennessee, she married Tennison J. Wilson.
8. FRANKLIN B. (or Benjamin Franklin), was born October 14, 1826, and died September 20, 1846. He died in the Mexican War, as a member of Company "D" from Tennessee. He was said to have been the first man killed in the Mexican War.
9. BROWN S. COFFEE, was born October 16, 1829.
10. FRANCIS McALLISTER HILL COFFEE, was born October 6, 1832.

2. JOSHUA COFFEE, was the son of Peter Coffee. (See Page 1). Joshua Coffee was born January 26, 1745, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and died September 8, 1797, in Rockingham County, North Carolina. In Guilford County, North Carolina, there is on record the will of Joshua Coffee, dated August 1, 1797. In it he mentions his son, John Coffee, Mr. Harris, his son-in-law, Polly (Mary) Harris, his daughter, and his wife, Elizabeth. Rockingham and Guilford are adjacent counties in North Carolina. On June 2, 1767 (or August 11, 1767), in Hanover County, Virginia, Joshua Coffee married Elizabeth Graves. She was born January 28, 1751, and died, probably, in 1804. They moved to Granville County, North Carolina, in 1775. Joshua Coffee served from North Carolina, as Captain of Mounted Gunners, in the Granville Regiment of Militia. He entered service in 1780, and for nine months saw service in the South. At the close of the Revolution, he moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina. Joshua Coffee and Elizabeth (Graves) Coffee had five children: (1) William; (2) Thomas Graves; (3) Elijah; (4) John, and (5) Mary.

1. WILLIAM COFFEE, was born in September 1768. He probably died before 1797, as he is not mentioned in the will of Joshua Coffee.
2. THOMAS GRAVES COFFEE, was born September 4, 1769, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and he died in 1846, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. On July 10, 1787, in Amelia County, Virginia, he married Mary Knight. She was the daughter of Charles Knight and Mary (Smith) Knight. Mary was born in Virginia, and died August 27, 1832, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. Both Thomas Graves and Mary Coffee are said to be buried in a Coffee Cemetery, sometimes called the Fritts Cemetery, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. They have no markers. They had at least eight, and probably nine, children: (1) Elizabeth Woodson; (2) Mary "Polly" Knight; (3) Caroline Graves; (4) Richard Smith; (5) Miseniah C.; (6) John C.; (7) Prudence J., and (8) Joshua D.

1. ELIZABETH WOODSON COFFEE, was born August 7, 1788, and died May 10, 1852. On January 25, 1808, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, she married Stewart Jackson.
2. MARY "Polly" KNIGHT COFFEE, was born about 1789. On June 13, 1820, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, she married Claiborn Mays. They had no children.

3. CAROLINE GRAVES COFFEE, died young and unmarried.
4. RICHARD SMITH COFFEE, was born March 21, 1800, in Virginia, and died August 21, 1879, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. On July 22, 1822, in Madison County, Alabama, he married Sarah D. Fielder. She was the daughter of Nimrod Fielder. Both Richard and Sarah are buried in the Coffee (or Fritts) Cemetery. They had 12 children: (1) Claiborn Mays; (2) Mary E.; (3) John C.; (4) Myra; (5) Richard Newton; (6) Joel F. (7) Prudence Ann; (8) Nimrod T.; (9) Joshua D., (10) _____ (11) Sarah S., and (12) Elizabeth F.

1. CLAIBORN MAYS COFFEE, was married on December 17, 1840, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, to Cornelia Green. They had at least three children: (1) Miriam; (2) Linervus, and (3) John E.
- (6) 1. MIRIAM COFFEE.
2. MINERVUS COFFEE.
3. JOHN E. COFFEE, lived in Morgan County, Alabama. He was a chaplain in the Confederate Army. He was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
2. MARY E. COFFEE, on January 4, 1842, married Azel Myrick. They had no children.
3. JOHN C. COFFEE, was born about 1825. On November 1, 1851, he married Mrs. Rebecca C. Rogers. (Her maiden name was probably: "Williams"). They had four children: (1) Mary Jane; (2) Frances E.; (3) Gustavia, and (4) Rebecca. John C. Coffee married, second, on January 5, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Patrick. She is buried in the Patrick Graveyard, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. John C. married, third, Anna Hunter. She outlived him.
- (5) 1. MARY JANE "Jennie" COFFEE, was born about 1853. She married Park Grissom. They had five children.
2. FRANCES E. "Fannie" COFFEE, born about 1855. On January 10, 1874, she married Clint Campbell. They had four children.
- (6) 3. GUSTAVIA "Gus" COFFEE, born about 1857, married as the second wife, Clint Campbell. They had no children.
- (4) 4. REBECCA COFFEE, was born about 1859. On January 10, 1875, she married Newton J. McCain.
4. MYRA (or Miriam) COFFEE, on April 25, 1847, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, married John Scott. They lived in Athens, Alabama, and had four children.
5. RICHARD NEWTON COFFEE, was born October 4, 1828, and died January 25, 1905. He married Ada B. Crenshaw, who was born in 1840, and died August 7, 1928. Both are buried at Florence, Alabama. They had six children: (1) Baby Son; (2) Richard Freeman; (3) William Crenshaw; (4) Ada Vandalia; (5) Garvin, and (6) John Critz.

1. Baby Boy COFFEE, born and died, January 1, 1862. He is buried in the Coffee/Fritts Cemetery.

2. RICHARD FREEMAN COFFEE, was born in April 1863, and died January 17, 1933. He married Mamie Marshall. They had at least two children: (1) Marshall, and (2) Oline.

(7) 1. MARSHALL COFFEE.

2. OLIVE COFFEE.

(6) 3. WILLIAM CRENSHAW COFFEE, was born April 1864, and died January 28, 1924. He is buried at Florence, Alabama. At Jackson, Mississippi, he married Dora Cudabec. She died in Mississippi, May 29, 1896. They had one son: (1) Hiram Richard.

(7) 1. HIRAM RICHARD COFFEE, 1896-1937, is buried at Florence, Alabama. He married _____ Thompson.

4. ADA VANDALIA COFFEE, was born March 1, 1866, and died in 1949. She was never married. She is buried in Florence, Alabama. She was long identified with the schools of Florence, Alabama. She served as the first principal of Brandon School, known as Sixth Ward School, and later became principal of Patton School, and served for more than fifty years.

(5) 5. GARVIN COFFEE, was born May 24, 1869, and died January 24, 1877.

(4) 6. JOHN CRITZ COFFEE, was born September 30, 1879, and died October 30, 1879.

(3) 6. JOEL F. COFFEE, was killed in the Civil War, as a member of the Confederate Army. He is buried at Marietta, Georgia.

7. PRUDENCE ANN COFFEE, on October 11, 1853, married Joshua J. Crittenden. Joshua J. was the son of Thomas Crittenden and Prudence (Coffee) Crittenden. Prudence Ann was born March 23, 1833, and died March 6, 1900. She was married October 11, 1853. His mother, Prudence Coffee, was the daughter of Thomas Graves Coffee. Joshua and Prudence had six children: (1) Thomas Richard; (2) Mollie; (3) Prudence Coffee; (4) Sarah Elizabeth; (5) Lucy Estella, and (6) Joseph Joshua.

1. THOMAS RICHARD CRITTENDEN, was born in April 1857. He married Wilmoth Thompson.

2. MOLLIE CRITTENDEN, died in infancy.

(6) 3. PRUDENCE "Puss" COFFEE CRITTENDEN, was born in 1859 and died in 1908. She married James C. Phillips.

4. SARAH ELIZABETH CRITTENDEN, was born September 28, 1861, and died March 30, 1933. She married James Watkins Cody.

(6)

5. LUCY ESTELLA CRITTENDEN, was born October 6, 1864, and died December 31, 1912. She married Stephen D. Haley.

6. JOSEPH JOSHUA CRITTENDEN, was born June 19, 1874. He married Madeline _____.

8. NIMROD T. "Van" COFFEE, married Katherine "Kate" Fowler. They had six children: (1) Thomas; (2) Mary Fielder; (3) Katherine; (4) Queen; (5) Fowler, and (6) Lucy.

1. THOMAS COFFEE, was born in 1860.

2. MARY FIELDER COFFEE, was born about 1866.

(6)

3. KATHERINE COFFEE, was born in 1870.

4. QUEEN COFFEE, was born about 1873. She married Walter Johnson.

5. FOWLER COFFEE, was born about 1876.

6. LUCY COFFEE, was born about 1878. She married Ed Harris.

(5)

9. JOSHUA D. COFFEE, was born in 1839. He married, first, Fannie Watkins. They had one son: (1) Lonnie. Joshua D. married, secondly, Mary L. "Mollie" Estes. They had four children: (2) Tellessie; (3) Sadie; (4) Richard, and (5) Mary.

(4)

(3)

1. LONNIE COFFEE, was born about 1862.

2. TELLESSIE "Lessie" COFFEE, was born in 1880. She married John Tanner.

(6)

3. SADIE COFFEE, died young.

4. RICHARD COFFEE, died in 1932.

5. MARY COFFEE.

10. _____ COFFEE.

11. SARAH S. COFFEE, married Justin Williams. They had no children.

12. ELIZABETH F. COFFEE, married as the second wife, Aristides F. Jackson.

5. MISSENAH C. COFFEE, was born in Virginia. On September 21, 1879, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, she married Robert Wells. They had two children: (1) Prudence, and (2) William. Misseniah married, second, _____ Moseley. They had three daughters: (3) India; (4) Manilla, and (5) Agusta. After Misseniah married Mr. Moseley, they lived in Tennessee.

1. PRUDENCE WELLS, married Bolivar Knight.

2. WILLIAM "Billy" WELLS.

3. INDIA MOSELEY.

(4) 4. MANILLA MOSELEY, married _____ Watterson.

5. AGUSTA "Gus" MOSELEY.

6. JOHN C. COFFEE.

7. PRUDENCE J. COFFEE, was born about 1805. On April 20, 1820, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, she married Thomas N. Crittenden. They had five children: (1) Thomas, Jr.; (2) Misseniah; (3) Lucy; (4) Joshua, and Mary.

1. THOMAS CRITTENDEN, Jr., was born December 17, 1822, and died in September 1886. He married Elizabeth Flannagan.

2. MISSENAH CRITTENDEN, married George Ingram.

(5) 3. JOSHUA CRITTENDEN, was born March 30, 1829, and died April 30, 1899. He married Prudence Coffee. Prudence was a daughter of Richard Smith Coffee.

4. MARY CRITTENDEN, married Mose Ingram.

(3) 8. JOSHUA D. COFFEE, was born about 1808. On December 10, 1833, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, he married Minerva O. Green. They had at least one daughter: (1) Mary.

(5) 1. MARY COFFEE, married _____ Nance.

3. ELIJAH COFFEE, was born October 15, 1770. He must have died before 1797, as he is not mentioned in the will of Joshua Coffee.

4. JOHN COFFEE, was born June 2, 1772. Although it is generally stated that he was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, it is more likely that he was born in North Carolina. He died July 7, 1833. He is buried in the family cemetery, three miles north of Florence, Alabama. After the death of his father, Joshua Coffee, in 1797, during the month of April 1798, John Coffee, along with his mother, moved to Davidson County, Tennessee, where she died in 1804. On October 3, 1809, John Coffee married Mary Donelson, then sixteen years of age. She was a daughter of John Donelson. The sister of John Donelson was Rachel Donelson, who married Andrew Jackson. John Coffee was engaged with Andrew Jackson, in the fight which occurred between the Jackson and Benton factions. Colonel John Coffee raised a regiment of cavalry for the war of 1812. He was soon promoted to Brigadier General. Coffee was with Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, in December 1814. After this battle, Coffee was promoted to the rank of Major General. In 1817 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Alabama, and moved to Huntsville. In 1819, he moved to Florence, in Lauderdale County, Alabama. He died at his family home, known as "Hickory Hill", and located north of Florence. John and Mary Coffee had nine children, all of whom were living, when their father died. The children were: (1) Mary; (2) John Donelson; (3) Elizabeth; (4) Andrew J.; (5) Alexander Donelson; (6) Rachel Jackson; (7) Catherine; (8) William Donelson, and (9) Joshua.

3 1. MARY DONELSON COFFEE, born Sept. 24, 1812, and died December 4, 1839. On August 14, 1833, she married Andrew Jackson Hutchings, who died January 15, 1841. Both are buried in the Coffee Graveyard, near Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama, along with two babies. They left no living children.

4 2. JOHN DONELSON COFFEE, was born March 15, 1815, and died August 19, 1837. On February 3, 1836, he married Mary Narcissa Brahan (or Branham). She was born May 10, 1817, and died September 14, 1893. They had one child: (1) John Donelson, Jr.

5 1. JOHN DONELSON COFFEE, Jr., married Sallie Ruffin Tucker. They had at least one child: (1) Mary Percy.

6 1. MARY PERCY COFFEE, joined the D.A.R., in 1893. Her D.A.R. Number is 3930.

3. ELIZABETH GRAVES COFFEE, was born February 24, 1817, and died January 19, 1838. She was never married.

4. ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, was born August 28, 1819, and died March 11, 1891. He died in Alameda County, California. On April 3, 1839, he married Elizabeth Atwood Hutchings. She was born March 20, 1822, and died in 1913. They were married in Madison County, Alabama. They had eight children: (1) Mary Elizabeth; (2) Kate; (3) John; (4) Frank Larned; (5) Susan Hays; (6) Andrew Jackson Jr.; (7) Posey, and (8) Minnie.

1. MARY ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born April 27, 1839, and died December 13, 1840, in Alabama.

2. KATE COFFEE, was born June 15, 1842. On August 22, 1866, she married Charles McDougald.

3. JOHN COFFEE, was born in 1845 and died in 1916.

4. FRANK LARNED COFFEE, was born in 1848, in Louisiana, and died in 1912 in California. He married, first, Posey Green. He married, second, Blanche M. E. Pitard.

5. SUSAN HAYS COFFEE, was born in Alameda County, California. She married Louis Cass Heilner.

6. ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1861, in Oakland, Alameda County, California. He died December 17, 1928. He married, first, Edith Hinton. He married second, Ella Luffley.

7. POSEY GREEN COFFEE, was born in California, and died as an infant.

8. LINNIE COFFEE, was born in California, and died as an infant.

5. ALEXANDER DONELSON COFFEE, was born June 3, 1821, and died May 12, 1901. He was born and died in Lauderdale County, Alabama. On May 16, 1844, he married, first, Ann Eliza Sloss. She was the daughter of Rev. James L. and Letitia Sloss. They had one daughter: (1) Mary. On October 18, 1876, Alexander Donelson married, second, Mrs. Camilla Madding Jones. She was the daughter of Elisha and Eliza Madding. Alexander and Camilla had one daughter: (2) Eliza Croom.

1. MARY COFFEE, was born July 26, 1852, and died October 31, 1930. She is buried in the Florence Cemetery. On February 3, 1875, she married Edward Asbury O'Neal. Following his death, she married in 1887, William P. Campbell.

2. ELIZA CROOM COFFEE, was born August 18, 1879, and died September 5, 1904. She is buried in the Coffee Cemetery. The local hospital, at Florence, Alabama is named in her honor.

6. RACHEL JACKSON COFFEE, was born November 3, 1823, and died September 18, 1892. On October 23, 1856, she married Alex J. Dyas, who was born October 15, 1815, and died February 3, 1900.
7. CATHERINE HARRIET COFFEE, was born September 24, 1826, and died November 9, 1881. She was never married.
8. EMILY COFFEE, was born July 23, 1828, and died in August 1829.
9. WILLIAM DONELSON, was born in 1830, and died in 1903. On April 22, 1856, he married Virginia Malone.
10. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born August 19, 1832, and died January 25, 1879. He was never married.
5. MARY COFFEE, was born August 1, 1774. She married Simpson Harris.

(2) 3. PETER COFFEE, Jr., was the son of Peter Coffee, Sr., (See Page 1). One commonly quoted date for his birth is 1750. This date is likely in error, as his father, Peter Coffee, transferred land to him, in 1755. It is very unlikely that land would be given to a five year old boy. On November 14, 1773, in Granville County, North Carolina, he married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Guy Smith. He was a member of Captain Ben Casey's Company, 12th Virginia Regiment, in the American Revolution. He enlisted February 28, 1778, and was discharged in 1779. They were living in the state of Georgia, prior to September 23, 1789, when the "State of Georgia was debtor to Peter Coffee, 1 pound, 10 shillings". (See Annals of Georgia, Volume 1, Page 181, by Caroline Price Wilson.) In fact, they probably moved from Virginia to Georgia about 1780, where they settled in Hancock County. They had nine children: (1) Elizabeth; (2) Nancy; (3) Susannah; (4) John; (5) Sarah; (6) Joshua; (7) Mary; (8) Cynthia, and (9) Martha, or "Patsy".

1. ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born December 26, 1775, and died in 1832. In 1793 she married Charles Daniel(1), who was killed in Georgia. They had four, or possibly five, children. Their children were: (1) Smith Coffee; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Martha; (4) Charity; (5) Andrew Jackson. They may have had William C.

1. SMITH COFFEE DANIELL, was born November 17, 1794, and died July 8, 1836. He is buried in the Freeland Cemetery, Windsor Plantation, Claiborn County, Mississippi. He married Priscilla Skinner, who was born in 1803 and died in 1882. They had at least one son, (1) Smith Coffee, Jr.

(5) 1. SMITH COFFEE DANIELL, Jr., was born October 10, 1826, and died April 12, 1866. He is buried in the same cemetery as his father. He married Catherine Freeland. They had at least one child: (1) Smith Daniell III.

(4) (6) 1. SMITH COFFEE DANIEL III, was born October 16, 1861, and died September 17, 1904. He is buried in the same cemetery as is his father, and his grandfather.

(3) 2. ELIZABETH DANIELL.

3. MARTHA DANIELL.

4. CHARITY DANIELL.

5. ANDREW JACKSON DANIELL.

6. WILLIAM C. DANIELL (possibly).

2. NANCY COFFEE, was born August 23, 1778. She married Abram Heard, who was born in 1769, and died in 1822. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Heard. Abram and Nancy lived in Morgan County, Georgia. They had five children: (1) Franklin Coffee; (2) Julia Smith; (3) Abram augustus; (4) Linerva ann, and (5) John Joseph.

1. FRANKLIN COFFEE HEARD, married Mathilde Bozeman, of Milledgeville, Georgia. They had four children: (1) Julia Mungler; (2) Eliza Longstreet; (3) Ann Bozeman, and (4) Mary Morgan.
 1. JULIA MONGER HEARD, married James Elder. They had one child: (1) Ruth.
 - (6) 1. RUTH ELDER.
 2. ELIZA LONGSTREET HEARD, married Douglass Vass. They had one child: (1) Cornelia.
 3. ANN BOZEMAN HEARD, married Cary Butt, of Mobile, Alabama. They had five children: (1) Clara Heard; (2) Julia Elder; (3) Fannie; (4) Mary, and (5) Cary.
 1. CLARA HEARD BUTT.
 2. JULIA ELDER BUTT.
 - (6) 3. FANNIE BUTT.
 4. MARY BUTT.
 - (4) 5. CARY BUTT.
 4. MARY MORGAN HEARD, married Thomas Lyons. They had one child: (1) Ann Butt.
 - (6) 1. ANN BUTT LYONS.
2. JULIA SMITH HEARD, married Seaborn Saffold, of Madison, Georgia. They had four children: (1) Ann Heard; (2) Thomas; (3) William Abram, and (3) Isham.
 1. ANN HEARD SAFFOLD, married Nathaniel Green Foster.
 2. THOMAS SAFFOLD, married, first, Mary Thomas, of Athens, Georgia. He married, second, Sally Reed, of Eatonton, Georgia.
 - (5) 3. WILLIAM ABRAM SAFFOLD.
 4. ISHAM SAFFOLD.
3. ABRAM AUGUSTUS HEARD, married Harriet McGruder, of Columbia County, Georgia. They had three children: (1) Virginia; (2) George Felix, and (3) Joshua Thomas.
 1. VIRGINIA HEARD, married Dr. Foster, of Union Springs, Alabama.
 - (5) 2. GEORGE FELIX HEARD, married Emily Smith Traylor. They had two children: (1) Thomas Smith, and (2) George Franklin.
 1. THOMAS SMITH HEARD, lived Caddo, Texas.
 - (6) 2. GEORGE FRANKLIN HEARD, lived Caddo, Texas.

(5) 3. JOSHUA THOMAS HEARD, married Martha M. Koger. They had three children: (1) Mary; (2) Ann, and (3) Caroline.

1. MARY HEARD.

(6) 2. ANN HEARD.

3. CAROLINE HEARD.

(4) 4. MINERVA ANN HEARD, married Pryor Lee, of Texas. They had four children: (1) Abram Heard; (2) Nannie Coffee; (3) Julia Smith, and (4) Cynthia Ellen.

1. ABRAM HEARD LEE.

(5) 2. NANNIE COFFEE LEE, married Mr. Dill, of Texas.

3. JULIA SMITH LEE, married Alfred Wingfield.

4. CYNTHIA ELLEN LEE.

(3) 5. JOHN JOSEPH HEARD, was born in 1809, in Green County, Georgia. He married, first, Cynthia Ann Beatty, granddaughter of Jesse Heard. He married, second, Ann T. of Eatonton, Georgia, in 1851. He had nine children: (1) Susan Ann; (2) Julia; (3) William; (4) Abram; (5) Cynthia; (6) Nancy Coffee; (7) Sarah; (8) Franklin, and (9) Lucy Harmon.

1. SUSAN ANN HEARD, married Dr. _____ Hunter, in 1857. They had five children: (1) Edward; (2) John; (3) Cynthia; (4) Julia, and (5) Fannie.

1. EDWARD HUNTER.

2. JOHN HUNTER.

(6) 3. CYNTHIA HUNTER.

4. JULIA HUNTER.

(5) 5. FANNIE HUNTER.

2. JULIA HEARD.

3. WILLIAM HEARD.

4. ABRAM HEARD.

5. CYNTHIA HEARD.

6. NANCY COFFEE HEARD.

7. SARAH HEARD.

8. FRANKLIN HEARD.

9. LUCY HARMON HEARD.

3. SUSANNAH COFFEE, was born August 30, 1870. She married T. Randall. They had at least five children: (1) _____; (2) Lockington; (3) Sophronia; (4) Rosanna, and (5) John S.
1. _____ RANDALL, married Mark A. Cooper. They had children.
 2. LOCKINGTON RANDALL.
 3. SOPHRONIA RANDALL.
 4. ROSANNA RANDALL.
 5. JOHN S. RANDALL, married _____ Lamar, a sister to Judge Q. C. Lamar.
4. JOHN COFFEE, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, December 3, 1782. He died September 25, 1836, near Jacksonville, Telfair County, Georgia. He was buried on his plantation, near Jacksonville. He was general of the State Militia during the Creek War. He served in the U.S. Congress from 1833 until his death. His body was removed to the McRae Cemetery, McRae, Georgia, in 1921. His will is recorded in the Ordinary's Office, McRae, Telfair County, Georgia. On December 20, 1808, in Tatnall County, Georgia, he married Ann Penelope Bryan, who was born September 23, 1784, in Jones County, North Carolina, and died in 1865, in Tatnall County, Georgia. Coffee County, Georgia, is named for this John Coffee. John and Penelope had nine children: (1) John Bryan I; (2) Peter H.; (3) Andrew J.; (4) Hill Bryan; (5) William; (6) Joshua; (7) Christopher C.; (8) Susan Ann, and (9) Nancy.
1. JOHN BRYAN COFFEE I, was born January 8, 1815 (or 1814), in Telfair County, Georgia. He died October 18, 1887, in Dodge County, Georgia. He was married three times and had eighteen children. He married first, on March 15, 1835, Rebecca Wilcox, who was born October 2, 1817, in Telfair County, Georgia, and died November 28, 1858, in Bulaski County, Georgia. They had eleven children: (1) John Willcox; (2) Mary Ann; (3) Martha Elizabeth Heard; (4) Sarah George; (5) Mark Willcox; (6) Mitchell G.; (7) Clark Willcox; (8) Rebecca Willcox; (9) Sidney Smith; (10) Jimmy De Lyon, and (11) Joshua. John Bryan I, married, second, in 1861, Marcella Griffin. They had three children: (12) Missouri Price; (13) Lorena Amanda, and (14) William. John Bryan I, married, third, Elizabeth Womack. They had four children: (15) _____; (16) _____; (17) _____, and (18) _____.
 1. JOHN WILCOX COFFEE, was born March 26, 1836, and died September 3, 1899, near Rhine, Georgia. He was a Confederate soldier in the 49th Georgia Regiment. He was married twice. On February 10, 1857, he married Jane McKay, who was born September 10, 1838, and died August 19, 1868. They had two children: (1) Archibald, and (2) John Bryan II. John Willcox Coffee married, secondly, on February 2, 1869, Isabel "Bell" McCrimmon. She died September 15, 1906. They had two children: (3) Mitchell, and (4) Sidney.

1. ARCHIBALD "Archie" COFFEE, was born November 8, 1857, and died March 10, 1941, at Rhine, Georgia, and is buried there. In February 1904, he married Mary Brown, who died about 1923. They had no children.

2. JOHN BRYAN COFFEE II, was born August 23, 1861, near Rhine, Georgia. He died September 2, 1934, Dodge County, Georgia. On March 19, 1885, he married Charlotte Burch, who was born March 11, 1870, and died December 9, 1953. They had seven children: (1) Arthur Lee; (2) Archie Thomas; (3) Infant Son; (4) John Tenneth; (5) Louis Mitchell; (6) Janie Pearl, and (7) Charles Grady.

1. ARTHUR LEE COFFEE, was born April 18, 1886, and died in January 1967. On December 19, 1924, he married Emma Black Lumpkin, of Lafayette, Georgia. She was born October 2, 1895, at Lafayette, Georgia, and died in August 1966. They lived at Eastman, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Hugh Lumpkin, and (2) Virginia Lee.

1. HUGH LUMPKIN COFFEE (L.D.), was born May 20, 1927, at Eastman, Georgia. He died August 8, 1966. On December 24, 1950, he married Dana Eileen Skelton. They lived at Forsyth, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Hugh Lumpkin, Jr., and (2) Arthur Scott.

1. HUGH LUMPKIN COFFEE, Jr., was born August 17, 1957.

2. ARTHUR SCOTT COFFEE, was born September 7, 1959.

2. VIRGINIA LEE COFFEE, was born October 27, 1928, at Eastman, Georgia. On October 8, 1950, she married Willie Mack Tribble, Jr., a Methodist minister. He was born November 16, 1926. They lived at Calhoun, Georgia, and had three children: (1) Conner Mack; (2) Arthur Lee, and (3) Emmie Virginia.

1. CONNER MACK TRIBBLE, was born December 28, 1954.

2. ARTHUR LEE TRIBBLE, was born January 2, 1960.

3. EMMIE VIRGINIA TRIBBLE, was born November 25, 1964.

2. ARCHIE THOMAS COFFEE, was born July 14, 1889. He was a soldier in World War I. On December 24, 1919, in McRae, Georgia, he married Leila Williams, who was born October 2, 1895. In 1964 they lived three miles SE of Eastman, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Archie Thomas Jr., and (2) Lawrence W.
1. ARCHIE THOMAS COFFEE, Jr. (M.D.) was born July 13, 1921. On February 24, 1947, at Lexington, North Carolina, he married Catherine Wallace, who was born April 22, 1925. In the 1960s they lived at Charlotte, North Carolina. They had four children: (1) Candace Gayle; (2) Mary Catherine; (3) Constance Ann, and (4) Archie Thomas III.
1. CANDACE GAYLE COFFEE, was born April 22, 1949, at Iowa City, Iowa.
2. MARY CATHERINE COFFEE, was born May 9, 1953, at Charlotte, North Carolina.
3. CONSTANCE ANN COFFEE, was born September 19, 1956. (Twin)
4. ARCHIE THOMAS COFFEE III, was born September 19, 1956. (Twin)
2. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COFFEE, was born August 8, 1925. On November 5, 1954, he married Alice Hulsey. They lived at Eastman, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Lawrence Williams, Jr., and (2) Bryan Haynes.
1. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COFFEE, Jr., was born April 7, 1957.
2. BRYAN HAYNES COFFEE, was born April 27, 1962.
3. Infant Son COFFEE, was born in 1891, and was dead at birth.
4. JOHN TENNETH COFFEE, was born July 8, 1893. He was never married.
5. LOUIS MITCHELL COFFEE, was born July 25, 1895, and died June 5, 1958. On October 22, 1943, he married Mary Brown Gunn, who was born June 7, 1913. They lived at Eastman, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Mary Patricia, and (2) Louis Mitchell.
1. MARY PATRICIA COFFEE, was born May 26, 1945.
2. LOUIS MITCHELL COFFEE, Jr., was born July 27, 1947.

6. JANIE PEARL COFFEE, was born April 9, 1898. On October 18, 1916, she married George Aubrey Davenport, of Helena, Georgia, who was born April 1, 1886, and died July 3, 1952. After their marriage they moved to Baxley, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Charlotte Coffee, and (2) Peggy Louise.

(8) 1. CHARLOTTE COFFEE DAVENPORT, was born April 20, 1921, at Helena, Georgia. On August 18, 1943, at Baxley, Georgia, she married George Shirley Rich. They lived at Birmingham, Alabama, and had two children: (1) Don Allen, and (2) Barry.

(9) 1. DON ALLEN RICH, was born April 19, 1945, at New York.

(7) 2. BARRY RICH, was born April 17, 1948, at New York.

2. PEGGY LOUISE DAVENPORT, was born November 13, 1931, at Helena, Georgia. On April 17, 1954, at Baxley, Georgia, she married William Thomas Hammond. They lived in Birmingham, Alabama, and had two children: (1) Patti Jane, and (2) William Thomas.

(9) 1. PATTI JANE HAMMOND, was born December 5, 1955, at Birmingham, Alabama.

(6) 2. WILLIAM THOMAS HAMMOND, was born July 12, 1959, at Birmingham, Alabama.

(5) 7. CHARLES GRADY COFFEE, was born September 24, 1909. On December 26, 1944, he married Marjorie Dykes, who was born November 4, 1914. They lived at Eastman, Georgia, and had one child: (1) John Bryan.

(4) (8) 1. JOHN "Johnny" BRYAN COFFEE III, was born November 1, 1946.

3. MITCHELL COFFEE, was born July 15, 1870, and died August 1, 1886. He was never married.

4. SIDNEY "Sipp" COFFEE, was born April 4, 1874. On November 30, 1902, he married Jennie Holland, who was born October 29, 1879. They had one child: (1) John Wilcox.

(3) (7) 1. JOHN WILCOX COFFEE, was born August 13, 1908. On September 17, 1932, he married Margaret Reaves. They had three children: (1) Bessie Louise; (2) John Wilcox, Jr., and (3) William Sidney.

2. MARY ANN COFFEE, was born April 20, 1838. In 1860, she married Fletcher Williams. They had at least one child: (1) Rebecca Coffee.

(6) 1. REBECCA COFFEE WILLIAMS, was born in 1861. She married _____ Bussey.

3. MARTHA ELIZABETH HEARD COFFEES, was born August 31, 1839, and died in 1896. On February 4, 1858, in Telfair County, she married Mathias C. Adams. They lived in Montgomery County, Georgia. They had eight children: (1) Mathias; (2) Mattie; (3) Emma Jane; (4) John Adams; (5) Robert; (6) Mary Lee; (7) Victoria, and (8) Caroline.

1. MATHIAS ADAMS, was born in 1859, and died in 1889.

2. MATTIE A. ADAMS, was born in 1863.

3. EMMA JANE ADAMS, was born in 1867.

(6) 4. JOHN ADAMS, was born in 1870, and died in 1892.

5. ROBERT LEE ADAMS, was born in 1872.

6. MARY LEE ADAMS, was born in 1875. She married Oscar Griffeth.

(5) 7. VICTORIA BEATRICE ADAMS.

(4) 8. CAROLINE ADAMS. In 1898 she married Vernon Chavous.

(3) 4. SARAH GEORGE COFFEE, was born April 6, 1841, and died June 2, 1880; was never married.

5. MARK WILLCOX COFFEE (M.D.), was born August 21, 1843. He was a Confederate soldier. In 1872 he married Mary Ann Watson. They had five children: (1) Mattie Eugenia; (2) John Bryan; (3) Thomas Mitchell; (4) Virginia Leal, and (5) Mark Key.

1. MATTIE EUGENIA COFFEE, was born in 1872.

2. JOHN BRYAN COFFEE, was born in 1875.

3. THOMAS MITCHELL COFFEE, was born in 1877.

(6) 4. VIRGINIA LEAL COFFEE, was born in 1880.

5. MARK KEY COFFEE, was born in 1896.

6. MITCHELL G. COFFEE, was born December 23, 1844. He married Zimlie Griffin.

7. CLARK WILLCOX COFFEE, was born November 10, 1846, and died before 1850.

9. SIDNEY SMITH COFFEE, was born ____, 10, 1851, and died young.

10. JIMMY De LYON COFFEE, was born March 15, 1853, and married Mr. _____ Harris.

11. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born October 12, 1857. He married Cora Holland. They had at least two sons, both of whom lived in Atlanta, Georgia. The sons were:
(1) Morris, and (2) William.

- (6) 1. MORRIS COFFEE.
- 2. WILLIAM COFFEE.

12. MISSOURI PRICE COFFEE, was born March 1, 1862. She married Daniel Strober Broughton, who was born April 25, 1846, and died March 28, 190?. They had two children:
(1) Johnnie, and (2) Mary Frederick.

1. JOHNNIE BROUGHTON, was born February 1, 1892, in Montgomery County, Georgia. On January 13, 1917, she married Earle Bartow Brasswell. They lived at Athens, Georgia. They had two children: (1) John Coffee, and (2) Mary Ann.

(6) 1. JOHN COFFEE BRASWELL, was born November 29, 1919, and died April 29, 1945, in an airplane accident. He married Nellie Goldstein, of Griffith, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Johnny Coffee, Jr., and (2) Frances Lynn.

(7) 1. JOHNNY COFFEE BRASWELL, Jr., was born March 9, 1938.

(8) 2. FRANCES LYNN BRASWELL, was born December 9, 1942.

2. MARY ANN BRASWELL, was born March 15, 1927. On February 2, 1945, she married Col. Edwin P. Cushman, of Boston, Massachusetts.

2. MARY FREDERICK BROUGHTON, was born December 3, 1899. On July 28, 1942, she married Russel T. Hobbs. They had no children.

13. LORENE "Nenie" ALANDA COFFEE, was born in October 1865. She married George Lewis Adams. They lived Lt. Vernon, Montgomery County, Georgia. They had three children: (1) Lewis; (2) Eunice, and (3) Willie.

1. LEWIS ADAMS, Jr.

(6) 2. EUNICE ADAMS, married Henry Patillo, of Warrenton, Georgia. They lived in Baltimore, Maryland.

3. WILLIE ADAMS, married Mr. _____ Dyar, of Atlanta, Georgia.

14. Col. WILLIAM COFFEE, married Jamie Smith, of Eldorado, Arkansas. They had no children.

15. _____ COFFEE.

16. _____ COFFEE.

17. _____ COFFEE.

18. _____ COFFEE.

2. PETER HARRIS COFFEE, was born September 28, 1813 (or 1816), and died August 21, 1884 (or 1887), in the lower part of Dodge County, Georgia. In 1837(?) he married Susan Ann Bailey Rodgers, who was born October 19, 1820, and died in 1862. They had nine children: Their children were: (1) John A.; (2) Joshua; (3) Susan; (4) Peter Harris; (5) Christopher Columbus; (6) Sarah Minnie; (7) Penelope; (8) Andrew Jackson, and (9) Ann Bailey. Peter Harris was a Colonel in the Civil War. He married, second, Martha Ann Sheldon. They had three children: (10) Willie; (11) Irby, and (12) Idella.

1. JOHN A. COFFEE, was born in 1838 (or 1839). On May 22, 1864, in Pulaski County, Georgia, he married Rebecca D. Daniel. They had several children, one of whom was: (1) Harry.

1. HARRY COFFEE, at one time lived in Marshalville, Georgia.

2. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born January 6, 1840, in Pulaski County, Georgia, and died October 29, 1909. He was in the Confederate Army, Company "H", 20th Georgia Regiment. He married Mary Daniel, who was born April 15, 1845, and died October 27, 1920. They had at least seven children: (1) Ann Eliza; (2) John Peter; (3) Margaret Rebecca; (4) Sudie; (5) Sally Elizabeth; (6) Mary Belle, and (7) Lou Letitia.

1. ANN ELIZA COFFEE, was born in 1868, and on June 5, 1844, she married Murdoch Bryan. They had two children: (1) Thomas, and (2) Johnnie. She married, second, John Mark Law. They had four children: (3) Henry L.; (4) Mary E.; (5) James C., and (6) Della.

1. THOMAS BRYAN, married Mary Willcox. They lived at Eastman, Georgia, and had three children: (1) Woodrow, (2) John, and (3) Martha.

1. WOODROW BRYAN.

2. JOHN BRYAN, married Josephine Ross.

3. MARTHA BRYAN, married "Pat" Kelley.

2. JOHNNIE BRYAN, died in 1898, about age 12.

(7) 3. HENRY L. LAW, was born in 1896, and married Susie Jane Campbell.

4. MARY E. LAW, was born in 1898. On May 4, 1919, she married James Perry Campbell.

5. JAMES C. LAW, was born in 1899, and married Lessie Yancey.

6. DELLA LAW, was born in 1902. She married The. D. Watts. They had no children.

2. JOHN PETER COFFEE, was born in 1866, and died in 1938. On December 21, 1899, in Dodge County, Georgia, he married Mary J. Bowen. They had eight children: (1) John Peter; (2) Joshua; (3) Ennis; (4) Annie Lou; (5) Amy; (6) Sarah; (7) Aubrey, and (8) Cooleage.

1. JOHN PETER COFFEE, was born about 1901, and died in 1948. He was never married.

2. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born about 1906, and died in 1935. He lived at Abbeville, Georgia. He married Lola Macane Smith. They had two children: (1) Melton, and (2) Sylvia.

(8) 1. MELTON COFFEE.

2. SYLVIA COFFEE.

(5) 3. ENNIS COFFEE, was born about 1903. She married Will Campbell. They lived in Abbeville, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Lonease, and (2) Lillian.

(7) (8) 1. LONEASE CAMPBELL.

2. LILLIAN CAMPBELL.

4. ANNIE LOU COFFEE, was born about 1910. She married George Dowdy. They lived in Dodge County, Georgia. They had no children.

5. AMY COFFEE, was born about 1912, and died in 1933. She married Tom Daniel. They had one child: (1) Tommy.

(8) 1. TOMMY DANIEL.

6. SARAH COFFEE, was born about 1915. She married Johnnie Nix. They lived in Macon, Georgia. They had two children: (1) Virland, and (2) Jaunita.

(8) 1. VIRLAND NIX.

2. JAUNITA NIX.

7. AUBREY COFFEE, was born about 1918. She married Elwood E. Haynes. They lived at Macon, Georgia. They had four children: (1) Elwood, Jr.; (2) Johnnie; (3) Jackie, and (4) Maryelene.

1. ELWOOD HAYNES, Jr.

2. JOHNNIE HAYNES.

3. JACKIE HAYNES.

4. MARYELENE HAYNES.

8. COOLEIDGE COFFEE, was born about 1925. He was killed in action, during World War II. He died in June 1944, in France. He was never married.

3. MARGARET "Maggie" REBECCA COFFEE, married John K. Willcox. They had two children: (1) Ethel, and (2) Marguerite.

1. ETHEL WILLCOX, married Jenavi "Navy" A. Williamson. They had no children.

2. MARGUERITE WILLCOX, married J. Hardin.

4. SUDIE COFFEE, married Philemon "Phil" Bohannon. They had four children: (1) Willie; (2) Bertie; (3) Jim Frank, and (4) Annie Minnie.

1. WILLIE MAE BOHANNON, was born in 1920.

2. BERTIE BOHANNON, married J. B. Stutsill. They lived in Dodge County, Georgia, near Daniel's Church. They had five children: (1) Emily; (2) Ben; (3) L. F.; (4) Ruth, and (5) Edwin.

1. EMILY STUTSILL.

2. BEN STUTSILL, Jr.

3. L. F. STUTSILL.

4. RUTH STUTSILL.

5. EDWIN STUTSILL.

3. JIM FRANK BOHANNON, died in 1945. He married Nina Lanley. After his death, she lived in Eastman, Georgia. They had at least two children.

4. ANNIE MINNIE BOHANNON, married H. C. Justus. They lived in Macon, Georgia. They had one child: (1) Hope.

1. HOPE JUSTUS.

5. SALLY ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born March 16, 1870, and died December 11, 1938. She married Willie A. Bowen. They lived in Dodge County, Georgia. They had two children: (1) John A., and (2) Mary Lou.

1. JOHN A. BOWEN, married Flossie Cook. They had five children: (1) Hansford; (2) Ruby; (3) Madison; (4) J.W., and (5) Leroy.

1. HANSFORD BOWEN, was born about 1921.

2. RUBY BOWEN, was born about 1924.

3. MADISON BOWEN, was born about 1927.

4. J. W. BOWEN, was born about 1931.

5. LEROY BOWEN.

2. MARY LOU BOWEN, married James Lancaster Campbell. They had one child: (1) Christine.

1. CHRISTINE CAMPBELL, was born about 1922. She married _____ Lambert, of Temple, Georgia.

6. MARY BELLE COFFEE, was born February 16, 1877. On February 23, 1908, she married Wiley Morris Williams, who was born February 25, 1879. Wiley was born in Telfair County, Georgia, and was the seventh child of William Fletcher Williams, by his second wife, Mary Amanda Bussey. Mary Belle and Wiley were married in Dodge County, Georgia. They had three children born in, or near, Rhine, Georgia. Their children were: (1) Daughter; (2) William Coffee, and (3) Dudley Morris.

1. Daughter WILLIAMS, dead at birth. Born March 16, 1910.

2. WILLIAM COFFEE WILLIAMS, was born August 18, 1911. On August 31, 1946, he married Lucille Russ. He was a veteran of World War II.

3. DUDLEY MORRIS WILLIAMS, was born January 15, 1914. In Telfair County, Georgia, he married Tallie Christine Marchant, who was born August 25, 1916. She was the daughter of George W. and Beulah (Wells) Marchant. Dudley and family lived in McRae, Georgia, in the 1960s. They had two children: (1) Mary Jacqueline, and (2) Nancy Virginia.

1. MARY JACQUELINE WILLIAMS, was born July 9, 1941.

2. NANCY VIRGINIA WILLIAMS, was born March 28, 1945.

- (6) 7. LOU LETITIA COFFEE, married John Wadsworth. They had four children: (1) Gussie; (2) Ennis; (3) Nellie Mae, and (4) Son.
1. GUSSIE WADSWORTH.
 - (7) 2. ENNIS WADSWORTH. Never married. "Died Long Ago."
 3. NELLIE MAE WADSWORTH, married Elton J. Hatcher. They had no children.
 4. Son WADSWORTH, died in infancy.
3. SUSAN COFFEE, was born in 1842 (or 1843). She married Thomas Peter "Tom-Pete" Willcox. They had five children: (1) Sallie; (2) Georgia; (3) Oscar; (4) Son, and (5) Bailey.
- (6) 1. SALLIE WILLCOX, married A. Fernando Peterson. They had children.
 2. GEORGIA WILLCOX, married Ollie P. Peterson.
 3. OSCAR WILLCOX, married Lizzie Carr.
 4. Son WILLCOX, died when young.
 5. BAILEY WILLCOX, married _____ Bailey.
- (5) 4. PETER HARRIS COFFEE, Jr., was born in 1843 (or 1844). On December 28, 1889, in Pulaski County, Georgia, he married Sarah E. Daniel. She was a sister to Rebecca Daniel, who married John A. Coffee. Peter Coffee, Jr., and family lived in Rochelle, Georgia. They had three children: (1) Lizzie; (2) Ida, and (3) May.
- (3) (4) (6) 1. LIZZIE COFFEE, married, as the third wife, Dr. Bussell.
- (6) 2. IDA COFFEE, married, as the first wife, Dr. Bussell.
 3. MAY COFFEE, married, as the second wife, Dr. Bussell.
5. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS COFFEE, was born in July 1849. In 1884 he married Ella C. Ragsdale. (Goodspeed gives his wife as Ella C. Ragsdale, while Smallwood lists his wife as Mary Rogers. Perhaps he was married twice.) They lived in Meridian, Mississippi, until the death of his wife, when Christopher moved to Mobile, Alabama. They had at least one daughter: (1) Anna Camile.
- (6) 1. ANNA CAMILE COFFEE, was born about 1885. She married and lived in New York in the 1960s.

6. SARAH MINNIE COFFEE, died in Rochelle, Georgia. On March 15, 1876, she married Thomas W. Weeks. They had three daughters: (1) Lena; (2) Clela, and (3) Anna Katherine.
- 1. LENA WEEKS, married Hamp Revier.
 - 2. CLELA WEEKS, married _____ Hutchings.
 - 3. ANNA KATHERINE WEEKS, married Corley Wells.
7. FENELOPE COFFEE. On March 1, 1879, in Dodge County, Georgia, married John T. Lee, a Baptist preacher. They lived in Rochelle, Georgia.
8. ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, was born March 5, 1859, in Pulaski County, Georgia, and died December 30, 1915, at Rhine, Georgia. On April 28, 1881, he married Caroline Elizabeth Futch, who was born September 17, 1863, and died December 24, 1935. They had four children: (1) Ruby; (2) Jennings Harrison; (3) William Peter, and (4) Andrew Jackson.
- 1. RUBY COFFEE, was born May 25, 1882. On January 9, 1898, in Dodge County, Georgia, she married James Warren Harrell. They lived in Macon, Georgia, and had four children: (1) Rennee Irene; (2) Warren Lamar; (3) Glover Futch, and (4) Son.
 - 1. RENNEE IRENE HARRELL, was born January 20, 1900. On July 17, 1927, she married Joseph Robert Neese, who was born October 2, 1896. They lived in Lumber City, Georgia, and had two children: (1) Robert Lee, and (2) Corley Harrell.
 - 1. ROBERT LEE NEASE, was born November 7, 1932.
 - 2. CORLEY HARRELL NEASE, was born January 28, 1937.
 - 2. WARREN LAMAR HARRELL, was born February 1, 1903. In June 1928, he married Caroline Hazelhurst. They lived in Columbus, Georgia, and had one child: (1) Warren Lamar, Jr.
 - 1. WARREN LAMAR HARRELL, Jr., was born July 3, 1934.
 - 3. GLOVER FUTCH HARRELL, was born August 1, 1909. On June 17, 1933, he married Carolyn Willingham Lawton. They lived in Macon, Georgia, and had four children: (1) Mary Elliott; (2) Daughter; (3) Daughter, and (4) Carolyn Coffee.
 - 1. MARY ELLIOTT HARRELL, was born July 3, 1934.
 - 2. Daughter Harrell, stillborn.
 - 3. Daughter HARRELL, lived 24 hours.
 - 4. CAROLYN COFFEE HARRELL, was born Jan. 26, 1945.

- (7)
4. Son HARRELL, stillborn, July 1912.
2. JENNINGS HARRISON COFFEE, was born March 25, 1885. He married Ruth Cawvey. They had four children:
(1) Ruby Ealyn; (2) Child; (3) Child, and
(4) Bernard.
1. RUBY EALYN COFFEE, died about age 2.
2. Child COFFEE, died young.
- (7)
3. Child COFFEE, died young.
4. BERNARD COFFEE.
3. WILLIAM PETER COFFEE (M.D.) was born August 8, 1887, and died February 2, 1956. On August 6, 1914, at Eastman, Georgia, he married Mary Elizabeth "Bessie" Burch, who was born October 27, 1892. They lived in Fitzgerald, Georgia, and had two children:
(1) Willowese, and (2) Mary Elizabeth.
- (6)
1. WILLOWESE COFFEE, was born March 17, 1918, and died January 7, 1920.
- (7)
2. MARY ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born February 6, 1920.
4. ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, Jr., was born October 18, 1890. He married Gertrude Gammage. They lived in Macon, Georgia. They had two sons, both of whom were in World War II. The sons were: (1) Andrew Gammage, and (2) Robert Earl.
- (5)
1. ANDREW GAMMAGE COFFEE, was born October 26, 1912. He was married and lived in Macon, Georgia, in 1947.
- (7)
2. ROBERT "Bob" EARL COFFEE. about 1945 he married Mary Francis Swafford.
9. ANN BAILEY "Babe" COFFEE, was born August 10, 1862, and died July 21, 1893. She married Moses John Wright Daniel.
10. WILLIE COFFEE, lived in Palatka, Florida, was married, and had one daughter: (1) Martha.
- (6)
1. MARTHA COFFEE.
11. IRBY COFFEE, married Dr. Alexander McRae, of Rochelle, Georgia. They moved to Palatka, FL.
12. IDELLA COFFEE, married James Harley Hickenlooper. They had two sons: (1) _____, and (2) _____.
1. _____ HICKENLOOPER.
- (6)
2. _____ HICKENLOOPER.

3. ANDREW JACKSON COFFEE, married Sarah "Susan" Church, daughter of Lucius Church (1800-1875) and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Nash. Andrew and Susan moved to Madison County, Florida.
4. HILL BRYAN COFFEE, was born in 1827, and died in 1891. In 1841 he married Mary E. Church, who was born in 1828, and died in 1901. After their marriage they moved to Madison County, Florida. Hill Bryan Coffee enlisted on June 26, 1862, in the "Madison Grays". They had at least one, and probably two daughters. Their daughters were:
 - (1) Elizabeth, and (2) Mamie.
1. ELIZABETH COFFEE, was born in 1849, and in 1870 married Charles Alexander Sheldon. They had at least one daughter: (1) Edna.
- (5) (6) 1. EDNA SHELDON, born in Madison County, Florida, married Eugene Paul Dunaway, Sr. She was a member of the DAR.
2. MAMIE COFFEE (probably), married E. S. Paine, and once lived in Jacksonville, Florida.
5. WILLIAM COFFEE. (No further record).
6. JOSHUA COFFEE, married Emily Church, sister to Mary and Susan Church.
- (4) 7. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS COFFEE, married Katie Rogers, sister to the first wife of Peter Harris Coffee. They lived in Madison County, Florida. Their children included:
 - (1) Gertrude; (2) Penelope Ann, and (3) John.
- (3) 1. GERTRUDE COFFEE, died in Florida December 12, 1923.
2. FENELOPE ANN COFFEE, married Mr. Kirkpatrick, and died in Green Cove Springs, Florida, October 24, 1924. They had at least one daughter: (1) Easter.
- (5) (6) 1. EASTER KIRKPATRICK, married M. D. Willcox.
3. JOHN COFFEE.
8. SUSAN ELIZABETH COFFEE (probably the oldest) was born May 24, 1810, and died August 3, 1872. She married Gen. Mark Willcox, who was born in 1799, and died April 25, 1852. Age: 52 years, 11 months, 22 days. They had eleven children: (1) John Coffee; (2) Jane Parramore; (3) Susan C.; (4) Mary; (5) Rebecca; (6) Andrew Jackson; (7) Sallie Ann; (8) Elizabeth Louisa; (9) Thomas Peter; (10) Georgia Ann, and (11) Virginia.
- (5) 1. JOHN COFFEE WILLCOX, was born November 23, 1828.
2. JANE PARRAMORE WILLCOX, was born January 8, 1830, and married Wright Collins.

3. SUSAN C. WILLCOX, was born May 11, 1831. She married William E. Burch.
4. MARY M. WILLCOX, was born May 18, 1833. She married, first, in 1853, Benjamin Bright Baker. She married, second, in 1861, Thomas Bytler Adams.
- (5) 5. REBECCA WILLCOX, married Yancy Redding Griffin.
6. ANDREW JACKSON WILLCOX, was born January 18, 1836. He married Gertrude Rogers.
7. SALLIE ANN WILLCOX, was born March 4, 1839. She married Seaborn Wesley Burch.
8. ELIZABETH LOUISA WILLCOX, was born December 31, 1841. She married George W. Adams.
- (4) 9. THOMAS PETER WILLCOX, was born October 10, 1844. He married, first, on December 12, 1864, Susan A. Coffee. In 1901, he married, second, Lula M. Crittenden.
10. GEORGIA ANN WILLCOX, was born in 1845, and married Allen Dean.
- (3) 11. VIRGINIA WILLCOX, was born February 23, 1848. She married Hudson Wright Carswell.
- (3) 9. NANCY COFFEE, married John Bryan, of Florida.
5. SARAH COFFEE, was born October 21, 1774, and died November 23, 1807. On August 25, 1803, in Hancock County, Georgia, she married William Harris. He was born June 2, 1774, in New Bern, North Carolina, and moved to Hancock County, Georgia, about 1800. They had one son: (1) Peter Coffee.
- (4) 1. PETER COFFEE HARRIS, was born May 21, 1807, and died in 1856, in Tuskegee, Alabama. In October 1827, he married Narcissa A. Hooks, of Montgomery, Alabama. They had at least four children: (1) Sarah; (2) William; (3) Charles Hooks, and (4) Peter.
1. SARAH HARRIS.
2. WILLIAM HARRIS.
- (5) 3. CHARLES HOOKS HARRIS, was born February 22, 1835, at Tuskegee, Alabama. He married Margaret Ann Monks. They had ten children: (1) James Coffee; (2) Narcissa Ann; (3) Margaret Prairie; (4) Peter Charles; (5) William Julius; (6) Seale; (7) Sallie Hooks; (8) Mary Adela; (9) Hunter, and (10) Elizabeth Beck.

1. JAMES COFFEE HARRIS, was born April 28, 1858, at Magnolia, North Carolina.
2. NARCISSA ANN HARRIS, was born February 11, 1860, at Magnolia, North Carolina.
3. MARGARET PRAIRIE HARRIS, was born September 15, 1862, at Tuskegee, Alabama.
4. PETER CHARLES HARRIS, was born November 10, 1865, near Kingston, Georgia.
5. WILLIAM JULIUS HARRIS, was born February 3, 1860 (?), at Cedartown, Georgia. He was a U.S. Congressman from Georgia.
6. SEALE HARRIS, was born March 13, 1870, Cedartown, Georgia.
7. SALLIE HOOKS HARRIS, was born February 1, 1872, at Cedartown, Georgia.
8. MARY ADELA HARRIS, was born July 21, 1874, Cedartown, Georgia. She married _____ Garrett, who died prior to 1948.
9. HUNTER HARRIS, was born April 21, 1877, Cedartown, GA.
10. ELIZABETH HECK HARRIS, was born May 18, 1882, at Cedartown, Georgia.

4. PETER HARRIS.

6. JOSHUA COFFEE, was born December 27, 1786, at Darien, Georgia. He was never married.
7. MARY COFFEE, was born March 5, 1789. She married Henry Gibson.
8. CYNTHIA COFFEE, was born February 5, 1791. She married Thomas Stooks. They lived in Green County, Georgia.
9. MARTHA "Patsy" COFFEE, was born May 9, 1793. She married George Heard, who was born in 1785, and died 1858. George was a brother to Abram Heard, who married Elizabeth Coffee. George and Martha lived and died in La Grange, Georgia. They had six children: (1) Antionette; (2) George Coffee; (3) (3) Martha Falkner; (4) Cynthia Ann; (5) Peter Abram, and (6) Henry Thomas.

1. ANTIONETTE HEARD.
2. GEORGE COFFEE HEARD.
3. MARTHA FALKNER HEARD.
4. CYNTHIA ANN HEARD.
5. PETER ABRAM HEARD.
6. HENRY THOMAS HEARD.

The PETER COFFEE FAMILY

APPENDIX

King George County, Virginia; County Court Orders:
Feb. 1730

In the case of action of debt between John Murdock Pet. and Moses Webb deft. being called and not appearing judgment is granted the pln. vs the deft. Peter Coffee his security for what of the sum sued for-----

King George County, Virginia; County Court Orders:
2d April 1731

Peter Coffee being bound for his appearance at this court for abusing his servant woman named Jane Lewis & appearing to the court to be a person of ill behavior, It is ordered that he remain in custody of the sheriff till he give bond and security for his good behavior.

Peter Coffee and John Triplett came into court and entered into recognizance & promised to pay to our Sovereign Lord the King --- 30 lbs current money --- to be levied as aforementioned if Peter Coffee be of good behavior for a year and a day.

Westmoreland County, Virginia; (a certain piece of land);
Deeds and Wills #1:

25 Sept 1695. Whereas John Manning's patent bounded by William Saxon's --- Francis Wright's --- Randall Davenport's ---
25 May 1698. John Manning sold to George White (same description) Book # 6.

1713 George White of Richmond County to Thomas Drummond of Hanover Parish, Richmond County --- same land, bounded by William Sarten, etc.

Deed Book # 10: 1 Dec 1747. Thomas Drumman --- County of Prince William, and Peter Coffey of the County of Amelia --- to John Bailey of Washington Parish, Westmoreland County --- land in Westmoreland County --- bounded by Wm. Saxon's land --- Randolph Davenport's land ---

Thomas Drummon and his wife Elizabeth of Prince William County and Peter Coffee and Susannah his wife of Amelia County, Buckingham Parish ---

Patent to John Manning dated 1697. Drumman and Peter Coffe and wife Susannah have now in themselves a good full pure absolute --- estate of inheritance in fee simple in the aforementioned land ---

Will of Peter Coffee, Page 1

From: Prince Edward County, Virginia, Will Book 1, 1754-1785,
pps 88 and 89.

In the name of God Amen this thirty first Day of January one thousand seven hundred & seventy one. I Peter Coffee of the County of Prince Edward & Parish of St. Patrick being in a very sick and low Condition but of perfect mind and memory Blessed be god for his mercies toward me and Calling to mind the uncertainty of this Transitory life and that all flesh must yield unto Death whenever it shall please God to call Do make ordain constitute & appoint this my last will and Testament in manner and form following And first I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God my saviour and Redeemer nothing doubting but what I shall receive the same again with joy & gladneys by the mighty power of God at the Resurrection and my body I commit to the earth from whence it was taken to be buried in a decent Christian like manner at the Discretion of my Executor hereafter named and as touching my worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God far above my deserts to bestow upon me I do give and dispose of the same in manner and form following. Item I will that all those Debts which I in justice owe to any person or persons whatever be paid as soon as conveniently they can after my Decease by my Executors. Item I do lend unto my Beloved wife Susanna Coffee The land and plantation whereon I now live together with the several stook of Horses Cattle Hogs and sheep now belonging to me and all other movable Effects during her widow-hood as well managing of the same but in case that she should prove careless or waistfull of the said Effects to then my Executor hereafter named to dispose of the said Effects as they shall think proper for the benefit of my surviving children. Notwithstanding the legacies which I shall hereafter mention I will that she shall pay as she in her Discretion shall think proper the legates hereafter mentioned. Item I give to my son William Coffee one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on Vaughans Creek in the County aforesaid to be laid off agreeable with the course now begun & to run for complement & being the same tract he has already obtained deed for only with some additional alterations. Item I give to my son Peter Coffee Five Shillings Sterling Item I give to my son Joshua Coffee Five Shillings Sterling Item I give to my Daughter Cathrina Thomas Five Shillings sterling Item I give to my Daughter Mary Kendal Five Shillings Sterling Item I give to my daughter Hannah Weakley Ten Pounds at my Daughter Bettie's death. Item I give to my Daughter Lydia Coffee fifteen pounds current money at my Daughter Betties death Item I give to my Daughter Elizabeth Coffee the Land & Plantation whereon I now live at her Mothers Decease During her natural life and at her Decease to be sold and all my Legacies paid there with both these before mentioned & those I shall hereafter mention and if there is any thing remaining after the sale of the said land and Movables at my wife's & Daughters decease such sum over to be equally divided amongst all my Grandchildren then living And I do appoint my wife & son William Coffee to be executor and Executrix of this my

Will of Peter Coffee, Page 2

will ratifying this and none else to be my last will and Testament utterly disannulling all other wills and Bequests by me heretofore made ----

Signed Sealed Published pronounced and Declared by the said Peter Coffee as his last will and Testament in Presence of us Peter Coffee (seal)

Thomas Brooks
James Weakley
her
Hannah X Weakley
mark

At a Court held for Prince Edward County September 16th 1771. This last will and Testament of Peter Coffee deceased was presented in hand and proved by Thomas Brooks & James Weakley and Ordered to be Recorded. On the Motion of Susannah Coffee and William Coffee the Executors therein named who gave bond and took the Oath required by Law. Certificate for obtaining a probat thereof in due form granted them.

Tests.
? Watkins JC

(End of Will of Peter Coffee)

From: Prince Edward Co., Virginia Court Order Book # 5.
August Court 1771.

-----vs Joshua Coffee & Andrew French -- defendants had legal notice and not appeared-----

Last will and testament of Peter Coffee dec'd presented by Thomas Brooks & James Weakley.

Peter Coffee Family

Joshua M. Coffee's Bible (kept by the Wilson family of Tennessee. Mary Jane Coffee married Tennison Wilson, and after Joshua M. died, Jane Trousdale Coffee lived with the Wilsons until she died).

Abner Coffee -----	born ---	Nov. 24,	1768	
Dise Coffee -----	born ---	Nov. 13,	1770	
David Coffee -----	born ---	Feb. 06,	1775	(this is a
Eady Coffee -----	born ---	Aug. 26,	1778	list of
Tildy Coffee -----	born ---	Feb. 12,	1780	J.M.'s
Agnes Coffee -----	born ---	Nov. 29,	1782	brothers
Pleasant B. Coffee	born ---	Mar. 22,	1785	and sisters.)
Joshua M. Coffee --	born ---	Sep. 29,	1789	

J. M. Coffee and Jinnie Trousdale married Jan. 10, 1810.

William -----	born ---	Dec. 6,	1812	(Where only initials
Nancy -----	born ---	Nov. 17,	1814	are used, not always
John T. -----	born ---	Dec. 14,	1816	sure of the name.
James E. -----	born ---	July 06,	1820	"T" is probably
Lucinda M. -----	born ---	Apr. 11,	1818	Trousdale. Thomas
Thomas Stocks. ---	born ---	June 14,	1822	was either Stocks
Mary Jane -----	born ---	June 12,	1824	or Stockard. This
Franklin B. -----	born ---	Oct. 14,	1826	branch used both.
Brown S. -----	born ---	Oct. 16,	1829	
Francis McAllister				franklin B. was
Hill	born ---	Oct. 06,	1832	Benjamin Franklin
				when he died.)

Mary Jane Coffee married Tennison J. Wilson, Warren County, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1850.

Joshua M. Coffee died 1842.
Jinnie Trousdale died 1865.

(This date for Jinnie may be in doubt. In the interments for the City Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee, there is -----
#76 Coffee, Jane 25 June 1864.

Marriages, Prince Edward County, Virginia:

20 July 1791: Abner Coffee - Christiana Kelley, dau. John Kelley
04 Nov. 1801: David Coffee - Sytha Meadows
30 Aug. 1806: Pleasant B. Coffee - Judith Meadows. Parents:
 Joel and Mary Meadows.
25 Jan. 1808: Stewart Jackson - Elizabeth W. (Woodson) Coffee.
 She was daughter of Thomas Graves Coffee. He was the son of
 Joshua and Elizabeth Graves Coffee.

Marriages, Amelia County, Virginia:

10 July 1787: Thomas Coffee - Mary Knight, daughter of Charles Knight. This was Thomas Graves Coffee. The mother of Mary Knight was Mary Smith.

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi, Vol. I.
 Page 564, published 1891, by The Goodspeed Publishing Co.,
 Chicago.

O. C. Coffee, Meridian, Miss., is one of the representative business men of Meridian, Miss., and the following space will be devoted to a brief sketch of his career. He was born in the state of Georgia in the territory now included in Dodge county, in July, 1810, and is the seventh of a family of twelve children. His parents, Peter H. and Susan Ann (Nogers) Coffee, were born and reared, married and died, in Georgia. The mother passed away in 1802, and the father was married, a second time, to Miss Martha Ann Sheldon; they have three children. Peter H. Coffee was a plain, practical farmer, with firm convictions of right and wrong, and deep integrity of character. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He died in 1885. O. C. Coffee began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and embarked in the mercantile business at Hawkinsville, Ga. He remained there three years, and then sold out, engaging in the wholesale manufacture of pumps at Memphis, Tenn. The concern was known as the Knowsaw Manufacturing company, and he was vice president of the corporation; the company failed and he bought all the stock, and conducted the business alone until 1838, when he came to Meridian; he then purchased the carriage and buggy works factory at that place, which he operated until 1850. In that year he closed out the business, and at the present time is devoting his time to the real estate business. He owns stock in the dummy line and Bernette Park company, and is one of the most progressive, pushing men of the place. He has made many friends, and by his fair, honorable dealing has established a reputation that would be a credit to any man. In 1834 he was married to Miss Ella C. Ragwala, and they have one daughter, Anna C., aged six years. Mrs. Coffee is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

Biographical Directory.

COFFEE, Harry Duffington, a Representative from Nebraska; born near Harrison, Sioux County, Nebr., March 16, 1890; attended the public schools at Chadron, Nebr., and was graduated from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln in 1913; engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Chadron, Nebr., 1914-1939; during the First World War served as a second lieutenant in the Air Service in 1917 and 1918; organized the Coffee Cattle Co., Inc., in 1915 with extensive ranch holdings in Sioux County, Nebr., and has served as president since its organization; also engaged in agricultural pursuits; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-fourth and to the three succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1935-January 3, 1943); was not a candidate for renomination in 1942, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator; president of a stockyard company and also of a terminal railway company since 1943; is a resident of Omaha, Nebr.

COFFEE, John, a Representative from Georgia; born in Prince Edward County, Va., December 3, 1782; received a good schooling; moved with his father to a plantation near Powellton, Hancock County, Ga., in 1800; settled in Telfair County in 1807 and engaged in agricultural pursuits; general of the State militia during the Creek War; cut a road through the State of Georgia (called Coffee Road) to carry munitions of war to Florida Territory to fight the Indians; member of the State senate 1810-1827; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses and served from March 4, 1833, until his death; was reelected to the Twenty-fifth Congress on October 3, 1838, announcement of his death not having been received; died on his plantation near Jacksonville, Telfair County, Ga., on September 23, 1836; interment on his plantation near Jacksonville, Ga.; reinterment in McRae Cemetery, McRae, Ga., in 1921.

From: History of Lauderdale County, Ala.; by Jill Knight
Garrett, 1964; page 195.

ADA VANDALIA COFFEE--born 1867, died 1949, buried in Florence Cemetery. She was daughter of R. H. Coffee (1828-1905) and his wife Ada Cronshaw (1840-1920). Miss Coffee was long identified with the Florence schools. She served as the first principal of Brandon School, known as the Sixth Ward School. She later became principal of Patton School and served for 50 years. She organized a series of mothers' meetings, which were the forerunner of the PTA in Lauderdale County.

n.b. She was the great-granddaughter of Thomas G. Coffee who married Mary Knight.

From: History of Lauderdale County, Ala.; by Jill Knight
Garrett, 1964; pps 195

ALEXANDER DONELSON COFFEE--born June 3, 1821, died May 12, 1901, son of General John Coffee and Mary Donelson. He was educated at the Lorance School of Florence and the University of Nashville. In 1849 he entered into a cotton mill business with Martin and Weakley. He served with Company C, 15th Alabama, until he was forced to retire due to ill health. Coffee High School was named in his honor. An oil portrait of Captain Coffee was in the auditorium of the old high school building. On May 16, 1844, at Florence, he married Ann Eliza Sloss, born about 1825, daughter of James Long Sloss and Letitia Van Dyke Campbell. He was secondly married on October 18, 1876, at Leighton, to Mrs. Camilla Madding Jones, daughter of Elisha Madding and Eliza Croom. He is buried in the Coffee Cemetery on the Barnett farm.

Child by first marriage:

1. Mary, born July 26, 1852, died October 31, 1930, buried at Florence Cemetery. She married February 3, 1875, to Edward Asbury O'Neal. Following his death, she married in 1887 to William P. Campbell.

Child by second marriage:

2. Eliza Croom Coffee, died 1904. The local hospital was named in her honor.

Captain Coffee and his second wife made their home at Ardcoyne, the Hutchings place, located five miles out on the Gunwalsford Road.

GENERAL JOHN COFFEE

From: History of Lauderdale County, AL; by Jill Knight Garrett, 1964; pps 195-197.

GENERAL JOHN COFFEE -- born June 2, 1772, Prince Edward County, Virginia, and died July 7, 1833, buried in the Coffee Cemetery on the Cloverdale Road. He was the son of Joshua Coffee (born 1745, died 1797) and Elizabeth Graves (born 1751, married 1767.) Joshua Coffee served as captain of mounted gunners during the American Revolution. In April 1798 John Coffee and his mother settled on the Cumberland River, a few miles above Nashville. It was here that the strong friendship between him and Andrew Jackson developed. This friendship was to continue, unimpaired, until Jackson's death. He formed a partnership with Jackson in a mercantile business which was not successful. Coffee withdrew from this venture in 1807 and devoted himself to surveying.

He was considered the most even-tempered and least selfish of Jackson's lifelong friends. He was described as a big awkward man, careless of dress, slow of speech, but kindly, tactful and wise. He did at one time challenge Nathaniel A. McNairy for publishing derogatory statements about Jackson. During the course of the duel, McNairy unintentionally fired before the word, wounding Coffee in the thigh. In reparation, McNairy offered to lay down his pistol and give Coffee an extra shot. The weapons used in the duel were later used in the celebrated Jackson-Dickinson duel.

When Aaron Burr came to Nashville, Jackson paid Burr a stiff call, taking Coffee along as his witness. Another time he was second with Jackson in a duel with Jesse Benton. After Jackson was wounded, Benton was preparing to fire again. Coffee strode in, firing at Benton and missing. He then clubbed Benton with the pistol.

After the house of Jackson and Hutchings failed, with Coffee as a silent partner, Coffee gave Jackson his note for his share of the debts. When Coffee married Mary Donelson on October 3, 1809, Jackson opened his iron strongbox and gave Coffee's notes to the bride. Her father Captain John Donelson gave her a farm on Stones River in Rutherford County, near Old Jefferson, and they lived there throughout his military career, until they went to Lauderdale County in 1819. While living at old Jefferson Coffee was elected court clerk of Rutherford County.

His first military experience was with the Natchez Expedition of 1812. In that expedition he commanded the cavalry numbering 670, who assembled at Franklin, Tennessee, and proceeded to their destination. He was Jackson's main dependence in the Creek War. During the Battle of Tallushatchee with the Red Sticks, on November 3, 1813, the enemy was completely destroyed. Coffee lost only five men, with 41 wounded. Davy Crockett who fought wrote, "We shot them like dogs, and the town was wiped from the face of the earth." During the Creek expedition, when the volunteers deserted Jackson because there were no supplies, Coffee's volunteer cavalry voted to stay with Jackson.

Some of the most wistful letters from Coffee to his wife came from this period. He wrote from Fort Williams, Talladega County, on April 1, 1814:

I hope to enjoy the remainder of my life with you in quiet.

On April 18, 1814, writing from the junction of 'Coosey and Tallapoosey':

...I shall be able to return home and remain in quiet with you, and enjoy the blessings of private and social life, the remainder of my life.

On October 22, 1814, from Camp Gaines, located 15 miles below St. Stephen, he wrote:

I look forward with solicitude to the time of discharge when I can return home, and join you in the sweet enjoyment of domestic life. The more I experience of public life, the less I apprise it, and the more I appreciate the enjoyment of a quiet fireside in society of an affectionate wife and darling child, and I think I can with propriety say, this will be the last campaign I shall ever make, having satisfied my anxiety when I relieved this country.

Before he was to return to his quiet hearthside, Coffee was to win for himself a place in history, as a hero of the Battle of New Orleans. He was promoted from Brigadier General to Major General. Andrew Jackson was to say of him, "He is a great general, but he doesn't know it."

On May 19, 1815, he crossed the Tennessee River by ferry on the trip back to Nashville. He was appointed surveyor of public lands in March 1817 and moved to Huntsville that year. He became one of the founders of the Cypress Land Company and purchased land on Coxes Creek about two miles north of Florence. On this land he built a one-room log house. Later a more spacious and comfortable home was built around the original cabin. His home was named Hickory Hills.

Portraits of General Coffee and his wife Mary are at the Hermitage in Nashville as well as swords and other mementoes given by his son A. D. Coffee.

In 1833 he went to Washington to testify in defense of treaties with Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. From the long and arduous journey, Coffee took a severe cold and died July 7. He is buried near the site of his old home.

Andrew Jackson wrote the remarkable epitath placed on Coffee's tombstone. It is a great tribute of a great man to a man but little less great:

Sacred to the Memory of General John Coffee
Who departed this life 7th day of July 1833
Aged 61 years

as a husband, parent and friend, he was affectionate, tender and sincere. He was brave, prompt, and skillful general; a distinguished and sagacious patriot; an unpretending, just and honest man. To complete his character, religion mingled with these virtues her serene and gentle influence, and gave him that solid distinction among men which detracting cannot sully, nor the grave conceal. Death could not do more than to remove so excellent a being from the theater he so much adorned in this world, to the bosom of God who created him, and who alone has the power to reward the immortal spirit with exhaustless bliss.

His wife Mary Donelson was the daughter of John Donelson II, born 1775, died 1830, and his wife Mary Purnell. She was the niece of Rachel Donelson Jackson. She was 16 at the time of her marriage to Coffee in 1809. Their children were:

1. Mary Donelson Coffee married Andrew Jackson Hutchings
2. John Donelson Coffee
3. Elizabeth Donelson Coffee
4. Andrew Jackson Coffee
5. Alexander Donelson Coffee, born 1821
6. Rachel Jackson Coffee, born about 1826, married _____ Dyas
7. Catherine Coffee, born about 1828
8. William Donelson Coffee, born about 1830
9. Joshua Coffee, born about 1831

Jackson's sword given to him by the citizens of New Orleans was bequeathed to Andrew Jackson Coffee and later presented to the Hermitage by A. D. Coffee.

From the Dyas Collection of the Coffee Family
covering Gen. John Coffee in the Tennessee
State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. John Coffee was born June 2, 1772 and died July 7, 1833. He married October 3, 1809 Mary Polly Donelson daughter of Capt. John Donelson. Polly Donelson was born July 13, 1793 and died Dec. 7, 1831. The children of this marriage were Mary Donelson Coffee born Sept. 24, 1812 and died Dec. 4, 1839. She married Andrew Jackson Hutchings who died Jan. 15, 1841. They were married on Aug. 14, 1833. The second child was John Donelson Coffee born Mar. 15, 1815 and died Aug. 19, 1837. He married Feb. 3, 1836 Mary Narcissa Brahan born May 10, 1817 and died Sept. 14, 1893. Their third child was Elizabeth Graves Coffee born Feb. 24, 1817 and died Jan. 19, 1838. She never married. The next child was Andrew Jackson Coffee born Aug. 28, 1819 and died Mar. 11, 1891. He married on Apr. 3, 1839 Elizabeth Atwood Hutchings born Mar. 20, 1822. The next child was Alexander Donelson Coffee born June 3, 1821 and died May 12, 1901 married May 16, 1844 to (1) Ann Eliza Sloss and (2) Mrs. Carmella Madding Jones daughter of Elisha and Eliza Madding. The next child was Rachel Jackson Coffee born Nov. 3, 1823 and died Sept. 18, 1892 married Oct. 23, 1856 to Alex J. Dyas born Oct. 15, 1815 and died Feb. 3, 1900. Katherine born 1826 died 1881. Emily born 1828 and died in 1829. William born 1830 and died in 1903. He married Virginia Malons. Joshua born in 1832 and died in 1879. Andrew Jackson Coffee was an officer in the Mexican War. Alexander Donelson Coffee was an officer in the Confederate Army.

Dictated at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville Tenn. on Oct. 11, 1973 and transcribed at Oxford, Miss. on Jan. 2, 1974 by Walker Jackson Coffey

In the files of the Tennessee State Library and Archives at Nashville, Tenn., the Draper MSS 16VV1520 contains the following information on Gen. John Coffee

Gen. John Coffee ancestry in Tennessee - May 11, 1871 called on Mary Donelson Coffee 3 miles from Florence, Ala., widow of Gen. John Coffee and daughter of John Donelson Jr. and grand daughter of Col. John Donelson, the pioneer of the Cumberland Country. From the opinions of Hon T.E.D. Sumter of SC and Mrs. Annie F. Bate, I had supposed Gen. Coffee's mother was a daughter of Patience Sumter, sister of Gen. Thomas Sumter by her marriage with John Franklin but Mrs. Coffee's knowledge of the family history, confirmed by her sons Alex. D. and W. Coffee, it is clearly a mistake. Gen. Coffee often spoke of his ancestry and a sister of his was particularly accustomed to speak to Mrs. Coffee on the subject and they said that their mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Graves. That she was no widow and hence could not have been a daughter of John and Patience Franklin. There are none of the names of the Sumter family among the Coffees barelt excepting W. Coffee and that name is too common to suppose that it could have been perpetuated to commemorate any Sumter connection. Gen. Coffee's father was Joshua Coffee of Prince Edward Coubty, Va. in which county Mrs. Coffee is very confident Gen. Coffee was born in 1772, month not remembered. Joshua Coffee and a brother Peter, the latter the oldest. Joshua Coffee when the latter was about 3 years old in 1780 removed to Rockingham County, N.C. and was a Captain there and served in the latter part of the Revolution. There Gen. Coffee was reared and educated and in about 1800 removed to Davidson County, Tenn. locating on the Cumberland River at Haysboro where he engaged in merchandising and surveying. He married Mary Donelson in 1809. She is now in her 77th. year. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Donelson, whom I visited in 1844 died that year at age 82 or 83. Her brother, Capt. Stockley Donelson, son of John Donelson and Mary above is younger than Mrs. John Coffee and yet resides near the Hermitage, not certain there is a post office nearer than Nashville. Gen. Coffee moved to where his widow now lives with her son Joshua Coffee with the family in 1819 having been appointed Surveyor General of Alabama, office first at Huntsville and subsequently moved to Florence for his accomodation. He was a Commissioner to hold treaties with the Indians, holding 2 treaties with the Choctaws, one with the Chickasaws, ran boundary lines between Tenn. and Ala. and Miss. and Ala. and determined the boundaries not by survey between the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws by taking evidence of their oldest and most reliable men to fix their respective rights to conflicting claims so the government could tell their relative amounts of pay for ceded lands and he did this with a sincere and earnest purpose to render to each party its just dues and rights. About 1831 he was sent as a Commissioner by Gen. Jackson to adjust the controversy between Georgia and the Creeks and accomplished the objective in a

satisfactory manner. Gen. Coffee when pressed to be a candidate for Congress and for Governor of Tennessee just after the peace of 1815, declined. He had no ambition for such offices of honor in civil life. He died July 7, 1833 at age 61. He is buried at the family burial ground on his old homestead, the graveyard being thickly studded by a row of fine evergreens on every side. He was 6 ft. 3 inches tall, weighed 250 pounds and was a man of fine and commanding presence. The portrait of him is the same apparently as that from which Lossing took his copy for his history of the War of 1812. Mrs. Coffee and son, A.D. Coffee, think he must have taken it from a portrait at the Hermitage. Gen. John Coffee's uncle, Peter Coffee, early removed south, perhaps to Georgia and had a son John Coffee, who served with some distinction in the Creek War and was afterwards a member of Congress and died in Washington some 40 years ago. He was a cousin of Gen. John Coffee and visited him at Florence. Who his father Peter Coffee married is not known perhaps Elizabeth Franklin. If so the 2 Gen. Coffees being of the same name and in the Creek War accounts for the mistake of attributing to the Tenn. one, the more distinguished of the two, the family descent that really belonged to Gen. Coffee's family of Georgia. Alex D. Coffee says he thinks Gen. Coffee of Georgia resided at or near Macan and had a daughter married to a prominent physician of Savannah whose name he cannot now recall. A.D. Coffee says he has a memo written by his father relative to his birth etc. of which he will send me a copy.

Dictated at the Tennessee State Library and Archives at Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 12, 1973 and transcribed at Oxford, Miss. Jan. 4, 1974

The Life and Activities of General John Coffee

By GORDON T. CHAPPELL

Although it is generally recognized that in the opening and development of any new country different types of men must be represented, the interest of the historian has usually been centered on a few individuals who seem to stand out as leaders in public affairs. It is obvious that no frontier enterprise could be a success without the dependable, intelligent, public spirited individual who could contribute in a substantial way without assuming political leadership; and yet comparatively little attention has been given to such men, either because of scarcity of definite information or because their careers do not seem spectacular. While they are sometimes more important than individuals who are better known, they are usually submerged in the masses and classified as the "average man."

Among those individuals who have heretofore been considered "average men" is to be found General John Coffee, who spent the most active years of his life in the frontier region of Tennessee and North Alabama. He was at various times frontier merchant, land agent and locator, Indian fighter, surveyor, and land speculator; and then closed his career as an outstanding planter in the North Alabama region which his earlier work had helped to open for settlement. Thus his life and many activities may be said to constitute an exemplification of the westward movement as pictured by Frederick Jackson Turner.

That Coffee's career has never received more than incidental notice may be due in part to the fact that his business activities were closely allied with those of his intimate friend, Andrew Jackson, whose public career made him such an outstanding figure that his associates who did not enter public life were more or less overlooked, although, as in Coffee's case, they were often influential in determining Jackson's action. It is possible, also, that Coffee's place in the larger picture has not been understood because no adequate study has yet been made of the operation of the land system in the Old Southwest, in connection with which he spent so many of his best years as a surveyor and land speculator. Until this system as he knew it and used it has been clearly understood, the work of such men as Coffee will continue to be overlooked and the study of the westward movement will remain incomplete.¹ A final reason for the neglect of Coffee by the historian may be found in the fact that only in recent years have the family papers become readily accessible.²

John Coffee was the grandson of Peter and Savannah Coffee, who migrated from Ireland to Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1750, and the son of Joshua Coffee, who was five years old when the family reached Virginia.³ Joshua grew to manhood in Prince Edward County and chose a wife from the neighboring Hanover County in 1767. In 1772 their son, John, was born, and five years later Joshua, caught in the movement down the Piedmont, moved

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his family to Granville County, North Carolina. Here he worked as a "farmer or planter" until his participation as leader of a company of mounted riflemen in the Revolutionary War interrupted these activities. Upon his return from fighting he moved his family to Rockingham County, North Carolina.⁴

It was in Rockingham County that John grew to manhood and took up duties along with his father, assisting about the farm in raising and marketing cotton, tobacco, and ginseng root and in buying and selling slaves.⁵ Through this practical experience he learned methods which later stood him in good stead. That he also received some formal education is indicated by his handwriting, his use of language, and his unusually accurate spelling.

In 1797 Joshua Coffee died, and in compliance with the terms of his will, which specified that slaves were to be sold and land purchased with the proceeds, John sold slaves to men in Davidson County, Tennessee,⁶ and purchased a 640-acre tract of land bordering on the Cumberland River in Davidson County.⁷ In April, 1798, John moved his mother to the new region in which he had purchased land.⁸ The community in which the Coffees settled was the richest section in the neighborhood of Nashville and in addition to offering many economic opportunities in agriculture, commerce, and land speculation, it enabled them to establish direct association with a group of families whose names were to become among the most important in Tennessee.

In this frontier community Coffee turned first to farming and later to mercantile enterprise when his farm no longer required his undivided attention. He saw the possibilities of large profits in the transportation of salt by flat boat from the "Salines" in Illinois.⁹ The success of this venture led him to extend his activities, and by 1801 he was shipping such commodities as salt-petre, pork, corn, cotton, tobacco, and slaves to New Orleans.¹⁰ Slaves and cotton constituted a large part of the later cargoes. When his acumen as a business man became known he was called upon to transact business in ports at which he touched for men unable to attend to affairs there personally.¹¹ On the basis of these services he seems to have begun to ship goods for other men along with his own, and in 1802 he sent a cargo of cotton direct from Nashville to Liverpool.¹²

The river boat business soon reached such proportions that in 1801 William Carvin was taken in as partner, and the partners built a store in Nashville in which to house their business.¹³ This partnership was of short duration, however, as poor prices for their goods caused heavy losses in one of their first ventures and brought about a dissolution of the firm in March, 1802.¹⁴

In the following June Coffee opened a store at Haysborough, near Nashville,¹⁵ and to purchase the stock of goods for this new store he made a trip to Philadelphia in 1802 and another to Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1803. His itemized expense account for the second trip shows an expenditure of \$623.16½, while the invoices show that he purchased the varied stock typical of the frontier merchant to the amount of approximately seven thousand dollars.¹⁶ In conjunction with the store he owned and operated one of the few cotton gins in Davidson County,¹⁷ and continued to carry on his river boat business. At the same time he was also interested in occasional ventures in real estate.¹⁸

The low markets of 1803 and 1804, occasioned by the effects of the Napoleonic Wars, caused financial reverses, which Coffee tried to stave off by attempting to purchase or lease the Illinois "Salines" in partnership with Andrew Jackson, his neighbor and intimate friend. This venture did not succeed because the initial outlay of capital necessary for the operation of the "Salines" far exceeded the \$40,000 which the partners were able to raise.¹⁹

Upon failure to complete this transaction Coffee entered into a mercantile partnership with Jackson and John Hutchings at Clover Bottom, near Nashville, in which the stock of merchandise in his store at Haysborough was combined with a new stock purchased by Jackson in Philadelphia in the spring of 1804.²⁰ The establishment at Clover Bottom included not only the store, but also a boat yard, a tavern, and a race track. The boat yard, managed by Coffee, filled many contracts for the government and for private individuals. It was here that boats were constructed for Aaron Burr's expedition in 1805.²¹

This seemingly prosperous business soon felt the effects of the hard times brought on by the European wars and the embargo of 1807, which dealt a blow to commercial and planting interests in Tennessee. As a result of the heavy losses suffered by the partnership, Coffee turned to surveying in the unoccupied lands of Middle Tennessee to recover his fortune and pay his debts. Thus the very thing which contributed most to his downfall as a merchant at the same time created the opportunity by which he might improve his financial condition by serving as surveyor and locator of lands, for as a result of the depressed conditions following the embargo a disposition to migrate seemed to pervade the whole eastern section of the United States.²²

In Tennessee the way had been prepared for the new tide of immigrants by an act of Congress of April 18, 1806, which settled the long-standing triangular dispute between Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Federal Government over lands lying within the bounds of Tennessee and established the permanent basis of the state's land system.²³ When the passage of this act threw open to settlement large areas of Middle Tennessee, land companies and partnerships were quickly formed by speculators who could obtain warrants for unoccupied lands. Within a month one such partnership, consisting of William P. Anderson and John Strother, began to advertise that it was in possession of the correct surveys, and that anyone claiming lands in the newly opened areas of the Elk and Duck river valleys might "on proper application, be accommodated by the subscribers, either in the character of agents interested in the claims, or disinterested, or by special contract."²⁴

In order to carry on such a business surveyors and locators were essential. To meet this need, Anderson and Strother entered into an agreement with John Coffee and John Drake in April, 1807, whereby the latter were to "assist them in locating sundry warrants by them undertaken to locate and enter for several persons." The compensation for such work was to be one-half of whatever cash or lands Anderson and Strother might receive, while the expense incurred was to be shared equally by the two groups and Coffee and Drake were to give up half of such private surveys

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and locations as they might make.²³ Anderson estimated that within the bounds in which Coffee and Drake were to work they should be able to locate at least three hundred thousand acres of good vacant land, and that "peoples prepared as we shall be will be the only persons who can locate—we will have the command of all the warrants we wish for and must get rich."²⁴

During the next five years Coffee continued his association with Anderson and Strother, while he and Drake also formed an independent partnership of their own under the name of John Drake and Company,²⁵ with the result that it becomes virtually impossible to determine the auspices under which a large part of his transactions were being made. The situation was still further complicated by the fact that as his reputation as a surveyor and locator grew many of the leading men of the state began to call upon him for advice and assistance in their own transactions. In July, 1808, for example, he became the agent of George W. Campbell, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, for the handling of Campbell's land business,²⁶ while his correspondence shows that he also served in a similar capacity from time to time for Andrew Jackson, John Overton, Hugh Lawson White, and others.

Because of the complex nature of these activities there seems to be no way of determining the amount of Coffee's returns; but it is not difficult to accept his own conservative statement, made later, that the business "proved profitable" because of his great exertions and unremitting attention. "In the course of two years," he said, "I was thereby enabled to pay the arrearages of my mercantile debt, amounting to six thousand dollars, besides reserving to myself several valuable tracts of land."²⁷

In October, 1809, the bond existing between Coffee and Andrew Jackson was substantially strengthened through Coffee's marriage to Mary Donelson, niece of Mrs. Jackson. As a wedding gift from her father, Mary received a plantation located at Jefferson Springs on Stone's River, not far from Haysborough, and for a time Coffee undertook to turn to planting as an occupation. He built a plantation home, "Sugar Tree Forest," at a cost of nearly fifteen hundred dollars, planted an orchard, laid off his fields, and constructed quarters for his slaves,²⁸ but the continuation of his connection with the land business prevented him from giving his undivided attention to this enterprise. His efforts to settle his affairs with his associates in the locating of Middle Tennessee lands were complicated by the extension of their interest to the newly opened lands of North Alabama shortly before his marriage. During 1810, therefore, he acted as the agent of Anderson and others in surveying and laying off the townsite for Huntsville, Alabama, and in lobbying with the officials of the territorial government to have that town selected as the county seat of Madison County.²⁹

With the successful completion of this work in 1811, followed by the adjustment of his accounts with Drake, Anderson, and Strother in 1812, he seemed at last to be in a position to devote his full attention to the development of Sugar Tree Forest. If he had such plans, however, they were destined to remain unfulfilled, because he was soon called to military service in defense of the frontier against the British and their Indian allies.

Immediately after the declaration of war against England in 1812, Coffee had raised a cavalry company as part of Jackson's

force of Tennessee volunteers, and when this force received orders in November, 1812, to reinforce General James Wilkinson at New Orleans, he was advanced to the rank of colonel and placed in command of the regiment of cavalry with orders to march overland to Natchez where he was to join the main army under Jackson, which made the trip by boat. Although this proved to be an abortive expedition, it gave such officers as Coffee, who had no previous military experience, an opportunity to prepare for the campaigns which followed. His regiment reached Natchez in good condition on February 16, 1813, and after more than a month of inactivity in camp was marched back to Nashville where it was disbanded on May 22.³²

These volunteers had hardly resumed peaceful pursuits, however, when the Creek Indians opened hostilities against the whites with the massacre at Fort Mims in southern Alabama on August 30, 1813, and they were again called to defend the frontier. Colonel Coffee immediately returned to his cavalry command and early in the campaign was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. His energy and resourcefulness in this new capacity and his ability to work in close accord with General Jackson played an important part in the defeats administered to the Indians at Tallushatchee, Talledega, and Tohopeka (Horseshoe Bend).³³ As soon as it was clear that the last of this series of victories, on March 27, 1814, had brought the end of the Creek resistance and had removed the Indians as a menace to the southern frontier, the Tennessee volunteers lost no time in beginning their homeward march.

Again Coffee's return to his Stone's River plantation was of short duration. With the appearance of the British in the Gulf of Mexico early in the summer of 1814, General Jackson, who was now in command of the southwestern military district, called upon the volunteers to come to his assistance, and requested that Coffee be put in command of those from Tennessee.³⁴ The response to this call was prompt, and on October 5 Coffee left Fayetteville with about twenty-six hundred mounted riflemen.³⁵ This force joined Jackson at Mobile in time to participate in the capture of Pensacola early in November, and was then sent to Baton Rouge with instructions to cover the northern approach to New Orleans and to collect supplies in anticipation of a British move against that place.³⁶ The British moved more rapidly than had been expected, however, and before Coffee had completed the reconditioning of his force he received an urgent order from Jackson to move at once to New Orleans.³⁷ Covering a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles in a little more than three days, he reached New Orleans on December 20 and was soon assigned to the command of the left wing of the army, which was stationed below the city in a position extending northeastward from the Mississippi River to the cypress swamps around Lake Borgne. Despite the fact that it had to operate in a position which "literally lay in a swamp, knee deep in mud and water,"³⁸ his command played a leading part throughout the series of engagements which began on December 23 and culminated in the decisive defeat of the British on January 8, 1815.

Although the withdrawal of the British troops from Louisiana on January 18 made it evident that the campaign for New Orleans was concluded, Jackson felt that it would be unwise to disband the volunteers immediately. Consequently, it was not until after

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news of the treaty of Ghent reached New Orleans on March 13 that Coffee and his men were permitted to withdraw from the army. After an overland march of twenty-six days they were mustered out at Nashville on April 27 amid the enthusiastic acclaim of their friends,³⁹ and with this act Coffee's military career came to an end.

For many of his fellow-officers the return to civilian life seemed to offer an opportunity to use their military service as a means of obtaining political preferment, but to Coffee it meant an opportunity to extend his land interests into a new region.⁴⁰ During the course of the Creek campaign he had noted the value of the lands over which his cavalry command moved, and at the close of that campaign he had written to his former client, George W. Campbell, that "the tract of land acquired by this conquest will be extensive and valuable," and had offered his services as surveyor if such an appointment was made.⁴¹ The cession made by the defeated Creeks in the treaty of Fort Jackson, on August 9, 1814, confirmed this prediction of an extensive acquisition of land, but governmental action concerning it was delayed until after the conclusion of the New Orleans campaign. In October, 1815, however, the President appointed Coffee to serve as one of the commissioners to ascertain and survey the boundary of this cession,⁴² as a necessary preliminary step toward opening it for settlement.

Anxious to get this preliminary work finished, Coffee proceeded to Fort Strother on the Coosa River where he expected to meet the other commissioners about the middle of January, 1816. After waiting eight days for them to arrive, he became impatient and on January 22 began the running of an experimental line in a northward direction to Fort Deposit on the Tennessee River, from which point it was to follow "down the Tennessee River to the Chickasaw lands."⁴³ Acting upon Jackson's advice, he continued this survey without waiting for the other commissioners and informed them of his action.⁴⁴ In the meantime they had met at Fort Mitchell, but had been prevented from joining him because of illness; and although they later indicated their approval of his survey, the fact that he had proceeded alone caused the War Department to question the validity of the work.⁴⁵

The situation was further complicated by the fact that Coffee's work brought protests from the Cherokee Indians, who claimed parts of the area which his survey showed as having been included in the Creek cession. When the War Department confirmed their claims, Coffee returned to his home with the feeling that his work had been repudiated, but in July he received instructions to join William Barnett, one of the other commissioners, in surveying the line specified in the Cherokee agreement.⁴⁶ Upon beginning this work, the two commissioners found that the Chickasaws and Choctaws claimed part of the land that had been awarded to the Cherokees, and as a result they abandoned the survey and recommended that an intertribal conference be held to consider the conflicting claims. Such a conference was held at the Chickasaw council house on September 6, 1816, with Coffee attending as a commissioner to negotiate with the Choctaws and with General Jackson serving as one of the commissioners to treat with the Cherokees and Chickasaws. Through this conference and the series of treaties which followed, the commissioners obtained the relinquishment of all

the Indian claims to lands within the area of the Creek cession, and Coffee returned to the completion of the boundary survey convinced that his earlier work had now been vindicated.⁴⁷

Long before the commissioners finished the marking of the boundary line in January, 1817, prospective settlers and land speculators had begun to exert pressure upon the government to open these lands as soon as possible. But before they could be offered for sale they must be surveyed; and in order to expedite the survey Jackson wrote to Secretary of State James Monroe, suggesting that a new land district be established for the northern part of Mississippi Territory, and that Coffee be appointed surveyor for the proposed district.⁴⁸ The extent of the pressure is perhaps indicated by the promptness with which the government took cognizance of this suggestion. On March 3, 1817, Congress provided for the appointment of a surveyor general for "that part of the Mississippi Territory lying north of an east and west line, to be drawn from the river Mississippi, through Fort Williams, to the western boundary of Georgia," and on March 17 Coffee was appointed to the coveted position. The detailed instructions which were immediately sent to him specified that the first townships to be surveyed were to be in the region between the Tennessee River and the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, beginning at the western boundary of Madison County and extending far enough to include fifty townships, and that another tract of fifty townships was to be laid off south of the Tennessee River. In the closing sentence of these instructions he was told that, "Considering the solicitude that exists on the part of the Govern't as well as with Individuals wishing to remove to that territory, to bring the public Lands in that district as early as possible into the market, the President expects that every exertion will be made by the Surveyor of the public Lands to effect that object."⁴⁹

For Coffee the stage was now set for a repetition on a larger scale of the procedure of his old Anderson-Strother-Drake partnership, with the important difference that he had become the principal instead of the agent and that in this case Revolutionary land warrants did not enter into the plot. As news of his appointment spread, letters of congratulation began to pour in upon him from land speculators in all parts of the country, most of which also contained requests for his assistance in selecting desirable tracts of land or applications for the appointment of either the writer or some relative or intimate friend as deputy surveyor. One correspondent, writing from Charlottesville, Virginia, was somewhat more frank than most of the others in explaining that he planned to invest in the lands of the region and desired to become acquainted with someone who could be depended upon for information; but he probably expressed the general spirit of the movement when he said: "I suppose that the Surveyors will be the best judges where the best sections of the country will lay and by getting acquainted with them it will promote the object. But I shall more particularly depend on you after you have served yourself and some of your most particular friends (provided I am not ranked in the number) for every particular information."⁵⁰

Coffee quickly chose his force of clerks, deputy surveyors, and necessary workers, and on May 10, 1817, surveying was begun at

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the northwest corner of Madison County. As the work proceeded he moved from one group to another to check on their progress, and in doing so made note of choice plots of land which he hoped to purchase, or in which his friends were interested.⁴¹ When the field work for the region north of the Tennessee River was completed, early in November, he established an office at Huntsville where the necessary plats and descriptions were prepared for use in the opening sale, which had been scheduled to take place in February, 1818. As this phase of the work progressed and the requests from prospective investors for information increased, Coffee entered into an agreement with the clerks in his office whereby they were to pay him one-half of any land, money, or other consideration which they might receive for purchasing, locating, or giving information to any other persons enabling them to purchase lands within the surveyed district.⁴² That such use of the priceless field notes and plats as a source of profit for the officials was taken for granted as a part of the perquisites of their office is indicated not only by the correspondence of the time but also by the following matter-of-fact advertisement which these clerks inserted in the local newspaper a few days later:

We the undersigned, lately deputy surveyors in the country north of Tennessee River, which is about to be offered for sale, and now acting as clerks in the Surveyor's Office at Huntsville, having had a free use of the field notes of the Office; and having been enabled to obtain a general, as well as a particular knowledge of the whole, have now opened an office at the house lately occupied by Mr. Clay as an attorney's office, where one of us will always be found ready to give any information to people wishing to purchase to an advantage, for a liberal per centum, we would also do business on commission, and receive in pay either a part of the Land purchased; or money, which shall be optional with the purchaser. To those persons wishing to purchase to a great advantage and who have not a good knowledge of the Country, would do well to give us a call. Signed John S. Doxey, James W. Exum, James H. Weakley.⁴³

When the first sales of the newly surveyed land were begun at Huntsville, speculating companies, individual speculators, and prospective settlers all stood ready to pay down one-twentieth of the purchase price with the understanding that unless this sum was supplemented within forty days to one-fourth, the land would again be offered for sale. Although the minimum price was fixed by the government at two dollars an acre, so keen was the competition that the lands in the first four ranges sold at prices ranging from twenty dollars to seventy-eight dollars per acre, with the result that individual purchasers had to give way before the organized companies. As one of these individual purchasers, Coffee announced his decision to wait until the moneyed group of speculators had exhausted their funds and those lands in regions not so well known were offered in a later sale.⁴⁴

That he did not wait passively, however, is indicated by the fact that before the next sale began, in March, he had ridden over much of the land to be sold and had made notes on desirable tracts for himself and his friends, and had formed a partnership with James Jackson for the purchase of land for themselves and General Andrew Jackson.⁴⁵ He seems to have served also as purchas-

ing agent for other groups and individuals as the sales progressed, with the result that it is difficult to determine the exact amount of his own purchases; but a study of the land books in which the sales are recorded shows that during the period from March 3 to December 17, 1818, he entered in his own name eighty-three tracts of land varying in size from half-acre town lots to six hundred and forty acres. The total number of acres bought was 16,201.97, and the one-fourth down payment amounted to \$18,976.57, while the total value of the land was stated as \$75,906.28.⁴⁶ These purchases marked the beginning of an extensive land business in which Coffee continued for the rest of his life to buy from the government and then sell to settlers on terms that they could meet. This practice became especially important after the change from the credit to the cash plan of selling government lands in 1820, when many newcomers in Alabama who did not have available cash were able to purchase from him on long term credit arrangements.⁴⁷ In this way, of course, he was not only making a profit for himself as a speculator, but was also making a substantial contribution toward a more rapid development of the frontier region in which he operated.

A more important aspect of Coffee's speculating activities during this period, however, was his participation in the organization and direction of joint stock companies for the promotion of prospective townsites in the North Alabama region. As this area was opened for settlement it was the belief of many farsighted individuals that a great commercial emporium would quickly develop at a spot near Muscle Shoals, which marked the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, and in an effort to locate this prospective city at least a dozen town companies were organized. The usual procedure was for the owners of the sections of land at some supposedly strategic point to form a company by combining their holdings and issuing stock to themselves in proportion to the value of the land deposited. The company would then proceed to sell other shares of stock to individual purchasers and to lay off the proposed townsite into lots, which would be sold at auction on an appointed day. The average life of such companies was about five years, at the end of which time the profits were divided proportionately among the stockholders.

While Coffee seems to have become a stockholder in most of these companies, either through the deposit of land or the purchase of stock, two of them were to occupy an important part of his attention throughout the remainder of his life. The first of these had been organized in anticipation of the land sales of February, 1818, and during those sales it bought a quarter-section of land on Limestone Creek about a mile above its junction with the Tennessee River. Here Coffee immediately laid off the town of Cottonport by dividing the tract into town lots, and the company advertised that these lots would be sold at public auction on March 16.⁴⁸ Ninety-eight lots were sold at this auction at prices ranging from \$161 to \$3,006 each, the total amounting to \$70,813.⁴⁹ The purchasers were allowed eighteen months in which to make their payments, but because of the panic of 1819 many of these were never completed. Although the panic also caused a decline in the sale value of the land, Coffee retained his faith in the success of the venture and continued to purchase the holdings of others until the company ceased to operate as an active concern in 1825. It was

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not until a few months before his death that he finally sold out his holdings for the sum of \$5,000.⁶⁰

The second company in which Coffee manifested a sustained interest was in reality a competitor of the Cottonport company, and in the end it proved far more successful. Four days before the public auction of the Cottonport town lots was held, he joined another group of associates in organizing the Cypress Land Company for the purpose of founding the town of Florence at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals. The individual associates agreed to turn over to the company all lands which they had bought at or near the proposed townsite, amounting to 5,515.77 acres at a total price of \$85,235.23. The lands and capital stock were divided into 408 shares and each associate was given shares in proportion to the lands contributed; and at the end of five years the company was to be dissolved and its assets distributed among the stockholders.⁶¹ The sale of lots, which was set for July 22, 1818, was widely advertised throughout Alabama and Tennessee, and in the meantime shares of stock were being sold at \$53.75 each. In June, Coffee surveyed and laid off the town on an elaborate scale, making provision for 415 lots of approximately a half-acre each, and setting aside some of the squares for public buildings, parks, schools, and churches.

The results of the sale must have astonished even the stockholders. The first fifty-two lots brought a total of \$85,500, or more than enough to pay for the original purchase. One lot sold for \$14,600, while several brought as much as \$10,000, and the total amount from the lots sold was \$226,000.⁶² Among the buyers were ex-President James Madison, General Andrew Jackson, Judge John McKinley, later an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and numerous others who were to become prominent in state and national politics. The company at once began the construction of the promised public buildings, and the prediction was made that Florence would "in a few years become the New York of the South."⁶³ With this auspicious beginning, the company was not seriously affected by the panic of 1819, and by the end of the five-year time limit the value of its stock had risen from the initial \$53.75 to \$500 per share. Throughout the period of its existence, Coffee served as its general manager with Florence as his headquarters, and by 1823 he found the work taking up so much of his time that he moved the federal land office from Huntsville to Florence in order that he might not have to divide his time between the two places. The dissolution of the company in 1823 did not end his responsibilities, however, and much of his time for the rest of his life was devoted to the clearing up of its complicated affairs.

In trying to follow Coffee through this maze of speculation one almost loses sight of the fact that he was also surveyor general of the federal lands throughout the period from 1817 to his death in 1833. His original appointment had been for the northern district of Mississippi Territory, and after the creation of Alabama Territory later in 1817 his jurisdiction was changed to conform to the new political unit. That his activities as a speculator were not construed by the federal authorities as inconsistent with his official duties as surveyor general is indicated by the fact that after Alabama became a state he was reappointed to the position by each successive presidential administration from Monroe to Jackson.⁶⁴ In addition to the surveying of new tracts of land preparatory to

sale and settlement and the keeping of the records of such sales, he was occasionally called upon by the government to undertake some special assignment. In 1820, for example, he was designated to direct the surveying and marking of the Alabama-Mississippi state line from the Tennessee boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, a task which kept him occupied in the field almost continuously from May 26 until the end of August.⁶³

None of these activities, however, seemed to bring Coffee the same degree of satisfaction that he derived from the operation of the Alabama plantation on which he established his family in 1819. Brought up in close association with his father in the management of their substantial North Carolina farm, he apparently acquired through that experience an interest in the cultivation of the soil which would not permit itself to become completely submerged by the press of other activities. During the first few years of his residence in Tennessee his activity as a farmer had been more or less incidental to his mercantile business, and his later efforts to develop the Sugar Tree Forest plantation on Stone's River were repeatedly interrupted by his military service and his surveying and speculating interests. His letters to his wife and his father-in-law during his absences show, however, that he was always concerned about the welfare of this plantation and that he frequently gave detailed instructions for its operation. But by the close of 1817 he had decided to move to Alabama, and with this in view he purchased a choice tract of 1,280 acres of river bottom land near the present site of Florence, on which he immediately began the construction of the first unit of a plantation house.⁶⁴ When this was completed, in January, 1819, he leased the Sugar Tree Forest plantation and moved his family, household goods, and slaves to the new home.

In this new home, which he named Hickory Hill, operations in many respects similar to those which had been carried on at his former plantation in Tennessee were soon under way. The same crops of cotton, corn, and wheat were grown in Alabama. Extensive orchards were planted which within a few years gained a wide reputation for quality of plants and fruit. Slaves for the cultivation of these crops and orchards were purchased from Maryland and Virginia. These slaves were managed by an overseer who had instructions to see that they had the best of physical care. The same doctor attended the planter's family and slaves alike.⁶⁵ The export product of this slave labor—cotton—was shipped to New Orleans where it was consigned to a factor, who had almost complete freedom in arranging its sale. This same factor served as purchasing agent for almost all the supplies of the household. The customary commission of two and one-half per cent was paid on all these transactions.⁶⁶ Operations at Hickory Hill were always kept up-to-date as far as modern equipment was concerned and at the time of Coffee's death in 1833 it was considered one of the most perfect plantations in North Alabama.

The shifting of his major interests to this plantation as his surveying and speculating activities became less important enabled Coffee to realize his ambition to settle down comfortably with his family and to give more attention to his friends. Throughout his career he seems to have displayed physical and mental qualities which made other men instinctively trust him and turn to him

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for advice and assistance. Again and again he was given power of attorney to transact personal business for others, while the numerous members of his wife's family seem to have depended upon him for advice on everything from the purchase or sale of property to the smoothing out of family misunderstandings. When, for example, President Jackson found himself too busy with public duties to give adequate attention to the affairs of his ward, Andrew Jackson Hutchings, he placed the youth under Coffee's care with the admonition that "Gen'l. Coffee will advise you in all things as a father, and you will always do well by adhering to it, and on all occasions of doubt, or difficulty, I advise you to consult the Genl."⁶³

It was also to Coffee that members of the family turned when the Peggy Eaton affair threatened to create a break between Jackson and his relatives in 1830, and in response he hurried to Nashville, where he soon brought about a reconciliation.⁶⁴ Having succeeded in reuniting the family, he next persuaded Eaton to resign,⁶⁵ and when Andrew Jackson Donelson and his wife resumed their posts in Washington he advised Donelson to "make it a point not to mingle or associate with anyone, whom the Genl. believed, was either personally or politically unfriendly to him, although he may have unfounded jealousies against individuals on that subject."⁶⁶

With such qualities combined with his extensive business and family connections, Coffee might have played a leading part in the political activities of his period, had he chosen to do so. He persistently declined, however, to become a candidate for an elective office on the grounds that open connection with politics removed one from the peace and comfort of home life and brought about the degradation of the character of the individual. "The more I see of public men," he wrote to his wife from Washington in 1833, "the more I am disgusted with public life. I have seen more corruption since here, than I ever wish to see again."⁶⁷ Nevertheless he frequently took an active silent part in furthering the political ambitions of his friends, and particularly those of Jackson. In 1823, when John H. Eaton began the publication of a series of pro-Jackson articles in the *Philadelphia Columbian Observer*, Coffee was one of the four financial backers of the project, and his advice on the composition of the articles was closely followed by their author.⁶⁸ Later, he contributed funds toward the establishment of the *United States Telegraph*, paid the expense of the printing of campaign pamphlets, and made personal loans to Jackson during the course of the long campaign for the 1828 presidential election.⁶⁹

Not once during this campaign did he participate in a public political meeting, although on one occasion he reluctantly agreed to appear, with the protest that "I myself have no pleasure in those parades, but notwithstanding if it is thought advisable by the Genl. and my friends that I should go, I will submit to their better judgment," and then found it impossible to attend.⁷⁰ Twice, however, he came to the defense of Jackson by preparing statements for publication in answer to the charges of collusion with Aaron Burr and of a deliberate massacre of the Indians at Horse-shoe Bend.⁷¹ But perhaps his most important contribution to the success of the campaign was made through the restraining influence which he exerted upon Jackson himself to prevent him from noticing these charges. He tactfully explained to the angry General that

The dye is cast, and the present rulers see it, and hence the course lastly adopted, to endeavour by stratagem to arouse your passions and get you to notice them in some way, in any way, they care not how, all they wish is to get in collision with you, they have all to gain and nothing to lose, and you have all to lose and nothing to gain—therefore I hope and trust that you will be and remain yourself, that you will not notice them, nor any of them in any manner or way whatever—this is the earnest wish of your real friends, and I hope it meets with your views also.¹⁸

That Jackson followed this advice and continued to depend upon Coffee after assuming the presidency would seem to justify the statement made to Coffee in 1830 that "You have more influence over the Genl. than all the balance of his friends."¹⁹ It was only natural, therefore, that an effort should be made to draw him into the service of the administration in connection with the development of the President's Indian policy, and that he should find it difficult to decline. In the summer and fall of 1830 he served with Eaton and others in negotiating treaties with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians for their removal to lands west of the Mississippi River, and in 1832 he obtained a supplementary treaty with the Chickasaws.²⁰ As was to be expected, however, these treaties became involved in the intense political conflict of the period, and when the anti-administration forces threatened to prevent their approval by the Senate, Jackson urged Coffee to come to Washington and appear before that body in their defense.²¹ In response to this request, he made the arduous overland journey from Florence to Washington in mid-winter, arriving early in January, 1833, and remaining until final action on the treaties was taken in March.²²

This proved to be the last service that Coffee rendered in either a public or a private capacity. On the way to Washington he contracted a severe cold which grew steadily worse during the two months of his stay, and by the time he reached home his illness had developed serious complications which caused his death on July 6, 1833. He was given a military funeral, and, as Jackson later said, "The vast concourse of people who attended . . . shew how firmly he was fixed in the affections of his fellow citizens."²³ In attempting to give definite expression of the esteem of his own community for him, the city authorities of Florence drew up resolutions stating "a due sense of his general moral worth, feeling a lively gratitude for his public services and revering him for his upright work as a private citizen, [who gained] by his kindness and benevolence the love of the poor, and by his honesty and integrity the respect and confidence of every class of the Community."²⁴

The significance of these resolutions would seem to lie in the fact that in their effort to honor Coffee, his fellow citizens were in reality paying tribute to the process which was personified in his successful career as frontiersman, soldier, surveyor, promoter, and planter. To them, he was the man whose energy, initiative, and unofficial enterprise had hastened their own emergence from frontier conditions without asking for political preferment in return. Thus they cherished him for what he had accomplished rather than for any offices he had held, while for later generations the fact that he did not hold public office has caused his real contribution to be overlooked.

*For an interesting generalised account of the surveyor's work in other parts of the United States, see Dwight L. Agnew, "The Government Land Surveyor as a Pioneer," in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXVIII (1941-1942), 369-382. While many of the experiences described would also apply in Coffee's case, the application of the general principles suggests important differences.

*These papers, which were long in the possession of members of the family, are now located in the Alabama State Archives and the Tennessee Historical Society Archives. The collection has been divided according to Coffee's residence in these two states. Those papers dealing with his youth and with his life before he moved to Alabama in 1819 are in the Tennessee Historical Society Archives, while those covering the period from 1819 to his death are in the Alabama Archives. In citing documents in the Coffee Papers, the name of the depository will be given only in those cases where no date appears to provide a clue to their location.

*John C. Harris, *The Personal and Family History of Charles Hooks and Margaret Monk Harris* (Privately printed, 1911), 59.

*Autobiographical Sketch of John Coffee, in Coffee Papers, Tennessee Historical Society Archives.

*This statement is based on a careful study of Joshua Coffee's business papers, including receipts, bills of sale, warrants, deeds, and other materials, in Coffee Papers.

*Bill of sale of slaves to John Overton, November 30, 1797; Bonds of Negroes to be obtained for William T. Lewis, December 1, 1797, *ibid.*

*Davidson County Records, Deed Book D, 308 (Recorded February 9, 1788). This tract included the present site of Old Hickory.

*Autobiographical Sketch of John Coffee, in Coffee Papers.

*Receipt for duty paid on salt, November 11, 1788, *ibid.*

*Bill of lading of the boat "Child," March 2, 1801, *ibid.*

*Coffee memorandum to Mr. Girard, March 28, 1800; Thomas Sloe to Coffee, October 4, 1800; John Irwin to Coffee, May 29, 1801, *ibid.*

*Bill of expense of cotton shipment to Liverpool, September 27, 1802, *ibid.*

*Contract between John Coffee, William Carvin, James Sargent, and James Woodruff, February 1, 1801, *ibid.*

*Carvin to Coffee, April 20 and July 10, 1801; Agreement between William Carvin and John Coffee, March 22, 1802, *ibid.*

*Items of expense for building the store, June 28, 1802, *ibid.*

*The expense account is in Coffee's Memorandum Book, March 30 to June 3, 1803, in Coffee Papers. The invoices are in the same collection.

*Agreement between Levi Oliver and John Coffee to run Coffee's gin at Haysborough, December 21, 1802, *ibid.*

*Davidson County Records, Deed Book F, 265, February 18, 1802; *ibid.*, 225 October 1, 1804.

*Andrew Jackson to Coffee, January 7, 1804; Estimate of expenditure in carrying on salt business, no date, in Coffee Papers.

*Jackson to Coffee, March 4, April 13, May 6 and 13, 1804, *ibid.* The goods purchased by Jackson were sent by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and from there by boat to the mouth of the Cumberland, where they were picked up by Coffee and brought to Clover Bottom by keel boat. For the bill of lading and cost of transportation, see John S. Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson* (Washington, 1926-1935), I, 92-94.

*Jackson to Coffee, April 28, 1804, in Coffee Papers; Coffee's testimony before the Nashville Committee Investigating Jackson-Burr Relationship, in *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, August 28, 1828.

*Return J. Meigs to James Robertson, June 25, 1809, in "Correspondence of General James Robertson," *American Historical Magazine*, V (1900), 261-262.

*The act is in *American State Papers, Public Lands*, I, 584-586. For a brief discussion of the dispute, see Thomas P. Abernethy, *From Frontier to Plantation in Tennessee* (Chapel Hill, 1932), 183-184.

**Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository* (Nashville), May 17, 1806.

*William P. Anderson to Coffee, April 30 and May 15, 1807, in Coffee Papers. The exact terms of the agreement were apparently not put into writing until the time arrived for a final settlement of their affairs. See Articles of Agreement between W. P. Anderson, John Strother, John Coffee, and John Drake, January 1, 1813, *ibid.*

*Anderson to Coffee, May 15, 1807, *ibid.*

**Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository*, July 23, 1807; Articles of Agreement between John Coffee and John Drake, April 29, 1812, in Coffee Papers.

*Articles of Agreement between George W. Campbell and John Coffee, July 15, 1808; Campbell to Coffee, September 23, 1808, *ibid.* See also, *Nashville Democratic Clarion and Tennessee Gazette*, January 19, 1810.

*Autobiographical Sketch of John Coffee, in Coffee Papers.

*Entries in Coffee's Memorandum Book, 1809-1810, *ibid.*

*Numerous letters from Anderson to Coffee, written in 1810, *ibid.* See also, Clarence E. Carter, ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (Washington, 1934-), V, 692; VI, 303, 637, 724-725.

"The fullest treatment of this expedition is in James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson* (New York, 1836), I, 360-366, from which most subsequent accounts have drawn liberally. For Coffee's letters to his wife concerning its progress, see *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, II (1916), 267-274.

"Inasmuch as Coffee's two years of military service have received more attention from historians than all the rest of his career combined, only enough of the main events to establish the continuity of his activity needs to be presented here. For the details of his part in the Indian campaign, see Henry S. Halbert and Timothy H. Ball, *The Creek War of 1813 and 1814* (Montgomery, 1893); and for both this and the New Orleans campaign, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, *Andrew Jackson's Campaign Against the British, 1815-1816* (New York, 1926). Good general accounts are in Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, I, 401-549, and Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson, the Border Captain* (Indianapolis, 1933), 163-270. Coffee's letters to his wife during this and the New Orleans campaign are in *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, II, 274-293; those to his father-in-law, John Donelson, are in *American Historical Magazine*, VI (1901), 174-190. The originals of these letters, together with other manuscript material, are in the Coffee Papers.

"Jackson to Coffee, July 17, 1814, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 16-17; Jackson to Robert Butler, August 27, 1814, *ibid.*, II, 31-33.

"Coffee to Jackson, October 4 and October 14, 1814, *ibid.*, II, 68, 74-75.

"Jackson to James Monroe, November 29, 1814, and Jackson to Coffee, December 11, 1814, *ibid.*, II, 101-103, 112-113.

"Jackson to Coffee, December 14, 1814, and Coffee to Jackson, December 17, 1814, *ibid.*, II, 117.

"Jackson to Willie Blount, January 27, 1815, in *Nashville Whig*, February 14, 1815. In addition to the general references previously cited, John S. Bassett, *Life of Andrew Jackson* (New York, 1911), I, 161-207, gives an excellent concise account of this campaign.

"*Nashville Whig*, April 18, May 2, and May 23, 1815.

"Many years later Mrs. Coffee stated that at the close of the war he was urged to become a candidate for the governorship of Tennessee or for Congressman from his district. Notes on an interview between Lyman C. Draper and Mrs. Coffee, May 11, 1870, in Coffee Papers, Tennessee Historical Society Archives.

"Coffee to Campbell, May 8, 1814, *ibid.* Campbell had recently resigned his seat as United States senator from Tennessee to become secretary of the treasury in President Madison's cabinet.

"The commission, dated October 24, 1815, is in the Coffee Papers. The other commissioners were William Barnett, Benjamin Hawkins, and General Edmund P. Gaines.

"Coffee to Jackson, January 21, 1816, and Statement of Creek Chiefs and Head Men, January 22, 1816, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 225-228. The diary which Coffee kept while running this line is in the Coffee Papers.

"Jackson to Coffee, February 2, 1816, in Coffee Papers; Jackson to Coffee, February 13, 1816 (two letters), in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 210-213; Coffee to the Commissioners, February 17, 1816, in Coffee Papers.

"Edmund P. Gaines to Coffee, February 18 and March 30, 1816, and copy of letter from Gaines to William H. Crawford, March 30, 1816, in Coffee Papers; Crawford to Coffee, March 14, 1816, *ibid.*

"Crawford to Jackson, March 8, 1816, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 235; Crawford to Coffee, June 13, 1816, and Coffee's Diary while running the Indian Boundary Line, in Coffee Papers.

"For correspondence relating to the negotiations, see *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, II, 92-123. Coffee's reactions are expressed in a letter to Mrs. Coffee, October 25, 1816, in Coffee Papers, and in his Diary while running the Indian Boundary Line. For a decidedly unfavorable view of the work of Coffee and Jackson, see Annie H. Abel, "History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi," in *American Historical Association, Annual Report, 1906*, I, 277-291.

"Jackson to Monroe, November 12, 1816, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 263-264.

"Josiah Meigs to Coffee, March 17 and March 13, 1817, in Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers of the United States*, VI, 778-781.

"James Lewis to Coffee, April 10, 1817, in Coffee Papers. This collection contains scores of similar letters to Coffee, written during April, May, and June, 1817; and as the flood of requests increased Coffee wrote to his wife on May 21 that everybody seemed to be "trying to get rich by the purchase of lands in this tract of country."

"Coffee to Mrs. Coffee, May 21, 1817; Jackson to Coffee, June 21, August 12, and September 28, 1817; John Donelson to Coffee, August 28, 1817, in Coffee Papers.

"Articles of Agreement between Coffee and his clerks, January 10, 1818, *ibid.*

"*Huntsville Republican*, January 21, 1818.

"Coffee to Jackson, February 12, 1818, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, II, 353-354.

"Coffee to Mrs. Coffee, February 14 and February 22, 1818, in Coffee Papers; Coffee's memorandum of James Jackson partnership, *ibid.*

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"Records of Huntsville Land Office, 1818, in Alabama State Archives. This is one of the few volumes of these records not destroyed in the Land Office fire at Florence in 1827.

"The Coffee Papers in the Alabama State Archives contain records and notes on many such arrangements, but the complete story of these transactions can be told only after a careful examination of the deed records of the individual counties in which the sales were made.

"Coffee to James G. Martin, February 10, 1818, and Coffee to John C. McLemore, February 21, 1818, in Coffee Papers; Advertisement in Nashville Whig, February 21, 1818. John R. Commons, ed., *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* (Cleveland, 1910-1911), II, 263-267, prints the same advertisement from the Shelbyville Tennessee Herald, February 21, 1818.

"Coffee's Memorandum of the Sale, in Coffee Papers; Nashville Whig, April 14, 1818.

"Coffee's Cottonport Memorandum Book; Coffee to Benjamin Pope, November 15, 1823; Bond of sale given by Coffee to James Tucker, September 21, 1832, in Coffee Papers.

"Articles of Association of the Cypress Land Company, March 12, 1818, in Coffee Papers. Much detailed information concerning the activities of the company appears in the manuscript record of the case of James Irvine vs. John McKinley, in Chancery Court Records of Lauderdale County, Alabama, Book C, 1841.

"Huntsville Republican, July 23, 1818; Nashville Whig, August 1, 1818.

"See Birmingham News, December 20, 1925, for a feature article by Charles H. Brown, entitled "Florence Land Boom of 1828 [sic] Rivalled Florida Rush of 1925."

"The official notifications of these respointments, dated, respectively, February 17, 1823, January 10, 1827, and July 9, 1831, are in the Coffee Papers.

"Coffee's Diary while Running the Alabama-Mississippi State Line, *ibid.*

"Coffee to Mrs. Coffee, July 10 and September 18 and 24, 1818, *ibid.*

"Coffee's Memorandum Books, 1819-1833, and other records and correspondence for the same period, in Coffee Papers, Alabama State Archives. The Memorandum Books show that Coffee owned 48 slaves in 1823, and 85 in 1833.

"Manuel White to Coffee, October 11, 1824, and September 10, 1826, *ibid.*

"Jackson to Andrew J. Hutchings, June 2, 1833, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, V, 104-106. See also, John H. DeWitt, "Andrew Jackson and his Ward, Andrew Jackson Hutchings," in *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, Series II, Vol. I (1931), 83-106. Hutchings was the son of John Hutchings, the former business associate of Jackson and Coffee in the Clover Bottom venture.

"Jackson to Coffee, July 9, 1830, and John C. McLemore to Coffee, July 16, 1830, in Coffee Papers; Jackson to John H. Eaton, August 3, 1830, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, IV, 169-169.

"Eaton to Coffee, September 3, 1831, in Coffee Papers; Jackson to Coffee, October 3, 1831, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, IV, 353.

"Coffee to Andrew J. Donelson, August 8, 1831, in Coffee Papers.

"Coffee to Mrs. Coffee, February 17, 1833, *ibid.*

"Eaton to Coffee, November 10, 1823, *ibid.*

"Jackson to Coffee, January 6, January 23, and February 19, 1825, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, III, 273-274-275, 277-278; Jackson to Coffee, March 2, 1825; Eaton to Coffee, March 30, 1825; and Ephraim H. Foster to Coffee, March 14, 1828, in Coffee Papers.

"Coffee to John Overton, October 24, 1827, in the John Overton Papers, Tennessee Historical Society Archives; Jackson to Coffee, December 22, 1827, in Coffee Papers.

"Coffee to Sam Houston, April 25, 1828, in Coffee Papers; Coffee's Statement to Nashville Committee, in *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, August 28, 1828, reprinted in *United States Telegraph*, October 11, 1828. See also, Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, III, 429-431.

"Coffee to Jackson, February 6, 1828, in Coffee Papers.

"John C. McLemore to Coffee, July 16, 1830, *ibid.*

"Jackson to William B. Lewis, August 31, 1830, and Coffee to Jackson, September 29, 1830, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, IV, 178-180. Preliminary suggestions on the second Chickasaw treaty are in Jackson to Coffee, September 7 and October 20, 1831, and February 19, 1832, *ibid.*, IV, 350, 362-363, 403-407. For a fuller treatment of the negotiations with the Indians, see Grant Foreman *Indian Removal* (Norman, Okla., 1932), 19-30, 193-203.

"Jackson to Coffee, November 8 and December 14, 1832, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, IV, 483, 499-500.

"Coffee to Mrs. Coffee, January 6 and 20, and February 12, 17, and 24, 1833, in Coffee Papers; Jackson to Coffee, March 17, 1833, in Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, V, 31-32.

"Jackson to Martin Van Buren, July 24, 1833, *ibid.*, V, 141-143. A detailed account of his death and funeral appeared in the *Florence Gazette*, July 12, 1833, and was reprinted in the *Nashville Republican and State Gazette*, July 15, 1833.

"W. W. Gerrard to Mrs. Coffee, July 7, 1833, in Coffee Papers.

Biographical Sketches of Alabama, by Smith & Deland, Birmingham, Alabama, 1888, Pages 298-306.

*JOHN COFFEE was born in Prince Edward County, Va., on June 2, 1772. His father, Joshua Coffee, was born in the same county January 26, 1745. His mother, Elizabeth Graves, was born in Hanover County, Va., January 28, 1751. They were married June 2, 1767.

Joshua Coffee was a tobacco-planter, and after his marriage continued to reside in Prince Edward County until 1775, when he removed to Granville County, N. C., where he remained until the close of the Revolutionary War, when he removed to the County of Rockingham. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred September 9, 1797. During 1780 he commanded a company of mounted gun-men.

During the month of April, 1798, John Coffee removed with his mother to Davidson County, Tenn., where she died in 1804.

Mr. Coffee engaged in merchandize and continued in it until 1807, and (to use his own words) "from some accidents and losses, and from bad management," it proved to be a losing business. He engaged in surveying in the then newly acquired country on Duck and Elk Rivers, which business, by his great exertions, and unremitting attention, proved to be profitable. In the course of two years thereby he was enabled to pay the arrearages of his mercantile debt, amounting to six thousand dollars, besides reserving to himself several valuable tracts of land.

On October 3, 1803, he married Mary Donelson, then sixteen years of age, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John Donelson, who carried the wives and children of the party, who went in advance with Gen. James Robertson to Nashville in 1779 to build houses. The voyage was performed in boats from East Tennessee, down the Tennessee River and up the Cumberland through a nation of hostile Indians. Rachel, the eldest sister of Mary Donelson (not then born), would sometimes fearlessly take the helm, when the boats were attacked, to enable her father to take a shot at the enemy. This Rachel became the wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and when John Coffee married Mary Donelson, this family union cemented a friendship which had existed between them for some years before, and continued during their joint lives. About this time Mr. Coffee was elected Clerk of the County Court of Rutherford, a position he was holding at the outbreak of the Creek War.

General Coffee was engaged with General Jackson in the bloody fight which occurred between the Jackson and Benton factions, just before the Creek War of 1813; an unfortunate affair, which was brought about by the rashness of Jesse, a

brother of Thomas H. Benton, afterward the distinguished senator from Missouri. In a few months the feud was at an end between the principal parties, and the latter was actively engaged in making speeches to raise volunteers to serve under General Jackson; took command as colonel of one of the regiments raised, and was the confidential personal and political friend of Jackson ever afterward. But Jesse Benton never made friends with any of the other party; and, it is said, never spoke to his brother Thomas afterward. He was a little volcano which was always in a state of eruption.

Coffee was not only a sincere, but a fearless friend. An amusing illustration of this is given by Judge Guild. Jackson was very fond of the turf; had the finest horses, and for some years was the ruler of it. At length his competitors brought in a chestnut filly, named Haymies Maria, that ran away from every horse entered against her. This worked up Jackson to a lively resolve that she should be beaten. He canvassed Virginia and gave his friends *carte blanche* to buy for him the fastest horse in that or any other State. He finally bought Pacolet of Wm. B. Johnson, at a fabulous price, with which he made a race against Maria. The appointed day and hour came. Monkey Simon, who rode Maria, had orders to pull the mare at the end of each quarter and fall back, their object being to get bets. This order was strictly carried out. Jackson was thus led to believe that Maria would not win, and proposed to bet \$10,000 that she would be beaten. Elliott said he would take the bet. General Coffee, who was a giant in stature, endeavored to dissuade Jackson from betting, but, not succeeding, he stepped behind him, lifted him on his shoulders and carried him out of the crowd, kicking and cursing, and never put him on the ground again until Monkey Simon applied the whip and won the race.

The war of 1812 was ushered in with so many reverses in the northern part of the Union that the fiery Tennesseans found vent for their energies by engaging zealously in the contest. General Jackson and his friends raised a brigade of volunteers; one regiment of cavalry was commanded by Colonel Coffee, one of infantry by Col. Thomas H. Benton, and another of the same by Colonel Hall. The infantry descended the river in boats, under the immediate command of General Jackson, to Natchez, and the cavalry, under Colonel Coffee, marched by the overland route to the same place, where they were ordered into a cantonment in the little town of Washington, Miss., and remained for several months. At length an order came to General Jackson, from the War Department, "to consider his force dismissed from service, and to take measures for the delivery of all articles of the public property in

*The sketch of General Coffee was written by Col. James E. Saunders.

his possession to General Wilkinson," who was a brigadier-general in the regular army.

The effect of this disgraceful order would have been to have turned these patriotic men loose, hundreds of miles from home, without supplies or transportation, to make their way home as best they could, through the territories of two Indian tribes, where subsistence was always scant. General Jackson assumed the responsibility of disobeying the order, and marched them back into Tennessee. In this movement he was firmly sustained by Colonel Coffey, and his attitude was remembered gratefully; for in the fall, when he called his men to fight the Creek Indians, two regiments instead of one, came to his standard.

This call occurred in September, 1813. The massacre at Fort Mims on the 30th of August sent a thrill of horror through the bosoms of the brave Tennesseans, but it was succeeded by a reaction as powerful. As slowly as news was then transmitted, a strong volunteer force came to rendezvous at Fayetteville on the 3d of October. On the 4th, General Jackson dispatched General Coffey with a large detachment to Huntsville, Ala., to keep an eye on the Creek warriors, and shortly afterward followed with his whole command. He failed to get the supplies he expected down the Tennessee River. In this emergency he determined to forage upon the enemy, and moved his force into the Indian country.

On the 2d of November he issued an order to Coffey, now promoted to the rank of Brigadier, to take 1,000 men and proceed to the town of Tallahassee, thirteen miles distant from the camp, and destroy it. He surrounded the town about sunrise, and was fiercely met by the savages, with war-whoops and the sounding of drums, the prophets being in advance. The troops charged them, with great slaughter. After a short but terrible action about two hundred warriors lay dead on the field. Not a solitary one begged for his life. Late in the evening of the same day Coffey recrossed the Coosa, and returned to headquarters.

Talladega was the next battle fought by General Jackson in person. Here was a small fort, in which a number of friendly Indians had taken refuge, and were closely surrounded by the hostiles. They were out of food and water in the garrison, where a noted chief enveloped himself in a hog-skin, and went rooting and grunting around, until he made his way through the lines, and, as fleet as the wind, reached the camp of General Jackson. He implored the General to march immediately to the rescue of his friends, which, midnight as it was, he did. He forded the Coosa, here 600 yards wide, with a rocky, uneven bottom. Each horseman carried behind him a foot-man until the whole army was over. He encamped in the evening within six miles of the fort. At four o'clock next morning he surrounded the enemy, numbering 1,100 warriors. After a

sharp but decisive action, he defeated them. They left 295 warriors dead on the field. "This brilliant victory exerted a powerful influence on the enemy as well the country. General Coffey, with his force of 1,000 mounted volunteers, participated in this battle, and contributed largely to the victory achieved on that hotly contested field. He was a giant in stature, finely proportioned, taciturn, with nothing of the braggart or pretender about him. While he was determined to do his duty, he was wholly unconcerned as to who should reap the glory. He was the first in the field, and had been in the saddle for a month, leading his brave soldiers up and down the country, keeping the enemy from the frontier, which they were watching like a wolf ready to pounce on the flock. His presence on the frontier dispelled the alarm of the citizens, while his swift movements indicated that he meant business, and made him a terror to the Indians. He and Gen. William Carroll were the right arm of General Jackson, and faithfully they performed the duties entrusted to them."

After this battle General Jackson marched his small army, which was out of provisions, back as rapidly as possible to Fort Strother. Arriving there, he was deeply mortified to find that no provisions had arrived at that point. The men were hungry, and there was great dissatisfaction in the camp. Bonaparte was asked once, what were the two things most essential to a soldier, and his reply was, "A full belly and a strong pair of shoes." The men who had behaved so well in battle were impatient of hunger, and took up their line of march for Tennessee. He threw himself ahead of the men who were moving off, and, with General Coffey, Carroll, and a few brave fellows, he formed a line in front of them, seized a musket from one of his men and declared that he would shoot the first man who dared to march. They only saw his flashing eye and determined look, and the power of numbers quailed before the iron will—the moral greatness of one man. He, however, promised the men, that if in a reasonable time provisions did not arrive, they might go, as their time of service was about to expire.

He kept his word, and in a few days he was left in a savage land, with only one hundred men. But they were choice spirits, with gallantry enough to leaven a small army, as will be seen in the two following battles, in which there were feats of valor, not excelled in the pages of romance.

At length two regiments arrived, numbering about 850 men, which had only been enlisted six days. As their time was short he employed no drill-master; determined to drill them actual battle. He marched them across the Coosa, was joined by 200 Cherokees and friendly Creeks, and sought the enemy at Enucklaw. Besides these there was a company composed of officers entirely, whose command had returned home, forty-five

in number, amongst them General Coffee, Inspector-General Carroll, and Adjutant-General Sitter. "When the alarm was given the whole line was led to the charge by General Coffee, and the Indians were forced to abandon the ground in a rapid manner. Shortly afterward a body of the enemy boldly advanced and attacked the right wing of Jackson's encampment. Coffee again charged, but, through some mistake, only forty-five men followed, composing his own company of volunteer officers; but the friendly Indians were sent by Jackson to his support. Dismounting his men he soon pursued the 'Red Sticks' to the swamp of a creek. Jackson had ordered his left flank to remain firm, and now the Indians came rushing with yells against it; but they were repelled by a charge made by the impetuous Carroll. In the meantime, Coffee kept the enemy at bay, who had now returned upon him from the swamp, until General Jackson strengthened him with a re-enforcement of one hundred friendly warriors. Coffee again charged, when the Indians once more gave way; and the pursuit was continued for three miles, with the loss of 43 savages." The brave Creeks had now been repulsed on every attempt, but they exhibited a ferocity and daring which commanded the serious consideration of General Jackson. He had no forage for his horses, and very few rations for his men, and his force was weaker than he desired. He determined to return to Fort Strother, with all possible dispatch. In this battle Alexander Donelson aide-camp of General Coffee, and eldest brother of his wife, was killed. Next morning the army commenced its retrograde movement, bearing the wounded in litters, constructed of the hides of the slain horses. In one of these lay General Coffee, who, at the conclusion of the third charge, was wounded, as it was thought, mortally.

Before night Jackson encamped near the ford of the Entochopeca, which they had crossed in marching down, and fortified himself. The Indians were prowling around, but refrained from an attack. Dreading an onset at the ford of the creek, which had great facilities for ambuscades, he selected another crossing six hundred yards lower down.

Next morning the march was begun. The front-guard with the wounded had passed the creek, and the artillery was in the creek, when an alarm gun was heard which was succeeded by a fierce attack of the savages on the rear-guard. The new regiments, seized by a sudden panic, fled without firing a gun. A scene of wonderful confusion prevailed for awhile. The six pounder was brought on the hill, but in the confusion the ramrod was lost and Constantine Perkins rammed down the charge with his musket, and Craven Jackson picked the touch-hole with his ram-rod. While Carroll was scarcely holding the rear with a few brave men, Gen. Coffee leaped from his litter, mounted his horse and dashed forward to assist in

rallying the men; and when Jackson with surprise saw his tall form, pale from the loss of blood and swathed in white bandages, the apparition was so unearthly, that he exclaimed, "We'll whip 'em, boys, we'll whip 'em—even the dead have risen from their graves, to help us."

Tohopek (or the Horse Shoe) was the closing scene of the Creek War. About five miles from the battle ground of Emuckfan is the great bend of the Tallapoosa, where the warriors of the nation, nearly 1,000 strong, had concentrated their forces for a last desperate struggle. Across a narrow neck of land, or isthmus, the Indians had erected a breast-work of logs, from five to eight feet high, with double port-holes, armed with no little skill and ingenuity. This was the entrance to the great bend of about one hundred acres of land. The center was high ground, and on the river bottom at the lower extremity of the peninsula was the Indian village.

Early on the morning of this battle, General Coffee with his brigade of cavalry, the friendly Indians under command of Col. Gideon Morgan, and Captain Russell's company of spies, was detached by General Jackson, with instructions to cross the river two miles below the bend, and take possession of the high grounds on the opposite bank, so as to cut off all chance of escape in that quarter. General Jackson then marched the remainder of his forces to a position in front of the breast-work, where he halted his men until the pre-arranged signal announced that General Coffee had drawn a cordon of soldiers around the elevated ground overlooking the river and the hostile town and fortifications. The main column immediately moved forward. The two pieces of artillery, a six and a three pounder, were planted on a hill, and about 10 o'clock in the forenoon the action commenced. The firing on the American side was mostly confined to the artillery.*

For two hours the fire of the artillery was kept up without doing any material damage to the strong log wall. Meanwhile, General Coffee sent some of his expert swimmers among the friendly Indians across the river, who cut loose and brought away the canoes of the beleaguered Creeks, in which he transported a portion of his force, under command of Colonel Morgan, to the side of the river occupied by the Indians, landing in the rear of where the fight was going on. They reached the town and wrapped it in flames.

This had the effect of distracting the attention of the Indians. The troops had been clamoring for some time for permission to charge, but Jackson waited until his operations in the rear had been perfected, and when the smoke of the burning village rose to the heavens, he ordered the charge. Surrounded as they were, the warriors fought with desperation, and, it is computed, that they were all killed except about two hundred. Thus was the

*Walker's Life of General Jackson.

power of this brave people effectually broken, and they sued for peace. Every reflecting reader will see how skillfully General Coffee performed his part of this plan of this battle.

Florida was then a possession of Spain. The Governor residing at Pensacola had made this place a harbor for our enemies. It was the home of the British fleet on the Gulf. One of their war vessels had brought in a supply of arms which were put into the hands of the Indians. These savages were openly drilled by a British officer in the streets of Pensacola, under the eyes of its Governor. When the massacre occurred at Fort Mims, British agents bought the scalps at five dollars apiece openly, there, and its perfidious Governor had written a letter to the chief Weatherford, congratulating him on the massacre. General Jackson boiled with indignation and waited impatiently for his reinforcements.

At length General Coffee arrived with the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers at the cut-off above Mobile. He was ordered to take one thousand of his men, and, with two thousand more of other commands, General Jackson marched directly on Pensacola. He arrived there on the 6th of November, 1814. Next morning he sent a flag of truce which was fired upon, when he took the place by storm. The Spanish Governor received a most vigorous lecture, the peroration of which was: "And now Sir, you must behave yourself hereafter, or by the Eternal I will return and hang you upon the first tree which may be the most convenient." "Old Hickory" was terribly in earnest, and the Governor said afterward, that he would rather encounter a Bengal Tiger, than General Jackson.

On the 2d of December, 1814, General Jackson entered New Orleans, without an army and attended only by the members of his staff. Why had he delayed so long? An expedition of so great strength had been planned so skillfully and executed so secretly that it was not known where the blow would fall. A squadron, having on board a strong infantry force, sailed from Plymouth, in England, and another from the Chesapeake, for a rendezvous in Jamaica, both giving out that they were bound for Halifax and setting out in that direction, and then changing their course for their destination. Not more than three officers of the fleet knew (until they were at sea) the object of the expedition, which was the capture of New Orleans. They united in Jamaica in the harbor of Negrit on the 24th of November, and had a general review of the ships and troops which Great Britain had so marvelously assembled in this remote quarter of the Globe. Two large squadrons had been combined, those of Cochran and Malcolm. Rarely, if ever, had Great Britain collected a braver or more powerful fleet. It was commanded by chiefs whose valor had built up for England those impregnable wooden walls, which enabled her to defy the Conqueror of Europe.

There were at least fifty sail, carrying more than one thousand guns. Why was it that Great Britain could afford to send such an expedition across the Atlantic? It was because Bonaparte the Conqueror had been conquered, and was in prison bound.

This great fleet, carrying an army of renowned soldiers (of whom we shall speak as the regiments, respectively, come into action), cast anchor in Lake Borgne, on the 9th of December. On the 14th, they destroyed the American gunboats off Pass-Christien, after a bloody action. In the meantime, New Orleans was galvanized into life by General Jackson. He organized the fighting men of the city into regiments and companies, and hurried on his reinforcements by special messengers.

"Coffee's brigade, which had performed a long and tedious march, from Fort Jackson on the Alabama, around Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi River, which they reached by the old Spanish road, at Sandy Creek, a few miles below Baton Rouge. Hastening to this town, he found a messenger from Jackson, directing him to push forward with all rapidity, leaving the sick and baggage at Baton Rouge. Coffee immediately selected all his strong men and horses, and with them started for New Orleans in a brisk trot. In two days he reached the suburbs of the city, having in that time marched one hundred and fifty miles with men and animals who had just performed a wearisome journey of eight hundred miles through a wilderness. There is no march to equal this in the history of modern warfare. Encamping just above the city, he rode to town to report to General Jackson. It was a warm meeting between these two gallant soldiers, who had shared so many perils and hardships together." General Carroll's brigade, which came in boats down the Mississippi River, arrived on the evening of the 24th December.

Major-General Keane, who commanded the British Army, was a young officer, gallant and ambitious. He had been colonel of the celebrated fighting regiment, the Twenty-Seventh, or Emmiskillens. After careful reconnoissances he selected an obscure bayou leading into the Missouri at General Villere's plantation, twelve miles below New Orleans, and started his advance of three regiments under Colonel Thornton, a most active and most enterprising officer, who arrived at daybreak on the 24th of December.

General Jackson was engaged the same day, at half past one o'clock P. M., when his attention was drawn from certain documents he was perusing, by the sound of horses galloping rapidly, and suddenly stopping before his headquarters. Three French gentlemen who lived on the coast below, came in. "What news do you bring, gentlemen?" eagerly inquired the General. "Important! The British have landed below." Governor Claiborne, who was present, inquired into all the facts, and when the colloquy came to a full stop, General

Jackson who had been listening with his head down, raised it firmly and said to the members of his staff: "Gentlemen, we will fight them before midnight." Orders were sent for the march to commence at 3 P. M. The rendezvous was old Fort St. Charles, now the site of the United States Mint. Mr. Walker mentioned each command as they passed in review before General Jackson, and says, "Then followed, moving in a rapid trot, the long line of Coffee's mounted gunmen. Their appearance, however, was not very military. In their woolen hunting-shirts and copperas-dyed pantaloons; with slouched wool hats, or caps made of the skins of raccoons or foxes; with belts of untanned deer-skin, in which were stuck their hunting knives; but they were admirable soldiers, remarkable for endurance and possessing that admirable quality in soldiers, of taking care of themselves. At their head, rode their gallant leader, a man of noble aspect, tall and herculean in frame, yet not destitute of natural dignity and ease of manner. His appearance, mounted upon a fine Tennessee thoroughbred, was stately and impressive."

Jackson's plan of the battle was very simple. The "Carolina," under Commodore Patterson, was ordered to drop down and anchor abreast of the British camp, and upon her batteries on them at half past seven o'clock. The right division of his army, under Jackson himself, at this signal was to attack the enemy's camp near the river, guided by Major Villero. Whilst they were thus engaged with the left division, Coffee (guided by Colonel De La Ronde, whose plantation was near) was ordered with his brigade, with Hind's Dragoons and Beale's Rifles, to scout the edge of the swamp, and, advancing as far as was safe, to endeavor to cut off the communications of the enemy with their fleet, and thus hem in and, if possible, capture or destroy him. And what regiments were these which these undisciplined Americans, with no advantage in numbers, are seeking to surround? They were the Fourth, the Eighty-fifth and the Ninety-fifth Rifles, all tried Peninsular soldiers; whilst other Regiments were on the way, which might arrive at any moment during the battle on the flank or rear of Coffee's division.

About seven o'clock a vessel was stealing slowly down the river, and, letting go her anchor, she swung her broadside to the British camp. She was hailed but returned no answer. At length, a loud voice was heard, "Give this for the honor of America." The words were followed by a perfect tornado of grape-shot and musket-balls, which swept the levee and the British camp. The havoc was the more terrible for its suddenness, and the enemy was struck with consternation. It was the "Carolina," under Commodore Patterson, which had dropped down so suddenly to perform her part in the dark tragedy. The enemy sheltered under the levee. Presently a blaze of fire seemed to

encircle the camp, and it was evident that they were surrounded. They were soon engaged in one of the fiercest and most evenly contested night battles which ever occurred.

General Coffee, in charge of the left division, had, before the signal, taken the position assigned him. When he believed he had gained the enemy's right, he wheeled his column and advanced with front face to the river. Beale's Rifles on his left, extended in open order, penetrated to the center of their camp. Soon the British Eighty-fifth rushed forward, and the two lines became warmly engaged. Coffee seemed to be in every part of his extended lines at the same time. Cool and self-possessed, he kept his men well together, and restrained, within the bounds of prudence, the natural impetuosity of the frontier-fighter, which is continually pushing him on to fight "on his own hook." A fog settled over them and the battle still raged fiercely, but it was not of much order or system. Friends could not be distinguished from foes. The British Rifles among Lacoste's negro cabins, kept up a running fire on Coffee's right companies. The Tennesseans, however, learned to distinguish the crack of their rifles, and directed their particular attention to them. Concealing themselves behind the huts, the British waited until they got into the midst of them. Then they rushed forward and engaged them hand to hand. Neither party having any bayonets, they were forced to club their guns. But the more cautious of the Tennesseans preferred their long knives and tomahawks. The Ninety-fifth Rifles fell back before Coffee's steady advance, rallying, however, whenever they received fresh reinforcements. At last they gained the old levee, and took refuge behind it on the river side, preferring to stand the artillery of the Carolina to the rifles, knives and tomahawks of their assailants. This position, Coffee thought, was too strong to be assailed, and, moreover, his men were exposed to the fire of the "Carolina." Accordingly, he sent a dispatch to General Jackson, acquainting him with the position, and received in return an order to join the right division. As the Ninety-third Highlanders were expected every moment to reach the field, Major Mitchell, who commanded in the fog the Ninety-fifth Rifles, about this time thought he saw the Highlanders coming. But he mistook the hunting-shirt for Scotch, and was made prisoner. This was a great mortification to that rising officer, who had won great distinction in being the storming party of Ciudad Rodrigo, and in other actions in the Peninsula. The Highlanders did arrive on the field a few moments afterward, captured a large proportion of Beale's Rifles, and they were ordered by Keene to push forward with bayonets on Coffee's division, but they did not succeed in reaching it. Coffee, after delivering a heavy fire, continued to oblique until he joined Jackson's division. Seven hundred British soldiers were in

this action at the close—more than commenced it. [The above is a condensed account of the battle of the 23d of December, taken from the pages of Walker's *Life of General Jackson*. The author of it (a journalist of high order) resided in New Orleans, and had intercourse, for many years, with with the most intelligent survivors of the campaign of New Orleans, and his book is one of great merit.]

A few days after this battle General Keane was superseded in his command by Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham, the hero of Salamanca. He was the brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington; but he did not owe his promotion to his noble birth or to his friends. He had fought his way up through every grade. For every grade he had a scar; and ere he had reached his meridian his body was all scuffed over with such insignia of his gallantry. In the Peninsula he was in constant service by the side of the Duke of Wellington, and was brigadier of that impetuous Wellesman, General Picton. Since the death of Wellington and the publication of his papers, it has come to light that in the British Cabinet the project was seriously considered of placing him in command of the expedition to New Orleans. He did not, from his letters, seem to be unwilling to take the command; and expressed the opinion that the troops then being embarked for America must be very badly handled if not victors in any contest in which they might be engaged. What would have been the result upon the destinies of Europe if the Duke had accepted the command and shared the fate of Pakenham? Waterloo would then have been fought without a Wellington!

Pakenham for the first time found himself at the head of an independent command. He brought with him as reinforcements the Seventh Fusiliers (Pakenham's "Own") and the Forty-third, both under the command of Major-General Lambert, a young but promising officer. Pakenham ran his eye over the list of his regiments with pride. They consisted of ten thousand of the best soldiers in the world, all veterans under Wellington, except the Ninety-third, which had gained distinction in Africa, and was the strongest one in the army, numbering 1,650 Highlanders. His second in command was Major-General Samuel Gibbs, a very active officer who had greatly distinguished himself at the storming of Fort Cornuelius, on the Island of Java, and in the Peninsula War.

General Jackson made the most effective preparations to meet the enemy. General Coffee he placed in command of his extreme left. It was not exactly "in the air," or on the earth, but terminated in a swamp. At first, such awful tales were told to the British about men who had ventured into it, having sunk down, gone out of sight, and never been seen any more, that they regarded it as a barrier equal to the Mississippi River on the other flank. But in the affair of the

23d December the fearless Colonel Rennie (who lost his life on the 8th of January in scaling a redoubt) entered the swamp and came very near turning our left. After that General Jackson had Coffee's men constantly employed in extending the ditch and works into the swamp; but still the condition of this flank rested uneasily upon his mind.

In the final struggle between the two armies on January 8, 1815, the British advanced in two columns, one near the River and the other near the Swamp, and the engagement commenced. "The roar of cannon, the hissing of shells, the crack of the rifles, the wild scream of the rockets, the whizzing of the round shot, and the crash of grape formed a horrid concert." There were not more than fifteen hundred pieces brought to bear on the British columns, but in the hands of the Tennesseans and Kentuckians, they were made as effective as ten times the number fired by the regulars in the best armies of Europe. Whilst the terrible slaughter was going on upon the right and left of the American lines, the center remained inactive.

It is a rare thing in battle that martial music can be maintained throughout the action; but the moment the British came into view and their signal rocket pierced the sky with its fiery train, the band of the Battalion D'Orleans struck up "Yankee Doodle," and thenceforward during the action it did not cease to discourse all the National and military airs, in which it had been instructed. About one-half of Coffee's brigade were in the open field, and united with Carroll's men, in repelling the attack of the British right column. But Coffee's left were denied the luxury of firing into the solid column, and, through the leafless trees of the forest, had an indistinct view of the magnificent spectacle. They were mad with vexation, when they reflected that for two weeks they had been ditching in the mud of days, and sleeping on boat gunnols and logs at night; without even clean water enough to wash their faces. A detachment, however, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, composed mostly of black troops, from the West Indies, was sent in to turn Coffee's left. They came quite near his line, when the leader became tired and was killed, and most of the white soldiers who were with him, and the rest were captured by the Tennesseans, who astonished the British by the squirrel-like agility with which they leaped from log to log. "The prisoners were mostly black, and were greatly comforted in their forlorn condition by the idea that they were captives of their own color and race; deceived by the appearance of the Tennesseans. The unfortunate red-coated Africans soon discovered their error, when they were required, by their factious captors, to "dance juba," in mud a foot deep.

The Legislature of Louisiana passed a resolution of thanks to General Coffee for the services he had rendered during this campaign. He modestly

answered that the splendid victories they had achieved were chiefly due to his commander, General Jackson.

General Coffee was made Major-General after the battle of New Orleans. He was several times associated with General Jackson as Commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes.

In 1817 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Alabama, and moved to Huntsville. In 1819 he moved to Lauderdale County, and the Land office for his district was removed to Florence. He held the office of Surveyor-General during the remainder of his life. If he had been ambitious he could have had from the people of Alabama the highest office within their gift.

General Coffee was a robust man, six feet two inches tall, weighed two hundred pounds, rather dark skin, with brilliant black eyes. A handsome steel plate engraving of him embellishes this chapter, and is copied from an oil painting, the work of the celebrated Earle, who lived in General Jackson's family and was intimately acquainted with the subject.

General Coffee lies buried in the little family cemetery at his old home, three miles north of Florence. Upon the large gray stone, which marks his resting place, is the following epitaph written by General Jackson:

Devoted to Memory
of
GENERAL JOHN COFFEE,
who Departed this Life
7th Day of July 1833;
Aged 81 years.

As a husband, parent and friend, he was affectionate, tender and sincere. He was a brave, prompt and skillful general, a distinguished and sagacious patriot, an unpretending just and honest man. To complete his character, religion mingled with these virtues her serene and gentle influence, and gave him that solid distinction among men which detracting can not sully, nor the grave conceal. Death could do no more than to remove so excellent a being from the theatre he so much adorned in this world, to the bosom of the God who created him; and who alone has the power to reward the immortal spirit with exhaustless bliss."

The children of General Coffee are: Mrs. Mary Hutchings, John Donelson Coffee, Elizabeth Coffee, Andrew J. Coffee, Alexander Donelson Coffee, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Dyas, Catherine Coffee, William Donelson Coffee, Joshua Coffee. These were all living when their father died.

ACUFF

Barbara - 22

ADAMS

Caroline - 59

Elizabeth Louisa - 69

Emma Jane - 59

Eunice - 60

George Lewis - 60

George W. - 69

John - 59

Lewis - 60

Lewis, Jr. - 60

Lorenz - 60

Mathias C. - 59

Martha Elizabeth Heard - 59

Mary Lee - 59

Mary M. - 69

Mattie A. - 59

Robert Lee - 59

Thomas Bytler - 69

Victoria Beatrice - 59

Willie - 60

AIKEN

Danny - 28

David Enos - 29

Gip - 28

Gary Russell - 29

Ida Faith - 28, 29

Ida Lou - 29

Joseph Wing - 28, 29

Joy - 28

Louvella - 28, 29

Mary Joe - 29

May - 28

Nancy Ola - 28

Ora Lee - 28, 29

Ray Gip - 28

Samuel Gip - 29

Ula Mae - 28

ALLEN

Dan Lowell - 20

Dan Lowell, Jr. - 20

ANDERSON

George Reed - 16

Gloria Ann - 34

Kate - 16

Mahala Cumi - 16

Ollie Katherine - 16

William P. - 85, 86

ANKER

- 12

ARRATA

David - 13

Thomas Ventura - 13

BAGLEY

Joan - 31

BAILEY

James Robert - 19

Reba Jean - 19

Thomas Glenn - 19

Tommy R. - 19

John - 71

BAKER

Benjamin Bright - 69

Mary M. - 69

BALLARD

Gay - 24

BARNETT

William - 88

BARRETT

Laura A. - 37

BARRY

Jackie Ruth - 26

T.P. III - 26

BATE

Annie F. - 81

BAY

Dorinda - 14

BEAMAN

- 12

BEATTY

Cynthia Ann - 54

BELEN

Martha Virginia - 28

BENNETT

Laurens Rhea - 34

Mollie Elizabeth - 34

"Red" - 34

William Irbin - 34

BENTON

Jesse - 77, 99

Thomas H. - 99

BERRY

Virgil - 12

BILLINGSLEA

Andrew - 31

Allens Laydell - 31

Betty Laydell - 31

Doris Lea - 31

Dorothy Louise - 31

Estelle Irene - 31

James Andrew - 31

Joan - 31

Marie Virginia - 31

Marjorie Jane - 31

BLANTON

Mary Lou - 35

BOHANNON

Annie Winnie - 63

Bertie - 63

Jim Frank - 63

"Phil" - 63

Philemon - 63

Sudie - 63

Willie Mae - 63

BOOE

Clara Etta - 14
 Elvis Richardson - 14
 Harold E. - 14
 Jim - 14
 Lois Nadene - 14
 Shirley - 14

BOOTH

Beth - 30

BOURNE

Dora George - 30

BOWEN

Flossie - 64
 Hansford - 64
 John A. - 64
 J. W. - 64
 Leroy - 64
 Madison - 64
 Mary J. - 62
 Mary Lou - 64
 Ruby - 64
 Sally Elizabeth - 64
 Willie A. - 64

BOWLIN

Paye - 25

BOYD

Cheryl Ann - 21

BOZEMAN

Mathilde - 53

BRADFORD

Lula - 41

Lum - 41

BRAMAN

Mary Narcissa - 49, 80

BRANHAM

Mary Narcissa - 49

BRASSWELL

Earle Barton - 60
 Frances Lynn - 60
 John Coffee - 60
 John Coffee, Jr. - 60
 Johnnie - 60
 Nellie - 60

BRATCHER

Betty Maydell - 31

Vernon B. - 31

BRISTOW

Alta Bell - 28
 Clovis - 28
 Daniel Gene - 28
 Lary Eugene - 28
 Sally Ann Mildred - 28

BROCK

Paula Jean - 24
 Willard - 24

BROOKS

Charles A. - 9, 10
 Dorothy E. - 9, 10
 Eunice - 9
 Frances M. - 9
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