

## WILLIAM TAYLOR, JR.

Corrections and additions to Chapter III, pages 11 through 23 of On the Taylor Trail.

Frank Wansley either had seen or had possession of a Bible that had once belonged to the William Taylor, Jr. family. The Bible contained family records, some of which he copied and filed in the Mormon Library. Neal Taylor eventually found these records which consisted of the names of William Taylor, Jr.'s first four children and their birthdates. It also contained William, Jr.'s birthdate. All of this information was apparently written on the margins of the Bible. We also found William Taylor, Jr.'s birthdate recorded in a family record book that one of William's nephews had kept, that of John Taylor, a son of William's brother, Samuel Taylor, Sr.

William, Jr. married twice,, to sisters, Rachel and Susannah Terrell, the daughters of Jeremiah Terrell and his wife Louisa Walton. We do not know when his first wife, Rachel, died. It has always been assumed that she died giving birth to their daughter Rachel, but since there are no records, it may have been that she died when Barden Rice was born. It may be that Rachel and Jeremiah Taylor were the children of William, Jr. and his second wife, Susannah Terrell. Neither young Rachel or Jeremiah were listed in the Bible records that Frank Wansley found. If young Rachel were Susannah's daughter, it may explain the absence of her name on the Bible records if the record had been kept by Rachel Terrell Taylor. We have always been inclined to believe that Rachel was of his first marriage, but we do not know.

I have received a considerable amount of additional information on some of the descendants of William Taylor, Jr. In some cases I have had to re-write the entire tree of various families, in others where there was not too much additional information I've been able to include only the additions. I realize it would be much easier for others to understand the relationships within and between families if the entire family tree of each family could be included. However space just does not allow for all of the family trees to be recopied from On the Taylor Trail.

About a quarter of a mile off of Highway 36 in the Coldwater and Pickens Creek area near the Savannah River in Georgia lies the remains of an early Taylor cabin. All that is left are the remains of a chimney, an open well and a small cemetery about two hundred feet away from where the cabin stood. We know that Jesse Walton Taylor lived there most of his life. We also know that he and his wife and their daughter, Martha Decker Taylor Smith are buried in the small family cemetery that is located nearby. No doubt there are more family members buried there as well.

In 1984 the Georgia Historical Society included this cemetery in its registry. It is called the Jesse Taylor Cemetery and there are listings for Jesse Taylor and Decka Taylor. It also states there are no lettered stones.

It is possible that William, Jr. and at least his first wife may also be buried in this family cemetery. The cemetery is no longer cared for and is now over run with honeysuckle bushes, a favorite resting place for the many kinds of poisonous snakes that inhabit the area.

#### THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM TAYLOR, JR.

William Taylor, Jr., b. September 7, 1778

d. before 1830, Elbert County, GA

1st m. ca. 1800, Elbert County

to. Rachel Terrell, daughter of Louisa Walton

and Jeremiah Terrell. Probably died ca. 1810

children: 4 or 5, all born in Elbert Count, GA

\* 1. Jesse Walton Taylor, b. November 10, 1802

m. November 14, 1822, Elbert County, GA

to Susannah Pheriby Decker, b. December 10, 1806

children: 10, all born in Elbert County, GA

a. Francis Marion Taylor, b. 1823

b. William Allen Taylor, b. 1826

c. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, b. 1828

d. Martha D. Taylor, b. 1831

e. George Sanford Taylor, b. 1833

f. Jesse Jasper Taylor, b. 1836

g. John H. Connor Taylor, b. 1839

h. Eliza J. Taylor, b. 1842

i. Rachel R. Taylor, b. 1845

j. Frances Emaline S. Taylor, b. 1848

2. Martha (Patsy) Taylor, b. May 5, 1804

1st m. ca. 1826, to Lawson Scott, b. ca. 1800

children: 7 by 1840

a. William T. Scott, b. 1830

sp. Sarah \_\_, b. 1833

children: 3 by 1860

(1) F. Scott, b. 1854

(2) W. H. Scott, a son, b. 1856

(3.) infant son, b. 1859

b. son, b. ca. 1829

c. daughter, b. ca. 1831

d. son, b. ca. 1833

e. son, b. ca. 1835

f. Lindsey Scott, b. \_\_\_\_

g. M. E. Scott, a daughter, b. 1840

She was living with the Barden Rice Taylor family in 1860.

2nd sp. \_\_\_\_ Hall

children: number unknown

a. Katherine Hall

sp. \_\_\_\_ Haygood

3. William (T. or O.) Taylor, III, b. September 1, 1805  
 d. March 24, 1845, inventory of estate which consisted only of land by Jesse W. Taylor. This may mean that he no longer lived in Elbert County at the time of his death since there were no personal belongings in the inventory.  
 m. December 14, 1831, to Martha Means, b. 1810  
 children: number unknown, 2 sons and several daug.  
 a. John H. Taylor, b. 1834  
 b. William Taylor, IV, b. 1836  
 c. M. Taylor, a daughter, b. 1849
- \* 4. Barden Rice Taylor, b. September 26, 1808  
 m. November 13, 1837, to Mary Anne Bowman  
 b. 1824  
 children: 12, all born in Elbert County, except the first two who were born in Abbeyville Co., SC  
 a. daughter, b. 1838  
 b. William T. Taylor, b. 1840  
 c. Zachariah B. Taylor, b. 1842  
 d. J. Mathew Taylor, b. 1844  
 e. L. F. Taylor, a son, b. 1846  
 f. Alexander Hamilton S. Taylor, b. 1848  
 g. Charles Pinckney Taylor, b. 1850  
 h. Newton B. Taylor, b. 1853  
 i. M. E. Fannie Taylor, b. 1855  
 j. Laura M. Taylor, b. 1858  
 k. Sarah Lou Alice Taylor, b. 1860  
 l. Emory Taylor, b. 1852
5. Rachel Taylor, b. ca. 1810. She may have been from second marriage. She was living alone in Elbert County in 1860. Listed her age as 66.  
 sp. W. W. Hinton, b. 1809, GA. He was a carpenter  
 children: none

2nd m. for William Taylor, Jr. ca. 1810 or 11  
 to Susannah Terrell, daughter of Jeremiah Terrell  
 children: 1 or 2

1. Jeremiah Taylor, b. 1814, Elbert Co., GA  
 m. 1837, in TN, to Eliza \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. ca. 1822, TN - d. prior to 1860  
 children: 5 by 1850. All born in TN  
 A. Elizabeth Taylor, b. 1837  
 B. Martha J. Taylor, b. 1839  
 C. James A. Taylor, b. 1843  
 D. Mary Taylor, b. 1847  
 E. Amanda Taylor, b. 1849  
 Jeremiah may have married twice  
 2nd ca. 1862 to Nancy McGuffie, b. 1832, TN  
 children: 1  
 a. Andrew J. Taylor, b. 1843, TN

In 1850 Jeremiah Taylor, his wife Eliza, and their family were living in DeKalb County, Tennessee. Living with the family when the 1850 census was taken were Tempy Fish,

born in 1824, in North Carolina, and her two children, Clayborn, born in 1843 and John W., (then eight months old). We do not know if Eliza and Tempy were sisters or not, it is however, a possibility. On the 1860 census of DeKalb County, Tennessee, Jeremiah Taylor, then a widower, was living with the family of Jeremiah Butler. Daughters Mary and Elizabeth were living with the Denny Harden family. His son, James A. Taylor, was living with Frances Tubb. No trace of Amanda was found.

The following census record was found in the Putnam County, Tennessee, 1870 Census, in an area where several of the Taylor family lived at that time. We do not know if Jeremiah Taylor remarried or not but the age and place of birth would be the same as for Jeremiah (?William?) Taylor.

Taylor, J. W.	M W 58 Farmer	200	Born in GA
Nancy	F W 38 keeping house		TN
Andrew J.	M W 7		TN
McGuffie, Rachel	F W 67 blind		VA

\* \* \* \* \*

I have received several packets of information from various families who are descendants of Jesse Walton Taylor, who was born on November 10, 1802, in Elbert County, Georgia. Jesse Walton married Susanna Pheriby Decker on November 14, 1822, in Elbert County. Susanna Pheriby was born in 1806. They had ten children, all were born in Elbert County, Georgia. Some family trees have been completely redone, other trees have sections that have been added or changed.

#### Jesse Walton Taylor

- A. Francis Marion Taylor, b. November 28, 1823
  - d. May 7, 1905, bur. New Bethel Cemetery, Elbert
  - m. March 15, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth Ayres
- B. William Allen Taylor b. March 20, 1826
  - d. April 11, 1916, Union, Miss.
  - 1st m. September 4, 1848, to Martha E. Cleveland
  - 2nd m. February 11, 1875, to Martha Porter Kimball
- C. Mary Elizabeth Taylor
  - b. December 5, 1828 - d. May 15, 1910
  - m. November 23, 1846
  - to Willis Haley
- D. Martha Decker Taylor
  - b. February 20, 1831
  - m. December 24, 1857, to Henley Smith
- E. George Sanford Taylor
  - b. November 2, 1833 - d. September 10, 1862
  - sp. Tabitha Ann Cleveland
- F. Jesse Jasper Taylor
  - b. March 22, 1836 - d. April 30, 1862



- m. September 6, 1857, to Elizabeth C. Daniels
- G. John H. Connor Taylor
  - b. January 19, 1839 - d. April 18, 1913
  - bur. Cokesberry Church, Hart County, GA
  - m. December 8, 1859, to May E. Chapman
- H. Eliza J. Taylor
  - b. February 21, 1842
  - m. November 11, 1884, to John Dixon
- I. Rachel R. Taylor
  - b. December, 1845
- J. Frances Emaline S. Taylor
  - b. December 29, 1848 - d. August 18, 1918
  - m. November 21, 1867, John Franklin Powell

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#### Francis Marion Taylor

- A. Francis Marion Taylor
  - b. November 28, 1823 - d. May 7, 1905
  - bur. New Bethel Church, Elbert County GA
  - m. March 15, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth Ayres
    - b. January 26, 1843, SC - d. January 26, 1909
  - children: 8, all born in Elbert County, GA
    - (1) William W. Taylor, b. January, 1864
      - Lived in Polson, MT, where he worked on the railroad.
    - (2) Lucy Thomas Taylor, b. February, 1866
    - (3) Jesse Sanford Taylor, b. December, 1868
      - d. March 18, 1952, bur. New Bethel
      - m. October 24, 1897, to Betty Lou Craft
      - children: 10, all born in Elbert County, GA
        - (a) Parker Taylor, deceased
        - (b) Francis Marion Taylor, b. Sept. 7, 1901
          - m. April 1, 1923
          - to Lucy P. Stratton, b. July 27, 1897,
          - Frank and Lucy were 4th cousins. She was the daughter of Anna Hill and John Terrell Stratton.
          - children: 6
            - 1. Frances Elizbeth Taylor
              - b. & d. January 27, 1924
            - 2. Erma Jean Taylor
              - b. June 5, 1925
              - sp. \_\_\_\_ Butler
              - children:
                - a. Herman Butler, b. March 5, 1949, Anderson Co., SC
                  - m. December 28, 1970
                  - to Linda Hodges
                  - children:
                    - 1. Lisa Melinda Butler
                      - b. July 31, 1973

3. Marion Willene Taylor
  - b. November 12, 1927
  - d. January 27, 1985
4. Anna Louise Taylor, b. June 14, 1930
  - m. July, 1957, to Gordon Tyner
  - children:
    - a. Joel Edward Tyner, June 2, 1956
      - m. 1981 to Jackie Meyers
      - children:
        1. Kevin Tyner, b. 1984
        2. Amy Tyner, b. 1987
    - b. John Mark Tyner, b. April 13, 1958
      - m. 1983 to Joyce Gilmer
      - children:
        1. Jamie Tyner, b. 1986
5. Joel Herman Taylor, b. Nov. 19, 1932
  - d. September 3, 1970
  - children: 3
    - a. Joel Stratton Taylor
      - b. August 6, 1956
      - m. 1976 to Jackie Meyers
    - b. David Wright Taylor
      - b. December 10, 1958
      - m. 1979 to Cathy Stone
    - c. Allison Jane Taylor
      - b. August 1, 1960
6. Thelma J. Taylor, b. Dec., 4, 1937
  - m. 1957 to Walter Koernert
  - children: 2
    - a. Walter Richard (Dick) Koernert
      - b. January 21, 1958
      - m. 1975 to Joan Hege
      - children:
        1. Katy Taylor Koernert, b. 1986
        2. Brian Taylor Koernert, b. 1987
    - b. Christopher Charles Koernert
      - b. August 30, 1961
      - m. 1984 to Priscilla Albrecht
- (c) Amos Ruskin Taylor, b. April 3, 1904
  - d. September 6, 1986
  - sp. Ethel Gibby
  - children: 1 daughter
    1. Edna Taylor
      - m. March 1, 1967, to Dennis Brewer
      - children:
        - a. Angela Brewer, b. March 26, 1970
- (d) Gladys M. Taylor, b. April 7, 1906
  - sp. Denver D. McMullian
  - children: 5
- (e) Flora E. Taylor, b. February 21, 1909
  - sp. Tom D. Hunt
- (f) Carl Tumlin Taylor, b. September 2, 1911
  - d. December 7, 1912, bur. New Bethel
- \*\* (e) Jesse Sanford Taylor, Jr.

- b. September 25, 1915  
see below
- (h) Kathleen Taylor, b. August 4, 1916  
m. May 23, 1935, to Mell D. Lunsford  
children: 6, all born in Elbert County
  - 1. Roberta Lunsford, b. January 15, 1939  
m. December 24, 1960, to Don Kotal
  - 2. Ralph J. Lunsford, b. March 10, 1942
  - 3. Horace A. Lunsford, b. July 16, 1944  
sp. Jane Mundy
  - 4. Richard A. Lunsford  
b. Nov. 5, 1946 - d. March 6, 1952  
bur. Concord Church, Elbert County
  - 5. Carol Lunsford, b. Dec. 31, 1950  
sp. Larry Hill
  - 6. Sandra Lunsford, b. Dec. 31, 1950  
sp. Ken Whiting
- (i) Ora E. Taylor, b. May 19, 1922  
d. July 9, 1975, bur. New Bethel  
sp. Dorothy Evans, she has remarried  
children: 4
  - 1. infant
  - 2. infant
  - 3. Kathleen Taylor, sp. Mike Thompson
  - 2. Patsy Taylor
- (4) George Taylor, b. August, 1869  
never married
- (5) Ida O. Taylor, b. February, 1872  
bur. New Bethel
- (6) James W. Taylor, b. December, 1875
- (7) Jane Ann Taylor, b. February, 1879  
sp. Max Frederick Kueknell, Waynesboro, GA  
children: 5
- (8) Myrtle L. Taylor, b. January, 1882  
1st sp. William R. Powell, a first cousin,  
the son of Jon Franklin Powell and his wife  
Frances E. Taylor.  
2nd sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Farrer  
children: 1  
(a) Heidt Powell (more information in  
On the Taylor Trail).

\* \* \* \* \*

The following was sent to me by J. Sanford Taylor

Jesse Sanford Taylor, b. September 25, 1914, Elbertson, GA  
1st m. June 3, 1940  
to Mildred Hueme, b. September 27, 1917 - July 20, 1980  
children: 2 daughters  
1. Sylvia Marie Taylor, b. April 22, 1941  
sp. Joseph Melfi  
children: 2 daughters  
a. Laura Melfi. She attends college in Charles-

town, NC

b. Frances Melfi. She is a senior in high school  
Sylvia works at the Charlestown Naval Base. Her  
husband is recovering from brain surgery at the  
present time (1988).

2. Nancy Taylor, b. April 17, 1943

1st m. Clarence St. Pierre, divorced

2nd m. Donald Wilson

no children.

Nancy operates a restaurant in Summerville, GA

2nd m. for Sanford Taylor, September 19, 1981

to Gladys Rhoden from Augusta, GA d. December 14, 1981

3rd m. January 1, 1983 to Loraine Phillips from North  
Charleston, SC. They live in Summerville, SC

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### William Allen Taylor

William Allen Taylor was married twice, first to Martha  
E. Cleveland. Martha was the daughter of Pinina Hailey and  
James Madison Cleveland. William and Martha had eleven  
children, born between the years 1849 and 1870. Their  
eldest child was born in Elbert County, the remainder in  
Newton County, Mississippi, where they moved to in 1850.

After Martha's death William married Martha Porter  
Kimball. William and Martha Kimball had one child, a son,  
Elbert Taylor, born in 1876.

B. William Allen Taylor, b. March 20, 1826

d. April 11, 1916, Union, Mississippi

1st m. September 11, 1848 to Martha E. Cleveland

b. April 14, 1832 - d. November 8, 1872

children: 11

1. Marion Jones Taylor, b. September 9, 1849

d. August 14, 1918

sp. Martha Celia Harrison

family tree in On the Taylor Trail

2. Lucy Jane Taylor, b. March 27, 1851

sp. John Heflin

children: 7

(a) Callie Heflin, b. March, 1873

(b) Elizabeth Heflin

(c) Robert L. Heflin, b. February, 1877

sp. Maude \_\_\_\_\_, b. 1889, AL

(d) Lonnie Heflin, b. November, 1882

sp. Lucy

children: 1

(1) Burnice Heflin, b. 1909

(e) Sudie P. Heflin, b. October, 1885

(f) Barto Heflin, b. October, 1887

(g) Cora B. Heflin, b. October, 1889

- sp. Raleigh M. Gibson, b. 1884  
children: 1  
(1) Verna Gibson, b. 1908
3. Martha Ann Taylor, b. May 16, 1853  
sp. Jeff T. Wansley  
children: 4  
(a) J. Tandy Wansley, b. 1873  
(b) Lula Wansley, b. 1875  
(c) Hugh Wansley, b. 1878  
(d) A. Wansley, b. 1879
4. Rufus William Taylor, b. November 24, 1855  
m. October 16, 1876, to Mattie E. James  
children: 7, born in Newton, Mississippi  
a. W. M. Taylor, b. 1878  
b. Waller T. Taylor, b. August, 1879  
c. Leander Taylor, b. February, 1885  
sp. Maude  
children: 2  
(1) Cecil Taylor, 1906  
(2) Burlow Taylor, b. 1909  
d. Thomas J. Taylor, b. August, 1887  
sp. Hattie  
children: 1  
(1) Jewell Taylor, b. 1909, Newton, MS  
e. Jessie C. Taylor, b. January, 1890  
f. Ruby A. Taylor, b. November, 1892  
g. Attie M. Taylor, b. October, 1895
5. Nancy Elsey Taylor, b. January 27, 1858  
m. December 22, 1877, to James J. Parker  
children: 1  
a. A. L. Parker, b. 1879
6. Lawrence Martin Taylor, b. December 15, 1859  
sp. Parlee White
7. John Allen Taylor, b. February 18, 1862  
1st sp. Emily Combs  
children: 1  
a. Marvin Taylor, b. October, 1889, Newton, MS  
2nd m. July 3, 1892, to Edith Laird, b. July, 1872  
children: 8, all born in Newton, Mississippi  
a. Lula M. Taylor, b. May, 1893  
b. Willie E. Taylor, b. March, 1895  
c. Anne Taylor, b. January, 1897  
d. Ada M. Taylor, b. May 1899  
e. George Taylor, b. 1902  
f. Maudie Taylor,  
g. James Taylor, b. 1907  
h. Damon Taylor, b. 1909
8. Mary Emily Taylor, b. June 2, 1864  
m. March 28, 1883, to Jeff A. White
9. Thomas George Taylor, b. April 28, 1866  
1st m. December 8, 1888, to Mary Taylor  
children: 3, born in Newton, Mississippi  
a. Charley O. Taylor, b. February 1890  
b. Clora Taylor, b. December, 1892

- c. Ernest C. Taylor, b. Januray, 1895
- 2nd sp. Tina McElhany, b. 1871
- children: 3
- a. Almer Taylor, b. 1903
- b. Albert Taylor, b. 1904
- c. Noel Taylor, b. 1907
- 10. Dona E. M. Taylor, b. November 3, 1868
- m. August 26, 1889, to Frank D. Cleveland
- 11. Villula Abby Taylor, b. October 16, 1870
- d. as an infant

2nd m. of William Allen Taylor on February 11, 1875  
to Martha Porter Cleveland  
children: 1 son born in Newton, MS  
1. Elbert Jesse Taylor, b. February 16, 1876

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#### Mary Elizabeth Taylor

Mary Elizabeth Taylor was the oldest of Jesse Walton Taylor's daughters. She married Willis Haley in 1846. A record of their family can be found on page 15 of On the Taylor Trail. One of her daughters was Martha Ann Haley who married Eppy Smith. The following information which concerns her family was submitted by Sadie Smith Thompson of Warner Robins, Georgia, and Cliff Hill of Jacksonville, North Carolina.

- I. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, b. Dec. 5, 1828 - d. May 15, 1910
- m. November 23, 1846, to Willis Haley, b. May 6, 1825
- d. December 29, 1897
- children: 10, 6 sons and 4 daughters, born Elbert Co.
- 1. William (Billy) Haley, b. 1848
- 2. Lucy C. Haley, b. 1850
- sp. John W. Rucker, b. December 10, 1868
- d. June 6, 1905, bur. New Bethel, Elbert Co.
- children: 4
- a. Joseph P. Rucker, b. 1869
- m. December 14, 1892, to Drucilla Wansley
- b. James F. Rucker, b. 1871
- m. December 10, 1893, to Emma Hulme
- c. Luther W. Rucker, b. 1873
- m. November 3, 1895, to Mamie H. Harralson
- d. Willis L. Rucker, b. September 7, 1875
- d. October 4, 1950, bur. New Bethel
- sp. Mary J. Dixon, b. November 5, 1875
- d. May 12, 1949
- children: 5, one died young
- 3. Francis (Frank) M. Haley, b. 1852
- sp. Susan Arvilla Taylor
- 4. Eliza Haley, b. 1854
- 5. Susie Haley, b. 1856
- 6. John Willis Haley, b. February, 1860

- m. November 26, 1882, to Eugenia Wansley
  - b. May 1861
  - children: 12, born in Elbert County, GA
- 7. Martha Ann Haley, b. September, 1862
  - d. September 5, 1901, bur. New Bethel, Elbert Co.
  - m. Oct. 26, 1882, to Eppy B. Smith, b. Nov., 1859
  - children: 6, born in Elbert County, GA
  - a. Leila M. Smith, b. July, 1884
    - m. December, 1904, to J. T. Johnson
  - b. Elva E. Smith, b. August, 1885
  - c. William Martin Smith, b. January, 1887
    - m. ca. 1909 to Nora \_\_\_\_\_
    - children: 1 by 1910
    - (1) Marie E. Smith, b. 1910
  - d. Henry Toombs Smith, Sr., b. March, 1889
    - sp. Jewel Warren
    - children: 6, 3 sons and 3 daughters
    - (1) Sadie Inez Smith, b. June 17, 1912
      - m. March 12, 1939, to Abner C. Thompson
      - d. Mar. 12, 1959, Warner Robins, GA
      - children: 3, Juddy, Carl, and Billy
      - (a) Henry Judson (Juddy) Thompson
        - b. July 22, 1941, lives in Atlanta
      - (b) Abner Thompson, Jr. b. July 10, 1944
        - 1st sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Rucker, divorced
        - children: 1 son
        - 1. Brian Thompson, b. May, 1973, lives in Decatur, Alabama. Adopted by mother;s second husband.
        - 2nd sp. Lynn Haley, b. NJ. They live in Dalonega, CA
      - (c) Billy Ray Thompson, b. Aug. 9, 1948
        - d. August 23, 1948
    - (2) Henry T. Smith, Jr., b. April 24, 1916
      - d. 1988
      - sp. June Evelyn \_\_\_\_\_, lives in Jacksonville, FL.
    - (3) William Eppy Smith, b. July 14, 1918
      - d. April 18, 1949. Contracted TB during WWII
    - (4) Martha Sue Smith, b. July 10, 1920
      - m. 1941, to Rev. Lloyd Wesley Jackson
    - (5) John (Jack) Warren Smith, b. Aug 25, 1924
    - (6) Bennie Edwin Smith, b. April 1, 1926
      - sp. Merriam Jarret
  - e. Eula E. Smith, b. February, 1891
  - f. Jesse L. Smith, b. February 1894
- 8. Essie E. Haley, b. 1864 - d. 1942
  - 1st m. June 9, 1881, to Benson B. Broadwell
    - b. July 13, 1859 - d. May 3, 1920
    - bur. New Bethel, Elbert County, GA
    - children: 2 adopted sons according to census
    - a. Marion L. Gaines, b. 1893
    - b. William J. Turner, b. 1900

9. George Walton Haley, b. 1869
  - sp. Sarah (Sallie) Arnold, b. 1877
  - children: 6, born in Elbert County, GA
    - a. Joe Boyd Haley, b. December 20, 1899
    - b. Arnold Haley, b. September 2, 1898
      - d. October 20, 1899, bur. New Bethel
    - c. Georgia Haley, b. February, 1900
    - d. Carlton Haley
    - e. Cornelia Haley
    - f. Pope Haley
10. Sanford Newton Haley, b. September 11, 1870
  - d. May 21, 1916. He was the sheriff of Elbert County and was murdered. His son Jack became sheriff after his father's death. (Newspaper article follows at the end of this chapter.)
  - m. December 17, 1889, to Sallie C. Hulme
    - b. October, 1868 - d. 1927
  - children: 6, all born in Elbert County, GA
    - a. Marvin Haley, b. February, 1892
    - b. Sanford Haley, b. February 12, 1894
      - d. December 12, 1894
    - c. John (Jack) Haley, b. November, 1896
      - d. 1931, bur. Elmhurst Cemetery
      - sp. Lucile Carpenter
    - d. Joe Elbert Haley, b. July 5, 1899
    - e. Ruth Haley, b. 1907
      - sp. Jack Murray
    - f. Idele Haley
      - m. November 7, 1931, to I. V. Hulme

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Martha Decker Taylor Smith

Martha Decker Taylor was Jesse Walton Taylor's fourth child. She was born on February 20, 1831, in Elbert County, Georgia, presumably in the Taylor cabin that was located about a quarter of a mile from what is now Highway 36. She married Henley Smith on December 24, 1857, when she was twenty-six years old. They had four children, one son and three daughters. It is not known when Martha died. The last record we have found concerning her is the 1880 Elbert County, Georgia, census.

After Marth's death, Henley Smith married Saraphina Artiasia Roach and eventually moved to Blount County, Alabama. Two of Martha and Henley Smith's children are buried there.

- D. Martha Decker Taylor, b. Feb. 20, 1831, Elbert Co., GA
  - d. after 1880 in Elbert County, GA
  - bur. old home place near the Savannah River
  - m. December 24, 1857, to Henley G. Smith
    - b. 1830 - d. 1912, Blount County, Alabama



children: 4, all born in Elbert County, GA

1. William Jasper Smith, b. November, 1859
  - d. 1928, Elberton, GA
  - m. September 23, 1880, to Caldonia A. Crawford
    - b. June, 1864
- children: 10, all born in Elbert County, GA
  - a. Orville E. Smith, b. February, 1882
    - d. March 3, 1956, bur. Elmhurst Cemetery
    - m. April 28, 1901, to Maude Bone
      - b. November 16, 1884 - d. May 8, 1976
  - children: 3
    1. Charles Smith, b. January 20, 1902, Elbert
      - sp. Homezell Childs, d. May 22, 1986
    2. Grace Smith, b. June 8, 1903, Elbert
      - m. April 3, 1920, to Marion Gaines
  - children: 4
    - a. Marion Viola Gaines, b. Jan. 17, 1921
      - d. April 23, 1988
      - sp. Asbury Fowler
      - children: 2 adopted, Susan and John
    - b. Orville William Gaines, b. May 18 1922
      - sp. Sally Frost
      - children: 3, Mary Grace, Sally, and Marshall
    - c. Benson Smith Gaines, b. Jan. 14, 1925
    - d. Joseph Jackson Gaines
      - b. December 27, 1927
      - sp. Agnes Turner
      - children: 4, J.J., Jr; Karen, Mike, and Mark
  3. Ethel Smith
- b. J. Travis Smith, b. February, 1884
  - d. July 2, 1957
  - m. April 19, 1908, to Maude A. Cleveland
- c. Clyde Smith, b. September, 1886
- d. Nora Althea Smith, b. March 24, 1889
  - d. December 17, 1976
  - m. January 18, 1910, to William Lee Cleveland
- e. Haskell C. Smith, b. November, 1892
  - d. October 21, 1918, in France during WWI
  - G Co. 138th Inf., 3rd Division
  - bur. Elmhurst, Elbert County, GA
- f. Willie Smith, b. December, 1894
- g. Vera Smith, b. March, 1897
- h. Crawford Smith, b. June, 1899
- i. Luther Bunyan Smith
  - sp. Cleo Jones
- j. Cleora B. Smith
  - sp. Frank Cleveland

2. Laura L. Smith, b. 1861 - d. November 29, 1928
  - bur. Oneoneta, Blount County, Alabama
  - m. September 23, 1877, to Moses Mims Rucker
    - b. 1851 - d. September 25, 1930

- children: 1
  - a. daughter, b. & d. 1894
- 3. Virginia Belle Smith, b. June 9, 1866
  - d. December 3, 1937, bur. Elmhurst Cem.
  - sp. J. Clark Harris, b. October 25, 1860
  - d. February 7, 1937
  - children: at least 3
- 4. Talulah A. (Lulu) Smith
  - bur. Oneonta, Blount County, Ala.
  - sp. Ingram I. Baker, b. 1863 - d. Sept. 4, 1939
  - children: ?
  - one child married E. E. Barnett

\* \* \* \* \*

#### George Sanford Taylor

Information concerning the family of George S. Taylor is found on page 17 of On the Taylor Trail. The following contains the additions I have recieved.

- E. George Sanford Taylor, b. November 2, 1833
  - sp. Tabitha Cleveland
  - children: 3
    - 1. Jesse Ausburn Taylor, b. 1853
    - 2. William Henry Taylor, b. 1855
    - 3. Mary Ann (Teanie) Taylor, b. 1858

Additons for the family of Jesse Auburn are as follows:

- a. Teanie Taylor Hicks, b. 1889 - d. 1970
  - (1) Dorothy Ann Hicks, b. 1916 - d. 1972
  - (2) Helen Hicks, b. August 6, 1919
    - m. January 22, 1957, to Cecil P. Hickman
    - b. February 2, 1910 - d. February 2, 1982
    - children: 1 son (adopted by Cecil Hickman)
    - (a) Michael Hickman, b. Apr. 20, 1952, San Antonio
    - sp. Sharon Whiting, now divorced
    - children: 2
      - 1. Daniel Hickman, b. 1976
      - 2. Adam Hickman, b. 1981
  - (3) Merle Hicks, b. 1923 - d. 1968
- b. Leslie Taylor, b. May 7, 1893 - d. June 14, 1978
  - m. February 19, 1921, to Oliver Wheat
  - b. March 4, 1898 - d. January 8, 1963
  - children: 4
    - (1) infant girl
    - (2) Leslie Taylor, Jr., Mar. 29, 1932 - d. June 3, 1980
    - (3) Jack Vance Taylor
    - (4) Marie Taylor
  - sp. Bobby Wilson. They live in Anchorage, Alaska

- II. William Henry Taylor, b. 1855 - d. 1940
  - m. October 11, 1877, to Mary Blanche Donaldson
    - b. 1863 - d. 1944
    - children: 11, all born in Hill County, Texas
  - A. Bayard Taylor, b. November 28, 1878
    - d. December 26, 1951
    - sp. Mary Emma Duke, b. February 5, 1882
      - d. January 9, 1958
      - children: several, including:
        1. Paul Drake Taylor, lives in Houston
        2. Jack Taylor, Houston
        3. another lives in Austin, TX
  - B. Ora Taylor
    - sp. Walter Burton
  - C. Annie Taylor, b. November 14, 1885
    - d. September 1, 1923
    - sp. Curtis Maner, b. September 2, 1884
      - d. March 29, 1952
  - D. Willis Taylor, b. March 28, 1888
    - d. October 26, 1891
  - E. William Henry Taylor, Jr., b. June 28, 1890
    - d. April 9, 1892
  - F. Ellis Alexander Taylor
    - b. November 11, 1892 - d. March 21, 1974
    - sp. Zola Wheat, b. July 19, 1896
      - d. September 11, 1987
      - children: 1, born in Hill County, TX
        1. Ellis A. Taylor, Jr., b. August 22, 1915
          - d. August 16, 1936
  - G. Eugene Taylor
  - H. Grace Taylor, b. January 8, 1898 - d. Jan. 10, 1900
  - I. Maurice Taylor, b. Dec. 8, 1900 - d. Mar. 23, 1975
    - sp. Roy Russell, b. June 24, 1903
      - d. Dec. 13, 1947
      - children: 1, born Hill County, TX
        1. John Roy Russell, b. July 7, 1930
          - d. April 27, 1934
  - J. Mary Taylor
    - sp. Gilbert Robertson
  - K. another child died young, tombstone unreadable

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Jesse Jasper Taylor

Jesse Jasper Taylor was the sixth child of Jesse Walton Taylor. His son, John Walton Taylor had a daughter named Edith Leo Taylor. The following information concerns her and her family. (Page 18, 1st column of the Trail book) This information furnished by Neal Taylor.

- F. Jesse Jasper Taylor, b. March 22, 1836
  - d. April 30, 1862
  - m. September 6, 1857, to Elizabeth C. Daniels

- b. April 6, 1836 - d. January 24, 1908  
 children: 4, 1 died as an infant. All born in Elbert Co
1. Susan Avarilla Taylor, b. June, 1858 - d. 1929  
 bur. New Bethel Cemetery, Elbert County, GA  
 m. September 7, 1888, to Francis Marion Haley  
 b. October, 1853 - d. 1937  
 children: 3, all born in Elbert County
    - a. Ruth Haley, b. June, 1889  
 m. November 16, 1904, to Thomas Omer McMullin  
 children: 6, listed in Trail book, page 18
    - b. Fredric P. Haley, b. May, 1891 - d. 1930  
 bur. New Bethel Cemetery, Elbert County, GA  
 m. February 20, 1910, to Pearl Warren, sister  
 of Jewel Warren who married Henry Smith, son  
 of Martha Ann Haley and Eppy Smith. (p. 17)  
 children: 7, listed in Trail book, page 18.
    - c. Odessa Haley, b. March, 1896  
 sp. P. G. Mann  
 children: 4, listed in Trail book.  
 stepchildren: at least 2
      - a. Ira S. Haley, b. October, 1880
      - b. Elizabeth Haley, b. November, 1884
  2. John Walton Taylor, b. October 22, 1859  
 d. January 21, 1908  
 m. Dec. 27, 1891, to Martha Frances Ward Gaines  
 stepchildren: 2
    - a. Minnie B. Gaines, b. August, 1884
    - b. Lucy Jane Gaines, b. January, 1887
 children: 7, listed in Trail book, page 18.
    - \*a. Edith Leo Taylor, b. 1893
    - b. Aurelius Cullen Taylor, b. 1895  
 d. December 4, 1986
    - c. Steven Olin Taylor, b. 1897  
 listed as Olan C. on 1910 census
    - d. Elizabeth Susan Taylor, b. 1899  
 listed as Bessie S. on 1910 census
    - e. Nellie Velma Taylor, b. 1901
    - f. Leland Jordon Taylor, b. 1903  
 d. November 2, 1989
    - g. Charles Jasper Taylor, b. 1905
  3. Antonette L. Taylor, b. July 22, 1862  
 d. October 28, 1866. She burned to death when  
 her dress caught fire - her dog would not allow  
 a stranger to come near enough to help her
  4. infant - died young
- \*A. Edith Leo Taylor, b. December 27, 1893 - d. June 7, 1974  
 1st sp. Benjamin Franklin Harris, II of Sparta, GA  
 children: 2 sons
  1. Thurmond Harris. He was wounded at Normandy. He  
 was married twice and had one daughter with his first  
 wife.  
 children: 1 daughter
    - a. Ellen Harris of Pennsylvania.

2. Benjamin Franklin Harris, Jr., b. January 2, 1921 in Macon , GA. He was in a National Guard Unit which was mobilized in 1941. He was discharged in 1945. At one time during his service, he was hospitalized with osteomolitis, a disease of the hip because of an injury he received as a child. After his discharge, he worked at Warner Robins Air Force Base in Material Management.

m. May 22, 1942, to Betty Simpson

b. February 9, 1926, in Jeffersonville, GA.

She is the daughter of Paul C. Simpson and Veronica Land of Macon, GA. Veronica's mother was a Plunkett.

children: 7, Peter, Tommy, Betty, Bynne, Steve, Jack, and Tracy.

a. Peter Bruce (Pete) Harris, b. Sept. 15, 1944 in Albany, GA. He is in the Navy, stationed at Key West, FL.

sp. Donna Moser

children: 3, Lorie, Peter, and Chris

(1) Lorie Harris

(2) Peter Bruce Harris, Jr.

(3) Christopher Harris

b. Tommy Clayton Harris, b. October 15, 1946, in Macon, GA. He lives in Midway, GA, where he is a machinist.

1st sp. Julia Savage, divorced.

no children

2nd. sp. Phyllis Hicks

children: 2, Toni and Tommy

(1) Toni Harris

(2) Tommy Clayton Harris, Jr.

c. Betty Robbie Harris, twin, b. June 22, 1949

sp. William L. Maddox, Jr. He is a major in the Army and stationed in Thailand.

children: 3, David, Steve, and Jennifer

(1) David Maddox

(2) Steven Maddox

(3) Jennifer Maddox

d. Bynne Bobby Harris, twin, b. June 22, 1948

He. lives at Cyrstal Lake, GA

1st sp. Earlene Bently, divorced

no children

2nd sp. Nancy Tabor

children: 2, Amanda and Bynne

(1) Amanda Harris

(2) Bynne Bobby Harris, Jr.

e. Steve Thurmond Harris, b. December 31, 1952

He lives with his parents in Macon, GA

sp. Patrica Randall, divorced

children: 1 son

(1) Jason Harris

f. Jack Franklin Harris, b. June 8, 1961

He lives with his parents in Macon

g. Tracy Lee Taylor, b. September 27, 1966

He lives with his parents.  
Edith Leo Taylor was married four times.  
2nd sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Bail  
3rd sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Bonner  
4th sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Park

- B. Aurelius Cullen Taylor, b. May 2, 1895 - d. Dec. 4, 1986  
sp. Pearl Conwell, b. June, 1893  
children: 5, extended family trees in Trail book  
1. Ruby Nelle Taylor, b. April 15, 1917  
d. November 19, 1980, bur. New Bethel  
m. April 29, 1940, Jack Knox Acree  
children: 2  
2. James Edwin Taylor, b. November 17, 1920  
m. November 27, 1968, to Marge Sanders  
3. unnamed son, d. May 16, 1925, bur. New Bethel  
4. Johnnie Sue Taylor, b. July 21, 1925  
m. September 20, 1951, to Lee Broome  
5. William Clark Taylor, b. May 1, 1929  
m. April 19, 1959, to Georgia Caroline Bundrick
- C. Steven Olin Taylor, b. November 19, 1897  
3rd son, John Henry Taylor, b. 1928, lives in  
Doraville, GA  
m. August 16, 1959, to Rosa Angelina Grannoni  
b. March 16, 1939  
children:  
1. John Craig Taylor, b. October 12, 1963, Doraville,  
d. November 23, 1984  
bur. Elmhurst Cemetery, Elberton, GA

\* \* \* \* \*

#### John Henry Connor Taylor

The following contains some additions to the family of John Henry Connor Taylor. There is also an extension of the family tree of John Henry Taylor, born in 1907. He is a grandson of John Henry Connor Taylor, found on page 19 of the Trail book. That part was furnished Carolyn Sumner of Augusta, GA.

- G. John Henry Connor Taylor, b. 1839 - d. 1913  
children: 5, Brainerd, Fanny, William, Jesse, and Matilda Ida  
1. Brainerd Taylor, b. 1861 - d. 1935. The census listed him as a teacher.  
1st m. September 18, 1881, in Hart Co., GA  
to Lou M. Kearon  
children: 3, Harvey, Mary, , and Addie, b. 1889  
2nd m. January 27, 1895, Hart County  
to Mary Adkins, b. September, 1846  
children: 5, Frank, Macy C., b. 1902; Daniel, William, and Sarah.

2. Fanny Alice Taylor, b. 1867
  - m. October 16, 1884, to William Smith, b. 1862  
He was listed on the 1910 census as a carpenter
  - children: 4, Mamie; Ethel; Owen T. and Lillian
  - a. Mamie Smith
  - b. Ethel Smith
  - c. Taylor Owen Smith, b. 1896  
sp. Geneva Rosser, b. 1896
  - d. Lillian I. Smith, b. 1901  
Lillian's son-in-law, Everett E. Daniel  
b. September 26, 1914. He was the son  
of Jessie M. Stratton and her husband,  
Bud Daniel (Page 25 of Trail book)
3. William Atticus Taylor, b. 1871 (see page 20 of Trail book)
4. Jesse O. Taylor, b. Oct., 1874 - d. July 26, 1913  
m. 1898 to Maggie A. Atkins, b. October, 1881  
children: 6, Bessie Eunice, b. 1901; Alfred C.,  
b. 1903; Ossie Frances, b. 1906; DeArmand  
(Franklin A. on census record), b. 1908; Roy;  
and Louise.
5. Matilda Ida Taylor

John Henry Conner Taylor and his wife Mary raised two grandchildren according to the census record. Their parents were William Atticus Taylor and his first wife. He later remarried and had another family, for a list see page 20 of the Trail book.

grandchildren raised by John Henry:

1. Wallace A. Taylor, b. April, 1873 - d. 1930  
1910 census stated he was a machinist.
2. Robert H. Taylor, b. August, 1897

John Henry Taylor, b. September 12, 1907 - d. Aug. 15, 1984  
bur. Hephzibah Baptist Church Cemetery, Lincoln Co., GA  
sp. Lizzie Mae Nichols  
children: 2

- A. Frances Olivia Taylor, b. Nov. 13, 1930, Elbert Co.  
m. November 1, to William Herman Hughes  
children: 2, born Augusta, GA
  1. John Edward Hughes  
1st sp. Niva Ruth Crawford, div.  
children: 1, Michael Hughes  
2nd sp. Judy Seymoure  
children: 1, Jeremy Lee Hughes  
stepchildren: 2, Stephanie & Melissa
  2. James Herman Hughes
- B. Carolyn Janelle Taylor, b. Nov. 9, 1936, Wilkes Co.  
m. August 25, 1955, to Lynwood Dean Sumner  
children: 3, born in Augusta, GA
  1. Carol Ann Sumner, b. Sept. 26, 1956  
m. August 18, 1977, to Patrick Renee Ozanne  
children: 2, born in Fairbanks, Alaska  
a. Patrick Dean Ozanne, b. October 17, 1978

- b. Elizabeth Renee Ozanne, b. May 6, 1990
- 2. Marcus Dean Sumner, b. January 17, 1958
  - m. Aug. 2, 1986, to Susan Starr Cotnoir, div.
- 3. Gregory Lynn Sumner, b. November 22, 1959
  - m. May 22, 1982, to Sheryl Lynn Rodgers
  - children: 2
    - a. Joshua Gregory Sumner
      - b. December 25, 1985, Beaufort, SC
    - b. Jesse Aaron Sumner
      - b. November 17, 1989, Augusta, GA

Corrections, page 19, 1st column

- A. 1. f. Brainerd Elijah Taylor - not Jr.
  - g. Willis Mae Taylor, her children are not twins
  - i. Matthew and Margaret Taylor, both deceased
    - he had remarried a woman named Evelyn \_\_\_\_
  - k. Bessie Lou Taylor divorced from James Clark

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Anna Eliza J. Taylor

Jesse Walton Taylor's daughter, Anna Eliza, had two children. Early Taylor was born in 1870 and his sister, Ada, in 1872. Eliza and Ada moved to Anderson County, South Carolina, some time after 1880, where they ran a boarding house. Early stayed with his grandparents in Elbert County. Eliza married John Dixon in 1884. Anna and her children were living with Jesse Walton Taylor in 1880.

- H. Anna Eliza Jane Taylor, b. February 12, 1842
  - children: 2, born in Elbert County, GA
  - m. November 11, 1884, Elbert County, GA
  - to John Dixon, b. June, 1853
    - d. February 7 1916
  - 1. Early Taylor, b. July, 1870
    - m. November 12, 1891 to Sallie Craft
    - b. May 1876
    - children: 3, by 1900
      - a. John W. Taylor, b. August, 1892
      - b. Caroline Taylor, b. April 1896
      - c. Oligarchy Taylor, b. January, 1900
  - 2. Ada Taylor, b. 1872 (later used name Ada Dixon)
    - children: number unknown
    - a. Hattie Dixon, b. July, 1894

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Frances Emaline Taylor

- J. Frances Emaline Taylor, b. December 29, 1848
  - d. August 18, 1918, Elbert Co. GA., bur. Elmhurst
  - m. November 21, 1867, Elbert County, GA
  - to John Franklin Powell, b. April 11, 1846, Elbert Co.
  - d. December 18, 1920, Elbert County



children: 10, all born in Georgia

1. Naomi Selena Powell, b. August 24, 1868, Hart Co.  
d. July 6, 1952, bur. Sardis Cemetery in Hart Co.  
1st m. December 24, 1890, to William Marshall Hill  
b. July 30, 1866, ELbert County  
d. September 30, 1898, bur. New Bethel  
children: 4  
a. Clifford Woodfin Hill, b. Oct. 5, 1891, ELbert  
d. Feb. 14, 1960, bur. Mt. Berry, Floyd, GA  
m. August 4, 1925, to Iris Yotive Beard  
extended tree follows  
b. William Farris Hill, b. October 22, 1892, Hart  
d. May 10, 1960, bur. Bradenton, Florida  
m. Dec. 25, 1924, to Hester Elizabeth Odom  
c. Jesse Albert Hill, b. April 11, 1894, ELbert  
d. May 28, 1905, bur. New Bethel  
d. Alice Marie Hill, b. August 13, 1897, ELbert  
d. May 5, 1979, Sardis Church, Hart County  
m. Dec. 24, 1917, to Robert Tinsley Wright
2. Effie V. Powell, b. September 16, 1870, ELbert Co.  
d. February 25, 1952, bur. Cokesbury Cem., Hart  
m. June 22, 1890, to Robert George Craft, b. 1869  
children: 7  
a. Maurice L. Craft, b. 1893  
b. Benny E. Craft, b. 1896  
c. Claude G. Craft, b. 1899  
d. Denver A. Craft, b. 1902  
e. Colelia Craft, b. 1905  
f. Paul Taylor Craft, b. 1907
3. Cornelius A. Powell, b. April 15, 1873, ELbert Co.  
d. April 21, 1965, bur. Jacksonville, Florida  
m. September 12, 1905, to Jessie Haley
4. Martha A. Powell, b. May 22, 1876, Hart Co.  
d. October 16, 1968, bur. Hart County  
m. December 4, 1895, to James Seab Craft
5. Benjamin F. Powell, b. March 16, 1879, ELbert Co.  
d. January 8, 1926, bur. Elmhurst Cemetery  
m. November 15, 1905, to Beatrice Hall
6. William Robert Powell, b. May 19, 1880  
d. April 12, 1972  
sp. Myrtle Taylor
7. Annie Powell, b. June 3, 1883, Franklin County  
d. April 18, 1972  
sp. Jefferson Craft
8. Maude Powell, b. May 13, 1887  
d. February 19, 1953, bur. Rock Branch Cemetery  
m. December 24, 1905, to James H. Goss, b. 1882  
children: 2  
a. James W. Goss, b. 1907  
b. Charley A. Goss, b. 1910
9. Sanford Orrin Powell, b. April 17, 1892, Hart County  
m. March 10, 1920, to Margie Baggett
10. George Marvin Powell, b. April 17, 1892, Hart Co.  
d. January 1, 1948. bur. Tampa, Florida

m. December 23, 1922, to Inez Werner Tate

\* \* \* \* \*

- A. Clifford Woodfin Hill, b. October 5, 1891, Elbert Co.  
d. February 14, 1960, bur. Mt. Berry, Floyd, GA  
m. December 25, 1924, to Iris Yotive Beard  
b. April 27, 1906 - d. January 29, 1987  
children: 2, born in Rome. Floyd County, GA  
1. Clifford Rodney Hill, b. December 2, 1931  
m. August 22, 1950, Kodiak, Alaska  
to Norma Jane Johnson, b. August 15, 1931  
children: 5  
a. Patricia Lee Hill, b. Nov. 24, 1951, Seattle WA  
m. January 31, 1970, to William H. Aycock  
b. July 27, 1950  
children: 3, b. Jacksonville, Onslow Co, NC  
(1) William David Aycock, b. Feb. 22, 1970  
(2) Michele Lee Aycock, b. January 13, 1971  
d. June 14, 1971  
(3) Christy Anne Aycock, b. December 11, 1972  
b. Debra Jane Hill, b. November 3, 1952, Rome, GA  
1st m. January 29, 1971, to Michael McSwiggen  
2nd m. November 29, 1975, to David Mowrey  
b. January 24, 1952  
children: 2  
(1) Dylan C. Mowrey, b. May 31, 1976,  
Fullerton, Orange County, CA  
(2) Shay Mowrey, b. November, 9, 1979, in  
Riverside, Riverside County, CA  
c. Clifford R. Hill, Jr., b. December 5, 1956, in  
Corona, Riverside County, CA  
1st m. November 25, 1978, to ALice Ann Lopez  
2nd sp. Paula Louise Florez  
children; 1  
(1) Christopher M. Hill, b. October 18, 1982,  
in Cheyenne, Wyoming.  
d. Frank David Hill, b. May 21, 1958, Honolulu, HI  
e. Charlotte L. Hill, b. March 29, 1965, Camp  
Lejeune, Onslow County, NC  
m. August 18, 1983, to Paul T. Neville  
b. March 12, 1963  
children: 2  
(1) Andrew W. Neville, b. February 5, 1986,  
in Mobile, AL  
(2) Christine M. Neville, b. April 28, 1989,  
in Wilmington, NC  
2. William Larry Hill, b. May 23, 1934



Francis Marion Taylor and Family, ca. 1890's  
Seated in front, Ida, Mary Elizabeth, Francis Marion Taylor, Standing Left to right -  
Lucy, Willie, George, Janie Ann, Jesse Sanford, Myrtle, and Jim. Family tree, page 393.

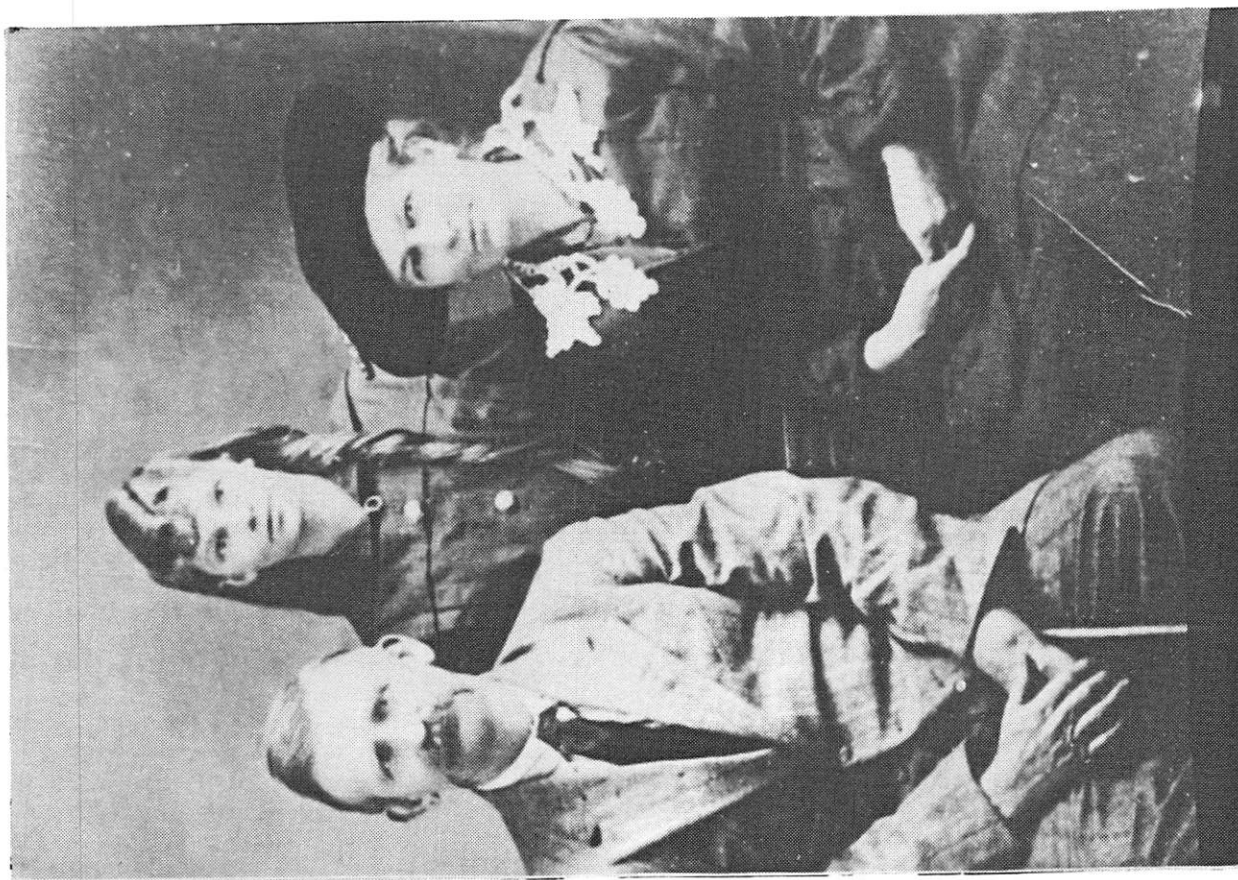




Frances Emaline S. Taylor and John Franklin Powell Family  
 Standing left to right in back: Cornelius Albert, Benjamin, Will; second row: Naomi,  
 George Marvin, Effie, Martha Alice, Annie, Sanford Orrin, and Maude; Seated: John  
 and Emaline (Emily) Powell.



William A. and Martha Taylor  
Family on page 396.



William Jasper and Donna Smith,  
daughter Cleora Smith. Family  
on page 401.



# The Elberton

ESTABLISHED 1888

ELBERTON, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1916

## HALEY SLAIN BY ARNOLD WORLEY

Sunday at Noon in the Court House  
---Tragedy a Shock Like a Bolt  
From a Clear Sky

Sheriff S. N. Haley was shot and killed in the hallway of the Elbert county court house Sunday between 12 and 1 o'clock. City Attorney Arnold Worley did the shooting with a .38 calibre Colts pistol. Mr. Worley fired five shots in rapid succession, three bullets striking Mr. Haley, and two of them inflicting mortal wounds, and one of them grazing the left arm. One bullet entered the left breast about four inches below the nipple, probably severing a large artery just under the heart; another one entered the left armpit, going through the body with a slightly downward course, probably going through the heart, and one bullet penetrated the brim of the sheriff's hat. Sheriff Haley fired three shots at Mr. Worley, using a Smith and Wesson revolver, and all the shots going wild.

There were a number of witnesses to the tragedy, namely: Fred W. Beck, H. B. Swearingin, Sam C. Burke, Policeman C. W. Johnson, and officers from Anderson, S. C., Messrs R. Williams and J. O. Sanders, Deputy Sheriff J. C. Thornton. Two of these men were seated with Sheriff Haley in the hallway of the court house near the door when Mr. Worley entered. They all agree to the statement that Mr. Haley raised himself out of his seat and said, substantially, "Arnold, I don't like the way you approached me down yonder awhile ago." They also state that without saying a word Mr. Worley drew his gun and fired five shots in rapid succession and at a very close range. They also state further that Mr. Worley fired first, and they believe

his first shot inflicted a mortal wound. The whole scene was enacted as quick as a flash, and came as such a surprise that it was all over before any of the bystanders could interfere.

Sheriff Haley sank to the floor and expired in less than five minutes. He never spoke after the first shot was fired.

It seems that the difficulty resulted from sharp words between the sheriff and the attorney at the corner of Elbert and McIntosh streets a very short time before. Sheriff Haley had arrested a negro thought to have been wanted in Anderson, S. C., on a serious charge. The negro, it is stated, in an argument with the sheriff, called the official a liar, and the sheriff slapped him in the mouth. Attorney Worley, who has just passed, and who was ignorant of the provocation the sheriff had for using violence, told the official to quit beating his prisoner while under arrest and take him on to jail and lock him up. The sheriff asked Worley what he had to do with it, Worley replied and so did the sheriff.

Later while Sheriff Haley was seated in the court house hallway with the gentlemen above mentioned, Mr. Worley came up and the tragic occurrence told above were enacted.

Soon after the tragedy, the body of Sheriff Haley was removed to his residence at the jail. Policeman C. W. Johnson arrested Worley and carried him to the station house where he was locked up. A short time afterwards he was carried to Clark county jail, Athens, by Chief of Police Irvin. Policemen Johnson and Mr. George J. Hall and Mr. Henry Snellings.

The tragedy caused profound shock throughout the city and county. It was sudden and unexpected. No previous animosity had existed between the principals.

Sheriff Haley was 45 years old. He was survived by his wife and three sons, Marvin, Jack and Joe, and two daughters, Ruth and Idell. The youngest daughter is just about five years old, and his oldest son is about 24. Ruth had been received into membership of the First Methodist church about an hour before her father was killed. Mr. Haley had served as sheriff for eight years and had been re-nominated for a term of four years more, winning the nomination over a strong ticket by a handsome majority.

Mr. Worley is 36 years old, a son of Judge Joseph N. Worley. He was admitted to the practice of law the first of this year, and succeeded his father as city attorney on the promotion of the latter to the bench of the Northern circuit. His wife and little daughter are living with her relatives at Derby, Colo., while he was endeavoring to establish himself in his profession here.

The funeral services were conducted Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the First Methodist church. Revs. S. A. Harris, the pastor, Presiding Elder Venable, Rev. J. W. Stephens, of the Elberton circuit, and Rev. W. W. Morton, of the Presbyterian church, taking part. Scripture lessons were read by the two first named and touching prayers by Messrs. Stephens and Morton were made. The choir composed of Messrs. Gordon Ginn, Harris Landrum, Willie Thornton, and S. A. Kendrick, Mrs. C. J. Almand, Misses Addie Bowie and Katherine Kay, with Mrs. Hunter at the pipe organ, rendered three beautiful songs. The auditorium and Sunday school room at the church were crowded to their capacity, the aisles being filled with chairs. At the conclusion of the services, the casket was opened and hundreds of friends marched by to view for the last time the remains of a faithful official and a loyal friend.

The Masonic fraternity took charge of the remains after the services at the church and laid them to rest with the rites and ceremonies of the order in Elmhurst cemetery.

## Barden Rice Taylor

Barden Rice Taylor was the youngest son of William Taylor, Jr. and his first wife, Rachel Terrell. He is found on page 22 of On the Taylor Trail.

Frank Wansley has written much about Barden Rice Taylor, unfortunately none of it was complimentary. One of the articles he wrote is included at the end of this chapter. In this article he stated that Wes Ashley shot and killed Barden in self defense and was "quickly cleared of all charges." To date we have not found the court records confirming this.

I have been given some confusing dates on the death of Barden Taylor, one stating he died October 5, 1891. This I believe to be incorrect since on February 4, 1880, Charles P. Taylor, one of his sons, was appointed guardian for his two youngest children, Emory and Sarah. The guardianship papers stated that they were orphans of Barden R. Taylor and Mary S. Taylor - which to me indicated they were both deceased at that time.

If Barden were killed in 1880 he still would have been seventy-two years old and he did not have a gun, only his cane. One can but wonder about this Wes Ashley not being able to cope with an old man with a cane!

Barden Taylor did not leave a will and his estate was not settled until much later - the papers were not signed until October 5, 1891, eleven years after the deaths of both Barden and Mary Ann Taylor.

The additional information that has been found on Barden Rice Taylor and his family was furnished by Rebecca Guidroz, George Taylor, and Cliff Hill.

Barden Rice Taylor, b. September 26, 1808, Elbert County, GA  
d. 1880, Elbert County, GA

m. November 13, 1837, Elbert County, GA

to Mary Anne Bowman, b. 1824 - 1879's

children: 12, the two oldest in Abbeyville, SC, the rest in Elbert County, GA.

1. Daughter, b. 1838 - d. before 1840

2. William T. Taylor, b. 1840

3. Zachariah B. Taylor, b. 1842

d. March 11, 1928, bur. Elmhurst, no stone

m. September 22, 1873

to Sarah E. Fowler, b. July 31, 1849

d. October 3, 1895

bur. Elmhurst Cemetery, Elbert County, GA

children:

a. Ava Taylor, b. 1874

4. J. Matthew Taylor, b. 1844

m. September 16, 1869

to Martha E. Haralson

5. L. F. or S. (son), b. 1846 - d. before 1860

6. Alexander Hamilton S. Taylor, b. January, 1848

- d. October 4, 1930, Atlanta, Fulton, GA  
bur. Elmhurst Cemetery, Elbert County, GA
  - m. December 19, 1875  
to Phillurah O. Bowman, b. 1844 - d. 1899  
children: 3, all born in Elbert County, GA
    - a. Pearce Taylor, b. April, 1877
    - b. Clarence Taylor, b. May, 1879
    - d. Ola Taylor, b. February, 1881
  - sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Smith
  - \* 7. Charles Pinckney Taylor, b. December, 7, 1850  
d. June 20, 1933, DeFunick Springs, FL  
bur. Elmhurst Cemetery, Elbert County, GA  
m. January 26, 1875, Elbert County, GA  
to Sarah ELizabeth Brown
    - b. January, 18, 1853
    - d. April 25, 1938, bur. Elmhurst Cemetery
    - children: 6, all born in Elbert County
    - see below for an extended tree
  - 8. Newton B. Taylor, b. 1853
  - 9. Mary Fannie E. Taylor, b. 1853  
m. December 19, 1875  
to John M. Hill, b. 1852  
children: 2 by 1880
    - a. J. E. Hill, a son, b. 1878
    - b. Mary G. Taylor, b. September 1879
  - 10. Laura M. Taylor, b. 1858
  - \* 11. Sarah Lou (Alice) Taylor, b. 1860  
1st sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Shannon  
2nd sp. William H. Calhoun, he was a miller.  
Was living with her brother Zachary in 1880 in  
Ruckersville, GA  
see below for an extended tree
  - 12. Emory L. Taylor, b. 1862  
He lived with the Thomas Rucker family in 1880  
Thomas was thought to be his cousin
- #7. Charles Pinckney Taylor, b. December 7, 1850  
d. June 20, 1933, DeFunick Springs, FL  
m. January 26, 1874, to Sarah (Sallie) Elizabeth Brown  
b. January 18, 1853 - d. April 25, 1938 in  
Panama City, FL. Both are buried in Elberton, GA  
She was the daughter of Asa Chandler Brown and  
Priscilla Elizabeth Thornton (dau. of Nancy  
Fleming Payne and Benjamin Thornton. He was the  
son of Dozier Thornton Brown.)  
children: 6, 3 sons and 3 daughters.
- 1. William Walter Taylor, b. July 21, 1876
  - 2. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, b. January 18, 1878
  - 3. Jessie May Taylor, b. August 11, 1882
  - 4. Edwin Howell Taylor, b. July 13, 1886
  - 5. Vesta Maude Taylor, b. January 20, 1884
  - 6. John Chandler Taylor, b. July 21, 1888



Extended family tree of his children.

1. William Walter Taylor, b. July 21, 1876  
d. December 15, 1878
2. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, b. January 18, 1878  
d. February 19, 1878
3. Jessie May Taylor, b. August 11, 1882  
d. May 11, 1966, Panama City, FL  
m. December 26, 1908, to Rea Steele  
b. July 29, 1866, KY - d. Dec. 29, 1929, FL  
children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter  
A. Rea Steele, b. July 21, 1911, Bay County, FL  
m. July, 1942, to Lillian Skinner Berg  
no children  
B. Rebecca Elizabeth Steele, b. April 8, 1914, in  
Albany, Dougherty County, GA  
1st m. December 21, 1940, to John Clyde Leitch  
b. November 2, 1908 - d. June 8, 1985  
children: 1 daughter  
1. Rebecca Steele Leitch, b. November 3, 1942  
m. August 13, 1964, to Allen Clyde Mills  
b. June 7, 1938  
children: 2 sons  
(a) Allen Scott Mills, b. September 8, 1972  
(b) Douglas Rea Mills, b. August 21, 1975  
2nd m. June 12, 1950, to Francis Aloysius Guidroz  
b. April 12, 1910  
children: 1 daughter  
1. Jessica Rea Guidroz, b. January 25, 1952  
m. July 4, 1982, to John Martin Flaherty,  
b. April 27, 1951  
no children
4. Edwin Howell Taylor, extended family tree follows.
5. Vesta Maude Taylor, b. January 20, 1884, daughter of  
Charles P. Taylor.  
d. April 22, 1907  
m. November 9, 1904, to L. Earle Brogdon  
children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter  
A. Willard Merwyn Brogdon, b. September 28, 1905  
d. April, 1972  
B. Maude Elizabeth Brogdon, b. April 19, 1907  
d. May 27, 1907
6. John Chandler Taylor, b. July 21, 1888 - d. Feb. 22, 1917  
never married  
From the "Elberton Star", "John C. Taylor, 39, WWI  
veteran was found dead in his back yard. His mother, Mrs.  
C. P. Taylor, found him. She said she saw him come into the  
yard and when he failed to come to her room, she went out to  
investigate. He had been suffering with heart and kidney  
troubles and this was attributed to his death at the  
inquest."

Family Tree and Descendants of Edwin Howell Taylor  
Submitted by George B. Taylor

Edwin Howell Taylor, b. July 13, 1886

d. May 12, 1979

m. October 13, 1913, to Meda Appleby, from Jefferson,  
Georgia

b. March 13, 1888 - d. Dec. 26, 1979

Edwin and his wife moved to Florida in 1923.

children: 5, Edwin, Jr., Mary Ann, Charles, Ruth, and  
George.

I. Edwin Howell Taylor, Jr., b. August 8, 1914

d. March 6, 1980

m. 1934, to Edith Janet Douglass

children: 4, Anne, Edwin, Scott, and Richard.

A. Anne Taylor, b. July 26, 1935

d. August 2, 1935

B. Edwin Howell Taylor, III, b. July 16, 1938

sp. Roslyn Earle Ingram. They live in Ft.  
McCoy, FL

children: 1 daughter

1. Janet Earle Taylor, b. October 18, 1963

m. 1981, to David Hirst

C. Scott Douglass Taylor, b. August 4, 1941

m. June 3, 1983, to Jannet Hutchens Williams  
They live in Jacksonville, FL

children: 1 stepdaughter

1. Tammy Williams, b. ca. 1970

D. Richard Appleby Taylor, b. September 1, 1946

d. June 16, 1986

1st sp. Evelyn Graves, divorced

children: 1 son

1. Richard Appleby Taylor, Jr.

b. February 24, 1972

2nd sp. Janet Hopkins. Lives in Milton, FL

children: 1

1. Kimberly Hopkins Taylor, b. Sept. 6, 1977

II. Mary Ann Taylor, b. 1918

sp. Donald O. Castle

III. Charles Alvin Taylor, b. 1919

1st m. June, 1945, to Nancy Highsmith from Macon,  
GA - d. June 6, 1983

children: 4, Russell, Jean, David, and Robert.

A. Russell Highsmith Taylor, b. June 4, 1948

m. May, 1985, Beverly Peterson. They live  
in Ossining, NY

B. Jean Taylor, b. July 31, 1950

m. September 2, 1972, to Thomas R. Adams.  
They live in Durham, NC

children: 3, 2 sons and 1 daughter

1. Michael Taylor Adams, b. January 28, 1979

2. Megan Elizabeth Adams, b. July 16, 1982

3. Stephen Highsmith Adams, b. Aug. 24, 1984
  - C. David Howell Taylor, b. April 7, 1955
    - m. June 24, 1978, to Elizabeth Bonner. They live in Green, SC
    - children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter
      1. Lauren Elizabeth Taylor, b. July 24, 1983
      2. Ryan Bonner Taylor, b. February 12, 1986
  - D. Robert Jackson Taylor, b. August 27, 1958
    - m. June 2, 1984, to Sarah (Sally) McMillan Yim. They live in Falls Church, VA
    - children: 1 son
      1. Nathaniel Highsmith Taylor, b. August 6, 1986
    - stepchildren: 2 stepdaughters
      1. Julia Yim, b. 1974
      2. Clara Yim, b. 1977
- IV. Ruth Meda Taylor, b. July 23, 1923
- m. July 10, 1947, to Charles Edward Gray. They live in DeFuniak Springs, FL.
  - children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter
  - A. Cathy Ann Gray, b. October 13, 1948
    - married and divorced Stephen Lion
    - She lives in Blowing Rock, NC
    - children: 2 sons
      1. Joseph Allen Lion, b. December 7, 1979
      2. Stephen Todd Lion, b. March 18, 1981
  - B. Gary Gray, b. March 13, 1956. Adopted in Germany in 1956. Lives in DeFunick Springs
- V. George Brown Taylor, b. August 13, 1924
- m. June 11, 1947, to Mary Rosalind Gilmore
  - They live in Hattiesburg, MS
  - children: 5, 3 sons and 2 daughters
  - A. George Brown Taylor, Jr., b. July 31, 1952
    - m. August 30, 1974,
    - to Amelia Elizabeth Tullos. They live in Atlanta, GA
  - B. Martha Meda Taylor, b. November 12, 1953
    - She lives in San Bernardino, CA
  - C. Howell Gilmore Taylor, b. May 28, 1957
    - m. May 31, 1986,
    - to Cynthia Jones Percy. They live in Hattiesburg, MS
    - children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter
      1. Sarah Marie Taylor, b. February 14, 1987
      2. Scott Howell George Taylor, b. May 22, 1988
    - stepchildren: 1
      1. Leah Percy, b. 1985
  - D. William Walker Taylor, b. October 31, 1959
    - m. August 23, 1980, to Sharon Gail Miranda
    - They live in Hattiesburg, MS
    - children: 2, 1 son and 1 daughter, adopted.

1. Mary Catherine Taylor, b. Feb. 18, 1983
  2. Stephen Alexander Taylor, b. Aug. 22, 1984
- E. Rebecca Ann Taylor, b. Januray 6, 1963. She lives in Chamber, GA

End of Edwin Howell Taylor family tree

\* \* \* \* \*

Sarah Lou Alice Taylor was the daughter of Barden Rice Taylor, found on page 22 of On the Taylor Trail. Information provided by Rebecca Guidroz.

- #11. Sarah Lou Alice Taylor, b. July 3, 1860, Elbert Co. GA  
 d. October 18, 1950  
 bur. West View Abbey Cemetery, Atlanta, GA  
 1st sp. \_\_\_\_\_ Shannon  
 children: 3 daughters, all deceased
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Shannon, lived in Miami, FL  
 sp. L. C. West
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ Shannon, lived in Miami, FL  
 sp. Joel Wiggins
  3. Olivia Shannon, lived in Atlanta, GA  
 One source indicated she had a daughter living in Marietta, GA, who had named one of her daughters Shannon.  
 sp. James P. Legette
- 2nd sp. William H. Calhoun, d. ca. 1918 - 1920  
 children: 2 sons
1. William Royal Calhoun, b. August 25, 1897  
 d. March 6, 1962, Atlanta, GA  
 sp. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_, b. ca. 1900. In 1985 she was living in Arden, NC.  
 children: 1 daughter
    - a. Patricia Calhoun, she lives in NY  
 She was a voice teacher at Emory University in Atlanta.  
 m. & divorced \_\_\_\_\_ Heureman.  
 children: 4, the names of 2 unknown, 3 of them live in California where their father lives.
      - (1) Lee Heureman, a daughter who is a professional vocal entertainer. She lives in Atlanta.
      - (2) Whitney Heureman, a son
      - (3) \_\_\_\_\_
      - (4) \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Clarence M. Calhoun, d. September 30, 1962  
 sp. Lucille \_\_\_\_\_, she lives in Decatur, GA  
 children: 2 sons, both deceased
    - a. Michael R. Calhoun
    - b. William E. Calhoun

From the History of Elbert County, Georgia, 1790 - 1935, by John MacIntosh.

"The citizenship of Ruckersville was of the highest type and a number of characters of note were born there. Among them were William H. Underwood, the Adams, Taylors, Banks, Clevelands, Loftons, and others.

"In 1827 it contained ten houses, six stores, an academy and a baptist church."

Confederate Soldiers from Elbert County:

William T. Taylor, private, July 15, 1861  
15th GA Reg. Inf. Vol. - Transferred to Co. C  
Z. B. Taylor, private, March 4, 1862 - Wounded  
on July 1, 1862, in Co. F  
J. H. C. Taylor, private, March 4, 1862, transferred  
from Co. L  
J. M. Taylor, private, March 4, 1862, took oath of  
allegiance  
Connor H. Taylor, private, March 1, 1862  
J. J. Taylor, private, 1862 - died 1862  
W. C. Taylor, private, April 15, 1864.

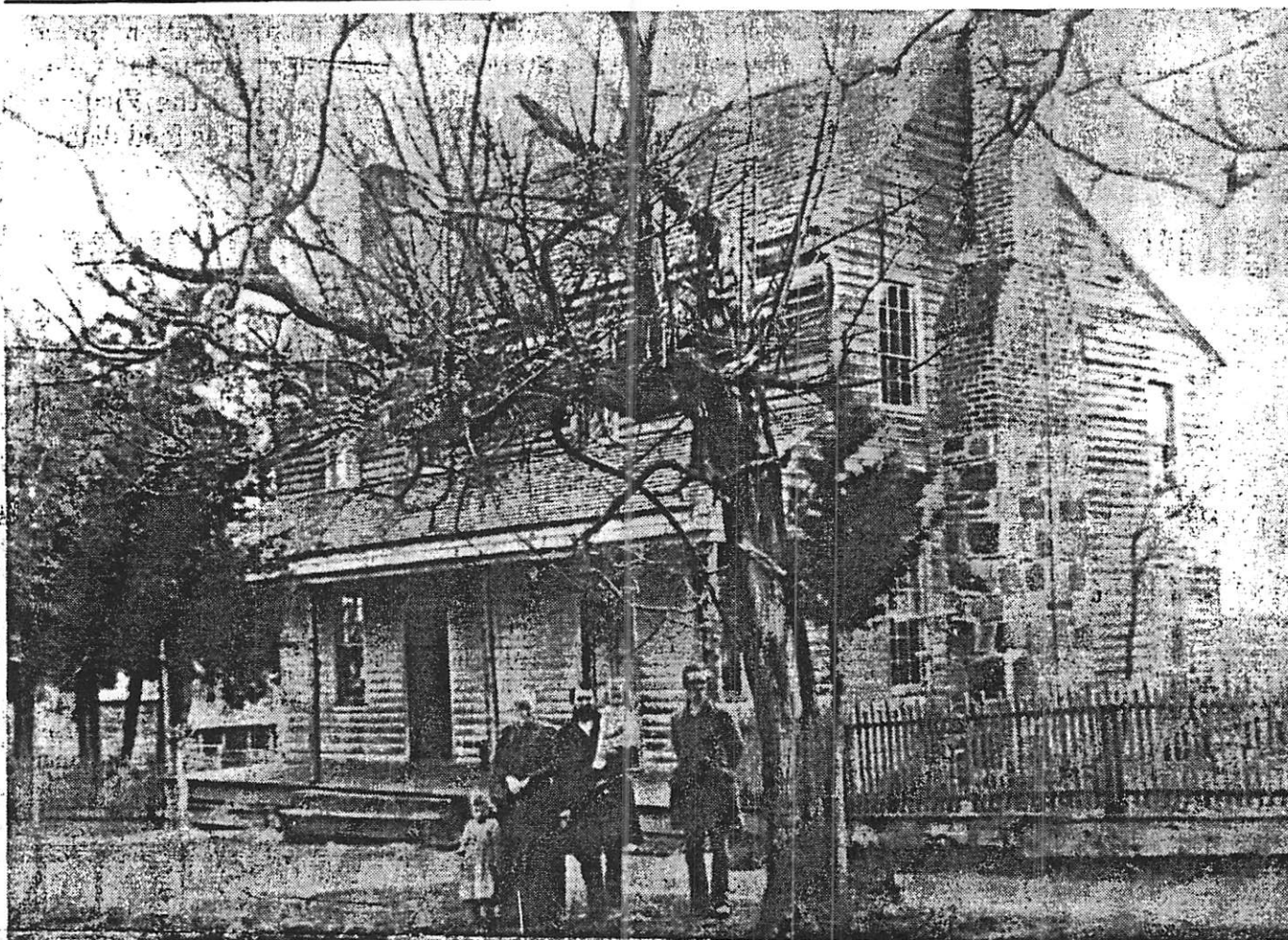
The following was written on the back of a photograph of the Taylor home. It was written by Frank Wansley.

"Home of Barden R. and Mary Anne Bowman Taylor, Ruckersville, Elbert County, Georgia. Now demolished.

"Picture made in 1895, owned by Leroy H. Wansley then. In picture, left to right: Thomas M. Wansley, Confederate soldier, his son, Leroy H. Wansley (my father) his wife Emma Craft Wansley. The two children are Hettie and Daisy Wansley, my sisters.

"B R T was carved on the chimney at this end. My father bought this 8 room house and 2 acres of land for \$50.00!

"A seedling pecan tree set out by Mary Ann B. Taylor in 1865, still stands and bears pecans." (This article was written in the 1970's.)



1895 Photo Of Barden Rice Taylor Home

**Irene Wilcox**

# Barden Taylor's Home Was Ruckersville Tavern

In Herbert Wilcox's files there is an old kodak picture of the Barden Rice Taylor house that once stood in Ruckersville. On the back it is noted that the house was bought by Leroy H. Wansley and occupied by the Wansley family for some years. The picture was too faded and too small to be reproduced satisfactorily, and Frank Wansley has graciously shared a better one with me. This picture was made in 1895 and some members of the Wansley family are seen in the foreground.

Barden Rice Taylor's home was known as Taylor's Tavern. He was born in Elbert County in 1809, married Mary Anne Bowman, daughter of Zachariah Bowman and Nancy Goodman Bowman. For a time, Barden and Mary Anne lived in Abbeville, South Carolina, and their first two children were born there, a daughter who died very young and a son William. They were back in Elbert County later. The family is listed in the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Elbert Coun-

ty. These censuses, unfortunately, used only initials, but Frank Wansley was able to supply names of those listed in 1860.

Frank and I have had requests for research on the Taylor-Terrell connections in Elbert for several years.

One of my inquiries came just recently and happened to be on the one child of Barden Rice Taylor that I remember personally.

He was Charles P. Taylor and I associate him with a grocery store that was located

on North Oliver Street, whether as owner or employee I do not know. He is listed in my typed copy of the Elberton telephone directory of 1911.

I remember three of his children: Jessie, Howell and John C.

My typed history of Elberton High School shows Jessie was a member of the first graduating class in 1902; that her parents were Charles P. and Sarah Elizabeth Brown Taylor; that she married Rae Steele and lived in Florida.

## TRAILS AND LEGENDS

It now seems likely that the Taylor trail started in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1637 with John Taylor. The restless nature of the Taylors has lead them down many trails into many different states and counties. They have ranged from the eastern seaboard to where ever the frontier was being settled.

From Isle of Wight County the Taylors drifted southwest into what are now the counties of Nash, Edgecombe, and Franklin of North Carolina. In their wake they have left many legends that have been handed down from generation to generation, some believable, some quite fanciful.

They usually traveled in large groups, camping out at night. These trips were often difficult. They lived on wild game and bought food when they could from farmers along the way. Some of the men traveled on horseback, others on foot. They usually proceeded the wagons in an effort to clear a way. Another group followed, acting as a rear guard.

Following the frontier was costly, both in lives and in terms of money and supplies. The hardships endured on the trail were numerous. Many died on these moves, some from sickness, accidents or skirmishes with hostile Indians. Why then did they go? This question was once put to the late author of western lore, Louis L'Amour, during an interview for a magazine.

Louis L'Amour, was asked, "There are lots of theories about why people left secure backgrounds and kept pushing westward. What are your ideas on that?"

L'Amour believed that anyone who traveled west had to have money. A poor man couldn't afford to buy the necessary food and equipment needed for the journey. It was essential to the pioneer to have a good wagon that wouldn't break down on the journey. He needed something to pull that wagon with; oxen were probably the best although they were slow. At least six to eight good oxen were required for the trip. Horses and mules were faster, but they had more foot problems and in emergencies you could eat the oxen.

They needed a Dutch oven and a little stove. The stove had to be small enough to use inside the wagon in case of rain or miserable weather. Food was expensive. Either they had to try to buy food from other settlers along the trail or take enough with them until they had settled and could start raising their own. This took time. It also took a supply of seed to start both their gardens and their crops.

Tools were needed to till their land, clear the trees, and build their cabins. They had to take everything with them that they would need for starting over. There were no places on the frontier to buy anything. Every man needed a rifle and the ammunition and powder for them. And of course good clothing was an absolute necessity since they would spend so much time facing the elements.

According to L'Amour, the thing that brought most settlers out west, regardless where that "west" was at the time, was an adventurous streak, and some willingness to take a chance. Most of the people who pushed on to new frontiers usually left an established farm or business back home. L'Amour felt that these people were doing all right back home. He believed that their real reason for moving was that they simply wanted to see what was on the other side of the mountain.

### WILLIAM TAYLOR, SR. AND THE REVOLUTION

Was William Taylor, Sr. in the Revolutionary War? How often this question has been asked of me. William, Sr. was somewhere between thirty-five and forty-five years old at the time of the Revolution. He was a big, tall man in the prime of his life. He was a man of the frontier, used to the hardships and deprivations of such an existence. It is believed he was living in North Carolina during this time. However there is no record of this particular William Taylor serving in the Revolutionary War. Why? There could be two reasons for this. One, there were many, many William Taylors that fought in the Revolution. It just might be that we have not been able to as yet identify the one that is ours. Or perhaps it could be that he was one of Marion's Men. There are those that say he was.

Who or what then were Marion's Men or, as they were called, Marion's Brigade? They were a group of frontiersmen who joined with Francis Marion, better known as the "Swamp Fox", to harass the British troops and the Tories.

Francis Marion was born near Georgetown, Berkeley County, South Carolina, in 1732. He was the youngest in a family of six. His grandfather, Benjamin Marion, was a Huguenot and had been exiled from France in 1690. Francis Marion had a country school education. When he came into a small inheritance he bought Pond Bluff and established himself as a planter in South Carolina. Pond Bluff is located four miles below Eutaw Springs.

His first military experience was against the Cherokee Indians from 1759 to 1761. For the next fourteen years he lived on his plantation at Pond Bluff in the parish of Saint John. In 1775 he decided to enter politics and was elected to the South Carolina provincial congress from Saint John. They adopted the Bill of Rights and voted to raise money for two regiments in the War for Independence. He was chosen to be a captain of the one regiment for the South Carolina army and took to the field against the British. Due to his ability in organizing and discipline he was promoted to major and later to lieutenant-colonel. In 1780 he was made a brigadier-general.

During the Revolutionary War he was ordered to watch the enemy and keep track of their movements. He started



with about twenty recruits, fearless riders and good marksmen, who came and went at their leader's bidding. At times his command would number several hundred men. These rough and ready troopers became the terror of the British regulars and the Tories. In reality they were farmers who furnished their own weapons, ammunition, transportation, clothes, and food. They came when they were needed, at other times they would go home to plant and harvest their crops. They received no pay for their services nor were there any written records kept on these men or their exploits.

After leading an unsuccessful attack on Savannah Marion took refuge in the forest and the swamp. He eventually made his headquarters in the swamps surrounding the Pee Dee River and on Snow Island which is located in the river. He did not dare keep a list of his troops for fear that it might fall into enemy hands and there would be reprisals against them. This was Marion's way of protecting his guerrilla fighters who continually harassed the British enemy by cutting off their supply lines, burning their boats and supplies, and by ambushing and capturing small bands of soldiers. The enemy was never able to keep track of Marion's whereabouts and never knew when or where he might pop up.

He outran Sir Tarleton's dragoons and raided Georgetown. He retired to Snow Island only to return and raid Georgetown again, much to Sir Tarleton's dismay.

After failing to catch him, Marion was named the "Swamp Fox" by Sir Tarleton (English Colonel Banastre Tarleton). He is also reported to have once said, "As for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him."

Historians, who say Francis Marion ranks among the heroes of the American Revolution, state that his troops committed no acts of wanton cruelty and burned no buildings on Tory homesteads. Instead his scouts kept close and careful watch on the enemy's movements and detachments, foiling their every move. This way they continually surprised them and were able to capture small parties of soldiers.

After the war Marion served in the South Carolina Senate from 1782 to 1790. He died on his estate, Pond Bluff, in Berkeley County, in 1795.

Francis Marion was described as a small, quiet, and moody man. He was a severe disciplinarian, but at the same time, humane and forgiving. He had an intuitive grasp of strategy and tactics plus a devotion to duty. He was daring and elusive, possessing much personal bravery. He would strike at night and then vanish into the swamps and morasses of the surrounding countryside. He was extremely well liked by his men and they were exceptionally loyal to him. Many of his men named their children after him. In fact there is more than one Francis Marion Taylor.

If William Taylor, Sr. was one of Marion's men, perhaps this explains why no one has been able to find his record of service during the Revolution.

We do know that William Taylor, Sr. was granted six hundred acres of land in what is now Elbert County, Georgia. These land grants were generally given to people who aided, in one way or another, the War for Independence. It was most generally given for direct service in the war.

### THE MOVE TO GEORGIA

Veterans of the Revolutionary War were eligible to apply for land grants. William Taylor, Sr. received a land grant in what was then Wilkes County, now Elbert County, Georgia, near the Savannah River. One legend we have heard is that the Taylors and the Haleys, along with some other families were brought into Georgia by George Mathews in 1784. George Mathews was governor of Georgia from 1779 to 1780 and again from 1789 to 1790. He apparently was quite a colorful character, somewhat outspoken, short in stature, and generally wore a three cornered hat. In January of 1811 President Madison requested that Mathews secure East Florida for the United States. This he attempted to do by force and in so doing enraged the residents of Florida, who were former United States citizens. George Mathews failed in this attempt and President Madison then abandoned him. He died in February of that same year, reportedly on his way to Washington to horsewhip President Madison.

Another legend we have heard was that William Haley, Sr. had a slave which he named Egbert. When William Haley died someone else bought Egbert Haley and later they all moved to Florida. According to Beulah Cruthirds, Egbert was eventually given his freedom and one of his descendants is Alex Haley, the author of Roots. (I have not tried to verify this.)

The west side of the Savannah River is probably as thickly forested today as it was when the Taylors first ventured down that way in 1784. In those days it contained deer, bear, wildcats, gray and red fox, muskrats, raccoon, squirrels, rabbits, opossum, mink, otter, beaver, plus many kinds of game birds, such as quail, doves, and turkeys. There were also ducks of many species. In some parts of the state there were some species of animals that were not so welcome to find, such as the water mocassin, the copperhead, and the most dangerous snake of them all, the diamond back rattler.

The soil is red and summertime temperatures extremely warm. The Savannah River has a series of dams built across it so it no longer resembles the river of two hundred years ago. The land that William, Sr. once owned on Coldwater Creek is now under the waters of Russell Lake, the lake that was created when Russell Dam was built.

There was a Winney Taylor that we found living in Elbert County on the 1820 census. We have found the following court records concerning her.

Winney Taylor had at least three sons, John S. Taylor, Nathan Taylor, and William A. Taylor. John married Rebecca Snelling on May 19, 1821. John died shortly thereafter and his land was sold at auction in front of the courthouse in June of 1824 to Samuel Allgood, the highest bidder. He had sixty-one acres and it sold for \$47.50.

Winney Taylor died in 1825, her estate was divided among her heirs, John's widow, Rebecca and his children (each received fifty cents) and Winney's two sons, Nathan and William.

We do not know who Winney Taylor's husband was nor do we know if he was related to William Taylor, Sr.

### INTO KENTUCKY

Kentucky has been home to a number of Taylors for many years, both from the William, Sr. branch of Taylors and for other Taylor families as well. Kentucky lies between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River. It has three distinctive physical divisions within the state. The Cumberland Mountains, a part of the Appalachian system, run through the southeastern section of the state. The mountains here are steep, with rugged ridges and deep narrow valleys between them. Big Black Mountain, at four thousand, one hundred fifty feet is the tallest mountain in this area.

Extending eastward from the Cumberland River is a highland division. This area contains many caves and caverns, including Mammoth Cave. These caves are caused by huge limestone deposits that have been dissolved by water running over them. Sink holes, which are also found here, are underground caves that have collapsed.

The third region, which is located in the north-central part of the state, is the region from which Kentucky gets its nickname, The Bluegrass State. Here the soil is fertile and bluegrass is very abundant.

In the beginning of Kentucky's history, about 1584, the state was a part of Augusta County, Virginia. The actual settling of the area started in the mid 1700's. Several thousand of these early settlers lost their lives in skirmishes with the Indians who were determined to keep the white man out. This land was the Indian's hunting grounds and they tried to protect them in any way that they could.

The first permanent settlement was at Harrodsburg in 1774, followed by Boonesboro the next year. In December of 1776, the area became Kentucky County, Virginia, and on June 1, 1792, it became the fifteenth state admitted into the Union.

The first of William Taylor, Sr.'s family that lived in Kentucky occurred prior to 1800 and probably lasted less than six or seven years, or at least for some members. The official records of Kentucky that could verify this have

never been found. The only records that indicated the time period for the Taylors stay in Kentucky are the later day census records since some of them include the name of the state in which a person's parents were born. It is also not known where in Kentucky the earliest Taylors settled. It appears that at least two and perhaps more of William Taylor, Sr.'s sons were among the first of our Taylors to settle in Kentucky. These were Charles and Samuel, Sr. and probably James and George. Charles may have returned to the Savannah River area and Samuel, Sr., James, and George joined their relatives on Indian Creek in Tennessee for a short time before heading northward into Indiana and Illinois.

There was also another group of Taylors in Kentucky early. They trace their lineage back to the Revolutionary soldier, John Taylor, who was born in Kingston, North Carolina. These Taylors lived in Logan County and later moved to Warrick County, Indiana. To date we have not been able to prove if there is a connection between the two families.

From the records that can be found, it appears that Abel Cain Taylor, better known as Dick Taylor, was the first of the later day Taylors to move into Kentucky. During the Civil War he fought for the Confederacy and in so doing was sent to Perryville, Kentucky, where he fought against the Union troops in 1862. Dick Taylor was the son of Abraham (Abram) Taylor, and grandson of Henry Taylor.

It is not exactly known what year Dick Taylor moved permanently to Kentucky, but it is assumed to be about 1865. He entered the Confederate Army in 1862 for a period of three years. This would indicate he should have mustered out about 1865. His father, Abraham, died in Tennessee in 1865, at which time Dick came back to Tennessee from Barren County, and took two of his younger brothers back to Kentucky with him. The brothers, Perry Green Taylor and James Watson Taylor were both minors at the time of their father's death. This made it necessary for Dick to be appointed their legal guardian. For this to be accomplished, it was also necessary for him to go through the DeKalb County, Tennessee, court system. This necessitated the court to make records that were kept on permanent file. Consequently it has been possible to find the records of these transactions.

Another brother, William Esau Taylor, also moved to Kentucky, but it is not known in what year or exactly where he lived. At one time he lived in Metcalfe County.

William Esau Taylor, true to Taylor tradition, was not known as William, but as Esau. On our Tennessee trip we heard all kinds of stories about Esau, only at that time we had no idea who he was, nor did the people in Tennessee know who he was or what the Taylor connection might be. Some of them did not think he belonged to the family and yet they knew that he seemed to be one of them. They believed that he had come from Kentucky but that was about all. After

doing more research we did learn that there were Taylors in Kentucky and later in going to Kentucky we heard more stories concerning Esau Taylor. After moving to Metcalfe County with his wife and family of fourteen children, Esau got himself into a little trouble and decided it would be safer for him if he no longer lived in Kentucky. He suddenly vanished one night, leaving his wife and family behind. No one knew what had happened to him or at least so they said. Eventually one of his sons took a horse and rode south, returning a few days later. He then said his father, Esau, had died and that he had been to his funeral, apparently back in Indian Creek, Tennessee. No doubt the stories of the Tennessee Esau and the Kentucky Esau were all about one and the same man, William Esau Taylor, son of Abraham Taylor of DeKalb County, Tennessee.

As with most families, the descendants of Abraham Taylor have scattered throughout the United States. There are also many that remain in Kentucky, especially in Barren County.

#### ON TO ILLINOIS AND INDIANA

Some of our Taylors settled in Indiana and Illinois before 1820, the exact date is unknown as is who the first settlers were. James Taylor, Sr. probably came to Vanderburgh County, Indiana, as soon as he was mustered out of the army on May 15, 1815, along with the Joseph Rose family, his wife's parents. He had met Joseph Rose when they had served together in the War of 1812. It appears the his brother Samuel Taylor, Sr. and his family came at this time also.

Barzilla Taylor also came to Indiana before 1820, perhaps with his brothers. He may even have come a year earlier since he mustered out of the service on February 22, 1814. By 1820 he had already settled in Lawrence County, Indiana, and a few years later he relocated in Montgomery County. He died here in 1828.

I've also had the feeling that George Taylor probably came to Indiana too, but I've never been able to find him or his family. He mustered out at the same time that James Taylor, Sr. did. His discharge from the army is the last record we have been able to find concerning him.

There were other Taylors from Kentucky who settled in Warrick and Pike Counties in Indiana about this same time. It may be they too were a part of this family, not of William Taylor, Sr's descendants but perhaps his brother's children or some of his cousins. As yet we have not been able to make a connection with any degree of certainty.

The Vanderburgh Taylors settled about ten miles north of the Ohio River. The counties of Warrick, Pike, Gibson, and Posey in Indiana and White and Hamilton in Illinois are all basically in an east-west line. Through the years the Taylors seemed to move back and forth in this area quite

frequently and we have found records of them in all of the various counties.

Sometime during the years 1818 to 1870 various other Taylor families moved into the southern part of Illinois. What drew them into either Indiana or Illinois in the beginning remains a mystery as do the reasons for many of them leaving these areas some years later.

At the time of the first Taylor arrivals, probably about 1815 or so, Illinois and Indiana were still pretty much of a wilderness and the counties of that time had much different boundaries than the present day counties do. In 1815 White County was carved out of Gallatin County which covered a very large portion of southern Illinois. Other counties carved from Gallatin were Clay, Richland, Jasper, Shelby, Effingham, Clark, Edwards, Pope, Saline, Crawford, Lawrence, Wabash, Wayne, Williamson, Fayette, Marion, Jefferson, and Coles. Hamilton and Franklin Counties were carved out of White in 1821 and 1818 respectively. Most of the southern counties in Indiana where the Taylors settled were originally carved out of Knox County.

From what we have been able to learn, it appears that two or three of Samuel Taylor, Sr.'s children moved into southern Illinois quite early along with a William Taylor, born 1805, and his brother Isaac Taylor. Isaac left the area before too many years and we have not been able to find him again. Sam Taylor, Jr., and Lucinda Taylor Young and a James H. Taylor were all there prior to 1830. William and James H. stayed in Illinois. Lucinda went back to Tennessee around 1830. In 1835 Sam Jr. moved from Coles County, Illinois, to Vanderburgh County, Indiana, where he bought land near his brothers' farms. However, he did not stay in Vanderburgh County very long, returning to Illinois in the 1840's, this time to White County, near the present day town of Springerton. Sam Sr., the father of Samuel Taylor, Jr., was found living in Vanderburgh County in 1825, the only record we have of him at the present time.

Lucinda Taylor Young did not stay in Tennessee very long, but moved to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, before 1847. She remained there until after 1860 at least, but we have no records of her after that time. Several of Barzilla Taylor's children were living in Pottawattamie County at the time she was living there.

Jacob Taylor, son of David (1779) Taylor, moved to southern Illinois from Indian Creek, DeKalb County, Tennessee, about the time of his marriage during the 1830's and remained there for some ten to fifteen years before coming back to the Indian Creek area during the 1840's.

In 1840 Pleasant and James Taylor, sons of Barzilla Taylor, moved to Clark County, Illinois, from Barry County, Missouri. They stayed in Illinois until 1843 when Pleasant moved to Wapello County, Iowa, to homestead and James went back to Montgomery County, Indiana, for a short time before rejoining Pleasant in Iowa.

Joseph Taylor's son Joshua Taylor, moved to Pope County, Illinois, about 1857 where he remained until his death. The 1860 census shows that a Benjamin Taylor who was born in 1804 in Tennessee was living next to Joshua. His wife's name was Catherine and she was born in 1837 in Tennessee. The Pope County marriage records show that a Benjamin Taylor married a Catherine Cooper on November 4, 1859. It is the only record we have concerning them. We assume they are of this family of Taylors but not certain just how they fit in at the present time.

Two more of Joseph Taylor's sons moved to Pope County in 1863 from Marion County, Arkansas. They settled in the same area as Joshua did. They had gone to Arkansas about 1857 and settled about thirty miles north of some other Taylors who were living in Sceary County.

There was a massive move of Taylors into White and Hamilton Counties in the 1850's, mainly from Vanderburgh County, Indiana. The first recorded transaction that has been found of land acquisition in White County for this group of Taylors was for James (War of 1812) Taylor in 1851. It was not possible to tell if this was bounty land or not. He did apply for bounty land for which he was eligible as a veteran of the War of 1812. We also know that he was granted bounty land but the location of this land was not given.

Most of the the Vanderburgh County Taylors moved to Illinois between the years of 1854 and 1856 although there were a few that did not come until the 1870's.

Other Indian Creek, Tennessee, Taylors also came to southern Illinois during the 1870's. Fearing for his life, Wilse Taylor, son of Bully John Taylor, and grandson of Joseph Taylor, walked to Pope County in southern Illinois from the Indian Creek area of DeKalb County shortly after the Civil War. He joined relatives there who had come earlier. His family later followed him to Franklin County, Illinois, where his sister and her family lived.

Most of the present day Taylors who live in southern Illinois have no idea who the ancestor was that first brought their branch of the family into Illinois. Most also do not realize that they may all be a part of the same huge extended family of William Taylor, Sr.

The area that the first Taylors settled in was still called a "primitive natural wilderness" when they arrived there in the early 1800's. Much of the area was covered by dense forested areas. The terrain was rolling, with many creeks, small streams, ponds and swamps. There were some broad valleys and a few areas of natural prairie.

And from the "Climate of Illinois", a NOAA publication, "River drainage is mainly toward the Mississippi River which forms the western boundary of the state...Approximately one-seventh of the state drains southeastward into the Wabash and Ohio Rivers..."

The area around Springerton where the later day Taylors settled was considered a swamp basin in the 1850's. This was in the northeastern portion of Hamilton County and the northwestern portion of White County.

Traveling in the area today one would never realize that it was once a swamp or that the area was once practically worthless for farming. This is because the entire area has been tilled, and the swamp drained. The area is now cleared of timber and is very fertile and productive as farm land.

In the early days wildlife was abundant, the streams contained fish, and the ponds had water fowl of many different species. In addition to the wild game, which included deer, elk, prairie hens and wild turkeys, there were also black bears, panthers, wolves, and foxes.

Nelson Rector was the federal land surveyor of White County and the following was taken from his diary which he wrote on November 1, 1813.

"The land which I have surveyed is generally of good quality and well watered; which will enable persons to make fine farms etc. I have no doubt but when this part of the Territory comes to be settled it will be equal to any of the settled parts, except the American Bottom." Rector also said he expected to find little prairie land and talked of going into the woods.

Another man, William Bryant, spent some time in Hamilton County at a place called the Hogg Settlement in 1809 while on his travels up the Goshen Road. This was in what is now the southwestern part of the county. The Goshen Road ran in a southeast to northwest direction through the southern third or half of Hamilton County. William Hogg made the first settlement in Hamilton County. It was close to what is now Dale, Illinois. Hogg Creek was also named after the Hogg family.

In a diary he kept, William Bryant described the Hogg cabin, their furniture, food, and mode of dress, all of which was fairly typical of life on the frontier at that time.

"The cabin was built of small round poles, the walls six or seven feet high. Poles were used for rafters and boards laid on the rafters to form the roof, and were held in position by weights. The ceiling was of clap boards and the floor was made of the earth on which it stood. The fireplace was directly under an opening in the top of the cabin and built on the ground.

"Four posts were driven in the ground near the center of the room on which was placed a platform of boards to form a table. Bedsteads were built in the corners, a combination of clapboards, small props and hickory withes. A large trough extended the entire length of the north side of the room having a capacity of between 30 and 40 gallons. This trough, covered with boards, was kept full of honey in the comb.



"That family didn't want for food, being constantly supplied with venison, buffalo, turkey breast, etc., all nicely dried. There was no bread however to be had."

Most history sketches describing early pioneer life tell of the difficulty of having a supply of bread in the first years of settlement since they did not have the wheat to grind into flour needed for the making of bread. However all tell of grating corn, beating it in a mortar, or grinding it on a hand mill. From this corn meal, they made and baked hoe cake, johnnycake, and dodgers, staples of the frontier diet.

Again quoting from William Bryant, "The raiment was made of the skins of wild animals, either with the hair off and the skin dressed or made soft, and made up in their natural state.

"Caps made of the skin of the coon, fox, wildcat, or fawn, were worn instead of hats, and I have seen caps made of swan skins, with the feathers picked off and the down on the outside, with a coon's tail sewed on behind so as to hang down the back.

"The dresses of the ladies were made of the thinnest, finest skins, such as one or two year old deer, caught in the summer while the hair was red. The most fashionable dress consisted of a skirt that came to the waist and was held up by what the ladies called a shoulder strap. The dressing for the body above the waist consisted of the same material as the skirt, but was finished and trimmed in a more ornamented manner. There was also an extra touch to the garment in the way of a bead gown or a bush and ornamented around the edge with a strip cut off of a coon or catamount skin, and trimmed in fine style. The neck, sleeves, and bottom of the dress was often ornamented in the same manner.

"When wash day came around, the tidy housewives were prepared with a supply of animal brains, which they dried for the purpose, and kept on hand in large quantities, and after having removed all greasy spots from the clothing with honey, they would wash them out with warm water in which had been dissolved the brains and wind up by rubbing them over the smooth end of a clap-board driven in the ground. The rubbing process was gone through with once a week in order to keep them soft, but they were generally washed but once in two weeks.

"A word in regard to clothing of the feet. After the skin of the male deer is dressed, the skin of the neck is very thick, and from this, a kind of shoe called moccasin was made, which fitted around the foot and ankle, and was fastened on with leather straps. Moccasins were usually lined with soft fur of the rabbit or coon.

"The wearing apparel of the men was made of the most durable material, such as thick heavy buckskin." (from the diary of William Bryant, 1809).

There were still bands of Indians who roamed through Illinois at this time, mostly Shawnee, but other tribes did send in both hunting parties and war parties on occasion. In addition there were white outlaws who, being much more savage than the Indians, lived on the fringes of civilization, prying upon the early settlers at times.

The first settlers were squatters, people who lived on the land without either renting it or owning it. There were several reasons for this. One was because much of the area still was not surveyed and they were not in trouble for living on the land. Another reason would be the fact that many of the early residents were not content to stay in one place for any length of time. They would live in an area for a short time, only to move further into the wilderness when more people started coming into the area. It is also very possible that many of these early settlers did not have the money to buy land and found it just as easy to become 'squatters'.

Finding written records of these people in many cases is impossible since there were none kept. In the absence of both ministers and legal officials, some marriages were not recorded, or if they were, some of the records were lost. Many people were married by a Justice of the Peace and often he, the Justice of the Peace, did not send the marriage record in to the court house to be officially recorded. The same is true of death records, since it was not a law at that time that a death had to be reported or permission needed to bury a person.

The first census of Illinois was taken in 1810 when the area was still Illinois Territory. It contained not only what is now Illinois, but most of Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota. Another census was taken in 1820 and they have continued to be taken every ten years since that time.

The southern portion of Illinois was opened up for settlement in 1809 after an agreement with the Indians to give up their lands was reached. There were a few families that came early although most started coming after 1818 when Illinois was admitted into the Union as the twenty-first state.

There were two principal methods of access. One was to follow the natural waterways, the other was by taking the faint trails that led through the woods. Regardless of how they came, most settled along the stream banks where they had easy access to clean, fresh water and in most cases a handy supply of fish that could be used for food.

The first settlers lived off the land, preferring the timbered areas to the prairie since in the woods wild game was abundant and they could obtain logs for their cabins. They also needed wood for fuel and for cooking purposes. In the clearings that resulted from the use of the trees, they would plant their gardens, crops, such as corn, and have some pasture for their livestock. They also had to develop

trails through the forest, many, the fore runners of later day roads.

One of the early settlers mentioned in histories of the area was a Jesse Taylor who had been a Revolutionary soldier. We do not believe that he was related to the William Taylor, Sr. family. One other early Taylor is mentioned also, but no first name was given. It simply said he had been buried in White County.

The name Upton is found on lists of early Illinois residents. Through the years there have been many Taylor-Upton marriages. The Uptons, who we once believed were of German descent, came to the Enfield area of White County, around 1817 from Smith County, Tennessee. However we also found Uptons in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, at the same time the Taylors were there. Their migration northward closely parallels that of the Taylors.

The first recorded marriage between the Uptons and the Taylors that has been found was in 1850 when on September 21st, Charles Taylor married Susan Jane Upton. Charles was the son of Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Southern Illinois has a temperate climate that is capable of producing very good crops since their rainfall ranges from a low of twenty-six inches to a high of nearly fifty inches with thirty-six inches being about average. As for temperatures, the winter average is thirty-seven degrees Fahrenheit while the summer average is seventy-seven degrees. It rarely gets below four degrees or higher than ninety-seven degrees.

The area still abounds in Taylor descendants, but in the absence of early published histories it is extremely difficult to complete family trees or histories.

The following article was sent to me by LaVelda Faull, an excellent family researcher and Taylor descendant who is still living in Indiana.

I thought that it would be a good idea to learn something about the history of the Southern Indiana and Illinois area in order to better understand our Taylors and what kinds of events, etc. must have affected them. I especially looked for anything that might explain why most of our Taylors had moved to Illinois from Indiana around the 1850's. There were several things that might have led them to leave including cheap land and the sudden surge of foreign-born immigrants into southern Indiana, but nothing definite.

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To the pioneer of 1812, in the west lay the stuff of dreams, "pelts to be taken; timber to be felled; pastures to be grazed; metals to be mined, towns to be established, and best of all, inexpensive and abundant land to be farmed." As soon as the War of 1812 was over, settlers began to spread from their fortified settlements. As was normal, southerners were the first to blaze the trails westward. "In Kentucky, a second generation of pioneers was growing to maturity. Footloose and eager for adventure, hundreds sold their belongings and headed for the virgin wildernesses of southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and even Missouri". There were those who crossed the Ohio River and traveled north along faint Indian trails until they found the perfect place to begin their new life. Others traveled west on the Ohio River in flatboats in search of their dreams. The dangers and trials they faced on the trails westward did not stop the sturdy, fearless pioneer and most eventually reached their destinations and began the difficult task of taming the wilderness.

One of the major groups of immigrants to new frontiers was the Scotch-Irish. Described as a "sturdy peasant people of Scottish ancestry who had lived in northern Ireland for several generations", these fearless pioneers who had fought the Catholic clans in Scotland in defense of their Presbyterian faith continually ventured westward along the streams and headwaters of the Tennessee River. "A people of

grit and determination, they honed their backwoods skills to become America's first true westerners - democratic in spirit, fierce in battle, and ever eager to move beyond the next range, across the next river, to conquer whatever challenges the unknown might pose".

Generations of experience had taught the Scotch Irish how to live in the frontier wildernesses. They were expert in handling the ax and the rifle, the most important tools of the pioneer. "There was little in their appearance to distinguish them from the Indians" "The cloths of the people consist of deer skins, their food of Johnny cakes, deer and bear meat. A kind of white people are found here, who live like savages", stated a visitor to the area in the early 1800's.

The second generation of Scotch-Irish had occupied the high valleys of the mountains from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania to the Watauga River in southern Virginia. Their parents had had immigrated from Ireland and settled mainly in the Pennsylvania area. The third generation of Scotch Irish, generally speaking, pushed on across the mountains, establishing settlements in Kentucky. In numerous instances brothers and sisters parted in the eastern valleys and their children met as cousins in Kentucky, one branch of the family having come by Tennessee and the Wilderness Road and the other by Pittsburg and the Ohio River. The fourth generation about a century after their ancestors came to the new world, crossed the Ohio River into Indiana and Illinois or crossed the Mississippi into Missouri and Arkansas.

After the War of 1812, Indian resistance ended and new lands were opened up for settlement in Indiana and Illinois Territories. There were three major streams of migration into these areas. The smallest was from New England. The next in size were those from the Mid-Atlantic States, New York and Pennsylvania especially. But it was from the southern states that the largest number of settlers came, settling mainly in the southern portions of the two territories. These earliest settlers were from Western Virginia, North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky.

"Indiana's southern population was not from the tidewater, slave-owning, plantation south. These were people who worked their own family farms, people with years and often generations of experience in making a living on the frontier, especially the Scotch-Irish".

The period from 1816 to 1825 was one of unprecedented immigration to Indiana. The settlers crowded up the south-flowing streams beyond the center of the state. Practically all of the settlers came by way of or across the Ohio River.

In 1816 a land sale opened at Vincennes and in three weeks about 1500 tracts had been sold for over a half a million dollars. Wonderful accounts of the rich land to be had in the Indiana territory caused many immigrants to pack up everything they had and move west. One such report stated "The forests of Indiana, the mountains of Kentucky, the Wilds of Illinois....the cradle of freedom, land of rest to the weary...these wildernesses are given to him (man) alone; in them he is free, owing no master but his God and no authority but that of reason and truth".

Various means of transportation and travel were used. A great many of the poorer class, including a large proportion of the young men, traveled on foot. The movers usually had wagons drawn by horses or more often by oxen. Accompanying each wagon or train of wagons were droves of cattle, sheep and hogs. Pioneers often traveled in groups and the younger men and boys would tend the stock. Hundreds came to the Indiana and Illinois frontier, drawn by the glowing reports, only to be scared out on arrival by the sickness prevailing everywhere and by the hard work that was necessary to make a living. They soon returned by the same route they had taken. A tavern keeper stated that more than 5000 people had gone by his establishment during 1819 and quite a few of these same people returned by the same trail.

The roads the pioneers used were scarcely more than muddy trails through the forest on which many immigrants became lost. The ferries were very scarce and dangerous. Many also used flatboats to travel the rivers, however, all of the rivers in Indiana except the Ohio were obstructed by fallen trees and bars, making travel on these waterways very difficult.

The movement west was a family enterprise. Very few people went west alone. Sometimes individual men or groups of men would go first and blaze a trail, select a site, build a cabin or shelter, clear the land and then return to bring the women and children to their new homes. More often, though, whole families moved together. The most common frontier family was large and youthful. Very few people lived beyond their 50's.

Southern Indiana had very few streams of navigable size which reached back farther than forty miles from the Ohio River. The settlers, though, felt that the land beside these streams was the best land. Well drained, with plenty of springs and woods that supplied game and forage, the higher levels were freer from mosquitoes and ague. Therefore they continued to push through the deep forests to find a place suitable on which to build their log cabin. The only criteria the settler usually worried about in locating his cabin was the proximity to a spring or stream. They had to have a good supply of water.

In those early days, Indiana was covered with a deep forest. Thinking that any soil that was able to grow such an abundance of large trees had to be rich, they set about clearing their land and building their cabins. It took a lot of hard work. The settlers did not venture out onto the prairie areas, into the open, until later. In their minds, the prairies had to be infertile as nothing grew there. It was this that caused more settlers to stay in Indiana than to venture into the prairies of Illinois.

The years 1820 to 1822 were bad years for the frontier settlers. Throughout Indiana, many sicknesses including yellow fever, ague, malaria, and milk-sickness desolated the frontier. Many towns were wiped out and others temporarily deserted. The population in Indiana decreased to almost one half what it had been. For many of the early years one half of the babies born died before reaching four, usually due to croup in winter and cholera infantum in summer.

Many of the early settlers were squatters. Some were genuine farmers who had moved west ahead of the survey teams. Others with very little money hoped to obtain land that would pay for itself. Then there were others who had gone west to seek freedom. When settlement finally overtook them, they were eager to move on. In 1820, the government passed legislature that reduced the price of acreage from \$2.00 to \$1.25 and lowered the minimum purchase of 160 acres to 80 acres. In the 1830's the government passed laws that recognized the squatter's claims to the land on which they lived. The Pre-Emption Act of 1841 made these temporary laws into permanent ones. It allowed squatters to buy the land they occupied instead of being forced to bid on it at public auction. In 1830 also the settlers began hearing reports of the fantastic fertility of the soil in Illinois.

There were several cholera epidemics that struck southern Indiana in 1833 and 1849. Each farm, as a rule, had somewhere near the house, a small plot which was used as a family burying ground. There were very few public cemeteries. A great many of these private cemeteries can still be seen in Indiana. The largest part of the first generation of Indianians are now in unmarked graves. All traces of their existence have vanished as completely as those of the forests, wild animals, and Indians.

# A Farm Amid a Sea of Trees

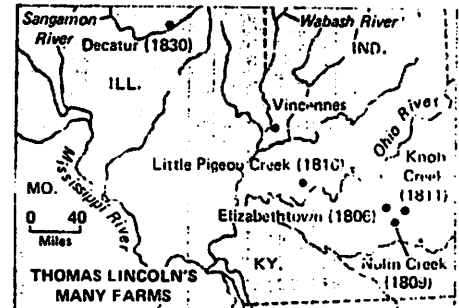
At the dawn of the 1800's western settlers labored under the delusion that the most fertile soil lay in forests. If woodland leaf mold nourished gigantic oaks 24 feet in circumference, then, they reasoned, it must be incredibly rich. In fact, the prairies beyond were far richer, but, ignorant of this, the farmer moving west stopped at Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri—in what one witness described as “woods, woods, woods, as far as the world extends”—and doggedly undertook the herculean task of clearing land. If he did not find a natural oak clearing, he faced a dark sea of huge

hardwoods and underbrush so thick that he struggled for years with scythe and brush hook to remove briars, shrubs, and towering grape vines. He cut small trees with an ax; for the “big ‘uns” he borrowed the Indian method of girdling (bottom left). The first year he planted corn and flax amid the stumps of a few felled or burned giants. Meanwhile, his wife gathered wild fruits, nuts, and lettuce. By the second year the girdled trees would die, and he could begin removing stumps, gradually making room for outbuildings and fields such as those shown in the scene below on an Indiana farm in 1820.





The new westerners were a restless lot, moving from cabin to cabin. Typical was Thomas Lincoln, Abe's illiterate father, a small landowner. After marrying Nancy Hanks in 1806 he lived first in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where his daughter Sarah was born and where he worked as farmer, carpenter, house-joiner, and cooper. Then he moved to Nolin Creek, Kentucky, arriving in midwinter of 1809 in time for Abe's birth. There he built a one-room log cabin with a dirt floor, a stick-and-clay chimney, and one window. He lost it over a title dispute and in 1811 pushed on to Knob Creek, Kentucky. Upset by the increase of slavery in the state, and for a second time driven from his land by a title suit, he decided to buy government land in Indiana and crossed the Ohio River by ferry in December 1816. He followed a wagon road, at the end of which he and Abe had to hack through dense underbrush to reach Little Pigeon Creek, a community of hard-drinking and practical-joking backwoodsmen. In freezing weather Thomas put up a three-sided log shelter, roofed with branches and warmed only by a fire on the open side. He fed his family on bartered corn and wild game. Seven-year-old Abe even shot a wild turkey. Come spring, he and Abe, with neighbors' help, built a one-room cabin with no windows and only an uncovered opening for a door. Wall pegs led to a loft where the children slept. As they cleared land that summer, chiggers, ticks, and mosquitoes plagued them, and rattlers and copperheads were a constant danger. Abe saw wolves and bears, and chilled in his bed to the night screams of a panther.



The following year, Mrs. Lincoln died of the dreaded "milk sickness"—poisoning from the milk of cows that had eaten snakeroot. After one forlorn year Thomas married Sarah Bush Johnston, an energetic widow with three children, who arrived in a four-horse wagon loaded with pots, pans, blankets, and what seemed to the Lincolns wondrous luxuries: a feather bed and a bureau. She got Thomas to mend the leaky clapboard roof, cut a puncheon floor (halved logs with the smooth side up), hang a door, whitewash the interior, and build furniture. For a decade the family farmed more than 40 acres of corn, wheat, and oats, had a garden, and kept sheep, hogs, and cattle. Then Thomas heard from Decatur relatives about the fertility of the Illinois prairies. So, piling belongings into wagons for the last time, he led his family again, in 1830, to find new land.

The farmer plows for winter wheat, used to make bread. In the spring he will harvest it with a "cradle"—a scythe with four long fingers.

Although of a soft variety, this wheat is harder to grind than corn and has a lower yield per acre, though it is also more tedious than husking corn. So the largest acreage is devoted to corn. Corn is planted at intersections of furrows plowed at right angles to each other, two feet apart. In the spring the farmer makes a hole with a hoe, drops in a few seeds, and covers them with his heel. The roots of the growing corn stalks help break up the soil, making next year's plowing easier. By early autumn small ears develop. The stalks are almost nine feet tall, and pole beans climb up them. Gourds grow among the corn, as well as pumpkins weighing up to 60 pounds.

Grazing sheep are somewhat protected from predators by a fence and dog.

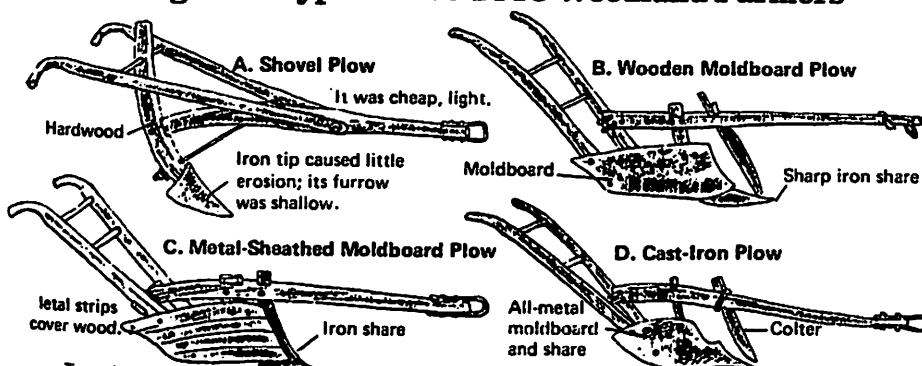
Harrow for breaking up soil after plowing

Outhouse

In the orchard of yellow apples children pick fruit to eat, bake in pies, and make into apple butter and cider. Nearby are pear and peach trees.

A sow, nursing piglets is prized for pork is the family's staple meat, along with wild game. Hams, shoulders, and sides of pigs are cured in brine, then hung in the smokehouse for two days.

## Evolving Plow Types of Pre-1835 Woodland Farmers



Type A plow needed only one mule, but B and C required four oxen and two men. The advantages of B and C: each had an iron share to cut a deeper furrow, a moldboard to turn the furrow's soil, and often a knifelike colter to cut the turf. Drawbacks of B and C: they caused erosion, and B broke easily. Although D needed only one man and two oxen, it was at first cast in one piece; if one section broke, the whole plow was useless. Later, type D was made of separate, replaceable parts.

## THE OZARKS OF ARKANSAS

About three hundred miles straight west of DeKalb County, Tennessee, one find himself in the heart of the Ozarks. It is a beautiful and picturesque area that was once a high plain or plateau. Streams ran over the surface wearing it down into hills and valleys that are thickly covered with hardwood trees such as oak and hickory. Much of the soil in the Ozarks is of poor quality for farming. However there are areas that produce good crops, especially fruit and truck gardens.

No doubt when the Taylors first went into Arkansas it was still not too thickly populated and they were able to choose land that had abundant wild game and numerous streams.

Arkansas became part of the Missouri Territory in 1812 and in 1819 became known as the Arkansas Territory which also included Oklahoma. Arkansas became the twenty-fifth state on June 15, 1837. On May 6, 1861, it suceeded from the Union and became one ot the Confederate States of America although many of its residents were in favor of the Union. Several regiments of soldiers fought for the North. Even so Arkansas suffered along with the other Southern states during the reconstruction. It was readmitted to the Union on June 22, 1868.

It appears that Farris Taylor was probably the first of our Taylors to settle in Searcy County in 1855. It is possible that he went with the Drurys, his in-laws. Farris was the son of Henry H. Taylor.

A year or so later Farris was joined by two or three of William E. Taylor's sons. William was the son of David Taylor, born 1779. The sons of William who came in 1856 were Benjamin F. Taylor, David C. Taylor, and possibly Barnabas Taylor.

In 1857 a couple of Joseph Taylor's sons, Isaac and Lewis, moved to Marion County, Arkansas, less than thirty miles north of where Farris settled.

Then sometime during the 1860 Wilson Taylor, son of Bluetooth and another grandson of Joseph Taylor came. He was followed a few years later by Garrison Taylor, another son of William E. Taylor.

There are still Taylor descendants living in Searcy County. Whether there are any left in Marion County is unknown at this time.

From the beginning certain Taylors seem to have had the wander lust or as my husband, Harve, puts it, "They were fiddle footed."

There were several Taylors who ended up in various areas of Texas, some to stay, others to return. Some went to Barry County, Missouri, for a time, later moving to Iowa to obtain free land by homesteading. We have lost track of a couple of the families that moved to Barry County.

Some Taylors followed the gold rush to California and one Taylor that we know of followed it to Alaska. Others went to Arizona where we promptly lost track of them. Others moved to Montana and these we did find. Some homesteaded in South Dakota (can't find them), others in North Dakota. Many left for Detroit, Michigan, to work in the factories and one man made a fortune farming in Colorado. Another made his fortune in Florida with gas and food marts plus owning a couple of thousand acres of prime farm land in addition to a couple of grain elevators.

And yet another Taylor is a Hollywood television writer and producer. Then there is a college professor who does Mark Twain readings as a side line; a retired air controller who is a free lance writer; and a army general who is now retired. The Taylors are diverse group and have spread to the four corners of the United States.

To date I have heard from Taylors in over thirty-five states plus some provinces in Canada. So maybe Harve is right, maybe the Taylors were and still are a fiddle footed family and a genealogist's nightmare.

The following is an article that has been written and sent to me by LaVelda Faull. She put her address on the article before she knew that she was moving to Kentucky the 3rd of August, 1991. As this book is going to print I do not know what her new address will be.

## HUNTING FOR THE HUNT-TAYLOR CONNECTION

By LaVelda R. Faulk

The following study of the Hunts in Franklin and Nash Counties, North Carolina, and their possible connections to the Taylors of the same area is based mainly on deeds and estate settlements. The suppositions and theories regarding relationships are mine and are mostly unproven as of this date. They should not be taken as proven family trees. Often, only the bare facts have been given and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

I feel that the ties between the two families are too numerous to be coincidental. There is a possibility that Patsy, the wife of William Taylor Sr. (born 1740's) was a Hunt. They may have even named their youngest son Henry Hunt Taylor. We do know that his middle initial was "H". William Taylor Sr. may have been the brother-in-law of Hardy Hunt Sr. or James Hunt Sr.

The Franklin and Nash area was at one time part of Granville County, North Carolina. The eastern portion of Granville was then divided into the counties of Bute and Edgecombe. Bute County was later divided into Franklin County and Warren County. Nash County was created from Edgecombe. Next door to Warren County and above Edgecombe County is Northampton County.

The specific area where the Hunts and Taylors lived was in the adjacent southeastern portion of Franklin County and the southwestern portion of Nash County. The creeks of Peachtree, Little Peachtree, Turkey Creek, and Little Turkey Creek flowed from Franklin County where they had their beginning into Nash County. Cypress Creek, Great Branch, Buffalo Branch and Little Creek were waterways close by in Franklin.

The Hunts and Taylors lived on all of these creeks, including several waterways in Edgecombe called Totsnoyet Swamp, Beaver Dam Swamp, and Dormans Branch. Many of the Taylors of Isle of Wight and Surry Counties, Virginia moved south to live on these waters, as did Arthur Taylor whose sons included Wilson, Drury, Benjamin, Samuel, John Taylor, etc. An early William Taylor also lived there whose descendants (the Whitleys) later lived in DeKalb County in the Indian Creek area.

The earliest Hunt-Taylor connection I have been able to find so far was on December 10, 1736 when THOMAS HUNT sold 357 acres in Granville for 67 lbs to JOHN TAYLOR OF NANSEMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA. This land was on Little Creek and was part of a tract granted to William Jackson and sold to Thomas Hunt. Nansemond County, Virginia is next door to Isle of Wight and Surry Counties in Virginia from which the Taylors of Nash and Franklin appear to have

come. This would probably place the dates of birth for both John Taylor and Thomas Hunt at before 1716.

In 1742 in Edgecombe County, William James sold 150 acres on Buffalo Branch to HENRY HUNT who probably would have been born by at least 1722. In 1744, John POPE sold land to HENRY HUNT again on Buffalo Branch. In May of 1748, John Pope "of Edgecombe" sold 300 acres on the north side of the Tar River to John Lynch. This deed was witnessed by WILLIAM TAYLOR and Martha Murphy. In 1743 JOHN TAYLOR sold land in Totsnoyet Swamp in Edgecombe to Gabriel Parker. This land adjoined Isaac Ricks and Benjamin Johnson. The deed was witnessed by JOHN HUNT (probably born by 1723). In June of 1742, Gabriel Parker of Brunswick County, Virginia sold land in Northhampton County to Charles Gregory, 150 acres on the south side of Cypress Swamp. The deed was witnessed by William, Robert, and Alexander Southerland. In 1748, WILLIAM TAYLOR sold JOHN HUNT land on Dorman's Branch on the south side of the Tar River (a patent granted to William Taylor on 20 April 1745). This deed was witnessed by Edward Moore and Duncan LAMON.

The above deeds indicate that by 1748 there were at least the following men in this area:

1. Thomas Hunt - born before 1716
2. Henry Hunt - born by 1724
3. John Hunt - born by 1724
4. John Taylor - born by 1716
5. John Taylor - born by 1724 (probably the same as the previous John Taylor)
6. William Taylor - born by 1728.

The 1754 Muster Roll of Militia in Granville County (Captain Benjamin Sim's Company, now in Franklin Co., NC) lists the following: William Jackson, Thomas Hunt (Little Creek), Thomas Hunt (Up the River), Saul Rackley, William Hunt, James Hunt, Miles Rackley and Parsons Rackley.

Granville County estates records the will of a HENRY HUNT whose will was recorded in November of 1750, indicating that he was deceased by the time of the above roll. This Henry had a wife named AGNES, a daughter Elizabeth who was not yet 21, a son named James who was not yet 21 (who may have been our JAMES HUNT SR (who was born in 1732), a son Henry Hunt, son William Hunt, son George Hunt, and a son John Hunt. A William and Thomas Hunt witnessed the will. Thomas Hunt may have been this Henry's brother.

A deed recorded in Northhampton County, NC dated 4 August 1761 from JAMES HUNT to James Lewis was witnessed by WILLIAM TAYLOR and Leonard Sims. This land was located on Roanoke River south of Cooks camp (up creek to the county line). It is possible that the above mentioned William Taylor was our William Taylor Sr. (born ca 1740's) and that James Hunt was James Hunt Sr. (born 1732) who

later witnessed a deed for William Taylor Sr. in Elbert County, Georgia in 1800. However, the James Hunt mentioned in the above deed was from Dinwiddie County, Virginia, as proven by a deed dated 17 July 1753 in Northhampton Co, NC and which was witnessed by a William Hunt and a Christopher Hunt. This transaction was between James Hunt (who bought the above-stated land) and Roger Tillman. I believe that this James Hunt was the same James Hunt of "Northampton Co, NC" who, in 1759, bought land from Sherwood Haywood in Granville on Island Creek. Earlier, a William Taylor "of Edgecombe" sold 300 acres on Island Creek to West Harris in June 1748.

The problem we have with the Hunts, as with the Taylors, is that there appears to have been a number of Hunts in the area who had similar names. It is difficult to differentiate between them.

In 1761, John Stallions (Stallings) sold 640 acres in Granville to JAMES HUNT on Buffalo Branch. This land had formerly belonged to HENRY HUNT. The deed was witnessed by WILLIAM AND HENRY HUNT. In Edgecombe, JOHN HUNT of Nash sold 50 acres on 2 April 1781 on Beaver Dam Swamp to James Battle. This land had been granted to JOHN HUNT on 1 August 1762. The foregoing deeds prove that James Hunt, Henry Hunt and William Hunt were related and that all were born before 1743. I think it is probable that this James Hunt who had land on Buffalo Branch in Granville (Edgecombe) was the same James who had land in Northampton County.

I believe there were the following Hunts involved with our Taylors:

1. James Hunt Sr. - born 7-24-1732; married Mary Rackley (daughter of John Rackley III); Died 1805 in Robertson Co, Tenn; Buried in Montgomery County, Tenn.

Had many children. Among them, Lucy Hunt who married JOHN TEASLEY.

2. William Hunt - born ca 1730-40; married Suzanna Rackley (daughter of John Rackley III).
3. Hardy Hunt - born ca 1740-50; Married Sarah Taylor as Died 3-19-1829 (death date according to NC pension application) in Sumner County, Tennessee. Owned land in Smith, Sumner and Wilson Counties in Tennessee.

- A. Hardy Hunt Jr. - Is he the Hardy who owned land in Wilkes Co, GA in 1784 or was that his father?

- ??4. Patty Hunt - Born ca 1740-50; married William Taylor Sr. (This is only an hypothesis)

5. Henry Hunt - Born 28 Nov 1744 died 16 June 1825, Revolutionary War Soldier, NC DAR; married Ann Taylor.

The above may or may not have been brothers and sister. If James Hunt Sr. was the James mentioned in the will of Henry Hunt of Granville in 1750, then William and Henry could have been his brothers (according to the will). However, Hardy and Patty were not mentioned in this will. And yet, Hardy, as you will see later, was mentioned many times with a Henry Hunt whom I believe may have been his father. Therefore, were there two Henry Hunts of the same age or did Henry Hunt (died 1750) just not mention all of his children?

Two of the above suppositions are supported by the will of John Rackley III dated 18 September 1767 recorded August 1769 in Franklin County, NC. This will mentions daughters MARY HUNT and SUZANNA HUNT and grandson HENRY HUNT. The will was witnessed by WILLIAM HUNT, and JAMES HUNT was the executor of his will. In September of 1775 in Bute County (later Franklin), David Anthony and his wife Lucretia (Rackley), Mary Anthony their daughter, sold to JAMES HUNT land on the south prong of the Great Branch, 2 grants of land granted to JOHN RACKLEY. This deed was witnessed by WILLIAM HUNT, HENRY HUNT, and JOHN TEASLEY. William Hunt was no doubt James' brother. The Henry Hunt may have been his brother or father. He could have also been his son Henry who was born in 1755. John Teasley married Lucy Hunt, the daughter of James Hunt Sr. and moved to Elbert County, Georgia where the Hunts, Teasleys, and Taylors lived side by side. The supposition that the wives of Hardy and Henry were Taylors is supported by deeds mentioned later.

In September of 1749, James Matthews Jr. of Edgecombe sold to HENRY HUNT, 100 acres in Granville on the north side of the Tar River. The witnesses were Thomas Cook, Alexander Southerland. James Matthews Jr. also sold to Moses Smith, 640 acres which was granted to JOHN RACKLEY, and also the contents of a deed of 480 acres granted to John Mathews on both sides of the Tar River adjoining HENRY HUNT. This deed was witnessed by HENRY HUNT, Thomas Cook and Alexander Southerland.

In March of 1755, JOHN RACKLEY SR. sold to Saul Rackley, 280 acres on the north side of the Tar River. This deed was witnessed by JAMES HUNT, and William Edwards. In March of 1758, PERSON RACKLEY sold to MILLS RACKLEY, 280 acres on the north side of the Tar River, on both sides of Buffalo Branch in Granville, part of JOHN RACKLEY's 1753 grant. This deed was witnessed by JAMES HUNT, JOSHUA RACKLEY and was also on Fox Swamp.

In July of 1758, Osborne Jeffreys (who married a Taylor by the way) sold land to James Denby on the Tar River, part of a patent to JOHN POPE dated 7-26-1743 and conveyed to HENRY HUNT in 1744 and by Hunt to David Kelly in 1747.

In June of 1778, HENRY HUNT entered 640 acres in Bute County (later Franklin) on the waterways of Turkey Creek and Little Peachtree Creek adjoining Hilliard, JOHN TAYLOR, and NATHANIEL WHITLEY. Three days later, this HENRY HUNT entered 300 acres on the same waterways adjoining Hilliard, HENRY TAYLOR and "my own first entry". The previous April, Christopher Butler had entered 640 acres on Peachtree beginning at BABB's line and JOHN TAYLORS. In the same year, CORNELIUS TAYLOR entered 280 acres on Little Turkey Creek adjoining William Andrews and John Driver.

In July of 1780, we find the first deed mentioning HARDY HUNT. NATHAN WHITLEY whose property adjoined JOHN TAYLOR's on the east bank of Little Creek on Rocky Branch sold his land adjoining HENRY and HARDY HUNT. The deed was witnessed by HARDY HUNT and Jesse Adams. Two years later, NATHANIEL WHITLEY sold another 225 acres to HARDY HUNT. This land was also on the east bank of Little Creek and adjoined HARDY and HENRY HUNT. This deed was witnessed by HENRY HUNT, JOHN HUNT, and WILLIAM POWELL. It is possible that Hardy and John were sons of Henry. WILLIAM POWELL mentioned in the previous deed was sold land in November of 1784 by JOHN TAYLOR. This property adjoined Brim, Butler, Hilliard, and HUNT. The deed was witnessed by HENRY HUNT and JESSE WEBB. Hardy Hunt was administrator of William Powell's estate in 1786 (Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions) in Franklin County. Ruth was listed as the widow and Henry and William Hunt were his securities.

A year previously, HARDY HUNT received a 54 acre grant from North Carolina on Turkey Creek in Franklin County on the Great Branch adjoining HENRY HUNT and TAYLOR. He also received in November of 1784, 430 acres from HENRY HUNT on Turkey Creek and Little Peachtree Creek adjoining his own property.

In May of 1785, HARDY HUNT witnessed a deed in Nash County from John Whitfield and Thomas Glover on the north side of the Tar River.

It would also appear that HARDY HUNT may have removed for a while to Wilkes County, Georgia when some of the Taylors did ca 1784, or at least was granted land there. According to Wilkes County, Georgia Land Court Minutes of 1784, it was ordered that HARDY HUNT receive a warrant of 200 acres on the waters of Ogechee in Wilkes County. It is also probable that this was his son Hardy Hunt Jr. This hasn't been proven yet.

Also in 1784, JOHN HUNT sold land to John Jackson, and the witnesses were William and Josiah Jackson, and MARTHA HUNT. William Jackson Sr. and his brother John Jackson later owned a mill across Cypress Creek in Franklin County in 1810.

In June of 1787, Joshua Gay sold 32 acres on the north side of the Great Branch adjoining Thomas Jones and Thomas Gray to HARDY HUNT. Witnesses were SION HUNT and ABE HUNT. Both James Hunt Sr. and



Hardy Hunt Sr. had sons named Sion Hunt. This was probably Hardy's son. It is not yet known who Abe Hunt was.

The Hunt/Taylor linkage is also apparent in a deed recorded in Franklin County in February of 1789. HARDY HUNT and wife SARAH, HENRY HUNT and wife ANN, WILLIAM BABB and wife RUTH, JESSE WEBB and wife LUCRETIA, and MOURNING TAYLOR sold 280 acres on Little Creek to Wilson Denson. This land adjoined HENRY HUNT and the deed was witnessed by SION HUNT. This deed suggests that all of the girls (Ruth, Lucinda, Mourning, Ann, and Sarah) were Taylors. This would mean that Hardy and Henry Hunt were married to Sarah and Ann Taylor. Jesse Webb was involved in a number of deeds with the Taylors as were the Hunts. The DAR records state that Jesse Webb was born 29 April 1756 and died 3 October 1837. He married Mary Lucretia Taylor and was a private in North Carolina during the Revolutionary War. A will for JOHN TAYLOR who died in Franklin County, NC in 1785 mentions wife MARY TAYLOR and his daughter MOURNING TAYLOR. This would appear to prove, then, that the previously-mentioned were all heirs of this John Taylor. This further supports the belief that Hardy and Henry Hunt's wives were Taylors.

Another record that supports this theory was found in Volume 11 of "Tennessee Tidbits". WILLIAM BABB AND HIS WIFE, RUTH, moved to Sumner County, Tennessee with HARDY HUNT SR. (as proven by deeds which I will mention later) in the late 1790's or early 1800's. In May of 1819, WILLIAM BABB and RUTH BABB sold land in Sampson County, North Carolina, from Tennessee, to HENRY HUNT, part of the estate of LABON TAYLOR, deceased, of which RUTH BABB WAS HEIR. Whether Ruth was the daughter, sister, granddaughter, etc. of Laban Taylor is not yet known. What this proves is that Ruth Babb was indeed a Taylor, further supporting the theory that Hardy and Henry Hunt had married Taylors. This also proves that LABAN TAYLOR of Sampson County, NC and JOHN TAYLOR of Franklin County, North Carolina were related.

LABAN TAYLOR died by 1804 in Sampson County, North Carolina. According to the DAR, he was in the North Carolina Militia, was born ca 1720 and died before May 1819. He appears to have been related to a Jacob, Jonathon, William and Dempsey Taylor. Another of his heirs was a William Taylor who gave power of attorney to his son, Sanders Taylors, on 30 January 1804. It does not state where this William Taylor was living at this time. Laban Taylor's mother was Abigail Taylor who sold part of her son's estate in January of 1804 to Philicia Tarlington (Terlington), her sister. Could there be a connection between this Philicia, and Philicia Taylor, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Taylor of Elbert County, Georgia? It is an unusual name and was not used very often in those times. There are quite a number of deeds for these Taylors in Sampson County, North Carolina. I will not take the time to go into those at this time. Suffice it to say, that some of these Taylors were

often times listed as "of Dobbs" or "of Wayne" or of "Martin" counties in North Carolina.

From the previously-mentioned deeds and records, it would appear that the following Taylors were involved with the Hunt family in North Carolina (the females may be daughters of John or Laban).

1. Taylor, Henry
2. Taylor, John - Born \_\_\_\_ married Mary \_\_\_\_\_. Died 1785 in Franklin Co., N.C. Will mentions daughter Mourning Taylor.
3. Taylor, Laban - Born ca 1720 died by 1804 in Sampson Co., N.C.
4. Taylor, Mary Lucretia - married Jesse Webb (born 1756 died 1837)
5. Taylor, Ann - married Henry Hunt (born 1744 died 1825)
6. Taylor, Sarah - married Hardy Hunt (born ca 1740-50 died 1829 in Sumner Co., Tenn)
7. Taylor, Ruth - married William Babb. Moved to Sumner County, Tennessee (was an heir of Laban Taylor in Wilson Co, Tenn deed dated May 1819).

Since the above Taylors lived on the same creeks as the Taylors from Isle of Wight and Surry County, Virginia and later had deed transactions with them, it is believed that they were related. John Taylor may have also had a son or brother named William Barzilla Taylor who lived in Warren County, North Carolina (next door to Franklin County).

In approximately 1784, WILLIAM TAYLOR SR. moved from North Carolina to Wilkes County, Georgia with his wife, Patty, and nine children. He obtained a grant on the waters of Coldwater Creek in an area which later was to become a part of Elbert County and a section of which was later annexed into Hart County. At least by the mid 1790's, BENJAMIN T. TAYLOR SR., most probably William's brother, also moved to Coldwater Creek and lived next door to William Sr.

JAMES HUNT SR. (born ca 1732) and his wife Mary (Rackley) also removed from Franklin County, NC to Elbert County, Georgia. It is not known if all of his 12 children followed him to Georgia. We know of some that did. His daughter Lucy had married JOHN TEASLEY in 1776 in Wake County, North Carolina. They moved with other Teasleys to Elbert County, Georgia and lived on Coldwater Creek. In April of 1800, when William Taylor Sr. and his wife Patty, sold 200 acres on Coldwater Creek to Reuben Thornton, JAMES HUNT witnessed the deed. I have no doubt that this was James Hunt Sr. A NATHANIEL HUNT also owned land next door to the Taylors. It has not yet been proven whose he was.

The 1790 Wilkes County, Georgia (now Elbert) Tax Digest does not list James Hunt Sr., so he must not have moved from North Carolina until a few years later, as did Benjamin T. Taylor Sr. However,

Nathaniel Hunt did live there in 1790, owned 200 acres, and resided next door to William Taylor Sr. and the Teasleys. He was also on the 1806 Land Lottery in Elbert County and lived two houses from Benjamin Taylor in Captain Dunston Blackwells District.

JOHN TAYLOR, another probable brother of William Taylor Sr., moved to Coldwater Creek in Elbert County. In 1797 he owned 400 acres on Coldwater adjoining NATHANIEL HUNT.

Not all of the Hunts and Taylors made the move to Georgia. Many remained in North Carolina. In March of 1790, HARDY HUNT began to sell some of his land, perhaps in preparation to move. He sold to HENRY HUNT 200 acres on Turkey Creek adjoining said HARDY HUNT, TAYLOR, and BATCHELOR (this was grant from NC). The deed was witnessed by JOHN HUNT and JOHN BABB. The following November HARDY HUNT sold 300 acres on Turkey creek and Little Peachtree Creek beginning on a Middle Branch adjoining HENRY HUNT, Solomon Batchelor, Hilliard and the Millstone Branch. The deed was witnessed by SION HUNT and ALICE HUNT.

I am still not sure if there was more than one Hardy Hunt. It is possible that either William, Henry or John Hunt also had a son named Hardy. The records in Franklin and Nash County, North Carolina make mention of Hardy Hunt through the 1790s into the early 1800's. However, we have proof that a Hardy Hunt owned land in Wilkes Co., GA in 1784. We also have proof, which I will mention later, that Hardy Hunt Sr. moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, owned land in Smith County in 1800, and that a Hardy Hunt, the son of Archibald Hunt died in DeKalb County in 1840. Some of Hardy's estate was purchased by members of our Taylor family.

In June of 1793, Jesse Byrd sold land on Little Cypress Creek in Franklin County, NC beginning at the Old Halifax Road. This deed was witnessed by MATTHEW HUNT. This is the first mention I have found of a Matthew Hunt. We know that James Hunt Sr. had a son named Matthew Hunt. I believe there was also another Matthew Hunt, perhaps the son of Hardy Hunt Sr. In March of 1798, when Queeny Braswell died, Matthew Hunt, Margaret Hunt, Wilson Braswell, Sarah Braswell, and David Woodard were given legacies.

In regards to Matthew Hunt, in February of 1805, Amos Gandy, Sheriff of Nash County sold to William Hammons, 75 acres, on Sapony Creek adjoining Hammons and MATTHEW RACKLEY, sold as property of MATTHEW HUNT, to satisfy a judgement obtained by George Boddie. Matthew Rackley was the first cousin of Micajah Rackley who moved to DeKalb County, Tennessee and who died in DeKalb County, in September of 1839. Purchasers of Micajah's estate included our DEMPSEY TAYLOR, and Emily and Elijah Whitley (no doubt descendants of William Taylor of Edgecombe Co, NC). Micajah Rackley was a member of the Indian Creek Baptist Church which was attended by many of our Taylors.

In February of 1794, HARDY HUNT sold land to William Andrews Jr. on Great Branch adjoining Alford, Hubbard (land formerly belonging to Thomas Jones, deceased). The deed was witnessed by SION HUNT, SARAH HUNT, and Polly Woodward. In March of that year, Drury Alford also sold land that adjoined HARDY HUNT to WILLIAM ANDREWS JR.. This property lay on Cypress Creek and the Great Branch. BENJAMIN HUNT witnessed the deed. In May of that year, William Jackson sold 100 acres on Little Creek to HARDY HUNT. This property was in Thomas Jones line to Cypress Swamp adjoining Joshua Gay. The deed was witnessed by SION HUNT, JOHN HUNT, and Josiah Jackson.

In November of 1796, William Jackson of Nash sold 30 acres on Little Turkey Creek adjoining CORNELIUS TAYLOR and Wilson. The deed was witnessed by SAMUEL TAYLOR and HARDY HUNT. Earlier in June of that year, SARAH JACKSON gave property to her niece, POLLY HUNT. This was witnessed by HARDY AND SARH HUNT. So, it appears that Hardy and Sarah had a daughter named Polly. It also appears that Sarah Jackson was a sister of Hardy's.

In November of 1797, William Andrews of Franklin County sold to John Hubbard, 100 acres on Turkey Creek adjoining CORNELIUS TAYLOR and James Wilson. Deed was witnessed by THOMAS HUNT and HARDY HUNT. The year before, HENRY HUNT and JAMES HUNT sold land whereon the said HENRY HUNT was living.

Sometime in approximately 1809-10, most of the Taylors in Elbert County, Georgia removed to Smith County, Tennessee. William Taylor Sr. moved there with most of his family, as did Benjamin T. Taylor Sr. John Taylor remained in Georgia as did a couple of William's children. The area in which they settled was at that time in Smith County, Tennessee. They lived, mainly, on the waters of Indian Creek, Holmes Creek, Sink Creek, parts of which later fell into other counties, and in Liberty, Tennessee, originally called the Adam Dale settlement. At one time, Sink Creek was in Warren County. Other sections appear to have fallen into Cannon County. Liberty was at one time part of Wilson County, then Smith County and finally when DeKalb County was created in 1838, it appears that most of the Taylor's property was in this county.

It is not surprising to find that the Hunts also removed to Tennessee and lived nearby. We know for a fact that the Hardy Hunt who moved to Smith County ca 1800 was from Franklin County, North Carolina due to the following deed:

Smith County, Tennessee, July 1800, James Bradley,  
Smith County, Tennessee, to HARDY HUNT OF FRANKLIN CO,  
NC, 110 acres on Craine's Creek in Smith County.

Another early Hunt in Smith County, Tennessee was a JAMES HUNT who bought 111 acres on Rocky Creek from George Logan. I do not know if this James Hunt was James Hunt Sr. It certainly could have been

because he did not die until 1805 in Robertson County, Tennessee, not far away. He had moved to Montgomery County, Tennessee along with his daughter Lucy Teasley and his daughter who had married Abner Gupton (also of Franklin Co., NC.) from Elbert Co., Georgia. John Teasley and Lucy (Hunt) lived in both Montgomery County and Robertson County, Tennessee. John Teasley died in 1816.

James Hunt's will was proven in Robertson County, Tennessee on 4 February 1805 by Miles Kirby and John Hyde. His executors were Sion Hunt and John Hunt. Only one Sion Hunt is listed in Tennessee in 1816. Was he the son of Hardy Hunt Sr. or was he the son of James Hunt Sr? In 1820 there were two Sion Hunts in Tennessee - one in Wilson County and one in Sumner County.

Matthew Hunt was in DeKalb County, Tennessee (Smith County) by 1810 as he is listed in the year 1810 on the enrollment books of the Salem Baptist Church in the Adam Dale Settlement (Liberty).

Early Tennessee Tax Lists record the following in Sumner County (next door to Robertson and Davidson Counties) in 1816: HARDY HUNT SR., JAMES HUNT, JESSE HUNT, JOHN HUNT, AND SION HUNT. Jesse Hunt may be the one who married Mary C.\_\_\_\_ and moved from Smith County, Tennessee to Hamilton County, Illinois between 1840-50. Their first child was born in 1808. Some of the Taylors also removed to Hamilton and White Counties, Illinois.

The first census of 1820 in Tennessee records an Abel Hunt, Archibald Hunt, John Hunt, and MATTHEW HUNT in Smith County, Tennessee. There were two Hardy Hunts in Wilson County and one in Smith County. The 1830 census shows Matthew Hunt living in Wilson County as did Samuel Hunt (I will mention him later). The 1840 census shows Abel in Smith County along with a HARDY HUNT, Lock Hunt, and Mary Hunt. Archibald was in Wilson County as was a David and Elijah Hunt. Matthew Hunt was in DeKalb County, and another Matthew was in Wilson County. Thomas Hunt and W.H. Hunt were in DeKalb also. It is my opinion after examining other records that Matthew, Samuel and Archibald Hunt were brothers. However, I haven't determined who there father was. There is a possibility that Hardy Hunt Sr. was their father or perhaps Henry Hunt of Franklin County, North Carolina, who appears to have been the brother of Hardy Sr.

In DeKalb County, where our Taylors were living, Lewis Lawrence sold land to THOMAS HUNT on Smith Fork. This deed was witnessed in July of 1833 by HARDY HUNT. Lewis Lawrence was the son of William Lawrence (proven by will) and the brother of Thomas and Pharis Lawrence with whom he witnessed many Taylor deeds in Smith and DeKalb Counties. Thomas and Hardy Hunt were the sons of Archibald Hunt (proven by will).

ARCHIBALD HUNT exhibited his stock mark in February of 1819 in Smith County. According to court records for that same date, he

made oath that he had witnessed the deed between PATRICK MCEACHERN and DRURY TAYLOR (son of Benjamin T. Taylor Sr.). He also bought 10 acres from John Hayes which was proven by the oath of HENRY TAYLOR (son of William Taylor Sr.). He also witnessed a deed for James Kizzia to Gilbert Williams on 8 February 1819. JAMES KIZZIA (of Warren County, Tennessee) sold land on Sink Creek that same October to REUBEN PLUNKET (who had married a Taylor). The deed was witnessed by DAVID TAYLOR and George FORD. Archibald Hunt, according to court minutes, lived near Benjamin Taylor, David Taylor, and Wilson T. Taylor as he was appointed part of a jury with them to view a "road from Henry Hays on Dry Fork to Aaron Braswells" in 1818. Archibald Hunt listed in Wilson County, Tennessee in 1840, 1850 and 1860 next door to Pallace and Turner M. Lawrence who had both married Taylor girls.

In Wilson County, Tennessee, THOMAS HUNT wrote his will dated 19 November 1836. His wife's name was Elizabeth and his children included Elijah, James, John, William, MATTHEW, Allen, Thomas, Patient. The will also mentioned Overton Harlow as an heir. He had married Betsy Hunt on 1 Aug 1812 in Wilson County. In August of 1818, Overton Harlow sold 50 acres of land to TAYLOR WEBB (possible son of Jesse and Mary Lucretia (Taylor) Webb. This deed was witnessed by HARDY HUNT and JESSE HUNT. Overton Harlow supposedly moved to Jefferson County, Illinois (right above Hamilton County where many of our Taylors moved). This will also proves that there was another Matthew Hunt in the area.

Another THOMAS HUNT left a will in Sumner County, Tennessee dated 13 May 1827 and it was recorded February 1831. It mentions his wife Mary hunt and three children, Susan Hunt, Sarah A. Hunt and John T. Hunt. This will was witnessed by the same SOLOMON DAVIS who witnessed the will of WILLIAM SULLIVAN in Warren County, Tennessee from whose estate many of our Taylors bought and who lived near Isaac Taylor and Abner Self (who married Jane Taylor) in DeKalb County, Tennessee.

In November of 1835, MATTHEW HUNT of Warren County, Tennessee (No. 2663) sold 25 acres in DeKalb County to Richard McGinnis. This land was adjoining John Frazier. The next year, in July, MATTHEW HUNT sold land to Joseph Hendrixson. The deed was witnessed by SAMUEL HUNT. This is the first indication that Matthew Hunt and Samuel Hunt were related. Samuel Hunt died in 1839 in Cannon County and our DAVID TAYLOR SR. and his son EZEKIAL W. TAYLOR along with Jonathon Fuson were appointed commissioners to lay off and set apart one years provision for the widow of Samuel Hunt. HENRY FRAZIER was appointed administrator and his security was MATTHEW HUNT.

In December of 1836, MATTHEW HUNT was involved in several land transactions in DeKalb County. He bought land from MICHAEL ETHERIDGE. This land, although recorded in DeKalb County was in Cannon County (15 acres) and the deed states that both Matthew Hunt

and Michael Etheridge were "of Cannon County". MICHAEL ETHERIDGE's estate was also administered by one of our Taylors, Wilson Taylor. This deed to Matthew Hunt was again witnessed by SAMUEL HUNT. Matthew Hunt "of Cannon" sold a 100 acre survey adjoining Henry and John Frazier to Benjamin Merritt. This land was on Holmes Creek, where Drury Taylor lived. He also sold Benjamin Merritt in December of 1836, another 35 acres on Holmes Creek in DeKalb.

In DeKalb County, the estate of MARGARET DRURY was inventoried in February of 1839. Among the buyers were many of our Taylors, and JOHN HUNT.

In September of 1839, Robert Forrester sold 96 acres once in Smith now in Cannon on Hodgens Branch (originally Joseph Payne's) to MATTHEW HUNT. This deed was recorded in DeKalb County and it was witnessed by HENRY HUNT.

HARDY HUNT died in DeKalb County, Tennessee in October of 1840. It is also possible that he was Hardy Hunt, the son of ARCHIBALD HUNT.

The personal inventory of HARDY HUNT, DECEASED was recorded in November of 1840 in DeKalb County. It included a note signed by HENRY R. TAYLOR. The purchasers of the sale of the estate which took place on 23 October 1840 included EZEKIEL TAYLOR, JOSHUA TAYLOR, MATTHEW HUNT, AND LEWIS LAWRENCE. So, not only does this tie our Taylors even more firmly in with the Hunts, but it also proves that Matthew Hunt and Hardy Hunt were related. The court ordered that Simpson B. Williams be appointed administrator of Hardy Hunt, deceased in January of 1840, and his securities were James and Thomas Simpson. Commissioners were appointed to lay off and set apart a year's provision for his widow, Polly Hunt.

In February of 1842, BENJAMIN TAYLOR sold land to MATTHEW HUNT. This land was on Sink Creek and adjoined Mark Forrester's corner. The deed was witnessed by HENRY R. TAYLOR, AND WILLIAM C. TAYLOR. The previous month, HENRY R. TAYLOR sold land on Caney Fork to JOHN B. TAYLOR. The deed mentioned land purchased of DREWY TAYLOR, 13 hogs now in my possession which are marked with a crop and under\_\_\_ on each ear, ear mark of MATTHEW HUNT, DAVID J. TAYLOR, Security. The deed also mentioned that he is indebted to EZEKIEL W TAYLOR and DAVID TAYLOR SR.

In December of 1854, MATTHEW HUNT OF DEKALB COUNTY gave to SUSAN AND CAROLINE HUNT for taking care of his wife "for 12 years up until the date of her death" and for another 5-6 years before he had remarried. He gave them 75 acres that had originally belonged to Joseph Payne.

In December of 1855, the inventory of WILLIAM TAYLOR was made by Magness, Hill, and THOMAS HUNT.

From Smith and DeKalb County court minutes, it has been proven that Archibald, Matthew, Thomas, and Hardy Hunt all lived close together and were also near to the Taylors. We have already seen that Archibald Hunt lived close to Benjamin, David and Wilson T. Taylor near the Dry Fork Road. In May of 1818, MATTHEW HUNT was appointed along with Thomas Crutchfield, Henry Hoss, William Patterson, Hezekiah Mckinsey, and James Barnett to view and mark a road "from Lancaster Mill on Smith's Fork to Daniel Alexander's". In June of 1838, THOMAS HUNT was appointed overseer on Smith Fork Road from the ford of the creek at the mouth of Dismal down to the ford at John Reynold's shop and had as his "hands", SOLOMON DAVIS, PHARIS LAWRENCE, LEWIS LAWRENCE, ISAAC TAYLOR, RANDAL PAFFORD, ASA DRIVER, AND ABNER SELF, etc. These records prove that Matthew and Thomas Hunt both lived near Smith's Fork and that Matthew, Thomas and Archibald lived near the Taylors.

In September of 1839, the court ordered that MATTHEW HUNT, Henry Hart, Thomas Simpson, Matthew Sellers and William Fite view a road "from DRY CREEK beginning at Bryant Spradley's to the last side of Dry Creek so as to intersect the stage road below Samuel Williams". In October of that year, the court ordered that MATTHEW HUNT, HARDY HUNT, Henry Hart and Bryant Spradly view and raise the "old road called the Man Hill Road beginning at the branch near Bryant Spradly and running with road to intersect the stage road near McDowels". In July of 1840, the court ordered that John Wilson, Joel Pistole, Gilbert Williams Sr., Byars Wilson, and HARDY HUNT view and mark a road "down the branch from above Hardy Hunt across the point of the ridge between Hunt and Robert Forrester and down the dividing lane between Forrester and Samuel Williams to intersect with the Dry Fork Road". Robert Forrester's land adjoined Taylor property near Sink Creek. These records also prove that HARDY HUNT lived near the other Hunts.

In Warren County, Tennessee deeds, a NATHANIEL HUNT of "Franklin County, Tennessee" sold 50 acres on Hickory Creek to Voluntine Simpson on 10 August 1820. Could this possibly be the same Nathaniel who was in Elbert County, Georgia??

Hardy Hunt Sr. died in 1829 in Sumner County, Tennessee. His will mentions a daughter SALLY TAYLOR. I feel that she was the wife of one of our Taylors in DeKalb County, perhaps the wife of Drury, Wilson T., or Benjamin T. Taylor.

Hardy Hunt Sr. owned land in Wilson County, Tennessee (from 1813). The deeds usually indicate that he was "of Sumner County, Tennessee". His land was on Barton's Creek, Spring Branch, and Spencer's Creek. He purchased land on Spencer's Creek from Edward Given in conjunction with JESSE HUNT in 1813. He sold land to Charles White, his son-in-law, on Barton's Creek in 1814. In 1815, he sold land on Barton's Creek to sons-in-law, William Mitchell, David Hobbs and Bowen Webb (probably his nephew). Bowen Webb and Laban Webb appear to have been the sons of JESSE WEBB.



Other Tennessee records indicate that Hardy Hunt Sr. was a Revolutionary War soldier. Tennessee Revolutionary Warrant No. 4618 was issued to the "HEIRS OF HARDY HUNT, Private". It was for 640 acres and was dated 9 February 1797. JOHN HUNT, an heir, assigned it to Sterling Brewer with Robert Brown and John Enright as witnesses. This would appear to prove that Hardy Hunt did have more children than those mentioned in his will. Hardy Hunt also witnessed the deed from the heirs of John Parrott, Private, to William Christmas on 23 April 1798, and also was a witness on 10 February 1797 when Jacob Holley, oldest brother and heir of Benjamin Holley, Private, sold 640 acres to THOMAS HUNT in Sumner County, Tennessee. He and JESSE HUNT were witnesses to the sale of 40 acres in Wilson County from David Davis to David Burton on 17 September 1816.

WILLIAM BABB sold 170 acres in Wilson County to BENJAMIN HUNT in 1822 and the deed was witnessed by HARDY HUNT, JESSE HUNT, and THOMAS BABB. In 1826, HARDY HUNT sold land on Barton's Creek and Spencer's Creek to BENJAMIN H. ESTES. In 1841, MATTHEW HUNT sold 53 acres on Spencer's Creek to THOMAS H. ESTES. This suggests to me that Hardy Hunt had a son named Matthew Hunt. I believe that he was the same Matthew Hunt who sold land to our Taylors in DeKalb County, Tennessee, next door. E. W. TAYLOR sold a slave to an ESTES in DeKalb County (Book E p 390).

ARCHIBALD HUNT "of Smith County" sold land in Wilson County in 1831 to Haley Tally. This land was on Hickman's Creek which was later part of DeKalb County. He lived next door to the Lawrence family who had married into the Taylor family.

From the above information, and from other sources I have found on the Hunt family, I have put together the following family tree. Again, I stress that this is largely unproven. When there is proof to back up the statements, this will be mentioned.

I think it is possible that Henry Hunt who died in Granville, NC in 1750 was the father of James Hunt Sr. Not only did his will state that he had a son named James, but his wife's name was Agnes. James Hunt Sr. named a daughter Agnes.

Henry and Agnes \_\_\_\_Hunt had:

1. James Hunt Sr. - born 7-24-1732; died 1805 in Robertson Co., Tenn.; married Mary Rackley, the daughter of John Rackley III in Franklin Co., N.C. They moved to Elbert Co., GA and lived by our Taylors there. James Hunt witnessed the deed of William and Patty Taylor in 1800 in Elbert Co., GA. Between 1800 and 1805

they moved to Robertson and Montgomery County, Tennessee.

- A. Henry Hunt - born 9-17-1755
- B. Lucy Hunt - born 5-18-1757 died 11-4-1846;  
Married 1776 JOHN TEASLEY III in Wake County, North Carolina; died in Montgomery Co., Tenn. Lived in Elbert Co., GA for a while.
- C. Mary Hunt - born 4-16-1759. Married \_\_\_\_\_ Jones??
- D. Moses Hunt - Born 6-18-1760; died 1842; married Mary Tyner (or Tamar Tyner?); Lived in Elbert Co., GA; Was a Revolutionary War soldier; Had
  - 1) Mary Hunt - born 1779
  - 2) James Hunt
  - 3) Nancy Hunt
  - 4) Joel Hunt
  - 5) Henry Hunt
  - 6) Joshua Hunt
  - 7) Richard Hunt
  - 8) George Hunt
- E. James Hunt Jr. - Born 6-6-1762; married 11-11-1790 Jemima Carter (their son Willis married Priscilla TEASLEY). Died 3-23-1832 in Elbert Co., GA.
- F. Shadrach Hunt - Born 4-11-1764; married Elizabeth Whitehouse.
- G. Agnes Hunt - born 7-27-1766. Married \_\_\_\_Coone??
- H. William Hunt - born 11-9-1768; married Fannie Lewis; died 1809
- I. Matthew Hunt - born 4-26-1771;  
(Was this the Matthew Hunt who had so many land transactions in DeKalb County or was that Matthew the son of Hardy Hunt Sr.?)
- J. Sion Hunt - Born 9-30-1773; married Rebecca Dunham.
- K. Judith Hunt - Born 8-9-1777; married Abner Gupton and moved to Montgomery County, Tennessee.
- L. John Hunt - Born 5-24-1781; Married \_\_\_\_Bryant.

- II. Elizabeth Hunt - Born after 1730.
- III. Henry Hunt Jr.
- IV. William Hunt - Did he marry Suzannah Rackley, the sister of Mary Rackley who married his brother James?
- V. George Hunt
- VI. John Hunt

The above are all of the children listed in Henry's will. It is possible he had others. However, there was also an older Thomas and John Hunt who may have been brothers of Henry Hunt Sr. who had no doubt had children. There appears to have been an older Sion Hunt, another Henry Hunt, etc. It is difficult to figure out relationships because there appears to have been a lot of Hunts with the same given name.

What we do know is that Hardy Hunt was related to the above family. A Sion Hunt witnessed deeds for him, vice versa. Hardy Hunt and a Henry Hunt also were related. From the deeds, I had theorized that Henry Hunt was the father of Hardy, but he was not mentioned in his will. It is possible that Hardy was the son of John Hunt and that the Henry that is always mentioned with Hardy was his brother. I also believe that there was more than one Hardy Hunt. With all of the confusion, it is difficult to figure out family trees.

1. Hunt, Hardy Sr.- Born by 1740-50 (accdg to Rev War Pension).  
 Witnessed a land deed in 1780 in Franklin Co., N.C.  
 Married Sarah TAYLOR (fairly well proven by deeds).  
 Lived next door to John Taylor, Henry Taylor, Nathan Whitley, Henry Hunt, etc. in Franklin County, North Carolina. Same place where the TEASLEYS lived also.  
 Hardy Hunt Sr. died in 1829. His will was recorded in Sumner County, Tennessee in May of 1829. He lists a number of daughters, but obviously did not list all of his children. Two sons were executors, but otherwise were not even mentioned in his will.

According to the will he had at least:

- ?A. Hunt, Mary Polly - married \_\_\_\_Allen.  
 Lived in North Carolina in 1829.

In will but not listed as daughter.

1. Allen, Martha Jane
2. Allen, Walker

?B. Hunt, Patsey - married \_\_\_\_Linsey. Lived in North Carolina in 1829.  
In will but not listed as daughter.

Another PATSEY HUNT married ANDREW BAIRD on 13 January 1814 in Wilson Co., Tenn. HARDY HUNT was guardian to minor heirs of WILLIAM BAIRD, Betsy, Sally, Peggy, and Zebulon Baird in June of 1826. One of our Taylors sold land to a Baird (Book D page 446).

?C. Hunt, Sally - married \_\_\_\_Rawlings.  
Lived in NC in 1829.  
In will but not listed as daughter.

D. Hunt, \_\_\_\_ (daughter) - married \_\_\_\_Seawell.  
Children in NC in 1829.

1. Seawell, Benjamin Page
2. Seawell, Hardy H.

\*E. Hunt, SARAH - Married \_\_\_\_TAYLOR  
Listed as a daughter. Was living in Tennessee in 1829.  
Did she marry one of the Taylors of DeKalb County, Tennessee?

F. Hunt, Chloe - married David Hobbs.

G. Hunt, Lucretia - married \_\_\_\_Stroud.

H. Hunt, Penelope - married Fielding Grimsley.

I. Hunt, Sabrina - married Charles White on 30 Nov 1810 in Sumner Co., Tenn).

J. Hunt, Thomas - not mentioned in will, but was listed as executor (and stated as his son)

K. Hunt, Sion - not mentioned in will, but was listed as executor (and stated as his son)

L. Hunt, Hardy Jr.

Hardy Hunt Sr. (listed as Sr. on 1816 tax record) had a son named Hardy Jr. Was he the Hardy who

married Nancy \_\_\_\_ lived in Lincoln County, Tennessee in 1810? He and Jordan and Bethena Bass of Wilson County, Tennessee sold land to William Robbins of Nash Co., NC. Laban and Bowen Webb witnessed the deed.

When William Mitchell (Hardy Sr's son in law) sold land in June of 1817 in Wilson County to Bowen Webb both HARDY HUNT SR. and HARDY HUNT JR. proved this deed. This proves that there was indeed a Sr. and Jr. and that both were living there in 1817.

M. Hunt, Elizabeth - married William Mitchell.

N. Hunt, John - listed as an heir on father's rev. land grant warrant.

?O. Hunt, Matthew - did Hardy have a son named Matthew? Matthew did own land on the same creek as Hardy Sr. in Wilson Co., Tenn.

Did Hardy Sr. have sons Benjamin, Samuel or Archibald Hunt??? See later mention of Benjamin and Archibald.

2 Hunt, Henry - Born 28 November 1744; Died 16 June 1825; Married Ann Taylor (pretty well proven by deed). Did he remain in NC, and who were his children? DAR, PS NC Rev War. Could he have been the father of Archibald, Matthew and Samuel Hunt?

A. Hunt, Jesse - A Jesse Hunt lived in Wilson Co., Tenn. in 1814 as he made a deposition from there at that time. It was witnessed by Hardy Hunt. This deposition stated that Jesse was the son of HENRY HUNT of Franklin Co., NC. It gave power of attorney to his father to receive land inherited from JOHN BATCHELOR of Franklin Co., NC. John Batchelor was married to ELIZABETH RACKLEY the first cousin of Micajah Rackely of DeKalb County, Tennessee. "Cage" Rackely lived in Indian Creek and went to the same church as all of our Taylors. His aunt was married to James Hunt Sr. of Elbert Co., Georgia. Is this the same Jesse who moved to Hamilton Co., Illinois from Smith County, Tennessee and whose first child by Martha \_\_\_\_ was born between 1800-1810 or was that Jesse a son of one of the other Hunts in the area?

?B. Hunt, Hardy - Lived in Wilson County, Tennessee  
next door to Jesse Hunt.

3. Hunt, Sarah - Married \_\_\_\_Jackson.

The following appear to be related to Hardy Hunt of Franklin Co, NC, Henry Hunt of Franklin Co., NC, and James Hunt Sr. of Franklin Co., NC. They also appear to be related to our Taylors:

1. MATTHEW HUNT - Born 1780 NC. Married 1)\_\_\_\_\_.  
Married 2) \_\_\_\_\_ between 1850 and Dec of  
1854. In 1820 lived in Smith Co., Tenn.  
In 1830 he was on the Wilson Co., Tenn  
census. The 1830 census listed his age as  
between 1790-1800. In 1840 and 1850 he was  
in DeKalb Co., Tenn. The 1840 census lists  
his age as between 1770-1780. The 1840 census  
gives his birth date as 1780. He Died in 1858  
in DeKalb Co., Tennessee where he recorded his  
will (which I don't have a copy of yet).  
Bought and sold land several times from  
our Taylors and lived on adjoining land in the  
counties of Smith, Cannon, DeKalb & Warren.

He only had 3 children still living with him  
in 1850. The 1830 census stated that he had 5  
children living with him:

- 1) Female - born 1815-20
- 2) Male - born 1820-25
- 3) Male - born 1820-25
- 4) Suzannah - Born 1824 Tenn.
- 5) Female - born 1820-25
- 6) Matthew L. - Born 1834 Tenn.
- 3) Caroline - Born 1841 Tenn.

The 1840 census in DeKalb County records that  
he had 19 persons in his household besides  
himself and his wife. I do not know if all  
of these children were his but it shows that  
he had:

One Female born 1790-1800; Three females born  
1800-1810; Two females born 1820-25; Three  
females born 1830-35; Two females born 1835-40;  
Two males born 1825-30; Two males born 1830-35;  
Two males born 1835-40.

Did Archibald have:

William W. Hunt - Born 1826 Tenn  
Was on the 1850 DeKalb Co. Tenn Census.  
Married Anna \_\_\_\_ (born 1820 Tenn)  
a) William F. - born 1844 TN  
b) James C. - born 1845 TN  
c) Mary E. - born 1846 TN  
d) Wilson B. - Born 1847 TN  
e) Charity M. - Born 1849 TN  
f) Aurilla - Born 1854 TN  
g) Matthew M. - Born 1856 TN  
h) America T. - Born 1858 TN

Did Matthew have a son or brother named Henry Hunt? In 1839 in DeKalb Co., Henry Hunt witnessed a deed for Matthew Hunt.

- II. SAMUEL HUNT - Born 1790-1800 according to the 1830 Wilson County Census. However, I believe he was born ca 1785 as Matthew Hunt's census age was incorrect for 1830 also. Was not on the 1820 Tenn Census. Was on the 1830 Wilson Co., Tenn. census. Died in 1837 in Cannon Co., Tenn. The administrator of his estate was our DAVID TAYLOR SR. Did he marry Mary \_\_\_\_ (a Mary Hunt was on the 1840 Smith Co. census)? Samuel Hunt witnessed at least two deeds for MATTHEW HUNT in DeKalb County, Tennessee. So he was obviously related to Matthew, perhaps a brother. The 1830 census showed that he had the following in his household;

- A. Male born 1825-30
- B. Male born 1820-25
- C. Female born 1825-30
- D. Female born 1820-25
- E. Female born 1820-25

- III. ARCHIBALD HUNT - Born 1775. Was on the 1860 Wilson Co., Tenn, census. In his household was: Eliza born 1810, Ellen born 1848 and a Mary Phernalty born 1810. In 1830 he was on the Smith County, Tennessee census. In 1840 he was on the Wilson Co census. In 1839, he was mentioned in a deed for WILSON TAYLOR in Smith Co., Tenn. In 1857, ISAAC TAYLOR sold land to Archibald Hunt in DeKalb Co. However, that Archibald Hunt could have been the son of Thomas Hunt (possible grandson of Matthew Hunt). Was Archibald Hunt the son of Hardy Hunt Sr. or Henry Hunt?

Archibald Hunt's will was recorded in Wilson Co., Tennessee on 8 November 1862. It states that the HEIRS OF MY FIRST WIFE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED THEIR SHARE. His second's wife was named Eliza. It states that the only daughter he had by his second wife was Church Ellen Hunt and his sons were HARDY HUNT and THOMAS HUNT. It mentions "Polly Vanatta" the girl who now lives with me", heirs of daughter Delia Allen, heirs of daughter Sallie Floyd. What a pity he didn't mention all of his children. I feel that he possibly had a daughter or son who was married to one of our Taylors. The 1830 Wilson Co., Tenn census records that he had a daughter born 1800-10, a son born 1810-1815 and a daughter born 1825-30 in his household. According to the 1830 census he lived next door to Sarah Frazier Shadrach Trammel, Barney Page, Willis Whitley, Elisha Dillard and was recorded as living in between the Taylors. In 1840 he lived next door to the Lawrences who had intermarried with Taylors in Wilson Co., Tenn.

A. HUNT, HARDY - Born 1810-20. Died in DeKalb Co., Tennessee in 1840. His estate was purchased by MATTHEW HUNT, and by several members of the TAYLOR family. He witnessed a deed from THOMAS HUNT (Probably his brother) in 1833 for land on Smith Fork in DeKalb Co., TN. On the 1840 census (DeKalb) he had a wife born 1800-1810 and two children:

1. Son born 1835-40
2. Daughter born 1830-35

B. HUNT, THOMAS - Born 1807 in North Carolina (according to the 1850 DeKalb Co., Tennessee census). He was a next door neighbor of JEREMIAH TAYLOR. He appears to have bought land on Smith Fork in 1833. Hardy Hunt (his brother) witnessed the deed. The 1840 DeKalb Co. Tenn census lists him with a wife born 1800-1810 and

- 1) Daughter born 1820-25
- 2) Son born 1825-30
- 3) Son born 1825-30
- 4) Son born 1830-35
- 5) Hunt, Mahabel - born 1829 TN (male)
- 6) Hunt, Archibald - born 1830 TN
- 7) Hunt, William - born 1834 TN
- 8) Hunt, Artamisa - born 1842 TN



- 9) Hunt, Susannah - born 1844 TN
- 10) Hunt, James - born 1846 TN

- C. Hunt, Delia - Married \_\_\_\_ Allen; died by 1862.
- D. Hunt, Sally - Married \_\_\_\_ Floyd; died by 1862.
- E. Hunt, Church Ellen - born 1848

Who was:

ABEL C. HUNT - Born 1783 NC. 1820 Smith Co. Tenn census. Also on the 1830, 1840 and 1850 Census. Married Elizabeth Bell on 9-5-1816 in Wilson Co. Had:

- 1) Levi - born 1832 TN
- 2) Jane - born 1834 TN
- 3) Patterson - born 1836 TN
- 4) Jane - born 1839 TN

JOHN HUNT - Born between 1780-90. On the 1820 Smith Co., Tenn census.

BENJAMIN HUNT's will was dated 13 May 1831 and was recorded in Wilson County, Tennessee on 16 Jan 1834. His heirs were his wife Susan, his sons Alfred M. Hunt and James M. Hunt, his daughters Delila Wheeler, Nancy King, and his granddaughters Susan Flowers and Hexey T. BABB (Father THOMAS BABB). The will was witnessed by George Brown, Andrew Kirkpatrick and Thomas R. Mitchell. The executors were SION HUNT and MATTHEW HORN. Was Benjamin Hunt the son of Hardy Hunt Sr. It would appear likely, as both Hardy Sr. and James Sr. both had sons named Sion. He was on the 1830 Wilson Co., Tennessee census born between 1760-70, with the following children:

- 1. Male born 1810-15
- 2. Male born 1800-1810
- 3. Male born 1800-1810
- 4. Female born 1810-1815
- 5. Female born 1810-1815

The Tennessee IGI records Benjamin Hunt marrying Susan \_\_\_\_ in 1790 in Wilson Co. A Benjamin Hunt also married Lucy Mayo on 13 Dec 1823 in the same county.

THOMAS HUNT died in February of 1831. His will was recorded in Sumner Co., Tenn. His children were Susan Hunt, John T. Hunt, and Sarah A. Hunt. His wife's name was Mary. The will was witnessed by

SOLOMON DAVIS. Solomon Davis also witnessed the will of William Sullivan in Warren County, Tennessee. Other witnesses to that will were Thomas and Lewis Lawrence who witnessed the deeds of a number of our Taylors. William Sullivan's estate was purchased by a large number of our Taylors and his son, William L. Taylor married Matilda TEASLEY in Cannon Co., Tenn. Thomas Hunt married Mary DAVIS on 11 July 1813 in Sumner County, Tennessee. She was probably either the daughter or brother of Solomon Davis.

Who was Margaret M. Hunt on the 1850 DeKalb Co. census? Who was Sarah Hunt on the 1850 DeKalb Co. census?

I think that anyone looking at the foregoing material can see that there is a definite Hunt/Taylor connection. I feel that it is a far deeper connection than we have realized before. It is my opinion that William Taylor Sr. possibly married Patty HUNT, but do not claim to know who might have been her parents or her brothers and sisters. Definitely there appears to be a connection to the family of James Hunt Sr. and to the families of Hardy Hunt, Archibald Hunt, Matthew Hunt and Samuel Hunt. There appears to be a definite connection between Hardy, Matthew and Samuel. We also find connections between the Teasleys and the Rackleys and since William Taylor had a grandson named Teezly Barzilla Taylor, there would appear to be a deep connection there also. There is the possibility that William Taylor Sr's mother was a Teasley, but have no proof as of this date. At one time, we believed that Patty may have been a Teasley, and that is still a possibility. If Patty was not a Hunt, then it is this writer's opinion that someone further back in the Taylor line was a Hunt, perhaps William Sr's mother.

This narrative is not by any means complete in the investigation of the Hunt family and it's ties to the Taylors. I would love to hear from anyone who can add to or refute any of the suppositions in this article.

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## BITS AND PIECES

The first Taylor book, On the Taylor Trail, was concerned with the family and descendants of one William Taylor, Sr. who was born in Virginia during the 1730's. Since that book's publication many more Taylors have been found. Some of the descendants have sent additional information and history about their families. This information is included along with the stories that have been passed down through the generations. Since it does contain many of the stories I've been told over the years I decided to call this book Taylor Legends since some of these stories cannot be proven.

The only 'legend' concerning the origin of the Taylor family that I can accept is of their settling in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1637. To me the evidence that their descendants eventually settled in Elbert County, Georgia, and DeKalb County, Tennessee, in the early 1800's is overwhelming. The same families that were neighbors to the Taylors in both Tennessee and Georgia were the same families that they were neighbors with in both Virginia and in the Nash, Edgecombe, and Franklin Counties of North Carolina. The interactions within these families has been proven by the court records and land transfers of the various counties where the Taylors have lived.

This volume also includes some corrections of errors found in the first volume along with the dates of some new arrivals and the departure dates of those no longer with us. However, the stories we have heard are included here in the hopes that someday, someone will be able to use them in some way to further this story of a very prolific and fiddle-footed family of Taylors. I will never forget what one lady who was trying to help us said as she threw up her hands in dismay, "Trying to find all these Taylors is like trying to round up a bunch of rabbits!" There are times when I agree most wholeheartedly.

Chasing Taylors could easily become a full time occupation, and a very enjoyable one even though it does get somewhat costly at times. Since the book, Roots, by Alex Haley, came out and popularized genealogy, it has become harder and harder to obtain information, especially on a limited budget. There was a time when various states would search their archives for information at no cost. Now many of them won't even answer a letter unless money is sent along with your self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The information found in these two books is the result of a joint effort by many people. I doubt any of us could have ever put all the pieces we have found together had we tried to do it by ourselves. My research alone has involved writing hundreds of letters to various individuals, state archives, historical societies, county court houses, and professional researchers. It has also taken me to

California, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Iowa, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Kentucky. I have had the pleasure of meeting and visiting with many Taylor descendants, both in person and on the telephone. And some, much to my delight, have even left the beaten trail to search me out and stop at my door. My only hope is that more will do so in the future. Even though my researching days are over I will always enjoy meeting Taylors and learning more about them.

As with any endeavor there have been many highs and lows in our search. One of the more memorable highs for me was the day I figured out which John Taylor (War of 1812) was ours. Lu Taylor Wagner and I were still alone in doing Taylor research and we had been stumped and a little down for quite sometime. Another highlight was when we first heard from Thomas Webb, DeKalb County Historian and realized that the Taylors that Lu and I were inquiring about were the same Taylors that he was writing about. It couldn't have come at a better time as we had gone for nearly two years without getting anywhere.

Marj Robinson, Lu, and I were probably at our silliest worst when we went to visit, with permission, an old Taylor house and found the only entry was through a broken window. The house had been vacant for many years, but by no means empty. It had been a beautiful old house and we really had fun exploring the rooms and conjuring up visions of what it may have been like when the Taylors lived there over a hundred years before.

And some of the frustrations! For example, when I first started working with the Indian Creek Taylors, I finally ended up making a huge chart of some of them and hung it on the wall in front of my desk in the hopes of keeping all the John Taylors, David Taylors, William Taylors and Henry Taylors straight. There was Butcher John, Bully John, Puritan John, John Blanton, Turkey John, and Poor Do John. Then there was Frogie Dave who was sometimes called Deucy Dave and of course, Bluetooth who was really David J. Taylor, but was sometimes referred to as Jake. Then the Wilses, Williams and Wilsons who really weren't that particular about which name was used since they all either went by Will or Bill anyway. And then to say nothing of having to learn that a woman named Martha was always called either Patsy or Patty, that Nancy went by Ann and Mary was usually called Polly. We eventually learned that when the woman was asked her name for a legal document she would give her proper, given name. However, if her name were asked of her father, husband, or one of her children, they would most likely respond with the name she was generally called. Which among other things left us with the knowledge that Lucretia, a favorite Taylor name, was called Creasy, Cretia, Treacy, Lucy, or even Sissy.

Also it must be remembered that most of these people of the early 1800's could neither read or write. They were at the mercy of the inquirer, whether it was for the census

records, a land transaction, or a marriage license, as to how the name would be spelled and since many of these people were not always accurate with their spelling or for that matter their penmanship, it left a lot of variations for interpretation.

The early Taylors usually had no middle name, but once they did get second names, they were inclined to use them. In doing so they oftentimes left off their first name or would change from using their first to their middle name or back again. This practice did not help the family research trying to trace these people either.

We also had to learn the hard way that dates, counties, and yes, sometimes even the states, listed by the early settlers were not always accurate. It took us awhile to realize that counties were continuously changing their boundaries as new, smaller counties were carved out of pre-existing ones. They may have been living in a certain county at one time, but it is now a part of a different county or even on rare occasion, a different state. As for dates, well, years were not terribly important to these people and sometimes it was better to be a different age than you really were. The changes were not hard to make, but sometimes impossible for us to follow and figure out.

Then too, there have been the stories, always ardently believed by the teller, since he or she had heard it from their mother, grandfather, aunt, or whoever. No matter what the official records may or may not tell, they just knew their version had to be the correct one. This trait, that is, a story is only true if you heard about it from one's mother, father, and so on is so very common among many people that one must be extremely careful so as not to hurt feelings. However, it does cause some problems when trying to publish the findings of one's research.

There are also some people who do not believe certain stories should be made public. A case in point was a dear old lady that I shall refer to as Patsy. I had written to Patsy for information concerning her husband who had been dead for thirty years. She answered my querie with a terse, "Let the dead rest in peace - it is no business of ours." This "ours" no doubt meaning me. And naturally this only whetted my appetite all the more. In other words, what was the deep dark secret that she wanted to hide from me? As it turned out the secret was not hard to ferret out. It was a well known "fact" among family members that her husband, who was the Taylor, had fathered a son out of wedlock. With a little searching in some early marriage records we found that in reality he had married the lady, all legal and proper, and that sometime later they had had a son. However, the lady had eventually chosen to live apart from Mr. Taylor and so divorced him when the child was small. The boy died sometime during his teens. Later in life Mr. Taylor married Patsy. It is quite possible she had heard the same story of his out-of-wedlock son, just as the rest

of the family had, a story which we eventually learned was not true.

One man threatened to sue me if I printed his name in the book. I finally learned that you can not be sued for printing anything that is public record which is all that I had included about him. Another lady decided she didn't like the family tree and decided to take her ancestor out of it - period. I never have quite figured out how she proposed to do it, regardless she stopped corresponding with me.

We have also discovered some traits in people who are interested in their families' history. Normally they are over forty years of age before they have any interest. By then their parents are often times dead and they suddenly find themselves wishing they had asked their parents more questions about their heritage. And then we find two types of interest, those who are direct line tracers and those who are just curious about anyone who is related. And of course the interest waxes and wanes. Some get so carried away for a time, do a tremendous amount of research, and then we never hear from them again. Some are only interested in their family tree because they want to join the DAR or they hope to find a famous ancestor. Many of the Taylors in this family have heard the persistent rumor that they are related to Zachary Taylor. President Taylor was English and his ancestor came to the United States later than the Taylors of this book did, much later.

It has been proven beyond a question of a doubt that William Taylor, Sr. is neither the son of Edmond Taylor or Isaac Taylor and yet there are those who insist on saying that he is. The genealogies of these two families are readily available to anyone doing genealogical research in most libraries. From these it is easy to see that the ancestor of our Taylors is not the William mentioned in either of those two family histories.

As with most endeavors Taylor chasing has had its share of embarrassing moments also. One of the most embarrassing for me probably was one of my earlier encounters with what I now affectionally call our southern cousins. In their eyes I am a damyankee and what is even worse, I live in the heart of Norsky land (even though I am a full blooded Swede) where many of the inhabitants still speak with the Scandianvan broque. Basically the Taylors are southerners and even those now living in other areas still bear traces of the dialect we have come to associate with southerners. Even my husband, who was born in North Dakota, has been accused of talking 'funny' by my school students. Harve's grandmother aways spoke with traces of a soft southern drawl and living with her for the first eighteen years of his life had its effect on his speech patterns and inflections.

I do love listening to our southern cousins and can't say I have too much trouble understanding them anymore, but this was not always so. On one of my first forays south I was visiting with a Taylor lady. In the course of our visit

I, as usual, asked for information about their family in the hopes of completing some more family trees. In asking about who certain members married I was told that this one man married Emmer something or other. Now Emmer at that time was a new name to me and wanting the Taylor book to be as accurate as possible I asked how do you spell Emmer. Well, she looked me straight in the eye and let me know I must be awfully stupid not to know how to spell that and quietly spelled out E-m-m-a. Later on when she started talking about Eider I carefully spelled out I-d-a. Even damyankees can learn!!

Another time a lady said to me, "Oh, you should have been here last week. Then you could have gone to the revival with us." Well, now, where I come from we go to church, we have Sunday school, Bible study, vacation Bible school, ladies aid, women's circles, church suppers, church sponsored mother-daughter banquets, father-son banquets, Easter sunrise services, and Christmas candlelight services, but we don't have revivals. So when I asked in all innocence, "Just what is a rivival?", I was curious. I simply wanted to know what a revival was. Well, now, this little old lady just looked at me like she couldn't believe her ears and asked in a shocked voice, heard by all, "Are you a heathen?!"

On another occasion we were visiting with a delightful older lady who was quite talkative and just loved to tell about her family. And at the speed she was going I had a bit of difficulty in keeping up with my note taking. One of the things I've so often noted in visiting with people about their families is that they don't use names - instead it is my grandpappy said or my mother told me or my great grandmomma, or my grandmother's grandma said, and so on. I normally do all right on the momma and poppa bit, but when we get to grandpa and grandma it starts getting a bit tricky. I never seem to know if they are talking about their maternal grandparents or their paternal grandparents. And then of course the next generation is even worse since there are eight individuals in the great-grandparent group. And since most people seem to want to talk about all their grandparents and not just their Taylor ancestors I often times end up having some difficulty in keeping everything straight and getting the information I want. Well, after a lengthy discussion about this particular lady's grandparents I finally broke in to ask, "Now who did your grandfather marry?" - The answer? "Why, my grandmother of course." Why yes, of course, how silly of me not to know that. Everyone knows that grandpa married grandma.

In my search for Taylors I have also encountered a few things that I haven't really enjoyed. One of the things we did do quite a bit of was to walk cemeteries where we knew various Taylors had been buried in the hopes of learning more from the tombstone inscriptions. When we started our search for Taylors, very few counties had lists of their cemeteries and who was buried in them. Now one can go to

the library of many counties and find that all of this has been neatly complied. But this was not true twenty years ago and a lot of information can be found by checking for grave stones. In checking these markers we did find much interesting information but we also encountered what some people call chiggers, others jiggers, or chigoes, redbugs, or harvest mites, depending on what section of the country that you happen to be in. Regardless of what you call the pesky little things, I'd just as soon not meet up with them again. Most of the ones I encountered were larval mites who are inclined toward biting a person in areas where the skin is tender. Here they feed on your blood without your knowledge as they are microscopic in size. Normally a person is not aware of them until the bites starts to swell, turn bright red, and itch. How something that small can cause so much irritation is one of the mysteries I've never been able to understand. I'm glad North Dakota is free of them.

On our 1988 trip to Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, all three of us, Neal Taylor, Marjorie Robinson, and I ended up with poison ivy while searching for the grave of James (War of 1812) Taylor and numerous other Taylors buried in the Springerton Cemetery in Springerton, Illinois. It was a very interesting cemetery as far as old records go but we really weren't too sure it was worth the cost.

I have been chided by many of the Taylors for years because I do live in North Dakota. I have begun to believe many people think that only an Eskimo is able to withstand our winter weather. However one must remember where the Vikings once lived and that all my grandparents came from Sweden, settling on the Dakota prairie in 1882. You might say we just don't know any better, or it could be that we actually enjoy the extreme changes the different seasons bring. Or may be its the lack of chiggers, copperheads, rattlesnakes, blackwidow spiders, and the like that are not found in eastern North Dakota. Besides this, there are a few more pluses. Practically no smog, little pollution, a low crime rate, and space, lots and lots of space. I have traveled in and around about forty of our fifty states. All have had interesting and beautiful scenery, nice, friendly people and so on, but the best part of each trip has always been coming home to the Dakota prairie. And as for beautiful scenery, no one has ever lived until they have seen the sunrises and sunsets that the prairie has to offer.

Granted all is not peace and harmony. The barn swallows and I engage in an annual shouting match each summer over nest building. They prefer to build their nest in my porch and I prefer them to build it elsewhere. Some years they win, some I win. This year they built on the top of my dryer vent. And then too, there is my on-going battle with the little masked bandits called raccoons. With his taste for chicken eggs, fresh corn on the cob, and our cat's food we are usually at loggerheads. And grudgingly I must



admit the wiley little marauder is one up on me more times than not.

No, North Dakota is not for everyone. It does get cold here in the wintertime and hot in the summer. And yes, we do have snow, blizzards, tornados, hail, and dust storms on occasion. We also have days filled with sunshine, beautiful weather, gorgerous sunrises and sunsets, star filled nights, and often, awe inspiring northern lights. The Dakota prairie is definitely a part of me.

I have also been entertained royally by many of the Taylors that I have met on my travels. One gentleman reached for his antique concertina just as we were leaving his place and played for us the most delightful little melody. Others have sung for us in beautiful harmony, and many others have played other instruments including a flute solo by one very talented young gentleman. It seems that most of the Taylors are quite musical. One young man I know can play the piano like a professional although he will only play to entertain at nursing and retirement homes. Another young Taylor traveled through Europe for a time playing in an orchestra. And there are many Taylors that are gospel singers who are probably as good as many professionals.

I have been asked on numerous occasions if there are any obvious characteristics that set the Taylor family apart from any other family. In the beginning of my research I read an early day pamphlet quoting one of the early Taylors, W. W. Taylor, who said, "My grandfather, Jesse Walton Taylor, (born 1802) said 'William Taylor, Sr. weighed 240 pounds, and his nine sons weighed from 190 to 240 pounds. They were the strongest men I ever saw.'" I have also read several service records which gave physical descriptions of Taylor enlistees when they were entering the armed services, especially in the Civil War.

Many, many Taylors fought in the Civil War on both sides. These men were William Taylor, Sr.'s grandsons and great-grandsons. Most were between 5'7" and 5'9" in height, with light complexions, sandy to reddish colored hair and blue to grayish green eyes. So for physical characteristics I would say it would be quite difficult to give a physical description of a typical Taylor.

However I have noted some common traits in many Taylors. One is a love of music, many have good voices and are very proficient on various musical instruments. The other is their story-telling ability. Through the years I've heard many Taylor stories and I would like to include the one I liked best here. It was sent to me by Jim Craig of Eldorado, Illinois, who wrote it up for the "American Weekend", of December 16, 1989. Jim is an extremely talented man, writing for various publications. He has sent me numerous articles that he has published. Jim is a great, great, great grandson of Samuel Taylor, Sr.

The story is entitled "Of Mice and Men".

"A writer, sooner or later, discovers that a line of description is never accurate...least of all when it is about another human being. The story you tell about someone is, in a sense, always deceiving. It is better not to describe, but to tell about an action or series of actions, which readers can turn into whatever they decide it should be.

"During the beautiful autumn of 1989, while bicycling through the hill country of Southern Illinois I came onto a cabin. It was sort of a combination living quarters and "fix-it" shop. Out front an old-timer was sunning himself, dreaming of the day when everything was bright and new, knowing it is the nature of a great mind to be calm and undisturbed.

"I said "Hidy." We shook hands, made ourselves acquainted; he invited me inside.

"I knew your Daddy," said the oldster. "He could tell some pretty tall tales. Kentuckian, wasn't he?"

"Yeah, he was," I replied.

"Do you know any good'uns? Tall tales, I mean, not Kentuckians."

"I told him I wasn't much of a talker. As a matter of fact, nobody had a chance to talk when my dad was around. The only things I said between 1918 and 1935 were grace before meals and "Now I lay me down to sleep." Those were the days when kids were seen and not heard.

"The old-timer and I discussed the price of corn, beans, and pork belly futures. Suddenly I became aware of a thumping noise that seemed to get louder. Glancing over my shoulder I saw a cat. It walked over, stretched out in front of a mouse hole and cat-napped. Cats aren't noisy walkers, but this one was because it had a wooden paw.

"I wasn't about to ask any questions. I didn't want my new-found friend to think I was some kind of ignorant city boy. Who knows, there might be thousands of cats with wooden paws.

"The old man, sensing my curiosity, said, "Let me tell you about that cat."

"He said from the day it was born it was the best mouser in the county. One morning it came in from its nocturnal wanderings with a paw missing. He guessed some kind of varmint had bitten it off...clean as a whistle. Carefully he doctored it and the stump healed, but the cat just wasn't the same. It wouldn't eat, wouldn't hunt mice, just moped around the cabin getting skinnier and skinnier.

"Out of sheer desperation the old guy whittled a wooden paw for that cat and fitted it on real snug. The results were fantastic. That cat became an over-achiever, a real type "A" personality.

"The old timer said the first day the cat wore its new paw it killed 19 mice...stacked them up like cordwood. It would grab a mouse with its good paw and club it to death with the wooden one. Personally I didn't believe him. Eleven or 13, maybe...but 19? "Shhh! said my new friend. "Watch the cat."

"The feline was a picture of intense concentration, tail twitching, a real mean look on its face. Suddenly it reached into that mouse hole and jerked out a mouse."Wham!" Right between the eyes with that wooden paw...deadeast mouse in the Shawnee National Forest. Gently the cat laid the mouse down between its paws, then looked up at the old man as if to say, "It's your move, Master."

"The old fellow got a small cup from the cupboard, walked over to a wood-burning stove and poured some hot water from a steaming teakettle. He took the cup of water and set it alongside the cat. The cat stuck its wooden paw in the hot water.

"That's pretty clever," I thought. "Washing up before lunch and without getting splinters in its tongue from the wooden paw.

"Nothing happened for several minutes, then suddenly I caught the delicious aroma of sassafras tea. Son-of-a-gun, the old guy had whittled that cat's paw from the root of a sassafras sapling.

"We watched while the cat lunched and sipped tea. All too soon it was time for me to head back for Eldorado.

"I bid the old chap "Adios," and pedaled slowly homeward, the Indian summer sun warming the back of my neck.

"Writers of renown have long apostrophized the ABC's, the wonders, the mysteries of nature. Albert Einstein wrote: "The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. "It is the source of all true art and science."

"One can only wonder what sort of cat that might have been if my old friend had whittled the cat's paw out of a horseradish, ginseng, or marijuana root.

"Sort of boggles the mind, doesn't it?"

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Since On the Taylor Trail came out a request I often times receive is, "Please tell me about yourself and how did you end up in North Dakota?" For those of you who are interested I will oblige - for those of you who are not interested, skip this part.

First of all I am not a Taylor. For that matter I am not even Scotch-Irish, nor have my people been in the United States very long compared to the Taylors. All four of my grandparents were born in Sweden. They immigrated to North Dakota in 1881, homesteading in the southeastern corner of the state the following year. I live on my grandfather Ringdahl's homestead in the same house that he built. My

one brother owns our grandfather Johnson's homestead. Those two quarters of land are both located in the same section. My mom and dad were born about a quarter of a mile apart in the late 1800's. We became a centennial farm in 1982. In honor of this event I wrote and had published, a history of our township in Ransom County. In 1967 I had written the story of the seven Swedish homesteaders that settled the area where I, and many of my extended family, still live.

I married Harve Taylor in 1962. He too is a native of North Dakota. His grandparents homesteaded in McHenry County in 1906, coming there from Montgomery County, Indiana. The area where they settled, called the McHenry County Sandhills, is located about sixty miles from Minot, North Dakota.

Harve knew very little of his heritage since his father, his only Taylor uncle, and his grandfather all died when Harve was four years old. Harve, along with his younger brother and sister, was raised by his mother and his grandmother Taylor. He knew that the family had come from Indiana prior to homesteading in North Dakota, but he knew little else, other than a few of the names of some of his great aunts and uncles.

Harve was a rancher in McHenry County, raising Hereford cattle and registered Quarter Horses. By training I am a biologist and by necessity, a high school science teacher. I was a farmer's daughter, a product of the dirty thirties. We grew up extremely poor, but I was never aware of that fact. Everyone was in the same boat and we were all supported by a large and caring family. Times may have been tough, but we always had each other. Besides I always had Spot, a large English Shepherd dog who believed I was his special charge and a spotted pony named Tony. What more could any child of the prairie ask for? Today Spotty has been replaced by three blue heelers (Australian Cattle Dogs) and the spotted pony by a herd of Quarter Horses.

Since Harve moved to the Ringdahl homestead, he has continued to farm and raise white faced cattle. He basically retired three or four years ago, but until the 1988 drought hit, he still had a fair sized herd of cattle and still farms a quarter of land. The rest of the land he has rented out to a couple of my cousins who live neighbors to us. It will not surprise me to see him drag home more cattle once the drought breaks, once a cowman, always a cowman. Harve has always been threatening to get me some goats so maybe he will do that instead of getting more cattle. He thinks I should learn to milk a goat, but I keep telling him I think he'd better learn how. Would probably keep him out of mischief. Besides, knowing him we'll probably end up with both the cows and the goats.

Had I known how involved the Taylor family would become, I would never have started trying to compile Harve's family tree. It is a huge family and scattered all over the entire United States. However, it has also given me much enjoyment along with all the frustration I have had for the

past twenty years. Because of it, we all took a trip to California to visit an old cousin of Harve's father who more or less got me started in the right direction. She was not interested in the family herself, but did know quite a bit about the immediate family that Harve did not know. This California trip also afforded our six year old son a visit to Disneyland, a highlight of his young life.

Our next sojourn, Harve having been replaced by a cousin of mine, was to Indiana and the stomping grounds of Thomas Taylor's five rambunctious sons and the four nephews he also raised. Thomas remained in the area that his father, Barzilla Taylor, had moved to in the 1820's. Here I met many Taylor relatives and heard story after story about some of their antics from the next couple of generations.

Most of the time these fun-loving Taylors stayed out of serious trouble, but they thought nothing of giving each other and their friends and extremely bad time.

While in Indiana I did manage to compile much family history and connections, but I could find no one who knew any history of the Taylors beyond Indiana. Some of them knew the Taylors had come from the south, but not sure where. And no one knew the names of all of Thomas' brothers and sisters nor who his parents were. However, I was lucky at the court house and found Barzilla's will, but guess what? He did not name his children on it!! To this day we are unable to find the name of his daughter that he referred to only as the 'lame girl'.

Upon further searching through the courthouse records I was able to find the estate settlement of Barzilla Taylor. Here all the children were listed except of course the 'lame girl' who had died before the estate was settled, some twenty to thirty years after his death.

We also tramped through numerous cemeteries and in the process encountered our first and unfortunately, not our last, chiggers. In one cemetery, Mt. Pleasant, where I was searching for Taylor markers, Miles, our then seven year old son, went exploring on his own, finally calling me to come look at what he had found. It was a marker for a Revolutionary War soldier with a flag attached to the marker, all of which he thought was pretty neat. When I saw whose grave it turned out to be, I thought it was pretty neat also as it was Miles' great, great, great, great, grandfather, Presley Simms, Matilda Simms Taylor's grandfather who had fought in the Revolution along with four of his brothers. I knew he had come to Indiana but had no idea where he was buried. Two of his brothers had been killed in the war, the other three had all lived to be over one hundred years old.

While I was in Indiana I also discovered that the Uncle Mlez that Harve's grandmother had told Harve about and who Harve believed to be a bachelor had been married. I discovered his marriage record to Jane Allison. After Lu Wagner and I pooled our information she discovered a history of the Taylors in the Denver Library. In it she found that

Pleasant had lived near Carson, Iowa. We still didn't know much about him so one day, taking a chance that there were still Taylors in that area and that one of them had to be named John, since each family of Taylors that we knew had named a son John, I called Carson, Iowa, and asked for the number of John Taylor. Sure enough, there was a John Taylor listed. I wrote to him rather than try to call him on the telephone. I figured it would be hard enough trying to explain what I wanted in a letter and that I'd never get the job done over the telephone. He answered my letter and put me in touch with his father who was a great grandson of Pleasant Taylor. Harve and I later attended their annual family reunion, met lots of Taylors and gathered a considerable amount of information on the Taylors. It wasn't long before I was contacted by Marj Robinson and she eagerly joined our search for Taylors. A short time later Neal Taylor also joined our little group of tree climbers.

Between Marj, Neal, and Tommy Webb, the Dekalb County Historian, I was persuaded to attend another family reunion in Smithville, Tennessee. When Lu also said she would be there I decided I too, had better attend. Since the four of us had never met before it seemed like it would be a fun thing to do and also give us the opportunity of meeting our Tennessee cousins.

I have really enjoyed my Taylor travels. They have taken me to nooks and crannies in this great country of ours that I would never even heard about otherwise. And because my name was Taylor I was asked many times by many different people to "Come in and set a spell."

This is the end of my Taylor research. Had I known at the beginning how involved it would become and how terribly time consuming it was, I would never have started any of this.

For the most part however, it has been both exciting and rewarding to say nothing of its being extremely educational. I have learned more history than I ever did in school and oftentimes from a different perspective. Never before had I been made so acutely aware of the harshness of pioneer life in an unsettled nation, nor the constant migrations of a restless group of people, or the tremendous courage they had to have had.

Before all this, Francis Marion had merely been a name I had once heard in history class, now he is an entity that I'll always remember with pride and respect for his contribution in winning our war with Great Brition for independence.

And the ravages of the Civil War were really brought home to me from the reading of so many service records of its veterans. The turmoil, uprooting, and bitterness that the war caused in some families is still evident today.

Reading letters that prisosners of that war sent home to their families were also eye openers. Just as finding out that words like 'Night Riders' and 'Jay Hawkers' had very real and frightening meanings.

It is quite different to read that the "Jay Hawks were a band of antislavery guerrillas in Kansas and Missouri before and during the Civil War" and to be told that the Jay Hawkers tied Garrison Taylor by his feet and attached the rope to the tail of his horse, dragging him to death as the frightened horse raced for home.

Or that the "Night Riders were a secret band whose members rode masked at night doing acts of violence for the purpose of punishing or terrorizing people" or hearing the story of their burning Wilse Taylor's home down, threatening him to the extent that he ended up walking from DeKalb County, Tennessee, to southern Illinois because of his involvement with the Union forces during the Civil War.

And again that the "Ku - Klux - Klan was a secret society originally established for the entertainment of its members and later for frightening blacks into good behavior and obedience" compared to the harassment they gave David Perry Taylor for not joining their ranks.

As I've stated before, it has also been exciting, something akin to solving a huge jigsaw puzzle with over half the pieces blank. It really became a challenge. "What will we find next?" or "Where do we go from here?"

## EPILOGUE

It has taken me a number of years to compile all of the information found in this book. This winter while I was in the process of doing the final editing, the war, called Desert Storm, erupted. This war was different since we were able to watch much of it on television as it was happening.

In doing so it brought back many memories of other wars and the horrors of those times. I was only a little girl when World War II broke out, much too young to understand what war was all about, but old enough to sense the feelings experienced by my parents. My oldest brother was in the air force.

This winter I had several former students who were in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm - boys and girls I had watched grow up and now worried about, hoping and praying that they would come back safely.

It also made me wonder just how many of our present day Taylors were involved in this conflict. I was sure there had to be many.

Members of this Taylor family have served in every war and conflict that the United States has been engaged in since the days of the Revolution, including the Indian Wars, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict, and Viet Nam.

Knowing the huge numbers of Taylors that are living in the United States today I was certain many of our young men and women were in Desert Storm.

However I have heard from only one that was in this war and that was John D. Taylor. I could not help but think how fitting and proper that he was named John. Various John Taylors have played an important part, both in the founding of this particular Taylor family but also in my search for the material that has gone into these two books.

First there was John Taylor, the immigrant, born during the early 1600's; and John Taylor, who died in route home to Indian Creek after fighting in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812; John Taylor, Confederate soldier during the Civil War, captured by the Union and held prisoner; and John Taylor, World War I soldier who died from the effects of that war soon after his return to Montana.

Then too, there was John Taylor, a descendant of Pleasant Taylor, who unknowingly gave me the clue that eventually resulted in On the Taylor Trail.

And now another John, John D. Taylor, soon to be veteran of Desert Storm. I know relatively little about this John, born in Michigan in 1969. He is the son of Jerry and Carol Taylor of Taylor (where else?), Michigan. John was valedictorian of his graduating class. He enlisted in the army for four years after he graduated from high school. He was stationed in Frankfurt, Germany, when the war in the



Gulf broke out. He was transferred to "the Great Beach without Water" (his words) in January of 1991 where he drives a two and one half ton truck.

He hopes to be back in Frankfurt by July and is scheduled to be discharged from the army the last of September. He then hopes to go on to college.

We wish him well and we want to thank you John, you and all the other Taylors who have helped settle this great land of ours and to protect and defend her - and us - when the need has arisen. We are extremely proud of all of you and very grateful. From what I do know of you, John D. Taylor, you sound like a credit to the Taylors.

