

*Shepherd
and
Palmer*

HISTORY OF THE SHEPPERD FAMILY

from

SCOTLAND

to

ENGLAND

to

MASSACHUSETTS to VIRGINIA to NORTH CAROLINA (and other Southern states) to TEXAS

"Lest We Forget"

No man has ever been independent;
every man has leaned upon the past.
Every liberty we enjoy has been bought at the cost of martyr's blood;
every achievement of the race has been made at the cost of incredible toil.
There is not a privilege or an opportunity that modern society grants to
us that is not the product of other men's labors.
We drink every day from wells that we have not dug;
we warm by fires that we have not kindled;
we live by liberties that we have not won;
we are protected by institutions we have not set up.
Our churches are built upon the rocks that have been put in place by martyrs
of the ages past.
Our governments rest upon the foundations cemented in place by the blood of
soldiers who tracked their way, barefoot, through icy battlefields or over
burning sands.
Our courts are reared upon the bodies of those who died for freedom.
No man liveth unto himself;
all the past has invested in him.

Roy L. Smith

(From Central UMC, Albermarle,
North Carolina)

Foreword And Acknowledgments

This compilation of charts, facts, and stories presents an account of the illustrious Shepperd and Palmer families from their English beginnings, through their roles as pioneers in America, to their present day descendants as far as it has been possible for me to research to this time. Several years have been spent in researching, documenting, and collecting the information in this volume. It is by no means complete; however, in the interest of making sure that what is known is passed on to family members, I am making this book available at this time. I sincerely hope that others will continue to study the Shepperd and Palmer lines.

Due to personal interest and for the sake of organization I have concentrated this story on the ancestry and lines of my grandmother, Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell. It will be simple for others to adapt the charts, relationships, and stories to their own family lines.

There are errors, I am sure, derived from quoting others or from trying to interpret what others have set down. I have attempted where possible to spell names as they have been spelled in wills or in other legal documents. Seldom have I relied on census spellings. Effort has been made to be as accurate as possible. Each family may correct errors, make additions, and use this book as a clue to further study of its own particular interests.

I gratefully acknowledge the responses from all who kindly answered my letters to give me bits and pieces of information. I offer special appreciation to Willie Costilow, Huntsville, Texas, Cindy Dorrell Rohe, Huntsville, Texas, and Daniel A. Hill, El Torro, California. All three contributed material and inspiration.

Lastly, I dedicate my work on this family volume to the memory of my father, Virgil B. Dorrell, son of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell. He loved his mother so dearly and would have cherished this book.

Valma Dorrell Fischer

August, 1985

SPELLING of the NAME SHEPPERD

In old records the name Shepperd is found spelled several ways: Shepperd, Sheppard, Sheperd, Shepard, Shepherd, Shephard. Research done in England by Ima Beth Dorrell, a Shepperd descendant, revealed that the family originated in Scotland. Centuries ago they were sheep herders and took their name from their occupation: Shep + Herd thus the name Shepherd. Apparently, the family migrated to England where the most used spelling seemed to be Sheppard.

At some much later time in America the name became Shepperd. Research shows that Jacob H. Shepperd spelled the name Shepperd in 1868 when he signed documents of Petition of Heirs of A. C. Shepperd (his brother). Emma Lou Dorrell who was the daughter of A. W. Shepperd used the same spelling in 1949. This is also the spelling noted to be most used in all records pertaining to this family line.

It is interesting to note, however, that for a period approximately from 1750 to 1812 members within the same intimate family groups in their exchanges of letters spelled the name differently. Some used the old spelling of Shepard, while others used Shepperd. Legal records and old documents also exhibit the use of several spellings. A William Shepard, writing in the William and Mary Quarterly in 1926, suggested that it was confusing to follow the "eratic" spelling of the name.

However, it does seem that in the particular family line with which this volume deals the spelling has been primarily SHEPPERD since the time of Jacob Shepperd (1745-1807) and his wife, Pamela Pines Watters Shepperd (1747-1830).

Richard Sheppard

m: 1561

Anne Ateabury

Robert Sheppard

m: 1:

m: 2:

Agnes Byrchett

Robert Sheppard

m:

Elizabeth James

Martin Sheppard

(Major) Robert Sheppard

Living in 1623

Dead by 1654

m:

Elizabeth

Anne Sheppard

John Sheppard

Robert Sheppard

William Sheppard

Priscilla Sheppard

Susanna Sheppard

Thomasina Sheppard

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Father's Family Line:
The Shepperd Family

College of William and Mary Library,
Williamsburg, Virginia

180

WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY

Query: The Harleian Society's manuscript visitations contains the following:

Richard Sheppard of Pemsarthe in Com. Sussex (1661) = Anne, dau. of John Atesbury of Westfield in Com. Sussex. Robert Sheppard (their son) = 2nd. Agnes, dau. of Thomas Byrchett of Rhys. Robert Sheppard (their son) of Tenterden, in Com. Kent = Eliz.; dau. of Martin James of Smerden Kent. Their children were Martin Sheppard, ROBERT SHEPPARD, and Thomasina Sheppard. There lived in Surry county, Va., in 1623, one Robert Sheppard, afterwards major and member of the House of Burgesses for James City county, who was dead by 1654, when his wife Elizabeth made a marriage contract with Thomas Warren of Smith's Fort, Surry, Gent. The sons and daughters of Mrs. Sheppard's first husband are named in the document dated September 25, 1654, and filed in Surry county, to-wit: Anne, John, ROBERT, William Sheppard, and Priscilla and Susanna Sheppard. Since Samuel Shepard III mentions James City county as the home of his family and speaks of his great ancestor Robert, may it not be that Samuel I was son of Robert who was son of Major Robert Sheppard? Can anyone inform me as to the heirs of Major Robert Sheppard? **Yes**

There was another branch of the Evans family considered here, about whom I wish information. Peter Lesueur, of Halifax county, married Susan Williams, of Port Republic. Susan Williams' mother was a Miss Kemper. The family moved to Buckingham before 1807, when Samuel Lesueur writes from Elbert county, Ga., to Colonel Henry Bell, of Buckingham, directing him to sell certain land which his brother Peter has not been "fortunate enough to dispose of." The tax receipts of George K. Evans refer to the land being of the "Est. Peter Lesueur." Peter Lesueur had one child, Susan Williams Lesueur, who married Mr. Evans, of Buckingham, and whose sons, George Kemper Evans and John Henry Evans, died unmarried. George Kemper Evans served in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and died in 1863 after a short confinement at Fort Delaware following his capture at Gettysburg, Pa. His brother, John Henry Evans, died at Pine Forest, home of Burwell Shepard, on December 4, 1866. There are letters among his papers written by descendants of Captain William Evans, above considered, addressing him as cousin. Can anyone clear up the mystery of the Williams and Evans branch to which these belonged? The kinship has been spoken of to me as resulting from a female connection and not an Evans one.

Massinacac, Guinea Mills, Va.

Annotation: Query from William and Mary Quarterly (preceding page)

Query: Since Samuel Sheppard III mentions James City county as the home of his family and speaks of his great ancestor Robert, may it not be that Samuel I was son of Robert who was son of Major Robert Sheppard?

Although there has been no authentic documentation found, all facts point to the answer "Yes". The period of time is correct. References to family names in several scattered documents bear out the answer "Yes". A History of the Shepperd Family handed down in the family of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell shows Robert Sheppard who married Jessica Hubbard in 1650 to be the son of a Major Robert Sheppard. This history has no written documentation, but it seems rather safe to assume "Yes" as an answer to the above query.

(Major) Robert Sheppard
and
Elizabeth

Robert Sheppard
m: circa 1650
Jessica Hubbard

Samuel Sheppard
m:
Mary Kavanagh

Robert Sheppard
William Sheppard
Samuel Sheppard
b. 3 Feb 1730
m:
Anne Burwell
d. after 1792

James Booker Sheppard

Robert Sheppard

William Sheppard
b. 1758

Edward Sheppard

Jacob Sheppard
b. 1745

d. 1807: 62 yrs

Susanna Sheppard

Priscilla Sheppard

Mildred Sheppard

m:

Anderson Williams

Samuel Sheppard
b. 1762

d. 1840: 78 yrs

m: 2 Nov 1788

Sussanna Holman

Lewis Thomas Sheppard

m:

Martha Paine

b. 17 Nov 1774

d. 16 Jun 1818: 44 yrs

See p. 176 of
William and Mary
Quarterly follow-
ing this chart
for partial list
of their children

See p. 176 of
William and Mary
Quarterly follow-
ing this chart
for list of their
children

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Father's Family Line:
The Shepperd Family

(Major) Robert Sheppard
and
Elizabeth

Robert Sheppard
and
Jessica Hubbard

Samuel Sheppard
and
Mary Kavanagh

James Sheppard
d. 1781
m:
July

Sarah Grace Sheppard
Elizabeth Sheppard
James Sheppard
Mary Sheppard
John Sheppard
Henry Sheppard
Martha Sheppard
William Sheppard

Elizabeth Sheppard
m:
Archibald Wright

Elizabeth Wright
m:
William Ganway

Other Daughters
Sheppard
(no record)

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Father's Family Line:
The Shepperd Family

Annotation: The Shepperd Family

Note that during this period of time the family name was spelled Sheppard with Shepard also being seen occasionally.

Robert Sheppard was possibly from Massachusetts. At least the story is handed down that he lived there at one time. His wife, Jessica Hubbard Sheppard, was buried in Gloucester, Virginia.

Samuel Sheppard married Mary Kavanagh in Gloucester, Virginia.

Samuel Sheppard's son, also Samuel Sheppard, married Ann Burwell in Gloucester, Virginia. Samuel and Ann Burwell Sheppard's son, Jacob Sheppard, became my great, great, great, great grandfather--VDF; thus, the preceding pages trace the ancestry of Jacob Sheppard, and it will be the story of Jacob Sheppard and his descendants which will be further traced in this volume.

Source: An old family tree

WILLIAM AND JAMES SHEPPARD
also JACOB SHEPPERD

WILLIAM SHEPPARD and JAMES SHEPPARD of Orange County came to Surry County with their families between 1760 and 1766. It is believed that William settled on the Yadkin near the present site of Donaha, probably on the lands known as the Boyadon place. He was quite prominent in public affairs, representing Surry County in the Senate from 1777 through 1782. He attained rank of Colonel in Army of the Revolution. He returned to Orange County about 1783 where he was a prominent figure for many years afterwards.

James Sheppard located on Grassy Creek where he acquired much land by purchase and entry. He died in 1781. His son Henry Sheppard later returned to Orange County. Jacob Sheppard, relationship to William and James Unknown*, and his wife, Pamela Pines, established a home in Guilford County, (now Randolph) but moved to Grassy Creek section in 1780 after their home had been burned by Tories. He acquired by purchase from Henry Sheppard of Orange County, February 3, 1803, lands along Grassy Creek now known as the Wolff and Butner lands.

* Jacob was a nephew of William and James Sheppard. Jacob's father, Samuel, was a brother to William and James.

Source: Raleigh, North Carolina; North Carolina State Library; Genealogy Vertical File; The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, North Carolina

Will Book I-31- I77I- I827
Surry County, N.C. Page I5I- I50

Know all men by these presents that we, Mattew Moore
William Shepperd, William T. Lewis, Samuel Cummings,
William Cook are held firmly unto Thomas Burke, Eng,
Govenor of the State of North Carolina and his
Successors in the first and full sum of \$5,000.00
pounds to be paid to the said Thomas Burke, Esq and
his successors to which payments well and truly
to be made, unbind ourselves and oath of us and each
of ours. Heirs Execurors of reinstatements joinly
firmly by there presents, sealed with our seal dated
this I6 day of Aug A.D. I78I

Signed:

✓ James Shepperd
✓ William Shepperd
William Underwood
William Cook
James Gaines.

SHEPARD AND OTHER BUCKINGHAM FAMILIES, PART II

By William Shepard.

When I rushed into print in April 1926 with an article under the above heading I hoped my matter would be so imperfect and incomplete that those who read it would be goaded into indignant response. The result has been as I expected, minus the indignation, and I now have more authentic detail on all the subjects touched on in that issue of the Quarterly.

The Buckingham county records are erroneously referred to in that article as destroyed excepting one old plat book, which was a typographical error: there were two. The personal and land tax books for the county are also in the State Library and have been found extremely valuable.

The following memorandum will best introduce the Shepard family for reconsideration:

"February the third, 1792.

My children,

I sit this cold day thinking of the past and decide to put down some of the things I would have you remember. I begin now and will finish sometime when I feel less wearied than I now do. But I do not know whether I shall ever write much more. Time has run, the glass is near emptied.

I was born on the 3rd of February, 1730, and today is my birthday which set me thinking of the past. I would I had written long ago, there are many things to tell, and my eyes are poor. My mother was Miss Mary Kavanagh, born in France, of the eminent old Irish family. Her father was Michael Kavanagh, whose father James Kavanagh married while in exile in Spain Senorita Dolores Campomanes. Michael Kavanagh married while visiting the Irish exiles in France Mademoiselle Berthe Dumas, daughter of a Parisian gentleman, Rene Dumas and his wife Gertrude Strauss of Vienna, Austria. My father Samuel Sheppard married Miss Kavanagh in Gloucester, where I and my sisters and brothers were reared. My brothers Robert and William moved to North Carolina and reared families. James went to the Kentucky-country of late, as he was the youngest child. My sisters married and scattered over the state long ago.

I married Anne Burwell in Gloucester. The details of your own kin you know, or can discover in the record.

* * * I would have you remember your origin and consider the words of the Book which lay down the rules of life. I read when a child the words of the Book and I have never learned anything contrary to them. I know they are true now that I have lived my own time. And when you rebel at the sayings of the old prophets, think, my children, how knowing those old men were, how long their words have lived when even peoples have passed away and their place knoweth them not. I think no man can dispute the word of God,

but many neglect it. Do you not so.

• • • May God make you what I desire you to be, is the prayer of your father,

Samuel Sheppard."

Norfolk county.

November 15 1782

To Col. William Sheppard
Surry county North Carolina

Dear William,

This is to notify you that I expect to visit you next month. I may precede my letter, which I send by cousin Burwell, who expects to call on you while in Carolina. I have only returned a few days ago from his house in Gloucester, where I also saw much of our other relatives. I visited the grave of our grandmother and grand-father Robert Sheppard and Jessica Hubard his wife. The graves are very poorly marked and would hardly be distinguishable except to one who knew them from tradition. I asked about having them repaired, and will have it left in good hands.

Samuel and Thomas are here with me. They are not spoiled by their war experiences, though Thomas has begun to chafe at continuing at home. Anne is well as I could hope, after her accident last spring, of which I wrote you. I had to sell the horse, he threw one of the boys not long after Annes accident. My own health is not good, I have had asthma throughout the year, which now is growing worse.

My love to all our people and will be with you soon, God providing.

Samuel Sheppard.

A sister of the above Samuel Sheppard, whom we shall call Samuel II, was named Elizabeth, as set down in another document, where her marriage to Archibald Wright is recorded, and the notation that her daughter Elizabeth, b. 1724 "married William Ganway" (Gannaway).

The William Sheppard who moved to North Carolina, may have been the ancestor of Col. William Sheppard of Surry Co. in that state, of whom mention is made in the London Political Magazine for April 1733, as the "rebel Colonel William Shepherd" who opposed the North Carolina Loyalists. This Colonel William Sheppard was the ancestor of the family of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, and his brother Walter Clifton Sheppard considers it probable that he was son of Samuel Sheppard I, who married Miss Kavanagh. A letter from Samuel Shepard III, dated Dec. 10, 1805, to his brother "L. Thomas" in Tennessee, says: "Do you recall his" (Samuel Sheppard II) "sitting before the tavern fire in Norfolk, how many years ago!—when we were visiting our people, and telling us stories of our English ancestors and their wars, and their rise and fall! . . . We wore our uniforms and old war satined swords, and he was dressed in a brown velvet, his face beaming over a wave

of white lace. . . . Then he went on to North Carolina." And earlier he says: "Our folk in North Carolina seem to be as forgetful as you have been, and Brother Robert, set out for the Ohio country, has not written en route." He also speaks of naming his infant son born 1805 at the house of his wife's cousin Charles Yancey, "Robert for our great ancestor—great, because he lived long, long ago, and perhaps for other reasons." In a letter of the same date to his brother Robert he speaks of his cousins the Burwells: "I want to go to Gloucester to visit them, and to James City County where we all came from."

Samuel Sheppard or Shepard (I hope I am not confusing in following the erratic spelling of the name in several old documents) the II and his wife Anne Burwell of Gloucester, had the following issue: James Booker Shepard, Robert Shepard, William Shepard, b. 1758, Edward Shepard, Jacob Shepard, Susanna Shepard, Priscilla Shepard, Mildred Shepard, m. Anderson Williams, Samuel Shepard III, b. 1762, d. 1840; m. Sussanna Holman, Lewis Thomas Shepard, lived in Tennessee, married Martha Paine. (Names contained in family accounts of Samuel Sheppard II.)

Samuel and Lewis Thomas (in most references simply referred to as Thomas, as he seems to have dropped the first name, which was still used in writing on the part of his Virginia kin) served in the Revolution, but their military records are not known yet. The following document is in point:

"March 12, 1812: I promise to pay to, my brother L. Thomas Shepard the sum of \$250.00, being a debt owed him from the time of our service in the Continental Army in 1778.

Samuel Sheppard.

Witness:
Robert Shepard
Chas. Yancey
R. Eldridge

Paid March 15, 1812."

The children of Samuel Shepard III, as given in the April 1926 Quarterly, are as there stated, except that Magaria married Flemming Cayce (not Casey), son of Flemming Cayce and Prudence Fowler, and Harriet was named Harriet Booker. The marriage bond of Samuel Shepard III, dated November 2, 1788, is another witness of clerical errors in writing the name, which is there spelt Shapard, but the signature is "Samuel Sheppard." To the children of Carrol M. Shepard should be added Fayette Hubbard Shepard, who married Patty E. Boatwright.

The children of Thomas Shepard, brother of Samuel III, whose wife, Martha Paine, was born November 17, 1774, died June 16, 1818, were: (1) Sophia, married Joshua Harrison and had Eleanor Harrison, married David Brownlow Molloy, March 13, 1834, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Martha, married 1st, Stephen B. Johns, 2nd, Mr. Daniels; Mary, married Dr. Robert B. Rucker; William, married Pamela Ellis and had three sons. (2) James Shepard, had Joshua and Joseph; (3) Thomas, went to Texas; (4) William Booker, married Marjorie Childress and had Marjorie, married Hill McAllister;

Thomas; Ellen Wheeler; Henry C., married Miss Turner; Wm. B., married Miss Frierson; Mary E., married Mr. Porterfield; (5) David Shepard; (6) Robert Paine Shepard, married P. Mitchell and had Sarah, married Mr. Whiteside; Avarilla, married Mr. Boone; (7) Lewis Shepard, had Henry C. and John R. Shepard, of Nashville, Tenn.

The Gannaway family, mentioned at page 151 of the April, 1926, Quarterly, is better documented now. The name, of English origin and derived, according to Harrison's Surnames of the United Kingdom, from the O. E. words *gegn* and *weg*, means Dweller at the Straight Road. John Gannaway and his brother Marmaduke were in America about 1700, living in New Kent county. Another John, whom we shall call the Second, died in Buckingham county in 1827, and had the following children: (1) William, born April 26, 1747, married Elizabeth Wright; (2) John III, born September 4, 1748, married Martha Woodson, April 11, 1773, in Cumberland county, Va., died Goochland county 1798; (3) Catherine, born January 4, 1749; (4) Thomas, born May 8, 1751, married Sally ———; (5) Gregory, born May 8, 1753, died August 24, 1804, married Rhoda Robertson, daughter of Jeffery Robertson; (6) Mary, born May 18, 1754; (7) Robert, born September 7, 1756; (8) Frances, born March 6, 1759, married Edward (?) Morgan, of New Kent county; (9) Edmund, born June 6, 1760 (called Money), married Drusilla Walker; (10) Sally, born July 19, 1761; (11) Betsy, born September 24, 1764, probably married Reuben Seay; (12) Susanna, born February 9, 1768, probably married Charles Walker. A document announcing for sale to the highest bidder the movable estate of "John Gannaway, decd., Junr.," dated December 13, 1781 is signed by Robert Sanders, James Johns, John Woodson, as co-heirs on the part of their wives. Later documents of import are further signed by Reuben Seay and Charles Walker in addition to those named.

The Gannaway family is numerous and scattered, and it does not appear necessary to give further details, as Miss Katherine K. Adams, of Chicago, has an inclusive work on the family in progress.

The wife of John Gannaway IV, mentioned at page 152, was Catherine Randolph Evans. The ancestry of her father was an error, but his military record is correct. In a family account book William Evans says he was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1756. He declares further: "I am son of Owen Evans of Montgomery county, Pa., which I left early for Virginia." In his pension application (S. 25069) he details his service in the Continental army: "I was appointed Ensign in the fall of 1776 by the county Court of Augusta, & marched out under the command of Capt. David Laird, of the 10th. Va Regiment: in the spring of 1777 at Bondbrook in the state of New Jersey, and continued under the command of General George Washington three years. I was in the action of Brandywine, & also at Germantown in which action I was wounded and carried off the field by Col. Edward Stevens." He was then ordered home on recruiting service for twelve months, then went south under General Greene, where he fought in the battles of Guilford, second Camden, and the Siege of Ninety-six. He was discharged at Winchester, Va., in the fall of 1783, after

of peculiar elusiveness. A few quotations from several old letters may help one to arrive at their origin.

Samuel Shepard III to his brother Robert, December 10, 1805:

"Since I last wrote you my wife has been very sick at the home of her cousin, Charles Yancey . . . she was delivered of a fine boy before my coming. The boy even now resembles that old Welsh stock. Charles Yancey says he must play astrologer and prepare the horoscope of the lad, and that from the way he drinks whatever is given him believes he was born under the sign of Bacchus. While visiting Yancey . . . we discussed Welsh stocks. He tells me Mr. William Evans, of Cumberland county, says he is Welsh and descended from some outlandish prince of that country. Mr. Evans . . . says he does not believe the Yancey name is the proper one; that it was Nanney . . . Charles Yancey has heard something of the kind from his folk, and my wife has an old arms of the family that Mr. Evans says he thinks belongs to some Nanney family." Later he refers to naming his infant son. His wife wishes to name him Yancey Sais, but he prefers Robert, or some such simple name. Concerning the kinship of Susanna Holman Shepard, daughter of John Holman and Miss Yancey, I have found nothing definite. There is a land conveyance recorded in Cumberland County Deed Book 12, pages 489-490, by Samuel Shepard, of Buckingham, and John Holman, of Cumberland, of the one part, to Robert and John Yancey of the other, of a certain body of land situated in Cumberland county. An old, faded marriage bond in Cumberland bore the name Yancey, but I could not decipher the rest of the inscription.

The Nanney arms referred to by Samuel Shepard are: Azure, a lion rampant or.

Another quotation from the letter of Samuel Shepard III to his brother Robert, already mentioned so many times, may well conclude this summary article:

"Last week some two dozen veterans of the war gathered at the courthouse for a reunion. We had excellent punch, some fine port, cakes baked by the ladies of the village, pastries, venison, pork, turkey, and other accessories. The hero of the occasion was Peter Francisco, who entertained us with exhibitions of his strength. He offered to wrestle with me, but though I am large I did not feel it necessary that I risk widowing my wife. Mr. McCraw however challenged Francisco to a fencing match and neatly overcame him. We sang some songs, talked and at 4 o'clock rose from the table to get our horses out. The hour was too cold for me in my exhilarated condition to venture home, and I stayed in the village with Mr. Eldridge, sharing my bed with McCraw who was overcome with wine. He delivered us a speech on women that was as amusing a thing as ever I heard, and would perhaps have gone on talking for a couple of hours had I not smothered him with a pillow."

The place of the reunion was Mayaville (Buckingham courthouse), the time early December of the year 1805.

WILL OF JAMES SHEPPERD

In the name of God Amen. I, James Shepperd, of the County of Surry and State of North Carolina, being in perfect health and sound memory, but as life and sence is uncertain, I do constitute and appoint this my last will and testament.

First, I humbly bequeath my soul to Almighty God who gave it through the merits of Redeemer. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Grace forty shillings, and to my daughter Elizabeth Kearby and son James forty shillings each and to my daughter Mary Willis forty shillings. Item, I lend unto my beloved wife the land whereon I now live with sole stock and home furniture, thereunto belonging during her widowhood or until such time my two youngest sons, John and Henry comes of age, then my said wife to enjoy the third of the same in like manner during her widowhood, and then the land to be divided as follows to my son, John and his heirs if any from the first Branch below the Indian old field, on the west side of the creek downwards as the survey runs, and to my son Henry from said Branch upwards as the survey runs and in case my son John should die without a lawful heir then my son Henry to enjoy the whole survey of the land. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Henry my still, and a negro fellow named Will. Item, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife July, a young sorril mare as her property to dispose of her and her increase as she thinks proper. Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Martha, a negro girl named Jemima when married. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Henry and daughter Martha the whole stock and home furniture to be equally divided between them. Note in case Henry should die before he comes of age then, then what I have willed to him to be divided between John and Martha. In case Martha should die before she comes of age, then what I have left her to be divided between John and Henry.

-----, my two sons William and James and Samuel Freeman, and I charge them with the payment of my legacies and debts to be taken out of my estate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 30th day of May in the year of our Lord 1779.

his

Jas. J.X. Shepperd (Seal)

mark

Samuel Sheppard
and
Anne Burwell

Jacob Shepperd
b. 1745
d. 13 Nov 1807: 62 yrs
m: 1767

Pamela Pines Watters
b. 1747
d. 1830: 83 yrs

William Watters Shepperd
b.
d.
m:

Mary L. Steptoe
b.
d.

William Watters Shepperd, Jr.
b.
d.
m:

Sydney A. Shepperd
b.
d.
m: 1:

m: 2:
Sabra

Augustine C. Shepperd
b.
d. 23 Dec 1867
Never Married

Jacob H. Shepperd
b. 14 Feb 1814
d. 16 Apr 1872: 58 yrs
m: ca 1837

Hannah Eliza Collard
b. 8 Feb 1820
d. Still living May 1879

Pamela Shepperd
b.
d.
m:
R.H.C. Sessums

William James Shepperd
Abel H. Shepperd

R. U. (or M) Shepperd
W. H. Shepperd
Julia E. Shepperd
S. A. Shepperd

Augustine Henry Shepperd
Pamela Elizabeth Shepperd

Augustine William (Gus)
Shepperd
Mary Shepperd
Eliza Shepperd
Julia Shepperd

Augustine Sessums

The Family of Jacob Shepperd,
Great, Great Grandfather to
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Samuel Sheppard
and
Anne Burwell

Jacob Shepperd
and
Pamela Pinés Watters

William Watters Shepperd
and
Mary L. Steptoé

Julia Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Charles B. Stewart

Westley Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Mary Ann

C. W. Stewart

M. C. Stewart

m: Dill Barclay

Lucia Stewart

m: S. D. Barclay

Samuel S. Shepperd

Jicennis L. Shepperd

Clara C. Shepperd

George A. Shepperd

Hayward D. Shepperd

Westley Shepperd

b.
d.

Elizabeth Shepperd

b.
d. 10 May 1823
m:

Major James Moore

Henry Carter Moore

Martha Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Daniel Wolff

b.
d. 1831

William Wolff

b.
d.
m:

Elizabeth

Mary Wolff

m: Edward S. Butner

Sarah Wolff

m: F. A. Butner

Ann Pines Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

The Family of Jacob Shepperd,
Great, Great Grandfather to
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Samuel Sheppard
and
Anne Burwell

Jacob Shepperd
and
Pamela Pines Watters

Charity Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Augustine Henry Shepperd

b. 24 Feb 1792
d. 11 Jly 1864: 72 yrs
m: 25 Feb 1830

Martha Peyton Turner

b. 22 May 1807
d. 18 Jun 1858: 51 yrs

Samuel Turner Shepperd

d. 27 Jun 1855: 24 yrs

Frank Shepperd

d. 1887

Hambleton Shepperd

William H. Shepperd

Mary Frances Shepperd
(Fannie)

m: 3 Mar 1859

William Dorsey Pender

b. 1834
d. 18 Jly 1863: 29 yrs

Jacob Shepperd

Pamela Martha Shepperd

b. 1845
d.

m: 6 Aug 1867

William Stevenson Mallory

Three Sons

Mary D. Mallory
d. 1868 in infancy

Martha Tabb Mallory
d. 1869 in infancy

Augustine Shepperd Mallory
b. 27 Apr 1871
m: 7 Oct 1896
Gertrude Winder

Spencer Frances Mallory
d. 1873 in infancy

The Family of Jacob Shepperd,
Great, Great Grandfather to
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Samuel Sheppard
and
Anne Burwell

Jacob Shepperd
and
Pamela Pines Watters

Augustine Henry Shepperd
and
Martha Peyton Turner

Pamela Martha Shepperd
and
William Stevenson Mallory

William Stevenson
Mallory
b. 1874
d. 1882: 8 yrs

Peter Frances Mallory
b. 1 Jly 1879
m: 14 Oct 1903
J. H. Van Ness, Jr.
of Charlotte, N.C.

The Family of Jacob Shepperd,
Great, Great Grandfather to
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Annotation: Jacob Shepperd (1745-1807)

Jacob Shepperd was born to Samuel and Anne Burwell Shepperd. It is not clear whether his birthplace was in Virginia or in North Carolina, but judging from a letter written by his father and recorded in the William and Mary Quarterly, page 176, it seems possible that he could have been born in James City County, Virginia. It is noteworthy that Samuel still used the old spelling of Sheppard; yet, his son, Jacob, used Shepperd which seemed to set the trend for all who followed for the name became Shepperd from that time.

At the age of 22 Jacob married Pamela Pines Watters who was the daughter of John Watters whose will was dated 1781, Richmond County, North Carolina. Jacob and his wife had seven children. It was their son William Watters Shepperd and his wife Mary Steptoe Shepperd who became my great, great, great grandparents--VDF.

Seven years after his marriage (1774) Jacob was in Guilford County, North Carolina, where he was a member of the Assembly from Guilford County. He attained prominence by representing his county in the House of Commons prior to the Revolutionary War, and he was one of the Commissioners who established the line between Guilford and Randolph Counties when Randolph was established from Guilford and Rowan Counties.

During the Revolutionary War Jacob was captured by the Tories along with a Colonel Balfour, and they were being taken as prisoners to the British at Cheraw, South Carolina, when the Tories were attacked and dispersed; thus, Jacob was freed to return home. Following his return home, which was now in Randolph County, his home was burned by the Tories. He and his family then moved to the Grassy Creek section of Surry County. This was in 1780.

In Surry County Jacob Shepperd became an honored citizen. In 1790 he was appointed on the Committee to locate and establish a new county seat of Surry County, then he was made a Commissioner of the new county seat. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Surry County in 1790 thru 1794.

In 1803 Jacob Shepperd purchased the former James Shepperd plantation in Surry County from Henry Shepperd. In 1806, a year before his death, he purchased fifty acres of land in Surry County from William Shepperd.

Jacob Shepperd died in 1807 and presumably is buried in Surry County although there is no documentation to that effect.

WILLIAM AND JAMES SHEPPARD
also JACOB SHEPPERD

WILLIAM SHEPPARD and JAMES SHEPPARD of Orange County came to Surry County with their families between 1760 and 1766. It is believed that William settled on the Yadkin near the present site of Donaha, probably on the lands known as the Boyadon place. He was quite prominent in public affairs, representing Surry County in the Senate from 1777 through 1782. He attained rank of Colonel in Army of the Revolution. He returned to Orange County about 1783 where he was a prominent figure for many years afterwards.

James Sheppard located on Grassy Creek where he acquired much land by purchase and entry. He died in 1781. His son Henry Sheppard later returned to Orange County. Jacob Sheppard, relationship to William and James Unknown*, and his wife, Pamela Pines, established a home in Guilford County, (now Randolph) but moved to Grassy Creek section in 1780 after their home had been burned by Tories. He acquired by purchase from Henry Sheppard of Orange County, February 3, 1803, lands along Grassy Creek now known as the Wolff and Butner lands.

* Jacob was a nephew of William and James Sheppard. Jacob's father, Samuel, was a brother to William and James.

Source: Raleigh, North Carolina; North Carolina State Library; Genealogy Vertical File; The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, North Carolina

JACOB SHEPPERD

Copied from:
Clark's State Records of North Carolina
North Carolina State Library
Raleigh, North Carolina

Vol. 24, Page 235.

"Jacob Shepperd was appointed one of the Commissioners to establish boundary line between Guilford and Randolph."

(N.C. Laws, 1778)

Vol. 25, Page 112.

"Jacob Shepperd was appointed Commissioner of the new county seat of Surry County." (After division of Surry and Stokes)

(N.C. Laws, 1790)

Vol. 9, Page 930.

Member of the Assembly from Guilford 1774. (Before Randolph was established from Guilford and Rowan)

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, John H. Wheeler, p. 410

Jacob Shepperd was a member of the House of Commons from Surry Co. in 1790, 1791, and 1792.

SHEPPERD

Copied from:
Surry County, North Carolina Senators
State Records of North Carolina
North Carolina State Library
Raleigh, North Carolina

1778---William Shepperd--Senator--Representatives
Matthew Brooks
Frederick Miller

1779---William Shepperd--Senator--Representatives
Gray Bynum
Frederick Miller

1780---William Shepperd--Senator--Representatives
Sam Cummings
Sam Freeman

1781---William Shepperd--Senator--Representatives
Sam Cummings
Wm. T. Lewis

1782---William Shepperd--Senator--Representatives
Sam Cummings
Trangott Bagge

Book 975.6.H. North Carolina Representatives

1791---Gideon Edwards--Senator--Representatives
Jonathan Haines
Jacob Shepperd

1792---Gideon Edwards--Senator--Representatives
Jonathan Haines
Jacob Shepperd

1793---Gideon Edwards--Senator--Representatives
Micajah Oglesby
Jacob Shepperd

1794---Gideon Edwards--Senator--Representatives
Micajah Oglesby
Jacob Shepperd

SHEPPERD cont'd

Augustine Henry Shepperd	Rockford, North Carolina		
1827--39	1841--43	1847--51	Member of
Congress, native of North Carolina			

Senator William Shepperd was an uncle to Jacob Shepperd.

Augustine Henry Shepperd was the son of Jacob Shepperd.

HENRY SHEPPERD TO JACOB SHEPPERD, DEED

This indenture made this third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between Henry Shepperd of the County of Orange and State of North Carolina of the one part and Jacob Shepperd of the County of Surry and state aforesaid of the other part.

Witness that for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds current money, of the state aforesaid by the said Jacob Shepperd to the said Henry Shepperd in hand paid the receipts whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Henry Shepperd hath granted, bargained and sold by these presents, doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns forever, one certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Surry including the plantation whereon James Shepperd, deceased formerly lived and the said Jacob Shepperd now lives the same being part of a tract of land granted to Elisha Lawrence by indenture from John Earl Granville bearing date the twenty-first day of December A. D. one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one and by the said Lawrence conveyed to Andrew Baker and from Baker to the aforesaid James Shepperd and by the said James Shepperd conveyed to the said Henry Shepperd by will, bearing date in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

To have and to hold the said aforesaid tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to him the said Jacob Shepperd, his heirs and assigns forever and the said Henry Shepperd for himself his heirs and assigns forever, doth hereby consent and agree to and with the said Jacob Shepperd that he the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns shall and may forever hereafter hold and enjoy the aforesaid granted land without the molestation of any person or persons and free and clear from all manners of imbrumbrances whatsoever and the said Henry Shepperd doth oblige himself his heirs executors or administrators to warrant and forever defend the aforesaid granted land and premises to him the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns forever against the just claim of the manner of persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof the said Henry Shepperd has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

H. Shepperd (Seal)

Source

Copied

Genealogy Vertical File, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina
"The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, N.C."

WILLIAM SHEPPERD TO JACOB SHEPPERD, DEED

This indenture made on this 15th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, between William Shepperd of the County of Orange and State of North Carolina of this one part and Jacob Shepperd of the County of Surrry and State aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth that the said William Shepperd for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars to him in hand paid by the said Jacob Shepperd the receipts whereof is hereby acknowledged. He, the said William Shepperd has bargained, granted and sold, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth bargain, grant, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns forever a tract and parcel of land lying and being in the County of Surry and State aforesaid:

Beginning at a hickory on the East side of the Pilot Mountain running west eleven chains and fifty links to a black oak, south ten chains to a stake, West thirteen chains and twenty links to a stake, North twenty-five chains to a stake, East twenty-four chains and seventy links to a stake, thence to the beginning, containing 50 acres more or less.

Entered 9th of June 1778. (Grant no. 1909) with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wist appertaining and also all the estate, interest and claim whatsoever of the said William Shepperd of the said to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof.

To have and to hold the said land and premises above mentioned, with all the appurtenances, unto the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Shepperd his heirs and assigns forever, and the said William Shepperd for himself and his heirs, the said tract and parcel of land premises against him and his heirs and assigns, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever claiming through or by him, to the said Jacob Shepperd or his heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In witness whereof this said William Shepperd hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal this day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Wesley Shepperd and Jno. Moore.

Wm. Shepperd (Seal)

Source

Copied

Book L at page 36. Records for Surry County, North Carolina
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N.C.

Jacob Shepperd

Quotations From

"Revolutionary Incidents

and

Sketches of Character"

by The

Reverend E. W. Caruthers, D. D.

Page 307.

"The Hon. Augustine H. Shephard, our late representative in Congress, has informed me, that, when Colonel Balfour* was in the legislature, in the spring of 1780, a communication was received by that body, which was written in French, and that he was the only man there who could give it a translation. He read it off readily and with great correctness. Mr. Shephard had this fact from his father, Jacob Shephard, who was also a prominent Whig, and held different offices of public trust, during the war. Jacob Shephard and Colonel Balfour lived within two or three miles of each other, and were very intimate."

Page 318.

"In the fall of 1780, he and Jacob Shephard, father of the Hon. Augustine H. Shephard, who was also a prominent Whig, were captured by a party of Tories, from the Pedee, under the command of Colonel Coulson, who were carrying them as prisoners to the British at Cheraw, but were attacked by Captain Childs, from Montgomery, who completely dispersed them, and set their prisoners at liberty to return home.

On their return, Shephard left the neighborhood and went into one of more security, but Balfour remained and met an untimely fate."

* John H. Wheeler's "Historical Sketches of North Carolina" on page 349 records Andrew Balfour, Member of House of Commons from Randolph County.

Abstract of Wills
North Carolina Gen 929,3N. Chapter 9
Guilford North Carolina

Edward Marsh May 18, 1778 Sept, Court
Son Dorcus Marsh plantation whereon I now live
with wife Katherine, other legetees: Katherine
and Bryant (Children) Executors, Katherine Marsh,
Robert Hargrove and Jacob Shepperd.

Witnesses:
Robert Hargrove,
Amory Spinks,
Jacob Shepperd.

Proven in court Will at Randolph County N.C.

JACOB SHEPPERD, WILL

In the name of God Amen. I Jacob Shepperd of Surry County and State of North Carolina being in perfect and sound memory, I do make and appoint this my last will and testament.

First, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Pamela one Negro Woman, named Juda, one grey mare known by the name of Poll and all of my household furniture to be at her disposal and also her portion in the land agreeable to law.

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my sons William Watters Shepperd and Augustine Henry Shepperd the tract of land whereon I now live and all the land I own, except the pilot creek tract to be equally divided between the said William Watters and Augustine Henry Shepperd. I also give and bequeath unto my son William Watters Shepperd two negroes (towit) Daniel and James: I likewise give and bequeath unto my son, Augustine Henry Shepperd two negroes named Mary and Aaron.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath unto my son Westley Shepperd one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on pilot creek, also one negro boy named Lewis, one horse saddle and bridle which horse saddle and bridle to be valued to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Moore fifty pounds as soon as it can conveniently be raised. I give and bequeath unto my grandson Henry Carter Moore one bay horse valued at thirty pounds which has been all ready received by his father.

Fifthly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Martha Wolfe one negro woman named Hannah and increase and twenty pounds.

Sixthly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann Pines Shepperd two negroes named Jeremiah and Henderson.

Seventhly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Charity Shepperd two Negroes, named Bill and Rhode.

And Lastly when my son Augustine arrives to the age of twenty-one the stock to be equally divided between my three sons William Watters, Westley and Augustine Henry Shepperd.

I do hereby appoint William Watters Shepperd and James Howard, Executer of this my last will and testament.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third November 1807.

Test: Jeremiah King
 Her
 Lydia X Neally
 Mark

J. Shepperd (Seal)

State of North Carolina, Surry County, February Session A. D. 1808. Jeremiah

King one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of Jacob Shepperd made oath that he saw the said sign publish and declare the same to be His last will and testament that he was of sound disposing mind and memory and at the same time he saw Lydia Neally sign the same as a witness thereto which was ordered to be recorded.

Recorded accordingly D. J. Williams, C. C.

Source

Copied

Genealogy Vertical File, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina, "The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, N. C."

Annotation: The Children of Jacob Shepperd (1745-1807)

Jacob Shepperd and his wife, Pamela Pines Watters, had seven children. They were: William Watters Shepperd (who was my ancestor-V.F.), Westley Shepperd, Elizabeth Shepperd, Martha Shepperd, Ann Pines Shepperd, Charity Shepperd, and Augustine Henry Shepperd. At this point not a great deal has been learned about any of the children except Augustine Henry who was a very prominent citizen. What has been learned about this family will be presented here.

William Watters Shepperd and his wife, Mary L. Steptoe, moved from Surry County, North Carolina, to Montgomery County, Texas, about 1830. He was a preacher. They had seven children, and their son, Jacob H. Shepperd, was my ancestor-V.F.

Source:

from: Vol. 10, page 22, Montgomery Co., Texas minutes of Probate Court, Deeds and Records

Martha Shepperd, sister of William Watters Shepperd, lived at Grassy Creek, Surry County, North Carolina. She married Daniel Wolff who died in 1831. It is known that she survived him for she shared in division of his real estate. Although Daniel Wolff owned at time of his death the Jacob Shepperd lands along Grassy Creek and vicinity he and his wife, Martha, with their family resided in Stokes Co. (now Forsythe) three miles southwest of Rural Hall where they owned a large farm, part of which probably came down from Wilhelm Adam Wolff. He and his wife are buried at the Wolff burying ground which is still well kept by the descendants of John Wolff, a son of Jacob Wolff, a son of Daniel Wolff.

Daniel Wolff's will which disposed of his personal property only is on file at Dansbury. His real estate, which included slaves was disposed of and divided as provided by Law. William W. Wolff bought the land in Surry County belonging to the estate.

Source:

The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, North Carolina; Genealogy Vertical File; North Carolina State Library; Raleigh, N. C.

CHAIN OF TITLE

TO THE

WOLFF LAND (owned by Martha Shepperd and
her husband, Daniel Wolff)

First acquired by Elisha Lawrence from Earl of Granville 21st day of
December, 1761.

(Recorded in Rowan Deed B 4-L615)

Sold by the said Lawrence to Andrew Baker, 1763.

(Rowan B. 5 p 193)

Sold by Baker to James Shepperd.

(Rowan B. 6 page 582-Mar 11, 1768)

Inherited by Henry Shepperd by will, 1779.

Sold by Henry Shepperd to Jacob Shepperd, February 3, 1803.

Inherited by William Watters Shepperd and Augustine Henry Shepperd
from Jacob Shepperd by will November 3, 1807.

Purchased by Daniel Wolff who married Martha Shepperd, daughter of
Jacob Shepperd.

Purchased by William Wolff from Solomon Graves, Clerk and Master,
appointed by the Surry Court of Equity to sell all real estate belonging of the
estate of Daniel Wolff for division among his several heirs, Daniel Wolff having
died in testate as to his real estate.

Source:

Genealogy Vertical File, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina,
"The Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners of Grassy Creek, Surry County, N. C.

ADDRESS

by Charles M. Neaves
Attorney at Law
Elkin, North Carolina

The following is an address delivered by Charles M. Neaves, attorney at law, on May 17th, 1953, at the old Dr. N. A. Wolff home for a reunion of Wolff and Butner families celebrating the 185th year of continuous ownership of the Shepperd-Wolff-Butner lands. Although some of his statements are slightly inaccurate or misleading, the address is worthy of notice here.

Good afternoon, descendants of the Shepperd, Wolff and Butner Families; it is certainly a pleasure to be with you on this most enjoyable reunion of these very distinguished families. The kind remarks of introduction are greatly appreciated.

What is more commendable than to perpetuate the deeds of those who have passed away? In the language of Macauley, "A People which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote Ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered by remote descendants. To know what part our ancestors took in the building and maintaining of this free and independent country stimulates us to better and greater work. It creates a loyal pride of ancestry, a pride that develops, fosters, and perpetuates the noblest attributes of character, and generation after generation are aroused to nobler endeavor by the contemplation of their forefathers. No greater calamity can befall a people than to break utterly with their past."

I feel sure that all the Shepperds, Wolffs and Butner Clans greatly appreciate the fine work that Arthur Lee Butner, Mrs. Mae Butner Atkinson, both of whom have already passed on, And Dr. Wolff and others have done in their efforts to perpetuate the records and accomplishments of their fine ancestors.

I am grateful to Mr. Jasper Atkinson for his aid in collating the following historical information about your forebearers, he is the husband of Mrs. Mae Butner Atkinson who passed away in October last year, her memory will long be cherished by all the people in Elkin who knew and loved her.

William and James Shepperd and their families came to Surry County from Orange County in the early 1760's. Wm. represented Surry County a number of times in the State SENATE and House of Commons, and obtained the rank of Colonel in the War for Independence.

His brother, James Shepperd, acquired from Andrew Baker Mar. 11, 1768 the land on which we stand, including all the boundaries more recently known as the F. A. Butner, E. S. Butner, and the Dr. Wolff property. This property has therefore been in the hands of the Shepperds and Wolffs for one hundred and eighty-five years.

Jacob Shepperd, the direct ancestor of the Wolffs and Butners, first settled in that part of Guilford County which later became Randolph County, where he attained prominence having represented Guilford County in the House of Commons prior to 1776, and was one of the Commissioners who established the line between Guilford and Randolph Counties.

He, along with Colonel Balfour, was captured by the Tories who were carrying them as prisoners to the British at Cheraw, South Carolina, but were freed to return home when the Tories were attacked and dispersed by a Captain Childs from Montgomery, Alabama.

On his return home he and his family moved to this immediate vicinity after his home in Randolph County was burned by the Tories. In this County he was an honored citizen- representing this County a number of times in the House of Commons and was one of the Committee to locate and establish a new County Seat of Surry County.

William Adam Wolff came to America in 1751 and came down from Maryland in 1769 to a place near Rural Hall. His son Lawrence Wolff was the father of Daniel Wolff who married Martha Shepperd, daughter of Jacob Shepperd. The Butners came into the picture when Edward S. Butner married Mary Wolff, the daughter of William Wolff and Elizabeth Wolff, William Wolff being the son of Daniel Wolff. The tie between the Butners and Wolffs became stronger bound when F. A. Butner, younger brother of Edward S. Butner, married Sarah Wolff, younger sister of Mary Wolff Butner. The Butners were among the early Moravian settlers.

The present generation of the Wolffs and Butners are well justified in taking pride in the accomplishments of their ancestors who lived in this vicinity, many of whom attained high prominence, in the various walks of life. These families have always been substantial citizens who believed in the dignity of a free people and the American way of life, under the cherished Constitution of the United States, which guarantees individual freedom. In simpler words: These families were the "Salt of the Earth."

Augustine Shepperd, younger son of Jacob and Pamela Pine Shepperd was a most prominent member of the family in his generation. A lawyer by profession, he represented his District in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for many years. He is said to have been a courtly gentleman and a master of the English language. He lived at Germanton, and later moved to a farm just South of Salem. Two of his sons were graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, and one of his daughters married General Pender.

Dr. Nathaniel A. Wolff who resided with his family in this home was an outstanding physician in his day and a citizen of highest respect to his neighbors and friends throughout Surry, Stokes and Yadkin Counties.

A most prominent member of the next generation was General Henry Wolff Butner, son of F. A. and Sarah Wolff Butner, who graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1898. He attained the rank of Major General in 1936 and died at the comparatively young age of sixty-one in 1937. General Butner was an authority of Field Artillery and won distinction as Head of the first

division during World War I. Our own Fort Bragg began to expand in the nineteen twenties under his administration and Camp Butner at Durham, N. C. was named in his honor. No North Carolinian has attained higher military rank than did Major General Henry W. Butner.

Dr. William A. Wolff, sixth generation from Jacob and Pamela Shepperd is a most distinguished member of the present generation of the Wolffs, Shepperds, and Butners. His work in chemistry at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine is widely recognized and acclaimed.

We, in Elkin, N.C., are very proud of our present Mayor, Richard J. Atkinson, who is the son of Jasper S. and Mae Butner Atkinson.

Yes, the present generation of Shepperds, Wolffs and Butners are justly proud of their ancestors and are carrying on with pride and honor the high class citizenship of their predecessors in honor of whom we are assembled.

Your ancestors worked hard for many of the present day privileges that we enjoy and to which we often give much too little thought these days. Your ancestors fought for, died for, and helped obtain for us the greatest instrument that has ever been written with the exception of the Holy Bible. They participated in the Battle for Freedom which was culminated successfully finally--Not With The End of the War--but with the drafting of the Constitution of United States in the year 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Into that Constitution went the Wisdom of Franklin, the Majesty of Washington, the Vision of Hamilton, and the Legal Learning of James Madison. It had as its inheritance the sweat and tears of your ancestors and others like them who cherish the God Given Rights of the individual. And for the first time man's desire for freedom found complete fulfillment in the Constitution of the United States of America. In its check and balance system between the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative bodies safety is assured.

Herbert Wenig put it this way: "In its Presidential Message and Presidential Veto, in its Representative initiative and Senatorial Clarification, its Judicial Revue for Constitutional Violations and finally in its Amendatory Prerogative The Constitution furnished to the United States of America the greatest written guide for Lawmaking and Potential Progress ever devised by the human mind. And almost as a part of the covenant itself-incarnate and forever enshrined- a Bill of Rights guaranteeing to the individual his life, liberty and property, undisturbed except by due process of Law."

One hundred and sixty-four years have passed since Washington took the oath of office to uphold that Constitution. It has withstood a Civil War and two World Wars. It has remained intact and wiped out the evils of monopoly and will, by the grace of God, survive and destroy the evils of bureaucracy.

Your ancestors left lasting impressions as to what this great instrument meant to them and I am sure that this fine generation of the Shepperds, Wolffs, and Butners will leave lasting impressions to their descendants as to what this Constitution, under God, means to them.

Copied

North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, Genealogy Vertical File: Ancestors-
CCONSTITUTION.

Annotation: Augustine Henry Shepperd, Youngest Child of Jacob and Pamela Shepperd

Biographical Notes: A. H. Shepperd is listed as Honorable A. H. Shepperd of North Carolina.

His wife, Martha Peyton Turner, was from Washington, D. C.

The book The General to His Lady is the story of Mary Frances Shepperd, who was married to General William Dorsey Pender. She was a daughter of Augustine Henry Shepperd. The book was published by University of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., edited by Wm. W. Hassker. Copyright dates: 1962, 1965. The book is based on the Civil War letters of William Dorsey Pender to Mary Frances (Fannie) Pender.

A list of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives from the Congressional Record of the Twenty-Second Congress names A. H. Shepperd as a member of the House from the state of North Carolina.

The following is copied from the Biographical Directory of the members of the Congress:

Shepperd, Augustine Henry, a Representative from North Carolina; born in Rockford, Surry County, N. C., February 24, 1792; completed preparatory studies; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Surry County, N. C.; member of the State house of Representatives 1822-1826; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Jackson and Calhoun in 1824; elected to the Twentieth and to the five succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1827-March 3, 1839); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1838 to the Twenty-Sixth Congress; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1841-March 3, 1843); presidential elector on the Whig ticket of Clay and Frelinghuysen in 1844; elected to the Thirtieth and Thirty-First Congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1851); declined to be a candidate for reelection in 1850; resumed the practice of his profession; died at "Good Spring," Salem (now Winston-Salem), Forsyth County, N. C., July 11, 1864; interment in Salem Cemetery.

Augustine Henry Shepperd and his wife, Martha, had seven children: Samuel T., Frank, Hambleton, William H., Mary Frances, Jacob, Pamela Martha. What is known about each will be recorded on following pages.

AUGUSTINE HENRY SHEPPERD

It would be unfair to leave this period in the history of Forsyth County and not mention another man who figured prominently in local, state, and public affairs for a protracted period, for he spent his declining years within what are now the corporate limits of Winston-Salem. This man was Augustine Henry Shepperd. He was born at Rockford, in Surry County, February 24, 1792. For a time he practiced law, and then entered politics. From 1822 to 1826 he served in the lower house of Congress. Those were days of changing political complexion throughout the country. It is noteworthy that he was an elector for the Calhoun-Jackson candidacies in 1824. For a time he dropped out of Congress, apparently having been defeated in his race for re-election, but he served in Congress from March 4, 1827, through March 3, 1839. He was beaten in his race for membership in the 26th Congress, but he was elected again on the Whig ticket and returned to Congress March 4, 1841. He was an elector again, this time on the Whig ticket for Clay and Frelinghuysen in 1844. Girding himself anew, he campaigned and won his seat twice more, serving in the 30th and 31st Congresses, terminating his stewardship March 3, 1851. He had declined to seek re-election in the campaign of 1850.

The point that gives him a place in Forsyth County history is that in October of 1842 he bought forty-one acres of land from the Moravian Church, obviously the site for a future home. This land lay a few rods east of what are now Varty.* and Waughtown streets in Winston-Salem. One of the largest springs in Forsyth County watered this property and was the source of water for the splendid old residence which it is reasonable certain the veteran Congressman built on the property. Credence is lent to this assumption by the fact that authenticated records indicate that Augustine Henry Shepperd "died at Good Spring in Salem, July 11, 1864." In any event, the town of Salem tapped this spring and used it as a part of its water supply for a long time. It is now used by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in its nicotine plant located near by.

Source

Copied from "Rural Forsyth", pp. 153-154 of Forsyth, a County on the March, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.

*
Congressman A. H. Shepperd's home was near Vargrave and Waughtown Streets in Salem.

From Augustine Henry Shepperd
(North Carolina)

*To the Freemen of the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina,
composed of the Counties of Caswell, Guilford, Rockingham and Stokes.*

Fellow Citizens:

Washington City, February 20, 1829.

In communicating with you, I have thought that it could not be unacceptable to present to your consideration a general view of the internal condition of the government of these United States, both as it respects its receipts and its expenditures; nor indeed should the people be taxed with impertinent curiosity, if they are even seen through their agents or representatives to pry with marked solicitude into the situation of that institution, which was made by themselves, and for their own benefit and which is sustained by contributions drawn from their individual resources under various forms of taxation. Except in the exigency of expenditure, incidental to a state of war, the general government has usually sustained its operations by taxing the people through the medium of consumption, by laying a duty on articles imported from abroad, which tends at least, in a certain degree, to increase the price that the consumer has to pay; the revenue thus derived from imports, has for the last few years, amounted annually to about twenty millions of dollars. In 1826, it was upwards of twenty millions; in 1827, it was more than nineteen millions and a half; and for 1828, it is estimated at about twenty-one millions. The other certain and continuous sources of revenue, consist principally of the public lands, and the dividends on the stock owned by the government in the United States' Bank, which when added to the above all important item, make an annual receipt for the period above adverted to, of from twenty two to twenty-four millions of dollars; and by adding this amount to the balances in the Treasury, unexpended at the commencement of the successive years, presents an available revenue of from twenty eight to thirty millions. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury,¹ it is estimated that, after deducting expenditures, there will have been a balance in the Treasury, on the first of the present year, of five millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars. Nor does the estimate of receipts from imports during the year 1829, fall short of that of 1828, and probably will be found to exceed it. But this flattering amount should not, I think, be regarded as a fair test of the revenue operation of the high tariff imposed by the act of the last session;² for the vigilance of commercial enterprise took the alarm at the prospect of impending burdens, and effected unusually large importations in the early portion of the last year before the law took effect; and duties contracted to be paid at the custom house after about the first of May, will be receivable in the present year, and make a part of its estimated revenue; but should the settled operations of our foreign commerce exhibit in future years no marked diminution, still it would not weaken my objections to the character of the tax, by

which it would be sustained. Indeed, such a result would go far to confirm my belief, in not only its injustice, but its folly: for if, notwithstanding the high rate of duty imposed on imports, for the protection of our own manufactures, the foreign fabric should still continue in undiminished amount, to be imported and consumed in the country, it would abundantly prove that we cannot extend that protection for which we have so often been asked, by any measure short of a system of direct prohibition; and Congress will no doubt be speedily memorialized by this importunate class of our citizens, with many moving representations of their peculiar grievances and oppressions.

Before passing from the subject of revenue, I beg leave to advert more particularly to the public lands. These consist of cessions made by several of the original states of this Union, and of purchases effected with the governments of France and Spain. Throughout this vast region, numerous tribes of Indians inhabited, with many of whom treaties have at different periods been entered into, by which extensive cessions of their right to this soil have been obtained and paid for by the general government, and several of the territories into which this acquired country was erected have already been admitted into the Union of the states. Most of these cessions made by the states, were mainly gratuitous, and designed to enable the United States' government to discharge the debts due the officers and soldiers of the revolution, who were promised a bounty in land as well as money; subject to this obligation and the reservations for schools and colleges in the county, the proceeds arising from their sale was to be a fund for the use and benefit of all the states. The amount of sales up to the 30th of June last, was about forty-one millions of dollars, averaging near two dollars per acre of the whole quantity sold: for schools and colleges, the satisfaction of military bounty claims, and for the construction of roads and canals, there have been appropriated near twenty-eight millions of acres. Of the public land already surveyed, it is estimated that there remains yet to be sold near two hundred millions of acres; and the country yet unceded by the Indian tribes, within the states and territories is, perhaps, equal to seven hundred and fifty millions of acres. Notwithstanding the very considerable expense connected with the execution of this land system, and the great indulgence extended to the purchasers of public lands before 1820, they have continued to be a source of considerable revenue; but no little effort seems to be making, by some of the new states, in which a part of them are situated, not only to encroach upon this domain of the general government, but to inculcate and strengthen the opinion, that the states in which any portion of these lands may happen to be, are exclusively entitled to them, notwithstanding by their cession, they were solemnly pledged for the benefit of all the states. Much of the time of Congress is already engrossed by this fruitful source of legislation, and we may expect in future, additional difficulties on this subject, which will continue to grow with the increasing strength of that section of our Union which is interested in maintaining its exclusive right to this common fund of the nation.

Upon the conclusion of the late war, no little difficulty was experienced

in determining upon the number of men to which our peace establishment should be reduced, and after various modifications of that force, it was, by the act of 1821, fixed at six thousand.³ The annual expenditure classed under this head may, as a matter of mere general calculation, be stated at five million of dollars; but in this estimate there is very much included beyond the mere pay and subsistence of the army; for to it belongs the Indian Department, the erection and repair of fortifications, various expenditures created by law, which are supposed in some way to relate to the defence of the country; and also the expense of the Military Academy at West Point: by an abuse of the discretion confided to the Secretary of War as to the number of Visitors called to attend the annual examination of the Cadets of this institution, its charge to the government was occasionally much enhanced: to correct this evil an act was passed at the last session, limiting this item of the expense to fifteen hundred dollars.⁴ Our naval expenditure, including the sum for its gradual increase, and the various objects incident to this efficient arm of national defence, may be stated at about four and a half millions annually. Its force consists of seven ships of the line of seventy-four guns, seven frigates of the first class, four of the second, sixteen sloops and seven schooners.⁵ The splendid achievements of this description of our force during the last war, gave to it imperishable renown, whilst its subsequent usefulness in protecting our citizens and the commerce of the nation abundantly prove, that in time of peace as well as war, our true interest will be promoted by cherishing that gallant enterprize which so conspicuously distinguishes the American seamen.

Other expenditures amounting to about three millions of dollars embrace the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government, and various incidental charges arising from appropriations made by successive acts of Congress, together with the salaries, outfits, &c. of our foreign ministers, the pay of other diplomatic agents, and the contingent expenses connected with this branch of the executive authority. The experience of the past has suggested the propriety of restraining the discretion of the President in relation to expenditures made on account of foreign intercourse, by fixing, by law, the compensation to be paid the bearers of public despatches, and requiring, under prudent limitations, a statement of the disbursements that may hereafter be made from this secret service fund, placed under the controul of the President: to attain these desirable objects a bill has been reported and is now pending before the House of Representatives.⁶

A very important item on this side of the account, consists of the public debt:⁷ on account of which, since the first of the year 1817, there has been paid something more than one hundred and forty six millions six hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum upwards of eighty eight million eight hundred thousand dollars has been in discharge of the principal, and the residue has been applied to the interest of the debt. The balance reported to be due on the first of the present year, is fifty eight millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and thirty eight dollars; but seven millions of this

consists of five per cent. stock for which the United States hold an equal amount in the United States' Bank, yielding dividends of six per cent. and upwards. There is also included in this estimate a little more than thirteen million of dollars, the balance of the revolutionary debt, bearing an interest of only three per-cent. which, by law, as it now exists, is only to be redeemed when one hundred dollars of stock can be purchased in market at sixty five dollars in cash, to which low rate of value it is not likely soon to fall; but by embracing this latter item, and excluding the seven millions of United States' Bank Stock, there can be little doubt of the ability of the government to pay its entire debt even before the year 1835, until which time it is not all redeemable. Upon the happening of this event, there must, with our present amount of revenue, be an annual surplus of many millions over and above the expenditures of the government; and in anticipation of this state of the Treasury, we have already various projects offered for the distribution of this national wealth, and it is really to be feared, that we shall find more difficulty in the enjoyment of our riches than in the process of paying off the public debt. Whilst the measure of a nation's taxes should be regulated by the wants of the government, justice would seem to require that any excess which may be drawn from the people should be restored in proportion to their contributions: yet how ridiculous is the idea of emptying the purse for the mere pleasure of filling it again, and how impracticable would be the attempt to restore in coin or in benefits the amount drawn through a system of indirect taxation from each member of the community. Perceiving therefore, as I do, increasing difficulties to the equitable expenditure of this revenue, either on the part of the general government or the state authorities, I would greatly prefer having this money in the pockets of the people by lessening the amount of receipts by a repeal of the tax or duty imposed upon all that description of imports which are either articles of necessity, or such as are essential to the comforts and conveniences of life.

But, fellow citizens, whatever may be the measure of our solicitude as to the future action of the government on this subject, we can but look forward with a sensation of triumph to the time when this nation, like the most independent of its citizens, shall be free not only from the shackles of debt, but when it shall know not the individual that shall sustain towards it the character of creditor: it will indeed be a proud era in our history, and a striking illustration of the energy and resources of a republic, which scarce half a century ago contracted a heavy pecuniary obligation, in the purchase of its freedom and independence, and which has had, at a still later period, to defend its rights and its honor by the contraction of an additional debt, which we were then told would be entailed upon the nation for half a century to come.

The attitude of our foreign relations presents no reason to apprehend a speedy termination of that national peace, which, under Divine Providence, we are permitted to enjoy; for though we have causes of complaint and remonstrance with other governments, yet, at present, they constitute the subjects of pacific negotiation, and though justice may be still longer delayed

to our government and its citizens, yet none of these grievances are likely to assume that aspect which would justify an appeal to arms.

I cannot close this address without for a moment adverting to that all consuming question which but the other day agitated every part of this confederacy. You will readily perceive that I allude to the late election of President; and though some of you have sustained a disappointment by the failure of the man of your choice, yet you must all feel gratified that the people, acting through the medium of their electors, have by so strong an expression of their will, removed all cause of question or cavil in relation to this momentous contest. The whole number of electoral votes given, was two hundred and sixty-one; of these, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and seventy eight;⁸ and now, upon the very eve of his entering upon the discharge of the high office of President of these United States, I feel additional confidence in the opinion that he will prove himself worthy of the exalted station to which he has been called, under such flattering circumstances; and that those who opposed his elevation from a belief of his unfitness for the task, will find sufficient support in their disappointment, from the wise economical and republican character of his administration.

I pray you, fellow-citizens, to accept of my grateful acknowledgments for the very generous measure of confidence which you have heretofore extended to me, and to be assured, that my sense of the obligation which it has imposed upon me as your representative, can only be equaled by that of my regret at the very imperfect manner in which it has been discharged, but relying upon the liberality of your indulgence, and hoping to profit by the experience, as well as the errors of the past, I am induced again to present myself a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the United States. Very respectfully your friend,

A. H. Shepperd.

Broadside Collection, Duke University, Durham, N.C. Addressed to Ralph Gorrell, Esqr., Greensboro, Guilford Co., N.C. Another copy is in the John H. Bryan Papers, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

1. Report of Richard Rush, Dec. 6, 1828, U.S. Treasury Department. *Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States*. . . (Washington, D.C., 1837-1851), II, 439-450.

2. See n. 8 under William McLean, Mar. 15, 1828.

3. See n. 6 under Lewis Williams, Feb. 26, 1821.

4. An item in the military appropriations bill for 1828, enacted Mar. 21, 1828. *Debates*, 20th Cong., 1st sess., appendix, viii.

5. See n. 7 under Williams, Feb. 18, 1829.

6. The bill was introduced on Jan. 23, 1829, but not acted upon before the end of the session. *House Journal*, 20th Cong., 2d sess., 196; *House Bill*, 20th Cong., microfilm compilation. Library of Congress.

7. The following report on the debt is abstracted from the report cited in n. 1 above.

8. *House Journal*, 20th Cong., 2d sess., 273. See n. 13 under Samuel P. Carson, Feb. 28, 1829.

Source

The Twentieth Congress, Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

The following is an excerpt from a letter written by Hambleton Shepperd to his brother, William H. Shepperd (both being sons of Augustine H. Shepperd). The letter was written at Warrenton, Virginia, and dated 189-, so that the exact date of writing is not known.

Source: Genealogical Files, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N.C.

Augustine H. Shepperd was born in Surry County, North Carolina, near the Pilot Mountain, in the year 1793. (This date differs from all other sources which state 1792.)

He received his early education principally from his mother, who, I am satisfied from what he used to tell me about her, was an unusually intelligent woman.

He was the youngest of his father's children and was left an orphan at an early age, and lived very much thereafter when quite a young boy with his oldest sister who married a Mr. Moore and lived at Mason's Hall, N. C. There he went to school to a Presbyterian minister who was the father-in-law of the Hon. Inv. A. Gilmer, and died at Mr. Gilmer's according to my recollection.

For this teacher he always retained the highest respect and deep affection. He was an exceedingly bright and studious scholar. I remember to have heard his nephew, Mr. Carter Moore, who was almost of his own age and went to school with him, say that his recitations were a source of great pleasure and pride to his teacher and the scholars. He was a good Latin scholar and may be pardoned for saying that probably no man was a more correct English scholar than he. He had the most wonderful knowledge of the meaning of English words; His accuracy in spelling could not have been surpassed by any one and his reading of highest English classics was very extensive, and his appreciation of the beautiful was more highly developed in him than any one with whom I have been thrown. He kept certain authors up to the last of his life always near him, and it was almost a daily occasion for him to select some of the most beautiful and striking passages and read them to some member of his family. His reading, which will be borne out by all who ever heard him, was remarkable for its perfect naturalness in the expression of the author's meaning. I will be pardoned for saying here that Father's sensitive and refined nature impressed itself upon all with whom he was ever thrown. He first studied Medicine, but shortly thereafter determined to take up the profession of Law. He read under a Mr. Alexander of Charlotte, a very distinguished lawyer and the father of a number of bright sons and fine daughter who were well known in that section of the State. He settled, I think, at Germanton, N. C. for the practice of his profession. He soon entered politics and was sent to the Legislature several times. In 1827 was elected to Congress over Bedford Brown and was successor of the late Judge Settle, Sr., father of the last U. S. Judge Thos. Settle. He espoused the Whig cause and up to the breaking out of the War, to the day of his death, was in full sympathy with that party.

He continued in Congress until the 4th of March, 1851, except when defeated by the Hon. Jno. Hill of Stokes County, who, for years was known to our section of the country as one of its most leading and prominent Democrats and for two terms when he declined to be a candidate. After his retirement from Congress he never held a public office or entered prominently into politics though he was engaged by many friends to be the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, and to return to Congress after Mr. Morehead's term, his immediate successor. Though an ardent Union man and having during his long term in Congress, from sheer patriotic motives, without any especial benefit to his immediate constituents, sustained and worked for the protective policy of the Whig party, which enriched the New England and Middle States by the Congresses constituted in a great measure by his own Southern people. He, nevertheless, was a great lover of his native state, and was ready, when the war came, which he deprecated as much as any one, to do all that he could to save the Southern people their rights and privileges under the Constitution to which no man had been more loyal than he. The last time that he appeared in public was as the War was breaking out when he addressed his friends and neighbors, pointing out to them (as I was told by a friend who was present, I, myself, at the time, being in Georgia where I was living) very clearly the spirit of vindictive malice and hatred which would animate the Northern people against the Southern people in the war. He had the rare gift of reading human nature and probably no man ever left Washington with a truer knowledge of character of the men who constituted and built up the aforesaid party. I remember that he said to his friends on that occasion that he was satisfied that if they, the abolishment of the aforesaid party, thought it necessary in the accomplishment of their object, they would take the Southern babes from their cradles and dash their brains out against the trees. Subsequent events proved he was not far wrong. Even at this late date, we see that the party is as malignant in its hatred of the South today, as it was at the breaking out of the war.

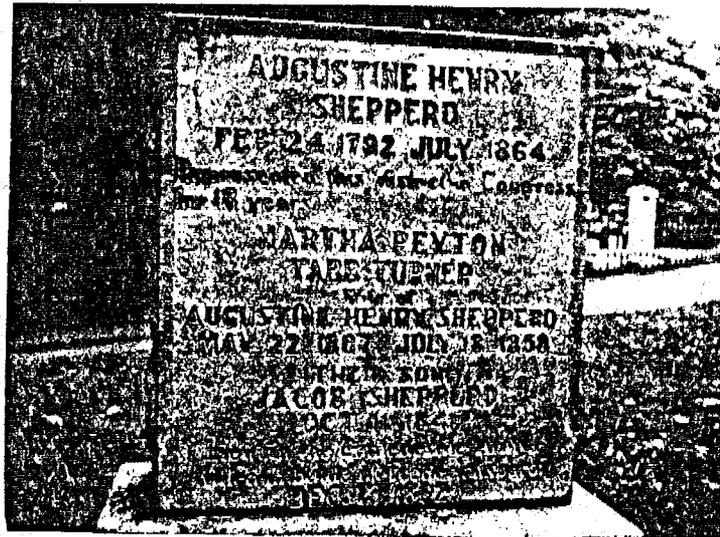
I do not know that Father was left altogether poor when his father died, but he certainly had but a limited means and had to practice saving in order to avoid going in debt, but at any rate he was enabled to live like a gentleman and cultivated those tastes which marked his subsequent life.

He always lived within his means and was never guilty of the least extravagance that was not justified by that which he had actually in hand. Probably no man was so scrupulous in his business transactions as he was. He had a long career of political life, surrounded by so many temptations which have wrecked so many of our very best men. It is worthy of remark that his high sense of monetary obligations kept him from contracting, to the smallest amount, any debt which he could not pay upon demand. I remember very distinctly his telling me not many years before he died that he had never executed but one note in his life. His neighbors who knew him well will bear me out in what I have said. As to his legal practice, it ended shortly after his entrance upon political life, but he was by far a greater lawyer than anything else. His abilities in that line ranked with the very highest and so ranked with some of the best lawyers in our State. Able to see and appreciate the nicest distinctions in the legal points in any case,

and had great faculty of expression either by pen or words. As a conversationalist, few men ever equalled him. I remember just before the war on a visit to Col. Puryear, he took occasion to speak of father in this respect. He (Col. P.) was a member of Congress at that time, and had seen and associated with some of the greatest men of that day. He remarked that he thought father was one of the finest talkers to whom he had ever listened. That his conversations were so accurate, elegant and expressive that they might be painted as they came from his lips. He was eminently a just man in his judgments of all his companions and never permitted politics to bias the opinions he formed of others. You know as well as I the number and names of his children. Turner who was born in '31, graduated at West Point in '54, died in Kansas in '55. Frank graduated at Annapolis, and remained in service until the breaking out of the war, served with distinction in the Confederate Navy, died 1887. I was the next son, you followed me. Sister Fannie, widow of General Pender's staff. Pamela, the youngest daughter was Mrs. Mallory.

Warrenton, Va. - 189 -

Part of a letter from Hambleton Shepperd.



AUGUSTINE HENRY

SHEPPERD

Feb 24 1792 July 1864

Represented this district in Congress
for 18 years

MARTHA PEYTON

TABB TURNER

wife of

AUGUSTINE HENRY SHEPPERD

May 22 1807 July 18 1858

Their Son

JACOB SHEPPERD

Oct 11 1843

(Not Readable)

1882

WILL OF AUGUSTINE H. SHEPPERD

I Augustine H. Shepperd of Forsythe County, N. C., do hereby appoint C. L. Basser, my neighbor and friend executor of this my will and testament as hereinafter written--That is to say--

I give and bequeath to my daughter Pamela Martha Shepperd one thousand dollars; I give each of my grandchildren one hundred dollars; to my daughter Mary F. Pender and Pamela Martha I give my silver plate and such of the furniture of the side board drawing room and dining room as they may select to be equally divided between them; I will and direct that my Executor make sale of all and singular the balance of my property real and personal and after making payment of my debts I give and bequeath the balance of the proceeds among all my children share and share alike--In making sale of my land and slaves it is my purpose to give to my Executor entire discretion as to the time and manner of sale believing that he will look not only to the interest and convenience of my children, but be also properly influenced by the demands of humanity in the disposition of my slaves.

In testimony to the foregoing as my last will and testament, and which I hereby publish and declare to be each, I have hereunto set my hand as good and being this 12th day of May A. D., 1864.

A. H. Shepperd

Source: Forsythe County, N. C. records

Annotation: The Children of Augustine Henry Shepperd (1792-1864)

Although research will reveal even more about the children of Augustine Henry Shepperd, here are recorded some bits of information merely to give some insight into the family.

Samuel Turner Shepperd: Born: 1831 in Washington, D. C. Died: 27 Jun 1855: 24 yrs. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from state of North Carolina. He was a cadet at the Academy from 1 Jly 1850 to 1 Jly 1854, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. Second Lieut. of Infantry, 1 Jly 1854. Second Lieut., 2nd Dragoon, 3 Mar 1855. Served on frontier duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, 1854-55. Died at Ft. Leavenworth, 1855, at Age 24.

Samuel Shepperd graduated #35 in a class of 45. George Washington Custis Lee, son of Robert E. Lee, graduated # 1 in this class.

Samuel Shepperd was a West Point classmate of both General William Dorsey Pender who married his sister, Fanny, and Col. Jeb Stuart, famous Virginia Cavalry leader, who in his letters to his cousin spoke often about visiting in the A. H. Shepperd home.

Source: United States Military Academy Library, West Point, New York.

Frank Shepperd: graduated at Annapolis and remained in service until the breaking out of the Civil War; served with distinction in the Confederate Navy, died in 1887.

Source: from a letter written by his brother Hambleton Shepperd; Genealogical Files, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, N. C.

Hambleton Shepperd:
William H. Shepperd: No information about these two has been researched; however, the preceding letter detailing the life of the father, Augustine H. Shepperd, was written by Hambleton to his brother, William. The 1850 census of Forsythe County, N. C., shows Hambleton born in N. C. in 1837. The same census shows William born in N. C., in 1839, and shows that he married Hattie N. Nipper, Nov. 1, 1866.

Annotation (cont'd): The Children of Augustine Henry Shepperd (1792-1864)

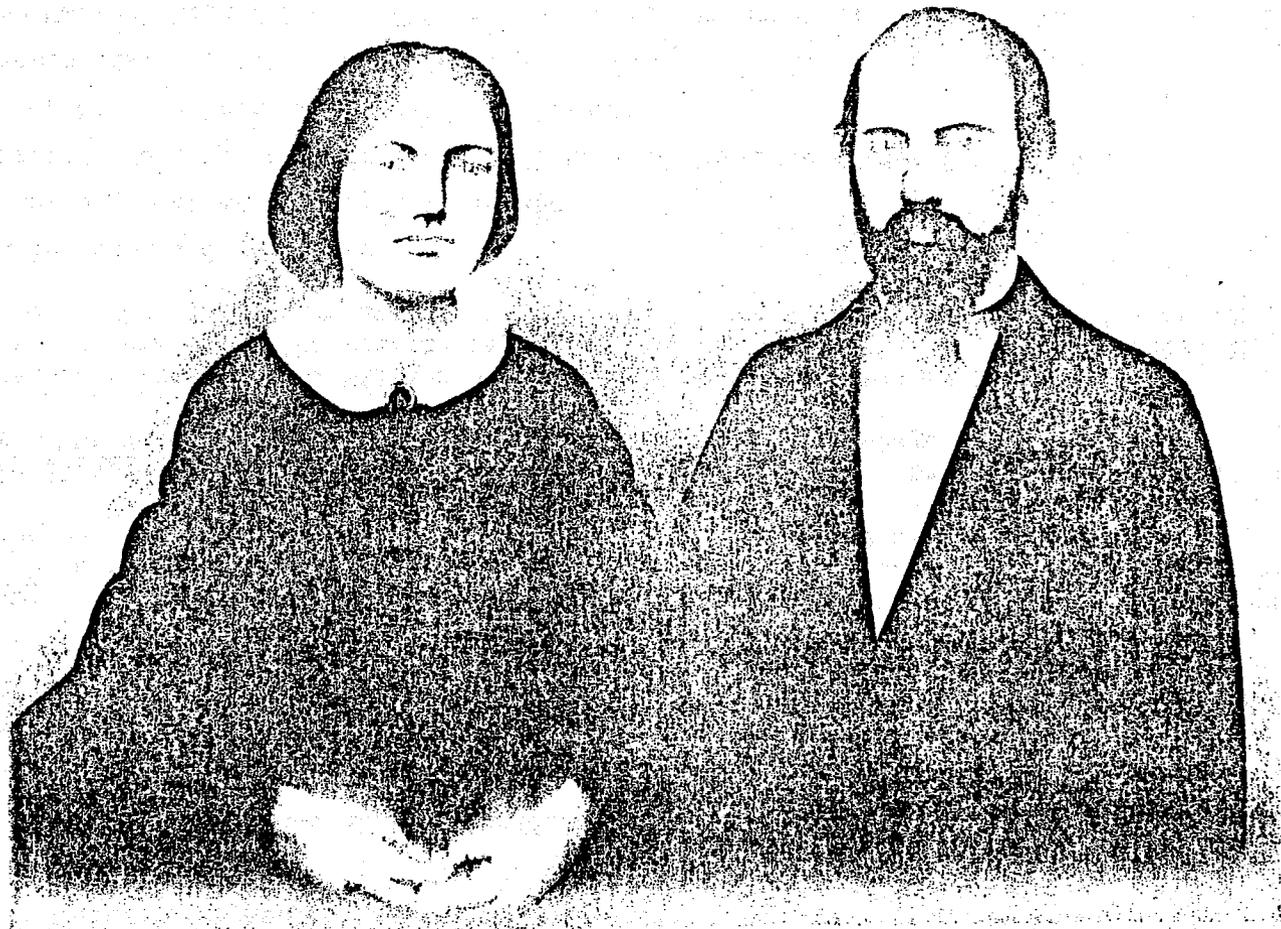
Mary Frances (Fanny) Shepperd: Born in North Carolina, 1840. At nineteen she married William Dorsey Pender who gained fame as a Confederate Army Officer.

Pender, William Dorsey (General), was born to the wealthy planter James Pender and his wife Sarah (Routh) on February 6, 1834, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He clerked in his brother's store before attending the U. S. Military Academy where he graduated nineteenth in a class of forty-six in 1854. He was an Episcopalian. He had three sons by his marriage to Mary Frances Shepperd on March 3, 1859. Pender served with the U. S. Army Dragoons in New Mexico, California, Washington, and Oregon before the war. He fought in numerous battles with the Indians and served as adjutant of the 1st Dragoon in San Francisco. While distressed by the idea of civil war, his loyalty to his home state ultimately prevailed and he resigned his commission on March 21, 1861. He entered the Confederate Army as a captain of artillery in the provisional army. After recruiting troops in Baltimore, he became a colonel in the 3rd North Carolina Volunteers, which participated at the battle of Fort Manassas in July 1861. After serving as a brigade commander during the battle of Seven Pines, he was promoted to brigadier general on June 13, 1862, and fought during the Seven Days before being wounded at Second Manassas, where he fought in Jackson's Corps. Pender also participated in the 1862 battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, and Sharpsburg and was heroic in the battle of Fredericksburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, he was a division commander under General A. P. Hill (q.v.). On May 27, 1863, he was promoted to major general. He was a hero of the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, but on the second day he was wounded in the leg. Pender died of infection following the amputation of the leg on July 18, 1863, in Staunton, Virginia.

Source: Peele, Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians.

William Dorsey Pender

As the Army enters Pennsylvania, the new Major General, who is 29, writes eagerly of his Division. He knows that his young wife in North Carolina does not favor the invasion of the North, because she thinks the Lord will not bless the Southern cause if the Confederacy does more than defend its own territory. He half agrees but he knows, as a trained soldier, that a whole-hearted offensive often is the most prudent defensive. The campaign must be fought. If it is won and victory is achieved, he will go back to North Carolina, live with his family and quit army life forever. So run his letters. Then, abruptly,



*Wedding photograph of Lieutenant and Mrs. W. D. Pender
Courtesy of William C. Pender*

they stop. He fights successfully another battle with all his stubborn energy, and he is awaiting action at Gettysburg when he is wounded once again. This time he cannot laugh it off. They miss him on the 3rd of July, 1863, when part of his Division is deployed wrongly.

Source: Library, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

More about Fanny Shepperd and her husband, William Dorsey Pender, as well as more about her family (Shepperd) can be read in the book The General To His Lady: The Civil War Letters of William Dorsey Pender to Fanny Pender: editor, William W. Hassler (Chapel Hill:University of North Carolina Press, 1965).

Jacob Shepperd: no researched information except that the 1850 Forsythe County, N. C., census shows him to have been born in North Carolina in 1843. Since he was not mentioned in the listing of children in the letter written by Hambleton to William, it is possible that he died at an early age.

Martha Pamela Shepperd: Born in North Carolina in 1845. The following information about Martha Shepperd is copied from The Virginia Magazine and History Biography, Vol 15-Page 101:

William Stevenson Mallory son of William Stevenson and Mary D. (Hoskins) Mallory.
William Stevenson married Martha Pamela Shepperd of Salem, North Carolina, Aug. 6, 1867, the daughter of Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd Congressman from N. C. for 17 years and had the following children:

Mary D. born in 1868 died in infancy.

Martha Tabb Mallory born in 1869 died in infancy.

Augustine Shepperd Mallory born April 27, 1871 married Gertrude Winder Oct 7, 1896.

Spencer Frances Mallory born in 1873 died in infancy.

William Stevenson Mallory born in 1874 died in 1882.

Peter Frances Mallory born July 1, 1879 married J. H. Van Ness Jr. of Charlotte, N.C. Oct. 14, 1903.

William S. Mallory served with credit throughout the Civil War in the 27th North Carolina Regiment of Cook's Brigade.

Annotation: The Children of Mary Steptoe and William Watters Shepperd

This writer is a direct descendant of Mary Steptoe and William Watters Shepperd through their son, Jacob H. Shepperd.

Little has been researched about the six children of William W. Shepperd other than the marriages and names of children listed on the preceding chart, except for information concerning Jacob H. Shepperd, the direct ancestor. There is also some further information about Augustine C. Shepperd, brother to Jacob H., which will be recorded here:

Augustine C. Shepperd: it is believed that he was born in North Carolina and probably moved to Texas in 1830 when his parents moved. He never married. He lived at Danville, Montgomery County, Texas, and died intestate in Huntsville, Texas, on December 23, 1867. His brother, Jacob H. Shepperd, was made administrator of his estate and as such did not participate as an heir. His other brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews were heirs to his estate which included a house and farming land at Danville. Due to the poverty and strained circumstances of the heirs, the property at Danville was sold for cash to the highest bidder and the cash was divided among the heirs. Jacob H. Shepperd took possession of personal items and distributed them as he saw fit.

Source: Petitions of Heirs, Probate Court Records; Estate Settlement for A. C. Shepperd, Walker Co., Texas, Courthouse records.

William Watters Shepperd
and
Mary Steptoe

Jacob H. Shepperd
b. 14 Feb 1814
d. 16 Apr 1872: 58 yrs

m. ca 1837

Hannah Eliza Collard
b. 8 Feb 1820
d. Still living May 1879

Mary A. Shepperd

b. 1840

d.

m. 1:

Ellisor

m. 2:

Gardorer

Augustine William Shepperd
(Gus)

b. 17 Feb 1841

d. 22 Jun 1916: 75 yrs

m. 20 Jly 1867

Emeline Palmer

b. 2 Aug 1844

d. 16 Aug 1902: 55 yrs

John Thomas Shepperd

b. 2 Aug 1867

d. 4 Nov 1899: 32 yrs

Eliza Z. Shepperd

b. 10 Aug 1869

d. 12 Nov 1899: 30 yrs

Emma Lou Shepperd

b. 28 Jan 1872

d. 15 Mar 1949: 77 yrs

Hattie Manruiva Shepperd

b. 8 Jun 1874

d. 16 Aug 1951: 77 yrs

Jacob Henry Shepperd

(Jake)

b. 3 Jan 1878

d. 4 Aug 1938: 60 yrs

Betty L. Shepperd

b. 17 Feb 1880

d. 14 Apr 1975: 95 yrs

Alice Shepperd

b. 12 Mar 1882

d. 28 Aug 1960: 78 yrs

Augusta M. Shepperd

b. 4 Jan 1885

d.

The Family of Jacob H. Shepperd,
Grandfather to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

William Watters Shepperd
and
Mary Steptoe

Jacob H. Shepperd
and
Hannah Eliza Collard

Eliza Pamela Shepperd
b. 1842
d.

m: 24 Jan 1861

John Martin Palmer
b.
d.

Julia Shepperd
b. 1848
d.

Jacob H. Shepperd
and
Common Law Wife

Dayton Shepperd
b. ca 1855
d. 1939; 84 yrs

m: 1: Pursley

m: 2: Loving

m: 3: Lesser

m: 4: Watson

Leonard Loving Shepperd

Mollie Shepperd
b.
d.

m: 1: Ira Thomas

m: 2: Dick Taylor

No Children

The Family of Jacob H. Shepperd,
Grandfather to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell



Jacob H. Shepperd
(1814 - 1872)

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd (1814--1872)

Jacob H. Shepperd, son of Mary Steptoe and William Watters Shepperd, and great, great grandfather of this writer, was born in North Carolina. In 1829, at the age of fifteen, Jacob made application to West Point and listed his home on Spain Hours Creek and the Little Yadkin River, North Carolina, where his father was living at that time. He became a graduate of West Point.

The next information is dated 1834 and is excerpted from the obituary of Emeline Shepperd, wife of A. W. Shepperd who was a son of J. H. Shepperd. However, in a legal paper written by Jacob H. Shepperd on July 7, 1856, he stated that he was serving the Texas Army in 1833 which would have made him nineteen years old at the time.

The following is quoted from the obituary notice of Emeline Palmer Shepperd in 1902:

"Her husband Mr. A. W. Shepperd is a son of J. H. Shepperd one of those old battle scarred Veterans who served his country with Houston during those dark and bloody days of great tribulation.

The fact that he walked all the way from North Carolina in 1834 braving the dangers of savage beasts and more savage men shows that he was possessed of the courage that distinguished those dear old heroes before whose mighty arms the hosts of Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, went down in ignominious defeat and ruin.

He was in the Grass Fight, battle of Conception, and with Captain Jack Hays in his fights with the Indians.

These are the heroes who brought order out of chaos and who paved the way to the splendid civilization we are enjoying today. They finished the work, run their race, and have passed on before."

Family tradition states that Jacob H. Shepperd came from Missouri to Texas before the Texas Revolution. Many legal papers are on file among the holdings of The Texas State Archives that reflect the military career of Jacob H. Shepperd. Too numerous and lengthy and difficult to read (all are written in natural handwriting) to be copied here, the following is pertinent information gleaned from them:

In 1836, Jacob H. Shepperd was hired by the Texas Army as courier from the army to Velasco for the period from 23 Jly 1836 to 3 Sept 1836 for the sum of \$126.00. The draft from the auditor's office for payment to Shepperd was lost by the attorney or agent. Shepperd did not receive payment; therefore, he instituted legal proceedings as follows in an attempt to collect what was duly owed him.

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

SUMMARY:

- Dec. 13, 1835 --- a certification dated Dec. 13, 1835, San Antonio, signed by R. M. Coleman (Capt.) and Edward Burleson (Com in Chief) stating that Jacob H. Shepperd served in the Army of Texas honorably and faithfully discharging his duty.
- Dec. 13, 1835 --- certification of honorable discharge for Jacob H. Shepperd from the Texas Army to be paid \$20.00 per month plus 12 days for returning home---signed by Edward Burleson, Com in Chief.
- 1836 --- affidavit sworn by John M. Wade that he lost the audited account of J. H. Shepperd for \$126.00 for his army services. He swore that J. H. Shepperd was detailed from his Lieutenancy in Wade's company for the service of courier. Wade was a Captain in Rusk Brigade at the time. Further, he advertised his lost in the "Telegraph" published in Columbia in 1836.
- Sept. 1836 --- Dimmitts Landing---testimony of A.S. Harrison of the Texas Army as to the time of duty of J. H. Shepperd as courier.
- Jan. 1837 --- certification by A. S. Harrison that J. H. Shepperd was employed as courier for the army from 23 Jly 1836 to 3 Sept 1836 at \$3.00 per day. Certification by Capt. John M. Wade that in his presence A. S. Harrison, representing the army, gave the certificate to J. H. Shepperd. Auditor's statement that Capt. Wade stated that the transaction was true and original. An endorsement of the transactions by J. H. Shepperd, asking that the auditor please issue a draft on the written certificate to John M. Wade.
- June 1837 --- a letter from Jacob H. Shepperd concerning the lost treasury draft was admitted to auditor's file.
- Sept. 1838 --- sworn testimony of John M. Wade that he lost a treasury draft for \$126.00 in favor of Jacob H. Shepperd for services rendered as courier between the army and Velasco. He lost it in October or November, 1836, in Columbia and the draft was not endorsed or transferred.
- Not dated --- Address of J. H. Shepperd to Texas State Legislature detailing his war services in The Texas Army in 1835 and 1836: He was 1st Lieut. in Joseph L. Bennett's company

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

SUMMARY: cont'd

in the Battle of Conception. The company was disbanded and he joined Captain Coleman's Company as a 2nd Lieut. and participated in The Grass Fight. Then he belonged to Falls division of the army that made the feint on the Alamo previous to the actual storming. Next, he was in the company under Captain Cheshire that was sent to the Trinity River by General Sam Houston to endeavor to get the Indians to join the army. This kept Shepperd from participating in the Battle of San Jacinto. In the summer of 1836 he joined Captain Wade's company, serving three months at Guadalupe and near Victoria. He then presented the problem of not receiving all of his payment for services performed and asked the legislature to examine and act on his case.

- Nov. 1839 --- a sworn testimony by Jacob H. Shepperd before Justice of the Peace, George Galbraith of Montgomery County, that he had never received payment for his war services as courier.
- Nov. 1839 --- Jacob H. Shepperd wrote a letter to the Congress of the Republic of Texas stating the facts of his case and asking Congress to take his case into consideration and grant him an order for a new draft.
- May 1852 --- a deposition by James L. Vaughan relating his war services with J. H. Shepperd stating that he was an active, efficient, and daring soldier. He related serving with him when Shepperd went with Cheshire's Company to intercept an expected Mexican reinforcement under "Ugartachaw". He also stated that he served with Shepperd in the Sommerville Campaign of 1842.
- May 1852 --- certificate of public debt to J. H. Shepperd for \$45.00 for services in the Somerville campaign.
- June 1852 --- document signed by J. H. Shepperd swearing that "I J. H. Shepperd do hereby ? and assign unto Wm H Fowler all my right and title to the within certificate or Draft No. 1059." This pertained to payment for services in the Somerville campaign.
- Aug 2 1852 --- documentation of payment in full to J. H. Shepperd for services in the Somerville campaign.

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

SUMMARY: cont'd

- Dec. 1853 --- a sworn oath by Benjamin Rigby that he knew J. H. Shepperd well and served with him under Captain Bennett in the Texas Army before San Antonio in 1835. At that time Shepperd was a Lieutenant. They also engaged together in the Grass Fights and in Concepcion and in the general service of the Republic in the War of Independence. He testified that Jacob H. Shepperd was a soldier good and true.
- Dec. 1855 --- a deposition written to Mr. Grimes by Jacob H. Shepperd recalling his duty in San Antonio in 1835 and in Victoria in 1836; also, recalled that he was put in separate duty for express service.
- Apr. 1856 --- sworn testimony of Richard Williams that Jacob H. Shepperd participated in the Grass Fight before San Antonio, 1835, that he remained in San Antonio until the seige was terminated, that he was present with the army at Victoria on the Guadalupe in 1836, that he was under Williams's command at San Antonio in 1842, and that Shepperd never refused but always freely rendered his military service.
- Apr. 1856 --- sworn testimony of C. B. Stewart that he personally knew J. H. Shepperd had always done and performed his duties as a soldier and as a citizen of the State of Texas. He had known him in the army before Anahuac in 1835, on his march as a volunteer to the forces at the siege of Bexar, in the army in defense of Bexar in 1842, in his capacity as agent from the Government to the Coachatti Indians, and his services as army courier in 1836 on the southwestern frontier of Texas.
- Jun. 1856 --- sworn testimony of William S. Taylor that he was in the army with Jacob H. Shepperd, now of Walker County, and they were together in the Grass Fight near San Antonio in 1835.
- Jun. 1856 --- sworn testimony from John F. McGuffin that he knew that J. H. Shepperd was a member of Captain Bennett's company and attached to the army of General Austin while encamped on the Salado east of San Antonio in 1835 and that he marched with the army from Salado to Mission L. Espada in 1835.
- Jly. 1856 --- first letter written by J. H. Shepperd to Honorable Jessee Grimes, explaining his war record and stating that he took part in all of the campaigns of the battle at

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

SUMMARY: cont'd

--- San Antonio. He also reviewed his three months as army courier stating, "I bore the express from General Houston countermanding the taking of San Anna to the army to be tried for the slaughter of Fannin's men; which latter service saved Texas from the accusations that would have been heaped on her for his death." In this letter J. H. Shepperd stated that he felt himself "entitled to the largest bounty of land allowed anyone for services in the campaign of 1835." J. H. Shepperd ended the letter by saying that he would send five depositions of proof of his services and asked for immediate attention to the matter.

Jly 1856 --- a second letter from J. H. Shepperd to Honorable Jesse Grimes reviewing his war services and asking for his help in getting the payment due him. Of some interest was Shepperd's reminder to Grimes that Shepperd had saved the life of William Tindle who nearly drowned as they swam the Colorado River on their march to Victoria.

Dec. 1857 --- oath of John M. Wade that in the winter of 1836 he acted as attorney for J. H. Shepperd in procuring an audited draft for \$126.00 for army services of said J. H. Shepperd; that he lost the draft and that he believed that it was destroyed; that he never endorsed, sold, or traded same; that he advertised in the Columbia "Telegraph" and never heard of nor found the same.

1858 --- sworn statement from Comptroller's office that no payment of money for the draft # 708 for \$126.00 had been made to Jacob H. Shepperd.

A published list of officers under Sam Houston's command shows J. H. Shepperd at Washington on the Brazos on Dec. 21, 1835.

Further research is needed to determine whether or not the \$126.00 was ever paid to Jacob H. Shepperd.

Jacob H. Shepperd married Hannah Eliza Collard in Montgomery County, Texas, about 1837 which means that he had a wife and a family during most all of the afore-mentioned proceedings, having married after The War of Texas Independence, 1836.

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

Hannah Eliza Collard was the ninth child of Elijah and Mary Stark Collard and was born in Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri. Her father was the son of Joseph Collard of Kentucky and Virginia.

Elijah Collard (1778-1847), born in Virginia, later settled on the frontier in Kentucky and in Missouri, where he fought in the War of 1812. Collard migrated to Texas in 1833. He was elected to the Consultation at San Felipe in 1835 and served on the General Council. In 1837, when Montgomery County was created, he was named one of the first commissioners. In 1840, he moved to Walker County, where he died. Collard married Mary Stark in Kentucky. They had eleven children.

Source: Elijah Collard
Official Texas Historical Grave Marker
Walker County, Gourd Creek Cemetery, northeast of New Waverly.

AND

Files of Mrs. Phillip E. Zachary
635 Sycamore Ave.
Shafter, California

The 1850 Walker County, Texas, census notes that Hannah Eliza Shepperd was insane. Walker County court records show that in 1858 Jacob H. Shepperd petitioned the court to have his wife, Hannah E. Shepperd, legally declared "non compos mentis", that she was "afflicted with incurable insanity from the month of August, 1839, to the present time." Jacob asked that he be appointed guardian in all things legal for his "demented consort". In May, 1872, Augustine W. Shepperd filed to be the guardian of Eliza Shepperd, "a person of unsound mind". In another document Augustine says that Eliza Shepperd is the widow of J. H. Shepperd, deceased and that of the two surviving children he is the only son. Augustine W. Shepperd filed an annual exhibit showing the condition of the person and estate of Eliza Shepperd. The last record was dated May, 1879; thus, she probably died before the next filing. Where she is buried is not known at this writing.

Jacob H. and Hannah Eliza Shepperd had four children, all born in Texas.

The 1850 Walker County census also shows that the estate of Jacob H. Shepperd was valued at \$2500.00.

Cont'd:

Annotation: Jacob H. Shepperd

Information handed down in the family states that "Jacob H. Shepperd helped Sam Houston and Henderson Yoakum write the first history of Texas and Jacob did the actual handwriting of the book." Research shows that Henderson King Yoakum, Esq. takes all the credit as author of the two-volume History of Texas from Its First Settlement in 1685 to Its Annexation to the United States in 1846. The book was published in 1855. It was written at his country home in Shepherd's Valley which is located in Walker County, near Huntsville, between Elmina and Phelps. On his Dedication page (signed: Shepherd's Valley, Texas, July 3, 1854) he does give credit to Sam Houston for giving him much of the information; however, Shepperd is not mentioned. The family story tells that the three close friends met at either Yoakum's or Shepperd's home at night, sat around the fire, drank, and compiled their story. As Houston and Yoakum dictated, Shepperd did the handwriting. Often, Sam Houston would be in such a state that the other two would take him to Phelps, put him on his horse, and the horse knew to take him home. Apparently, Yoakum actually put the book together for publication and did not deem the handwriting of the book important enough to acknowledge.

Source:

Family Stories

Archives of Star of the Republic Museum
Washington, Texas

Jacob H. Shepperd never remarried, but had at least two children by his common law wife whose name is not known, but she was from the New Waverly, Texas, area. By her he had a son and a daughter. The son, Dayton, was considered to be "quite a character" and is buried by his father at Pine Valley on the Guy Dorrell farm (1985), Walker County, near Huntsville, Texas.

Jacob H. Shepperd died without a will. His son, A. W. Shepperd, made application through the courts for administration of the estate.

Annotation: The Children of Jacob H. Shepperd

Jacob H. and Hannah Eliza Shepperd had four children, all born in Texas (either in Montgomery or in Walker County). Little is known about the three daughters except what is revealed on the preceding chart: Mary was married twice, nothing is known about Julia, and Eliza Pamela was married to John Martin Palmer who was a brother to Emeline Palmer. Emeline Palmer was married to the only son of Jacob and Hannah Eliza, Augustine W. Shepperd (known as Gus). The marriages of Eliza Pamela and Augustine W. brought the Palmer blood into the family. The Palmer family history will be recorded following the end of the Shepperd family history in this volume. Emeline Palmer Shepperd was the great grandmother of this writer.

The only son, Augustine William "Gus" Shepperd was a tall man. The 1880 Texas census lists him as a farmer. He and Emeline Palmer had eight children. The A. W. Shepperd family Bible records their wedding date as 1866. All other documents record 1867. Following is a copy of the obituary of Emeline Palmer Shepperd:

Mrs. Emeline Shepperd wife of Mr. A. W. Shepperd of this place, died of heart failure Aug 16, 1902.

She had been troubled with her heart for several months and the attending physician had sounded the note of warning, but she was supposed to be some better as she was able to issue her orders regarding her house hold affairs up to the time of retiring the night of her death.

The last time the family was with her in life was about 1 o'clock a.m.

Some time between that hour and 3 a.m. her spirit passed away.

Mrs. Shepperd was the daughter of Martin and Ciney Palmer, who came to Texas with Austin's Colony in 1824 and settled at Nacogdoches.

She was born in Jasper County Aug 2, 1884* just on the eve of the Lone Star's entrance into the beautiful constellation of the Stars and Stripes.

Was married to Mr. A. W. Shepperd July 27, 1867 with whom she lived in perfect peace and happiness during their long and cheerful pilgrimage of thirty five years together.

* The paper reported an erroneous birthdate. It should have been 1844.

Cont'd:

Annotation: The Children of Jacob H. Shepperd

Eight children blessed their union. Six of whom survive her.

Mrs. Shepperd was a loving wife, a devoted mother, a sincere friend and an earnest and faithful Christian.

She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which she lived a consistent member for 21 years.

Her husband Mr. A. W. Shepperd is a son of J. H. Shepperd one of those old battle scarred Veterans who served his country with Houston during those dark and bloody days of great tribulation.

The fact that he walked all the way from North Carolina in 1834 braving the dangers of savage beasts and more savage men shows that he was possessed of the courage that distinguished those dear old heroes before whose mighty arms the hosts of Santa Anna, at San Jacinta, went down in ignominious defeat and ruin.

He was in the Grass Fight, battle of Conception, and with Capt. Jack Hays in his fights with the Indians.

These are the heroes who brought order out of chaos and who paved the way to the splendid civilization we are enjoying to-day. They finished the work, run their race and have passed on before.

It must be remembered that J. H. Shepperd had at least two children by his common law wife. His son, Dayton, was well known by his father's descendants and was called "Uncle Dayton" by the members of the family. He is buried by his father at Pine Valley.

J. H. Shepperd's daughter, Mollie, was probably married three times, but at this writing the name of her other husband has not been found.

Cont'd:

Annotation: The Children of Jacob H. Shepperd

Augustine William Shepperd:

- April 26, 1872: A. W. Shepperd put up \$700.00 bond and was appointed by the court as temporary administrator of his father's estate.
- May 30, 1872 : A court order was issued for the filing of letters of application by A. W. Shepperd for the administration of the Jacob H. Shepperd estate. A notice to all who wished to contest his application or who were interested in said administration to appear before the court was posted in three places in Walker County: one on the courthouse door in Huntsville, one at Walker, and one at Phelps.
- May 30, 1872 : A notice was to be posted in the same three places that A. W. Shepperd had applied as guardian of Eliza Shepperd, "a person of unsound mind." Anyone interested in opposing should be present in June at the hearing.
- July, 1872 : A court order was issued that A. W. Shepperd be appointed Guardian of Eliza Shepperd, both her person and estate, and that he file a sum of \$10,000 with the court.

Source:

Probate Minutes District Court, Walker County, Huntsville, Texas, pp. 117, 119, 159.



Augustine William "Gus" Shepperd
(1841 - 1916)
and
Emeline Palmer Shepperd
(1847 - 1902)

Augustine William "Gus" Shepperd

b. 17 Feb 1841

d. 22 Jun 1916: 75 yrs

m: 20 Jly 1866

Emeline Palmer

b. 2 Aug 1844

d. 16 Aug 1902: 58 yrs

John Thomas Shepperd

b. 2 Aug 1867

d. 4 Nov 1899: 32 yrs

m: 5 Mar 1890

Alice McPherson

b.

d.

5 children

Eliza Z. Shepperd

b. 10 Aug 1869

d. 12 Nov 1899: 30 yrs

m: 16 Dec 1886

H. William Hickson

b. 18 Apr 1867

d. 12 Nov 1937: 70 yrs

3 children

Emma Lou Shepperd

b. 28 Jan 1872

d. 15 Mar 1949: 77 yrs

m: 25 Dec 1888

Thomas Bynum Dorrell

b. 23 Sep 1862

d. 7 Jly 1920: 58 yrs

6 children

Hattie Manruiva Shepperd

b. 8 Jun 1874

d. 16 Aug 1951: 77 yrs

m: 5 Feb 1896

Thomas Morgan Brewer

b. 2 Aug 1869

d. 11 Jan 1952: 83 yrs

4 children

The Family of Augustine William "Gus"
Shepperd, Father of Emma Lou Shepperd
Dorrell

Augustine William "Gus" Shepperd
and
Emeline Palmer

Jacob Henry "Jake" Shepperd

b. 3 Jan 1878
d. 4 Aug 1938: 60 yrs

m:

Arrina Catherine Strickland

b.
d.

7 children

Betty Leonora Shepperd

b. 17 Feb 1880
d. 14 Apr 1975: 95 yrs

m: 29 Jan 1901

Alford Fisher Hill

b. 9 Aug 1872
d. 26 Dec 1932: 60 yrs

3 children

Alice Shepperd

b. 12 Mar 1882
d. 28 Aug 1960: 78 yrs

m: 7 Jun 1900

2 children

Edward Wilson

b. 23 Mar 1880
d. 12 Aug 1963: 83 yrs

Augusta M. Shepperd

b. 4 Jan 1885
d. 19--

m: 29 Jly 1903

1 child

Andrew Elias Dorrell

b. 2 Dec 1878
d. 26 Jan 1949: 71 yrs

The Family of Augustine William "Gus"
Shepperd, Father of Emma Lou Shepperd
Dorrell

John Thomas Shepperd
b. 2 Aug 1867
d. 4 Nov 1899: 32 yrs
m: 5 Mar 1890

Alice McPherson
b.
d.

Brack Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Willie Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Joe Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Wesley Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

? Shepperd

b.
d.
m:

Family and Descendants of
John Thomas Shepperd, Brother
to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: John Thomas Shepperd and Family

John Thomas and Alice McPherson Shepperd were married by Rev. A. E. Vause.

Source: Book H, p. 85, Walker County Courthouse Marriage Records, Huntsville, Texas

John Thomas Shepperd died as a result of an accident and is buried at Black Jack Cemetery, Pine Valley, Walker County, Texas.

Eliza Z. Shepperd
b. 10 Aug 1869
d. 12 Nov 1899: 30 yrs
m: 16 Dec 1886

H. William Hickson
b. 18 Apr 1867
d. 12 Nov 1937: 70 yrs

John Quincy Hickson
b. 11 Oct 1887
d.

m: 25 Dec 1913

Susan Effie Dorrell
b. 23 Apr 1900
d.

Jesse Henry William Hickson
b. 3 Dec 1889
d. 23 Jan 1977: 88 yrs

m: 17 Dec 1913

Ruth Jenkins

Stella Maye Hickson
b. 5 Sep 1891
d. Aug 1985: 94 yrs

m: 23 Aug 1934

George E. (Pop) Phillips
b. 9 Jan 1890
d.

No Children

Dorothy Hickson
b. 28 Mar 1917
d.

Jake Henry Hickson
b. 4 Jly 1919
d. 7 Feb 1924: 5 yrs

James Merle Hickson
b. 23 Nov 1923
d.

m: 15 Oct 1949

Anne Trhay

No Children

No Children

Family and Descendants of
Eliza Z. Shepperd, Sister
to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: Eliza Z. Shepperd and Family

Eliza Z. Shepperd was born in Pine Valley, Texas, and is buried in Black Jack Cemetery there. Her children did not know what the Z in her name stood for. She married H. W. Hickson who was born in South Carolina. They were married by the Rev. Henry B. Watts, and the order for their license was signed by A. W. Shepperd and "Emma" Shepperd, her father and mother. H. W. Hickson was a farmer and also made railroad ties for a living. His and Eliza's first home was a one room log cabin near the Pine Valley neighborhood. Quency, their first child, was born in this log cabin.

Quency and Susan Effie Dorrell were married by A. J. Frick, according to Marriage Book K, p. 305, Walker County Courthouse, Huntsville, Texas.

Jesse, the second child, was born in Pine Valley and died in Huntsville. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Huntsville, Texas.

Stella Hickson was born in Pine Valley. In the fall of 1977 she had worked for Felder's Store, Huntsville, for sixty-four years, having worked for four generations of Felders. Stella was a long time favorite cousin of the five Dorrell boys (Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell's sons) and their families.

James Merle Hickson and wife, Anne, were married in Atlanta, Georgia. Since they had no children, this is the end of the family line of Eliza Z. Shepperd.

Eliza Z. Shepperd died very young (30 yrs), and her husband, H. W. Hickson, married twice after her death. Her death was caused by a ruptured appendix.

Emma Lou Shepperd
 b. 28 Jan 1872
 d. 15 Mar 1949: 77 yrs
 m: 25 Dec 1888

Thomas Bynum Dorrell
 b. 23 Sep 1862
 d. 7 Jly 1920: 58 yrs

Seth William Dorrell
 b. 3 Nov 1889
 d. 14 Nov 1954: 65 yrs
 m: 20 Sep 1914

Ruby E. Cauthen
 b. 3 Sep 1898
 d.

John Manton Dorrell
 b. 10 Sep 1891
 d. 15 Dec 1969: 78 yrs
 m: 1: 25 Apr 1915

Pearl Cauthen
 b. 11 Oct 1896
 d. 7 Aug 1949: 53 yrs
 m: 2: 18 Apr 1923

Katie Belle Henry
 b. 16 Oct 1896
 d.

Seth William Dorrell, Jr.
 b. 8 Oct 1916
 d.
 m: 23 May 1942

Edna Shireman
 b. 27 Dec 1918
 d.

Gus Dorrell
 b. 10 Oct 1915
 d. Jly 1952: 37 yrs
 m:

Virgie
 b.
 d.

Henry Manton Dorrell
 b. 5 Dec 1924
 d. 22 Sep 1982: 57 yrs
 m: 16 Oct 1948

Carolyn Bayne Arnett
 b. 16 Jly 1928
 d.

Cindy Lou Dorrell
 b. 31 Jan 1949
 d.
 m: 23 May 1971

Roark S. Rohe
 b. 15 Jly 1948
 d.

Roger Dorrell
 b.
 d.

Carolyn Dorrell
 b.
 d.
 (Boy) Dorrell
 b.
 d.

Manton Bayne Dorrell
 b. 11 Jly 1951
 d.
 m: 26 Apr 1981

Sandra Gail Higgins
 b. 22 Jly 1952
 d.

John Kevin Dorrell
 b. 15 May 1954
 d.
 m: not married in 1985

Roark Seth Rohe
 b. 28 May 1978

Scott Samuel Rohe
 b. 8 May 1981

Tessa Bayne Dorrell
 b. 1 Jan 1985

Family and Descendants of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Emma Lou Shepperd
and
Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Virgil Bervin Dorrell
b. 31 May 1893
d. 4 Nov 1967: 74 yrs
m: 11 Aug 1917
Claudia Perkins
b. 5 Jan 1899
d. 29 Jan 1975: 76 yrs

Valma Bartrella Dorrell
b. 5 Jan 1919
d.
m: 2 Jun 1940
Walter Ernest Fischer
b. 28 Jly 1916
d. 3 Jly 1979: 62 yrs

Walter Dan Fischer, II
b. 21 Mar 1949
d.
m: 1: 8 Aug 1970
Carolyn Beth Robison
b. 4 May 1949
d.
Divorced: Aug, 1984
m: 2: 3 Aug 1985

Caren Elaine Fischer
b. 16 Dec 1971
James Daniel Fischer
b. 11 Aug 1973

Reba Lynn Schreiber
Hobbs
b. 10 Feb 1955
d.

Jason Keith Hobbs
b. 2 Dec 1976
Jeffrey Kevin Hobbs
b. 20 Jly 1979

Robert Ernest Fischer
b. 15 May 1951
d.
m: 10 Jun 1972
Miriam Lynette Simpson
b. 24 Oct 1948
d.

Patrick Ernest Fischer
b. 7 Aug 1976
d. 13 Mar 1984: 7 yrs,
7 mos
Preston Robert Fischer
b. 6 Feb 1979

Thomas Bervin Dorrell
b. 26 Mar 1922
d.
m: 18 Aug 1950
Erma Jean Flowers
b. 20 Nov 1929
d.

Tommye Jean Dorrell
b. 30 Apr 1951
d.
m: 7 Jly 1977
Paul B. Johnson
b. 23 Jly 1949
d.

Seth Paul Johnson
b. 24 May 1981
Adam Thomas Johnson
b. 9 Nov 1983

James Virgil Dorrell
b. 3 Feb 1955
d.
m: 31 Jly 1976
Maria Elizabeth
Musemeche

Beau James Dorrell
b. 12 Aug 1982

Family and Descendants of Emma Lou Shepperd
Dorrell

Emma Lou Shepperd
and
Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Virgil Bervin Dorrell
and
Claudia Perkins

Thomas Bervin Dorrell
and
Erma Jean Flowers

George Bradley Dorrell
b. 12 Feb 1962
d.

Claudia Arline Dorrell
b. 25 Aug 1930
d.
m: 29 Jun 1952
John Minter Olson
b. 10 Nov 1929
d.

John Lawrence (Larry) Olson
b. 9 Apr 1955
d.
m:

David Minter Olson
b. 25 Sep 1956
d.
m:

Julie Marie Olson
b. 7 Jun 1958
d.
m: 15 Jun 1985

Bryant Alton Gaudette
b. 5 Mar 1953
d.

Christi Ann Olson
b. 6 May 1960
d.
m:

Family and Descendants of
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Emma Lou Shepperd
and
Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Virgil Bervin Dorrell
and
Claudia Perkins

Virgil Marie Dorrell
b. 25 Aug 1930
d.
m: 5 Jly 1958
Bobby Gene Franks
b. 7 Jun 1927
d.

Gary Blake Franks
b. 2 Sep 1961
d.
m:

Karen Ann Franks
b. 22 Jan 1963
d.
m:

Augustine Dorrell
b. 3 Aug 1896
d. 29 Dec 1896: 4 mos

Guy Fargin Dorrell
b. 16 Feb 1898
d.
m: 30 May 1928
Selma Griffin
b. 25 Dec 1905
d.

Thomas Wendell Dorrell
b. 28 Oct 1932
d.
m: 1:
Martha
b.
d.
m: 2:
Esther Smith
b. 28 Jly 1935
d.

Thomas Wendell Dorrell, II
b.
d.

Ima Beth Dorrell
b. 10 Jly 1935
d.

never married

Family and Descendants of Emma Lou Shepperd
Dorrell

Emma Lou Shepperd
and
Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Guy Fargin Dorrell
and
Selma Griffin

Martha Sharon Dorrell
b. 30 Nov 1941
d.
m:

John Stubbs
b.
d.

Rhonda Stubbs
b.
d.
m:

Ryan Stubbs
b.
d.
m:

Donald Herman Dorrell
b. 10 Jly 1945
d.
m: 1:

Judy Goff McMillan
b.
d.

m: 2:

Delo
b.
d.

Donna Carolyn Dorrell
b.
Crystal Dorrell
b.

Don Dorrell, Jr.

Bethel Bynum Dorrell
b. 24 Mar 1903
d. 15 Feb 1973: 70yrs
m: 13 Aug 1933

Ima Adele Miller
b. 10 Jly 1909
d.

Lou Adele Dorrell
b. 1 Jly 1938
d.
m: 11 Aug 1961

Robert A. May
b. 7 Dec 1938
d.

Doyle Robert May
b. 3 Jun 1962

Walter Alexander May
b. 31 Mar 1966

Laura Elizabeth May
b. 26 Oct 1971

Emma Lou Shepperd
and
Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Bethel Bynum Dorrell
and
Ima Adele Miller

Robert Bynum Dorrell
b. 30 Oct 1940
d.
m: 15 Aug 1970
(Betsy) Elizabeth Lee Creveling
b. 5 May 1943
d.

Kerby Bynum Dorrell
b. 28 May 1974

Kathryn Lee (Katie) Dorrell
b. 15 Oct 1976

Family and Descendants of
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell.

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: Emma Lou Shepperd and Family

Emma Lou Shepperd was born in Texas, and at the age of 16, in the home of her parents on Christmas Day, she married Thomas Bynum Dorrell who was born in South Carolina and was ten years her senior. Emma Lou's mother was the daughter of the famous pioneer and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Martin Parmer (Palmer). Her father was the son of Jacob Shepperd, distinguished historian and devoted patriot who served with General Sam Houston during the battles for Texas Independence. Thus Emma Lou was descended from an illustrious background in Texas history.

Emma Lou Shepperd and T. B. Dorrell were married by the Rev. A. E. Vause, a Baptist minister and a relative of the groom, (Marriage Book H, p. 12, Walker County Courthouse, Huntsville, Texas). This was his first marriage ceremony to perform. Of interest is the fact that his last marriage ceremony to perform was that of Ruby Cauthen and Seth Dorrell, eldest son of Emma Lou and Thomas Bynum.

Emma Lou called her husband Bynum, and he called her Loudy.

When Bynum first came to Texas from South Carolina, he lived with the William Head family (relatives) at Barado. After his marriage to Emma Lou, he rented a small farm near Black Jack in Walker County (and next to the farm of his brother, James, and also next to the Rev. Vause family), and there he farmed for some time. It was there that their first two sons, Seth and Manton, were born. Later, they bought land at Pine Valley, just across the creek from the property of A. W. Shepperd, Emma Lou's father. Bynum farmed and raised cattle and hogs. It was here that Virgil, the third son and this writer's father, was born.

Still later Emma Lou and Bynum bought another place in Pine Valley across the road from their last home which presently (1985) is occupied by Ruby Dorrell, widow of their son, Seth. Here, Bynum farmed, had quite a large herd of cattle and hogs on open range, had a number of tenant farmers on his place, built and operated a successful sawmill and cotton gin as well as a grist mill, built and operated a small store in Pine Valley, and for a time ran the Pine Valley post office.

Emma Lou and Bynum had six boys, one of whom died at the age of four months. They brought up the other five and taught them to work.

Bynum Dorrell died from a heart attack at the early age of 58, leaving Emma Lou at the age of 48 to manage for herself. She remained at Pine Valley for a number of years before she moved to Huntsville where she built a nice little home for herself and made a living by rooming and boarding girls who were attending school at Sam Houston State Teacher's College (later Sam Houston University). It was here that she died one night in her sleep with her Bible still open where she had been reading it. She was 77. She is buried by the side of her husband in Black Jack Cemetery near Pine Valley.

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: Emma Lou Shepperd and Family cont'd

Since the descendants of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell are annotated in detail in the History of the Dorrell Family, only a few brief facts will be noted here about those who have deceased.

Augustine, Emma Lou's fourth child, died at four months and is buried in Black Jack Cemetery. Three of Emma Lou's sons made a career in railroading: John Manton with the Southern Pacific and Virgil Bervin and Guy F. with the Missouri Pacific. Seth was a farmer and cattle rancher. Bethel followed a career with Shell Oil Co. Seth and Virgil are buried at Black Jack Cemetery near Pine Valley, Manton is buried at Hearne, Texas, and Bethel is buried in Houston. At this writing (1985) Guy survives.

Gus Dorrell, grandson of Emma Lou and son of Manton by his first wife, Pearl, led a tragic life and was killed in a saloon fight in Dallas. Henry Manton Dorrell, grandson of Emma Lou and son of Manton by his second wife, Kate, was a Texas A & M graduate, World War II vet, worked for Humble Oil Co., died from lung cancer, and is buried in Brookside Memorial Park, Houston, Texas.

Patrick Ernest Fischer, great grandson of Emma Lou's son, Virgil, died at age 7 from a viral infection which entered his blood stream through the lesions of chicken-pox, spreading rapidly to attack his organs. He is buried in I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Rockdale, Texas.

Hattie Manruiva Shepperd

b. 8 Jun 1874 in Texas

d. 16 Aug 1951: 77 yrs

m: 5 Feb 1896

Thomas Morgan Brewer

b. 2 Aug 1869 in Mississippi

d. 11 Jan 1952: 83 yrs

Gussie Mae Brewer

b. 21 Aug 1897

d. 1 Nov 1905: 8 yrs

Carl Fennimore Brewer

b. 27 Jan 1900

d. 27 Jan 1960: 60 yrs

Annie Ruth Brewer

b. 3 Nov 1905

d. 6 Aug 1907: 2 yrs

Tommy J. Brewer (lives in Houston)

b. 1908

d.

m:

Inez Roberts

b. 7 Aug 1910

d.

Family and Descendants of
Hattie Manruiva Shepperd,
Sister to Emma Lou Shepperd
Dorrell

Jacob Henry "Jake" Shepperd

b. 3 Jan 1878

d. 4 Aug 1938: 60 yrs

m:

Arrina Catherine Strickland

b.

d.

Cecil Shepperd

b.

d.

Jacob H. Shepperd

b.

d.

Thelma Shepperd

b.

d.

Mildred Shepperd

b.

d.

Fay Shepperd

b.

d.

Elizabeth Shepperd

b.

d.

Kathryn Shepperd

b.

d.

m:

Kagan

b.

d.

Family and Descendants of Jacob Henry
"Jake" Shepperd, Brother to Emma Lou
Shepperd Dorrell

Betty Leonora Shepperd
 b. 17 Feb 1880
 Pine Valley, Texas
 d. 14 Apr 1975: 95 yrs
 Harbor City, Calif.
 m: 29 Jan 1901

Alford Fisher Hill
 b. 9 Aug 1872
 Saratoga, Texas
 d. 26 Dec 1932: 60 yrs
 Saratoga, Texas

Alfred LeRoy Hill
 b. 2 Oct 1902
 Tyler, Texas
 d. 6 Sep 1961: 59 yrs
 Glendale, Calif.
 m: 1925

Virginia Deignan
 b. 17 Apr 1907
 d. 8 Jun 1967
 Los Angeles, Calif.

Betty Virginia Hill
 b. 12 Jan 1926
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 d. 28 Sep 1966: 40 yrs
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 m: 1:

m: 2:
 Will Gibson

Stuart Leroy Hill
 b. 2 Dec 1932
 Hollywood, Calif.
 d.
 m:

Loretta Jane Fox
 b. 3 Jun 1935
 Spokane, Wash.
 d.

Mary
 b. 1951
 Berkeley, Calif.
 m:
 Ronald Blair

Carol Gibson
 b. 1954
 Los Angeles, Ca.
 m: David Inkpen

Cynthia Jane Hill
 b. 25 Oct 1954
 Glendale, Ca.
 Unmarried in 1985

Kathleen Marie Hill
 b. 5 Jly 1957
 Glendale, Ca.
 m:
 Raymond Lenz

Andrew Leroy Hill
 b. 10 Feb 1963
 Sacramento, Ca.

Three Children

Twins

Carolyn Hill
 b. 2 Jan 1983
 Los Gatos, Ca.

Sara Lenz
 b. 1980

Angela Lenz
 b. 1982

Family and Descendants of
 Betty Leonora Shepperd, Sister
 to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Betty Leonora Shepperd
and
Alford Fisher Hill

Wilmer Sheppard Hill
b. 9 Jly 1906
Sour Lake, Texas
d. 17 Jun 1969: 63 yrs
San Diego, Calif.
m: Jun 1932
Floriene Elyria Graff

Priscilla Floriene Hill
b. 20 Jun 1933
Los Angeles, Calif.

m:
Dana Palmer

Martin Geoffrey Palmer
b. 8 Dec 1956
Berkeley, Calif.

Leslie Shawn Palmer
b. 1 Jly 1959
San Francisco, Calif.

Barton Wayne Palmer
b. 3 Feb 1962
San Francisco, Calif.

Douglas Sheppard Hill
b. 11 Mar 1949
La Jolla, Calif.

m:
Joyce Detra

Scott Sheppard Hill
b. Nov 1982

Karen Detra Hill
b. Dec 1983

John Raymond Hill
b. 1 Apr 1910
Kemp, Texas
d. 19 Mar 1964: 54 yrs
Wilmington, Calif.
m: Jun 1941

Laura Geraldine Anderson
b. 28 Mar 1918
Los Angeles, Calif.
d.

LaRay Geraldine Hill
b. 20 Jly 1942
Huntsville, Ala.

m:
Stephan A. Riley

Erin Leone Riley
b. 18 Oct 1962
Harbor City, Calif.

m: Mar 1985
Jack Dunn

Mathew Lawrence Riley
b. 17 Jan 1967
West Covina, Calif.

David Allen Riley
b. 26 Jly 1968
West Covina, Calif.

Family and Descendants of
Betty Leonora Shepperd, Sister
to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Betty Leonora Shepperd
and
Alford Fisher Hill

John Raymond Hill
and
Laura Geraldine Anderson

John Raymond Hill, Jr.
b. 2 Jly 1944
Huntsville, Ala.
m: 1982
Laurel Powers

Daniel Alan Hill
b. 4 May 1947
Long Beach, Calif.
m:
Carol Lynn Bruns
b. 4 Jly 1949
Illinois

Melissa Amber Hill
b. 13 May 1978
Orange, Calif.

Family and Descendants of
Betty Leonora Shepperd, Sister
to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: Betty Leonora Shepperd and Family

Betty Leonora Shepperd is found listed on some census rolls and other records as Elizabeth Leonora; however, her family called her Betty. Among her sisters and their families, Betty was referred to as being "such a sweet person." She was born in Pine Valley near Huntsville, Texas, and died in California. She worked as a seamstress in California until she was eighty years old. All who knew her remarked about her very strong character.

Places of birth and death of Betty's descendants are noted on the preceding charts, thus tracing some of their story.

Note of clarification: Betty Virginia Hill, granddaughter of Betty Shepperd Hill, had two children, each by a different father. The father of the second child, Will Gibson, obtained custody and raised both girls. Betty Virginia, the mother, died at the early age of 40 years.

On the following page is a grandson's brief description of his grandmother, Betty Shepperd Hill. It was written by Daniel A. Hill.

Alice Shepperd
b. 12 Mar 1882
d. 28 Aug 1960: 78 yrs
m: 7 Jun 1900

Edward Wilson
b. 23 Mar 1880
d. 12 Aug 1963: 83 Yrs

Garland C. Wilson
b. 11 Dec 1901
d. 30 May 1902: 5 mos

Edward Wilson, Jr.
b. 13 Nov 1903
d. 17 Feb 1984: 81 yrs
m: 10 Nov 1926

Lucile W. Weathersby
b. 23 Feb 1905
d.

Yvonne Wilson
b. 11 Sep 1929
d.

m: 8 Aug 1953

Robert A. Neyland

Susan Neyland
b. 8 Jan 1956
d. 23 Jan 1974: 18 yrs

Wilson A. Neyland
b. 24 Jan 1965
d.

Family and Descendants of
Alice Shepperd, Sister to
Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Annotation: The Children and Descendants of A. W. (Gus) Shepperd

Annotation: Alice Shepperd and Family

Alice Shepperd was born in Pine Valley, Texas, near Huntsville.

Edward Wilson, Jr., her son, was with the Silsbee State Bank for over 63 years. He started at the bottom, became president, and when he died, he was Chairman of the Board. His wife is still (1985) a resident of Silsbee, Texas.

Augusta M. Shepperd
b. 4 Jan 1885
d. 19--

m: 29 Jly 1903

Andrew Elias Dorrell
b. 2 Dec 1878
d. 26 Jan 1949: 71 yrs

Married by Rev. A. E.
Vause, Marriage Book J,
p. 338, Walker County
Courthouse, Huntsville,
Texas

Vernon Dorrell
b.
d.
m:

He was an aviator.
Made the first non-
stop flight alone
from California to
Australia.

Vernon Dorrell, Jr.

Don Dorrell

Don acted in the
movies.

Family and Descendants of
Augusta M. Shepperd, Sister
to Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell



Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell, Husband Bynum Dorrell and Family



Emma Lou Jake Betty
Three Shepperds



----- Betty Shepperd Hill



Augusta Shepperd and Husband Andrew Dorrell



Alford Fisher Hill, Husband of
Betty Shepperd



Augusta and Betty Shepperd

#6

THE PALMER LINE

Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell's father was A. W. Shepperd. In the preceding pages the Shepperd line has been charted and annotated. Her mother was Emeline Palmer. In the following pages the Palmer line will be charted and annotated.

Spelling of the Name:

Throughout the history of the family the name has been spelled two ways: Parmer and Palmer. The ancestor who signed his name to the Texas Declaration of Independence spelled it Martin Parmer. However, all his children used the spelling Palmer, and the most common spelling throughout time has been Palmer. Since the most used contemporary spelling seems to be Palmer, that will be the spelling used throughout this family record.

Meaning of the Name:

The Palmer name is English in origin, and ancient lists of taxpayers show official usage of the name in England as early as 1273. The name was originally derived from the Crusades and implies a connection with religion. The word palmer implies a pilgrim who has been to the Holy Land and has brought back a palm, or a piece of one, as evidence of his journey. The Palmer surname became quite distinguished among the many who made the strange and adventurous journey; thus, the Palmer families flourished throughout England.

Edward Palmer
from England to America
d. after 1624

Martin Palmer
from England to America
d. after 1653

m:
Mary

Martin Palmer
b. 1726 in Virginia
d. 1790 in Virginia

m: 1:
Mary Vaughan
m: 2:
Milly Reed

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
The Early Palmers of England

FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA

From a comprehensive listing of early Palmer emigrants:

Martin Palmer; and his wife Mary emigrated to Virginia from England in 1653.

Source: The Palmer Family; The American Genealogical Research Institute, Arlington, Virginia, 1972.

There are probably two generations missing between this emigrant Martin Palmer and the Martin Palmer, born in 1726, on the following chart. More research is needed. Apparently, the family did remain in Virginia for Martin Palmer, 1726, was born in Virginia.

Edward Palmer, the first emigrant ancestor of Martin Palmer, was a distinguished virtuoso who came from London, England. He obtained a Patent of land from the Virginia Company on July 3rd, 1622. His will is dated November 22, 1624.

Source: History of Halifax County, by Carrington: p. 233.

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Mother's Family Line:
The Palmer Family

Martin Palmer, Sr.
b. 1726
d. 1790 or 1791: 64 yrs
m: 1:
1746 or 1747

Mary Vaughan
b.
d.

Luke Palmer
b. 1752 (?)
d. after Jan
1814: 62 yrs (?)
m: 1778

Mary Foster
b.
d. 1819

Chillian Palmer
b. 1764
d. 1816: 52 yrs
m:

Mary Pettus
b.
d.

Annis Palmer
b. 1778
d. after 1840
m: 19 Aug 1794

Woodson Allen
b. between 1750-1760
d. after 1834

Dabney Palmer
b.

Martin Palmer
b.

Stephen Palmer
b.

Thomas Palmer
b.

Luke Palmer
b.

Isaac Palmer
b.

Daniel Palmer
b.

Rebecca Palmer
b.

Sally Palmer
b.

Nancy Palmer
b.

John Pettus Palmer
b.

(Name not known)
b.

bb
Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Mother's Family Line:
The Palmer Family

Martin Palmer, Sr.
and
Mary Vaughan

Isham Palmer

b.
d.

Elsas Palmer

b.
d.

Elisha Palmer

b.
d.

m: 2: 1772

Milly Reed (Read)

b.
d.

James Palmer

b. 1773
d.

John Palmer

b.
d.

Charles Palmer

b.
d.

Martin Palmer, Jr.

Anthony Claiborne Palmer

Mary Jane Palmer

Thomas J. Palmer

William S. Palmer

(See charts on the following pages
for the last five children)

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Mother's Family Line:
The Palmer Family

100

Martin Palmer, Sr.
and
Milley Reed (Read)

Martin Palmer, Jr.

b. 4 Jun 1778
d. 3 Mar 1850: 72 yrs
m: 1: about 1798

Sarah Hardwick

b. 1772
d. 3 Aug 1826: 54 yrs
m: 2: Dec 1826

Mrs. Candace Midkiff Bean

b.
d.

m: 3: between 1826-1828

Mrs. Margaret Griffith Neal

b. 1780
d. 1835: 55 yrs
m: 4: 1835

Mrs. Sevina Lornt or Lowt

b.
d.

Divorced

m: 5:

Zina Kelly

b. 1805
d.

Anthony Claiborne Palmer

b. 1780
d.

m:

Rebecca Abigail Ayers

b.
d.

Mary Jane Palmer

b.
d.

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Mother's Family Line:
The Palmer Family

Martin Palmer, Sr.
and
Milley Reed

Thomas J. Palmer
b. 1785
d. Sep 1847: 62 yrs

m:

Isabel Perry
b.
d.

William S. Palmer
b. 1787
d. Nov 1847: 60 yrs
m: 14 Jan 1814

Margaret Whitset (or Whitside)
b.
d.

Ancestry of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell
Her Mother's Family Line
The Palmer Family

Annotation: Martin Palmer, Sr. (1726-1790)

Martin Palmer, Sr. was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1726 and died in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1790. His place of residence during the Revolutionary period was Charlotte and Halifax Counties, Virginia. He married Mary Vaughn in King William County, Georgia, 1747, and Milley Reed in Charlotte County, Virginia, 1772.

Martin Palmer served as a Sergeant of the Virginia Infantry during the War of the American Revolution.

Source:

Will of Woodson Allen, husband of Annis Palmer, Walton County, Georgia

Will of Luke Palmer, Charlotte County, Virginia

"Revolutionary War Records of Virginia" by Brumbaugh, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia

Of his thirteen children little has been researched except for Martin Parmer, Jr. who was the pertinent ancestor in this study.

His son, Luke Palmer, served as a soldier in a Virginia unit in the American Revolution. He died in Charlotte County, Virginia.

His son, Thomas J. Parmer (Palmer), had land in Navarro and Cherokee Counties, Texas.

His son, William S. Parmer (Palmer), was also in Texas.

Source:

These facts are known from Probate Records in the County Clerk's office, Huntsville, Texas.

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.
 b. 4 Jun 1778
 d. 3 Mar 1850: 72 yrs
 m: 1: about 1798
 Sarah Hardwick
 b. 1772
 d. 3 Aug 1826: 54 yrs

Charlotte Palmer
 m:
 William Lyles (Liles)

daughter
 m:
 William P. Zuber

Martha H. Palmer
 b. 1801
 d. 11 Sep 1870: 69 yrs
 m: 1823

William Driskill

William H. Palmer
 b. 1805 (or 1812)
 d. 8 Oct 1871
 m: 1:

Sarah Ann Palmer
 m:
 Russell Roark
 daughter

Lucinda Caldwell
 b. 3 Dec 1806
 d. 4 Nov 1855: 49 yrs

m:
 Low Parker
 Mary Elizabeth Palmer
 b. 4 Feb 1834
 d. 2 Sep 1853: 19 yrs 7 mos
 m: 2 Sep 1852
 David Gindratt

m: 2: 21 Feb 1856
 Cornelia Emaline Allen

Emily Palmer
 m:
 Chichester Chaplin

Chichester Chaplin
 Mary Chaplin
 Marella Chaplin

Isom Palmer
 m:
 Mrs. Ferry (a widow)

Thomas Palmer
 m:
 Rachel Teal

Nancy Palmer
 m:

Daniel Moore

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr. ,
 Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.
and
Sarah Hardwick

Zerena Palmer
m:
DeWitte Sandel Landrum

Anthony C. Palmer
b. 1818
d.
m: 1:
Martha Almira Dougherty
b.
d. 1854

Thomas H. Palmer
b. 1844
d.
m: 15 Feb 1866
Amelia Graham Harper

William R. Palmer
b. 1845
m: 20 Jly 1876
Fannie McGraw

Samuel Eugene Palmer
b. 1848
m:
Lula Roach

Lula Palmer
m: 13 Mar 1895
Jacob S. Anders
Mattie Emaline Palmer
m: 24 Nov 1896
Oliver Allen Samuel
Joan Adelia (Jo) Palmer
m: 28 Oct 1896
Green Berry Cotton
George Dougherty Palmer
m: 17 Mar 1897
Fannie Durham

Morris Cotton

Samuel Edwin Palmer
Lena Catherine Palmer
Thomas Henry Palmer
Mattie Elizabeth Palmer
Lula Mae Palmer
Zula Palmer
Lutie Annie Palmer
Emma Palmer
Ethel Palmer
Lottie Mae Palmer
Rosa Lucille Palmer
Paul Palmer

For complete
line of des-
cendants, see
page 160

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.
and
Sarah Hardwick

Anthony C. Palmer
and
Martha Almira Dougherty

Martin Palmer
b. 1850
m: 1: 24 Feb 1870
Mattie Holloway
m: 2:
Lou Vicy Barrington
George Dougherty Palmer
b. 1852
A. C. Palmer (?)
David Palmer (?)

m: 2: 19 Jun 1854
Elizabeth A. McGown

Anthony McGown Palmer
b. 1857
Martha Palmer
b. 1859
Charles Palmer
b. 20 Oct 1860

Mary Palmer
m:
Henry Black

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.

m: 2: Dec, 1826

Mrs. Candace Midkiff Bean

b.

d.

No Children

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.

m: 3:

Mrs. Margaret Griffith Neal

b. 1780

d. 1835: 55 yrs

Matilda Palmer

b. 1828

d. 6 Apr 1900: 72 yrs

m:

Alfred Morris

Mrs. A. E. Nation

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

101

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.

m: 4: 1835

Mrs. Sevina Lornt or Lowt
(his neighbor)

b.
d.

Divorced and Parmer married
a fifth time

(her children by a former marriage)

Bailey

b. 1816

Antone

b. 1817

Indiana D.

b. 1826

Ruth

b. 1828

John

b. 1830

Martin

b. 1833

The above facts were copied from
the census of 1835 of San Augustine.

John Martin Palmer, Jr.

b.

d. in infancy

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.

m: 5:

Zina Kelly
b. 1805
d.

John Martin Palmer

b. 1840

d.

m: 24 Jan 1861

Eliza Pamela Shepperd

b. 1842

d.

Elizabeth Palmer

b. 1842

d.

m: 6 Feb 1857

Rufus Chandler

Emeline Palmer

b. 2 Aug 1844

d. 16 Aug 1902: 58 yrs

m: 20 Jly 1866

Augustine W. Shepperd

b. 17 Feb 1841

d. 22 Jun 1916: 75 yrs

Gus Palmer

Billy Palmer

John Thomas Shepperd

b. 2 Aug 1867

d. 4 Nov 1899: 32 yrs

Eliza Z. Shepperd

b. 10 Aug 1869

d. 12 Nov 1899: 30 yrs

Emma Lou Shepperd

b. 28 Jan 1872

d. 15 Mar 1949: 77 yrs

Hattie Manruiva Shepperd

b. 8 Jun 1874

d. 16 Aug 1951: 77 yrs

Jacob Henry (Jake) Shepperd

b. 3 Jan 1878

d. 4 Aug 1938: 60 yrs

Betty Lenore Shepperd (Leonora)

b. 17 Feb 1880

d. 14 Apr 1975: 95 yrs

Alice Shepperd

b. 12 Mar 1882

d. 28 Aug 1960: 78 yrs

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

011

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.

and

Zina Kelly

Emeline Palmer
and
Augustine W. Shepperd

Augusta M. Shepperd

b. 4 Jan 1885

d.

Sarah Ann Palmer

b. 1846

d.

m: 3 Mar 1867

James Bass

Zina Palmer

b. 1848

d.

m: 5 Feb 1878

W. N. Bass

Family of Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr.,
Grandfather of Emma Lou Shepperd Dorrell

Zina Kelly Palmer

Marriage Record of Zina Kelly Palmer:

Zina Kelly

m: 1: by 1840

Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr. (his fifth wife)

m: 2: 14 Apr 1851

James Hartley Hext

m: 3: 25 Dec 1873

U. P. Miller

Source: Marriage Records, County Courthouse, Walker County, Huntsville, Texas.

Annotation: Martin Parmer (Palmer), Jr. (1778 - 1850)

Greater historians than this writer have been baffled by the task of tracing accurately the details of the colorful life of Martin Parmer. After much research and comparison of historical documents and accounts, herein is set forth the life of Martin Parmer as this writer has been able to put it together. More research could reveal some differences in a few details; however, basically, this seems to be his story:

Martin Parmer was born in Virginia, on June 4, 1778. About 1798 he moved to Dickson County, Tennessee, where for some time he was superintendent of the works of Montgomery Bell. About 1816 Parmer moved to Missouri where he hunted and trapped in present Carroll County in 1817. He represented Howard County in the first General Assembly of Missouri, 1820-1821. He was living on Fishing River in Clay County when he was elected to the Senate of the Third General Assembly, 1824-1825. At the end of that session Parmer, with another member, James Kerr, came to Texas.

Parmer participated in the Fredonian Rebellion on the side of Benjamin Edwards and with Edwards crossed the Sabine River in exile on March 31, 1827. Returning to Texas in 1831, Parmer was expelled by Mexican authorities, but he returned again in 1835 and was elected a delegate to the Consultation. On November 12, 1835, he was elected a member of the General Council from the Tenaha Municipality. He was one of the three delegates from San Augustine Municipality to the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos and signed the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Known locally and in Texas tradition as the "Ringtailed Panther", Parmer was married four or five times, depending upon the legality of his marriage with Candace Midkiff, Texas wife of Peter Ellis Bean, who admitted that she was not legally married to Bean. Parmer was first married to Sarah Hardwick; they were parents of nine children. In 1835, he was living with his second wife, Sevina Lornt; he reported seven children to the 1835 census. All of his children spelled their name Palmer, not Parmer. Parmer's third wife was Mrs. Margaret Neal. His fourth wife, Zina Kelly, survived him.

From August 16, 1839, to January 30, 1840, Parmer was Chief Justice of Jasper County. While preparing to move to Walker County, he died on March 2, 1850, and was buried about twelve miles southeast of Jasper. In 1936, his remains were re-interred in the State Cemetery, and a monument was erected at the new grave.

Parmer County, created in 1876, was named in his honor.

Source:

The Handbook of Texas, Vol II, 1952 by Walter Prescott Webb (Texas historian)

Mr. Webb is believed to be in error concerning the succession of Martin Parmer's wives. He married Margaret Neal before he married Sevina Lornt. He also had ten children by Sarah Hardwick.

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

Martin Parmer was married five times. He first married Sarah Hardwick in Tennessee, and she bore him ten children. Walter Prescott Webb, the Texas historian, states that they were the parents of nine children. However, the Zuber Manuscript of 1902 states that there were ten children and names them. Mr. Zuber married into the Palmer family and spent many years in research about the family; therefore, his information is probably most accurate. After the death of Sarah in Cherokee County, Texas, in 1826, Parmer married Candace Midkiff Bean. There is historical controversy over the legality of this marriage, and family members who wrote about Parmer's life ignored the marriage entirely. Bean claimed Candace as his legal Texas wife, but while on one of his trips to visit his Mexican wife in Mexico, word reached Texas that Col. Bean was dead. With that news Candace married Martin Parmer, only to learn in three days after the wedding that Bean was very much alive and on his way back to Texas. Parmer departed never to return. Candace Midkiff (or Metcalf as some historians recorded the name) then swore that she had never been married to Bean. Parmer had no children by this short-lived marriage.

Thirdly, Martin Parmer married a widow, Mrs. Margaret Griffith Neal. After a few years of marriage, she died. To this marriage was born one child.

Martin Parmer's fourth marriage was to another widow, his neighbor, Mrs. Sevina Lornt (or Lowt). The 1835 Texas census shows him living with her and lists several children. She had six of her own by her previous marriage, and Parmer's daughter, Matilda, by Margaret Neal was living with them. Parmer and Sevina had one child of their own who died in infancy. They were divorced due to trouble with her children who mistreated his daughter, Matilda.

The fifth marriage performed at Oakhurst, Texas, near Huntsville, united Parmer with Zina Kelly from Louisiana. To that union were born six children, one of whom was Emeline Palmer who subsequently married A. W. Shepperd and became this writer's ancestor.

When Martin Parmer died, it was his son, Anthony C. Palmer by his first marriage, who was the administrator of his will.

Annotation cont'd:

MARTIN PARMER

of

San Augustine Municipality

SOURCE:

Star of the Republic Museum Archives at Washington-on-the-Brazos,
Washington, Texas

MARTIN PARMER

of

SAN AUGUSTINE MUNICIPALITY

Martin Parmer was born in Virginia, June 4, 1778.¹ At the age of twenty he moved to Dickson County, Tennessee, where for some time he was superintendent of the works of Montgomery Bell.² According to a letter from Capt. William Becknell to Gen. Sam Houston, dated May 28, 1838, Parmer served in the War of 1812,³ but the United States War Department has no record of such service.⁴

In about 1816, Parmer moved to Missouri, for in the next year he hunted and trapped in what is now Carroll County.⁵ He represented Howard County in the first General Assembly of Missouri, which sat at St. Louis from September 18 to December 12, 1820, and at St. Charles from June 4 to June 29, 1821.⁶ He was living on Fishing River in Clay County⁷ when he was elected to the Senate of the third General Assem-

¹Bible record of the Parmer family. Courtesy of Mrs. J. W. Terry, Navasota, March 4, 1936.

²Yoakum, I, 247.

³Copy sent to author by Judge J. M. Deaver, of El Paso, February 10, 1940.

⁴Adjutant General A. S. Adams to United States Senator Tom Conally, March 5, 1940. Letter in possession of the author.

⁵Louis Houck, *History of Missouri*, III, 157. Courtesy of Floyd Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, November 17, 1939.

⁶Courtesy of Mr. Shoemaker.

⁷*The History of Clay and Platte Counties, Missouri*. Courtesy of Mr. Shoemaker.

MARTIN PARMER

bly, which met at St. Charles from November 15, 1824, to February 21, 1825.⁸ At the end of this session Parmer, with another member, James Kerr, came to Texas.⁹ When the special session of the General Assembly met on January 19, 1826, a committee was appointed to inquire into the absence of a number of the senators, among them Martin Parmer.¹⁰ The committee later reported that Parmer had "removed . . . out of the State."¹¹

On October 2, 1826, the Mexican government cancelled (unjustly so, many think) the empresario contract it had awarded to Haden Edwards April 18, 1825, by which he was authorized to settle 800 families in and around Nacogdoches. Lawlessness prevailed in that area and a small revolution was in the making. It was then that four men who were in later years to sign the Declaration of Independence appeared upon the scene to play important roles in the drama then unfolding: Martin Parmer, John S. Roberts, James Gaines and Francisco Ruiz.

Conditions at that time were described in detail by Henry S. Foote, as related to him by Benjamin W. Edwards, brother of Haden Edwards. The Anglo-Americans had held an election January 1, 1826, at which time Chichester Chaplin, son-in-law of Martin Parmer,¹² received the largest number of votes for

⁸Courtesy of Mr. Shoemaker.

⁹Brown, I, 136.

¹⁰*Senate Journal, Third General Assembly, Missouri, Special Session (1836)*, 9.

¹¹*Ibid.*, 13.

¹²Chichester Chaplin had married Emily Parmer, daughter of Martin Parmer. Foote was mistaken in stating that Chaplin was a son-in-law of Haden Edwards. Henry Stuart Foote, *Texas and The Texans* (Philadelphia: Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., 1841), I, 229. Yoakum (239), probably following Foote, made the same mistake.

MARTIN PARMER

Alcalde but Samuel Norris had declared himself re-elected and continued to rule with a high hand.

Nacogdoches now became a scene of wild uproar and confusion; acts of lawless and cruel violence marked the history of every day, and indeed of every hour; hands of *Regulators* as they were called, pervaded the whole country, under the ostensible sanction of the Alcalde, and ready to execute any mandate to which he might give utterance.¹³

Yoakum adds:

The Mexican population, in anticipation, immediately set up claim to all the valuable places occupied by the Americans! The servile alcalde, Norris, granted all the orders they asked; and Gaines, his brother-in-law, was ready with a company of *Regulators* to enforce them. By these means, the Americans were dispossessed, driven from their homes, fined and imprisoned. Matters had become intolerable.¹⁴

Finally the opposition organized and on November 23, 1826, brought Samuel Norris and Jose Antonio Sepulveda to trial before a court composed of Colonel Parmer, president, Capt. B. J. Thompson, Maj. John S. Roberts, J. W. Mayo and William Jones.¹⁵

On November 25, 1826, a proclamation was issued offering a reward of \$100 for the body, dead or alive,

¹³Foote, *Texas and The Texans*, I, 233.

¹⁴Yoakum, I, 244.

¹⁵—And the Court being sworn in took their seats.

It was determined by the Court that martial Law shall be enforced in the town, and every American be compelled to bear arms, or be put under arrest, and fined according to the pleasure of the Court. This law shall be in force until ordered by the Court.

“ORDER TO THE SERGEANT OF THE GUARD”

You are commanded to bring forthwith every American in the village and compel him to bear arms—if he refuses, put him under arrest.

Martin Palmer [sic]
Col. Commander in Chief
Sergeant of the Guard.

Barker, *Austin*, Vol. II, Part II, 1515-1522.

MARTIN PARMER

of James Gaines charged with high crimes and misdemeanors.¹⁶

On the 25th both Norris and Sepulveda were found guilty and removed from office.¹⁷ On January 1, 1827, Stephen F. Austin issued a circular from which the following was extracted:

A small party of infatuated madmen at Nacogdoches have declared Independence and invited the Indians from Sabine to Rio Grande to join them and wage a war of murder, plunder and desolation on the innocent inhabitants of the frontier—The leader of this party is Martin Parmer, and Jim Collier, Bill English, the Yoakums, and the men of that character are his associates.¹⁸

This was the beginning of the Fredonian War, which ended March 31, 1827, when the Fredonians crossed the Sabine in exile. Francisco Ruiz, then an officer in the Mexican Army, had been sent to Nacogdoches to help quell the revolution.

Parmer returned to Texas in 1831 but was quickly expelled by the Mexican authorities.¹⁹ He returned

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 1519.

¹⁷The following is from the verdict rendered in the case of Norris: We, the Court Martial, find Samuel Norris late Alcalde of the District of Nacogdoches, worthy of death, but in consideration of his ignorance, and the influence of infamous advisors over him sentence him to be deprived of the office of Alcalde of said District, and forever incapable of holding any office, trust, honor or profit, in the said District and in case of his resuming or attempting to resume its functions, that his punishment of death shall be inflicted on him.—And that he be forever incapable of holding any office of trust, honor or profit within the said District.—

Martin Palmer [sic]

Col. Commandant Nacogdoches.

Ibid., 1522.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, 1558.

¹⁹ ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF MARTIN PALMER
The Political Chief of Texas, to the Military Commander of Texas.
The Citizen Alcalde of the town of San Felipe de Austin in a communication of the 16th inst. informs me that Martin Palmer, a citizen of the U. S. of North America, and one of the principal leaders of the outbreak in the Village of Nacogdoches toward the end of 1826, passed

MARTIN PARMER

again in 1835, and in that year was elected a delegate to the Consultation.²⁰ He bore the sobriquet "Ring-tailed Panther."²¹

through that town on the 10th inst. with a passport from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, on his way to the new town of Gonzales. As the communication of his Excellency the Commanding General Inspector of these States, which your Lordship has been pleased to transmit to me yesterday alludes to that man, and also to the entry by land of his son, Isom Palmer, to join him, and considering that he may attempt to disturb good order and public peace in this Department, I have thought it to be my duty to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of arresting both these men. I will on my part give orders to the Commissioner of the Supreme Government to the Town of Gonzales to call upon the assistance of the Empresario and Commissary of Police, in order to secure the persons of these individuals, and to deliver them to the scouting party, which I hope your Lordship will send there with your instructions on this subject.

God and Liberty. Bexar, April 26th, 1831.

Ramon Musquiz

Chieftancy of the Department of Bexar.

Nacogdoches Archives (MSS. in Archives, Texas State Library), LVII, 100. Courtesy of Mr. R. B. Blake, Nacogdoches.

²⁰Gammel, I, 532.

²¹"Martin Parmer was only one of the extraordinary characters that appeared in Texas about that time. His life had been a thrilling romance. He was born in Virginia, in 1775. At twenty years of age he emigrated to Tennessee, where he married Miss Sarah Hardwick. He was engaged for sometime in superintending the works of Montgomery Bell, of Dickson County. But his ambition was not satisfied. In 1818 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled fifty miles above the highest county formed in the then territory—surrounded by the Sioux, Iowa, and the Osage Indians. He gave fifty dollars for a bear-dog, and by them, called *Two Heart* (from the fact that he had killed a white man, and eaten his heart), came to partake of his bounty, when he spread before him a large quantity of meat, and standing over him with a drawn knife forced him to eat till it ultimately killed him! Parmer had numerous and fearful fights with the savages, but at last acquired an influence over them, which induced the government at Washington to appoint him an Indian agent. He was elected colonel of the militia, and then a member of the convention to form a state constitution. It was shortly after taking a seat in this body, that, two of the members getting into a fight, he interfered in behalf of one of the parties, announcing himself as the "Ring-tailed Panther," by which name he afterwards was known in the west. After serving two or three terms in the Missouri legislature, Parmer emigrated to Texas, and settled near Mound prairie [now near Alto in Cherokee County]. It is said he fired the first gun of the Fredonian war. Among the numerous stories told of him, it is related upon good authority, that when his bear-dog died, he sent fifty miles for a clergyman to attend the funeral, which he actually did—supposing it to be one of Colonel Parmer's family! His son [Thomas], from whom the above account is obtained, says he heard the sermon." Yoakum, I, 247.

MARTIN PARMER

On motion of Parmer the district of Tenehaw on November 11, 1835, was made a municipality of that name by the Consultation, with Nashville as the seat of government.²² On November 12, Parmer was elected a member of the General Council from Tenehaw Municipality.²³ His resignation from that body was accepted December 15.²⁴ He, Stephen W. Blount and E. O. Le Grand on February 1, 1836, were elected from San Augustine Municipality as delegates to the Constitutional Convention.²⁵ Parmer was seated March 1.²⁶

On March 16 Parmer, Thomas J. Gazley and Edwin Waller, members of the Convention, and Isham Parmer, door-keeper, left for their homes.²⁷ Regarding their departure Colonel Gray wrote in his diary:

Some members are going home. Col. Parmer, Mr. Waller and Mr. Gazley have obtained leave of absence. Col. Parmer was authorized by resolution to press wagons, horses, etc., and to take possession of the public arms at Nacogdoches, etc.²⁸

²²Gammel, I, 532.

²³*Ibid.*, 534.

²⁴*Ibid.*, I, 663.

²⁵Returns. For the number of votes received by the candidates in San Augustine Municipality see the sketch of E. O. Le Grand in this volume.

²⁶Gammel, I, 824.

²⁷Gammel, I, 900-901.

²⁸Gray, 131.

It appears that one of the first horses impressed for the army by Parmer was one belonging to Mrs. James W. Robinson, wife of the former Lieutenant Governor of the Provisional Government. Governor Robinson before joining the army had provided a horse for Mrs. Robinson's use in the "runaway scrape." At the home of James Whitesides in the present county of Washington Colonel Palmer "pressed" the horse for the army much to the chagrin of Mrs. Robinson. Referring to the incident Colonel Gray said:

"[Mrs. Robinson] made loud complaint against Col. Palmer, who had pressed into the public service her horse, which her husband, who was gone to the army, had left for her to retreat upon. She was now *afoot*, and in her indignation she said she would be durned if she did not take the first horse she could find." *Ibid.*, 134-135.

MARTIN PARMER

On August 16, 1839, Parmer was appointed chief justice of Jasper County by President Lamar,²⁹ being succeeded January 30, 1840, by M. B. Lewis.³⁰

Col. Martin Parmer died March 2, 1850,³¹ while preparing to move to Walker County and was buried on the A. C. Parmer survey about twelve miles southeast of Jasper, Jasper County. The Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations had his remains exhumed, and, on June 6, 1936, re-interred in the State Cemetery at Austin and had a monument erected at his new grave.

When Parmer County, Texas, was created August 21, 1876, it was named "in honor of Martin Parmer, an eccentric Texan of the olden time, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Texas Independence."³²

Parmer was married four or five times, depending upon the legality of his marriage with Candace Midkiff, Peter Ellis Bean's Texas wife, who admitted that she was not legally married to Bean.³³ Parmer was

²⁹Winkler, 135.

³⁰*ibid.*, 175.

³¹Fulmore (90) states that Parmer died in 1837. Thrall (597) says Parmer died soon after the revolution. Dixon (153) states that Parmer died in 1857.

Mrs. J. W. Terry, Navasota, Texas, on March 4, 1936, wrote to the author:

"As to the date of his [Parmer's] death; the family Bible of his daughter Matilda Palmer [Morris] now owned by her daughter Mrs. A. E. Nation, carries the following entry—'Colonel Martin Parmer Died March 2nd A. D. 1850'."

³²Gammel, VIII, 1078.

³³The noted Peter Ellis Bean, an Anglo-American who bore the title of colonel in the Mexican Army and who divided his time between his Anglo-American wife in East Texas and his Mexican wife in Mexico had been on an extended visit to the latter when the Fredonian war started. He was ordered to Texas by the Mexican government to help pacify the Indians with whom he had great influence. Upon his arrival he found two very good reasons for opposing Martin Parmer, one because he was a Fredonian and the other because just prior to his arrival Parmer had married Bean's Texas wife.

In a letter written at Iola, Grimes County, Texas, August 30, 1902, by

MARTIN PARMER

33(Cont'd) William P. Zuber to A. W. Morris, Willis, Texas, Zuber, who married a granddaughter of Colonel Parmer, tells in detail of the romantic marriage of Colonel Parmer and Candace Midkiff-Bean.

It appears that word had reached Texas that Colonel Bean was dead. Shortly after receiving this news, and shortly after the death of Colonel Parmer's wife, according to Zuber, Colonel Parmer and Mrs. Bean were married: "by bond, I think, no priest being convenient." "My opinion," he wrote, "is that he [Parmer] proposed to give up his place to his children, and live on Bean's place, which was then believed to be Mrs. Bean's property and would have been such if Bean had been really dead.

"I now approach the heart of the event," continued Mr. Zuber:

"Colonel Parmer went to Mrs. Bean's residence, married her and stayed there with her during that day and the night following, also during the second day and night. But on the third day a reliable man came from the west and called to inform him that Bean was not dead. That notable man was alive, in good health and on his way to his Texas home. He had halted at San Felipe where business had detained him during a few days, and the informant had seen him there and talked with him.

"This intelligence abruptly ended a newly begun wedded life, about forty-eight hours after its commencement. Colonel Parmer, probably unwilling for Bean to find him there, departed for his own residence and never returned. One or more days later Bean arrived at home; with what emotions he and his wife met, probably no one but themselves ever knew. The recent unfortunate event did not separate them, but he continued to live with her as formerly, acknowledging her as his wife, but not amicably as I shall show.

"It seems surprising that Bean did not kill Parmer; probably he may have considered Parmer's unfortunate belief that he was dead. Nevertheless, he was always thereafter Parmer's bitter enemy. I do not know that he and Parmer ever met after that unfortunate affair. It may be that both avoided meetings, as one would have been bitterly unpleasant to both."

Mention of the marriage of Colonel Parmer and Mrs. Bean is made in a letter dated "Trinity December the 31st 1826," written by Colonel Bean to Stephen F. Austin. He intimates that when he returned home Colonel Parmer fled across the Sabine. He wrote:

"With this I send you a proven certificate Declerid Before esqr. Grisham it is in english you will Do me the favour to translate this (into Spanish) and send it on this is a favour that I Ever shall esteem this woman was married to Pamer. But when she hear of my on shee left him and has given him a bill of sail of all my stock of catel and hogs. Mr. hais [Hays] that was the magistrut that staited she swor shee was married to [me] and took the Bill of Sail for my Property. Run off when he heard of my Coming and Past [the] Sabine, I am sir with Dew Respect your Sincer friend"

Barker: Austin, Vol. II, Part II, 1554-1555.

Colonel Bean referred to the following certificate:

Deposition of Candes Metcalf
State of Cowehy and Texas
District of the Natches
December 28th 1826

This day appeared Candes Metcalf and after Being duly sworn deposeth and answereth to the within named questions as follows.—

MARTIN PARMER

first married to Sarah Hardick. Next he married a widow, Mrs. Lornt. His third wife was another widow, Mrs. Margaret Neal. His fourth wife, Zina Kelly, survived him and lived for a number of years in Waller.

Only the names of the children of the first marriage of Parmer are known to the author. They were Charlotte, who married William Liles; William, who married a cousin, Lucinda Caldwell in Arkansas; Martha, who married William Driskill in Arkansas; Emily, who was married to Chichester Chaplin in Texas; Isham, who was never married; Thomas, who married Rachel Teal; Nancy, who married Henry Black; and Mary Palmer, who married Henry Black. All of the children of Martin Parmer spelled their name "Palmer."

The census of 1835 of San Augustine shows Parmer living with his second wife, who before marriage was Mrs. Sevina Lornt, a widow. Some of the children listed were doubtless those of his wife by a former marriage. The census also shows that Parmer did not give his correct age to the census taker. He is

33 (Cont'd) question the first Did you ever Swear before Demtric Hays Alcald for the District of Natches in the above named State that you was lawfully married to Peter Ellis Bean [...] to question the first She answereth no that she never Did.

question the 2d Did not the above Demetries Hays State to you that if you had not answered his questions that Samuel Norris the Chief Comma[n]dent at Nacogdoches would sen Malitia and have you taken a swereth to the third question that She did State before the Sd. Hays on examination that She was lawfully married to Peter Ellis Bean.

question the fourth [...] Why did you answer in the way you did to the third question [?]. She answereth to the fourth question the cause Why she answered the third question as She Did was to save the property of Peter Ellis Bean in her hands as She Supposed he never would return

question the fifth [...] Was you ever Lawfully married to Peter Ellis Bean [?] to this question She answereth She never was

Sworn to Before me this day and Date above written.

[Signed] Candes

her
X
mark

Metcalf

SYDNEY O. PENINGTON

shown as aged 50; his wife, Sevina, 43. The children were Bailey, nineteen; Antone, eighteen; Indiana D., nine; Matilda and Ruth, twins, seven; John, five; and Martin, two years of age.³⁴

William P. Zuber, who as a boy served in the Texas Army in 1836, was married to a granddaughter of Martin Parmer. Zuber's wife was a daughter of William and Charlotte (Parmer) Liles.

In 1941 some of the surviving grand children of Martin Parmer were Mrs. Low Parker, Trinity, Texas, a daughter of William Parmer, son of Martin Parmer by his first marriage; and Mrs. T. M. Brewer, 103 Dresden Street, Houston, a daughter of Martin and Zinna Kelly Parmer.

Other descendants were Mrs. G. J. Creighton, Conroe; Mrs. Phil H. Sticker, 1403 Holman, Houston; and Mrs. J. E. McQuillen, 3401 Avenue K, Galveston.

³⁴Nacogdoches Archives (MSS. in Archives, Texas State Library), LXXXIX. Courtesy of R. B. Blake, Nacogdoches.

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

On the walls of The Star of the Republic Museum at Washington-on-the-Brazos are special plaques for each of the men who signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. On each plaque are a few words about the designated man. The following is copied from the plaque designating Martin Parmer:

Martin Parmer

B. Virginia June 4, 1778 - D. March 2, 1850 in Jasper County, Texas. Settled in Nacogdoches in 1825 - was an extraordinary and colorful man, a legislator, Indian fighter, Colonel of the militia, a rebel in the Fredonian War, as well as Chief Justice of Jasper County. He was called the Ring-tailed Panther as the result of a fight during the Constitutional Convention. Parmer County, created in 1876, was named for Martin Parmer, an eccentric Texan of the olden times and one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Other information gleaned at random at Washington-on-the-Brazos:

Martin Parmer is the correct spelling of his name. He used that spelling in signing the Declaration of Independence as well as other documents on display in the museum. He was an agent for the selling of weapons. Many receipts which he signed are on display in the museum.

Martin Parmer represented San Augustine at the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Iram Palmer was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but he was not a delegate.

Some historical accounts name Iram Palmer as the son of Martin Parmer who was present at the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence. He was sergeant-at-arms for the meeting. No Iram Palmer has been found as a son of Martin Parmer. He did have a son named Isham and another named Isom. Other historical accounts of the signing name Isom as being present. More than likely, the name was Isom and not Iram.

Correction: Isham was his brother, not his son.

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

Source:

Texas Magazine, Sunday, May 7, 1967

By R. Henderson Shuffler, Director, Texana Program, the University of Texas

The Ringtailed Panther from the Forks of

18
TEXAS MAGAZINE, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1967

the Creek

126

By R. Henderson Shuffler

Director, Texana Program, the University of Texas

MARTIN PARMER was a man to delight the soul of any history buff who likes his early Texans roughcut and rambunctious. He was a practicing character. In the words of his era, "he warn't no plain old garden variety sonofagun, but a rootin'-tootin' sonofagun with brass-bound parts."

Parmer was known in early Texas as "The Ringtailed Panther from the Forks of the Creek." He tried to live up to the title, which he had bestowed on himself. During the first meeting of the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1820, a fist fight flared between two delegates. Parmer, who was also a member, broke up the ruckus by knocking the combatants' heads together and announcing that he was "The Ringtailed Panther from the Forks of the Creek," and if any fighting needed doing at this meeting, he'd attend to it personally.

A native of Virginia, Martin Parmer had managed a lumbering operation in Tennessee before moving to Missouri Territory in 1816 as a hunter, trapper and Indian trader. When Missouri attained statehood, he served as a member of the first legislature. In 1825 he abandoned a seat in the state senate to come to Texas.

Parmer was living in the Nacogdoches area in January of 1827, when his son-in-law, Chichester Chaplin, received the largest number of votes for alcalde. The incumbent, Samuel Norris, declared himself re-elected and continued his high-handed rule of the municipality. Parmer and his friends accused Norris, not only of election fraud, but worse, of being unbearably

mer, fled across the Sabine. In 1831, he was back. One historian says he brazenly showed up in San Antonio with Jim Bowie that spring. Even Bowie's popularity with the Mexicans could not protect him. On April 26, his presence in Texas was officially noted by Ramon Musquiz, chief of the department of Bexar, and an order issued for his arrest. An old friend was said to have headed the party sent to arrest Parmer. He somehow delayed until the wanted man had skipped back across the Sabine.

By 1835 the Ringtailed Panther was back in Texas, living in the Teneha area, from which he was elected a delegate to the Consultation and then to the general council of the provisional government. He resigned from that wrangling body, in disgust, in December of 1835.

Martin Parmer was one of the three delegates to the Convention of 1836 from the municipality of San Augustine. He took an active part, signing the declaration of independence and serving on the committee which framed the Constitution; his son, Isom, was a sergeant-at-arms.

According to Dr. C. B. Stewart, another East Texas delegate, the old man (he was now 56) regaled the delegates with many tall tales of his early Texas adventures. "He was a wonderfully fascinating talker," Stewart attested, "and his recital . . . greatly amused those who heard him. He was a man absolutely without fear and held the Mexicans in contempt."

Col. Stephen Blount, who was a fellow member of the San Augustine delegation, described Parmer as "Of a nervous temperament. He had a stubborn and determined will and showed impatience of delays. . . . He was a unique character but with all he was a man

partial to the Mexicans. In November of 1826 they organized themselves into a military group, with Parmer, as colonel, in command. His first order, to the sergeant of the guard, was a masterpiece of brevity:

"You are commanded to bring forthwith every American in the village and compel him to bear arms—if he refuses, put him under arrest."

A court-martial was organized, with Parmer as president. The offending Samuel Norris was brought before it. The verdict was a typically trenchant Parmer pronouncement:

"We, the Court-Martial, find Samuel Norris late alcalde of the District of Nacogdoches, worthy of death, but in consideration of his ignorance, and the influence of infamous advisers over him sentence him to be deprived of office . . . and forever incapable of holding any office, trust, honor or profit, in the said District, and in case of his resuming or attempting to resume its functions, that his punishment of death shall be inflicted on him."

This was the beginning of the Fredonian Rebellion, which the usually restrained Stephen F. Austin described in a circular issued in 1827 in these terms:

"A small party of infatuated madmen at Nacogdoches have declared Independence and invited the Indians from the Sabine to the Rio Grande to join them and wage a war of murder, plunder and desolation on the innocent inhabitants of the frontier. The leader of this party is Martin Parmer, and Jim Collier, Bill English, the Yoakums, and the men of that character are his associates."

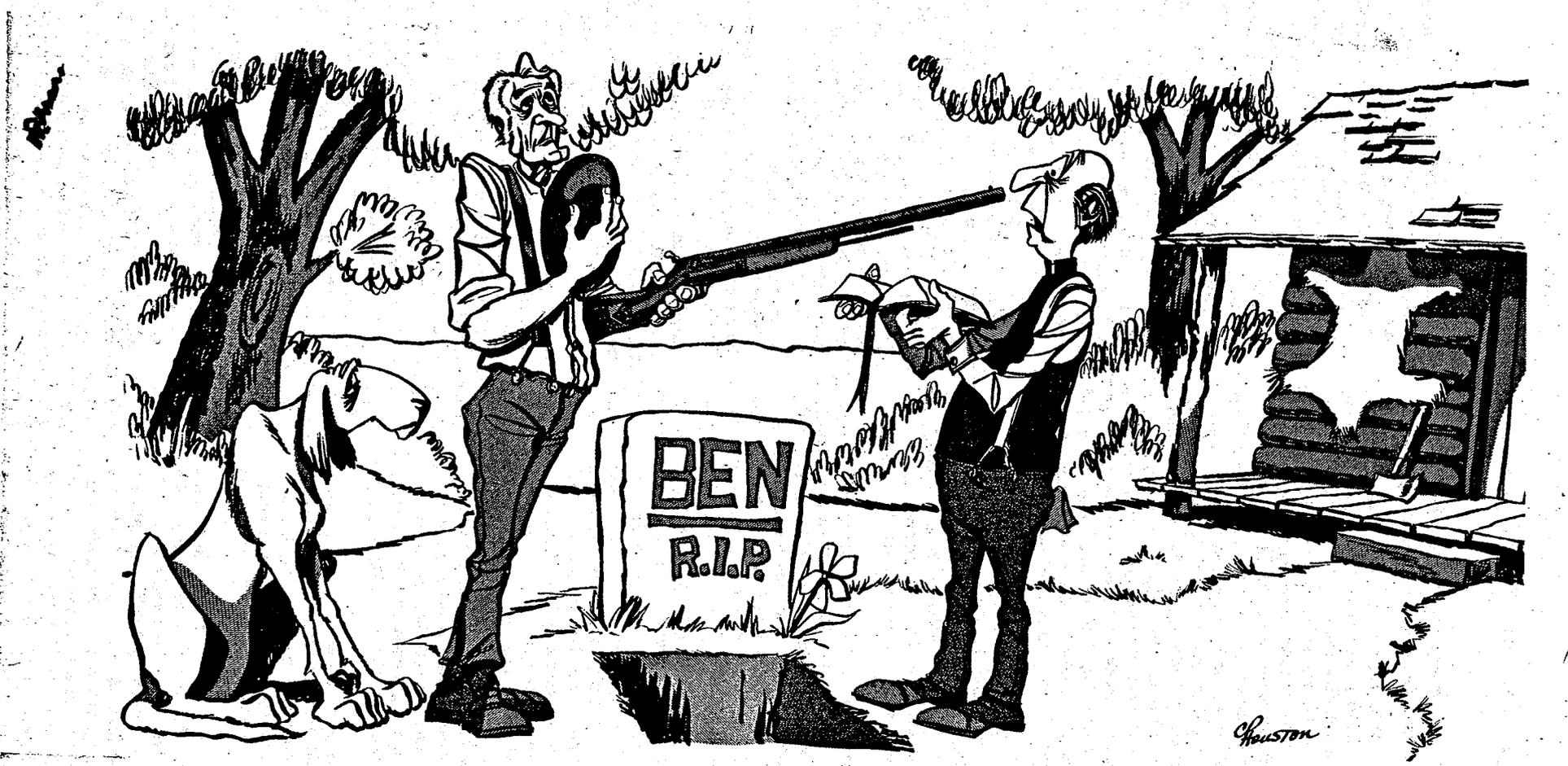
When the Spanish, aided by a contingent from Austin's colony, advanced on Nacogdoches, the Fredonian Rebellion evaporated and its leaders, including Par-

mer, fled across the Sabine. In 1831, he was back. One historian says he brazenly showed up in San Antonio with Jim Bowie that spring. Even Bowie's popularity with the Mexicans could not protect him. On April 26, his presence in Texas was officially noted by Ramon Musquiz, chief of the department of Bexar, and an order issued for his arrest. An old friend was said to have headed the party sent to arrest Parmer. He somehow delayed until the wanted man had skipped back across the Sabine.

of best impulses—honest, brave and heroic." The Ringtailed Panther was also quite a man with the ladies. In all, he married five times and fathered an estimated 15 children. One of the marriages was to a lady named Candace Midkiff, who may or may not have been legally espoused at the same time to Col. Peter Ellis Bean. It was of startling short duration. Bean had a wife in Mexico and one in Texas. He had been on an extended visit to his Mexican frau when the Fredonian Rebellion broke out. The Mexican government ordered him back to Texas to pacify the Indians, who had joined with the Anglo insurgents at Nacogdoches. While Bean was en route, Parmer married the Texas wife. She claimed she had heard a report Col. Bean was dead, and that she was widowed. Parmer moved into the Bean house near the present site of Alto. After a couple of honeymoon days, the newlyweds were startled by the news that Col. Bean, very much alive, was in San Felipe on his way home. They promptly parted.

Bean, when he returned, made peace with his slightly bigamous spouse. She had, after all, only sampled the sauce which had been his steady diet for years. He and Parmer were never friends thereafter.

The aging Panther lived out his four score years in the Piney Woods, but even in age lost none of his fire. He once sent one of his sons on a hard day's ride through the woods to bring a preacher. "Tell him Ben has died and I want him to have a decent burial," he ordered. When the weary parson arrived next evening and learned the deceased was one of Parmer's favorite bear dogs, he was outraged. But under the baleful stare of the patriarch's shotgun, he preached an eloquent funeral.



Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

"Most colorful of all the delegates was aging, hard-bitten Martin Parmer, who called himself "The Ring-Tailed Panther from the Forks of the Creek." Boisterous and contentious, he still had a sound fund of common sense and a wry sense of humor. He had been a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1819."

Source:

Institute of Texas Cultures, The University of Texas at San Antonio

The following list of facts about Martin Parmer has been copied from various and sundry historical accounts. Most are in repetition, but the wording sometimes gives the slant of the various writers.

1. Martin Parmer, Jr. (1778 - 1850) was born in Virginia, migrated to Tennessee where he met and married his first wife, Sarah Hardwick, lived in Missouri, then located in Texas where he had a fascinating career. He was known as a daring and rugged man.
2. While living in Missouri, Martin Parmer served one term in the legislature. When it was time to go back for another session, he was absent and nowhere to be found. When he was finally located, he had made it to Texas.
3. One story (reportedly found in an old history book) names Martin Parmer as "Ring-Tailed Panther Parmer of Missouri". Known as an Indian fighter, he was deeply angered on one occasion when Indians stole the child of a white friend. He rode into the Indian camp to rescue the child. Finding the child, Parmer killed the Indian chief, and, to put fear into the Indians, he cut out the chief's heart and ate it in the presence of the Indians. Since this happened in Missouri, he became known by the afore-mentioned viscious title. (Inaccurate facts)
4. Martin Parmer was married at least five times.
5. Spelled Parmer, Martin was listed as a farmer in the first census of Texas, 1829-1836. At that time he was married to Sevina Lornt.
6. Martin Parmer took as his second wife Candace Midkiff Bean, wife of history's Jim Bean. The story is told that Parmer went often to Mexico and was in jail there numbers of times. It was during this period in Texas history when times were trying between Texas and Mexico that he became a close

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

friend of General Sam Houston. On one of his trips home from Mexico Parmer saw Jim Bean's wife. He told her that her husband had died in Mexico and became her lover. He married her and was married to her for forty-eight hours. News arrived that Jim Bean was not dead and was on his way home. Jim Bean returned, and Parmer's marriage ended. This episode supposedly occurred around Nacogdoches, Texas.

7. The last wife of Martin Parmer was Zina Kelly who was born in Louisiana. They were married at Oakhurst, Texas. To that marriage were born five children, one of whom was Emeline Palmer who married A. W. Shepperd, himself the son of another prominent Texan, Jacob Shepperd.
8. Martin Parmer was buried in Jasper County, Texas, and in 1936, his remains were moved to the State Cemetery in Austin. He was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.
9. Martin Parmer is a figure in several books and the subject of many historical accounts.

The large and original painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the state of Texas hangs in the entrance hall of the Star of the Republic Museum, Washington-on-the-Brazos, Washington, Texas. The painting was done by Fanny V. and Charles B. Normann who researched their subject for numbers of years and followed a tedious process to obtain pictures and likenesses of those esteemed men who gathered to sign the historical document. The picture is owned by Mrs. Artie Fultz Davis of Navasota, Texas. Martin Parmer is prominently seated at the forefront of the picture. The artists made a study of each man before painting the picture. Much of their information about Martin Parmer was procured from descendants, one of whom was Mrs. Pearl Palmer Ripley, Texas City. The following is taken from the artists' compilation of the Convention's Historical Notes:

Parmer (Palmer), Martin (1778-1850) San Augustine

Came to Texas in 1825. Born in Virginia.

Personal: very tall, erect, brown eyes, black hair, rough pioneer type.
fearless, courageous, honest, determined, adventuresome.
had influence with the Indians.

Accomplishments: appointed Indian agent by the U. S.
Captain of Militia, Missouri.
member of Constitutional Convention of Missouri, and first legislature.
elected President in Fredonian Rebellion.

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

member of Consultation 1835.
member of Legislative Council.
delegate to Washington-on-the-Brazos.

Appearing to sign the Declaration of Independence, Martin Parmer wore homespun, was 58 years old, had been in Texas eleven years.

The men who took part in the signing:

- 2 were former Governors: Sam Houston, Governor of Tennessee
Lorenzo de Zavala, Governor of a state in Mexico
- 3 served as Judges on the Supreme Court
- 5 served in the U.S. Congress
- 4 were doctors
- 1 was a preacher
- 25 have counties in Texas named after them
- 26 served in the Congress of the Republic
- 4 served as Texas Rangers
- 2 were chiefs in tribes of Indians
- 5 served as sheriffs

Following are excerpts from "The Men Who Made Texas Free" (concerning the convention at Washington) by Sam Houston Dixon:

page 26: Parmer's son, Iram, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos (March 1, 1836).

page 101: When the delegates began signing the instrument, he (Blount) sought three of his associates from eastern Texas, Messrs. Martin Parmer, Edwin O. LeGrand and James Gaines, and the four proceeded to the Secretary's desk-----"When we reached the secretary's desk," said Colonel Blount, "Sam Houston had just taken the pen in his hand to affix his name and I looked over his shoulder and saw him write his name."

page 151: -----and when the convention went into the committee of the whole to consider it (the Declaration), he (Parmer) agreed with Mr. Houston that it

Annotation cont'd: Martin Parmer

should be adopted without further delay. After the instrument was enrolled---
Isom Parmer---accompanied his father to the convention-----was elected Ser-
geant-at-Arms.

(It is noted that this author, Mr. Dixon, has spelled Parmer's son's name
both Iram and Isom)

It is noteworthy that James Gaines was an associate of Martin Parmer's at the signing of the Declaration of Independence; yet, information about the Fredonian Rebellion states that Parmer was a major figure in the Rebellion. He was a leader on one side and posted a \$100.00 reward for James Gaines, dead or alive. James Gaines played an important role on the opposite side.

Martin Parmer is the figure in a number of books written about the colorful Texan. Some are:

A History of Parmer County, Texas, Nortex Press, Quanah, Texas

Heroes of San Jacinto

Palmer Families in America by Mrs. Horace W. Palmer, Hightstown, New Jersey

The Handbook of Texas, Texas Archives, Washington-on-the-Brazos, Washington, Texas

Fifty-five Years Ago in the Wilderness, Old Ringtail Panther of Missouri, Dallas Daily Commercial Book and Job Rooms, Dallas, Texas, 1874

The Signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence by Louis Wiltz Kemp, The Anson Jones Press, Salado, Texas MCMLIX

Biographical Sketches of Martin Parmer, East Texas Pioneer, by W. P. Zuber (his granddaughter's husband)

Annotation: The Children of Martin Parmer (Palmer) and Sarah Hardwick

Little has been researched about the children of Martin Parmer by his first marriage to Sarah Hardwick. Their daughter, Martha, married in Arkansas.

Source: Star of the Republic Museum Archives, Washington, Texas

Their son, William H. Palmer, had children by both his marriages, although names of children by the second marriage have not been found. He married his first wife, a cousin, in Arkansas. He lived for many years near Dodge, Texas, and is buried in a family burial plot on land that he received as a grant. In the 1970's the land was owned by Casey Wells. William H. Palmer's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Palmer Gindratt was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Her husband, David, was the son of Martha Evans Gindratt who married George Tyler Wood in Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1837 (her second marriage). George Tyler Wood was the second Governor of Texas. He is buried near Point Blank, Walker County, Texas.

Source: Palmer Lineage papers for membership in Daughters of the Republic of Texas

Martin and Sarah's daughter, Emily, was married in Texas to Chichester Chaplin who was elected on January 1, 1826, as Alcalde at Nacogdoches at the beginning of the Fredonian Rebellion; however, a Samuel Norris had already declared himself re-elected and continued to rule. They had three children and lived in 1834-36 in the San Augustine Municipality. He was a farmer.

Source: Star of the Republic Archives, Washington, Texas

Their daughter, Charlotte, was nicknamed "Lottie".

Their son, Isom, was with his father at the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence. He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms for the convention. One historian reported that Martin Parmer had a son named Isham and one named Isom. This report is probably erroneous since nowhere else is Isham found to be a son of Martin Parmer. Martin Palmer, Sr. did have a son named Isham, so the thought is that the parentage of Isham was confused.

Source: Zuber Manuscript of 1902

Annotation: cont'd The Children of Martin Parmer (Palmer) and Sarah Hardwick

When Martin Parmer died in 1850, it was his son Anthony C. Palmer who was the administrator for his father's estate.

Anthony C. Palmer himself had a will when he died, but his will did not name the children. The estate was a long time being settled. There had to be an appointment of a guardian for A. C. and Martha's minor children. The second wife would not assume the responsibility for all the little orphan boys. She, however, eventually got most of the money and other property from the estate.

Anthony C. Palmer's great-grandson, Morris Cotton, lived on the old Thomas H. Palmer farm near Huntsville, Texas, in 1975.

Records also show a Samuel E. Palmer who married Elizabeth Ross on December 15, 1868. There is confusion here because A. C. Palmer's son, Samuel E. Palmer, married a Lula Roach according to a family tree of A. C. Palmer's family.

Source: Probate records in County Clerk's office, Huntsville, Texas

A. C. Palmer Family Tree

134

Annotation: The Children of Martin Parmer (Palmer) and Margaret Griffith Neal

Matilda was the only child of Martin Parmer and his third wife, Margaret. When Margaret died and Martin remarried, Matilda was still a young child. Her step-mother had several children by a previous marriage, all older than Matilda. These children were unkind to the little girl and teased and even whipped her. This caused friction between Parmer and his wife, and he finally divorced her. By the time that Martin Parmer married the last time to Zina Kelly, all his children of his first marriage had married and moved into homes of their own. Matilda lived among them with first one then the other.

Source: Zuber Manuscript of 1902

Annotation: The Children of Martin Parmer (Palmer) and Sevina Lornt (or Lowt)

The 1834-1836 census of Texas lists Martin Parmer, a farmer, living with wife, Sevina, and seven children in San Augustine, Texas. Although all the children were listed with the Palmer surname, all except Matilda were children of Mrs. Lornt by a previous marriage. Matilda was Parmer's child by his marriage to Margaret Griffith Neal. Because Matilda and Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Lornt, were the same age, they were listed as twins. This was not correct. The only child of Martin and Sevina died in infancy.

Source: The First Census of Texas, 1829 - 1836

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Annotation: The Children of Martin Parmer (Palmer) and Zina Kelly

When Martin Parmer married Zina Kelly of Louisiana, he was 27 years older than she, but they had a family of five children. He died in 1850 in Jasper County while preparing to move to Walker County, and by census time in 1850 Zina, a widow, and her five children, were living in Walker County. Martin Parmer was buried on the A. C. Palmer survey twelve miles southeast of Jasper. The Texas Centennial Commission had his remains exhumed, and, on June 6, 1936, re-interred in the State Cemetery at Austin. They erected a monument at his new grave site.

Source: Texas Census 1850
Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas

It was at this point in history that two marriages brought the Palmer blood into the Shepperd family line. Martin and Zina Parmer's son, John Martin, married Eliza Pamela Shepperd, and John's sister, Emeline Palmer, married Eliza's brother, Augustine W. Shepperd.

Source: Marriage Records, Walker County, Huntsville, Texas

John Martin Palmer and Eliza Pamela Shepperd Palmer had several children. One was Gus Palmer of Oakhurst who tried to avenge the death of his brother, Billy. Billy had been sent to the store for cottonseed and was killed. Gus began to kill people whom he thought involved in the murder of his brother. Texas Rangers were called in to stop the trouble. A Ranger beat Gus with a pistol. Subsequently, Gus ran the Ranger out of town. The Ranger's horse, still saddled, came back to town, but the Ranger was never seen again. Days later Gus was told not to go to town because "they" were after him. Gus boarded the train anyway and rode into a set-up situation in Huntsville. Men were hidden among cotton bales on the depot platform, and one named Bryant killed Gus when he got off the train.

Information about Emeline Palmer and her children has been recorded in the history of the Shepperd family in the preceding pages.



John Martin Palmer, Son of Martin Parmer, and Wife Eliza Pamela Shepperd

MARTIN PARMER

Probably one of the most reliable biographies written about Martin Parmer was written in 1939 by Estelle Farris Strybos. She used many references and accounts from members of the Palmer family. Of utmost importance was her access to the Zuber Manuscripts of 1902. William P. Zuber married a granddaughter of Martin Parmer.

The Strybos biography is copied herein in its entirety, including the list of references used.

Following the biography is the family tree of Martin Parmer's son, Anthony C. Palmer, tracing the descendants of his son, Samuel Eugene Palmer, father of twelve children.

Following the family tree is the story, Fifty-Five Years Ago in the Wilderness, or the Old Ringtail Panther of Missouri, written by Tom Parmer, son of Martin Parmer. He tells the story in his own unique way. It was published by Dallas Daily Commercial Book and Job Rooms, Dallas, Texas, 1874.

M A R T I N P A L M E R

Of the many unsung heroes of early Texas, none is so noteworthy of praise, and none so little known as Martin Palmer (Parmer).

His life, from its very beginning until his death had been one glorious and romantic adventure.

First, however, one should understand the meaning of the name and know its origin to fully appreciate any biography of Palmer.

The Name of Palmer

The name of PALMER has come down through the ages in the histories and literatures of all countries and it is a name to be justly proud of.

The name of PALMER first originated during the Crusades to the Holy Land in the first centuries after the birth of Christ. It was the Palmers who carried palms, and who thereafter became known as Palm-ers. He went with the Pilgrims to Palestine, but unlike the Pilgrim, he was a devotee. His time was spent in the Crusades, or in visiting the holy shrines, while the Pilgrim returned to his home and took up his labors after the pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Too, the Pilgrim laid aside his cockle shell, while the Palmer never discarded his black mantle with Saint Peter's keys wrought in scarlet upon his shoulder. The palm, too, he always kept with him. (1)

It is natural, therefore, that the name of PALMER always be consecrated with memories of high and holy purposes, and that the bearer of the name endeavor to always keep it so.

It is natural also that the word 'palmer' came to its own in the world of literature. Did not Shakespeare say 'My scepter for a palmer's walking staff' and still another quotation from the same writing: 'Where do the palmers lodge, I beseech you?'

Too, the Palmers have their patriots. Did not Joseph, figuratively speaking, of course, trample under his feet the Stamp Act in protest of the English Tax on Tea. Later he was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774.

There are those of the name of PALMER from every land and of every nationality. It did not matter from what country he came, or what his occupation was, if he carried the palm and always kept his black mantle on, he was thereafter know as a Palmer, and so the name has come gloriously down through the ages.

The First Palmers in the Colonies

The first Palmer to arrive in the Colonies was William Palmer who came over from England in the good ship "Fortune" in the year 1621. (2)

The emigrant ancestor of Martin Palmer was Edward Palmer, a distinguished virtuoso, who came from London. Edward Palmer obtained a Patent of land from the Virginia Company on July 3rd, 1622. (3)

The Palmers of the eastern shores of Maryland, North Carolina, and Halifax County, Virginia can all trace their lineage back to this Edward Palmer.

Among the earliest settlers of Virginia were the Palmers, most of whom came from the eastern shores, but whose ancestors were originally from England. The first settlement of the English within the present boundaries of Cecil County, Maryland, was upon Palmer's Island, now called "Weston's Island," near the mouth of the Susquahanna River. The settlement was located just above where the railroad bridge is now. (4)

In the will of Edward Palmer, dated November 22nd, 1624, he provided, should he die without issue, for the founding and maintenance of a university to be erected on Palmer's Island, the university to be the first built in the Colonies. Unfortunately for the youth of the province, this ideal plan did not materialize. (5)

Martin Palmer, Sr., was born in 1726 in Hanover County, Virginia and died in 1790 or 1791. He was a Sergeant in the Virginia Infantry during the Revolutionary War and at that time was a resident of Charlotte County, Virginia.

The first marriage of Martin, Sr., was to a Miss Vaughan by whom he had first, Luke, whose birth date is unknown - died in 1814. Luke was well known in both Charlotte and Halifax Counties; second, Chillian, born in 1764 and died in 1816. He was a vestryman of Antrim Parish, Halifax County and married Miss Mary Pettus and by whom he had eleven children (Dabney, Martin, Stephen, Thomas, Luke, Isaac, Daniel, Rebecca, Sally, Nancy, John Pettus, and perhaps still another whose name is not recorded); third, Isham. Perhaps there were other children by this first marriage, but no record is found. (6)

The second marriage of Martin, Sr. was to Miss Milly Read (Reed), whom he married in 1772, and by whom he had James, born 1773, John, Charles, Anthony Claiborne, who married Hester Ayers, Martin, Jr., born on June 4, 1778, and who married first, Miss Sarah Hardwick; Mary Jane, Thomas, born in 1785, and married Miss Isabel Perry, and William, born in 1787 or 1788, and married to Miss Margaret Whitside. (7)

In 1790, the westward emigration had well begun, Martin Palmer, Sr., along with many of his friends and neighbors, sold their holdings in Virginia. They received in payment thereof, scrip due to the scarcity of money. (8)

Upon their arrival in Kentucky, these westward emigrants learned that the scrip given them 'was not worth a continental'. After much deliberation, it was decided that Martin Palmer, Sr., should retrace the route back to Virginia, taking with him the scrip to be exchanged for money.

It was while on this return journey that Palmer was taken sick and died. His body lies buried with other members of the Palmer family in the garden of the Dr. Tinsley farm near historic Williamsburg, Virginia. (9)

Little is known of the Palmer family in Kentucky. Martin Palmer, Jr., married his first wife, Miss Sarah Hardwick, in Kentucky, when quite young, in about 1798. It is believed that all his children by this union were born in Kentucky or Tennessee.

From Kentucky the Palmer family removed into Tennessee, where for a number of years, Martin assisted in the management of the lumber interests of Montgomery Bell in Dickson County. (10)

It was not long, however, until Tennessee began to settle up and the lumber business became less interesting. The call of the west beckoned again and so with several other pioneering families, Palmer removed further west, into the then territory of Missouri.

PALMER IN MISSOURI

Since all the Virginia records show the spelling of the name of Palmer correctly - P-a-l-m-e-r - and the early Missouri records show the name spelled - P-a-r-m-e-r- an explanation is here offered for the discrepancy.

As the Palmers were men of liberal education, and were intelligent and courteous gentlemen, it may be reasonably assumed that Martin Palmer, Jr., also had the advantages of a liberal education.

Palmer, by many removals, followed the retreating frontiers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. It might be natural that his associates and friends were mostly rough people, and thus he acquired the habits of his neighbors. The backwoods people never pronounced a word correct if they could pronounce it otherwise, probably pronounced his name P-a-r-m-e-r and wrote it likewise. (11) Palmer often signed his name as P-a-r-m-e-r, and several of his children did likewise until they became aware of their error.

Perhaps it would be well to list the children of Martin and his first wife Sarah Hardwick. They are listed in the order of their birth: (12)

1. Charlotte, called Lottie, married William Lyles in the Territory of Missouri.
2. William, 1812, married a cousin, Lucinda Caldwell in Arkansas.
3. Martha, who married William Driskill in Arkansas.
4. Emily, married Chichester Chaplin in Texas. (13)
(This Chaplin was the first husband of a Miss Edwards, sister to Hayden and Benjamin, later to become so closely associated with Palmer)
5. Isom, married a widow, Mrs. Perry
6. Thomas, married Rachel Teal.
7. Nancy, married Daniel Moore.
8. Zerena, married DeWitte Sandel Landrum in Texas
9. Anthony C. married 1.-Martha Almira Dougherty & 2-Elizabeth McGown, W
10. Mary, married Henry Black.

Those early years spent in Kentucky and Tennessee, along the fringes of the wilds helped Palmer to conquer the Missouri Wilderness.

He had made a study of the Indians, his likes and dislikes, habits and nature. He learned how to be friendly with them, and the tragic consequence of being an enemy.

Too, during those years the love of nature and of freedom were instilled into him. Perhaps this early training showed itself most when he joined force with those "madmen of Ayish Bayou," who were advocating the freedom of Texas in 1826.

In 1818 the Palmer family moved into the Territory of Missouri, a good many miles farther northwest than any of the settlements. The Palmer family lived in several different localities in Missouri.

One of his residences was on "Fishing River" (14) where he hunted and fished to his heart's content. His home was located in what is now Clay County. He built another home at the mouth of the Grand River in Ray County. (15)

Jewell Mays' Richmond Missouri, an issue of December 26th, 1937, quotes an old History of Missouri, as follows: "He (Palmer) came to Ray County in about 1816. In the fall of 1817 he built a log cabin near Grand River, then Ray County, in what is now DeWitt Township in Carroll County, establishing there for the winter to engage in trapping." This old history further says that the cabin erected by Palmer was the first ever built within the present limits of what is now Carroll County.

The cabins of these adventurous settlers were so located on a square of land, that each might have close neighbors. The three friends of Palmer who settled with him so far above white settlers each selected a quarter of land, the four quarter sections forming a square section of land. Each settler built his cabin in the center of his quarter section, thus giving each of the settlers two close neighbors and one distant neighbor.

This arrangement of the houses was Palmer's idea and proved itself invaluable during these turbulent times.

It was the policy of these settlers to cultivate the friendship of the Indians, and as far as practicable, to fish and trade with them. (16)

The town of Bluffton was later built on this site, the same later being changed to Camden. Soon there were four other families within twenty-five miles named Lee, Cameron, Whitesides and Officer. (17)

History tells us that the men who pushed westward were daring indeed. There are many terrible and blood-curdling stories told about the white settler who lived on the fringes of the Indian's territory.

Untold hardship, privation, fear of the frequent Indian raids and illness was the lot of these families who settled the border between the civilized and the uncivilized.

Palmer's knowledge of the Indians soon placed him as a voluntary arbitrator in the disputes between the Indians and white settlers. Later, on account of this understanding of the Indian, he was appointed an Indian Agent by the Government and Governor McNair made him a Captain of the Militia. (18)

Palmer surrounded himself with hunting dogs, fresh meats, and traded among the Indians and they looked upon him as a friend.

There are many tales told of Palmer while the family lived in Missouri. It was in Missouri that the sobriquet, "The Ring-tailed Panther of Missouri" became attached to him. This rather unusual nickname preceded him to Texas and stayed with him until his death. Palmer was rather proud of the name and the fear and awe connected with it. (19)

Palmer was a close friend of Governor McNair and it is said that Palmer induced him to seek the governorship of Missouri and later nominated him. Palmer often boasted of having slept in the same bed with the Governor of Missouri. (20)

In 1820 Palmer was a member of the First Missouri General Assembly, as a Representative from Howard County, later being elected a Senator from the District composed of Ray, Clay, Lillard (now Lafayette) and Chariton Counties. (21)

It is said that he was one of the Committee appointed to draw up the Constitution under which Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State.

When it was time for Palmer to take his seat as a Senator, he could not be located and a committee was asked to make inquiries regarding his absence; it was learned that he had removed, probably to Texas.

Palmer made at least one trip to Texas before his removal to that State. (22) At least thirty heads of families came with Moses Austin in 1820 to look over the land, surely with the idea of settling. They crossed into Texas from Louisiana on June 30. In their camp were two preachers: Martin Palmer, a Methodist (23) and Billy Cook, a Universalist.

Among his other accomplishments, Palmer was a Tavern Keeper, his annual liquor license being \$10.00 per year. (24)

Martin Palmer (Parmer) was one of the noted men of North Missouri, a rare character, and a celebrated Indian fighter. He endeared himself by his many deeds of valor, as well as by offices of kindness to all his fellow settlers.

Experiences in Missouri

Early one morning soon after sunrise, a large body of Indians rode past the Palmer residence. At that time the identity of the Indians were unknown. The Indians were riding single file and looked neither to the right nor the left. None of them looked toward the house, though they passed within 40 yards, or seemed to suspect that they had passed a house. (25)

Palmer, knowing not their identity or their purpose, stood in the doorway of his house and counted the horsemen, there being about two hundred. His rifle, he kept within a hand's reach just inside the door. The manner of procedure on the part of the Indians satisfied Palmer that they were enemies and purported some mischief.

When they had all passed out of sight he considered the conditions of himself and family and felt that something should be done for the safety of himself, his family and the neighbors. Any attempt to flee would be fruitless and he could not call to his relief more than twenty or twenty-five men, who would have a good many miles to come. At best, all the men he could call would be no match for the Indians.

Soon he resolved upon a purpose, relying upon his friends to help execute it. It was a desperate chance, but in it lay the only hope of safety.

Palmer followed the Indians, and as he suspected they were planning to make camp not very many miles distant upon an elevated parcel of open hemlock land between a creek and lake. Upon learning that they would camp, Palmer rode home, dispatched William to the settlement to gather up the men who could come. Palmer himself rode to the three neighbor's houses and explained the situation to them. They each approved of his plan and promised to be at the rendezvous by dusk.

It was Palmer's plan to storm the encampment just before dawn, while most of the Indians would be sleeping, and kill as many of them as possible. The remainder they hoped to disperse and frighten.

In such an adventure, his own losses might be great, but he thought that it was the best that could be done under the circumstances.

About dusk William returned with more armed men than he had hoped for, the three neighbors also arriving about that time. The entire force amounted to some twenty men. After having rested some time, the party took the trail to the Indian encampment, marching in profound silence. From a miscount of time and distance, the party of men was not forward enough to make the attack at daybreak. When they had reached the creek bottom, it was broad daylight, but nevertheless they were determined to execute their plan if possible.

When about two hundred yards from the open ground, a short turn in the road brought them face-to-face with four mounted Indians. They had washed the war paint from their faces and seemed to be in a better mood. Both parties were surprised, halted and gazed at each other for a minute or two. Then the foremost Indian, who spoke fair English gibly inquired which of the men was Captain Palmer.

Upon learning which man was Captain Palmer, the Indian asked him why he had brought so many men to their camp.

The Captain thought that nothing could be gained by evasion and secrecy, and nothing lost by telling the whole truth, frankly recited what he had seen and believed, what he had done and what his purpose then was.

Upon learning the plans, the Indians laughed. The spokesman for the Indians then told Palmer that they were white man's friends. He explained who they were, and the reason for their march.

They were Osages, their tribe then being at peace with the white people. A body of Indians of another tribe, who were at war with the white people, had slipped into their hunting grounds and stolen a lot of horses from them. They were on their march to avenge the thefts and to take as many horses belonging to the enemy tribe as they could get.

This information was a delightful surprise to Captain Palmer and his men and it entirely changed the face of affairs, and prevented an unfortunate shedding of blood.

But these Osages had other information for Captain Palmer that was rather unpleasant to their white friends. They were going to fight the white man's enemies and thought that Captain Palmer and his neighbors should make some sacrifice to help them in their attack and these four had started to see the Captain and demand what they wanted. They wanted the Captain to drive up, slaughter and cook a certain number of beefs to sustain them on their march.

They expected to break camp the following morning and would come by the Captain's house for their meat.

Considering the trouble with the Indians which they had almost incurred, Captain Palmer thought it best that they comply with the demands of the Indians.

The three neighbors of Captain Palmer stayed at the Palmer house and helped to butcher and cook the meat, staying up all night. They returned to their own homes before the arrival of the Indians the next morning, lest after the recent hostile demonstrations their presence might excite in their savage minds, a suspicion of purposed treachery.

The Osages, however, feasted on part of the barbecued beef, distributing the rest to be carried away. The Palmers were unable to learn whether the Osages had a battle with the horse thieves or not.

When the Indians came to the Palmer house to claim the barbecued beef, they entered uninvited into the house, went into every room, scrutinizing every article in sight, opening unlocked trunks and chests, stirring and misplacing their contents. They peeped under beds, turned over and rumbled the bed coverings. There was no doubt in the minds of the Palmers that the Indians were thinking of robbery, but feared to reprove them, lest they might excite them of greater mischief.

t 18

Mrs. Palmer and the children were frightened but tried, they thought successfully, to conceal their fear from the Indians. After the departure of the Indians, Captain Palmer missed a pig of lead, weighing several pounds.

Inasmuch as the Indians were going to fight the white man's enemies, Colonel (*) Palmer was ready to forgive the Indians the theft of the lead.

Had these twenty men not miscalculated time and distance, and thus been too late to carry out their purported plans of storming the Indian camp, or had they not, before reaching the camp, met the four mounted Indians, they would have stormed the camp of Indians who outnumbered them ten to one, and their chances of failure so great that in all probability every man might have been killed. And whether successful or not that assault would have precipitated a bloody war between the Osages and the white people, the families of those adventurers would have been the first to suffer, and those of Colonel Palmer and his three near neighbors, if not able to flee immediately would have been annihilated.

07

Nevertheless, the conduct of Colonel Palmer and his neighbors was not censurable but praiseworthy. The disrespectful conduct of the Osages was alone censurable. Conscious of their vastly superior strength, compared with that of the few white settlers, they doubtless wished to terrify their white allies and thus secure their respect. Had they stopped and talked with Colonel Palmer while passing his house, the excitement would thus have been avoided.

A SHIPWRECKED STATEMAN

On his way to attend a session of the Legislature, Representative Palmer, (or Parmer as his name is sometimes spelled), loaded a small keel boat with salt and other products of Grand River County, expecting to float down the Missouri River to St. Charles. He was accompanied by his boy and a slave. The boy stood at the prow to give warning of snags and sawyers. The Negro was in the crew. The Legislator occupied the stern, to do the steering. He had an old newspaper and by way of preparation for his public duties, was reading it. The newspaper engaged his attention. Palmer held the tiller of the boat between his knees. Suddenly the boy called out, "a sawyer ahead". This meant a tree that had fallen into the river and lay with its roots on the bottom and its branches showing just above the water, rising and falling with the eddying current.

Palmer being busy with the paper called out "wait a minute, until I spell out this other crack jaw. It's longer than the barrel of my rifle gun."

Just then the boat struck the bobbing sawyer and turned bottom upwards. The slave swam ashore. Palmer and his son climbed on the keel of the boat, took off their clothes to be ready to swim if it became necessary. They thus floated down the river with the current until they reached Franklin.

They landed and borrowed some dry clothes. Palmer was treated with the consideration that was due a member of the Legislature. The lady of the house expressed sympathy and while Palmer was drinking the coffee she offered, asked if the little boy had not been badly frightened.

"No, madam," said Palmer, "I am a real ring-tail panther and I feed all my children on rattlesnake hearts fried in panther's grease." t 18

Then he went on with the narrative of his recent experiences. "There are a heap of people that I would not wear crepe for if they was to die before their time. But your husband, marm, I allow, has a soul as big as a courthouse. When we war floating bottom uppermost past Hardman's garden, we raised a yell, like a whole team of bad dogs on a wildcat's trail. And the black rascals on shore, instead of coming to our assistance, only shinnied up the nearest saplin, as if a buck possum had been treed."

"The river, marm," continued Mr. Palmer, "I find, is no respecter of persons; for I was cast away with as little ceremony, notwithstanding I am the people's representative, as a bar dog would be turned out of a city church. And upon this principle of democratic liberty and equality it was that I told McNair when I collared him and backed him out of the gathering at a shooting match where he was likely to spoil the prettiest sort of a fight; 'A governor,' said I, 'is no more in a fight than any other man.' I slept with McNair once, just to have it to say to my friends on Fishing River that I had slept with the Governor." (26) 37

RESCUE OF THE McELWEE CHILD

The innkeepers of Charlton had as little scruples as innkeepers elsewhere. They sold their firewater to whomsoever had money to pay for it, whites and Indians alike.

On the occasion of the kidnapping of the little McElwee child, two Indians had been drinking too much of the innkeeper's firewater and on their way home they saw the child, whose flaming red hair had attracted their attention. In their savage minds, they believed that her red hair would keep their ledges warm, so they kidnapped the child.

Palmer, who heard the child scream, called several of his friends, among them were two brothers of the McElwee child, and attempted to rescue the little girl.

During the ensuing encounter the Indians lost several braves and the unfortunate child a part of her hand. (27)

THE KILLING OF THE WARRIOR, TWO-HEART

It is related that a great warrior named "Two-Heart" had been boasting of his having killed a white man and eaten his heart, thus the name "Two-Heart." Palmer heard of the boasting of the Indian and resolved to put a stop to it. He invited the Indian to a feast, knowing that the warrior would not refuse. He fed the Indian all he desired, and when he had finished, urged him to eat other dishes. Soon, however, he forced the Indian to eat, later ramming the food down his throat with a stick until it ultimately killed him.

Friends of the brave became suspicious, but when Colonel Palmer showed them the remnants of the feast and told of the brave having eaten beyond his capacity, they reluctantly believed the story, since they could not prove any act of foul play. (28)

RESCUE OF A FAMILY

At one time one of Colonel Palmer's three neighbors, having business away from home, was absent during the night, leaving his wife alone with their children, the oldest of whom was a little boy about eight years of age. This was in mid-winter and the weather was bitterly cold, and the woman having securely barred the door, kept a fire burning in the chimney during the entire night.

Late in the night some Indians came and surrounded the house, punched some of the ceiling boards from the walls and commenced pulling bed clothing through the cracks. The woman and the children piled up their goods in the middle of the floor, so that the savages could not reach them, but not until they had drawn out several blankets, quilts and sheets.

Their further depredation through the cracks being thus prevented, one of the Indians climbed to the top of the chimney and began to come down through it, but the brave woman threw a straw mattress upon the fire and thus sent up a stifling smoke which made the savage glad to retreat.

The night was pitchy dark and the inmates could not see the savages excepting that by the dim light of their small fire, they saw their hands as they thrust them through the cracks feeling for plunder but could not hear their movements without, and by these signs they learned that there were just four of the Indians, one at each side or end of the house.

The woman devised a plan by which she could send her small son for help. She raised a puncheon of the floor, the child slipped through the opening thus made, crawled under the floor to the outside and walked slowly away in the darkness. All this being done so stealthily that the savages did not observe it.

When far enough away not to be heard by the savages, the little boy ran to Colonel Palmer's house, aroused the family and in a few words explained the situation. Colonel Palmer sent for the two near neighbors who were at home, his son William going for one and the little boy for the other, both as hastily as they could in the darkness.

While waiting, Colonel Palmer studied the situation and planned a rescue of the besieged family. As the savages had not tried to hurt any person, their purpose was evidently not murder, but only plunder. The severity of the winter had driven the Indians to robbery of wrappage to avoid freezing. They had evidently been watching for an opportunity to rob a house at which there was no man present, had seen this man leave home and knew that he had not returned. This being evident, and the besieged family being brave, the greatest fear for their safety was that the savages might make a break through the roof, enter the house through such a break and thus complete their proposed robbery.

Colonel Palmer's plan was, if possible, to frighten the Indians away without manifesting any disposition to kill them.

The boys soon returned with two neighbors. The Colonel explained his plan for the rescue and the neighbors approved it. The rescue party consisted of four men, two neighbors, Palmer and his son William, who was then just sixteen years old. t 1

But few explanatory words were needed and the four men set out, armed for a fight if one should be necessary. They groped through the darkness to the besieged house, the darkness being so intense that they could not see anything, but so well acquainted with the premises that each man felt his way to his allotted post, which was a tree a few paces from the house. It so happened that the house was surrounded by four large trees, one fronting each of the four walls, and a few steps distant. Each man was to be sure that the savages should not see or hear him. He was to stand by his tree, keeping it between him and the house. There they all stood profoundly silent until dawn of day. To our mute sentinels and to the besieged family within, this silent waiting was horribly tedious. 07

After long waiting, the wished for daylight broke from the east, and the four rescuers, looking from behind their trees, each saw his Indian peering through a crack into the house. William's Indian was the first to discover that they were being watched by white men.

Turning around probably to look out for danger, he saw William's head from behind his tree and doubtless to frighten him, he advanced upon William, but William stepping from behind his tree leveled his rifle at the Indian. The savage whooped aloud and led a rapid retreat followed by his alarmed fellow robbers.

So sudden and complete was the fright of the savages that they forgot to take their loot with them.

After this event, the Indians never perpetrated any outrages in that settlement while Colonel Palmer continued to reside there.

Evidently the cool and determined protection of the family combined with careful abstinence from injury to the offenders, inspired the Indians with both fear and gratitude toward those white settlers and thus prevented much bloodshed. (29)

A BEAR DOG'S FUNERAL

It is related that Palmer, who possessed quite a number of hunting dogs, and among the number several beloved bear dogs.

One of the dogs died and so grieved was he that he sent fifty miles for a minister to preach its funeral. The minister was under the impression that a member of the family had passed on and rode out to the Palmer house.

He preached the funeral of the dog, being perhaps a bit perturbed.

Perhaps to the present generation, the fact that a minister had been called to preach the funeral of a dog, may seem absurd, but one does not realize that it was the faithful dog that kept its master in meat, the basis of the pioneer's diet. Fur pelts and animal oils, protection, and the faithful and loving friendship was the dog's contribution to the settler's family. t

In most of the pioneer families, the dog occupied a very esteemed place in the family life. So, it might seem the natural thing to do, upon the death of a faithful dog that seemed almost a member of the family. (30)

REMOVAL TO ARKANSAS

It is believed that Palmer's removal to Arkansas, was but a stepping stone between Missouri and Texas. Perhaps he did not even establish a permanent home in that state until after his residence in Texas.

For several reasons, it may have been practical or necessary to establish a temporary residence in Arkansas. It may be that the health of Mrs. Palmer was so bad that a long rest from the tiresome trip from Missouri to Texas was planned. (Mrs. Palmer's death occurred soon after the family's arrival in Texas) Too, it may have been necessary to encamp for the duration of the winter months on account of the conditions of the roads, or it may have been that the family came down the Grand River by boat into the Mississippi and then down that river, landing in Arkansas. 07

While in Arkansas, two of the Palmer children were married. Martha married William Driskill. The Driskills owned and operated the first saw mill in El Dorado, Union County, Arkansas on the Ouchita River. William Palmer married his cousin, Lucinda Caldwell. (31)

Palmer's reputation preceded him to Texas. His experiences were the gossip of the border. (32) His daring feats made him both feared and respected. Perhaps he was a big eccentric, but surely there was no fairer man in his association with his fellowman. Always he was impatient of delays, but cool and determined in his actions.

In 1825 we find the Palmer family already settled in their new home located at Mound Prairie (Now near Alto in Cherokee County.) (33) It was not many months after the family had settled in their new home that Mrs. Palmer was taken sick and died.

The death of his wife left Palmer disconsolate and it was not long before he was considering taking upon himself another wife, but the marriage never materialized. (34)

The tragic events of 1826 may have been what rendered Palmer more reckless and daring than ever. He threw himself into the Texan's cause.

Almost from the first there had been trouble in Texas between the settlers and the Coahuila authorities. Indians were kept stirred up, and dissatisfaction over grants were on the increase.

Truly, there was a war in the making in those early days, and perhaps each dispute was a potential fuse to be lighted by some colonist. Their troubles increased as fast as the settlers increased.

It was not long after his arrival in Texas that Palmer had visions of a free Texas. It would take courage and faith in the new land, and the settlers would have to make further sacrifices. Freedom would not be won so easily. The price would be high, but the prize would be worthwhile.

A fervent desire for freedom would have to be in the hearts and minds of the people. They would have to be awakened as to the war that would eventually be fought for the freedom of Texas. Palmer knew that there would be many a step between the desire and the goal itself.

Always Palmer had lived in a free country as a free man. He was not accustomed to the suppression and the Mexican yoke began to be unbearable.

One must give Palmer and the Edwards brothers credit for having a two-fold purpose - rebellion and the hoped for end of Freedom and Peace. Rebellion would be useless if it did not attempt to attain some definite aim.

Certainly the "Fredonian War" was a war of rebellion, but seldom does one ask, 'rebellion from what'.

To say that these Fredonians were "mad men" is a bit far fetched and crude. Perhaps each historian has tried to put in his picture portrait of his favorite, a reflection of doubt on the motives and intents of lesser characters.

Since one does not know the innermost thought or reason prompting another's actions, and since we do know enough of Palmer's past to believe him to be sincere and earnest in his desire for a free Texas, let us give him the benefit of any doubt that might arise in our own minds as to his part in Fredonian affairs.

In 1825 Hayden Edwards obtained a grant of land under the state colonization law to settle eight hundred families in East Texas. His grant included Nacogdoches and the surrounding territory, and doubtless the home of the Palmers was within these boundaries. A part of this grant had been previously settled in 1816 but few of the settlers had completed their contracts. Edwards was told to respect such previous contracts. The land titles held by those earlier colonists were inadequate as was most of the other titles and disputes between the authorities and the colonists were constantly brewing.

Mexico had succeeded in wresting Texas from the Spanish and it was indeed a prized possession to be held on to at any cost. The Coahuila government was constantly bearing down upon the helpless settlers and cared not whether the Indians raided the settlements, killed or drove off the stock, looted and burned the homes of the settlers.

The storm grew to such a proportion over the grant of land that Edwards was granted that President Victoria intervened and threatened Edwards with expulsion, annulling the grant of land for his colony. The Edwards brothers, Hayden and Benjamin, had spent a great deal of money and three years of hard work on this colonization project and thought the annulling of the land grant unfair as did many of the colonists.

Edwards protested the injustice and with many of the settlers proclaimed the Independence of the Fredonian Republic, the boundaries extending to this grant only.

Austin and many of the Austin colonists felt that they could not offer sympathy, but did what they could to prevent any further trouble with the Mexican officials. The trouble was aired in Mexico and as a result the liberal colonization laws then existing were reversed and it was some time before things were quiet again. (35)

It is evident that some of the colonists cared little about the future of their families or the country they chose to live in. Others perhaps dared not think beyond the happenings of today, letting tomorrow take care of itself. Some were indifferent. It would be hard to believe that others preferred to be traitors to the Texans' cause than to oppose the then existing government.

It was on a cold December day (the 16th) in 1826 that a brave body of men, numbering about seventy, rushed into the town of Nacogdoches, their red and white flag unfurled. The company of men under the command of Colonel Palmer stopped at the old stone fort there and proclaimed the independence of Fredonian Republic.

The description of the flag is quite interesting. It was red and white, the upper half white and bearing the inscription:

"Independence, freedom and Justice" with the names of the Edwards adherents. The red and white was symbolic of the union between the red and white men. The names listed on its flag were: Hayden Edwards, Harmon B. Mayo, John Dunn, Hunter, Ne-Ko-Lake, Kot-To-Keh (these last three were Indians), Richard Fields, John Bags, Martin Parmer, Benjamin Edwards, Joseph C. Huber, Burrell P. Thompson, John Sprow and W.B. Legon. (36)

The failure of the Fredonians in 1826 was but the faggot that lighted the desire for a free Texas, but it was not until a decade later that success crowned the efforts of the Texans.

It is said that Palmer fired the first shot for independence of Texas on that memorable December day in 1826. (37)

Historians are apparently desirous of belittling the efforts and intentions of that small group of men whose only thought was for the betterment of their fellowman. They have been called "Madmen of Ayish Bayou, bent on a war of plunder and desolation of the innocent inhabitants of the frontier." (38)

As Colonel Ahumda, with a body of Mexican troupes, entered Nacogdoches in January to quell the Fredonian Rebellion, most of the men engaged in the rebellion fled across the Sabine into Louisiana, but there were some exceptions to the flight, two of whom were Colonel Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the Fredonian Army, and his son, Isom, who was yet a young man not seventeen years old.

Colonel Palmer, however, knowing that he was not safe near his home, went west to Gonzales, where he had some personal friends, but he traveled in disguise on little used roads, and thus made his westward flight a secret. Isom did not follow his father, probably relying upon his youth to lighten his punishment.

After a lapse of some time, Isom was told that Stephen F. Austin was using his influence with bright hopes of success to secure a general amnesty for the Fredonian rebels, but not being sure that this information was correct, he went to San Felipe, the Capital of Austin's Colony to get definite information.

There he learned that he had heard correctly, and that the amnesty was secured, then he proceeded to Gonzales to convey the joyful news to his father.

On his way to Gonzales, arriving at the Colorado River he learned that a body of Comanches had come down into DeWitt's Colony and were terrifying the people by many murders and thefts.

From the point on the Colorado at which he had arrived, the distance to Gonzales was near fifty miles, and at least forty miles of the road led through a region which was totally uninhabited. The people whom he saw on the Colorado urged him to go no further until the Indian raids should be repelled. They regarded an effort at that time by a lone man to accomplish such a journey as to self exposure as certain death. Realizing that his father was involved in the common danger and longing to be with him, Isom could not be persuaded to abandon the trip.

Having stayed one night on the Colorado, Isom departed early the next morning for Gonzales, urged forward by the consciousness of danger, he spurred his horse freely and "no grass grew under his feet" until he arrived at Gonzales. Both he and his horse were severely fatigued after the trip that had taken nearly the entire day.

He found the people in Gonzales in a stir. Some mouths had brought in word that the main body of Comanche Indian raiders were encamped some twelve or fifteen miles distant.

The citizens had assembled and planned to go out and chastise them, purposing to storm their camp before daylight the next morning. They had unanimously requested Colonel Palmer to assume command of the expedition, and he had done so and they were just ready to start as Isom arrived. Isom eagerly proposed to join the forces, but on account of the condition of himself and his horse, he was totally unfit for service and the men declined his offer.

Upon the intervention of the ladies of Gonzales, Isom had been persuaded to remain in the town. Less than half an hour after the arrival of Isom, he saw the departure of his father at the head of the army.

The next day the small army returned, covered with victory. They surprised the Comanches in their camp, killed many of them and routed the balance without the loss or casualty to themselves. The savages fled in wild disorder and the colony was again at peace for a season. Of course, Colonel Palmer was honored as the hero of the day.

Colonel Palmer and his friends in Gonzales had been expecting the good news of amnesty for the Fredonians, but had not received it as a confirmed fact until Isom brought it. Colonel Palmer heard the good news a few minutes before his departure on another adventure.

After resting a few days in Gonzales, Isom and his father bade farewell to their many warm friends and departed for home. Their joy was too soon and in disappointment and sorrow, for arriving at the Crissman settlement, near the present town of Independence, Colonel Palmer and Isom stopped at the residence of their friend, John P. Coles, who told them that he had been informed by what he regarded as a good authority, that Hayden and Benjamin Edwards, Martin Palmer and Adolphus Sterne, were excepted from the benefits of amnesty to the Fredonians. They also learned that the Mexican Colonel at Nacogdoches had been informed that Palmer had fled west, and had sent a warrant for his arrest to Frank Adams, Cindico (Sheriff) of the municipality of Austin.

Frank Adams was a personal friend to Palmer. As a Judge Coles' place was a little off the road, it was considered a safe place for the travelers for a few days. After consulting with Judge Coles, Palmer and his son decided to stay on at the Coles' place until they could positive learn whether their information was correct.

Isom went to San Felipe, to inquire of Cindico Adams concerning the report and Adams confirmed all that Coles had heard excepting that he had received no warrant for the arrest of Palmer, and did not know that one would be issued, though he daily expected one. Adams advised that Isom and Colonel Palmer should stay at Coles' for some time and that if he should receive such a warrant, he would advise them in plenty of time to leave before he could execute it. With this information, Isom returned to Coles' and he and his father lingered there.

After a lapse of several days, during which the Colonel and his friends learned no important news, Isom again left for San Felipe to make further inquiries. When he had gone about half way, he met Adams. Upon learning Isom's destination and purpose, Adams told Isom that he had a warrant for his father's arrest, but that he was going to spend the night at Cirssman's and tomorrow morning after breakfast, he would ride over to the Coles' place and arrest his father.

Isom returned to the Coles' place, the two riding together until the roads parted. Arriving at Coles', Isom told his father what had taken place. The Colonel saw no necessity to linger on at Coles' and they resolved to leave immediately,

As Palmer believed that it would be unsafe to travel the roads, he employed an experienced woodsman, who was well acquainted with the country through which he would travel to go with him as a guide.

Avoiding roads as much as possible, but returning to the road upon the arrival at a stream, and leaving it after the stream had been crossed.

Upon arriving near the Neches River, they went to the nearest road which was the old Nacogdoches road and San Antonio road and found it literally cut up with the tracks of horses all going west. At the ferry, they found that the ferryman was a stranger to all of them. When he had boated them across the river, the Colonel paid their ferrage and inquired about the tracks.

From the ferryman, Palmer learned that there were about fifty soldiers under the command of a man by the name of Bean. (Bean and Palmer were bitter perosnal enemies -- see reference No. 34, page 14.)

upon further inquiries, Palmer learned that the company of soldiers were going to arrest a man by the name of Palmer.

It seemed that Bean had no warrant for the arrest of Palmer and the ferryman further stated that no man needed a warrant for the arrest of Palmer, and that any man had a right to arrest him without a warrant. The ferryman wished Bean success and stated that he would and could arrest Palmer if he ever saw him.

This enraged the Colonel and he stormed at the ferryman, "You have found him. Look at me! I am Palmer!"

As he talked with Palmer, Palmer cocked his rifle and leveled the piece at the astonished ferryman, but before he could pull the trigger, Isom seized the gun. A struggle for its possession ensued in which the father was about to succeed, when the guide came to Isom's help and the two succeeded in wresting it from the infuriated man's grasp.

During the struggle, the poor ferryman poled his boat across the river, ran up the banks and disappeared. (39)

Conditions having changed materially, Colonel Palmer did not return home as was his intention, but pursued his way stealthily to the Sabine River, and crossed into Louisiana. (39)

After some time, the amnesty had been annulled and Palmer returned to Texas and settled on the Neches River. Fullmore, in his "History and Geography of Texas," says that "in 1827 he was among the Indians again for six or eight years and then he appeared again in public life as a member of the Consultation in 1835." (40) His home on the Neches being not many miles about the present city of Beaumont.

It was while residing here that he married his second wife, a widow named Mrs. Margaret Neal, and to this union was born one child, a daughter whom they named Matilda. Matilda married Alfred Morris.

The second Mrs. Palmer lived only a few years and so Palmer married a third time, this wife being a neighbor, Mrs. John Lowt. Mrs. Lowt had several children by a previous marriage and one by Palmer.

Some historians say that this child named John Martin Palmer, Jr., died in infancy, and some claim that he was raised along with the children by the fourth marriage, as one by that marriage.

Judge McFarland, who knew the Palmer family well, says that John Martin was the son of Mrs. Lowt and that he grew to manhood, a successful business man.

In a conversation between Judge McFarland, then an old man, and J.M. Palmer, John Martin said that he was the child of Zena Kelly and was born in 1834. There is some doubt as to which one of Palmer's wives was the mother of this child.

The Lowt children, who were much older than Matilda Palmer, and who constantly teased the younger child, often whipping her, were the cause of friction between Palmer and his third wife. After Palmer's divorce from her, Mrs. Palmer went to Mississippi to relatives residing there and died a short time later.

The fourth and last marriage of Colonel Palmer was to Miss Zena Kelly, by whom he had five children, as follows:

John Martin, who married Eliza Shepperd
 Elizabeth, who married R. L. Chandler
 Sarah, who married J.F. Bass
 Emmaline, who married A.W. Shepperd
 Zena, who married Bill Bass

(Descendents of Zena Kelly Palmer list this child, John Martin, as the first of Zena's children)

By the time of the fourth marriage of their father, all the children of the first marriage had married and moved into homes of their own, the child, Matilda, living among them.

Services in Conventions

In 1835, Colonel Palmer was elected as a delegate to the Consultation, which assembled at San Felipe de Austin, on the first day of November, 1835; and, as a member of that body, he of course assisted in the preparation of a "Plan" for a Provisional Government and in the election of officers to operate that government.

The delegation of each Municipality elected from its members, one member of the "Executive Council" to act in concert with the Governor in all State affairs; and Colonel Palmer was the one chosen to represent his Municipality. After acting for a time as a member of the Council, he retired and therefore was not acting when that body deposed Governor Smith. (47)

On February 1, 1836, a general election was held for the delegates to a Convention to assemble at Washington-on-the-Brazos, on March 1st of that year, and Colonel Palmer was elected to represent the Municipality of Teneha, which then embraced his home. The order was to elect four delegates for each Municipality, but when the Convention assembled, Martin Palmer was the only delegate seated from Teneha. (48)

Of course, he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the Republic of Texas.

One delegate from each municipality was appointed by the President of the Convention as a committee to prepare a Constitution for the Republic, and Martin Palmer being the only delegate from Teneha, was of course, a member of that Committee. (49)

The convention also provided for a Government "Ad Interim" to operate until the organization of a Constitutional Government in October of that year, and on March 16th, they elected and installed the officers thereof, making David G. Burnet, President, and Lorenzo De Zavala, Vice-President. (50)

On March 17th, the delegates signed the Constitution of the Republic. The signing of that Constitution was Martin Palmer's last official act. The Convention was then ready to adjourn sine die, but dispersed without a formal adjournment, in consequence of an excitement in the town occasioned by a false report that a Mexican Army was within a few miles of the town, and advancing rapidly. (51)

Nearly all of the delegates discredited the report and would have given it no attention but excited men ran into the Convention Chamber and created such confusion that a formal adjournment was impossible.

For many years after these official acts, Colonel Palmer was a Justice of the Peace in the Town of Jasper.

PALMER'S DEATH

In 1850, Palmer feeling the weight of his years and realizing that he was much too infirm to superintend his business, and that he did not have many more years to live, decided to move his family to Walker County, where William, Thomas and Anthony were residing, though widely scattered therein. (52)

After consulting his sons, he purchased a home about two miles from William's residence.

Having completed all preliminary arrangements, Colonel Palmer returned to his home in Jasper County, proposing soon to remove to his new home in Walker County, but providence directed otherwise. Soon after his return to Jasper, he became sick with pneumonia and died. The date of his death was March 2, 1850. (54)

Palmer's body lay for many years buried in an unmarked grave in Jasper County, not many miles from the town of Jasper. During the Centennial year his body was removed to the Arlington of Texas in Austin, where it now lies among the heroes of Texas.

Truly, did Martin Palmer carry his palm until the end, nor did he discard his black mantle with St. Peter's keys wrought on the shoulder. If ever a Palmer lived up to his name, surely Martin did.

An impressive granite marker of the Northeast corner of the courthouse square bears the name of Martin Palmer, Stephen Williams, John Bevil, Thomas B. Luling, M.B. Lewis, and R.C. Doom, early settlers of Jasper County. (55)

Palmer's children and grandchildren, reared and educated on the turbulent frontiers of several states, all grew to be honorable and successful men and women and have made for themselves esteemed places in all walks of life.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. W. B. Palmer, Furman, Alabama
2. History of Halifax County, by Carrington, p 233
Old Churches and Families and Ministers of Virginia, Vol 1, p 200
3. History of Halifax County, by Carrington, p 233
4. Cecil County, by Johnson, pp 5, 7, 15 and 145
5. History of Halifax County, by Carrington, p 233
6. Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. 1, p 228
History of Halifax County, by Carrington, p 233
Dr. W. B. Palmer, Furman, Alabama
7. Dr. W. B. Palmer, Furman, Alabama
8. Zuber Manuscript, Dated July 23, 1902
9. History of Halifax County, by Carrington, p 233
10. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
11. Alphonso Wetmore's Gazzetter of Missouri, Published in 1837
Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902, History of Missouri, by Louis Houck,
Vol. 1, p 157. Centennial History of Missouri, by Walter B. Stevens, Vol. 2, p 474
12. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
13. Southern Historical Research Magazine, Vol. 3, p 276
14. Pioneer Chronicles of Yesteryear in the Free State of Ray
15. Pioneer Chronicles of Yesteryear in the Free State of Ray
16. Zuber Manuscript, Dated July 23, 1902
17. Richmond Missourian, dated March 7, 1935
18. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
Texas Scrap Book, by Baker, pp280-281
19. Alphonso Wetmore's Gazette of Missouri Published in 1837
The Richmond Missourian, published March 7, 1935
20. Centennial History of Missouri by Walter B. Stevens, Vol. 2, p 474
21. Pioneer Chronicles of Yesteryear in the Free State of Ray
22. Flowers and Fruits, by Z.W. Morrell
23. Flowers and Fruits, by Z.W. Morrell
24. Short and True Stories of Olden Days in Ray County, p 219
Pioneer Chronicles of Yesteryear in the Free State of Ray
25. Zuber Manuscript, dated July, 1902
26. Centennial History of Missouri, by Walter B. Stevens, Vol. 2, p 474
27. "55 Years Ago in the Wilderness" or "The Ring-Tailed Panther of Missouri"
by Thomas Palmer
28. Sam Houston and the War of Independence of Texas by Williams, p 59
History of Texas, by Yoakum, p 247
Texas Scrap Book by Baker, pp 280-281
"55 Years Ago in the Wilderness" by Thomas Palmer
29. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
30. Texas Scrap Book, by Baker, pp 280-281
History of Texas, by Yoakum, Vol. 1, p 247
31. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
Mrs. J. W. Terry, Navasota, Texas
32. Sam Houston and the War of Independence in Texas by Williams,
33. Zuber Manuscript, dated August 3, 1902
34. Zuber Manuscript, dated Auguts 3, 1902 and October 17, 1902
35. Romantic Flags of Texas by Mamie Wynn Cox, pp 150-151-152-153

36. Romantic Flags of Texas by Mamie Wynn Cox, pp 150-151-152-153
37. Texas Scrap Book by Baker, pp 280-281
38. History of Texas, by Wortham, Vol. 1, p 234
39. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
40. History and Georgraphy of Texas, by Fulmore
41. Texas and Texans, by Johnson, p 163
A History of Texas, by Wortham, Vol. 2, p 4
42. Texas and Texans, by Johnson, p 162
43. Zuber Manuscript, dated August 3, 1902
44. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
45. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
46. R. E. McFarland, Chicago, Illinois
- 47, Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
- 48, Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
- 49, Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
50. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
51. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
52. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
53. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
54. Zuber Manuscript, dated July 23, 1902
55. Jasper Newspaper, dated May 20, 1930

Other References:

Two Centuries in East Texas, by Crockett
Men Who Made Texas Free, by Sam Houston Dixon
Shamrock and Cactus, by W. M. Ryan

MARTIN PARMER (PALMER) / SARAH HARDWICK

Children: Charlotte
William H.
Martha
Emily
Isom (Isham)
Thomas
Nancy
Zerena
*Anthony C.
Mary

first marriage

ANTHONY C. PALMER / Martha Dougherty

Second Wife: Elizabeth McGown

Children: Thomas H. B. 1844
William R. b. 1845
*Samuel Eugene b. 1848
Martin b. 1850
George Dougherty b. 1852

Children: Anthony McGown b.1857
Martha b. 1859
Charles b. 20 Oct 18

SAMUEL EUGENE PALMER / Lula Roach

Children: 1. Samuel Edwin - killed in train accident in 1902

2. Lena Catherine (Cassie) O'Rand - deceased

C: Odie Orand

Samuel Edward Orand - 110 College, Fairfield, TX 75840

Otha E. O'Rand - 1805 Leavenworth, Manhattan, Kansas

Arthur Orand - deceased

Alfred Henry Orand - 3003 Belle Terrace, Bakersfield, CA 93304

C: Kenneth W. Orand

Bobby L. Orand

Janet E. Brown

Barbara L. Orand

Millard (Mike) Charles O'Rand - 16 Ashford Court, Alamo, CA 94507

C: Michael Gene O'Rand

Christopher Michale James O'Rand

3. Thomas Henry Palmer - deceased

C: William Henry Palmer - 524 Foley, Eufaula, OK 74432

C: Carolyn Naumer

San Antonio, TX

Barbara Ann Hope

C: Elbert Dwayne Hope

C: Gregory Dwayne Hope

Michael Lee Hope

Beverly Ann Johnson

C: Michael Don Johnson

Shawna Rene Johnson

Arthur Eugene Palmer -deceased (wife Dolores Palmer)

C: Charles Gleason Palmer - 4120 Rogers Ave, Suite "L", Fort

C: Jeffrey Charles

Smith, ARK 70122

Janet Lynn

Joshua Arthur

Shanna Lee

Mary Patricia Thomas - 2612 Skipworth, Plano, TX 75074

Pauline Palmer - Eufaula, OK 74432

Ruby Swadley - P.O. Box 18, Eufaula, OK 74432

C: Judy Ann Davis

Guy Steven Swadley III

Thomas Henry Palmer - Eufaula, OK 74432

Jimmie Palmer - 235 E. Elm Ave., Eufaula, OK 74432

C: Jimmie Palmer

C: Roger Daniel Palmer

Noah Lee Palmer - 1105 W. Vine, Taylorsville, ILL 62560

C: Jess Benjamin Palmer "

Marguerite Bridges Schmitt - Eufaula, OK 74432

C: Teresa Lee Coleman

C: Kyle Ray Coleman

Randall Max Bridges

Mary Joanna Bridges

Allen Millard Palmer

C: Cathy Carter

C: Nicole Dawn Carter

Chad Dallas Carter

Wayne Ray Palmer

C: Heather Magan Palmer

Tiffany Marie Palmer

Elizabeth Ann Palmer

M Tamara Leigh Palmer

Mitchell Brian Palmer

C: Shawn Mitchell Palmer

Chad Allen Palmer

Marie Susan Palmer

4. Mattie Elizabeth Turney - deceased

C: William Turney

Alice (Turney)

5. Lula Mae Yates - deceased

C: Perry Yates

Lula Mae Higby

C: Carleton Morse Higby

C: Donna Gail Higby

Janet Marie Higby

Naoma Day

C: Dick Day

Leslie Day

Vickie Day

Patricia Day

C: Bobby Day

Robin Day

Clyde Higby

C: Leslie Higby

Dennis Higby

Robin Higby

Frank Roy Yates

C: Jeanne Marilyn Herr - 406 Corto Lane, San Clemente, CA

C: Robert Lawrence Herr " 96272

Kevin Matthew Herr "

Kimberly Lynn Herr "

Kristen Herr "

Ralph Edmond Yates

C: Geoffrey Scott Yates

Brett Thomas Yates

William Paul Yates

C: Myrna Lee

Paul Yates, Jr.

Frank Ronald Yates

Yvonne Stevens

Carl Edwin Yates

6. Zula Palmer - deceased 1890
7. Lutie Annie Pendley - deceased
- C: Burton Byron Pendley - 3216 40th, Lubbock, 79413
 - C: Anne Roberts - Oklahoma City
 - Belton Harold - 2507 42nd, Lubbock, TX 79413
 - C: Donny Pendley - 4641 Jarvis, Lubbock
 - C: Cary Pendley "
 - Dennis Pendley "
 - Lloyd Ray Pendley - 4229 Selkirk Drive, Fort Worth, TX
 - C: Sandra Kay Peterson
 - C: Angela Kay Peterson
 - Beverly Ray Rash -
 - C: Andrea Ray Rash
 - Jeff Aaron Rash
 - Donna Jane Dyer
 - J. D. Pendley - 3311 57th, Lubbock, TX 79413
 - C: Jay L. Pendley - 5 Olive St. #4, Brighton, MASS 02135
 - Dr. Rex D Pendley - 2025 Randolph Rd. #2, Silver Spring, MD 20902
 - Cicero Orlando Pendley Jr. - 181 33rd St. N.W., Hickory, NC 28601
 - C: Melodie Garrett
 - Frances Knudsen
 - David
 - 8. Emma Pendley - 5230 29th St., Lubbock TX 79407
 - C: Carroll Austin Pendley - 4520 21st St., Lubbock TX 79411
 - C: Philip Edwin Pendley - 4351 Lively Ln, Dallas TX 75220
 - C: Kristi Vick - 901 Lake Dr., Kerrville, TX 78028
 - C: Kylie Vick "
 - Garrett Vick "
 - Kari Carter - 2811 W. Loop 250N #709, Midland TX 79705
 - Lori Rooke -
 - Timothy Edwin Pendley - 2401 N. Ricketts, Sherman TX 75090
 - Gary Pendley - 3706 70th St., Lubbock 79411
 - C: Mark Pendley "
 - Carolyn Daniel - P.O. Box 9095, Aspen, Colo. 81612
 - C: Christopher Daniel "
 - Matthew Daniel "
 - James Carl Pendley - 5 Highland Commons, Shreveport, LA 71101
 - C: Christian "
 - James "
 - Paula "
 - Velma Rozelle McSpadden - 5230 29th, Lubbock, TX 79407
 - C: Mary Sturgeon - 3510 91st, Lubbock TX 79423
 - Judy Hamby Bounds - P.O. Box 950, Ralls, TX
 - C: Wendi Hamby "
 - Beau Hamby "
 - Robert McSpadden - 2418 33rd St., Lubbock, TX 79411
 - C: Robert McSpadden "
 - William Owen McSpadden "
 - Barbara Kay Jackson - Rt. 3, Box 125, Levelland, TX 79336
 - C: Adam Kyle
 - Timothy Ryan
 - Gregory Thomas

Eula Mae Beard - 3007 E. Malapi Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85028

C: Don Klienz Beard

Karen McNeill

Edwin Clarence Shelton - Childs Meadows Resort, Mill Creek,
96

C: Duke Shelton - Star Rt, Box 2652, Point Arena, CA 954

Pat Boswell - 638 Cumberland, Upland, CA

Jerri Alexander -

Ft. Worth,

Sherrri Lin Heath -

Ft. Worth,

C: Billy Heath

John Heath

Scott Shelton - Childs Meadows Resort, Mill Creek, CA
9606

10. Lottie Mae Liles - 1200 Spring St., Longview, TX

C: John Avis Liles - 4850 W. 94th, Inglewood, CA 90301

Doyle Randolph Liles - Rt. 1, Box 114L, Kemp, TX 75143

C: Mary Sandra Romano

Barbara Jane Remkus

Lee Ann Boyle

Vivian Louise Dumas - Rt.

Gilmer, TX

C:

James Marion Liles - 5109 Twilight Trails,

Abilene, TX 796

C: Sharon Lynn Murray

C: Allison Mercedes Murray

Terry Denise Campbell

New York

Jamie Marie Davis

Anchorage, Alaska

C: Bobby Joe III

Amy Marie

Lottie Mae Liles - deceased

Alyce Ann Byrd - 1109 E. Bowie St., Beeville, TX 78102

C: David Anthony Byrd

11. Rosa Lucille Pendley - Retirement Inn, 2920 Forest Ln, Dallas 75201
Dallas, TX

C: Mary Helen Atteberry - 2721 Bonnywood, Dallas, TX 75231

C: Shirley Ann Moore - 3619 Parador Ct., Dallas, TX 75228

C: Timothy Scott Moore "

Sean Eric Moore "

Steven Bradley Atteberry - 3333 S. Edgefield, Dallas 75201

Dennis Ray Atteberry Phoenix, AZ

William Edward Pendley - 821 Sylvania, Dallas, TX 75218

C: Barbara Jean Robinson

C: Nicholas Palmer Robinson

Alexander Parker Robinson

Beverly Ann Winkler

Bobbie Lee Pendley

C: Kevin Pendley

Jenifer Leigh Pendley

12. Paul Palmer - deceased 1903

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS AGO IN THE WILDERNESS

OR, the Old Ringtail Panther of Missouri

As the humble writer has spent most of his life in the wilderness of Missouri and Texas, and as many remarkable occurrences happened in his presence, and others that I had perfect knowledge of, that is perfectly vivid before me, though it has been fifty years ago, - and knowing that your humble old greyhead writer is the only living witness, and be passing away to the happy hunting ground of the buckskin-clad warrior, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, there were many little scraps of history lost - for in the wilderness there was no paper, ink, nor pen, - none to write; therefore, these things have never come to light; and, dear reader, when you read this scrap, please recollect that you read the writing of a man of the wilderness that never heard preaching until he was 16 years of age, and necessity learnt him to write; his preaching was Nature, and Nature's God. I could see the Great Spirit in the snowtopped mountains, in the grandeur of the marble-faced precipices, where you would have to strain your eyes to see the top, the moss-covered rocks - the myrtle and fern hanging lazily down, down, its giant form; the majesty of the mountain was preaching to me that its builder is God; the wilderness - the pure wilderness - with its vast prairies spread out before your view that has never been polluted by whisky; never has been cursed with an oath; never has drank the blood of a murdered man, - with thousands of acres of strawberries; the bear pacing before you; the gallant buck gazing as though he thought man an intruder on so sacred a spot of the garden of the Most High; see the wild plum orchards, the hazelnut rows, the rush-brakes, the mighty oaks, the gurgling rivulets dancing at your feet, - these are views of the wilderness. It will enlarge soul and cause the man to raise his eyes to the Builder and adore Him. Such was the wilderness of Missouri and Texas fifty years ago; but man has come in with his fire-water and weapons of death, and, alas! there is a sad change now.

There was a man moved from Virginia to Missouri in the year 1818. He settled where Clay county is now, fifty miles above any white settler; Chariton, at the mouth of Grand river, being then the uppermost white settlement. This man was a lover of Nature in its purity; he built him a camp, killed him a bear and buck, took the venison ham and turkey breast, dried them and beat them up in a mortar, pouring a little bear's oil and honey over it, then cooked it; that makes the bread of the wilderness. You have no taxes to pay, no lawyers to fee, no juries to set on, nor debts to pay - you are free! Such was the condition of this man that had just moved into the wilderness of Missouri. We had the wild un-Americanized Indians for our neighbors - two powerful tribes, the Big Osage and the Sioux -

Osage numbering fifteen hundred warriors, and the Sioux 2000 braves. They had never shed white man's blood. Their law was, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth; but the whites had never been among them. They were glad to see us, by their gestures and signs. We smoked the pipe of peace, and was comforted. It was our great desire to remain in perfect peace with these superstitious wild men of the wilderness. Now, here, I will give you my humble opinion of a Providence, if you please to call it so. I believe, under the hand of Providence, the great Washington was raised up to be the Father of his country - therefore, the ball could not kill him; Daniel Boone to be the first pioneer of Kentucky - the Indian could not kill him.

Martin Parmer was to break the way for the settlers of Clay county - the ball couldn't kill him. Such are the wonders of the wilderness! But, nine of the Osages went to Chariton; they there found the white man's fire-water, or the medicine-death. All Indians love whisky. They got drunk; they learned to steal; they stole from old McElwee his little red-headed daughter, believing she would be a great person. They believed, also, that her red head would keep their lodges warm; and, finding her out gathering berries, grabbed her and made for their village. They camped near our cabin, in Clay county. We didn't know the child, but saw it was a white child. We pled with them to give her up; they, in great fury, refused to do so. Man, if you have a soul, listen! Oh, take me from these ugly men - they have red stripes on their faces, feathers in their heads.. I want to see my poor ma; I wasn't a naughty girl; I was only picking some berries. That was no harm, was it? By this time the soul of the white man had swelled to a giant. He looked at this little boy that was with him; and with one simultaneous bound, he screamed fire! It was a solid fire; but while his clothes were on fire, from the muzzle of their guns, the stock shot off of his gun, he caught the naked barrel in his hands with a giant's grip, his eyes blazing as a wounded tiger. A few steps before him was the little shivering weeper kneeling with the Osage hatchet coming down upon her little devoted red head; the child threw up her right hand and caught the hatchet, severing her hand from her thumb and wrist. With one bound, as a wild beast, and an unearthly scream, his gun-barrel high lifted in the air, - "I'm the Ringtail Panther of Missouri". (he was ever after called the Ringtail Panther of Missouri), and, as a thunder bolt from the upper world, it fell upon the head of the Osage brave which sank him at his feet, there yet were five more with their hatchets striking at him, giving him three little wounds, but they fell before him as snow would melt before the noon-day sun; they were all dead at his feet, except the one that the boy shot - he got off a short distance, stopping the bullet-hole up with leaves, and died. And, as one went to spring his bow at the beginning of the fight, and broke the string and ran to the Nation, the little

shivering, maimed, bleeding, captive babe of the wilderness was returned to its frantic mother, to tell her it didn't know it was acting badly to pick berries. It has now been fifty-two years since the morning of that day, and yet, to me, it is as yesterday!

As I mentioned in the outset, I am passing away! and being the only one living that witnessed this glorious little fight of the wilderness, I have thought, for twenty years I would write it down; but I never had confidence in my ability to do so, as I am a rough bear-hunter and an old Texan veteran. I am not used to writing; therefore, my friends, my diction and spelling may be bad. But I will give you as near the truth of the wilderness, as I can. I can look back through the mists of fifty-two years with pleasure, and see the hand of Providence that shielded the breast of the Ringtail Panther in that unequal combat. The child must be taken was prophecy enough. The Great Spirit of the wilderness willed it so, and it was done!

The appearance and customs of the Osage are peculiar. They are all (that are grown), about six feet three inches in height look as much alike as if they had been moulded in the same mold - a dirty red, dull color - long coarse, coalblack hair, and eyes, high cheek-bones, large nose and eyes - eyes dull, without an expression - large mouth, no decayed teeth, (stand erect and all alike), gaudy-colored feathers in their hair, lead rings in their nose and ears. They say the cause of this wearing lead in their nose and ears, was an order from a great Chief. While on the war-path, he got out of bullets and came near starving, and, on his return to his tribe, he gave orders that the Osage should always wear lead in their nose and ears, so they would never be out of lead. They talk almost entirely by gestures, using mostly their upper lip. They could twist it to the right or left, or straight out, as they pleased, using their hands and shoulders with a guzzling grunt. They have but little to talk about - war, something to eat, and their hunting-ground, generally wind-up their conversation. They are all of one mind. They appear to be rather serious, and scarcely ever laugh. They say their squaws and papposes may laugh, but it is unbecoming a great brave to indulge in so low an amusement, - especially when they are dancing the green-corn dance - their great annual worship - or walk the war-path, or tread the path of death, you can't get a smile, or a jest, out of one of them. These were laws given to them by their great chief, Plenty-to-eat, a thousand moons ago, which they have kept ever since. They believe there is a life after death that excels this in pleasure, and they can't imagine how anyone could be happy without hunting; therefore, they call it the happy hunting-ground of the Great Spirit - when the buck will be gentle, and fire keep in their flints, the pappoose no cry, the lodge of the squaw mighty warm. That would seem to be the greatest desire of these strange, wild, red men.

If one dies, they were all equally interested - the Osage had lost a brother; the Nation had lost a brave! They are not as we are. After they kill their first deer, they have no more to do with their parents - they then belong to their nation; therefore, they all equally feel for them; there is an hour of deep sadness in the tribe. They then hunt a spreading limb on some tall tree; they haul him up there and confine the corpse to this limb and leave him, believing they have left him as near the happy hunting ground as possible.

But to return when the child was sent home to its parents; their grateful feelings knew no bounds. The old man had two sons - one 18 and one 20 years of age; he told them to go to the cabin of the man of the wilderness and protect him at the cost of their own lives - to live with him, or die with him, for he was worthy. They come - two fine young men, brave enough. We knew we would have trouble. We had built us a little log fort and prepared for a siege; we had a good old-fashioned flint-lock rifle apiece; some extra flints; some powder and lead. But here is the great mystery to me: why did we stay? I can only answer by saying we had become hardened to danger and trials, and I think it was not intended we should run - for the man of the wilderness makes so many hair-breadth escapes, lays down so often at a night, expecting every moment to hear the savage war-shoop, the scalping-knife or bloody hatchet, until he becomes used to it. It seems to be a natural consequence for him to be killed by an Indian - it would be nothing new. Therefore, day after day he remains. Such was the case of the old Ringtail Panther of the wilderness of Missouri; and while at camp, things were going on in this way. But now he knew he would be attacked by a large force soon. Our little fort was built between a steep cliff of rocks where there was but one way to get up to it, and that was up a small hollow that ran up to the fort. He had ten 5 lb. canisters of powder planted along this hollow, some ten steps apart, running a little trail of powder through hollow canes from canister to canister, and from the last canister to where he expected to stand when he marched out to meet them, intending for them to come to the middle of the first-planted powder, he would cause them to stop by a motion that he wanted to talk. He knew they were superstitious and easily deceived, for he had already heard that they believed him to be the great Medicine Man, or Big Thunder, from the Great Spirit, sent to punish the Osage. He knew it would be an easy matter to practice deception upon them; therefore, he was ready, keeping continually on the watch. The Indian who got away from the fight, went to the village. They called the hunters and all their chiefs and braves in council, and inquired of the escaped Indian where the other eight Osage warriors were. His testimony was something like this: that they had gone to where the white man made the paper-talk; the white man gave them fire-water - heap; Osage big, mighty fight - heap; we find one pale-face

pappoose; whisky too much; we fetch her; me sleep one time; one pale-face come from the Great Spirit, with his big gun; Osage put the muzzle of their guns against his body, and all fired and didn't kill him; Osage ball too kill Big Thunder; Big Thunder shoot gun-lock, gun-stock at Osage; kill Osage with the barrel till all gone. Osage no kill Big Thunder. That was his oath before the nation, that he couldn't be killed, but in council they supposed the witness had spoken the truth. But their eight warriors were gone to the happy hunting ground, and would see no deer till their deaths could be revenged. Big Thunder must die; his squaw and papposes must die, or the great Spirit would be mad at Osage.

Blundo, their great war chief, made a speech to them and gave orders for two hundred of the mightiest braves of the great Osage nation to put their best flints in, and be ready. Your great chief will lead you. They paint black; they tread the path of death!

By this time we had good news at the Fort. As a present sent from Heaven, six young men came to our assistance, well armed - the right men in the right place - Doxey, Jamison, Moody, Carmen, and two of the Browder boys - and they come to see us through! We had now ten good fighters; we had no fears; we itched for an attack. We didn't have to wait long. Two hundred warriors, in deep black, marched up the hollow, looking very fierce and brave, Blundo leading them, simply demanding the scalps of Big Thunder and family. The Ringtail marched out to meet him, which they did not expect. He got to the end of the trail by the time they got to the center of the buried powder. With his nine men, he waved them to stop. Blundo made a partial halt, and, in a loud voice, said - "Big Thunder has killed our brave; the Great Spirit is mad; we come!" At that instant the ten whites, with a solid fire, and yelling "Big Thunder comes!" The powder was touched - the mountains quaked; the trees,

comes! Big Thunder comes!" Every savage that could run, made for his wigwam; Blundow had seen enough! When he got back, he called a council, and declared that Big Thunder was the great Medicine Man from the white man's land, where the paper talks; that the pale face and Great Spirit of pale face, - both, both - fight poor Osage heap; pale face shoot his gun-lock, gunstock, gun-barrel, at Osage, till he all gone. The Great Spirit shoot the rocks, the trees, the ground, at poor Osage and run Osage, - Big Thunder coming till Osage all gone; Big Thunder and Osage bobby sheliess; Osage no more heap! They called off their dogs - they had seen enough! The eighteen that was left at the battle, was put in a pile and covered up, on their way to their happy hunting ground.

We now, with our brave little crowd, remained in fort nearly two months, until all had become still; the boys went home and left us in possession of the field; peace reigned; honey plenty; bear fat; and 'Clinch' our old bear dog, in fine order for a chase.

How different is my situation now! - cramped up in a little town - so crowded that I can hardly scratch my own head for fear of scratching somebody else's head; ringing and striving for the precious dime, for, in the dime, we live, move, and have our being. Oh! give me the wilderness - the pure, grassy wilderness - that I found in Missouri! I don't believe a man's soul will ever get grown in a little cramped town. The merchant may sell his matches, and the doctor may roll his pills; but I tell you his little soul will become so shattered that it will never get its growth. That's what ails me. It has been so long since I have seen a thousand elk in the grand prairie of Missouri, marching in a deep column, - the gang perhaps a mile long - old buck running up and down its line of travel keeping all to their place, with their horns laid back, on a balanced condition; and in one of those marches of the elk, you must give way - they won't - if you wish to save your bacon; its been so long since I have seen one of these sights that used to make me feel that I was a man when I was only a boy; and since I have taken old 'Clinch' and 'Clady', and the rest of the dogs and gone out into the hazelnut roughs, and killed an old he'steaked his ribs before the fire, greased my head and shoulders with bear's oil, and, with the foot-steps of a monarch, I would tread

illegible

wrinkles of a stunted soul, if you will do it in time, otherwise, you must take what follows. And it will be town fashions and high taxes and rents that will keep the farms; grubbing, and his wife milking and washing, to keep up with his neighbors, the balance of your life. Give me the outside track; give me room to pick my teeth.

The Osages were very unfriendly. They principally embodied in the forks of Grand river, about one hundred miles from Chariton; but were sullen and distant, and that just suited us - for we had seen enough of the Osage! After the heroes of the fort returned to the settlements and told of the fat living and fine country - that was about the year 1820--there were four families moved up in my county - a county between Clay and Chariton - built them houses where old Bluffton was built afterward. We then had neighbors near enough within 25 miles, if I recollect right. The names of the families who moved in were, Officer Lee, Whitesides, and Cameron. We now planted us a patch of corn on the banks of a big lake, happy to think that in three months more we would have regular old-fashioned bread. The Ringtail went to Chariton and bought him a sow and anther bear dog - old Boman; and while there, the people

of Chariton, Ray and Clay counties elected the Ringtail as colonel of the three counties, and one of the young Browder's as captain of Chariton county. The Governor of the State, McNair, sent him his commission, with the State seal, on a blue cross of ribbon.

General Ned Burlison, of Texas and General Duff Green, of Washington City, with many other great men, were raised up then on bear-meat and honey; that never had their soul's stinted for the want of a dime. I have called a few names, and could call many more of our old Missouri and Texas friends who were as dear to the old Ringtail Panther's heart as his own blood; but he has gone to the happy hunting-ground of the great braves of every State and Nation; and the humble writer being the only one of his family left, and with my hat off, let me, full of big, whole-soul devotion, give our old Missouri friends and Texas veterans, a warm, genuine, old-fashioned 'howdy-do' for I love to love the Indian-fighter and bear-hunters; and, my old friends, if this ever reaches you, I bid you God speed, with great happiness.

Tom Parmer

part illegible

patient, industrious wife of the wilderness. You will see her - a pure woman; her cheeks resembling the tints of the delicate wild-rose unassisted by art, cheerful and happy, which is caused by having good health; her health not trammelled by French trickery and artificial show. According to any notion of things, a lady is not a lady's clothes. I think I have seen as pretty women in the wilderness as ever I saw anywhere. They seemed to be made by the first pattern; they were pure women; they had never lived on starch and snuff, and musk and paint, and other trickeries; they wore calico dresses that didn't quite touch the ground; they didn't have to carry a great pile of store-goods on their backs, and some dragging after them; they didn't have to wear a goose-nest on their heads, made of wool, bark, or hair; their own hair was prettier than any they could get. Therefore, they could skip along unincumbered by luggage or baggage; they never had a headache; they were always pleasant, cheerful, and happy; they were able to cook a nice meal's victuals, and sit down with the husband and their little ones, and enjoy life without fiction.

As I said before, the Osages were yet sullen, and watching out for scalps. There was a company went out from Chariton, up Grand river, on an elk hunt. They were attacked by a large body of Osages. After a stubborn fight, the whites were overpowered

and gave way, leaving two dead - Splawn and Brammitt. They returned to the settlement, where it created great excitement. They applied to the Governor for help. He ordered the Ringtail to take a company of militia, and attend to their case; but it was in the spring of the year, and water very high, which greatly retarded their progress. He ordered Capt. Browder to raise a company of able, active men, and report. He did so. In a few days thereafter, they were on the march; but the difficulties of high water were so great, it was impossible to succeed. After swimming, wading, crossing rivers in elk-skin canoes, and spending many days of the hardest trials men ever went through, they returned without finding the Indians. The Ringtail made his report to the Governor that it was impossible to carry out his orders on account of high water. It passed off so, awhile; and after the waters began to abate, the Ringtail not being fully satisfied, was examining the

illegible

village. And, while on this secret exploration, preferring to be alone, he could occasionally see some slight moccasin sign, which kept him entirely on his guard; and after spending many laborious nights and days, fearing to shoot lest he should be found out, and the weather being very cold, and having nothing on his feet but buckskin moccasins, his feet became frost-bitten. He, being worn out, started home, having one hundred miles to walk with frost-bitten feet. But he soon found he was pursued by a large body of Osages. He kept always in readiness for an attack; but the Indians seeing he had turned for home knew the route he would travel, and a certain crossing at the fork of the river he would be apt to cross, and, Indian shrewdness, they got to the crossing first and lay in ambush on both sides of the river. With the light footsteps of the Panther, the old Ringtail came to the crossing, but the Indians were too well hid to be seen. After taking a good look all around, he got him a log and rolled it in the water, and got on it and started across, paddling with a stick. When he got about half way the river, the Osages' war-whoop, bursted from each shore as a legion of devils from the bottomless pit. He went to wheel on the log and got his gun wet. The blazing fires from each shore showed him he had no chance. If he could have killed one Indian, it would have been some consolation; but his gun was wet - he couldn't shoot. He held up his cap, and surrendered. He came to shore, wounded in the thigh, and feet badly frost-bitten. His miseries were so great he was ready to yield to anything they might say. They bound him tight with raw-hide tugs and started to their village. They forced him on with every kind of punishment that fiends could invent; they got to their village with their great enemy, and there was general rejoicing; they went through their lamentations for their dead, around him; tied him to a stake put down for that purpose; held a council; sentenced him to be burnt

at the stake, to appease the great Spirit for the loss of their braves; they tred the path of death around him, throwing their hatchets at him, with every manner of insult that they could invent. Every hope of life had disappeared from the mind of the old Ringtail. He felt that he had bid his wife and eight children the last adieu when he left them in tears at home, and that there were none there to say good-bye; none to take his last words back home to his family. The torture of his wounds and mind was so great that he longed for death. While in that condition, Blundo made a speech to him, saying Big Thunder had killed their braves until they were all gone, and now he must die! He ordered wood piled around him, which they eagerly did. They then handed him his buck-skin wallet, which he asked for, intending to divide his little notions that he had with him among them before he died. He gave his pipe to the Chief, and, in distributing other little things, he pulled out his Colonel's commission from the Governor, with a blue cross of ribbon on it, sealed with the State seal. When they saw that, they exclaimed, Great Father! It seemed to bring awe upon them. Finally, the old chief says: "make the paper talk!" A hope struck him that they believed him to be their agent. He read the paper as from the President to him, directing him to go and see the Osages, and see if their guns were good; their flints good, and if their blankets were not worn out, etc., and send him word, and he would send them new ones. It had its effect - the chief ordered him released, and his wounds attended to. They then met him - the Ringtail, in council. He told them he was sent by their Father to attend to their wants. Blundo told him he should not be hurt so long as he came from the Great Father; but at any other time, when he was not on the Great Father's business, and they could take him, they would burn him.

They then called for the great dog feast, and had dog-soup on a large scale, and dismissed him under the escort of fifteen warriors, for home. After crossing the high waters of Grand River, making canoes of elk-skins, at which they were experts, they left him to make his way to the settlement, which he did gladly -- his family not knowing what had been his fate, as there was danger in every step he had taken with the Osages; but he had left them to return no more, for his trials on this trip had been great.

He got back to his little cabin in the wilderness; found his joyful wife well, and his eight children - four girls and four boys - and one had killed a bear and several deer. We then had a just right to pity poor people, and those who lived this narrow-minded dime life, for we had no wants nor tears, for the Osages had been dispensed with. There were none to molest or make us afraid. The rush-bake cream, the sheets of honey, the fat bear meat, nice venison and turkey, the fish, strawberries, raspberries, plums, hazelnuts, grapes would make a man look back upon the

memory of the pleasures that he had seen with the greatest pleasure of his life. We had never had a death, for we had no calomel; we had no money for the lawyers to come after; no chickens for the Methodist preachers, no whisky for the Baptist; therefore, we could rest in peace from all men. We had no wants, no annoyances. Such was the life of the wilderness fifty years ago. Men then knew some things, and some things they didn't know - not like they are now. You find men now too smart for one man, which spoils him, and not quite smart enough for two; still spoils him. He can tell you as much about the sun, moon and stars, as you know about your truckpatch. Such men I pity. If they would let those stay right where they found them, and go and kill a bear, they might yet be happy, for it is true wisdom to learn to be happy. Give me freedom and happiness, and the globe may impoverish itself with gifts to me, and it could not add to any wealth. A man in the wilderness can be free and happy - he can claim the whole country; he can be his own Judge, his own juror; his lawsuits will all be in his favor; his horse don't have to steal the grass he eats off from other people's land; his hog can root on his owner's soil. But I will give you but few of the pleasures of the wilderness, for fear I may dissatisfy you with your present cramped life. Excuse me, reader, I want to take a good smoke.

But the Sioux had remained in peace with us so far, and were often about our little log-cabin, professing great friendship by constantly calling for something to eat, as a wild Indian is always hungry, and appears to be very grateful for every morsel you give them. We knew these Indians were more war-like and better fighters than the Osage, therefore it suited us to give them everything we well could to keep the peace. The greatest brave of their nation was named Two-heart; and the old Ringtail inquiring of him one day how he got the name, he told him he had killed a white man and ripped him open and took out his heart and ate it before the man was dead. Pale face, as they called him, was so indignant at his confession of his greatness that entitled him to the honors of the second man of the Nation, that he determined to do away with him somehow, if possible; therefore, the Sioux still continued to visit us, as usual.

The Ringtail now making his visits to Chariton pretty often, and having many friends in the settlements, it was usual for him to take a little old corn-whisky when he got to Chariton and among his friends. Whisky then had no tobacco nor soap in it. It made a man funny, but not mad; and, finally, he brought a bottle or two home with him; still keep funny and rather rich, willing to run any risk; and, just at his arrival, Two-heart walks up as usual; was very hungry; he ordered plenty to be brought to Two-heart. Thinking now would be a good time to carry out his intentions of making away with him, he ordered Two-heart to eat on, and not stop. He forced him on - made him cram the bread and meat in his mouth.

Finally, he made him a swab and forced it down his throat until he became smothered, speechless, and near lifeless. The Indian lay on the floor choked senseless, when two other warriors came up by chance. The Ringtail told them he had given the great brave, Two-heart, plenty to eat, and he had eaten too much. It didn't seem to exactly take with them; nevertheless, they picked him up and started to their village, three miles off. As they went on, he died. He was never able to tell them what had happened; yet, they had suspicions. They met in council; they called their wisest men together; closely examined the dead Indian, and decided there had been some violence used in some way. The pale face was a great brave, and had always fed the hungry Sioux; but they feared there was treachery at his wigwam. They decided that pale face and family must die; that they had in some way killed the great brave of Sioux nation. Therefore, Bigmush, their chief, gave orders for fifteen hundred Sioux warriors to paint for death, tread the path of death, that evening and bewail the dead, and be ready at the rising of the next sun to walk the war-path. They were ready the next morning at sunrise. But by this time, the Ringtail's whisky had given out, and he was fearful of the consequences, as no Indians had been about him since the two that left with the almost lifeless Indian. He had not yet heard that he was dead. His chance seemed to be dark enough. He looked upon his helpless family, with a feeling of the tearful butchery. He was sad, indeed, and full of thought. If he had a thousand lives, he would lose them all to save his wife, or one little child. He feared not for himself. Oh, no! but my pale wife, my devoted children; I can die, - but can they die! They must not.

At sunrise, fifteen hundred fierce warriors surrounded the house. Reader, if you could if you could have felt what I then felt, I could, perhaps, in some feeble way, describe this worse than death scene. They had placed an interpreter near the little gallery, where we stood. They gave an order for all to raise their war-hatchets above their heads. Great God, the sight! As far as the eye could see, the weapon of death was raised. It seemed to threaten each life fifteen hundred times. Long, long has it been since that awful moment, but yet my blood freezes in my veins when I look back upon it. Pale face stood as a marble statue and looked upon his frozen wife and children for the last time, and says, "Our time has come - let me die first," It was the only word that was spoken. There was not a sound, not a word from mother to child, nor child to mother. More than a thousand deaths stared us in the face, more than a thousand weapons of death were raised for our devoted heads. Our time had certainly come. The interpreter spoke: the pale face may sing his death-song; he must die; his squaw and papposes must die! Pale face said to the interpreter - "Pale face, squaw, and papposes are ready to die; but can I see the great chief before I bow my head to the Sioux hatchet?" Pale face can't see the great chief; he must die now. "But, I know something that is a great secret to me that the Sioux Nation must know. If I see not the chief, your

Nation must suffer." He gave orders for him to come to his presence. They gave way for him to pass to the chief. When he met him, the Ringtail said to the chief - "I fear not to die, but what have I done? When did the Sioux warrior ever come to the white man's cabin hungry, and he gave him not of his bread and meat? How many of these warriors that you see now, have eaten in my cabin? How many have I given my hand to as brothers, and smoked the pipe of peace with, and why should I die? Pale face don't fear to die, but let me not die as a squaw, for nothing, but let pale face die as a great brave of the Sioux nation. Let me die for something. Before the hatchet that now, already raised, falls, tell me what I have done?" Big mush speaks, Two-heart, the great brave of our Nation, was found in pale face's cabin, and died on his way to the village of the Sioux. Who killed Two-heart? speak! lie not! Two-heart came to my cabin, he was very hungry. I gave him plenty, and went out. When I came back he was lying on the floor - he had eaten too much. Why should I die? is the question.

If Two-heart eat too much, if he killed himself, you shan't die. Big Mush love great brave, Pale face; great brave Pale face and Big Mush, brothers; the braves go home. When we stood waist-deep in death; when there were none to help, no hope, the great God willed it otherwise, and we were spared in the wilderness! The Ringtail had not yet fulfilled his destiny. He dead began to live; hope revived, and the inmates of our cabin were once more happy. The terrors of death had passed over, and for some purpose we were spared. It has not been fifty-two years since that little family stood on that little gallery of that unpretending little log-house, and yet, when I speak of it or write of it, I feel sad! I can't fully think of it - my mind fails me; and when I go to write it, my pen grows feeble and weary. The darkest hour of my unworthy life was when I stood at that little cabin in the little group - my mother, dear, and seven children speechless, frozen in death at the sight of fifteen hundred demons, with the bloody hatchet lifted above our helpless heads. My father - my dear father - asked the favor of dying first! Whata favor it would be to die first - to be spared the sickening sight of the blood that was to be spilt; that he might not hear the pleadings, "oh, my father, save me from these bloody men!"

They brought all of their warriors with them, that their eyes might enjoy the feast of the death of pale face and family; but the great God forbid it. Praised be His name! But I was spared to weite that scene down fifty years after it happened. I have written it down, in my poor way. I have been fifty years in Texas, and seen some dark days here; but that day - that hour - when we stood helpless under the Sioux hatchet, was my darkest hour! I am through writing it down, and am glad of it. The little group that were there have all crossed the Jordan of death, except the humble writer. I am yet spared. God knows what for - I do not.

Before I dismiss this subject, I feel that I would boil over if I were to fail speaking of the dear woman that stood with her little group on the gallery, ready to exchange worlds at the order, Strike! Such worth the world has never sufficiently appreciated - the dear, calm, trusting, faithful lady; her devoted life and peaceful walk makes her a heroine of the first class. I have seen such ladies ever since. I see them now, every day, that would act as that blessed lady acted while under the Sioux hatchet. Such a wife is the brightest star in her husband's crown; such a mother is a blessing to her race. If it were not for the ladies, I believe the devil would come and sweep the trash that would be left from off the face of the globe. But, a thousand blessings upon their dear heads and on their pathway through life and finally land them in the green fields of the wilderness of immensity, where God eternally reigns!

And, now, Clay county began to settle up. John Hutchins settled within one mile of us, and several others close by. "Clinch" died, and time looked gloomy enough. By this time, the Ringtail had 200 hogs, and he divided them with his new neighbors, as he had no use for hog meat; bear, yet plenty. The country now --1824-- began to settle up in earnest. They flocked there from every quarter. It was soon laid off in Senatorial districts. The election came on for Representatives and Senators from the different districts, which I will here give, as many of them left for Texas at an early day and assisted in wringing the Republic of Texas from the government of Mexico. The Ringtail Panther of Missouri, or, Col. Martin Parmer, the hero of my sketch, and Col. Kerr, his colleague, left in 1825, with many more such men, for the Far West, which would account to any one who the first settlers of Texas were, and why they could not be whipped.

Two two above mentioned Senators of Missouri died in Texas in the year 1850, leaving a name that is rich heritage to their many friends and relatives that are yet behind. I will give the following names so their friends will see, though they may be dead, they yet liveth:

<u>Senators</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Representative</u>
Martin Parmer	(Clay:	John Thornton
	(Lillard:	Abraham McClellan
	(Ray:	Isaac Martin
	(Chariton:	George Burkhardt
	(Saline:	William M. Chick *
George Crawford	(Cooper:	B.F. Hickox, G.W. Wright,
	(Jordan O. Brayan
Stephen Trigg N. Burkhardt	(Howard:	Alfred Baysye, John Miller,
	(Wm. J. Redd, E.V. Warren,
	(William Ward

Benjamin Young	(Franklin: (Callaway: (Gusconade:	Jas. North, E. Jamison Israel B. Grant John Woollums
G. K. Duncan	(Montgomery: { (Lincoln:	Alexander Pursiner, A. H. Young John Ruland
A. J. Williams	(Boone: (Peter Wright, D.G. Westerfield John Slack
Felix Scott	(St. Charles: (Samuell Wells, Robt. W. Wells Joseph Evans
Wm. Biggs	(Pike: (Ralls:	James Jones, Chas. C. Turbune Achiles McGinnis

ST. LOUIS COUNTY: Joseph C. Brown and John O'Fallon in the Senate, with Spencer Pettit, Samuel Magill, Frederick Wyatt, Samuel Morris, Henry S. Geyer, and Horatio Couzens in the House,

JEFFERSON AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES: Samuel Perry in the Senate, with Samuel Worsham, Chauncy Smith, Philip Cole, R.M. Stephenson, and J.S. Brickery in the House.

ST. GENEVIVE, PERRY AND ST. FRANCIS COUNTIES: James Kerr in the Senate, with Joseph D. Gratton and Peter Dagnet in the House, from St. Genevive; Isadore H. Moore, from Perry, and Wm. Alexander, from St. Francis.

MADISON AND WAYNE COUNTIES: John Burdett in the Senate, with Walter H. Brooks, of Madison, and Elijah Bettis of Wayne, in the House.

CAPE GIREADEAU COUNTY: Alexander H. Buckner and Wm. McGuire in the Senate, with James Russell, E. Johnson, R. M. VanHorn, and John Johnson, in the House.

(NOTE -- James Kerr, Senator, in the above list, from St. Genevive district, had been sheriff of St. Louis county, and previously in the House from St. Genevive. At the close of the session, 1824-25, he resigned, and went to Texas. He was long Surveyor General of DeWitt, and a revolutionary patriot in Texas, member of Congress, and died December 23rd, 1850. He located in southwest Texas, while his colleague in the Missouri Senate, Martin Parmer, located in Eastern Texas)

For the above list and attached note, I am indebted to Major John Henry Brown, of Dallas - a Texas for forty years; a native of Pike count, Mississippi, and a nephew of Col. Kerr.

GOVERNORS OF MISSOURI SINCE 1820

Alexander McNair elected August, 1820, for 4 years.
Frederick Bates elected August, 1824; died August, 1825;
John Miller elected for the unexpired term.
John Miller re-elected in 1828, for 4 years.
Daniel Dunklin elected in 1832, for 4 years.
Lilburn W. Boggs elected in 1836, for 4 years.
Thomas C. Reynolds elected in 1840, for 4 years; committed suicide
February 9th, 1841. M.M. Marmaduke served out the term.
John C. Edwards elected in 1844, for 4 years.
Austin A. King elected in 1848, for 4 years.
Sterling Price elected in 1825, for 4 years.
Trusten Polk elected in 1856, for 4 years. Resigned in 1857, and
Hon. Cook Jackson, Lieut. Governor, served out the term.
Robert M. Stewart elected in 1857, for 3 years.
Claiborne F. Jackson elected in 1860, for 4 years; vacated by his
acts in favor of secession, in 1861. Hamilton R. Gamble served
until 1864.
Thomas C. Fletcher elected in 1864, for 4 years.
Joseph W. McClurg elected in 1868, for 2 years.
Benjamin Gratz Brown elected in 1870, for 2 years.
Silas Woodson elected in 1872, for 2 years.

And now, my friends, I feel like closing this little book, as I am short of means that would enable me to have a larger one printed, by promising to write a volume for Texas, beginning at the crossing of the Sabine in the year 1825. Your humble servant has been here ever since, and his wife has been in Texas ever since the year 1824, we being well acquainted with old Texas times. I will close by putting in my book, two receipts that I have often wished could go to the world and hunt up some poor sufferer. I hope I may do good, in that way, to some. I have tried the following receipts, and know they will cure a cancer, or white swelling.

FOR A WHITE SWELLING, AT ANY STAGE

Take the root of what is called barren willow. It has a thick red bark on its roots. It is a hard swith or shrub; the leaf long -- pale green on top, and white on bottom of leaf. Boil the root down strong; sweat the affected part over the ooze; then make a poultice of said ooze and of wheat bran; bind the same to the sore twice a day. It will certainly cure you.

TO CURE A CANCER

Take three bushels of ash-bark ashes; put them in a sack; add water; and collect the lye; boil and strain the lye until several

times, until it is pure; then boil until it is nearly as thick as molasses. Take a three ounce vial and fill one-third full of the potash; then add one half as much of the gum of camphor as potash, and one-half as much blue-stone as potash; then fill the bottle with alcohol.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - Take a little of the solution and weaken to about the strength of common lye; take lint of cow's horn and saturate it in the solution, and lay it in the cancer. To prevent it getting to the sound flesh, grease the edges well with tallow, or oil of any kind; or, if the cancer be in a critical place, get lead-leaf and cut a hole over the cancer, and press the edges of the leaf around the sound flesh. If it should become too severe for the patient, it may be stopped with a little oil or sweet milk. It will take the cancer out by the roots; then you have to cure up the wound.

"I cast my bread upon the waters, and hope after many days, to find it."

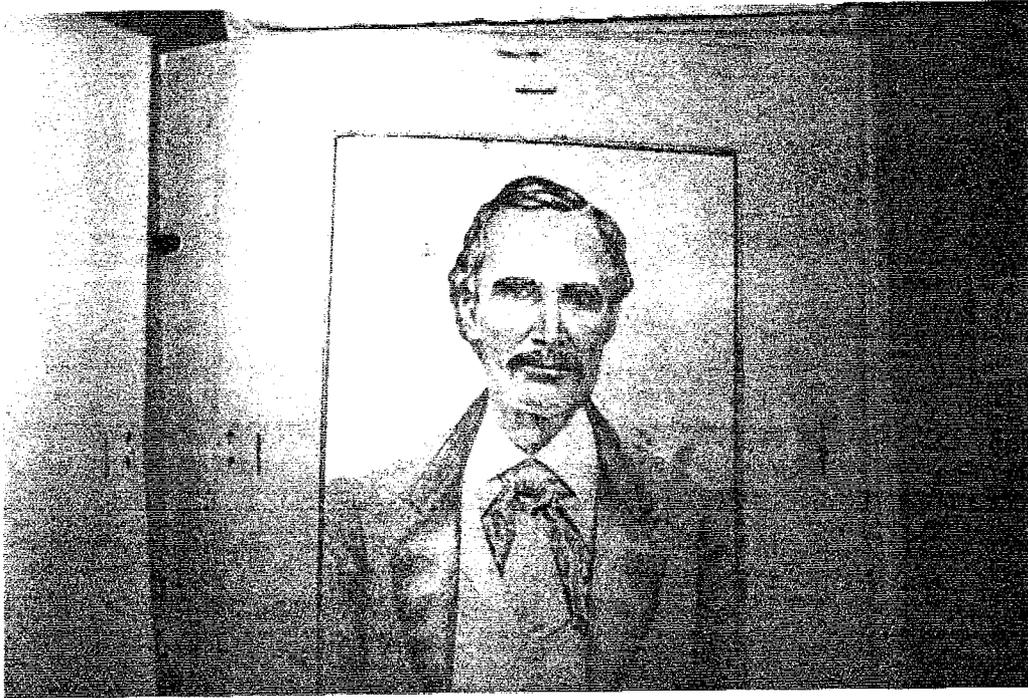
Dallas, Texas, September, 1874

Tom Parmer

Son of Martin Parmer

Copied by permission of the owner, Mrs. Pearl Palmer Ripley,
Texas City, Texas. March 1939.

MARTIN FARMER (1778 - 1850)



Martin Farmer, center, at the signing of Texas Declaration of Independence



The monument erected by the State of Texas at the grave site of Martin Parmer in the State Cemetery, Austin, Texas



MARTIN PARMER

"Born in Virginia, June 4, 1778.
Died in Jasper County, March
2, 1850...A delegate to the
Constitutional Convention
of Missouri, 1821 . Senator in
Legislature of Missouri.....
Second in Command in the
Fredonian War in Texas, 1826 .
Member of the Consultation
1835 . Signed the Declaration
of Independence, 1836.....
Parmer County, Texas named
in his honor."

Erected by the State of Texas

1936

182

The following chart traces proof of lineage that this writer, Valma Dorrell Fischer, is eligible to become a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas in either of two ways. Through her, her descendants are eligible also to become members of either the Sons or the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Any Palmer or Shepperd descendant may trace eligibility by establishing proper relationships in this chart.

Daughter	Father	Grandmother	Great Grandmother	Great Great Grandfather
Valma B. Dorrell m: Walter E. Fischer	Virgil B. Dorrell m: Claudia Perkins	Emma Lou Shepperd m: Thomas Bynum Dorrell	Emeline Palmer m: Augustine W. Shepperd	Martin Parmer (Palmer) m: Zina Kelly Martin Parmer was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

OR

Daughter	Father	Grandmother	Great Grandfather	Great Great Grandfather
Valma B. Dorrell m: Walter E. Fischer	Virgil B. Dorrell m: Claudia Perkins	Emma Lou Shepperd m: Thomas Bynum Dorrell	Augustine W. Shepperd m: Emeline Palmer	Jacob H. Shepperd m: Eliza H. Collard Jacob H. Shepperd served in the Texas Army during The War of Texas Independence, 1835 and 1836. He served with General Sam Houston. He also assisted in writing the First Texas History.

The following chart traces proof of lineage that this writer, Valma Dorrell Fischer, is eligible to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through her, her descendants are also eligible. Any Palmer descendant may trace eligibility by establishing proper relationships in this chart.

Daughter

Valma B. Dorrell

m:

Walter E. Fischer

Father

Virgil B. Dorrell

m:

Claudia Perkins

Grandmother

Emma Lou Shepperd

m:

Thomas Bynum Dorrell

Great Grandmother

Emeline Palmer

m:

Augustine W. Shepperd

Great Great Grandfather

Martin Parmer (Palmer)

m:

Zina Kelly

Great Great Great Grandfather

Martin Parmer -----assisted in establishing American
Independence, while acting in the
m: capacity of Sergeant of Virginia
Milley Reed Infantry during the War of the
Revolution.

781

Use this page for corrections, addition of births, weddings, deaths, etc.: