

Sixth Generation

Johann Jost Heinemann (Johann Henrich?) was born in Ihringshausen December 1, 1791 to Johann Henrich Heineman and Anna Elizabeth Rang. He was baptized in Ihringshausen, on December 4, 1791.

Ihringshausen is 3 miles north of Kassel in Hesse, Germany. Hess is both a cultural region of Germany and the name of an individual German state situated in West-Central Germany.

The principal cities of Hesse include Frankfurt am Main, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Hanau, Gießen, Wetzlar, and Limburg in the greater Rhine Main Area, Fulda in the east, and Kassel and Marburg an der Lahn in the north.

The Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel (German: *Landgrafschaft Hessen-Kassel*) or Hesse-Cassel was a *reichsfreie* principality of the Holy Roman Empire that came into existence when the Landgraviate of Hesse was divided in 1567 upon the death of Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse. His eldest son William IV inherited the northern half and the capital of Kassel. The other sons received the Landgraviate of Hesse-Marburg, the Landgraviate of Hesse-Rheinfels and the Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel was elevated to the Electorate of Hesse (*Kurfürstentum Hessen*), also known as Electoral Hesse (*Kurhessen*), in 1803. During the Napoleonic wars it was occupied by French troops and became part of the Kingdom of Westphalia, which was a French satellite state. The Electorate of Hesse was reestablished in 1813 and became a member state of the German Confederation. It was then annexed by the Kingdom of Prussia in 1866 after the Austro-Prussian War and subsequently became the Province of Hesse-Nassau.

Johann Heinemann and Anna had the following child:

1. John (Johannes)⁶ Heinemann

Heinrich Paul birth date unknown, married

Justina Wasmuth birth date unknown and had the following children:

1. **Sophia Elizabeth⁵ Paul** was born November 9, 1829.
2. **Johann Paul** was born in Ovenhausen, Höxter, Germany January 11, 1834. He emigrated, 1853, point of origin unknown.

Höxter is the seat of the Höxter district, and a town in eastern North Rhine-Westphalia on the left bank of the river Weser, 52 km north of Kassel in the centre of the Weser Uplands.

Höxter (Latin Huxaria) in the time of Charlemagne was a *villa regia*, and was the scene of a battle between his forces and the Saxons. Under the protection of the monastery of Corvey it gradually increased in prosperity, and became the chief town of the

principality of Corvey. Later it asserted its independence and joined the Hanseatic League. It suffered severely during the Thirty Years' War. After the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 it was united with Brunswick; in 1802 it passed to Nassau and in 1807 to the Kingdom of Westphalia, after the dismemberment of which, in 1814, it came into the possession of Prussia.

Conrad Pechstein was born in Bavaria, October 17th, 1828. He immigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled in New Orleans before moving to Keokuk, Iowa in 1853.

Conrad Pechstein married **Katherine Kirchner** (December 9, 1835-October 25, 1921) daughter of Adam Kirchner.

Conrad and Katherine had the following children:

1. **Henry Pechstein**
2. Elizabeth Pechstein Blaettner, daughter of Katherine Kirchner and Conrad Pechstein, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, January 17, 1861. She resided in Keokuk until her marriage to John Blaettner (1862-1949) of near Wyaconda, where she has since lived until her death on March 1, 1946, at the age of 85 years. They are buried in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk.



Elizabeth and John had the following children:

- a. Henritta Kathering Blaettner (January 13, 1895-November 19, 1975)
 - b. Elora Elizabeth Blaettner (December 10, 1897-May, 1977)
3. John W. Pechstein (July, 1863-July 8, 1924)
 4. George Christopher Pechstein (May 18, 1866-August 3, 1918), married Minnie E. (October 7, 1863-January 25, 1938)
 5. Conrad Pechstein (January 12, 1869-June 26, 1869)

Conrad Pechstein (Senior) died April 24, 1873. He is buried in Oakland Cemetery, Keokuk with his wife and two sons.



From History of Lee County Iowa
The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1914, Vol II, pg 168-169

Conrad Pechstein was one of those sturdy, reliable citizens of German birth who did so much toward the upbuilding of the central west. His birth occurred in Bavaria, October 17, 1828. After doing military service in the cavalry he decided to come to America and accordingly sailed for this country in 1852. On board the same vessel were two people whom he had never previously met but whom he was destined to know intimately. One of them, John Nagel, was for years his business partner in Keokuk and Mary Maybauer subsequently became the wife of his partner.

Mr. Pechstein made his home in New Orleans for a year after his arrival in the new world and then came to Keokuk, arriving in this city in 1853. He worked for a time as a day laborer, as it was necessary for him to earn his living and he could find no better opening. He was employed for a time in the Lautenschlaeger brewery on the corner Ninth and Fulton streets, and when the proprietor died Mr. Pechstein conducted it for the widow until about 1860. In that year, in connection with John Nagel, he embarked in the brewery business on his own account, to which occupation he devoted the remainder of his life. The business founded by Mr. Pechstein and Mr. Nagel is now conducted by their sons, John Nagel being president and treasurer, Henry Pechstein, secretary, and George C. Pechstein, vice president and brewmaster. The founders were honest and industrious and understood the business in all of its details.



Prosperity came to them with the passing years and they had every reason to be glad of the fact that they had sought their fortune in the United States.

Conrad Pechstein married Katharine Kirchner, who came from Bavaria with her father, Adam Kirchner, in 1847, when a girl of eleven years. Mr. Pechstein passed away on the 24th of April, 1873, but his widow survives at an advanced age. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, Henry, Elizabeth, John W. and George C.

The parents were members of the German Evangelical church and manifested a laudable interest in its work. Mr. Pechstein was the founder of one of Keokuk's business enterprises and was known as a man of incorruptible honesty. He left behind him a name respected for the integrity for which it stood.

Jens Hansen (Hans⁷ Pedersen) was born in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Sorø, Denmark March 25, 1789 to Hans Pedersen (mother unknown). He was baptized in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Sorø, Denmark, March 29, 1789. Census indicates that at 12 years old Jens was a servant.

Denmark is divided into Counties (Amter), Districts (Herreder) and Parishes (Sogne) Sorø is a town in Sorø municipality in Region Sjælland on the island of Zealand (*Sjælland*) in east Denmark. Sorø was founded in 1161 by Bishop Absalon, later the founder of Copenhagen.

Jens Hansen married **Ellen Andersdatter** in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Sorø, Denmark, December 4, 1819.

Ellen Andersdatter (Anders⁷) was born 1782-1784.

Jens died April 27, 1861 in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Soro, Denmark, at 72 years of age. His body was interred May 4, 1861 in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Soro, Denmark. Ellen died March 11, 1854 in Munke Bjergby.

Jens and Ellen had the following children:

1. Jens⁵ Hansen.
2. Anders Jensen was born in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Soro, Denmark May 4, 1820. He was baptized in home, May 5, 1820. Anders Vaccination August 20, 1822.
3. **Christen Jensen**
4. Sidsel Marie Hansen She was baptized in Munke Bjergby Parish, Alsted, Soro, Denmark, September 30, 1826. Sidsel Vaccination August 6, 1827.

Pouel Christensen (Christen⁷) was born before November 1, 1763 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbaek County, Denmark to Christen Nielsen and wife Karen. Christened November 1, 1763.

Pouel married twice. First wife (name unknown, born 1766 buried April 12, 1806). First wife apparently died shortly after giving birth to unnamed son who also died at age 7 weeks on April 27, 1806.

Pouel Christensen and unknown wife had the following children:

1. Peder Pouelsen. He was baptized on July 14, 1805. Died before July 14, 1805.
2. Peder Pouelsen. He was baptized July 5, 1807 in Taaderup, Holbaek County, Denmark.
3. Ane Kirstine. She was born November 19, 1810 in Taaderup, Holbaek County, Denmark.
4. Sidsel Marie. She was born March 4, 1812 in Taaderup, Holbaek County, Denmark.
5. Child unknown. Born between 1812 and 1818 in Taaderup, Holbaek County, Denmark.
6. Child unknown. Born between 1812 and 1818 in Taaderup, Holbaek County, Denmark.

He married **Marie Johannesdatter** on May 26, 1806 in Skjellebjerg, Love, Holbaeck county, Denmark.

Marie Johannesdatter (Johannes⁷) was born before April 7, 1787 in Sobjerg Skellebjerg, Holbaek county, Denmark to Johannes Pedersen and Karen Pedersdatter.

They had the following children:

1. Karen⁵ Pouelsdatter She was born July 25, 1818 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbeaek, Denmark. She was baptized in Home, July 26, 1818.
2. Ane Marie Pouelsdatter She was born August 17, 1820 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbeaek, Denmark. She was baptized August 20, 1820. Ane Vaccination September 7, 1822 in Stagelse. She married Hans Madsen on February 6, 1846 in Skjelleberg.

3. Mette Kirsten Pouelsdatter She was born April 2, 1822 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbeaek, Denmark. She was baptized in Home, April 8, 1822. Mette Vaccination September 7, 1822 in Stagelse. She married Carl Wilhelm Otto – a carpenter in Slagelse - on December 4, 1842 in Skjellebjerg.
4. Johannes Pouelsen. He was born November 20, 1825 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbeaek, Denmark. Johannes died December 20, 1825 at less than one year of age. Buried December 26, 1825.
5. **Maren Pouelsdatter** She was born April 5, 1827 in Taaderup, Skjellebjerg, Holbeaek, Denmark.

Pouel Christensen died November 23, 1830 in Skellebjerg, Love District, Holbaek Co. Denmark.

Marie married a second time to Andreas Anderson – her servant man - (baptized March 3, 1811 in Terslose) on February 6, 1835 at Skjellebjerg Church.

Tartan Smith (James⁷, Stephen J.K. Sr.⁸) was born in Orange Co. VA 1787 to James Smith and Patty Cleveland.

He married **Lucy Mallory** in St. Thomas Parish, Orange Co. VA, December 23, 1811.

Lucy Mallory (Henry⁷, John⁸, John Sr.⁹, Thomas¹⁰, Captain Roger¹¹, Rev. Thomas¹², Reverend Thomas¹³, Sir William¹⁴, William¹⁵, Sir John¹⁶, William¹⁷, John¹⁸, William¹⁹) was born in Orange Co. VA 1787 to Henry Mallory and Lucy (Chandler) Long.

They had the following children:

1. Permelia Ann⁵ Smith was born in VA, 1815. Permelia died July 10, 1870 in Callaway, Co., MO. She married Isaac Newton Jameson in Fulton Twp., Callaway, Co., MO, January 21, 1836. She married Charles A. Baley in Fulton, Callaway Co., MO, February 12, 1838. She died in 1870.
2. Mary T. Smith was born in VA 1816. Mary died unmarried November 10 1864 in Fulton Twp., Callaway Co., MO. Her body was interred Richland Church Cemetery.
3. **James Henry Smith** was born April 22, 1817.
4. Sidney Mallory Smith was born in VA February 26, 1819. Sidney died March 3, 1892 in MO, at 73 years of age. She married William Tolliver Craig in Callaway Co., MO, December 12, 1838.
5. Lucy M. Smith was born in Orange Co., VA 1823. She married twice. She married William H. Jr. Threlkeld in Callaway Co., MO, June 11, 1841. She married James R. Porter in Callaway Co., MO, October 17, 1852. Lucy died in 1872.
6. Frances Elizabeth Smith was born in Orange Co., VA November 3, 1825. Frances died August 23, 1875 in Callaway Co., VA, at 49 years of age. She married John M. Simcoe in Callaway Co., MO, October 15, 1851. She died in 1875. Cause: accident with a horse - *We regret to learn that Mrs. Fannie Simcoe, wife of Mr. John M. Simcoe, of this vicinity, while on her way to church one evening last week in passing near a ditch, her horse stumbled and fell - the horse falling on her, from the effects of which she has since died.*



7. Sarah Mildred Smith was born in Orange Co., VA 1829.
8. Elizabeth J. Smith was born in Orange Co., VA June 10, 1832. Elizabeth died May 17, 1912 in Salt River Twp., Audrain Co., MO, at 79 years of age. She married Marcellus N. Threlkeld in Callaway Co., MO, August 16, 1857.
9. Stephen Irving Smith was born in Orange Co., VA July 11, 1834. Stephen died April 3, 1916 in Near Higginsville, Lafayette Co., MO, at 81 years of age. He married Mary Caroline Harrison February 25, 1868. Stephen died in 1916.

MILITARY RECORD:

Missouri State Archives, Stephen Irving Smith, Roll 10, RG 133-442, 13 pages. For admission application of Stephen Irving Smith into the Confederate Home of Missouri near Higginsville, Lafayette Co., MO. Stephen Irving Smith died April 3, 1916 and was admitted to the Home on May 21, 1913

Not much is known about S.I. Smith before the Civil War. He was a Confederate Veteran. When the Civil War was about to start he became a member of what was called the State Guard in 1861. The State Guard was organized to prevent the Feds from taking over the State. Then, when the war got going, he became a Confederate soldier. He voluntarily entered the Confederate Army service at Mulberry Arkansas on November 8, 1862 with a rank of first corporal with Company E, 9th Regiment, Missouri Infantry, commanded by D.M. Frost. He fought and was wounded at the Battle of Pleasant Hill (Louisiana, during the 1864 Red River Campaign) on April 9, 1864. S.I. Smith surrendered at Shreveport LA and was paroled at Alexandria LA on June 7, 1865, since the Civil War was over.

S.I. Smith must have traveled a lot during the war. He was in a battle in LA (Battle of Pleasant Hill), which you may find written up in the history books. His unit fought in many more battles. He was wounded in the Battle of Pleasant Hill but not seriously. After the war, he returned to Missouri and married Mary Caroline Harrison, daughter of William Perry and Nancy Harrison. They went to the Beaver Dam community, Salt River Township in Audrain County (Mexico MO is the county seat) soon after they were married to live

and had eight children. The Beaver Dam community was a small gather about 5 miles south of Mexico MO. In this community, S.I.'s sister Eliza (Smith) Threlkeld lived with her children. Her husband Marcellus N. had died previously.

After Mary Caroline's death in 1888, he had the urge to go to Oklahoma or other locations. Maybe he heard stories of all the free land there. So, he placed the two youngest kids with foster parents and started with two (or maybe three) of his oldest sons. The two youngest, Willard and Lucy Alcia, he left in care of Sam and Melie Simcoe. Melie Simcoe was an aunt.

He must have stayed in Oklahoma or other locations for 20 to 30 years. There are no accounts of him finding a great fortune or much land. Sometime about 1912, he returned to Fulton MO. Apparently, he was a bit down and out because he entered a Confederate Soldiers' Home near Higginsville MO where he lived until his death in 1916.

The Confederate Soldiers Home is no longer there but the cemetery is. The gravestone says, "S.I. Smith" died in 1916. He was remembered to be a fiddler, that is, he played the fiddle at gatherings. Mary Caroline's grave is over in Audrain County probably near the Beaver Dam community where she lived.

Tartan died July 18, 1864 in Fulton, twp. Callaway Co., MO. Lucy died Abt. 1874 in Callaway Co., MO. Their bodies are interred in Callaway Co., MO, Richland Church Cemetery.

John D. Duggins (William T.?) was born in Louisa County, Virginia May 1, 1796 to William T. Duggins and Elizabeth Perkins. He moved to Missouri 3/1833, settled in Saline County near Marshall and moved to Cambridge in 1850. He was one of the first surveyors of the county.

He married **Frances Elizabeth Dickinson** January 20, 1823. Bondsman for the wedding was Lt. Hudson Martin.



Frances Elizabeth Dickinson (Thurston[?]) was born in Fulton, Callaway Co. MO January 11, 1808 to Thurston Dickinson and Mary Walker Martin.

From History of Saline County, page 178, 1881

The first boarding-school in the county (Saline) was established by John D. Duggins and his wife, Mrs. Frances E. Duggins, on the farm latterly known as the "Moss White Farm," three miles west of Marshall. They came to that place in 1834, and soon after established the school, which they maintained for ten years. Mr. Duggins first built a house, part log and part frame. He hauled lumber for the flooring of his house from Chamber's mill, over the Big Bottom. As the number of pupils increased, so did the size of the Duggins mansion. Among some of the pupils who attended this school were Paris, Pleasant, and Jane Walker; Royal and Dr. Addison Brown, Samuel and Mary Miller, John Wall, Thomas W. Bruce, Mrs. Sanfley (then Miss Brown), Elizabeth and Edwin Oliver, Mary and Wallace Finley, Samuel, Joseph and Ezekiel Scott, David and Marshall Durrett, Miss Susan Bates, of Virginia, and Miss Mary Howard of Tennessee.



John D. Duggins Francis E. Duggins
Good Hope Cemetery – Cambridge, MO

John D. Duggins died July 22, 1865 in Fulton, Saline County, Missouri, at 69 years of age. Frances died May 27, 1880 in Fulton, Callaway Co. MO, at 72 years of age. Their bodies are interred in Cambridge, MO.

DUGGINS, Mrs. Francis E. (Dickinson), born in Va. Nov 13, 1807; married to John Duggins, Jan 20, 1825; came to Mo. In 1834 and settled in Saline Co. Died in Randolph Co. Mar 29, 1880. Buried beside her husband in cemetery at Cambridge.

John D. Duggins and Frances Elizabeth Dickinson had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth Marshall^s Duggins** was born October 19, 1828. Died 1904.
2. John William Duggins was born in Cambridge, Saline County, Missouri November 16, 1839. John died

December 3, 1902 in Cambridge, Missouri, at 63 years of age. His body was interred Cambridge, MO. John assisted his father in management of his farm of 1,200 acres. He followed farming all his life, except four during which he served as township constable and three years in Confederate service, under the command of General Shelby.

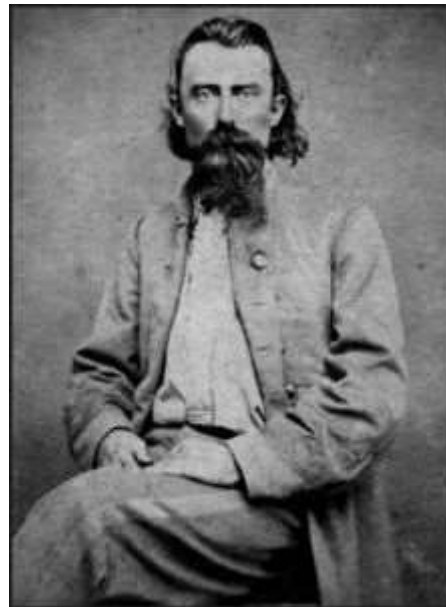
In Hewett, "Roster of Confederate Soldiers 1861-1865", Vol. V. , p. 161, is a listing for John W. Duggins, Pvt. Company E, 5th MO Cavalry Regiment. This is the regiment originally organized by Joseph O. Shelby, and then commanded by Col. Frank Gordon. It always served in Shelby's "Iron brigade."

"In Eakin, "Missouri Prisoners", no pagination Pvt, John W. Duggins, Pvt, Gordon's MO Cavalry Regiment, is listed as having been captured in Howell County, MO, January 29, 1863. He was thence forwarded to Gratiot Military Prison, St. Louis, MO, where he was released on his oath and a bond of \$2000 in April 1863.

The Fifth Missouri Cavalry was organized in the spring of 1862. The regiment was known frequently by its nickname, or local designation, of the Jackson County Regiment or the Jackson County Cavalry. A great many members of the regiment were recruited in that county and in nearby counties in western Missouri.

Like most Civil War units the Fifth Missouri Cavalry was often known by alternate designations derived from the name of its commanding officer. Unofficial names for the Fifth Missouri included:

Joseph O. Shelby's Cavalry Y.M. Blackwell's Cavalry B. Frank Gordon's Cavalry George R. Kirtley's Cavalry George P. Gordon's Cavalry James Garrett's Cavalry George S. Rathburn's Cavalry D. R. Stallard's Cavalry William H. Farrell's Cavalry.



Joseph Orville "JO" Shelby (December 12, 1830 – February 13, 1897) was born in Lexington, Kentucky, to one of the state's wealthiest and most influential families. He lost his father at age 5, and was raised by a stepfather. Shelby attended Transylvania University and was a rope manufacturer until 1852. He then moved to Waverly, Missouri, where he engaged in steam boating on the Missouri River and in running a hemp plantation. He was one of the largest slaveholders in the state. During the "Bleeding Kansas" struggle, he led a company on the pro-slavery side.

In 1861, Shelby formed a cavalry company and was elected its captain, leading it into battle at Wilson's Creek. Promoted to colonel, he commanded a brigade at Prairie Grove. Shelby led his "Iron Brigade" of Missouri volunteers on what was to be the longest cavalry raid of the war at that time, Shelby's Great Raid. Between September 22 and November 3, 1863, Shelby's brigade travelled 1,500 miles through Missouri, inflicting over 1,000 casualties on Union forces, and capturing or destroying an estimated \$2 million worth of Federal supplies and property. He was promoted to brigadier general on December 15, 1863, at the successful conclusion of his raid.

In 1864, Union General Steele's failure in the Camden Expedition (March 23–May 2, 1864,) can in no small part be laid to Shelby's brilliant and determined harassment, though in concert with other Confederate forces. Ultimately that Federal force was forced back to Little Rock upon the final destruction or capture of its supply trains at Mark's Mill. Reassigned to the Clarendon, Arkansas area, Shelby accomplished the rare feat of capturing a Union tinclad *USS Queen City*, which was immediately destroyed to avoid recapture. As summer was ending Shelby then commanded a division during Sterling Price's Missouri raid. He distinguished himself at the battles of Little Blue River and Westport, and captured many Union held towns, including Potosi, Boonville, Waverly, Stockton, Lexington, and California, Missouri.

Shelby's adjutant was John Newman Edwards, who later as editor of the *Kansas City Times* was to almost single handedly create the anti-hero legend of Jesse James.

After Robert E. Lee's army surrendered in Virginia, General Edmund Kirby Smith appointed Shelby a major general on May 10, 1865. However, the promotion was never formally submitted, due to the collapse of the Confederate government.

The Fifth Missouri Cavalry served the Trans-Mississippi region throughout its career. It served both in the Trans-Mississippi Department and in the Army of Trans-Mississippi.

The Fifth Missouri Cavalry was stationed near Shreveport, Louisiana when it received the news of the surrender of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River. The regiment was disbanded in mid-May, 1865. General Shelby, along with approximately 1,000 of his remaining troops rode south into Mexico. For their determination not to surrender, they were immortalized as "the undefeated". A

later verse appended to the angry post-war Confederate anthem, "The Unreconstructed Rebel" commemorates the defiance of Shelby and his men:

*"I won't be reconstructed, I'm better now than then.
And for a Carpetbagger I do not give a damn.
So it's forward to the frontier, soon as I can go.
I'll fix me up a weapon and start for Mexico."*

Their plan was to offer their services to Emperor Maximilian as a 'foreign legion.' Maximilian declined to accept the ex-Confederates into his armed forces, but he did grant them land for an American colony in Mexico near Veracruz. The grant would be revoked two years later following the collapse of the empire and Maximilian's execution. Reportedly, Shelby sank his battle flag in the Rio Grande near present-day Eagle Pass (TX) on the way to Mexico rather than risk the flag falling into the hands of the Federals. The event is depicted in a painting displayed at the Eagle Pass City Hall. The memory of Shelby and his men as "The Undefeated" is used as a distant basis for the 1969 John Wayne-Rock Hudson film by the same name.

Shelby returned to Missouri in 1867 and resumed farming. He was appointed the U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri in 1893, was a critical witness for the defense of Frank James at his trial, and retained the position until his death in 1897. He died in Adrian, Missouri, and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Kansas City.

Bartels, "Trans-Mississippi Men", p. 134, shows that John W. Duggins, enlisted as a private in Company H, Slayback's MO Cavalry Regiment, November 1864, Thus it is apparent that he went with the army when it passed through the area during Price's Missouri Raid in the fall of 1864, and doubtless left the state with the army.

Slayback's Missouri Cavalry Battalion was organized in northern Arkansas during the late spring of 1864, Most members of the battalion appear to have been recruited in Wright, Texas, Douglas, Christian, Lawrence, Dade, Barton, Jasper, Newton, and McDonald Counties. Some members had served in State guard organizations early in the War and in a number of regular and irregular organizations subsequently. At various times during the battalion's short career its members of companies grew from four to seven.

The battalion was also known by the names of: Alonzo W. Slayback's Cavalry Thomas J. Stirman's Cavalry Albert R. Randall's Cavalry. The battalion served its entire career in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Two specific higher command assignments were: July 31, 1864 Unbrigaded, First Missouri Cavalry Division, Cavalry, Army of Trans-Mississippi.

Slayback's Missouri Battalion participated in more than fifteen various type engagements during its career. By the time John William Duggins had enlisted (breaking his oath) the battalion was greatly reduced and broken down by the hardships of the campaign. The battalion retreated into the Indian Territory, wintering there in the winter of 1864-1865. In early 1865 the unit appears to have divided into at least three small detachments. One of these moved to

Shreveport, Louisiana, where the Army of Trans-Mississippi had been consolidated.

This detachment was included among the Confederate Trans-Mississippi troops surrendered in early June, 1865. It is probably that it had ceased to exist before that date, disbanding when the news of the collapse of the eastern half of the Confederacy was received. A second detachment was scouting near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, when it learned of the surrender of the eastern Confederacy. It appears to have surrendered to a detachment of Kansas Militia at Pine Bluff on May 28, 1865. The third detachment disbanded in southeastern Arkansas in early June, 1865. It is not known to which detachment John Duggins belonged.

✓ 401

Duggins, John W.
Co. E, 5 Missouri Cavalry.
 (Confederate.)

Private | *Private*

CARD NUMBERS.

1	47961260	20
2	1855	21
3	3245	22
4	260190	23
5	059229	24
6	7095	25
7	064963	26
8		27
9		28
10		29
11		30
12		31
13		32
14		33
15		34
16		35
17		36
18		37
19		38

Number of medical cards herein 0

Number of personal papers herein 0

BOOK MARK:

See also

(Confederate.)

9 | **5 Cav.** | **Mo.**

John W. Duggins
Priv., Co. E, { Gordon's Regiment,
 Missouri Cavalry.*

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Aug 18 to Dec 31*, 1862

Enlisted:
 When *Aug 18*, 1862
 Where *Saline Co. Mo.*
 By whom *Col. J. O. Shelby*
 Period *War*

Last paid:
 By whom _____
 To what time _____, 1862

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

*This regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Gordon's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and Shelby's Regiment Missouri Cavalry; but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 5th Regiment Missouri Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

J. Morris
 (643) *Copyist.*

Co. E 5th Missouri Cavalry

Company Muster Roll August 18th – December 31st 1862

John W. Duggins, Private, Co. E Gordon's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry

As noted, "This regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Gordon's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and Shelby's Regiment Missouri Cavalry; but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 5th Regiment Missouri Cavalry."

(Confederate.)

9 | **5 Cav.** | **Mo.**

John W. Duggins
Privt., Co. E. { Gordon's Regiment,
 Missouri Cavalry.*

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Enlisted:
 When *Aug 18th*, 1863.
 Where *Calais Co. Mo.*
 By whom *Col. J. O. Shelby*
 Period *War*

Last paid:
 By whom _____
 To what time _____, 1863.

Present or absent *Absent*

Remarks: *Detached Service*

*This regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Gordon's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and Shelby's Regiment Missouri Cavalry; but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 5th Regiment Missouri Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

J. L. Harris
 (643) Copyist

(Confederate.)

D | **5 Cav.** | **Mo.**

J. W. Duggins
Privt., Co. E. { Gordon's Regiment,
 Missouri Cavalry.*

Appears on
Regimental Return
 of the organization named above,
 for the month of *Feb*, 1863.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station _____
 Remarks: _____

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:
 Discharge _____, 1863.
 Place _____
 Remarks: _____

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:
Sick in Hosp

*This regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Gordon's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and Shelby's Regiment Missouri Cavalry; but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 5th Regiment Missouri Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

A. H. Harvey
 (644) Copyist

The Muster Roll for January-February 1863 notes that John W. Duggins was absent for detached service. In February, he is listed as sick in hospital.

(Confederate.)

D | *Gorani Regt*

J. W. Duggins
Gorani Regt

Appears on a

Roll

of Prisoners sent to St. Louis, Mo., by Major Gust. Heinrichs, Provost Marshal Gen., Army S. E. Mo., at West Plains, Howell Co., Mo., February 3, 1863.

Roll dated *not dated*

Age *23*; height *5* feet *7* inches.

Remarks: *Of Saline Co. Mo. Served in Rebel Army; formerly Gorani Regt - was in battle of Prairie Grove.*

Number of roll:
sheet *1* *C. J. Brewer*
(529b) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

H |

John W. Duggins
Col. B. C. Gordon Regt

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

received at and discharged from Gratiot Street Prison, St. Louis, Mo., from April 15 to 30, 1863.

Roll dated St. Louis, April 13, 1863.*

Where captured *Howell Co. Mo.*

When captured *Jan 29*, 186³

Received *Feb 8*, 186³

Discharged *Apr 24*, 186³

Remarks: *Settle Bond \$2,000.*

*See on roll.

Number of roll:
sheet *1* *L. E. Fehl*
(529b) Copyist.

On January 29th 1863, John W. Duggins was captured in Howell County, Missouri and received at Gratiot Military Prison, St. Louis, MO on February 8, 1863 under oath and condition and bond of \$2,000.



Gratiot Street Military Prison

Gratiot Street Prison served as McDowell Medical College before the war. The head of the college, Dr. Joseph McDowell, was well known in the St. Louis community as a doctor. He was also known for his strange behavior and outspoken support for the South. Dr. McDowell acquired two cannons that he kept at his college. He would instruct his students to fire them on holidays. On one such holiday he dressed in a colonial-style three-cornered hat and instructed his students to “make Rome howl.”

When the war broke out, McDowell made his way to the Confederacy, taking his cannons with him. As with many known Southern sympathizers his property was taken and became a barracks. Not long after, word came that 2,000 prisoners of war were on their way to St. Louis. A new facility was needed when Myrtle Street Prison became overcrowded. The McDowell Medical College building became Gratiot Street Prison in December 1861.

During the Civil War Gratiot Street Military Prison was operated in St. Louis, Missouri by the Union army. Gratiot was unique in that it was used not only to hold Confederate prisoners of war, but spies, guerillas, civilians suspected of disloyalty, and even Federal soldiers accused of crimes or misbehavior. The prison also was centered in a city of divided loyalties. Escapees could find refuge in homes not even half a block away. Many of the most dangerous people operating in the Trans-Mississippi passed through its doors. Some escaped in dramatically risky ways; others didn't and lost their lives at the end of a Union rope, or before a firing squad.

It was right in the midst of some of the wealthiest homes in St. Louis. General Fremont's headquarters in the Brant Mansion were only a block away. Right across the street was the home of the wealthy Harrison family. Attached to Gratiot on the north was the Christian Brothers Academy. The biggest single escape was in December 1863 when about 60 men escaped through a tunnel. Others cut through the wall into Christian Brothers Academy where they were--without hindrance--shown the exit. This is not to say escapes came easily or without cost--a sizeable number were killed in the attempts and others thwarted. Being in the location it was, in the midst of often sympathetic houses, made it easier to make good an escape. A safe hiding place could be found often as near as half a block from the prison.

Most of the dead prisoners were buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. Some were claimed by families and taken home for burial. Some--particularly smallpox victims--were buried in cemeteries at the smallpox hospitals or on a Quarantine Island in the middle of the Mississippi River.

The location is now the headquarters of Ralston-Purina and has been for over a century. The original Gratiot building was demolished in 1878.

(Confederate.)

D

*John W. Duggins,
Priv. Co. E. Gordon's Regt*

Appears on a monthly

Report

of Gratiot Street Prison (St. Louis, Mo.), from
February 1 to 28, 1863.

Report dated *not dated*
....., 186 .

Where captured *Howell, Mo.*

When captured *Jan. 29*, 1863.

Received *Feb. 5*, 1863.

Discharged, 186 .

Remarks:

Number of roll:
149; sheet *2* *M. Leonard*
(627b) *Copied*

(Confederate.)

D

No

*John W. Duggins
Priv. Co. E. Gordon's Regt No.*

Appears on a

Roll

of bushwhackers, U. S. deserters, etc., confined in
the Military Prisons and Hospitals at St. Louis,
Mo., April 1, 1863, under orders from Provost
Mar. Gen., Department of the Missouri.

Roll dated St. Louis, April 9, 1863.

Where captured *Howell Co. Mo.*

When captured *Jan. 29*, 1863.

Remarks:

Number of roll:
221; sheet *1* *Tracy*
(627b) *Copied*

March the 18th 1863
 what is your age. 22 years
 I live in Salina County Mo
 when were you taken prisoner
 27 of January. in Howell Co Mo
 by the 11 Wisconsin
 How long have you been in this prison 6 weeks
 have you ever been examined yes
 when and where were you examined
 in this place
 are you a man of family I am not
 why were you taken prisoner
 be cause I was a Confederate Soldier
 what terms do you ask to be relea
 sed on take the oath and give
 bond and trial if necessary.
 John W Duggins

March the 18th, 1863 Prison Papers

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 be cause I was a
 Confederate
 Soldier
 what terms do you ask to be relea
 sed on
 take the oath and give
 bond and trial if necessary

Statement of John W. Duggins a Prisoner at the
Gratiot St Prison, St. Louis, made the 12 day of
February 1863.

My age is 22 years.
 I live in Salina County, Missouri.
 I was born in _____ County, _____
 I was captured near West Plains, Missouri
 on or about the 28 day of January 1863.

The cause of my capture was that I was a con-
federate soldier, left behind
by my command, sick.

I was in arms against the United States, and was a [rank] Private
 in E Company Gordon's Regiment
 I was sworn into the Rebel service about the
17 day of Aug. 1862 by Jos. Shelby
 in La Fayette County, Missouri, for an years in
definite period.

When captured, I was first taken to West Plains and remained
 there about three days and was
 examined there by the Prison and was sent to Gratiot
 Prison about the 8 day of February 1863.

I never took the oath of allegiance to the United States, about the
day of 186

I do not wish to
be exchanged.

Selected by the Prisoner, the day
 first named, in my presence

Statement of John W. Duggins a Prisoner at the
Gratiot St Prison, St. Louis made the 12 day of
February 1863.
 My age is 22 years.
 I live in Salina County, Missouri.
 I was born in _____ County.
 I was captured in near West County Plains, Missouri
 On or about the 28 day of January 1863

The cause of my capture was that I was a con-
federate soldier, left behind
by my command, sick.

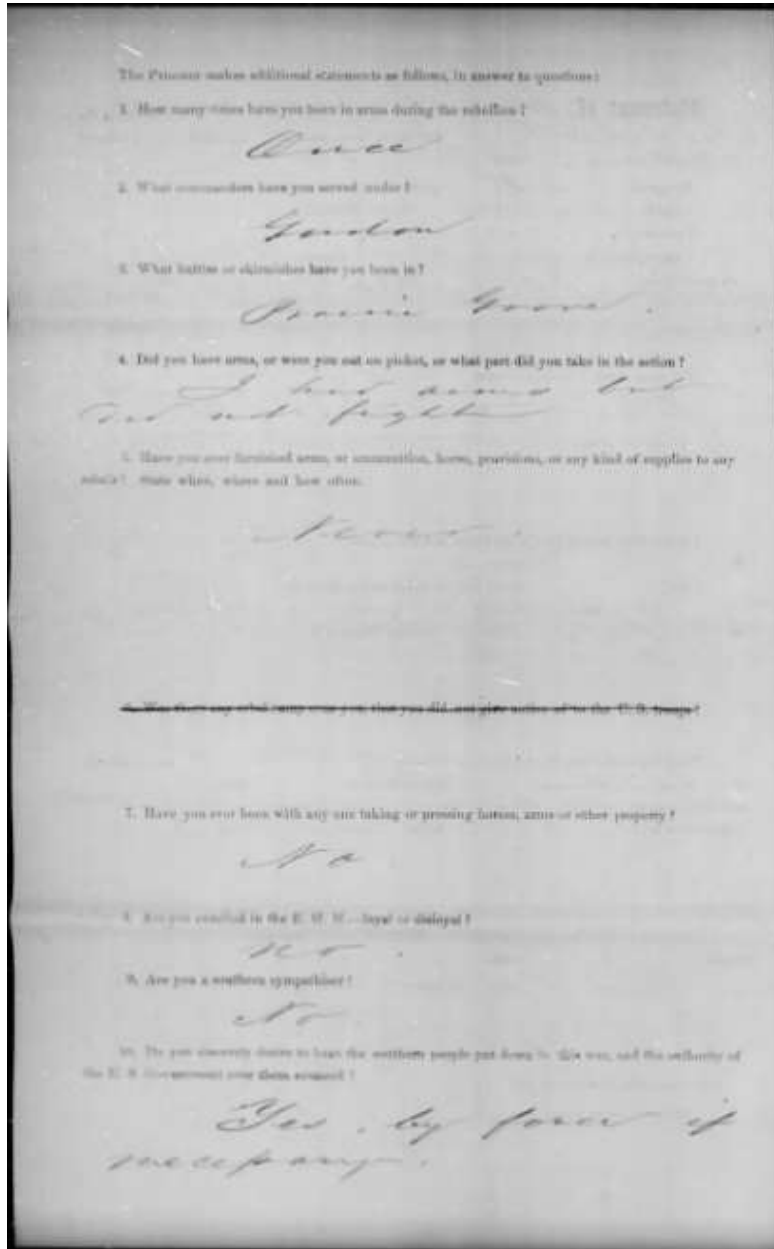
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 Prison about the 8 day of February 1863

I never took the oath of allegiance to the United States, about the
day of 186

I do not wish to
be exchanged.

Selected by the Prisoner, the day
 first named, in my presence



The Prisoner makes additional statements as follows, in answer to questions:

1. How many times have you been in arms during the rebellion?

Once

2. What commanders have you served under?

Gordon

3. What battles or skirmishes have you been in?

Pilot Grove.

4. Did you have arms, or were you out on picket, or what part did you take in the action?

I had arms but did not fight

5. Have you ever furnished arms, or ammunition, horse, provisions, or any kind of supplies to any rebels? State when, where and how often.

Never

~~6. Was there any rebel camp near you that you did not give notice of to the U. S. troops?~~

7. Have you ever been with any one taking or pressing horses, arms or other property?

No

8. Are you enlisted in the E. M. M. - loyal or disloyal?

No

9. Are you a southern sympathizer?

No

10. Do you sincerely desire to have the southern people put down in this war, and the authority of the U. S. Government over them restored?

Yes, by force if necessary.

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No

8. Are you enlisted in the E. M. M. - loyal or disloyal?

No

9. Are you a southern sympathizer?

No

10. It's your sincerely desire to have the southern people put down and the authority of the U. S. Government over them restored?

Yes, by force if necessary.

11. How many slaves have you? *None*

12. Have you a wife—how many children. *Single*

13. What is your occupation? *Seamining*

14. What relatives have you in the rebellion?
No near ones that I know of

15. Have you ever been in any Rebel camp? If so, whose—when, where and how long? What did you do? Did you leave it or were you captured in it?
I was sworn in by Shelby as he said "to put down some bushwhacking and horse stealing". He never stopped after we started till he got us down to Arkansas. I was enlisted by false representations, and wish now to be released on oath and bond and if necessary in volvement. Shelby told us that Davis was in Johnson Co burning houses and killing women & children

John W. Duggins

*Subscribed before me Feb 12 1863
 Wm. Stone
 Lt Capt 33rd*

11. How many slaves have you? *None*

12. How you a wife – how many children.

13. What is your occupation? *Single Farming*

14. What relatives have you in the rebellion?

No near ones that I know of

15. Have you ever been in any Rebel camp? If so, whose—when, where and how long? What did you do? Did you leave it or where you captured in it?
I was sworn in by Shelby as he said "to put down some bushwhacking and horse stealing". He never stopped after we started once he got us down to Arkansas. I was enlisted by false representations, and wish now to be released on oath and bond and if necessary in volvement. Shelby told us that Davis was in Johnson Co burning houses and killing women & children

John W. Duggins

Subscribed before me Feb 12 1863

Battle of Pilot Grove

The battle of Pilot Grove Private Duggins fought in was fought on 7 December 1862. It resulted in a tactical stalemate but essentially secured northwest Arkansas for the Union.

In late 1862 Confederate forces had withdrawn from southwest Missouri and were wintering in the wheat-rich and milder climate of northwest Arkansas. Many of the regiments had been transferred to Tennessee, after the defeat at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March, to bolster the Army of Tennessee.

Following Pea Ridge, the victorious Union General Samuel Curtis pressed his invasion of northern Arkansas with the aim of occupying the capital city of Little Rock. Curtis's army reached the approaches to the capital, but decided to turn away after a minor yet psychologically important Confederate victory at the Battle of Whitney's Lane near Searcy, Arkansas.

Curtis reestablished his supply lines at Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi River and ordered his subordinate, General John M. Schofield at Springfield, Missouri, to drive Confederate forces out of southwestern Missouri and invade northwestern Arkansas.

Schofield divided his Army of the Frontier into two parts, one to remain near Springfield commanded by General Francis J. Herron, and the other commanded by General James G. Blunt to probe into northwest Arkansas. Schofield soon fell ill and overall command passed to General Blunt. As Blunt took command, the two wings of his army were dangerously far apart.

Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman was an aggressive commander who had just been relieved of overall command of the Trans-Mississippi District. Hindman had issued a series of unpopular, but effective, military decrees which gave political opponents ammunition to have him removed from overall command.

Hindman maintained a field command of Arkansas troops and, becoming aware of the Union Army's precarious tactical position, convinced his replacement to allow him to mount an expedition into northwest Arkansas. Hindman hoped to catch the Union army in its divided state, destroy it in detail, and open the way for an invasion of Missouri.

Hindman's force gathered at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and sent out approximately 2,000 cavalry under General John S. Marmaduke to harass Blunt's forces and screen the main Confederate force.

Unexpectedly Blunt moved forward with his 5,000 men and 30 artillery pieces to meet Marmaduke. The two clashed in a nine-hour running battle known as the Battle of Cane Hill on 28 November 1862. Marmaduke was pushed back but Blunt found himself 35 miles deeper into Arkansas and that much farther from the remainder of his army.

On 3 December Hindman started moving his main body of 11,000 poorly equipped men and 22 cannon across the Boston Mountains toward Blunt's division. Blunt, disturbed by his precarious position, telegraphed Herron and ordered him to march immediately to his support from Springfield. Blunt did not fall back towards Missouri but instead set up defensive positions around Cane Hill to wait for Herron.

Hindman's intention was for Marmaduke's cavalry to strike Blunt from the south as a diversion. Once Blunt was engaged, Hindman intended to hit him on the flank from the east.

At the dawn of the 7th of December Hindman began to doubt his initial plan to move on Cane Hill and instead continued North on Cove Creek Road with Marmaduke's men in the front. Why Hindman changed his mind is not known, but it is believed, as all generals, that he began to doubt his initial strategy. Little did Hindman realize though that this move would prove useful and allow his cavalry to strike an early deadly blow to the 7th Missouri and the 1st Arkansas.

Meanwhile, Herron's divisions had performed an amazing forced march to come to Blunt's rescue and met Marmaduke's probing cavalry south of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Hindman's characteristically aggressive nature seems to have failed him at this moment. Afraid that Blunt would be able to attack his rear, and facing Herron to the north, Hindman chose instead to set up a defensive position atop a line of low hills near Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

The battle opened on the morning of 7 December with Union General Herron crossing the river and deploying his footsore troops on Hindman's right. Herron opened an intense two hour artillery barrage on the Confederate position singling out individual Confederate cannon and concentrating on taking them out of action one at a time. By noon, the devastating barrage had disabled most of the Confederate artillery and forced many of the Confederate troops to shelter on the reverse slopes.

Seeing the effect of his artillery, Herron ordered an advance on the hill rather than waiting for Blunt to arrive. His troops first encountered Confederate cavalry in the Borden wheatfield at the base of a ridge overlooking the prairie. Herron took these advanced troopers to mean that Hindman was planning to attack and capture the Union artillery. So Herron sent forward two regiments from his own 3rd Division to assault a Confederate battery near the Borden house. When his men arrived on the hill they found themselves under a fierce Confederate counterattack from three sides by Marmaduke and Brigadier General Francis A. Shoup. Half of the attacking Federals were wounded or killed within minutes, most near the Borden House.



Borden House on the Prairie Grove Battlefield

As the surviving Federals rolled back down the hill toward the safety of Union lines, Confederate soldiers spontaneously pursued and attempt to break Herron's lines. Herron's artillery loaded with canister caused terrible damage to the unorganized Confederates and repulsed their attack.

Herron feared the Confederates would make another rush at his artillery and preemptively ordered another charge. This time two regiments were selected from Daniel Huston's 2nd Division. Again near the Borden house, hand to hand fighting ensued. The Federal troops repulsed one counter attack before falling back towards Herron's artillery. Again the pursuing Confederates rushed the Union guns but were repulsed by troops from Colonel William W. Orme's brigade.

Meanwhile, Blunt realized that Hindman had gotten past his flank and intercepted Herron. Furious, he ordered his men to march to the sound of the guns. Not knowing the precise location of the fighting, the Federal troops ignored roads and traversed through farm fields and over fences straight toward the sound of battle at the double quick. This movement was probably initiated by Colonel Thomas Ewing and the 11th Kansas Infantry. While Blunt did not order the maneuver he quickly endorsed it even chastising a

regimental commander for not showing enough initiative when he failed to follow the unorthodox procedure. Blunt's forces arrived on the field just as Hindman was ordering another attack on Herron's forces. Blunt's division slammed into the surprised Confederates and drove them back onto the hill. The heaviest casualties of the battle were felt during this attack by the 10th Missouri Confederate Infantry, which was caught in the open, at the flank of the Confederate forces. Blunt aligned his two brigades and sent them forward toward the Morton house on the same ridge to the west of the Borden house. Blunt's forces fought somewhat sporadically until being recalled off the ridge. Mosby M. Parsons' Rebel brigade swept across the farm fields of prairie toward Blunt's artillery. Once again the Union soldiers and artillery repulsed the attack and darkness put an end to the fighting.

During the night of 7 December and 8 December Blunt began to call up his reserves. Hindman on the other hand had no reserves remaining, was low on ammunition and food, and had lost much of his artillery firepower. Hindman had no choice but to withdraw under cover of darkness back towards Van Buren, Arkansas. The Confederates reached Van Buren on 10 December, demoralized, footsore, and ragged.

By 29 December Blunt and Herron would threaten Hindman at his Van Buren sanctuary and drive him from northwest Arkansas permanently.

Federal forces suffered 1,251 casualties and Confederate forces suffered 1,317 casualties. In addition, Confederate forces suffered from severe demoralization and lost many conscript soldiers during and after the campaign.

Though the battle was a tactical draw, it was a strategic victory for the Federal army as they remained in possession of the battlefield and Confederate fortunes in northwest Arkansas declined markedly from that point on.

John William Duggins married Artemisia Ellen Hawkins, daughter of Nicholas and Frances Hawkins September 4, 1865. They had the following children:

- i. Luna B. Duggins was born June 18, 1866
- ii. Ollie V Duggins was born December 25, 1868
- iii. Susie M. Duggins was born April 29, 1871
- iv. Kate V. Duggins was born May 23, 1873
- v. John T. Duggins was born August 13, 1876
- vi. Spencer M. Duggins was born March 26, 1879



John W. Duggins (left) and Artemisia Hawkins Duggins (right)
Good Hope Cemetery – Cambridge, MO

John died December 3, 1902 in Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish Louisiana. His body was interred Cambridge, MO.

Times Picayune LA
Hammond, LA 8 Dec, 1902

John W Duggins, a Confederate Veteran died this morning after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Duggins was born in Saline County, MO in 1839 and was sixty eight years old. He has been a resident of Hammond for nine years, and in that time he filled the office of City Marshall for one year and was Deputy Sheriff and Constable at the time of his death. He was a good citizen and a kind hearted man. He leaves a wife and three children two of which a son and a daughter grown. His body was taken to Missouri tonight for interment. Mr. Duggins was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knight of Pythias.

Artemisia died November 8, 1917 in Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish Louisiana. Her body was interred Cambridge, MO.

Ephraim Claybourn (Joshua⁷) was born December 7, 1788 and died May 11, 1850.

Ephraim Claybourn - probably named after his uncle Ephraim - was born on 7 December 1788. Ephraim lived in Knox County, Tennessee (eastern Tennessee) at the time of his marriage on 21 December 1809, to Mary (called Polly) Browning (Polly was born on 11 November 1792 and died in 1874). Ephraim was twenty one and Polly seventeen.

Nearly five years after their marriage Ephraim left to fight in the "War of 1812," although his actual service lasted from 13 November 1814 to 5 June 1815. He was a member of

the 5th Regiment of the East Tennessee Militia in Captain John Reeves' Company, which was under Colonel Edwin Booth's direction. On his record from the Adjutant General's Office, the name is spelled "Clayborn". Along with the Third and Fourth Regiments, this regiment was part of the division under the command of Major General William Carroll. These units were sent to the Mobile, Alabama vicinity to protect that region from Indian and/or British offensive activities. The regiment was organized at Knoxville and their line of march took them to Lookout Mountain (present-day Chattanooga), to Fort Strother, and finally to Mobile. When news of peace arrived on 17 April 1815, Ephraim was helping erect a fort on Mobile Bay.

In the 1840 census of DeKalb County, Tennessee, Ephraim and Polly were still listed as living there along with one son (James Thompson) and their three youngest daughters. Not long before that census was taken William Divine Claybourn, the second son, left Tennessee for Illinois.

By 3 July 1848 Ephraim and Polly had left Tennessee and bought 58 acres of land in Allen County, Kentucky, near Puncheon Camp Creek for \$60 cash from Joseph Stinson. This creek empties into the Barren River a short distance from the Tennessee state line. The nearest post office is Fountain Run in Monroe County, but the nearest larger town is Scottsville, Kentucky.

Although the land apparently stayed with the family, Ephraim and Polly did not own it long. In 1849, roughly a year after buying the land, Ephraim sold the farm in Kentucky and went to Illinois to visit his son William Divine Claybourn. Polly returned to visit in DeKalb County several times after she and Ephraim had left it, but it is not known whether Ephraim did as well. Ephraim died on 11 May 1850 in Allen County, Kentucky. Since he is buried on this same Kentucky farm, it was presumably owned by relatives. The James Claybourn whom Harriette met in 1936 referred to "Aunt Polly" living on the farm, and she too was buried there. Harriette later relocated the farm and the grave in 1976, owned then by Arnold Stinson.

On 14 November 1871, Polly applied for a pension for Ephraim's service in the War of 1812. She was granted \$8 a month on 13 July 1872. She cashed her last pension check on 16 December 1874. The pension paper is headed, "Claiborne, Polly". The first line reads, "Polly Claibourn declares herself to be the widow of Ephraim Claybourn." His death and burial are attested by Milender and Sally Claiborn, citizens of Macon County, Tennessee, which is just over the county line. The last line says, "Ephraim Clayborne died 11 May 1850, in Allen County, Kentucky." Note the various spellings of the name used even in the same document.

Ephraim and Polly had the following children:

1. Sarah W. Claybourn was born on 3 February 1811 in Knoxville, Tennessee. She married John Parker (born in 1812 in Knoxville, Tennessee) and together they had three children: Claude, Minnie and Mary Ann. Mary Ann (6 October 1839 - 2 May 1924) married Washington E. Roberts (21 December 1837 - 6 December 1924) and together they lived in Tennessee and Kentucky. They

had one child, Mary Isabelle Roberts (13 Dec 1873 - 19 Jul 1942).

2. **John B. Claiborne** was born on 30 December 1812. He moved to Little Rock, Ark., and he and his sons fought in the Confederate army.
3. Catherine E. Claybourn was born on 23 April 1815, and died on 16 August 1839, at the age 24. It's possible that she never married.
4. Nancy J. Claiborne was born on 24 February 1817 and married Taylor Bennett in 1840. Taylor's brother may have been married to Nancy's sister Lutitia. Nancy died in 1896. She and Taylor had a son, John Bennett, who was born in 1848. This son John married a woman named Permelia E. Sandlin in DeKalb County, Tennessee and together they had at least six children.
5. William Divine Claybourn was born on 27 August 1819 in Knoxville, Tennessee. He moved to Illinois, and he and his sons fought in the Union army. He died on 17 February 1896.
6. James Thompson Clayborn was born on 19 May 1822 in Knoxville, Tennessee. He lived most of his life at Liberty, Tennessee, where he died on 5 May 1900.
7. Lutitia Achea Claiborne was born on 15 August 1824 and died on 22 Aug 1891.
8. Mary E. Claiborne was born on 11 May 1827, possibly at Liberty in DeKalb County, Tennessee. She married a man named William Lafayette Walker on 14 December 1849. On the 1850 Census William L. Walker and Mary E. Walker are living in Macon County, Tennessee, which is just south of Allen County, Kentucky. The couple's first child was James Ephraim Walker, a name which clearly drew from Mary's heritage.
9. Martha E. Claiborne was born on 13 March 1831, probably at Liberty. She married James Lones, son of David Lones and Luticia (Browning) Lones. Martha and James had two sons named James and Henry Lones.

Edward Franklin Crumb (Simeon P.⁷, Simeon F.⁸, William⁹, William C.¹⁰, Daniel¹¹) as born in Milton, Chittenden County, Vermont in 1814. He died March 16, 1891 (aged 76-77) in Fairview, Erie County, Pennsylvania. He is buried Fairview Cemetery, Fairview PA, Section B, Lot 11, 9. He married

Caroline (1816- 1851). They had the following children:

1. **Simeon Franklin**⁶ was born 1837
2. William Henry was born 1840 in Fairview, PA. He died April 1896 in Fairview, PA. He is buried in Fairview Cemetery.
3. Mary Jane was born April 15, 1844 in Fairview, PA. She married Edgar M. Ferry (1833-1892). She died October 3, 1906. She is buried in Colo Cemetery, Colo, Story County, IA. Center Section, Row 19-9.



4. Nancy Louise was born September 18, 1846 in Fairview, PA. She died September 5, 1918 in Erie, PA. She married Andrew Serr (1841-1929) in 1866. They had the following children:
 - a. Carrie B. (1868-1899). She married Edwin Zelotes Stafford (1863-1941). They had the following children:
 - i. Alice May (1889-1892)
 - ii. Florence Edith (1893-1946)
 - iii. Sidney Henry (1895-1966)Carrie died September 29, 1899. She is buried in Waterford Cemetery, Waterford, PA



- b. Anna Elizabeth was born December 17, 1873. She died January 26, 1932 in Erie PA. She is buried in the Erie Cemetery, Section 26.



- c. Julia S. was born June 9, 1878. She married Adam Hausman (1875-1936). She died June 2, 1927. She is buried in the Erie Cemetery, PA, Sec 28 Lot 98



- d. Ethel was born April 7, 1893 in Erie, PA. She died April 26, 1906 in Erie, PA. She is buried in the Erie Cemetery, Section 26, Lot 118, Grave 2

Fielding Laws (birth date unknown) married **Betsy**⁶ (birth date unknown). They had the following child:

1. **William**⁶ **Laws** was born November 15, 1826.