

SOUTHERN CADENHEADS

*James Cadenhead, Sr. and His Descendants
in the Southern United States*



by
Kenneth Cadenhead
Bill Germany



GATEWAY PRESS, INC.
Baltimore, MD 2002

Copyright © 1997 by
Kenneth Cadenhead and Bill Germany

All rights reserved.

Permission to reproduce individual pages for
genealogical research purposes is hereby granted.

First printing, Baltimore, 1997
Second printing, Baltimore, 2002

Please direct all correspondence and book orders to:

KENNETH CADENHEAD

259 Conrey Drive

Auburn, AL 36830

or

WILLIAM A. GERMANY

3612 Brentwood Court

Colleyville, TX 76034

Library of Congress Control Number 97-73486

Published for the authors by

GATEWAY PRESS, INC.

1001 N. Calvert Street

Baltimore, MD 21202-3897

Printed in the United States of America

*Dedicated to the two people who link us to the
Cadenhead Family:*

Roy E. Cadenhead

May 4, 1900 - March 10, 1953

Dorothy Janell Cadenhead Germany

September 30, 1929 - July 31, 1996

Table of Contents

	<u>page</u>
Preface	vii
Acknowledgements	xv
Chapter 1 The Name Cadenhead	1
Chapter 2 James Cadenhead in North Carolina	11
Chapter 3 James Cadenhead in Georgia	39
Chapter 4 Westward Migration	69
Chapter 5 Alexander Cadenhead	83
Chapter 6 John Cadenhead	109
Chapter 7 James Cadenhead Jr.	143
Chapter 8 Thomas Cadenhead	157
Chapter 9 Elizabeth Cadenhead	169
Chapter 10 Edmond Cadenhead	175
Chapter 11 William Cadenhead	189
Chapter 12 Isham Cadenhead	209
Chapter 13 Ivy Cadenhead	227
Chapter 14 Loose Ends	257
Index	267

Maps

	<u>page</u>
Caddon Water and surrounding area	2
Pitt County, North Carolina	12
Area that became Oglethorpe, County	40
Western portion of Hancock, County	57
Route of the family migration across Georgia and Alabama	70
12th district in Jones County, showing the approximate locations of the lands owned by the Cadenhead family.	84

Preface

The search that has resulted in the publication of this book can be compared to a river or stream, a metaphor reinforced in the next chapter which relates the origin of the surname Cadenhead. A river or stream has a recognizable beginning. The moving water follows laws of nature, and as tributaries contribute additional energy, the river often changes in various ways. Sometimes it flows with much force and overcomes obstacles in its path; at other times, it meanders placidly through broad meadows as identifiable milestones along its course help to define it. Sometimes there is a confluence of two independent streams resulting in a new entity. The former two rivers or streams combine to become one and continue along a single path leading to a recognizable end.

The search leading to this book began for the first author in September 1968 when a junior high school English teacher gave the author's daughter Melanie an assignment to find out as much as she could about her family name. She naturally went to her father for information, and he had nothing of substance to tell her, but he accompanied her to the library where the search began. Through the years since that date he has continued the search. Others have contributed information and helped to frame significant questions and provide answers that have furnished increased energy as the search intensified. Milestones along the way have helped to define the course of the search. Personal accounts of the two author's searches are included below, followed by their combined efforts that culminated in the printing of the book.

A discovery on that first trip to the library with my daughter provided part of the impetus for the long search. I identified two James Cadenheads: a Scots artist born in 1858 who became the subject of a study separate from this one, and James Cadenhead, Sr. who is the person on whom this book is based. The first reference found to James Cadenhead, Sr. was a Wilkes County tax record for 1785 indicating that he paid taxes on 300 acres of land. This man and his descendants became the subject that has claimed the

attention of many people through the years since the search began.

One of the first steps in the search was the examination of telephone directories of several major cities in the United States. Then approximately thirty-five letters were mailed to Cadenheads scattered across the country. This proved to be a good move because it was the beginning of very productive correspondence, a significant part of the procedure used in the study. Many people have contributed so much through their questions and information they shared. Because of this, we have listed the names of all people with whom we have corresponded for the reader to see the magnitude of correspondence during the twenty-eight years the search was in progress.

An important milestone was reached in the search in December 1968 when I discovered that there was a book in the Library of Congress entitled Family of Cadenhead. This book was written by George Cadenhead and published in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1887. I had heard that Cadenheads came from Scotland but this book was the first actual connection. I was able to get a machine copy of the book from the Library of Congress. (In 1980, I was fortunate to get one of the 125 printed copies through an antique book dealer in London.) This book provided excellent material on the history of the name. It also added another dimension to the search: a strong desire for linkage with a family and/or a place in Scotland.

The discovery of George Cadenhead's book and a letter from a relative relating a story about how the Cadenheads came to this country from Scotland led to ordering telephone directories for Edinburgh and Aberdeen, Scotland. (The last address listed in a reference on the Scots artist James Cadenhead at the time of his death in 1927 was Edinburgh.) There were no Cadenheads listed in Edinburgh, but there were several included in Aberdeen. On October 22, 1971, I wrote letters to the ones listed. A return letter dated October 26, 1971 from the late Dr. McNeil Cadenhead, physician in Lerwick, Shetland, brought real encouragement. He wrote that he had a copy of George Cadenhead's book, and he had visited the farm in the Borders where the name originated. At that time, he had not traced his ancestry to one of the families in George Cadenhead's book, but this was something that he had always wanted to do. A visit with him and his wife Sheena and rich correspondence until his death in 1992 provided both information and inspiration for continued work on this research.

A letter dated November 19, 1971 from Andrew Cadenhead in

Aberdeen, Scotland brought information about his family, linking it to one of the families in George Cadenhead's book. He sent maps and also information copied from tombstones in cemeteries. It was this Aberdonian Cadenhead family who joined us in making the first hike to the head of the Caddon Water. (See next chapter.) The contacts with these two Scottish Cadenhead families added significantly to the overall search, especially the interest in making the connection between American and Scottish Cadenheads.

By January 1969, correspondence, library work, examination of courthouse records, and extended cemetery searches had intensified. I am deeply indebted to my wife Fran who worked diligently with me in searching records and who accompanied me on many Sunday afternoons to numerous cemeteries. Census records had shown a number of Cadenheads concentrated in the eastern part of Georgia in 1820. At this time, I set up folders on each of the Cadenheads listed as heads of households on the 1820 census. This was the first step in attempting to sort out the ones listed and connect them in some way. This move helped in giving the search a clearer focus.

As it turned out, the seventeen people who had responded to correspondence by January 1969 were descendants of different sons of James Cadenhead, Sr. They provided important leads as the search progressed. Some of them continued to provide very helpful information, and I likewise was able to assist them in making connections. As more and more people became involved, the search gained momentum.

During the summer of 1969, my family returned to Auburn, Alabama after having been away for two years. A student in one of my classes told me that she had seen a grave marker for a Cadenhead in the cemetery at Perote, Alabama. My wife and I made the first visit to this cemetery on August 24, 1969. The date is indicated because I failed to take my camera, and I used a piece of wrapping paper to capture the inscription "J. Cadenhead, Soldier of 1776" and dated the rubbing. This piece of paper has remained in my collection of materials since that date. This was a significant milestone because I believed this was the grave of the James Cadenhead I had located on the first trip to the library the preceding year. This belief was supported by the fact that there was a James Cadenhead in Pike County as late as 1840.

As would be expected, the number of people interested in the family

history increased considerably as more people became involved both in asking questions and sharing information. A number of the new correspondents added a great deal of depth to the search.

Perhaps the greatest single source of informaton over a period of several years was Leah Hartley who first contacted me in 1973. Little did I know in 1948 when Leah Hartley taught me English at Chipley High School that we would discover a linkage between the Hartleys and Cadenheads. In 1973, she was living in a retirement center in Atlanta, Georgia, and one of her passions was genealogical research. She made numerous trips to the archives in Atlanta and sent many pages of typed material to me. Her love for research, tireless efforts, and generous sharing of findings contributed very much in the early stages of the search. It was she who helped in the early speculation concerning James Cadenhead, Sr.'s immediate family. I regret that she did not live to see the completed book to which she contributed so much.

Another milestone in the search was reached through my correspondence with the late Dr. Joseph Reddoch from New Orleans. My first contact with him was April 26, 1974 when he was working on his Cadenhead ancestors. He was a serious researcher, and he traced his Cadenhead lineage to Alexander, James Sr.'s oldest son. The next year, June 18, 1974, Joe wrote a letter telling me that he had found a record on James Cadenhead, Sr. in North Carolina. This was the first knowledge I had that James moved to Georgia from North Carolina. This informaton introduced a new dimension to the search.

One December 6, 1978, Fran Laird from Bel Air, Maryland wrote a letter to one of my brothers inquiring about Cadenhead ancestors. He forwarded the letter to me and I responded two days later. This was the beginning of rich correspondence based on careful research. Fran was able to document her lineage to William Cadenhead, one of James Sr.'s sons, about whom she wrote in great detail. One important strength of her work is the exploration of many branches of families. She shared her findings willingly and they proved to be especially valuable. We are indebted to her for her many contributions.

It is clear that the work of many people flowing into the main course of the search have helped to determine its course. Then in 1990, a very important event affected the search in a significant way. Bill Germany and I talked for the first time by telephone on October 21, 1990. Now to his

account.

While the idea of researching the Cadenhead family history occurred to me in 1979, after reading some work done on my Germany family, it was not until 1989 that I actually started. On a trip to Houston I happened to stop in Buffalo, Texas and visited Bess Bridges. Bess had been in contact with Kenneth Cadenhead and kindly gave me a copy of his letter that he mailed in 1969. While very informative, this letter also showed what a formidable task the research ahead would be and probably delayed my start. In August of 1990, I again stopped by to visit with Bess Bridges. This time she made a copy of the paper Fran Laird had written on the Cadenheads in 1979. From this date, my search was almost an obsession, with few answers to the questions I was raising.

In October of 1990 I contacted Fran Laird and Kenneth and from that time the pace of my research accelerated. It was also about this time that I contacted Harley Cadenhead in Kingston, Massachusetts and with information and clues willingly shared by these three researchers I was able to determine where and how to go about my search. With countless evenings and weekends spent looking through books and microfilm at the libraries in my area I was slowly beginning to develop a 'picture' of the Cadenhead family, yet there was still something missing. In January of 1991, while on a business trip to Atlanta, Georgia, my wife and I drove down to Auburn and met with Kenneth and his wife Fran, and found that missing something: somebody that shared my interest in the family and one that approached the search in a like manner.

With numerous trips back to Georgia and Alabama to search with Kenneth through courthouse records and to the Archives in Atlanta, searching for new information, and always with the intent of checking what we knew against the official records, a clearer picture began to emerge. At the same time the volume of information was growing rapidly and it was becoming increasingly more difficult to keep it organized in any useful manner.

My interest in computers allowed me to keep track of the volumes of handwritten notes I had taken as well as information sent to me by other correspondents. Information that would have taken days to find in my notes

was now available in a matter of minutes, as well as the ability to organize and condense it in any manner desired. A database set up to keep track of the different family lines has also made it quicker and easier to 'connect' newly found Cadenheads to the expanding family tree.

The hundreds of letters, phone calls, and e-mail messages to Fran Laird, Harley Cadenhead and Kenneth Cadenhead, as well as all of those whom I contacted or who contacted me, have brought not just answers to my questions, but friendships I will cherish for years to come.

Our efforts have merged through the past six years in a manner that has resulted in intensive research and the publication of this book. Like two streams moving in the same direction, we joined our efforts and continued along a path with common governing rules, the most important being careful documentation. We agreed that speculation is necessary at times; however, we knew we must separate hunches from information that is supported by official records. We have worked both independently and together in the research. We searched dusty records in basements of courthouses; we spent countless hours reading microfilm and other sources in archives; we studied many different references in libraries; and we wrote hundreds of letters. One new dimension was added by Bill: computerized records.

No work for this book has been done by professional genealogists. We learned the methods of research as we worked. This was a part of the pleasure. Searching was as satisfying as finding answers to our questions. The work for us became more than the identification of ancestral lines. The search became a personal history where we put our ancestors on a time line, thus making us a part of history. We wanted to know and then to communicate to readers the context in which our ancestors lived. They were people who faced daily challenges, had fears and passions as we do. They made choices, some that had an impact on those of us who are living today.

Finally, we know that the search must continue because there is much work yet to be done. We have included four generations: James Cadenhead, Sr., his known children and grandchildren. Inasmuch as possible, we have included names of descendants in the fourth generation. We know errors will be found by individuals who have personal knowledge or records to



*One of the many times that we got together to sort out
and compare notes. Kenneth sitting, Bill standing.*

challenge what we have written. We invite anyone to contact us to offer corrections or additional information as we continue in our efforts to provide an accurate and documented history of the Cadenhead family.

The river loses its identity as it flows into a larger body of water; our search culminates in the publication of this book. If we follow the metaphor further, we know that the water does not disappear; rather it continues in the water cycle in nature. The content of the book, we hope, will enter the minds of readers and inspire them to begin their own individual searches. We encourage them to build on what we have done.

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge all of those people who over the years shared information that helped make this book possible.

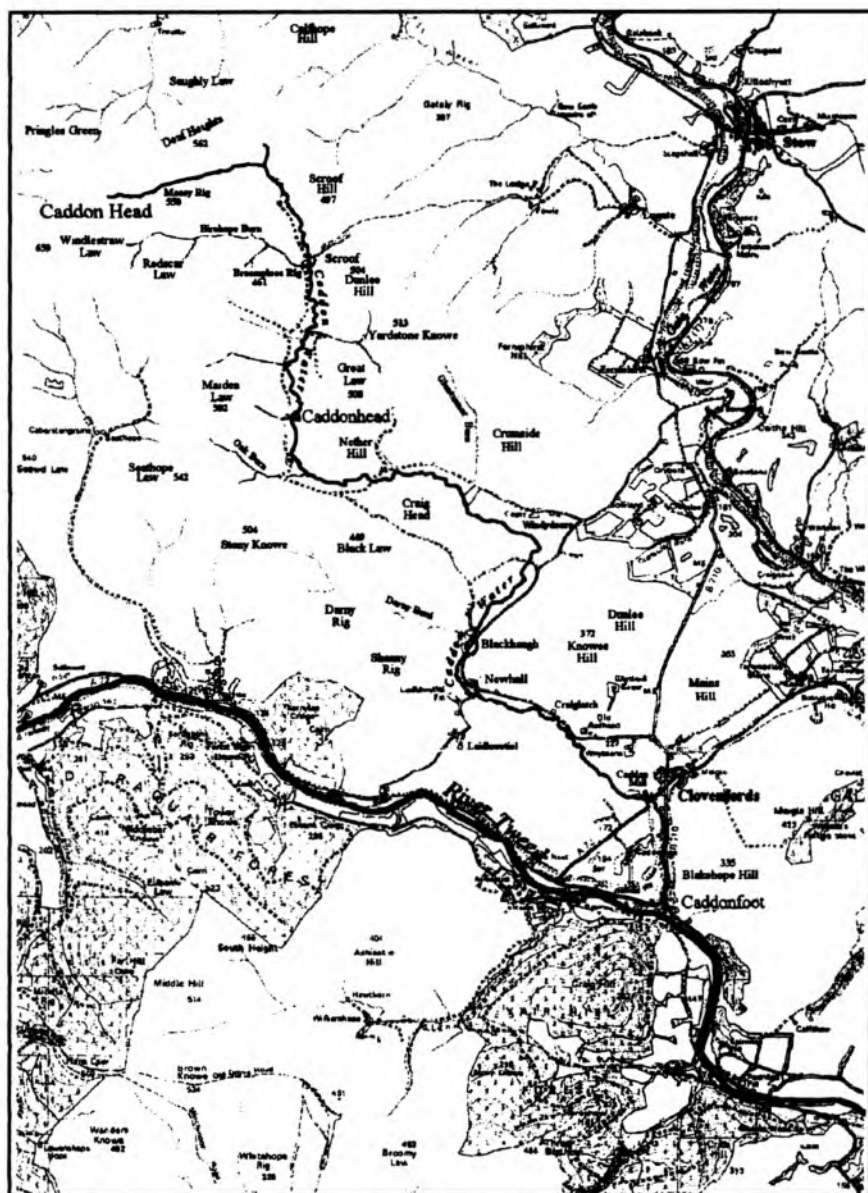
Arthur A. Worrell	San Antonio, Tx.
Betty Kanka	Kingwood, Tx.
Jeannie Griffin	Van, Tx.
Bernice Thompson	Bristow, Ok.
Mary Hudson	Mt. Enterprise, Tx.
Harriett Williams	San Antonio, Tx.
Gary M. Cadenhead	Austin, Tx.
Bess Bridges	Buffalo, Tx.
Vickie Livingston	Crestview, Fl.
Dorothy Simmons	Gainesville, Tx.
Sibyl Creasey	Ben Wheeler, Tx.
J.L. Caddenhead	Weatherford, Tx.
Nancy Royce	Dickinson, Tx.
Barton Cadenhead	Pasadena, Tx.
J.B. Oconnor	Houston, Tx.
Bobby L. Cadenhad	Royce City, Tx.
Joseph Reddoch	New Orleans, La.
Patricia Hebert	Iota, La.
Wayne Cadenhead	LaGrange, Ga.
Roger Lee Cadenhead	Garland, Tx.
Lady Cadenhead	LaGrange, Ga.
Segie M. Thompson	Pensacola, Fl.
Eddie F. Cadenhead	West Point, Ga.
Valyn Shank	LaGrange, Ga.
Adell Short	LaGrange, Ga.
Edward Cadenhead	Tulsa, Ok.
Curtis H. Cadenhead	Dallas, Tx.
Angie Cadenhead	Savannah, Ga.
Jimmie Lou Blair	LaGrange, Ga.
Kenneth Cadenhead	Orange Park, Fl.
Jewel Goree	Notasulga, Al.
W. J. Cadenhead	Brownwood, Tx.
Winnie H. Denton	Tyler, Tx.
Catherine Cadenhead	Atlanta, Ga.
Mildred L. Brantley	Sparta, Ga.

Ruth McDonald
Michael O. Stone
Ethel Sanders
M.E. Cadenhead
Vickie Cadenhead
Helen Thigpin
Olive Cadenhead
Marjorie Cadenhead
Charles Cadenhead
Mrs. Robert Ratliff
Luther Doyle Cadenhead
James Dinwoodie
Gordon Cadenhead
Andrew Cadenhead
McNeil Cadenhead
Mary Alice Grubbs
Fran Laird
Harley Cadenhead
Fannie Cadenhead
Robert P. White
Robert Cadenhead
Don Clark
Betsy Decker
Herbert Cooke
William B. Cadenhead
Angie Cadenhead
Jack Denton
Barbara Wagnon Hall
Weeta Adams
Brandon Johnson
Ruby P. Heard
Leah Hartley
Marie Godfrey
Ruth M. Brown
A.C. Carter
C.R. Cadenhead
Daisy L. Latham
Charles Cadenhead

Clayton, Al.
Albuquerque, NM.
Troy, Al.
Dover, Fl.
Orange Park, Fl.
Troy, Al.
Greenville, Al.
Lodi, Ca.
Buffalo, Tx.
Dallas, Tx.
McKinney, Tx.
Edinburgh, Scotland
Montreal, Quebec
Aberdeen, Scotland
Lerwick, Shetland
Enterprise, Al.
Bel Air, Md.
Kingston, Ma.
West Point, Ga.
Houston, Tx.
Charlotte, NC.
Lafayette, Al.
Muskegon, Mi.
Birmingham, Al.
Ft. Worth, Tx.
Asheville, NC.
Ft. Worth, Tx.
Wake Village, Tx.
Atlanta, Ga.
Notasulga, Al.
Jackson, Ms.
Atlanta, Ga.
Eufaula, Al.
Troy, Al.
Prattville, Al.
State College, Ms.
Bethel, NC.
Stewartville, Mn.

Chapter 1

The Name "CADENHEAD"



Map of Caddon Water and surrounding area

The Name "CADENHEAD"

The origin of the surname "Cadenhead" has been of interest to a number of people through the years. One of the earliest writers on the subject known to the authors of this book was George Cadenhead, Advocate in Aberdeen, Scotland, who published his Family of Cadenhead in 1887. His account of the origin of the name is similar to later publications, notably George Fraser Black's The Surnames of Scotland. Their Origin, Meaning and History published in 1946 and "From the Caddon to the Dee," by Alasdair Steven, which appeared in the November 1990 issue of Scots Magazine.

Some surnames are linked to the place where the first bearers of the name lived. This is believed to be the case with the name "Cadenhead." In the Parish of Stow in Selkirkshire, located in the Border region of Scotland, there is a small stream called Caddon Water which rises between two high Hills, Windlestrae Law and Deaf Heights, and it flows in a southeasterly course for about ten miles where it empties into the River Tweed near the village of Caddon Foot. Cadenhead derives from the "head of the Caddon."

This area of Scotland, now covered in heather and bracken, was once a part of the Ettrick Forest, a royal domain. During the early history of the region, it was divided into Forest-steads and occupied, subject to the Royal rights, by tenants, for agriculture and pasturage at rents payable partly in money and partly in cattle.¹ The people who occupied the steads were called "kindly tenants," and they seem "to have enjoyed fixity of tenure." As early as the 12th century, King David I conferred the Forest to the Abbot of Kelso. Subsequently, it was granted by kings to different families. Robert Bruce at his accession gave the forest to Sir James Douglas in "guerdon of his services."² The property remained in this family until 1455. On the 4th of August in the same year, the Forest was, by Act of Parliament, annexed to the Crown.³

Prior to the introduction of sheep to this area of Scotland, the Ettrick Forest was a favorite place for hunting. The hills were covered with forests. There are accounts of hunts led by James V. Subsequently, sheep were turned into Ettrick Forest to increase revenue, replacing the bucks that 'scoured its woodland' during earlier years.⁴ This act led the way to converting the forest into a pasture for sheep and the rapid and almost total destruction of the trees.

The family name Pringle is significant also in the history of the Cadenhead surname. Pringle was a name that appeared very early, and it is generally believed that there was a connection with the early Cadenheads in Scotland. There were two ancient families of Pringles, one of which was located on the lower parts of the Gala Water and the Caddon Water. In 1367, Adam Pringill's name appears in records as a member of the Royal General Council, and he was also a burgess of Aberdeen.⁵

Soon after the time of Adam Pringle, the family surname of Cadenhead appeared, the first being "William de Caldanhed, a monk of Newbattle Abbey." In 1467, Caidanhed was an official in the Abbey - Callerarius, or factor and treasurer. If he inherited the name, his father would have probably been born about 1390. It is not known if the name was adopted then, or somewhat earlier, but it is probable that it originated in the relationship or identity of its first bearers with the occupiers of the Foreststead in Ettrick of the same name.⁶

Variations in the spelling of the name have occurred on records from the very beginning. Examples include **Caidanhed** and **Cawdinhed**. Black shows even more variation. The name appears in Edinburgh in 1677 and 1699 as **Caidenhed** and **Caddonhead** (Edinburgh marriages) **Cadenhed** 1743, **Cadinheid** 1634, **Cadonheid** 1675, **Caidanhede** 1502, **Caidenheid** 1505, **Cattenhead** 1626, **Caudenhead** 1482, **Cawldenhed** 1494, **Cawdinhed** 1467, **Kaddinheid** 1637.⁷ Interestingly, there is a surname "Cadden" in Scotland today, although it is not included in Black's volume on surnames. One writer wondered if perhaps this name were not "fished out of the same Caddon Water."⁸

We have found many differences in the spelling of the name also in the early records of this country, e.g., **Caddenhead**, **Cattenhead**, **Catonhead**, **Cotterhead**. The first official record we have found was in North Carolina with a date of 30 January 1773. The record shows James Caddenhead purchasing 100 acres in Tyrrell County. The variation in spelling is probably related to the gradual shift in pronunciation. In Scotland today, the pronunciation of the first syllable "Cad" rhymes with "had." Many nineteenth and twentieth century records in the United States show the spelling as **Caddenhead** or **Cattenhead**, suggesting the Scottish pronunciation dominated for a long time after the migration to the United

States. The change to the lengthened "a" in the first syllable in this country is probably a relatively recent one. One generally consistent part of the name, and certainly helpful in searching, is "head."

The origin of the word "Cadon" is unknown. Some gaelic scholars suggest that it may have been taken from "coille," a wood, and "dun," a hill.⁹ This explanation seems unlikely when the area surrounding the Caddon Water is viewed today; however, the undulating hills in the Border region were at one time thick with trees.

As indicated above, the first person who carried the name and was found in the records was a monk at Newbattle Abbey. This Abbey was in the County of Midlothian, not far from the source of the Gala Water. Newbattle belonged to the Benedictines, "a wealthy and exclusive order, into which young men only of the best families were admitted; and, according to the etiquette of the period, Dominus Willelmus Caldanhed must have been a man of consideration to be admitted as a witness to a Royal Charter along with the Earl of Argyle and other witnesses named along with them."¹⁰ Interestingly, George Cadenhead does not pursue the idea of the first bearer of the name being a monk. The idea, however, did receive attention in a letter from a Scotsman to the one of the authors.

According to this correspondence, the monks were often managers of farms, assisted by laymen, leading to names of local farms such as Brotherston and Gilston. The former was where the monks lived and the latter was occupied by ghillies or workers.¹¹ It is not fanciful for the monk in charge of the part of the valley to be known by the area for which he was responsible. "If he was into violating his vows it is not unreasonable that the progeny might take the name of Cadenhead rather than, for instance, Brother Kenneth which would be a bit of a give away!"¹²

The next time the name is found is in 1494, when Willelmus Cauldenhed witnessed a charter in Banff. This shift in location indicates movement to the northeast of Scotland. His designation "scutifer," according to George Cadenhead, denotes a rank second to that of a knight and superior to that of a "generosus," or gentleman, and accordingly "favors the theory that he was closely connected with the family of Pringle."¹³ Adam Pringle had settled in the northeastern part of Scotland in the previous century. It is suggested that a colony of Cadenheads had settled on the lands acquired by Adam Pringle. McNeil Cadenhead suggests that the "scutifer" title was given to William Cauldenhed because of his professional status. He cites Chambers

Encyclopaedia, 1860, as a source, indicating that the "scutifer" title was given to officers of the army and navy, barristers and doctors of law and doctors of medicine, but not surgeons. Whether this man originated in Selkirk or in Aberdeen is not known. McNeil Cadenhead suggests that there were Cadenheads in the northeast of Scotland as early as 1450.¹⁴ Both George Cadenhead and McNeil Cadenhead related accounts that two brothers migrated from Selkirk to the northeast of Scotland.¹⁵ Steven also suggested that "the name has become centered mainly in Aberdeen, though its territorial origin is in the Borders."¹⁶

George Cadenhead provides rather detailed information of Cadenhead families in Scotland. Unfortunately, he does not shed light on Cadenheads who migrated to the United States. He remained in Aberdeen where he followed his father's profession and became an advocate. He had three brothers, John, Alexander, and Brebner, who migrated to Canada in 1839.¹⁷ This migration, of course, makes it possible, even probable, that there are Cadenhead descendants from this family in parts of the United States.

It is apparent that the extensive research done by George Cadenhead reflected a deep interest in the history of the name and various families who carried the name in Scotland at the time he lived. There is a very interesting account of a visit he made to the Caddonhead farm, taking his 16-year-old son James in 1874. James, as indicated in the introduction, later became a renowned artist in Scotland. George took his son to what James referred to as the "ancestral stream," and James gave a very good account of the visit. On a Tuesday in 1874, James wrote a letter to his mother with a return address of "Caddon Mill," which was located on the Caddon Water.¹⁸ He told of attempts to catch fish, but reported that the stream was so small that fishing was unprofitable. During this visit, he and his father made two expeditions up to Caddonhead where they were treated kindly by the shepherd and his wife. The second expedition to Caddonhead was for fishing. Finding little success, they took off their clothes and "bathed comfortably." His father found a large sheep skull with horns, wrote his name and address on the forehead, and stuck it up on the face of a "fault" halfway up a steep brae, overlooking the valley. Perhaps only a person who has been to this incredibly beautiful spot in Scotland could appreciate the man's being moved to such an action.

One of the authors of this book has visited the Caddon Water area several times. The first time was in 1976 when he and his wife located the



The Caddon Water, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

farm from directions provided in correspondence with the late Dr. McNeil Cadenhead from Lerwick, Shetland. The photograph above was taken at that time. The heather on the hillsides was incredibly beautiful on this September 2nd in 1976. The second visit was made in 1981 when the Andrew Cadenhead family from Aberdeen, with whom the author had corresponded for several years, joined the author, his wife and two of their children for the first attempt to hike to the head of the Caddon Water. As we walked along the stream with the hills above us, we watched the mist forming. As if poured slowly from above the hills, it filled the valley behind us. Due to a wrong turn at a fork in the stream, the hiking party made it to the head of Birehope Burn, which empties into the Caddon Water! (See map) We actually made it to the source of Caddon Water five years later, September 4, 1986, when the same hiking party, plus the author's two other children, and a brother and sister joined the group. At this time, we often fought a

strong wind that sneaked into the valley. At times we were tempted to turn back from slippery sheep paths on the hillsides and grassy bogs along the stream that greedily sucked our feet below the surface. But we did not give up. We made it to the source of the Caddon Water. The photograph on the next page shows the author, his wife and four children standing on the slope of Deaf Heights at the head of the Caddon Water. The last time we followed the Caddon Water to its source, was in 1988 when the Aberdonians, two friends from Edinburgh, the author, his wife, and two brothers and their wives made the hike. The going was rough as we followed the sheep trails along the stream, crossing a number of times as the stream narrowed. On each trip, we, like George Cadenhead and his son, visited the shepherds who managed the farm. In 1976, three bachelor brothers, Andrew, William, and John Ferguson welcomed us. On subsequent visits, the Ken Davidson family extended warm hospitality, and through the years we have built a lasting friendship. The current shepherd is John Ferguson with whom the author has corresponded.

The trek along the stream and the beauty of the setting encourage one to let his mind run free. To the right, the clear Caddon Water, a little closer and more narrow, runs effortlessly along its path etched in the hills centuries before. Rising gently beyond its banks and stretching for miles, the hills hold islands of purple securely as they emerge in the midst of the wiry bracken. Growing out of a hill, a rugged dry stone dyke constructed by skillful, though forgotten hands in the past, touches another on the side of a slope, then disappears over the horizon.

Eyes can follow the lines in the landscape: undulating hills converging at various points, stone dykes climbing the hills, and the stream itself, alive and moving continuously. One can sense that he is a part of a dynamic system that reaches back into antiquity and yet will not cease to be. Thoughts shift to the past: Who were the people whose steps we are tracing? Is the linkage of place and family name real?

This author did not find a sheep's skull and write his name on it as George Cadenhead did in 1874; however, the emotions that are stimulated in the beauty of such a setting do cause one to ponder things in perhaps a different way. One goal that has been before us since the discovery of George Cadenhead's book is a documented linkage of James Cadenhead, Sr. with one of the families included in the book. This goal has not been realized; however, it has not been abandoned.



Kenneth and his family standing at the head of Caddon Water.

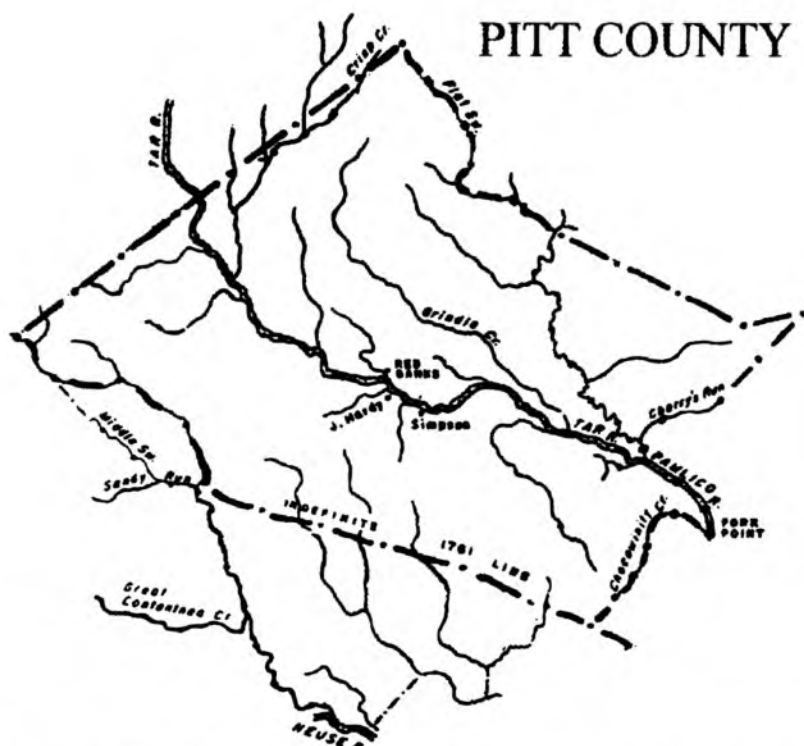
Why does one continue the search? Why does one exert the energy to reach the source of Caddon Water? Apart from the challenge and the pleasure, the walk and search perhaps symbolize the power of a question that subsequently drives one to search for the origin of things. In this case, the search has led to fascinating information, maturing friendships, and indeed lasting kinship with an incredibly beautiful piece of Nature - whether further study renders the connection myth or fact.

footnotes

- 1 George Cadenhead, Family of Cadenhead (Aberdeen: J.&J.P. Edmond and Spark, 1887) p.vii.
- 2 Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, 1896, pp. 556. (A copy of the pages cited were sent to the author in 1983 by the late Dr. McNeil Cadenhead, a physician in Lerwick, Shetland.)
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid., p. 557.
- 5 George Cadenhead, p. x.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 George Fraser Black, The Surnames of Scotland Their Origin, Meaning and History, 1946.
- 8 Alasdair Steven, "From The Caddon to the Dee," Scots Magazine, November 1990, p. 177.
- 9 Ibid., p. xii.
- 10 George Cadenhead, p. xiv.
- 11 Malcolm Bothwick to Kenneth Cadenhead, 12 October 1991.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 George Cadenhead, p. xiv-xv.
- 14 Information sent to the author by the late Dr. McNeil Cadenhead.
- 15 McNeil indicated that his father "always averred that two Cadenheads arrived in Deeside from Selkirkshire and that our family came from Durris." George Cadenhead quotes a tradition recorded as follows: "I, Margaret Cadenhead or Reid, being now in my eighty-third year, testify that my father, who was born in 1750, told me that when he was a boy, a Dr. Dalrymple had informed him, that two brothers of the name of Cadenhead, had come from the South, from a place called Caddon Water; that one of them had gone to Buchan, and that the other had settled on Deeside; that we descended from the latter." (p. 4) Banff was the capital city of the district of Buchan.
- 16 Alasdair Steven, op. cit.
- 17 Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Family Record, Vol. 11, 1888.
- 18 A copy of the letter was given to one of the authors by Mrs. Alison Mowat, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Chapter 2

JAMES CADENHEAD, SR.
in
North Carolina



Pitt County about the time that James Cadenhead, Sr., lived there. The present day county seat of Greenville would be located about Where J. Hardy's place was, and the town of Bethel is just north of Greenville. James Cadenhead's property was near Grindle Creek in present day Bethel.

James Cadenhead in North Carolina

Who was the first Cadenhead in the United States? We do not have an answer at this time, but interestingly, there are several versions of a story about how the first Cadenhead came to this country. The story is told of a father and his son who came from Scotland. While the boat was docked (some say Savannah; others say Charleston), the son went ashore. During the time the son was gone, the boat burned and the father was killed in the fire. The surviving son is supposed to be the first Cadenhead in America. It was of interest to us to learn from several different lines in the family that some variation of this story had been passed through different generations.

Although such a story has not been documented, we found one record that could be related. A coroner's inquest, dated April 8, 1772, in Craven County, North Carolina shows that John Cappinhead died on this date when his boat burned.¹ He died on the night of the seventh "on board his petsague suposed (sic) to be set on fire by his candle through neglectence (sic)."

The word "piragua" or "periagua" has been used to refer to two different kinds of vessels. According to the Oxford dictionary, the word derives from a Carib word meaning a dug-out. Subsequently, the meaning was corrupted, thus resulting in various spellings. One kind of boat was a long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides or widened by being built of two curved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them. A second type with the same name was an open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two-masted sailing barge, used in America and the West Indies. It is not known, of course, which type of boat belonged to John Cappinhead.

The name "Cappinhead" was not found in other records. The similarity to the name "Cadenhead" (often spelled "Caddenhead" or "Cattenhead") suggests that this could have been the name, despite the fact that there were witnesses who signed the inquest. Further research is necessary to determine whether there is a linkage between the family story related above and the documented incident recorded in Craven County, North Carolina. Because of the scarcity of records during the period of time in question, documentation will be very difficult.

Less than a year after the death of John Cappinhead, James Caddenhead appears in neighboring Tyrrell County. His parents are

April 8 1772

North Carolina 2^d pt
Craven County 8

An Inquisition taken for our Sovereign
Lords King at the Request of Christ Church
in the County of Craven and presented
aforesaid the Eighth Day of April in the
Twelfth Year of the Reign of our most
Sovereign Lord George the Third by the
Grace of God of Great Britain King
and Ireland King defender of the
Faith &c

Robert Thomas Sitgreaves Coroner of our Lord the
King for the said County on View of the Body of
John Cappinhead then and there lying Dead upon
the Bath of John Johnston John May William
Heath David Marshall George Sharp John Smith
John Vance James Saunders Alexander Saunders
Charles Branch John Hall David Capthorne
John Davis Hugh Gaven Francis Dimough
Jesse Wood Isaac Parby James Shaw and others
after Adamson good and lawful Men of the
said County duly chosen and who being then
and there duly sworn and charged to enquire
for our Lord the King when how and by what
means the said John Cappinhead came by
his Death do upon their Oaths say that the said
John Cappinhead was on the Night of the said
Instant Burned to Death by Fire on Board his
Petoeque supposed to be set on fire by his candle
through negligence in the Night whereof the
said Persons have to this Inquest set their
Hands & Seals the Day and Year first above
written

The document above is part of the coronor's inquest into the death
of James Cappinhead, who died, in Craven County, in 1772.

This indenture made this thirteenth day of January 1773 by &
 between Joseph Biggs of y^e County of Tyrrell plantation of one part
 & James Caddenhead of y^e same County of the other part
 of y^e County of Tyrrell in consideration of y^e sum of thirteen pounds
 good money to him in hand paid solis factis hec. given granted for
 granted & sold s^o Joseph said & confirmed unto said James Caddenhead
 his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns forever one certain tract or parcel
 of land lying & being in y^e County of Tyrrell Beginning on John Lewis
 corner of the land in the Parish of St. James's & running back to the
 River of the Effraie Swamp then up y^e swamp to a gum
 a corner thence west to a pine a corner thence to the old line
 thence along to first station concluding to be one hundred acres
 more or less which y^e land is by deed bearing date y^e nineteenth
 day of June 1764 conveyed by Joseph Biggs to James Caddenhead
 more fully appears to have & to have this tract of land with all
 & singular appurtenances hereof unto y^e s^t James Caddenhead
 his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns forever in as firm clear & ample
 manner to all intents full from widows dowries & partition thereof
 as appears in estate for example one amply he held with of avow on
 remainder & remainder of the s^t land & premises belonging & any
 other appurtenances fully acquired & discharged of & from all manner
 of incumbrances in his power y^e s^t Joseph Biggs or himself this
 his ex^o adm^o or assigns doth & remain quiet & agree to & with
 the s^t James Caddenhead his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns forever
 to y^e land & premises to warrant & forever defend against
 y^e lawful claims & demands of all & every person or persons what
 soever said s^t James hereafter or hereunto to give & send such further
 & ample assurance & confirmation of y^e s^t premises unto y^e s^t James
 Caddenhead his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns forever as in y^e last acquity
 can be held or desired or required in to the money y^e s^t Joseph Biggs
 hereby binds himself his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns to warrant &
 forever defend y^e s^t James Caddenhead his heirs ex^o adm^o or assigns
 forever in witness whereof y^e s^t Joseph Biggs has hereunto put
 his hand & affixed his seal the day & year above written
 Signed Sealed & Delivered
 in y^e presence of us
 Samuel H. Hentley
 Joshua Taylor
 John W. Hentley

Joseph Biggs a Seal

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
 of the original Deed as it now is. This 9. D., 1775.

The 1773 deed where James Cadenhead bought 100
 acres of land from Joseph Biggs in Tyrell County.

unknown at the time of this writing, and, of course, more study is necessary to determine if there is a connection between John Cappinhead and James Caddenhead. This chapter will present some historical background on James Cadenhead in North Carolina, giving pertinent information about him and conditions in the state while he was a resident.

North Carolina ranked fourth in population among the thirteen colonies with approximately 265,000 whites and 80,000 blacks in 1775.² The colony was sparsely populated until the mid-eighteenth century when there was a rapid influx of new settlers and immigrants. A majority of North Carolinians were farmers at that time, with a small number of residents in hamlets and towns along major rivers. James Cadenhead, Sr. was a planter in Pitt County as early as 1776.³

He lived in Tyrrell County in 1773.⁴ On January 30, 1773 he purchased "100 acres more or less" in "ye County of Tyrrell" from Joseph Biggs. The record of conveyance indicates that both Cadenhead and Biggs were from Tyrrell County. The property was located near "Effrica Swamp," which is not shown on a current map; therefore the exact location of the property is not known. His land was, however, to become a part of Martin County which was created the following year.

After approximately two years in Tyrrell County, Cadenhead moved to Pitt County.⁵ The county was formed in 1760, officially recognized in 1761, from Beaufort and named in honor of William Pitt, the elder, Earl of Chatham, who was then Prime Minister of England.⁶ It is bounded by Beaufort, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Wilson, Edgecombe, and Martin counties. The act establishing the county authorized the courts to be held at the home of John Hardy until a courthouse could be built. It also directed the justices to contract for the construction of the courthouse, prison, and stocks on John Hardy's land on the south side of Tar River, near the Chapel known as Hardy's Chapel.⁷

Martinsboro, named for Josiah Martin who was the royal governor, was established on Richard Evans' land, and in 1774 the courthouse, prison, and stocks were moved to Martinsboro. In 1787, Martinsboro was changed to Greenville (now Greenville, the county seat) in honor of Nathaniel Greene.

Tax returns for Pitt County in 1765 showed 750 white men taxable and 429 blacks and mulattoes, male and female. Beaufort's tax return showed 411 whites and 476 blacks.⁸ Conditions were primitive at the time. There

were no mail facilities; mail was sent when there came anyone to bring letters. However, a mail route was established through the colony in 1768 in accordance with an act of 1766. This was a link between Williamsburg, Virginia and Charleston, South Carolina.⁹

In 1775, Cadenhead was in Captain Godfrey Stancil's district, living on land for which he later entered a claim. This tax list for 1775 on which he appeared was ordered by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina in New Bern in August, 1775. Cadenhead was shown as head of household, and with him were one white woman and one white male under 16. His wife's family name is not known, although later records show her first name as Mary Ann. The child listed was probably Alexander. Names of people whose property was adjacent to Cadenhead's also appear on the tax list. Several of these names are significant inasmuch as they later were on the plat that showed the land he was granted in 1782. He was in the state at a time when there was much unrest, and, of course, the tensions led to the Revolutionary War in which he participated as a militiaman.

The rapid increase in population after 1750 created sectional and social tensions. The new settlers in the back country wanted greater representation in the colonial assembly. Also, the tensions were exacerbated by the unusually large and active Tory population which, of course, supported England. It is estimated that in the general population in the colonies, approximately one-third of the people were apathetic or neutral, somewhat more than one-third were Loyalists who remained true to the king of England. Even families were split over the issue of independence.¹⁰

The resolutions that came out of the first Provincial Congress in North Carolina, held at New Bern, August 25, 1774, reflect the tension that was growing in the colony. Governor Martin had refused to call the Assembly in time to elect delegates to the Continental Congress which was to meet the next month. Thirty counties and six towns were represented in the first Provincial Congress by seventy-one delegates. The Congress remained in session only three days, but it set a tone for the revolutionary movement. It drew up a set of resolutions criticizing the acts and policies of the British government, and at the same time it professed loyalty to the mother country.¹¹ The resolutions reflected a rejection of the taxes that had been imposed without the consent of the colonists. Also, there was the threat of cutting off trade with Great Britain unless the grievances were rectified

Names of the
heads of families

[illegible]

The 1775 tax list for Pitt County, North Carolina.

before the first day of October 1775. Three delegates were named to the Continental Congress.¹²

The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in September and October, 1774 in an effort to form a stronger colonial union. There was an attempt to protect rights of the colonies; additionally a boycott of trade with Great Britain was initiated. Trade between England and the colonies dropped about 97 percent within a year, and the imports from Britain to the Carolinas fell from 378,116 pounds in 1774 to 6,245 pounds in 1775.¹³

About three months prior to the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, James Cadenhead sold the 100 acres that he had purchased in 1773. As indicated above, the property had become a part of Martin County.¹⁴ Prior to selling this property, he had settled on land in northern Pitt County. About the time of his move to Pitt County, the tension between England and the colonies was becoming more intense, leading to significant action in different areas of the state.

The Mecklenburg Resolves in May, 1775 led the way for a declaration of independence in this county a year before the declaration that reflected a more united effort by the colonies. This action was followed by similar actions in other counties in the state. The Mecklenburg document, while controversial, clearly set out in no uncertain terms that the people of the county "gave expression to that spirit of independence which later developed elsewhere, finally leading to a total abandonment of all desire for reconciliation with the mother country."¹⁵ Pitt County followed in July.

On July 1, 1775, the Safety Committee of Pitt County met in Martinborough. According to the proceedings of this meeting, the members felt "deeply affected with the present alarming state of the Province and of all America."¹⁶ The committee asserted that they were determined "never to become slaves to any power upon earth." They pledged to adopt and "endeavor to execute" the measures of the General Congress that was then meeting in Philadelphia.

The unusually large number of Tories in North Carolina contributed to the tension in the state, resulting in their taking up arms against the Whigs. The Whigs mobilized their forces, expecting the British to invade. Militia units from Dobbs, Johnston, Pitt, and Craven counties were called out and organized.¹⁷ James Cadenhead served in the Militia from Pitt County, although the extent of his involvement is not known.¹⁸ Because of his involvement in the militia and the significant role it played in the

Revolutionary War in North Carolina, a brief discussion of the militia is presented here.

The Militia

The first charter of North Carolina did not mention a militia, but the charters of 1663 and 1665 did give the right to fortify for defense and raise men to go against an enemy, pirates, and robbers.¹⁹ Prior to the Revolutionary War, the militia was used to protect against the Indians, insurgents, or to aid a neighboring province in distress.

The Provincial Congress which met at Hillsborough passed resolutions on September 7, 1775 and May 4, 1776 which provided for minute men and militia.²⁰ The militia of each county was to be composed of all effective, men between 16 and 60 years of age. The men were to make up a regiment, which was to be divided into companies of not less than fifty each. Each company was to be divided into five divisions: one division to be comprised of aged and infirmed men and the others of men who should draw lots for first, second, third, and fourth turns to go into service. Mustering was to be at least once a month.

Changes in the provisions were made in the Provincial Congress of 1777. Militia was again divided into six brigades, one in each of the districts of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Halifax, Salisbury, and Hillsborough, and a brigadier general was to be in charge of each brigade composed of men from ages 16 to 50, instead of 16 to 60 as previously was the case.²¹ James Cadenhead was in the Newbern district.

Further regulations included provisions needed for the militia. It was necessary for each militiaman to furnish himself with a good gun, short-bag, and powder-horn, and a cutlass or tomahawk, under penalty of two shillings and six pence for default. In case any man was unable to pay for his equipment, the county from which he came was required to provide it for him. When the militia was called into service, there was to be one wagon and two carts for every company, two horses and one cart for a brigadier general, one baggage cart and two horses for the field officers of each regiment, ammunition and wagons at the direction of the brigadier general, the same rations as for the Continental army, one bell tent for each company, entrenching tools, six axes, and a supply of camp kettles.²²

One significant problem brought on by the militia, especially for the

farmers, was the time during the year when the men were called into service. The usual time of service was three months, but this time might fall when the men called out were most needed on their farms. Desertion was a problem. Apparently there were provisions for substitutions that could alleviate the problem for individual men. An example is seen in the case of a substitute for James Cadenhead (Cattenhead) in 1780. Joshua Cherry, born in Martin County, reported that after his discharge from the Third North Carolina Regiment, he "entered the service again as a substitute in the Militia line in the place of a certain James Cattenhead of Pitt County, North Carolina for the term of three months."²³

Despite some difficulties that resulted from mixing the militia with the Continentals, it was during the Revolution that the strength of the militia was tested. However, another conflict for which the militia was called into action was slave uprisings. These were encouraged by the Tories. An example was a slave revolt in the counties of Beaufort, Pitt, and Craven in 1775. Cadenhead was living in Pitt County with his wife and one child at this time. It is not known, of course, whether he served in the militia during this slave revolt. According to the tax list of 1775, he did not own slaves.

Safety Committees learned of "a deep laid Horrid Tragic Plan" to wipe out the white population of the area "without respect to persons, age or sex."²⁴ The Safety Committees were organized in each of the counties and effectively spread Whig propaganda. Additionally, they made military preparations and played a vital role during this period. It was discovered that certain Tories had instigated the uprising. A number of Negroes, estimated as high as 250, were already in arms when the Whigs uncovered their intentions. The Whigs were able to discover the plan in time to prevent it from being carried out. Throughout July, the militia in the three counties involved remained on alert. Patrollers were ordered "to shoot one or any number of Negroes who are armed and doth not willingly surrender their arms, and that they have Discretionary Power, to shoot any number of Negroes above four, who are off the Masters' Plantations, and will not submit."²⁵

The Proceedings of the Pitt County Safety Committee, dated July 1, 1775, designated persons to be appointed as Patrollers, but the action they were to take was somewhat different from the above account:

Patrolers to search all suspected places &c and finding any Negro

Slave or Slaves from their Masters Lands without a pass from his Master Mistress or Coroner to take the said Slave or Slaves and give them Thirty nine Lashes or Less if they think proper, and if any Negro Slave be found with any fire arms or ammunition in his or her possession that the said Patrolers may seize and take away nay (sic) such arms and sell them at Public Sale, first being advertised ten Days - the money arising from such sales to be paid into the hands of the Churchwardens of St. Michaels Parish for the use and benefit of said Parish.²⁶

From throughout the district, the suspected Negroes confessed "nearly the same thing, viz., that they were one and all on the night of July 8 to fall on and destroy the family where they lived, then to proceed from House to House (burning as they went) until they arrived in the Back Country." ²⁷ Also they had been promised that they would be received "with open arms" by the agents of the British government, and their reward for destroying the Whigs on the coast would be a settlement where they would be free to govern themselves.

This plan was foiled by the militia. The suspected heads of the plot were apprehended. The movers behind the scheme were said to be a white sea captain and Merrick, a Negro man slave. Five Negroes were whipped, several of whom received 80 lashes each and had their ears cropped.²⁸

Militiamen were generally poor soldiers, who were poorly armed, poorly organized, untrained, and led by inexperienced officers.²⁹ This lack of sophistication of the military of the period is shown in a description by a woman from Scotland who visited North Carolina in 1775 and 1776. She described a review of the soldiers, "or what you please to call them:"

They... assembled on the plain field, and I must really laugh while I recollect their figures: 2000 men In their shirts and trousers, preceded by a very ill beat drum and a fiddler, who was also in his shirt with a long sword and a cue at his hair, who played with all his might. They made indeed a most unmartial appearance. But the worse figure there can shoot from behind a bush and kill even a General Wolfe.³⁰

It is not clear whether the observer was describing the soldiers in the

Continental Army or members of the militia. It is clear, however, that these unsophisticated military men, when under good leadership, were victorious in some important battles. A significant one in North Carolina involved a confrontation between the militia and forces from the above observer's own native Scotland. Although it is almost certain that Cadenhead did not participate in the battle, it proved to be a decisive one for all the citizens of North Carolina.

By mid-February, 1776, a strong force of 1600 Highland Scots, led by Donald MacDonald, had reached Cross Creek in their march from the Piedmont toward the coast. Colonel James Moore, commander of the Whig forces, was determined to prevent the loyalists from capturing Wilmington. Moore deployed the Whig troops, numbering perhaps 1100, at Moore's Creek Bridge, where they were under the immediate command of Colonel Richard Caswell and Colonel Alexander Lillington. Caswell commanded the battalion from Newbern District and Lillington the battalion from Wilmington. To reach Wilmington, the Tory forces had to cross the Moore's Creek Bridge. When the 1600 Highlanders reached the bridge about sunrise on February 27, they launched an attack. The Whigs had cleverly removed many of the planks from the floor of the bridge and greased the log sleepers with soap and tallow. As the Highlanders tried to negotiate the sabotaged bridge, they were attacked. While the Whigs lost only one and had one wounded, the Tories suffered about fifty casualties in a battle that lasted only three minutes.³¹ Moore reached the scene soon after the battle was over. He pursued the Tories, capturing 350 guns, 1500 rifles, 150 swords and dirks, 13 wagons, 15,000 pounds in gold, 850 soldiers and several officers, including General MacDonald.³² This significant battle is sometimes referred to as the "Lexington and Concord of the South."³³ From the point of view of the Highlanders, it is more accurately compared to Culloden.³⁴

Although the militia from the New Bern District participated in the Moore's Creek Bridge battle, it is generally thought that men from Pitt County were not a part of the battle. Richard Caswell did not include the Pitt County militia, which was under the command of Captain John Salter, when he wrote about the battle; however, he did mention their participation in the defense of Wilmington.³⁵

The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge frustrated British plans to invade North Carolina. They turned to Charleston, South Carolina, leaving North Carolina free from invasion for the next four years.³⁶ There was a move

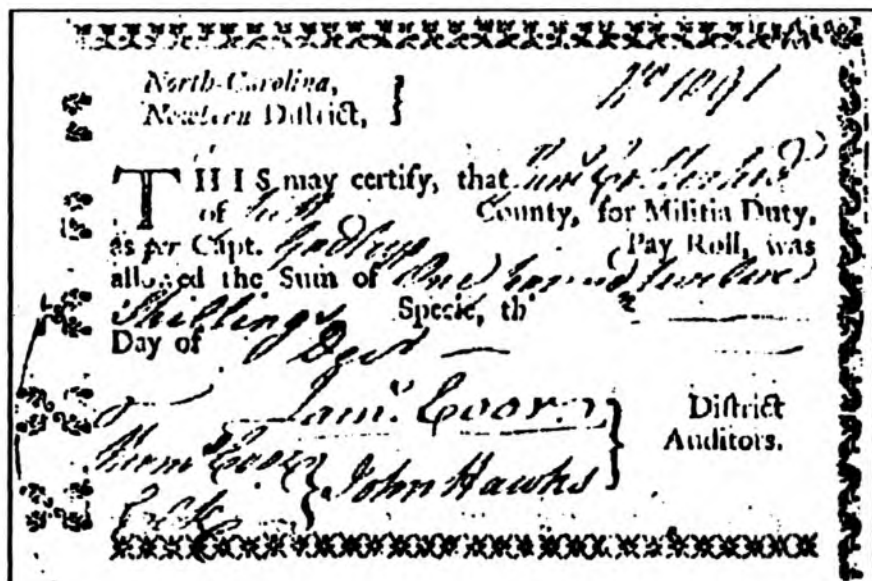
toward stronger organization of state government during this year. Later, another battle, King's Mountain, proved to be decisive, and the militia showed again that it could rise to the occasion.

The one available record of James Cadenhead's service in the militia was a voucher for payment for militia duty. (See next page)³⁷ An explanation of the system of vouchers follows.

With limited gold or silver in their treasuries, North Carolina and other states resorted to a system of credit notes. In place of cash for military service, soldiers were issued vouchers or certificates as written promises that they would be paid a specified amount in hard cash at some time in the future. Most certificates indicated that the recipient would not be paid for one, two, or more years, by which time (it was hoped) there would be gold and silver in the treasury.³⁸ Unfortunately, the date on James Cadenhead's voucher is incomplete; only the month of December is visible. The same system was adopted to pay for goods or other services which were bought or impressed as the war progressed.³⁹ At that time, there was little public faith in paper money. Also, the system permitted the government to defer actual payment of the costs of the war to some future time. To lessen the inconvenience of the deferred payments, vouchers and certificates were designed to draw interest. James Cadenhead's voucher indicates a payment of one pound, 12 shillings, with interest of 7 shillings.

Issuing certificates was rather casual throughout the war, which means that both state and local officials, as well as military officers, could issue these certificates and vouchers in "payment" for goods and services. During the early years, copies of the vouchers were not kept. A new system for accounting was set by the General Assembly in 1780 to alleviate problems that had resulted from the inefficient system.⁴⁰

The new system called for auditors in each district who would be responsible for settling accounts. The district auditors called in all specie vouchers and certificates which had been issued up to that time. When an auditor was satisfied that a certificate was legitimate, he issued a new one, which, of course, was supposed to be paid in currency, with interest, at some future date. There was one important difference. A record of the new certificates was maintained, similar to a check stub copy. Each new certificate was cut from its stub copy in a serpentine manner. This indenting was done as a protection against counterfeiting. It was designed to allow for redemption by placing the voucher or certificate in the original position next



Pay voucher for James Cadenhead showing that he served in the militia in Captain Godley's unit.

to the stub. Unfortunately, there are not examples of the indented stub copies that have survived.⁴¹ Examination of Cadenhead's voucher will show, however, the serpentine edge, indicating that it was legitimate. Additionally, the signatures of two district auditors and the clerk appear on the voucher.

Examination of the voucher reveals that only one name appears in the space where the captain's name appears. The captain could have been either Godfrey Stansell (also spelled Stancil) or Nathan Godley. Godfrey Stansell was listed as a member of the Safety Committee in Pitt County several times.⁴² At this time, Safety Committees were organized in the counties and the overt act of revolution in North Carolina was underway. James Cadenhead served as a chainbearer at the time Godfrey Stancil purchased 126 acres in Pitt County October 21, 1782.⁴³ This suggests that the two men were acquainted and lived near each other. Captain Godfrey Stancell is also listed on the Field Return of the Pitt Regiment of Militia, commanded by John Simpson.⁴⁴ It is interesting to note that there is also a blank after "Godfrey" on the Pitt Association Memorial Tablet in the main corridor of

the Pitt County Courthouse, commemorating the pre-Revolutionary movement of eighty-eight Pitt County patriot signers of the "Pitt Resolves" on July 1, 1775. These resolutions grew out of the Provincial Congress at New Bern on August 24, 1774 and were drawn up by the delegates from Pitt County to this Congress. Nathan Godley was also a member of the Pitt County Safety Committee. He appeared on the Field Return of the Pitt Regiment of Militia, commanded by John Simpson; both he and Stansell were listed as Captains on this report. Careful study of the name on the voucher leads us to believe that it was Nathan Godley. Also, it is more likely that the entry is "Captain Godley" than "Captain Godfrey," using only the first name.

Land Grant

On November 15, 1777, the General Assembly at New Bern passed a law establishing land offices for receiving entries of claims for lands. A citizen could enter a claim for lands that had not been granted by the "Crown of Great Britain, or the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, or any of them in Fee, before the fourth Day of July, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, or which have accrued, or shall accrue to this State by Treaty or Conquest."⁴⁶ No person was entitled to claim more than 640 acres where the survey was bounded in any part by vacant lands or more than 1000 acres between the lines of lands already surveyed and laid out for any other person. The Act also spelled out a definite procedure that had to be followed by the person entering a claim.

The land offices opened in the counties in 1778. This was the beginning of state land grants.⁴⁷ On January 28, 1778, James Cadenhead entered 400 acres of land.⁴⁸ This was the first step in the process: the individual found the land he wanted and applied for it. The applicant had to prepare a rough description of the vacant and previously ungranted land. Every county had an officer called the Entry Taker whose duty it was to receive the entry and transcribe it into a volume called the Land Entry Book. It is very probable that the acreage which Cadenhead entered was the land on which he was living in 1775, as will be explained below.

Once the entry had been made, a warrant was issued by the Entry Taker (in the case of state grants). This simply meant that the county surveyor was authorized to set apart lands that had been loosely described in the entry.

James Cadenhead & others four hundred
 acres of land Beginning on Spring Creek
 joining Levi Andersons line thence to Amy
 Whitson's line and John Whitson's line
 thence to William Anderson's line and
 then joining John Brown's land thence
 joining Robert Williams' line thence to
 his line and Pitt County

Entry in the Land Entry Book showing James Cadenhead applying
 for four hundred acres of land on January 28, 1778.

The date of the warrant that ordered the survey for James Cadenhead was May 4, 1778. See copy on page 28.

The third step was the preparation of the plat of the survey. Upon receipt of the warrant, the surveyor took his instruments to the tract of land and surveyed it. He then drew a small map, or plat, of the survey. When this was completed, the surveyor returned to the Secretary of State two copies of the plat of the tract with a detailed description of the land in metes and bounds set forth in courses and distances. This step in the process was completed for Cadenhead on January 17, 1781, almost three years after the warrant. When the names of other land owners whose property joined the acreage which was entered by Cadenhead is compared with names surrounding him on the 1775 tax list, it seems safe to assume that he was living on the land at the time he entered the claim.

The final step in the process was acquiring the patent on the land. When the Secretary of State received the plat of the survey, he wrote out the patent and conveyed the land to the grantee and attached a copy of the plat to it with sealing wax. When all necessary fees and payments had been received, the Secretary of State recorded the patent in the patent books and surrendered the original document, with plat attached, to the grantee. The office copy of the warrant and plat of survey were then filed as a permanent record in the land grant office. The date of Cadenhead's patent was October 21, 1782. After the patent was received, it was necessary for Cadenhead to have his copy of the original patent recorded by the Register of Deeds in Pitt

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

No. 82

WILLIAM ROBSON,
Entry Officer of Claims for
Lands in the County of Pitt.

To the SURVEYOR of the said County, Greeting.

YOU are hereby required, as soon as may be, to lay
off and survey, for *James Cadenhead*
a Tract or Parcel of Land, containing *four*
Hundred Acres, lying in the
County aforesaid, *Beginning on Grand Creek*
Joining Survey Thomas line thence to
Benjamin Wilkinson and John Whitehouse
line thence to William Arch Deacons line
thence joining John Browns land thence
joining Robt. Williams line thence to
Trands Cuffe land

Observing the Directions of the Act of Assembly in such
Case made and provided for running out Lands. Two
just and fair Plans of such Survey, with a proper Certificate
annexed to each, you are to transmit, with this Warrant, to
the Secretary's Office without Delay.

GIVEN under my Hand at *Rich Grays*
the *fourth* Day of *May* Anno
Dom. 1777

William Robson

Warrant issued to the surveyor of Pitt County to survey the
four hundred acres that James Cadenhead applied for.

County. Otherwise his patent would have been of no effect and the land would have been subject to regranting to another person.

Almost five years passed from the time Cadenhead entered the claim until he received the patent on the 400 acres. It must be remembered, however, that the war was going on at this time, and there were more pressing problems than following the procedure of getting a land patent. Furthermore, he was continuing to live on the land and he no doubt assumed that he would eventually receive the grant according to the law that was passed in 1777.

Living in Pitt County

A part of the land in the grant described above is located in Bethel, a small town in northern Pitt County. It was one of three land grants, parts of which join in what became the town of Bethel. Cadenhead's boundary started approximately from present day Smith Street and stretched westward.⁴⁹ When the town of Bethel was settled about 1774, a road was made from Greenville to Halifax. Main Street of Bethel and North Carolina Highway 11 approximately follow this old road. About the same time, a road from Tarboro to Williamston was made, and these two roads formed a crossroads. This crossroads was the beginning of Bethel.⁵⁰ Cadenhead was among the early settlers, having first lived across the line in Tyrrell County, from which Martin County was created in 1774.

He was a resident of Pitt County for at least nine years, having moved there during the conflict that led to the War, and he and his family remained in the county until the end of the War. His second son, John, was born October 1, 1776, approximately three months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.⁵¹ It was during the month of John's birth also that important developments were taking place in North Carolina. The leadership was aware that they were severed forever from the past and they must establish a government for themselves. The Constitution for the state was written during this time, and it was adopted on December 18, 1776. Two days later the Congress chose Richard Caswell, who had commanded the New Bern militia, as governor of the state until the next session of the General Assembly.⁵²

Cadenhead was a planter in Pitt County. The typical house of the period was a simple box of hand-hewn timbers.⁵³ Cracks between the logs

were sealed with mud and grass. For many, the doors, front and back of the cabin, were the only sources of light and ventilation in the main room. At night or in bad weather, cooking, eating, sleeping, making clothes, mending tools, and learning lessons must have been concentrated in the cabin's one main room.⁵⁴

Nature provided a good food supply in the form of wild birds, turkeys, pigeons and partridges.⁵⁵ Deer were plentiful and the meat from the animal also made good soup. The rivers were full of fish. However, as the province was on the eve of war, there was reason to be sparing with gun powder. Supplementing what Nature provided, the farmer was able to have vegetables grown by his own hand.

The woman of the house was kept very busy with chores that demanded much of her time: cooking, spinning, sewing, and mending for the family. Common also was candle and soap making. The ash hopper for making soap was commonly found in the yard. Wood ashes were saved and put in the lye hopper. Then water was poured over them and dropped down into the ashes and into the lye barrel. When it got strong enough to float an egg, it was ready to be combined with the animal fat that had been saved to make soap.⁵⁶ An observer described wash day:

They are the worse washers of linen I ever saw, and tho' it be the country of indigo they never use blue, nor allow the sun to look at them. All the cloaths (sic) coarse and fine, bed and table linen, lawns, cambricks and muslins, chints, checks, all are promiscuously thrown into a copper with a quantity of water and a large piece of soap. This is set aboiling, while a Negro wench turns them over with a stick. This operation over, they are taken out, squeezed and thrown on the Pales to dry.⁵⁷

According to one source, Cadenhead was a school teacher.⁵⁸ There are no available records to document this claim, although the person who wrote about the early history of Bethel indicated that she relied on the research of a Bethel citizen and older citizens who corroborated the statement that he was a teacher. She wrote that:

Mr. Catenhead's house was near the location of Julian Smith's house. The first school house built in Bethel for the definite

purpose of schooling was located near the Smith house and in all probability was where D.T. House, Jr.'s house is today. This was called the Catenhead School.⁵⁹

Although it has not been established that Cadenhead was a Scottish immigrant, it is believed that Scotland was his place of origin. Because of Scotland's historically outstanding system of education, tutors and schoolmasters sometimes came to America to teach. A would-be tutor might pay his own passage, and then seek employment at an agreed wage. If he could not pay his passage he might enter into a contract before he left Britain, or after arrival in the colonies. The employer would specify service for a term of years, and give bed and board but no more than a nominal wage. Young Scots seem to have acquired an unusually high reputation for diligence, sobriety, serious purpose, and skill in imparting knowledge to their pupils.⁶⁰

It was not unusual to see a man serve as farmer and teacher. As a teacher, he would contract with his neighbors to instruct their children in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. He would also work his lands with the help of his sons, and, in some cases, slaves.⁶¹

As for Cadenhead's work as a farmer, he no doubt began to improve the land after moving to the county in 1775. There was plenty of land available at cheap prices, but the secret was to find workers who could make it pay.⁶² At this time in his life, James had only a very young son, and he had no slaves,⁶³ although slavery had been a part of North Carolina society from its beginning.

The staple commercial crop in Pitt County became tobacco as early as 1743.⁶⁴ There were five tobacco inspection warehouses in Pitt County by 1760. Although North Carolina, like other colonies, experimented unsuccessfully with a number of European crops, the farmers finally adopted many of the Indian crops and methods. The products of the state were rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, wheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, and all sorts of roots, especially potatoes.⁶⁵ In 1775, the greatest exports were tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.⁶⁶ The Tar River, formerly the "Pamlicough," was probably derived from the naval stores - turpentine, tar and pitch - which the early settlers transported on the river. Pitt County was filled with pine trees and the wood and products from these trees became important articles for export.⁶⁷ Tobacco was grown extensively in the northern part of

the state on the frontiers of Virginia, from which colony it was exported. As reported by a writer in 1775, there was not a good port in North Carolina. He indicated that this fact drove the new settlers inland. Some of the settlers had large herds of cattle and swine. The woods were all common, and the people's property had "no other boundary or distinction than marks cut in the trees."⁶⁸

In some cases, as the yield of a particular crop, e.g., corn, decreased, the planters would plant peas or beans one year, thus benefitting from some crop rotation. Rather than crop rotation, however, the farmers more often resorted to field rotation. Because of the abundance of land, the farmers often worked the land until it was "worn out"; then they would clear fresh pieces of woodland, exhausting them in succession.⁶⁹ It was considered easier and more profitable to clear new grounds than to increase the productivity of old fields, especially for the cultivation of tobacco, which was supposed to flourish on fresh lands. Barnyard manures were not used, commercial fertilizers were unknown, and "green manures" were seldom employed.⁷⁰ As early as 1775, one writer was critical of the farmers for not making use of manure in their fields, thus adding "indefinitely to their profit." Rather, he believed the abundance of rich land caused them to take fresh land and work it rather than restore the land in current use.⁷¹

Three more children were born to James Cadenhead and his wife while they were in Pitt County: James, Jr., Thomas, and Elizabeth. Specific birthdates are not known. The belief that these three were a part of the family in North Carolina is based on a 1784 record in which Cadenhead stated that he had a family of six. Additionally, these three children appear in records in Georgia which support the conclusion that they were born while James and his wife were in North Carolina.

Interestingly, Cadenhead's documented residence in North Carolina coincided almost exactly with the Revolutionary War period. His initial purchase of land was made just one year prior to the first Provincial Convention which assembled in August, 1774, and his departure from the state was shortly after the final peace treaty was signed. He, no doubt, witnessed many changes during the period he lived there.

The military phase of the Revolutionary War in North Carolina ended in 1781, and preliminary articles requiring a cessation of hostilities were drawn up on November 30, 1782. The final Treaty of September 3, 1783 recognized the states "to be free, sovereign and independent states." The

condition of North Carolina at that time was "a weak and inefficient state government, unsatisfactory local government, political strife and bitterness, economic depression, and general social demoralization."⁷² The state and the continental currency had ceased to have value. Many families had been utterly impoverished, and misery and desolation were diffused through many households.⁷³

Why did Cadenhead choose to leave the state? Perhaps depressed conditions in the state contributed to the decision or maybe he believed there were better opportunities in Georgia. Whatever the reason, he left North Carolina and made his way to Georgia.

On November 21, 1783, slightly more than two months after the final Treaty of Peace was signed, Cadenhead sold half of his land (200 acres) to Samuel Cherry for twenty pounds. Nine days later, on November 30, he sold the other 200 acres, to which he had received the patent just slightly more than a year earlier, to Levi Andrews for seventy pounds.⁷⁴ Andrews had been a neighbor since the time Cadenhead first entered the claim in 1778.

The last record of James Cadenhead in North Carolina actually refers again to the voucher shown on page 24. Rather than redeeming this voucher for cash, he used it to pay taxes.⁷⁵ The Revolutionary Army Accounts are books that were kept in the fashion of ledgers between about 1780 and 1795 for purpose of recording various Revolutionary War military payments. The particular volume in which Cadenhead's name appears is a record of certificates paid into the Treasury for 1786 for taxes or land entry fees. The certificates or vouchers were redeemed through taxes and land entry fees, and were paid into the office of the Treasurer by the sheriffs and Entry Takers. The Treasurer had the certificates entered in the book and transmitted the book and the certificates to the Comptroller. Cadenhead was already in Georgia in 1786, which means that he probably surrendered the voucher to the sheriff prior to his leaving the state and moving his family to Georgia, and it was later submitted by the sheriff and recorded in the Account book. The specific tax for which the voucher was to be used is not known.

footnotes

1. Secretary of State General Assembly Committee of Claims, Coronor's Inquests, 1738-1775. Machine copy was supplied by the North Carolina State Archives, October 29, 1992.
2. Crow, Jeffrey J., A Chronicle of North Carolina During the American Revolution 1763-1789 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1975), p.1.
3. A land transaction document in 1776 refers to him as "planter of the one party."
4. Deed Book A, Martin County, North Carolina, p.43.
5. "A list the inhabitants of Pitt County Taken by order Continental and Provincial Congress August 25, 1775," (Tax List) Secretary of State Papers, N.C. Dept. of Archives and History.
6. Copeland, Elizabeth (Ed), Chronicles of Pitt County, North Carolina. (Winston-Salem: Pitt County Historical Society, 1982) p.2.
7. Corbitt, David, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943 (Raleigh, State Department of Archives and History, 1950) p.176.
8. King, Henry T., Sketches of Pitt County (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1911), p.46.
9. Ibid., p.48.
10. Bailey, Thomas A., The American Pageant, Fifth Edition (Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1975) p.116.
11. Lefler, Hugh T. (Ed) North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1965) pp. 95-96.
12. Resolutions are included in Colonial Records of North Carolina Vol. IX, pp.1041-49.
13. Lefler, Hugh and Albert Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p.203
14. Martin County Deed Book Book A, pp.127 and 129.
15. Ashe, Samuel A., History of North Carolina Vol. I (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1925) p.456.
16. North Carolina Colonial Records Vol. X, p.61.
17. Crow, op. cit., p.26.
18. Revolutionary Army Accounts Vol. VI, p.93, folio 3 (North Carolina Archives).

19. Gobbel, Luther L., "Militia in North Carolina in Colonial and Revolutionary Times," from Historical Papers, published by the Trinity College Historical Society (Series XIII) Durham, North Carolina, 1919, p.35.
20. Ibid., p. 51.
21. Ibid., p. 52.
22. Ibid., p. 53.
23. Marsh, Helen C. and Timothy R., Soldiers of the Revolution in Bedford County, Tennessee (Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1989) pp.29-30.
24. Wheeler, Earl M., The Role of the North Carolina Militia in the Beginning of the American Revolution (A dissertation completed at Tulane University in 1969) pp.105-6.
25. Crow, Jeffrey J., The Black Experience in Revolutionary North Carolina (Raleigh:Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1977) p.58.
26. North Carolina Colonial Records Vol. X, p.63.
27. Wheeler, op. cit., pp.105-6.
28. Crow, Black Experience, op. cit., p.58.
29. Lefler and Newsome, op. cit., p. 214.
30. Journal of a Lady of Quality (Being the Narrative of a Journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina, and Portugal, in the years 1774 to 1776) Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews, in collaboration with Charles McLean Andrews (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1922) pp.189-90. The editors found the manuscript in the British Museum in 1904.
31. Crow, A Chronicle of North Carolina, op. cit., p. 27.
32. Lefler and Newsome, op. cit., p. 214.
33. Ibid.
34. Douglas, Hugh, Flora MacDonald. The Most Loyal Rebel (Dover: Alan Sutton, 1993) p.171.
35. King, Henry T., op. cit., p. 74,
36. Crow, Chronicle of North Carolina, p. 27,
37. Copy of certificate from Revolutionary Army Accounts (Volume VI, Page 93, Folio 3) from Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.
38. Coker, C.F.W., and Donald R. Lennon, "North Carolina's Revolutionary

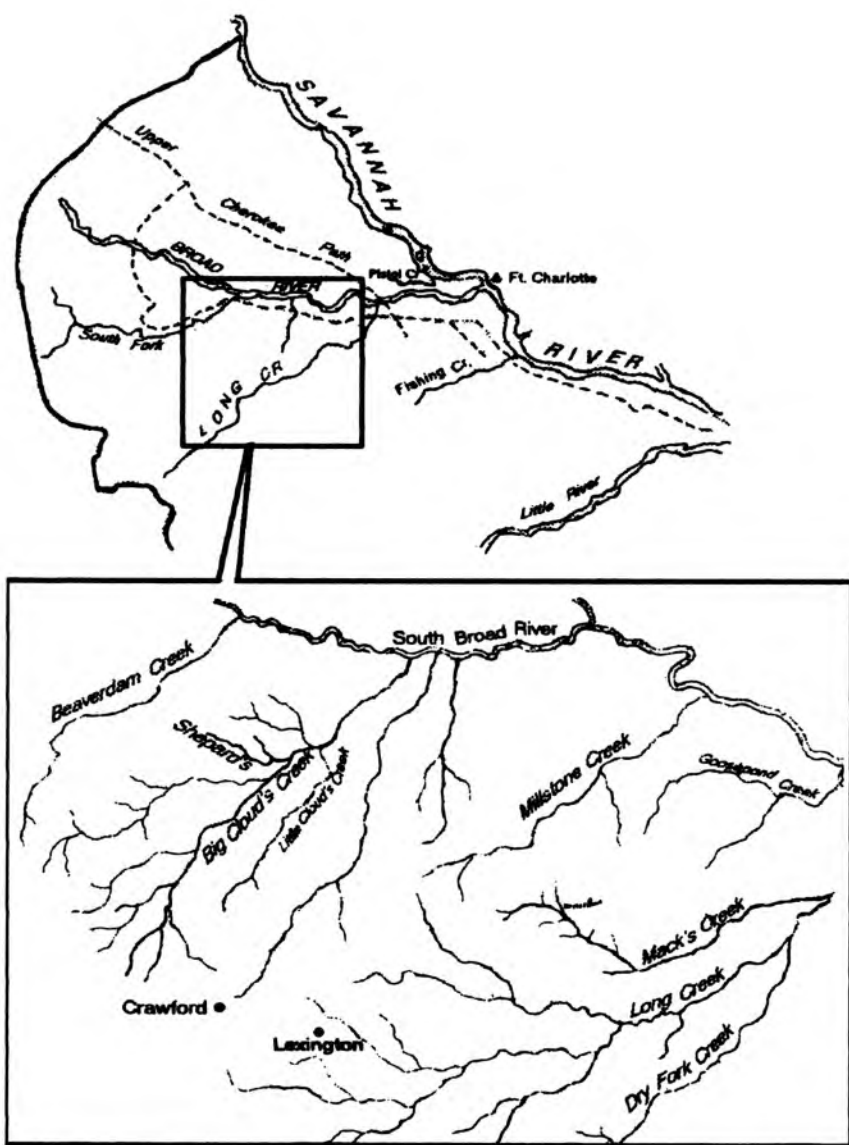
War Pay Records," Archives Information Circular (No. 1, Revised 1976), North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid.
42. Index to the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina (Raleigh: Goldsboro, 1909-1914) Volume 10, pp. 37, 99, 295, 618, 670.
43. DuPree, Judith, Index and Abstracts of Deeds of Records of Pitt County, North Carolina Volume I (1761-1785), p.111.
44. "Field Return of the Pitt Regiment of Militia Commanded by John Simpson," July 1, 1779. This return shows Capt. Godfrey Stancell with 38 rank and file. Interestingly, it also shows a Captain Nathan Godley (Military Records, North Carolina Archives and History).
45. Chronicles of Pitt County, op. cit., p. 8.
46. State Records of North Carolina Vol. XXIV, "Laws 1777- 1788," Collected and edited by Walter Clark (Wilmington: Broadford Publishing, 1994) p.43.
47. Leary, Helen F.M. and Maurice R. Stirewalt (Ed.) North Carolina Research, Genealogy, and Local History (Raleigh: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1980) p. 301. The process described in Cadenhead's acquisition of the 400 acres is taken from this document.
48. Entry Book 43, p. 150 (North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC).
49. Chronicles of Pitt County, op. cit., p. 80.
50. Ibid.
51. Letter from Mrs. Grover Grubbs to K. Cadenhead, September 10, 1980. She indicated that the record was taken from the Grubbs family Bible.
52. Ashe, History of North Carolina, op. cit., p. 568.
53. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, An Independent People. The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1770- 1820 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983), p.1 7.
54. Ibid., p. 18.
55. Journal of a Lady of Quality, op. cit., p. 175.
56. An Independent People, op. cit., p. 21.
57. Journal of a Lady of Quality, op. cit., p. 204.
58. Latham, Daisy Lee Carson, History of the Bethel Methodist Church

- (unpublished; printer not listed in the book, copy of which was given to K. Cadenhead by Mrs. Latham.)
59. Ibid. p. 60 (The same information was included in a letter from Mrs. Latham to K. Cadenhead).
 60. Brock, William R., Scotus Americanus (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1982) p. 17.
 61. An Independent People, op. cit., p. 19.
 62. Ibid., p. 29.
 63. No slaves were included on the 1775 Pitt County Tax List.
 64. Copeland, op. cit., p. 7.
 65. American Husbandry by an American (London, 1775) I, 331-49. Reproduced in North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries Edited by Hugh T. Lefler (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1965) p. 78.
 66. Ibid., p. 79.
 67. Copeland, op. cit., p. 7.
 68. American Husbandry, op. cit., p. 79.
 69. Ibid., p. 80.
 70. Lefler and Newsome, op. cit., 93.
 71. American Husbandry, op. cit., p. 80.
 72. History of a Southern State, op. cit., p. 254.
 73. Ashe, History of North Carolina, op. cit., p. 722.
 74. Pitt County Deed Book 1, pp. 327 and 330.
 75. Revolutionary Army Accounts Vol. VI, p. 93, folio 3, North Carolina Archives, Raleigh.

Chapter 3

JAMES CADENHEAD, SR.
in
Georgia



Part of the land ceded by the Cherokee Indians in 1773, and the areas where James, Sr. lived in what became Oglethorpe County.

James Cadenhead in Georgia

In 1773, the year that James Cadenhead purchased his first property in North Carolina, the Cherokee and Creek Indians ceded land to the state of Georgia. The Indians had become deeply in debt to the traders, and in payment of the debt, a treaty was made in 1773 at Augusta where they ceded land that extended between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers and was bounded south by Little River and Williams Creek. The land included all of present Wilkes, Elbert, Lincoln, and Oglethorpe with parts of Green, Warren, Taliaferro and Madison counties.¹

Wilkes County, where James Cadenhead later appeared, was laid out in 1777 by the convention which met at Savannah to form the first constitution of Georgia. The county was named for John Wilkes who was a member of the English Parliament and took the side of the colonies in their opposition to taxation.² Although the county was not laid out until 1777, some settlers came to the area from North Carolina shortly after the land was ceded, probably as early as 1773. George Gilmer, whose family was among the early settlers in this area and who served as governor of the state, provided good description of the conditions at the time of settlement.³

The settlers lived upon game and the milk of the cattle which they carried with them in their emigration.... Those were hard times, when the breakfast of the family depended upon catching an opossum the over night or a rabbit in the morning. The range was so unrestricted that the cows often wandered away beyond returning or finding, so that the children had no milk to wash down their otherwise dry bread ... Traps, snares, pens, and other contrivances were resorted to for catching birds and turkeys.... Food was eaten then with the greatest relish, which the lady descendants of the settlers would be horrified to see on their tables now. An opossum, with its full dish of gravy, occupied the place of the sucking pig at present...

The first houses were log cabins, with dirt floors and clapboard covering. Vile toads and venomous serpents were often found

crawling over them, and occasionally on the bed. Snakes abounded, until the increase of hogs lessened their number. The rattle of the rattlesnake and the cry of a panther often sent the children home in a hurry from the woods.... All work, little play, no fruit, poor eating, thin clothing, open houses, hard beds, and few blankets, made children hardy or killed them.

Although there were no celebrated battles in Georgia during the Revolutionary War, the war was unusually destructive because of the bitter partisan struggles. Much property in the state was destroyed, the institution of slavery was upset, and the people were torn asunder through hatred and suspicions.⁴

Shortly after the peace treaty was signed and Great Britain recognized the independence of the colonies, another large tract of land was ceded to Georgia from the Cherokee Indians. The federal government concluded several major treaties with the Indian nations during the Revolutionary War period. Individual states also made their own treaties with the Indians in their region, often in defiance of federal wishes.⁵ The Treaty of Augusta with the Cherokees, signed May 21, 1783, was between the state of Georgia and the Cherokees:

A new line shall be drawn without delay, between the present settlements in the said state and the hunting grounds of the said Indians; to begin on Savannah River where the present line strikes it, thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same (commonly called Keowee) where a north east line, to be drawn from the top of the Ocunna Mountain, shall intersect; thence along the said line in a southwest direction, to the top of the said mountain; thence in the same direction to the Tugalo River; thence to the top of the Currohee Mountain; thence to the head or source of the most southern branch of the Oconee River, including all the waters of the same; and thence down the middle of said branch to the Creek line.⁶

This new territory was divided into two large counties: Washington and Franklin, named for George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The acquisition of this land made it possible for many more settlers to enter the

state. Many qualified for bounty land grants. Not only were native Georgians entitled to lands, but veterans who had served in the Continental Army were eligible. Also, a Revolutionary War soldier who was entitled to land under one of the bounty acts of the Continental Congress could take his grant in Georgia. The state granted bounty land to a total of 9,000 veterans, and probably not more than 2,000 were natives of the state at the beginning of the Revolution.⁷ The counties of Washington and Franklin were opened for settlement in 1784.

Counties that were organized prior to 1802 were called head-right counties. This was prior to the time that surveys were made and laid out in districts and land lots. All counties lying east of the Oconee River were head-right counties.

The first constitution of the state of Georgia was written in 1777. On June 7 of the same year, an Act of the Legislature stipulated that "every free white person, or head of a family, shall be entitled to, allotted, or granted to him, two hundred acres of land, and for every other white person of the said family, fifty acres of land, and fifty acres for every Negro, the property of such white person or family."⁸ In 1780, the land law was amended to include "every citizen of this state, as well as any citizen of any other state." The land could be laid out anywhere in the state, not in possession of the Indians. It was also stipulated that "every person, before he shall obtain such grant shall bring the whole of his family into this state and himself take and subscribe the oaths of government... He shall give security to his honor the Governor and Council for settling the same within nine months next thereafter."⁹

Settlers were allowed to purchase property up to 1000 acres: 1 shilling per acre for the first hundred acres and 1 shilling and six pence per acre for second hundred acres, and continuing on a specific scale. The settler had to live on and cultivate part of the land 12 months before a grant could be issued.¹⁰

The rapid settlement and the manner in which the land was surveyed contributed to difficulties of maintaining accurate records. Surveyors used blazed trees, meandering streams, stumps and other objects that made accurate boundaries over time almost impossible. Also, it was difficult to determine which land had already been surveyed and patented. The dislocations of the war caused many state records to be destroyed; many holdings had been abandoned and were later occupied by newcomers whose

titles were not confirmed. Squatters and war refugees had also settled on unoccupied lands. New settlers found themselves involved in overlapping claims. The land situation was chaotic.¹¹

The head-right system, setup in the land act of 1777, was continued after the war. The head of a family could have 200 acres for himself and 50 acres for each member of his family. It was distinctly stated that the person must settle on his land and cultivate three acres out of each hundred. This head-right system continued without fundamental changes in the land system for the remainder of the century; however, with the creation of each new county, the head-right system was applied with a few minor changes.¹² Under this system, there was a great migration of people to Georgia. About the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the population was approximately 18,000 whites. At the time of the first Federal census in 1790, there were 82,548 people in the state.¹³

The authority to issue warrants and to act as a county land court was vested in three local justices of the peace. The warrants were directed to the surveyor of a particular county for running lines and drawing up the plots. When it was completed, the plot was sent to the Surveyor General for official recording and then to the governor who signed the grant and affixed to it the state's seal. After this procedure, the plot and grant were returned to the owner as an official patent or deed. The major responsibility for honest procedure rested with local officials who formed the county land court.

James Cadenhead, Sr. personally appeared in Wilkes County, Georgia April 15, 1784 where he, under oath, swore that he intended to remove into the state in the fall himself and a family of six. (See document on page 45)

He also swore that he had never had any land granted in the state before. Under the provisions of the head-right system, he was entitled to 500 acres of land. On the same day, he petitioned for a warrant of 500 acres to be laid out in Washington County.

On May 17, 1784, the surveyor in Washington County was authorized to lay out 500 acres for Cadenhead. The instructions further called for the surveyor to take "especial care" that the land had not been laid out to any other person. Further, the procedure called for the surveyor to record the plat of the land in his office and then transmit a copy, together with the warrant, to the Surveyor General within three months of the date of the authorization.

At a later date, one not ascertained, Cadenhead released this warrant to

State of Georgia } Personally Appeared before
Wilkes County } me James Cadenhead who
Being duly sworn Made oath that he
Has himself and his family which he
Intends to remove into the state this fall
And that he never had any land granted
him in the state either under this
Government or the former Sworn before
Me this 15 Day of April 1786

James Cadenhead
M. Cadenhead
James Cadenhead

James Cadenhead

Affidavit where James, Sr. declared his intention of moving to Georgia.

John Abernethie, asking that it be renewed in Franklin County.¹⁴ It was not uncommon for a warrant to be unclaimed, or in some cases they were commuted to money payments.¹⁵ It is probable that some transaction (exchange of property or sale) was made between Cadenhead and Abernethie because Cadenhead appears the very next year with property in Wilkes County. By 1785, a person was required to swear the head-right was "just and true," and that he had not taken up or located the head right then applied for in any other county within the state. He also had to swear that he nor any other person for him had disposed of or sold the head-right, thus causing it to be illegally obtained.¹⁶

According to the 1785 Tax Digest of Wilkes County, Cadenhead paid taxes on 300 acres for quality 3 land in Captain Elsberry's District.¹⁷ He also

Cadenhead, James

To *Joseph Parris* Surveyor for the County of *Washington*.

YOU are hereby authorized and required to admeasure and lay out, or cause to be admeasured and laid out, unto *James Cadenhead* a Tract of Land, which shall contain *500* Acres, in the said County of *Washington*.

On Purchase

Taking especial Care that the same has not heretofore been laid out to any other Person or Persons: And you are hereby also directed and required to record the Plat of this farm in your Office, and transmit a Copy thereof, together with this Warrant, to the Surveyor General, within the Term of three Months from this Date.

Given under my Hand, this *fourteenth* Day of *May* 1784.

Secretary's Office
Certified by
Dees D. H. by

John Habersham
Record Clerk

Survey Warrant issued May 17, 1784 for 500 acres to be laid out in Washington County for James Cadenhead.

to the Honorable Court of Franklin County
of your petitioner pray, that the within
warrant be renewed into W. County in name
of John Abernethie and your petitioner
will ever say *James Cadenhead*

The survey warrant was folded over into three parts. The above was written on the back side (outside when folded). It is a petition by James Cadenhead to renew the warrant in Franklin County under the name of J. Abernathie.

1785

Persons Names

George Smith				
John Banks	250	2	Mich	
d° d°	750	3	d°	
David Morrison	300	3	d°	
Richard Banks	250	3	d°	
John Muckle	200	3	d°	
William Gardner	200	3	d°	
Daniel Holifield	200	3	d°	
James Cadenhead	300	3	d°	
William Traylor	200	2	d°	
d° d°	450	3	d°	
John Mullins	250	3	d°	
d° d°	207 1/2	2	Fran	
John Hill	200	3	Mich	
Joseph Jones	200	2	d°	
d° d°	200	3	d°	
John Goldsby	750	2	d°	
d° d°	750	3	d°	
d° d°	207 1/2	2	Mich	
d° d°	207 1/2	2	Mich	

Part of the 1785 Wilkes County tax record for Captain Elsberry's district showing James Cadenhead with three hundred acres of class three land.

appeared on the 1786 Digest, but no acreage was listed. How and when he actually acquired this property on which he paid taxes in 1785 is not known. Two other records in the year 1785 in which his name is mentioned suggest that he had acquired property through the head-right system. The first is dated February 7, 1785, nine months after the surveyor in Washington County was authorized to lay out land for Cadenhead. On this date, the surveyor in Wilkes County was required to measure 250 acres for William Whitley. Fifty acres was on the headright of James "Cadneyhead." ¹⁸ Later that same year (August 30, 1785), 400 acres was to be laid out for John Banks, 200 of the acres "in line of an old warrant of James Cadenhead's."

The boundary separating Captain Elsberry's District from Captain Hall's and Captain Black's Districts was somewhere between the two forks of Broad River. Subsequently during the period 1787 to 1790, three new districts, Captain Carter's, Captain Patton's and Captain Willingham's were formed from that part of Captain Elsberry's District that had been south and west of the South Fork in 1785 and 1786. Cadenhead later appeared in Captain Patton's District.

It was about this time that there was a move to establish a standard monetary system in the country. Prior to the Confederation in 1778, the American colonies had almost as many systems of money as there were colonies.¹⁹ Inasmuch as the majority of the colonists were of British birth and traded chiefly with the mother country and with each other, pounds, shillings, and pence were used primarily. After the completion of the Articles of Confederation, Congress appointed a committee to consider the state of the money and finances of the colonies.²⁰ Thomas Jefferson submitted a substitute system, recommending the Spanish dollar as the unit. Congress passed a resolution in July 1785 setting the money unit of the United States to be the dollar. The action did not become fully operative.

The financial and general economic condition of the country at the time was very unsettled. Two constitutional conventions followed in an attempt to arrive at a more stable form of government. The Constitution (Article 1, Section 8) gave Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value of domestic and foreign coin within the country. Section 10 removed the power of coining money from the states. The standard became exclusively a federal function.

The new form of government was put into operation in 1789 with George Washington becoming the first President. Alexander Hamilton

became the first Secretary of the Treasury and set about to establish a comprehensive monetary system. In his report to Congress in 1791, he recommended the decimal system. He also recommended that foreign coins should be permitted to circulate for one year and that certain foreign pieces might be tolerated for another year or two.²¹ The coinage system was finally passed April 2, 1792; however the full implementation of the system was delayed for several years.

In 1789, one year after the Constitution of the United States was ratified by New Hampshire, the ninth state, and came into force, Cadenhead was continuing to add acreage to his property in the state of Georgia. He bought 100 acres from Zacariah Lamar on Mack's Creek and was living there in 1790. Although the 1790 census for Georgia has not survived, a composite list of land owners from the tax records places James in this area of the county at that time.²² He was included in District AA, which was commanded by Captain Patton in 1790. Part of the district was split off in 1791 in the formation of BB. Lands on waters of Indian Creek and Mack's Creek, both tributaries of Long Creek and Broad River, were reported by taxpayers in 1792. The entire district was put into Oglethorpe County in December 1793 and taxpayers can be found in Captain Sanders' District of the first tax digest of Oglethorpe County. Tax returns for District AA for 1790 have not been found. Therefore all persons listed on the census are derived from 1787 and 1791 tax records except 28 defaulters listed in the 16 and 30 October 1790 editions of The Augusta Chronicle. The area encompassed by District AA in 1790 included all but the western edge of the 238th district and most of the 233rd district of present day Oglethorpe County.

Cadenhead purchased an additional 200 acres from Zacariah Lamar on March 1, 1791, and in 1793, an additional 138 acres adjacent to the property he already owned was laid out for him and was granted to him May 11, 1796. Not long after he received the grant, he sold all the property located on Mack's Creek and probably moved to the Cloud's Creek area of the county. He purchased 139 acres on Cloud's Creek from Robert Campbell in 1799.

During the time that Cadenhead was living on Mack's Creek, a very significant event occurred in Savannah which would have a revolutionary effect on agriculture in the state. Eli Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, was visiting with the Nathaniel Greene family at Mulberry Grove near Savannah.

At that time, the demand for cotton had increased significantly in England due to the fact that the spinning and weaving machines had already been invented. Whitney, with a talented and inventive mind, was encouraged to devise a machine that would remove the seed from the cotton more quickly than human hands. Whitney succeeded in inventing the cotton gin and presented his petition for a patent to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, on June 20, 1793.²³ There was much controversy over the patent because the demand for the machine was greater than Whitney could supply and others began to manufacture the gin with slight alterations. By 1796, there were 30 machines manufactured by Whitney in Georgia. At least one of Whitney's gins was in Wilkes County. It was at work on Upton Creek in possession of John Talbot.²⁴

The overall effect was the replacement of tobacco by cotton as the chief crop of the state. Statistics show the effect the gin had on the production of cotton. For example, in the year 1791, the whole cotton crop of the United States was 2,000,000 pounds. In 1793, the year of the invention, the whole cotton crop of the United States was 5,000,000 pounds, and the total exportation 487,600 pounds. In 1794, when the cotton gin was first extensively introduced into Georgia and South Carolina, (then the principal region of that production) the crop increased to 8,000,000 pounds, and the exportation to 1,601,760. In 1800, when the machine had been thrown open to the people, without limitation, from regards to the legal rights of the patentee, the total production of cotton in the United States amounted to 35,000,000 pounds, of which 17,789,803 pounds were exported. By 1845, the United States cotton crop was 1,029,850,000 pounds and the exportation of cotton 862,580,000 pounds.²⁵

Another effect was the increased demand for slaves to cultivate and harvest the cotton. Records show that James did own slaves at various times, although the highest number recorded on the tax records we examined was four in 1813. It is more likely that his sons provided assistance for him. His family had increased significantly since he arrived in the state in 1784. Identifying his children can be achieved with reasonable assurance through the few records that are available and perhaps by giving attention to the typical naming patterns in families of Scottish origin.

If James, Sr. conformed to this naming pattern, the name of his first three sons would also be helpful ultimately in identifying his parents. This, of course, has not been achieved in our research thus far. His first son,

probably Alexander, would have been named for his paternal grandfather; the second son, probably John, would have taken the name of his maternal grandfather. The third son, James, Jr., was named for his father. The order of appearance of the three sons on tax records at least suggests that James, Jr. was the third son. The first daughter, probably Elizabeth, would have been named for her maternal grandmother.

It was during the last decade of the 18th century that some of the children of James Cadenhead, Sr. reached adulthood and ventured out on their own. The first one to move away from the Oglethorpe County area was Alexander who ventured out to Hancock County as early as 1796. Hancock County had been created three years earlier when it was carved out of parts of Washington and Greene counties. Alexander was approximately 21 years of age at that time. He did not own property in Hancock County; he only paid poll tax. It is probable that he was married by this time because the census four years later shows that there were three children under 10 years of age in his household. Alexander returned to Oglethorpe County where he appeared on the tax rolls in Oglethorpe County in 1797 and 1798 in Captain Thompson's District. In 1799, he purchased his first land (100 acres) from Robert Campbell.

In 1798, John, the second son, appeared on the tax rolls (poll tax only) in Oglethorpe County, along with his father and Alexander. John married Patsey Whitehead December 29, 1798 in Oglethorpe County. These three heads of households appeared on the 1800 census of Oglethorpe County, one of the few available for that year.

By 1800, the year the United States capital was removed from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. and Thomas Jefferson won the presidential election, James, Sr.'s family had increased considerably. The 1800 census of Oglethorpe County shows two males under ten. These sons were probably Isham and William. The two males who were ten to sixteen were probably Thomas and Edmund. One male who was between sixteen and twenty-six was probably James, Jr. The two females, one under 10 and another 10 to 18 are not accounted for. His family was probably living on Cloud's Creek at that time.

James, Jr. appears for the first time on the tax rolls of Oglethorpe County in 1803. This means he probably turned 21 during this year. Later court records suggest that he was born after 1780. One of the great difficulties in researching this particular Cadenhead family is the uncertainty

of which man, James, Sr. or James, Jr., is referred to in records where the Sr. or Jr. is not included. For that reason, some speculation is necessary, although documentation is used where possible.

Shortly after the turn of the century, another method of land distribution was used and eventually affected James, Sr. and his sons as they acquired new land. The new system, the land lottery, came about because of the extensive fraud that accompanied the head-right system.²⁶ The land lottery system was established by legislative act May 11, 1803, the same year that the vast Louisiana territory was purchased from France. The act provided that new lands and all subsequent lands acquired from the Indians should be surveyed at public expense and divided into small lots of uniform size. Each lot was then given a number and a map of the whole was deposited in the Surveyor General's office. Slips of paper with numbers representing the lots were placed with many blank slips in a box and people were allowed under certain restrictions to draw for lots. Fraud was not likely, and rich and poor had an equal chance. The system also kept speculators from accumulating large tracts of land, and thus settlement was permitted much more rapidly.²⁷

The first land lottery based on the new system was actually held in 1805. Three counties, Baldwin (5 districts), Wayne (3 districts), and Wilkinson (5 districts) were established, and the land in these counties was distributed through the new system. The size of lots in Baldwin and Wilkinson was 202 1/2 acres, and in Wayne the lots were 490 acres. The grant fee was \$8.10 per lot in Baldwin and Wilkinson and \$19.60 per lot in Wayne.

The conditions of the draw were as follows:

- a. Free white male, bachelor, 21 years of age or over, one year residence in Georgia, U.S. citizen 1 draw
- b. Free white male, married, with wife and/or child (legitimate child/children under 21 years of age), one year residence of Georgia, U.S. citizen 2 draws
- c. Widow, with minor child (legitimate child/children under 21 years of age) one year residence in Georgia 2 draws

d.Minor orphan or family of minor orphans (urder 21 years of age) with father dead and mother dead or remarried 1 draw²⁸

James, Sr. and his three sons who had reached twenty-one years of age participated in the first land lottery; however, as is seen below they did not fare very well in the lottery.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>			
James, Sr.	1378	B*	B	Oglethorpe
Alexander	1376	P**	B	Oglethorpe
John	1379	B	B	Oglethorpe
James. Jr.	1377	B	B	Oglethorpe ²⁹

*Indicates he drew a blank.

**Indicates he drew a prize, i.e., a land lot.

In 1807, the Georgia Legislature met for the first time in their new capitol in Milledgeville in Baldwin County where the second land lottery was set. The lottery was authorized by a legislative act passed June 26, 1806. This lottery completed the surveying and distribution of land lots in Baldwin (districts 6-20) and Wilkinson (districts 6-28) counties. This lottery, together with the one in 1806, opened up for white settlers a vast area between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, and the Indian frontier was moved farther west. All of the citizens who had drawn a blank ticket in the first lottery had another chance in this one.

Both James, Sr.and James, Jr. had two draws.³⁰ Both were living in Smith's District in Hancock county at the time. This would suggest that James, Jr. had married by the time he signed up for the lottery in 1806; however, no marriage record has been located. James, Sr. did not draw a prize; however, James, Jr. was fortunate and drew Lot #167 in District #12 in Wilkinson County.

As will be seen in a number of cases, religion played a major role in the lives of various Cadenhead families in early Georgia history. The earliest records show that they were members of Baptist churches.

The Baptist denomonation was probably the first to come into Wilkes County where James Cadenhead appeared in 1785. Because of the

significance of this denomination in the history of this and many other families, some attention is called to its development.

The first account of any Baptists in the province of Georgia was in the year 1757.³¹ Nicholas Bedgewood, an agent of an orphan house in Savannah and supporter of Baptist beliefs, was baptized in Charleston, South Carolina. He was then licensed to preach. He was ordained in 1759. In 1763, he administered the first Baptist communion to be held in Georgia.

Reverend Daniel Marshall and other Baptist immigrants settled on the Kiokee Creek about twenty miles north of Augusta. The first Baptist Church was constituted there in 1772.³² This was not without some resistance from the Church of England. Marshall was earlier arrested for preaching and ordered not to preach in the province.³³ Obviously, he did not obey. At this time, Daniel Marshall was the only ordained Baptist minister in the state, although there were others who were enthusiastic licentiates. Licensing a minister was achieved by an individual church. Ordination was a separate event when the person was examined by a presbytery. Mrs. Eliza Bowen recalled that she could see this first church from the front porch of her father's house.³⁴ She also recalled that it was the first church she attended as a child. She indicated that the first evangelists of Wilkes County were Baptists.³⁵

During the period of the Revolutionary War, not many new churches were constituted; however, after the hostilities ended, other churches began to emerge in the area. Fishing Creek, oldest church in Wilkes County, was founded five miles north of Washington in 1783. By the time James Cadenhead, Sr. first appeared in the state in 1784, there were five Baptist churches.³⁶ Two of these, Fishing Creek and Greenwood (formerly Upton Creek), were in Wilkes County. The other three churches were Kiokee, Little Briar Creek and Red's Creek (later known as Aberdeen).

It was in this same year that the Georgia Association was organized at Kiokee Church. Island Creek Church where a number of Cadenheads were members joined the Georgia Association in 1794 at a meeting at Powelton in Hancock County. Rooty Creek in Baldwin County also later was a part of Georgia Association. Two of James, Sr.'s sons, Alexander and John, left Island Creek in Hancock County in May 1806 to organize Rooty Creek Church. John was messenger at the Georgia Association meeting in October 1806.³⁷

After the Revolutionary War, ministers began to branch out into other

areas. They delivered their messages in private dwellings, in log meeting houses, or under trees. Two churches, Phillips' Mill and Whatley's Mill, were organized in Wilkes County in 1785. Phillips' Mill was founded by Silas Mercer. Both he and his son Jesse played significant roles in Baptist history in Georgia.

By 1794, the Hepzibah Association was formed from churches dismissed from the Georgia Association. By 1800, a third association, Sarepta, was formed. Others followed in succeeding years.

James Cadenhead was baptized at Bethlehem Baptist Church in Hancock County as early as 1801. He was received by experience and baptized into Bethlehem Baptist Church on Saturday, December 19, 1801.³⁸ This church was constituted October 3, 1790 in Washington County. It is uncertain whether this church was located in Hancock County when it was created in 1793 or if it remained in Washington County. It is possible that James, Sr. was baptized as an older man. This is the earliest church record we found on which a Cadenhead appears. The record shows that a James Cadenhead was received by letter Saturday, February 18, 1804 and again Saturday, October 20, 1804. It is, of course, possible that this person was James, Jr. who ventured out on his own and was then joined by James, Sr. because both men appeared on the 1805 tax rolls of Hancock County. James, Sr. purchased 121 acres from Clement Mullins November 13, 1804, less than a month after either he or his son was received by letter into the Bethlehem Church. He paid tax on this 121 acres in 1805. The index to the minutes of the church show that James Cadenhead was dismissed by letter July 20, 1805, although his name does not appear in the minutes for that particular date.

If the Bethlehem Church James Cadenhead joined is the one that remained in Washington County, there is possibly a connection between Cadenhead and Joseph Baker who represented the Bethlehem Church in 1803 and was one of the General Committee of Georgia Baptists from Hepzibah Association in 1802. In the settlement of Baldwin County he removed there and was active in building up new churches. It will be remembered that two of James, Sr.'s sons, Alexander and John, left Island Creek in Hancock County to help establish Rooty Creek Church in Baldwin County. Before Baker came to Georgia, he was licensed in North Carolina (on the Pedee River). He settled in Washington County in 1794 where he was ordained. He continued pastor of Bethlehem Church until 1808 when

he moved to Baldwin County. He was also pastor of Fishing Creek in Wilkes County near where he lived prior to his death before 1820.³⁹

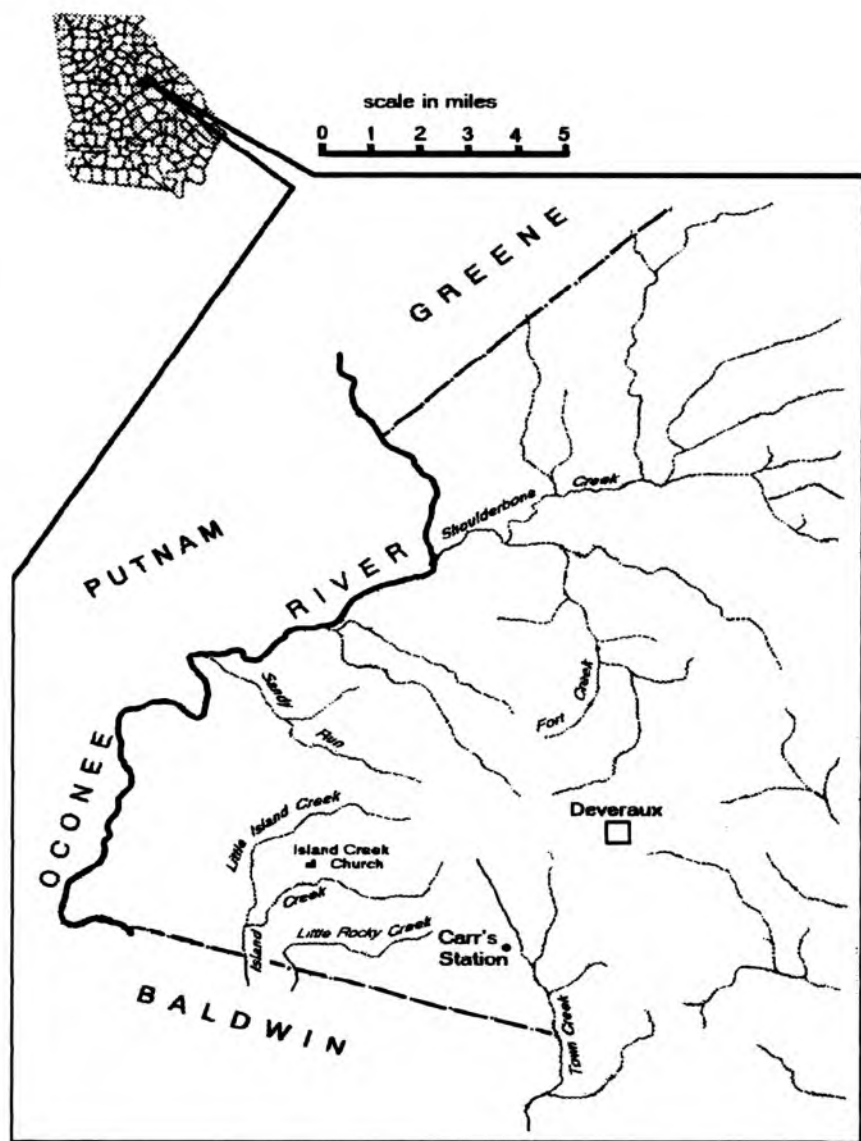
James Cadenhead was dismissed by letter in July 1805. This was probably James, Jr. This conjecture is made because records of Island Creek Baptist Church in the same county show that James, Sr. and probably his wife, became members of that church in February 1805.

Island Creek Baptist Church was located at Carr's Station, about 10 miles west of Devereux in Hancock County. The church was constituted March 14, 1794, and it was received in the Georgia Association October 12, 1794 at Powelton. There were eleven charter members of the church. There is some evidence that the church existed prior to 1794 because a person was shown as a member prior to that time. The earliest available records date from February 1, 1806, although the membership list and constitution of the church are included in the second record book.⁴⁰

As indicated above, James, Sr. bought 121 acres from Clement Mullins in November 1804. He and James, Jr. appeared on the tax rolls for 1805, although only James, Sr. owned property. This is about the time that James, Sr. moved his family from Oglethorpe County to Hancock County, although he still owned land in Oglethorpe County until 1810 when he sold his last 79 acres on Big Cloud Creek to Francis O'Kelly.

James, Sr., along with several members of his family, became members of Island Creek Baptist Church in February 1805. Other members of the family were Polly, Alexander, Anna (his wife), John (his wife Patsey had died two years earlier), James, Elizabeth, and her husband Jeremiah Warren. We assume that the James listed here was James, Sr. and Polly was his wife. Earlier records show his wife as Mary Ann. "Polly" is a variant of Molly, a pet name for Mary.

Records of this church show that it was indeed here that the family really began to scatter a great deal more. The first ones to leave the church were Elizabeth and her husband Jeremiah. Their letters of dismission were granted April 5, 1806. The next month, Alexander, his wife, and John left the church to help organize a church on Rooty Creek in Baldwin County. James and his wife remained members of the church; however, on May 2, 1807, he was granted his letter after an altercation with a neighbor. According to the minutes of April 4, 1807, Brother James Cadenhead had informed the church that he was "under the disagreeable necessity of striking a man." He requested a letter of dismission but Sister Mullins appeared



The western part of Hancock County showing the area into which James Cadenhead, Sr. moved his family in 1804.

*This Indenture Made this Twentieth
 day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand
 and Seven hundred and Ninety Six between
 James Cadenhead and Mary Ann his Wife
 of the County of Oglethorpe and State of
 Georgia of the one part & Daniel Barks
 of the County and State afores^d of the other*

*Part of the land record in Oglethorpe County that
 names Mary Ann as James Cadenhead's wife.*

to have some objection. His letter was not granted at the time of the request because it was thought "proper for his letter to lie till our next meeting as Sister Mullins was not present." This was probably Elizabeth Mullins who was on the church roll in 1801. The dispute could have been between Clement Mullins from whom James bought the 121 acres of land in 1804 or Jeremiah Mullins who was excluded from the church in August 1811.

Polly remained on the membership list until 1812 at which time she was excluded. A search of the minutes for the entire year showed no entry concerning her being granted a letter of dismission. On the membership list, she is simply shown as being excluded in 1812 (no month and day indicated). James, Sr. remained in the county although he was granted a letter of dismission five years earlier.

There was a "great and general revival" in 1802 during which about seven hundred people were baptized in the Georgia Association alone.⁴¹ In 1812-13, over twelve hundred people were baptized in the Sarepta Association. The War of 1812 influenced the growth of churches negatively; however, afterwards the growth resumed as evidenced by church records.

In 1825, there were ten associations, two hundred and sixty churches, one hundred and thirty three ordained and licensed preachers, and eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four members.⁴² By this time, several members of James Cadenhead, Sr.'s family were anticipating moving westward or had already done so. We shall see, however, that their church affiliation continued in their new locations.

Controversy over missions and education had begun to surface and eventually divided the Baptist denomination. Ocmulgee Association, formed at Rooty Creek on November 10, 1810, became one of the leaders in the division; however, it was supportive of missions in 1816 when James Cadenhead, a licensed minister, served as messenger to the association from County Line church in Jasper County.⁴³ By the time the actual break occurred, James, Sr. and several sons had already migrated to Alabama. As early as 1827, several churches of the Ocmulgee Association petitioned to withdraw from the General Association. Opposition to missions was pretty plainly developed.⁴⁴ In 1829, at the session at Shiloh, the subject of withdrawing from the General Association was discussed again. Ironically, it was at Harmony in Putnam County in 1830 when the division began to become more heated. During this meeting and several succeeding years the sessions were "exceedingly contentious."⁴⁵

James, Sr. and James Jr. both appear on the 1806 tax list for Hancock County. James, Sr. paid taxes on 121 acres on the Oconee River; James, Jr. only paid poll tax. The following year, James, Sr. is again on the list, paying taxes on 119 acres. James, Jr. is no longer there. It is possible that he moved to Wilkinson County where he received the fortunate draw in the lottery of 1807. (The registration date for the property was June 11, 1808.⁴⁶). Since there was only one James Cadenhead listed, it was not necessary to distinguish Senior and Junior. Appearing with James, Sr. for the first time in 1807 is Thomas, who probably reached his twenty-first birthday in 1806 or 1807. James, Jr.'s absence from the tax list in 1807 does raise a question about the identity of the James Cadenhead whose letter of dismission was granted from Island Crook Baptist Church in 1807.

In 1808, James, Sr and Thomas were still on the tax list. James had his 119 acres that was recorded the previous year; additionally, he had acquired 130 more acres. His son John was again in Hancock County that year. The 1812 tax list shows that James paid taxes on the same two pieces of property that he owned in 1808. Both the 119 acre plot and the 130 acres were the

same property that was located on the Oconee River and bordered on property owned by Mahone. Mahone's wife was a member of the Island Creek Baptist Church. In the minutes of May 3, 1806, it was recorded that "Sister Mahone being rec'd into the church by experience and her husband refusing to let her be baptized continued in that situation for some months until it was expected a church would be constituted at the Shoals of Rooty Creek, at which place he consented she might be baptized." It was on this same date that John, Alexander and his wife Anna were granted letters of dismission for the purpose of helping to constitute a church at Rooty Creek. James Sr.'s son Thomas died the latter part of 1811, leaving a very small estate. The inventory and appraisement of the estate was made January 27, 1812. James, Sr. was one of the appraisers and John the administrator.⁴⁷ Several members of the family purchased items at the estate sale. It was this year that the young nation again began to wage a war against Great Britain.

The next year, James, Sr. was the only member of his family who appeared on the tax records in Hancock County. By that time, at least two of his sons, Alexander and James, Jr., already owned property in Jones County, which was established by an act of the Legislature December 10, 1807. This new county was formed from Baldwin which, of course, came into existence at the time of the Indian cession that led to the first land lottery. The 1811 tax digest for Jones County shows Alexander paid taxes on 121 acres and James (probably James, Jr.) paid on 86 1/2 acres. James, Sr. still owned his property on the Oconee River in Hancock County. On the same page of the 1813 tax list of Hancock County where James appears is the name of a person who later is linked to James. Caty Edge paid taxes on 64 acres of land on the Oconee River. Catherine Edge was the widow of Jeremiah Edge who had been in Hancock County for a number of years. Like James Sr., and James Jr., Edge was one of the county citizens who participated in the earliest land lotteries.

The death of Jeremiah Edge in 1812 gradually led to another connection with the Cadenhead family. Jeremiah Edge's estate inventory, dated February 7, 1812, shows James Cadenhead as one of the appraisers.⁴⁸ The tax records show that James was also the Administrator of the estate. On January 2, 1817, James Cadenhead married Catherine Edge in Hancock County. He continued to pay taxes on his property on the Oconee River. Additionally, he paid taxes on the 64 acres that belonged to Catherine in his role of administrator of Edge's estate. His sons were no longer in Hancock

County. Thomas had died by 1812. John owned property in Putnam County as early as 1815. Others had moved to Jones County.

Edmond, after the death of his first wife, had married Sarah Willis and was in Jones County in 1814. William married Mary Middlebrooks in 1818 and Isham married Elizabeth Mitchell in 1820. A number of Cadenheads had moved to Jones County prior to 1820.

The third land lottery was held in 1820. A significant change in this lottery allowed a bachelor of 18 years of age who had been a resident of Georgia for three years to participate in the lottery. Three of James' sons were fortunate in the lottery:

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>County</u>
Edmond	Seals	348	8	Appling
Isham	Seals	199	4	Appling
William	Seals	82	7	Appling ⁴⁹

Thomas' orphans were also fortunate. They received Lot #31 in District #5 in Loves' District in Early County.⁵⁰

A James Cadenhead had also begun to purchase land in Jones County as early as 1814. This is probably James, Jr. who had left Hancock County by that time. He purchased additional property in 1817. Then he married Jane Carr, widow of William Carr, February 10, 1818. James, Sr. was still in Hancock County in 1821 at which time his youngest son Ivey appeared on the tax list for the first time.

In 1821, when James Monroe began his second term as President, the fourth land lottery was held. All persons who had drawn blanks in the three previous lotteries were eligible to draw. Both Ivey and James, in Mattocks District, were fortunate. Ivey drew Lot # 81, District # 5 in Monroe County,⁵¹ and James drew Lot # 117, District # 7 in Houston County.⁵² Ivey married Nancy Pugh the same year, but he remained in Hancock County. This was the first time James, Sr. had made a fortunate draw in the lottery system. Ivey apparently did not move to Monroe County after the successful draw of land there. He sold the land to Michael Toland for \$600 on February 17, 1822. This land sale record indicates that Ivey was from Hancock County.⁵³

James, Sr. and Ivey were still together in Hancock County in 1822. James paid taxes on 114 acres, and he also paid taxes on 250 acres in Early County as agent for Thomas' orphans. The next year they were both in Hancock County. Ivey did not have land; however, he did have one slave. He paid more tax for the one slave than James paid for his 117 acres of land. Again, James paid the taxes for the land in Early County as agent for Thomas.

In 1824, James and Ivey (middle initial 'H' appears for first time) were still in Maddox's District in Hancock County. Ivey no longer owned a slave; neither did he own land in the county. James, however, had four slaves and paid taxes on 113 acres of land; additionally, he paid taxes for 64 acres as administrator of Jeremiah Edge's estate. It was probably during this year or early the next that Ivey left his father and made a move westward.

New developments in Georgia and in the new state of Alabama caused many settlers to move farther west. The last time that James, Sr. appears on the tax records of Hancock County is in 1825. He continued to pay taxes on his 114 acres in that county; he also paid taxes on the 250 acres in Early County for Thomas' orphans. This tax was paid on Lot # 31, District # 5 that was drawn in the 1821 lottery.

Sometime between 1825 and 1830, James, Sr. left the state of Georgia where he had lived for more than 40 years and made his way to Pike County, Alabama where he spent the last years of his life. The 1830 census shows him living in James, Jr.'s household. All of his sons except Alexander and Edmund moved to Alabama. His daughter Elizabeth and her husband Jeremiah Warren had also moved across the Chattahoochee River into the young state of Alabama. The last account of James, Sr. is on the 1840 census of Pike County, Alabama. He was enumerated in the household of his son, James, Jr. listed as being between 90-100 years of age. Under the heading of Pensioners, there is a comment "James Cadenhead, Sr., 98." There is a simple marker in the Perote Cemetery, now in Bullock County, which reads: "J Cadenhead, Soldier of 1776."



***Top: Perote
Cemetery,
Bulloch
County,
Alabama.***

***Left: Authors
standing
behind James
Cadenhead, Sr.
gravestone.***

Descendants of James Cadenhead Sr.

- 1- James Cadenhead, Sr. 1742 - 1840**
 - sp- Mary Ann*
- 2- Alexander Cadenhead 1774 -**
 - sp- Anna*
- 2- John Cadenhead 1776 -**
 - sp- Martha Whitehead 1780 - 1803*
 - sp- Phoebe Foster - 1842*
- 2- James Cadenhead Jr. 1778 -**
 - sp- Jane Carr*
- 2- Thomas Cadenhead 1780 - 1811**
 - sp- Rebecca*
- 2- Elizabeth Cadenhead**
 - sp- Jeremiah Warren*
- 2- Edmond Cadenhead 1790 -**
 - sp- Lucy H. Caldwell 1793 - 1814*
 - sp- Sarah Willis 1799 -*
- 2- William Cadenhead 1792 - 1849**
 - sp- Mary Middlebrooks 1799 - 1862*
- 2- Isham Cadenhead 1796 - 1889**
 - sp- Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell abt 1790 - 1861*
 - sp- Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb*
- 2- Ivy Cadenhead 1798 - 1840**
 - sp- Nancy Pew*

footnotes

- 1 Bowen, Eliza. The Story of Wilkes County Georgia (Marietta, Ga: Continental Book Co., 1950) p.5.
- 2 Ibid., p.10.
- 3 Gilmer, George R., Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia, of the Cherokees and the Author (Americus: Americus Book Company, 1926) Gilmer was born 11 April 1790 on the south side at Broad River, about a mile and a half above Fish Dam Ford, in that part of Wilkes County which is now Oglethorpe County. This is the same area of the county where James Cadenhead owned property.
- 4 Coulter, E. Morton, A Short History of Georgia (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1933) p.163.
- 5 Calloway, Colin (Ed), Early American Indian Documents: Treaties and Laws, 1607-1789 Bethesda University Publications of America, 1994)
p. xxiv.
- 6 Ibid., p.368.
- 7 Bonner, James C., A History of Georgia Agriculture 1732-1860 Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1964) p.32.
- 8 McLendon, S.G., History of the Public Domain in Georgia (Atlanta: Foote and Davies, 1924) p.40.
- 9 Ibid., p.41 (McLendon's quotes from Cobb's Digest, p.663).
- 10 Ibid., p.42.
- 11 Ibid., p.33.
- 12 Coulter, op.cit., p.182.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Copy of application and endorsement found in loose papers at Georgia Archives in Atlanta. Warrant # 1335.
- 15 Bonner, op.cit., p.32.
- 16 McLendon, op.cit., p.44.
- 17 Copied from records in Box 1, Surveyor General's Department, Georgia Archives, Atlanta.
- 18 Loose papers on file in Georgia Archives, Atlanta.
- 19 Hepburn, A. Barton, A History of Currency in the United States (New York, McMillan, Co., 1924, p.33

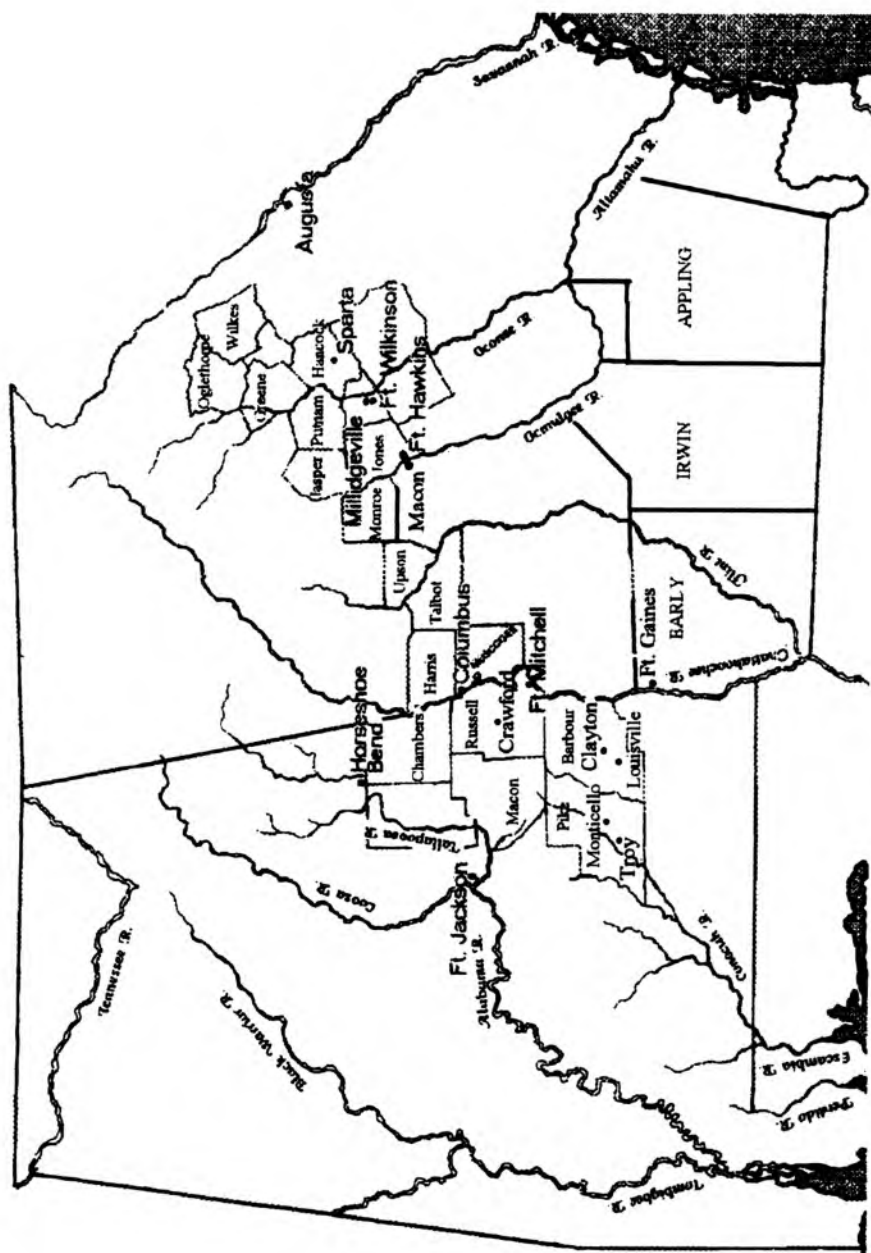
- 20 Ibid., p.36
- 21 Ibid., p.42
- 22 Hudson, Frank Parker, A 1790 Census for Wilkes County, Georgia Prepared from Tax Returns with Abstracts of the 1790 Tax Returns, p. 24 (Bradley Memorial Library, Columbus, Georgia).
- 23 Olmsted, Denison, Memoir of Eli Whitney, Esq. (New York: Arno Press, 1972) p. 17. (This piece was originally published in book form in 1846, having first appeared in the American Journal of Science in 1832.)
- 24 Bowen, op.cit., p.87.
- 25 Olmsted, op.cit., p.79.
- 26 Brooks, Robert P., History of Georgia (Boston Atkinson, Mentzer, 1972) p. 185.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Wood, Virginia and Ralph, 1805 Georgia Land Lottery (Cambridge: The Greenwood Press, 1964) p. x.
- 29 Ibid., p.52.
- 30 Houston, Martha L., Land Lottery List of Oglethorpe County, Georgia 1804 and Hancock County, Georgia 1806. (Ms. Houston indicates that the information was copied from courthouse records in Oglethorpe and Hancock counties in 1928)
- 31 Campbell, Jesse, Georgia Baptists (Richmond: H.H. Ellyson, 1847) p.187.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 Ibid., p.17.
- 34 Bowen, op.cit., p.109.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 Ibid., p.111.
- 37 Minutes of the Georgia Association, October 11, 12, 13, 1806.
- 38 Minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 39 Campbell, op.cit., p.28.
- 40 Microfilmed record at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. Included on the microfilm was a typed history of the church prepared by Lora F. West at the sesqui-centennial August 13, 1944.
- 41 Campbell, op.cit., p.193.
- 42 Ibid., p.194.

- 43 Minutes of Ocmulgee Association, 31 August - 3 September, 1816.
- 44 Campbell, op.cit., p.237.
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 Original Grant Book, Wilkinson District, p. 39. Surveyor General's Department, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 47 Book G. pp. 63-67, Hancock, County, Sparta, Georgia.
- 48 Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Jeremiah Edge 7 February 1812. pp. 67-60. Court of Ordinary, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 49 Third and Fourth or 1820 and 1821 Land Lotteries of Georgia.
Georgia Genealogical Reprints.
- 50 Ibid., p. 76.
- 51 Ibid., p. 45.
- 52 Ibid., p. 46.
- 53 Monroe County Record of Deeds, Book F, p. 39.

Chapter 4

WESTERN MIGRATION

**The family disperses throughout
Georgia and Alabama**



Western Migration

As new treaties were negotiated with the Indians and additional land was opened for settlement, many settlers who were in the eastern counties of Georgia began to move westward. Fortunate draws in land lotteries caused some of the settlers to move into the western part of Georgia. Then settlers migrated across the Chattahoochee River into what became the state of Alabama in 1819. Actually some settlers moved into the areas that were still heavily populated by the Creek Indians. The early settlement of the territory that became the state of Alabama is closely linked with the history of the Federal Road. This chapter will deal briefly with the development of this road as an artery for the westward migration. Additionally, some attention will be given to the conditions into which the early settlers moved, including brief comments on the Indian culture. Finally, attention will be given to the significance of road building in the area. These topics are included because they link very closely with the westward migration of the Cadenhead families.

The Federal Road started as a post route during the first administration of Thomas Jefferson and later was useful as a military road.¹ Much of the road followed old Indian trading paths, some of which, of course, began as animal trails. They often followed the watershed between two streams. During the Revolutionary War, William Bartram, a naturalist, traveled a great portion of the area through which the Federal Road was to cross. Bartram crossed the Oconee River on July 1, 1775, and except for going north to Tallassee about July 15-19, followed the old Indian trading paths which became the Federal Road, all the way from Milledgeville to Mobile.² The beginning of the Federal Road was set out in the Treaty of Washington on November 14, 1805 when the Indians ceded to the United States certain lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. The treaty stipulated:

that the government of the United States shall forever hereafter have a right to a horse path, through the Creek country, from the Ocmulgee to Mobile, in such direction as shall, by the President of the United States, be considered most convenient, and to clear out

the same, and lay logs over the creeks; and the citizens of said State shall at all times have a right to pass peaceably on said path, under such regulations and restrictions as the government of the United States shall from time to time direct; and the Creek chiefs will have boats kept at the several rivers for the conveyance of men and horses, and houses of entertainment established at suitable places on said path for the accommodation of travellers; and the respective ferriages and houses of entertainment for men and horses shall be regulated by the present agent, Col. Hawkins, or by his successor in office, or as usual among white people.³

A number of accounts of conditions along the Federal Road are seen in personal diaries of people who traveled during the period. Examples include diaries kept by Peggy Dow and her husband Lorenzo as they rode "in the wilderness" in 1811. Their diaries were later published. Peggy's diary reflects some relief when they reached the Federal Road that ran through the Creek nation:

We were now in the bounds of the Creek nation: we were still without any company - - this day we struck the road that had been cut out by the order of the President from the state of Georgia to Fort Stoddard. This made it more pleasant for traveling and then we frequently met people removing from the states to the Tombigby and other parts of the Mississippi territory. ⁴

The horsepath became a military road in 1811. Forts were erected during the Creek War of 1813-14, and the "houses of entertainment" became more numerous and were built near the fort sites. The stations later became stagecoach stops, relay points for post riders, inns, and taverns, and they were situated about fifteen or sixteen miles apart, a distance considered to be a day's travel for foot traffic. They were most often run by an Indian with a white partner, charging exorbitant prices for poor meals and insect-riddled beds.⁵ One source suggested, however, that the better taverns served good food. An example for dinner was turnip soup, roast beef, roast turkey, venison with sour sauce, and pork roasted with sweet potatoes.⁶ Entertainment at taverns included cock fights, "gander pulling," horse racing, hunting panthers with dogs, and trapping partridges. At night, there

was drinking and square dancing. Sometimes duels were fought.

By the early 1820s, the road was sufficient for stagecoach travel, although the road was very rough in places. A British traveller wrote that he rode 29 miles from Ft. Mitchell to Ft. Bainbridge and his vehicle turned over eight times, forcing him to help his valet and driver in righting it again.⁷ The first stagecoach route was established by Maj. James Johnston, a Scotsman who operated the inn at Fort Mitchell, and Lewis Calfry, who lived at Fort Hawkins.⁸ The route extended from Milledgeville, Georgia to Montgomery, Alabama in 1821, where there was one trip a week.⁹ Because of increased traffic and mail, two trips a week were warranted by 1823. The service increased to three times a week in 1826.

The Federal Road was divided into three sections. In the early 1820s as the Cadenheads moved westward, they traveled on the first section, about 120 miles long, beginning at the Oconee River. The road crossed near Fort Wilkinson and Milledgeville. This first section ended at Fort Mitchell about twelve miles down the Chattahoochee from what is now the city of Columbus, Georgia. As additional treaties were negotiated and new land was opened for settlement, the road was lengthened. The road extended across the Chattahoochee River for about 90 miles, running through the Creek Nation. It remained under the influence of the Indians until they were finally removed from the area in 1836. This section ran from Fort Mitchell to Line Creek where the final link could be taken. This third section took a southwestern direction, paralleling the general course of the Alabama River to Ft. Deposit and Burnt Corn. Then it ran west across the Alabama River at John Weatherfords Ferry (just below Ft. Claiborne) and across the Tombigbee at what is now Jackson and up to St. Stephen. A lower branch extended from Burnt Corn to Mim's Ferry on the Alabama and then crossed Nannahubba Island to Holinger's on the Tombigbee and down to Fort Stoddert, the capital of the Territory. This meant there was continuous passage from Milledgeville, Georgia to the Mississippi Territory capital.¹⁰

The number of settlers traveling on the Federal Road increased after it was improved and became a military road. The Indian agent, Col. Benjamin Hawkins, reported that in the six months between October 1811 and March 1812, 233 vehicles and 3,726 persons had headed west past his Indian Agency on the Flint River.¹¹ The settlers were traveling to various points to the west, but there was an area still in the control of the Creek Indians through which the settlers had to pass. A person who gave first-hand

accounts of experiences in this area of the country was Green Beauchamp.¹² He is mentioned here because Ivy and William Cadenhead served with him in various capacities during the early history of Barbour County. Additionally, he provides some helpful insights about the life of the people during this period, including the Creek Indians who lived in the area. The Cadenheads were in this area of the state and no doubt had many experiences that involved the Creek Indians.

Beauchamp was born in 1800, his father having settled in Baldwin County, Georgia sometime after 1780 and later moving to Henry County, Alabama by 1819. Beauchamp was one of the earliest settlers in what was first the large county of Henry when Alabama became a state. He indicated that at the time he crossed the Chattahoochee, there were not a hundred white people in the whole area which now makes up the counties of Covington, Crenshaw, Pike, Dale, Coffee, Geneva, Henry and Barbour counties. In 1836 and 1837 he served Barbour County in the State Legislature. His "chronicles" are based on his recollections.

Some of the settlers were living among the Indians for a number of years prior to the Indians' removal in 1836. Several Cadenheads were in the area for at least ten to fifteen years while the Indian culture was evident. Beauchamp's description of the Indian way of life is instructive.

He pointed out that there were different classes among the Indians. The better class had small snug hewed log houses from very small logs. They were notched down very close and tight. The cabins had narrow sheds on each side, and doors only large enough to admit one person at a time. The floors were of hewed timber. The finishing touch of the roof was always pine bark. They had a great art of peeling the bark off a green pine. They would girdle the trees in two places, about four feet apart, make an incision with a tomahawk from one ring to the other, sharpen the end of a pole and then strip off a "sheet of bark as white as paper and as sound as tin." That bark was put on the tops of houses to finish the covering.

The poorer class had no houses and nothing but pine bark camps. The Indians slept in the open air in the summer under sheds made for that purpose. Their bedding was made of cane mats. They slept in the houses or camps in winter with cane mats and blankets for bedding.

Sofka was the standard food used by the common Indians. Beauchamp indicated that the Indians nearly lived on sofka. It was made of corn, beaten up about as fine as rice and boiled in clear water without salt. They would

have an earthen pot full of sofka which they set up in the middle of the house. A half dozen of them sat round it with one large wooden spoon in the pot. One would take a spoonful, put it back and then give the spoon handle a fillip with the finger just hard enough to send it round to the next. This was the way they took their meals, and they entertained their visitors in the same style. According to Beauchamp, the Indians were inordinately fond of whisky and tobacco.

The Indian system of agriculture was as simple as their wants, and yet, two or three acres was about the extent of their largest farming operations. After the introduction of an improved system, improved tools, and slave labor by the settlers, some of the "half-breed" chiefs and sub-chiefs became large planters and acquired considerable wealth.¹³ According to one account, the Negroes were anxious to be sold to the Indians because the Indians gave them moderate work and good accommodations.¹⁴

The early Cadenheads in Alabama first appeared in Pike County; however, the area of the county where they lived was later to be a part of Barbour County when this county was carved out of Pike. The first settlement in the territory that became Barbour county was in 1820. This first settlement, Williamston, was named for William Williams and other Williamses who came into the area at the time. Subsequently, except that part that was included in the Indian country, the area was settled very rapidly. Beauchamp states that it was some two or three years after the first settlements before the lands were surveyed. Prior to this time, a settler came in and selected his claim and went to work. Settlers rarely interfered with each others' claims and in this way they all got along peaceably. It was very common for a newcomer to come in and buy out the claim of somebody else who knew all about the country, the latter moving on to another place.

As the settlers moved into the area, they brought their various customs, beliefs and routines that had been a part of their lives in earlier frontiers. The work was very hard as they began to clear land and build homes. House raisings, log-rollings, corn shuckings and quiltings allowed them to combine work and pleasure as they gradually settled into the new state of Alabama. Entertainment such as square dances and breakdowns became common social events.¹⁵

Common illnesses among the settlers included colds, toothaches, worms, fever, dysentery, biliousness, chills, pleurisy, indigestion and pneumonia. Home remedies were necessary. One common remedy for

pneumonia was turpentine and castor oil, along with bathing feet in very hot water and drinking red pepper tea.¹⁶ Medicine shelves were stocked with epsom salts, castor oil (purchased by the gallon), calomel, quinine, camphor, laudanum, paregoric, epecac, sulphur, and turpentine. Various kinds of pills and powders were kept on hand.

By the 1820s, there were changes in the distribution of land among the settlers. Land in the new state of Alabama was put on the market by the government. The sale of land took place at the land office in Sparta, Conecuh County. Land in this area was first offered in the western part of the county and extended east within about one mile of where the town of Clayton is now located. The balance of the land in the county was put on the market about one year afterwards.

As can be seen in some of the descriptions of land transactions in the previous chapters, the process of selling land was not always carried out in a systematic way in some of the early transactions. Gradually this was changed as the government required surveys prior to selling the land. A common procedure that was used called for dividing the land into Ranges, Townships and Sections. The Range lines were surveyed along meridians at six mile intervals north and south of a base line, and Township lines were surveyed along parallels at six mile intervals east and west of the principal meridian. The six by six mile squares bounded by these intersecting township and range lines were called Townships. Each township was partitioned into 36 square mile parcels of 640 acres called Sections. Every section was then given a number from 1 to 36, depending upon its position within the township. A section could then be further divided into halves, quarters, and similar fractional parts. With this system, the legal description of each land parcel is unique, thus making transactions accurate.

Beauchamp reported that by this time quite a number of slaves had been brought into the country. The people were prosperous and many of them had made large farms by buying out the claims around them. Buying and selling claims was quite a common business, much more so than buying and selling lands at this time. When these land sales came on, the settlers who had money attended them. Often, they apprehended no opposition among themselves, but when they got to Sparta, they found land speculators there who had the numbers of these lands, demanding hush money to hold off. Some parties made terms with them while others refused and let lands be "knocked off to the highest bidder." Conflict often arose and ended in

fight, as illustrated by Beauchamp's account of the following incident.

A man by the name of Jones bid on S.G.B. Adams' land, Adams struck Jones with a stick. Jones drew a pistol and shot him in the breast. Adams had on a thick coat buttoned around him. The ball passed through several folds on the thick cloth which prevented it from doing any damage. This fight caused great excitement and threatened to be a serious matter as both parties had strong friends. The sales stopped for the day; the matter, however, was settled and the sales proceeded quietly. When the next sales came on about a year after this, there was no opposition; every man who had money got his land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the government price. There were men there with money to advance to those who had none, and take a lien on the lands until the advance was paid. Quite a considerable business was done in that way. The lands were offered in tracts of eighty acres, no more nor less. Beauchamp states that he was at Sparta at the sales in 1828 and 1829 and saw Jones when he shot Adams. He further indicates that not a man in Southeast Alabama ever owned one foot of land until these land sales in 1828 and 1829.

Ivy Cadenhead from Pike County was one of the men who bought land at the land sale in Sparta in 1829. He purchased 80 acres on April 17, 1829: the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section Two, in Township nine of Range twenty-four.¹⁷ This property was located approximately three miles west of Louisville in what is now Barbour County. At the time the land was purchased it was a part of Pike County.

Building roads was very important in the lives of male citizens during this period. As indicated above, the Federal Road, main artery for the flow of emigrants into Alabama, was supported by the United States government. After the Legislative act to establish what was to become the Federal Road, Congress appropriated \$6400 in April of 1806 for the road.¹⁸ Subsequent appropriations followed for improvements. After Alabama became a state, much responsibility devolved upon the state and county governments to build and maintain roads within their respective boundaries.¹⁹ Appropriations for the Federal Road continued; however, building roads within the counties called for a new kind of organization.

The County Courts of Commissioners were established. These courts had jurisdiction over construction and maintenance of public roads, bridges, ferries and causeways in the counties. The court also appointed apportioners who divided roads within their precincts into sections and designated

overseers and choice of hands. On December 21, 1820, a legislative act detailed the regulations for road construction. The law was linked closely to an 1805 act of the Mississippi territorial legislature which specified details. For example, roads were to be kept twenty-feet wide, and bridges and causeways twelve feet, with tree stumps not to exceed six inches above the ground, and pared round the edges. All free male persons and all male slaves between the ages of sixteen and fifty, with few exceptions, could be required to work on at least one road for up to six days a year, using privately owned tools. Free males who refused to serve or did not send a substitute and owners who failed to provide slave labor could be fined a dollar day. Overseers appointed by the court were charged with providing names of the workers and supervising the labor. Those who refused to serve as overseers could be fined four dollars, but no person could be compelled to serve as an overseer of a road more than one year in three. Overseers were allowed to keep half the fines for their own use and required to spend the other half hiring substitutes.²⁰ Important concessions were allowed for farmers inasmuch as "no new road should be opened between the 1st day of May and the 10th of July, nor opened through any enclosure while there was a crop growing in the same."²¹

When Alabama became a separate territory in 1817, the Mississippi statute was essentially adopted; however, some changes were made, as seen in the Alabama Territorial Road Act, passed at St. Stephens in 1818:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Alabama Territory in General Assembly convened, that it shall hereafter be lawful for the overseer of any public road, if he deems it necessary, to require all and every person, or persons residing within his precinct, and not exempted from such service by law, to work on said road ten days and not longer; except when bridges and causeways may require repair, and in that case as long as may be necessary for that purpose, not exceeding twenty days.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that hereafter the overseer of any public road shall be liable to be fined on presentment, at the discretion of the Jury trying the same, if the road of which he is overseer shall have remained out of repair for the period of twelve days at any one time, provided such overseer have any notice thereof.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that hereafter when any delinquent shall be returned to a justice of the peace, by the overseer of a public road, and it shall become necessary to issue process against such delinquent, such process shall be issued, and all further proceedings carried on in the name of the Territory; and if the prosecution fail, the cost shall be adjudged as in other Territorial cases; and the court may, if it appear that the return has been made, or the prosecution commenced by such overseer from malicious motives, tax him the cost.²²

According to Henry Hitchcock's The Alabama Justice of the Peace, published in 1822, all males between 18 and 45 years of age and all male slaves and other persons of color over 18 and under 50 were required to serve. Exceptions included licensed ministers of the Gospel and instructors of public and private schools.²³

James Cadenhead, Jr. served on the Pike County Commissioners Court in 1830.²⁴ The judge was A.M. McColl. Other members of the court were Stephen Pool, Duncan McRae and John McCory. The Commissioners Court records for February 6, 1832 also show that James Cadenhead consented to be overseer for a road that was being built from (illegible) to Pea River swamp. He was allowed to alter the road near his house. Also, at this session of the court, Ivy Cadenhead was appointed apportioner of hands.²⁵

With improved roads, it was natural for more settlers to enter the state. Increased white population made the conflict with the Indians in the area more intense. The final Creek uprising in 1836 caused this area of the state to be a battleground on which there were many casualties. Settlers fled as houses and bridges were burned; however, one writer sounds a note of sympathy for the Indians:

Purchases and treaties were a sham to any civilized people. . . No wonder the poor Indian, in being so often moved and driven, has been moved and driven to desperation, and, turning upon their greedy pursuers with a savage, heartless, beastly and inhuman vindictiveness, which appears devilish to civilized feeling, having indulged in frequent acts of diabolical massacre and vengeance, regardless of age, sex or condition.²⁶

The Indians were finally driven from this area of the state, their last

stronghold in east central Alabama. One person gave a description as he observed on three successive days, witnessing the Indians pass:

It was a droll sight. They forsook their native forests with great reluctance, and carried with them every article they could lay their hands on that they ever owned, whether of any value or not, as keepsakes, such as old irons, broken jugs, jars, etc. The grey-headed old squaws and younger ones of all grades would trudge along patiently, bending under the weight of their plunder, while the men and military escort were riding behind, and shooting game at their ease and leisure.²⁷

The settlers had finally succeeded in eliminating the threat of the Indians. It is ironic that the demise of both the Creek civilization and the Federal Road are so closely linked. The road proved to be an artery that allowed the flow of new settlers into what was the last of the Creek territory, destroying the Indian way of life. Then, as pointed out by Southerland and Brown, "the departure of the Creeks removed the need for a single artery through the section from the Chattahoochee to Line Creek. Settlers were free to fan out across the Creek Nation and were no longer compelled to travel over the one road that provided the safety of numbers, forts, taverns, and an occasional military escort."²⁸ With the coming of the Commissioners Court and the establishment of more roads in the area, there was more freedom of movement. Another development that contributed to this freedom of movement was the railroad. In 1834, two years before the final expulsion of the Creeks, the Montgomery Railroad Company was chartered to construct a line from Montgomery to the Chattahoochee. Seventeen years later this line was completed,²⁹ generally adding to the development of the Alabama counties.

As will be observed in subsequent chapters, some of the Cadenheads who crossed the Chattahoochee by way of the Federal Road moved into an area where many Indians were living and chose to remain in Alabama. Others decided to move farther west. The remainder of the book details the choices James Cadenhead, Sr.'s sons and daughter made and the resulting location of descendants.

Footnotes

- 1 Henry D. Southerland and Jerry E. Brown, The Federal Road Through Georgia, the Creek Nation and Alabama, 1806-1836, Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1989, p. 2.
- 2 Ibid., pp. 13-14.
- 3 Charles T. Kappler (Ed), Indian Treaties 1778-1883 (New York: Interland Publishing Inc., 1975) p. 85-86.
- 4 Peggy Dow, Vicissitudes in the Wilderness, Norwick, Conn: William Faulkner, 1833, p. 59. (Note: Prior to Alabama becoming a state it was a part of the Mississippi Territory.)
- 5 Southerland and Brown, pp. 58-59.
- 6 Mary Brantley, Early Settlers Along the Old Federal Road (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1976), p. 6.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Southerland and Brown, op. cit., p. 60.
- 9 Leonard Cooke, Development of the Road System of Alabama (Unpublished Thesis, University of Alabama, 1935), p. 98-99.
- 10 Brantley, op. cit., p. 2.
- 11 Southerland and Brown, op. cit., p. 102.
- 12 Green Beauchamp, Early Chronicles of Barbour County, The Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1, Spring, 1971, Montgomery: Alabama State Department of Archives and History, pp. 37-74 (The "Chronicles" were published serially in the Eufaula Times in 1873 and 1874).
- 13 Cherry, F.L, 'The History of Opelika and Her Agricultural Tributary Territory, The Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 15, Nos. 2,3,4, (Ed. Marie O. Owen), Montgomery: State Department of Archives and History, p. 317.
- 14 Walter Bertram Hitchcock, Jr., "Telling Observations: Early Travelers in East-Central Alabama," Clearings in The Thicket (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1985) p. 52.
- 15 Brantley, op. cit., p. 8.
- 16 Ibid., p. 7.
- 17 Certificate No. 718, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, United States Department of Interior.
- 18 Hitchcock, op. cit., p. 42.

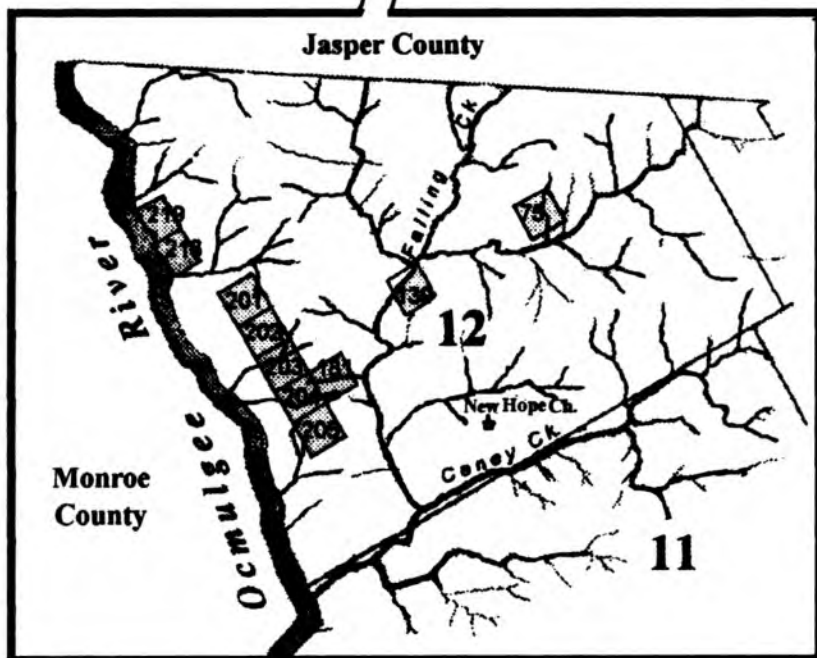
- 19 Cooke, op. cit., p. 64.
- 20 Southerland and Brown, p. 55.
- 21 Cooke, op. cit., p. 73.
- 22 Acts of Alabama, pp. 4-5.
- 23 Henry Hitchcock, The Alabama Justice of the Peace (Cahawba: William B. Allen, 1822) p. 399.
- 24 Commissioners Court Records for 5 September 1820, Pike County Courthouse, Troy, Alabama.
- 25 Commissioners Court records for 6 February 1832.
- 26 Cherry, op. cit., p. 185.
- 27 Ibid., P. 406.
- 28 Southerland and Brown, op. cit., p. 135.
- 29 Walter Bertram Hitchcock, op. cit., p. 42.

Chapter 5

ALEXANDER CADENHEAD
and family

Jones County, Georgia

This map shows the approximate position of the land owned by the Cadenhead family in District 12 of Jones County, Georgia.



Alexander Cadenhead

BORN: bca 1774

DIED: unknown

Alexander Cadenhead was most probably the son of James Cadenhead, Sr. and his wife Mary Ann. No definite date of birth has been determined as yet; however, census records place it sometime between 1770 and 1774.¹ Other records would seem to indicate that 1774 was the most likely year. Since his birth can not be determined with any better accuracy, then the place of his birth as well is undetermined, and could be either Martin County or Pitt County, North Carolina. A census ordered by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina in New Bern in 1775, shows James Cadenhead, as head of household, one "white woman", probably his wife Mary Ann, and one white male under sixteen, most likely Alexander.

Of all of James and Mary Ann Cadenhead's children, we probably have a better understanding and a more thorough documentation of Alexander's life and movements than any of his siblings. A deeply religious man throughout his entire life, he actively participated in and promoted the Baptist faith in all of the communities where he lived. He also was very active in the civic affairs of those communities as well. Alexander bought and sold more land and owned more slaves during his life than any of his brothers. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to determine the date and place of his death at this time.

We first find mention of Alexander in Hancock County, Georgia on January 1, 1796, where he was attending the estate sale of John Trippe.² Alexander would have been just barely over twenty-one at that time. Alexander must have stayed in Hancock County most of that year, as he made it onto the tax rolls for that year. He is listed in Captain Thomas Raines' militia district, having paid a poll tax which all white males over twenty-one were required to pay, and not owning any land.

Shortly after this, Alexander moved back home, where the rest of his family was living around Clouds Creek in the northern part of Oglethorpe County, in Captain Thompson's militia district.³ Alexander remained in the same area with his family for the next several years, paying his poll tax. On November 9, 1799, he bought one hundred acres of land from Robert

	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Abel Melikham										
Jubens Lending										
Vol. Rainey										
E. J. Brown										
John B. Ray										
Sam. Oriskany										
Wm. Whitehead										
Med. & Equale										
John Harpiss										
Philip Oriskany										
John Marshall										
Alexander Landon										
Blackhead Brandy										
Benj. Brannell										

1796 tax record for Hancock County, Captain Raines District.

Campbell for three hundred dollars (\$300).⁴ This land was said to be lying on Blands Creek and Clouds Creek, again in the same area where his father James and his brother John were living.

In 1800, Alexander was living in Captain Lee's militia district⁵ with one hundred acres of land and no slaves, and the census for that year shows him, as head of household, one female age 16 to 26, most likely his wife, one male under 10, and two females under 10. Oglethorpe County Superior Court records show Alexander performing his civic obligations by serving on several juries.⁶

On January 16, 1803, Alexander sold his land on Clouds Creek to Joseph Ector.⁷ We are unsure at this time where Alexander moved after this sale; however, he still paid taxes on this property in 1803 so he may have remained on it for a while longer. We know that he remained in Oglethorpe County well into 1804, as he appears on the list drawn up in 1804, of eligible participants in the first land lottery⁸ to be held the next year. In

1804, Alexander moved into Hancock County, evidently well ahead of the rest of his family since he is the only one to appear on the tax rolls there for that year. Alexander is listed as living in Captain Huff's district,⁹ paying his poll tax and with no land listed.

On June 16, 1802, a treaty was signed between the federal government and the Creek nation,¹⁰ at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee River. In this treaty, the Creek nation ceded their lands lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. It was this land that was disposed of in the first land lottery. The Lottery Act of 1803 established that the ceded land was divided into three counties, Wayne, Baldwin and Wilkinson counties. Each county was divided into five districts, and each district was again divided into lots of 202 and a half acres each. Tickets were drawn up and numbered to correspond with the lots. The tickets were then placed into a box, along with a number of blank tickets, and after lists were made up in each county in the state as to who was eligible to draw and how many draws they could have, a lottery was held in 1805. The fortunate drawers received grants issued by the governor investing in them fee simple titles. Even though Alexander's name appears on the list for Oglethorpe County, he had already moved to Hancock County before the drawing was held. He was still eligible for two draws, and in fact, was the only one of the four Cadenheads who participated in this lottery to win a prize.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>County of Residence</u>
James, Sr.	1378	B B	Oglethorpe
Alexander	1376	P B	Oglethorpe
John	1379	B B	Oglethorpe
James, Jr.	1377	B B	Oglethorpe ¹¹

The prize in this case, was two hundred and two and one half acres of land (lot #206) in the second district of Baldwin County.¹² The grant fee for this land was \$8.10 per lot in Baldwin County. It wasn't until 1805 that the county was officially organized.

The Lottery Act also called for the establishing and laying out of the town of Milledgeville, which was to become the new capital of Georgia. Few areas of the state were populated as quickly as Baldwin County, beginning in 1803.¹³ By 1806, the Farmers Gazette, the first newspaper in Sparta, Hancock County, noted that "the rapidity with which the County of

Baldwin is populating is astonishing. Scarcely a day passes but what two or three families pass through this place. It is supposed, by persons who have recently been in the county, that in the next general election it will rival in number of voters, the best populated counties of the state."¹⁴

In February 1805, Alexander and his wife Anna, along with several other members of the Cadenhead family, joined the Island Creek Baptist Church,¹⁵ located about ten miles west of Devereux, on Island creek road in the southern part of Hancock county. The minutes of this church state that they were received "by Letter", indicating that they had belonged to another church previous to this one. Island Creek was constituted on March 14, 1794 and became a member of the Georgia Association on October 12, 1794.¹⁶ It was during this time that the "camp meeting" form of worship became popular across the South. In 1806 a large camp meeting was held just three miles south of Sparta, Hancock County, in which one hundred and seventy-six tents were pitched and an estimated forty-five hundred people participated.¹⁷ These camp meetings were immensely popular and drew large crowds because they helped to relieve the isolation and tedious nature of frontier life.¹⁸

On May 3, 1806, Alexander and his wife Anna asked for and were granted "letters of dismission,"¹⁹ after having been members for only a year. Possibly they followed his brother John, who also received his letter of dismission at the same time, to Rooty Creek church when it was constituted. It is most likely that Alexander was already living in Baldwin County during this time, possibly on the land that he won in the lottery, since he does not appear on the tax rolls for Hancock County after 1804. Alexander, as well as his brother James, Jr., do appear on the 1807 tax roll for Baldwin County in Captain Stephens district with 202.5 acres of land and four slaves.

When next we find Alexander, it is in Jones county, where he appears on the 1808 tax rolls for that county in Captain Harrison's militia district. He is shown to own approximately one hundred twenty-eight acres of land on the waters of the Ocmulgee River. Jones County was created by an act of the legislature on December 10, 1807 and organized out of Baldwin County.²⁰ On February 20, 1809, Alexander and his brother James, Jr. sold property that they evidently jointly owned in Putnam County.²¹ This deed verifies that Alexander was a resident of Jones County at the time.

On August 21, 1809, Alexander and Anna were charter members of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line.²² This church was located on the line

between Jones and Jasper counties, and may have actually been in Jasper County. In 1816, this church was a member of the Ocmulgee Association. This church, in its early years, had several members of the Cadenhead family listed in its membership rolls, as well as many families that had long been associated with the Cadenhead family. It is not known how long Alexander and his wife Anna belonged to this church, since we have not found a date of their "dismissal", but they were gone before 1824 since they were listed as "original" members of the New Hope Baptist Church located at Yatesville,²³ in Upson County. This church was organized on March 3, 1824.

In 1813, Alexander bought two hundred and two and one half acres of land from Samuel Caldwell for three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350).²⁴ This land was located in the twelfth district, lot #203, on the waters of the Ocmulgee River, in Captain Winn's militia district. It is possible that the one hundred twenty eight acres that he owned in 1808 was a part of this lot, and that the deed was not recorded earlier and just included with the later deed when he bought the rest of lot #203. At any rate, this appears to be the property that he lived on at least until 1820. In 1814, Alexander sold fifty acres of this lot to his brother Edmond, for one hundred dollars (\$100),²⁵ and another fifty acres to John Dunn in 1817, for one hundred dollars (\$100).²⁶ By 1817, all of lots #202, 203, and parts of lots #201, 204, and 205, were owned by Alexander or his brothers John, Edmond, William and James. On January 28, 1818, Alexander bought the remaining portion of lot #202 from his brother John for one thousand dollars (\$1000).²⁷ Alexander also owned one hundred forty-seven acres of lot #219, which he sold to Burwel Law on January 18, 1823,²⁸ and one hundred twenty acres of lot #218, which he sold to Thomas Pinkard on August 6, 1822.²⁹

The 1820 census for Jones County shows Alexander as head of household, over 45, one female 26-45, one female 18-26, two males 10- 16, one female 0-10. Tax records for that year show Alexander living in Captain Seal's district with 202.5 acres of land and 10 slaves. 1821 is the last year that Alexander appears on the tax rolls for Jones County. Tax records indicate that he had 160 acres of land and 12 slaves living in Captain Pitt's district at that time.

During his time in Jones County, Alexander was very active in the affairs of his district. In 1812, Alexander, and his brother James, were appointed to appraise the estate of James Adams.³⁰ He was a Justice of the

Peace at least as early as 1817,³¹ and Superior Court records and Ordinaries Court minutes cite numerous instances of Alexander being appointed to one jury or another, and other court cases that must have been connected to his duties as Justice of the Peace. In 1819, he was appointed the administrator for the estate of Drury Allen.³² Alexander also conducted marriages, even officiating over the marriage of his brother Isham to Elizabeth Mitchell on April 20, 1820.³³

Alexander and Anna evidently moved into newly created Monroe County sometime during 1822. Monroe County was created out of land ceded by the Creek nation and disposed of in the 1821 land lottery. This land was situated between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers. On February 25, 1822, while still a resident of Jones county, Alexander bought 202.5 acres of land, lot # 173 in the 7th district, from Isaac Carrol for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500).³⁴ He then sold this land on March 4 of that year to George Brown for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500).³⁵ He next purchased 202.5 acres of land, lot #235⁴⁵ in the 6th district, from his son James M., who had power of attorney from Stephen Kush to dispose of the property drawn in the 1821 land lottery by Benjamin Groom.³⁶ From there, Alexander moved further west into the 11th district where, on January 17, 1825, he purchased 202.5 acres (lot #249), from James Lee for \$250.³⁷ Alexander sold 130 acres of this land on May 7, 1825 to Mary Stephens for \$500,³⁸ who in turn sold it in 1826 to James Mathew Cadenhead for \$600.³⁹ The remaining 75 acres, more or less, he sold to his son-in-law James Isaac Sanders on September 17, 1825, for \$250.⁴⁰ The 11th district of Monroe County later became a part of Upson County when it was formed in 1825, making Alexander one of the earliest realty owners listed in Upson County.⁴¹ Deed records during the next few years show Alexander acquiring several other parcels of land, and selling them, during his time in Upson County. Alexander appears on the tax rolls for Upson County from 1825 until 1828, living in Captain Hatton's district. He is shown to have land not just in Upson County, but also in Pike (202.5 acres), Early (as much as 500 acres), Irwin (490 acres), and Jones (50 acres) counties and from five to eight slaves.⁴²

Alexander was also very active in the civic affairs of this county as well, serving as Justice of the Peace from the very beginning,⁴³ and as District Road Commissioner for district 5-560 GM in 1825.⁴⁴ Alexander is listed as one of the founding members of New Hope Baptist Church in 1824, along with his wife Anna and his daughters Martha Sanders and

Naomi Sanders.⁴⁵ This church, located near Yatesville, was originally a member of the Echeconee Association when Alexander and family were members, but in 1833 it became a member of the Flint River Association.⁴⁶

In 1829, Alexander moved again, this time to Talbot County which was formed out of part of Muscogee County in 1827. The 1830 census for Talbot County shows Alexander as head of household, 50-60, one female. 50-60, one male, 15-20, and one female, 15-20.

By 1836, Alexander was again living in Upson County. Tax records for that year show him with 75 acres of land and 5 slaves, living in Captain Newby's district where he remained until 1843. It was during this time that Alexander and Anna became members of the Church of Christ at Good Hope.⁴⁷ The construction of the meeting house testifies to the large congregations that assembled here, and its members were held strictly to the tenets of the church.

The 1840 census for Upson County shows Alexander as head of household, age 60-70, and one female age 40-50, all of their children having moved out on their own. Nothing further has been found on Alexander after this time, and it is believed that he died before 1850. One source indicates that he may have moved into Harris County after 1843, and joined the Mountain View church, but this is unconfirmed at this time.

Children of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead:

Information in this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as additional information on the individuals and their families is found.

JAMES MATHEW CADENHEAD

BORN: March 29, 1795

DIED: August 16, 1852

James Mathew Cadenhead is believed to be the son of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead. If this is true, then he would have been born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia on March 29, 1795,⁴⁸ as this is where his parents were living at the time, on Mack's Creek.

The first record found that mentions James Mathew Cadenhead is a company muster and pay roll for his time of service in the militia during the War of 1812. James Mathew Cadenhead served in Captain William Huckaby's Company of Infantry, 3rd Regiment Georgia Militia, and reported for duty at Camp Hope on November 21, 1814. According to the Pay Roll, he lived only 10 miles from Camp Hope. James Mathew served a total of four months and one day and was discharged at Darien, Georgia on March 8, 1815. His service time also included the 14 days it took him to travel back to his home, which was 210 miles from Darien. For his service he was paid \$0.18 cents for rations and \$8.00 per month, for a total of \$32.25.⁴⁹

James Mathew first appears on the tax records in 1817. Tax records for Jones County that year show Alexander Cadenhead paying the poll tax for James Cadenhead. This is thought to be James Mathew since he would have just turned twenty one at the time, and the other two James Cadenheads old enough to pay taxes are accounted for.

On January 8, 1818, James Mathew Cadenhead married Alley Middlebrooks,⁵⁰ daughter of Thomas Middlebrooks and Ann Selman and sister of Mary Middlebrooks, who married William Cadenhead. The ceremony was officiated by Joel Willis, M.G.

The 1820 census for Jones County, Georgia shows James Cadenhead to be between 18-26 years of age. Also in his household are two females between 18-26, and one female under 10 years of age. While one of the females 18-26 would be his wife Alley, the identity of the other female 18-26 is unknown, possibly a sister of his wife. Tax records for Jones County in 1820 also show that James was living in Captain Seal's district, near his father, and that he owned 80 acres of land.

Like others of his family, James Mathew was a member of the County Line Baptist church, Jasper County, although it is unclear just when he joined the church. The minutes of the church indicate that, on January 15, 1820, James became a licensed preacher. Church records also show that his wife, Alley, became a member "by experience" on July 14, 1820. They remained members of the County Line church until February 18, 1826, when James applied for letters of dismission for him and his wife.

On July 23, 1823 James Cadenhead bought 101.25 acres of land, lot #139, from Carrington Knight, of Jasper County, for two hundred (\$200) dollars.⁵¹ He later sold this property, on February 6, 1827, after his move to

Upson County, to John Maynard for four hundred (\$400.00) dollars.⁵²

On August 30, 1822, James was given the power of attorney for Stephen Kush, to sell a parcel of land, 202.5 acres lot #235, in Monroe County.⁵³ James sold this property to his father, Alexander Cadenhead, on February 20, 1826.⁵⁴

In 1826 James Mathew moved his family into Upson County, where most of his family had already moved. The 1826 tax records for that county show James living in Captain Dupree's district and that he owned 130 acres of land in Upson County and another 202.5 acres of land in Troup County, along with five slaves. The land in Troup County is land that he won in the 1827 Land Lottery. While he is listed on the lottery list as living in Mullin's district of Jones County, he had already moved to Upson County by the time of the lottery, where he won lot #88 in district 2 of section 3 (Troup County).⁵⁵ On April 17, 1826, James bought 130 acres of land from Mary Stephens for six hundred (\$600.00) dollars.⁵⁶ This land, lot #249 in the 11th district, was located near Tobler's Creek. In August of 1827, James was appointed Road Commissioner, to oversee the construction and maintenance of a bridge across Tobler's creek, near Hightower's Mill.⁵⁷

While James was living in Upson County, he and his wife were members of the New Hope Baptist Church, at Yatesville.⁵⁸ This is the same church that others of his family belonged to, and in fact were constituting members.

James Mathew remained in Upson County until at least 1830, where the tax records show him in Captain Golden's district, still with the 130 acres on Tobler's Creek, and only 101.25 acres in Troup County at this time, along with seven slaves. Land records indicate that James may have moved out of Upson County about this time. On January 30, 1830 he sold his property on Tobler's Creek to Joel T. Mawk for eight hundred (\$800.00) dollars.⁵⁹ No other land or tax records have been found in Upson County that name him after this time.

The 1830 census for Upson County shows James being between 30-40 years old. Also in his household is one female between 20-30, two males between 5-10, two males under 5, two females between 10-15, one female between 5-10, and one female under 5 years old.

A clue to where James Mathew may have moved to after 1830 may be found in the Georgia Journal. Between 1829 and 1835, a States' rights association was organized in Talbot County and a James Cadenhead is listed

as a vice president.⁶⁰ James Mathew's father, Alexander, was listed on the 1830 census for Talbot County and it is possible that James Mathew might have followed him there.

By 1837, James Mathew had moved again, this time to Chambers County, Alabama. On April 1, 1837 James served patrol duty as a member of the 1st Battalion, 76th Regiment, 8th Division of the Alabama State Militia.⁶¹

The 1840 census for Chambers County, Alabama shows James Mathew being between 40-50 years old with one male 20-30, two males 15-20, two males 10-15, one male 5-10, two males under 5, one female 30-40, one female 10-15, and two females 5-10 years old in his household.

James Mathew lived near the town of Oak Bowery, Chambers County and belonged to the Sardis Baptist Church,⁶² probably as early as 1839 since his daughter Samantha was baptized there that year. Sardis Baptist Church was a member of the Tuskegee Association, which was formed out of the Liberty Association in 1845 and made up of churches mostly in Macon and Russell County.⁶³ While he had been a licensed preacher as early as 1820, at County Line church in Jones county, it wasn't until 1842 that he was ordained.⁶⁴ Baptist records in 1851 show James Mathew still in the Oak Bowery community in Chambers County, but listed as being "Without Charge".⁶⁵ This meant a person was actively engaged in preaching but not "statedly a particular church." By 1851 the Tuskegee Association had established a female college in the bounds of the association,⁶⁶ and it is possible that this is where James was at that time. Records indicate that in September 1851, James was appointed a visitor of that institution for the ensuing year, possibly meaning that he was teaching there.⁶⁷

The 1850 census for Chambers County shows James living in the 19th district and being 54 years old. This is also the first census that gives the names of all persons in the household and not just the head of the house. Several of his children had already moved away by this time, and at least one son had died.

p.285 #294

James Cadenhead	54 M Ga.
Alley	47 F Ga.
James J.	21 M Ga.
John H.	20 M Ga.

Sarah	15 F	Ga.
Walter M.	14 M	Ga.
Benjamin F.	12 M	Al.
Robert H.	11 M	Al.
Thomas A.	10 M	Al.
Homer T.	7 M	Al.
Samuel Harmon	26 M	Ga.
Martha	23 F	Ga.

On September 28, 1850 the Congress of the United States passed legislation granting "Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States."⁶⁸ On April 11, 1851 James appeared before the Justice of the Peace of Chambers County, Alabama to apply for his grant,⁶⁹ he being eligible for 80 acres based on his service in the War of 1812. While James received a warrant for his land (warrant # 30250), he never received the 80 acres he applied for. He died just a year later, on August 16, 1852, and somehow the bounty warrant was lost, either before or after his death. On October 6, 1854, his son-in-law, Homer T. Crowder, acting as administrator of his estate did, in a public sale in Loachapoka, transfer all rights to warrant #30250 to the highest bidders, John T. Cox and Thomas J. Claiborne.⁷⁰

James Mathew and his wife Alley were evidently living in the town of Loachapoka, Alabama at the time of their death and are buried in the cemetery there. Alley Cadenhead died less than a year after her husband, in July 1853.

Children of James Mathew Cadenhead and Alley Middlebrooks:

Burnetta Cadenhead: born December 29, 1819

Samantha Cadenhead: born March 27, 1821 died November 10, 1850

William Cadenhead: born August 3, 1823

Mary Emaline Cadenhead: born January 5, 1825

Martha Ann Cadenhead: born January 2, 1827

Isaac Newton Cadenhead: born August 5, 1828 died November 7, 1850

James Jefferson Cadenhead: bca 1829

John Hancock Cadenhead: born June 12, 1830 died June 3, 1884

Sarah Elizabeth Cadenhead: born October 6, 1833

Walter Middlebrooks Cadenhead: born April 4, 1835 died June 4, 1902

Benjamin Franklin Cadenhead: born August 4, 1838
died November 14, 1915

Robert Henry Cadenhead: born March 1, 1839 died May 16, 1864

Thomas Alexander Cadenhead: born January 13, 1841
died December 20, 1912

Joseph M. Cadenhead: born January 10, 1843

Homer Thadius Cadenhead: born March 5, 1845 died May 8, 1918

MARTHA CADENHEAD

BORN: February 12, 1799 **DIED:** March 17, 1878

Martha (Polly) Cadenhead was the daughter of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead. She was born on February 12, 1799⁷¹ in Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

She married Thomas Carroll Sanders (born 1796), son of Nathaniel Sanders and Mary Driver, in Jones County, Georgia on January 9, 1817.⁷² The marriage was performed by Joel Willis, M.G.

Thomas and Martha Sanders were living in Captain Seal's militia district in Jones County in 1820,⁷³ near Alexander Cadenhead and others of both families. By 1824, Thomas and Martha had moved to Upson County, Georgia where they are listed as constituting members of the New Hope Baptist Church,⁷⁴ near Yatesville, along with many other family members.

Sometime shortly after 1850, Thomas and Martha moved west into Alabama, settling in Pike County near Troy.⁷⁵ Thomas Carroll Sanders died on March 28, 1870⁷⁶ and Martha died on March 17, 1878.⁷⁷ Both are buried in the Kendrick cemetery near Troy.⁷⁸

Children of Thomas Carroll Sanders and Martha Cadenhead:

William Carroll Sanders: born February 17, 1817 died Sept 9, 1902

Ann Sanders: born May 30, 1820 died October 21, 1893

Frances Sanders: born October 7, 1825

Clinton Sanders: bca 1834

ELIZABETH NAOMI CADENHEAD

BORN: September 19, 1800 **DIED:** March 8, 1859

Elizabeth Naomi Cadenhead was the daughter of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead. She was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia on September 19, 1800.⁷⁹

She married James Isaac Sanders (born July 7, 1799), son of Nathaniel Sanders and Mary Driver, in Jones County, Georgia on December 28, 1819.⁸⁰ In 1821, Isaac and Naomi were living in Captain Pitt's militia district,⁸¹ of Jones County.

By 1824, Isaac and Naomi had evidently moved into Upson County, Georgia where they are listed as constituting members of the New Hope Baptist Church,⁸² near Yatesville. James Isaac became a deacon of that church.

Isaac and Naomi Sanders lived in Upson County for many years, long after most of Naomi's family had moved on to Alabama. A land record, signed on January 24, 1837, shows Isaac buying the W¹/₂ of lot #204, and lot #65, in the first district, from his brother-in-law John W. Cadenhead.⁸³ He bought another 65 acres of lot #165, in the first district, from his brother-in-law Martin Cadenhead, signed on January 5, 1839.⁸⁴

The 1850 census for Upson County, lists Isaac Sanders as a farmer, age 52, Naomi as 49 years old, and four sons. Shortly after this time, they moved to Pike County, Alabama, settling near Perote. The minutes of the Beulah Primitive Baptist Church in Troy, show Isaac and Naomi joining that church on October 6, 1854.

James Isaac Sanders died on November 8, 1866⁸⁵ and Elizabeth Naomi (Cadenhead) Sanders died on March 8, 1859.⁸⁶ They are both buried in Troy, Alabama.⁸⁷

Children of Isaac Sanders and Elizabeth Naomi Cadenhead:

James Nathaniel Sanders: born June 5, 1822 died November 6, 1890

Sarah Sanders: born November 21, 1824 died April 8, 1876

Alexander Cadenhead Sanders: born October 25, 1825
died April 13, 1903

Amanda Sanders: born April 20, 1829 died August 20, 1903

Thomas Sanders: bca 1831

Martin Sanders: bca 1834

John Randolph Sanders: born April 25, 1835 died October 25, 1914

MARTIN CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1804 **DIED:** unknown

Martin Cadenhead was the son of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead. He was born about 1804,⁸⁸ in either Oglethorpe or Hancock County, Georgia. This was just about the time that his family moved to Hancock County. Census records indicate that he was born about 1810; however, he is listed on the tax rolls for Upson county in 1825, which would mean that he was at least 21 years old at that time.

In 1825, Martin was living in Captain Snipe's district, near Alexander Reddock, in Upson County, and owned 101.25 acres of land and one slave.⁸⁹ Martin also appears on the tax rolls again in 1834, living in Captain Christen's district near his brother John W., with 100 acres of land and four slaves.

The 1830 census for Upson County, Georgia shows Martin to be between 20-30 years of age. Also in his household is one female between 15 and 20 years of age. This is obviously his wife, Mary Elizabeth Reddock, whom he married on September 19, 1830.⁹⁰ Mary E. Reddock was the daughter of David and Dicey Reddock.

On January 5, 1839, Martin Cadenhead sold 63 acres of land, lot #165 in the first district, to his brother-in-law, Isaac Sanders, for four hundred forty five (\$445.00) dollars.⁹¹

The 1840 census for Macon County, Alabama, shows Martin living near his brother John W. and being between 20-30 years of age. Also in his household are one female (Mary) between 20-30, and one male under 5 years of age.

Martin Cadenhead died before August of 1842 because his wife, Mary Elizabeth, married a Jacob Chester in Macon County on August 4, 1842.⁹² His children are also listed as minors and orphans of Martin Cadenhead,

deceased, in a deed recorded in Macon County in March of 1843.⁹³

Children of Martin Cadenhead and Mary Elizabeth Reddock:

Augustus Monroe Cadenhead: born June 30, 1831
died October 2, 1893

Ann Cadenhead: bca 1835-40

Nancy B. Cadenhead: unknown

JOHN W. CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1805 **DIED:** unknown

John W. Cadenhead was the son of Alexander and Anna Cadenhead. The exact date of birth is unknown, but records indicate it to be around 1805.⁹⁴ This would mean that he was born in either Hancock or Baldwin County, Georgia. John W. married Mary Womack in 1828.⁹⁵

The first record found that mentions John W. is the census for Upson County, Georgia in 1830. John W. is shown to be 20-30 years of age. Also in his household are one female 15-20 years old, and one male under 5 years of age.

The next record found where John W. Cadenhead is named is on the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery in Georgia. At the time he is listed as living in Harris County, Georgia, in Captain Calhoun's militia district. This land lottery distributed land in six new counties: Union, Lumpkin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Cherokee, and Cobb. John W. was fortunate in this draw and won lot #461, district 1, section 1, which would have been in Forsyth County.⁹⁶

In 1834, John W. is listed on the tax rolls in Upson County, living near his brother Martin in Captain Christen's district. He is shown to be paying taxes on 101.25 acres of land in Upson, as well as 160 acres in the second section district 8 lot #223, and another 40 acres in district 1 lot 461. This last would have been land that he won in the 1832 land lottery. John W. is also listed in the 1836 and 1837 tax rolls for Upson County, again in Captain Christen's district.

On November 7, 1836, John W. Cadenhead bought lot #204, in the

first district, from J.D.Smiley of Crawford, for five hundred fifty (\$550.00) dollars.⁹⁷ On January 24, 1837 he sold the western half of lot #204 to David Lilly for three hundred (\$300.00) dollars,⁹⁸ and the eastern half he sold to his brother-in-law, Isaac Sanders, for one thousand twenty five (\$1025.00) dollars the same day.⁹⁹

The 1840 census of Macon County, Alabama, shows John to be between 30-40 years old. Also in his household are one male 10-15 years old, two males 5-10 years old, one male under 5, one female between 20-30 years of age, and one female between 5 and 10.

In a deed recorded in Macon County, Alabama on March 21, 1843 from John, to James Cadenhead of Chambers County, shows that John is indebted to Augustus M. and Ann Cadenhead, minors and orphans of Martin Cadenhead, deceased.¹⁰⁰ This is the last record found for John W. and it is presumed at this time that he died before 1850. His wife Mary died around 1895.

Children of John W. Cadenhead and Mary Womack

James Martin Cadenhead: born June 17, 1829 died Dec. 27, 1913

Sarah Cadenhead: bca 1831

Alexander J. Cadenhead: bca 1833

David F. Cadenhead: bca 1835

Martin Cadenhead: bca 1838

Thomas Cadenhead: bca 1842

Descendants of Alexander Cadenhead

2- Alexander Cadenhead 1774 -

sp- Anna

3- James Mathew Cadenhead 1795 - 1852

sp- Alley Middlebrooks

4- Burnetta Cadenhead 1819 -

4- Samantha Cadenhead 1821 - 1850

sp- Homer T. Crowder 1808 -

4- William Cadenhead 1823 -

sp- Louisa Bedell 1826 -

4- Mary Emaline Cadenhead 1825 -

sp- Washington L. Flynt

4- Martha Ann Cadenhead 1827 -

sp- Samuel B. Harmon 1818 -

4- Isaac Newton Cadenhead 1828 - 1850

sp- Sarah Ann Susannah King 1828 -

4- James Jefferson Cadenhead 1829 -

sp- Elizabeth Tucker - 1860

4- John Hancock Cadenhead 1830 - 1884

sp- Harriett S. Harmon 1834 -

4- Sarah Elizabeth Cadenhead 1833 -

sp- Wiley Bloodworth

4- Walter Middlebrooks Cadenhead 1835 - 1902

sp- Lucy D. Baker 1842 - 1924

4- Benjamin Franklin Cadenhead 1838 - 1915

sp- Mary Elizabeth Walton 1837 - 1896

4- Robert Henry Cadenhead 1839 - 1864

4- Thomas Alexander Cadenhead 1841 - 1912

sp- Mahala Virginia Anderson 1847 - 1932

4- Joseph M. Cadenhead 1843 -

4- Homer Thadius Cadenhead 1845 - 1918

3- Martha Cadenhead 1799 - 1878

sp- Thomas Carroll Sanders 1795 - 1870

4- William Carroll Sanders 1817 - 1902

sp- Elizabeth Lydia Heath 1825 - 1902

- 4- *Ann Sanders* 1820 - 1893
 - sp- *Francis William Whitehurst* 1810 - 1894
- 4- *Francis Sanders* 1825 -
- 4- *Clinton Sanders* 1834 -
- 3- ***Elizabeth Naomi Cadenhead*** 1800 - 1859
 - sp- *James Isaac Sanders* 1799 - 1866
 - 4- *Wiley S. Sanders*
 - 4- *James Nathaniel Sanders* 1822 - 1890
 - sp- *Nancy Jane Sledge* 1822 - 1859
 - sp- *Mary Susan (Perdue) Cowart* 1831 - 1909
 - 4- *Sarah Sanders* 1823 - 1876
 - sp- *Alexander Reddoch* 1810 -
 - 4- *Alexander Cadenhead Sanders* 1825 - 1903
 - sp- *Martha Amanda Carter* 1835 - 1916
 - 4- *Amanda Sanders* 1829 - 1903
 - sp- *Henry Carter*
 - sp- *William Dunsford Bragg*
 - 4- *Thomas Sanders* 1831 -
 - 4- *Martin Sanders* 1834 -
 - sp- *Francis A. Carter* 1842 - 1922
 - 4- *John Randolph Sanders* 1836 - 1914
 - sp- *Mellison Bryan* 1838 - 1938
 - 3- ***Martin Cadenhead*** 1804 - 1840
 - sp- *Mary Elizabeth Reddoch* 1810 -
 - 4- ***Nancy B. Cadenhead***
 - 4- ***Augustus Monroe Cadenhead*** 1831 - 1893
 - sp- *Lula Zelamma Shannon*
 - 4- ***Ann Cadenhead*** 1835 -
 - sp- *James Carter*
 - 3- ***John W. Cadenhead*** 1805 -
 - sp- *Mary Womack* 1810 - 1895
 - 4- ***James Martin Cadenhead*** 1829 - 1913
 - sp- *Frances Caroline Harrison* 1836 - 1909
 - 4- ***Sarah Cadenhead*** 1831 -
 - sp- *Robert A. Womack* 1827 -
 - 4- ***Alexander J. Cadenhead*** 1833 -
 - sp- *Mary Womack*

4- David F. Cadenhead 1835 -
sp- Susan Clarissa Hardage
4- Thomas Cadenhead 1842 -

Footnotes

- 1 A comparison of the 1800 and 1820 census records places Alexander's date of birth between 1770 and 1774.
- 2 Lucas, Some Georgia County Records, Volume 1.
- 3 Oglethorpe County Tax Records for 1796, on microfilm at the Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 4 Deed Book C, p. 548; Oglethorpe County Courthouse, Lexington, Ga.
- 5 Oglethorpe County Tax Records for 1800, on microfilm at the Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 6 Superior Court Records 1800-1808; Oglethorpe County Courthouse, Lexington, Georgia.
- 7 Deed Book C, p.258; Oglethorpe County Courthouse, Lexington, Ga.
- 8 Wood, Virginia and Ralph, 1805 Georgia Land Lottery (Cambridge: The Greenwood Press, 1964) p. 52.
- 9 Hancock County Tax Records for 1804; Hancock County Courthouse, Sparta, Georgia.
- 10 Treaty with the Creek Nation signed at Ft. Wilkinson in 1802.
- 11 Wood, Virginia and Ralph, p.52.
- 12 Surveyor General Department, Office of the Secretary of State, Archives and Records Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 13 Shivers, Forrest, The Land Between: A History of Hancock County Georgia to 1940, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1990), p.68.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Minutes of the Island Creek Baptist Church, 1806-1959.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Shivers, Forrest, p.97.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Minutes of the Island Creek Baptist Church, 1806-1959.
- 20 Bentley, Elizabeth Petty, County Courthouse Book, (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md.) 1990, p. 59.
- 21 Deed Book B, p. 274; Putnam County Courthouse, Eatonton, Ga.
- 22 Minutes of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line, August 21, 1809.
- 23 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn, History of Upson County, (Press of J.W. Burke Co., 1930) p. 333.
- 24 Jones County Deed Book F, p.116; on microfilm at the Department

of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.

- 25 Jones County Deed Book G, p. 267.
- 26 Jones County Deed Book J, p. 288.
- 27 Jones County Deed Book L, p. 353.
- 28 Jones County Deed Book N, p. 90.
- 29 Jones County Deed Book N, p. 70.
- 30 Minutes of the Court of Ordinaries, 1808-1818; Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Georgia.
- 31 Alexander is listed as a Justice of the Peace on numerous marriage certificates, the earliest found to date was in 1817.
- 32 Hartz, Fred & Emilie, General Abstracts From Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper 1819-1823 Volume 2, p. 218; 1990.
- 33 Jones County Marriage Book A, p. 140.
- 34 Monroe County Deed Book A, p. 298.
- 35 Ibid., p. 298-9.
- 36 Monroe County Deed Book D, p. 191.
- 37 Upson County Deed Book A, p. 222.
- 38 Upson County Deed Book A, p. 308.
- 39 Upson County Deed Book A, p. 321-2.
- 40 Upson County Deed Book A, p. 250.
- 41 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn, pp. 149-150.
- 42 1825 Upson County Tax Records, Capt. Hatton's district.
- 43 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn, p.
- 44 Ibid., p. 57.
- 45 Ibid., p. 333.
- 46 Ibid., p. 334.
- 47 Ibid., p. 350.
- 48 Taken from a family record in the possession of Gene Cadenhead of Vernon, Texas.
- 49 War of 1812 Service Records, National Archives.
- 50 Jones County Marriage Book A, p. 56, on microfilm at Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 51 Jones County Deed Book M, p. 289.
- 52 Jones County Deed Book N, p. 274.
- 53 Monroe County Deed Book D, p. 191.
- 54 Ibid.
- 55 (1827 land lottery)

- 56 Upson County Deed Book A, p. 321-2.
- 57 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn p.177.
- 58 Ibid., p. 333.
- 59 Upson County Deed Book B, p. 24.
- 60 General Abstracts From Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper Vol. 4, 1829-1835, 1994.
- 61 Lindsey, Bobby L., The Reason for the Tears- History of Chambers County, Alabama 1832-1900.
- 62 Minutes of the Tuskagee Baptist Association, September 14, 1850.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Christian Index 1843-1844, p. 522 column 2.
- 65 American Baptist Register for 1852.
- 66 Tap Roots Vol.2, Number 1, July, 1964; "Minutes of the Tuskagee Baptist Association 1847-1958."
- 67 Ibid.
- 68 Bounty Land Act of 1850.
- 69 Bounty Land application, on file in the National Archives.
- 70 Bounty Land Records, on file in the National Archives.(note: Warrant was sold at public auction in Loachapoka, Alabama by Homer T. Crowder, administrator of his estate.)
- 71 Dalton, William Theo, Papers of the Pike County Historical Society Volume 10 Number 2; April, 1971.
- 72 Jones County Marriage Book A, p. 50.
- 73 1820 Jones County Tax Records for Capt. Seal's district.
- 74 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn; p.
- 75 Dalton, William Theo, p. 4.
- 76 Ibid., p. 4.
- 77 Ibid.
- 78 Ibid.
- 79 Ibid., p. 1.
- 80 Jones County Marriage Book A, p. 95.
- 81 1821 Jones County Tax Records for Capt. Pitt's district.
- 82 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn; p. 333.
- 83 Upson County Deed Book D, p. 294.
- 84 Upson County Deed Book E, p. 239.
- 85 Dalton, William Theo; p. 2.
- 86 Ibid.

- 87 Ibid.
- 88 Comparison of the 1830 census and 1825 Upson County Tax Records. The 1830 census lists Martin as being between 20-30 years old. The fact that he owned land and was listed on the 1825 Tax Rolls would indicate that he was at least 21 years old at that time and that Martin was born by 1804.
- 89 1825 Upson County Tax Records for Capt. Snipe's district.
- 90 Nottingham, Carolyn Walker and Hannah, Evelyn; p. 192.
- 91 Upson County Deed Book E, p. 239.
- 92 Macon County, Alabama marriage records.
- 93 Macon County Deed Book E, p. 166.
- 94 Comparison of 1830 and 1840 census records suggest that John W. was born in 1805.
- 95 Information supplied to Fran Laird by Dorothy Simmons, Gainesville, Tx. (Dorothy Simmons is a descendent of John W. Cadenhead).
- 96 Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett Jr., 1832 Gold Lottery of Georgia, (Southern Historical Press, 1988) p. 75.
- 97 Upson County Deed Book D, p. 240.
- 98 Upson County Deed Book D, p. 241.
- 99 Upson County Deed Book E, p. 239.
- 100 Macon County Deed Book E, p. 166.

Chapter 6

JOHN CADENHEAD
and family

John Cadenhead

Born: October 1, 1776 **Died:** Unknown

Almost definitely the son of James and Mary Ann Cadenhead, John was born in Pitt County, North Carolina¹ less than three months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on October 1, 1776. John grew to manhood in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, after his parents moved to that area in the fall of 1784.

We first begin to pick up the trail of John Cadenhead in Oglethorpe County in 1798. He is listed on the tax rolls for that county living in Captain Thompson's militia district, near where his father, James Cadenhead Sr., was living on Clouds Creek. He is shown paying his poll tax, required of all males over the age of twenty-one, but not owning any land. A search of the land records at the courthouse in Lexington, Georgia, has failed to discover any records showing whether he owned any land in Oglethorpe County or not. The tax rolls for Oglethorpe County between 1798 and 1803 would support the notion that he did not. Captain Thompson's district encompassed that area of the county which included Clouds Creek, and is located in the northern part of Oglethorpe County.

On December 29, 1798, John married Martha (Patsy) Whitehead,² possibly the daughter of Samuel Whitehead who was a close neighbor of the Cadenheads, in Oglethorpe County. A rare census for 1800, one of only three for counties in Georgia to have survived, shows John living in Captain Lee's militia district. John is listed as head of household (age 26-45), with one female (age 16-26 obviously his wife), and one female (under 10). Martha Cadenhead died on November 13, 1803,³ of unknown causes, leaving him with three very small daughters at the time.

The Superior Court minutes of Oglethorpe County mention John on several occasions, but only in reference to his having served on one jury or another. One such record shows John serving as jury foreman during the March term of the Superior Court in 1804. Another record that names John is the 1804 Lottery List.⁴ The "Lottery Act of 1803" established the manner and method whereby land, ceded by the Creek Nation to the Federal government in a treaty signed at Fort Wilkinson in 1802, was to be disposed

of. The Lottery List was drawn up by each county to determine who was eligible to draw in the lottery. John, a married man with wife and/or minor child, was entitled to two draws. John, #1379 on the list, was not as fortunate as his brother Alexander, who was the only one of the four Cadenheads to participate and win a prize.

When his father and the rest of the family moved to Hancock County in November of 1804, John and his daughters moved with them. John was a witness to the deed where James Cadenhead, Sr. bought his property on Little Rocky Creek in Hancock County from Clement Mullins on November 12, 1804.⁵ Although John does not appear on the tax rolls for Hancock County until 1807, we know that he was in the area from other records.

Like most of the early Cadenheads, John belonged to the Baptist faith. In February 1805, John, along with several members of his family, joined the Island Creek Baptist church, located in the southern part of Hancock County just west of Carr's Station. Church records say that he was "received by letter",⁶ indicating that he had belonged to another Baptist church previous to this one. Church records indicate that John did not remain a member for long.

"Received a petition by Brother John Cadenhead desiring help for the purpose of constituting a church in Third Baldwin at the Shoals of Rooty Creek on the Saturday before the third Sunday in this month. The church agreed that Brothers R. McGinty, John Lamar, William Flournoy and Howell Williams should attend on that business. Granted letters of dismission to Alexander Cadenhead and wife and John Cadenhead."⁷

This was in the third district of Baldwin County, just across the Oconee River from Hancock County. Baldwin County was organized out of land from the first land lottery. John, being a member in good standing, received his "letter of dismission" from Island Creek at this time and became a member of the new church on Rooty Creek. We have found no records for this church as yet, but we do know that it was a member church of the Georgia Association. On October 11th through 14th, 1806, the Georgia Association met in conference at Kiokee, in Columbia County, and John was listed as a messenger to that conference from Rooty Creek church.⁸ The Rooty Creek church was also the founding church of the Ocmulgee

Association which was formed in 1810.⁹ John must have continued living in Hancock County while a member of this church, since he continued to pay a poll tax in Captain Smith's district of Hancock County in 1807 and 1808.

Coinciding with John's disappearance from the Hancock County tax rolls in 1808, is the time of his marriage to his second wife, Phoebe Foster. Their marriage license, issued in Greensboro by the county clerk on November 27, 1808, states that John and Phoebe were both residents of Greene County at the time. They were married by William Johnson, a Justice of the Peace, on December 2, 1808.¹⁰ This marriage license would seem to indicate that John moved away from Hancock County sometime late in 1808.

In February of 1810, John appeared before the Superior Court of Hancock County, along with his brothers Thomas and William, and his brother-in-law Jeremiah Warren, to answer charges of assault.¹¹ On appeal in the August term of the court, he was found guilty and fined ten dollars. There is nothing in the court records to shed light on this incident, but judging from the fines that were paid, his brother Thomas must have been the instigator of this incident. Thomas died in late 1811 and John was appointed executor and administrator of his estate. On January 30, 1812, the estate of Thomas Cadenhead was sold.¹² During this sale, John bought fifteen bushels of corn @ 77 cents per bushel (\$11.55), just over eleven pounds of seed cotton @ 1 dollar per pound (\$11.40), one lot of Bacon @ seven dollars and twenty cents (\$7.20), and one block fodder @ two dollars and thirty one cents (\$2.31). John paid more for the items that he bought than he had appraised them for just before the sale, in an obvious attempt to help Rebecca, Thomas's widow, since the estate didn't appraise for very much.

By 1812, John and his family were living in Putnam County.¹³ The tax rolls for 1813 indicate that he was living in Captain William Adam's militia district, again paying his poll tax and with no land listed. On the 25th of April, 1812, John joined the Crooked Creek Baptist Church, being "received by letter".¹⁴ John remained a member of this church for about four years, and at first appears to be a member in good standing, being appointed as messenger to the conference of the Ocmulgee Association in July 1812,¹⁵ and on another occasion being selected to open the conference of his church by singing and a prayer.¹⁶ This soon changed however, as can be seen in the

State of Georgia }
 Greencounty } To any Minister
 of the Gospel or Justice of the
 Peace You are hereby authorized to join in the Holy
 State of Matrimony John Cadenhead and Phebe Foster
 both of this County and for your so doing this shall
 be your sufficient license Witness Thomas Markton Clerk
 of the Court of Ordinary for said County this 27th day
 November 1807
 The marriage was celebrated by me on the 29th Decr 1808
 M. Johnson 1808

The marriage of John Cadenhead and Pheobe Foster
 as recorded in Greene County in 1808.

following church record which reads:

Friday 24th June 1814

The church in conference

2nd Received a publick report Saying bro. J. Cadenhead was
 intoxicated on the day of Ichabod Thompson's Sale in Eatonton.
 bro. Smith nominated to cite bro. Cadenhead to next conference
 to answer to report¹⁷

John evidently tried to rectify this situation and on July 23, 1814
 appeared before the church in conference to make a "Gospel
 Acknowledgement".¹⁸ A "circular letter" sent to a conference of the Georgia
 Association describes how seriously the church and its members took such
 offenses, and describes how the church apparently tried to deal with John.

But secondly, in the case of public and scandalous sins.

The first step to be taken is to reprove, admonish, and in a christian spirit, endeavour to reclaim the apostate Brother from the errors of his ways. Lev. 19,17. Gal. 6,1,2. Eph. 3, 11. 2nd Thes. 3,15. 1st Tim. 5,20. Heb. 12,13,14,15. James 5,19,20. This duty we fear is very much neglected from some cause - the want of zeal - or perhaps, from a prevailing notion that it would be improper to heal a public offense by a private conversation: But however improper this might be, we conceive it would be highly proper to heal a public offender by any means the Gospel directs. The design however of such reproof, etc. is not to cure the offense, but him who gave it; that he may be prepared to remove the offence in that way the Gospel requires. But should he fail to be reclaimed by this measure, and not come to the church to meet, and in the best manner in his power to atone for his disorders; then it will be the duty of whoever is concerned in the case, when the church is setting in her official capacity, to bring such persons before her bar, or make report of the case to her, whose duty it will be to call for, and reckon with him according to Math. 18, 24 and 31. But in case of gross enormity, under which the cause of God and the church particularly suffers, it may be expedient to proceed more promptly according to the case recorded in 1st. Cor. 5 chap. which seems to have been done without sending for, or attending to the delinquent in any way.¹⁹

Just a year after his first offense, John seems to have gotten in trouble with the church again. It is not clear whether this is a separate offense, or whether the church had decided that he wasn't repentant enough of the first offense. In any case, John was once again before the church;

22nd July 1815

The church in conference

4th bro. Cadenhead charges himself with drunkenness the investigation of which was referred to the next conference²⁰

26th August 1815

The church in conference

4th Took up the case of bro. Cadenhead and the church finally agreed to receive his acknowledgment hoping for an amendment of his life in this regard ²¹

23rd December 1815

The church in conference

1st Dismissed by letter bro. Cadenhead and coloured sister Finney ²²

27th January 1816

The church in conference

3rd Ordered that the clerk direct a letter to County Line church Informing them of reports against bro. Cadenhead also revoking his letter of dismission of repeated Intoxication and profane language after he had obtained his letter. Then appointed the brothers Davenport and Holloway to cite him to next conference to answer to the report ²³

23rd March 1816

The church in conference

3rd Took up and investigated the case of bro. Cadenhead and the church unanimously Declared an unfellowship against him ²⁴

Even though John was quite active in the church in his early years, his problems with the Crooked Creek Baptist Church probably brought to an end his affiliation with the church. We have not found him belonging to another church after this, and an old family bible found in the possession of a descendent of Mary Ann Cadenhead, a daughter of John and Phoebe, and Wineford Grubbs does not name any of the children born to John and Phoebe Cadenhead after this time, of which there were at least two more sons and one daughter born.

The tax rolls for Putnam County in 1815, show John still living in Captain Adams' district, paying his poll tax and no land listed. In February of that year, John was drafted into the militia, ²⁵ along with his brother William. Although the "War of 1812" was officially ended by the signing of the "Treaty of Ghent" in December of 1814, word of the treaty and the cessation of hostilities did not reach Georgia by the time he was drafted. On

February 5, 1815, John reported to Fort Hawkins, near present day Macon, for duty as a private in Captain William Walker's Infantry²⁶. Fort Hawkins, while not much of a fort in the classical sense, just a small quadrangle of buildings, was nevertheless an important staging area during the "Creek War" of 1813 and 1814.²⁷ During the conflict with England, the British and Spanish enlisted the aid of the Creek and Seminole Indians in making attacks on the settlements and outposts in the south. It was against the Indians conducting these raids that the Georgia militia was called up to stop.

John served a total of one month and twenty nine days and was discharged at Fort Hawkins on April 3, 1815. A company pay roll shows that John and William lived within thirty miles of the fort. He was paid eight dollars per month, for a total of fifteen dollars and seventy five cents (\$15.75), and was allowed eighteen cents for rations and a subsistence pay of thirty six cents²⁸. It was expected that members of the militia provide for their own transportation and rations for a short period of time.

It was not long after his return from Fort Hawkins, that John moved away from Putnam County, possibly due to his trouble with the church. It is probable that he moved his family to Wilkes County, since he appears on the tax rolls for that county in Captain Ewings district in 1816. If so, he only stayed there for a short time, because by early 1817, he was already living in Jones County.²⁹ He is shown on the tax rolls for that county living in Captain Seale's district, with 202.5 acres of land and one slave.

The first land that is known to have been owned by John Cadenhead was lot #202, in the 12th district, consisting of two hundred two and a half acres on the waters of the Ocmulgee River. It is unknown when John acquired this land, which was situated next door to his brother Alexander. On April 3, 1817, John sold seventeen acres to John Dunn for forty dollars (\$40.00).³⁰ The remainder of lot #202, he sold to his brother Alexander on January 28, 1818, for one thousand dollars (\$1000.00),³¹ evidently with the intent to move on again.

By early 1820, John and his family had moved to Early County, in the southern part of Georgia where they appear on the census for that year. The census shows John as head of household (age 26 -45) with, one female (age 26 - 45), one son (age 10 - 16), three sons (under 10 years of age), one daughter (age 18 - 26), one daughter (age 10 - 16), and one daughter (under 10 years of age).

Early County was organized in 1818, out of land ceded by the Creek

Nation in a treaty signed at Fort Jackson on August 14, 1814.³² This treaty, forced on the Creeks after they were defeated at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend by General Andrew Jackson, required them to give up one-fifth of their land in Georgia and three-fifths of their land in Alabama. This treaty dealt equally as harsh with those Indians that fought with Andrew Jackson as it did those they fought against, and insured the continuing of hostilities between the white settlers and Indians for years to come. The 1820 lottery was authorized by the legislature in an act passed on December 15, 1818 to dispose of this land, and if John participated in the lottery, no record has been found to indicate whether he won any land there or not.

We have not determined why John moved to Early County. The timing of his move would appear to be about the time it was organized and before the 1820 lottery which would have opened up that county for settlement. So, this move remains a mystery. Ft. Gaines, established in 1816 near the Chattahoochee River, was the first settlement in Early County,³³ as early settlers followed the river down to this stopping off point. The land was covered by yellow pine and there were no roads or bridges. Travel was by foot or horseback, often requiring one to swim the streams and rivers over which they traveled.³⁴

John was evidently one of those few pioneers who moved in, selecting homesites and building houses, before the surveyors had a chance to survey the land. In 1819, commissioners for the new county were appointed to hold elections for five justices of the Inferior Court. The election was held at the home of Richard Grimsley, and the court met for the first time there on March 27, 1820.³⁵ It is unknown whether John was one of these first justices; however, he did serve as a Justice of the Inferior Court from August 15, 1822 until January 25, 1825.³⁶ Some of the records where John is mentioned include an affidavit signed June 30, 1823, where John was attesting to the good character and credibility of a Lemull Trantum in his claim to receive reparations for Indian depredations.³⁷ John was appointed to appraise the estate of William Kelly on September 5, 1824,³⁸ and in the July term of 1826, John was the tennant-in-possession in a case against Robert Porter by fraudulent drawer of Georgia land lottery #438, 28th district.³⁹

In 1827, John and family moved to Pike County, Alabama (present day Barbour co.), where several of his brothers and his father were already living. He is listed on the 1830 Pike County, Alabama, census as head of

household (age 50 - 60), with one female (age 40 - 50), one male (age 20 - 30), one male (age 15 - 20), one male (age 10 - 15), two males (ages 5 - 10), and one female (age 10 - 15).

In 1832 the Creek Indians ceded the last of their land in Georgia and Alabama.⁴⁰ Barbour County was organized in 1833 from these Indian lands and that part of Pike County where John was living. A census taken during that first year after its organization shows John, two sons under sixteen, his wife, and two slaves.

Orphans Court records of Barbour County show John Cadenhead on several documents of interest. On December 11, 1833 Ivy Cadenhead, brother of John, appointed John and others to appraise the estate of Joseph Henderson.⁴¹ While John did not own a lot of slaves at any one time, he did own two or three at one time or another. Since there were not many banks, if any, in the areas that they lived, the Cadenheads often would use their land, or slaves, as collateral, which they would borrow against or sell as needed. If used as collateral for a loan, the lender would take the slave for the length of time specified in the note. The labor performed by the slave would be considered as the interest payment on the note. An example of both instances, selling a slave and using one as collateral, can be found in the Barbour County Orphans Court records. The first shows John selling a young negro boy, six years old, to Alfred William Faulk on April 21, 1837, for two hundred twenty five dollars and eighty-five cents (\$225.85).⁴² The second one shows John, on January 28, 1842, signing a promisory note to William McRae for four hundred dollars (\$400).⁴³ The terms of this promisory note show John using a Negro woman slave named Nancy, together with her increase (her children), as collateral to secure the loan. The slave would remain in the possession of William McRae for the time specified in the note. The note would be due on January 28, 1844, or in the event that the slave died before this time. The interest on this note was agreed upon and charged in the following manner:

"It is also agreed upon that the said Willam McRae is not to charge the interest on said not (sic), as it is considered that the labor of said slave will be equal to the interest on said note,"⁴⁴

Should John be unable to repay the note, the slave and her increase would become the property of William McRae. On November 25, 1843,

William McRae acknowledged that he had received payment in full and had no further claim on the property.

On March 16, 1843, John's second wife, Phoebe, died of unknown causes⁴⁵ and is probably buried near Clayton, Alabama. By this time most of John's children had already left home, with most having gone to Texas. The only ones left in the area were two of his sons, one of these would later leave for Texas, and a couple of daughters and their families, one of these had just returned from Texas. On August 23, 1843, John gave one of his sons, Francis Marion, a slave.⁴⁶

Unfortunately, John does not appear on the 1850 census for Barbour county, even though he was still residing there, possibly living with one of his children's families or just missed, which sometimes happened. The United States government passed an act on September 28, 1850, that allowed veterans of the War of 1812 to apply for 40 acres of "Bounty" land as a reward for their military service. On January the 7th, 1851, John turned in his application in Barbour county.⁴⁷ The application states that he is a resident of Barbour county and that he was seventy-four years old at the time. Not having any discharge papers evidently made it difficult to prove his service, but in the end his application was approved on January 3, 1852. John was issued warrant number #33456, dated September 30, 1852, for land located next to Nathaniel Methany in section 20, township 5, range 23.⁴⁸ It is unknown whether John actually received the land, since after 1852 it was legal to sell the warrant itself.

The exact place and date of John's death are unknown at this time; however, we do know that it was after 1852 and probably near Clayton in Barbour County. The only indication we have of John's occupation comes from census records which list him as a farmer.

A partial list of John's children can be found in an old family bible that was found in the possession of a descendant of Mary Ann and Wineford Grubbs. It does not show his youngest children; however, we can determine their names from other documents. Unfortunately, no wills or estate papers have been found at this time. We think it interesting to note, that almost all of John's children made their way to Texas eventually, the exceptions being his son Ivey P., and his daughters Leiutisha and Anna. Another daughter, Mary Ann, came to Texas, but returned to Alabama a couple of years later. Some of Anna's children and some of Ivey P.'s children made their way to Texas after the Civil War.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } S. S.
COUNTY OF BARBOUR.

On this *7th* day of *January* A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty *one*, personally appeared before me, *Harry M. Tompkins*, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County and State aforesaid, *John Cadenhead* aged *thirty* years, a resident of *Barbours* County, in the State of *Alabama*, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical *John Cadenhead* who was a *private* in the company commanded by Captain *W. H. Walker* in the *Battle of Gettysburg* of *his* *late* *company* commanded by *John H. Broadnax* in the war *with Great Britain* *and* *the United States* *on* *the 18 day of June* *A.D. 1812* that he *dropped* *at* *Portman County* *in the State of Georgia* *on* *on* *about the 1st day of February* A. D., 1815, for the term of *six* *months* and continued in actual service in said war for the term of *about two months* and was honorably discharged at *St. Hawkins* *Georgia* *on* *on* *about the* *day of April* A. D., 1815, as will appear by the master rolls of said company. *He received no written discharge and was given to his company*

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the "act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," passed September 28th, 1850.

John Cadenhead
Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written. And I hereby certify that I believe the said *John Cadenhead* to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

Harry M. Tompkins J. P.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } S. S.
COUNTY OF BARBOUR.

I, WILLIAM R. COWEN, Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the county and State aforesaid, and ex-officio Clerk of said Court and keeper of the records and county seal of said County, do hereby certify that *Harry M. Tompkins* whose name is affixed to the above and foregoing affidavit, is, and was at the date thereof, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified according to law, and that his signature above is genuine.

Given under my hand and official seal this the *24 day of January* A. D., 1851

W. R. Cowen
Judge
of Probate

Bounty land application made in Barbour County for John Cadenhead in 1851.

Children of John Cadenhead and Martha Whitehead

Information in this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as additional information on the individuals and their families is found.

ANNA CADENHEAD

BORN: April 12, 1800

DIED: Unknown

Anna Cadenhead was the daughter of John Cadenhead and Martha Whitehead. She was born on April 12, 1800 ⁴⁹ in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. She married Ephraim Sanders,⁵⁰ son of Nathaniel Sanders and Mary Driver, on September 24, 1818 in Jones County, Georgia.

Ephraim and Anna Sanders appeared on the 1820 census for Jones County in Captain Seal's district. The census shows Ephraim as 16-26 years of age, Anna as 16-26 years of age, and possibly one daughter under 10 years of age. Another female is also listed, age 10-16, but this is evidently a relative or a boarder as she is much too old to be a daughter of Anna and Ephraim. They are also listed on the tax rolls for Jones County in 1821, living in Captain Pitt's district.

Ephraim and Anna remained in Jones County long after the rest of the Cadenhead family had moved to Alabama. Ephraim, while a farmer for most of his life, on occasion held public office, most notably as tax collector and sheriff in Jones County.⁵¹ He also was captain, an elected post, of a militia district in Jones County in 1831 and 1832.⁵² Ephraim Sanders appears on the tax rolls for Jones County in 1832, living in the district of which he was captain and owning ninety-five acres of land adjoining Isaac Pippin.

Although the time is uncertain, Ephraim and Anna eventually moved west into Alabama, finally settling in Dale County by 1860. The 1860 census for Dale County, Alabama, shows Ephraim and Anna living in Newton with three of their children still at home: Ephraim (age 63), Anna (age 59), Franklin J. (age 30), J.J. (age 24), and Georgia (age 13).

Children of Ephraim Sanders and Anna Cadenhead:

Franklin J. Sanders: bca. 1830

Julius Jefferson Sanders: born April 2, 1836 -died December 12, 1927

Georgia Sanders: bca. 1847

LIEUTISIA CADENHEAD

BORN: April 21, 1801 **DIED:** Unknown

Lieutisia Cadenhead was the daughter of John Cadenhead and his wife Martha Whitehead. She was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia on April 21, 1801.⁵³ The only record found to date that mentions Lieutisia Cadenhead is the family record found in the possession of descendants of Mary Ann Cadenhead Grubbs McNair.

REBECCA CADENHEAD

BORN: March 1, 1803 **DIED:** Unknown

Rebecca Cadenhead, daughter of John Cadenhead and Martha Whitehead, was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, on March 1, 1803.⁵⁴ She married William Boles in Early County, Georgia, in 1823.⁵⁵

According to the 1850 census for Van Zandt County, Texas, which shows the place of birth of William and Rebecca's children, they evidently moved into Alabama about the same time that her father did (1827). They settled in Barbour County, near the Cadenhead family, and then moved to Russell County. On January 20, 1833 (or 1837- the date on record is unclear) a presbytery was held in Russell County (Township 18, Range 29, Section 30) to constitute a new church, Mt. Gilead Baptist Church. William and Rebecca are listed as charter members, with William being named Deacon.⁵⁶ They evidently moved to Rusk County, Texas, before 1847,⁵⁷ possibly near Rebecca's brother John F. Cadenhead, before settling in Van Zandt County by 1850. They appear on the 1860 census for Henderson

County, living in the Fincastle area.

Children of William Boles and Rebecca Cadenhead:

Mary Ann Boles: bca. 1826	Minerva E. Boles: bca. 1836
William Boles: bca. 1828	James D. Boles: bca. 1838
John F. Boles: bca. 1830	Adeline T. Boles: bca. 1840
Levi Boles: bca. 1832	Thomas A. Boles: bca. 1842
Pheobe Boles: bca. 1834	Martha L. Boles: bca. 1846

Children of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster

JOHN F. CADENHEAD

BORN: May 19, 1809

DIED: dca 1856

John F. Cadenhead was the son of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster. He was born in either Greene or Hancock County Georgia, most likely the former, on May 19, 1809.⁵⁸

In 1830, John F. was evidently still living at home, according to the census taken in Pike County, Alabama that year. His family had moved there about 1827. When that part of Pike County was taken to form Barbour County in 1832, a census was taken again, but by this time John F. had already left home. Tax records in Jones County, Georgia indicate that John F. moved there to live with, or nearby, his sister Anna and her husband Ephraim Sanders. He is listed on the 1831 tax rolls as living in Captain Sanders militia district, paying his poll tax and with no land.

It was while he was living in Jones County that he met his wife. He married Martha Pippin on July 17, 1831 in Jones County Georgia.⁵⁹ Martha was the daughter of Isaac Pippins, a next door neighbor of Ephraim Sanders. In 1832 John F. and Martha left Jones County,⁶⁰ although where they went is unknown. It is likely that they returned to Barbour County, Alabama where his family was living.

We can only speculate on the reason why he decided to come to Texas; however, in the spring of 1837, John F. and his brother Levi P., along with their families, packed up their belongings and set out for Texas. His brother

James Truit followed along a couple of months later with his family. A sister, Mary Ann, and her husband Wineford Grubbs also came a little later, only to return to Alabama by 1842.

The Republic of Texas, at that time, had instituted a system of land grants in which to attract immigration to the new republic. On September 6, 1838, John F. appeared before the Board of Land Commissioners in Franklin, Robertson County, and was issued a second class land grant, conditional certificate # 37, which states that he arrived in the Republic of Texas subsequent to the Declaration of Independence and prior to October 1, 1837, a married man and entitled to 1280 acres. A conditional certificate would be issued and for three years the bearer would have to live in Texas and fulfill his obligations as a citizen. At the end of the three years he would receive an unconditional certificate and claim his land. On December 30, 1839 John F. transferred 640 acres of this certificate to Eli Seale.⁶¹ References today of land owned by John F. in Brazos County, may actually be the 640 acres that he transferred to Eli Seale, which he had surveyed on June 15, 1841⁶² in what was then Navasota County. John F. received his unconditional certificate in Nacogdoches on August 20, 1841.

During his three years, while waiting for his grant, John F. and his family, along with his brothers and their families, were living in Nacogdoches County, where he shows up on the 1840 census. Cherokee County was formed out of parts of Nacogdoches County in 1846, and John F. appears on a poll list in Rusk at that time.

On June 17, 1847, John F. had 640 acres of land in Comanche County surveyed. This land was located along Live Oak creek, just south of present day Gustine.⁶³ The final patent on this land was issued on May 12, 1849.⁶⁴ John F.'s wife, Martha, died in Cherokee County on February 14, 1849,⁶⁵ leaving him with six children, some of which were still quite small. On August 17, 1849 John F. Cadenhead was appointed "guardian of the estate of Martha Cadenhead, formerly Martha Pippen."⁶⁶

In 1850, John F. and family were living in the old Knoxville area of Cherokee County,⁶⁷ near his oldest daughter Phoebe and her family. The 1850 census of Cherokee County shows John F. age 40, three sons and three daughters, and living with him was his brother James T. and his two sons, Benjamin F. and Francis Marion. Another brother, Francis M. and his family, having just arrived in Texas, were living next door.

John F. married Matilda Sides in Nacogdoches County on January 12,

1851.⁶⁸ He had two children by this marriage, a daughter named Susannah and a son named Sam Houston. His brother James T. married a sister of Matilda's named Zephia, and this family moved on to live in Houston County near Kennard. Another of the Sides daughters married William Charr Cadenhead, a son of Levi P. Cadenhead.

The exact date of John F.'s death is unknown, since neither his or his first wife's graves have been found, but it was sometime around 1856. After John F. died, Matilda married a T.W. Henson⁶⁹ and they moved to Smith County. T.W. Henson died before 1870, and Matilda moved her family to Houston County, near Coltharp, to live next door to her sister Zephia and her husband, James T. Cadenhead.⁷⁰

Children of John F.Cadenhead and Martha Pippins

Phoebe Elizabeth Cadenhead: bca 1834 died January 20, 1884

Mary L. Cadenhead: bca 1838

Ephraim Sanders Cadenhead: born October 26, 1840

died November 19, 1915

Thomas Sears Cadenhead: born March 16, 1839 died March 24, 1904

Martha M. Cadenhead: bca 1844

Harriet N. Cadenhead: bca 1846

John Marion Cadenhead: born March 16, 1848 died July 5, 1945

Children of John F.Cadenhead and Matilda Sides

Susannah Cadenhead: bca 1852

Sam Houston Cadenhead: born September 5, 1856

died October 28, 1919

LEVI P. CADENHEAD

BORN: January 12, 1813

DIED: unknown

Levi P. Cadenhead was the son of John Cadenhead and his second wife Phoebe Foster. He was born on January 12, 1813⁷¹ in Putnam County, Georgia.

While he was shown to be still living at home on the 1830 census of

Pike County, Alabama, he had evidently moved away by 1833. That part of Pike County where his family lived was taken to form Barbour County in 1832 and a census was taken the following year, on which Levi P. seems to be missing.

Levi evidently remained in Barbour County since his name appears in the circuit court records. On March 28, 1833, Levi P. signed a promissory note for fifty two dollars and fifty cents to James Smith.⁷² When Levi P. refused to repay the debt, a warrant for his arrest was issued by the circuit court judge on February 3, 1834.⁷³ Levi's uncle, Ivy Cadenhead who was acting as his security, was also named in the warrant. The court ruled that Levi P. was to repay the fifty two dollars and fifty cents, as well as two dollars and ten cents in damages and also any costs incurred by James Smith.

On September 22, 1836, Levi P. purchased forty acres of land at the Sparta Land Office.⁷⁴ He received the final patent (#4500) on this land on November 1, 1836. This land is officially designated as township 10 north, range 24 east, section 8, and was located in Barbour County between Louisville and Clio.

In the spring of 1837, Levi P. Cadenhead left Barbour County and with his brother John F. made his way to Texas. On June 6, 1839, in Robertson County, Levi P. received his conditional certificate (#40) for land granted him by the Republic of Texas. This certificate stated that he arrived prior to October 1, 1837 and that he was a married man, entitled to twelve hundred eighty acres of land. Levi received his unconditional certificate (#63) in Nacogdoches County on September 27, 1841. The land from this grant was surveyed in Marion County, 960 acres in 1852,⁷⁵ another 200 acres in Cass County in 1858,⁷⁶ and 38 acres in Marion County in 1858.⁷⁷ Final patents for these parcels of land were granted in 1855, 1861, and 1861 respectively.⁷⁸

Levi P. Cadenhead was drafted into the Texas Rangers on August 4, 1838, serving as a private in H.B. Stephens company of mounted rangers. He was discharged on September 15 of that same year.⁷⁹

The only census that Levi P. Cadenhead is shown on is the 1840 census for Nacogdoches County, Texas, which unfortunately does not show the ages or number in his family. It is believed that he was married at the time that he came to Texas in 1837, with at least two sons, although a marriage license has yet to be found in Alabama.⁸⁰ If he was married at that time, then

his wife either had died or left him, because on December 11, 1839 he married Mrs. Alvira Reagan in Nacogdoches County.⁸¹ On the 1850 census of Harrison County, Texas, there is an M. Cadenhead with two males listed in the household. It is believed by this researcher that this is the first wife and children of Levi P. Nothing else is known about Levi P. Cadenhead after the 1840 census was taken, with the exception of the disposition of his land grant.

Children of Levi P. Cadenhead
William Charr Cadenhead bca 1833

JAMES TRUETT CADENHEAD

Born: October 30, 1814

Died: dca 1892

James Truett Cadenhead was the son of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster.⁸² He was born on October 30, 1814 in Putnam County, Georgia. The date of birth is taken from an old family Bible of John Cadenhead found in the possession of descendants of Mary Ann Cadenhead.

His family moved to Alabama about 1827 and on the 1830 Pike County census, James T. is evidently still living at home. In 1832 the part of Pike County that his family lived in was taken in to form Barbour County, and a census was taken the next year. This census shows that James T. had evidently already moved away from home at that time. It is uncertain where James T. went after leaving home; however it is said by his descendants that he lived in Mississippi along the Pearl River.⁸³

In 1837, James T. Cadenhead came to Texas, either along with his brothers John F. and Levi P., or shortly after. Again, family history has James T. arriving in Texas along with his wife and baby girl, and his wife's family. James T. was drafted into the Rangers and his wife and her family then returned to Mississippi leaving word for him to join them when he got out.⁸⁴ Some credence can be given this story since records show that James T. Cadenhead was enlisted into the Texas Rangers on August 2, 1838, serving as a private in H.B. Stephens company. He served, along with his brother Levi P. Cadenhead, until September 15, 1838.⁸⁵ He evidently

decided to remain in Texas instead of returning to Mississippi. While no record of his possible first marriage has been found, one does exist for his marriage to Eunice Butler. They were married in Nacogdoches County on August 1, 1839.⁸⁶

On September 7, 1841, James T. Cadenhead applied for a second class land grant in Nacogdoches. His conditional certificate (#661) states that he arrived in Texas in June, 1837, and that he was a married man, entitled to 1280 acres of land. James T. evidently never received his unconditional certificate, nor did he ever patent any land under this grant.⁸⁷ He did, however, receive another grant on August 30, 1856 for 1280 acres.⁸⁸ On October 21, 1857 James T. transferred this grant to John W. Cain. On February 7, 1857, James T. Cadenhead applied for a certificate of settlement in Houston County.⁸⁹ In his application he stated that he had settled on vacant land and continued to reside there at that time. The land he applied for was 160 acres, on which he received the final patent on September 28, 1859.⁹⁰

James T. appears on the 1850 census for Cherokee County, living with his brother John F. and family. James T.'s wife, Eunice Butler, had died by this time leaving him with two sons. Sometime after this, James T. married Zephy Sides, possibly a sister of Matilda Sides who married John F. Cadenhead, and they moved to Houston County.

James Truett Cadenhead died sometime around 1892,⁹¹ and is buried in old Mt. Zion Cemetery at old Tadmor, east of Crockett, in Houston County. His wife Zephia died about 1902 and is buried there as well.⁹²

Children of James Truett Cadenhead and Eunice Butler

Benjamin Franklin Cadenhead: bca 1842 dca 1862

Francis Marion Cadenhead: born November 8, 1843
died August 29, 1905

Children of James Truett Cadenhead and Zephia Sides

Mary Cadenhead:

Martha Jane Cadenhead:

Phoebe Cadenhead: born 1857 died 1872

James Harrison Cadenhead: born October 7, 1858
died February 4, 1934

Loutisha Cadenhead: born May 8, 1865 died July 2, 1933

MARY ANN CADENHEAD

Born: September 10, 1816 **Died:** unknown

Mary Ann Cadenhead was the daughter of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster. She was born on September 10, 1816⁹³ in either Wilkes or Jones County, Georgia, most probably the latter.

Mary Ann married Wineford Grubbs, son of William A. and Elizabeth Grubbs, on July 14, 1835 in Barbour County, Alabama.⁹⁴ Wineford Grubbs was born on August 22, 1815.

Wineford and Mary Ann Grubbs moved to Texas in 1837, either with her brothers John F. and Levi P. Cadenhead, or near the same time. Wineford Grubbs was issued a second class "Headright Certificate" (#149) by the Board of Land Commissioners in Nacogdoches County in June 1837. This certificate, for 1280 acres of land, was never returned so no grant was issued.

Wineford and Mary Ann Grubbs did not remain in Texas for very long and returned to Alabama by 1840, where Wineford died by August 1846.⁹⁵ Mary Ann next married John McNair on July 23, 1847, in Barbour County.⁹⁶

The 1850 census for Barbour County, Alabama shows John McNair to be 28 years old, Mary Ann 32 years old, and their daughter Phoebe age 2 years. Mary Ann's six sons by her first husband are also listed in the household.

Children of Wineford Grubbs and Mary Ann Cadenhead

James Jefferson Grubbs: born May 22, 1836

John Tillman Grubbs: born October 23, 1838 died March 14, 1914

William Worthy Grubbs: born August 28, 1840

Francis Marion Grubbs: born May 21, 1842 -

died November 22, 1920

Green Jasper Grubbs: born July 17, 1844 died January 23, 1922

Morgan Milton Grubbs: born March 22, 1846

Children of John McNair and Mary Ann Cadenhead

Phoebe Ann Elizabeth McNair: born October 16, 1848

died February 24, 1920

Mary Amanda McNair: born December 12, 1851 died July 1944
Malinda Adeline McNair: born April 7, 1854

IVEY P. CADENHEAD

Born: May 16, 1820 **Died:** unknown

Ivey P. Cadenhead was the son of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster. He was born in Early County, Georgia on May 16, 1820.⁹⁷

After his family moved to Alabama in 1827, the 1830 census for Pike County, as well as the 1840 census for Barbour county shows Ivey P. still living at home at those times.

In 1836, Ivey P., only 16 years old at the time, was either drafted or enlisted in the militia during the Indian uprising that occurred that year.⁹⁸ This was the final campaign to round up the last of the tribes in Alabama and force them, in what later became known as the "Trail of Tears", to move to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

In 1845, Ivey P. Cadenhead married Sarah A. Kilpatrick,⁹⁹ and the couple continued to live in Barbour County. In fact, this is the only son of John Cadenhead who remained in Alabama, the rest having gone to Texas.

The 1850 census for Barbour County shows Ivey P. as 29 years old, Sarah as 30 years old, and two small sons. An agricultural census taken in 1850 shows Ivey P. living on 45 acres of improved land, from which he harvested 500 bushels of corn and 30 bales of cotton.

Ivey P. and Sarah remained in Barbour County until after 1860. The 1860 census for Barbour County shows Ivey P., living in the Mt. Andrews area, to be 40 years old and Sarah to be 42 years old. Also in the household were four sons and two daughters.

By 1870, they had moved to Bulloch County, near Union Springs, where the census that year shows Ivey to be 56 years old and Sarah 53. The family finally settled in Pike County before 1880.¹⁰⁰

It is unknown just when Ivey P. died; however, his wife Sarah died in Pike County, Alabama on August 10, 1899.¹⁰¹

Children of Ivey P.Cadenhead and Sarah Ann Kilpatrick:

Powell K. Cadenhead: bca 1846 dca 1915

John F.M. Cadenhead: born April 25, 1849 died August 7, 1925

William W. Cadenhead: bca 1850

Phoebe E. Cadenhead: bca 1852

Sarah Cadenhead: bca 1855

James J. Cadenhead: bca 1855

Green Cadenhead: born September 7, 1860 died May 10, 1945

FRANCIS MARION CADENHEAD

Born: June 1,1823

Died: unknown

Francis Marion Cadenhead was the youngest son of John Cadenhead and Phoebe Foster. He was born in Early County, Georgia on June 1,1823.¹⁰²

The family, having moved to Alabama in 1827, appears on the 1830 census for Pike County and the 1840 census for Barbour County, where Francis M. is still living at home.

Very few records have been found that mention Francis M. Cadenhead in Alabama. One record found in the Orphans Court shows that on August 23,1843 Francis M. was given a slave by his father John Cadenhead.¹⁰³

Orphans Court records show that on July 18,1845 Francis M. Cadenhead bought land in Barbour County from Henry and Sarah Faulk for two hundred dollars (\$200).¹⁰⁴ This land was evidently in section 20 between Louisville and Clio and included about seventy acres.

On April 13,1846, Francis M. Cadenhead appeared at the Sparta Land Office and was given a patent (#7551) on forty acres of land in Barbour county, situated in township 9 north - range 24 east - section 20.¹⁰⁵ Court records show that Francis M. and his wife Rebecca sold both pieces of property, the seventy acres he bought from Henry Faulk and the forty acres from Sparta Land Office, for two hundred twenty dollars (\$220) to William Faulk on January 16,1849.¹⁰⁶

Although no marriage record has been found for Francis M. Cadenhead, it is known from the above mentioned land record and census

records, that his wife's name was Rebecca. While Rebecca's maiden name is unknown at present, it is believed to be Rebecca Faulk. The Faulk family had been closely associated with John Cadenhead's family in Barbour County.

Shortly after selling his land in Barbour County, Francis M. and Rebecca set out for Texas, making their way to Cherokee County where his brothers John F. and James T. Cadenhead were living at the time. Francis and Rebecca appear on the 1850 census for Cherokee County, living next door to his brothers. Francis M. is listed as 26 years of age, Rebecca is listed as being 23 years old, and they had one son Sebern who was one year old.

By 1854, Francis M. and his family had moved farther west to Henderson County, settling in the eastern part of that county in the Fincastle area. On January 21, 1854 F.M. Cadenhead surveyed 320 acres of land.¹⁰⁷ He received a "Pre-emption Certificate" (#59) for this property by living on it and cultivating it for three consecutive years. He was issued the final patent for it on April 6, 1860.¹⁰⁸ This is also where others of the Faulk family from Barbour County had settled, as well as his sister Rebecca, who married William Boles. The 1860 census for Henderson County, shows Francis M. as 36 years old, Rebecca as 31 years old, and three sons and one daughter.

During the Civil War Francis M.'s name appears on a roll of names subject to military duty in precinct 6 of Henderson County.¹⁰⁹ He was organized into a reserve company, however it is unknown as to whether he was called for duty.

Francis M. and Rebecca evidently died before 1870, since no other records have been found for them, and their minor children can be found living in Grayson County with their oldest son, Seaborn Cadenhead.¹¹⁰

Children of Francis Marion Cadenhead and Rebecca:

Seaborn Cadenhead: bca 1849

John A. Cadenhead: born October 7, 1858 died October 12, 1906

Isaac Cadenhead: bca 1855

Phalbia Cadenhead: born June 22, 1859 died August 9, 1881

Seth Cadenhead: bca 1861

W.R. Cadenhead: bca 1862

Descendants of John Cadenhead

2- John Cadenhead 1776 -

sp- Martha Whitehead 1780 - 1803

3- Anna Cadenhead 1800 -

sp- Ephraim Sanders 1797 -

4- Franklin J. Sanders 1830 -

4- Julius Jefferson Sanders 1836 - 1927

sp- Sarah Tarvah Bennet 1847 - 1918

4- Georgia Sanders 1847 -

3- Leiuticia Cadenhead 1801 -

3- Rebecca Cadenhead 1803 -

sp- William Boles

4- Mary Ann Boles 1826 -

sp- John Stripling 1827 -

4- William Boles 1828 -

4- John F. Boles 1830 -

sp- Cassandria

4- Levi Boles 1832 -

4- Pheby Boles 1834 -

4- Minerva E. Boles 1836 -

4- James D. Boles 1838 -

4- Adeline T. Boles 1840 -

4- Thomas A. Boles 1842 -

4- Martha L. Boles 1846 -

sp- William W. Brown 1850 -

sp- Phoebe Foster - 1842

3- John F. Cadenhead 1809 - 1856

sp- Martha Pippin 1812 - 1849

4- Phoebe Elizabeth Cadenhead 1832 - 1884

sp- George Washington Stone 1815 - 1883

4- Mary Josephine Cadenhead 1837 -

4- Thomas Sears Cadenhead 1839 - 1904

sp- Sarah Ann Stone 1845 - 1925

4- Ephraim Sanders Cadenhead 1840 - 1915

sp- Sarah Becker Moore 1855 - 1934

- 4- **Martha M. Cadenhead** 1844 -
- 4- **Harriet N. Cadenhead** 1846 -
 - sp- Thomas Smith 1842 -
- 4- **John Marion Cadenhead** 1848 - 1941
 - sp- Missouri Katherine Blankenship
- sp- **Matilda Sides** 1824 -
- 4- **Susannah Cadenhead** 1852 -
 - sp- Charles Peterson
 - sp- Tom Moore
- 4- **Sam Houston Cadenhead** 1856 - 1919
 - sp- Mattie S. Jones 1855 - 1942
- 3- **James Truett Cadenhead** 1814 -
 - sp- Eunice Butler
 - 4- **Benjamin F. Cadenhead** 1841 - 1862
 - 4- **Francis Marion Cadenhead** 1843 - 1905
 - sp- Mary Jane Temple 1842 - 1881
 - sp- Mrs. Dora McDaniels 1849 - 1936
 - sp- **Zelphia Sides** 1827 - 1902
 - 4- **Mary Cadenhead**
 - sp- James Currie
 - 4- **Martha Jane Cadenhead**
 - sp- Edward Page
 - 4- **Phoebe Cadenhead** 1857 - 1872
 - 4- **James Harrison Cadenhead** 1858 - 1934
 - sp- Ettie Johnson 1877 - 1945
 - 4- **Lou Tisha Cadenhead** 1865 - 1933
 - sp- Charles Currie 1860 - 1945
- 3- **Levi P. Cadenhead** 1813 -
 - sp-
 - 4- **William Charr Cadenhead** 1833 -
 - sp- Susannah Sides 1835 -
 - sp- Alvira Reagan
- 3- **Mary Ann Cadenhead** 1816 -
 - sp- **Wineford Grubbs** 1815 - 1846
 - 4- **James Jefferson Grubbs** 1836 -
 - 4- **John Tillmon Grubbs** 1838 - 1914
 - sp- **Ellen C. Lowe** 1836 -

- sp- *Emma C. Smart* 1861 - 1924
- 4- *William Worthy Grubbs* 1840 -
- 4- *Francis Marion Grubbs* 1842 - 1920
 - sp- *Martha Singleton* 1849 -
- 4- *Green Jasper Grubbs* 1844 - 1922
 - sp- *Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dillard Bundy*
 - sp- *Annie Adkinson*
 - sp- *Mrs. Susan Simms Saunders* 1839 - 1894
- sp- *John McNair* 1822 -
 - 4- *Pheobe Ann Elizabeth McNair* 1848 - 1920
 - sp- *C.J. Lampley*
 - 4- *Mary Amanda McNair* 1851 - 1944
 - sp- *Paul J. Foster*
 - sp- *William B. Mosely*
 - 4- *Melinda Adeline McNair* 1854 -
 - sp- *J.L. Glover*
- 3- *Ivey P. Cadenhead* 1820 -
 - sp- *Sarah A. Kilpatrick* 1819 - 1899
 - 4- *Powell Cadenhead* 1844 - 1915
 - sp- *Elizabeth McLane*
 - 4- *John F.M. Cadenhead* 1849 - 1925
 - sp- *Georgia Ann Leverett* 1849 -
 - 4- *Phoebe Elizabeth Cadenhead* 1852 -
 - sp- *Mr. Linton*
 - 4- *William Cadenhead* 1852 -
 - sp- *Mary M. ?*
 - 4- *James J. Cadenhead* 1855 -
 - 4- *Sarah Cadenhead* 1855 -
 - 4- *Green Jasper Cadenhead* 1860 - 1945
 - sp- *Mary Parthenia Melvinie George* 1862 - 1933
 - 3- *Francis Marion Cadenhead* 1823 -
 - sp- *Rebecca ?* 1827 -
 - 4- *L. Seaborn Cadenhead* 1847 -
 - sp- *Adeline ?* 1842 -
 - 4- *Isaac Cadenhead* 1855 -
 - sp- *Sallie S. Price*
 - 4- *John A. Cadenhead* 1858 - 1906

sp- Rebecca T. Hail 1855 -
4- Phalbia Cadenhead 1859 - 1881
sp- Jeddiah C. Adams 1852 - 1925
4- Seth Cadenhead 1861 -
4- William R. Cadenhead 1862 -

footnotes

- 1 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol.II Barbour County Alabama, (Southern Historical Press, 1979), p. 29.
- 2 Marriage records in Oglethorpe County Courthouse.
- 3 Foley, Helen S., p.29.
- 4 Houston, Martha L., Land Lottery List of Oglethorpe County, Georgia 1804 and Hancock County, Georgia 1806.
- 5 Deed Book G page 167, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 6 Minutes of the Island Creek Baptist Church.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Minutes of the Georgia Association held at Kiokee, Columbia County, Georgia, October 11-14, 1806.
- 9 Campbell, Jesse H., Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical, 1847, (reprinted by Oldbuck Press, Conway, Arkansas, 1993), p. 235.
- 10 Greene County marriage records 1806-1809, on microfilm; drawer 71 box 11; at Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 11 Minutes of the Hancock County Superior Court, 1810-1817, Sparta, Georgia.
- 12 Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Thomas Cadenhead, 27 January 1812, Book G, pp 63-67, Court of Ordinary, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 13 Minutes of Crooked Creek Baptist Church 1807-1846, minutes of April 25, 1812.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Ibid., July 25, 1812.
- 16 Ibid., Sept. 25, 1813.
- 17 Ibid., June 24, 1814.
- 18 Ibid., July 23, 1814.
- 19 "Circular Letter" written with the Minutes of the Georgia Association held at Kiokee, Columbia county, Georgia, October 11-14, 1806.
- 20 Minutes of Crooked Creek Baptist Church, July 22, 1815.
- 21 Ibid., Aug.26, 1815.
- 22 Ibid., Dec. 23, 1815.
- 23 Ibid., Jan.27, 1816.
- 24 Ibid., Mar. 23, 1816.
- 25 His application for Bounty Land in 1851 stated that he was drafted

- in Putnam County. Bounty Land records for John Cadenhead, National Archives.
- 26 Military Service Records (War 1812), National Archives.
- 27 Southerland, Henry DeLeon Jr. and Brown, Jerry Elijah, The Federal Road Through Georgia, the Creek Nation, and Alabama, 1806-1836, The University of Alabama Press, 1990.
- 28 Military Service Records (War of 1812), National Archives.
- 29 Deed Book J, p. 289, Jones County, Georgia.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Deed Book L, p. 353, Jones County, Georgia.
- 32 Collections of Early County Historical Society, 1971 volume 1, p. 1.
- 33 Ibid., p. 2.
- 34 Ibid., p. 152.
- 35 Ibid., p. 2.
- 36 Listed as a Justice of Inferior Court in Early County in the card file at the Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 37 Thaxton, Donna B., Georgia Indian Depredation Claims, pp. 78-79.
- 38 Card file, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Walker, Ann Kendrick, Backtracking in Barbour County, (Richmond, Virginia: Dietz Press, 1941), p. 32.
- 41 Minutes of the Barbour county Orphans Court, 1833, Barbour County Courthouse, Clayton, Alabama.
- 42 Ibid., April 21, 1837
- 43 Minutes of the Barbour County Orphans Court book D page 127-128, Barbour county courthouse, Clayton, Alabama, 1993
- 44 Ibid.
- 45 Bible Records of Barbour County Alabama Volume 2, page 29.
- 46 Minutes of the Barbour County Orphans Court Book E, p. 224, Barbour County Courthouse, Clayton, Alabama.
- 47 Bounty Land Records on John Cadenhead, National Archives.
- 48 Hahn, Marilyn Davis, Old Sparta and Elba Land Office Records & Military Warrants 1822-1860, (Southern Historical Press, 1983), page 131.
- 49 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol. II Barbour County Alabama, (Southern Historical Press, 1976), page 29.
- 50 Jones County Marriage Record Book A, page 76, on microfilm

- drawer 75 box 71, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 51 Montgomery County Genealogical Society, Inc., Montgomery County History, (Hunter Publishing Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1981), pages 468-469.
 - 52 1831-32 Tax records for Jones County, Georgia.
 - 53 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol.II Barbour County Alabama, (Southern Historical Press, 1976), page 29.
 - 54 Ibid.
 - 55 Collection of Early County Historical Society, 1979, Volume 2 page 9.
 - 56 Minutes of the Mt.Gilead Baptist Church, Russell County, Alabama.
 - 57 1850 census of Van Zandt County, Texas.
 - 58 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol.II Barbour County, Alabama; (Southern Historical Press, 1976), page 29.
 - 59 Jones County marriage records
 - 60 1831-1832 Tax records, Jones County, Georgia.
 - 61 Documents in file Brazos-2-9 1/2 and Milam-2-308, Archives and Records Division of Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.
 - 62 Ibid.
 - 63 Ibid.
 - 64 Ibid.
 - 65 Information supplied by Harley Cadenhead of Kingston, Ma.
 - 66 Probate Minutes, Book A-I, p. 167, Cherokee County, Texas.
 - 67 The 1850 census shows John F. living next to G.W. Stone in Cherokee County, Tx. G.W. Stone was one of the very first settlers living in the area where the town of Knoxville was located.
 - 68 Cherokee County, Texas marriage record Book C, p. 268.
 - 69 Cherokee County, Texas marriage record Book C, p. 307-A.
 - 70 1870 Houston county, Texas census.
 - 71 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol.II Barbour County Alabama, (Southern Historical Press, 1976), page 29.
 - 72 Final Record A, Circuit Court 1833-1840, pp.53-54, Barbour County. 73 Ibid.
 - 74 Hahn, Marilyn Davis, Old Sparta and Elba Land Office Records & Military Warrants 1822-1860, (Southern Historical Press, 1983), page 32.
 - 75 Documents in file Bowie 2-96 and Bowie 2-159, Archives and

Records Division of Texas General Land office, Austin, Texas.

76 Ibid.

77 Ibid.

78 Ibid.

79 Ingmire, Frances Terry, Texas Rangers Service Records.

80 His application for a land grant states that he was a married man. This was six months before his marriage to Alvira Reagan.

81 Nacogdoches County, Texas marriage records.

82 Foley, Helen S., Bible Records Vol. II Barbour County Alabama, (Southern Historical Press, 1976), page 29.

83 Letters from Luther Curry, grandson of James T. Cadenhead, to Mrs. Paul Coffey.

84 Ibid.

85 Ingmire, Frances Terry, Texas Rangers Service Records.

86 Nacogdoches County marriage records.

87 Documents in file Robertson-2-487, Archives and Records Division of Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

88 Ibid.

89 Ibid.

90 Ibid.

91 Letters from Luther Curry, grandson of James T. Cadenhead, to Mrs. Paul Coffey.

92 Ibid.

93 Godfrey, Marie H., Early Settlers of Barbour County Vol. 1 & 2, (Southern Historical Press, 1979), pages 114-115.

94 Ibid.

95 Ibid.

96 Godfrey, Marie H., Rural Land Owners of Barbour County, Alabama 1851, (Southern Historical Press, 1990), page 84.

97 Information supplied to Bill Germany by Victoria Livingston, of Crestview, Florida. (Victoria Livingston is a descendant of Ivey P. Cadenhead. Ivey P.'s birthdate is supposed to have come from an old family Bible.).

98 Index To Indian Wars 1892-1926

99 Information supplied by Victoria Livingston.

100 1880 Pike County, Alabama census.

101 Information supplied to Bill Germany by Victoria Livingston.

- (Victoria Livingston states that Sarah died in Pike County, Al., and that she was buried in the Antioch Cemetery in Coffee County, Al.).
- 102 Information supplied by Harley Cadenhead of Kingston, Ma.
- 103 Barbour County Orphans Court record Book D, p. 127.
- 104 Barbour County Orphans Court record Book G, p. 100.
- 105 Hahn, Marilyn Davis, Old Sparta and Elba Land Office Records & Military Warrants 1822-1860, (Southern Historical Press, 1983), page 53.
- 106 Barbour County Orphans Court, record Book H, p. 448.
- 107 Documents in file Houston-3-556, Archives and Records Division of Texas General Land Office, Austin, Texas.
- 108 Ibid.
- 109 Faulk, J.J., History of Henderson County, Texas, (Athens Review Printing Co., Athens, Tx., 1929).
- 110 1870 Grayson County, Texas census.

Chapter 7

JAMES CADENHEAD, Jr.

James Cadenhead, Jr.

Born: ca 1778

Died: unknown

James Cadenhead, Jr. was the son of James and Mary Ann Cadenhead Sr.. He was born in Pitt County, North Carolina sometime around 1778. The exact date of his birth is undetermined; however, his birthplace can be determined from records that indicate where his parents were living at the time. Searching for information on James Jr. has been very difficult owing to the fact that he was a "Jr." and the records did not always clarify as to which James was the person in the records.

It is believed that the first record of James Jr. to be found is in the minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, in Washington County, Georgia. Although the location of this church is unclear, it is thought to be in that part of Washington County that was formed into Hancock County in 1793. The minutes of this church show that a James Cadenhead was received by experience and baptized on Saturday, December 19, 1801.¹ The fact that he was received by experience and then baptized, indicates that this might have been the first church with which he was associated, although not conclusively, and therefore it was more likely James Jr. than James Sr. There are no other records that indicate how long he stayed in Hancock County, nor when he left, but, it is known from tax records, that he was back in Oglethorpe County living with, or near his parents, in Captain Lee's militia district in 1803.²

Coinciding with, or just prior to, his family's move to Hancock County in 1804, the records of the Bethlehem church show a James Cadenhead being received by letter on Saturday, February 18, 1804.³ Another James Cadenhead was received by letter just nine months later, on Saturday, October 20, 1804.⁴ This could very well be both James Sr. and Jr. joining this church, but there has been no way to determine which from the records, nor has it been determined which James was dismissed by letter on July 20, 1805.⁵ Both men appear on the tax records for Hancock County in 1805, in Captain Bass' militia district.⁶

To further confuse the matter, a James Cadenhead was received by letter at the Island Creek Baptist church in February 1805.⁷ Island Creek Baptist church was located in the southern part of Hancock County near

Carr's Station, about ten miles west of Deveraux. There were other members of the family who joined this church at this time: Alexander and his wife Anna, John, Elizabeth and her husband Jeremiah Warren, and a Polly Cadenhead. "Polly", often used as a nickname for Mary Ann, might have been James Sr.'s wife, Mary Ann, although this is unproven as yet. If so, this would indicate that it was probably James, Sr. who joined this church in 1805. One interesting entry in the minutes of this church, on April 4, 1807, reads: "Bro. James Cadenhead had before this informed the church that he was under the disagreeable necessity of striking a man; he also requested a letter of dismission but Sister Mullins appeared to have some objection. Therefore it is thought proper for his letter to lie (?) till our next meeting as Sister Mullins was not present." James was granted his letter of dismission on May 2, 1807.⁸

James, Jr. participated in the first or 1805 land lottery, along with his brothers Alexander and John, and his father James, Sr. This lottery opened up land in Baldwin, Wayne, and Wilkinson counties for settlement. James, Jr. is on the list of eligible persons to draw from Oglethorpe County, #1377, but did not win a prize.⁹

The second or 1807 Land Lottery, was authorized by the legislature in an act passed on June 26, 1806, and opened up the rest of Baldwin and Wilkinson counties. This lottery, along with the first, opened up for settlement the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. James, Jr. participated in this lottery as well and was given two draws.¹⁰ This indicates that he was either married by this time or that he was widowed and had minor children. James, Jr. was fortunate and drew lot #167 in District #12 in Wilkinson County, which he received title to on June 11, 1808.¹¹

Although he is shown on the tax rolls for Hancock County in 1805 and 1806, by 1807 James, Jr. was living in Baldwin County in Captain Stephen's militia district.¹² This last might lend credence to the notion that it was James Jr. at Island Creek church in Hancock County, and at that time he moved to Baldwin County. His brother-in-law, Jeremiah Warren, was living near him at the time. By 1808 James, Jr. was living in Jones County. A land record in Putnam County shows that James and Alexander Cadenhead sold forty five acres of land to John Jones on February 20, 1809. This deed states that James was a resident of Jones County at the time.¹³ Tax records for Jones County in 1808 show James and Alexander living in Captain Harrison's district and that James owned 87 acres of land.¹⁴

Captain Smiths District

W Elizabeth Bazer	1
Orphan of Edward Bazer	X
S. Elizabeth Brown	X
Joseph Carr Senr.	2
Robert Carr	2
William Carr	2
Henry Capell	2
Samuel Cobb	2
Joshua Clarke	2
John Cobb	2
James badenhead Jr.	2
Ellicajah Cooper	2
John blower	2
James badenhead Senr.	2
Joseph Carr	1
John Casey	2
Willis Clarke	1

1806 Land Lottery list from Hancock County showing James, Jr., with two draws. This would indicate that he was married at the time although, we have found no record of it.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

By his Excellency *James Irwin* Governor
and commander in chief of the army and navy
of this state, and of the militia thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an Act

of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the twenty-sixth day of June,
eighteen hundred and six, for making distribution of the land in the counties of
WILKINSON and BALDWIN, I HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these
presents in the name and behalf of this state, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

James Badenhead Junr of Smiths
district Hancock County his

heirs and assigns forever, all that
tract or lot of land containing two hundred two and an half acres, situate, lying,
and being in the *Smiths* district, WILKINSON
county, in the said state, which said tract or lot of land is known and distinguished
in the plan of said district by the Number *one hundred &*
sixty seven having such shape, form and marks as appear by a
plat of the same herewith annexed, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said
tract or lot of land, together with all and singular the rights, members and
appurtenances thereof, whatsoever unto the said *James*

Badenhead his

heirs and assigns, to *his* and
their own proper use, benefit and behoof, for ever, in fee simple.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the said state, this
6th day of *June*
in the year eighteen hundred and *eight* and of
the INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA the thirty second

Signed by his Excellency the Governor, the } *James Irwin*
11th day of *June* 1808 }

Registered the

11th day of *June* 1808

S. E. D.

1808

Grant issued to James, Jr., for drawing a prize in the second land lottery.

On August 21, 1809, James Cadenhead became a charter member of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line.¹⁵ This church, while physically in Jasper County, was situated on the line between Jasper and Jones counties. Alexander and his wife Anna were also charter members. On August 31 to September 3, 1816 the Ocmulgee Association, of which County Line church was a member, met at Hebron, in Jasper County. James had been elected to be a messenger to this meeting.¹⁶ The minutes of this meeting, and particularly the list of churches and messengers, indicate that James Jr. was a licensed preacher at this time.¹⁷ It must have been shortly after this that James moved and became a member of the New Hope Baptist Church in Jones County. This church was incorporated on February 6, 1813 on Caney Creek, Joel Willis of County Line being one of the presbytery at its constitution. There is no date for when James became a member of this church, but he is listed as an early member.¹⁸

On February 10, 1818, James Cadenhead married Jane Carr, widow of William Carr.¹⁹ The ceremony took place in Jones County and was officiated by James' brother, Alexander Cadenhead, who was a Justice of the Peace. This may have been when James changed churches, as the tax records seem to indicate that he moved. Previous to this date, James had been living in the same militia district with his brothers Alexander and Edmond. Starting in 1818 he is shown living in Captain Griffith's district, while Alexander and Edmond were in Captain Seale's district. James also paid taxes on Jane Carr's property on Fallen Creek that year.²⁰

On March 2, 1818, James applied to the court for letters of administration on the estate of William Carr, deceased.²¹ In July of that same year he held a sale of the perishable property of the estate. As can be seen in the following account of the sale, James Cadenhead bought the majority of the items in the sale, especially those from the household that may have held some importance to his new bride, the widow of the deceased.

The Estate of William Carr

James Cattenhead	one mare	\$40.00
ditto	one cow & calf	42.00
ditto	one cow & calf	35.75
Thomas ?	one cow & calf	31.50
James Cattenhead	one dry cow	31.75

Sam ^l Horton	one bee gum	5.00
James Cattenhead	one bed and furniture	70.00
ditto	one cupboard	20.00
ditto	one chair	12.00
Samuel Horton	one writing desk	5.00
William Micall	one spinning wheel	8.25
William Cattenhead	eight sitting chairs	7.00
Samuel Horton	one lot of butter	6.00
James Cattenhead	one lot of cracking	3.00
ditto	one razor and strap	1.00
ditto	one pine table	2.50
ditto	one set of spools and bell	1.37 ¹ / ₂
ditto	one set of (?)	2.00
ditto	one stay and (?)	1.50
Barttomu Harmon	one plow and (?)	3.75
Thomas ?	two club axes	3.00
Barttomu Harmon	one saw & drawing knife	1.25
James Cattenhead	one set of coopery ware	2.00
ditto	bore and weeding hoe	2.00
William Cattenhead	one cradle	2.00
James Cattenhead	one lot of castings	3.50
William Cattenhead	one lot of castings	4.81 ¹ / ₄
ditto	one saddle	1.00
ditto	one gum	.50 ¹ / ₄
James Cattenhead	one gum	1.00
ditto	one gum	1.00
ditto	(?)	2.00
ditto	one sifter and churn	1.00
ditto	(?)	1.00

\$386.75 ²²

On February 11, 1820 James, acting as administrator for William Carr's estate, sold the plantation owned by William Carr to Needham Lee for \$1805.00. This property, lot #75, contained 202.5 acres and was located on Hurricane Creek. Also sold in this sale was a slave for \$300.00. ²³

George } To any Judge of the Superior or
Jones County } Inferior Court, Justice of the Peace
or Minister of the Gospel Granting.

By virtue of the powers vested in the
Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of said
County, I am now hereby authorized
and empowered to join in the holy
state of Matrimony James Cadenhead
and Jane Carr, observing the usual
ceremony and certify your proceeding
to me according to law

Given under my hand, This
6th February 1878.

A. Carter C.C.O. 

Marriage license of James Cadenhead and Jane Carr in Jones County, Georgia.

James Cadenhead, Jr. appears on the 1820 census for Jones County, living next to his brothers Alexander and Isham. James is shown to be between 26 -45 years of age, with one female (Jane) the same age, two females between 10 and 16 years old, and three females under 10 years old. While some records indicate that James Jr. may have been married prior to his marriage to Jane Carr, no proof of this has been found as yet. This makes it difficult to determine the parentage of the children listed in his household on the 1820 census. Some, or none of them, may have been his children, but, it is most probable that most were the children of William Carr.²⁴ James did make a draw in the fourth, or 1821 Land Lottery, for the orphans of

William Carr.

On January 25, 1820, James Cadenhead bought lot #204 in the twelfth district Baldwin, now Jones County, from Abraham Bain for five hundred dollars (\$500.00).²⁵ This land consisted of one hundred one and a quarter acres of land, on the waters of the Ocmulgee River. He sold this property two years later, on January 15, 1822, to David Johnston for four hundred (\$400.00) dollars.²⁶ While the deed where James was buying this land reads James Cadenhead Sr., and tax records for that year show a James Cadenhead Jr., it is important to note that these are two different people. Often the use of Jr. and Sr. was to denote the age difference between two persons with the same name, in the same area, and not always between father and son. In this case, the Sr. is actually James Cadenhead Jr., son of James and Mary Ann, while the Jr. is most likely James Mathew Cadenhead, son of Alexander Cadenhead.

It may have been shortly after this sale that James Cadenhead, Jr. moved west into Alabama. On April 25, 1824, a new church, the Bethlehem Baptist Church, near Louisville, was founded, at the courthouse in Monticello, Pike County. The church was located seven miles from Clayton and three miles from Louisville, in that part of Pike County that became Barbour County after 1832. James Cadenhead, along with his brother William and his sister Elizabeth Warren, are listed as founding members, with James also being named first preacher and moderator of the church.²⁷ James is also named as the Moderator in 1825 as well. Records of this church indicate that in August 1828, fourteen members were lettered to constitute a new church at Pea River. It is believed that James was one of these fourteen. If James was not one of the original members of the Pea River church, then he changed to it shortly after, since by 1833 he was listed as the preacher there.²⁸

The 1830 census for Pike County, Alabama shows James Cadenhead to be between 50 and 60 years of age. Also in the household are three males between 20 and 30 years old, one male between 15 and 20 years old, one male under 5 years old, one female between 40 and 50, two females between 15 and 20 years old. Also living in the household was James Sr., over 70 years old. The female between 40 and 50 has to be Jane Carr, but, the identity of the rest is unclear. There is evidently a combination of two families or more here, with some being the orphans of William Carr and others the orphans of Jeremiah Edge. The one male under 5 is most likely

a son of James, Jr. and Jane Carr.

James appears in the Comissioner Court records in Pike County as early as 1828. In a court entry made on November 11, 1828: "The court proceded (sic) to the appointment of overseers for the poor for the county of Pike. In Capt. Cadenhead's Beat, Robert Harwell."²⁹ Reference to "Capt. Cadenhead's Beat" is made again in February 1830, in an entry relating to Pea River/Swamp: "1st grade (road), James Cadenhead consents to be overseer and that he has leave to alter the road near his hooose (sic) so that the public is not prejudiced."³⁰ These two records would seem to indicate that James was the captain of a militia district as early as 1828, and that the Pea River was in that district. This would support the theory that he was one of the original members of the Pea River church. This is also of interest because the Pea River emerges from a swamp in the southeastern part of Bullock County, in the general vicinity of Perote, where James Cadenhead, Sr. is buried. James continues to be named in the Commissioner Court records until 1833, when Barbour County was formed.

The 1840 census for Pike County, Alabama shows James, age 60-70, along with one male 10-15, one female 50-60, one female 20-30, and one female under 5. Also living in the household is James, Sr., whose age is given as 98 at this time. It is likely that the remaining persons in this household are children of James, Jr. and Jane Carr.

For many years there had been a conflict growing within the baptist church over the question of missions, Sunday schools and ministerial education. This conflict was caused by a difference in interpretation of the significance of the doctrine of election. Those who took the position that Jesus came to earth to save the elect only, and would thus be saved by Him without any help on the part of man, were violently opposed to missionary, educational, or benevolent societies and later became known as Primitive Baptists. Those who advocated these institutions came to be known as Missionary Baptists.³¹

To which side of this conflict James, Jr. was on was unclear until the actual division of the church occurred between 1837 and 1839. It was originally thought that one possible reason for James, Jr.'s move to Alabama might have been connected to the missionary efforts of the Ocmulgee Association, of which he was a member while living in Jones County, Georgia. His later activities in Alabama, however, completely dispel this notion. In 1822, the "General Association" was formed for the purposes of

promoting missions and ministerial education.³² Taking James, Jr.'s views on the subject of missions into account, the formation of the General Association, later called the State Convention, may have been the major factor in his decision to move to Alabama.

One writer of the time indicates that James Cadenhead was one of the first Baptist preachers in the Pike County region and was violently opposed to missions, Bible societies, Sabbath schools, and did everything possible to prejudice the minds of the people against these institutions. He goes on to describe James, Jr.'s efforts in the following manner; "We have learned that Elders A. Travis and J. Ellis used to preach through this section of country, at an early period, and that their labors were much blessed; but after their departure, *grievous wolves entered in among them not sparing the flock*".³³

The conflict over missions culminated in Alabama with the 12th Annual Session of the Conecuh River Association in 1839. This session went on record opposing missions and consequently the association split into two factions. Seventeen churches voted in favor of the resolution and eight opposed. Mt. Zion was one of the eight opposed to the resolution and withdrew from the association. Dissatisfied with its withdrawal, a number of members left the church to form the Ramah Primitive Baptist Church.³⁴

On September 7, 1840, James was a member of the presbytery that "examined fifteen prospective members of Ramah and found them orthodox and in good standing. These became the charter members of Ramah." James Cadenhead was chosen to be the first pastor until some other preacher could be called.³⁵ James remained as moderator until April 2, 1842.³⁶ The Ramah church held to a very strict doctrine in that the church would not tolerate her members joining secret orders, and were excluded from taking advantage of homestead or bankruptcy laws.

It is unknown what happened to James Cadenhead, Jr. after this time. No record of his death or place of burial has been found at this time.

There are no known children of James Cadenhead, Jr.

While it is believed that children were born to James Cadenhead, Jr., none have been identified at this time.

footnotes

- 1 Minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist church, Washington County.
- 2 1803 Tax Records for Oglethorpe County; Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 3 Minutes of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Washington County.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 1805 Tax Records, found in the office of the Superior Court, Hancock County courthouse, Sparta, Ga.; 1994.
- 7 Minutes of Island Creek Baptist Church.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 1805 Land Lottery of Georgia.
- 10 1806 land lottery list of eligible drawers, found in the Inferior Court, Hancock County courthouse, Sparta, Ga.; 1994.
- 11 Original Grant book, Wilkinson district, Surveyor General Department, Office of Secretary of State, Archives & Records Building, Atlanta, Ga.
- 12 1807 Tax Records of Baldwin County; on microfilm drawer 187 box 27, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 13 Putnam County deed Book B, page 204, Superior Court, Putnam County courthouse, Eatonton, Ga.; 1994.
- 14 1808 Tax Records; Jones County courthouse, Gray, Ga.; 1994.
- 15 Minutes of the County Line Baptist Church.
- 16 Minutes of the Ocmulgee Association 1816.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 New Hope Church, Jones County, membership list.
- 19 Jones County Marriage records on microfilm, drawer 75 box 71, at Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 20 1818 Tax Records; Jones County courthouse, Gray, Ga.; 1994.
- 21 Hartz, Fred & Emilie, General Abstracts from Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper 1809-1840. Volume I, pp.827; 1990.
- 22 Annual Returns Inventory and Appraisalment Sales, Division of Estates, 1813-1819 Book B. pp. 337-338; on microfilm, drawer 75 box 71, at Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 23 Annual Returns Inventory and Appraisalment Sales, Division of Estates, 1818-1822 Book C. page 22; on microfilm, drawer 75 box 72, at Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.

- 24 1820 Federal Population Census for Jones County, Ga.
- 25 Jones County Deed Book M p.513, on microfilm, drawer 153 box 67, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga.
- 26 Ibid, page 514.
- 27 Bethlehem Baptist Church Records, Pike County, Alabama copied from the Alabama Genealogical Register Volume 5.
- 28 Allen, J.M., The Triennial Baptist Register, Number 2; printed 1836.
- 29 Commissioner's Court records, Pike County, Alabama.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Reid, A.H., Baptist in Alabama: Their Organization and Witness; published by the Alabama Baptist Convention, 1967; p.33.
- 32 Campbell, Jesse H., Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical, p.136-137.
- 33 Holcombe, Hosea History of Baptists in Alabama, p.246
- 34 Farmer, Margaret Pace, One Hundred Fifty Years in Pike County, Alabama 1821-1971; p.391.
- 35 Ibid, p.392.
- 36 Records of the Ramah Primitive Baptist Church.

Chapter 8

THOMAS CADENHEAD

Thomas Cadenhead

BORN: ca 1780

DIED: 1811

Thomas Cadenhead was probably the fourth son of James Cadenhead, Sr., and, although the date and place of birth are not known, he was probably born while James, Sr. was living in Pitt County, North Carolina. He was a member of the family of six that James, Sr. brought to Georgia in 1784. Not much is known about Thomas, in part because he died while a young man and records in which he is mentioned are scarce.

Thomas first appears in Hancock County where James, Sr. had moved his family sometime after 1800. Thomas' brother, Alexander, had already ventured out to Hancock County as early as 1796, where he appeared on the tax digest for that year. Alexander did not own property and did not remain in Hancock County at the time of this first move there.

Hancock County was created by an act of the Georgia Legislature on December 17, 1793. The new county was laid off out of parts of Washington and Greene counties, and it was named for John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence. The land had earlier belonged to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and it was a part of the cession of 1783 when the large county of Washington was created. In 1786, the General Assembly passed legislation to form Greene County out of the northern part of Washington County. Hancock County lies between what is currently Greene and Washington counties.

The year after the county was created, the tax digest showed 164,344 acres of land broken down into a number of different classifications.¹ The most highly valued was the hardwood growing bottom land along the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers. This was classified as first, second, and third class oak and hickory land. There were only two first class oak and hickory tracts of bottom land listed.² On both rivers together 6,420 acres of second quality oak and hickory were listed and 3,687 acres of the third class. Upland areas formed the major portion of the county and here, too, the oak and hickory land was grouped into three classes: first - 1,962 acres, second - 53,683 acres, and third - 71,738 acres. In addition there were 26,733 acres of pine lands.³

The 1805 Hancock County Tax Digest shows that Thomas' father owned 50 acres of second class land and 71 acres of third class on the Oconee River. He bought this land from Clement Mullins in 1804 for \$900. It was located on Little Rocky Creek and the Oconee River which means the property was in the western part of the county. While the classification of the property changed from year to year and there was slight variation in the number of acres, Thomas' father paid taxes on this land until he migrated to Alabama.⁴

About the time the family was settling into the area of western Hancock County, several members of the Cadenhead family became members of Island Creek Baptist Church which was located only several miles from the property James, Sr. bought in 1804. This church was constituted March 14, 1794 and became a part of the Georgia Association October 12, 1794 when the Association met at Powelton.⁵ The church is located about 10 miles west of Devereux on Island Creek Road. There have been three locations of the church. The first one was "up the hill" from the present location. The second was across the road from the present building. This building burned in 1842. The third is the present site, with a deed dated 1842.⁶ In February 1805, James, Polly, Alexander, Anna, John, Elizabeth, and her husband Jeremiah Warren became members. Thomas was not among them. He was old enough to join the rest of the family and become members of this church, but records do not show that he was ever associated with the church.

The first land lottery was held this same year, and the adjacent county of Baldwin was one of the three counties in which new land was distributed by the lottery system. It was not until 1807, however, that the area between Town Creek and the Oconee comprising militia districts 105 and 115 was taken from Hancock and given to Baldwin.⁷ This had an effect on the county. For example, the census of 1800 showed the population of Hancock County to be 9,605 whites, 16 free blacks and 4,835 slaves for a total of 14,456, making it the most populous county in the state.⁸ By 1810, the white population had shrunk to 6,849 with 25 free blacks and 6,546 slaves. Baldwin County was formed during this period of time and settlers were moving into the new county. Also, part of Hancock was added to Baldwin, thus decreasing the population.

Thomas appears again on the Tax Digest of Hancock County for 1808, but he does not have property. In the previous year, he was listed next to his father, but, in 1808, he was listed after his brother John, suggesting that he

had perhaps moved out on his own.

His marriage date is not known. His wife's name was Rebecca, but neither her maiden name nor the place of marriage is known. It is possible that Thomas married as early as 1808 because there were orphans included in the records. This will be discussed later.

Two Hancock County Superior Court records show a bit of Thomas' character. On February 20, 1810, he along with his brothers William and John, and his brother-in-law Jeremiah Warren were indicted on assault charges. On the next day, Thomas, John, and Jeremiah appeared in court. Apparently, the charges against William were dropped because his name does not show on the record. Also, they had with them James, probably their father, as security, who posted bond of \$100. They were to appear at the next term of the Superior Court at which time the sentence would be given.

In the August term of court, civil charges were filed by Joseph Hartley against Thomas for assault and battery. This civil suit was settled on August 20. However, the case of the State against Thomas and John Cadenhead and Jeremiah Warren was adjudicated on Friday, August 24, 1810 with Thomas paying \$15.00, and both John and Jeremiah paying \$10.00 each. The case leads one to believe that Thomas was the key figure in the assault and battery charges.

Unfortunately, the Hancock County tax records for the years 1809, 1810, and 1811 are not available. It has not been determined whether Thomas owned land the three years prior to his death. The inventory of his estate indicates that he had a reasonably successful year in 1811, suggesting that he might have owned property during this period of time.

Six months prior to Thomas' death, he served on a jury for Inferior Court on June 3, 1811. His brother Alexander was drawn at the April 1, 1811 term to serve in June. Also, Jeremiah Warren served on jury # 1 at the time Thomas served on jury #2.

It was the latter part of November or early December 1811 that Thomas died. The actual date of his death is not known. According to the Inferior Court minutes of the meeting on Monday December 2, 1811, John Cadenhead, Thomas' brother, was appointed administrator of the estate, with bond set at \$1000. The previous court was held Monday, November 4, 1811, so the date of Thomas' death was probably during November of that year. Three appraisers were to be selected from among William Fournoy, William Hill, James Cadenhead, Joel Brewer, and William Harper.

The State
 vs
 Thomas Cadenhead } Indictment against
 William Cadenhead }
 John Cadenhead }
 Jeremiah Warren }
 James Bell
 Andrew Barden Foreman

The State
 vs
 Thomas Cadenhead } Indict against
 John Cadenhead }
 Jeremiah Warren }
 This day Thomas Cadenhead
 John Cadenhead and Jeremiah Warren came
 into Court with James Cadenhead their friend
 and each acknowledged themselves guilty
 by ^{formally} found unto his Excellency the Governor for
 the time being and his successors in office in
 the full and just sum of one hundred dollars
 to be paid on condition that the said
 Thomas Cadenhead, John Cadenhead and

Top: Indictment brought against Thomas, John and William Cadenhead as well as Jeremiah Warren on February 20, 1810. Above: The defendants are bonded to the Court and released, agreeing to appear in the next session, with James Cadenhead acting as their security. Top Right: The above document continued with the defendant's signatures as well as James Cadenhead's. Bottom Right: In the August term, a jury found the defendants guilty and the Court fined them as shown.

(Wednesday 28th February) 1810

Jeremiah Warren shall appear in their
own proper persons at the next term of
the Superior Court to be held in and for
the County of Hancock and there to stand
to and abide the sentence of the Court

Thomas Cadenhead 

John Cadenhead 

Jeremiah Warren 

James Cadenhead 

Cattenhead }
Cattenhead } In dict affo
vs Jeremiah Warren }

Rec'd in

Thomas Cattenhead paid	15.00
John Cattenhead —	10.00
Jeremiah Warren "	10.00

The inventory and appraisal of his estate was made January 27, 1812.⁹ While the estate is not large, it is apparent that he had accomplished quite a bit for a man in his late twenties, as is seen below. The items on the inventory, contrary to the actual record, are listed in categories, with a few explanatory notes.

Kitchen

3.37 lb. bacon @ \$5.00	16.25
1 Duch oven and hooks	2.50
1 pot and hooks	1.50
1 table	1.00
8 plates	.75
3 boles	.62*
1 sett tea ware	1.00
2 mugs -and 1 pitcher	.50
1 castor	1.50
1 tickler (1- see note) & 1 wine glass	.37 *
1 set of knives and forks	1.50
1 tin pan	.37 *
1 coffee mill	1.00

Other Household Items

2 setting chairs	1.00
1bed and furniture	15.00
1bedstead, bed and furniture	25.00
1washing tub	.37 *
1sedar pail	.75
2 hamper baskets	.50
1pair cotton cards	1.00
1case and 2 razors	1.00
1pair scissors and 1 comb	.37 *
1large looking glass	1.00

Livestock

10 head of hogs	10.00
1 cow and earling (2)	10.00
1 mare and bride	30.00

Harvest

1 140 lb. seed cotton @1.00	11.40
15 bushels corn @.50	7.50
1 stack of blade fodder	2.00

Equipment and Supplies

1 ax	1.50
1 weeding hoe	.37*
1 shovel plow stock, singletree and clevis (3)	2.00
1 man's saddle	3.00
1 pair chains and hames	1.50
1 saddle and pair flesh forks	1.00
1 small scooter hoe	.50
1 curry comb	.25
1 raw hide (4)	.75

Miscellaneous

1 note for ten dollars on Phil Clements	10.00
---	-------

Total	167.02*
--------------	----------------

* Add 1/2 to figure

Notes:

- (1) instrument for removing bung (cork) from cask
- (2) yearling
- (3) u-shaped piece of iron for attaching singletree
- (4) whip

The appraisers were James Cadenhead, Joel Brewer, and William Flournoy.

Thomas' wife Rebecca bought several items at the estate sale, including a bed and furniture for which she paid \$11.62^{1/2}. James and John Cadenhead also purchased items at the sale. Jeremiah Warren, Thomas' brother-in-law bought several items as well. Interestingly, Joseph Hartley, who earlier sued Thomas for assault and battery, bought the 10 hogs.

According to Inferior Court records, John Cadenhead, Administrator of Thomas' estate, returned inventory and appraisal and sale of personal property on May 4, 1812. According to this record, the amount of the sale was \$169.87.¹⁰

The next month, on June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Commerce in the United States had increased significantly after the Revolution, and exports had increased. The British were threatening this growing commerce, and interests of the U.S. were affected. Additionally, the British, it was believed, had incited Indians to attack American frontier settlements.

There were both sea and land campaigns during the War of 1812, although the most significant battles were at sea. A naval bombardment at Fort McHenry in September, 1814 was the inspiration for Francis Scott Key writing "The Star Spangled Banner." One of the land campaigns resulted in many buildings in Washington, D.C. being burned. Many important records were lost at this time.

In August, 1814, peace discussions began at Ghent in Belgium. The peace treaty was signed on Christmas Eve in 1814. The news did not come in time to prevent the bloody battle of New Orleans, which was fought in early January, 1815.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain gained military advantage as a result of this war, and it became the last war to be fought between these two powers. Indirectly, the United States made some gains. The influence of Britain on the Indians had been broken. Jackson defeated the Creek Indians, and this opened a vast area in Georgia and Alabama for settlement. This expansion later influenced some of the Cadenheads to move farther west.

On February 7, 1814, John Cadenhead returned the account of money paid out of Thomas' estate amounting to \$92.25.¹¹ The final entry on the estate was made on December 4, 1815 when John Cadenhead as

administrator returned the amount of money paid out as \$50.50.¹² Earlier in the year, February 5 to April 3, John had served in Captain William Walker's Company, in the War of 1812. He completed his responsibility as administrator of Thomas' estate in December, 1815.

Eight years after Thomas' death, Rebecca, his widow, married Green Parish in Hancock County on December 10, 1819. A search of the Inferior Court records in Hancock County did not yield the names of Thomas' orphans, although tax records and land lottery draws indicate that he did have descendants.

Green Parish and Rebecca moved to Telfair County. According to the 1820 census record, there were two children in the household: one male and one female under the age of ten. Green Parish was between 26 and 45 years of age, and Rebecca was between 16 and 26. Parish was engaged in agriculture at that time.¹³ The Probate Records in Telfair County extend only to 1829, which means that records on the descendants are not available after Thomas' children moved to this county.

In the Land Lottery of 1820, the orphans of Thomas Cadenhead had a fortunate draw. The property, in Love's Militia District, was Lot 31, Section 5, in Early County. James Cadenhead, probably Thomas' father, James, Sr., paid taxes on this property as agent for Thomas as late as 1825.

At the present time, Thomas' descendants are not definitely known. According to the 1820 Census, he probably had a son and a daughter. It is possible that the Thomas Cadenhead who married Martha Mitchell November 5, 1837 in Russell County was Thomas' son. More research is necessary to determine Thomas' descendants with certainty.

footnotes

- 1 Shivers, Forrest, The Land Between: A History of Hancock County, Georgia to 1940 (Spartanburg. The Reprint Company, 1990), p. 47.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid. (Shivers refers to Hancock County Tax Digest for 1794.)
- 4 Tax Digest for Hancock County in 1825 shows James paying taxes on 114 acres on the Oconee.
- 5 West, Lora F., History of Island Creek Baptist Church 1806-1959 (Microfilm in Archives, Mercer University Library).
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Shivers, op. cit., p. 52.
- 8 Ibid., p. 68.
- 9 Inventory and Appraisalment of the Estate of Thomas Cadenhead January 27, 1812 Book G, pp.63-67, Court of Ordinary, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 10 Inferior Court Minutes 1799-1817, Hancock County Court of Ordinary, Georgia Archives, drawer 108, box 31.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 1820 Census of Telfair County, Georgia, p. 444.

Chapter 9

ELIZABETH CADENHEAD

Elizabeth Cadenhead

Born: ca 1780-84

Died: unknown

Elizabeth Cadenhead is the only daughter of James Cadenhead, Sr. and Mary Ann we have been able to identify. Although there are no official records that suggest she was their daughter, it is probable because of her appearance with other members of the family at various times. She was probably born in Pitt County, North Carolina between 1780 and 1784 and was one member of the family of six James, Sr. moved into the state of Georgia in 1784. Not very much is known about Elizabeth because it is difficult to identify her following her marriage.

The first official record of Elizabeth was her marriage to Jeremiah Warren on April 15, 1800.¹ Another source gives the marriage date as August 15, 1800.² Next, she and her husband appear on the 1800 census of Oglethorpe County with one male child under 10 years of age. Both Elizabeth and Jeremiah are listed as 16 to 26 years old. The date of the census for Oglethorpe County is December 1, 1800.

By 1805, Elizabeth and Jeremiah had moved to Hancock County where they, along with several other members the Cadenhead family, became members of the Island Creek Baptist Church. This church was constituted March 14, 1794, although the earliest record of minutes date to February 1, 1806.³ The early membership list shows that Elizabeth and Jeremiah Warren became members in February 1805.

Elizabeth and Jeremiah were the first of the Cadenheads to leave Island Creek Church. The minutes of April 5, 1806 read, "Letter of dismissal for Jeremiah Warren and wife." It is not certain where they moved. The very next month Elizabeth's brothers, John, Alexander and Alexander's wife were dismissed to help constitute a church in Baldwin County. It is probable that Elizabeth and Jeremiah joined them, but there are no records to show that this was the case. Jeremiah Warren did appear on the 1807 Baldwin County Tax Digest. It seems reasonable that he did move from Hancock to Baldwin County in 1806.

By 1809, Jeremiah and Elizabeth were in Putnam County. At that time they were living on land that James Jr. and Alexander sold.⁴

Jeremiah's name appears in Hancock County in 1810, although the

nature of the entry does not necessarily suggest that he was living in the county at that time. Jeremiah, along with three of Elizabeth's brothers, was indicted on assault charges. On the next day, Jeremiah, Thomas and John Cadenhead appeared in court. The charges against Elizabeth's brother William were apparently dropped because his name was not on the record when the others appeared in court.

The case of the State against Thomas and John Cadenhead and Jeremiah Warren was adjudicated on Friday, August 24, 1810 with Thomas paying \$15.00 and both John and Jeremiah paying \$10.00 each.

Difficulty arises in attempting to distinguish the Jeremiah Warrens in early Georgia counties. A study needs to be made on the Warren families to ascertain connections. An explanation for this need follows.

There was a Jeremiah Warren living on land in Jones County in 1818. Lot #181 in District 12 (formerly Baldwin) was advertised as a great bargain. Maddox lists two other Jeremiah Warrens as Georgia pioneers: as family heads in 1805, she lists Jeremiah Warren in Hancock County who died in 1832 and a Jeremiah Warren in Franklin County whose wife was Mary Stanfield.⁶

The will of Jesse Warren in 1827 in Hancock County shows his wife Elizabeth and their children: Robert, Jeremiah, Sally (Warren) Horton, William, Polly, Susannah, Elizabeth (Warren) Smith. Jeremiah and Lott Horton were executors of the will.

Records of this Jeremiah Warren in 1832 lead us to believe that he was not married. At the time his will was probated, there was no mention of wife or children; rather, the individuals listed in the will were either his brothers and sisters or nephews.⁷ This man had a very large estate, and the tax digest of 1825 shows that he owned a great deal of property in Hancock, Early, Gwinnett and Putnam counties.⁸

As some of her brothers ventured into the new state of Alabama, we believe that Elizabeth and Jeremiah moved with them. Records of the Bethlehem Baptist Church in what is now Barbour County show that Elizabeth Warren, along with James and William Cadenhead, was a charter member of the church;⁹ however, her husband Jeremiah was not listed as a member. There were thirteen members when the church was constituted April 25, 1824. The first meeting was held in the courthouse in Monticello. At the time the church was constituted, it was located in Pike County. This is the last time Elizabeth is actually mentioned in a record that we found. In

August 1828, fourteen members of Bethlehem Church left to constitute a church at Pea River, where Elizabeth's brother James served as pastor. Whether she became a part of this church is not known.

It is likely that, Jeremiah and Elizabeth were together, although he was not a member of the Bethlehem church. Jeremiah appears with Ivy and William Cadenhead in Barbour County, Alabama in 1834 when the three of them sign a bond at the time Ivy is appointed guardian of the person and property of Richard L. Wilkinson at Wilkinson's death.¹⁰

The 1833 census of Barbour County shows a Jeremiah Warren as head of household.¹¹ There were three persons in the household: one male over 21, one male under 21, and one female over 21. It is not certain that this is the same Jeremiah Warren who married Elizabeth Cadenhead in 1800; however, because of the above mentioned bond signed by Jeremiah, William and Ivy Cadenhead, it is likely that this was the case. There were three other Warrens in Barbour County at that time. Thomas had six in his household; he also had 26 slaves. Ivy, over 21, had a wife under 21 and one child under 21. Because of the name connection, it is possible that this Ivy was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth. There was also an Elizabeth Warren as head of household where there was one male over 21, two females over 21 and 13 slaves. Jeremiah was not enumerated in Barbour County in 1840. Four Warrens were listed: Burris, Edward, T.J. and Thomas, Sr. There was a Jeremiah Warren in Dale County, Alabama in 1840; however, his age was under 30 years of age.¹²

By 1850, when names in the family other than the head of the household were listed, there were other Warrens enumerated that make the picture even more complex. Several Jeremiah Warrens were listed, but some were not old enough to be Elizabeth's husband. The family connections have not been made. Interestingly there was a Jeremiah Warren, 82, with wife Elizabeth, 81, enumerated in St. Clair County. Listed with them was Thomas Head, 17. It is probably coincidental that the birthplace of this Elizabeth was North Carolina. There was a Jeremiah Warren in Franklin and another one in Barbour; however, the latter was only 40 years old in 1850.

A careful study of the Warren families would help to establish where Elizabeth and her family actually settled after the time she was a part of Bethlehem Church, and also such a study will be necessary to identify her descendants. We hope that someone who reads this chapter will accept the challenge to undertake such a study.

footnotes

- 1 Precision Index: Early Georgia Marriages to 1800.
- 2 Maddox, Joseph T. and Mary Carter, 40,000 Early Georgia Marriages, 1976, p. 188.
- 3 Lora F. West, History of Island Creek Baptist Church, Carr's Station, Hancock County, Georgia (This history was prepared for the celebration of the Sesqui-centennial on August 13, 1944.
- 4 Putnam County Deed Book B, p. 204.
- 5 Georgia Journal, November 3, 1818.
- 6 Maddox, Some Georgia Pioneers, p. 200.
- 7 Hancock County Wills, pp. 144-145.
- 8 Tax Digest for Hancock County, 1825.
- 9 History of Bethlehem Baptist Church, on file in Special Collections, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama.
- 10 Barbour County Orphans Court Records, 1834.
- 11 1833 Census of Barbour County, compiled by Helen S. Foley, 1976.
- 12 1840 Census of Dale County, p. 20.

Chapter 10

EDMOND CADENHEAD and family

Edmond Cadenhead

Born: ca. 1790 **Died:** unknown

Edmond Cadenhead was most likely the fifth son of James Cadenhead, Sr. and his wife Mary Ann. He was born in Wilkes County, Georgia after his parents moved there in 1784 from North Carolina. His date of birth is unknown, but census records place it sometime around 1790. His parents were, at that time, living on Mack's creek in that part of Wilkes County that was organized into Oglethorpe County in December 1793.

While his parents later moved to Hancock County in November 1804, and this is obviously where he reached manhood, no record of him has been found in that county. He evidently moved away from Hancock County just as he reached the age of twenty-one, since all males of that age were required to pay a poll tax. He does not appear on the tax rolls for 1812 and the ones for 1811 are missing.

The first record that we have for Edmond is his marriage certificate, recorded in Jasper County, Georgia. As recorded in the county record book,¹ Edmond Catenhead was married to Lucy H. Caldwell on March 26th, 1812 by Joel Willis, M.G. Lucy was the daughter of David Caldwell and Elizabeth Tanner, of Jasper County. Jasper County was organized in 1807 out of Baldwin, Newton and Walton counties. While it was originally named Randolph County, and was so named at the time of Edmond's marriage, it was changed to Jasper County later in 1812.

Less than three months after their marriage, in June of 1812, the United States Congress declared war on Great Britain. Great Britain had been blockading European ports causing the American economy to suffer due to lack of sales. The Indians had been savagely attacking the frontiers, and the British had been stopping American vessels for inspection and impressing American seamen into their service. On June 18, 1812, the President signed the declaration of war. By December 26, 1812, the British had declared a blockade of the Chesapeake Bay.²

Like the rest of his family, Edmond joined the Baptist church. Rev. Joel Willis, the minister that officiated over his marriage to Lucy Caldwell, was the pastor of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line at the time and

Jasper Co. Ga.
 In obedience to the within marriage license
 I do hereby certify that I have joined in
 the holy state of matrimony Edmond Cadenhead
 and Lucy, H. Coldwell
 Given under my hand this 26th
 day of March 1812 —
 J. M. Collins, C. C. }
 Joel Willis, Minister
 of the Gospel

*Marriage record of Edmond Cadenhead and Lucy H. Coldwell as
 recorded in the County Clerk's office in Jasper County, Georgia.*

this is the church that they joined. Lucy was first, being "received by experience" on May 2nd, 1812.³ A few months later, on September 19th, of that same year, Edmond came "forward by experience and was received."⁴ Edmond's brothers, Alexander and James, Jr., were the founding members of this church, which was constituted on August 21, 1809, and were still members at the time that Edmond and Lucy joined. This is evidently the first church that Edmond belonged to. Edmond and Lucy were married just one year and one month when Lucy died of unknown causes on April 20, 1814.⁵

Edmond appears on the 1813 tax rolls for Jones County, living in Captain Winn's militia district, with no land listed, along with his brother Alexander. Given the location of the County Line church, being on the line between Jasper and Jones counties, it is probable that Edmond had been living in Jones County since he moved away from home. On the tax rolls for 1814, Edmond is shown to have 50 acres of land. This is most likely the land that he bought from his brother Alexander that was recorded in Jones County on July 10, 1816. It was not unusual for land records to be recorded years after the actual transaction took place, which appears to be the case here. The fifty acres that Edmond bought, for one hundred dollars (\$100) from Alexander, was a part of lot #203 located on Fallen creek in the twelfth district.⁶ Edmond later added another fifty acres of land, which he bought from Abraham Bain for one hundred twenty dollars (\$120), and was a part of lot #204 in the twelfth district.⁷ The deed for this transaction was

recorded on April 15, 1817.

During the first two years of the war, the blockade, established by the British in 1812, included all American ports, with the exception of ports on the New England coast. The British permitted this in the hope that this area of the country, having originally been against the war, might secede and join Canada. By April 25, 1814, this hope had died and the blockade was extended to all ports.⁸ By this time the complexion of the war was about to change because Napoleon was nearing defeat in Europe. His defeat would allow the British to concentrate on the war with the United States. Up until this time, most of the action had been at sea or in Canada, but now, for the first time, the United States was about to have to defend its own land.⁹

On December 14, 1814, a marriage license was issued in Jones County to Edmond Cadenhead and Sally Willis,¹⁰ and on the 29th of December they were married by Abraham Brown. Sarah was the daughter of Joel Willis and Sarah Gwaltney. On October 25, 1817, Sarah Cadenhead joined the County Line church, being "received by experience".¹¹ The 1820 federal census for Jones County shows Edmond listed as head of household (age 26 - 45), one female (age 26 - 45), one male (under ten), and one female (under ten). Edmond is also listed on the tax rolls for that year as living in Captain Seale's district with 100 acres of land and no slaves.

Edmond participated in the third, or 1820, land lottery which was authorized by the legislature in an act passed on December 15, 1818, to dispose of land ceded by the Creek Indians in a treaty signed at Fort Jackson on August 14, 1814. This treaty was forced upon the Creek Indians after their defeat at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, considered by some to be one of the major battles of the War of 1812.¹² Edmond is listed as one of the fortunate drawers from Jones County, winning four hundred ninety acres of land in Aplin County.¹³ Several of Edmond's brothers won land in this lottery as well as the orphans of his brother Thomas.

	<u>Resides</u>	<u>Militia</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>County</u>
Cadenhead, Edmond	Jones	Seale's	348	8	Aplin
Cadenhead, Isham	Jones	Seale's	199	4	Aplin
Cadenhead, William	Jones	Seale's	62	7	Aplin
Cattelhead, Thos. (orphans of)	Telfair	Lores	31	5	Early

Edmund Cadenhead & Sally Willis.
 Georgia } To any Judge, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in
 Jones County of said State. You are hereby authorized to join in
 the Holy State of Matrimony Edmund Cadenhead & Sally Willis
 and this shall be your license for the same. Given under my
 hand & seal this 14th day of December 1821.
 Thomas Mendenhall D.
 Executed on the within on the 29th of December 1821.
 Nathan Mendenhall D.

*Marriage record of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis as
 recorded in the County Clerk's office in Jones County, Georgia.*

Edmond only appears in the court records of Jones County on very few occasions. On June 9, 1821, Edmond, along with his brother William, James West, and Ephraim Sanders, a husband of one of Edmond's nieces, were appointed to serve on a jury in the Inferior Court. During the July term of the Inferior Court, 1822, Edmond was named as a defendant, along with James West, in a debt case. He was found guilty and fined thirty dollars and eighteen cents (\$30.18) plus court costs.¹⁴ On July 9, 1822, Edmond requested a stay of execution for ninety days, while acknowledging the debt, and his brother William acted as his security. On that same day, Edmond acted as security for his brother William in a similar case against him.

Of all the Cadenheads that lived in Jones County at one time or another, Edmond lived there the longest. A review of the tax records for 1821 to 1826 shows Edmond living in Captain Mullins' district with one hundred acres in Jones County and another four hundred ninety acres in Aplin County, which he won in the 1820 land lottery. By 1830, Edmond had sold his land in Aplin County and was living in Captain William Card's district with one hundred one and a half acres and one slave. Even though Edmond appears on the tax rolls through 1833, he may have already moved from there by that time, since his brother-in-law, Nathan Willis, is shown paying his taxes for him in 1832 and 1833.

The 1830 federal census for Jones County shows Edmond listed as head of household (age 30 - 40), one female (age 20 - 30), one male and one female (ages 5 - 10), and one male and one female (under 5 years of age).

In 1832 Georgia held another land lottery, called the "Gold" or "Cherokee" land lottery. Edmond's name is listed in the Land Lottery Draws, book "G", as a resident of Jones County living in Captain Taylor's district. Edmond was again fortunate in his draw,¹⁵ winning lot #1185 of district 2 in the second section, which included Gilmer, Cherokee, and Cobb counties.

Late in 1833 Edmond and his family moved into Upson County, where on December 28 of that year he bought one hundred one and a quarter acres of land. Edmond bought this land, the eastern half of lot #173 in the eleventh district, from Thomas Willis for two hundred dollars (\$200.00).¹⁶ In 1834 Edmond appears on the tax rolls for Upson County, living in Captain Dawson's district. He is shown to be paying taxes on one hundred one and a quarter acres in Upson, as well as one hundred one and a quarter acres in Jones, and another forty acres in Cass County, with one slave listed.

Upson County was organized in 1824 out of Pike and Crawford counties. This land was originally part of that land ceded by the Creek nation and disposed of in the 1821 Land Lottery. By 1837, Edmond had either sold or traded the land he owned in Cass and Jones counties and was living in Captain Blalock's district with two hundred two and a half acres of land (lot #78, eleventh district) and one slave. It is unclear when Edmond sold lot #173 and bought lot #78, as no records have been found of either transaction. Edmond also acted as agent for William Cadenhead,¹⁷ although in what capacity is not clear.

The 1840 federal census for Upson County shows Edmond listed as head of household (age 40 - 50), one female (age, over 70), one female (age 40 - 50), one male and one female (age 20 - 30), two females (age 15 - 20), one female (age 5 - 10), and one male (under five years of age).

While Edmond and Sally were living in Upson County, they joined the New Hope Baptist Church at Yatesville.¹⁸ This church was originally constituted in 1824 by his brother Alexander and other members of his family, as well as William Willis, an uncle of Edmond's wife Sally. Many more members of Sally's family also joined this church, as well as members of the Middlebrooks family. Edmond and his family remained in Upson County at least until 1845,¹⁹ and possibly longer.

By 1850, Edmond had moved his family into Talbot County. This

county was organized in 1827 out of parts of Muscogee, Marion, Macon, Harris, and Crawford counties. While Edmond was not the only Cadenhead to have lived in Talbot County - Alexander had lived there in 1830 - he and his family were the only ones there at this time.

The 1850 federal census was the first census to name all of the inhabitants of a household, not just the head of the household. For the first time, we are able to get the names of Edmond's children without the need for a will or family bible. The 1850 census for Talbot County, enumerated on November 2, shows Edmond living in the 14th district and reads as follows:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>PLACE OF BIRTH</u>
#986	Edmond Cattenhead	60	M	Farmer	\$600	Ga.
	Mary	24	F			Ga.
	Sarah	22	F			Ga.
	Evaline	18	F			Ga.
	James	26	M	Labor		Ga.
	Elizabeth	18	F			Ga.
	Thomas	14	M			Ga.
	Henry Cattenhead	9	M			Ga.

Noticeably missing from this census is Edmond's wife, Sally, indicating that possibly she had already died by this time. Also, because of the order of her listing, the Elizabeth that is named after James is most likely his (James) wife and not Edmond's daughter. Also missing from this census is another son, Joel Willis Cadenhead, and possibly another daughter.

The exact date and place of Edmond's death is unknown at present. The 1850 census is the last record we have that shows Edmond. Joel Willis Cadenhead, Edmond's son, had been living near his father in Upson County before the family moved to Talbot County, but he is the only Cadenhead that is listed in Talbot County in 1856.²⁰ Edmond must have either moved away or died by this time.

Children of Edmond Cadenhead and Lucy H. Caldwell

At present, there are no children that can be attributed to this marriage.

Lucy died in 1814 and while it is possible that they had children, no records have been found to support such a conclusion.

Children of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis

Information in this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as additional information on the individuals and their families is found.

JOEL WILLIS CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1816 **DIED:** unknown

Joel Willis Cadenhead was the son of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis. He was born about 1816 in Jones County, Georgia.

The first record of Joel Willis Cadenhead found is his marriage to Elizabeth Thompkins, daughter of John and Mary Thompkins, in Monroe County, Georgia on December 19, 1841.

Joel W. and Elizabeth lived in Upson County, Georgia after their marriage, not far from his father, Edmond Cadenhead. Joel W. is listed on the tax rolls for Upson County in Captain Blalock's district in 1841, with no land listed. He is also shown on subsequent tax rolls for 1843, 1844, and 1845, never with any land listed.

Elizabeth died not long after the birth of their first child. By 1850, Joel W. had moved to Pike County, Georgia to live with his cousin, Dr. John Willis. Joel W. is listed as being 38 years old and working as a mechanic. His son by Elizabeth was living at the home of her father, John Thompkins, in Monroe County. About 1851, Joel W. married a widow, named Mary Ann Ellen Duffey. When his father moved to Talbot County, Joel W. must have followed him there. He is listed on the tax rolls in 1856, for Captain Heart's district.

Before 1870, Joel W. and Mary had moved to Planters township in Chicot County, Arkansas, where they are listed on the census that year. Joel W. is shown to be 54 years old, Mary 39 years old, and there are four sons and two daughters at home. The son by his first marriage was still living in

Monroe County, Georgia with his grandfather John Thompkins.

Family history has this family moving to Washington County, Mississippi sometime around 1878, and that most of his children by his second marriage died in a yellow fever epidemic.

The date and place of Joel Willis Cadenhead's death are unknown at the present time.

Children of Joel Willis Cadenhead and Elizabeth Thompkins:

John Thomas Cadenhead: born January 29, 1843 died May 21
1917

Children of Joel Willis Cadenhead and Mary Ann Ellen Duffey:

Edmond Cadenhead: bca unknown

James W. Cadenhead: bca 1854

Joel Willis Cadenhead II: bca 1855

Elizabeth Cadenhead: bca 1859

Thomas Cadenhead: bca 1861

Sarah Cadenhead: born November 8, 1863 died July 1920

Frank Cadenhead: bca unknown

William Harrison Cadenhead: born May 9, 1866
died November 24, 1936

Henry Cadenhead: bca unknown

Elisha Cadenhead: bca unknown

JAMES CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1824 **DIED:** unknown

James Cadenhead, son of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. This census indicates that James was working as a laborer and may have been married to a girl named Elizabeth, whose name appears after his on the census. No other information has been found.

MARY CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1826 **DIED:** unknown

Mary Cadenhead, daughter of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. No other information has been found.

SARAH CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1828 **DIED:** unknown

Sarah Cadenhead, daughter of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. No other information has been found. It is possible that this may be the Maggie Cadenhead, age 45, shown on the 1870 Chicot County, Arkansas census, living in Planters Township with Emaline Rowe and near Joel Willis Cadenhead. This would be consistent with what little is known about the family at this time.

EMALINE CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1832 **DIED:** unknown

Emaline Cadenhead, daughter of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. No other information has been found. It is possible that this may be the Emaline Rowe, age 42, living with Maggie Cadenhead, on the 1870 Chicot County, Arkansas census in Planters Township near Joel Willis Cadenhead. The age and place of birth would be consistent with Emaline Cadenhead and Emaline Rowe being the same person.

THOMAS CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1836 **DIED:** unknown

Thomas Cadenhead , son of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. No other information has been found.

WILLIAM HENRY CADENHEAD

BORN: bca 1841 **DIED:** May 3, 1863

William Henry Cadenhead, son of Edmond Cadenhead and Sarah Willis, is only mentioned on the 1850 census for Talbot County, Georgia. No other information has been found.

Descendants of Edmond Cadenhead

2- Edmond Cadenhead 1790 -

sp- Lucy Haskins Caldwell 1793 - 1814

sp- Sarah Willis 1799 -

3- Joel Willis Cadenhead abt 1816 - abt 1895

sp- Elizabeth C. Thompson

4- John Thomas Cadenhead 1843 - 1917

sp- Minnie C. Ransom 18433 - 1914

sp- Mary Ann Ellen Duffy 1831 -

4- Edmond Cadenhead

4- Joel Willis Cadenhead Jr.

4- Frank Cadenhead

4-Elisha Cadenhead

4- Henry Cadenhead 1841 -

4- Sarah Cadenhead 1863 - 1920

sp- William R. Rollins

4- William Harrison Cadenhead 1866 - 1936

sp- Mary Elizabeth Lisbony 1872 - 1939

3- James Cadenhead 1824 -

3- Mary Cadenhead 1826 -

3- Sarah Cadenhead 1828 -

3- Emaline Cadenhead 1832 -

3- Thomas Cadenhead 1836 -

3- William Henry Cadenhead 1841 - 1863

Footnotes

- 1 Jasper County, Georgia marriage records, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 2 Schweitzer, George K., War of 1812 Genealogy, (Knoxville, Tn. 1988), p. 4.
- 3 May 2, 1812 Minutes of The Church of Jesus Christ at County Line, Jasper County, Georgia.
- 4 Ibid, September 19, 1812.
- 5 Be It Known and Remembered Bible Records-Volume Five, Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society, 1992, p.16.
- 6 Land Records for Jones County, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta,Georgia, Deed Book G-267.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Schweitzer, George K., p.13.
- 9 Ibid, p. 17.
- 10 Marriage records of Jones County, on microfilm drawer 75, box 71, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 11 October 25,1817 Minutes of County Line Baptist Church, Jasper Co.,Ga.
- 12 Southerland, Henry DeLeon; Brown, Jerry Elijah, The Federal Road through Georgia the Creek Nation and Alabama 1806-1830, (The University of Alabama Press, 1989), pp. 49-50.
- 13 Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr., The Third or 1820 Land Lottery of Georgia, (Southern Historical Press, 1986), p. 51.
- 14 Jones County Inferior Court records, July term 1822.
- 15 Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr., 1832 Gold Lottery of Georgia, (Southern Historical Press, 1988), p. 75.
- 16 Upson County land records, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia, Deed Book B, page 549.
- 17 Tax records for Upson County, Ga., Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 18 Nottingham,Carolyn Walker; Hannah, Evelyn, History of Upson County, Georgia; (Press of J.W.Burke Co., 1930), pp.333-337.
- 19 Tax records for Upson County, Ga., 1845, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 20 Tax records for Talbot County, Ga., 1856, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.

Chapter 11

WILLIAM CADENHEAD
and family

William Cadenhead

Born: February 20, 1792 **Died:** May 25, 1849

William Cadenhead was the sixth son of James Cadenhead, Senior and his wife Mary Ann. He was born in Wilkes County Georgia on February 10, 1792.¹ His parents were living, at the time, on the banks of Mack's Creek, which is in that part of Wilkes County that later became the northeastern part of Oglethorpe County in December 1793. He grew to manhood in Hancock County after his family moved there in November 1804.

The first, and only, record found in Hancock County that mentions William is a rather unfortunate incident that occurred on February 20, 1810. Superior Court records name William as a co-defendant in an assault case, along with his brothers Thomas, John, and brother-in-law Jeremiah Warren.² Either due to his young age, eighteen at the time, or due to insufficient evidence, William's name was dropped from the case and no verdict was brought against him. Since no other records for William have been found in Hancock County, such as jury duty or being named to work on the roads, and since he never shows up on the tax rolls for Hancock County, it is probable that he moved away shortly after his twenty-first birthday.

During the War of 1812, William served as a private in Captain William Walker's company,³ Georgia Detached Militia, commanded by Major John H. Brodnax. William served in the same company as his brother John, with both men reporting to Fort Hawkins, near present day Macon, on February 3, 1815 and both men being discharged on April 5, 1815. The British had enlisted the aid of the Indians to harass the American settlements and farms, and if William's unit saw any action it would have been against this group. Company pay rolls indicate that William served one month and twenty nine days, for which he was paid eight dollars a month for a total of \$15.75, and was allowed eighteen cents for rations and a subsistence pay of thirty-six cents. William was discharged at Fort Hawkins and was allowed two days travel time, indicating that he was probably still living near the rest of his family.

In 1818, William's brother, James, Jr., was appointed the administrator of the estate of William Carr.⁴ At the estate sale held in June of that year, William purchased several items including: eight sitting chairs @ \$7.00, one

cradle @ \$2.00, one lot of castings @ \$4.81 and a quarter cents, one saddle @ \$1.00, and one gum (?) @ fifty and one half cents.⁵ His choice of purchases can be viewed as a preview of what one of his future plans would be.

On July 16, 1818, William married Mary Middlebrooks in Jones County.⁶ Mary was the daughter of Thomas Middlebrooks and Ann Selman. The ceremony was performed by Joel Willis, Minister of the Gospel, and it was somewhat of a family affair since Joel Willis was the father-in-law of both Edmond Cadenhead, William's brother, and James Mathew Cadenhead, his nephew and son of Alexander Cadenhead. Joel Willis was also related to Mary Middlebrooks due to the fact that Mary's oldest sister, Nancy Middlebrooks, had married William Jasper Willis, Joel's eldest son.

1818 is also the first year that William shows up on the tax rolls for Jones County, indicating that this is possibly the time that he moved into Jones County. He is shown in Captain Griffith's district,⁷ living near his brother James Cadenhead, junior, paying his poll tax and not having any land listed at this time. Just where he was prior to this is unknown. The following year, on January 22, 1819, William bought forty acres of land from Abraham Bain for \$150.00.⁸ This was part of lot 201, twelfth district, on the waters of the Ocmulgee River.

The census taken in 1820, shows William Cadenhead and his wife Mary, living next door to his brother, Edmond Cadenhead, and not having any children at this time. This is the first census that shows William as head of household. The tax rolls for that year show him living in Captain Seale's district⁹ with 490 acres of land in Appling County. While later tax rolls indicate that William had bought more land in Jones county by 1821, the circumstances and location of this other land are unknown at this time.

That same year the third land lottery was held. The area which this lottery encompassed was the largest cession of land made by the Indians to date. It included Hall, Rabun, Habersham, and the northern part of Gwinnett counties, which were ceded by the Cherokee Nation, and the southern part of Gwinnett as well as Walton, Early, Irwin, and Appling counties which were ceded by the Creek Indians.¹⁰ William, as well as his brothers Isham and Edmond, were listed as fortunate drawers in this lottery. William won 490 acres of land, lot # 62, District 7, in Appling County.¹¹

During his time in Jones County, William's name appears several times in the Inferior Court minutes. In December 1820, William was in court for

William Cadenhead & M. Middlebrooks
 Georgia To any Judge, Justice of the Superior Court,
 Jones County & Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the Gospel.
 You are hereby authorized to join together in matrimony
 William Cadenhead & Mary Middlebrooks, and for so doing
 this shall be your sufficient License. Given under
 my hand & seal this 11th day of June 1818. James Smith Clerk
 Executed by me. agreeable to request of the couple July
 16th 1818. Joel Willis Sen^r Minister of the Gospel.

*Marriage record of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks
 as recorded in Jones County, Georgia.*

non-payment of debt.¹² The judgement of the court was against him and he was ordered to pay fifty three dollars and six and one quarter cents plus interest and court costs. In July 1822, he was again in court for non-payment of debt, along with his brother-in-law William Middlebrooks.¹³ The court ruled against him in this case as well and ordered him to pay sixty dollars with interest and court costs. In this last case William asked for a stay of execution for sixty days, and his brother Edmond acted as his security.¹⁴ One note of interest here is that Edmond was also in court for the same reason and William acted as his security as well.

Sometime around 1824, William and his wife moved to Pike County, Alabama,¹⁵ but for some reason he is listed on the 1830 Federal census as well as the tax rolls for 1830 and 1831¹⁶ in Jones county, Georgia. The reason for this seeming contradiction is unknown. Possibly he had returned to conduct some business or just to visit family; however, land records in Jones County where he bought 152 and a half acres from Elihu Pitts¹⁷ on December 23, 1828, show him as a resident of Pike County, Alabama at this time. The 1830 census for Jones county, shows William as head of household 30-40 years old, with one son 10-15 years old and another 5-10 years old. There is one female, obviously his wife Mary, age 30-40, a female 5-10 years old, and three females 0-5 years old. William also shows

up on the tax rolls for Jones County in both 1830, in Captain Card's district with the 150 acres that he bought from Elihu Pitts, and 1831, in Captain Sanders district with no land listed.

In late 1831, William was back in Pike County, Alabama, where he was appointed one of the first commissioners¹⁸ of the newly created Barbour County, which was to be organized out of part of Pike County and Indian lands. A treaty with the Creek Indians in 1832¹⁹ ceded the last of their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States government. From this land was formed Barbour, Russell, and Macon counties, as well as others, by an act of the legislature and signed by the governor in December 1832.²⁰ Louisville was selected as the temporary county seat and it was there, in February 1833, that the first county commissioners met to select a suitable site for the seat of justice.²¹ William was on the committee formed to purchase suitable land for the new county courthouse and see to its construction.²² They purchased thirty acres of land in Clayton, and the courthouse was finished in time for the circuit court to meet in September 1833. William held the office of commissioner for Barbour County until the first Monday in August, 1834.²³ It must have been shortly after this that William moved his family to Russell County.

While the 1832 treaty may have seen the demise of the Creek Nation in Alabama, it did set aside some land in the area for their use, in effect turning individuals into property owners instead of the tribe as a whole, a concept contradictory to their beliefs. Terms of the treaty stated:

Ninety principal chiefs of the Creek tribe could select one section each, and every other head of a Creek family to select one-half section each, which tracts shall be reserved from sale for their use for the term of five years, unless sooner disposed of them by them.²⁴

William and his brother Ivy each received 160 acres of land,²⁵ located about four miles north of Crawford, previously granted to an Indian named "Fosehatchee Hasjo". It is not known exactly when they obtained this property, but they were both living in Russell County by the time of the "Indian War" in 1836. A description of Russell County by Rev. F.L. Cherry stressed how wild the country was by adding:

the country was an almost unbroken forest. Neighbors were few and far between, game was plentiful and Indians more numerous than eitherMr. afterwards Rev. William Cadenhead lived at the fork of the road south, near Mt. Gilead Church.²⁶

The Indian War of 1836, placed all of eastern Alabama into a panic with William Cadenhead and his neighbors fleeing to Columbus, Georgia for safety. Again, the incident is described by F.L. Cherry:

This crowd was a large one and they traveled in a hurry, scarcely taking time to look back until the Chattahoochie lay between them and the infuriated natives. No 'pillar of salt' wasn't found on their trail. Messrs. Cadenhead, Jeter, Hayes, and others were in this company.²⁷

The 1840 federal census for Russell County, Alabama shows William Cadenhead as head of household and being between 50-60 years of age. Also in his household were two males between 15 and 20 years of age, one male under 5 years old, one female between 40-50 years old, one female 15-20 years old, and three females 10-15 years of age. This is the last federal census on which William appears.

On December 7, 1840, after the death of his brother Ivy Cadenhead, William, along with Ivy's widow Nancy, posted bond in Russell County, Alabama as administrators of Ivy's estate.²⁸ William served as administrator for his brother's estate until July 1846.²⁹

Like the rest of the Cadenhead family, William was of the Primitive Baptist faith and the church played a major role in his life until his death. The members of this denomination were meticulous in their attention to detail and adherence to the gospel. They strove to live soberly, righteously, and godly. William was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line, which was on the line between Jones and Jasper counties and was constituted in 1809. This is the same church of which William's brothers James, Jr. and Alexander were founding members and his brother Edmond became a member along with the Willis and Middlebrook families. It is unknown just when William joined this church or if this is where he was baptized, since the first time he is mentioned in the minutes is on November 16, 1822, when he was asking for a "letter of dismissal".³⁰ He was

evidently a member in good standing since his request was granted. From here, William evidently went to Pike County, Alabama, along with his brother James, Jr. and his sister Elizabeth Warren, where they are listed, on April 25, 1824, as founding members of the Bethlehem Baptist Church near Louisville.³¹ In early 1829, William and Mary returned to Jones County and rejoined the County Line Church, where again they are mentioned in the minutes of the church on March 14, 1829; "Brother William Cattenhead and Mary his wife came forward with a letter of dismission and was received".³² It is unknown just how long William and Mary remained members of County Line Church this time; however, it was at least until 1830. On September 18, 1830, William brought charges of intoxication against brother Hosea Willis to the church.³³ By late 1831, William and Mary had returned to Pike County, Alabama. William and Mary, after moving to Russell County, were charter members of the Mt. Gilead Church where he is listed as a licensed preacher.³⁴ In 1841, William was appointed as correspondent to the Harmony Association.³⁵ He was also listed that year as a lay delegate from Mt. Gilead Church to the association meeting of the Beulah Baptist Association.³⁶ On December 11, 1841, William appeared in a special session of the Russell county Orphans Court and produced evidence of his ordination as a licensed preacher of Mt. Gilead Church, whereby the court empowered him to solemnize the rites of matrimony in the state.³⁷

In the fall of 1842, the Primitive Baptists in the Chewacla Creek area of Macon, now Lee County, being desirous of having a church closer to themselves, petitioned their bretheren at Providence, Mt. Gilead, and Hepzibah for their approval. On February 20, 1843, a presbytery of ordained ministers met in a small, round log school house, and finding the bretheren to be orthodox and orderly, they pronounced them a church in the gospel order, to be known as the Primitive Baptist Church of Christ at Mt. Olive. On April 15, 1843 William preached before the brethren of Mt. Olive Church and was appointed to act as Moderator Pro Tem.³⁸ The following month, William was asked to serve as the first pastor of the new church. His reply: He would serve if not providentially hindered. Stating at the same time that he wished the church to protect and sustain him if falsely accused and to direct him if he should get into error.³⁹ On November 25, 1843, the members of Mt. Olive Church agreed to direct a letter to Mt. Gilead Church and also to Brother Cadenhead informing of their choice of pastor. On

February 24, 1844, William and his wife Mary were received by letter as members of Mt. Olive Church.⁴⁰ This is probably about the time that they moved to Macon County to be near their church. However, William did not sell the last of his land in Russell County until December 21, 1846.⁴¹

Mt. Olive church became a member of the Beulah Association and William, besides performing as the pastor, was appointed to be the messenger to the association every year until the time of his death. On September 16, 1847, William gave the opening sermon while attending the 10th session of the Beulah Association.⁴²

In January, 1848, Isham Cadenhead, William's brother, and his wife were received by letter at Mt. Olive. In May of 1849 a shock fell upon the church and community by the sudden death of Elder William Cadenhead, their pastor.⁴³ The date of his death is shown on his headstone as May 25th, 1849 and he is buried in the original Mt. Olive Cemetery, in present day Lee County, Alabama. His widow, Mary, continued to live in Macon County until her death, which was recorded in the minutes of the Mt. Olive Church as August 1862.⁴⁴

No complete list of William and Mary's children has ever been found, and only a couple of them can be verified at this time, since no will or family Bible has been found. It seems probable that they had about seven children, there being three sons and four daughters,⁴⁵ according to what records can be found.

Children of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks

Information this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as additional information on the individuals and there families is found.

PERMELIA CADENHEAD

BORN: 1827

DIED: unknown

One of the few references to her is her marriage to William F. Sharp on February 11, 1846 in Macon County, Alabama. The ceremony was conducted by her father William Cadenhead.⁴⁶

The 1850 Russell County, Alabama census shows Permelia and her husband enumerated in household 1234/1234. Also listed are their two sons.

Children of Permelia Cadenhead and William F. Sharp:

James Sharp: bca 1847

John Sharp: bca 1849

FRANCES S. CADENHEAD

BORN: unknown

DIED: unknown

Frances S. Cadenhead is thought to be the daughter of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks. The only reference to her is her marriage to John G. Thornton on February 11, 1847 in Macon County, Alabama.⁴⁷

JAMES MATHIAS CADENHEAD

BORN: ca 1820-25

DIED: 1868

James Mathias Cadenhead was the son of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks and was probably born in Jones County, Georgia sometime between 1820 and 1825.⁴⁸ The 1860 census gives his state of birth as Georgia, so this would mean it was before his parents moved to Pike County, Alabama in 1824.

James Mathias grew to manhood in the "Chewacla Creek" area of Macon County, Alabama, where his father was an ordained minister at the Mt. Olive Primitive Baptist Church. Shortly after the death of his father, James Mathias joined the Mt. Olive Church and is listed in the minutes as being "received by experience" on October 13, 1849.⁴⁹ On December 23, 1849, James Mathias and Margaret Mitchell celebrated the "rites of matrimony,"⁵⁰ as officiated by William M. Mitchell the new pastor of Mt. Olive Church. On January 11, 1851, he is listed in the minutes as clerk, pro

tem, and on several other occasions, the last being on June 27, 1857.⁵¹ In 1853 James Mathias took on the additional job of "housekeeper" for the church, making sure that it was always in order for the meetings.⁵²

By the 1860 census, James and Margaret had moved and were living in the Uchee Community of Russell County. Land records in Macon County show James M. and Margaret A., his wife, selling sixty acres of land, with a reserve of five acres in the southwest corner and another thirty acres in the northeast corner, to David C. McIntosh. This deed, recorded in Deed Book L, page 795, was dated March 12, 1862.

It is probable that James Mathias and the J.M. Cadenhead who enlisted in the Confederate Army at Columbus, Georgia on July 24, 1863 are one and the same. He was enlisted by Captain Fickling, who signed him up for three years or the duration of the war.⁵³ His last muster roll card says Hospital Muster Roll, 1st Georgia Hospital, to August 31, 1864, and his last payment was June 30, 1864. It is unknown just what injuries or illness that he may have suffered.

It was probably in the spring of 1867 that James M. moved his family west to Panola County, Mississippi. An account of this move was remembered by John Wesley Bailey, a grandson of James M. and Margaret, in 1957: "...pioneered from near Montgomery, Alabama, in the covered wagon days. She related with glee how she made the trip - household goods, chickens, dogs, cattle, father, mother, brothers, sisters, all in one crowded caravan crossing the Tombigbee River, near where Columbus, Mississippi now stands."

James Mathias Cadenhead died of malaria in 1868, shortly after arriving in Panola county, according to a story handed down in the family of his youngest son James Henry Cadenhead.

Children of James Mathias Cadenhead and Margaret Mitchell:

George M. Cadenhead: bca 1850

Mary Frances Cadenhead: born August 19, 1852 - died August 8, 1907

Emily Ann Cadenhead: born March 4, 1853 - died June 5, 1932

W.J.P. Cadenhead: bca 1856

W.J. Cadenhead: bca 1857

James Henry Cadenhead: born June 16, 1859 - died July 1, 1925

Cornelia Janes Cadenhead: born March 31, 1861-died December 15, 1927

Susan P. Cadenhead: bca 1866

THOMAS CADENHEAD

BORN: ca 1827

DIED: unknown

Very little is known about Thomas Cadenhead at this time. He is thought to be the son of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks. However, the evidence, while indicating this connection, is hardly conclusive. He was born about 1827, probably in Pike County, Alabama as that is where William and Mary were living at the time.

The only record that we have on him is his marriage to Caroline Iverson, daughter of Will Iverson. They were married in Macon County, Alabama on November 2, 1843.⁵⁴ This marriage was performed by David B. Culberson, M.G., who was first pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in the Waverly-Camp Hill area of Macon County.

Thomas Cadenhead either died, or disappeared, about 1848 or 1849. He does not appear on the 1850 census anywhere, yet his wife and children do. Caroline Cadenhead and her three children are found living at the home of her father, Will Iverson, in Stewart County, Georgia on the 1850 census.

Children of Thomas Cadenhead and Caroline Iverson:

Robert Cadenhead: bca 1844

George Allen Cadenhead: born July 11, 1847 - died March 1905

Julia Cadenhead: bca 1848

WILLIAM HENRY CADENHEAD

BORN: April 4, 1837 **DIED:** April 21, 1904

William Henry Cadenhead was the youngest son of William Cadenhead and Mary Middlebrooks. During the Indian uprising of 1836, in eastern Alabama, his parents had fled from Russell County, making their way to Columbus, Georgia just across the Chattahoochee River. From there they made their way to Barbour county, where others of the family were living, and remained until they could return to their homes in the Mt. Gilead area

of Russell County. It was during this time that William Henry was born, on April 4, 1837.⁵⁵

Growing up in Russell, and then Macon Counties, he was only twelve when his father died suddenly in 1849. Although missed on the 1850 census, the family remained in this area until after the death of his mother, Mary, who died in 1862. The 1860 census for Macon County, Alabama shows William Henry Cadenhead living in the household of A.S. Greggs in Auburn, Alabama. William Henry was twenty-two at the time and single.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, William Henry enlisted in the spring of 1861, in Columbus, Georgia, and served for the duration of the war. He served as a private in company H of the First Alabama Infantry Regiment.⁵⁶ He was evidently captured on April 8, 1862 at Island #10 and was sent to Camp Butler, a prisoner of war camp, in Springfield, Illinois. He was then sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 as a part of an exchange of prisoners. On December 15, 1864 William Henry was again captured, this time in Nashville, Tennessee, and sent to the Union prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois.⁵⁷

After returning from the war, William Henry married Mary Susan Hargrove in Columbus, Georgia on November 18, 1865.⁵⁸ Mary Susan was the daughter of James A. Hargrove and Nancy Brinson. By 1870, William Henry had moved his family to Arkansas, eventually settling in the Magnolia, Columbia County area,⁵⁹ in the southern part of the state. It is believed that he finally made his way to Texas sometime around 1885,⁶⁰ settling in the Tyler, Smith County area for a few years and then moving into the vicinity of Wills Point, Van Zandt County.

Having grown up in a deeply religious family - his father had been a Primitive Baptist preacher in Alabama - it seems only natural that William Henry was himself a preacher. The "Gospel Messenger" says that he received a "precious hope in Jesus" about the year 1885.⁶¹ He joined the Primitive Baptist Church at (Elem Ridge) Elmo, Texas about 1895,⁶² being baptized there by Elder K.F. Polk, and remained there for about two years. While at Elm Ridge Church, William Henry was chosen to be messenger to the 5th and 6th "Annual Session of the Association of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist Faith and Order," held with Bethel Church, Anderson County, Texas. He then moved his membership to the Little Hope Church, at Wills Point, Texas where he was licensed to preach in 1900.⁶⁴ William Henry Cadenhead died on April 21, 1904⁶⁴ and was laid to rest in the White

Rose Cemetery in Wills Point, Texas. His widow, Mary Susan, died at the home of her daughter, Hattie Harris, in Ft. Worth, Texas on February 26, 1927.⁶⁶ There were twelve children born to William Henry and Mary Susan Cadenhead.⁶⁶

Children of William Henry Cadenhead and Mary Susan Hargrove:

The children of this family were found in official records and in family records found in the possession of Bobby Lee Cadenhead, son of Jessie B. Cadenhead.

Charles Emmit Cadenhead: born August 28, 1866

Lafona Louis Cadenhead: born January 8, 1869 - died June 12, 1942

William Henry Cadenhead jr.: born December 28, 1870

died January 6, 1871

Harriet Cadenhead: born January 14, 1873 - died April 7, 1954

Emma Cadenhead: born September 28, 1875 - died 1949

John R. Cadenhead: born September 20, 1876 - died January 27, 1950

Hellon Cadenhead: born March 4, 1879 - died April 1, 1912

Reuban Andrew Cadenhead: born January 29, 1881 -

died April 26, 1970

Albert Cleveland Cadenhead: born May 20, 1883 -

died September 18, 1955

Minnie Lee Cadenhead: born December 20, 1884 - died July 1961

Jessie Brinson Cadenhead: born January 1, 1887 - died April 5, 1968

Lena May Cadenhead: born March 4, 1893

Descendants of William Cadenhead

- 2- ***William Cadenhead*** 1792 - 1849
 - sp- *Mary Middlebrooks* 1799 - 1862
- 3- ***Permelia Cadenhead***
 - sp- *William F. Sharp*
- 3- ***Frances S. Cadenhead***
 - sp- *John G. Thornton*
- 3- ***James Mathias Cadenhead*** 1825 - 1868
 - sp- *Margaret A. Mitchell* 1835 - 1888
 - 4- ***George M. Cadenhead*** 1850 -
 - sp- *Margret Julia Fitzgerald* 1841 -
 - 4- ***Mary Frances Cadenhead*** 1852 - 1907
 - sp- *John William Bailey* 1843 - 1920
 - 4- ***Emily Ann Cadenhead*** 1853 - 1932
 - sp- *John M. Towles* 1869 - 1931
 - 4- ***W.J.P. Cadenhead*** 1856 -
 - 4- ***W.J. Cadenhead*** 1857 -
 - 4- ***James Henry Cadenhead*** 1859 - 1925
 - sp- *Elizabeth Katherine Roberts* 1859 - 1916
 - 4- ***Cornelia Jane Cadenhead*** 1861 - 1927
 - sp- *Frank F. Alexander* 1853 -
 - 4- ***Susan P. Cadenhead*** 1866 -
 - sp- *Wilbert A. Vansickle* 1854 - 1922
- 3- ***Thomas Cadenhead*** 1827 -
 - sp- *Caroline Iverson* 1830 -
 - 4- ***Robert Cadenhead*** 1844 -
 - sp- *Ella Jane Guilford* 1852 - 1931
 - 4- ***George Allen Cadenhead*** 1847 - 1905
 - sp- *Jeffie Louise Johnson*
 - 4- ***Julia Cadenhead*** 1848 -
 - sp- *C.C. Stow*
- 3- ***William Henry Cadenhead*** 1837 - 1904
 - sp- *Mary Susan Hargrove* 1851 - 1927
 - 4- ***Charles Emmitt Cadenhead*** 1866 -
 - sp- *Neely Hollon* 1869 - 1940

- 4- **Lafona Louis Cadenhead** 1869 - 1942
sp- Mary Sena Melton 1945 -
- 4- **William Henry Cadenhead** 1870 - 1871
- 4- **Harriet Cadenhead** 1873 - 1954
sp- A. Harris
sp- Henry Austin
- 4- **Emma Cadenhead** 1875 - 1949
sp- F.B. Morse
- 4- **John R. Cadenhead** 1876 - 1950
sp- Virgie Allen 1880 - 1956
- 4- **Hellon Cadenhead** 1879 - 1912
sp- E.P. Murray
- 4- **Reuban Andrew Cadenhead** 1881 - 1970
sp- Minnie Etta Bright 1884 - 1966
- 4- **Albert Cleveland Cadenhead** 1883 - 1955
sp- Ora Nellie Huckaby 1890 - 1972
- 4- **Minnie Lee Cadenhead** 1884 - 1961
sp- S.E. Tindall
- 4- **Jessie Brinson Cadenhead** 1887 - 1968
sp- Maggie May Herrod 1888 -
sp- Margaret Marie Husec 1898 - 1971
- 4- **Lena May Cadenhead** 1890 -
sp- Homer Taylor

Footnotes

- 1 Date of his birth inscribed on his gravestone, buried in the original Mt.Olive Cemetery
- 2 Minutes of the Superior Court 1810-1817, p. 4, Hancock County Courthouse, Sparta, Georgia.
- 3 War of 1812 Service Records (2 cards), National Archives.
- 4 Hartz,Fred R. & Emilie, General Abstracts From Georgia Journal (Milledgeville) Newspaper Vol.1 1809-1818, 1990, p. 827.
- 5 Annual Returns,Inventory and Appraisement Sales Book B 1813-1819, pp. 337-338, Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Georgia.
- 6 Marriage Records of Jones County, on microfilm drawer 75, box 71, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta,Georgia.
- 7 Original Tax Records for 1818, Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Ga.
- 8 Original Deed Book K,p.112, Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Ga.
- 9 Original Tax Records for 1820, Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Ga.
- 10 Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr., The Third or 1820 Land Lottery of Georgia, Southern Historical Press, 1986, p. 51.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Minutes of the Inferior Court, December 1820 term, p.110, Jones County Courthouse, Gray, Georgia.
- 13 Ibid, July 11, 1822.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Bethlehem Baptist Church Records copied from the Alabama Genealogical Register, Vol.5.
- 16 1830 & 1831 Tax Records for Jones County, on microfilm drawer 154, box 67, Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 17 Jones County Deed Book O, p.399, on microfilm at the Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 18 Walker, Ann Kendrick, Backtracking in Barbour County, Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press, 1941, p. 32.
- 19 Ibid., p. 4.
- 20 Ibid., p.10.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Ibid., p.32.
- 24 1832 Treaty of Washington.

- 25 Record in the Secretary of State's Office, Montgomery, Alabama; Ivy and William received 320 acres (S1/2 of Section 30, Township 18, Range 29E) on November 3, 1843 (This date could be date of recording and not when they received the land). There was no warrant number listed; rather the reference was to the Creek Treaty of 1832. The page number in the record book was p. 226.
- 26 Cherry, F.L., "The History of Opelika and Her Agricultural Tributary Territory, The Alabama Historical Quarterly, Vol. 15, Nos. 2, 3, 4 (Ed. Marie O. Owen) Montgomery, State Department of Archives and History.
- 27 Ibid., p.325.
- 28 Bonds, Returns and Sales, Book A, 1837-1842, p.166.
- 29 Minutes of the Orphans Court, Russell County, Alabama, July 1846,
- 30 Minutes of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line, Jasper County, Georgia, November 16, 1822.
- 31 Pike County, Alabama Bethlehem Baptist Church Records copied from the Alabama Genealogical Register, Vol.5.
- 32 Minutes of the Church of Jesus Christ at County Line, Jasper County, Georgia, March 14, 1829.
- 33 Ibid., September 18, 1830.
- 34 Records of the Mt. Gilead Baptist Church.
- 35 Minutes of the Beulah Baptist Association, transcribed by Elder William R. Avery, September 17, 1887, pp.17-20, copied by Kenneth Cadenhead, March 1994.
- 36 Letter from Betty Clements, Association Archivist, Samford University Library, to Kenneth Cadenhead.
- 37 Special Session of Orphans Court, Russell County, December 11, 1842.
- 38 Minutes of Mt. Olive Primitive Baptist Church, April 15, 1845
- 39 Ibid., May 28, 1843.
- 40 One Hundredth Anniversary History of Original Mt. Olive Church, p.4.
- 41 Russell County Deed Book G, p175.
- 42 Minutes of the Beulah Baptist Association, transcribed by Elder William R. Avery, September 17, 1887, p.56, copied by Kenneth Cadenhead, March 1994.
- 43 One Hundredth Anniversary History of Original Mt. Olive Church.

p.6.

- 44 Minutes of the Mt.Olive Baptist Church, August 1862.
- 45 Comparisons between the 1830 Jones County, 1840 Russell County, and 1860 Macon County census records.
- 46 Macon County Marriage Records.
- 47 Ibid.
- 48 Comparison of the 1830 and 1840 census.
- 49 Minutes of Mt.Olive Baptist Church, October 13, 1849.
- 50 Macon County Marriage Records.
- 51 Minutes of Mt.Olive Baptist Church, June 27, 1857.
- 52 Ibid., 1853.
- 53 Texas Civil War Pension File # 23861 filed by his widow Mary Susan on August 30, 1913.
- 54 Macon County Marriage Records.
- 55 Texas Civil War Pension File # 23861.
- 56 Ibid.
- 57 Ibid.
- 58 Muscogee County Marriage Records Book E, page 390.
- 59 Letter from Hazel Doering to Fran Laird saying it came from the family Bible. Bible now in possession of Bobby Lee Cadenhead.
- 60 The time of his move to Texas is indicated by the fact that his daughter Minnie Lee was his first child born in Texas. She was born in 1885 while the next oldest child Albert C. was born in Arkansas in 1883. This is taken from the 1900 census of Van Zandt County, Mary Susan also stated in her pension application in 1913 that she had lived in Texas for 30 years.
- 61 Gospel Messenger 1904, p. 274.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Ibid.
- 65 Texas Civil War Pension File # 23861. (note: pension file records state that she died at the home of her daughter in Ft. Worth.)
- 66 Gospel Messenger, 1904, p. 274.

Chapter 12

ISHAM CADENHEAD
and family

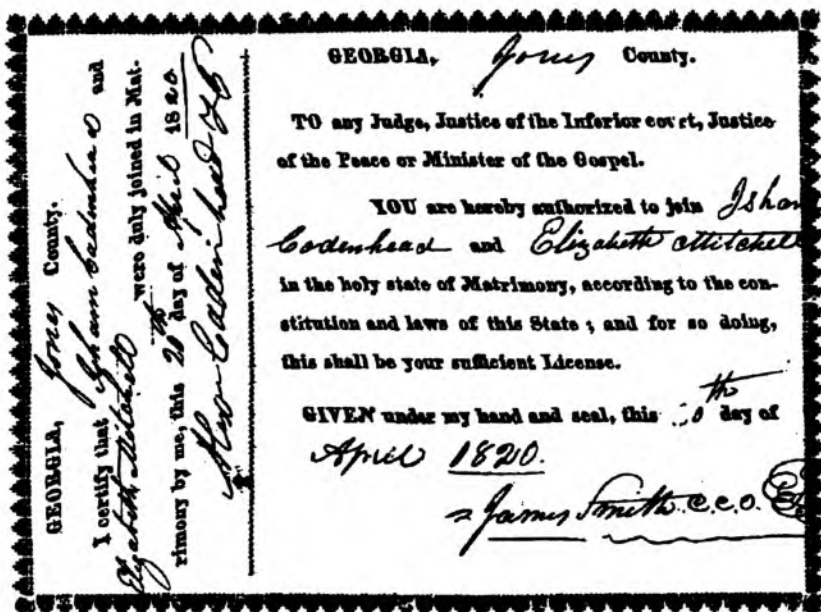
Isham Cadenhead

BORN: ca 1797/8 **DIED:** July 25, 1888

Isham Cadenhead, born in 1797 or 1798, is believed to be the son of James Cadenhead, Sr. The actual date is not known; however, three different documents suggest his year of birth. On February 21, 1853, in Russell County, Alabama, when he applied for bounty land for his service in the Seminole War, he indicated that he was fifty-five years of age.¹ Two years later on April 27, 1855, he appeared before the Justice of the Peace in Macon County, Alabama, for additional bounty land and indicated that he was 57.² The record of his death in the Gospel Messenger shows that he died in 1888 in the 92nd year of his life.³ He was born in Oglethorpe County.⁴ He was probably born while James, Sr. was living in the Cloud's Creek area of Oglethorpe County, a few years prior to the family's move to Hancock County. It is of interest to note that Isham and Ivey were very near the same age; however, according to Ivy's wife Nancy, when she applied for bounty land, Ivey was born in Hancock County.

The first official record on Isham is his military service. According to this record, he served from December 1, 1817 to January 31, 1818. He was a private in an Infantry company commanded by Captain Huddleston in Colonel Wimberly's regiment. He volunteered and was mustered into service at Fort Hawkins. He was honorably discharged at Hartford, Georgia on or about the first day of February, 1818. As can be seen in the chapter on Ivey Cadenhead, the two men served in the same unit for the identical period of time. Information on the dates of birth of the two men, their serving in the same military company, and subsequent close association make one wonder if perhaps they were twins.

Isham was in Jones County, Georgia in 1820. His marriage to Elizabeth Mitchell on April 20, 1820 was performed by his brother Alexander, who was Justice of Peace in Jones County at that time.⁵ Elizabeth was the widow of Sterling Mitchell who died in Jones County in 1817. Isham and Elizabeth appear on the 1820 census of Jones County where Isham is shown to be between 16 and 26 years of age. Elizabeth appears to be older, between 26 and 45. Shown with them is a male child and a female child under 10. The parents of the two children are not known. Isham is mentioned again as



Marriage certificate for William Cadenhead and Elizabethg Mitchell.

guardian of Martha Mitchell in 1833 when 300 acres of land owned by Robert M.J. Mitchell, brother of Sterling, were sold. The property was sold to "satisfy executions or fi fas in favor of Martha Mitchell, by her guardian Isham Cadenhead."⁶

It is not known when Isham migrated to Alabama; however, he was in the state in 1830.⁷ He and his brothers John, Ivey, and James were in Pike County, Alabama at the time the census was taken. Enumerated with Isham was his wife Elizabeth and five children: 2 males under 5; one male between 5 and 10; one female under 5 and a female between 10 and 15. Two of the five children were probably John and Martha Mitchell for whom Isham had been appointed guardian. Two of the male children were probably Sterling Mitchell, born between 1820 and 1825, and Ivey Richard, who was born October 26, 1825. (The 1880 census of Lee County indicates that Ivey Richard was born in Alabama, suggesting that Isham and Elizabeth were in

the state as early as 1825.) The female child under ten has not been identified. Not much is known about Isham during this period. He probably was a member of a church in Pike County, although the particular church is not known. At the time of his death in 1888, it was written that he had been a member of the Baptist Church for fifty-nine years.⁸

The year following the census, a third son was born to Isham and Elizabeth. Isham Brooks Cadenhead was born April 21, 1831, probably in what was to become Barbour County two years later. This son was later to serve in the Confederate Army.

Barbour County was formed from part of Pike County in 1833. Pike was, of course, an older county having been created in 1821, two years after Alabama became a state. Isham was living in the portion of Pike County that became Barbour. The first record of his patenting land was dated April 9, 1834. Warrant number 1779 shows that he purchased 40 acres (SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 1, Township 9 N, Range 24 E).⁹ This 40 acres joined a plot of 80 acres that Ivy Cadenhead patented May 15, 1827.¹⁰ This property was located approximately three miles west of Louisville. It is not known whether both men and their families lived on this land for a period of time. Records show that Ivy served on a grand jury in Barbour County; however, no record was found to indicate whether Isham served as a juror during the same period.

Two years after Isham patented land in Barbour County, he purchased land in Russell County. Warrant number 4985 shows that he patented 40 acres (SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 5, Township 17N, Range 29E) September 21, 1836. It is interesting to note that a month later, Ivy patented 40 acres in Russell County about one mile from Isham's new land in Russell County. Probably both men moved to this new land because Ivy remained in Russell County until his death, gradually adding more acreage around the 40 acres, and Isham owned his plot of land until 1848, when he sold the 40 acres to John Haney for \$300.¹¹ He patented a second 40 acres (NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 5, Township 17N, Range 29E) on January 19, 1837. He sold this property, however, to George White for \$300 the next month.¹²

Russell County was created from lands acquired in the Treaty of Cusseta which was signed March 24, 1832. The act creating the county was approved December 18, 1832.¹³ The county was named for Colonel Gilbert Christian Russell, a famous Indian fighter who led the fight against Indians of Cahaba towns in 1814.

By 1840, Isham was in Macon County. Macon County was adjacent to Russell County, having been created also from lands ceded by the Indians. It was named for Nathaniel Macon, a soldier and statesman from North Carolina. Enumerated with Isham were his wife Elizabeth and three male children (one 5-10; one 10-15; and one 15-20) and two female children (one under 5 and one 10-15). The female child under 5 was probably Nancy Jane who was born circa 1837.

Although the Treaty with the Creeks in 1832 called for the Indians to move from the area, four years passed before there was a mass move of the Indians beyond the Mississippi. The settlers lived among the Indians. The treaty called for the Indians to be able to own some of the land; however, over a period of time, this land was later sold to settlers. One record shows that William and Ivy, two of Isham's brothers, purchased 320 acres from a Creek Indian.

As indicated above, Isham sold his second piece of property in Russell County in October 1848. It was during this same year that he and his wife Elizabeth became members of Mount Olive Church in Macon County, later to become a part of Lee County. They became members of this church January 22, 1848.¹⁴ Four years earlier in February 1844, Isham's brother William had moved into the vicinity of the church and was received by letter as a member.¹⁵ Earlier when the church was first organized, William, an ordained minister, attended the organizational meeting in May 1843, and he agreed to serve as the first pastor. William was ordained at Mt. Gilead Church in Russell County December 11, 1841.¹⁶ He was serving as pastor of Mt. Gilead when he was called to be the first pastor of Mt. Olive.¹⁷ Mt. Olive became a member of the Beulah Association.

The Beulah Association was organized November 17, 1838.¹⁸ There were thirteen churches in the original association. One of these was Mt. Gilead where William Cadenhead was pastor in 1843. He and his wife Mary were charter members of this church when it was organized in Township 18, Range 29, Section 30.¹⁹ The date on the record is difficult to read; however, it appears to be 1837. Both William and Ivey owned property in section 30 at this time; however, during the same month that the church was organized, Ivey sold his property. William did not sell his until 1846. He possibly moved closer to Mt. Olive by 1844 when he became a member of the church and served as pastor.²⁰

Another church that became a part of the Beulah Association was

Shiloh in Macon County. The date of its reception was October 24, 1840. J. Cadenhead was a messenger from Shiloh in October 1841, and William was messenger from Mt. Gilead in Russell County. They both were messengers again to the September 19, 1842 meeting. At this meeting, there was a request to form an association at Wetumpka. J. Cadenhead was one of the members appointed. By 1843, the list of churches in the Association had grown considerably. William was still messenger from Mt. Gilead. I. Cadenhead (probably Isham) was messenger from Shiloh in Macon County in 1843. Mt. Olive had been added, and W.M. Mitchell and J. Taylor were messengers. Isham was again messenger to the 1844 meeting. It is safe to assume that Isham was an active member of a church prior to his becoming a member of Mt. Olive, because when he was received by letter in January, 1848, he was referred to as "Deacon Isham Cadenhead."²¹ He probably moved his membership from Shiloh Church, if indeed the I. Cadenhead were Isham. When Isham and Elizabeth were received by letter in January 1848, the membership had grown to 36.

By the time Isham and Elizabeth were a part of the church, a new building had been erected. During 1843, the members decided that a "better and more commodious house was needed."²² During the summer, at a suitable time for farmers, nearly the whole community assisted in building a log house 30 by 40 feet. It was furnished "with tolerably comfortable seats for those times."²³

Slightly more than a year after Isham and Elizabeth became members of the church, Isham's brother William, pastor of the church, died. William died May 16, 1849.²⁴ On May 26, 1849, the members agreed to choose a preacher to serve the balance of the year. Elder W. M. Mitchell, member of Enon Church in Chambers County, was chosen to be the pastor. Mitchell remained closely identified with the church until his death. He and Isham also remained friends until Isham's death.

Later that year, two additional Cadenheads joined Mt. Olive Church. One of these was Ivey R., Isham's second son. He was received by experience September 8, 1849. The next month on October 13, James M. Cadenhead, William's son, was received by experience.

By 1851, Isham's son Ivey R. purchased land in Macon County. He bought 160 acres (W 1/2 of south half of Section 23, Township 18, Range 26) from Jesse and Nancy Taylor for \$150. This land was located approximately four miles south of the present Mt. Olive Church and about

one-half mile from Mitchell's Crossroads. Odum Creek runs through the property. Ivy Richard had married the Taylors' daughter Alssady in 1847; however, she did not live long after their marriage. Ivey R. was enumerated in the Taylor household in 1850; then he bought the land from his father-in-law the following year. There is a confusing statement included in the record of the sale. A witness said he saw Jesse Taylor and Nancy Taylor sign, seal and deliver the deed to Isaac Cadenhead. Whether this is a recording error which should have been either Isham or Ivey R. cannot be determined. Of course, Ivy R. was 22 years of age at the time and legally able to purchase the land. This is probably the land on which Ivey R. was living when Isham, his father, came to live his last days.

Legislation in 1850 provided opportunities for men who had served in the military to apply for bounty land. On February 21, 1853, Isham, a resident of Macon County, appeared before a Justice of the Peace at Crawford (Russell County), where he applied for bounty land for the two months of service in the war with the Seminole Indians in 1817 and 1818. This was his first time to apply for bounty land, and he was awarded 40 acres on Warrant #87400. Two years later, on April 27, 1855, he appeared before the Justice of the Peace in Macon County applying for additional bounty land. He had disposed of the 40 acres that he was previously granted, and applied for the additional land for which he might be eligible under a legislative act in March 1855. On February 18, 1856, he was awarded 120 acres of land. The location of this land is not known.

Isham appeared on the Alabama state census for 1855 in Macon County with three people in the household. In addition to him and his wife Elizabeth, his daughter Nancy was probably the female listed as being under 21. She married four years later. Living near him was his son Ivy Richard who had two sons and two slaves listed in the household.

The year 1861 was the beginning of serious loss for Isham. In April of that year was the beginning of the Civil War in which three of his sons were to serve. Also, on October 27, 1861, Isham's wife of 41 years died.²⁵

The next month on November 23, Isham was dismissed by letter from Mount Olive Church. Why he withdrew from the church is not known. He probably did not leave the area at this time because early in the next year two of his sons enlisted in the Confederate army.

Following the Civil War, Lee County, named for Robert E. Lee, was created by an act of the Legislature December 5, 1866.²⁶ The new county

was carved from portions of Chambers, Macon, Russell, and a very small part of Tallapoosa. Prior to this time, Opelika and Auburn, two towns actually joined in modern time, were in different counties. Opelika was settled as a part of Russell County while Auburn was located in Macon. Isham was to spend his last years in Lee County.

The death of Isham's wife and the departure of his sons for service in the War left him alone. On October 12, 1862, he married Elizabeth Lamb, widow of Laban Lamb.²⁷ He apparently moved to Russell County because he and Elizabeth appeared on the Russell County census for 1870. The boundary between the two counties must have been very near his home because one of his sons enlisted in the army in Opelika, and the other one chose to enlist at Auburn. There is some question about the census record. He appeared as Isaac, but the ages shown are consistent for Isham and Elizabeth and that time. The agricultural census (also Isaac) shows that he had 40 acres of improved land and 40 acres of unimproved, with a total value of \$150. He had one horse and 2 cows, valued at \$90, and a crop yield of 50 bushels of corn.²⁸

Isham became a member of Mt. Olive Church again on April 24, 1875. It is not known which church he attended during the 14 year period separating his withdrawal from Mt. Olive in 1861 and his rejoining in 1875. We can assume he was a member of a church because of his having served as a deacon, and, of course, later comments made about his loyalty to the church.

By 1880 Isham was unable to continue his work as a farmer. He was living with his daughter Nancy Hargrove in Lee County. The census for that year shows that he was 83 years of age, deaf and blind.²⁹ (His birthplace was listed as Georgia; his mother was born in North Carolina; unfortunately, no birthplace was listed for his father James, Sr.) His daughter Nancy was a widow. She was listed as 43 years of age, along with daughter Elizabeth, 29 and son James M., 18, who was identified as a farmer. Isham's wife Elizabeth is not enumerated in this household. This is somewhat puzzling because she did not die until June 1883, and was buried by her first husband.³⁰ She was probably living with one of her own children at this time.

Sometime between 1880 and his death, Isham moved from his daughter's home to Ivey Richard's home which was nearby. His son had 50 acres of tilled land, 195 acres of woodand, and 75 acres that were

undeveloped, with an estimated value of \$1195. This property, probably some of which was bought in 1850, provided a good living for his large family, even enough for his aged father.

Isham died July 25, 1888 at the residence of his son Ivy R. Cadenhead, in Lee County in the 92nd year of his age.³¹ There was no will. I.R. served as administrator of the estate. According to the record, Isham was a resident of Lee County, formerly Russell, where his "real and personal estate consisted chiefly of a claim against the United States government for depredations committed on his property by the Creek Indians in 1836." The total value of all real and personal property was estimated to be worth about \$156.49.³²

His friend and pastor of Mt. Olive Church, William M. Mitchell, wrote an account of his conversation with Isham the day before Isham's death:

He was blind and hard of hearing, but perfectly rational, and conscious that death was near at hand. So soon as he could understand who I was, he seemed very glad, and when I said to him, 'You will soon be home,' his whole countenance brightened up with a glow of heavenly radiance while he raised his feeble hands exclaiming with unusual zeal, 'Thank God! thank God! All is right with me spiritually; all is right; all is right; thank God! thank God! Then pausing a little he said, 'I have nothing in this world but to suffer, and I want nothing; that hope in Jesus which God gave me fifty-nine years ago is sure. Thank God! thank God!' The next morning he quietly breathed his last breath like one going to sleep, Thursday, July 26th, after a short discourse by the writer, his earthly remains were decently buried at Mt. Olive, there to wait till God himself shall descend with a shout and bid the dead in Christ to rise.³³

Children of Isham Cadenhead and Elizabeth Mitchell

Information in this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as more information on the individuals and their families is found.

Sterling Mitchell Cadenhead

BORN: ca 1820/25 **DIED:** unknown

Born between 1820 and 1825. Enlisted in Company D, 37th Alabama Infantry April 19, 1862. There is limited information available on this son. Two descendants of Isham indicated that Sterling Mitchell's wife was named "Nicey". According to the records of the Commissioner's Court 1850-1862 (August term 1862) in Russell County, Alabama ten dollars was paid to the family of Mitchell Cadenhead. This record showed payments to families of indigent soldiers. There were two in the family and they lived in beat 11. Isham's descendants mentioned above indicated that after his death, Mitchell's widow married a man whose surname was Lamb. In the Russell County marriage records, there is a record of Sarah Cadenhead marrying William A. Lamb on September 14, 1865. Because of other family connections between Isham and the Lamb family, it seems reasonable to believe "Nicey" was indeed this Sarah.

Children of Sterling M. Cadenhead:

One of Isham's descendants indicated that L.E.C. Cadenhead who married John E. Johnson on November 19, 1876 was the daughter of Sterling Mitchell Cadenhead. The wedding took place at the residence of Alan Lamb. The Lamb connection indicated above would lend support to this belief.

Ivey Richard Cadenhead

BORN: October 26, 1825 **DIED:** December 10, 1899

Born October 26, 1825, probably in Pike County. He patented 40 acres of land in Tallapoosa County in 1844. Married Alssady Taylor December 16, 1847. She died shortly after the marriage. He bought W 1/2 of S 1/2 of Section 23, Township 18, Range 26 from his first wife's father on April 14, 1851. This property was located approximately four miles south of the Mt.

Olive Church and one half mile from present day Mitchell crossroads. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Lawrence on November 4, 1852. He enlisted in Alabama Home Guard Volunteers.

The plight of many farmers immediately after the Civil War is seen in the case of Ivey Richard, who survived the war and continued as a farmer. In order for him to get provisions which were necessary to carry on his farming operations for the year, he would have to take out a promissory note. The terms of the note were such that if he did not pay, he would give all his 'growing crop for the present year - corn, cotton, and produce' to Guellero and Adams, the two men holding the note. By 1880, however, as the agricultural census for Lee County shows, Ivey Richard had become a very successful farmer.³⁴

Isham's son Ivey Richard caused quite a stir in the Mount Olive Church in 1880. His father, by this time, because of his physical ailments, had become less active in the church. The church believed Ivey acted in bad faith in a business matter with his sister Nancy Hargrove. Also he was guilty of fighting with one of his neighbors. The church voted to "withdraw the church fellowship from him."³⁵ Four days later, Ivey's wife Elizabeth wrote a letter in which she declared she was withdrawing all fellowship from the church. She wrote that the church had been as a prison to her for the last four years. She was charged with unChristian-like conduct. She did not change her position, so she, too, was excluded from the church. Apparently, they never returned to the church. The comment that was made about Ivey R.'s death is revealing: "Ten children were born unto them, two of whom are now dead. Their mother and eight sorrowing children followed him to the family burying ground at Mt. Olive. Burial services were conducted by Elder W. Lively and a few remarks by Elder W.M. Mitchell. He joined the church at Mt. Olive."³⁶ One wonders what remarks were made by W.M. Mitchell, former pastor of the church and close friend of Ivey's father, Isham.

He was a member of Mt. Olive Church, Lee County. He died December 10, 1899 and was buried at Mt. Olive Church, Lee County, Alabama.³⁶

No known children of Ivey Richard Cadenhead & Alssady Taylor

Children of Ivey Richard Cadenhead and Elizabeth Lawrence:

William Lawrence Cadenhead: born August 17, 1853

died July 21, 1921

Julius N. Cadenhead: born April 2, 1855 died July 21, 1930

Sultana E. Cadenhead: born February 21, 1857 died February 8, 1953

Franklin C. Cadenhead: born December 1858 died July 1, 1957

Eugenia M. Cadenhead: bca 1864 died unknown

Nancy J. Cadenhead: born February 12, 1868 died February 7, 1938

Ivey Roe Cadenhead: born September 18, 1870

died September 19, 1946

Emily H. Cadenhead: bca 1874 died unknown

Isham Brooks Cadenhead

BORN: April 21, 1831 **DIED:** July 22, 1864

Born April 21, 1831, probably in Pike County. Married Lavisa Frances White August 9, 1857.

On April 5, 1862, Isham Brooks enlisted at Opelika for a period of three years or for the duration of the war. He enlisted in the 45th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and was killed in battle near Atlanta, Georgia. His letters revealed his devotion to his wife and children. There was no mention of his parents in the letters. Just two months prior to his death on July 22, 1864, he included a statement in a letter that reflected his strong commitment to the cause to which was fighting: "...I have heard this moining the Yankey Cavalry has got on this side of atlanter I expect to bet inn a Battle soon and if I get killed I feel like in a gust Cus it is for you and our little children that I am willing to fight fo.... forget mee not my Dear wif kiss our Dear little Children for mee and tell them pa lovs them more than all this world may God Bless you my Dear wife."³⁷

Children of Isham Brooks Cadenhead and Lavisa Frances White:

Lorenzo Warren Brooks Cadenhead: born June 24, 1858 died c. 1948

William Michael Isham Cadenhead: born February 25, 1860

died January 3, 1929

Euphremia Levisa Eliza Cadenhead: born September 18, 1862

died March 2, 1920

Elizabeth (Brooksie Eudora) Cadenhead: born January 7, 1865

died March 6, 1920

Nancy Jane Cadenhead

BORN: ca 1837 **DIED:** unknown

Born ca 1837, Russell or Macon County. Married Stephen P. Hargrove August 10, 1859 in Macon County. Widow in 1880 when Isham was enumerated in her household. She was listed as 43 years of age, along with daughter Elizabeth, 29 and son James M., 18 who was identified as a farmer.

The agricultural census for 1880 shows that the Hargroves owned 96 acres of land, 38 improved, 35 woodland and forest, 23 unimproved. Her son James M. worked the land with one horse and one working ox. The total value of the farm was estimated to be \$400.

Children of Nancy Jane Cadenhead and Stephen P. Hargrove:

Elizabeth Hargrove:

James M. Hargrove: bca 1862

Descendants of Isham Cadenhead

2-Isham Cadenhead 1797/8 - 1889

sp- Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell abt 1790 - 1861

3- Sterling Mitchell Cadenhead

sp- 'Nicey'

4- L.E.C. Cadenhead

sp- John E. Johnson

3- Ivey Richard Cadenhead 1825 - 1899

sp- Alssady Taylor 1848 -

sp- Elizabeth Lawrence 1832 - 1915

4- William Lawrence Cadenhead 1853 - 1921

sp- Julia Kitturia Binford 1860 - 1919

4- Julius N. Cadenhead 1855 - 1930

sp- Kate Thomas 1868 - 1938

4- Sultana E. Cadenhead 1857 - 1953

sp- J.A. Story 1849 - 1922

4- Franklin C. Cadenhead 1858 - 1957

sp- Katie Lee Fletcher 1871 - 1953

4- Eugenia M. Cadenhead 1864 -

sp- W.C. Story

4- Nancy J. Cadenhead 1868 - 1938

sp- J.L. Chadwick

4- Ivey Rowe Cadenhead 1870 - 1946

sp- Mary M. Emfinger 1878 - 1970

4- Emily H. Cadenhead 1874 -

sp- W.S. James

3- Isham Brooks Cadenhead 1831 - 1864

sp- Levisa Frances White 1838 - 1915

4- Lorenzo Warren Brooks Cadenhead 1858 - 1948

sp- Martha Massey 1868 - 1923

4- William Micheal Isham Cadenhead 1860 - 1929

sp- Mary Mollie Womack 1862 - 1956

4- Euphremia Levisa Eliza Cadenhead 1862 - 1920

sp- James O'Grady

4- Brooksie Ann Eudora Cadenhead 1865 - 1920

- 3- *Nancy Jane Cadenhead* 1837 -
sp- *Stephen P. Hargrove*
4- *Elizabeth Hargrove*
4- *James M. Hargrove* 1862 -

footnotes

- 1 Application for Bounty Land, U.S. Archives.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 The Gospel Messenger - 1888, p. 488.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Copy from Vital Records Service, Georgia Department of Human Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 6 Evans, Tad, Baldwin County, Georgia Newspaper Clippings (Union Recorder), Vol. 1, 1830-1833, p. 302. The date of the entry was August 29, 1833, and the property was to be sold the first Tuesday in October at the courthouse in Clinton.
- 7 1830 Census of Pike County, Alabama, p. 20.
- 8 The Gospel Messenger - 1888, p. 488.
- 9 Land Patent Records, p. 21, Filed in Office of Secretary of State, Montgomery, Alabama. (The record actually shows the purchase to be 39 97/100 acres).
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Russell County Dead Book G, p. 259.
- 12 Russell County Dead Book B, p. 351.
- 13 Russell County Historical Commission, The History of Russell County, Alabama (Dallas: National Share Graphics, 1982) p. 24.
- 14 Minutes of Mount Olive Baptist Church.
- 15 One Hundredth Anniversary of Mount Olive Church, 1843-1943, p. 6.
- 16 Special Orphans Court, Russell County, Alabama, December 11, 1841.
- 17 Minutes of Mt. Olive Church, November 25, 1843. The church agreed to direct a letter to Mt. Gilead Church and to William Cadenhead informing them of their choice of pastor.
- 18 Minutes of Beulah Baptist Association, November 17, 1838.
- 19 Second Record book of Mt. Gilead Church. First book is missing; however the charter members were listed in the beginning of the second book.
- 20 One Hundredth Anniversary of Mt. Olive Church, p. 6.
- 21 Ibid., p. 6. Also, the minutes of the church for January 27, 1848 read, "Rec'd Brother Isom Cadenhead, an ordained deacon, and his wife Sister Elizabeth Cadenhead by letter." p. 30

- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Ibid.
- 24 Grave marker in old Mt.Olive Cemetery.
- 25 Minutes of Mt. Olive Church, October 27, 1861.
- 26 Black, Ray and David M. Hall, Lee County: How it All Began
(On file in Special Collection, Auburn University Library).
- 27 Hobbs, Eleanor D., Marriage Records 1833-1887, Russell County.
- 28 Agricultural Census for Russell County, 1870.
- 29 1880 Census of Lee Courty, Alabama, E. D. 95, page 29.
- 30 Grave marker for Eliza. Cadenhead.
- 31 The Gospel Messenger, 1888, p. 488.
This date is probably more dependable than one that was included in Book A, Probate Court Minutes in Lee County. There was no will, and when Ivy R. was appointed to represent Isham, Ivy said that Isham died 'on or about the 15th day of July 1889 near Opelika' (page 331). The 1888 date is also included in the Mt. Olive Church minutes. Ivy R. was appointed administrator of Isham's estate, September 30, 1891 (Probate Court, Book G., p. 42). If this is the case, three years passed between the time of his death and the appointment of an administrator.
- 32 Book A. Probate Court minutes, Lee County, p. 331.
- 33 Gospel Messenger, op. cit..
- 34 Agricultural census for Lee County, Alabama, 1880.
- 35 Minutes of Mt. Olive Church, January 24, 1880.
- 36 The Gospel Messenger, 1900, p. 378.
- 37 Alabama Historical Quarterly Vol. 18, p. 565.

Chapter 13

IVY CADENHEAD

and family

Ivy¹ Cadenhead

Born: 1798

Died: 1840

Ivy Cadenhead was probably the youngest son of James Cadenhead, Sr., and he was born in Georgia in 1798.² At this time, the Cadenheads were concentrated in Oglethorpe County, although Alexander, James, Sr.'s oldest son, had ventured into Hancock County as early as 1796. He returned to Oglethorpe County, however, where all the Cadenheads remained until after the turn of the century when several appeared in Hancock County.

James, Sr. first appears on the Tax List of Hancock County in 1805, along with his son James, Jr. He had earlier bought 121 acres from Clement Mullins, and he probably moved his family to Hancock County as early as 1804.

The first record for Ivy was his military service. There was some difficulty in ascertaining the actual dates of Ivy's service; however, his widow's application for a pension and bounty land help to determine the time he served. The records indicating the actual dates of service could not be found; however, Aaron Crawford from Girard, Alabama signed an affidavit certifying that Ivy served with him in the company commanded by Captain John Huddleston from the regiment led by Colonel Ezekiel Wimberly. The dates of service, as best determined and entered in the record, were December 1, 1817 to January 31, 1818.³ This was the same period of service for Ivy's brother Isham.⁴ Both men were mustered into the service at Fort Hawkins, Georgia for a period of two months and were honorably discharged at Hartford, Georgia.

If the dates of service were indeed December 1, 1817 to January 31, 1818, Ivy, Isham, and Aaron Crawford missed serving with Andrew Jackson by just a few days. In James Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson, it is reported that "on the 22nd of January (1818) General Jackson and his 'guard' left Nashville amid cheers of the entire population. The distance from Nashville to Fort Scott is about 450 miles. A march of eighteen days brought the General to Fort Hawkins in the northern part of Georgia, where he heard ill news from the frontier. Part of the Georgia militia had abandoned the war and returned home."⁵

While Ivy was in the militia, his father married Catherine Edge, widow

of Jeremiah Edge.⁶ The Tax Digest for 1813 shows that Jeremiah Edge's widow Caty paid taxes on 64 acres of land and James Cadenhead paid taxes on 116 acres and 4 slaves. On January 2, 1817, James and Catherine married. That same year James Cadenhead paid taxes on two slaves and 113 acres on the Oconee River and as administrator of Jeremiah Edge's estate, he paid taxes on 64 acres.

The 1820 census of Hancock County shows that the household of James Cadenhead includes a male over 45, one between 16 and 26, as well as several younger children.⁷ It is not certain which of these children were James' and which were Catherine's. Joshua Edge was born in 1798,⁸ which means, if he were the son of Jeremiah and Catherine Edge, the male between 16 and 26 could have been either Joshua Edge or Ivy Cadenhead. Further work on the Edge family is necessary to determine this connection. The close relationship between Joshua Edge and Ivy and Nancy is seen later in their marriages and in an affidavit from Edge indicating that he "saw Ivy and Nancy married." The ambiguity of this statement does not help to determine whether he witnessed the ceremony or if he simply saw them in the state of marriage. Joshua Edge remained close to Nancy after Ivy's death, appearing on the 1850 census of Russell County, Alabama not far from Nancy's residence.

Ivy married Nancy Pew at the home of her father in Hancock County February 8, 1821.⁹ Nancy was the daughter of Abel Pew (also spelled Pugh).¹⁰ Two of Pew's other daughters were also linked with the Cadenhead family. Frances later married William Radney on December 18, 1826. Radney was the father of Susan Radney who married Ivy's son, William Pew Cadenhead. On the day following Frances Pugh's marriage to William Radney, her sister Penelope married Joshua Edge.¹¹

On May 15, 1821, Ivy was successful in a draw in the land lottery held at Milledgeville, Georgia. He drew lot #81 in Section 5 of Monroe County.¹² This land lottery came about as a result of the United States treaty with the Creek Indians, and it made land available between the Ocmulgee and Flint Rivers. This land later became the counties of Henry, Fayette, Monroe, Houston and Dooly. The districts were nine miles square and divided into lots containing 202 1/2 acres. Land in the lottery was offered to individuals who would be willing to settle in the newly acquired land, and who would be willing to pay a fee of \$19.00 per land lot drawn.

Ivy apparently did not move to Monroe County after the successful

GEORGIA, Hancock County. I HEREBY CERTIFY, that <i>Ivy Cadenhead</i> and <i>Nancy Puse</i> were duly joined in the bonds of Matrimony, by me, this <i>8th</i> day of <i>February</i> 1821. <i>Asa Smith P.D.</i>	GEORGIA, HANCOCK COUNTY. To any Judge, Justice of the Inferiour Court, Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the Gospel. — YOU are hereby authorized to join together in Matrimony, <i>Ivy Cadenhead</i> and <i>Nancy Puse</i> ————— and for so doing this shall be your sufficient LICENSE. Given under my hand and seal this <i>7th</i> day of <i>February</i> 1821. <i>James H. Jones</i> True <i>C.C.O. 765</i>
--	---

Nancy used this marriage license to prove her marriage to Ivy Cadenhead when she applied a pension based on his service in the "Seminole War."

draw of land there. Rather, on December 17, 1822, he sold the land to Michael Toland for \$600.¹³ This land sale record indicates that Ivy Cadenhead was from Hancock County.

Ivy appears on the 1821 Tax Digest in Hancock County.¹⁴ He was listed immediately after James, but there was no indication that he owned property at that time. Tax digests for the two preceding years are not available to determine whether he reached 21 years of age prior to 1821. He was listed again in 1822 and 1823. Again, there is no indication that he paid taxes on land; however, he paid taxes on one slave in 1823. James, Sr. was still in Hancock County at this time. He continued to pay taxes on his own land, and he, as agent for his deceased son Thomas, paid on 250 acres in Early County. His son John had already moved to Early County.¹⁵

The last time Ivy appears on the Tax Digest of Hancock County is 1824. He was listed as Ivey H. Caddenhead, and he only paid poll tax. During this year, his father also paid taxes on his own property as well as on the 64 acres that were a part of Jeremiah Edge's estate.

Earlier the Cadenheads had remained rather close together in Georgia following James, Sr.'s move to the state from North Carolina in 1784. In

1800, they were concentrated in Oglethorpe County, although it is possible that James, Jr. was in Washington or Hancock County as early as 1800. There are no census records for these counties, however, to confirm this notion. As new land became available and they were successful in acquiring property, they began to separate. Probably the earliest one who ventured away from the northeastern counties where they settled was John who migrated to Early County prior to 1820. Most of the others were concentrated in Jones County in 1820.

Ivy was probably among the early Cadenheads who crossed the Chattahoochee to Alabama as additional land was made available through treaties with the Indians. It is possible that he moved to Alabama as early as 1824. Three other Cadenheads were in Pike County, Alabama as early as April 25, 1824 where they were charter members of Bethlehem Baptist Church. James, Jr. was the first pastor of this church, and his brother William and Elizabeth (Cadenhead) Warren were among the first members. This church, located on Alabama Highway 51 between Clayton and Louisville, has the distinction of housing the oldest organized Baptist congregation in Barbour County¹⁶ (Barbour was later carved out of Pike County.) Ivy was not among the first members of this church; however, three years later he patented land west of Louisville.

Ivy probably moved into the state by 1824 or 1825 since the last date he appeared on the tax digest of Hancock County was 1824. The other three who were charter members of the Bethlehem Baptist Church migrated from Jones County, but it is possible that James and Ivy joined them from Hancock County. The birth of Ivy and Nancy's son, William Pew, on January 15, 1826 lends support to the idea that they were in Alabama at this time.¹⁷ James, Sr. remained in Hancock County for at least another year.¹⁸ He probably joined the others in Pike County, Alabama because he was in this county in 1830.

Pike County was created in 1821, two years after Alabama became a state. It was carved from parts of Montgomery and Henry Counties. After the close of the Creek War of 1813 -14, a treaty was made through the leadership of General Andrew Jackson while Alabama was still a part of the Mississippi Territory. The Creeks had withdrawn from Southeast Alabama and occupied a territory in which now lie Macon, Lee, and Barbour Counties and portions of other surrounding counties. This left open for settlement a strip of territory between the Creek Indians on the north and the Seminole

Indians in Florida in the south.¹⁹ Residents of other states were eager to settle this land, and they began to drift into the area before Alabama became a state. In 1819, Alabama was admitted into the Union and was organized into counties. There were sufficient settlers in the southeastern part of Alabama to justify the formation of Henry County, the county from which a number of others were later created. There is some evidence that Louisville was the first county seat of Pike County; however, the records begin with the Monticello era.²⁰

Ivy patented land in Pike County as early as 1827.²¹ He bought 80 acres at the land sale at the Sparta land office: the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section Two, Township Nine of Range Twenty-four.²² This land was located approximately three miles west of Louisville in what is now Barbour County. At the time the land was purchased it was a part of Pike County. By this time, Ivy and Nancy had a second child, Frances, born in 1827.²³

Whether Ivy built a house on the property he purchased in Pike County is not known. It is likely that he did since he was active in Barbour County affairs after the county was created in 1832. The 1830 census shows Ivy and Nancy with four children (two sons and two daughters) in the household. The two sons were William Pew and Leland T., the latter born in 1830. One of the girls was Frances, born in 1827. The third child cannot be accounted for; neither can one male who was listed between 20 and 30 years of age. Ivy's father was living with James, Jr., as indicated by the inclusion on the census of one male between 70 and 80. Isham and John had also moved into Pike County by 1830.

Building roads was very important in the lives of male citizens during this period. Both Ivy and James, Jr. appeared in the Pike County Commissioners Court records during this early period. James Cadenhead served on the Court in 1830.²⁴ Among the responsibilities of the court was the appointment of overseers for road work and apportioners of hands.²⁵ The Commissioners Court records for February 6, 1832 show that Ivy was appointed apportioner of hands. Earlier the same year, June 11, Ivy was commissioned Justice of Peace.²⁶

The close association of Ivy and James, Jr is seen in litigation between the latter and John Freeman during this period. The Commissioners Court records show that Ivy was included as James' security in litigation with Freeman.²⁷

The Treaty with the Creeks in 1832 called for the Creek Indians to cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi.²⁸ New counties were created from the ceded lands. The Act creating Barbour County was passed by the Senate and approved by the governor in December 1832. On January 11, 1833, the legislature approved the organization of Barbour County, prescribing the boundaries.

That all that tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at the dividing line on the Chattahoochee River, between townships thirteen and fourteen, thence west along said line until it intersects the road leading from Kendall Lewis' old stand to Pensacola; thence south along said road until it strikes Pea River near Burford's old stand; thence down said river to the Dale County line; thence along said line until it intersects the Henry County line; thence along said line until it strikes the Chattahoochee River; thence up said river to the beginning point, which shall form and constitute one separate and distinct county, to be called by the name of Barbour.²⁹

Ivy's property that he purchased at the Sparta land sale was located in the new county. From the time of the creation of the new county, his participation shifted to affairs in Barbour County.

Louisville was the temporary seat of justice for Barbour County. Ivy's property was located west of Louisville. One writer³⁰ who came into the area two years after Alabama became a state gave a description of the "early times" in the surrounding area. At the time he came into the state, there were only three families between the present towns of Clayton and Louisville. The first house was built in Louisville in 1823. The town was named for Daniel Lewis, one of the early settlers who built a store. In 1824, Miles McInnis put up a blacksmith shop in Louisville. This was a time when the settlers were living among the Indians, and the relationships ranged from pleasant to hostile. Indian words were and still are prevalent in the area. For example the river that separates Pike and Barbour counties was called both Pea River and Chillohatchee, the latter being an Indian word for the wild pea vines that grew on the hillsides. Over a period of time the English name prevailed; however, there are today many Indian words that are used to designate towns and rivers in the state.

By the time the new county of Barbour was created, the number of

settlers had increased significantly. Additionally, the legislature had ordered that a suitable site for a seat of justice be selected. On the first Monday in February 1833, the first commissioners of Barbour County met for this purpose. They were to hold office until the first Monday in August of 1834. All officers "civil and military, who had been previously elected for the county of Pike, all military arrangements, regiments and battalions and company beats were to be continued until otherwise changed by the proper authorities."³¹ This meant that Ivy's commission as Justice of Peace extended to Barbour County.

Ivy continued as Justice of Peace. His signature, followed by J.P. is found certifying that John Cadenhead, Joshua Edge, William Dorman, H. Hobdy and John W. Edge were duly sworn as appraisers of the estate of Joseph Henderson On December 11, 1833.

Ivy served as security for a debt Isham Cadenhead owed to John B. Jones. He served in a similar capacity for Levi P. Cadenhead against Samuel McKenzie. Ivy and William Cadenhead, along with Jeremiah Warren (husband of Elizabeth Cadenhead) were bonded in the estate of Richard Wilkinson. Ivy was appointed "guardian of the person and property of Richard L. Wilkinson, deceased," March 1, 1834.³²

Ivy served on the grand jury that convened in the new courthouse on the fourth Monday in March, 1834.³³ Judge Anderson Crenshaw presided and William Beauchamp was foreman. Other members of the grand jury were John McInnis, Aerial Jones, Henry Bizzell, Joel Winslett, Daniel McLane, Benjamin D. Sellars, Thomas Warren, Hope H. Williams, Seaborn Jones, Ezekiel Wise, and Aaron Burlinson. Ninety-five judgments were taken on the first day. Court adjourned on Thursday.

Beauchamp provides a good description of the courthouse and the significance of this early edifice to the county:

The "suitable house," mentioned in the order at Louisville, was about twenty feet square made of round pine logs unharmed by any broad axe. There was one small opening for a window and one door in the southeast end. This primeval temple of justice sat cornerwise to those lines on which such important edifices are commonly erected, being neither north, south, east or west, Thomas Warren, in the summer of 1833, superintended the building, and Ryan Bennett helped get the

four foot oak boards that covered it, out of a tree near the little branch that runs through the fair grounds. It was not quite equal to our present court house, yet it was "suitable" to those simple times in our country now forty years ago, and the pleadings which were read in that humble house at Clayton were made up by men whose talents and character have adorned our history; and tribunal of justice there was presided over by a judge whose learning and integrity cause his name and memory to be revered by every Alabamian who appreciates the value of such attributes in judicial character.³⁴

Although the treaty in 1832 called for the Indians to remove themselves from the area, many remained for several years afterward. Actually, some land lots were set aside for the Indians, who in turn were free to sell property to the settlers. Such was the case when Ivy purchased 160 acres (S 1/2 of S 1/2 of Section 30, Township 18, Range 29). Instead of a warrant number recorded, there was a reference to the treaty of 1832 and an Indian name, "Fosehatchee hasjo."³⁵ His brother William purchased the northern 1/2 of S 1/2 of Section 30. This land was located approximately four miles north of Crawford.

While still in Barbour County, Ivy was appointed "guardian of the person and property of Richard L. Wilkinson" after Wilkinson's death. There were minors not named in this appointment. Ivy and William Cadenhead, along with Jeremiah Warren, were bound to the court in the amount of \$1600 on March 1, 1834. It is not known whether there was a family connection between the Cadenheads and Wilkinsons.

By 1836, the problems between the settlers and the Indians remaining in the area became more intense. In his recollections about this period, Beauchamp wrote that "the whites had become so numerous that they had about lost their fear of the Indians and were consequently less disposed to respect any of the rights of their red neighbors."³⁶

Ivy and Isham moved to Russell County in either 1835 or 1836.³⁷ Russell County was created, as was Barbour, from the lands ceded by the Creek Indians in 1832. It was during this time that the final Creek uprising in 1836 caused this area of the state to be a battleground on which there were many casualties. During the uprising, many settlers sought refuge across the Chattahoochee in Georgia. Some of the Cadenheads were among those

who fled temporarily.³⁸ Cherry gives an account of the large crowd of which the Cadenheads were a part and who left in a hurry, "scarcely taking time to look back until the Chattahoochee lay between them and the infuriated natives."

They crossed the Hospeliga Creek at what was then known as the Brooks place. Indians waited in ambush to attack the expected refugees. They had utilized a large pine log which had been felled by the wind, as an ambuscade. In this log they had cut notches - ten in number - at convenient distances and covered them with bark. In these notches the Indians placed their rifles, being hid behind the log, and waited their - as they supposed - unwary prey. But the refugees were not so unwary. Being either forewarned, or led by Providence, they had taken another route and escaped; proving to the red man that the white man had either learned some of the red man's tricks, or were guided by a superior hand.³⁹

Ivy was one of the early settlers in the area surrounding Crawford, Alabama. By the time he settled here, he and Nancy had added three more children to the family: Martha, Elizabeth, and Mary. A fourth daughter, Nancy, was probably born after they moved to Russell County. It was during 1837, after Ivy settled near Crawford, that he sold the 160 acres earlier owned by an Indian to E. Eiland for \$1000.⁴⁰ This property is located in what is now Lee County, approximately one-half mile from Meadows Crossroads. This land sale took place at about the same time the brick hall of justice was being built in Crocketsville, which was changed to Crawford the same year.⁴¹ The seat of government was moved from Girard as more and more settlers moved into this area of the county. The growth of Crawford was very slow, never reaching a permanent population of over two hundred.⁴²

The first house in Crocketsville (later Crawford) was built by Jerry Segar, whose father, John Segar, was one of the earliest settlers in that vicinity and lived about two miles from the town, on the road leading west. For many years he kept a respectable house of entertainment for travellers. The exact date is not known but is believed to be about 1835 or 1836.⁴³ John Segar, who served in the legislature, later bought a portion of Ivy Cadenhead's land that was sold at auction after Ivy's death.⁴⁴

Ivy continued to acquire land both in Russell and Macon Counties, accumulating at least 680 acres.⁴⁵ He bought his last plot of land just seven months before his death. On March 7, 1840, he purchased a strip of land that separated property he already owned about three miles east of Crawford. He bought 80 acres from Tom Burton Hepburn for \$400: SE 1/2 of SE 1/4 of Section 9, Township 17, Range 29.⁴⁶

As indicated earlier, Ivy served as justice of peace in Pike and Barbour Counties. An unofficial record indicates that he was commissioned justice of the peace in Russell County on September 1, 1840. The record was not found by the authors. In a book of Russell County marriages, there is an indication that Thomas Catenhead was married to (illegible) by Ivey Catenhead. The Bond records of Russell County show that Ivy and Thomas were bonded for the issuance of a license,⁴⁷ but the authors did not see the actual marriage record. The relationship between Thomas and Ivy is not known. It is possible that Ivy was able to continue his service as justice of peace from another county. Further study is necessary to clarify this point.

Ivy was shown on the 1840 census with his family and one slave.⁴⁸ There were 13 people enumerated in the household; one male between 5 and 10; one male between 10 and 15 ; Ivy in the 40-50 column; two females between 5 and 10; two females between 10 and 15; one female between 15 and 20; one female between 20 and 30; Nancy in the column between 40 and 50; one female between 50 and 60; one female between 60 and 70; and one slave. Not all of the ones listed can actually be identified. It is possible that some were descendants of Richard Wilkinson, for whom Ivy was appointed guardian in Barbour County in 1834. The census shows that Ivy's was the ninth house from Joshua Edge, his brother-in-law.

Ivy died in Russell County October 24, 1840.⁴⁹ Interestingly, Michael Kennymore, census official, certified that the census was completed with a total population of 13,513 on October 26, 1840.⁵⁰ The cause of Ivy's death is not known; however, there must not have been an extended illness inasmuch as he was commissioned Justice of Peace less than two months before his death, if indeed the date of commission is correct. Also, he had purchased property in March of the year of his death.

At the time of his death, he left his wife Nancy, two sons (William Pew, 14; Leland T., 10), and six daughters (Frances, 13; Martha, 8; Elizabeth, 7; Mary, 5; Nancy, 4; and Milly, 2).⁵¹ The inventory of his estate, completed January 4, 1841, was as follows:⁵²

Kitchen

2 jars 1.25 1 lot of water vessels 2.50	7.50
1 jug .25 1 table 1.50	1.75
1 1 sitting chairs 5.50	5.50
1 lot of crockery were 1.00 tin ware .50	1.50

Other Household

1 loom 1.00 3 slays and pr, of harness 2.00	3.00
3 beds and furniture	30.00
1 reel 1.00 1 tin trunk .75	1.75
1 trunk 1. 50 1 chest .50	2.00
1 spinning wheel	3.00
2 smoothing irons	1.00

Livestock

5 sows and 30 pigs 24.00 13 shoats 26.00	50.00
1 speckled pony 50.00 1 grey pony 60.00	110.00
25 head of stock cattle 5.00 per head	25.00
1 yoke of oxen	50.00

Harvest

515 lbs. pork 20.60 11 fat hogs 55.00	76.50
1 side leather	1.50
2 pens of corn supposed to be 150 bushels	75.00
3000 lbs. fodder per estimate	30.00

Equipment and Supplies

1 waggon and.gear	70.00
1 grindstone 2.00 1 bar iron 2.00	4.00
1 equal half of crosscut saw	2.00
1 lot of tools 6.00 1 man's saddle 4.00	10.00
1 woman's saddle 3.00 1 lot of castings 4.50	7.50

1 pr. steelyards .25	1 bread tray .50	.75
1 lot of ploughs and gear		5.00
1 half jackscrew .50	1 pr. saddebags 1.00	1.50
1 rifle gun and shot gun		12.00

Miscellaneous

1 note on Wm. C Sanders due 25 December 1840	43.00
1 note on Levi Beaufort due 25 December 1840	30.00
1 note on Isaac Beel due 25 December 1840	12.50
1 note on Wm. Graves due 25 December 1840	50.00
1 note on John Bruckner due 25 December 1840	325.00
1 note on John Cadenhead due 25 December 1840	23.00
1 account of M.D. Vance and Wm. Richards	50.00

Total \$1216.60

It is interesting to note the relatively small collection of kitchen and other household items in comparison to livestock and equipment. It should be pointed out that the items were not grouped in the manner listed above when they appeared in the records.

The settlement of Ivy's estate was a long drawn-out process. On December 7, 1840, William Cadenhead and Nancy, Ivy's widow, were appointed administrator and administratrix of the estate, bonded for \$2000.00.⁵³ This William undoubtedly was Ivy's brother and who was with him earlier in Barbour County. William Pew, Ivy's son, would have been only fourteen years of age and thus not old enough to serve as administrator.

The sale of personal property was held on January 8, 1841, yielding a total income of \$450.40.⁵⁴ William, Nancy, and James M. Cadenhead were among those who purchased items.

On the first Monday in October, 1841, three parcels of land were sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, these being "knocked off" to Howard Myrick and John Segar.⁵⁵ Myrick bought 120 acres for \$280, Interestingly, Ivy paid \$400 for 40 acres of this same parcel of land a few months before his death. Segar bought the 80 acres adjacent to Myrick's purchase for \$237.

William and Nancy reported to the court in the September term of 1842 that the estate was insolvent. The court ordered that "publication be made

in the Alabama Journal once a month for six months requiring all persons interested to appear at the Clerk's Office of the Orphans Court on the first Monday in April next then and there to show cause why said Estate should not be declared insolvent and that the creditors of said Estate are hereby notified to file their claims within the time prescribed by law."⁵⁶

A number of entries in the Orphans Court records followed for a period of four years. At the May term of Court in 1844 Nancy asked to be discharged from her role as administratrix of the estate. At the July 1846 term of the court, Bryant Duncan was appointed administrator Debonis-Non (word not legible) of the estate and William Cadenhead was fully discharged from duties and liabilities as administrator of the estate. There is need for some further legal interpretation of some of the entries. On December 21, 1846, William sold his 160 acres that were adjacent to Ivy's property in 1837. He was at that time pastor of Mt. Olive Church in what was later to become Lee County. He probably moved closer to this church where he served as pastor until his death in 1849.

Nancy, Ivy's widow, remained in Russell County for a period of time after Ivy's death. The 1850 census shows her and all her children except William P., with a total value of her real estate as \$450.00.⁵⁷ The agricultural census for 1850 shows that she had 60 acres of improved and 60 acres of unimproved land at a total value of \$300. The total value of her livestock was \$250. She harvested 8 bales of cotton and 150 bushels of corn. She had two horses and two working oxen to use on the farm.⁵⁸

Nancy succeeded in getting 80 acres of land in 1853, based on Ivy's service in the Seminole War.⁵⁹ She "legally disposed of this land," and in 1855 after her move to Tallapoosa County, she attempted to get additional bounty land. The records of her persistent struggle for land and an unsuccessful attempt to get a pension suggest that she was a very determined person. She did not receive additional land, nor did she receive a pension because Ivy's service was after the completion of the War of 1812.

She moved to Tallapoosa County by 1855. She appears on the Alabama State Census for 1855 with one other female who was under 21 years of age. This was probably her youngest daughter Milly.

As late as 1882, she was still applying for a pension based on Ivy's service. She apparently was again denied because of the time of Ivy's service. She remained in Tallapoosa County until her death.

Known children of Ivy Cadenhead and Nancy Pew:

Information in this section is based on official records and correspondence with descendants. This means that there are possible inaccuracies which will have to be corrected as additional information on the individuals and their families is found.

WILLIAM PEW CADENHEAD

Born: January 15, 1826 **Died:** December 23, 1870

William Pew was born in Pike County, Alabama January 15, 1826, and he is believed to be the oldest son of Ivy and Nancy (Pew) Cadenhead. No older children have been identified, although Ivy and Nancy were married five years before William Pew was born. His first name could have been taken either from Ivy's brother William or Nancy's brother who also had the same first name. His second name was his mother's family name. In practically all instances, his middle name was written "Pew," although the family name sometimes was written "Pugh."

William Pew does not appear on records individually until his marriage to his first cousin Susannah D. Radney in Troup County, Georgia October 21, 1851. Susannah was the daughter of William Anderson and Frances (Pugh) Radney. She was born in Troup County April 21, 1831. Her parents migrated from Hancock County. William Pew's mother and Susannah Radney's mother were sisters; they were daughters of Abel Pugh who was also in Hancock County. He remained there, but his daughters later migrated with their husbands to western Georgia and Alabama.

Sometime after their marriage, William Pew and Susan moved to Tallapoosa County, Alabama. They appeared in Beat # 2 of the Alabama State Census for 1855. They lived near William Pew's brother Leland T. and his wife Elizabeth. It is not known whether William Pew and Susan actually owned the land in Tallapoosa County on which they lived. It was about this time that William's mother Nancy moved to Tallapoosa County from Russell County. This meant that all the family was there for a period of time, several of whom never left.

William Pew and Susan were in Georgia again in 1860. Probably,

William did not own the land in Tallapoosa County in 1855 because he and Susan and their three children appear in the household of William A. Radney, Susan's father, in Troup County, Georgia five years later. It is not known why or when they left Tallapoosa County, Alabama and returned to the household of Susan's father.

He enlisted in the Confederate Army July 12, 1861. Although he lived in Troup County, he entered the Army in Greenville, Georgia and was in Company B, 2nd Georgia Infantry, commonly called the "Jackson Blues." At the time of his departure, Susan was six months pregnant with James Alexander, their third son.

After the War, William Pew returned to Troup County Georgia. His father-in-law was still living on the farm at the time. Within a year or two after William Pew returned from the War, he and Susan decided to go to Texas. Perhaps there was communication with one or more of the Cadenhead families who had already moved to Texas before the Civil War. Perhaps he thought this move would allow him to start anew after the War. The details of the trip are not available; however, one of his children later said that the family joined a wagon train in West Point, Georgia for the western trek.

The family stopped in Mississippi due to the illness of one of the children. Also, while in Kemper County, their youngest son John Henry was born July 16, 1867. It is not clear whether there were relatives in this county at the time or if they simply stopped due to the illness of one child and the birth of another one. Two other Cadenhead families were living in the neighboring county of Neshoba, Mississippi as early as 1860. Sometime after the birth of John Henry, they continued on their way to Texas.

They stopped again in Bastrop, Louisiana. The story goes that William Pew met a Dr. Bonner who lived in New Orleans and who owned a plantation about three miles north of Bastrop. According to the 1860 census of Morehouse Parish, Dr. William Bonner, age 30, and his wife were living in Ward # 2, the same ward, where William Pew and his family later lived. According to William Pews grandson, when Dr. Bonner learned that William Pew had managed a plantation before the war they made an agreement for him to manage the plantation and operate the Bonner Ferry on the bayou.

The census of Morehouse Parish (Ward # 2), Louisiana, dated July 2, 1870, shows William, Susannah and their six children. The birth places of

members of the family corroborate other sources; William Pew and William Anderson were born in Alabama; John Henry was born in Mississippi; the remainder were born in Georgia.

On December 23, 1870, William Pew died. He was buried on the A. L. Anderson plot in Christ Church Cemetery. The connection between the Anderson and William Pew's families has not been established. It was probably through Susan's father, William Anderson Radney, but this has not been established as of this time.

After William Pew's death, the family remained in Bastop and his son William Anderson continued his father's work. However, William Anderson died September 18, 1872.

Following the death of her husband and oldest son, Susan decided to move her family back to Georgia where her relatives lived. According to her son, James Alexander, the family returned to Georgia by train. The date of the family's return to Georgia is not known. They do appear, however, in the Rough Edge District of Troup County, Georgia in 1880. Susan Radney Cadenhead died in Randolph County, Alabama October 29, 1894. She was buried in the Lane's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery.

Children of William Pew and Susan Radney Cadenhead:

William Anderson Cadenhead: b.June 15,1853 d.September 18,1872

Nancy F. Cadenhead: b.November 5,1856 d.October 17, 1937

Robert Thomas Cadenhead: b.April 25,1859 d.February 24,1920

James Alexander Cadennhead: b.October 2,1861 d.March 2,1941

Leland Ivy Cadenhead: b.August 19,1864 d.May 26,195

John Henry Cadenhead: b.July 16,1867 d. June 30, 1941

FRANCES CADENHEAD

Born: bca 1827 **Died:** unknown

Frances Cadenhead was born circa 1827. She married Samuel J. Webster December 24,1857. He was a farmer in 1860 with property valued

at \$800; his personal property was valued at \$1600, His property had increased in value to \$1500 by 1870, and his personal property was listed as \$1200.

Their death date is not known. Both she and her husband are buried at Realtown, Alabama.

Children of Samuel J. and Frances Cadenhead Webster:

The census records for 1860 and 1870 on Samuel and Frances are somewhat puzzling. Some of the children in the household were born prior to Samuel and Frances' marriage.

The 1860 census shows the following children-

America	female	16
Rebecca	female	13
Alexander	male	10
George	male	a
Mary	female	5
Samuel	male	2
Mirem	female	2/12

The 1870 census shows:

George	male	17
Elizabeth	female	14
Samuel	male	12
Leland	male	a
Hiram	male	10
Martha	female	6

LELAND T. CADENHEAD

Born: February 17,1830 **Died:** August 30,1908

Leland T. Cadenhead was born February 17,1830 while his parents were in Pike County. He married Elizabeth Glover (b. August 20,1833) June

2,1851. Leland T. and his wife and two children were on the 1855 Alabama State Census in Tallapoosa County near his brother William Pew. He patented 40 acres of land in Tallapoosa County December 8,1858 where he was living when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He enlisted in Captain Edward Croft's Light Battery August 24,1862, listed as a blacksmith. At the end of the War, he was paroled May 18, 1865 in Montgomery, Alabama with the following description: 5 feet, 11 inches in height, dark hair, blue eyes and dark complexion.

He was on the Elmore County census in 1880, but by 1900 he had moved to Comanche County, Texas. He died there August 14,1908. His wife Elizabeth died August 30 of the same year, and they are buried in the DeLeon Cemetery in Comanche County.

Children of Leland T. and Elizabeth (Glover) Cadenhead:

(Names and dates were provided by Mrs. Robert L. Ratliff)

William Cadenhead:	b.unknown	d.
Dee Cadenhead:	b.unknown	d.
John L. Cadenhead:	b.November 6,1856	d.November 2,1933
Nancy A. Cadenhead:	b.April 14,1858	d.September 23,1935
Sarah Cadenhead:	b.January 12,1859	d.July 12,1948
Dolly Cadenhead:	b. unknown	d.very young
James A. Cadenhead:	b.October 27,1862	d.July 15,1938
Mattie Cadenhead:	b.April 12,1867	d.May 5,1947
Benjamin F. Cadenhead:	b.September 4,1868	d.August 28,1946
Mary Vashti Cadenhead:	b.May 26,1874	d.January 14,1924
Joseph J. Cadenhead:	b.July 7,1876	d.June 24,1954

MARTHA CADENHEAD

Born: ca 1832 **Died:** unknown

Martha Cadenhead was born circa 1832 while her parents were still in Pike County. She married John R.Rogers February 20,1851. J.R. Rogers was a farmer in Tallapoosa County, where in 1860 his property was valued

at \$720, and his personal property at \$350. By 1970, the property was valued at \$1350 and personal property at \$400.

Their death date is unknown, but both are buried in the Rogers Cemetery in Tallapoosa County.

Children of Martha Cadenhead and John R. Rogers-

Bartley L. Rogers:	born 1852
Sarah F. Rogers:	born 1854
Nancy E. Rogers:	born 1856
Elizabeth Rogers:	born 1857
Susan Rogers:	born 1858
Lou Rogers:	born 1861
Martha Rogers:	born 1863
Etta Rogers:	born 1865
John Rogers:	born 1867
William Rogers:	born 1869

ELIZABETH CADENHEAD

Born: ca 1833 **Died:** 1907

Elizabeth Cadenhead was born circa 1833 in either Pike or Barbour County. She was living with her mother Nancy Cadenhead in Russell County in 1850. Sometime between the time the census was taken in this county, Elizabeth moved to Tallapoosa County because she was then listed in the household of William Pugh, her uncle, in 1850 as well. It was after this time that her mother and the remainder of the family moved to Tallapoosa County.

In 1860, she was living in the household of A.J. Golden, who married Elizabeth's sister Mary. She was not located on the 1870 census.

Elizabeth did not marry. One family story suggested that her future husband was killed in the Civil War. She died in 1907 and was buried at Macedonia Church in Tallapoosa County.

MARY CADENHEAD

Born: ca 1835

Died: 1907

Mary Cadenhead was born circa 1835. She married Andrew Jackson Golden on May 20, 1852. He was a farmer in Tallapoosa County. In 1860, his property was valued at \$500, with personal property valued at \$375. A.J. Golden died in 1906, and Mary died in 1907. Both were buried at Macedonia Church in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

Children of A.J. and Mary Cadenhead Golden:

(Information provided by Brandon Johnson, descendant)

Seaborn Ivey Golden: born August 1, 1853 died January 24, 1916

Mary Melinda Golden: born August 17, 1855 died August 10, 1927

Martha Ludy Golden: born November 23, 1857 died July 15, 1942

Nancy Jack Golden: born 1859 died 1936

William Mark Golden: born January 18, 1861 died April 10, 1917

Leland F. Golden: born January 30, 1863 died February 3, 1940

Gustavas Adolphus Golden: born May 28, 1866 died June, 1933

Thad Golden: born 1869 died 1942

Sidney A. Golden: born October 16, 1869 died September 19, 1922

Amber Lee Golden: born 1870 died 1887

James Whitt Golden: born May, 1874 died 1902

Nella Golden: born October, 1876 died 1930

NANCY J. CADENHEAD

Born: ca 1837

Died: unknown

Nancy J. Cadenhead was born in Russell County circa 1837. She married W.H. Rogers on October 21, 1858. He was a farmer in Tallapoosa County with real property valued at \$210 and personal property valued at \$300 in 1860. They had one child, Sarah A. in their household in 1860. Living with them also was Nancy's sister Milly and her mother Nancy Pugh

Cadenhead. According to a family story, Nancy's husband was killed in the first election after the Civil War. Nancy's death date is not known, but she was buried in the Rogers Cemetery in Tallapoosa County.

On the 1870 census of Tallapoosa County, there was a Nancy Rogers, age 30, enumerated next to Nancy Cadenhead, age 70, and Milly, age 32. Listed in the Rogers household were three children: Ann, 11; William, 9, and Mary 5. This was surely W. H. Rogers' widow and two additional children born to him and Nancy after the 1860 census was taken.

Children of W.H. and Nancy Cadenhead Rogers:

Sarah Rogers (possibly Ann as middle name) b. 1859 or 1860

William Rogers bca. 1861

Mary Rogers bca. 1865

MILLY CADENHEAD

Born: ca 1838 **Died:** 1912

Milly Cadenhead was probably born circa 1838 in Russell County, Alabama. She was the youngest of Ivy and Nancy's children and born approximately two years before Ivy died. She lived with her mother at least through the time the 1870 census was taken in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. She never married. She died in 1912 and was buried in the Rogers Cemetery.

Descendants of Ivy Cadenhead

2- Ivy Cadenhead 1798 - 1840

sp- Nancy Pugh

3- William Pew Cadenhead 1826 - 1870

sp- Susan Day Radney 1831 - 1894

4- William Anderson Cadenhead 1853 - 1872

4- Nancy F. Cadenhead 1856 - 1937

4- Robert Thomas Cadenhead 1859 - 1920

sp- Sarah Cornelia Talley 1859 - 1935

4- James Alexander Cadenhead 1861 - 1941

sp- Nannie Phelps

4- Leeland Ivy Cadenhead 1864 - 1954

sp- Frances C. Guthrie 1864 - 1968

4- John Henry Cadenhead 1867 - 1941

sp- Susan T. Guthrie

3- Frances Cadenhead 1827 -

sp- Samuel J. Webster 1817 -

3- Leland T. Cadenhead 1830 - 1908

sp- Elizabeth Glover 1833 - 1908

4- William Cadenhead

4- Dee Cadenhead

4- John L. Cadenhead 1856 - 1933

4- Nancy A. Cadenhead 1858 - 1935

sp- Henry Smith Ratliff 1860 - 1950

4- Sarah Cadenhead 1859 - 1948

sp- Henry Walter Allen 1847 - 1917

4- James Alexander Cadenhead 1862 - 1938

sp- Carrie R. Ellis 1858 - 1906

sp- Ada Lee ?

sp- Sarah Jane ?

4- Martha Cadenhead 1867 - 1947

4- Benjamin Franklin Cadenhead 1868 - 1946

sp- Mary Lemma Beaty 1871 - 1935

4- Mary Vashti Cadenhead 1874 - 1924

sp- Newton Lett 1869 - 1965

- 4- **Joseph Jefferson Cadenhead** 1876 - 1954
 sp- Mabel Owen 1882 - 1956
- 3- **Martha Cadenhead** 1832 -
 sp- John R. Rogers 1827 -
 4- *Bartley L. Rogers* 1852 -
 4- *Sarah F. Rogers* 1854 -
 4- *Nancy E. Rogers* 1856 -
 4- *Elizabeth Rogers* 1857 -
 4- *Susan V. Rogers* 1858 -
 4- *Lou Rogers* 1861 -
 4- *Martha Rogers* 1863 -
 4- *Etta Rogers* 1865 -
 4- *John Rogers* 1867 -
 4- *William Rogers* 1869 -
- 3- **Elizabeth Cadenhead** 1833 - 1907
- 3- **Mary A. Cadenhead** 1835 - 1907
 sp- Andrew J. Golden 1832 - 1906
 4- *Seaborn Ivey Golden* 1853 - 1916
 sp- Izora Ann Hornsby 1853 -
 4- *Mary Melinda Golden* 1855 - 1927
 sp- Leonard Cyrus Hornsby 1855 -
 4- *Martha Ludy Golden* 1857 - 1942
 sp- Leonard Jackson Hornsby 1853 -
 4- *Nancy Jack Golden* 1859 - 1936
 sp- Sam Elkins 1857 -
 4- *William Mark Golden* 1861 - 1917
 sp- Jeannie Anderson 1875 -
 4- *Leland F. Golden* 1863 - 1940
 sp- Rebecca Boles 1866 -
 4- *Gustavas Adolphus Golden* 1866 - 1933
 sp- Sally C. Webster 1869 -
 4- *Thad Golden* 1869 - 1942
 sp- Dora Ogletree Foster 1870 -
 4- *Sidney A. Golden* 1869 - 1922
 sp- Molly Green 1881 -
 4- *Amber Lee Golden* 1870 - 1887
 4- *James Whitt Golden* 1874 - 1902

- 4- *Nella Golden* 1876 - 1930
- sp- *Harper Branch* 1878 -
- 3- *Nancy Jane Cadenhead* 1837 -
- sp- *William H. Rogers* 1833 -
- 4- *Sarah A. Rogers* 1859 -
- 4- *William Rogers* 1861 -
- 4- *Mary Rogers* 1865 -
- 3- *Milly Cadenhead* 1838 - 1912

footnotes

- 1 There are at least two spellings of the name: Ivy and Ivey. We have chosen Ivy because on a document in Barbour County Courthouse there is what might be his signature, followed by the letters, J. P. (Justice of Peace). The signature follows the appraisal of Joseph Henderson's estate: 'I do hereby certify that the above appraisers was duly sworn before me this 11th day of December 1833. Ivy Cadenhead, J.P.' The name is probably a family surname, which is most often spelled 'Ivey.' One could simply decide for himself inasmuch as we are not certain how he spelled the name.
- 2 The actual county of birth is not known. His wife Nancy indicated in a statement at the time she applied for a pension on November 10, 1882 that he was born in Hancock County. None of the Cadenheads had settled in Hancock at that time, so it is probable that he was born in Oglethorpe County. His wife indicated that he was nineteen years of age when he enlisted in the Indian Wars. His actual service was from December 1, 1817 to January 31, 1818. Using this information, we arrived at his birth year as 1798. This information needs confirmation from other sources inasmuch as there were inaccuracies in some of her applications over a period of time. She does give the following description of her husband: a farmer .. "about 5 ft. 10 inches high dark hair blue eyes, fair skin."
- 3 Bounty Land Records on Ivy Cadenhead, National Archives.
- 4 Bounty Land Records on Isham Cadenhead, National Archives.
- 5 James Parton, Life of Andrew Jackson Vol 11, pp. 441-442.
- 6 Houston, Martha, Marriages of Hancock County.
- 7 1820 Census of Hancock County, Georgia.
- 8 1850 Census of Russell County, Alabama shows him as 52 and born in North Carolina.
- 9 Hancock County Court of Ordinary 1808-1879, p. 34.
- 10 Will of Abel Pew, Hancock County, Georgia.
- 11 Houston, Martha, Marriages of Hancock County.
- 12 Monroe County Land Lottery of 1821.
- 13 Monroe County Record of Deeds, Book F, p. 39.
- 14 Tax Lists for 1818, 1819, and 1820 were not available. It is possible that he appeared on one of these, suggesting that he might have been 21 years

- of age prior to 1821.
- 15 1820 Census of Early County, Georgia.
 - 16 Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, April 9-10, 1969.
 - 17 This birthdate was provided in a letter from Luther Cadenhead, William Pew's grandson. On the 1840 census, William P. is listed as being between the ages of 10 and 15. The year is questionable for two reasons: William Pew's age is listed as 36 on the 1860 census and this is the first known child of Ivy and Nancy's and they had been married for five years. (Seven more children followed William P.) Both the 1860 census of Troup County, Georgia and the 1870 census of Morehouse Parish, Louisiana indicated that William P. was born in Alabama.
 - 18 Tax Digest of Hancock County, 1825.
 - 19 Margaret P. Farmer, One Hundred Fifty Years in Pike County, Alabama, Anniston, Alabama, 1973, p. 9.
 - 20 Ibid., p. 15.
 - 21 The date in the records of Secretary of State in Montgomery, Alabama is April 15, 1827, although the actual date recorded on the warrant is April 17, 1829.
 - 22 Certificate No. 718, The Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, United States Department of Interior,
 - 23 She was listed as 23 years of age on the 1850 census.
 - 24 Commissioners Court Records for 5 September 1830, Pike County Courthouse, Troy, Alabama.
 - 25 In the Statutes of the Mississippi Territory (Natchez, 1816), the overseer had the responsibility of apportioning the hands liable to work in each of the districts (p. 484). It appears that the Alabama law, which was based on the Mississippi statutes, called for a separate apportioner of hands.
 - 26 Commissioners Court Records for June 11, 1832.
 - 27 Commissioners Court Records for 4 June 1832.
 - 28 Article I of the Treaty with the Creeks (Quoted from Anne Kendrick Walker, Backtracking in Barbour County (Richmond: The Dietz Press, 1041) p. 4.
 - 29 Walker, op. cit., p. 10.
 - 30 Miles Mcinnis, "Early Times in Barbour" Troy Messenger, September 4, 1873.
 - 31 Walker, op. cit., p. 32.

- 32 Final Record A Circuit Court (1833-1840), Barbour County Courthouse, Clayton, Alabama.
- 33 Ibid., p.34.
- 34 Green Beauchamp, "Early Chronicles of Barbour County", The Alabama Historical Quarterly Vol XXXIII, No. 1, Spring, 1971, Montgomery: Alabama State Department of Archives and History, pp.41-42. (The "Chronicles" were published serially in the Eufaula Times in 1873 and 1874.
- 35 Land warrant records in Secretary of State's office, Montgomery, Alabama, p. 226.
- 36 Beauchamp, op. cit., p. 59.
- 37 F. L Cherry, "The History of Opelika and Her Agricultural Tributary Territory," The Alabama Historical Quarterly Vol. 15, Nos. 2,3,4 (Ed. Marie O. Owen), Montgomery: State Department of Archives and History, p. 327.
- 38 Ibid., p. 325.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Russell County Deed Book B, p. 21.
- 41 Cherry, op. cit., 445-446.
- 42 Ibid., 450.
- 43 Ibid., 446.
- 44 Minutes of Orphans Court, Russell County, Alabama, October, 1841, p. 251.
- 45 Figures based on records of the sale of property during the settlement of his estate after his death in 1840,(Entries in Orphans Court Minutes).
- 46 Russell County, Alabama Deed book D, p. 44.
- 47 Russell County Bond Record 1837-38, p. 39.
- 48 1840 Census of Russell County, Alabama, p. 3.
- 49 Date was given by Nancy when she applied for bounty land after his death. Pension and Bounty Land Records on file in National Archives.
- 50 1840 Census of Russell County, Alabama.
- 51 With the exception of William P. all the children appear with Nancy in Russell County, Alabama again in 1850, with ages indicated.
- 52 Bonds, Returns and Sales, Book A, 1837-1842, p.166. (The items are put into categories, not listed in the order in which they appeared in the record.)
- 53 Ibid., p. 196.

54 Ibid., pp. 314-315.

55 Minutes of Orphans Court, Russell County, Alabama, 1838-1842, p. 251.

56 Minutes of Orphans Court, Russell County, Alabama, 1842.

57 1850 Census of Russell County, Alabama, p. 90.

58 Agricultural Census for Russell County, Alabama, 1850.

59 Bounty Land records for Ivy Cadenhead, National Archives.

Chapter 14

"LOOSE ENDS"

"Loose Ends"

As with any research project, at some point one must stop and put it all down on paper. Not all of the t's have been crossed nor have all of the i's been dotted, and yet we felt that it was time to write down what we have found so far so others will not have to retrace our steps, or will, depending on their inclination, be able to.

There are still several Cadenheads whom we have found who cannot, at this time, be connected to the family tree. That most, or all of them, are related we have no doubt. It is just the question of how that remains to be discovered. Some of the answers may never be found, but not for want of trying. What follows are some of what we call 'Loose Ends', those Cadenheads to whom we have found brief references in the record books but not enough clues to determine how they connect to the Cadenhead family. We will not attempt to cover all those Cadenheads with whom we have not made a connection, rather just those who would fall within the scope covered by this book, i.e., those who were born within the time of the first three generations or earlier.

James Cottenhead

The only record found that mentions this James Cottenhead is the 1850 Mortality Schedule for Florida, which names those persons who died within the previous twelve months before the census. This schedule shows a James Cottenhead who was born in North Carolina, age 50 years, that died in May of Choleic. On the 1850 census for Walton County, Florida there appears the following family in Third Division, household #219:

Jinny Cottenhead	50 female	born N.C.
Serena	40 female	born Ga.
Jane	13 female	born Tx.

The James Cottenhead on the mortality schedule is obviously the husband of either Jinny or Serena, listed above, although which one is

unknown. It is possible that Jinny and Serena were sisters, both having married Cadenhead men. If the age on the mortality schedule is to be believed then the father of this James would have to be limited to James Sr.'s oldest sons, Alexander, James Jr., John or Thomas. While no direct evidence has been found to connect this family to James Sr. there has certainly been plenty of circumstantial evidence to suggest the connection exists.

Also on the 1850 census, of Walton County, Florida in household #217, just two doors down, so to speak, is listed the family of Asbury Griggs. The father of Asbury was John Griggs, who was living in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1785 (Capt. Elsberry's district) not far from James Cadenhead, Sr. and his family. This family was also living in Hancock County by 1806, which is probably where Asbury was born. Asbury is listed on the 1830 census for Pike County, Alabama near the Barbour County line, having bought land in Barbour County as early as 1829. Asbury purchased more land in Pike County in 1836, near the Bullock County line. Asbury also arrived in Texas in September 1837, just about the same time several Cadenheads arrived. Asbury Griggs applied for a Headright grant in Nacogdoches on September 15, 1837. His certificate (#148) is one number less than that of Wineford Grubbs (#149), husband of Mary Ann Cadenhead, who had also come to Texas about the same time. Both of these two families seem to have returned to Barbour or Pike County by 1839 and may have been traveling together. We mention Asbury Griggs, whose movements so perfectly mirror those of the Cadenhead family, because one researcher believes that after his wife died in 1856, he married the Jane Cottenhead who was 13 years old on the 1850 census. While no record of this marriage has been located as yet, the "diary" of Asbury Griggs mentions that his wife 'Polly' died on June 10, 1856 and just below that is written "Jane born August 21, 1837".

Another family that was living near Jinny Cottenhead in 1850 was that of James West. This family was also associated with the Cadenheads for a long time. Starting back in Wilkes County, Georgia, this family was then in Hancock County when James Sr. moved his family there. They also appear in Jones County in the 1820s and were a member of the same church that James Jr. belonged to. James West was in Pike County, Alabama before 1830 and in Barbour County when it was formed. There are several court records connecting James West to the Cadenheads, especially James Jr. It

was not uncommon that when one family moved on several other families of friends and relatives moved with them. While no direct evidence of any marriages between these families has been found, there can be no doubt that they were associated with each other.

Thomas Cadenhead

It is believed by one researcher that this Cadenhead was living in the household of Ivy and Nancy Cadenhead when the 1830 census for Pike County, Alabama was taken. If so, then that census would place his year of birth as being about 1810. The 1840 census for Macon County would also support that date; he is shown to be between 20-30 years old on that census. Thomas was married on November 5, 1837 in Russell County, Alabama to Martha Mitchell. The marriage bond was signed by Thomas Cadenhead and Ivy Cadenhead. This Thomas would almost have to be the son of either James, Jr. or his brother Thomas, who died in 1811 leaving two small children, one son and one daughter. One interesting note on Martha Mitchell is that she is probably one of the minor children that was bonded to Isham Cadenhead in 1820 before he married Elizabeth Mitchell. According to the census records Martha Mitchell was born about 1818 in Georgia. Neither Thomas nor Martha were listed on the 1850 census; however Martha is shown on the 1860 census where she was living in Russell County in beat 9 in the Watoola area. At that time she was living near Labon and Elizabeth Lamb, the same Elizabeth who later married Isham Cadenhead. The 1860 census shows Martha and her children;

p.43 Beat 9 Watoola

#309 Cadenhead, Martha	42 female	Ga.
, M.J.	18 female	Al.
, M.A.	16 female	Al.
, M.F.	10 female	Al.

It is unclear just what happened to Thomas Cadenhead and why he does not appear on the 1850 census, although quite a few households were missing from the census of Russell County. Thomas may have died by then

or been imprisoned. We mention this last because there is a record of a T.J.Cadenhead who escaped from the county jail in 1852. If this was the Thomas in question, then he must have left the county, as well as his family, and moved on. Unlike some of the Cadenheads who are mentioned in the records just once, descendants of this family can be followed in the census, and other records for a couple of generations.

Known children of Thomas Cadenhead and Martha Mitchell:

Elizabeth R.Cadenhead: bca 1838

Mary J.Cadenhead: born April 4,1842

M.A.Cadenhead: bca 1844

Ivey S.Cadenhead: bca September 1847

M.L.Cadenhead: bca 1850

John Catenhead

During the Civil War, there is listed a John Catenhead who served in Company H, 61st Virginia Infantry. His records indicate that he was 30 years old and was mustered in on April 1, 1862 in Portsmouth, Virginia for the duration of the war with a \$50 bounty due. The muster-roll card dated April 30, 1862 indicates that he was at Oak Grove Entrenchment near Portsmouth. On June 30, 1862 he is listed as being absent and sick in the enemy's line. The last entry is dated August 31,1862 and says he deserted on May 10, 1862 at Portsmouth.

The 1850 census for Virginia, shows a John Cattenhead, age 22 years, working as an oysterman in Norfolk, Virginia.

Caterhead:

Official records have always shown many variations in the spelling of the name Cadenhead, sometimes more than one variant spelling in the same document. It is most probable that Caterhead is one such variant. The 1860

census for Fredrick County, Virginia shows the following family;

Catherine Caterhead	27 female	born Va.
John F.	18 male	born Va.
Nicholas A. (?)	17 male	born Va.

While there are no records that indicate whether any of James Cadenhead Sr.'s sons or grandsons ever moved north into Virginia, the possibility cannot be discounted. It is more likely that this group of Cadenheads are descended from one of the other families who came to America from Scotland either just before the revolution or just after it.

Alexander Calderhead

There is listed in the bounty land grants for service in the War of 1812, an Alexander Calderhead. He is shown to have received land near Wheeling, Ohio for his service. It is known that an Alexander Calderhead was born in Scotland and migrated to America after the turn of the century (1800). The "Registry" in Edinburgh, Scotland, listed under "The Cadenhead Family", reports that ca 1751 Reverend Alexander Calderhead from Camlousland, Lanarkshire, Burger Minister at Horndean, Berwickshire 1787-1803 later to Short Creek and Wheeling Ohio. Married Margaret Brown. This family migrated from Scotland to British Canada and finally into America. It is unknown whether it was this Alexander or possibly a son of his who received the bounty grant.

William Cadenhead

In the William and Mary Quarterly, in issue 8W(2)175, there is named a William Cadenhead who married Sarah Joliff on December 5, 1789. In that same publication, in issue 9W(2)38, there is also a marriage listed between a William Cadenhead and Elizabeth Bulloch on June 21, 1797.

There have been found no other references that can be attributed to this William Cadenhead at this time. Of interest is the fact that "The Registry" in Edinburgh, Scotland gives a listing for a William Cadenhead, a merchant in Glasgow and formerly of Edinburgh, who in 1788 set out for Norfolk, Virginia. It is possible that this is the same William who married Sarah Joliff and/or Elizabeth Bullock. Whether this is the same William Cadenhead who had a letter waiting for him at the Post Office in Norfolk, Virginia in 1768 is unclear. Maybe he had been to Norfolk at an earlier date in his capacity as a merchant.

Elizabeth Cadenhead

In the 1992 International Genealogical Index (on microfiche) there is mentioned an Elizabeth Cadenhead who was born in Jones County, Georgia circa 1820. This source also indicates that Elizabeth married a man named Jessie Edge in 1838, also in Jones County. The parents of this Elizabeth Cadenhead are as yet unknown. The connection to the Edge family is of interest in that James Cadenhead Sr. married Catherine Edge in Hancock County in 1817. Catherine was the widow of Jeremiah Edge, and it is probable that this Jesse Edge is related in some fashion. Another reference to this Elizabeth can be found in the Ancestral File which, along with the IGI, is a resource of the Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. This source also gives the names and approximate dates of birth of some of Elizabeth and Jesse Edge's children. It must be noted that information from these two sources is not always accurate and must be taken as such.

George Washington Edge	bca 1839 Ga.
William Edge	bca 1845 Al.
Jane N. Edge	bca 1847 Al.
Jesse L. Edge	bca 1849 Al.

This family was enumerated twice, just six weeks apart, on the 1850 census for Barbour County, Alabama. They evidently lived at a crossroad and were enumerated by two different census takers. The following is their

first appearance on that census, recorded September 30, 1850. They were recorded again on November 13.

#530/544 Division # 23	<u>age</u>	<u>sex</u>	<u>occupation</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>born</u>
Jesse L. Edge	43	Male	Farmer	250	Ga.
Eliza	35	Female			Ga.
Obediah	20	Male	Farmer		Al.
James	16	Female			Al.
Pheobe	14	Female			Al.
George	12	Male			Al.
John	11	Male			Al.
William	8	Male			Al.
Jane	4	Female			Al.
Jesse	1	Male			Al.

As can be seen in the previous census listing the age given for Elizabeth may have been earlier than that reported in the IGI and Ancestral File, and some of the children are shown to be born before her reported marriage to Jesse Edge. The second listing of this family on the 1850 census gives a different age for Elizabeth and some of the children. Elizabeth is shown to be 29 years old, obviously a mistake since she would have only been nine when her first child was born. It is most likely that the first listing is closer to being correct. Edmond Cadenhead was the last known Cadenhead family to move away from Jones County, Georgia, doing so about 1834. The 1820 census for Jones County shows Edmond Cadenhead and his family, including a daughter born before 1820 that is unaccounted for. Possibly this is how Elizabeth is connected to the family, but this is just speculation at this time.

Thomas H. Cadenhead

Reference to this Cadenhead is made in the Pike County, Alabama marriage records. Thomas H. Cadenhead married Melisa Henderson on September 14, 1865. This couple is also listed in the Ancestral File of the LDS Church. This source indicates that Thomas H. Cadenhead was born in

1847 and that Carolina Melisa Henderson was also born in 1847. Another source reports that Thomas and Melisa only remained married for a short while and that Melisa retook her maiden name. No other information has been found on this Thomas Cadenhead.

Thomas Cadenhead

Another Thomas Cadenhead can be found in county records of Russell County, Alabama. In 1838 Ivy and Thomas Cadenhead were bonded for Thomas' application for a marriage license. The name of the bride to be is not very legible in the bond, but appears to be something like 'Powe'. No record of the marriage has been found, just the application for a license. Ivy Cadenhead is supposed to have performed the marriage. This Thomas Cadenhead would have to have been born prior to 1820, possibly as early as 1814.

Aggy Cadenhead

Reference to this Cadenhead is made in the marriage records of Tallapoosa County, Alabama. On February 2, 1845 she married Isaac W. Joyner. This family appears on the 1850 Macon County, Alabama census. It is currently thought by these authors that Aggy Cadenhead may be a daughter of William Cadenhead, son of James Cadenhead, Sr.

There are many more Cadenheads that show up in the records after the Civil War which have not as yet been connected to the family tree. As the family spread out from Alabama to other states, and grew in size, it becomes harder to follow their movements, especially after the turn of the century. While we have traced many of the families to the present day, there remain a few on whom we have limited knowledge. We hope this will be corrected in the future.

INDEX

Abernethie, John	45
Adams, James	89
Adams, Jeddiah C.	136
Adams, S. G. B.	77
Adkinson, Annie	135
Allen, Drury	90
Allen, Henry Walter	250
Allen, Virgie	204
Alexander, Frank F.	203
Anderson, A. L.	244
Anderson, Jeannie	251
Andrews, Levi	33
Anderson, Mahala Virginia	101
Anderson, William	242
Argyle, Earl of	5
Austin, Henry	204
Bailey, John Wesley	199
Bailey, John William	203
Bain, Abraham	152, 178, 192
Baker, Joseph	55
Baker, Lucy D.	101
Bartram, William	71
Beaty, Mary Lemma	250
Bennett, Ryan	235
Beauchamp, Green	74-77
Beauchamp, William	235
Bedell, Louisa	101
Bedgewood, Nicholas	54
Bennet, Sarah Tarvah	133
Biggs, Joseph	16
Binford, Julia Kitturia	223
Bizzell, Henry	235
Black, George Fraser	3
Blankenship, Missouri Katherine	134
Bloodworth, Wiley	101
Boles, Adeline T.	122
James D.	122
John F.	122
Levi	122
Martha L.	123

Boles, Mary Ann	122
Minerva E.	122
Pheobe	123
Rebecca	251
Thomas A.	122
William	122
William	122, 132
Bonner, William	243
Bowen, Mrs. Eliza	54
Bragg, William Dunsford	102
Branch, Harper	252
Brewer, Joel	161, 166
Bright, Minnie Etta	204
Brinson, Nancy	201
Brodnax, Maj. John H.	191
Brown, Abraham	179
Brown, George	90
Brown, Margaret	263
Brown, William W.	133
Bruce, Robert	3
Bryan, Mellison	102
Bundy, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dillard	135
Bulloch, Elizabeth	263, 264
Burlinson, Aaron	235
Butler, Eunice	127
Cadenhead, Aggy	266
Albert Cleveland	202
Alexander	260
Alexander	6
Alexander	17, 51, 53-56, 60, 62, 85-93, 96-99, 111
	116, 146, 149, 151, 152, 159-161, 171
	178, 181, 182, 192, 195, 229
Alexander J.	100
Alley	94, 95
Ann	99, 100
Anna	56, 60, 88-91, 96-99, 146, 149, 160
Anna	121
Anna	119, 121, 123
Andrew	7
Augustus Monroe	99, 100

Cadenhead, Benjamin F.	94, 95
Benjamin F.	124, 128
Benjamin F.	246
Bobby Lee	202
Brebner	6
Burnetta	95
Charles Emmitt	202
Cornelia Janes	199
David	100
Dee	246
Dolly	246
Edmund	51, 61, 62, 89, 149, 177-186, 192, 193, 195
Edmond	265
Elisha	184
Elizabeth	32, 51, 56, 62, 160, 171-173, 217
Elizabeth	146
Elizabeth	264
Elizabeth	237, 238, 247
Elizabeth	182, 184
Elizabeth (Brooksie Eudora)	222
Elizabeth Naomi	97
Elizabeth R.	262
Emaline	185
Emily Ann	199
Emily H.	221
Emma	202
Ephraim Sanders	125
Eugenia M.	221
Euphremia Levisa Eliza	222
Evaline	182
Frances	233, 238, 244, 245
Frances S.	198
Francis M.	124, 128
Francis Marion	131
Francis Marion	119, 124, 131, 132
Frank	184
Franklin	221
George	3, 5, 6, 8
George Allen	200
George M.	199
Green Jasper	130

Cadenhead, Harriet	202
Harriet N.	125
Hellon	202
Henry	182
Henry	184
Homer T.	95, 96
Isaac	132
Isaac Newton	95
Isham	51, 61, 90, 151, 179, 192, 197, 211-218 222, 229, 233, 235, 236, 261
Isham Brooks	213, 221
Ivey	61, 62, 77, 79, 118, 126, 173, 194, 195 211-213, 229-238, 240-242, 249, 261, 266
Ivey P	130
Ivey P	119, 130
Ivey Richard	212, 215, 216, 218, 220
Ivey Roe	221
Ivey S.	262
J.	215
James	145, 146, 152, 153
James	160, 161, 166
James	161
James	177, 182, 184
James	4, 6, 8
James	212
James A.	246
James Alexander	243, 244
James Harrison	128
James Henry	199
James J.	130
James Jefferson	95
James Jr	32, 51-53, 55, 56, 59, 61, 62, 79, 87-89, 94 145, 146, 149-154, 171-173, 178, 191, 192 195, 196, 229, 232, 233, 260, 261
James M.	90-95, 100
James M.	215, 217
James M.	240
James Martin	100
James Mathew	152
James Mathew	192
James Mathias	198, 199

Cadenhead, Julius N.	221
James Sr.	13, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23-27, 29, 31-33, 41
.....	44, 48-50, 52-54, 56, 58-62, 80, 85, 87
.....	110, 145, 146, 152, 153, 159-161, 166
.....	167, 171, 177, 182, 184, 191, 211, 229-
.....	232, 260, 264
James Truit.	123-125, 127, 128, 131
James W.	184
Joel.	183
Joel Willis.	184, 185
John.	6
John.	29, 51, 53-56, 59, 60, 87-89, 111-119, 123,
.....	125, 127, 128, 160, 161, 166, 167, 171, 172
.....	212, 231, 233, 235
John.	146
John.	260
John.	191
John A.	132
John F.	122-126, 128, 129, 131
John F.M.	130
John H.	94, 95
John Henry.	243, 244
John L.	246
John Marion.	125
John R.	202
John Thomas.	184
John W.	97-99
Joseph J.	246
Joseph M.	96
Julia.	200
Lafona Louis.	202
L.E.C.	219
Leiutisha.	119, 122
Leiutisha.	122
Leland Ivy.	244
Leland T.	233, 238, 242, 245, 246
Levi. P.	123-127, 129, 235
Lorenzo Warren Brooks.	222
Loutisha.	128
Lucy.	178
M.A.	261, 262

Cadenhead, Maggie	185
Martha	237, 238, 246
Martha	96
Martha Ann	95
Martha Jane	128
Martha M.	125
Martin	97-100
Martin	100
Mary	182, 185
Mary	237, 238, 247, 248
Mary	214
Mary	128
Mary Ann	56, 85, 110, 115, 127, 145
	146, 152, 171, 177, 191, 260
Mary Ann	119, 122, 123, 128, 129
Mary Emaline	95
Mary Frances	199
Mary L	125
Mary Vashti	246
Mattie	246
McNeil	5-7
M.F.	261
Milly	238, 241, 248, 249
Minnie Lee	202
M.J.	261, 262
M.L	262
Nancy	195
Nancy	237, 238, 248, 249
Nancy	211
Nancy	261
Nancy A.	246
Nancy B.	99
Nancy F.	244
Nancy Jane	214, 217, 220-222
Nicey	219
Permelia	197, 198
Phalbia	132
Phoebe	124, 125
Phoebe	128
Phoebe E.	130
Polly	56, 58

Cadenhead, Polly	146, 160
Powell K.	130
Rebecca	161, 166, 167
Rebecca	112
Rebecca C	122, 132
Reuban Andrew	202
Robert	200
Robert H.	94, 96
Robert Thomas	244
Sally	181, 182
Samantha	94, 95
Sam Houston	124, 125
Sarah	130
Sarah	219
Sarah	94, 100
Sarah	179, 184
Sarah	182, 185
Sarah	246
Sarah Elizabeth	95
Sebern	131, 132
Seth	132
Sterling Mitchell	212, 219
Sultana E.	221
Susannah	124, 125
Susan P.	199
Thomas	32, 51, 59-61, 149, 159-161, 166
.....	167, 172, 179, 182, 184, 186, 231
Thomas	261
Thomas	112
Thomas	191
Thomas	260, 261
Thomas A.	95, 96
Thomas	100
Thomas	200
Thomas H.	265
T.J.	262
Thomas Sears	125
Walter M.	94, 95
William	51, 61, 74, 89, 92, 112, 116, 151, 152, 161
.....	172, 173, 179-181, 191-198, 200, 214, 215
.....	232, 235, 236, 240, 241

Cadenhead, William	263, 264
William Anderson	244
William	95
William	246
William Charr	124, 126
William Harrison	184
William Henry	186
William Henry	200-202
William Henry Jr.	202
W.J.	199
W.J.P.	199
William Lawrence	221
William Michael Isham	222
William Pew	230, 232, 233, 238, 240-244, 246
W.R.	132
William W.	130
Cain, John W.	127
Caldanhed, William de	4, 5
Calderhead, Alexander	263
Caldwell, Lucy H.	177
David	177
Caldwell, Samuel	89
Cal fry, Lewis	73
Campbell, Robert	49, 51, 85
Cappinhead, John	13, 16
Carr, Jane	61, 149, 151-153
Carr, William	61, 149, 150, 152, 191
Carter, Francis A.	102
Carter, Henry	102
Carrol, Isaac	90
Carter, James	102
Carter, Martha Amanda	102
Caswell, Colonel Richard	23
Catenhead, John	262
Catenhead, Thomas	238
Caterhead, Catherine	263
John F.	263
Nicholas A.	263
Chadwick, J.L.	223
Cherry, F.L.	194, 195
Cherry, Samuel	33

Cherry, Joshua	21
Chester, Jacob	98
Claiborne, Thomas J.	95
Clements, Phil	165
Cottenhead, James	259
Jane	259, 260
Jinny	259, 260
Serena	259, 260
Cox, John T.	95
Crawford, Aaron	229
Crenshaw, Anderson	235
Crowder, Homer T.	95
Culberson, David B.	200
Currie, James	134
Currie, Charles	134
Davidson, Ken	8
Dorman, William	235
Douglas, Sir James	3
Dow, Peggy	72
Lorenzo	72
Driver, Mary	96, 97, 121
Duffey, Mary Ann Ellen	183, 184
Duncan, Bryant	241
Dunn, John	89, 116
Ector, Joseph	86
Edge, Catherine	60, 229, 230, 264
Edge, Jeremiah	60, 62, 152, 230
Edge, Joshua	230, 235, 238
Edge, John W.	235
George	265
George Washington	264
James	265
Jane	265
Edge, Jane N.	264
Jeremiah	264
Jessie	264, 265
Jesse L.	264
John	265
Obediah	265

Edge, Pheobe	265
William	264, 265
Eiland, E.	237
Elkins, Sam	251
Ellis, Carrie R.	250
Ellis, J.	154
Emfinger, Mary M.	223
Evans, Richard	16
 Faulk, Alfred William	 118
Henry	131
Sarah	131
William	131
Ferguson, Andrew	8
John	8
William	8
Fitzgerald, Margret Julia	203
Fletcher, Katie Lee	223
Flournoy, William	111, 161, 166
Flynt, Washington L.	101
Foster, Dora Ogletree	251
Foster, Paul J.	135
Foster, Phoebe	112, 115, 119, 123, 125, 127, 128, 131
Fosehatchee Hasjo	194, 236
Franklin, Benjamin	42
Freeman, John	233
 George, Mary Parthenia Melvinie	 135
Gilmer, George	41
Glover, Elizabeth	245, 246
Glover, J.L.	135
Godley, Nathan	25, 26
Golden, A.J.	247
Golden, Andrew Jackson	248
Golden, Amber Lee	248
Golden, Gustavas Adolphus	248
James Whitt	248
Leland F.	248
Martha Ludy	248
Mary Melinda	248
Nancy Jack	248

Golden, Nella	248
Seaborn Ivey	248
Sidney A.	248
Thad	248
William Mark	248
Green, Molly	251
Greene, Nathaniel	16, 49
Greggs, A.S.	201
Griggs, Asbury	260
Griggs, John	260
Grimsley, Richard	117
Groom, Benjamin	90
Grubbs, Elizabeth	128
Francis Marion G	129
Grubbs, Green Jasper	129
J.J.	129
John Tillman	129
Morgan Milton	129
William A.	128
William Worthy	129
Grubbs, Wineford	115, 119, 123, 128, 129, 260
Guthrie, Frances C.	250
Guthrie, Susan T.	250
Guilford, Ella Jane	203
Gwaltney, Sarah	179
Hail, Rebecca T.	136
Hamilton, Alexander	48
Hancock, John	159
Haney, John	213
Hardage, Susan Clarissa	103
Hardy, John	16
Hargrove, Stephen P.	222
Hargrove, Elizabeth	222
James M	222
Hargrove, James A.	201
Mary Susan	201, 202
Harmon, Barttomu	150
Harriett S.	101
Samuel	95
Martha	95

Harper, William	161
Harris, Hattie	202
Harris, A.	204
Harrison, Frances Caroline	102
Hartley, Joseph	161, 166
Harwell, Robert	153
Hawkins, Benjamin	73
Head, Thomas	173
Heath, Elizabeth Lydia	101
Henderson, Joseph	118, 235
Henderson, Melisa	265, 266
Henson, T. W.	124, 125
Hepburn, Tom Burton	238
Herrod, Maggie May	204
Hill, William	161
Hobdy, H.	235
Hollon, Neely	203
Hornsby, Izora Ann	251
Hornsby, Leonard Cyrus	251
Hornsby, Leonard Jackson	251
Horton, Lott	172
Horton, Saml	150
House, D. T., Jr.	31
Huckaby, Ora Nellie	204
Huddleston, Capt. John	229
Husec, Margaret Marie	204
Iverson, Caroline	200
Iverson, Will	200
Jackson, Andrew	117, 229, 232
James, W. S.	223
Jefferson, Thomas	48, 50, 51
Johnson, Jeffie Louise	203
Johnson, Ettie	134
Johnson, John E.	219
Johnson, William	112
Johnston, David	152
Johnston, James	73
Joliff, Sarah	263, 264
Jones, Aerial	235

Jones, John	146
John B.	235
Mattie	134
Seaborn	235
Joyner, Isaac W.	266
Kelly, William	117
Kennymore, Michael	238
Key, Francis Scott	166
Kilpatrick, Sarah A.	130
King, Sarah Ann Susannah	101
Knight, Carrington	92
Kush, Stephen	90, 92
Lamar, John	111
Lamar, Zacariah	49
Lamb, Elizabeth	217, 261
Labon	261
Lamb, William A.	219
Lampley, C.J.	135
Law, Burwel	89
Lawrence, Elizabeth	220
Lee, James	90
Lee, Needham	150
Lett, Newton	250
Leverett, Georgia Ann	135
Lewis, Daniel	234
Lewis, Kendall	234
Lillington, Colonel Alexander	23
Lilly, David	100
Linton, Mr.	135
Lisbony, Mary Elizabeth	187
Lively, W.	220
Lowe, Ellen C.	134
MacDonald, Donald	23
Macon, Nathaniel	214
Marshall, Daniel	54
Martin, Josiah	16
Massey, Martha	223
Mawk, Joel T.	93

Maynard, John	92
McColl, A.M.	79
McCory, John	79
McDaniels, Mrs. Dora	134
McGinty, R.	111
McInnis, John	235
McInnis, Miles	234
McIntosh, David C.	199
McKenzie, Samuel	235
McLane, Daniel	235
McLane, Elizabeth	135
McNair, John	129
McNair, Malinda Adeline	129
Mary Amanda	129
Phoebe	129
McRae, Duncan	79
McRae, William	118, 119
Melton, Mary Sena	204
Methany, Nathaniel	119
Micall, William	150
Middlebrooks, Alley	92
Middlebrooks, Mary	61, 92, 192, 197, 198, 200, 201
Nancy	192
Thomas	92, 192
William	193
Mitchell, Elizabeth	61, 90, 211, 213-216, 218, 261
James	212
John	212
Martha	167, 212
Martha	261
Margaret	198, 199
Robert M.J.	212
Sterling	211, 212
W.M.	215, 220
William M.	198
Monroe, James	61
Moore, Colonel James	23
Moore, Sarah Becker	133
Moore, Tom	134
Morse, F.B.	204
Mosely, William B.	135

Mullins, Clement	55, 56, 58, 111, 160, 229
Mullins, Elizabeth	58
Mullins, Jeremiah	58
Murray, E.P.	204
Myrick, Howard	240
O'Grady, James	223
O'Kelly, Francis	56
Owen, Mabel	251
Page, Edward	134
Parish, Green	167
Peterson, Charles	134
Pew, Abel	230, 242
Pew, Frances	230
Penelope	230
Nancy	230, 232, 233, 237, 240-242, 247-249
William	242
Phelps, Nannie	250
Pinkard, Thomas	89
Pippin, Martha	123-125
Pippins, Isaac	123
Pitts, Elihu	193, 194
Polk, K.F.	201
Pool, Stephen	79
Porter, Robert	117
Price, Sallie S.	135
Pringle, Adam	4, 5
Pugh, William	247
Ransom, Minnie C.	187
Radney, Frances (Pugh)	242
Susan	230, 242-244
William	230, 243, 244
Ratliff, Henry Smith	250
Reagan, Mrs. Alvira	126
Reddock, Alexander	98
David	98
Dicey	98
Mary Elizabeth	98
Roberts, Elizabeth Katherine	203

Rogers, Ann	249
Bartley L.	247
Elizabeth	247
Etta	247
John	247
John R.	246
Lou	247
Martha	247
Mary	249
Nancy E.	247
Sarah	249
Sarah A.	248
Sarah F.	247
Susan	247
W.H.	248, 249
William	247, 249
Rollins, William R.	187
Rowe, Emaline	185
Russell, Col. Gilbert Christian	213
 Sanders, Alexander Cadenhead	 97
Amanda	98
Ann	96
Anna	123
Clinton	96
Sanders, Ephraim	18
Ephraim	121
Frances	96
Franklin J.	121
Georgia	121
J.J.	121
James Isaac	90, 97, 98, 100
John Randolph	98
Martha	90
Martin	97, 98
Naomi	91
Nathaniel	96, 97, 121
Sarah	97
Thomas Carroll	96
Thomas	98
Wiley S.	102

William Carroll	96
Saunders, Mrs. Susan Simms	135
Seale, Eli	124
Segar, Jerry	237
Segar, John	237, 240
Sellars, Benjamin D.	235
Selman, Ann	92, 192
Shannon, Lula Zelimma	102
Sharp, James	198
John	198
William F.	197
Sides, Matilda	124, 125, 128
Susannah	134
Zelphia	124, 125, 128
Simpson, John	26
Singleton, Martha	135
Sledge, Nancy Jane	102
Smart, Emma C.	135
Smiley, J. D.	100
Smith, James	125
Smith, Julian	30
Smith, Thomas	134
Stancil, Godfrey	17, 25
Stanfield, Mary	172
Stephens, Mary	90
James M.	93
Steven, Alasdair	3
Stone, George Washington	133
Stone, Sarah Ann	133
Story, J. A.	223
Story, W. C.	223
Stow, C. C.	203
Stripling, John	133
 Talbot, John	 50
Talley, Sarah Cornelia	250
Tanner, Elizabeth	177
Taylor, Alssady	216, 219
Taylor, Homer	204
Taylor, J.	215, 216
Taylor, Nancy	215, 216

Temple, Mary Jane	134
Thomas, Kate	223
Thompkins, Elizabeth	183, 184
John	183
Mary	183
Thompson, Ichabod	113
Thornton, John G.	198
Tindall, S.E.	204
Toland, Michael	61, 231
Towles, John M.	203
Tranum, Lemull	117
Travis, A.	154
Trippe, John	85
Tucker, Elizabeth	101
 Vansickle, Wilbert A.	 203
 Walton, Mary Elizabeth	 101
Warren, Burris	173
Edward	173
Elizabeth	172, 173
Elizabeth (Warren) Smith	172
Elizabeth	152, 196
Elizabeth	232, 235
Ivy	173
Jeremiah . 56, 62, 112, 146, 160, 161, 171-173, 191, 235, 236	
Jeremiah	172
Jesse	172
John	166
Warren, Polly	172
Robert	172
Sally (Warren) Horton	172
Susannah	172
T.J.	173
Thomas	235
Thomas	173
Thomas, Sr.	173
William	172
Washington, George	42, 48
Webster, Alexander	245
America	245

Elizabeth	245
Webster, George	245
Hiram	245
Leland	245
Martha	245
Mary	245
Mirem	245
Rebecca	245
Samuel	245
Webster, Sally C.	251
Webster, Samuel J.	244, 245
West, James	180
West, James	260
White, George	213
White, Lavisia Frances	221
Whitehead, Martha	51, 56, 110
Anna	121
Leiutisha	122
Whitehurst, Francis William	102
Whitley, Eli	49, 50
William	48
Wilkes, John	41
Wilkinson, Richard L.	173, 235, 236, 238
Williams, Hope H.	235
Williams, Howell	111
Williams, William	75
Willis, Hosea	196
Willis, Joel	92, 96, 192
Willis, John	183
Nathan	180
Rev. Joel	177, 179
Willis, Sally	179
Sarah	183-186
Sarah	183
Sarah	61
Thomas	181
Willis, William	181
William Jasper	192
Wimberly, Col. Ezekiel	229
Winslett, Joel	235
Wise, Ezekiel	235

Womack, Mary	99, 102
Womack, Mary Mollie	223
Womack, Robert A.	102

