

By Ricky Smith

John and Martha Gladden Hall Family

John Hall was born October 13, 1765, in Fairfax County, Virginia. He married Martha Gladden. Martha, daughter of William Gladden and Agnes Agnew, was born November 16, 1765, in Fairfield County, South Carolina. They were the parents of eleven children, including John “Jacky” Hall. Nathaniel Hall, in his family history, wrote that “John Hall, my grandfather, was in the military camps at the end of the war, aged 16.” John died of “bilious fever” on October 15, 1834, in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Martha died (also of “bilious fever”) on September 14, 1842, in South Carolina.

From *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* by Bobby Gilmer Moss: “He [John Hall] was in the militia during 1782 under Capt. William Hannah and Gen. Henderson.”

Children of John and Martha (Gladden) Hall: Darlington (1785-1813), Mansel (1788-1840), Thomas (1790-1847), John “Jacky” (1791-1831), Laban (1796-1865), Martha “Patsy” (1798-1863 – married Samuel J. Stokes), William Ellison (1801-1864), Daniel (1803-1887), Sarah (1806-1822), Reuben (1809-1849), and Sibble (dates unknown).

Darlington Hall and his brother Mansel moved to Maury County, Tennessee in 1808. Darlington ended up in Texas, where, in August 1813, he was killed at “The Battle of Medina.” The following is from Wikipedia:

The Battle of Medina was fought approximately 20 miles south of San Antonio de Bexar (modern-day San Antonio, Texas, in the United States) on August 18, 1813 as part of the Mexican War of Independence against Spanish authority in Mexico. Spanish Royalist troops led by General Joaquín de Arredondo defeated Republican forces (calling themselves the Republican Army of the North), consisting of Tejano-Mexican and Tejano-American revolutionaries participating in the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition, under General José Álvarez de Toledo y Dubois. . . . Colonel Don José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara took up the effort to free Texas from Spain. Colonel Gutiérrez visited Washington, DC, and gained support for his efforts. In 1812, Colonel Augustus William Magee, who had commanded U.S. Army troops guarding the border of the “Neutral Ground” between Louisiana and Texas, resigned his commission, and formed the Republican Army of the North to aid the Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition. The army flew a solid emerald green flag, thought to have been introduced by Colonel Magee, who was of Protestant Irish descent. . . . There were approximately 1,400 Tejanos in the Republican Army at the time, composed of Americans, Euro-Mexicans (Criollos), and former Spanish Royalist soldiers aided by an auxiliary force of Indians and at least at least one black slave. . . . The battle lasted four hours. . . . [S]ome of Gutierrez-Magee participants were sons of American revolutionaries, some fought later with Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812, and

of the few who survived some fought again during the second Texas Revolution in 1835-36.

Darlington married Margaret Agnew. They had two known children, William Gladden and Cynthia.

Mansel Hall, as mentioned above, and his brother, Darlington, moved to Tennessee in 1808. Mansel married Delphia Porter in 1810, and, in 1812, they moved from Tennessee to Alabama.

From Nathaniel B. Hall's *A Short History of the Hall Family* about the massacre of Mansel's children in Alabama: "The mother went visiting one day, taking John, the eldest with her, leaving the other two, with the negro woman cook. A band of bad indians came upon them, killing them all three and robbing the house." Nathaniel was a little off on his facts, but it's understandable, since he was writing the family history 80 plus years after the incident.

This is from the book, *The History of Alabama*, by Albert James Pickett:

Sept. 15 1818: The Red Sticks [a faction of Creek Indians], in the meanwhile, had collected in a considerable band, and the country over which Dale had the command becoming too hot to hold them, they crossed the Alabama and marched through Marengo and Greene. In McGowan's settlement three children, named Hall, and a negro woman, were murdered on Sept. 14. Suspicion falling upon Savannah Jack and his party they were pursued and trailed to Gun Island, or Gun Shute, on the Warrior, by Colonel Thomas Hunter, at the head of some settlers. Night coming on, the pursuit ceased. The next day a party under Major Taylor, and another under Captain Bacon, crossed the Warrior to the western side, and, in a dense swamp, came upon the savages. An action of an hour ensued. The officers, acting with bravery and prudence, were sustained by only a few of their men. A retreat was at length made, with the loss of two men killed and one severely wounded. The next day Colonel Hunter, with fifty men, followed upon the trail of the enemy, and came upon a small party, one of whom was killed. The next morning he continued the pursuit for twenty miles, to the Sipsev Swamp, where, from the impracticability of entering it, the enemy was left to repose.

More on the massacre from Russell Hall:

Mansel was somewhat of a leader in the community (McGowan's Settlement) where the massacre took place. The Indians had moved into the area and it was making people very nervous, so others in the community had talked to Mansel about doing something about the situation. Mansel wasn't concerned and told them that the Indians were just there hunting and there was nothing to worry about. Russ said that husbands were afraid to leave their families and the wives were all scared, so they finally prevailed on Mansel to do something. He led a group of armed men to the Indian camp and Mansel told them they had to leave.

Russell said that since Mansel was the leader who delivered the news, the Indians targeted him and his family for retribution. He said that the Indians held the children by their heels, swung them around and bashed their heads against a tree. Three of Mansel's children were killed, along with a slave woman who was watching the children while Mansel and his wife were at the neighbors. Mansel's son, John, had gone out to fields where some slaves were working and noticed the slaves were running for the trees. One of the slaves put the boy on his back and ran to where Mansel and his wife were helping the neighbor, so the boy was saved.

Mansel and family moved back to South Carolina, and later moved to Mississippi in 1836.

Mansel and Delphia were the parents of Delphia, Martha, John, William Porter (killed by Red Sticks), Lucinda (killed by Red Sticks), Nancy Caroline (killed by Red Sticks), Laban, James Madison, Thomas, Daniel Nelson, Mansel Whitson, Reuben Tucker, Franklin Jackson, Sarah Sabrina, Irving Porter, and Joseph Holmes.

Found in the Fairfield (SC) Archives – A Hall family history By Miss Danie Hall, Memphis, Tennessee and M. M. Hall of Swifton, Mississippi:

Mansel Hall, Sr. had a large house near Holly Springs, Miss. His son, Irving, was in charge when the Civil War came. Irving Hall volunteered and said "he would be back in 6 months," but was gone 4 years without a furlough. [When he returned from the War] He found the house, barn, and all other buildings burned, and, worst of all, "someone had married his girl." While in Holly Springs, General Grant made this house his headquarters and burned the house down when he left.

Mansel died in 1840 in Marshall County, Mississippi. Delphia died in 1859 in Mississippi.

Thomas Hall, born 1790, was a planter and minister. He married Keziah Gladden (1792-1842), and they were the parents of Sally, Eleanor, Martha, John Mills, Emmeline, Sincey Adaline, Dorcas Narcissa, Kizanna, & Mary Jane. (Thomas and Keziah are the ancestors of Russell Hall.)

The second wife of Thomas was Louisa Ann Kennedy Arledge. They were the parents of Eliza Rosanna and Thomas Kennedy.

From Nathaniel B, Hall's family history: "Thomas, born about 1793, was a Methodist preacher, married his cousin Keziah Gladden, to them were born: Sally, Eleanor, Martha (Patsy), John Mills, Emeline, Adeline, Narcissa, Kizanna, Mary Jane Amanda. His first wife died and he married again, the widow Arledge nee Kennedy. They had two children Eliza and Thomas."

Thomas died March 8, 1847, and is buried at Thomas Hall Family Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Laban Hall, born 1796, was a planter. Laban married four times: he married a Goins (first name unknown) in 1816. Apparently, she died not long after the marriage since he married Jane Hunter in 1818. Laban and Jane were the parents of John Bratton, William Hunter, Thomas McCullough, Margaret, Allan Turner, Sarah Patterson, Mary Ann, and James Franklin.

Jane died in 1833, and Laban married a widow, Elsey Parker, in 1843. They were the parents of one child, Columbus Kelso Hall. Columbus was killed at the Battle of Brice's Crossroads in Mississippi in 1864. Laban and Elsey divorced after a few years.

In 1855, Laban married another widow, Sarah Jane Younger Osment, in Desoto County, Mississippi. They were the parents of Laban, Jr., Lucinda Jane, and Johnston Eggleston.

From Digital Library on American Slavery:

*Fairfield, South Carolina
To their Honors the Chancellors of the said State
Equity, 1846-June-15
Equity, 1847-July-17*

Elsey Hall seeks alimony from her husband, Laban, and the return of her slaves. She represents that she married Laban in 1844 and lived with him for some time in "peace & harmony." Soon after the marriage, however, Laban began beating and abusing her, and he authorized his children from a previous marriage to do the same and to usurp her authority in the management of the house. Elsey was denied her "proper place" at the table and in the bedroom. She further charges Laban with adultery and cohabitation with one of her slaves, named Charlotte or Dinah. Elsey claims that her life has been made so "wretched" by such treatment that she and her child have been forced to seek refuge with people who have been moved by a sense of humanity to shelter her. Charging that Laban refuses to support her, Eley asserts that she owns, as "feme sole," nine slaves, who were confirmed as her property either by her marriage contract or by an act of sale. Four of the slaves, she owned prior to her marriage to Laban; she received two from Laban at the time of the marriage, including Charlotte, also known as Dinah; and she purchased another slave from Laban with her own funds. She charges that Laban has now either sold or "caused" to run off two of her slaves, alleging they are not hers since no trustee was ever named. Elsey prays for the appointment of a trustee, the return of her slaves, and alimony for her and her child.

Result: partially granted

The above court action probably should be taken with a grain of salt, because, from research done by Russell Hall, it seems that Elsey may have been an unstable person.

Laban died January 24, 1865, and is buried in Desoto County, Mississippi.

Martha “Patsy” Hall, born 1798, was the only daughter of John and Martha (Gladden) Hall to reach adulthood. She married Samuel J. Stokes. From Nathaniel B. Hall’s family history: “Martha ‘Patsy’ born 1795 married Samuel Stokes, who became a Methodist preacher. Their children were Nancy, Martha, Eliza, Sarah, Julia, William, Reuben, Amelia, Patience. She moved to South Mississippi in 1836.”

These are the children that I show for Martha (Hall) and Samuel Stokes: John Wesley (died as a child and is buried at John Hall Family Cemetery in Fairfield County, SC), Nancy Jones, Julia Fletcher, Martha, William, Reuben Tucker, Amelia P., Tranquilla, Patience, Samuel Jones, and McPherson. Nancy Jones Stokes married her cousin, John Hall, who was the son of Mansel Hall.

Martha and Samuel both died in 1863 and are buried in Mississippi.

William Ellison Hall, born 1801, was one of the largest slave owners in the South. He owned around 400 slaves and 20,000 acres of land in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, & Louisiana.

William graduated from Charleston Medical College in 1826, and married Dorcas Jones in 1831.

William and Dorcas were the parents of Jemima Ann, Elisha Jones, Judith Emiline, and John Thomas.

From the Fairfield (SC) Archives:

S. C. Women in the Confederacy (Columbia, 1903), I, 258 – account written by Mrs. C. P. Poppenheim refugeeing from Low-country – from Liberty Hill they start to Blackstocks, then start back again . . . on way back “Stop at large brick house – Dr. [W. E.] Hall’s – and there we find two lunaticks from the lunatic asylum in Columbia, placed there to preserve the house from the destruction by the Yankees. It was a night of horrors . . . we left the place bright and early. A long, tiresome day’s ride, recross Peay’s ferry . . .

Apparently Dr. William E. Hall owned three homes in Fairfield County. According to Russell Hall, Dr. Hall brought the “lunaticks” from Columbia in order to fool the Yankees into thinking his house was a home for the mentally ill. He thought the Yankees would not burn a house where these people were living. Russ also said that prior to his death, Dr. Hall instructed his wife to display “Old Glory” at one of their homes to make the Yankees think they were Union sympathizers.

Also from Fairfield Archives:

L. M. Ford (d. 1911) "Memories, Traditions and History of Rocky Mount and Vicinity" Typescript, Chester Library: P. 20 "Dr. Wm. E. Hall was the wealthiest man of this community. He was his own manager and attended to the slaves on his five plantations in South Carolina. He also owned two places in Georgia, which he frequently visited. His crops were paying ones. He was the best of neighbors and a very benevolent man. No one ever went to him for a favor and came away empty handed. His slaves loved him devotedly and some of them even after emancipation could not speak of him without tears coursing down their cheeks. He was a strong pillow in Bethesda Church. This was broken up by his death and his place has not since been filled.

William Ellison Hall died February 21, 1864, and is buried at Bethesda Methodist Church Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina. According to Nathaniel B. Hall's family history, William died of "heart failure."

Daniel Hall, born 1803, was a planter and slave owner on a large scale. His plantations encompassed 6,000 acres of land in Fairfield and Chester Counties, S. C. He owned another plantation he called Blackjack six miles east of the Chester Courthouse. His plantation in Fairfield was called Hog Fork, where he built a fine plantation home and reared a family of nine children.

Daniel married Mary McCullough in 1824. They were the parents of Mary Elizabeth, Thomas McCullough, John Job, and William Stuart. Mary died in 1856.

Daniel married Sarah Jane Hicklin (1835-1913) in 1858. They were the parents of James Lee, Mary Isabella, Daniel, Jr., Susan Irene, and Jason Hicklin.

Daniel and his brother, Dr. William E. Hall, gave the funds for the building of Bethesda Methodist Church in the Mitford Community of Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Daniel died June 9, 1887, and is buried at Bethesda Methodist Church Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Sarah Hall was born in 1806 and died in 1822. She is buried at John Hall Family Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Reuben Hall – from Nathaniel B. Hall's family history: "Reuben, born 1807 [1809], married Eliza Smith, one son born to them who died in young manhood, being left a widower he married again and moved to Mississippi and died shortly afterwards. His widow married John Henry Smith, cousin to his first wife."

Reuben died in 1849 and is buried in Desoto County, Mississippi.

Sibble Hall died as a child (no dates). She is buried at John Hall Family Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

John “Jackey” Hall (3rd great-grandfather of Ricky Smith) was born December 13, 1791, in Fairfield County, South Carolina. He married Mary “Mollie” Barber. Mary, daughter of John L. Barber and Sarah Carmichael, was born in 1793. In his family history, Nathaniel wrote, “John ‘Jackey’, my father born about 1797 [1791] married Mollie Barber an Irish girl, who belonged to the Colony of Irish Patriots from Antrim County, North Ireland, who came to South Carolina in 1797.” The following is from a 2002 e-mail letter Max Hall, Jr. sent to Debbie Cloud, which explains the Barber family connection to both the Hall and Boulware sides of the family:

If you wish, I can also provide you with some illuminating correspondence I had with Cousin Russ [Russell Hall] a few years ago, relating to ancestors of Dr. Hall (and thus of you and me). Among the interesting stuff, there was information about two men named John and James Barber, who, according to Dr. Nathaniel's “short hystory,” (page 4) were half brothers. I notice that, despite being half brothers, BOTH of them were DIRECT ANCESTORS of you and me, a remarkable fact. As I understand it, John and James lived in Northern Ireland and fought as officers in an Irish rebellion (or rebellions) under Robert Emmet in the 1780s or 1790s, and then migrated to America in 1797 (according to Dr. Hall's “short history”). [According to John Barber's gravestone, he immigrated to America in 1791.]

Here's how they relate to us, as I understand it: John Barber and his wife, Sarah Carmichael, were the parents of Mollie Barber, who married John “Jackey” Hall and was the mother of Dr. Nathaniel Barber Hall. Therefore John Barber was a grandfather of Dr. Nathaniel. Meanwhile JAMES Barber's daughter Eliza Barber married James Richmond, and THEIR daughter Sarah Richmond married Benjamin Boulware, and THEIR daughter Nancy Ann Boulware married Dr. Nathaniel Barber Hall. If this is correct it means that James Barber was a great-grandfather of Nancy Boulware, I think. So, presumably, the rebel John Barber was our direct ancestor through Dr. Nathaniel, and the rebel James Barber was our direct ancestor through Dr. Nathaniel's wife, Nancy.

John (Jacky) and Mary (Mollie) were the parents of six children: Nathaniel Barber Hall, Mansel Hall, Louisa Merinda Hall, John Hall, Sarah Louceba Hall, and Mary Hall.

Mansel, born in 1816, married (1) Jane Neil, (2) Jane Barber, (3) Jane P. Ferguson, and (4) Jane McDaniel (apparently he liked the name “Jane”). I’m not sure if the marriages are in the correct order, but he had children with at least two of the wives. Mansel died in 1876 and is buried at First United Methodist Church Cemetery in Winnsboro, South Carolina.

Louisa Merinda, born in 1818, married Alexander Knighton. Louisa died of “heart failure,” according to Dr. Hall’s “Hystory,” in 1848 in Georgia. Alexander remarried and died in 1880 in Collin County, Texas.

John was born in 1820 and died in 1826. He is buried at John Hall Family Cemetery in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Sarah Louceba, born in 1824, married James Thomas Perkins. They moved to Collin County, Texas in the 1870s. Sarah Louceba died in May 1919 in Collin County, Texas. She is buried, along with several of her children and grandchildren, at Cottage Hill Cemetery, Celina, Collin County, Texas. James T. Perkins died in 1879 in Collin County, Texas. He is buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery, Collin County, Texas.

Nathaniel Barber Hall's information later in story.

Mary (Mollie) died of "puerperal peritonitis" (from Dr. Hall's "Hystory") after the birth of her daughter, Mary, in 1826. She is buried in John Hall Family Cemetery, Fairfield County, South Carolina. The baby (Mary) also died. John's second wife was Dorcas Gladden. John and Dorcas had no children. John died on July 31, 1831. He is buried in John Hall Family Cemetery, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Nathaniel wrote that Dorcas "married again three times, grew very corpulent in old age."

Since John and Mary Hall died leaving young children, it is likely that the children were raised by their uncle, Rev. Thomas Hall.

Dr. Nathaniel Barber Hall (**great-great-grandfather of Ricky Smith**) was born November 9, 1821, in Fairfield County, South Carolina. He married Nancy Ann Boulware in South Carolina in 1849.

Nancy, daughter of Benjamin James Boulware and Sarah Barber Richmond, was born September 14, 1829, in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Nathaniel graduated from the Charleston Medical College in 1846. We have copies of his doctoral thesis, written in 1846. Nathaniel's uncle, William Ellison Hall, graduated from the same school in 1826. Nathaniel also had several cousins who were doctors.

I found (on Google Books) a listing of all post offices in the United States as of October 1846, and Nathaniel B. Hall is listed as the postmaster of Sandfield Post Office, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Since he graduated from medical school in 1846, I wonder if he was running the post office, farming, and practicing medicine at the same time. He must of have been a very busy person.

Nancy Ann attended Salem Academy in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Dolley Madison and Sarah Childress Polk attended this school.

The 1850 U. S. Census shows Nathaniel and Nancy residing in Fairfield County, South Carolina. His occupation is listed as "physician," but he probably was also farming, since the 1850 Slave Schedule lists him as owning fourteen slaves. Nathaniel's father-in-law, Benjamin Boulware, is also listed as owning slaves.

In December 1853, Nathaniel and Nancy moved to Floyd County, Georgia. They lived in Floyd County for four years, and in December 1857, they moved to Webster County in Southwest Georgia.

The 1860 Census shows Nathaniel's occupation as "farmer." There were two other people residing with the Hall Family: W. D. Moore's occupation is listed as "overseer" and C. W. Christian is listed as a "carpenter." The 1860 Slave Schedule lists thirty-three slaves owned by Nathaniel.

During the Civil War, Nathaniel served for nine months in the Army State Troops as a surgeon and captain. He also commanded the Webster County (GA) Militia.

After the Civil War, in 1868, Nathaniel and Nancy moved back to Floyd County, Georgia. They lived there until December 1880, when they moved to Colima, Gordon County, Georgia. Colima, which no longer exists, was located between Fairmount and Ranger on present day Highway 411.

Sometime during the 1980s, Russell Hall discovered that a lady in Gordon County, Georgia had several letters, written by various members of the Hall family. Many years ago, when the Hall family home was torn down to make way for a new highway, a box of letters was found in a bookcase that had been boarded over. Russell notified Maxcy (Max) Reddick Hall, Jr. about the letters, and, while on a trip to Georgia, Max made contact with the lady, and she loaned the letters to him for copying.

Apparently, Nathaniel was active in the affairs of his area. From mentions in various family letters, he wrote pieces that appeared in local newspapers. During the 1880s, he wrote several letters (on medical topics) to medical publications, which can be found on *Google Books*. From reading the letters, he seemed to have been very intelligent, self-assured, and, most certainly, opinionated.

Nathaniel died December 18, 1902, in Colima, Gordon County, Georgia. Nancy Ann (Boulware) Hall died January 28, 1914, in Colima, Gordon County, Georgia. They are buried at Old Shiloh Methodist Church Cemetery in Gordon County, Georgia.

Children of Dr. Nathaniel Barber and Nancy Ann Boulware Hall

Sarah Gertrude "Trudie" Hall (great-grandmother of Ricky Smith) was born November 7, 1850, in Fairfield County, South Carolina and died November 29, 1941, in Denison, Grayson County, Texas. She is buried in Cannon Cemetery, Van Alstyne, Texas. She married Robert Haywood Jones, son of Dr. William Daniel Jones & Harriet Dandridge Burwell, on November 24, 1870, in Floyd County, Georgia. They were married at the home of her parents. Robert was born April 23, 1846, near La Grange, Tennessee, and died July 14, 1914, in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas. They were the parents of Isaac Newton (1871-1949), Benjamin Nathaniel (1872-1935), Robert Haywood, Jr. (1874-1937), William Daniel (1876-1938), John Armistead (1879-1958),

James “Jim” Hall Jones (1880-1947) (maternal grandfather of Ricky Smith), and Annie Gertrude (1883-1964). All children were born in Floyd County, Georgia.

Robert’s father, William Daniel Jones, was the son of Capt. Daniel Jones and Mary Ann Howze. Daniel Jones was at Valley Forge with the Continental Army. William Daniel was a first cousin to Nathaniel Macon. Robert’s mother, Harriet Dandridge Burwell, was the granddaughter of Col Lewis Burwell and Ann Spotswood. Ann Spotswood was the granddaughter of Alexander Spotswood, who was a royal governor of Virginia during the early 1700s. Ann’s parents were John Spotswood and Mary Dandridge, who was a first cousin to Martha Washington. Col Lewis Burwell was at Yorktown when the British surrendered to General Washington.

In 1860, when Robert was fourteen, the family moved from West Tennessee (where they had moved, in the late 1830s from North Carolina) to Floyd County, Georgia. Dr. Jones purchased a plantation about seven miles north of Rome, Georgia at a bend in the Oostanaula River. His plantation was known as “Jones Bend.”

In March 1864, Robert enlisted in Co G, 1st Georgia Cavalry of the Confederate Army, Robert enlisted in time to be present for the Atlanta and Carolina Campaigns. He was with the Army in North Carolina when General Joseph Johnston surrendered to General William T. Sherman. Robert’s brother, William D. Jones, and brother-in-law, Samuel M. May, also served in Co. G, 1st Georgia Cavalry.

A family story is that Robert Haywood, during a battle, was struck in the head by a Yankee, who was wielding a saber. Robert’s brother, William Daniel, was nearby and killed the Yankee. William and Robert brought the Yankee soldier's horse (“a big iron grey”) home from the war and kept it for many years.

After the war, Robert and William returned to live with their parents at the Jones Bend Farm and Mill. The 1870 Census lists both Robert and William in the house hold of William D. and Harriet Jones. William had married Ellen “Eddie” McCullough in 1869, and she is also listed. There are two white men listed, who were “working on farm.” Also listed are a black couple: Lovelace (“working on farm”) and Christiana Jones (“keeping house”), and their three year old son, Lovelace. Lucy A. Burwell’s (also black and age forty-seven) occupation is listed as “cook.” Since she was age forty-seven, born in Virginia, and her surname was Burwell, Lucy probably had been with Harriet for many years.

After Robert died, Trudie lived with her only daughter, Annie Gertrude Jones McCarty, and her family. Virgie McWhirter Lewis (a great-granddaughter) remembers Sarah Gertrude drinking a hot toddy every evening before going to bed. She said that if Annie Gertrude was a little late in making the toddy, Trudie would “raise Cain.” Virgie said that Trudie always wore a black dress and a little white cap.

Robert and Trudie moved to Collin County, Texas in 1886. Trudie’s aunt Sarah Louceba (Hall) Perkins and family had moved to Collin County during the 1870s.

1886 letter from Sarah Gertrude Jones to her mother, Nancy Ann (Boulware) Hall. In this letter Sarah Gertrude writes about preparations for their move to Texas. At the time, Robert and Trudie lived in Floyd County, Georgia (near Rome), and her parents, Nathaniel & Nancy Hall, lived about 35 miles away, in Gordon County, Georgia. Family names mentioned: Eddie is Ellen McCullough Jones (wife of William D. Jones, Jr.), Sarah Gertrude's sister-in-law and a distant cousin; Will is William D. Jones, Jr., brother of Robert H. Jones; Tell is Metellus Hall, younger brother of Sarah Gertrude; and Nannie is Nannie B. Hall, younger sister of Sarah Gertrude. Transcribed by Debbie Cloud.

Feb. 6th 1886

My Darling Mother,

Your letter was received last Tuesday and with a very thankful heart I read the news that you all arrived home safely and found everything alright. I was in Rome when I got your letter. I didn't get to go on account of bad weather in a week after you all left but I have all of the children's clothes to fit now alright and have almost finished packing up. We will not get off until next week but can't tell exactly what day. I didn't have time the day I went to Rome to have my teeth fixed but will go down Monday or Tuesday next. Dr. Moore says he can fix them in one day and that he would want me to be there all day so he can make a perfect fit. I will be sure to get them before we leave. I have finished up all my sewing with Eddie's help and have taken my machine all to pieces and packed it up to take with us. The house is beginning to look right necked as we have sold several things since you were here, but will have to leave some things unsold for Will to sell for us.

Mrs. Johnson has finished my quilts. I brought them home the day I went to Rome and I am right proud of them. Cassie Johnson is with me now. Her mother sent her to help me pack up. I wish Tell could have come to see us. He must write to me often when we get to Texas. I will write again the day we are to start. We are all very well and anxious to get off as we have to go. Kiss Pa and the boys and Nannie for me and don't feel uneasy about our trip. We can only trust in god to help us through and I feel that he will.

*Your loving child,
Trudie*

During the 1980s, in a series of letters to her sister, Roberta (Jones) Slagle, Minnie (Jones) Bernstein wrote down her family's history. When Minnie was a girl, her paternal grandmother, Sarah Gertrude (Hall) Jones, told her many stories about growing up in Georgia and about the family's move to Texas in 1886. Minnie was the daughter of William Daniel Jones. She died in 2009 at the age of 100. The following are excerpts from a Minnie (January 31, 1987) letter about their move:

. . . Papa was ten years old when they came to Texas—Uncle Ike was fourteen and Uncle Ben and Uncle Bob were somewhere between those two. Uncle John and Uncle Jim were younger, about eight and six, I think, and Aunt Gertrude was “just a baby,” as Grandma said. If you are wondering what this has to with anything, this is it: I want you to picture a family on a train coming from Georgia all the way to Texas. I don’t know much about what trains were like in the year 1885, nor how long it took for a trip like that. Papa had a pure silver cup that they took with them as a drinking cup. Can you imagine how many times six boys would go for a drink in a day?

At one stop on the way, they had time to get off the train and relax a bit. When they got back on the train, Uncle Ben was counting everyone to be sure that no one was lost. Every time he counted, he was one short. He looked at everyone and then counted again. Again he was one short. Finally, someone asked if he was counting himself. He was the one missing.

When [the Joneses] decided to come to Texas they sold their farm and everything they had. All they brought with them were their clothes and the cash from the sale of their property [in Georgia]. Grandpa bought a farm near Celina, Texas, and everything should have been great. But, it wasn’t. The man who sold the land to Grandpa wasn’t the legal owner, so they lost everything. . . Grandma never talked about what Grandpa did after they learned the land wasn’t theirs.

. . . Grandma was about thirty-five years old when they left Georgia, and it was more than twenty years before she saw her mother and father again. I don’t think any of her children went back to visit the grandparents. Papa did a lot of traveling, but I don’t remember him ever talking about going to Georgia. That seems strange because he talked about Rome, Georgia a lot when I was a girl. I guess he just wanted to be sure that we knew where he was born.

Grandma and Grandpa went to Georgia for a visit while we lived at Whitewright. Grandma talked a lot about her father. He was a doctor, and, if he needed help, Grandma would go with him on his visits to the sick.

[Grandma’s] father owned slaves before the War, but she was not raised a spoiled brat like some of the girls whose families owned slaves. She said that she worked alongside the black girls in the house.

Benjamin Mortimer Hall was born January 31, 1853, in Fairfield County, South Carolina and died November 19, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Kate Paola Chamberlin on January 5, 1881, in Whitewater, Wisconsin. Kate was born in 1858 in Webster County, Georgia and died August 3, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. They were the parents of Warren Esterly (1881-1956), Mary Gertrude (1885-1972), and Benjamin Mortimer, Jr. (1891-1978).

From Google Books, *Who's Who in America*, Edited by John W. Leonard, Albert Nelson Marquis, Published by Marquis Who's Who, 1910:

Hall, Benjamin Mortimer, civil engineer; born near Winnsboro, Fairfield Co, S.C., Jan. 31, 1853; son of Dr. Nathaniel Barber and Nancy (Boulware) Hall; student sophomore class, Emory College, Ga., 1871; B.E. (bachelor of engineering), U. of Ga. 1876, C. and M.E. (civil and mining engineering), 1885; married Kate Chamberlin, of Weston, Ga., Jan. 5. 1881. Prof. Mathematics, N. Ga. Agriculture. College, 1876-80; engr. water supply investigations, surveys and construction, Dahlonega gold mining region of Ga., 1880-4; engr. and supt. Sale & Lamar Gold Mine, 1884-5, Warren Gold Mine, 1886. Southern Marble Co., Pickens Co., Ga., 1887-90; senior member Hall Bros., Civ. and Mining Engineers, Atlanta, Ga., 1890-1903, consulting engr. U.S. Geol. Survey, 1895-1903; supervising engr. U.S. Reclamation Service for N.M., Tex., and Okla., 1904-7, constructed Hondo, Carlsbad and Leasburg projects; negotiated Mexican-Rio Grande [water rights] Treaty, at El Paso, Tex., and planned Rio Grande Project; chief engr. Porto Rico Irrigation Service since Mar. 1, 1908. Author of pamphlets, bulletins, and papers on hydraulic engineering and irrigation. Member American Society of Civil Engineers, Am. Inst. Mining Engineers. Home: Atlanta, Ga. Address: Guayama, P. R.

Mary L. Hall was born in 1856 in Georgia and died June 11, 1857, in Weston, Georgia. She is buried in the Weston Methodist Church Cemetery, Weston, Georgia.

John M. Hall was born about 1857 in Webster County, Georgia and died September 10, 1862, in Weston Georgia. He is buried in the Weston Methodist Church Cemetery, Weston, Georgia.

William N. Hall was born in 1860 in Webster County, Georgia and died September 16, 1862, in Weston Georgia. He is buried in the Weston Methodist Church Cemetery, Weston, Georgia.

James Richmond Hall was born March 19, 1862, in Webster County, Georgia and died in 1941 in Dadeville, Alabama. He married Dettie Smith on March 18, 1896. She was born in January 1874 in Alabama. Date of death is unknown. They were the parents of James Richmond Hall, Jr. (1897-1966)

From Google Books, *Notable men of Alabama: Personal and Genealogical*, By Joel Campbell DuBose, Published by Southern historical assoc., 1904:

JAMES RICHMOND HALL, manufacturer of yellow pine lumber, of Dadeville, Ala., is a native of Georgia, where he was born March 19, 1862, in Webster County. He is the son of Dr. Nathaniel B. Hall, a native of South Carolina, born near Winnsboro, in 1821. Dr. Hall graduated from Charleston Medical college in 1850 [1846], and practiced his profession in South Carolina for a number of

years, going to Georgia about the year 1857 [1853], where he followed the same profession for many years. He was a planter on an extensive scale and a slave owner; he was an active, Democrat, but not an office seeker; he was a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Dr. Hall was a captain in the Confederate army; he died Dec. 18, 1902; he was the son of John [“Jacky”] Hall, born in 1797[1791], son of John Hall, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war under [his uncle, John] Captain Hollis; he came to South Carolina in 1788 [according to Dr. Hall’s family history, his grandfather John came to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war.]; Dr. Hall and his wife were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living; the paternal grandmother was [Mary] Mollie Barber, a daughter of John Barber, an officer under Robert Emmet in the Irish rebellion in 1798. He married a Miss Carmichael; both died in South Carolina [John Barber died in Chambers County, Alabama, in 1848]. His brother was James Hall [Barber], of South Carolina. The mother of James Richmond Hall was Nancy Boulware, who was born in South Carolina, near Winnsboro, in 1830 [1829], her parents being Benjamin J. Boulware and Sarah (Richmond) Boulware, who married Sept. 14, 1829, living and dying near Winnsboro, S. C.; Benjamin J. Boulware was a son of Musco Boulware and Nancy Pickett. James R. Hall was educated in the common schools and in the North Georgia Agricultural college, and took up the profession of civil engineering, following that profession for a time in the mining district of northern Georgia, and later going to Central America, where he was employed from 1885 until 1890. He was in the service of the Honduras government and on the staff of President Bogran. After serving for a year as chief engineer on the staff of the president, Mr. Hall accepted a position with the Rosario Mining Company of San Juancito, remaining with that company for three years. He then returned to Georgia, locating in Atlanta and establishing the firm of Hall Bros., comprising B. M. Hall, James R. Hall and Maxcy R. Hall. In 1895 he removed to Dadeville and has for several years been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He supervised the construction of the electric light and power plant of Dadeville, and built the Dadeville Oil mill. Mr. and Mrs. Hall belong to the Methodist church; he is a member of several secret societies, among them the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias; he is a Democrat in politics. He was married March 18, 1896, his wife being Dettie Smith, of Dadeville, the youngest child of B. Springfield Smith, a very prominent man, who died in Dadeville in 1882. One son, James Richmond, Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Maxcy Reddick Hall was born November 16, 1864, in Webster County, Georgia and died December 23, 1939, in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Minerva Lucile Jones on May 9, 1900, in Tallapoosa, Georgia. Minerva was born November 6, 1875, in Travis County, Texas and died February 4, 1963, in Atlanta, Georgia. They were the parents of Ann Lucile Hall (1901-1989), Olive Hall (1905-1991), and Maxcy Reddick Hall, Jr. (1910-).

Maxcy graduated from the University of Georgia with a civil engineering degree in 1888.

Metellus B. Hall was born in May 1867 and died July 5, 1933, in Dekalb County, Georgia. Metellus was a farmer and lived with his parents until their deaths. He never married.

Olin Pierce Hall was born in May 1870, in Georgia, and died in July 1939 in Atlanta, Georgia. On the 1900 census his occupation was listed as "Civil Engineer." The 1910 census lists his occupation as "Rural Letter Carrier." Apparently Olin also lived with his parents until their deaths. Olin never married.

Nannie E. Hall was born February 4, 1873, in Georgia and died December 25, 1905, in Georgia. She never married. She is buried next to her parents at Shiloh Cemetery, Gordon County, Georgia.

Maternal Grandparents of Ricky Smith

James "Jim" Hall and Maude Delphinia (Alexander) Jones Family

Jim Hall Jones, son of Robert Haywood and Sarah Gertrude (Hall) Jones, was born July 11, 1880, in Floyd County, Georgia. He was named for his uncle, James Richmond Hall. Jim Hall's death certificate and head stone show him to have been born July 11, 1881, but in a letter to her mother (dated May 15, 1881), Sarah Gertrude mentions that "Little Jim can about walk alone. Can push a chair all over the house and nearly get down the steps by himself." Since he was already walking in May 1881, his supposed birth date is off by a year. The 1900 Census also shows his birth date as "July 1880."

Jim, his five brothers, and sister were all born near Rome, in Floyd County, Georgia. The Jones family moved to Collin County, Texas in 1886.

Maude, daughter of Belton Oneal (1854-1922) and Sarah Tennessee (Looper) Alexander (1857-1913), was born May 6, 1885, in Grayson County, Texas.

Maude's family moved to Collin County, Texas (from Pickens County, South Carolina), prior to the Civil War. Her grandparents, James (1806-1891) and Catherine (Lewis) Alexander (1810-1894), and family are listed on the 1860 Census for Collin County, Texas. Some of James and Catherine's children were buried in Alexander Cemetery during the late 1850s and early 1860s.

Maude had several Alexander and Looper uncles who served in the Confederate Army, and one uncle, Isaac Denton Looper, served in the Union Army. Another Looper descendant told me that Isaac's brother, Andrew Jackson Looper, was so upset about Isaac joining the Union Army, that he never spoke to his brother again after the Civil War.

The Alexander family lived on a farm near Sedalia, Texas. Maude attended a one-room school in Sedalia, which was just across the line in Collin County.

The 1900 census shows the Jones and Alexander families to have been neighbors, but according to a family member, Jim and Maude met at church, in Sedalia when she was fourteen.

Jim Hall Jones and Maude Delphinia Alexander were married on August 7, 1901, at Pilot Grove, Grayson County, Texas.

According to a biography (written for a high school term project in 1950) by a granddaughter, Ella Ann Herndon Hanes, Jim and Maude eloped. He was 21 and she was 16. After they were married, in nearby Pilot Grove, they set off in a buggy for Gunter, Texas, where one of Maude's Alexander uncles lived. On the way, as they were crossing a creek, the buggy turned over.

After spending a week with her Alexander relatives, they returned home.

Jim farmed for several years in Grayson/Collin Counties. Around 1917, Jim, Maude, and family moved to Choctaw County, Oklahoma. From there they moved to Jester, Oklahoma, which is in the western part of the state. In 1928 the Joneses moved to a farm near McLean, Texas. Jim and Maude lived in the McLean area until Jim's death in 1947. After Jim died, Maude lived in Amarillo with her daughter, Tennie, until her death in 1960.

Jim Hall Jones died October 9, 1947, in Pampa, Texas. Maude Delphinia Alexander Jones died December 26, 1960, in Amarillo, Texas. They are buried in Alanreed Cemetery, Alanreed, Texas.