

Biographical Sketch of Beverley Vaughan, Wandering Pioneer

By
Helen Vaughan Michael



To Parts Unknown
Down the hill and around the corner, an old
road leads away from the Tennessee home of
young Beverley Vaughan
Mabel Harp Photo, 1997

I cannot rest from travel, I will live life to the lees. . .

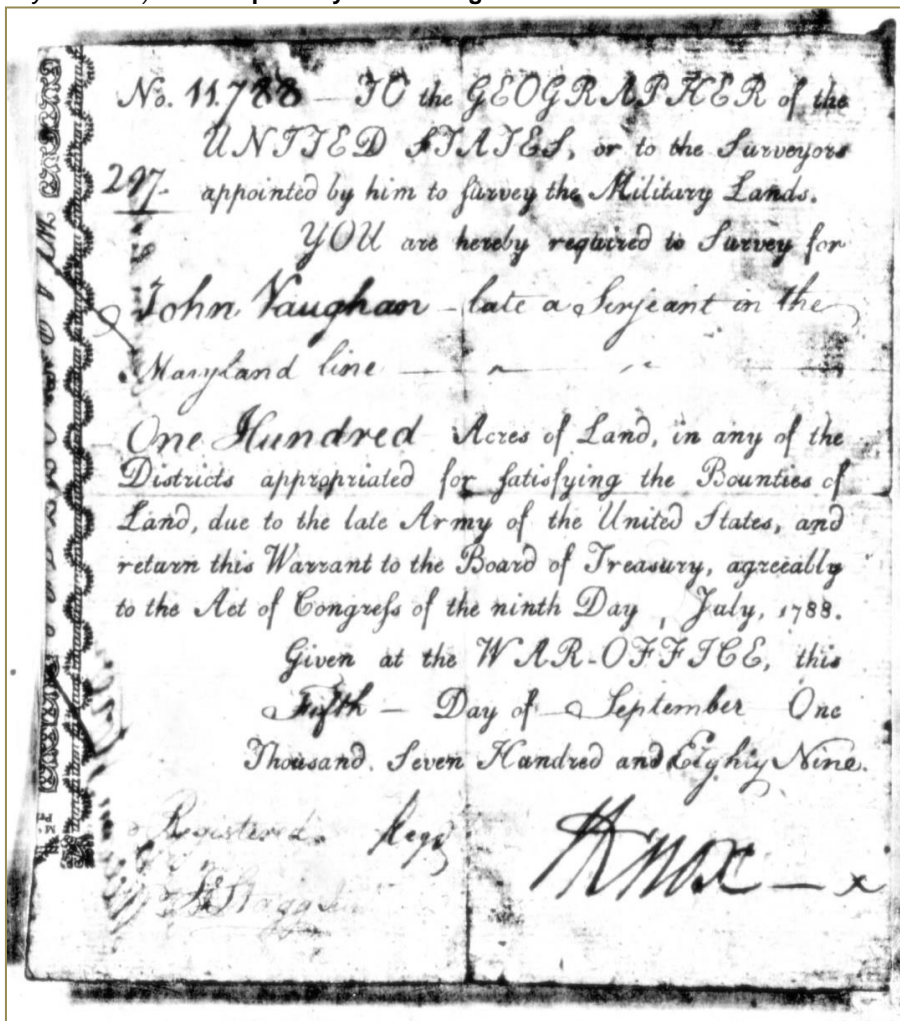
Ulysses, Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Beverley, Second Son of John and Nancy Callicott Vaughan

During the American Revolution, Maryland's First Artillery Regiment marched back and forth past Halifax, Virginia in carrying on the war. At least once, the men may have camped there. John Vaughan, a Marylander gunner with the unit, returned after the war to start a family. Both Maryland and Virginia awarded him enough land for his military service to give him a prosperous beginning. Beverley, his second son, would be born in Halifax to him and his wife, Nancy Callicott Vaughan.

Bounty Land Warrant for Serjeant John Vaughan No. 11788

TO the GEOGRAPHER of the UNITED STATES, or to the Surveyors appointed by him to survey the Military Lands. YOU are hereby required to survey for John Vaughan—late a Serjeant in the Maryland line _____, One Hundred Acres of Land, in any of the districts appropriated for Satisfying the Bounties of Land, due to the Late Army of the United States, and return this Warrant to the Board of Treasury, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the ninth Day, July, 1788. Given at the WAR OFFICE, this Fifth - Day of September One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Nine. (Signed by H.KNOX) Transcription by Helen Vaughan



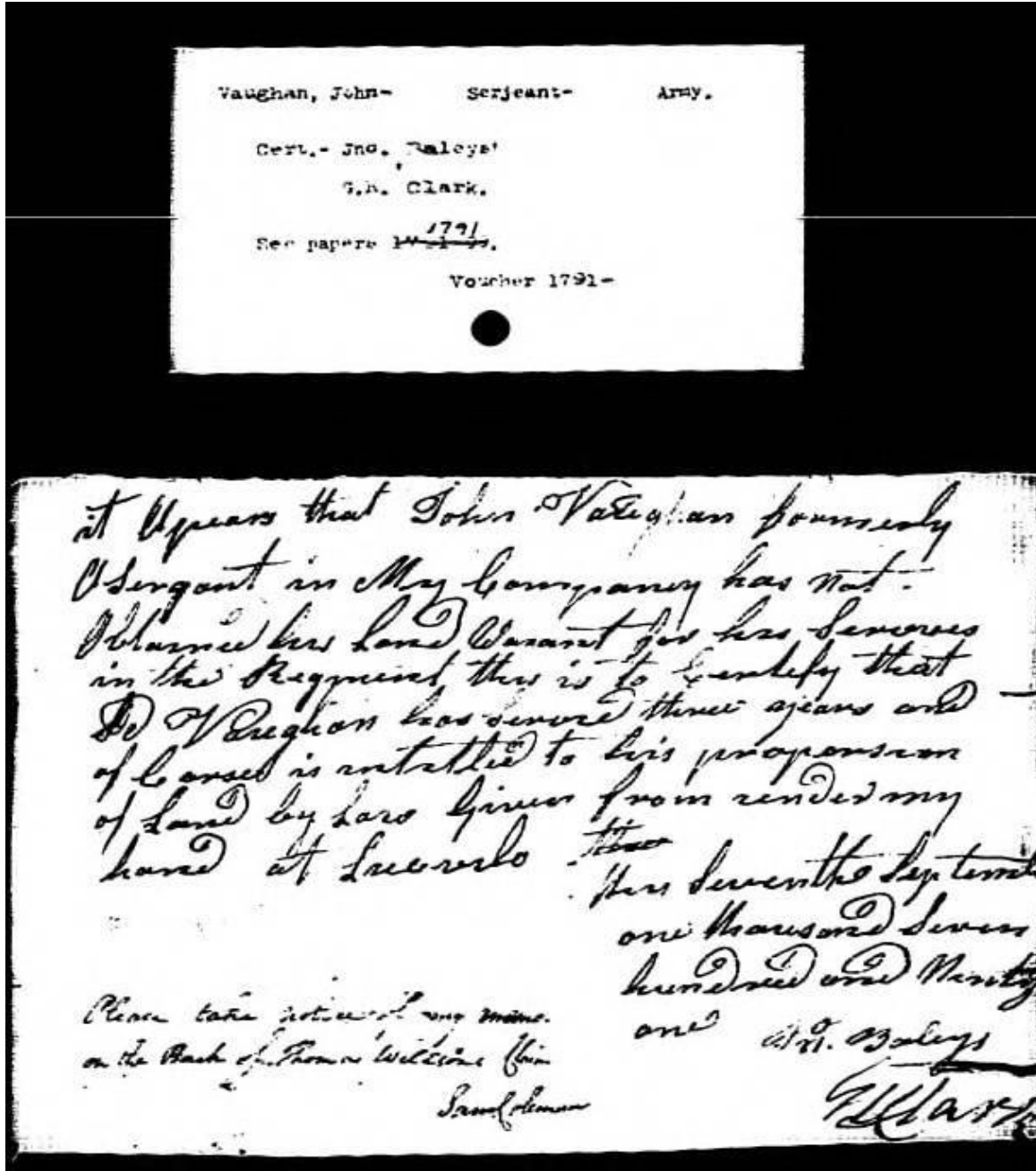
Maryland's First Artillery Regiment was under the command of the Continental Army's Chief of Artillery, General Henry Knox. At least one of John Vaughan's war roll sheets was signed by the world famous Knox.

More than two years passed before John Vaughan claimed a similar piece of land, as is shown in a transcription of Voucher 1791.

It appears that John Vaughan, formerly a Sergeant in My Company, has not obtained his Land Warrant for his service in the Regiment. This is to Certify that Sgt Vaughan has served three years and of corse is intitled to his proporsion of Land by Law. Given from under my hand at Luevilo. This Seventh September One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety one. John Baley's _____. FK Clark

Please take _____ on the Back/Bank of _____
S_____

Transcription by Helen Vaughan:



John Vaughan, 100 acres, 1789 (2nd from bottom)

Army Land Certificates.

Registered under the Acts for regulating the Grants of Land, appropriated for Military Services, passed the 1st June, 1796, and the 2^d March, 1799.

| WHEN REGISTERED. | BY WHOM REGISTERED. | FOR WHOM REGISTERED. And in what name Certificate and the Land Warrants, applied. | NUMBER of Acres, Land Warrants. | NAME OF THE PERSON to whom the Warrant Grant. | RANK. | DATE OF WARRANT. | NUMBER of Acres in each Warrant. | First Number of Lottery from which the same were drawn. | Second Number of Lottery from which the same were drawn. | NUMBER IN THE LOTTERY. | DESCRIPTION OF the Property, Township, Range, County, &c. |
|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------|------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1800 February 13 | William Steele | William Steele | | Continued | | | 2600 | | | | |
| | | | v. 7982 | John Whitehead | private | 6. Nov. 1792 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 8522 | Matthew Bolton | | July 1791 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 5453 | Horace Old | | 3 Dec. 1796 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 3577 | Israel Angell | | 31. May 1792 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 7585 | Isaac Lowrie | private | 8 Sep. 1790 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 8811 | John Van Meter | | 3 Dec. 1791 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 5100 | Simon Veale | | 30 Aug. 1794 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 6579 | Jervis Tucker | private | 9 Dec. 1794 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 1875 | Edmond A. M. Newman | Cap. | 19 Jan. 1793 | 300 | | | | |
| | | | v. 4412 | Richard Ketch | private | 12 Dec. 1797 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 1970 | Benjamin Fitchman | Serjt. | 11. Nov. 1792 | 200 | | | | |
| 1800 February 13 | Jacobus Biggs | Abraham Woods, William Griffith, Abraham Craig, & Jacobus Biggs | v. 12019 | James Wood | Col. | 14. Feb. 1792 | 500 | | | | |
| | | | v. 12394 | Anthony New | | 24. 12. 1794 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 11942 | William Bailey | private | 16 Apr. | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 12381 | Anthony New | | 24. Feb. | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 12028 | | | | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 9324 | James Pennington | private | 23. Apr. 1793 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 9222 | Robert Lockey | | 16 July 1794 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 10666 | William Witherson | | 5. Apr. | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 2571 | Nathaniel Irish | Cap. | 30 Aug. 1791 | 300 | | | | |
| | | | v. 12045 | John Richardson | private | 6 Nov. 1797 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 552 | John Davidson | Maj. | 1. Sep. 1789 | 400 | | | | |
| | | | v. 9495 | Arthur Gillale | private | 16. Nov. 1794 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 11785 | John Vaughan | Serjt. | 3 Sep. 1789 | 100 | | | | |
| | | | v. 922 | John Wood | | 26 Oct. | 150 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2500 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2000 | 1 | 200 | 37 | B 3 1 |

In the midst of a national community of land grabbers, whose belief in Manifest Destiny would soon become America's Eleventh Commandment, the Sergeant's unassuming behavior was rare. This was a time when white men were hungry for cheap land for their families and frequently even tried claiming what was not theirs. Since an Act of Congress had made land available to war vets in 1788, John Vaughan was slow in claiming even that which was his; to his credit, the future father of Beverley Vaughan wove a lifelong thread of unselfishness and self-sacrifice into the tapestry of his children's upbringing that draped over generations of his descendants. It may have been, in addition to the acreage he earned as a soldier, that because of this judicious frugality, he later had enough to share with his children—even his daughters.

Several years passed before his Virginia family got its start, but both public and private records of Vaughan relationships to Marylanders and Virginians stack up to build a family and friends album in Halifax, Virginia. A record, this one for property taxes, places a John Vaughan in Halifax County in 1790 with 100 acres:

Vaughan, John--Single, White, Male, 100 acres.

1790 Halifax Tax Record

| Persons Names Chargeable With Tax | Sons Occurences | N ^o of Chaires | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | White Males | Black | Black of 18 | White of 18 | House Hold | White | Black | Physician | Black of 18 | White of 18 | | | | | |
| Lindal Thomas | Son | 2 | 1 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingal Patrick | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | Son | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Paton | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally George | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally George | Son | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally William | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally James | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Richard | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally George | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally George | Son | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Thomas | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Michael | 2 Sons | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Michael | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Henry | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Thomas | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally John | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally James | 2 Sons | 3 | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally James | 2 Sons | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Stephen | Striking | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally James | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally William | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Thomas | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally Benjamin | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lally William | Son | 2 | 2 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 37 | 13 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |

1790 Halifax County, Virginia Tax Record, "John Vaughan, single, white male."

Quite a number of Vaughans lived in Halifax. More importantly, other Marylanders settled in Halifax. One was the Reverend Alexander Hay, who is documented, December 21, 1802, as a minister of Antrim Parish of Halifax, who—records show—performed marriages during the previous decade. Many years later, elderly and ill, Nancy Callicott Vaughan, wife of the Maryland gunner, claimed that:

... she ran away with her Husband John Vaughan from Sharlotte County Virginia and went into Halifax County Virginia and was married by one Parson Hayze, a clergyman, and that she was married at the house of the said Parson Hayze's.

Affidavit, Widow's application for Revolutionary War Pension, 1858.

James
 Was Born Oct
 the 15 day 1795
 Beverly Callicott
 Beverly Vaughan
 Was Born January
 the 4 day 1798
 Beverly Vaughan
 Was Born April
 the 12 day 1800
 Belukah Green
 Was Born June
 the 24 day 1800

Reverend Alexander Hay's house is most likely the same house as that of Parson Hayze. It's easy to see how, over time, the possessive noun could become confused as it was spoken and then written. The couple was married October 16, 1794. They then lived together in, or near, Antrim Parish on what may have been significant acreage for the next six years. Two little Virginians were born to them—James L. in 1795 and Beverley in 1798. Nancy kept a record of the birthdays of her eleven children in a little book. When she recorded Beverley, who she named after her father, she absently entered her father's last name and had to mark it out. Also, the year of his birth is altered. Her book finally says,

Beverley Vaughan Was Born January the 4 day 1798. Daybook, page 1, Nancy Callicott Vaughan-Left.

The Hay name appeared in early New York and Maryland neighborhoods alongside the Revolutionary army buddies of Beverley's father. Families from Antrim County, Ireland settled in Frederick, Maryland and in Albany, New York during the colonial period. Daniel and Nicholas Hay are listed in Frederick County, Maryland in 1790 amongst the Carmacks and Livingstons, John Vaughan's closest friends. An Alexander Hay is living in Albany, New York in 1790 where Robert Livingston, who served in John's artillery regiment, settled at war's end. Reverend Alexander Hay, minister of Antrim Parish, and Sergeant John Vaughan may have kept the same company as they traveled the same roads. In knowing folks thereabouts, plus owning some

Halifax land, these events and associations make it seem as if John and Nancy did not elope from Charlotte to some random spot on the map. After his father brought a bride to a new home and began a family, little Beverley quite possibly started life with a roof over his head in a Virginian neighborhood of friends and kinfolk.

The new family had nearly gotten off to a scandalous start. At fifteen, Beverley's mother, living in Charlotte County in 1792, had tried to get herself a husband by fibbing about her age when applying for a marriage bond, and she talked two friends into lying about it also. Henry Hughes and Wm. Burchet signed her false claim:

False Affidavit of Henry Hughes and Wm. Burchet

Transcription: We do certify the said Nancy Callicote above the age of twenty-one years of age to islage
 Henry Hughes
 Wm. Burchet

We do certify the said Nancy Callicote above
 the age of twenty one years of age to islage
 Henry Hughes
 Wm Burchet

Charlotte County - October 6th 1792
 This is to certify the Clerk of said
 County that Having no Guardian
 nor Controller consent for bing of
 age for my self that there may
 be alaw full Licence in Marriage
 to John Vaughan of said County
 as witness my hand.

Test
 Henry Hughes
 Wm Burchet

Nancy Calicote

False Affidavit Made by Nancy Calicote

Transcription: Charlotte County - October 6th 1792 – this is to certify the clerkd of said County that having no guardian nor controller consent for bing of age for my self that there may be alaw full Licence in Marriage to John Vaughan of said County as witness my hand.

Nancy Calicote.

Test
 Henry Hughes
 Wm Burchet

An elderly Nancy would one day recall meeting the dashing Sergeant Vaughan, a Revolutionary War veteran, when she was just eleven; evidently she was already a precocious, well-read child. His exploits as a gunner for the victorious Americans not only made him look heroic, they made him the owner of hundreds of acres of land in Maryland and Virginia. But no matter how attractive a catch he was to her, the fraudulent documents failed at the time to haul him in. It should be noted--soldiers were not always admired by prospective fathers-in-law. For whatever reason, their marriage had to wait. Their elopement to Halifax took place two years later.

Pictured, Right—a Revolutionary War Matross with swab used for swabbing down a hot cannon. Beverley's father began his military career as a Matross in the Maryland Artillery at Valley Forge in 1777.





*The original Vaughan homestead, nestled in the Clinch Mountain foothills of Tennessee.
1997, Mabel Harp Photo.*

Tennessee

Shortly before the birth of Beverley, Virginia's neighboring lands became organized enough to become the State of Tennessee. Immediately the tribal lands of the Cherokee entered the Anglo-Saxon real estate market. The history of the Revolutionary War suggests that Beverley—later, spelled, *Beverly*, and possibly pronounced, *Bevley*--grew up and came to manhood near the former stomping grounds of the Chicamauga band of natives. The celebrated beauty of the Clinch Mountain area that was close to the tribal lands of these Cherokee would one day become Hawkins County, Tennessee—later, Hancock, and Beverley and his ten brothers and sisters were destined to call it their home. There is some evidence that a relationship between the Vaughans and the area Cherokee lingered on after the Vaughans moved in. In 1804 John Helton--whose Cherokee kin had fought and bled for the American cause in the Revolution--made Tennessee his home after the war, and he sold a scenic piece of the former tribal lands on Clinch Mountain to Beverley's father, John Vaughan.



After John Vaughan finished fighting in the American Revolution, he returned home to Maryland with deeds to his acreage in Maryland as well as Virginia. There was no Tennessee yet, but that is where he ended up, with young Beverley and his new family in tow. If it ever existed, any animosity between Beverley's mom and dad and her dad over the marriage of his parents was long gone, as some Callicotts came to the new frontier with the Vaughans. Because Sgt. Vaughan received the lands and monetary rewards due him for his military service, Beverley's father was never a man without substance, so the family could afford the lovely Hawkins County farm.

Helton's land deal came about after William Vaughan, who was related in some way to Beverley's father, bought some land from William McClean in the new state of Tennessee. It was two hundred and fifty acres in the northern foothills of the Clinch Mountains, nestled in the airy beauty of Appalachia. Three years later William and Fereby Vaughan sold one hundred acres of the same tract to John Helton.



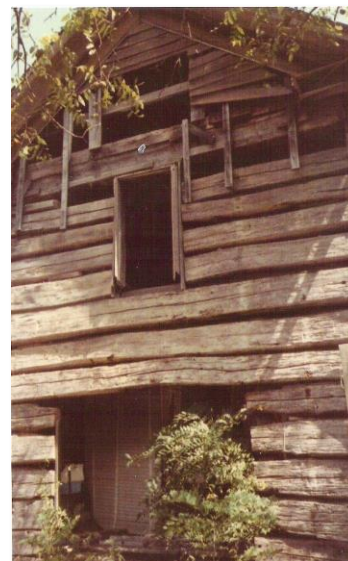
Old barn, still standing, located on the original Vaughan homestead, 1997, Mabel Harp Photo.

Shortly thereafter, Helton sold this farm to John Vaughan, who was already in Tennessee; Vaughan had moved his family into the Clinch Mountain area—all before Beverley's tenth birthday. After all was said and done, it was Tennessee that nurtured Beverley into manhood.

By 1806, the year the farm was purchased, Beverley and James had another brother, Benjamin. Through 1807, the arrival of three sisters--Mary Polly, Rebekah Greaser, and Nancy--probably provided the boys with the amusement and aggravation that little girls bring to a home. After 1809, Mahala, John, Jr., Samuel N., Martha Jane, and a boy named George Washington--after their father's great General, were born during the next decade, all in the same house, on the original Helton, or Chickamauga, land.

America started out as a nation of farmers. Agriculture was based on the family farm. Even in the South with all its slaves, sons and daughters, usually born in the farmhouses where they lived, were counted on to do the work. Small children could be taught to do simple but vital chores—feeding chickens, gathering eggs, picking berries, and helping in the fields where they could. Working in the fields they enjoyed the excitement of discovering arrow heads, catching bugs and picking herbs and wildflowers. Milking the cow—and the life of every farm family depended on a good milk cow—was a chore even the smallest of hands could accomplish. A child just needed to be big enough to carry a bucket of milk without sloshing it. Children that big could slop the hogs and pick and husk the corn that fed them. When not engaged in farm work they learned to hunt, played games, climbed trees, swam in ponds, and searched the pebbles of creek bottoms for pretty stones and even more arrow heads. These hard-working stewards of the land started a family-based agricultural system that lasted into the mid-twentieth century, up until the time big agri-business took over the growing of things.

Back in the early nineteenth century, farming and tending the land worked well for the Hawkins County Vaughans and for their neighbors. The family prospered under this system. Growing up in a house that was a home, with a father who provided well for his family — Beverley was well off. ***Pictured, Right: Original Tennessee Vaughan family homestead.*** The father always seemed to have enough money--buying and keeping at least two farms in his lifetime, then leaving his



property to his heirs, he owed no one anything when he died. When he was urged to apply for a veteran's Revolutionary War pension, he was heard to say he didn't need it, setting an example for his children on how to be content with a life well-lived. "I have *anuff* to do me this lifetime," he claimed.

The family grew and prospered, dwelling on the Hawkins place until around 1832 when John bought a second farm for his family on the southern slopes of the Clinch Mountains. Ten years later the aged soldier died there in old Hawkins County, Tennessee on July 14, 1842, ten days past his sixty-sixth Independence Day. He was eighty years old. Though his second son had been gone for more than twenty years and was far away, in December of 1841 when he wrote out his will, he mentioned Beverley:

Sixth. Whereas my sons Beverley Vaughan and James L. Vaughan has gone to parts unknown, if they should return within two years after my death, I do give and bequeath to them one dollar each.

WILL OF JOHN VAUGHAN, Page 474 Dated: Dec. 27, 1841, Proven: Aug. Term

Then as now, not every young man was cut out to feed the pigs or hoe a row of corn. After the War of 1812, there were some hard economic times on U.S. farms, and it could have been these hard times, or maybe it was a quarrel, a girl, or simple wanderlust—but for whatever reason, together, Beverley and James L. had left the farm by 1820. In 1820 they were old enough to go, but oldest sons usually stayed to help run the farm and to inherit it when the time came. When their aged father died in 1842, the two of them were long gone and evidently had not kept in touch. Their father's remembrance of his two oldest sons may sound harsh, or even mocking, to the modern ear, but in his 1841 will John Vaughan was simply following an old-fashioned practice of properly handing down his lands to his sons.

Abiding by ancient primogenitor tradition familiar to old men--back then, John Vaughan left his absent sons something—not to slight them, but to make legal the inheritance of their younger brothers. The fact that the two boys stayed together may have eased the hurt, but there abides a certain sadness to the sound of "gone to parts unknown" when a father is speaking of missing children. While there is evidence that James L. returned to visit his boyhood home, in addition to naming a son John in 1828, there is no sign that Beverley ever looked back. He walked down the road from his father's house, turned the corner, and was gone. The last mention of him by his family is made by his brother Benjamin in 1858:

State of Tennessee, county of Hancock

Be it remembered that on this 28 day of May AD 1858 formally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, Benjamin Vaughan aged about 54 years. . . on his oath depose and say that. . . I certify that . . . the last account I had of Beverley he was in the State of Arkansas. . . . In witness I do here unto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid,

Benjamin Vaughan,

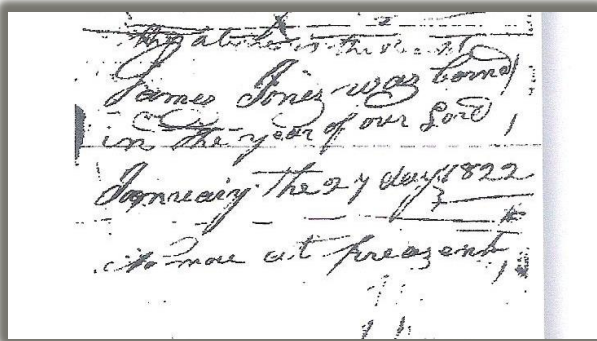
Affidavit, Nancy Vaughan's Pension Application, transcribed by Helen Vaughan.

To Parts Unknown

1820 Beverley Vaughan, White Co, TN, 1820, second from top.

| | 265 | 232 | 79 | 472 | 263 | 225 | 323 | 347 | 410 | 367 | 157 | 2 | 107 | 1 | 94 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|---|----|
| Shadrach Montgomery | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beverly Vaughan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| James Vaughan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Elizabeth Collins | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Richard Arnold | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| George Hourry | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| John | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

In the years following the War of 1812, both Beverley and James L. moved to White County, Tennessee where they started their families. According to the 1820 census, several other Vaughans were already settled in the area, or perhaps they had all traveled together in one of the wagon trains that used to line the roads west in those days. Their Callicott kin lived there too. If there are *Unknowns* in Beverley's 1820 household, this is not unusual. Through the years, census listings of Beverley's Vaughan relatives could be mistaken for a hotel registry. There almost always is a boarder, orphan, laborer, or lonesome kin listed in each household. For instance, after the Civil War, former slaves are



listed in two or three Vaughan homes that had never kept slaves; also, members of the Heltons stay with the Hawkins Vaughans, like family, as they moved west into Missouri and Texas. In her Daybook, his mother even lists the 1822 birth of a neighbor's child, James Jones, with her own. (Left, *Daybook*, p.3, detail) In addition, census takers often marked the wrong box.

In his 1820 White County Census the age of the teenage female listed may not exactly fit the age of Beverley's first young wife who happened to be a new mother in 1820. She is

loosely identified as Sarah Sallie, of Randolph, North Carolina or even somewhere or another in Pennsylvania. Later records which say she was born in 1800—which would make her somewhat older than the listed female—are surely correct, so this may simply be a clerical error. Most likely, young Beverley's leaving home had something to do with this girl. He and Sarah were married in April of 1819, and their first child was born the next year. They probably named their son Randolph; later a Randolph Vaughan, with a link to two of Beverley's future sons, is listed as born in Warren County. Warren and White are merged Tennessee counties with merged records, and they keep equally confused birth dates as did those which Hawkins and Hancock counties came to keep after they merged.

The 1820 White County census includes several of Beverley's Hawkins County neighbors and relatives. The names of Callicott, Anderson, Webb, Mooneyham, and Seale appear with additional Vaughans who may have all made the trip from Hawkins together. The document, no matter how flawed, is especially important because Beverley's brother, James L., and his family are Beverley's neighbors. For more than a decade the future records of these two Vaughan siblings indicate that they stayed near one another as they continued on their lifelong odyssey down parallel paths. Before long, James L.'s marriage was in trouble and after three sons, it fell apart in Tennessee, and he moved on, as did Beverley. They both left Tennessee and struck out for Indiana, seemingly together. James L. remarried, and his second wife usually listed her place of birth, and that of one son, as Indiana. In 1825, Beverley and Sarah's next child, Mary Ann, was born in Kentucky—perhaps on their way to Indiana where the couple eventually set up housekeeping. Soon, Beverley and Sarah found themselves in a conjugal nightmare, and, as with his brother, his marriage was doomed to end in divorce.

Before the breakup of his marriage, by 1828 Beverley was settled in Indiana in the northeast corner of the township called Freedom. Three more sons were born there: Beverley, Jr., 1828; James H., 1829—although his later Mexican War record claimed, "nativity Hawkins, Tennessee"; and Andrew, 1830.

Depending on which census is read, James L., who had remarried, had a son listed as born in 1828, Hawkins, and another born in 1832, Indiana. While his second wife sometimes listed her place of birth as Indiana, so did their second son, Elijah C. Before long, however, James L. travelled south and west and took his wife and sons from Indiana all the way to Texas, while sometime during the next few years, Beverley left his family and familiar places for parts unknown. The first marriages of both brothers failed, and leaving his troubled relationship with Sarah behind him, Beverley didn't just go to parts unknown—he became unknown. Perhaps he struck out for the southwest after James L., attempting to maintain their inseparable ways for a few more years.

Of the few records that exist for Beverley, marital problems stand out. First married to Sarah Sallie, they lived in Indiana from about 1825-1835. Sometime near the mid thirties he left home. Sarah remarried in 1841, claiming that she thought he had died. Beverley, being very much alive in Arkansas, returned home that same year to discover his wife was married to a man named William Brazzel.

On Beverley's return to Indiana, he found Sarah and William legally bonded. She immediately filed for a divorce from Beverley. According to Sarah's testimony at the divorce trial, she had heard no word from him since 1835, and she was convinced he had died. The testimony against him claimed that after fifteen years of marriage, he abandoned her and went to parts unknown. Friends of Sarah had told her that he was dead. It was said that he was a gambling man who drank too much. Without hearing his side of the story, or even requiring an affidavit from the supposed friends who reported his death, the State of Indiana declared Beverley and Sarah's marriage null and void and granted her a divorce. It is

interesting that after the divorce, a widow with a house full of children needing a father married the alleged drunken gambler. Evidently he had not behaved in any way that would keep a widow with dependents from marrying him. After the divorce was granted, Beverley, in fact, appears in Clark County, Illinois on the 1850 Census, married to Fanny Chambers, a widow with the many children who became Beverley's responsibility.

1850 United States Federal Census, about Beverley Vaughan
 Age: 52, Birth Year: abt 1798, Birthplace: Tennessee
 Home in 1850: York, Clark, Illinois
 Family Number: 1039; Household Members: Name Age: Beverley Voris 52, Fanny Voris 39, Abner Voris 20, Elijah Voris 18, Angeline Voris 16, Milla Voris 7, Jasper Voris 10.

Beverley Voris, AKA Beverley Vaughan . . . In one document he was described as a gambler, and in another he used an alias—two aberrant deeds that often go hand in hand out of grave necessity. From Mississippi river boats to a countless number of saloons he would have had many opportunities to be anything from a crooked dealer who got caught, to a card counter who won too often, or a loser who piled up debts to the wrong man. In any case, gamblers using assumed names were the kind of people who sought sanctuary in parts unknown, and Beverley had a brother he loved who already lived in those parts.

The 1850 census, where he uses the name of *Voris*, is nearly the final official word on Beverley's secretive life. The next census ten years later shows that he and Fanny had had a son named Philip in 1851. At the age of nine Philip lived with his Chambers relatives—still in Illinois, with both Beverley and Fannie nowhere to be found. Beverley may have been back in Arkansas, alive. His brother Benjamin believed him to still be alive in 1858, and swore that the last anyone had heard of him, Arkansas was where he was living. On one of his recent visits home during the fifties, their brother James L. could have reported this, because once both he and James L. had had sons residing in the same town in Arkansas.

The Arkansas Years

The Arkansas era is a mystery. At least part of Beverley's puzzling absence was spent there. Years before Benjamin's 1858 testimony, he was living in Madison County, where the two families of James L.--who was living in Texas--also settled. The families of the two oldest boys of James L.--Benjamin and William--were listed in Madison, Arkansas in 1840, along with *Bevly* who had members of an unknown family in his house. It's possible this mystery family was his brother's. On the Arkansas piece of the puzzle of Beverley's unknown whereabouts, the second wife and sons of James L. were there--refugees from the 1836 war in Texas. James L., a soldier, was not with them. Though they are not named in 1840, it is worth noting that following a hair-raising escape from the 1836 fighting in Texas, Martha and her sons--John and Elijah--ended up in Madison where they remained near the other Vaughans for the next twenty-five years.

Beverley and James L. were born close together in Halifax, Virginia, grew up together in Hawkins County, Tennessee, left home and struck out for the West together, and finally the two of them left Tennessee for good and headed for Indiana together. They lived in Indiana at the same time, each with a family, and Beverley even named a son, born in 1829, *James*. In 1832 when James L. moved away and took his second family to a colony in Gonzales, Texas, for the first time in their lives the two brothers, nearing middle age, were separated.

By early 1836, the people of Gonzales, including the second wife of James L. and his two little boys, were running for their lives from Santa Anna's Mexican Army. Many women and children died during the getaway. James L. stayed for the fight, and with a little help from the men at the Alamo, allowed his family time to escape, and the Vaughans ran all the way to Arkansas before they stopped. A woman and two little boys could not have made it to Arkansas on their own. Four years later Beverley was on the Madison County, Arkansas census for 1840 with a woman and two young male children. Since his whereabouts are a mystery during the decade of the thirties, Beverley could have been in Texas, himself, saving the lives of his brother's family from what was called the *Runaway Scrape* and aided them in their flight across flooded rivers, through hostile Indian territory, and out of the thick underbrush of dark forests. The Vaughans had lots of family in Madison, Arkansas. It's not known for sure where Beverley was in the thirties, but he and his sons were amongst them in the forties, and again around 1858. His sister-in-law and her two boys stayed amongst them until the start of the Civil War.

1840 Madison Arkansas Census

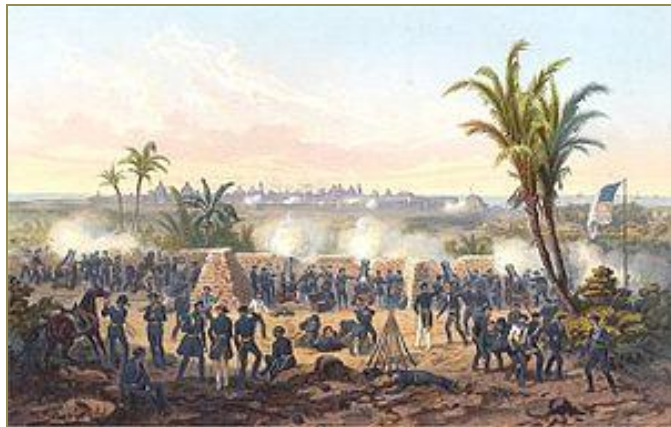
Beverley Vaughan, 1840, Madison, Arkansas, with two young boys and a woman near the ages of James L. Vaughan's family who were refugees of the Texas Revolution. The ages of the boys are wrong here, but Martha and sons, John and Elijah, remained amongst these same neighbors, till 1860.

(No. 4.) SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to *pleasantville Johnson* 40

| NAME OF HEADS OF FAMILIES | FREE WHITE PERSONS, EXCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FREE COLORED PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|-------|--|
| | MALES | | | | | | | FEMALES | | | | | | | MALES | | | | | | | FEMALES | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100 | 100 and over | Total | Under 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100 | 100 and over | Total | |
| <i>Washington Vaughan</i> | 25 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | 19 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Samuel Vaughan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Benjamin Vaughan</i> | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Samuel Vaughan</i> | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beverly Vaughan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>John Beach</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>John Vaughan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tandrew Kenny</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>James H. Regan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>John Barber</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>William Youngblood</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Charles Barber</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Samuel Lynch</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Joseph Young</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>John Lee</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>William Lee</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Robert Houston</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>John Young</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thomas Sharp</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stephen Geary</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clayton Perkins</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Richard [unclear]</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Baptist Clark</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thomas Davis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thomas Adams</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thomas Hart</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Robert [unclear]</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 44 | 37 | 21 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 35 | 26 | 14 | 24 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |

It is known that Beverley was not with his own family back in Indiana, so—since he was in Arkansas instead, could he truly have been tending to his sister-in-law and two nephews while his brother was fighting in the Texas wars? A few years later when his sons enlisted to fight in another Mexican war, they enlisted in Madison County. Perhaps they had lived there long enough to hear the stories about their heroic uncle, Captain James L. Vaughan of the Texas Revolutionary Army. They may have been in Arkansas all along; counted at one of the many dwellings of their cousins—as commonly occurred among their Tennessee kin—they could have simply missed the 1840 census count at Beverley's house.

In 1847, the brave Captain Vaughan's two sons were of war age, same as their cousins, but they evidently felt disinclined to go back anywhere near Mexico; they and their mother stayed put in Madison long, long after their escape from Santa Anna. On the other hand, Beverley's sons felt inspired to go fight. If the boys knew of their uncle—a Texas Revolutionary hero once described by the famous William Barrett Travis as a fearless leader—he could have impressed his nephews, even if not his sons, and thus stirred up Beverley's boys enough that they joined the fight against his old archenemy. The evil Santa Anna was once again menacing Old Mexico, from where he also threatened the boys' homeland. In 1847



Above: Battle of Vera Cruz, by Carl Nebel

Below: Battle of Churubusco by J. Cameron, lithograph, 1847



Beverley's sons, Randolph and Beverley Jr. died in the fighting for Mexico City. Below: American troops occupy the city. A peace treaty was signed February 2, 1848.



when the United States went to war with Mexico, three valiant Vaughan boys, living in Madison, Arkansas, were gung-ho to enlist, and did so.

National events held out a pen to many, many young recruits. During the 1840's the nation went through tremendous growing pains, and the new State of Texas was big enough for restless U.S. citizens to stretch into and spread out across the prairies, forests, and hills. President James K. Polk's move to first annex the huge Republic as a state and then go to war with Mexico over its exact border was popular in the South where there was hope of expanding a lucrative slave industry. Some of Beverley's Vaughan kinfolk even named their sons after the imperialistic Polk. But significantly, there was the hated Santa Anna. During the fight in Mexico, Beverley's sons joined future Presidents and all the great army Generals—United States and Confederate—of the coming Civil War. Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, Jefferson Davis—and the Vaughan boys—altogether fighting a terrible enemy. Tragically, all of Beverley's sons did not survive the war.

During May of 1847, within a few days of one another—bearing a unique resemblance to one another, all with the correct age and all with birth locations that could match Beverley's sons, a Randolph, a Beverley Jr., and a James H. Vaughan—all signed up in Madison. Randolph enlisted on May 7, 1847, and he was killed November 12, 1847 in the Battle of Mexico City. He had black eyes, black hair and dark skin and was 5' 9" tall. Three days after Randolph, Beverley Jr. enlisted on May 10, 1847. He had black eyes, dark skin, and red hair and was 5' 9" tall. He was wounded in the Battle of Mexico City on August 19, 1847, and he died there on October 25, 1847. James H. enlisted one week after Beverley Jr. He signed up on May 17, 1847. He had black eyes, auburn hair, and fair skin, and he was 5'6" tall. James survived the war. His discharge date was July 22, 1848. Back in February the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had been signed, ending the war.

To prepare for the war, late in 1846 the United States had recruited

regiments of Arkansas regulars to help launch a mission against Vera Cruz and to march inland to Mexico City. Captain Allen Wood of Carroll County raised a company of Arkansans for the Twelfth Infantry, and they joined the forces of General Winfield Scott in the summer of 1847. Wood's Arkansans fought in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco on August 19 and 20, on the outskirts of Mexico City. In a matter of weeks, Mexico City had fallen to Scott's forces.

Among the dead and wounded and conquering heroes of the War with Mexico were the sons of Beverley Vaughan. Back in Arkansas, where they had signed up, his brave soldier boys may at least have had a chance to share a farewell with their father before they marched away.



General Winfield Scott's march, made by the Vaughan brothers, from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, 1847

The Final Years

After it was over, when James H. returned from the war there is some indication that he and his father stayed in touch with Beverley's brother in Texas. James H. eventually settled in Scales Mound, Illinois, District 3, where, in 1862, he was a cattle broker, licensed, and as such was entitled to deal in the emerging Yankee stock market that was attempting to buy Confederate cattle from Texas. When he registered for the war in 1863, still in District 3, an inside track to the Texas cattle market would have been inviting—and legal, back in those days. He was also a Retail Merchant, as were his cousins, John and Elijah, still living in Madison, Arkansas. Though it is suspected that Beverley had died by 1860, records show that his brother James L. still lived and owned thousands of acres of Texas ranchland. From such ranches, the first cowboys drove their Texas Longhorns across the plains toward the Chicago stockyards—where, after the war, lucrative deals were made with a broker.

U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865, about James H Vaughan

Name: James H Vaughan
 Residence: Scales Mound, Jo Daviess, Illinois
 Class: 2
Congressional District: 3rd
 Age on 1 July 1863: 35
 Estimated Birth Year: abt 1828
 Place of Birth: Indiana

U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918

Name: James H Vaughn
 State: Illinois
 Tax Year: 1862
Cattle Broker \$10.00
 Retail Merchant \$10.00
 Roll Title: **District 3: Annual Lists; 1862-64**
 NARA Series: M764, NARA Roll: 8



James H. Vaughan was a pioneer in the Chicago Stock Market, and his uncle owned a ranch on the Texas frontier. The two of them could have profited handsomely from being in the same dynamic trade at the same time if they were able to get together.

Top photo: *A cowboy such as Samuel Alexander Vaughan driving a herd of Longhorns.*

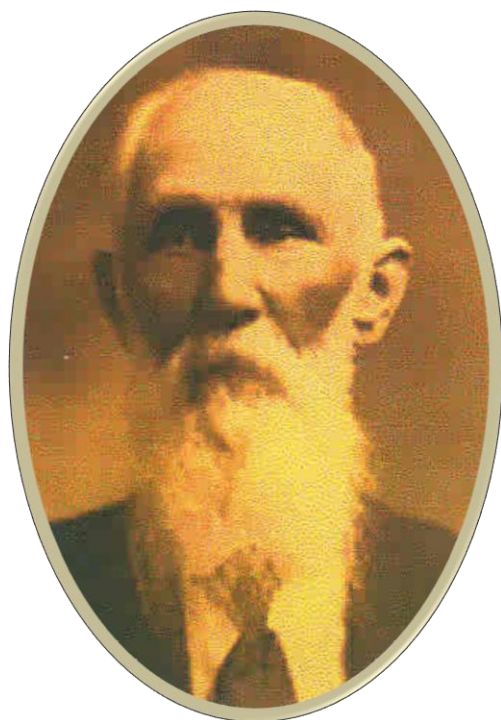
Texas cattle drives drove the economy of the American west. During the twenty years after the Civil War twenty million Texas Longhorns were herded to Kansas railheads for shipments to stockyards in Chicago. Occasionally, Texas cowboys took a herd all the way to Chicago. At the end of the Civil War, cattle could be sold to northern markets for as much as \$40 per head, making a cattle drive to market extremely profitable, even from as far away as Texas.

Starting in 1865 the meatpacking district in Chicago was the meat processing capital of the world, and in the beginning it was Texas Longhorns that were getting processed. Pens for cattle herds waiting to be sold had to be built as the flood of meat packers and livestock rushing to Chicago led to massive profits for the entrepreneurs. Before long, offices for merchants and brokers like James H. Vaughan went up, fortunes were made, and the Chicago Stock Market came into being.

Left: Samuel Alexander Vaughan

After the Civil War, Beverley's nephew, Samuel Alexander Vaughan, moved to Kentuckytown, Texas, where his Uncle Benjamin, Beverley's younger brother, had moved in 1860, and there, he eventually went to work as a trail driver. He drove herds of Texas Longhorns up the Chisholm Trail to Kansas railheads to be shipped to Chicago's booming stock market. In 1871 he helped drive 1,500 cattle from a ranch in the San Marcus River area—the area where James L. had owned ranchland. With any luck at all, it's possible some family members enjoyed a brief reunion or get together along the Chisholm Trail.

Breeds were developed later on, such as the Herefords, pictured left in a Texas cattle drive, which were meatier and tastier and were also processed by the millions. The really big Texas herds driven to Kansas railheads started in 1866. Since James H. Vaughan got in on the brokerage scene early—during the Civil War when prices were way down and while the markets were numerous and very small, he may have made a tidy sum. Men weren't killing each other to get into the Texas cattle market for nothing. Since cows didn't get bred and grow up in the Chicago stock pens, some insider advice from his uncle's Texas ranch would have been valuable and should have been his for the taking. Tragically, James did not live long enough to fully enjoy the fruits of his labor and fortuitous circumstance. He



died in 1867. The impressive headstone that marks his grave is suitable for a man of moderate wealth. Unfortunately, his cattle brokerage license is the only record of this man's financial affairs.

Added to this gossamer ledger is a distant ghostly link: in the vast emptiness of his uncle's Southwest Texas, the given name of his father impressed another Vaughan clan enough that in 1911 their child was called, Beverley; in 1959 a Ben Beverley Vaughan died in Hale County of West Texas—a sparsely populated area that included twentieth century relatives of the brothers--Benjamin, James L., and Beverley Vaughan.

After Beverley's first marriage failed, and following the Mexican War—a war that surely heaped unbearable sadness on the man's shoulders—he married Fannie Chambers Miner in 1850.

Illinois Marriages, 1790-1860

Name: Beverley Vaughn

Spouse: Fanny Miner

Date: 22 Aug 1850

County: Clark ; State: Illinois

Their son Philip Alexander was born in Clark, Illinois in 1851 when Beverley was fifty-three. Interestingly enough, Mary Ann, Beverley's daughter from his first marriage, married a John C. Craig and moved to Clark in 1841. She may have known her little half brother from his birth. He was known to have kept a picture of her and her family that was passed down through the family.

Through Philip's record a little bit is known about his father. By 1860 both of his parents were gone and at nine years of age, he was left in the care of Fannie's mother, seventy-three year old Margaret Chambers. Around this time, Beverley disappeared for good, making Philip look like an orphan.

Still, in 1858 a brother had heard of Beverley's sojourn in Arkansas. Benjamin's statement placing him again back in Arkansas places him very near the family members of their brother James L., where his nephew Ben Franklin was a popular politician, and where nephews John and Elijah were merchants--altogether in Madison. John and Elijah show up on the 1860 county census with their mother, Martha A.

Benjamin's affidavit was the last recorded word on his wandering brother's whereabouts.

Young Philip Alexander moved in with his Chambers relatives and was raised in their home. Remembering a father he barely knew, he once listed Beverley's birthplace as Scotland—perhaps dragging on a remnant of a story that told of John Vaughan, Beverley's father, being born in Ireland. Even more likely, he may have been recalling bogus information put out by his father—a man who did not want to be found.

No one knows what happened to John Vaughan's second son, born, 1798, Halifax, Virginia. Among his descendants, it was told that one day he went hunting, and he was never heard from again. In Texas, even with all his land and history, James L. Vaughan also disappeared at about the same time. Here's hoping that the two brothers—seemingly inseparable, went off to their own happy hunting ground, together to the very end.

The End

Timeline

1762-John Vaughan born-parents: mother, Ireland /father, Wales
 1777-Nov. 22, John join's revolutionary war-matross at 15; gunner at age 16
 1794-John marries Nancy Callicott at Parson Hay's, Halifax CO, VA. Nancy b. Va, Jan 1777
 1798- 2nd son born Virginia to John Vaughn & Nancy Callicott
 1800-b. Sarah Sally
 1819-m. Sarah Sallie, TN
 1820-eldest son Randolph Vaughan b. White/Warren, TN
 1825-Mary Ann born Kentucky
 1828-Beverley Vaughan Jr. born Indiana
 1829-James H. Vaughan b. Indiana. Mexican War record says nativity Hawkins, TN
 1830-Andrew Vaughan b. Indiana
 1840-Mary Ann & Andrew living with Sarah; no Randolph, Beverley or James H
 1840- Beverley in Madison Arkansas w/nephews Benjamin Franklin and William in neighborhood
 1841-Sarah Sally m William Brazzel Greene CO, IN
 1847-Randolph, James H. & Beverley Vaughan, Jr. join Mexican War together.
 1847-Beverley, Jr & Randolph killed in Mexico
 1850-James H & Andrew live together in Galena, Jo Daviess, IL in Ashbury home
 1850-Beverley m. Fannie Chambers, using name of Voris
 1851-Phillip A Vaughn b. Clark CO, IL
 1854-Mary Ann moves to Jo Daviess, IL
 1854-Sarah Sally Vaughn Brazzel moves to Galena
 1858-Brother Benjamin mentions Arkansas
 1860-Beverley Sr and Fannie not listed.
 1860-9 yr. old Phillip with uncle and grandmother Margaret Chambers Edgar CO, IL
 1862- James H. Vaughn is a Cattle Broker in the up and coming Chicago Stock Market
 1863-James H.Registers for USA draft
 1867-James H. Vaughn dies

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Vaughanpioneersgroup Files

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1828. Counties of Clay and Owen, Indiana: Historical and biographical, ed. by Charles Blanchard.

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Source Citation: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); Washington, D.C.; Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments, June 1821 - December 1916; Microfilm Serial: M665; Roll: 133.

Source: Original data: Register of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, 1798-1914; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M233, 81 rolls); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. U.S. Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments, 1821-1916

WILL OF JOHN VAUGHAN, Page 474 Dated: Dec. 27, 1841, Proven: Aug. Term

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Source Information: Ancestry.com. U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.