Biographical Sketch of Samuel N. Vaughan and Family--
In His Father's House

Helen Vaughan Michael

Two hundred year old Tennessee relic of the Vaughan Family

Introduction to My Vaughan Narratives

. . .Enquire I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of thy fathers; for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. . .
Job, IX: 8 & 9. KJV

In my search for ancestors I have been aggravated by finding that--this record exists here and that record exists there, and that there exists family talk linking the two, but, no paper trail between them can be found. Recent news that in Texas old boxed up paper files are turning to dust means that more written family history could be disappearing. Add these to files that have gone up before in the fire and smoke of homes, churches, courthouses, and government buildings. Most of my family trees have suffered heavily from such losses.

The Vaughans suffered the least. Thanks to my great-great-great grandmother, Nancy Callicott Vaughan, one of the branches of my family tree left a fine paper trail to accommodate my talkative kin and my need to write down everything I hear. Sometimes I see a story emerge from what I've heard and what has been written, and most of the time the spoken word and the written word actually match up and form a fact about the Vaughans. Then, the loose ends, when played with, and trailed through American history, can turn into quite a yarn. Being in love with the English language, I spin words into my stories for fun. Loving history, I write to record what facts are still readable, combine them with stories Vaughan chroniclers have told, and in effect, use facts for fun and family. Along the way a photo or relic or letter has turned up here and there to help sort out the fibs from the facts. The final result is--my folks get to take up a page in the annals of their nation's history, which, though un-named, they helped to make. Sometimes, as in the case of James L. Vaughan, they should have been named . . . .

The *whatifs*, the *wudduh-cudduh-shudduhs*, and the *maybes* expressed in my stories are products of a blend of curiosity and imagination and are intended to provide interest and provoke my descendants, and others, to keep digging before all they have to dig through is ashes and dust. The views expressed and the questions I raise are my own. Tim Childress provides a repository at his website, http://www.childresscousins.org , to preserve my old-fashioned, often flowery ramblings in case I am on to something. Being deeply motivated by belief in a spiritual world—motivation that might be viewed in some circles as insanity—I always feel one ancestor or another may be reading over my shoulder, saying, "It's about time."

Helen Vaughan Michael
9/20/2013

The Appalachian

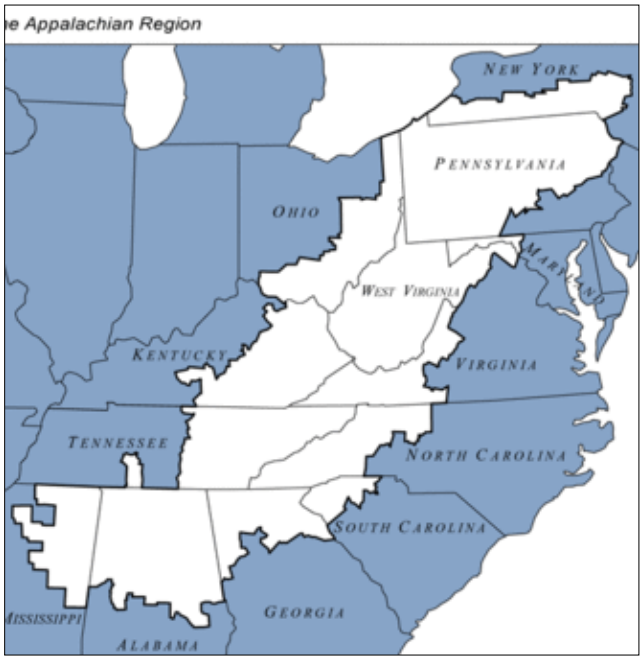
Samuel N. Vaughan is my great-great-grandfather. He was born in the Clinch Mountain Valley area of East Tennessee. Past discussions about my Appalachian ancestors with other descendants whose families moved away and moved on from the Tennessee hills have often included the term "hillbilly" to describe their forefathers, as if the old folks were an embarrassment to them. Thankfully, sociologists and history itself are redefining the inhabitants of frontier Appalachia as "noble mountaineers"--icons of an era gone by whose isolation left them less affected by modern progress than those who left the foothills behind.

Their speech, most especially, sounds harsh to the modern ear of their citified descendants, but it shouldn't. Linguistically, Appalachian isolation preserved old dialects from Scotland, Ireland, and England. Parts of speech and idiomatic expressions used in Appalachia—even today—were once spoken by characters in Shakespearean drama. The syntax and grammar of an Appalachian at times still matches that of a speaker in Scotland or England. Using their strange-sounding pronunciations and colorful vocabulary to help define them, their highfalutin kids and kin more accurately might proudly refer to a forefather as a "hill William," or, even better, a "mountain William."

A lot of American culture was nurtured by the Tennessee hills. Known as "moonshiners" notorious for illegally distilling liquor, then winning road races with the law as they escaped capture and trial for their misdeeds, they pioneered NASCAR racing. All the while, their moonshine stills were leading to improvements in the brewing industry and their races with the law were adding horsepower to the automobile engine. In addition to their fondness for corn liquor and fast cars, via modern gadgetry, mountain music has slipped off the ridges and trickled down through the passes and out of the gaps of the Tennessee hills so that in this day and time Tennessee is considered the birthplace of American country music.

Our Appalachian ancestors generated a history rich in cultural creativity, a neighborly economic system, and independent political thought. Far from ridiculing them, we would do well to listen to them and learn the lessons they left us to live by—if we can find them. The Clinch Mountain frontier known by Samuel N. Vaughan and his kinfolk represented a golden age of Appalachia that tragically became lost in the Civil War. Still, some of their deeds, their beliefs, and their values live on in their history and in the lives of their sons and daughters. As I researched their history I found my great-great-grandparents living up to their own lofty ideals, and I was proud to write the story of my kinfolk from the Tennessee hills.

Helen Vaughan Michael



Looking Off the Top of Newman's Ridge
Submitted by Sherie Corbett

Campbell Davis, b. Tennessee, son of Wilson N. and Martha Jane Vaughan Davis; nephew of Samuel N. Vaughan; musician from an Appalachian family.

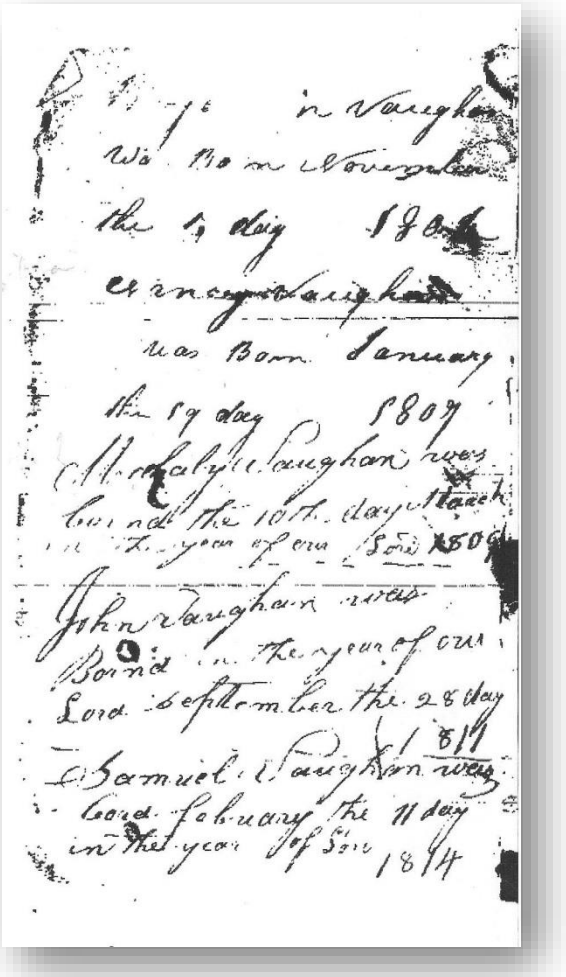
Blessed . . . .are the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance. Psalm 33: 12 KJV

War Baby

Samuel N. Vaughan--From Cradle to the Grave, a Brief Life

The biography of Samuel N. Vaughan differs from the life stories of most of his brothers and sisters in that there is seldom any mystery about where he spent his time on this earth. From cradle to the grave his whole life was spent on the Vaughan farm. He lies buried a few hundred feet from the house that cradled his birth, and it is in his death that the mystery begins. How did he die? Why did he die? Why was his life cut short at the age of forty-nine?

Samuel N. was born in 1814 on the Hawkins, Tennessee farm of his parents, John and Nancy Callicott Vaughan. Not fifty years later he lay dead in the house in which he was born. His name, with no middle initial, was recorded **(Right)** in what has been called his mother's Day Book:



Samuel Vaughan was bornd February the 11 day in the year of Lord 1814.

In 1814 his father was fifty-two, his mother, thirty-seven, and he was their ninth child. His two oldest brothers—James L. and Beverley were born in Virginia. Mary Polly, Rebecca, Benjamin, Nancy, Mahala, and John, Jr. came along later in Tennessee. After him came Martha and George to complete the clan. Their father had served as a gunnery sergeant in the Revolutionary War and had been well compensated in land and money for his six years of service, so Samuel's folks were able to purchase a nice two-story house on a fine farm to shelter their offspring from the elements and to provide them with a comfortable life. That's where Samuel N. grew up, and when his father died, he inherited the house and a fair portion of farmland.

In the election of 1812 James Madison was re-elected President and would serve four more years. He presided over interesting times—starting off with a war. The American and English war that began in 1812 happily came to an end about the same time as Samuel's first birthday.

Thirty years after Samuel's father served in the Continental Artillery that blasted the Redcoats back to England, the English returned in 1812 to have a go at a new generation of American soldiers. A few Americans were still mad at them for the first fight—anger which showed up in events such as the adoption of the U.S. Constitution with its contemptuous attitude toward the notion of the divine right of

kings--a document of which President Madison himself was considered the father; the creation of Webster's dictionary--advocating the Americanization of the English Language; and continuous Congressional Acts passed in support of pensions for Revolutionary War veterans who had defeated England the first time around. This time around, King George's son was on the throne, and it seems the British were still pretty mad too. They burned down the relatively new White House, and Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" as he watched Fort McHenry get bombed; the British fully intended to take back America, all the way to the potentially valuable shipping ports on the Mississippi River.

Hawkins County was well represented in the fray. Samuel's future father-in-law, Henry Church, rode with a cavalry unit. Other Tennesseans who were particularly good at soldiering were Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston. After these two fought the British, and Jackson stopped them on their quest for the Mississippi at the Battle of New Orleans, the pair made names for themselves, and by the next decade they had become Tennessee's most popular politicians. Many Vaughan sons of the future bore the name of Andrew, or Andrew Jackson, and Samuel N. had a grandson named for himself and Sam Houston.

Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 helped bring on an intense American pride over this "second war of independence" which resulted in the "Era of Good Feeling," so that afterwards the two countries got along. Jackson hated all things British, but even when he became President of the United States, the two countries—like a reconciled domineering mother and her prodigal child—learned how to maneuver around one another without stepping on each others' toes.

Andrew Jackson was born in the Carolina country, but he became a true Tennessean. As a boy during the Revolution he had witnessed the 1780 Battle of Hobkirk's Hill in which Samuel's father, in the Continental Artillery, had fought, had lost his cannon to the British, and then rushed into the fight of his life to take it back. Fourteen year old Jackson, a prisoner in a British jail up on the hill, witnessed the battle and may have had a vista view of the nineteen year old

1814 Star spangled banner flying over Fort McHenry

***Tennessee Gentleman*, portrait of Jackson, ca. 1831, from *The Hermitage* collection**

Below: Rescuing a cannon out of the chaos of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, the American Revolution.

gunner's heroic, and at times, comical, struggle. Elected President in 1828, he served from 1829–1837. His Indian Removal Act, which forced thousands of Native American tribes out of Tennessee and into Indian Territory, opened up more land for white settlement, an opportunity of which several of Samuel's siblings and his descendants took advantage.

As the War of 1812 ended the Vaughans had a year old baby in the house and could breathe a sigh of relief, for him, and for all their children, that the fighting was over. A peace treaty ending the three year war was signed in Belgium in December 1814, but the news was not widespread, and little Samuel's folks might not have heard what was happening overseas. The coming January, however, the news of the whipping Andrew Jackson gave the British at New Orleans spread like wildfire and probably reached the Tennessee hills ahead of any ship sailing across the ocean with news of the 1814 Treaty of Ghent. Hawkins County had a few soldiers returning home from time to time with news of the fighting. One such herald could have been thirty-five year old Henry Church. Baby Samuel would grow up and one day marry his daughter, Malvina. In fact, one year before the Battle of New Orleans, Henry would marry Mary Olive Allice Surginer in January of 1814, a couple of weeks before baby Samuel's arrival. Malvina was born to the Church couple four years later in 1818.

Samuel and his brother John Jr. were a little over two years apart, and they would grow up side by side, jointly inherit the farm, and remain neighbors for the rest of their lives. Their sister Martha was born in 1816 and a brother, George Washington, who was born in 1820, was the eleventh and last child of John and Nancy Callicott Vaughan. By 1820, Samuel's two oldest brothers, James L. and Beverley, had made their move west and started families; his sisters Mary Polly and Rebecca also married about this time and had babies. He, Benjamin, John Jr., Nancy, and even young Martha all married, one after another, in the mid-thirties. He was twenty-three when he and Malvina Church got married in 1837.

The life of Samuel N. Vaughan was bookended by two wars; born near the close of the War of 1812, he died forty-nine years later as the Civil War entered its second year.

The Farm

Under Madison, and his predecessors, the nation grew green and was well on its way to becoming an agricultural Mecca. From 1794 to 1818 the Vaughan family had seen all the lands—first, around Virginia and then, Tennessee--annexed into the United States. Further down the western highway--Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri followed. By 1814, the Mississippi River had the potential to become a valuable shipping lane, and General Jackson's refusal to let the Redcoats take it salted away the notion of expansion for the next generation of nomads. In the future, Vaughan progeny would go west with the rest of America, seeking a place to settle where they could raise their crops and kids.

Hancock County View
Submitted by Janet Zengel Messer

The Clinch River and the Powell River are two waterways snaking across the northeastern corner of the state of Tennessee. They flow through a rough Appalachian terrain, but leave behind excellent land for farming along the streams that feed them. Small family farms—like Samuel's father's in the Clinch River Valley lands--fit perfectly into the narrow valleys of Hancock County. Fortunately for the Vaughan way of life—that did not include slavery—the hilly landscape all but ruled out plantation agriculture.

Men and women slaving over a cotton gin.

Like most of the U.S. population, Samuel was born on a farm, and he grew up to plow the land of his birth, to tend its livestock, and to inherit it when the time came. America had started out as a nation of farmers, and by 1814 agriculture in every free state was based on the family farm. Grazing pastured livestock churned out a big chunk of the Appalachian slab of economic butter, but in 1794 Eli Whitney's cotton gin made cotton a lucrative crop, and the slave market that cultivated it became the biggest enterprise in all of America.

But, even in the South with its slave labor, the son of a farmer was counted on to do the work. Since Samuel's family did not deal in slaves, in the fields family workers produced tobacco, sugar cane, corn, and vegetables—leaving the cotton patch to the enslaved field hands on the big plantations in the lowlands. Farm boys helped their fathers raise their crops; earning their keep, they were valuable assets to pioneer families. Perhaps Samuel helped his father in a tobacco field--there is a small tobacco patch growing today on the old Vaughan property, just off the refurbished kitchen. Snuff, tobacco in powdered form—and very addictive, was as commonly used as chewing gum is today; children and adults alike dipped, so growing a patch of the plants would have made good sense. Most assuredly Samuel helped in a corn field, because then, as now, corn meant a living.

Corner of tobacco patch, behind Vaughan house. Mabel Harp 1997photo

Even while small they were taught how to do simple but vital chores—especially that of hoeing weeds out of corn rows and picking the ears when they grew fat and yellow. They filled up corn cribs from which they fed their hogs--hogs which farm families raised by the millions in order to put bacon on the breakfast table. Milking the cow—and life on every farm depended on a good milk cow—was a chore even the smallest of hands could accomplish. A child just needed to be tall enough to carry a bucket of milk without sloshing it. Children that big could slop hogs and pick and husk the corn that fed them.

Sons grew up as field hands and hirelings, and in the Vaughan family, farm land was parceled out as tenements or sharecropped acreage to sons and as nuptial dowry to daughters. In following census records which show the population growth of Hawkins, later called Hancock, such parceling of a father's "lands and tenements" is so prevalent it may have been an Appalachian, or even Irish, tradition. These hard-working stewards of the land drew on a family-based agricultural system that Samuel Vaughan's descendants carried on wherever they settled, and it lasted into the mid-twentieth century, up until the time huge agri-businesses took over the growing of things.

Appalachian Fields and Farms

Mulberry Gap Valley
Submitted by Janet Zengel Messer

Mowed field in the hills behind the Samuel Vaughan farmhouse. Mabel Harp 1997photo

Back in the early nineteenth century, farming and tending the land worked well for the Clinch Mountain 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 sufficiently for his family—Samuel was well off. His father always had plenty of money--buying and keeping at least two farms in his lifetime, probably providing estate gifts for his daughters, and then leaving additional properties to Samuel and his brothers when he died. He was not a greedy man. When the United States Congress offered pensions to veterans of the Revolutionary War, and the old sergeant was urged to apply for his share, he refused, claiming that he didn't "kneed it," that he had "anuff to do" him in this life. Future census figures indicate that Samuel understood the old man's lessons on combining unselfishness with frugality, and the increase in his real estate holdings suggests he kept in mind the practices and principles of good stewardship once observed by his father in tending his Appalachian fields.

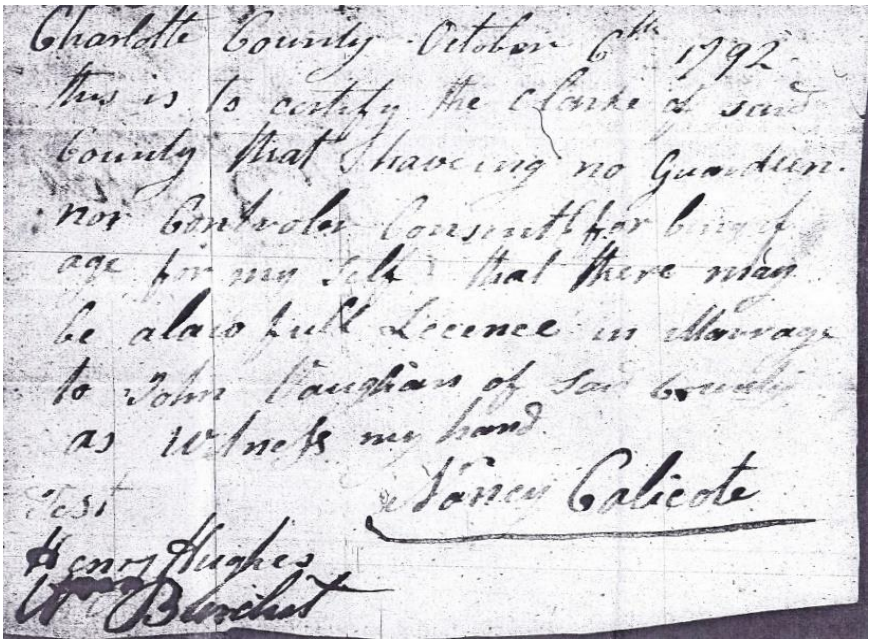
Of Two Vaughan Properties:
Excerpt from 1858 Nancy Callicott pension application, mapping location of two Vaughan properties.

> *On the 2nd day of June AD One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight*
> *. . . . they moved from the state of Virginia about the year 1800 and came to Hawkins County, Tennessee, that they settled on or near Clinch river some 5 or 6 miles from here where Nancy now lives; then Hawkins County, now Hancock County, Tennessee where sons Benjamin and Samuel Vaughan now live, and that they lived there all the while until about 10 years before his death which was in the year 1832 at which time (1832) her husband bought land on this side of Clinch mountain, and, ". . . .we moved over here in this valley, called then and now, Poor Valley in Hawkins County, where he lived till the day of his death which took place on the 14th day of July 1842 and in about one mile of where I now live with my daughter Polly. And that at his death he left a will in which he divided his lands and tenements among his children, that he left the place we settled when we first came to Tennessee to his sons to wit: Benjamin, Samuel and John Vaughan and that he left the place where he died to his youngest son George Washington. . . "*
>
> *Nancy (her X mark) Vaughan*

Home Life for a Child of the Times

In 1858 Samuel's mother had grown too feeble to even sign her name, but in her younger days she was quite literate. At fifteen, living in Charlotte County, Virginia in 1792, Nancy Callicott 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. In handwriting that matches the script in the first two pages of her daybook, she wrote out two affidavits, swearing she was "of age" to marry John Vaughan. Henry Hughes and Wm. Burchet signed her false claim:

> False Affidavit Made by Nancy Calicote, Transcription:
> *Charlotte County - October 6th 1792 – this is to certify the clerke of said County that haveing no guardian nor controller consent for bing of age for my self, that there may be alawfull Licence in Marriage to John Vaughan of said County as witness my hand.*
>
> *Nancy Calicote.*
> *Test*
> *Henry Hughes*
> *Wm Burchet*


Charlotte County October 6th 1792
This is to certify the Clerke of said
County that having no Guardian
nor Controler Consent for being of
age for my self that there may
be also Lick Licence in Marriage
to John Vaughan of said County
as witness my hand
Test
Henry Hughes
Wm Blanchet
James Calicote

False Affidavit Written by Nancy Calicote

Evidently Nancy was a brilliant, well-read child at the time. Records on Samuel's own literacy differ on two census lists, but there are no traces of his handwriting as there are with his mother--and some of his siblings--who left definite signs that members of his family could read and write. While his father was illiterate, he had been an expert as a teenage gunner on a 1778 cannon in figuring amounts, velocities, and trajectories—numbers and scientific facts on which his life depended and required an intelligent head on his shoulders. That he used such data well later served to enrich him and make him a handsome catch for the precocious Nancy Callicott to go after in 1792. Samuel's mother was seemingly well-educated, and her literate children left written, signed documents, so the Vaughan children may have had books and writing materials in the home, and local history does mention a schoolhouse in the area later on.

Families of the time knew by heart stories from schoolbooks and the Bible. Verses from Shakespeare and Homer were often quoted. There may have even been a dictionary in the house from the publication of Noah Webster's first edition in 1806. It was not uncommon for young Americans of this era to read and then memorize great passages from their Bibles, books of poetry, and the classics; his older peer in nearby Maryville, the truant schoolboy, Sam Houston, was known to read and to quote from Homer's *Iliad*— endlessly. In 1809, at age 16, Houston ran away from home, and school, and lived with the Indians. He took the *Iliad* with him.

Huge tree on the way to the barn, John Vaughan Farm. Pictured, Mabel Harp. Mabel Harp Photo, 1997.

"Just think of all the children who played under this tree," Mabel Harp.

Even if there is no consistent record that says whether or not Samuel learned to grasp the written word, he did have one parent and several siblings who were quite able to do so; plus, he grew up in the home of a father who had proven himself to be extremely clever in math and science.

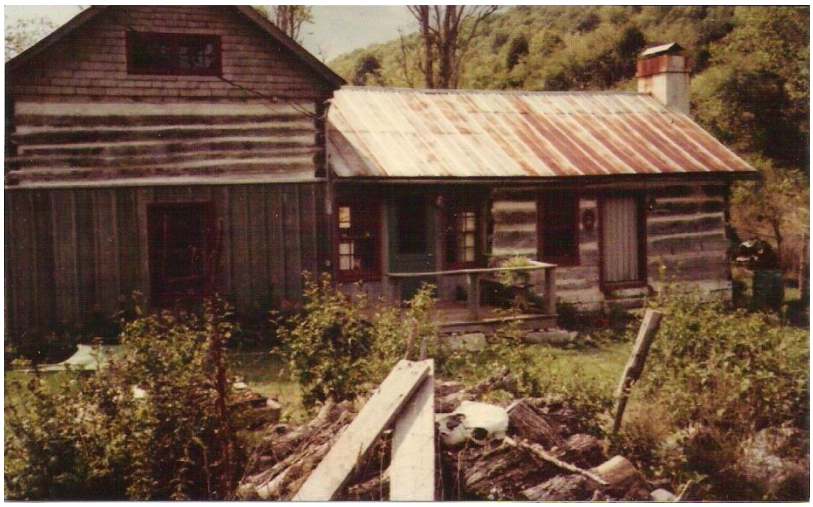
His father claimed he was born in Ireland. The Appalachian hills were alive with melody, and with a number of Vaughan descendants showing a propensity for making music, it's likely the sound of songs could be heard wafting from the home of this Irishman. The fiddle, fife, drum, harmonica, piano, and a slew of homemade instruments were popular amongst Tennesseans. Through the ages, the children of mountaineers have been known to be as musically inclined as a Ludwig von Beethoven, so it's likely Samuel grew up with a song in his ear, if not on his lips.

When farm chores were done, a boy on the frontier learned to hunt and fish. He played games, climbed trees, swam in ponds, and searched the pebbles of creek bottoms for pretty stones and arrow heads. Boys carried pocket knives before they were ten and learned the art of whittling with hardly a nick. A pocket knife made a popular birthday or Christmas gift, and, according to Mark Twain, mumbley-peg was a favorite game of young boys. The Vaughans were by no means poor, and Samuel may have owned a bag of marbles or a spinning top to carry around in his other pocket. Schoolyard games could be played in backyards and barnyards and included Red Rover, Hide n' Seek, Drop the Hanky, and Musical Chairs. Boys liked to compete in contests of speed and strength. The luckiest of youths owned a horse and learned to ride bareback like an Indian. It was hard for a school lesson to compete in the world of a lad on the frontier.

The 1830's

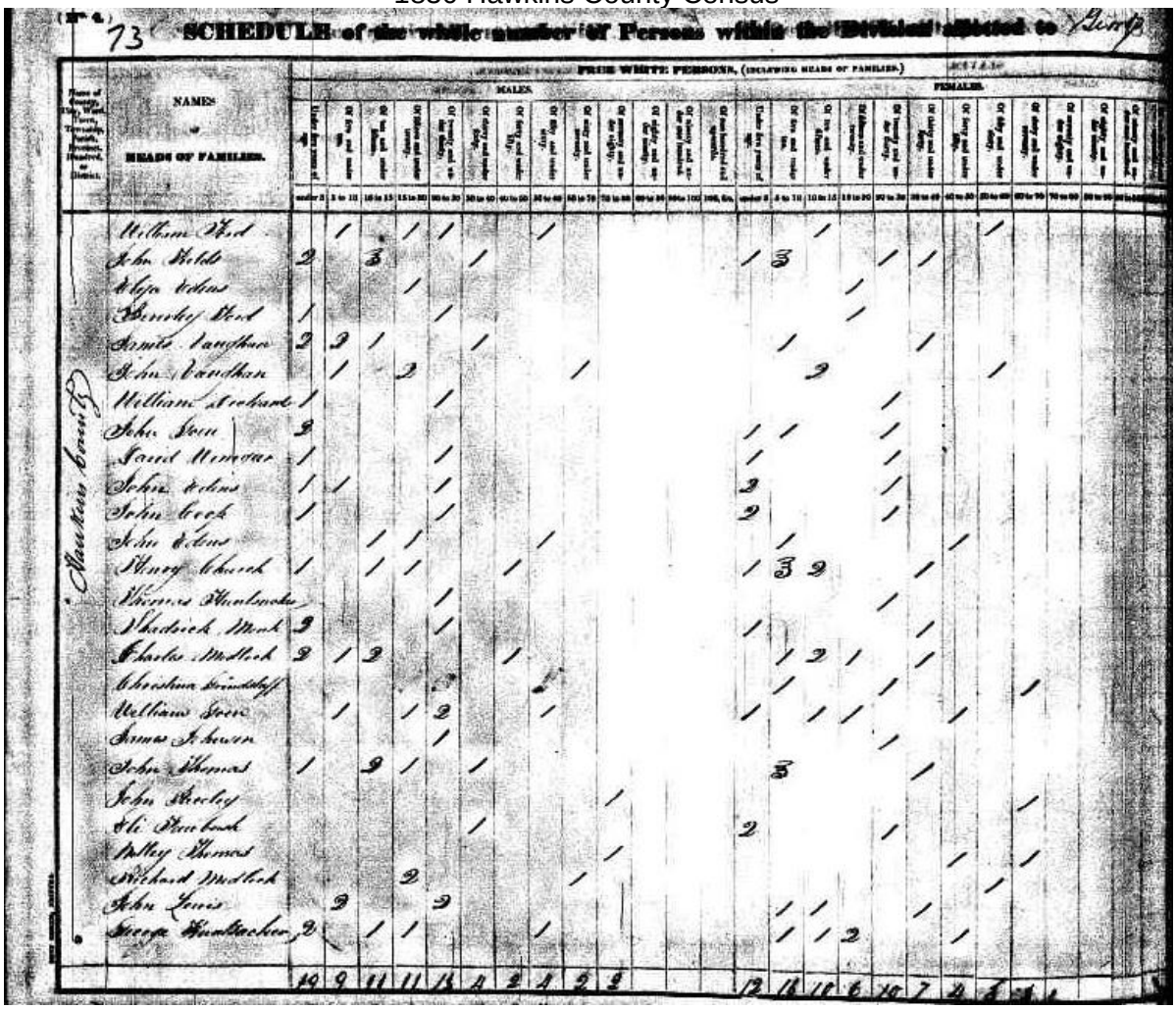
At age seventeen Samuel lived at home with his parents and his siblings—John Jr., George Washington, and Martha, in Hawkins County. The day the census taker came in 1830 it looks like Martha's friend, or a cousin, was visiting. Or, a careless census worker may have mistakenly logged twenty-three year old Nancy, as yet unmarried, with her much younger sister.

On the frontier, teenagers did not have a lot of peers hanging out on their doorstep. Most friends came from local, but widespread families. Nevertheless, boys and girls would meet, strike up an acquaintance, and, usually, entice the Hawkins Vaughans—guys *and* gals--to marry someone on their census roll. The families of Samuel N. Vaughan and Malvina Church shared the same roll in 1830. Their houses may have been of remarkably similar structural design.



19th Century homes of the families of Malvina Church (Top, from the files of Laura Stewart) and Samuel N. Vaughan (Bottom, AJ and Frances Vaughan 1985 photo)

1830 Hawkins County Census



Henry Church, the father of Malvina, was born February 17, 1779 in Virginia. A later land record reveals several transactions that may have placed the Church family so close to Samuel's front porch. Seven years following an 1830 land grant to her father, the nineteen year old Church girl had caught Samuel's eye, and he married her.

> *James Johnson sells 100 acres to Henry Church on Dec. 28, 1825. Recorded BK 4 Hawkins Co.,TN. reg. Ap. 4, 1828 for $500 south side of the ridge... including the improvements where the said Church now lives in the copper ridge... Henry received land grant in Hawkins Co., TN. of 100 acres on July 7, 1830. After Henry's father died he sold his share to his brother George, then Henry moved his family from Carter's Valley to a farm located in an area known as the "Upper Clinch" across the Clinch Mts. He bought land on the southwest side of the Clinch River.* Laura Stewart File

Samuel and Malvina were married in 1837, and were shown to be the parents of two sons on the 1840 census.

> *U.S & International Marriage Records, 1560-1900*
> *Name: Malvina Church*
> *Birth Place: TN; Birth Year: 1818*
> *Spouse Name: Samuel Vaughan*
> *Birth Place: TN: Spouse Birth Year: 1814*
> *Marriage Year: 1837: Marriage State: TN*

The 1840's

Three years after their marriage, when the census taker came through Hawkins County, Samuel and Malvina were at home with two little sons enjoying the Vaughan property which Samuel would inherit with the death of his father in 1842. In these golden days of Appalachian farming, the elder Vaughans had prospered, dwelling on the Hawkins place until John, Sr. was well off "anuff" to buy a second farm in the southern foothills of the Clinch Mountains. In 1832 Samuel's elderly parents reportedly moved out with their two youngest children, George Washington and Martha. Samuel, still a teenager, may have stayed behind with Benjamin and John, Jr.—his brothers who would soon marry into the Everheart and Mauk families. After his parents moved out, within five years, Malvina moved in and five years later the John Vaughan Homestead was bequeathed to her husband. Samuel was twenty-eight.

Will Of John Vaughan

Will Of John Vaughan, Excerpt, Page 474 Dated: Dec. 27, 1841; Proven: Aug. Term 1842
Third. I do give and bequeath unto my sons Samuel N. Vaughan and Benjamin Vaughan during their natural lives and then to their lawful heirs forever all my lands on the north side of Clinch Mountain, it being about 110 acres and 10 acres on the south side to copper ridge whereon Samuel N. Vaughan now lives, to be equally divided between them according to quality.
Fourth. I do will and direct that the above named Samuel N. and Benjamin Vaughan for and in consideration of the above bequest shall within 12 months after my death jointly pay unto my son John Vaughan $100.00.
Fifth. I give and bequeath unto my son George Washington Vaughan all my land whereon I now live and joining it being about 170 acres,

John his x mark Vaughan (seal).
In presence of: William Carmack, James T. Brice, William E. Carmack

Inside the house old ceiling logs are exposed. By a hand that had become used to managing a pocket knife long ago, the date of the death of Samuel's father, *1842*, is carefully carved into one of the heavy rafters.

Photo, showing inside timbers of Vaughan home, courtesy Mabel Harp, pictured in antique mirror, 1997.

Two years following the death of Samuel's father, Malvina lost her father. His will, included here in its entirety, is a social, cultural, and historical treasure.

Will Of Henry Church

Will Of Henry Church, Page 114, Dated: November 5, 1844 Proven: December Term, 1844
I, Henry Church, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking and making void all other wills by me at any time made.

First. I direct that my funeral expenses and all my debts be paid as soon after my death as possible out of any moneys that I may die possessed of or may first come into the hands of my Executor.

Secondly. I do give and bequeath to my beloved wife Allice Church all the residue of my property consisting of all my household and kitchen furniture with all the stock to wit: Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, geese and poltry of all kinds. Also all my farming tools & mechanicle tools, also one still cup and worm and a quantity of tubs and all the grain that is upon the farm during her life or widowhood.

Thirdly. That I do will and bequeath unto my two daughters Matilda and Sarah out of the above named property one good bed and furniture, one cow and calf and equally otherwise as much as the other daughters that is married off.

Fourthly. I do will and bequeath unto my three sons, George, Enoch and Henry when they become 21, for them to have a horse, bridle and saddle.

Fifthly. I desire after the death of my wife Allice Church that the remainder of the above named Estate to be sold and equally divided between all my daughters.

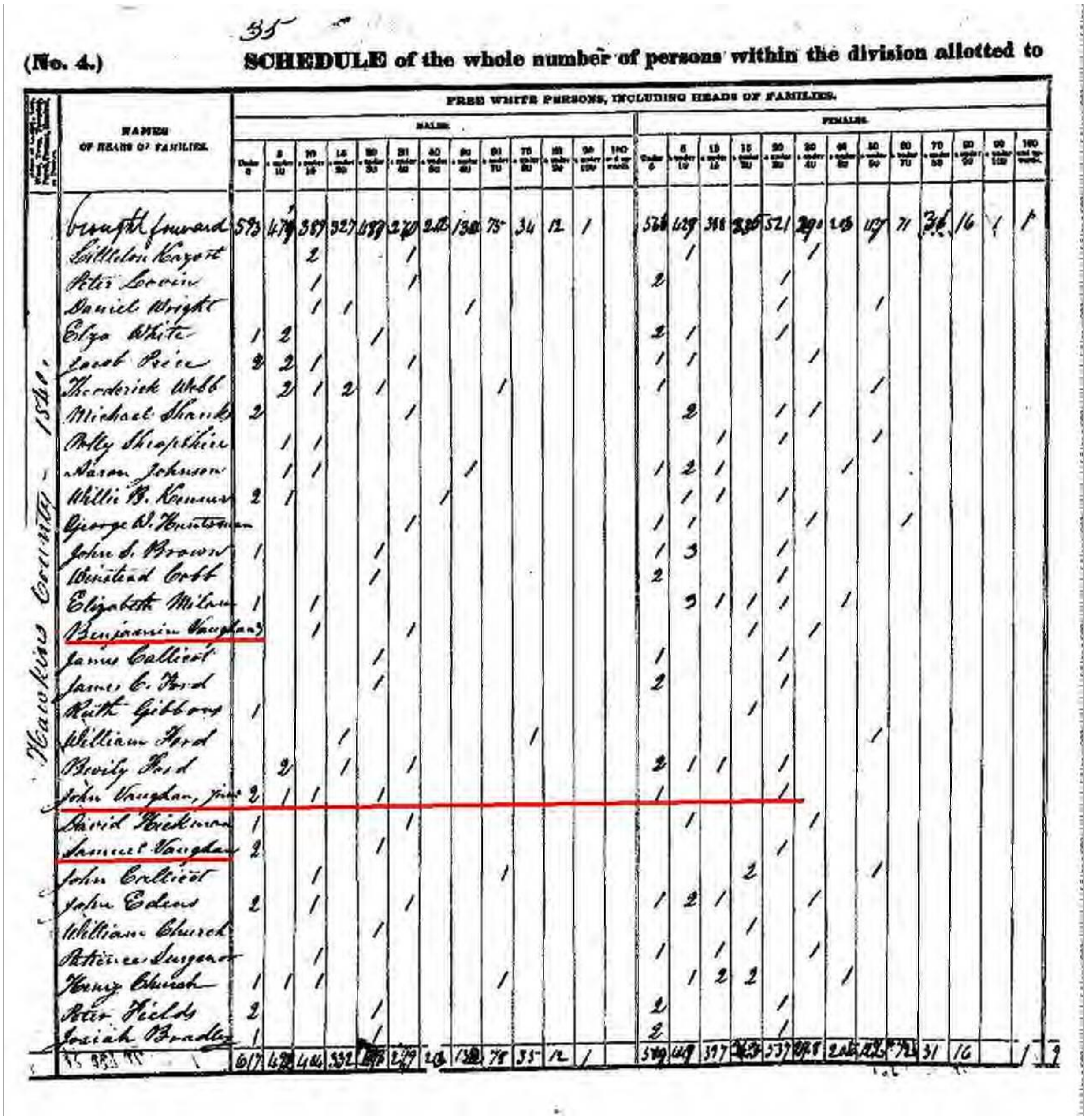
Lastly. I do hereby nominate and appoint William Church & Beverly C. Ford my Executors. In witness whereof I do to this my last will set my hand and seal this, the fifth day of November, 1844.
Henry x Church (seal) (his X mark)

Signed, sealed & published in our presence and we have subscribed our names hereto in the presence of the Testator Nov. The 5th,1844.
B. C. Ford,
David x Hickman, (Samuel's brother-in-law)
Henry Reed.

Due to a bureaucratic name change, in four years the people on the Hawkins census would become residents of Hancock County, patriotically named for the 1776 Rebel who put his signature on the Declaration of Independence with a flourish. The 1840 census happens to be a family and friends and foes album of additional relatives and neighbors of Samuel and his siblings; these are folks who script the turbulent post-war history of Hancock County until the turn of the century. The lives of the Vaughans who will inherit the lands and tenements associated with the old home place become forever intertwined—for better or worse—with the lives of their neighbors of 1840. *Wright, Price, Webb, Shank, Johnson, Brown, Eden*, and *Fields* are family names that mix and mingle with those of the Vaughan, Callicott, Ford, Hickman, Church, and Surginor families for the next sixty years. For instance, when post war feuding leads to lawmen being shot while they are at the David and Nancy Vaughan Hickman home, the wounded and dying are carried off to the William Church residence—that is, from the home of Samuel's sister to the home of his wife's brother. Families of all the shooters are listed on the 1840 census. Prior to the Civil War, they were citizens of a thriving community-- just friends and neighbors who helped raise a new barn or tend a sick cow or bury a dead child--or witness an old man's will, whose children grew up to marry each other, and after the Civil War—to kill each other.

1840 Hawkins County Census

Siblings—Benjamin, John Jr., Nancy, and Samuel--lived within a stone's throw of each other.



35

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

FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.

MALES. FEMALES.

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Hawkins County 1840.

brought forward
Littleton Hayart
Peter Loveing
Daniel Wright
Eliza White
Jacob Price
Frederick Webb
Michael Shanks
Polly Sharpshire
Aaron Johnson
Willie B. Kinner
George W. Huntsman
John S. Brown
Whitead Cobb
Elizabeth Milam
Benjamin Vaughan
James Calliest
James C. Ford
Ruth Gibbons
William Ford
Bevily Ford
John Vaughan, jun
David Hickman
Samuel Vaughan
John Calliest
John Edens
William Church
Patience Surgener
Henry Church
Peter Fields
Josiah Bradley

The 1850's Family of Samuel N. Vaughan

Samuel's mother raised all her eleven children to adulthood, but during the thirties the family had lost Mahaly Vaughan Deckard, a young mother. The number of children Mahaly had is unknown, but she did have one baby boy listed on the 1830 census. Deaths of women, especially during childbirth, were common in the nineteenth century, but its frequency made it no less tragic. Not so lucky as his parents, down the road ahead, Samuel would know the sorrow of losing a child, a teenager named Evan. Another son, Hiram, not born until 1860, also died young.

Based on one account—not altogether reliable—Samuel fathered fourteen children. Biographical Souvenirs Of Texas (RIGHT), a book describing notable early settlers in the state, includes a sketch of one of his sons, George Washington, in which much of the information is confusing. For instance, why did George think he had thirteen siblings? There are eight known children, but according to George his mother gave birth to five additional children; if so, they did not survive long enough to be recorded. ***Biographical Souvenirs of the State of Texas, Containing Biographical Sketches of the Representative Public and Many Early Settled Families*, Chicago, F. A. Battey & Co. 1889, p 856**

Samuel's first son, William, was born in 1838. Seven more children are known to have been born into the home over the next twenty-two years. Their sons and daughters, in addition to William, with the approximate year of birth are: John 1839, Evan 1842, Juliann 1845, George Washington 1846, Carter 1849, Matilda 1854, and Hiram 1860. Before the 1860 census Samuel's eighteen year old Evan goes missing and there is no further record on this son. The one and only mention of Hiram is as a four month old baby on the census of 1860.

GEORGE W. VAUGHAN was born in Hancock county, Tennessee, October 1, 1846. His father, Samuel Vaughan, was a native of the same county, was born about 1809, and died in 1861. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife bore the maiden name of Malvina Church. She was born in Hancock county, Tennessee, about 1815, and died in 1887, the mother of fourteen children.

George W. Vaughan is the seventh child born to his parents. He was reared on a farm in Tennessee and lived there until 1865, when he moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, remained there until 1867, then went to Barry county, Missouri, and in 1874 to Hunt county, Texas; the following year he moved to Arkansas and in 1876 moved to Grayson county, Texas, and settled near Ida, where he owns a fine farm.

In 1862 Mr. Vaughan joined the Confederate army as a private in Company G, Second Tennessee cavalry, but was afterward transferred to Company F, Sixteenth battalion, and served until the war closed. July 29, 1868, he was married to Miss Caroline Snodgrass, who was born in Berry county Missouri, and is a daughter of Anderson and Elizabeth Snodgrass, of the same State. To this union have been born five children, namely—Samuel H., Bettie A., Wiley, John and Aubra. Mr. Vaughan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Farmers' Alliance.

Hancock County Census of 1850

Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 17th day of Dec 1850. L F Willis Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Description: Age	Sex	Color, (black, or mulatto)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Mary ann "	9	F				Tennessee				
		Silas "	7	M				Do				
		Granville "	5	M				Do				
198	198	John Vaughn	57	M		Farmer	200	Tennessee				
		Susan "	55	F				Do				
		Sarah ann "	14	F				Tennessee				
		George "	12	M				Do		1		
		James "	10	M				Do		1		
		Nancy "	9	F				Do				
		John "	6	M				Do				
		Mary "	3	F				Do				
199	199	Samuel Vaughn	54	M		Farmer	500	Tennessee				
		Melvina "	50	F				Do				
		William "	19	M				Do		1		
		John "	10	M				Do				
		Evan "	9	M				Do				
		Juliann "	7	F				Do				
		George "	6	M				Do				
		Carter "	2	M				Do				
200	200	Larkin Willis	30	M		Farmer	400	Tennessee				
		Elizabeth "	27	F				Tennessee			1	
		Melvin "	7	M				Do				
		Allis "	5	F				Do				
		Henry Gibbens	14	M				Do		1		
		Andrew Gateny	12	M				Do		1		
201	201	Richard Fields	29	M		Farmer		Tennessee			1	
		Nancy "	41	F				Va.	✓		1	
		William "	8	M				Tennessee				
		Nancy "	7	F				Do				
		John "	5	M				Do				
		Margaret "	4	F				Do				
		Mary "	1/2	F				Do				
202	202	B. R. Ford	25	M		Farmer	450	Va.	✓			
		Mary "	29	F				Tennessee				
		William "	20	M		"		Do				
		James "	18	M		"		Do				
		Mary ann "	14	F				Do				
		Nancy "	12	F				Do		1		
		Rosanah "	10	F				Do		1		
		Cornelius "	6	M				Do		1		
		Sarah "	6	F				Do		1		
		John "	5	M				Do				

Barn from Samuel Vaughan's "fine farm" of 300 acres--1850.
Mabel Harp 1997 Photo

The farm had grown to three hundred acres, and was located in Hancock County. Though Samuel and Malvina now resided in Hancock County, they had not moved—the part of Hawkins where they lived got lopped off on the map, and, after bitter political wrangling that lasted from 1844-1848, was called Hancock. Opening the curtain on the upcoming war, the quarrel was between local plantation lords, who, though few in number, were politically powerful. Even so, they lost.

The Vaughan household of 1850 includes Malvina, William, John, Evan, Juliann, George, and Carter. Samuel is thirty-four, and he may not be well. Only one child is born to him and his wife during the next ten years, and further indications that Samuel was not well may have appeared as early as 1851, when it is recorded that his wife went without him to an important church meeting. . . .

Asa Routh, Baptist Pioneer

Asa Routh and William A. Keen were a team of zealous frontier preachers. Keen had Vaughan ancestors in Pennsylvania. The pair planned to go on a mission to the extreme upper corner of Hancock County, northside, Clinch Mountains--the Vaughan stronghold. When it became known where they were going for their next meeting, Rouths' friends cautioned him that the people there held no respect for a man of the church. The place was noted for its moonshine whisky, card games, and impious skirmishes with church leaders, they warned.

The people were fine farmers and good people, Routh answered, but with no meeting-house in the neighborhood, they were unchurched. They were an irreverent and rowdy bunch who

played cards—considered a sin by mid-nineteenth century--and consumed way too much whiskey to suit the Baptist minister. Respected men like Henry Church were known to keep a still and to hand down their treasured brewing paraphernalia, ". . . one still cup and worm and a quantity of tubs and all the grain that is upon the farm," in their wills. As men from the area set up the arbor in the woods for Routh and Keen's revival meeting, it's likely they were sharing a flask or two; the ministers heard them swearing and jesting, good-naturedly, of course, about preachers they had run off in the past.

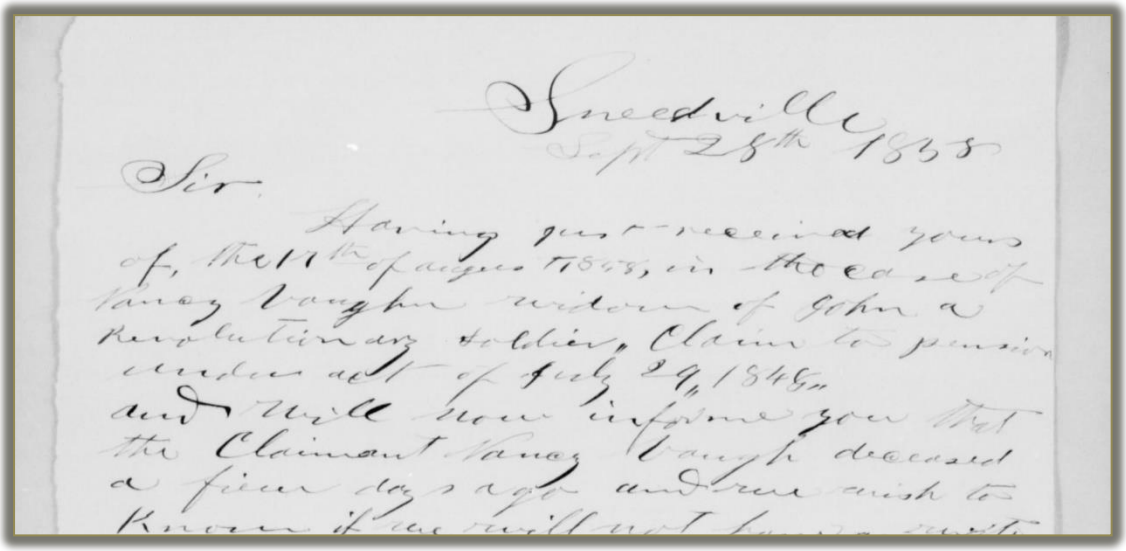
The Independence Baptist Church of Hancock County, 2010.

Routh told a later audience that the place was wicked and "so near to hell it seemed that I could smell the brimstone."

But after Routh preached the Gospel to Hancock's hell-raisers, eighty contrite individuals were baptized, and with the help of Samuel's wife, his brothers John, Jr. and Benjamin, and both their wives, a Baptist church was established in the county. On November 8, 1851, following the revival held in the brush arbor by Routh and Keene, a religious group met in George Anderson's home and began organizing the new Independence Baptist Church of Hancock County. His brothers and their wives were among thirty-four charter members. It isn't known why Malvina attended, but Samuel did not.

Later a meeting house of large prime logs was built at the foot of Looney's Gap in Clinch Valley on land donated by donated by Nicholas M. Moneyham and his wife. Nicholas was a brother-in-law of one of Malvina's sisters. He was also a Methodist who had a Baptist wife, so it was agreed that both denominations would use the building. **Ancestry.com file.**

By 1858 a relationship with the church would have been a welcome comfort to Samuel. In 1854, a daughter the Vaughans named Matilda was born. Not until 1860 did they have another living child. In 1860 Hiram was born, and Hiram did not make it to his tenth birthday. Before his twentieth birthday their son Evan died sometime before the 1860 census. With rumors of a coming war flying all around him, and with his siblings moving off, his mother died in September. On September 28, 1858, her attorney, William Strickland, wrote a final page to the old woman's pension application ordeal:



Sneedville
Sept 28th 1858

Sir

Having just received yours
of the 11th of August 1858, in the case of
Nancy Vaughn widow of John a
Revolutionary Soldier, Claim to pension
under act of July 29, 1848
and will now inform you that
the Claimant Nancy Vaugh deceased
a few days ago and we wish to
Know if we will not have to write

Sneedville
Sept 25th 1858
Sir, . . . In the case of Nancy Vaugh, widow of John, a Revolutionary Soldier, the claimant. . . . deceased a few days ago. . . .
Affidavit, Widow's application for Revolutionary War Pension, excerpt from transcription of original

An application process that had begun that January went on for nine months without Samuel participating. In fact, of eleven children, only Benjamin contributed an affidavit. Benjamin, Samuel, John, Jr., and Nancy lived on adjoining Hancock farms, and their mother lived only six miles away--with Mary Polly in Hawkins County, so surely all were in touch with the state of her health; perhaps Samuel's health was the reason for his absence.

1860

The decade of the sixties brought on the death of one son and possibly two, a civil war, the loss of two more sons to the Confederacy, and then, in 1863, at the age of forty-nine, Samuel died. To all intents and purposes his death left his wife all alone. Bravely, she turned out to be an incredible woman who took over their farm, faced two more years of savage warfare single-handedly, and endured twenty-four years of post-war trials on the darkened stage of widowhood.

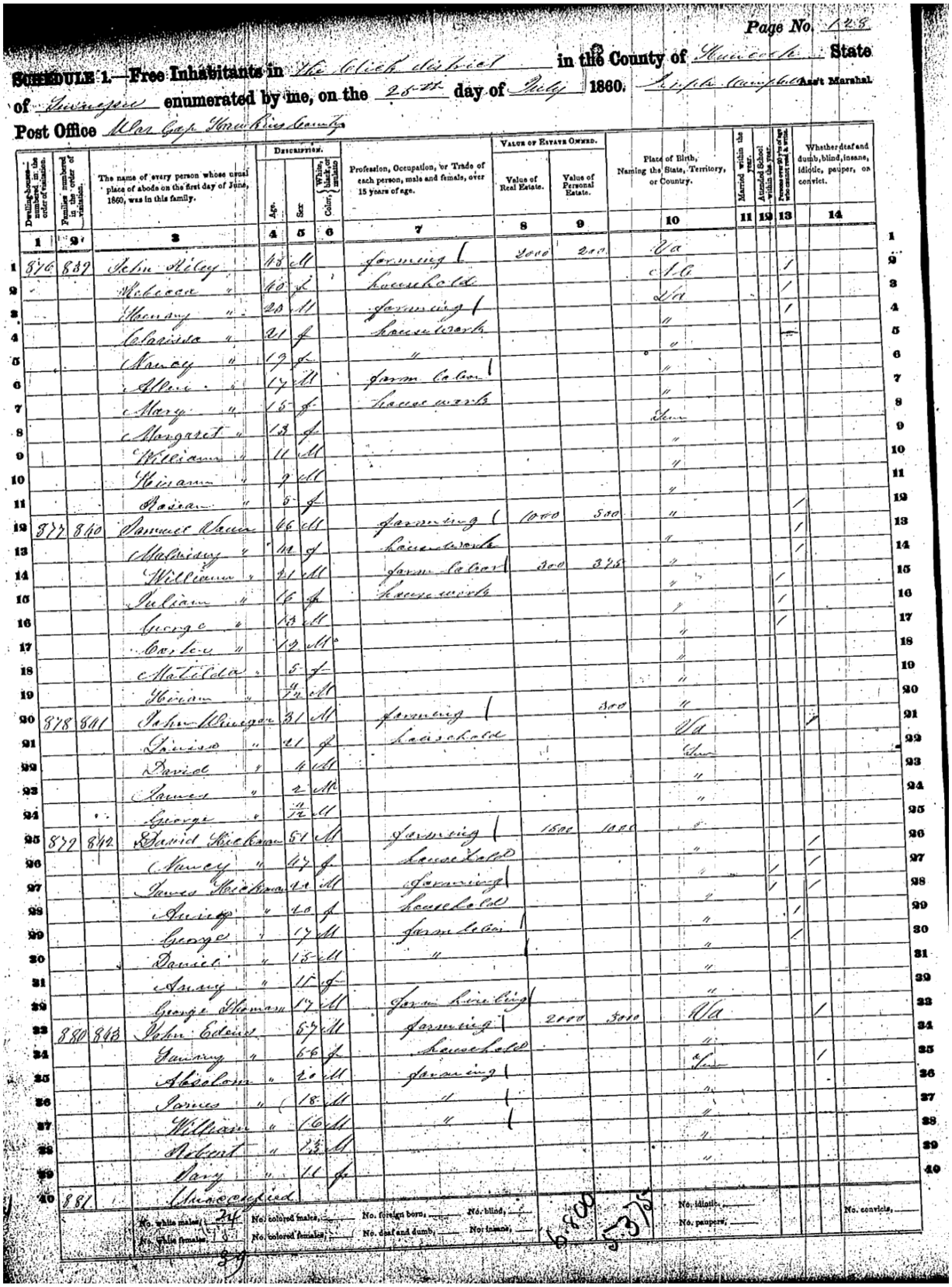
The 1860 census, pertaining to Samuel and Malvina, says in part:

Samuel Vaughan
Age in 1860: 46
Birth Year: 1814
Birthplace: Tennessee
Home in 1860: Click, Hancock, Tennessee
Post Office: War Gap, Hawkins County
Household Members:
Samuel Vann 46; Malviny Vann 42; William Vann 21; Juliane Vann 16; George Vann 13; Carter Vann 12; Matilda Vann 5; Hiram Vann 4/12

Home for the Samuel Vaughan family in 1860 was still Hancock County. Abiding close by were his siblings who remained, along with many of their young—his nieces and nephews. While his brothers and sisters were the grandparents of so many, Samuel lived just long enough to barely be the grandpa of two.

According to the 1860 census Samuel was still stout enough—and farmer enough--to have more than doubled his land holdings. His real estate was valued at $1,000, and his personal worth was $500. In addition, William, his oldest son, and still at home, now owned his share of the Vaughan "lands and tenements." Samuel, Malvina and William say that they could not read and write. Julianne, George, and Carter were attending school. The family had lost Evan, and their last child, Hiram, was born. Baby Hiram and five year old Matilda were at home. John, William's closest brother, was living in Hawkins County, quite possibly on dowry property of his new bride. John married Catharine Lane of that county, and in 1861 the couple presented Samuel and Malvina with their first grandchild--a girl they named Julia, after John's teenage sister and her name's donor. A son, William, named for John's older brother, came along in 1863, so Samuel may have lived long enough to meet his first two grandbabies.

Trying to escape the war, Samuel's nomadic Vaughan siblings were to follow the American migration west where land was cheap, but since they were abandoning farms they already owned, theirs was probably not a financial move. By 1861 they would have heard of steadfast Missourians claiming neutrality and may have had word of their own Sam Houston, then Governor of Texas and a long-time neighbor of their brother James; Governor Houston was vigorously arguing against secession, but in the end, gave up his political career and his life's work for this courageous stance. When war came, it has been said that every county in Tennessee witnessed at least one Civil War engagement. Samuel, Nancy Ann, Mary Polly, and John, Jr. stubbornly held fast to their Tennessee farms and got stuck in the middle of the useless carnage Sam Houston had predicted.



Page No. 128

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in The Clinch district in the County of Hancock State of Tennessee enumerated by me, on the 25th day of July 1860. Ass't Marshal.

Post Office War Gap Hawkins County

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation (1)	Families numbered in the order of visitation (2)	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family (3)	Age (4)	Sex (5)	Color (6)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age (7)	Value of Real Estate (8)	Value of Personal Estate (9)	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country (10)	Married within the year (11)	Attended School within the year (12)	Persons over 20 y'rs of age who cannot read & write (13)	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict (14)
876	839	John Riley	48	M		farming	2000	200	Va			/	
		Rebecca "	40	f		household			N.C.			/	
		Harvey "	20	M		farming			Va			/	
		Clarissa "	21	f		housework			"				
		Nancy "	19	f		"			"				
		Allen "	17	M		farm labor			"				
		Mary "	15	f		housework			Tenn				
		Margaret "	13	f					"				
		William "	11	M					"				
		Hiram "	9	M					"				
		Rosean "	5	f					"				
877	840	Samuel Vaughan	46	M		farming	1000	500	"			/	
		Malvina "	44	f		housework			"			/	
		William "	21	M		farm labor	300	375	"		/		
		Julian "	16	f		housework			"		/		
		George "	13	M					"		/		
		Carter "	12	M					"				
		Matilda "	5	f					"				
		Hiram "	4/12	M					"				
878	841	John Wineger	31	M		farming		300	Va			/	
		Louisa "	21	f		household			Tenn				
		David "	4	M					"				
		James "	2	M					"				
		George "	4/12	M					"				
879	842	David Hickman	51	M		farming	1500	1000	"			/	
		Nancy "	47	f		household			"		/	/	
		James Hickman	22	M		farming			"		/	/	
		Anny "	20	f		household			"		/		
		George "	17	M		farm labor			"		/		
		Daniel "	15	M		"			"				
		Anny "	11	f					"				
		George Thomas	17	M		farm hireling			Va			/	
880	843	John Edens	57	M		farming	2000	3000	"				
		Fanny "	66	f		household			Tenn			/	
		Absolom "	20	M		farming			"				
		James "	18	M		"			"				
		William "	16	M		"			"				
		Robert "	13	M					"				
		Mary "	11	f					"				
881		Unoccupied											

No. white males, 24 No. colored males, — No. foreign born, — No. blind, — No. idiotic, — No. convicts, —
No. white females, 15 No. colored females, — No. deaf and dumb, — No. insane, — No. paupers, —
39 6800 5375

1860 Hancock County Census

The family of Samuel N. Vaughan now owned hundreds of acres, much of it acquired after the departure of Benjamin; their holdings were close by the vicinity of the family acreage Ben had left behind. Samuel's farmlands stretched along near the Virginia border where he lived with his wife and with all their surviving children, except John, when war broke out in 1861. His family was prospering when the war came to Hancock County.

The Confederacy and Samuel's Sons

January 31, 1863:
Colonel Robert G. Minty, Commander: 3rd Cavalry Brigade, 4th U.S., 400 men; 2nd Tennessee, 200 men; and 3rd Tennessee, 40 men. "Resumed march on the 13th for Murfreesboro, burning on the way 10 dwellings and outhouses belonging to persons who had sons in the Confederate Army, as per orders of Major General Stanley," Colonel Ray.

Before the Civil War, Hancock County was a community of small farming villages-- a community of neighbors. When the war started, there were too many patriots in East Tennessee for secession to have a chance. Every state where secession was submitted to a popular vote, it was voted down, and while Tennessee was the last state to secede, East Tennessee never supported the move. "You must give us a secession majority of over 10,000 west of the mountains or I fear East Tennessee will defeat us," wrote secessionist Stuart McClung of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Co. in Knoxville. After secession, martial law was declared, and it took the help of outsiders to try to keep the area under Confederate control. At one point, Confederate General James Longstreet wintered his troops in Hawkins. When the war ended, people were still mad enough over what had happened to kill someone. . . The men of both armies returned home, feuds arose, and the fighting in Hancock County continued.

In 1861 Samuel had war age sons. Unlike most of the family of Sergeant John Vaughan, two of his boys chose to fight, and to fight against the United States which their grandfather had dared to help build. To their father's sorrow, they enlisted against his will. There's nothing to say what Samuel's politics were, but revisionist historians have revealed plenty about what was going on in his neighborhood concerning the differences between North and South that would have affected his family.

When Samuel's father died in 1842, mourners at the funeral were heard bemoaning the sad truth that he was one of the last of the Revolutionary soldiers. In East Tennessee--anywhere the old Sergeant and his fellow patriots had lived--the veterans left such a proud legacy that many citizens in their neighborhoods were against seceding from the United States. It had to have been difficult to choose to divide a nation which the 1776 Rebels had united under the lofty principles of liberty and equality. Western Virginians felt so keenly about it, they seceded from Virginia and became the state of West Virginia. In Tennessee:

June 14, 1861, ***Memphis Appeal***:
…counties voted to remain in the Union. They are Anderson, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, Knox, Marion, Monroe, Roane, Sevier, Sullivan, Union, Washington, all in East Tennessee.

And, in all *of* East Tennessee.

Water Well with Barn, John Vaughan Farm. 1985 Photo Courtesy AJ and Opal Frances Vaughan Family

While counties east of Hancock strongly opposed secession, Hancock itself was a county of angrily divided loyalties; the two sons of Samuel took the side of those who favored dividing the country—plantation owners, and their followers, who hoped to return the states to their colonial ranks as individual bodies. These boys—William and George Washington--were lifelong neighbors of numerous cousins who didn't enlist. As cousins, if they truly were on opposite sides, they represented the "brother against brother" mantra that came out of that war as often as "Dixie" or "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Were there hard feelings between the sons of Uncle Samuel and the sons of Uncle John, Aunt Nancy and Aunt Mary Polly? About all that is known is that the Confederate sons of Samuel left the farm against his wishes and that he died while they were off fighting.

As kids, Samuel's boys had grown up in a neighborhood of Vaughans and extended families of Vaughans. They were lifelong playmates of their cousins. On an occasional census their names appear on each other's family lists, especially at harvest time. They may have attended classes in a one room schoolhouse, played games, and made music--altogether. Early on--hunting the same fields, racing barefoot over mountain roads, keeping the secret of a hideout spot in the woods, joking about the day's events over a dipper of cold water from the family well—cousins shared these very experiences that made for a happy childhood.

The War

While Margaret Mitchell wrote up an idealized version of slavery in Gone with the Wind, 1936, her depictions of women suffering through the war were true. The idea of the contented slave in the care of a benevolent overlord was a sentimental myth to make white people feel better about how they had treated their fellow man—and woman--and child, but no one could ever turn the misery of the hapless civilian victims of the Civil War into a fantasy.

Samuel lived for two years into the war, long enough to witness the effect of the insurrection on his family. But, as he died, did he know of the strength called up by Malvina, his wife of twenty-five years, as she began to fight her war off the battlefield? He wasn't there to see it, but he would have been proud of his mountain woman as she saved their ancestral home. Throughout the foothills of Appalachia as his way of life got blown to bits, Malvina and their young daughter won the struggle to at least salvage his father's house.

Letters from soldiers in the field lamented the hardship the war placed on the family:

> *—I endeavor to hear with fortitude the desolation which is sweeping over our poor country. Is there no statesman, North or South, who rising above the waves of party prejudice ... can calm the raging storm? My own dear sweet wife! My heart is always with you. Not an hour passes but your trials are the subject of my thoughts.*
> **Confederate soldier Joseph Gerald Branch to his wife, Mary, Jan 1864**

On the home front monstrous atrocities got hatched out of the politics and intrigue of the North versus South mêlée and flew like banshees at frightened mothers who were simply trying to keep the home fires burning. All the while, sights and sounds of men trying to kill each other clawed at the very souls of their farmer husbands and soldier sons. Up and down the knobs and ridges of the Clinch Mountains former friends were mad at each other. When men stood by the land of their fathers' pride, their loyalty infuriated their Confederate friends. Thus, relationships in the Hancock County hills became

ripped apart by a fight between men and boys who loved the United States and other men and boys who didn't. Women stood by as their farms, the lives of their men, and the childhood of their children became shattered—helpless they were, and without hope of ever putting things back together again. The widowed Malvina was one of the few who at least kept a roof over the family's home.

COMPANY D, 2ND TENNESSEE CAVALRY REGIMENT, U.S.A
Every Confederate state, except South Carolina, sent regiments North to serve in the United States Army. Company D served in one of many from Tennessee. Also called 2nd East Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. Organized in East Tennessee July to November, 1862; original muster rolls destroyed at Nolensville, December 30, 1862; re-mustered at Murfreesboro, January 26, 1863; mustered out at Nashville, July 6, 1865.
Tennesseans in the Civil War, Vol 1. © 1964 **Civil War Centennial Commission of Tennessee**

Statewide, men who were patriots put together enough soldiers to send several regiments North. This means that George and William began shooting at fellow Tennesseans—even their neighbors and kin. Their mother's brother, Wild Billy Church, served with the 2nd Cavalry. **(pictured, above)**

As gunfire raked back and forth across hearth and home, barnyard and pasture, allegiance to either side was risky. Military control of the area kept changing hands, and to top it all, some soldiers were changing sides. Some war stories even tell of horses that did too.

Livestock that was killed or commandeered was irreplaceable and turned out to be a fatal blow upon the survival of many an Appalachian farm. Farms that were not abused by combat, or requisitioned for the needs of the military of two governments, were plundered by lawless individuals. Land inevitably suffered through obvious neglect, because no tool or hand of a laborer to tend it could be replaced. Grudges grew out of misunderstood loyalties, sometimes cropping up around horse thieves or a man's hogs or his garden. It didn't take much more than a cabbage to get hungry folks to fighting each other.

As the rebellion began falling apart, Rebels headed for home. Reports appeared in newspapers making shocking claims:

> Dec 3, 1863, ***The New York Times:***.
> *The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters trying to get home.*

> Oct 20, 1864, ***Chattanooga Daily Gazette***:
> *Our reserves of able- bodied men are exhausted, and two-thirds of those now enlisted in the army, are declared by President Davis as absent without leave now. . .*

Before the war was over more than half of what was left of the starving, half-naked Confederate army headed for home, and returning soldiers of either side might be met with malice by citizens on either side. It was the return of one Kentuckian that started the infamous Hatfield and McCoy feud.

Fitting into the controversy that hangs over military history and service records is family lore which tells of a Vaughan kinsman's life and death struggle with local Rebels in 1864 at his home near the tortured Virginia-Tennessee border—amongst Malvina's neighbors. Hiram England's records appear to be those of a soldier who switched sides. Such a change would certainly have set the Rebels on him.

Shortly before George Washington Vaughan enlisted in October of 1862--enlisting on his sixteenth birthday, Hiram England had signed up as a Private in September. He was twenty-four. He first enlisted in Company I, 64th Infantry Regiment Virginia. Hiram deserted Company I by March 1863 and went home. Meanwhile, muster rolls show George as "Present" for October, November and December of 1862 in Company G of the Second Tennessee Calvary, with his own horse; he later was transferred to Company F Sixteenth Battalion. The fighting was fierce in Tennessee, and he was captured in Wartburg by January of 1863 during a winter of bitter cold. At the time of his father's death, April 25th that spring, the state had been bombarded by furious battles, and his parents probably could only wonder over the frozen whereabouts of their runaway son. Wartburg, East Tennessee was one hundred miles away.

Hiram England was born Feb 18, 1839 in Scott County, Virginia and his relatives populated the adjoining neighborhoods of the Virginia countryside and were also in Hancock County. Some of his relatives had married into the families of Samuel's siblings, and it may be that he and Samuel's young Hiram were named after the same man. At the start of the War, Hiram England was just the right age for a soldier. . . .

> *Hiram, a first cousin to Hiram E. Payne was at Payne's home August 1863 when Payne's horses were stolen. They were seen being driven through the woods up the Clinch River Knobbs southwards towards the Clinch River and the Virginia and Tennessee State line. The two Hiram's and Payne's teenage son, Anderson G. Payne, tried to overtake and recover their horses when Hiram E. Payne was killed and Anderson G. shot in the knee; Anderson was crippled for life. Hiram England ran for his life and obtained help of the neighbors and kinsmen. They retrieved Payne's body and his wounded son. The horse thieves made their escape through the south woods and were never seen again. Both armies targeted horses and mules for their officers and cavalries, with war horses switching sides even more frequently than their riders.*
>
> *A little more than a year later there was a second shooting. About three miles or less west of where Hiram Payne was murdered, on the south side of Clinch River Knobbs in Hancock County, on the farm of James Kilgore, Hiram England faced danger once again. James Kilgore had purchased 120 acres and was clearing a new ground of some large brush. Rebel bushwhackers spotted Hiram and William Lyon in the field. Tom Edison and his guerillas attacked them. As William and Hiram tried to escape northward up the Knobbs, William was shot in the back and killed. Hiram managed to crawl under one of Kilgore's huge brush piles and hide. The Rebels walked all over the brush, ramming muskets with bayonets on the end, barely missing Hiram England. He said he was terrified they would hear his heart thumping and find him.*
>
> *The date that all this happened was October 20, 1864. The War was coming to an end, and many Rebel soldiers, shoeless and nearly naked, had already returned home. Edison's Rebels stripped the body of William Lyon and left. When he felt it was safe, Hiram England finally dug himself out of the brush pile and went for help. He walked on across into Dry Valley to Isom Edens's home; Edens's son David was married to William Lyon's sister, Lucille Lyon. Knowing that bushwhackers were still on the prowl, the ladies of the house—including his sister--went to pick up William's body. As they went about gathering up the body of William Lyon, as fate would have it, one of them stepped on his musket which had slipped from his dying hands into the brush.*
>
> *William Lyon was Eula Mae McNutt's great-grandfather, and his weapon was passed down through her family until she became the owner of the old musket.*
>
> ***Story: Edited from records of Eula Mae McNutt: Letter of Dec. 17, 1986 to Mary England.***

In western Virginia when anti-secessionists seceded from the state they had the help of Union troops in the area. They were then able to form their own state and join the Union. When folks in eastern Tennessee attempted to do the same thing, Tennessee's pro-Confederate governor ordered in the Confederate army. December 11, 1861 martial law was declared in East Tennessee, and East Tennessee's Union sympathizers were left to fend for themselves, mostly against guerilla troops of vigilante Home Guards and militia. This political battleground continued to set the stage for personal confrontations between civilians for many years.

Before Samuel's death a United States flag was flying over Nashville, and by the end of 1863 the once magnificent Confederate Army of Tennessee which two of his boys believed in was in tatters. It had been crushed—not altogether by the Yankees, but in part by the politics and bureaucratic blundering of

Confederate General J.C. Vaughn

Southern leaders. In the view of USA General Ulysses S. Grant, who had the job of fighting the rugged and fearless Tennessee boys, the political clash between the inept Jefferson Davis administration and the highly skilled Confederate commanders of the Army of Tennessee did as much to defeat the Rebels as did his Yankee troops. Samuel's son George, who had an Everheart cousin serving on General Grant's personal staff, had just begun to fight when he was taken captive by Grant's Yankees.

Of the thousands of Rebels who were reported missing or captured on the battlefield, often their whereabouts were unknown. Some soldiers were actually released by their commanding officers. Late in the war, CSA General J.C. Vaughn reportedly told his remaining troops they could go home "when they pleased."

His 39th Brigade had been split and half of his men were marched to Virginia to help Robert E. Lee, who finally had to face the unbeatable General Grant. When the Army of Tennessee had called for help to fight Grant, Lee refused to go out west to help them. Soldiers perceived events such as this as verification of their claim that the war had become "a poor man's fight in a rich man's war." Among some secessionists there began to be talk of seceding from the Confederacy.

One soldier who died in a poorly planned battle was John Franklin Vaughan, a nephew of Samuel, the son of his youngest sibling, George Washington Vaughan; John Franklin had been born in the Hawkins County home of his grandfather, John Vaughan, in 1841 and died April 23rd, 1862, a private of Capt. Finley's Company, Co. F, 10th Regt. Mississippi Volunteers.

Unhappiness in all ranks of the Army of Tennessee pooled with local animosity that surged in Hancock County. Confederate paramilitary groups, especially the Home Guard, terrorized AWOL Rebels and Yankee sympathizers, alike. Moreover, residents on both sides witnessed control of their towns, farms, and homes change hands many times:

> *--November 6, 1863: The Battle of Rogersville. Confederates recaptured Rogersville along with supplies from the town's railroad storehouses. The USA 3rd Brigade, 4th Cavalry Division and the 2nd East Tennessee Mounted Infantry (pictured, p. 23) were camped out near the town and were surprised by the raid. Fighting spread into the town.*
>
> --Late fall,1863. Confederate General James Longstreet, having learned of fellow Confederate Braxton Bragg's defeat at Chattanooga, headed toward Rogersville—the County seat of Hawkins County, to make his winter camp.
>
> *--August 21, 1864 United States Brigadier General Alvin C. Gilliam took Rogersville back. Main and Depot Streets exploded with Confederates pursued by Union soldiers.*
>
> *--December 26th, 1864 the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, USA, set up camp in Hancock County, near "the Rogers place."*
>
> *--In McMinnville, October 28, 1863, Colonel H. C. Gilbert, 19th Michigan Infantry Regiment gave this description of what a war torn town looked like: "I found the Town in a most deplorable condition. The Rebels robbed the citizens of pretty much all they had; and after they left, the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry were sent here, and from what I learn, were a nuisance hardly inferior to the Rebels. They stabled their horses in the public buildings, and quartered in the houses. The Town was indescribably filthy."*

Malvina

Soldiers returned home—with or without leave—and found the women in their lives in horrific circumstances. The Widow Vaughan was now a woman truly alone on a battleground of shattered homes and lost traditions. Decades-old routines used by the Vaughan and Church families to run a prosperous farm got blown to the hills by the guns of war. The issue of making a good living turned into one of simply surviving. Besides bearing up under the shock of losing her loved ones, in all the chaos, Malvina also had the care of young children on her hands. Of her three oldest sons, two were away at war, and a third had married and moved to Hawkins County. The younger children were left for her to

tend; she had to feed them when there was no food, and she had to protect them from stray bullets and the noise of bombs. Perhaps these were the times that took baby Hiram from her.

Warfare shaped the era into four years of personal deprivation for every member of her family, as it did for every family in the South. While shops in the United States bustled with activity and war production, the Confederacy had millions of slaves growing cotton for foreign industries. Unbelievably, while the South produced cotton for two thirds of the world, it had no textile mills to process its cotton—not even for cool khaki uniforms, which ragged Southern soldiers like William and George would have deeply appreciated in the sweltering heat of summer, or for socks, for the many Rebel feet that went bare in the wintertime. In addition, there were Southern leaders who were a confederacy of war profiteers; the Governor of Georgia,* for example, sat on ninety-two thousand uniforms hoping to make a buck on the bare backs of good men, men totally unequipped for warfare, men he had helped incite into fighting in the first place.

The following letter to the Moneyhams gives an account of deteriorating conditions in George's unit. Ironically written on the Fourth of July--Robert E. Lee had just been whipped at Gettysburg and General Grant had taken Vicksburg--it says, in part:

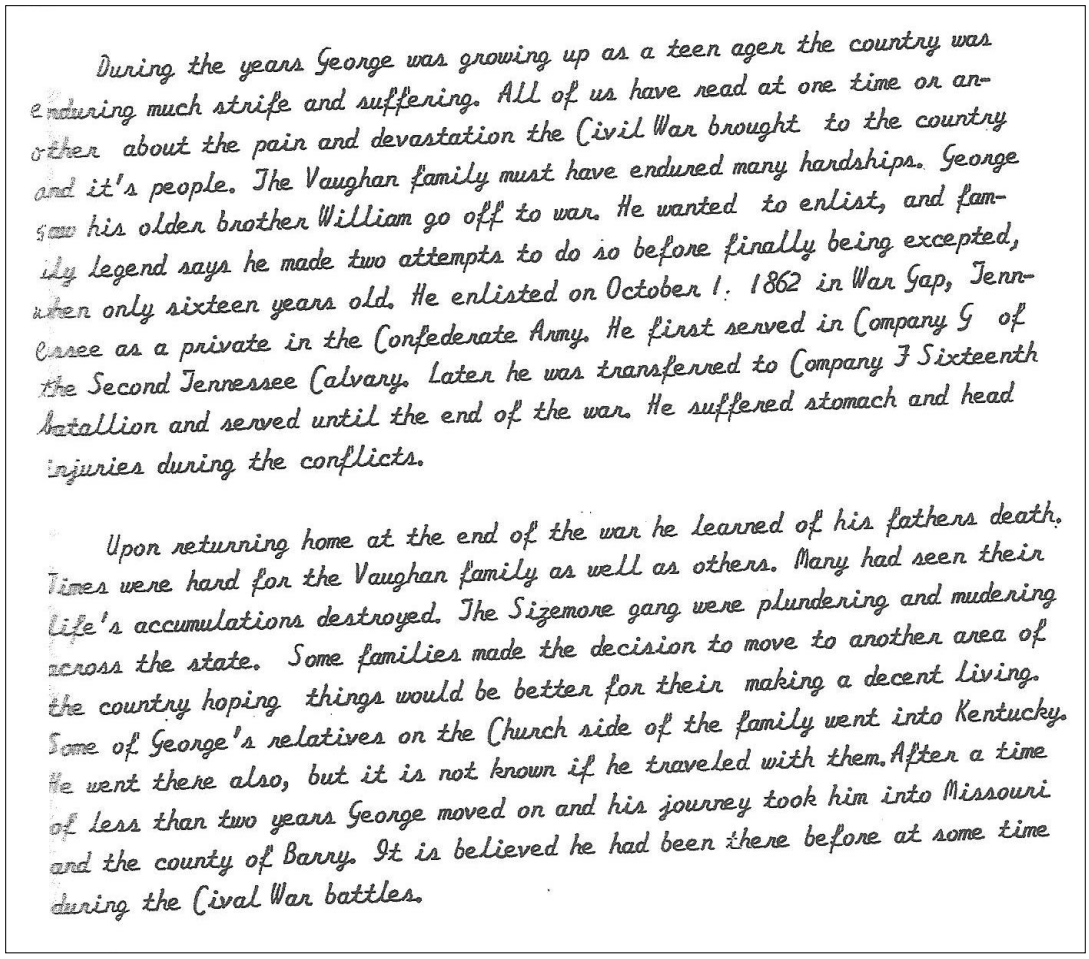
> *Camp Sweetwater July 4th, 1863*
> *Dear Father I seat myself to inform you that I am well, hoping these few lines may find you all well. I would like to see you all in the best kind of way but I cant get to come home, Lt. Anderson wont come up, and Lt. Eitson being captured, I cant get off to come home. I want you to send John and Thos (Larkin's brothers who were also in Co F) back as soon as you get this for if they stay over their time they will be reported as deserters and punished. I sent for a pare of pants by Thos when he come home, I havent got none attall. The report is that Bragg is falling back from Tulihomy & if that be so we will have to fall back from East Tennessee & then we will not get to come home.*
> *Larkin D. W. Moneyham, 2-Lt. 16th TN Cav. BN, F Company, CSA.*

Unfortunately for George and Larkin, the South had no pant factories, or factories of any kind. Its only business—bigger than all Northern industries, combined—was a four billion dollar slave market, an industry that had enriched only Southern planters and a few Northern bankers. If Malvina or Mr. Moneyham had any Confederate money—it was worthless. The Confederacy had no treasury, no banks, and no money—not even for its war profiteers.

Even if Malvina had a Yankee dollar, mothers could not find simple necessities— kitchen utensils, cookware, staples such as salt and flour, or fabrics, thimbles, needles and thread. Rich or poor, their children went without new hats, belts, and shoes and the few husbands who were still around could not get new tools or gear to harness their work animals. Scarcity of basic provisions drove many a barefoot soldier off the battlefield.

Finally the war did end in 1865, but it wasn't over for Samuel's survivors. When William and George returned home and found out their father had died in 1863, it was worse than anything young George had seen either on the battlefield or in a POW camp. Not being there, beside his father's deathbed, was a sorrow that never ended for the younger brother.

Tensions mounted when Johnny Reb came marching home. Once home, Malvina's boys felt put upon by vengeful types, especially the psychopathic Union scout, Bill Sizemore, and both brothers left home for Kentucky. They felt they had to leave.



During the years George was growing up as a teen ager the country was enduring much strife and suffering. All of us have read at one time or another about the pain and devastation the Civil War brought to the country and it's people. The Vaughan family must have endured many hardships. George saw his older brother William go off to war. He wanted to enlist, and family legend says he made two attempts to do so before finally being excepted, when only sixteen years old. He enlisted on October 1. 1862 in War Gap, Tennessee as a private in the Confederate Army. He first served in Company G of the Second Tennessee Calvary. Later he was transferred to Company F Sixteenth batallion and served until the end of the war. He suffered stomach and head injuries during the conflicts.

Upon returning home at the end of the war he learned of his fathers death. Times were hard for the Vaughan family as well as others. Many had seen their life's accumulations destroyed. The Sizemore gang were plundering and mudering across the state. Some families made the decision to move to another area of the country hoping things would be better for their making a decent living. Some of George's relatives on the Church side of the family went into Kentucky. He went there also, but it is not known if he traveled with them. After a time of less than two years George moved on and his journey took him into Missouri and the county of Barry. It is believed he had been there before at some time during the Cival War battles.

From, ***George Washington Vaughan, Sr. and Descendants***; compiled by Opal Frances Vaughan, gleaned from hours of interviews with descendants.

George was badly wounded in the war and was still in pain from a stint as a prisoner of war. Perhaps because of his wounds and weakened condition, his mother gave him a bottle of camphor to take with him when he moved out. The bottle had made it through another war with his grandfather, Sergeant John Vaughan, and it was a special gift that Malvina bestowed on her son. It had been handed down to Samuel N. whose grandmother had brought it to America from Ireland.

THE IRISH CAMPHOR BOTTLE,
A Vaughan Family Story, as told by Helen Vaughan Michael

Sitting at the feet of my grandpa, or in his lap, I listened with a child's wondering heart to Pa's tales of travel, adventure, and family. I even loved his name—Sam Houston Vaughan. Nowadays, remembering his stories, I can read on the internet from files and histories and can recognize a member of his family—and mine. As I puzzled over a 1762 grandpa named John Vaughan and wondered about his place in our family, John spoke up for himself. …He wanted to get married—the bride-to-be was Nancy Callicott—and they filled out their forms. This 18th century John Vaughan put down that he was born in 1762 and that he was born in Ireland, and as I now read his record, it is clear that he was Pa's Irish John Vaughan, and mine.

On an Immigration Passenger List at a Baltimore port, there is a John Vaughan; according to Pa's details this John Vaughan could be his great-great-grandfather who came to this country on a big boat, bringing with him a wife who was carrying a youngster on her lap as they crossed the big sea. The family of this Great-great-Grandfather Vaughan, Pa told me, carried with them an apothecary jar of old Irish glass filled with camphor. Pa was proud of being Irish and loved all

things Irish, and now, in the 1940's, the camphor bottle he was telling me about, he held in his own hands, handed down through his family from grandmothers, Nancy Callicott, Malvina Church, and Sarah Snodgrass Vaughan, one after another, to their sons.

Pa is Sam Houston Vaughan (1869-1965, m.Lunette Chaney), son of George Washington (1846-1920, m.Sara Snodgrass), the son of Samuel N(1814-1863 m.Malvina Church), the son of John (1762-1842, m.Nancy Callicott), the son of an Englishman who possibly got off that boat in Maryland with a wife and son who were born in Ireland, carrying a bottle of Irish glass full of camphor.

Pa's story and a picture of him with Ma appeared in ***The Gainesville Daily Register*** *(of Texas) about 26 June 1953. It was their 60th Anniversary. He is holding his precious bottle. . (Photo--see bottle in left hand) The story and photo are also published in* ***George Washington Vaughan and Descendants****, compiled by Opal Francis Vaughan, 1985.*

Pa was an orator with a great voice. Over and over again I would climb into his lap and beg for a story or a song, urgently tugging at his suspender straps—or gallouses, as he called them. He would feign a lack of interest, protesting that he had told me this or that story a hundred times. "You're more trouble than you're worth," he might tease, then, he'd tell his tale. He was very old, but he had a good memory too.

(Boyd & Breeding photo)

MR. AND MRS. S. H. VAUGHN

Pa's story: Pa told me that a long time ago his grandfather's family lived in the faraway land of Eire/Ireland. His Ma and Pa and brothers and sisters and everybody. Then one day some of them wanted to go somewhere else, so here they came. One of them was just a little boy, "…just about your size," he told me. (I was not yet school age.)

The trip was frightening to the child, he continued. The big water. The big boat with the loud, popping sails. The big wind. The sailors with mean voices. At this point my grandmother might interject that I should never get on a boat—never mind that we lived in Texas at the onset of a drought of biblical proportions. These stories were so powerful to me that when I was grown and went on family outings to water ski at Lake Texoma, I always looked to the heavens and apologized to my grandmother, who was certainly watching over me. Not only that, I was in high school before I knew you weren't supposed to call a ship a boat. Pa could tell a powerful story. The fears of little John, clinging to his mother's lap the entire time he was crossing the ocean made me snuggle close to my grandpa.

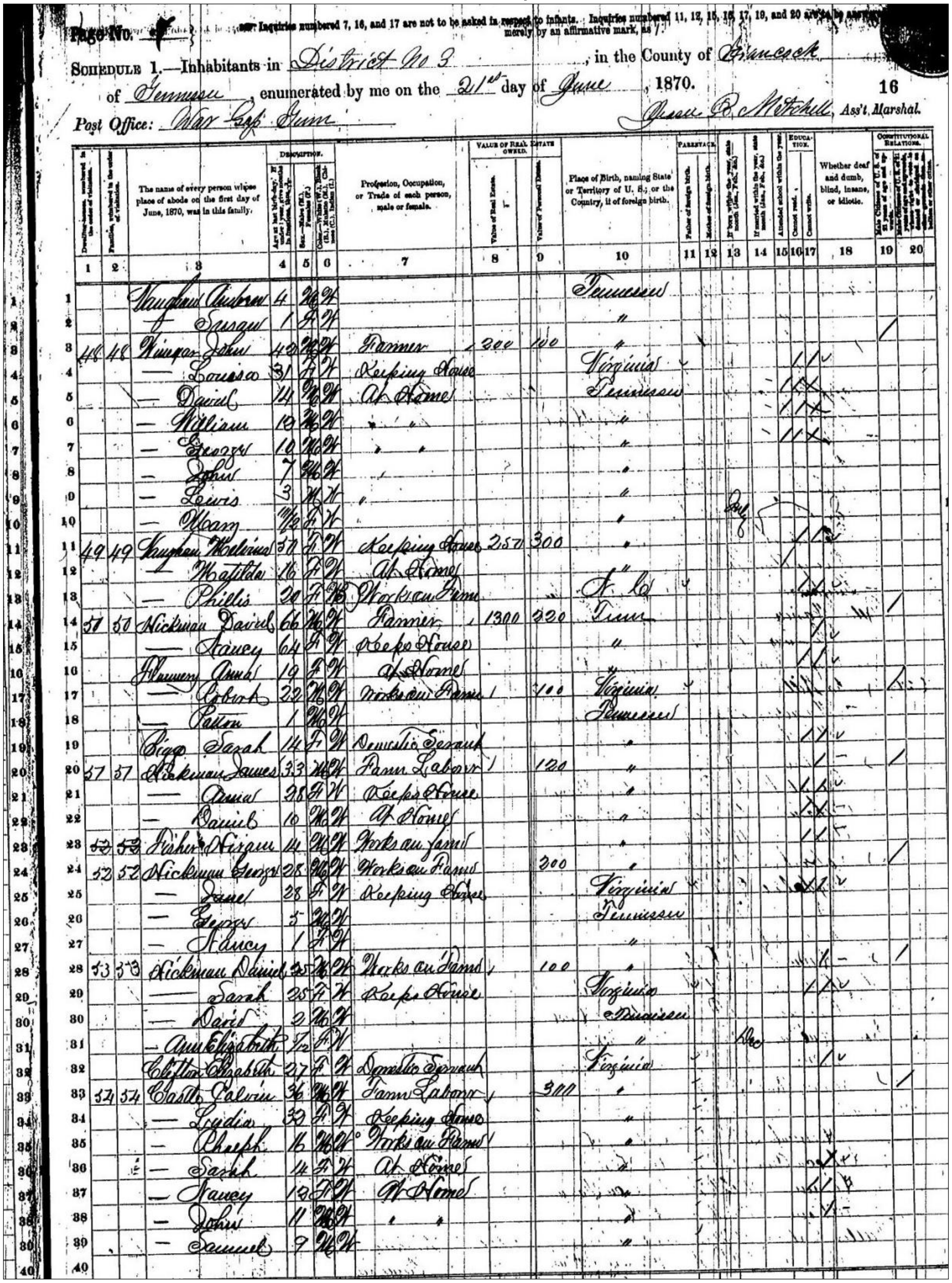
Later on, Pa's Great-Grandfather John, the frightened youth on a mother's lap—on a ship in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean—made his own stories to tell. When he was fifteen he became a gunner for a Maryland Artillery unit in the American Revolution, and he--and his medicine bottle--made it through six years of war, unscathed. (see: ***Sergeant John Vaughan, Soldier of the American Revolution****.)*

I didn't know what "Irish" was but I knew Pa was proud of being Irish because he said so all the time. My mother—his daughter-in-law—used to argue with him that he was not Irish. "You're not Irish," she'd say, and he'd faithfully reply, "I guess I ought to know where my own folks came from." (I don't know what she knew, but she did like to argue.) Then one day, in a real touch of drama, Pa handed down his Irish camphor bottle to Mother. Not to Daddy, his son, but to his argumentative daughter-in-law. Later on, in a gesture that seems even stranger to me, she gave it to me. Today, I sometimes wonder what it was like when it was given to John--and then. . . Nancy, his wife, gave it to their son Samuel; then, Samuel's wife Malvina gave it to their son, George Washington; then, George Washington's wife Sarah Caroline gave it to their son, Sam Houston. Because he was said to be his mama's favorite son, I wonder if that's how it was decided for all the other sons. I wonder did it mean so much to any one of them as it meant to Pa.

Post War 1870

Three Women

1870 Hancock County Census



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Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in District No 3, in the County of Hancock, of Tennessee, enumerated by me on the 21st day of June, 1870.

Post Office: War Gap Tenn

Jesse B. Mitchell, Ass't Marshal.

Line	1 Dwelling	2 Family	3 Name	4 Age	5 Sex	6 Color	7 Profession, Occupation, or Trade	8 Value of Real Estate	9 Value of Personal Estate	10 Place of Birth
1			Vaughan Andrew	4	M	W				Tennessee
2			— Susan	1	F	W				"
3	48	48	Wingar John	42	M	W	Farmer	200	100	"
4			— Louisa	31	F	W	Keeping House			Virginia
5			— David	14	M	W	At Home			Tennessee
6			— William	13	M	W	"			"
7			— George	10	M	W	"			"
8			— John	7	M	W				"
9			— Lewis	3	M	W				"
10			— Mary	1/12	F	W				"
11	49	49	Vaughan Malvina	37	F	W	Keeping House	250	300	"
12			— Matilda	16	F	W	At Home			"
13			— Phillis	20	F	B	Works on Farm			N C
14	51	51	Hickman David	66	M	W	Farmer	1300	320	Tenn
15			— Nancy	64	F	W	Keeps House			"
16			Flanary Amb	19	F	W	At Home			"
17			— Robert	22	M	W	Works on Farm		100	Virginia
18			— Patton	1	M	W				Tennessee
19			Bigg Sarah	14	F	W	Domestic Servant			"
20	57	57	Hickman James	33	M	W	Farm Laborer		120	"
21			— Annie	28	F	W	Keeps House			"
22			— Daniel	10	M	W	At Home			"
23	~~52~~	~~52~~	Fisher Hiram	14	M	W	Works on farm			"
24	52	52	Hickman George	28	M	W	Works on Farm		200	"
25			— Jane	28	F	W	Keeping House			Virginia
26			— George	5	M	W				Tennessee
27			— Nancy	1	F	W				"
28	53	53	Hickman Daniel	35	M	W	Works on Farm		100	"
29			— Sarah	25	F	W	Keeps House			Virginia
30			— David	2	M	W				Tennessee
31			— Ann Elizabeth	7/12	F	W				"
32			Clifton Elizabeth	27	F	W	Domestic Servant			Virginia
33	54	54	Castle Calvin	36	M	W	Farm Laborer		300	"
34			— Lydia	32	F	W	Keeping House			"
35			— Joseph	16	M	W	Works on Farm			"
36			— Sarah	14	F	W	At Home			"
37			— Nancy	12	F	W	At Home			"
38			— John	11	M	W	"			"
39			— Samuel	9	M	W				"
40										

With their men dead or horribly crippled by the war, many southern women could not put together what the war had ripped asunder. Malvina, like Margaret Mitchell's Scarlett O'Hara, shook a rugged fist at a world scorched by war and did the best she could. Her farm was no Tara, but she did have a house and barn, and with only her sixteen year old daughter Matilda left at home, she and a black woman

named Phillis Vaughan were hard at work trying to save the place in 1870. Phillis must have been someone dear to the Vaughans because she stayed on with them, as she and her family continued to be listed with other Vaughans during census taking down the road. Probably a former slave off a neighbor's plantation, she was from North Carolina. While homes all through the hills had been burned down or were rotting away, the two women and Matilda, a mere schoolgirl, were able to keep the farm going until 1880; that year a son moved back to his father's house and went to work, shoring it up for another generation.

Malvina had stood in the door, practically alone, and dealt with two years of war. When her sons came dragging off the battlefield, then moved away, old Sergeant Vaughan's homestead was again left in her strong hands. It's ironic that with the help of a black woman—a woman William and George had fought to keep enslaved—she was able to rally 'round the Appalachian farmstead and win. In 1870 Malvina was still holding on to two hundred and fifty acres and owned three hundred federal dollars worth of personal property.

Her son George was right about Tennessee no longer being a safe place. After the war ended, bushwhackers and violent gangs forced terror right up to the front door of the Vaughan home. Residents stayed mad at each other over the war, or over some gripe no one could even remember, without end. The Civil War had not just drawn Vaughan sons away--by the time it was over, feuds about grudges which had been triggered by the fighting continued hacking away at Appalachia. Years and years later, bad blood between family members and between former friends stained the landscape all the way out West to places where Samuel's kin had fled. Feuds lasted long after 1865 and spread to wherever there were Vaughans from Tennessee.

Newspapers **(Below)**, up to the turn of the century were still reporting violence along the Tennessee–Virginia line that had had its roots planted in the Civil War. Fear grew to the point where nervous citizens began securing their homes and hearth.

Violent Deaths in Tennesse.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 10.—In a triangular Scott county, Virginia, fight William and Patton Flannery shot to death Hiram Johnson, an old enemy.

Harry Wilson, a Louisville and Nashville railroad employe, was drowned in Powell's river, near Big Stone Gap, while trying to cross on a raft. The people of that section are getting superstitious, as a man was found floating in the water there recently with his throat cut.

A MULTI-MURDERER.

There is a reward of $500 offered by the Governor of Tennessee for the arrest of Jim Wright, an escaped convict and multi-murderer, of Hancock county. He is supposed to be in the border of the county near the Virginia line. It is a wild section of the country and the scene of numerous horrible crimes. The criminals, it is alleged, band together and easily defy the officers. Many criminals have escaped from this county into that section and were never arrested. It was there that the Flanarys, who murdered a boy, killed Joel Necessary and seriously wounded another man from this county, who were trying to arrest them, about two years ago. The Flanarys are still at large, and reported to be in Texas.

TERRORIZED BY OUTLAWS.—An order for 164 Winchester rifles and 1,000 cartridges was received at Gate City, Va., Saturday night from citizens living in Scott county. The order was accompanied by the statement that the guns were to be used for the protection of the many families in that vicinity who have been threatened with violence by the unscrupulous "Jim" Wright band of outlaws. The band has committed many murders in the mountainous section embracing Scott, Lee, Dickenson, and the border Kentucky counties. The story sent out from Kentucky over a week ago that a sheriff's posse had killed Wright and two members of his gang is not believed by the citizens of Scott county, and the people of Scott and Lee counties are said to be in mortal terror of the outlaws. They have been warned that the band is on the warpath and has sworn to kill every man who assisted in the effort to bring them to justice. John Templeton, one of the leaders, is known to have been seriously wounded. He was shot two weeks ago in Lee county.

As they stockpiled weapons and ammunition they bolstered their doors and windows. The front door to Samuel's home had a small, hinged lookout door added on. The Flannerys in these reports were Samuel's nephews, and they belonged to the Wright Gang. A granddaughter married one of the outlaws and went to Texas with him. ***Right**: Old door from Samuel's house, with hinged inner lookout door, stored in barn with drying tobacco. 1997, Mabel Harp photo.*

The Civil War wiped out homes all across the South, but no county suffered long-term more than Hancock. Emotionally and economically the devastation encircled its fields, villages and towns for the next thirty-five years. When the war was over, for years, Hancock stayed angry and poor, under siege of its unforgiving aftermath.

_____

Portrait of a Son of Samuel N. and Malvina Church Vaughan

George Washington Vaughan ended up in Texas where he made a real "decent living" for his family. He was relatively wealthy, with enough lands and tenements to share with his sons as they grew cotton and cattle and mules on hundreds of acres of black land farms off Elm Creek in Denton County. He could have been a lot wealthier, but owning his grandfather's philosophy of keeping only "anuff to do me," he took care of any neighbor needing a helping hand who walked into his general store at Vaughantown—his town. In addition, having plenty of land, he donated some of it and paid for the building materials which a local group of Baptists needed to start a church, when he was not even a Baptist. Like his grandpa, he was good at figuring numbers in his head, but he could not read and write. He may not have believed in their country, but he was his fathers' son. He had fought against the land of their pride, but not against the lessons of life they had left for him to live by. As Brother Routh put it: he was "a good liver."

In an eerie coincidence, his father's camphor bottle turned out to be an appropriate endowment because George was known as a healer—or, as some called him—a conjurer. He could remove warts, ease the pain of a burn, and stop the flow of blood. Nosebleeds all over the community were accompanied by, "Should we get a doctor, or Mr. Vaughan?" Local farmers even asked him to check on ailing livestock. Within the family, it was speculated that he had learned the healing arts from some renegade Cherokee who may have escaped President Andrew Jackson's Trail of Tears, which most Tennessee natives had been forced to take in the 1830's. Wisps of rumors told of him, as a child, running off to be with some Indian or another, imitating his hero, Sam Houston. In 1869, in part for his dad, but wholly for his hero, he named his son Sam Houston. Another upshot of the apothecary bottle was that it gave George a sense of who he was. While other descendants of old John Vaughan could not figure out where he came from—George knew. His great-grandmother was born in Ireland, he told his children, and so was John, and it was she who brought the apothecary bottle and her little Irishman with her when she journeyed to America. After George died, his wife, Sarah Caroline Snodgrass Vaughan, gave his precious bottle to their son, Sam Houston.

1. Buggy, with prize winning horses, Fox and Charlie;

2. George W. Vaughan;

3. Vaughan General Store at Vaughantown

Portrait of Another Son

William Vaughan was born in August. 27,1838, the son of Samuel N. and Malvina Church Vaughan, in Hawkins County. In the 1860 census for Hancock County, William, at age twenty-two, was listed as a farm laborer; and $200/$375 is listed as value of acreage and personal property. He served in the Civil War (CSA) in the 5th Tennessee Battalion. In 1868, at age twenty-nine, he married Sarah Ann Fletcher. She was the daughter of William Fletcher and Emiline Church. William and Sarah Ann were first cousins as a result of their mothers being sisters.

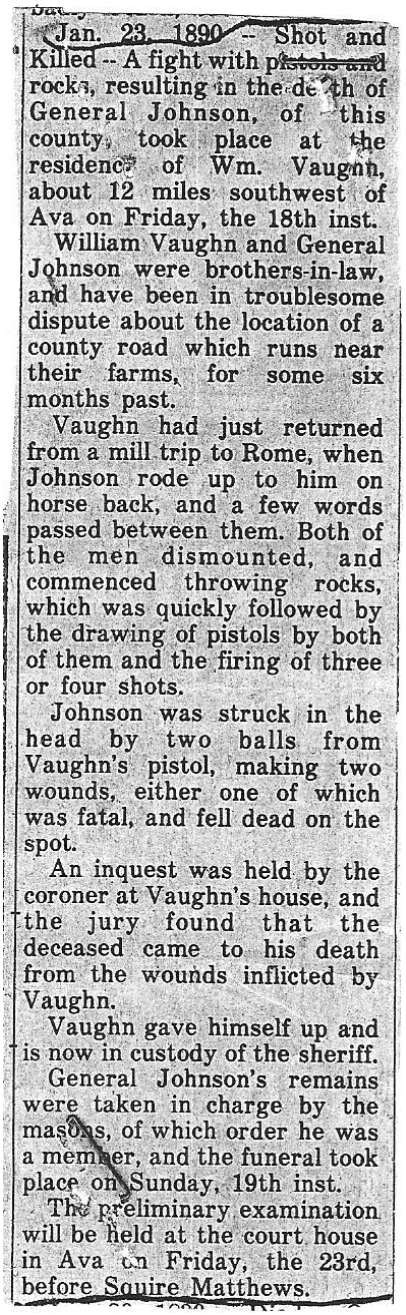
After William and Sarah were married they moved to Estill County, Kentucky where their first three children were born. From there they moved to Douglas County, Missouri and settled along Bear Creek, near Rome, where their fourth child was born. One of their daughters, Lura Bell, married into a family linked to a Deckard-Vaughan family of Grayson County, Texas, Deckard being the married name of Mahala, the late sister of William's father.

Sarah Ann's sister Elizabeth Fletcher married General R. Johnson, and moved with him to Douglas County in 1868. William then bought land adjoining the property of General Johnson and Elizabeth which developed into a problem.

In 1890 in an argument over the property line, and other personal issues, William Vaughn shot and killed General Johnson. He was exonerated and soon after moved to Grayson County, Texas where his brother George lived. William died October 26, 1904 at age sixty-six in Grayson County. William, Sarah, and their son George are buried in Cedar Cemetery there. ***Find A Grave Memorial# 30597439***

Postwar Texas filled up with families of Tennessee Vaughans—the nieces and nephews of William's father marched southwest in numbers. Back in Tennessee, the same year of General Johnson's murder, William's cousin had shot a Johnson boy during an argument that was part of a longstanding feud. Hostilities that dated back to the Civil War were still ongoing in Hancock County, and William's kin who were involved in this relentless quarrel hid out in the Grayson County area after 1900. The granddaughter of Samuel and Malvina married one of the Flannery brothers—a cousin--who was a part of the Hancock feuding; three of the outlaws–using aliases–came to this unruly corner of Northeast Texas where lived William and his brother, George Washington Vaughan.

News clipping provided by Mabel Harp.



Jan. 23, 1890 -- Shot and Killed -- A fight with pistols and rocks, resulting in the death of General Johnson, of this county, took place at the residence of Wm. Vaughn, about 12 miles southwest of Ava on Friday, the 18th inst.

William Vaughn and General Johnson were brothers-in-law, and have been in troublesome dispute about the location of a county road which runs near their farms, for some six months past.

Vaughn had just returned from a mill trip to Rome, when Johnson rode up to him on horse back, and a few words passed between them. Both of the men dismounted, and commenced throwing rocks, which was quickly followed by the drawing of pistols by both of them and the firing of three or four shots.

Johnson was struck in the head by two balls from Vaughn's pistol, making two wounds, either one of which was fatal, and fell dead on the spot.

An inquest was held by the coroner at Vaughn's house, and the jury found that the deceased came to his death from the wounds inflicted by Vaughn.

Vaughn gave himself up and is now in custody of the sheriff.

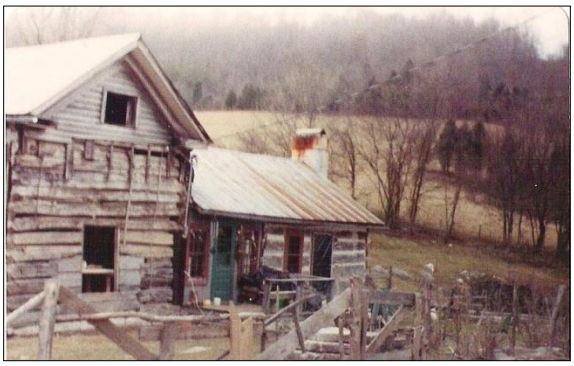
General Johnson's remains were taken in charge by the masons, of which order he was a member, and the funeral took place on Sunday, 19th inst.

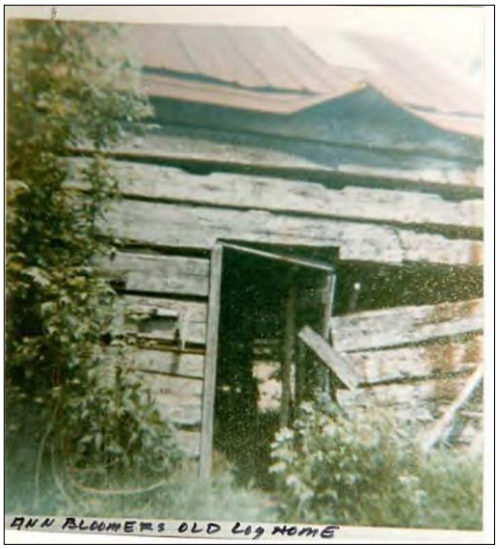
The preliminary examination will be held at the court house in Ava on Friday, the 23rd, before Squire Matthews.

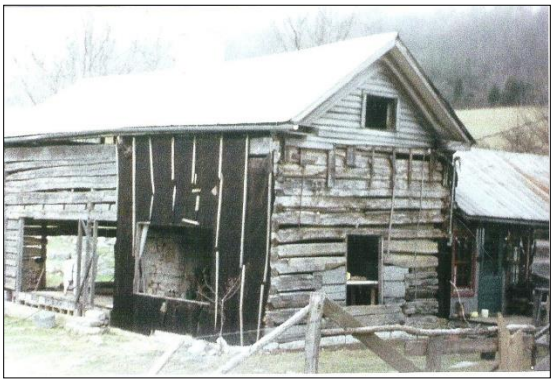
1880

Malvina Church Vaughan died September 15, 1887, but the year 1880 found the widow, age sixty-nine years, still at home in Hancock County, living in the 3rd District. The aging woman is listed on a faded 1880 census—and she is not alone. The families of her two married daughters, Matilda and Julianne, live nearby. Living with her is her son Carter and his wife, Sarah Wilcox. Carter was Samuel and Malvina's youngest surviving son. He took over the care of the home, and being a Mason and a skilled carpenter, he put in enough improvements to save the structure. By putting a new roof over the timbers of his grandfather's old home place, he saved the edifice for another century and another generation of Vaughans.

The Deterioration and Restoration of Clinch River Valley History







TOP RIGHT: Ann Bloomer's Old Log Home

CENTER RIGHT: A 1930s-era TVA photograph of a child in front of her family's house in the lower Clinch River Valley in East Tennessee.

Lelt, Top To Bottom: Renovation of the John Vaughan/Samuel Vaughan/Carter Vaughan Home, Pre-1985 & 1997

While Carter Vaughan was renovating the house, he left his Masonic symbol emblazoned on the fireplace stones indoors and on the outdoor chimney cap. The symbol also adorns his headstone. **(Pictured, 2nd, Left)** Carter died in 1911 and is buried in the Copper Ridge, Vaughan Cemetery.

In 1880 Samuel's widow and son, his brother John, and their sisters--Nancy and Mary Polly, still lived on their farms, but their farms were not so fine as Asa Routh once found them. In 1851 Brother Routh had met a community of prosperous farmers who lived life well, he said. "Good livers," he called them. But, he found the people too boisterous and fun-loving—gambling, drinking, and being profane in less than profound moments, so he built them a church. Then war came, and it destroyed the fine farms and impoverished and embittered the people to the point that life in Hancock could no longer be lived to the fullest. The church still stands and may have helped with 19th century cussing, gambling, and drunkenness, but after the war much of the population of the Appalachian area surrounding it continued to struggle for their daily bread. After the war, the hillside community was far different than the idyllic land of plenty that characterized Samuel's childhood, but, left with its whiskey, its unique speech patterns, and its distinctive music—its indomitable spirit carried on.

And, there was a house—a well-built house John Vaughan willed to his son in 1842.

Death had come for Samuel in 1863 on the 25th of April. He was forty-nine. He and his wife are buried in the Vaughan Cemetery on Copper Ridge across the meadow from the house in which he was born. There, half way up the hillside, they may have also buried their young sons, Evan and Hiram. Son Carter is buried with them, but Samuel's is the earliest marked grave. An interment list shows he also has young grandchildren at rest with him on Copper Ridge. Broken stones are strewn over the ground. Many of the interred lie in unmarked graves overgrown by honeysuckle and wild grape vines--skeletal secrets hidden for all time in the earth--who they were, and when and how they lived and died--unknown.

(3rd Picture, Left: Samuel N. and Malvina Vaughan headstones w/GX2 granddaughter Mabel Harp and Left, Bottom: Vaughan Cemetery in the cedar wood above the old John Vaughan homestead, Copper Ridge.)

The End

Interment List

VAUGHN CEMETERY LOCATED ON COPPER RIDGE NORTH SIDE OF CLINCH MOUNTAIN, HANCOCK CO. TENN. THE ORIGINAL FARM OF JOHN VAUGHN AND NANCY CALLICOTT, NOW OWNED BY MRS. PAT CHAPMAN MATTNER, RT. 1 BOX 108, EIDSON, TENN. 37731.

ELIZABETH, wife of J. B. EIDSON, Dec. 26, 1825, Aug. 6, 1908.
C. A. VAUGHAN, Jan. 1, 1849, Jan. 9, 1911 (stone emblazoned with Masonic emblem which is on main fireplace of his log cabin chimney cap).
SARAH VAUGHAN, wife of C.A. VAUGHAN, Jan. 3, 1843, Aug. 7, 1906.
SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Feb. 2, 1814, April 25, 1863
MALVINA (CHURCH) VAUGHAN, July 22, Sept. 15, 1887 (w/of SAMUEL)
OMAR A. VAUGHN son of J. G. & EFFIE VAUGHAN, Jan. 15. 1910, Dec. 4, 1912. Our darling.
JANE WILCOX, 1814, May 7, 1882
CALAD(?) V. COMBS, May 6, 1850, Aug. 29, 1888.
FLORA B. wife of R. L. WILLIAMS, Dec. 1, 1886, Aug. 17, 1906
MOLLIE daughter of J. & BARBARY GILLIAM, Mar. 15, 1878, May 15, 1897.
WILLIAM NELSON VAUGHAN, Sept. 26, 1890, May 20, 1892, (s/o WILLIAM H. VAUGHAN AND MOLLIE ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. s/o JOHN AND CATHERINE LANE, and grand-son of SAMUEL AND MALVINA CHURCH VAUGHAN).
NANNIE E. dau. of J. & P.E. GILLIAM, Aug. 27, 1896, Aug. 16, 1916
OSSIE H. G. WILLIS, Oct. 28, 1916, Feb. 19, 1917
MATILDA wife of JAMES FORD, July 8, 1848, April 12, 1911.
JAMES A. FORD Sept. 6, 1847, Feb. 5, 1933

Several broken stones and many field rocks and many unmarked. I feel sure that JOHN VAUGHN and NANCY CLLICOT are buried here as it is on the original land that JOHN purchased in 1804.. JOHN left the land to son SAMUEL, who left it to son CARTER, who built the log house that is now being restored by present owner. CARTER HAD no children, left land to nephew, JAMES WARNER, s/o his sister MATILDA. CARTER married second time to MATILDA EIDSON and she somehow got the land from JAMES.

Also buried there in unmarked grave is MARY FRANCES VAUGHAN, d/o JOHN VAUGHAN AND CATHERINE LANE, and grand-daughter of SAMUEL AND MALVINA.

Compiled by Mabel Harp
Vaughan Cemetery on Copper Ridge, Hancock County, Tennessee
--Note on interment list: Samuel's parents lived in Hawkins County at the time of their deaths, not Hancock, and are probably buried near where they last lived and eventually died in Poor Valley.
--Rumors amongst Hancock old timers persisted even after the death of James A. Ford, descendant of Dicey Callicott Vaughan Ford, that he was a descendant of Ligon Vaughan, Dicey's first husband.

Timeline

Birth
1814 11 Feb Hawkins Co, TN
Residence
1820 Age: 6 Hawkins Co, TN. The last of Nancy's babies--George Washington Vaughan--was born in this house in
Residence
1830 Age: 16 Hawkins, TN
Residence
1832 Age: 18 Copper Ridge, Hancock CO, TN . we settled on or near Clinch river/ and we lived there/ until about the year 1832 at which time my husband bought land on this side of Clinch mountain, and we moved, Nancy C Vaughan Affidavit, for Pension,1858
Marriage
1837 Age: 23 TN Name: Malvina Church B: TN 1818 ; Spouse Name: Samuel Vaughan B: TN 1844 ; Marriage Yr: 1837 ; Marriage State: TN
Marriage to Malvina Church
1837 Age: 23 Hawkins, TN
Residence
1840 Age: 26 Hawkins, TN
John Vaughan's will
1841 27 Dec Age: 27 Hawkins, TN I, John Vaughan of the Co of Hawkins and St of TN, do bequeath unto my sons Samuel N. Vaughan and Benjamin Vaughan all my lands on the north side of Clinch Mountain and 10 acres on the south side to Copper Ridge whereon the said Samuel N. Vaughan now lives
Inheritance
1842 14 Jul Age: 28 Hancock Co, TN, USA At death of his father, Samuel N. inherits the house in which he was born. He has a wife and two sons.
Residence
1850 Age: 36 Subdivision 32, Hancock, TN 1850 Census abt Samuel Vaughan 34 B 1814 TN; Hm 1850: Subdivision 32, Hancock, TN; Members: Samuel Vaughan 34; Melvina Vaughan 32; William 12; John 10; Evan 8; Juliann 7; George 5; Carter 2
Religion
1851, 8 Nov Age: 37 Hancock Co, TN, USA Religious Activity in the Neighborhood
Residence
1858 Age: 44 Hancock Co, TN, USA; mother's pension application; Lived at the original homesite
Residence
1860 Age: 46 Click, Hancock, TN 1860 Census abt Samuel Vaughan 46 B 1814 TN; Hm in 1860: Hancock, TN; P O War Gap Hancock Co; Members: Samuel Vann 46; Malviny Vann 42; William 21; Juliane 16; George 13; Carter 12; Matilda 5; Hiram 4/12. Note: Evan has died; John married C. Lane.
Death
1863 25 Apr Age: 49 Hancock, TN, .
Burial
1863 Copper Ridge in the woods, Hancock CO, TN In what wld become known as Vaughan Cemetery, he was the first to be buried here

Parents
John Vaughan1762 – 1842
Nancy Callicott1777 – 1858
Spouse & Children
Malvina Church1818 – 1887
William Vaughan1838 – 1904
John Vaughan1839 – 1916
Evan Vaughan1842 –
Juliann Vaughan1845 –
George Washington Vaughan Sr.1846 – 1920
Carter Vaughan1849 – 1911
Matilda Vaughan1854 – 1886
Hiram Vaughan1860 –

Sources

http://www.childresscousins.org
Nancy Callicott Vaughan's Day Book: Samuel Vaughan was bornd February the 11 day in the year of Lord 1814.
1858 Affidavit, Widow's application for Revolutionary War Pension
Ancestry.com files
WILL OF HENRY CHURCH, Page 114, Dated: November 5, 1844 Proven: December Term, 1844
WILL OF JOHN VAUGHAN Page 474 Dated: Dec. 27, 1841, Proven: Aug. Term, Dated: Dec. 27, 1841, Proven: Aug. Term 1842
U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900
False Affidavit Made by Nancy Calicote and Transcription: Charlotte Co, VA - October 6th 1792
Census: 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880
Interment List, Vaughan Cemetery on Copper Ridge, Hancock Co, TN. Compiled by Mabel Harp
Photos : Mabel Harp and A.J. and Opal Vaughan family and Pat Mattner.
Family Information taken from records of Eula Mae McNutt: Letter of Dec. 17, 1986 to Mary England.
http://www.childresscousins.org --Assortment of news reports.
George Washington Vaughan, Sr. and Descendants, compiled by Opal Frances Vaughan
Sergeant John Vaughan, Soldier of the American Revolution, Helen Vaughan Michael
Tennesseans in the Civil War, Vol 1. © 1964 Civil War Centennial Commission of TN
Biographical Souvenirs of the State of Texas , Containing Biographical Sketches of the Representative Public and Many Early Settled Families, Chicago, F. A. Battey & Co. 1889, p 856
News clipping provided by Mabel Harp.
Headstone, Carter Vaughan, son of Samuel N. Vaughan.
Find A Grave Memorial# 30597439

X