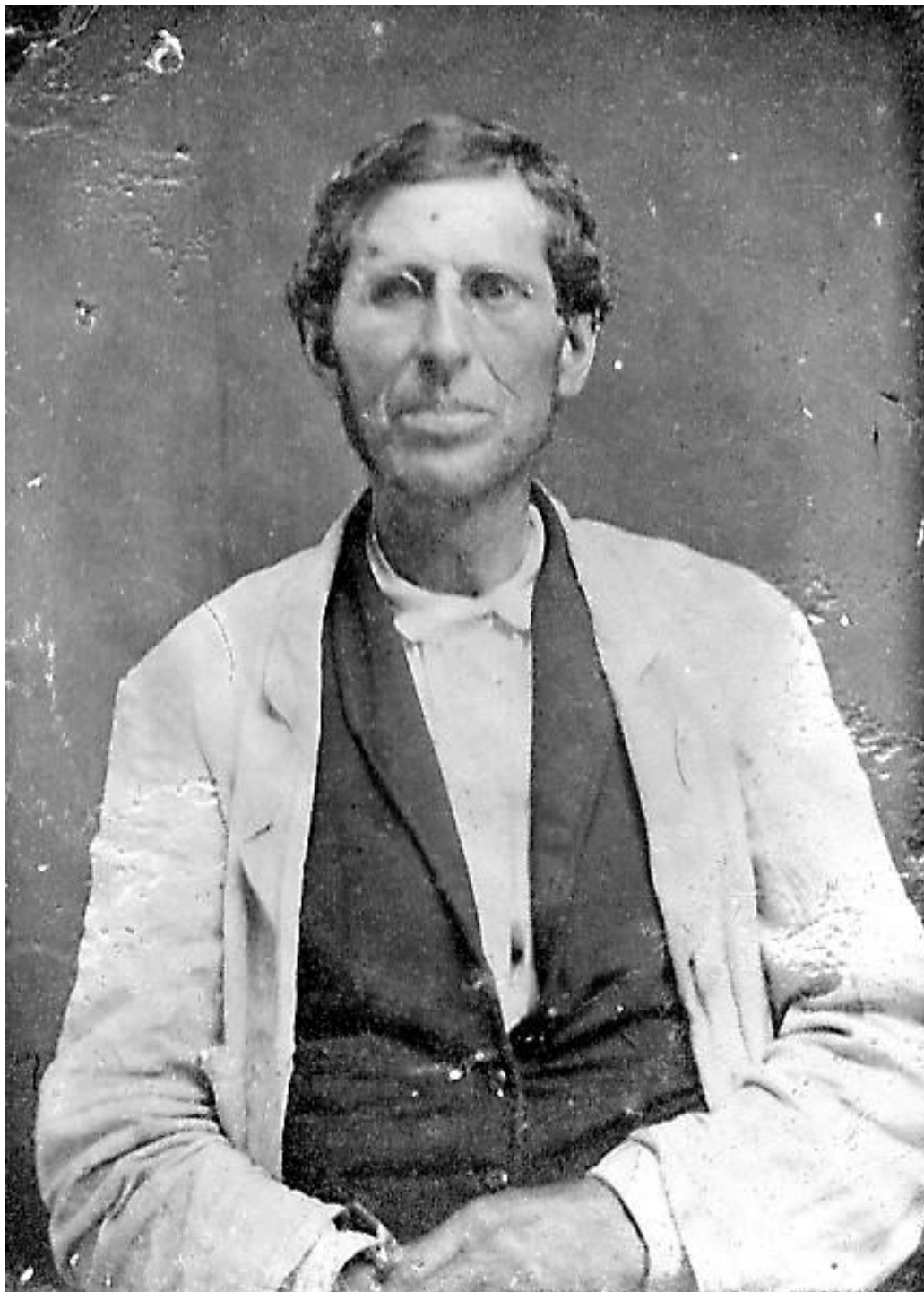


Biographical Sketch of George Washington Vaughan, 1820-1901
Last of the Vaughan-Callicott Line



George Washington Vaughan Photo Courtesy of Dick Hefton

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

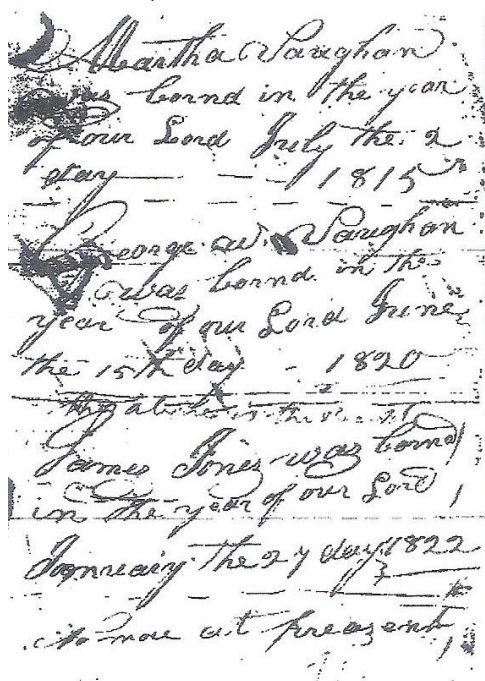
The whatifs, the wudduh-cudduh-shudduhs, and the maybes expressed in my stories are products of a blend of curiosity and imagination and are intended to provide interest and provoke my descendants, and others, to keep digging before all they have to dig through is ashes and dust. The views expressed 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 Pixie Album

Thanks to Richard R. Hefton, descendant of George Washington Vaughan, for sharing the pictures within the worn pages of this marvelous little book. Thanks to James T. Vaughan, the son of George Washington Vaughan, for seeing to it that these images of history got saved.



1928 Stamp: George Washington at prayer in the snows of Valley Forge during the frightful winter of 1777-1778.



Pictured: A Matross with a swab used for tending a hot cannon. John Vaughan began his military career as a matross with the Maryland Artillery, 1777, Valley Forge.



... the cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy and, while guided and controlled by virtue, is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security free men desire.

Mirabeau Lamar

The Last of the Vaughan-Callicott Line

George W. Vaughan was born in the year of our Lord June the 15th day - 1820

George Washington Vaughan, son of John and Nancy Callicott Vaughan, was born June 15, 1820 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. For twenty-five years his mother kept what was called her Day Book in which she listed the names of her children and the day on which each of them was born. The first two pages are written in her actual handwriting. On page three, after an unknown hand entered baby George's name, a line is drawn and below it is written: "The above is the record." After another entry of a neighborhood child, James Jones, the unknown journalist wrote, "No more at preazent." Last born of the Vaughan-Callicott line, and last in the baby book, George Washington Vaughan would grow old and become the first to have his name recorded in the twentieth century, and he was also the only one to leave behind a photograph, outlining a glance into the Vaughans of times gone by.

While James Monroe was President in 1820, John Vaughan named his newborn son after the newborn nation's first President, George Washington. Forty years earlier, when young John served in the Continental Artillery that sent the Redcoats scampering back to England, he had served under the American Revolutionary War General, George Washington.

The baby's future father and the great General were at Valley Forge together. Initiated into the full agony of war at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania at the age of fifteen, John's devotion to the rebel cause and to its leaders was immediate and lasting. In later years it should come as no surprise that he might name his baby boy after his hero, a tradition that filled nineteenth century Southern neighborhoods with George Washington Vaughans. John Vaughan, a lad from Ireland, and a gunnery sergeant at war's end, would never forget, from beginning to end, who had led a bunch of farmers and shopkeepers—and their lads—to victory over the hated English. It's very likely he was proud to name one of his offspring after his beloved General.

President Monroe's administration, 1817-1825, was marked by economic troubles. Excessive speculation in cheaper public lands helped along a financial crisis called the Panic of 1819 that had started, in part, because of years and years of cold, cold weather. As sharply as the chill of endless winters, a two year collapse of the American economy was felt across the country—and, the world. It's possible, though, that this state of affairs did not adversely affect the Vaughan farm in Hawkins County, Tennessee, unless that's what fueled the move west that two of George's brothers made. James L. and Beverley Vaughan moved to the western edge of Tennessee even before his birth in 1820. The boy may never have met his two big brothers. Meanwhile, indications are that his father's farm survived the panic in fine shape and also that the home fires were kept burning against the cold weather.

The U.S. had reached 3,500,000 acres in area, and much of it could be had for next to nothing. The Panic caused many Americans to panic. When men did not have enough money to pay off their loans, the cheap western lands offered a new start. The financial disaster and depression may have prodded others into a move, but George's father did not seem to be a part of the widespread disaster that cut a jagged swathe through the nation. John Vaughan, in fact, may have been buying up land from his less fortunate neighbors. In 1830 his daughter Mahala Vaughan Deckerd was living on a farm next to his, but after her death in the 1830's her farm stayed in the Vaughan family. In 1858 Nancy Callicott wrote about "the lands and tenements" George's father provided for his sons. In this boom to bust phase of economic history that continued to move in cycles during George's early years, his father also seems to have provided for his daughters.

Young Jackson was jailed on Hobkirk Hill for refusing to clean Major Coffin's boots. (1876 lithograph)



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

John Quincy Adams would follow President Monroe, and Andrew Jackson followed Adams. George became a teenager during the eight years of the administration of the popular Jackson. 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 George's father, in the Continental Artillery, had fought, had lost his cannon to the British, and 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, watched the battle and may have had a vista view of the nineteen year old gunner's heroic struggle.

Elected President in 1828, Jackson served from 1829–1837. An adopted Tennessean, he became Tennessee's most popular politician during the 1820's and 1830's. Many Vaughan sons of the future bore the name of Andrew, or, Andrew Jackson. During the War of 1812, after Jackson



stopped the British on their quest for the Mississippi River at the Battle of New Orleans, he made a powerful reputation for himself that reached far beyond the borders of Tennessee. As President, his Indian removal program forced southern Native Americans onto the notorious Trail of Tears that led to their relocation west of the Mississippi River and advanced white settlement. Years later George moved from Tennessee and, following their tracks, came to rest in the Indian named-land of Tishomingo, Mississippi. **RIGHT: The United States at the time of George Washington Vaughan's Birth.**



As western lands opened for white settlement, the nation was well on its way to becoming an agricultural Mecca. From 1792 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 1820, the Mississippi River was a valuable shipping lane. In the future, numerous Vaughan progeny would move out into these areas to settle and to raise their crops and their kids in spite of economic disasters and cold weather.

The Original Vaughan Farm where George Washington Vaughan was Born



Although George was born on a farm, he didn't grow up to till the acreage of his birth. Like his older brothers he probably never even knew, George would move on to other farms. America had started out as a nation of farmers. As a son of John Vaughan, he grew up as a family field hand, and even inherited a farm. In the Vaughan family, farm land was parceled out as tenements or sharecropped acreage to sons and as nuptial dowry to daughters. In following the population growth on Hancock and Hawkins census records, such parceling seems so prevalent, it may have been an old Appalachian tradition. These hard-working stewards of the land started a fine family-based agricultural system that lasted into the mid-twentieth century, up until the time big agri-business took over the growing of things.

Back in the early nineteenth century, farming and tending the land worked well for the Hawkins County Vaughans and for most of their neighbors. The family prospered under this system, economic panic, or not. Growing up in a house that was a home, with a father who knew how to keep a fire going against the cold of winter—George was well off. His father always seemed to have enough money-- buying and keeping at least two farms in his lifetime, then, leaving his property to George and his brothers when he died.

Of Two Vaughan Properties

Excerpt from 1858 Nancy Callicott pension application document mapping location of two Vaughan properties:

(Pronouns edited to make a consistent reading.)

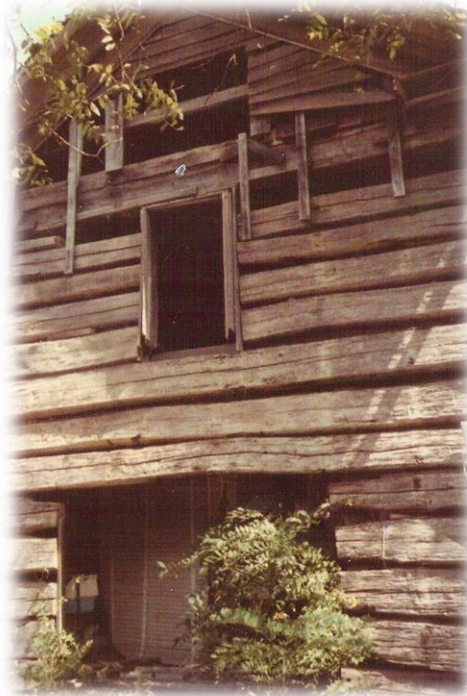
On the 2nd day of June AD One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight

. . . 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

The Original Vaughan Home in which George Washington Vaughan was Born



1820: Home Life for a Child of the Times

In 1858 George'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

False Affidavit Written by Nancy Calicote

Charlotte County - October 6th 1792
 this is to certify the clerke of said
 County that I 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.

Test
 Henry Hughes
 Wm Burchet

Nancy Calicote

Evidently, Nancy was a brilliant, well-read child at the time. Records on whether or not her children were literate fluctuate from census to census, but, along with his mother, George left his mark—his real signature—not to mention a houseful of educated sons and daughters. While his father was illiterate, he had been an expert as a teenage gunner on a 1778 cannon in figuring amounts, velocities, and trajectories—a head full of numbers and scientific facts requiring a keen intellect. That John Vaughan 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. His lack of ability to write, didn't seem to matter. At the same time, George's mother was seemingly well-educated, and she and her literate children left written, signed documents, so the Vaughan children may have had books and writing materials in the house; local history does mention

1863 Signature of George Washington Vaughan

May of April 1863
 G. W. Vaughan

a schoolhouse in the area. A picture of George as an adult shows him wearing spectacles—often seen as a sign of bookishness. Also in latter days, according to census records, all his children are enrolled in school and two sons become teachers. His children are the most educated of all the Vaughan-Callicott family offspring.

Back in his day, 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.

For entertainment people read poetry aloud and quoted favorite adages gleaned from religious and political tracts. In their homes, family members would gather round as children recited for them. Sometimes it was the children who listened in rapt attention to a parent or grandparent perform. Great orators were the rock stars of the day.

John Vaughan claimed he was born in Ireland. The Appalachian hills were alive with melody, and with a number of his 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. Through the ages, the children of mountaineers have been known to be musically inclined, so it's likely George grew up with songs being sung, whistled, or hummed all about him.

When farm chores were done, a boy on the frontier learned to hunt and fish. Children played games, climbed trees, swam in ponds, and searched the pebbles of creek bottoms for pretty stones and arrow heads. Childhood games included Red Rover, Tag, Hide'nSeek, Drop the Hankie, and Musical Chairs. Boys carried pocket knives before they were ten and learned the art of whittling with hardly a nick--Mark Twain liked to write about his young characters playing Mumbley Peg. The lucky kid had a horse and learned to ride bareback like an Indian. It was hard for a school lesson to compete with a frontier boy's world.

George Washington, born in 1820, was the eleventh and last child of John and Nancy Callicott Vaughan, but he was never a part of a huge, unmanageable household. By 1820, his two oldest brothers, James L. and Beverly, had moved west and started families; his sisters Mary Polly and Rebecca also married about this time and had started families of their own. Amongst the older set of kids, Benjamin, Nancy, and Mahala remained at home. John Jr., nine, Samuel N., ten, and Martha Jane, five were his closest playmates. George and his brothers who stayed at home would grow up in their father's house and, when the time came, inherit their share of his lands and tenements.



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

Mabel Harp, John Vaughan's great-great-great-granddaughter is dwarfed by this giant tree growing in Hancock County, Tennessee at the site of his original farm. Mabel said, "Just think of all the children who played under this tree."



1830

1830 Census

73 SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to *Geop*

NAME	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.)																				
	MALES										FEMALES										
	Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 & over
<i>William Scott</i>	1																				
<i>John Wells</i>	2	3																			
<i>John Adams</i>																					
<i>Samuel Vanhook</i>	2	2	1																		
<i>John Vanhook</i>	1		2																		
<i>William Cochran</i>	1																				
<i>John Scott</i>	2																				
<i>Samuel Weaver</i>	1																				
<i>John Adams</i>	1	1																			
<i>John Cook</i>	1																				
<i>John Cook</i>			1	1																	
<i>Henry Church</i>	1	1	1																		
<i>Thomas Hunt</i>																					
<i>Charles Mott</i>	2	1	2																		
<i>Christina Smith</i>																					
<i>William Scott</i>	1		1	2																	
<i>James Johnson</i>																					
<i>John Thomas</i>	1	2	1																		
<i>John Staley</i>																					
<i>John Staley</i>																					
<i>John Thomas</i>																					
<i>Richard Mott</i>				2																	
<i>John Lewis</i>	2		2																		
<i>George Hunt</i>	2	1	1																		
	19	9	11	11	13	4	2	4	2	3											

At age ten George lived at home with his parents and three of his siblings—John Jr., Samuel N., 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. His sister Mahala lived next door with her husband, William Deckard, and their son. Mahala passed away sometime after this census was taken, leaving "heirs," so--she had at least one more child.

In the early part of the decade, John Vaughan, Sr. bought a new farm and moved George and his family from this site to the south side of Clinch Mountain, nearer to Rogersville. When the county divided in the next decade, this farm stayed in Hawkins, while his original farm—the one in the 1830 census--landed in the newly-created Hancock County.

1832 move—as described in his mother’s pension statement:

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, . . . 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, . . . and that he left the place where he died to his youngest son George Washington. . . .”

The move was not without significance. His sister, Martha, met her future husband amongst the Davises in their new neighborhood, and though it is not clear, George spent his teens at this residence and may have met his future wife there too. Since census records show most of his siblings marrying into the clans of their neighboring families, he probably did likewise.

1840

1840 Census, Hawkins

(No. 4.) ¹⁴ SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to *Henry Waterson*

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.																				FREE COLORED PERSONS.														
	MALES										FEMALES										MALES					FEMALES									
	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and up	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and up	Under 10	10 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and up									
<i>brought forward</i>	229	155	162	129	175	86	94	37	27	16	2			22	15	16	13	8	12	5	3	5	11	6	9	2	3	6	4	6	5	2	2		
<i>Joseph Brinkley</i>	1																																		
<i>Anthony Smith</i>	2	1																																	
<i>William J. Johnson</i>	1													1	2																				
<i>Manning Abundant</i>					1																														
<i>Stephen Johnson</i>	1	1	1																																
<i>Mary Adams</i>	1	1	1																																
<i>Isabel Bentley</i>	2	1													2	1	1																		
<i>James Brown</i>						1																													
<i>John Vaughan</i>		1	1																																
<i>Thomas Boston</i>					1																														
<i>Mark Hoji</i>	2	1					1																												
<i>Garland B. Hitt</i>					1																														
<i>John Gilliam</i>	1	3	2																																
<i>William Lane</i>	1				1																														
<i>Caleb S. Mantey</i>					1										2	1																			
<i>William H. Hartsfield</i>					1																														
<i>Benjamin Hartsfield</i>					1																														
<i>Benjamin Hartsfield</i>	1				1																														
<i>Katharine Davis</i>					1																														
<i>Lewis Davis</i>	1				1																														
<i>Andrew Galbraith</i>	4	5	1			1																													
<i>Thomas Caldwell</i>					2				1																										
<i>Elizabeth Kincheloe</i>																																			
<i>William H. Speer</i>	1				2																														
<i>Hardy H. Hartsfield</i>	1	1	1												1	2	1																		
<i>David Chambers</i>					1				1	1																									
<i>Samuel Hartsfield</i>					1																														
<i>Walter B. Hartsfield</i>	2	2	1																																
<i>James M. Hartsfield</i>					1																														
<i>James M. Hartsfield</i>	2	2			1																														
	247	176	172	135	174	72	74	40	32	17	2			25	17	16	14	8	12	5	3	5	11	6	9	2	3	6	4	6	5	2	2		

192
193

On the 1840 census, the only Vaughan-Callicott child living with his parents appears to be George. The unknown teenagers, a boy and a girl, might be the “heirs” mentioned in John Vaughan’s will of December 1841—the children of Mahala. Also in the will, George will inherit this farm. Benjamin Walker Vaughan, a Vaughan who is often confused with the brother of George, lives nearby.

Name of Head of Family LAST NAME FIRST NAME	FREE WHITE MALES											FREE WHITE FEMALES															
	5 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 up	5 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 up	
1840 James Brown John Vaughan																											

Detail, 1840 Hawkins County Census

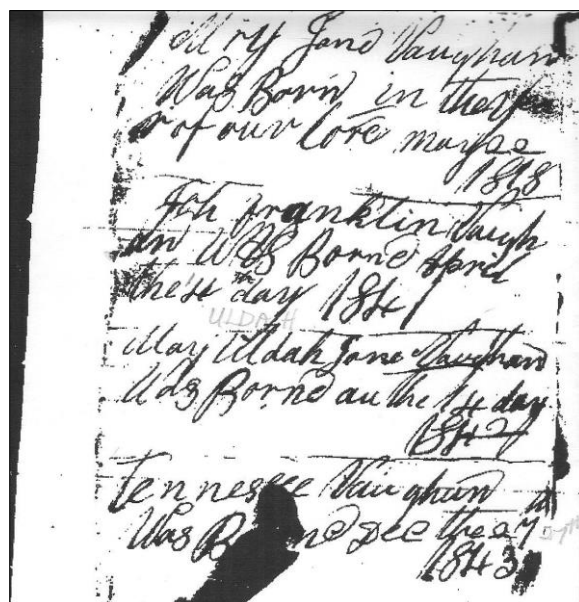
At this residence John Vaughan, Sr. was a neighbor of a man named James Brown. Brown was middle-aged, living alone, the day the census taker came through. George was living at home with his parents. Mahala had died and his other two sisters had married and moved out. About this time he met a young woman named Mary Jane Brown. He married Mary Jane on June 25, 1840 in Hawkins County, Tennessee. A family acquaintance, Justice of the Peace, R. W. Kinkead, performed the rites.

Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002
 Name: Mary Jane Brown
 Spouse: George W Vaughan
 Marriage Date: 25 Jun 1840
 Marriage County: Hawkins

Though her heritage is unknown, Mary Jane's father is probably James Brown—if, George followed the pattern set by his older siblings of tying the knot with a neighborhood sweetheart. 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--into marrying someone on their census roll. The Vaughans and Mr. Brown were next door to each other in 1840.

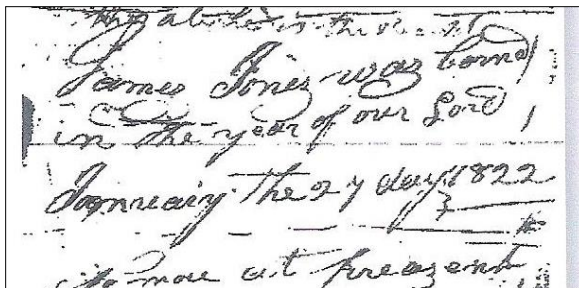
After marriage, George and his new bride stayed on with his parents and started their family. According to his mother's Day Book, three children were born to the couple at this house. Except for the listing of James Jones in 1822, the Day Book had lain dormant for nearly two decades. Then Mary Jane picked it up. After adding her own name and date of birth, she began adding the new members of her Hawkins County family as they were born in 1841, 1842, and 1843—John Franklin, Mary Uldah, and Tennessee.

Pictured, Below, Tennessee Frances Vaughan, 1843-1879



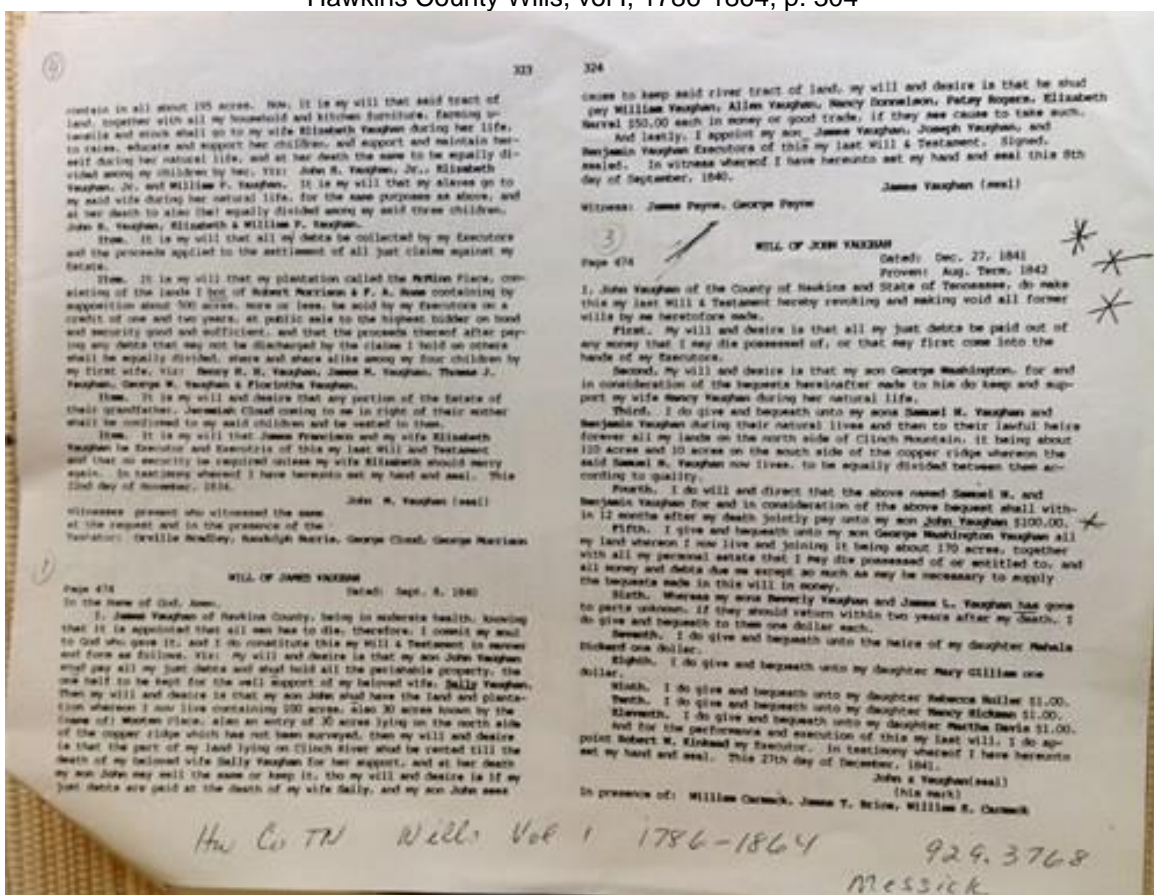
Day Book, page 4, 1841, listing Mary Jane Brown and her first three children: John Franklin, Mary Uldah, and Tennessee.

Below: Day Book, page 3. Birth of neighbor child, James Jones, 1822. (Later on, Tennessee had a Lieutenant Governor named James Jones.)



Will of John Vaughan, 1841

1841 Father's Will
Hawkins County Wills, vol I, 1786-1864, p. 304



In December of 1841 the seventy-nine year old father of George made out his will. His mother was sixty-four. Instead of leaving their home to Nancy, her husband left it, the land it was on, and all their personal property to George—unusual in that George was their youngest son. When his father bequeathed him his home, George and his family of three were already in the Hawkins County house. George had never left. According to his mother's Day Book, his wife, Mary Jane Brown, and their first-born, John Franklin, were there too. John Franklin was born April 4, 1841. Perhaps the old grandpa made out his will in December with a nine month old grandson on his lap, trying to make sure the child would always have a roof over his head.

WILL OF JOHN VAUGHAN

Dated: Dec. 27, 1841
Proven: Aug. Term 1842

I, John Vaughan of the County of Hawkins and State of Tennessee, do make this my last Will & Testament hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me heretofore made.

First. My will and desire is that all my just debts be paid out of any money that I may die possessed of, or that may first come into the hands of my Executors.

Second. My will and desire is that my son George Washington, for and in consideration of the bequests hereinafter made to him, do keep and support my wife Nancy Vaughan during her natural life.

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 the said 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, together with all my personal estate that I may die possessed of or entitled to, and all money and debts due me except so much as may be necessary to supply the bequests made in this will in money.

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

Seventh. I do give and bequeath unto the heirs of my daughter Mahala Dickerd one dollar.

Eighth. I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Gilliam one dollar.

Ninth. I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Rebecca Roller \$1.00.

Tenth. I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy Hickman \$1.00.

Eleventh. I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Martha Davis \$1.00.

And for the performance and execution of this my last will, I do appoint Robert W. Kinkead my Executor. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. This 27th day of December, 1841.

John his x mark Vaughan (seal)

In presence of: William Carmack, James T. Brice, William E. Carmack

The Carmacks were lifelong friends of George's father. The elder Carmack was from Ireland and also served in the Revolutionary War. When the war ended, William Carmack returned to his home in Frederick, Maryland. He came home from fighting Indians in what would become Hawkins and Hancock, Tennessee. While John fought the British in General Nathaniel Greene's Southern Campaign, he also returned to Maryland after the war was over. Continued relationships make it seem as if Frederick was also his home, and he and the Carmacks sought out a place to settle in Tennessee together. Later records show one of the Carmacks with George's family after 1850. An E. W. Carmack **(Pictured, Right, courtesy of Dick Hefton)** went from Hawkins County with George Washington Vaughan, as far as Mississippi, and his photo was kept in a family album.



George's father had fared well. As a young man he had been awarded bounties for his military service, and Maryland and Virginia had rewarded him with an adequate amount of acreage to give him a prosperous beginning. He managed his money well enough that he quite possibly had sufficient funds to buy farms as dowry for his daughters—Mahala and Nancy. When he was urged to apply for a veteran's Revolutionary War pension, he was heard to say he didn't need it. "I have *anuff* to do me this lifetime," he claimed — perhaps knowing of the frightful needs of his less fortunate former comrades in arms who were counting their possessions in cups and plates, old broken tools, and bits and pieces of kitchen furniture. He was among the last of these proud, brave men to go, and at the time of his death the mourners at his funeral reflected on the passing of yet another one of the old soldiers, and on how sad it was that there was so little left of America's Revolutionary Army.

The family had truly grown and prospered, dwelling on the original Hawkins place until around 1832 when John, Sr. bought that second farm for his family on the southern slopes of the Clinch Mountains. Ten years later the aged soldier died there in old Hawkins County, Tennessee on July 14, 1842, ten days past his sixty-sixth Independence Day. He was eighty years old.

After the death of his father, George and his family stayed on with his mother through December of 1843; according to the baby book, that's the date of the birth of his daughter, Tennessee. Future reports show that George only stayed in Hawkins County for one more year after her birth.

1858—14 years gone. Excerpt from Pension statement of Nancy Callicott Vaughan, edited.

State of Tennessee, County of Hawkins; On the 2nd day of June AD One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight personally appeared before me the subsender, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, Mrs. Nancy Vaughan, who is to me known to be the person mentioned as Claimant in a previous declaration in the pension office at Washington City. She and her said husband resided in the state of Virginia some six years and that they moved from the state of Virginia about the year 1800 and came to Hawkins County, Tennessee..... lived there all the while until about 10 years before his death which was in the year 1832 at which time (1832) her said husband bought land on this side of Clinch mountain, and moved over here in this valley, called then and now, Poor Valley in Hawkins County, Tennessee, 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 she now lives with her daughter Polly. .

" and that he left the place where he died to his youngest son George W. Vaughan with a provision in it that he was to take care of me my lifetime and he not withstanding has sold the land and moved from here, the last account I had of him he lived near Nashville, Tennessee and that he has been gone from here about 14 years."

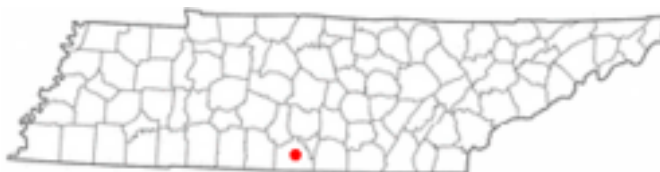
... . and that since the death of her said husband she states that she has remained unmarried and is now the widow of John Vaughan.... that she is not able in consequence of bodily infirmity and old age to attend the court. Nancy (her X mark) Vaughan

1850

Both his mother and his brother believed George moved to Nashville when he left home. He may have moved to middle Tennessee, but the 1850 census shows him settled in Lincoln County on the Tennessee-Mississippi border. George, like his brothers James L. and Beverley, does not seem to have kept in touch with his family back in Hawkins and Hancock Counties.

Thus, George and his family moved to Lincoln County sometime after 1843--after the birth of his daughter Tennessee. Their migration from Hawkins County may, or may not, have included a brief sojourn near Nashville, but the Vaughans were definitely on their way to Mississippi. On the way they lost Mary Uldah--and Louisiannah, George W.H., and Samuel A. were born. On the 1850 census of Lincoln County they are listed as living in Fayetteville on November 29th. George, sounding as if he is in a temporary situation, claims he has \$300 in personal property, but no job.

Location of Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee



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SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in *Sub Division No 2* **in the County of** *Lincoln* **State** *Tennessee* **enumerated by me, on the** *29th* **day of** *Nov* **1850.** *J. G. B. Boardman* Ass't Marshal

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	8	9	10 11 12			13
			Age.	Sex.	White, Black, or Color.				Profession, Occupation, or Trade of such Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	
		<i>Night</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>John Caldwell</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
<i>1424</i>	<i>1425</i>	<i>Rubel Whitworth</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Lava</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Carah</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Wiley B</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Thomas</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farm</i>		<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Alexander</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Rubel</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Abigail</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>John</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Lichson</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Mary</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Kimira</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
<i>1440</i>	<i>1440</i>	<i>George W. Payne</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Mary P</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>John</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Tennessee</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Louisiana</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>George T. H</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Samuel A</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
<i>1441</i>	<i>1441</i>	<i>Harwell White</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>None</i>		<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Mary</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
<i>1442</i>	<i>1442</i>	<i>Stock Burrier</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Cooper</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Leona</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Nancy E</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Arthur A. M</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Lamus R</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Furmetta</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Charles W</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>John B</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Irvine A</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
<i>1443</i>	<i>1443</i>	<i>Nancy Pope</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					<i>1</i>
		<i>Warton T</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>None</i>		<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Alpha P</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
		<i>Gibsona E</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>				<i>1</i>	
<i>1444</i>	<i>1444</i>	<i>Thomas Shall</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>Yes</i>					<i>1</i>
		<i>Adeline</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Joseph A. G</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>None</i>		<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Elgada M</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>F</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>Thomas T</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					
		<i>William W</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>M</i>			<i>Yes</i>					

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1850 Census of Lincoln County, Tennessee

When he arrived in Lincoln County George was twenty-nine, Mary Jane was thirty-two, and their children--John Franklin, Tennessee, Louisiana, George W.H., and Samuel A. were with them. Mary Uldah would have been eight. As always with this family, school-age kids are enrolled in classes.

By 1860, when the first rumblings of secession began to be heard across the South, George was well-established in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. The Vaughans may have arrived before 1858, unbeknownst to his family in Tennessee.

Back in Tennessee, his mother died in September of 1858. On September 28, her attorney, William Strickland, wrote a final page to Nancy Callicott Vaughan's pension application ordeal:

Sneedville

Sept 28, 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. (See original below)



Tishomingo County,
Mississippi

Sneedville
Sept 28th 1858

Sir,

Having just received yours of, the 17th 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 Vaughn deceased a few days ago and we wish to know if we will not have a writ to complete the adjustment of her claim in the name of her heirs owing to former decisions, we have the writ, and we claim that we act to have the writ yet so I hope to hear from you soon I remain yours Truly
Wm. Strickland
Sneedville Tennessee

Page No. 634

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in _____ **in the County of** Tishomingo **State**
of Mississippi **enumerated by me, on the** 6 **day of** Sept **1860.** Post Office Bay Springs **Ass't Marshal**
Post Office Bay Springs

1	2	3	Description			7	Value or Severe Owner		10	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict			
			Age	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate		11	12	13	14
		Nancy J	6	F					Ms				
		Henry J	4	M					Do				
		Mary	7	F					Do				
		Calvin Thomas	35	M		Farmer	170		Ala		1		
		Nancy M	27	F					Ms		1		
		Charity A	9	F					Do		1		
		Mary A	5	F					Do				
		John G	2	M					Do				
		John M Smith	70	M		Farmer	470	750	Ms				
		Catharine	62	F					Do		1		
		John M	32	M		Farmer	680		Do				
		Suzannah	19	F					Tenn				
		Wm F Bonbrum	33	M		Farmer	100		Do				
		Mary D	27	F					Ala				
		Martha J	6	F					Ms				
		Sarah M	5	F					Do				
		Jessie J	12	F					Do				
		George W Smith	35	M		Farmer	600	400	Ms				
		Martha	22	F					Tenn				
		Thomas J	1	M					Ms				
		George W Knight	37	M		Farmer	600	247	Tenn				
		Mary J	41	F					Do				
		John J	17	M		Farmer			Tenn		1		
		Tennessee J	10	F					Do		1		
		Louisiana	15	F					Do		1		
		George	19	M					Do		1		
		Samuel	10	M					Do		1		
		Mary J	8	F					Do		1		
		Nancy A	5	F					Do				
		Ann	3	F					Ms				
		Caroch Jordan	26	M		Farmer	400	636	Ms				
		Mary A	26	F					Tenn				
		Julia A	23	F					Ms				
		Jackson W	2	M					Do				
		James G M	1	M					Do				
		Oliver M Banta	26	M		Farmer	300	190	Ala				
		Mary A	24	F					Ms		1		
		Louisa A	5	F					Ms				
		Thomas A	12	M					Do				
		Elizabeth	61	F					Sc				

No. white males, 19 No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____
 No. white females, 21 No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____
 No. paupers, _____ No. convicts, _____

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1860 Census, Tishomingo County, Mississippi

1860

On the 1860 Tishomingo census, daughter Nancy was 5 years old, and the census said she was born in Tennessee. Her brother, James T., was 2 years old and was born in Mississippi. George W. Vaughan, 40, was listed as a farmer, born in Tennessee, as are his wife and children--except for two year old James. He now had a farm valued at \$600 and \$247 worth of personal property. Mary Jane was 41,

John F., a farm laborer, was 19, Tennessee 16, Louisiana 15, George 13, Samuel 10, Mary J. 8, Nancy A. 5, and James was 3.

In their new Mississippi surroundings even John Franklin, who is nineteen and works on the farm, goes to school, as do all his school age siblings. There are now eight children in the family. Baby James will be their last child. After this census the Civil War started the following spring, and John Franklin left the farm and enlisted February 19, 1862. Young Samuel took part in the Home Guard at war's end.

Private John Franklin Vaughan died May 25, 1862 in Okolona Hospital. He was twenty-one.

(Confederate.)
 10 Miss.
 J. F. Vaughan
 Pvt., (New) Co. C, 10 Reg't Mississippi Volunteers.
 Appears on a **Muster Roll**
 of recruits for the organization named above.
 Roll dated Camp Smith
March 6, 1862
 Enlisted: Feb 19, 1862
 When Feb 19, 1862
 Where Fulton
 By whom Capt. Finley
 Period 3 years
 Bounty for enlistment or re-enlistment, \$ 50
 Rec'd payment J. F. Vaughan
 Remarks:
 *The members of this company subsequently served in (New) Company C, 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.
 The 10th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in March, 1862, with ten companies of 12-months men which were lettered A to K. Early in 1862 five new companies of 3-years men were added and lettered L to P. In March, 1862, some of the 12-months men were discharged, the others re-enlisted for two years, and the fifteen companies consolidated into eight companies and lettered A to H. Two new companies, formed of recruits, were added and lettered I and K.
 Book mark:
 (650) G. J. Harvie Copyist.

(Confederate.)
 10 Miss.
 J. F. Vaughan
 Pvt., (New) Co. C, 10 Reg't Mississippi Volunteers.
 Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for May & June, 1862
 Enlisted: Feb 19, 1862
 When Feb 19, 1862
 Where Fulton
 By whom Capt. Finley
 Period 3 years
 Last paid:
 By whom
 To what time _____, 1862
 Present or absent
 Remarks: Has pay due from time of enlistment & died at Okolona Hospital May 25, 1862
 Book mark:
 (642) B. J. B. Dinnell Copyist.

During the Civil War a hospital was located at Okolona, Mississippi. The Rose Gates College Buildings were utilized as the main body for this hospital. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches, also the Female Seminary were converted into hospital wards. Many of the wounded from the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Brice's Cross Roads were sent to Okolona.

John Franklin's Company I Muster Roll records his death but not the cause. The Confederacy owed him four months pay and bounty. One year later his father tried to collect from the Confederacy's debt-ridden treasury.

Sworn and Signed Affidavit of G. W. Vaughan

State of Mississippi } On this 28th day of
 Fishomingo County } April 1863
 Before the subscriber, one of the justices of the Peace
 in and for said County and State, personally
 appeared G. W. Vaughan and made oath on
 the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he
 is the Father of J. J. Vaughan, Decedent,
 who died April 23rd 1862, ^(without any wife or children) a private of Capt.
 Finley's ^{Company} Co. (F.) 10th Regt. Miss. Volunteers
 and that there has not been any administrat-
 -ion, on the Estate of said Decedent, and he
 is therefore entitled to the arrears of pay &c,
 that may be found due said Decedent from
 the Confederate States of America, and at the
 said time also appeared William Mellican
 and M. V. Wilemon and made oath as
 aforesaid, that the facts as sworn to by the
 Claimant are true, to the best of their knowle-
 -dge, and that they are not interested
 therein, I do Certify that said William
 Mellican and M. V. Wilemon are
 Credable witnesses, Sworn and subscribed
 to before me, this 28th day of April 1863
 J. S. Jordan }
 Justice of the Peace. }
 G. W. Vaughan
 Wm Mellican
 M. V. Wilemon

Transcription of his Father's Letter

State of Mississippi

Tishomingo County

On this 28th day of April 1863

Before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County and State, personally appeared G.W. Vaughan and made oath on the Holy Evangelly of Almighty God that he is the Father of J. F. Vaughan Deceased, who died April 23rd 1862 (^without any wife or _____) a private of Capt. Finley's Co (F) 10th Regt Miss. Volunteers, and that there has not been any administration on the Estate of said deceased from the Confederate States of America, and he is therefore entitled to the arrears of pay & C that may be found due said deceased from the Confederate States of America and at the said time also appeared William Millican and M. V. Wilemon and made oath on aforesaid that the facts as sworn to by the Claimant are true, To the best of their knowledge, and that they are not interested therein. I do certify that said William Millican and M. V. Wilemon are credible witnesses . Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 28th day of April 1863.

J. S. Tardew

Justice of the Peace.

G. W. Vaughan

Wm. X his mark Millican

M. V. Wilemon

According to the history of the 10th Regiment, John Franklin's unit fought under General Braxton Bragg, a leader many of his soldiers despised. Even worse, twelve of Bragg's officers wrote a letter of protest against him, trying to get him replaced. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, left his sick bed and made the trip out West to try and settle the quarrel. Fiery cavalry commander, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and his unhappy colleagues, felt that Bragg's poor generalship had needlessly cost the lives of his soldiers and allowed the enemy to prevail. General Ulysses S. Grant of the Union troops agreed; Grant was heard to say that poor leadership of the Rebel's brave Army of Tennessee had helped him defeat the Rebels; Grant commanded the Union Army of Tennessee. Sadly, George Washington Vaughan's son was among the many Rebels who lost their lives under Bragg's leadership.

The Ninth and John Franklin's Tenth were the first regiments organized and the first in the service of the Confederate States. At the time of John Franklin's enlistment, the regiment was going through the confusion of re-enlistment and furloughs. Early in 1862 the command moved to Montgomery, was in Chattanooga in March, and reached Corinth March 10th, where the regiment was reorganized. It was

Battle of Shiloh by Thure de Thulstrup



assigned, March 9th, to the brigade of Gen. J. R. Chalmers, the "High Pressure Brigade," composed of the Seventh and Ninth and Tenth Regiments, and others, before the Battle of Shiloh. The brigade was in Withers' Division of Bragg's Corps.

By April, John Franklin's 10th Regiment numbered only 360 men, but they fought in the Battle of Shiloh in West Tennessee. They moved April 1st, as the advance force of General Albert Sidney Johnston's army, toward Grant's army. The Tenth led the brigade, and when the Shiloh battle began, April 6th, after the exchange of a few volleys, the Tenth dashed up a hill in front and drove back the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment. The Tenth fought with distinction in spite of losing the battle and having to retreat back to Corinth.

During April the regiment was involved in skirmish after skirmish, finally

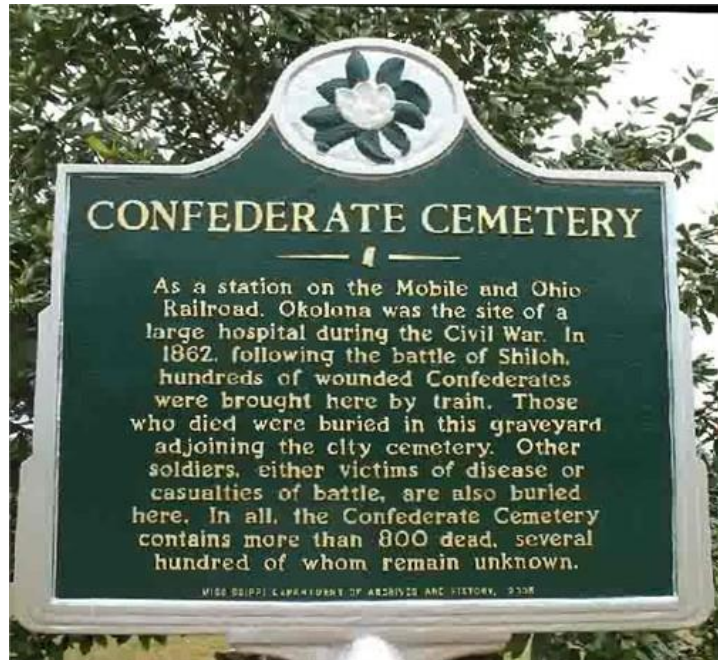
servicing on the fortified line around Corinth. Sometime between the end of April and the end of May, John Franklin lost his life. He is buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery, Okolona, Mississippi.

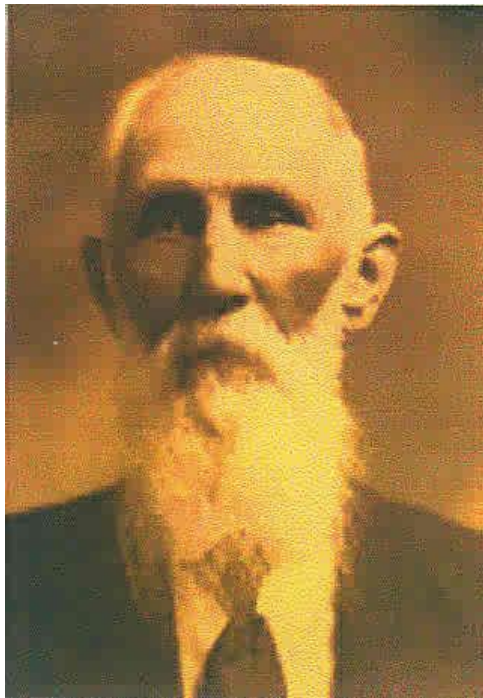
George Washington Vaughan's father was a gunnery sergeant during the American Revolution; unlike most grandsons of the old soldier, John Franklin and his brother Samuel chose to fight for the Confederacy. In doing so they joined two Tennessee cousins, William and George Washington of Hancock County who were the sons of Samuel N. Vaughan, their father's brother. Of more than thirty of their grandfather's war age grandsons, the four of them may have been the only ones to take the side of those who favored dividing his nation. Led by plantation owners who hoped to return the states to their colonial ranks as individual bodies, these boys became rebels.

John Franklin, Samuel, William, and George Washington were cousins of kin who didn't enlist at all and of other kin who fought for the United States. 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."

Warfare shaped the era into four years of personal deprivation 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 John Franklin, 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.

Unfortunately, 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, shipping magnates, and a few Northern bankers. If John Franklin's father collected any Confederate money—it was worthless. The





Top: Samuel Alexander Vaughan

Center: Texas Longhorn cow

Bottom photo: A cowboy such as Samuel Alexander Vaughan driving a herd of Texas Longhorns.



brother, James L., owned ranchland along the San Marcus, and their brother Beverley had a son in Illinois who had earlier been a registered cattle broker. With any luck at all it's possible the family members of these three brothers may have met up in Texas along the Chisholm Trail.

Confederacy had no treasury, no banks, and no money.

Even if he had gotten hold of a Yankee dollar, Mississippians could not find simple necessities at the store—kitchen utensils, cookware, staples--such as salt and flour, or fabrics, thimbles, needles and thread. Children throughout the South went without new hats, belts, and shoes and the few husbands who were still around—such as George Washington--could not get new tools or gear to harness their work animals. By the time George Washington Vaughan applied for pay the Confederacy owed his son, Southerners who had extra clothing, were bartering their garments for food.

The war was coming to an end when George had another son enlist--fourteen year old Samuel Alexander Vaughan. Not only did the Confederacy have no money, its military was running out of men.

It was 1864 before the fourteen year old saw his first service. He was a member of the Bay Springs Home Guard and served in a regiment of reserve scouts. The Confederacy was desperate for troops, and Home Guard was made up of boys too young to fight and elderly men too old to fight and men of all ages who were unable to fight. They were civilian paramilitary troops that ranged from Confederate vigilantes to

militia. Moreover, they kept a sort of martial law, controlling towns and farms all across the South. Their purpose was to terrorize Yankee sympathizers and AWOL Rebels, alike. They had their work cut out for them; by 1864, according to CSA figures, two-thirds of their enlistments were absent without leave.

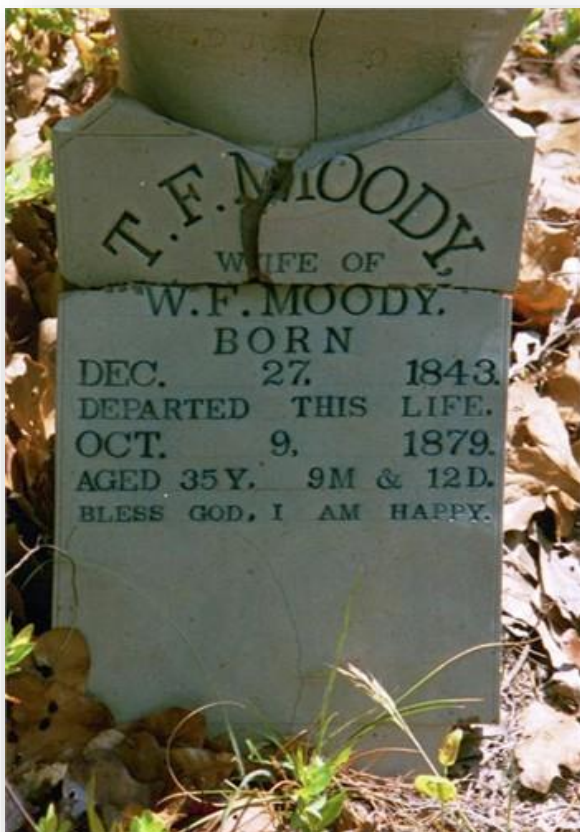
As the rebellion began falling apart, Rebels headed for home. Reports appeared in newspapers making shocking claims:

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. . .

When what was left of the starving Confederates headed for home, the biggest concern of returning soldiers was not Yankees, but patrolling Home Guard—even boys and old men--setting the stage for tragic confrontations between neighbors, family, and friends.

After the war, Samuel moved to Kentuckytown, Texas, where his Uncle Benjamin, George's older brother, had moved in 1860, and there, he eventually went to work as a trail driver. He drove herds of Texas Longhorns up the Chisholm Trail to Kansas railheads to be shipped to Chicago's booming stock market. In 1871 he helped drive 1,500 cattle from a ranch in the San Marcus River area. George's oldest



Tennessee Frances Vaughan
Pixie Album Photo, Courtesy of Dick Hefton

While George and his wife, Mary Jane, were living in Hawkins, Tennessee, Mary Jane listed the births of their first three children in his mother's Day Book. By 1880 the children—John Franklin, Mary Uldah, and Tennessee Frances had all died. By 1880 these parents had buried five of their nine children.

Mary Uldah died as a small child, the Civil War took John Franklin—perhaps, Mary J. and Nancy as well, and in 1879 Tennessee died. Tennessee is buried in Vaughn Cemetery, Dennis, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. She was only thirty-five. *Bless God, I am Happy*, reads her headstone.

Early in the decade, Samuel moved to Texas and George H. moved out as well, leaving only James T. at home. George did not move far. He lived in the luka community and—outliving his parents by only eight years, he died there. His obituary in the local paper reported that Samuel came from Texas in time for the funeral. George, back in the home of his parents would be the enumerator on the Tishomingo census of 1900.

Obituary

The Vidette, November 04, 1909, George H. Vaughn

After being in declining health for many months, George H. Vaughn passed away at the home of D. A. Adams Tuesday morning Nov. 02, 1909 at the age of 64. He was the victim of Bright's disease. The deceased was well known in this county. He had been a candidate many times and though never elected, always made a good race. Of late years he has been engaged in teaching.

His body was laid to rest at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, 2 miles East of luka. His brother S. A. Vaughn arrived from Texas yesterday just in time for the funeral.

George was buried in Mount Evergreen Cemetery, luka, Tishomingo County. **Pictured, Right: George H. Vaughan. Photo Courtesy of Dick Hefton**



1880

James T., the brother of George H., was also a teacher. In 1880 he was still working on the farm with his dad. He was born in 1857 and died in 1940—from cradle to the grave, all in Tishomingo County, Mississippi

Politics and love of learning ran in the family of George Washington. James T. served as J. P. for the 5th District in the years 1880 thru 1900. He also taught school in the one room Log School House at the Gum Springs Park. This building was located about the gate, near the main entrance to the Belmont Blue Springs City Park. Education never stopped playing an important role in his father's house.

Pictured, below: James T. Vaughan, 1857-1940, Young and Old. Younger J. T. Photo, Courtesy of Dick Hefton.



The day the census taker came to the Vaughan home in 1880 George was 59 and Mary Jane was 62. George believed his father and mother both came from Virginia.

By 1887 he appeared on the tax roll in the Bay Springs area.

For a family who had been brought up with the idea of service to their community, the times may have been perplexing for the George Washington Vaughan clan. In 1880 a President of the United States was elected, who—for the second time in George's lifetime—became a victim of an assassin. James Abram Garfield's presidency lasted just two hundred days. He died on September 19, 1881, after being shot by a deranged gunman. Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated in 1865. Incredibly, two decades later, George and his generation would live to see a third leader of the United States gunned down.

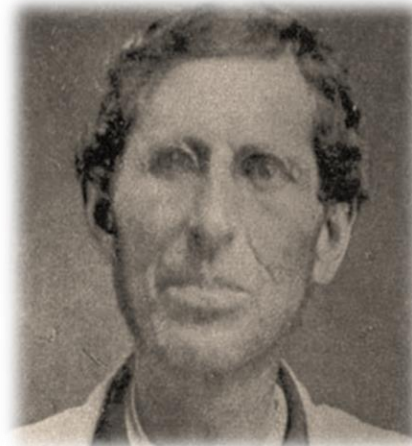
Lithograph: Assassination of James A. Garfield, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, Washington, DC



1890

Chester Alan Arthur succeeded President Garfield. While women were denied the right to vote and to participate in politics, one of the daughters of George would show her interest in public affairs by naming her next son after the new President. Chester Arthur Reagan was born in 1882 to Lousianah Paralee Vaughan Reagan and her husband, George Reagan. Two years later, after the election of President Grover Cleveland, Lousiannah Paralee had a son named Walter Cleveland.

Lousiannah Paralee was nicknamed, Pink, and, more often than not, was remembered by family members of that period as Pinky. On the census of 1870 she referred to herself as Pinky. Since children with red hair are often called, Pink, or, Pinky, it's likely she was a redhead. As one looks at the black and white picture of her father, it is easy to imagine his hair as having a red tint. Indeed, over the years, there has been an appropriate percentage of Vaughan progeny showing up with red hair.

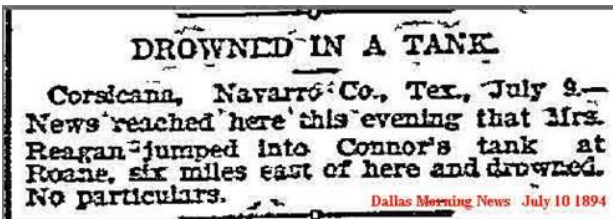


Pink was born in 1845 in Hawkins County. She and Tennessee Frances, born less than two years apart, were almost twins. When Tennessee died in 1879 it must have been a terrible loss for her. Sadly, the last living daughter of George and Mary Brown Vaughan would herself meet an early death--Louisannah Paralee Vaughan Reagan died in 1894.

Her death is a mystery. She lived at Roane, Texas, near Corsicana, Navarro County. With records showing her last child being born in Mississippi in 1888, the Reagan family probably moved into the Navarro County area early in the 1890's. She left her parents and most of her siblings back in Mississippi. Numerous cousins, nieces and nephews—along with her brother Samuel--had migrated to the Sherman, Texas area, but that was a long way to the north of Corsicana in the 1890's, and two Texas Uncles, Benjamin and James L., had been dead for some time, so she may have felt the loneliness that afflicted so many pioneer women. By the age of forty-nine she had given birth to ten children and at her death five of them were still under the age of twenty—the youngest, only six. Her daughter, Hattie, who was sixteen years old at the time of her mother's death, passed away three years later.

In the summer of 1894 Pinkey went into the waters of a neighbor's pond, and drowned. It is said that she committed suicide.

Chatfield is a tiny town in Navarro County; there, Louisannah's remains were placed in a grave in an old cemetery. Old Chatfield Cemetery is so old it needs an historic designation. Wooded and peaceful, it is the final resting place of Texas pioneers and Civil War heroes as well as the last daughter of George Washington Vaughan.



[Dallas Morning News, July 10, 1894](#)

[Conner's Pond, Tim Childress Photo](#)



[Story of Louisannah Paralee Pink Vaughan Reagan as told by Sue Clark, GX2-granddaughter of George Washington Vaughan.](#)

[Story, photo, and information on her death courtesy of Tim Childress, GX4-grandson of George Washington Vaughan.](#)

[Photo, Right: Hattie Reagan, 1877-1897. Granddaughter of George Washington Vaughan. Note family resemblance to young James T. Vaughan, page 25 and 31. Photo courtesy of Dick Hefton.](#)



UNITED STATES CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 1 Sheet No. 1
 Enumeration District No. 116

Ward of city, _____

Enumerated by me on the 1 day of June, 1900, George H. Vaughan, Enumerator.

LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION			STEWARDSHIP OF HOME		
			Sex	Color	Age	Mar.	Yrs.	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Place of birth of person			Years of school attended	Can read	Can write		Can speak English	
1	Vaughan, George H.	Head	M	W	53	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846
1	Vaughan, Mary J.	Wife	F	W	53	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846	1846
1	Vaughan, George W.	Son	M	W	14	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
1	Vaughan, Samuel	Son	M	W	14	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
1	Vaughan, James	Son	M	W	14	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885

Detail

1900 Census

The 1900 residence of George Washington and Mary Jane Brown Vaughan was Tishomingo, Mississippi. George H. Vaughan, unmarried at fifty-three, and living with his parents, was the enumerator. When, as the census taker, he asked how many children of George and Mary were still living, he, the brother of them all, had to write in the tragic figures: three of nine. That would be himself, Samuel, and James.

The three brothers would see their parents buried the next year. At eighty years of age—just like his father—George Washington Vaughan died. He was laid to rest in Tishomingo, Mississippi. He and Mary Jane are buried in the Vaughn Cemetery, off HWY 4, below Dennis, in the Jordan Hill area.



The End



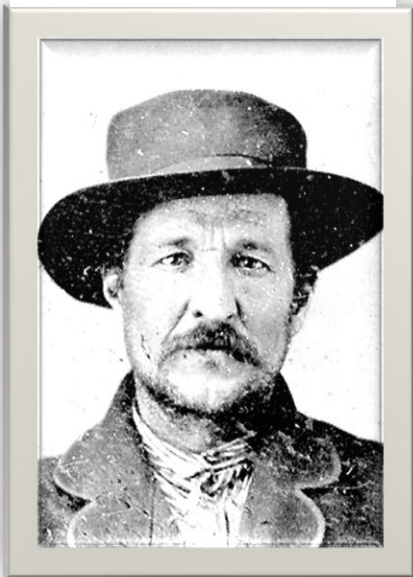
James T. Vaughan



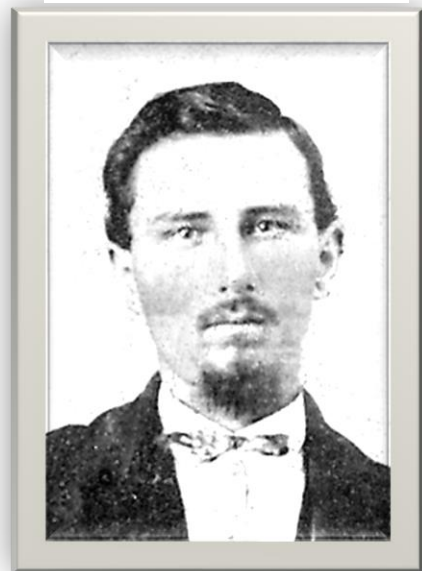
Tennessee Frances Vaughan

Four Faces of Children of George Washington Vaughan
Photos Courtesy of Dick Hefton

George H. Vaughan



Samuel Alexander Vaughan



Timeline

Birth 1820 15 Jun Hawkins County, Tennessee, USA

Residence 1830, Age: 10, Hawkins County, Tennessee. At home in 1830 Hawkins neighborhood, w/Brown.

1832 move to south side Clinch –pension statement

Marriage to Mary Jane Brown

1840 25 Jun

Age: 20

Hawkins, Tennessee, USA

Residence 1840, Hawkins, Tennessee, GWV, their last child at home w/John and Nancy, south side, Poor Valley home. An interesting Brown is their neighbor. Neighborhood incl Gilliams and Ben Walker Vaughan, s/o Samuel and Elizabeth Walker Vaughan.

Residence 1841, Hawkins County, Tennessee

Father's census incl a young man of George's age. Also the birth of his first child w/MJB is recorded in Nancy's Daybook, 1841.

1842 Death of father and 1841 will

1842-'43 Birth of other babies, Uldah and Tennessee. No other mention of Uldah. Daybook

Departure 1844—14 yrs gone. Pension statement of brother Benjamin and mother.

Hawkins County, Tennessee, USA/Moved to middle TN, re: 1858 Pension Application

Residence 1850

Subdivision 2, Lincoln, Tennessee. 1850, George W Vaughan, 29, b: abt 1821, TN; Hme, 1850: Subdivision 2, Lincoln, TN; Members:George W Vaughn 29; Mary J 32; John 9; Tennessee 6; Louisanah 4; George W H 3; Samuel A 0.

Residence 1855, Tennessee

Family moved to Miss aft birth of Nancy A. in TN and bef the Birth of James T in Miss 1857.

1858 Death of mother, September. Pension Records

Residence 1860 . Tishomingo, Mississippi, 1860, George W Vaughan 39 b.1821 TN; Tishomingo, Mississippi Members: George W Vaughan 39; Mary J 41; John F 19; Tennessee F 16; Louisiana 15; George 13; Samuel 10; Mary J 8; Nancy A 5; James 3.

1861 death of soldier son, John Franklin. Signature. Civil War record.

Residence 1870, Township 6 Range 10, Tishomingo, Mississippi

1870 George Vaughan 50 b 1820 TN; Members; George 50; Mary Jane 52; George W 23; Samuel A 20; James T 13

Residence 1880, Beat 5, Tishomingo, Mississippi. 1880 George W. Vaughan 59 b 1821; TN; Married To Mary J. Vaughan; Father's Birthplace: VA; Mother's Birthplace: VA ; Members: George W. Vaughan 59; Mary J. Vaughan 62; James T. Vaughan 22; James A. Marler 34.*

Tax roll in 1887, Bay Springs area.

Residence 1900, Beat 5, Tishomingo, Mississippi. George W Vaughan; 79, b. Jun 1820 TN; Married: Mary J Vaughan, 1840; Father's B: Va; Mother's B: Va; Members: George W Vaughan 79; Mary J Vaughan 82; George H Vaughan 53; Willie E Campbell 36--neice; Essie B Campbell 7—Willie's child.*

1901, Death, Tishomingo, Mississippi

Sources

www.childresscousins.org or <http://www.childresscousins.org>

1792 False Affidavit of Nancy Calicote, application for marriage to John Vaughan
 1820 Birth. Daybook of Nancy Callicott Vaughan
 1830 Census, Hawkins Co, TN, for John Vaughan
 1840 Census, Hawkins Co, TN, for John Vaughan
 1840 Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002
 about Mary Jane Brown
 Name: Mary Jane Brown
 Spouse: George W Vaughan
 Marriage Date: 25 Jun 1840
 Marriage County: Hawkins

1841 Daybook and wife and 1st baby, John Franklin

1842 Death of father. John Vaughan Will

1842-43, birth of Uldah and Tennessee. Daybook

1844—14 yrs gone. Pension statement.

State of Tennessee, County of Hawkins; On the 2nd day of June AD One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight personally appeared before me the subsender, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, Mrs. Nancy Vaughan, who is to me known to be the person mentioned as Claimant in a previous declaration in the pension office at Washington City. She and her said husband resided in the state of Virginia some six years and that they moved from the state of Virginia about the year 1800 and came to Hawkins County, Tennessee..... lived there all the while until about 10 years before his death which was in the year 1832 at which time (1832) her said husband bought land on this side of Clinch mountain, and moved over here in this valley, called then and now, Poor Valley in Hawkins County, Tennessee, 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 she now lives with her daughter Polly. .

*" and that he left the place where he died to his youngest son George W. Vaughan with a provision in it that he was to take care of me my lifetime and he not withstanding has sold the land and moved from here, the last account I had of him he lived near Nashville, Tennessee and that he has been gone from here about 14 years".
 and that since the death of her said husband she states that she has remained unmarried and is now the widow of John Vaughan.... that I am not able in consequence of bodily infirmity and old age to attend the court. Nancy (her X mark) Vaughan*

1850 census of Lincoln County, TN

1858, death of mother. Pension application.

1860 census.

1861 death of soldier son, John Franklin. Affidavit and military record.

1870 Tishomingo, Mississippi census; Post Office: Barnes Store

1880 Tishomingo County census Tishomingo, Mississippi

1887 tax roll, Bay Springs area.

1900 Beat 5, Tishomingo, Mississippi census

1901 Death and Burial: Vaughn Cemetery , Dennis, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. Childress Cousins.

Find A Grave Memorial# 19557400

Tennessee Vaughan,

Find A Grave Memorial# 19557335

Sergeant John Vaughan, Soldier of the American Revolution, by Helen Vaughan Michael

Notes

May 2013

oknew family photo of GWV:

I own the original of this photograph. It is mounted and bound in a "Pixie Album" put together by J.T.Vaughan as a gift to my grandmother presented by him to her in Sherman, TX on a visit in the 1930s. There are some 20 or more pix of GWV and other members of the Vaughan family in Tishomingo CO, MS and Grayson CO, TX. Publication of this and all others originating in his album belonging to me, is restricted to direct descendants of GW Vaughan with my permission.
Richard R. Hefton

Birth Date on recent headstone is incorrect.

Childress Cousins Notes

A native of Tennessee, (see original homesite) George Washington Vaughan was born on June 15, 1820 in Hawkins County, TN. He was the youngest son of the eleven children of John Vaughan and Nancy Callicott. Following his 20th Birthday, George married Mary Jane Brown on June 25, 1840 in Hawkins County. The couple had nine children as outlined below:
Children of George Washington Vaughn and Mary Jane Brown

John Franklin Vaughn was born on Apr. 14, 1841 in TN and died on Apr. 23, 1862 in Okolona Hospital - MS.

Mary Uldah Vaughn was born in 1842 in Hawkins Co., TN and died Before 1850.

Tennessee Frances Vaughn was born on Dec. 27, 1843 in TN and died on Oct. 9, 1879.

Louisiana Paralee "Pink" Vaughn was b. 1845 in Hawkins Co., TN and d on Jul. 9, 1894 in Chatfield Navarro Co., TX.

George Washington Vaughn Jr was born in 1847 in TN and died on an unknown date.

Samuel Alex Vaughan b May 12 1850 Fayetteville, Lincoln Co, TN and d Jul. 15 1938 in Sherman, Grayson Co., Tx.

Mary J Vaughn was born in 1852 in TN and died on an unknown date.

Nancy A Vaughn was born in 1855 in TN and died on an unknown date.

James T Vaughn was born in 1857 in MS and died in 1940 in Belmont, Tishomingo Co. MS.

Sometime after the birth of Nancy, probably around 1856-7, the GW Vaughan family relocated to the Bay Springs area, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. www.childresscousins.org or <http://www.childresscousins.org>

Samuel Alexander Vaughan Confederate Civil War Reunion



Samuel Alexander Vaughan at a Confederate Veterans gathering. Served from age 14 to end of Civil War.

