

THE ALLISON CLAN – A VISIT

By Sharon Cunningham

The early generations of Allisons were among those Scotsmen sent to Northern Ireland by the English to occupy lands confiscated from Irish rebels during the 17th century. Because of strict English laws governing politics, the lack of opportunity to own land, and the oppression of their Calvinist religion, many Scotch-Irish – as they came to be called – emigrated to Colonial America just before and at various intervals throughout the 18th century.

Clay Allison's great-great-grandfather, Andrew, was born in Ulster, Northern Ireland, about 1710 to James and Rebecca Howard Allison. He arrived in America with other Scotch-Irish, Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, and Bohemian emigrants, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Andrew met and married Ann Simonton (Symontoun), who was born around 1722 in Northern Ireland. The exact date of this marriage is unknown, but was prior to 1744 when their first child, Adam, was born. The ceremony took place in Lancaster County, so Ann's parents, Theophilus and Mary Smith Simonton, immigrated to America in the early 1700s as well. Possibly Andrew and the Simonton family left Ireland at the same time and the young people may have met onboard their ship on the way to America. During their marriage, Andrew and Ann Allison had the following children, all born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:

Adam (about 1744-1802)

Theophilus

Ann Elizabeth

Sarah

Ann Simonton Allison apparently died between the birth of Sarah and 1754 when Andrew married Margaret McConnell in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. **1.**

During the mid-1700s, Andrew Allison's family left what was to become known as the Pennsylvania Dutch county of Lancaster County and moved south with the flow of Scotch-Irish immigrants, perhaps stopping for a while in "the valley of Virginia," today's beautiful Shenandoah Valley. There they found the English-dominated Virginia government as intolerant of their Presbyterian religion as it had been in Ireland. "Influenced by the climate and soil, the peacefulness of the Catawba Indians and the laxity of North Carolina laws...on the subject of religion," the majority of the Scotch-Irish families left Virginia and made their homes in western North Carolina, mainly west of the Yadkin River. **2.** Among these early North Carolina pioneers



were the “Nesbits, Allisons, Brandons, Luckeys, Lockes, McCullochs, Grahams, Cowans, Barrs, McKenzies, Andrews, Osbornes, Sharpes, Boones, McLaughlins, and Halls.” 3.

Andrew and Margaret McConnell Allison both died in Rowan County, North Carolina – Andrew in May 1780. Margaret’s date of death is unknown, although it was before Andrew. Both are buried in Rowan County. 4.

Andrew and Ann Simonton Allison’s son Adam was born circa 1744 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. On 6 January 1770, in Iredell County (located adjacent to Rowan County on the west). Adam married Mary Barr, born about 1750.5. He died 23 July 1802, and both Adam and Mary Barr Allison (whose death date is unknown) are buried in Iredell County, North Carolina.6.

Clay Allison’s grandfather, Robert, was born to Adam and Mary Barr late the same year, in Tennessee, according to an 1830 Tennessee census file. This record is confusing because in 1770 the area that eventually became Tennessee was the largely unsettled westernmost region of North Carolina, all the way to the Mississippi River – and it was Indian Country. Likely, the enumerator of the 1830 Hardin County, Tennessee, census failed to ask the question and simply assumed a Tennessee birthplace for Robert. He was, however, born in North Carolina, as were his siblings.

Until 1817-1818, most of Middle and West Tennessee was still Indian country– that is, it was Chickasaw land, but was largely disputed by the Cherokees until both these tribes were ejected from the territory under President Andrew Jackson’s “Indian removal” policy which culminated in 1836 with the Cherokee’s Trail of Tears to Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. After the American Revolutionary War, several Allison families moved west and settled on land grants about sixty miles south of Nashville, in what is now Bedford County, Middle Tennessee.7. A final move for Robert and William in the late 1820s took the families farther west, to Wayne and Hardin counties on the Alabama border in West Tennessee where various descendents of this prolific clan still live.8.

At this point the Allison kids’ and Tom Evans’ hereditary lines diverge, although Robert, (Clay’s grandfather – 1770–abt.1837) and his brother William (1773–1845 – Evans’ third great-grandfather), both moved to southern Middle Tennessee where their families essentially lived the same tiller-of-the-land existence. Because of the colorful Old West careers of his grandsons, Robert Clay, Jeremiah Monroe, and John William, and his granddaughter Saluda Ann Mary, about whom so much has been written, but so little is factual, Robert Allison’s direct family line is the primary focus of this biographical sketch. There may be inaccuracies and inconsistencies here, but several new lines of inquiry are opened to researchers who are interested in the Allison Clan.

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TENNESSEE

Robert’s wife Susan (surname unknown, marriage date unknown), was born about 1778 in Virginia.9. Susan’s family was also one of the Scotch-Irish that left Virginia to settle in Rowan County, North Carolina. Robert Allison was listed as head of his household on the 1830 Hardin County census, and fortunately, the names of most of the people who were living in his home at that time are known:

Robert Allison 00030001-/00030001–

Robert - age 60 (1770-abt.1837; also listed #396 on 1833 Special Census of
Hardin County, Tennessee)

Susan (maiden name unknown) - wife (~1778-btw. 1850-60)

Jeremiah Scotland (1811-1892; listed #397 on 1833 Special Census of
Hardin County, Tennessee)

Susan (abt. 1812-?)

James C. (abt. 1813-?; listed Head of Hsehld, page 229, 1840
Hardin County, Tennessee Census)

Jane (abt. 1814-?)

David S. (abt. 1815-1894; there is a David G. Allison listed as
Head of Hsehld. on pp. 247 of the 1840 Hardin County, Tennessee Census.

This siblings family eventually settled in southeast Missouri)

(Another female is numerically enumerated, name unknown,

ages of 5 and 10. Who this child was, or who she belonged to is
between the unknown).

10.

Robert Allison apparently died circa 1837, the last year his name appears on official documents in Hardin County, Tennessee.**11.** It is surmised by the family that he is buried in Hardin County, but no marked graves have thus far been located for either Robert or Susan.**12.** On both the 1840 and 1850 Hardin County census files, Susan is enumerated as head of household.

The 1840 Hardin County, Tennessee census, p. 231, lists:

01000000101	—	000020001
1 male age 5-10		2 females ages 20-30 (daus. Susan and
1 male age 60-70		1 female age 60-70 (Susan [mother])
1 male age 80-90		

The enumerated males are a mystery; none of the descendents I have spoken with know who they might have been. Susan was no longer listed in the census records of either Hardin or Wayne counties after 1850, evidently having died between 1850 and 1860, placing her age at older than 72.

* * *

Robert and Susan's son, Jeremiah Scotland (known as Jerry S., the name found on the genealogy pages of a family Bible as well as on several Wayne County official documents, and chisled on his tombstone), was born 14 February 1811, probably in Bedford County, Tennessee. He married Mariah R. Brown on 2 December 1832, in Wayne County, and moved into a log cabin in the Hardin-Eagle Creek area in the extreme northwest corner of the county.**13.**

Their first child, Susan Elizabeth, was born two years later. Jerry and Mariah subsequently had nine children, one of whom died at age three.

In several previous biographies of Clay Allison, his father has been identified as "John

Allison, an itinerant preacher from Mecklenburg, North Carolina,” and it’s been reported that his mother’s name was Nancy Lemmond McCullough, all of which is incorrect. **14.** A simple check of several United States Census records for Wayne County, Tennessee, confirmed that Jeremiah Scotland and Mariah R. Brown Allison were the parents of offspring with the familiar names of Robert Clay, Jeremiah Monroe, John William, and Saluda Ann Mary, the latter unique and not easily confused.

Second, although Jerry’s father, Robert, was originally from North Carolina (not Mecklenburg, but Iredell County), Jeremiah Scotland was born in Bedford County, Tennessee. **15.**

Third, Jerry was a Tennessee dirt farmer with, at various times, between 250 and 700 acres to his name. This of course does not preclude the possibility of his also having been a preacher. However, none of the Allison descendents know of such a professional following, nor is there Presbyterian or Methodist church documentation to support his ordination. No records exist that show his having been pastor at any of the Presbyterian churches in Wayne-Hardin-Gibson-Hardeman-Fayette-Perry counties in Tennessee, for what would have been his adult years, 1830-1892. **16.** The other primary affiliation in this sector of Tennessee, the Methodist Church, required an annual license to preach, and Jeremiah Scotland (or Jerry S.) is not listed in the records of the Methodist Circuit of Wayne or Hardin counties. **17.** It is possible that Jerry Scotland’s tenure as Worthy Chaplain of the Cade Grange, an agrarian society, in Wayne County may account for the assertion that he was an itinerant preacher. Jeremiah Monroe also variously served as Chaplain of the Cade Grange. **18.**

With accurate details of the Allisons’ background, and the 1850 census, where names of the family members are finally listed individually, the records revealed the enumeration for the Jeremiah Scotland Allison family in Wayne County. Note misspelling of the surname by the census enumerator. **19.**

ALLERSON, J. S.	38	TN	(Jeremiah Scotland)
M. R.	36	TN	(Mariah R.)
S. E.	15	TN	(Susan Elizabeth)
J. A.	11	TN	(Jesse Alonzo)
R. C.	9	TN	(Robert Clay)
J. M.	6	TN	(Jeremiah Monroe)
S. A.	3	TN	(Saluda Ann)
E. J.	1	TN	(Emily <u>I</u> – middle initial from Kate)

The following is from the 1860 Federal Census, Wayne County, Tennessee, District 14:
Page 163 - Lines 9-16 - Household 1347.1347 (Reel M653-127) - Enum. 30 August 1860:

ALLERSON, J. S.	50	Farmer	TN	Pers. & Real Value - \$1,800
Mariah R. Brown	47		TN	
Robert C.	18	Farm Labr	TN	
Jeremiah M.	16	Farm Labr	TN	
Saluda A. M.	13		TN	
Emily I.	10		TN	
Sarah F.	8		TN	
John W.	6		TN	

(Note: The three oldest children are absent from the 1860 enumeration; between 1850 and 1860, Susan Elizabeth married T. M. B. "Bennett" Kyle (date unknown) and moved away from her father's home. Unfortunately, there is no known photo of Susan or any member of her Kyle family. Jesse Alonzo, age twenty-one, left home and is listed singly on this census as a farm laborer, seven households away at #1354. The second-born, John T. died on 16 August 1839 at age three).

With a bit more digging, and a lot of help from various family members, from Allison researcher Jim Peters, and pages from the John William and Kate Allison Bible, the actual birth dates for Clay's immediate family were revealed.²⁰ A definite death date, place, and burial site for Saluda Ann are still mysteries, but it was after March 1918, in the Kansas City, Missouri, area.²¹

After Kate Allison's death in 1922, the Bible entries appear in that of her daughter, Bertha Rhea. Sandra Sabourin stated to me that her grandmother (called Rhea "Ray"), like Kate before her, was, fortunately, a keeper of all things pertaining to the family.

The death entries in Kate's Bible stop entirely with that of Emily I. on 21 December 1933. Presumably, it was after that date that John and Kate's Bible was borrowed by a Texas descendent of Clay Allison and was never returned to the Tennessee branch of the family. This is why the Bible pages came to me from Bill Hubbs, whose father got them from Earle North Parker, Clay's grandson.

<u>Jeremiah Scotland</u>	b. 14 Feb 1811 - d. 13 Apr 1892 Mt. Carmel Cem., Hardin Co., TN
<u>Mariah R. Brown</u>	b. 8 Jan 1814 - d. 5 May 1894 Mt. Carmel Cem., Hardin Co., TN
<u>Susan E.</u>	b. 15 Nov 1834 - d. 23 Jul 1866 Mt. Carmel Cem., Hardin Co., TN. (First buried in another place, then moved to family plot by John).
<u>John T.</u>	b. 4 Sep 1836 - d. 16 Aug 1839 No tombstone located; probably with grandparents, Robert and Susan Allison in Hardin Co., TN, but not Mt. Carmel. This church and cemetery not est. until 1887.
<u>Jesse Alonzo</u>	b. 27 Jan 1839, - d. 19 Apr 1904 in Gibson Co., TN Mt. Olive Cemetery, Dyer, TN
<u>Robert Clay</u> Co., TX,	b. 2 Sep 1841, Wayne Co., TN - d. 3 Jul 1887, Reeves Pecos Park Cem., Pecos, Reeves Co., TX
<u>Jeremiah Monroe</u>	b. 28 Mar 1844 - d. 5 Aug 1887 (1) Ellom Cem., Hemphill Co. TX (2) Mt. Carmel Cem., Hardin Co., TN.
<u>Saluda Ann Mary</u> bur. <u>_?_</u> Cemetery, Kansas City, MO	b. 25 Dec 1846 - d. <u>_?_</u> , probably Kansas City, Missouri -
<u>Emily I.</u>	b. 20 May 1850 - d. - 31 Dec 1933 (tombstone in Oakwood Cemetery, Dyer, Gibson County, Tennessee, states birth and death dates as 20 May

1849 - 21 December 1933).

Sarah Frances

b. 5 Jan 1852 - d. 7 May 1933, West Plains, MO
Evergreen Cemetery, West Plains, MO

John William

b. 30 Apr 1854 - d. 7 Jan 1898,
Mt. Carmel Cem., Hardin Co., TN

* * *

Evidently, the Jeremiah Scotland Allison family lived as contented a life as a Southern farm family without slaves could have done in the years before the Civil War.²² On 15 October 1861, seven months after the outbreak of that internecine bloodletting, Jesse Alonzo, Robert Clay, and Jeremiah Monroe Allison joined Phillips' Tennessee Light Artillery Company, Confederate States Army, and their father was left with three daughters and a nine-year-old boy to help with the life-sustaining chores of the farm.

An apochryphal tale of the family in Tennessee is that Robert Clay, after being medically discharged from the artillery company at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in January 1862, killed a sergeant of the 3rd Illinois Cavalry when the trooper insulted Clay's mother and broke a piece of crockery in her kitchen. Factually, the 3rd Illinois Cavalry was in Clifton, but very late in the war – September 27, 1864. The history of this Federal regiment states: "...the regiment, as reorganized, left Memphis, marched to and crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, where it confronted Hood's Army. Then it fell back, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin..."²³

It is possible that a sergeant of one of the 3rd's companies could have ransacked the Allison home, but Clay was not around to kill him. He had been a member of Colonel Jacob B. Biffle's 19th Tennessee Cavalry (known in the field as the 9th) since his reenlistment in September 1862, and this regiment was with General Nathan Bedford Forrest on his raid in Middle Tennessee when the 3rd Illinois was in Hardin & Wayne counties in the fall of 1864.²⁴

Earlier in the war, on 20 February 1863, companies of the 3rd Michigan Cavalry sacked and burned Clifton. But again, Clay Allison was in the field as a member of Biffle's 9th Tennessee Cavalry.²⁵

At the time of this raid on Clifton, the 9th was moving away from Wayne County. On 25 January, the regiment was with Brigadier General Forrest's brigade making a conscripting sweep of Bedford County, Tennessee, approximately 150 miles east of Wayne County.²⁷

On 5 March, the regiment was still with Forrest's brigade in the capture of Thompson Station, Williamson County, Tennessee, thirty miles south of Nashville, between Franklin and Columbia, and was still moving north.²⁸ Forrest's brigade was on picket duty and skirmished with the enemy around the southern Middle Tennessee area until March 24, when the general decided to capture a Union garrison and stockpiles at Brentwood. Biffle's regiment was assigned to Colonel James W. Starnes' 4th Tennessee Cavalry during this battle, and remained with the 4th until Starnes' death on June 30 near Tullahoma, Tennessee. A brigade was then formed of Starnes', Biffle's, McLemore's, Dibrell's, Holman's, and Cox's, variously under the command of colonels Jacob B. Biffle, N. N. Cox and George G. Dibrell. The 9th Tennessee Cavalry did not return to the Wayne-Hardin County area until 29 May 1863.²⁹

Furthermore, it has been stated, supposedly quoting Clay, that he was alternately a "spy,"

or a member of Forrest's Scouts, in a company commanded by Texan Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross. Factually, Allison's military records do not reflect that he was ever transferred, or detached at any time, from Captain Robert D. Anderson's Company F, Biffle's 9th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, from the time of his enlistment in this regiment in September 1862 until being paroled in Alabama in April 1865 at the war's end.³⁰ As the finishing touches were being applied to this article, Hardin County, Tennessee, historian, Tony Hays, stated in a phone conversation that several years ago he found documentation in some loose Civil War files in the Tennessee State Library & Archives which supported Clay's statement that he was a scout for Nathan Bedford Forrest. Research for this document (which Tony no longer has in his possession), continues, and if found, the words written above will have to be eaten, which this writer will happily do. ³¹.

* * *

Much of the material written about Clay Allison states that his post-Civil War leave-taking from Tennessee occurred sometime in 1865 or early 1866. In 1995, however, an article published in *True West* magazine indicated that Allison may have remained in Wayne County for at least three years after the Civil War. The author stated that in the spring of 1868, there were several potentially violent brushes between the local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan and the deputies of Wayne County Sheriff Elijah V. Turman.³²

After several months of on and off skirmishing between the two factions (called the "Gray Coat-Cutter" episodes) a peace pact was supposedly signed by Sheriff Turman and a man called "Clay Allison," whom the *True West's* article's author stated was the cyclops of the KKK in Wayne County (The "peace" document was excerpted and published in the *True West* article).³³

That writer also stated that in late August or early September 1868, the Tennessee General Assembly, at the insistence of Radical Republican Governor William G. "Parson" Brownlow, enacted a state law that made "association or connection with the Ku Klux Klan punishable by 'a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five years.'" The author contended that it was the passage of this law that convinced Allison to leave Tennessee in the Fall of 1868. ³⁴

The fly in the ointment (admittedly, a *very* small fly) with this theory, however, is that the peace treaty document was signed by Robert A. Allisson [sic], not Robert C. Allison, which is, of course, our boy's factual name. ³⁵

According to 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census records for Wayne and the surrounding Tennessee counties, there were numerous Robert Allisons with various middle initials, which provides reasonable doubt that the signer of the "peace treaty" was not "our" Robert Clay Allison. For example, on page 287 of the September 1896 issue of *The Confederate Veteran* magazine, a small notice stated that Mrs. Robert A. Allison, of Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee (about fifty miles northwest of Wayne County) held a fundraiser for the "Battle Abbey," the proposed museum of the South's Civil War).

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TEXAS

Before the onset of the Civil War in 1861, several men, Tennesseans all who visualized

the oncoming conflict and wanted no part of it, headed west, settled along the Brazos River in Palo Pinto County, Texas, and began cattle ranching. All of them may have played a part in the future of Clay, Saluda Ann Mary, Jeremiah Monroe, and John William Allison. These men were Marcus Lafayette Dalton, John Barkley Dawson, the Stocktons – father William H., and sons Thomas L. and Mathias Broyles, and Jesse, John, and William Hittson (cousins to Confederate Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest, Clay’s recent “employer”), plus the partnership of Irwin W. Lacy and Louis G. Coleman.

After the close of the “recent unpleasantness” and the beginning of Reconstruction, these cattlemen realized that Texas’ open cattle range, as they had known it for the past decade, was being overtaken by displaced Easterners looking for free land and a new start in life. The cattlemen decided, almost *en masse*, to move their families and ranching operations farther west, into northeast New Mexico. Of this group of ranchers only Mark Dalton remained in Texas, and he was ambushed and killed by Indians near his ranch in 1870.

Vernon Maddux, an Oklahoma historian and author, states about the migration: “Sometime during the spring of 1866...in Palo Pinto, a hard-eyed former rebel, Clay Allison, *settled with his sister* (Cunningham’s emphasis; more on this statement later) near Hittson Bend [on the Brazos River]. Both Mark Dalton and Oliver Loving asked him to join their companies [on a cattle drive to New Mexico]...

“On June 6, 1866, Loving and [Charles] Goodnight [both had been in Texas since 1855] left their camp at Black Springs in north-central Palo Pinto County and moved their herd to Fort Belknap. They had hired fifteen hands, five more than were needed to drive the herd...” Maddux’s footnote to these comments states, “Loving’s herdsmen consisted of the following people: Clay Allison, age 25, John Edwards, age 31, Palo Pinto. Bose Ikard (born circa 1835 in Missouri, died January 1929)...Jim Fowler from Weatherford, [Texas], another black herdsman...William (One-Arm Bill) Wilson, age 23, his brothers Charles, 25, and LaFayette, 17...Others were Nathan ‘Crosseyed’ Browner [sic] and Dick Miller.” **36**

If, indeed, Allison was a member of that first Goodnight-Loving trail drive in 1866, there might be documentation in J. Evetts Haley’s research and interview notes for his book, *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman*. Jim Bradshaw, archivist at the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library in Midland, Texas, wrote the following in answer to questions regarding the above statements by Maddux: “Our Clay Allison file had no information related to any connection with Goodnight... I also examined an early manuscript of the Goodnight book, and along with the Dobie article [see footnote], came up with the fact that Goodnight and Loving took along some 18 men. The only names found so far are Bill Wilson, Nace Garner, Nath Brauner, Jim Fowler (aka Jim Goodnight, negro), Long Joe Loving (no kin to Oliver) and Asa McLaren. This leaves 12 unidentified. I wonder if Boze Ikaard [sic] was on the first trip? Departure date was 6 June 1866 with 2,000 head. Mark Dalton is mentioned in a Haley interview with Goodnight but not clear enough to identify him as being on the first drive. He was mentioned as being in Santa Fe with Goodnight but not in any way that can be dated, except ‘in the late ’60s.’” **37**

Maddux emphatically wrote in his footnote that Allison was a part of that 6 June 1866 Loving-Goodnight cattle drive to Fort Sumner, New Mexico Territory, and on to Denver. When asked by phone for documentation for the above statement, he said that his source was Chuck Parsons’ 1977 biography, *Robert Clay Allison, Gentleman Gun Fighter*.

Maddux also stated to me by phone: “We *know* [Cunningham’s emphasis] that Allison was on several [M. L.] Dalton cattle drives to New Mexico.” Asked to document that knowledge,

Maddux said he used the Parsons book as the source for that statement as well.³⁸

Chuck Parsons, by phone, said that he did not remember where he located this information, and a subsequent search of his remaining Allison files did not reveal documentation to support his written statement that Clay Allison was on the 1866 Loving-Goodnight cattle drive.³⁹ This does not mean that Clay was not one of the remaining unnamed (and so far unidentified) twelve men who cowboied that first Goodnight-Loving cattle drive, just that to date, nothing has been located to substantiate the statement.⁴⁰

There is one known, published account which states that Clay Allison was on a few trail drives from Texas to New Mexico for Charles Goodnight. Ruth W. Armstrong, of Corrales, New Mexico, wrote in a biography of Manly M. Chase that his neighbor, John B. Dawson, introduced Allison to Chase as having “been on several cattle drives” with him (Dawson) before 1867.⁴¹ Armstrong’s format for her book on the Chases is what has become known as “historical fiction;” that is, a work based on primary research, but the characters have been given dialogue, thus diminishing her important research.⁴²

* * *

NEW MEXICO

Despite the comments written above, there might actually be photographic support for Allison's having been in the Colfax County, New Mexico area in the late 1860s. The earliest appearance of Clay Allison in Colfax County, New Mexico, was April 30, 1871, when he and some friends ran off a herd of U.S. Army mules from near Fort Union.⁴³ It was in this raid on General Gordon Granger’s mules that Clay accidentally shot himself in the foot, causing the wound from which he limped for the remainder of his life. Many (including this writer) have used as proof of this folly, two photographs of Allison – leg bandaged – one sitting alone, and the other with the Matthews children standing alongside. Think of this: How could Allison have shot himself in the foot in 1871, when he appeared, foot bandaged, in a photograph with the Matthews children, taken in 1867-1868? The documentation for the picture with the children, and the above date, came from Robert J. Matthews, Walnut Creek, California, grandson of the boy in the photograph, Joseph Wallace Matthews, who owned the original tintype, and who stated that Allison's leg was broken, not injured in a shooting accident.⁴⁴

The photo of Allison sitting alone with his crutches carries a photographer’s stamp that reads “Gittings copy,” indicating that prints were pulled from the original tintype(s), perhaps at the same time that the photographs were made.

This date is, of course, critical to the history of Clay Allison. At the time of this writing, a search is underway for a Gittings photography studio.

* * *

Father Stanley Crocchiola stated in his 1956 book, *Clay Allison*, that Saluda Ann Mary and her husband, Louis G. Coleman, accompanied her brothers, Robert Clay, Jeremiah Monroe, and John William, to Texas. This is inaccurate, or, at least, official records do not support the statement.⁴⁵

A check of the *Wayne County, Tennessee Marriage Records – 1824-1950* revealed that

Saluda (or Ann, as she called herself on the marriage license, and throughout the rest of her life) and L. G. Coleman were not married until 7 May 1874.⁴⁶

The 1870 Wayne County, Tennessee census for her father's household also lists "Ann, age 26," which conforms exactly to Saluda's known birth year of 1844.⁴⁷ Whether Clay left Tennessee in 1865, or in 1868 as Ted Yeatman contends, Saluda Ann did not accompany him, nor was she married to Coleman in either of those years.

She did not leave Tennessee until she married in 1874, then moved immediately to Coleman's ranch on the Lower Vermejo, Colfax County, New Mexico, on which he had been living for at least one year. (See Colfax County, New Mexico Tax Rolls below; 1873 was the first time the Lacy and Coleman partnership appeared in official Colfax County documents).

The Coleman's son Robert Louis was born in Colfax County in 1875 (exact date unknown). A daughter, Edna Allison, was born later in Texas (date unknown), as well as another son, Elmer, (date and place of birth also unknown).⁴⁸

The two children who appear above in the Coleman family photo look to be about five years apart in ages. Both Edna Allison and Elmer were born after the 1880 U. S. Census was taken in June, where neither child is enumerated with the rest of the Coleman family:

1880 Hemphill County, Texas Census - 19 June - Page 101. Enumerator H. A.

Lewis.

3/4	Coleman, L. G.	W M	44	Ranchero	Ala.		
	S.A.M.	W F	34	Wf - Kp.Hse.	Ten.	Ala	Ga.
	R. L.	W M	5	Son	NM	Ala	Ten.
4/5	Allison, R. C.	W M	40	Ranchero	Ten.	Ten.	Ten.
5	Hoggett, J. C.	W M	28	Farmer	Ten.	Ten.	Ten.
	Sarah	W F	27	Wf - Kp.Hse	Ten.	Ten.	Ten.
	Loula B.	W F	4	Dau.	Ten.	Ten.	Ten.
	F. L.	W M	2	Son	Ten.	Ten.	Ten.
	Chapman, Ed	W M	26	Ranchero	Iowa	Penn	Penn
	Seag, Tilden	W M	25	Ranchero	N.Y.		

It has been assumed that the Colemans left Colfax County with Clay in 1878 when he settled in Hemphill County, Texas. However, the cattle ranching partnership of Lacy and Coleman was still operating and was still listed on the Colfax County, New Mexico School Tax Rolls of 6 October 1879 (see below). Sometime after that date, Irwin W. Lacy bought out Louis G. Coleman's partnership, retaining the L C brand, and moved the cattle herds to La Plata County, Colorado, where he partnered with George W. Thompson.^{49 & 50} By June 1880, though, when the U.S. Census was taken, the Colemans were situated on a ranch on the Washita next door to Clay and fellow Tennesseans, the J. C. Hoggett family (see above).

That spring of 1880 Clay Allison "moved in on the Gageby Creek...[He] acquired sections 18 and 20, Block M, of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad (H&GNRR) survey, near the confluence of the Washita River and Gageby Creek, twelve miles northeast of Mobeetie, in what is now Hemphill County..."⁵¹

The operative word is "acquired;" no record in the Hemphill County land surveys shows that CLAY Allison actually purchased this tract. However, there are deeds filed in Austin that show J. M. Allison's purchase of Section 20, Block M1, H&GNRR Survey, and that of J. W.

Allison for Section 18, Block M1, of the same railroad survey. Evidently Clay “squatted” on the land, holding the sections, well-watered by Gageby Creek and the Washita River, until his brothers arrived from New Mexico.

At the same time, however, Clay registered the **A C E** brand in Mobeetie, Wheeler County, the closest town of size, and to which the area that became Hemphill County was attached for governmental and judicial purposes. Later that fall, Monroe, and John with his family and young sister-in-law, America Medora (“Dora”) McCulloch, arrived in Hemphill County.

Five months later, on 15 February 1881, in Mobeetie, Clay married Dora McCulloch. According to a McCulloch descendent, John and “Kate” Allison and Clay and Dora Allison repeated their marriage vows in a double ceremony in Mobeetie on 28 March 1881. The reason for this duplicate ritual is unknown within the Allison and McCulloch families, other than “they were romantics.” No record of this second ceremony exists, but perhaps there would not have been if it was just a reaffirmation of the couples’ marriage vows. **52**

For some unexplained reason, in 1883, Clay Allison again left Texas, moving his wife to southeastern New Mexico. John and Monroe remained on the Hemphill County ranch, but the rest of the family moved elsewhere. Sometime after 15 October 1883 (when the seventh of her nine children was born), the youngest Allison sibling, Sarah Frances Haggard and her family, which had been farming outside Mobeetie, moved to Bonito, Lincoln County, New Mexico, near Fort Union.

On 28 June 1883, Louis Coleman sold all his holdings on the Washita River known as the Coleman Ranch, including the animals, tools, and equipment, to Thomas Riley for \$500, and evidently moved to Kansas City, Missouri. **53** It is interesting to note that John and Kate’s third daughter, Emily Leota, was born in Kansas City on 26 April 1883. It makes some sense that sometime earlier in the year the pregnant Kate, John, and their daughters traveled with Saluda Ann and her children to Kansas City, so that Kate could have her child near doctors and medical facilities. Louis Coleman probably remained behind to sell off his ranch, following the families in early July 1883.

A letter received and kept by Kate, postmarked 25 March 1918, Kansas City, from Edna Allison Coleman Greene, stated that Ann had a severe case of diabetes that required constant nursing care; it is possible that L.G. had also moved the family to Kansas City to be closer to physicians and hospitals.

Edna’s letter also stated about her brother, Robert Louis Coleman (who would at that time have been forty-three years old): “...Louis...does not live here with mama anymore, he has moved out with his father...” This interesting statement implies that Edna was estranged from her father, and that there had been a split of some sort between her parents, though it may have been as innocent as Coleman’s having left his wife close to medical assistance and returned to ranching.

Whatever the case, this letter definitely reveals that L.G. and Saluda Ann Allison Coleman were still alive in March 1918.

* * *

Jeremiah Monroe was still in Wayne County when Clay left for Texas, as he, too, was enumerated on the 1870 Wayne County census (listed as “M.”, age twenty-four), living in his father’s household. His occupation was listed as “school teacher” and his personal worth was \$540. (See above, 1870 Wayne County, Tennessee Census)

Various entries in a book of Minutes of the Cade Grange No. 527, an agricultural

association located in Wayne County, Tennessee, show that Monroe and his father Jerry jointly petitioned the Grange for membership on 18 March 1874; they were elected to 1st Degree membership on 28 April 1874. In May, both men were elevated to 2nd Degree memberships, and became 4th Degree members in early 1875. They each served variously as secretary and/or Worthy Chaplain of the Cade Grange until 11 July 1877, when the association elected its officers for the year 1878. Neither Jerry S. nor Monroe were reelected to any positions within the group, nor were they mentioned in the remaining available pages of this Minutes book, which ended on 10 September 1881. Monroe Allison's graceful handwriting was the easiest to read of all the secretaries of this agrarian society. One can certainly believe that he was an educated man, who would have been a school teacher.

Monroe was next documented as being in Colfax County, New Mexico, in the fall of 1878 when he first paid property taxes on the Lower Vermejo ranch. (See tax files below)

John William Allison was only eleven years old in late 1865 when Clay is likely to have left Tennessee, and he was, at age sixteen, still enumerated in his father's household on the 1870 Wayne County, Tennessee census. (See above, 1870 Wayne County Census file) John probably left home and traveled to New Mexico with Saluda Ann and Louis G. Coleman after their wedding in Wayne County in May 1874. He would then have been twenty years old, and plenty able to take care of himself, if the following photographs are any indication of his adult stature.

John Allison is said to have been with Clay and Peter Burleson in 1875 when they chased M. W. Mills to Fort Union after an assassination plot on Clay and several other Colfax County men by a powerful political cabal called the Santa Fe Ring, in which Mills supposedly had a hand.

John definitely was in Colfax County by early 1876 when his name showed up on an 18 February broadside sent by several citizens of the county to the *Cimarron News and Press* censuring the newspaper for an unpopular political stance. ⁵⁴

John's name first appeared on Colfax County, New Mexico Property Tax Records in 1877 for the Lower Vermejo district. (The following rolls also include information about all the Allison brothers, and their brother-in-law, L. G. Coleman. The 1873 tax file reveals the first documentation of their probable residency [property taxes] in Colfax County. Note that Clay apparently paid taxes on property in both the Cimarron District [the Ponil property] and on the Lower Vermejo. Ruth Armstrong states that one of the last official acts that Raymond Morley performed as an officer of the Maxwell Land Grant Company [in early 1876] was to "sell land to Clay Allison near the junction of the Red [Canadian] and Vermejo rivers, several miles downstream from where he had squatted on the Ponil."⁵⁵ This statement may be correct, but the following Colfax County tax files belie Armstrong's chronology:

1873 "P. C." Allison, Precinct 13 [Lower Vermejo], (\$500).

Lacy and Coleman, Precinct 13 (\$16,000).

1874 "P. C." Allison, Precinct 13 [Lower Vermejo] (\$1,000).

1875 ("P.C." changed to R.C.) Precinct 3, Cimarron District, (\$1,200); [Lacy & Coleman (\$22,940)].

1876 Precinct 3 Cimarron [the Ponil Ranch]- Allison, R. C. (\$4,400).

1877 Precinct 13 – Lower Vermejo, Allison, R. C. & John, (\$3,700).

1878 Precinct 13 – Allison, J. M. & Bro, (\$700).

(Note that in 1878, R. C. is no longer listed as a separate taxpayer).

1879 Precinct 13, page 20 reads: Allison, John \$1,000, and Allison, Monroe \$200.

The 1879 School Tax Rolls read:

October 6: Marzie A., M.M.B. [Mathias] and W.H. Stockton. Pct. 13 – John and Monroe Allison; John B. and Thos. H. Dawson; Lacy and Coleman (supporting proof that Saluda Ann and L. G. Coleman did not leave New Mexico for Texas with Clay Allison in 1878).⁵⁶

On 21 December 1876, Clay and John W., having delivered a herd of cattle to Las Animas, Colorado, were celebrating the upcoming Christmas and New Year's holidays by hoorahing the town. At the Olympic Dance Hall, the Allison brothers were involved in a shooting scrape that left John crippled for life and the lawman who had fired the shotgun at John dead on the floor, killed by Clay.

On 3 March 1877, perhaps in anticipation of a long jail sentence for the death of Las Animas deputy town marshal Charles Faber, Clay sold his New Mexico ranch to John for \$700. In early 1878, when the reduced charge of manslaughter was dismissed in Colorado, Clay left New Mexico. After a cattle selling trip to East St. Louis, Illinois, and a brief appearance in Dodge City, Kansas, he ultimately moved to Hemphill County in the Texas Panhandle where he boarded with fellow Tennesseans, the Hoggett family. Sometime after October 1879 (see tax files above), Saluda Ann and Louis Coleman, with their son, Robert Louis, also left New Mexico and bought a Hemphill County ranch, next door to the Hoggetts on the Washita River.

On 17 December 1878, in Colfax County, New Mexico, John William Allison, now twenty-three years old, married Elizabeth Laura McCulloch (not McCullough), age twenty, whom he nicknamed "Kate."⁵⁷ According to a great-granddaughter, Kate preferred this special name for the remainder of her life, even to having it chisled on her tombstone.⁵⁸

On 20 October 1879, a daughter, Esther Beatrice, was born to John and "Kate" Allison. The 1880 Colfax County, New Mexico Census, enumerated on August 6, registered the following at ED 7, Precinct 5 (Middle Vermejo), Household 6:

Allison, John age 26
 Kate, wife age 22 [this is nickname; correct given name, Elizabeth Laura]
 Hester, dau age 1 [correct name, Esther Beatrice; correct age 10 months]
 Monroe, bro age 33
 Dora, sis-in-law age 18 [this is nickname; correct given name America Medora]

59

John and Kate had four daughters – Esther Beatrice (Mrs. John Hardiman Pitts) (20 Oct 1879 Colfax County, New Mexico-31 Jan 1924,

Tennessee;
 Gordo, Cerro Gordo, Hardin County,
 Russell Chapel Cemetery, Cerro
 Tennessee)

1881 Bertha Rhea (Mrs. John Leonard Johnson) (27 Apr Hemphill County, Texas - Nov 1967 Hardin

Emily Leota (Mrs. Irvin R. Callens) (26 Apr 1883

1887 Tina Willie (Mrs. Claude Breckenridge) (15 Dec Hardin County, Tennessee - 12 Mar 1925

[SIDEBAR]

Dora and “Kate” were orphans, their parents having died at the family home in Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri in the mid-1860s. Robert T. McCulloch died of pneumonia in either late November or early December 1865, and their mother, Elizabeth M. Wilkerson McCulloch died in early October 1867 of tuberculosis. The children, Thomas Ganes (8 April 1857 - 17 December 1917), John S. (3 March 1860 - 21 January 1899), Elizabeth Laura (“Kate” 5 July 1858 - 7 December 1922) and America Medora, (“Dora” 14 October 1862 - 18 January 1926) were split up and fostered among various family members and friends in the Otterville/Sedalia area. An older sister, Molly (born 1854) had died at an early age.

The girls lived with an aunt, a sister of their father, Lavisia McCulloch Harlan, a widow with three children of her own. Around 1871, “Aunt Bice,” as she was called by the McCulloch kids, remarried Jerry Thomas and moved to Dillon, Montana. At this time, all four of Robert and Elizabeth McCulloch’s children went to live in the household of Andrew Jackson Young, who was married to another of Robert T.’s sisters, Mary Turk McCulloch.

“Jack and Mary T. Young had eight children of their own. Deed records show the family was still living in Missouri as late as September 1876, but by December 1878 they were in New Mexico after spending some time in at Greeley, Colorado. The four teenage McCulloch orphans were with them.” ⁶¹

* * *

Clay Allison left his Gageby Creek ranching operations in Hemphill County, Texas, in 1883 and moved himself and Dora into a two-room rock house in southwest Texas near Pope’s Wells, on the Texas-New Mexico border, which is now under the reservoir waters of Red Bluff Reservoir. ⁶²

On 9 August 1885, when their first daughter was born, Dora was at the home of her aunt, Mary Turk McCulloch Young, in the Peña Flora district of Colfax County, where she and her McCulloch brothers and sister had grown up. ⁶⁴ She and Clay named their firstborn daughter Patti Dora.

For the two years before and the two following Patti’s birth Clay ranched and Dora tended the little rock house and looked after their baby daughter. Supplies for their home and ranch were purchased monthly in Pecos, Texas, and it was on such a buying trip that Clay Allison, who had lived through two Civil War enlistments and several Western gunplay actions, died on 2 July 1887, in a freak accident that, after 115 years, still has Old West historians scratching their heads. ⁶⁵

Clay was alone on the wagon when – according to various speculations – he either reached to prevent a bag of grain from dropping off the wagon, lost his balance and fell. Or, driving too fast through Four Mile Draw, his crippled foot was too weak to hold the wagon’s brake, and when the conveyance hit the high side of the draw, he was thrown off, or...or...or. Since there was no witness to the accident, the exact events of that hot July day will never be known. All that is certain is that self-proclaimed “shootist” Robert Clay Allison was dead of a broken neck at the prime age of forty-six.

Left to provide for themselves were a twenty-five-year-old pregnant widow and their two-year-old daughter. Fortunately, Dora’s brother John S. McCulloch was living on the

Allison's ranch, working as Clay's foreman, so she had family close by to run the ranch and lend moral support during those stressful days after her husband's death.⁶⁶ In January 1888, seven months after Clay died, Dora gave birth to a second daughter whom she named Clay Pearl.

On 23 October 1890, Dora married Jesse Lee Johnson of Pecos, and the Allison ranch near Pope's Wells was sold. The Johnson family moved to Fort Worth around 1896. Clay's daughters married and had children, and Dora and J. L. Johnson began a family together. Dora developed cancer in 1925, and on January 18, 1926, died under anesthesia while undergoing surgery in Baltimore, Maryland, for repair of her bladder, which had been damaged in the bout with cancer.⁶⁷ Dora is buried in the Greenwood Memorial Gardens in Fort Worth.⁶⁸

* * *

Sometime after 12 April 1883, when the State of Texas began selling public lands in Hemphill County, Monroe purchased 640 acres of land from the state – Section 20, Block M-1, H&GN Railroad Survey. (John W. purchased Section 18 of the same block. These patent deeds were not filed in Austin until 7 March 1898, almost eleven years after Monroe's death, and two months after John died back in Tennessee). The brothers were running the **I O I** brand, which John had registered in Canadian, Texas, in 1882.⁶⁹

Jeremiah Monroe Allison

Jeremiah Monroe has been the shadow man during this Allison family research. He was not flamboyant as were Clay and the hero-worshipping John, and apparently was not involved in their hair-raising hijinks and brushes with the law in New Mexico. Actually, since he did not marry and have children to carry on his personal history, very little is known of Monroe, except for entries in official documents.

He enlisted in Phillips' Tennessee Light Artillery Company, CSA, with Clay and their older brother Jesse Alonzo, on 15 October 1861. Clay was medically discharged four months after his enlistment; Jesse Alonzo remained with the company throughout the Civil War, and was one of only fifteen effectives left in the unit when they were paroled and released at Meridian, Mississippi, at in April 1865.⁷⁰

Monroe, however, deserted. His Confederate military records reported him sick in September and October 1862, then, in both November and December the records state that he "deserted – never reported [back to his company] from hospital." A closer look at his muster rolls, however, shows that Monroe enlisted for only twelve months; when he was released from the hospital he knew that his enlistment was over and simply walked away without officially mustering out. Consequently, he was declared a deserter.⁷¹

Monroe's continued absence from Phillips' Tennessee Light Artillery Company was extremely bothersome in that, if he actually deserted, he evaded capture by both Union and Confederate patrols from November 1862 until war's end in April 1865. Exactly where he spent the remaining twenty-nine and one-half months of the Civil War is unknown, but probably right at home with his parents. Wayne and Hardin counties were rabidly divided during the war; many families had men serving in both armies, and those who were left at home were fervent in their espoused loyalties. Conscription patrols, foragers, partisan rangers, and guerillas from both North and South were constantly scouting throughout the area, and up and down the Tennessee River, a waterway critical to both Confederate and Union armies. Partisan rangers and deserters-turned-bushwhackers ran rampant throughout the territory, hazing and harassing families who maintained loyalties to both sides of the conflict. Until I visited the area, it was difficult to understand how Monroe Allison remained at large for almost thirty months. Today, Wayne and

Hardin counties along the Tennessee River are heavily forested with thick undergrowth and deeply scarred by gullies and caves along every creek. It is still a sparsely populated area and probably looks much as it did in the 1860s. Monroe grew up in that wild environment, and it is now understandable how he escaped both Federal and Confederate conscription patrols for almost three years.

The 1870 Wayne County census states that he was a school teacher, still living in the household of his parents. A search for Wayne County, Tennessee, teacher and/or education system files revealed that those old records had been stored in the attic of the Wayne County Courthouse, had never been microfilmed, and were destroyed in a 1972 fire along with numerous other 19th century Wayne County records.⁷² While going through Kate Allison's treasure trove of family history, Sandra Sabourin, Bertha Rhea Tobey, and I found a "pay chit" made out to J. M. Allison by the Wayne County Board of Education. This little scrap of paper is the only support for the notation on the 1870 census file of Monroe's having taught school after the Civil War. Unfortunately, it was mislaid before it could be copied for this article.

From 1874 until the end of 1877, Monroe was serving variously as the secretary or worthy chaplain of the Cade Grange in Wayne County. Nothing more is known of him until his name showed up on the Colfax County, New Mexico Tax Rolls in 1878.

After leaving New Mexico in 1880, Monroe ranched with his brother John in Hemphill County until his death from an apparent heart attack on 5 August 1887, just one month after Clay's fatal accident near Pecos. Monroe was temporarily buried in the isolated Ellom Cemetery, twelve miles north of Mobeetie in what is now Hemphill County.⁷³

In early September 1887, John had Monroe's body exhumed and prepared for shipment by rail and steamboat back to Hardin County, Tennessee. He was reburied alongside his parents in the family plot in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery south of Clifton.

At Paducah, Kentucky, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, John placed an order for marble tombstones for both Monroe and their oldest sister, Susan Elizabeth Kyle, who had died in 1866.

It was at this time that John W. permanently moved his family back into the Allison fold in Wayne and Hardin counties in Tennessee.

Clay, John, Monroe, Saluda Ann, and Jeremiah Monroe have been the primary focus of practically everything written about the Allison, nothing is known of the remaining siblings. This section now begins the history of the remaining children of Jeremiah Scotland and Mariah Allison – Susan Elizabeth, Jesse Alonzo, Emily I. and Sarah Frances, and ends with the death of John's wife, "Kate," in 1922.

What little is known about Susan Elizabeth follows: She was the firstborn of the Allison siblings, birth date 15 November 1834. She married a man identified on her tombstone as Bennet Kyle, but thus far the marriage date has eluded research.

The 1860 Wayne County census lists a T. M. Kyle, age thirty-one, a tanner in the 14th Civil District (there were numerous tanning businesses in this part of the country). His wife is listed as Susan E., age twenty-five (fits perfectly with Susan Allison's birth date), and a daughter, Mary, age five and one-half. A man named Henry C. Kyle, age nineteen, was also living with this family (probably a cousin, son of Gilbert and Joice Kyle). The T. M. Kyle enumeration was #1343, four households from J. S. Allison, Susan's father, at #1347.

Allison descendents and relatives have previously thought Susan's children were Gilbert and Joyce, twins who were stillborn in July 1862.⁷⁴ Two unmarked fieldstone grave markers

next to Susan Elizabeth in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery further supported that belief until another researcher definitely showed these children to be from a different line of the Kyle family. The unmarked stones beside Susan Elizabeth now become another Allison family mystery.

After Susan's death, Bennet completely disappeared from the official files of both Hardin and Wayne counties, and the job of locating a lone daughter who may have married and/or moved away is almost impossible.

There are no known existing photographs of Susan or her family, and except for this snapshot of Susan's tombstone, which shows her death date as 23 July 1866, nothing more is known of her or her family.

* * *

The oldest living Allison brother, Jesse Alonzo, returned from the Civil War to Wayne County after his parole at Meridian, Mississippi, in May 1865, and resumed his lifelong labor as a row crop farmer. On 8 September 1868, he married Frances Catherine "Fanny" Dowdy (born 12 June 1852). Jesse and "Fanny" had fourteen children, ten girls and four boys. Their sons would be the ones who perpetuated Great-Grandfather Robert's direct line of the Allison family, Clay and John having only female offspring:

Jerry Willie (4 Aug 1869 - 1946)

Mariah Elizabeth (22 Jan 1871 - 17 Oct 1902)

Mary Frances (1 Apr 1872 - bef. 1880)

Ada Belle (6 Jun 1873 - 27 Jan 1914)

Melissa Ann (14 Dec 1874 - unknown)

Robert Clay (14 Jun 1876 - 8 Jul 1966)

Margaret Emily (14 Mar 1878 - 13 Dec 1952)

Sarah Anona (30 Apr 1879 - 1969)

Jimmie Elizabeth (10 Jun 1881 - unknown)

Jessie Effie Mai (7 May 1882 - 22 Apr 1964)

Louise Dora (25 Dec 1883 - 13 Sep 1965)

Joseph Harvey (18 Apr 1886 - unknown)

Edna Laura (10 Dec 1886 - 5 May 1970)

John Monroe (25 Mar 1889 - 8 Feb 1933).

In 1900, Jesse moved his family about fifty miles northwest of Clifton, to the Dyer-Yorkville area of Gibson County, Tennessee. Jesse died there 19 April 1904, and Fanny died in April 1905. They are buried in the Mt. Olive Cumberland Presbyterian Cemetery located just off County Road 77 between Dyer and Yorkville.⁷⁵

* * *

Emily was the third wife of J. Houston Laden, whom she married late in life. In 1880, at age thirty-seven, she was still living at home with her parents. J. H. Laden first married Louella M. Johnson on 10 August 1876, and the couple had one son, Oscar, who died young.⁷⁶ A Laden descendent stated by phone that he thought "Uncle Houston's" two sons, Richard and Herbert O., were the children of Louella.⁷⁷

Subsequent correspondence with Grace Laden Rogers, a cousin in Texas, revealed that "Uncle Houston" actually had *two* wives before Emily - Louella M. Johnson (28 February 1858-1 April 1879) and Mary S. Johnson (2 December 1858-27 July 1887). These women and Louella's thirteen-month-old son Oscar, (17 May 1877-28 June 1878), are buried in the old Russell Chapel Cemetery in Hardin County, under one ornate, four-sided tombstone. Obviously, John Houston meant to be buried there as well, but death left him once again searching for a wife, this time

with two small, motherless sons. Neither Louella Johnson nor Emily Allison Laden was the mother of the Laden boys; that honor went to the second wife, Mary S. Johnson. John Houston married Mary between Louella's death in 1879 and mid-1881 when she would have conceived her older son, Richard ("Dick"), born 20 May 1882.⁷⁸

In addition to the Laden boys, upon her marriage to John Houston Laden, Emily also took into her home and raised a young first cousin, Bettie H. Brown, the daughter of one of her mother's, brothers, Clifton Brown. Elizabeth Brown died giving birth to Bettie on 2 December 1872.⁷⁹ The little girl was enumerated on the 1880 Wayne County, Tennessee census in the household of her aunt and uncle, Mariah and Jeremiah Scotland Allison, along with her future "mother," Emily Allison, age thirty-seven.⁸⁰ No further information about this child has been located, and none of the family members I spoke with know what eventually happened to her.

Emily I. Allison Laden lived eighty-four years and died on 31 December 1933. She is buried beside her husband in the Oakwood Cemetery in midtown Dyer, Gibson County, Tennessee. Beside them is the large granite tombstone of Herbert O. Laden (24 April 1885 - 27 September 1912). Herbert's stone carries the epitaph: "Gone But Not Forgotten - A Papa's Dear Son Lies Buried Here," an inscription that further supports the fact that Emily Allison was not the mother of this child.

The older Laden son, Richard, moved to San Diego, California, after he and his wife, Ethel (last name presently unknown), separated (and/or divorced), and he died there on 7 November 1971.⁸¹ The California GenWeb site's link to the U.S. Social Security Death Index revealed a Richard E. Laden, born 20 May 1882 in Tennessee and died 7 November 1971 in San Diego. A copy of this man's application for a Social Security card, dated 26 April 1948, revealed his full name as Richard Ernest Laden, his parents as John Houston Laden and Mary Johnson Laden, and his place of birth as Rural Hardin County, Tennessee. At the time of his application, he was sixty-five years old and was employed by the Lloyd Hotel on First Avenue, San Diego, California.⁸² According to Grace Laden Rogers, who remembers Dick as a boy visiting with his father in her parents' home in Texas, this SSDI listing is definitely her cousin. Both she and Billy Laden in Savannah, Tennessee, remember that Dick "got into some trouble with 'The Law,' and left for California."

* * *

Sarah Frances, the youngest Allison daughter, was born on 5 January 1853, with the famous wanderlust of her brothers and older sister Saluda Ann. Sarah was nineteen when she married James Carroll Haggard on 4 July 1872, in Clifton, Tennessee. On 13 August 1872, their first child, Alpheus Luther, was born in Clifton; he lived only three years and died in 1875. The Haggard family remained in Wayne County for the next five years during which four additional children were born, three of whom died the same year of their births – twins, Lula Della and Lillie Belle, (17 September 1874-1874); Naomi Frances, (5 October 1876-1876); and Fred Letie who lived to the ripe old age of ninety-nine (21 October 1877-1976).⁸³

On 13 March 1881 and 15 October 1883, Clara Ray and Cora May Haggard were born respectively while their father was farming near Mobeetie, Wheeler County, Texas.⁸⁴ Another Allison sibling had followed Clay, John, Monroe, and Saluda Ann to live near them in the Texas Panhandle.⁸⁵ Referencing the children's births, between October 1883 and May 1886, Sarah Frances and her family moved fairly close to Clay and Dora when they left Texas for southeastern New Mexico.

On 3 May 1886, Lucy Dora Haggard was born in Bonito, Lincoln County, New Mexico, and four and a half years later, at the same place, Patty Ann was born on 22 August 1890. **86**

On 7 January 1897, Sarah Frances Allison Haggard and her husband James Carroll Haggard, then living in Day County, Oklahoma Territory, empowered James Carroll's older brother, attorney W. P. Haggard, in Wayne County, Tennessee, to claim property left Sarah by her brother Jeremiah Monroe. The reason Sarah and Carroll (as he signed his letters) waited nine and one-half years after Monroe's death to claim property left them, is a mystery. **87**

The Haggards next appear in West Plains, Howell County, Missouri, where they finally settled. Sarah died there on 7 May 1933, and James Carroll on 13 January 1935. They are both buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in West Plains. **88**

Two letters from Haggard family members to Allison relatives in Wayne County, Tennessee, allow a small glimpse into their lives after leaving Clifton in the late 1870s. The first, from James Carroll Haggard in Mobeetie, Texas, to his father-in-law Jeremiah Scotland Allison, dated 3 June 1883, indicates that farming in Wheeler County was not good that year, and that his best mule, which had cost \$100, had run through a fence and badly cut herself; "she might have to be put down," he wrote. Haggard may have been on jury duty at the time of this letter. His letter continued, "I have to return to cort [sic] today, they have kept me tied up most of the week...."

The second letter, dated 11 June 1934, arrived in Clifton addressed to Kate Allison from one of the Haggard daughters, Anna (Mrs. R. C. Hanner, probably Patty Ann, Sarah's youngest child). In it Anna wonders if Kate is still living and assumes not; tells of her father's illness and that he is living in her household in West Plains, Missouri. Sarah had died the previous year and James Carroll would be dead the next. This letter is another example of the Allison family's penchant for keeping anything relating to the Clan. **89**

* * *

When John moved his family back to Tennessee in September 1887, he farmed near the community of Cerro Gordo in Hardin County. John died there in extreme pain on 7 January 1898 at age forty-four, of complications (probably lead poisoning) from the shotgunning he suffered in Las Animas, Colorado, in December 1876. Existing pages from the ledgers of a local doctor and apothecary reflect almost daily visits and purchases of painkillers for two months for John Allison.

On the 1900 Wayne County, Tennessee census, two years after John William's death, Kate is enumerated in the household of her brother, John Thompson. This is obviously a gross error on the part of the enumerator. According to Allison descendents, Mr. Thompson was the hired hand, or sharecropper, who worked for John, and whose family lived on John's Cerro Gordo farm. **90**

Kate Allison died 7 December 1922, at age sixty-four, and is buried beside John in the Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Hardin County, Tennessee. The John Allison farm remained in the family until recent times, and was then sold to Ray Phillips, whose family still resides there.

* * *

There are obviously several areas of the Allison family story where more research should be done. For instance, Clay Allison's Tennessee leave-taking (which continues to frustrate this writer); the Colemans' move to Kansas City, and the death dates and places of the Coleman family; whether Clay ever actually purchased property, anywhere; and the fact that several of his descendents died tragic deaths. In the meantime, the following is an Allison family Time Line as we know it today, but is obviously subject to updates.

ALLISON FAMILY TIME LINE

- 1710 – Andrew Allison, born Ulster, Northern Ireland to James and Rebecca Howard Allison.
- 1722 – Ann Simonton (Symontoun) (Mrs. Andrew) Allison, born also in Ulster, Northern Lancaster
- Before American Revolution – Andrew and Ann immigrate separately to America. Settle in
- Date Unknown – Andrew Allison marries Ann Simonton.
- Before 1744 – Adam Allison born, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- Date Unknown – Andrew Allison moves family through the Valley of Virginia (Shenandoah
- Abt. 1750 – Mary Barr born Rowan County, North Carolina (daughter of William Barr).
- 1770 – January 6, Adam marries Mary Barr in Iredell County, North Carolina.
- Late 1770 – Robert, born to Adam and Mary Barr Allison.
- 1778 – Susan (surname unknown) Allison (Mrs. Robert), born in Virginia.
- 1802 – July 23 – Adam Allison dies in Iredell County, North Carolina; buried there.
- 1811 – February 14 – Jeremiah Scotland Allison, born to Robert and Susan Allison.
- 1814 – January 8 – Mariah R. Brown born (daughter of Jesse and Hannah Walker Brown)
- 1832 – December 2 – Jeremiah Scotland Allison marries Mariah R. Brown.
- Abt. 1837 – Robert Allison dies in Hardin County, Tennessee.⁹¹
- 1834 – November 15 – Susan Elizabeth born to Jerry S. and Mariah R. Brown Allison
- 1836 – September 4 – John T. born.
- 1839 – January 27 – Jesse Alonzo born.
–August 16 – John T. dies; cause unknown, burial site unknown.
- 1841 – September 2 – Robert Clay born.
- 1844 – March 28 – Jeremiah Monroe born.
- 1846 – December 26 – Saluda Ann Mary born.
- After 1850 – Susan (Mrs. Robert) Allison dies in Hardin County; death date unknown, burial site unknown.⁹²
- 1850 – May 20 – Emily I. Allison born.
- 1852 – January 5 – Sarah Frances Allison born.
- 1853 – Circa; exact date unknown – Susan Elizabeth Allison marries [T.M.] Bennet Kyle.
- 1854 – April 30 – John William Allison born.
- 1861 – October 15 – Jesse Alonzo, Jeremiah Monroe and Robert Clay Allison enlist in Tennessee.⁹³
- 1862 – January 15 – Clay receives medical discharge.
–September 22 – Clay re-enlists in Wayne County, Tennessee, in Co. F - Biffle's 19th (aka 9th)
- 1863 – November – Jeremiah Monroe "Deserted...from hospital."⁹⁴
- 1865 – May 4-10 – End of Civil War, Clay taken prisoner by Union cavalry at Gainesville, Alabama, is paroled and released; returns to Wayne County, Tennessee.
–May 10 – Jesse Alonzo surrenders and is released at Meridian, Mississippi; returns to Wayne
– Post-May 10, 1865 – Clay Allison leaves Tennessee for Texas.
- 1866 – July 23 – Susan E. Allison Kyle dies in Hardin County, Tennessee, at age 31.
(Maybe?) – Specific Dates Unknown – Clay allegedly cowboys for several cattlemen
- 1868 – September 8 – Jesse Alonzo Allison marries Frances Catherine Dowdy in Wayne County, Tennessee
- 1872 – July 7 – Sarah Frances Allison marries James C. Haggard in Wayne County,
–December 2 – Bettie H. Brown is born to Clifton and Mary (or May)
Elizabeth Brown, brother of Mariah R. Brown Allison. Elizabeth dies in childbirth.
–Clay Allison is first listed on Colfax County, New Mexico Tax Rolls (as were I. W. Lacy and

- 1874 – May 7 – Saluda A. M. Allison and Louis G. Coleman are married in Wayne County, Tennessee.
- 1875 – Date Unknown – Robert Louis Coleman is born in Colfax County, New Mexico, to Saluda and I
- 1876 – February 18 – In Cimarron, Colfax County, New Mexico, Clay and John W. sign a broadside criticizing the *Cimarron News & Press*.
- December 21 – Clay and John W. celebrate Christmas in Las Animas, Colorado; they
- 1877 – March 3 – Clay Allison sells his Lower Vermejo ranch to John W. for \$700. Vermejo
- John W. Allison is first listed on Colfax County, New Mexico (Lower Vermejo)
- 1878 – Clay Allison leaves New Mexico for Hemphill County, Texas.
- Jeremiah Monroe Allison is first listed on Colfax County, New Mexico (Lower Vermejo)
- December 17 – John W. Allison weds Elizabeth Laura “Kate” McCulloch in Colfax County
- 1879 – October 6 – Colfax County School Tax - Pct. 13 lists John & Monroe Allison, and Lacy & Coleman.
- Btw. October 6 (above) and June 19, 1880 (Hemphill County, Texas census) - the L.G. Coleman
- October 20 – First child, Esther Beatrice, born to John W. and Kate Allison, in Colfax County
- 1880 – Spring – Clay “moves in on the Gageby Creek;” and registers the A C E brand
- Late Summer/early Fall – John Allison and family, with Monroe Allison, and “Dora” McCulloch
- ? – ? Year and date unknown, Edna Allison born to Saluda and L.G. Coleman.
- ? – ? Year and date unknown, Elmer born to Saluda and L. G. Coleman.
- 1881 – February 15 – Clay Allison weds America Medora McCulloch in Mobeetie, Texas.
- March 28 – In a double ceremony, Clay and “Dora” Allison, and John and “Kate” Allison repeat their marriage vows in Mobeetie, Texas.
- April 27 – Bertha Rhea born to John and Kate in a dugout in Hemphill County,
- 1881-1883 – Sarah Frances Allison Haggard and family living and farming near Mobeetie, Wheeler County
- 1882 – Post-20 May – Emily I. Allison marries J. Houston Laden.
- Date unknown – John W. Allison registers the I O I brand in Canadian, Hemphill County, Texas.
- April 12 – John and Monroe Allison purchase 640 acres in Hemphill County, Texas.
- 1883 – Spring – Clay Allison leaves Hemphill County and moves Dora to Texas, near
- April 26 – Emily Leota born to John and Kate in Kansas City, Missouri.
- June 28 – Louis Coleman sells his holdings on the Washita River known as the
- 1885 – August 9 – Pattie Dora is born to Clay and Dora Allison in Colfax County, New Mexico.
- 1886-1890 – Sarah Frances and family living in Bonito, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Two children born h
- 1887 – July 3 – Clay Allison is accidentally killed in Reeves County, Texas. Buried in old City Cemetery in Pecos, Texas.
- August 5 – Jeremiah Monroe Allison dies on his ranch in Hemphill County,
- September – John William Allison moves his family – and Monroe’s corpse
- December 15 – Tina Willie born to John and Kate in Hardin County, Tennessee.
- 1888 – February 10 – Clay Pearl Allison born to Dora, seven months after her father’s death.
- 1890 – October 23 – Dora McCullough Allison marries Jesse Lee Johnson in Pecos,
- 1892 – April 13 –Jeremiah Scotland Allison dies in Wayne County, Tennessee.
- 1894 – May 5 – Mariah R. Brown Allison dies in Wayne County, Tennessee.
- 1897 – Date unknown – Dora and J. Lee Johnson move family from Pecos to Fort Worth, Texas.
- 1898 – January 7 – John William Allison dies in Hardin County, Tennessee.
- 1908 – February 4 – Patti Dora Allison marries Edmund Pierson Byars in Fort Worth,

- 1911 – October 14 – Clay Pearl Allison marries James Lloyd Parker in Fort Worth,
 1922 – December 7 – Elizabeth Laura “Kate” McCulloch Allison dies in Hardin County.
 1926 – January 18 – America Medora “Dora” McCulloch Allison Johnson dies in
 Baltimore, Maryland; buried in Greenwood Memorial Park, Fort Worth, Texas.
 1937 – December 12 – Jesse Lee Johnson, Sr. Dies at Fort Worth, TX at age 75.
 1962 – November 24 – Clay Pearl Allison Parker, age 74, and granddaughter, Clay Allison Parker,
 1971 – August 21 – Patti Dora Allison Byars dies in Fort Worth, Texas; buried Green- wood Memoria
 1975 – August 28 – Robert Clay Allison’s remains reinterred in Pecos Park Cemetery, Pecos, Texas.
 1976 – June 18 – Special memorial services for Clay Allison held in Pecos; Allison
 children, Clay Allison and Kimbrell Langdon (great-great-grandchildren).

Sources

1. All genealogical data courtesy Tom Evans, Bloomington, Minnesota, personal communication, May 2001.
2. Ervin, S. J., Jr., “Settlement of Rowan County,” *A Colonial History of Rowan County, North Carolina, Vol. XVI No. 1*, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1917.
3. *Colonial Records of North Carolina, Second Series, Vol. V of 30 vols*; ed. Wm S. Price, Jr., North Carolina Division of Archives & History, Raleigh, 1963.
4. Evans, op cit.
5. Evans, *ibid*.
6. Ervin, *Colonial History of Rowan County, North Carolina*.
7. Tennessee is sectioned into three Grand Divisions - East Tennessee, Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee; you may call my section western Tennessee, but it is also proper to say West Tennessee.
8. Tim Boucher, Cordova, Tennessee, personal communication with Sharon Cunningham, July 2001.
9. 1850 U.S. Census File, Hardin County, Tennessee, p. 231. Subtract stated age [72] from 1850 to arrive at probable birth year.
10. NARA Microfilm Publication M19, Roll # 183, page 311– Fifth Census of the United States, 1830. [According to Wayne County, Tennessee historian, Edgar Byler III, no numbers following the dash after the last numeral in the census enumeration indicates that the family held NO SLAVES]; Evans, op cit.
11. Hays, Tony, *First One Hundred Years - Hardin County, Tennessee 1818-1918*, Tennessee River Press, Savannah, Tennessee, 1999, p. 5.
12. F/N: *Possibly* they were buried on their own property without headstones.
13. F/N The Allison farm was so close to the county lines that it was partially in Wayne and part in Hardin County. A descendent stated that Jerry S. could leave his log house in Wayne County, walk to the barn and be in Hardin County. Research about this family had to be done in both places, not to miss anything important. Many of Jerry S.’s and Mariah’s descendents now live in Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee.
14. F. Stanley, *Clay Allison*, World Press, Denver, 1956, p. 18; Sonnichsen, C. L., *Handbook of Texas Online*; Parsons, Chuck, *Clay Allison, Portrait of A Shootist*, Pioneer Book Publishers, Seagraves, Texas, 1983, page 82; this entry in Parsons’ timeline for the Allison family conflicts with the text of his biography of Clay Allison on pages 1-2 of the same book, which correctly states his parentage and siblings.

15. Tim Boucher, Cordova, Tennessee; Wayne County, Tennessee Census records, 1850-1880.
16. 1850 U.S. Census, Wayne County, Tennessee, page 272, line 39, household #145; Archives of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Memphis Synod, Memphis, Tennessee.
17. The entries in the Methodist Circuit for Hardin County, Tennessee read: "License renewed (– or not –) with a date." An example is, "Covey, E. L. - License to preach renewed 5 September 1857" An interesting entry in these records reads, "Davis, John W. - Recommended for license to preach by Wesley Chapel. License granted, 14 December 1861; license renewed, 22 August 1863; Conference refused to pass his character or renew his license, 26 November 1864." (Hays, Tony, compiler, *One Hundred Years - Hardin County, Tennessee 1818-1918*, Tennessee River Press, Savannah, Tennessee, 1999, p. 52.
18. Minutes of the Cade Grange, 1874-1881, courtesy John Tillet Duncan.
19. 1850 U. S. Censuses for Wayne and Hardin counties, Tennessee.
20. Bible pages courtesy Bill Hubbs, Pecos, Texas.
21. Greene, Edna Allison Coleman, letter postmarked 18 March 1918, Kansas City, Missouri, addressed to Kate McCulloch Allison, Clifton, Tennessee; see illustration, p. __PUT PAGE NUMBER IN__)
22. Pruitt, Wade, *The Bugger Saga*, P-Vine Press, Columbia, TN, 1986, pp. 195-197. Data excerpted from the 1860 Wayne County, Tennessee Slave Schedules, MC653, Roll 1286, Col. 3, pp. 312-613.
23. History of the 3rd Illinois, ©1997 The ILGenWeb Project.
24. *Tennesseans in the Civil War- Pt. I*, op cit, p. 96.
25. *Tennesseans in the Civil War Pt. I*, op cit, p. 95.
26. *The writer of the 3rd Illinois Cavalry's history stated tongue-in-cheek that "...Some of the boys may have plucked ripe chickens from rebel roosts, and they may have been in at the untimely death of some of the rebel pigs – and, they may have done other things not necessary to be mentioned in history..." So, yes, it is very possible that a member of this regiment raided the isolated log cabin of Mariah Allison and broke some favored piece of crockery. But if it happened, the event was not officially recorded, and Clay Allison did not kill that person; that would certainly have been a happening mentioned in official records.
27. *Tennesseans in the Civil War Pt. I*, op cit, p. 95) .
28. Horn, Stanley F., editor, *Tennessee's War 1861-1865*, Tennessee Civil War Centennial Commission, Nashville, 1965, 176-177.
29. *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Vol. I...*pp. 62-64, 83-85, 95; Maness, Lonnie E., *An Untutored Genius, The Military Career of General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, The Guild Bindery Press, Oxford, Mississippi, 1990, pp. 118-129.
30. Military Records of Pvt. R. C. Allison, 9th Tennessee Cavalry, 1862-1865, National Archives, Washington, D.C; *Tennesseans In the Civil War, Vol. II*, p.p. 55-56; Maness, *An Untutored Genius...*p. 85. Colonel "Sul" Ross was commander of the 6th Texas Cavalry; he was not the commander of Forrest's Scouts. That leader was the general's brother, Captain William Forrest; the scout company, noted for its zeal in foraging, was called The Forty Thieves by other members of N. B. Forrest's division.
31. Hays, Tony, Savannah, Tennessee, personal communication with Sharon Cunningham, January 25, 2002.
32. Turman was a 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 8th Tennessee Mounted Infantry (Federal), local Wayne and Hardin countians – and devout Unionists – who were posted to the two-county area during the waning days of the Civil War. After the war, Turman was a rabid

- Reconstructionist and, during his one-year term as sheriff of Wayne County (1868-1869), was particularly harsh in his treatment of former “rebels.” (*Tennesseans in the Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 439; Vol. II, p. 439; Pruitt, Wade, *The Booger Saga*, ca. 1983, Columbia, Tennessee, pp. 1, 3, 6, 12, 205).
33. Yeatman, Ted, “Clay Allison and the Gray Coat-Cutters,” *True West*, July 1995, pp. 14-19.
34. Yeatman, *ibid*.
35. Yeatman, *ibid*; Sandra Sabourin, letter to James S. Peters, 24 January 1994; Personal correspondence between Reba Moseley Wright and Tim Boucher, June and July 2001; various Tennessee census records; John and Kate Allison family Bible.
36. Maddux, Vernon R., *John Hittson, Cattle King on the Texas and Colorado Frontier*, University Press of Colorado, Nitwot, 1994, p. 101, 103, 114f/n16.
37. Bradshaw, Jim, archivist, Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library, Midland, TX, letter to Sharon Cunningham, 10 July 2001. The “Dobie article” mentioned above is Dobie, J. Frank, “Charles Goodnight, Trail Blazer, Texas Pioneer Days,” *The Country Gentleman*, March 1927, pp. 26-27, 135-139.
38. Maddux, Vernon R., phone conversation with Sharon Cunningham, 5 July 2001; Parsons, Charles N., *Clay Allison: Gentleman Gunfighter*, Pioneer Book Publishers, Seagraves, Texas, 1983.
39. Parsons, phone call with Cunningham, 9 August 2001.
40. Research in both the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library in Midland, Texas, and in the Panhandle-Plains Historical Research Center in Canyon, Texas, revealed no known extant Charlie Goodnight or Mark Dalton ranch or cattle drive payroll records to confirm an Allison employment during the mid-1860s; search continues.
41. Armstrong, Ruth, *The Chases of Cimarron*, New Mexico Stockman, Albuquerque, 1981, p. 21.
42. The basis for the Chase biography is a collection of Chase family records; Armstrong states in her preface, “I chose to write this as a narrative history, inventing dialogue, but all other material is based on records left by Manly Chase” – which the author chose not to reference. (Armstrong, *The Chases...*, p. viii) Two prominent local historians discount Armstrong’s book as being mostly fictitious because of the dialogue she “invented,” plus the fact that, although she stated in the preface that she had researched old newspapers, she did not reference those sources, either. (Nancy Robertson, Raton, New Mexico; Charles “Chuck” Hornung, Odessa, Texas.
43. Emmett, Chris, *Fort Union and the Winning of the Southwest*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1965, p.354.
44. Parson, Chuck, Clay Allison, *Portrait of a Shootist*, Pioneer Book Publishers, Seagraves, Texas, 1983, p. 68.
45. Father Stanley, *Clay Allison*, World Press, Inc., Denver, Colorado, 1956, p. 57; Probably the earliest attempt to document Clay Allison’s life, and which I suspect was taken at face value and quoted by later writers on the subject of Clay Allison.
46. Wayne County., TN Marriage Records, 1824-1950, courtesy J. Charles Hardin, Wayne County Historian, Waynesboro, Tennessee.
47. U. S. Census 1870, Dist. 14, Wayne County, Tennessee, Pg. 403, Hshld. 25, (Note: Surname misspelled as “Ellison.” Enum. 4 August 1870.)
48. There is so much unknown about Saluda’s family, another research project and future article are in the works on this Allison sibling and her family.
49. “...I. W. Lacy retained the LC Company and the brand-, "L" on the right hip, "C" on the

right ribs and a cropped left ear." Kelsey, Harry E. Jr., *Brand Book, The Westerners*, Denver 1958, pp. 385-388, courtesy Rusty Salmon, Castle Valley, Utah).

50. Lacy was murdered by "Big Dan" Howland in old Fort Lewis, Colorado, in 1881. Peters, Jim, personal correspondence, July 2001.

51. Dysart, Norman, *Like Whispers In The Wind*, Dysart Diversified, Amarillo, Texas, 1999, p. 266.

52. Sandra Sabourin, Duluth, Georgia; Clay McCulloch, Fredonia, Arizona.

53. Harris, Sallie B., *Cowmen and Ladies, The History of Hemphill County, Texas*; ed. Vinita F. Hopkins, Staked Plains Press, Canyon, Texas, n/d., p. 54.; Hemphill County, Texas, County Court Records, Canadian, Texas.

54. Report of Frank Angel, RG48, Department of Interior – 1873-1907, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

55. Armstrong, op cit, p. 53, unfortunately not cited, and so far, no deed transfer has been located to support the writer's statement.

56. Colfax County Tax data courtesy Nancy Robertson, Raton, New Mexico.

57. John W. & Kate Allison Bible, Marriages, courtesy Bill Hubbs, Pecos, Texas.

58. Sandra Sabourin, Duluth, Georgia, phone call with Sharon Cunningham, September 5, 2001.

59. Courtesy Nancy Robertson, Raton, New Mexico.

60. Allison Bible, Births; Bill Hubbs, Pecos, Texas, Sandra Sabourin, Duluth, Georgia; David Cagle, Savannah, Tennessee.

61. Clay McCulloch, Fredonia, Arizona, personal communication with Sharon Cunningham, June 2001.

62. In looking back over the peregrinations of Clay Allison, an interesting pattern appears; Clay seemed to be perpetually moving away from his family, and they were always following. Can we deduce from this bit of trivia that, despite his wild and woolly ways, he was the brother on whom the other Allison siblings depended? Or, did they remain close by to care for and protect him during the times when his epilepsy and/or manic depression appeared? If so, the pattern changed at this time, because none of the Allison siblings who usually lived near Clay moved to southeast New Mexico with him and Dora. Sometime between late 1883 and the spring of 1886 (when she delivered children), Clay's youngest sister, Sarah Frances Haggard and her family moved from near Mobeetie in Wheeler County, Texas, to Bonito, Lincoln County, New Mexico, near Fort Stanton, but they were at least 175 miles away from Clay and Dora.

63. First location of Clay's ranch house written by J. Evetts Haley, and taken from *Bill Oden-Early Days on the Texas-New Mexico Plains* by Bill Oden, edited by J. Evetts Haley, Palo Duro Press, Canyon, Texas, 1965, p. 15F/n7; second description from W. R. "Jake" Owens interview by J. Evetts Haley 24 Jun 1937. Owens interview and ranch house photo and Allison's ranch name and brand from an interview of A. T. Windham, general manager of the Seven Rivers Cattle Company, by J. Evetts Haley, 10 Jan 1927, all courtesy Haley Collection, Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library, Midland, Texas.

64. Clay McCulloch, Fredonia, Arizona.

65. Several dates for Clay's death have been published; this one was taken from Kate Allison's Bible records.

66. Personal communication with Clay McCulloch, Fredonia, Arizona; J. S. McCulloch signature on a proposal for a new Texas county, dated March 1885.

67. Letter from J. L. Johnson, Sr. to Bertha Rhea Allison Johnson, Clifton, Tennessee, 5 February 1926. Courtesy J. S. Peters.

68. *Fort Worth Daily Democrat*, January 19, 1926.
69. Hemphill County Recorder's Office, Canadian, Texas, Vol. 5, pp. 584-585.
70. Letter, Lt. E. E. Wright, 22 April 1865, Phillips Light Artillery Company, *Tennesseans In The Civil War*, pp. 143-144.
71. Jeremiah Monroe Allison, Confederate Military Records, National Archives, Washington, D. C., courtesy J.S. Peters.
72. Byerly, Edgar III, historian, Wayne County, Tennessee, personal correspondence with Sharon Cunningham, July 2001.
73. Dysart, Norman, *Like Whispers in the Wind*, p. 266.
74. Tom Evans' Allison Family Tree.
75. Genealogy data from the Jesse Alonzo Allison Descendents, courtesy Lonnie Alyn Allison, Dyer, Tennessee, July 2001.
76. Hardin County, Tennessee Marriage Records, p. 59; "The Other Johnsons," freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~adams1895/otherjohnsons.html#Louellen.
77. Laden, Billy, Savannah, Tennessee, phone call with Sharon Cunningham, 6 February 2002.
78. Rogers, Grace Laden, San Angelo, Texas; letter dated 19 April 2002.
79. John W. & Kate Allison Bible Birth Records, courtesy Bill Hubbs, Pecos, Texas.
80. 1880 Wayne County, Tennessee census, courtesy J. Charles Hardin, Wayne County Historian, Waynesboro, Tennessee.
81. Billy Laden, Savannah, Tennessee, phone conversation with Sharon Cunningham, 6 February 2002.
82. Application for Social Security Account Number, Treasury Dept., Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C., 26 April 1948.
83. Courtesy Haggard family.
84. Ibid.
85. Jas. C. Haggard letter to Jerry S. Allison, dated 3 June 1883.
86. Haggard Family, op cit.
87. The power of attorney was notarized by D. N. Zallers, Justice of the Peace and notary of Lipscomb County, Texas, immediately north of Hemphill in the Texas Panhandle; Day County, Oklahoma Territory, was abolished at Oklahoma statehood in November 1907. When it existed Day County was the southern part of Ellis and northern part of Roger Mills counties and lay immediately east of Hemphill County, Texas. Power of Attorney Files, Wayne County, Waynesboro, Tennessee, File #209, courtesy Wayne County Historian J. Charles Hardin, Waynesboro, Tennessee.
88. Burial data courtesy Shelly Chance Galloway, West Plains, Missouri.
89. Both letters courtesy the Thelma Johnson Duncan Descendents.
90. Sandra Sabourin, Duluth, Georgia, personal communication with Sharon Cunningham, July 2001.
91. Genealogy from Tom Evans, Bloomington, MN.
92. Tom Evans, *ibid.*; Hardin County, Tennessee Census Records.
93. *Tennesseans in the Civil War*, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN, 1964, p. 14.
- 94. Confederate Muster Roll - Phillips Tennessee Light Artillery Company.**