

# Family Group Record

<b>Husband William Barnes</b>		
Born	Abt 1784	Place , Edgecombe Co., North Carolina, USA
Christened		Place
Died	Aft 1838	Place Perhaps, Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, USA
Buried		Place
Married	Abt 1807	Place , Sumner Co. or Montgomery Co., Tennessee, USA
Husband's father	Joseph Barnes	
Husband's mother	Selah DeLoach	

<b>Wife Sarah "Sally" Sanderson</b>		
Born	Abt 1784	Place , Buckingham Co., Virginia
Christened		Place
Died	Aft Feb 1837	Place Perhaps, Yalobusha Co. or Lafayette Co., Mississippi, USA
Buried		Place
Wife's father	John Sanderson Sr.	
Wife's mother	Elizabeth Burton (probably)	

**Children** List each child in order of birth.

<b>1</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Lilburn Barnes</b>	
		Born	Abt 1808
			Place , Sumner Co. or Montgomery Co., Tennessee, USA
		Christened	Place [In 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee. ]
		Died	Bef 4 Jun 1838
			Place Coffeyville, Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, USA
		Buried	Place
		Spouse	Mary "Polly" Waits
		Married	Abt 1828
			Place Most likely, Alabama, or Hardin Co., Tennessee
<b>2</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>John S. Barnes</b>	
		Born	Abt 1813
			Place , , Alabama Territory, USA
		Christened	Place
		Died	Abt 1853/1854
			Place Probably, Cass Co., Texas, USA
		Buried	Place
		Spouse	Martha "Patsy" Cannon
		Married	28 Feb 1835
			Place , Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, USA
<b>3</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>William Barnes Jr.</b>	
		Born	22 Feb 1817
			Place , Montgomery Co., Tennessee, USA
		Christened	Place Resided in Fayette Co., Tn; Yalobusha Co., Ms; Hopkins Co., Tx
		Died	29 Apr 1861
			Place , Smith Co., Texas, USA
		Buried	Place
		Spouse	Rebecca A. Waits
		Married	6 Oct 1839
			Place , Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, USA

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26 Jun 2015	

# Family Group Record

<b>Husband</b> <b>William Barnes</b>		
<b>Wife</b> <b>Sarah "Sally" Sanderson</b>		
<b>Children</b> List each child in order of birth.		
<b>4</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>[Female] Barnes</b>
	Born	Abt 1816/1820      Place    Probably, , Alabama, USA
	Christened	Place    [In 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA]
	Died	Place
	Buried	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
<b>5</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>[Female] Barnes</b>
	Born	Abt 1821/1825      Place    Probably, , Alabama, USA
	Christened	Place    [In 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA]
	Died	Place
	Buried	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
<b>6</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Bennet C. Barnes</b>
	Born	1824                  Place    , , Alabama, USA
	Christened	Place    [Possibly in 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee]
	Died	13 Oct 1862        Place    Gainesville, Cooke Co., Texas, USA
	Buried	Place
	Spouse	Sarah A. "Sary" Rodgers
	Married	Abt 1847/1848      Place    , Possibly, Ar or Tx
<b>7</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>[Female] Barnes</b>
	Born	Abt 1826/1830      Place    Possibly, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA
	Christened	Place    [In 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA]
	Died	Place
	Buried	Place
	Spouse	
	Married	Place
<b>8</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Mary "Polly" Barnes</b>
	Born	Abt 1826/1830      Place    Possibly, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA
	Christened	Place    [In 1830 census, Fayette Co., Tennessee, USA]
	Died	Place
	Buried	Place
	Spouse	Morrison
	Married	Place
<b>9</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Robert Barnes</b>
	Born	Abt 1810/1829      Place
	Christened	Place
	Died	Died young        Place
	Buried	Place

# Family Group Record

<b>Husband</b>	<b>William Barnes</b>	
<b>Wife</b>	<b>Sarah "Sally" Sanderson</b>	
<b>Children</b>	List each child in order of birth.	
9	M	<b>Robert Barnes</b>
	Spouse	
	Married	Place

**Notes**

HUSBAND - William Barnes  
 He was under 21 when his father's will was written in 1794. He was to have the plantation when he became 21.

From: SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE, DEED ABSTRACTS, 1793-1805, abstracted by Joyce Martin Murray of Dallas TX, printed by Henington Pub. Co. of Wolfe City, TX, 1988, p. 99: "Page 182 Deed 6 Jan 1801 ELISHA CLEARY to WILLIAM BARNES, in consideration of a bargain with JOSEPH BARNES, now decd, 100 acres on Turney's Creek where SELAH BARNES now lives. Wit: JOHN CLEARY, JOHN BARNES." [This John Barnes was probably William's brother]

"Page 539 Deed 1 Nov 1804 ELISHA CLEARY, to JEARRETTE SEATTE, \$200, tr of 50 acres, abutting land of WILLIAM BARNES. Wit: BUTLER NOLES, KINCHEN BARNES." (p. 129)

1805 Sumner Co., TN. William BARNES is on the tax list.  
 1805 Sumner Co., TN. William BARNES, Sr., is on the tax list. [I don't know who the second William is.]

By 12 Dec 1809 William Barnes bought land in Montgomery Co., Tennessee. His brothers, John and Kinchen, also came as did sister Celia and her husband Charnel Corban. Montgomery County Deed Book 1, p. 72.

A lawsuit establishes that William's wife was Sarah Sanderson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sanderson of Montgomery Co. Oct term 1812 Montgomery Co., TN. On Motion Ordered that the order made October term last appointing the Justices to receive the list of taxable property for the year 1812 be Continued so that the said Justices make their return to the next term.

William Barnes & Sarah his wife  
 William B. Cocke & Jane his wife  
 & Hartwell Cocke & Elizabeth his wife  
 vs. Elisabeth Sanderson Administratrix of John Sanderson  
 Montgomery County, Tennessee, Court Minute Book 4, p. 53.

By 1815 William sold most, if not all of his land, and John and Kinchen were selling their land. John and Kinchen eventually went to Alabama. William may have also if he is the William Barnes on an 1818 petition in Madison Co., Alabama.

However, in October 1819 a William Barnes was indicted for a riot and pleaded guilty. Although there appears to have been a younger William Barnes in the county, the William involved may have been the older one. Montgomery County Court Minute Book 9, pp. 254-263.

He appears to be the William Barnes in the Alabama Territory Census in 1818 in Madison County because his sons John S. and Bennet C. were born in Alabama, according to the 1850 census for them. Son Lilburn's birthplace is not known but his children reported his birthplace variously as Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. William Barnes Jr.'s birthplace in the 1850 census was Tennessee.

1830 Federal census of Fayette Co., Tennessee, p. 40, shows William Barnes next door to Lilburn Barnes.

William Barns Sr. resided in Yalobusha Co. at the time William Barns who married Rebecca Waits lived there. Land record: NW 1/4, S 34, T 25, R 5E, Wm Barnes, Sr., and James Jones, 159 acres, 9 Oct 1839.

Also, W 1/2, NW 1/4, S 25, T 25, R 5E, William Barnes, purchased, 80 acres, 31 Oct 1833. That William may be

# Family Group Record

**Husband**    **William Barnes**

**Wife**        **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

**Notes**

HUSBAND - William Barnes    (Continued)  
               either the William Sr. or William Jr.

Lilburn Barns died in Yalobusha Co., MS, 1838.    A Lilburn Barnes and a William Barnes b. 1780-1790 were in the 1830 Fayette Co., TN, census.

WILLIAM APPEARS TO BE THE FATHER OF LILBURN AND WILLIAM BARNES JR., WHO RESIDED IN YALOBUSHA CO., MS, AT THE SAME TIME.    A FamilyFinder DNA match at www.familytreedna.com between Cecilie Gaziano (direct descendant of John S. Barnes) and Thomas Houston Barnes of Arkansas (direct descendant of Lilburn Barnes) shows their relationship at the 3rd to 4th cousin level.    This indicates that John S. Barnes was also a son of William Barnes, Sr.    The relationship between Cecilie and Thomas is at the 4th cousin level, per our documentation.

WIFE         - Sarah "Sally" Sanderson

According to the 1805 Buckingham Co., VA, will of Magdaline Burton Dibrell, her niece was Elizabeth Sanderson, whose children were William, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth, Sally, and Nathaniel.

1837 Shelby Co., Tennessee.    Sanderson, Elizabeth,    Probate File 434, will made 1 Feb 1837 (Will Book 1, p. 82), proved Apr 1837.    Names children:    William, John, James, Jacob, Overall, Jane Cock, Sally Barnes, and Elizabeth Cock.    Also grandchildren:    Jerusha Anna, Elizabeth [daughters of deceased son Nathaniel], Robert, and William Sanderson (sons of Overall).    Executor:    Milton Estill.    Witnesses:    Jared S/L Edwards and E. W. Brookshin.    From:    "Ansearchin' News," magazine of The Tennessee Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1112249, Memphis, TN 38111-1249. Vol. 36, No. 1, p. 25 (Spring 1989).

Sarah also was shown to be the daughter of John and Elizabeth Sanderson in Montgomery Co., TN, court records. See notes for William Barnes.

Oct term 1812    Montgomery Co., TN.    On Motion Ordered that the order made October term last appointing the Justices to receive the list of taxable property for the year 1812 be Continued so that the said Justices make their return to the next term.  
                           William Barnes & Sarah his wife  
                           William B. Cocke & Jane his wife  
                           & Hartwell Cocke & Elizabeth his wife  
   vs. Elisabeth Sanderson Administratrix of John Sanderson  
   Montgomery County, Tennessee, Court Minute Book 4, p. 53.

10 Apr 1813        Montgomery Co., TN.    Wednesday, William Barnes and others vs. Elizabeth Saunderson. Petition.    Stephen Cocke and Thomas Batson at selected to be arbitrators and return their decision by the next term of the court..Henry H. Bryan, J.P., Benjamin Meckland, Thos. Smith.    Montgomery County Court Minute Book 4, p. 236.

23 Jul 1813        Montgomery Co., TN.    Friday, William Barnes and others vs. Elizabeth Sanderson, Administratrix of John Sanderson, deceased.    Petition.    This day came Stephen Cocke and Thomas Batson abitrators ...(chosen in April term 1813)... to chose a third man whose word shall be final.    We Stephen Cocke and Thomas Batson did proceed on the business and chose William Pede(?) as umpire and that we found previously we found in favor of said plaintiff the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars thirteen and one-fourth cents.    William Barnes and Sarah his wife, William Cocke and Jane his wife, Hartwell Cocke and Elizabeth his wife    ~    Elizabeth Sanderson administratrix of John Sanderson deceased.    Given under our hand this 22 Jul 1813 Stephen Cocke, Thos Batson, William Pede(Peay?).    Finding is for the plaintiffs.  
   Montgomery County Court Minute Book 5, pp. 29-30.

# Family Group Record

Husband **William Barnes**

Wife **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

## Notes

CHILD 1 - Lilburn Barnes

According to Gene Cole in an email of 26 Nov 2000, Lilburn's descendants believe that he was born about 1808; his children reported his birthplace as Mississippi and Alabama. [Note from Cecilie: 1880 census for his daughter Arvazena says he was born in Alabama. The 1880 census for son William C. is hard to read -- maybe Ala. The 1880 census for Mary Jane says Tennessee.

1830 Fayette Co., TN, census, p. 40, Lilburn Barnes with 2 males 20-30, 1 f 15-20, and 1 f under 5; next door is William Barnes, believed to be his father.

The 1840 Carroll Co., MO, census shows a Lilburn Barns, who appears to be the same as Lilburn M. Barns who married Mary Logston on 13 Apr 1843 in Carroll Co., MO. This marriage took place 3 years after the older Lilburn Barns died in MS. The two Lilburns may be related, but not enough information is available.

B. D. Waits and Mary Barnes posted \$2500 bond as administrators of estate of Lilburne Barnes on 4 Jun 1838. Mentions the Orphans Court of Yalobusha Co., but does not explain linkage any further. (B.D. Waits appears to be Brazil D. Waits, Mary's brother.)

Information on Lilburn's widow, her remarriage, and her children with Lilburn and Isaac Halk obtained from Wally Waits. Wally Waits obtained this information from various censuses and from Gene Cole. Gene Cole had information that Mary had a brother named Darrell Waits who used to visit her and that Mary married Isaac Halk. Gene reported that Lilburn's and Mary's son William served in the Civil War.

CHILD 2 - John S. Barnes

"Family Finder" DNA results for Thomas Houston Barnes, Jr., a direct descendant of William Barnes, Sr., and Cecilie Gaziano, who is a direct descendant of John S. Barnes, show their relationship predicted to be at the second cousin to fourth cousin level. Fourth cousin appears to be correct.

Birthplace of Alabama comes from the 1850 Cass Co., TX, census for John S. Barnes.

Yalobusha Co., MS, tax list, 1834-1835; 1836; 1841.

28 Feb 1835 Yalobusha Co., MS, marriage index. Marriage record book lost. Exact date of marriage found in microfilmed MS marriages of a Texas library in Dallas. Date must have been recorded (by WPA workers perhaps) by TX library or other agency before the book was lost.

According to an unknown author in the NORTH MISSISSIPPI HERALD on 04 Aug 1938, reported in "Comments on the Early History of Water Valley," YALOBUSHA PIONEER, Vol. XVII, Issue 4, Winter 1992, published by the Yalobusha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 258, Coffeerville, MS 38922-0258: "In the fall of 1834, Mr. Carton (sic) Cannon put up a cabin on the ground now occupied by the Shaw Foundry and about the same time, JOHN BARNES, a son-in-law of Mr. Cannon, made an improvement where Mr. A. Tabor now resides." (p. 15)

Also, under discussion of the town of Washington, about two miles north of Water Valley, which sprang up about 1837-1838 and flourished for 2-3 years before being eclipsed by Water Valley: "In 1838 or 1839, Mr. G. B. Ragsdale moved up from the vicinity of Coffeerville and purchased the improvements made by Mr. BARNES, where Mr. A. Tabor now resides, and established what was known for many years as Ragsdale Stand. As stated before, the road through this valley was the Great Stage Route from Jackson, Canton, Lexington, Carrolton, Grenada, Coffeerville, Oxford, Holly Springs, to LaGrange, Tennessee.

"The first stage stand was at Mr. Charles Cock's, Mr. Geo. Dickinson's present residence, and afterwards it was moved to Ragsdale's Stand, where in 1844 the first post office was established. We would state here that Ragsdale's Stand was just outside of the county line, was never in Yalobusha County until a few years ago, when the Legislature attached two tiers of sections of the county from the territory of Lafayette." (pp. 16-17)

3 Jul 1841, James Skinner received a conditional certificate for 640 acres, which JOHN BARNES (and Calvin Cunningham) witnessed. James Skinner married two of John S. Barnes's daughters, who apparently died young,

# Family Group Record

**Husband**    **William Barnes**

**Wife**        **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

**Notes**

CHILD 2 - John S. Barnes    (Continued)  
           because James Skinner married one to two more times.

Texas General Land Office:    File 848, Bowie 3rd Class, 294 acres for JOHN S. BARNES, 3 Feb 1845.    File 220, 346 acres for JOHN S. BARNES, surveyed 19 Oct 1848, conditional certificates, never completed the patents.    Conditional certificate received 4 May 1844.    Cass Co., TX.

1850 Census of Precinct 1, Cass County, Texas, 98/103, lines 8-13 (Sept. 28):

John Barns	37	M	W	Farmer 1000	Ala.	[c1813]	
Martha "	33	F	W		S.C.	[c1817]	
Sarah J.	14	F	W		Miss.	[c1836]	
Rhoady A.	12	F	W		Miss.	[c1838]	
Mary E.	9	F	W		Miss.	[c1841]	
Emeline J.	7	F	W		Texas	[c1843]	
Mary H.	4	M	W		Texas	[c1846]	This is really Berry H.
Martha			2 F	W	Texas	[c1848]	

No censuses found to date show his family after 1850.    They could have been in the 1860 and 1870 Tarrant Co., TX, censuses, which were burned or lost.

- 14 May 1849    JOHN S. BARNES sold 294 acres to Asa Johnson.
- 29 Mar 1850    JOHN BARNES vs. James Waits Distr. Court case, Cass Co.
- 1850            This is the last date John BARNES/ES appeared in Cass Co. tax records.
- Feb/Mar 1853    Two land transactions between JOHN S. BARNES and heirs of James Skinner Sr.
- 1854            Only Martha Barnes appears as taxpayer on John S. Barnes's land.    This suggests that John died between 1853 and 1854.

Tarrant Co., TX, tax records which appeared to be for this John Barnes must be for someone else(?).    Not clear if this is a relative:

- 1856, 1857    Tarrant Co., TX, JOHN BARNES? paid poll tax.
- 1863            Tarrant Co., JOHN BARNES, 174 acres of land taxed.
  
- 1876            Tarrant Co., TX, Deeds, Vol. F, p. 516: 1876, land belonging to JOHN BARNES HEIRS sold for non-payment of taxes.    D. C. HARRISON acquired it for \$6.86.    Harrison was his brother-in-law.    Date of transaction 05 Jun 1877.
  
- 1877            Tarrant Co., JOHN BARNES heirs are mentioned in Carter Cannon estate documents.

CHILD 3 - William Barnes Jr.  
           He is said to have been killed by the Commanche war party which killed his wife, but other evidence indicates he was killed in the Civil War.    Information from a Waits researcher is that he died in Smith Co., TX, on April 29, 1861.

William Barnes Jr. married Rebecca Waits, a sister of Mary Waits, who married Lilburn Barnes, William Jr.'s brother.

June Rayfield Welch (deceased, lived in Dallas, TX) was a descendant who researched this line extensively and provided information to me (Cecilie Gaziano of Minneapolis, MN).

William Barnes/Barnes appears to have come to TX from AR, according to Mr. Welch.    He was not on the first (1846) Hopkins Co. TX tax roll but in 1847 was on the roll with Bennet Barnes, neither with real estate.

22 Feb 1817 Montgomery Co., TN. William Barnes, Jr., was born to William Barnes, Sr., and Sarah Sanderson.

1820 Unknown location, possibly Alabama. Father not found in the existing censuses.

# Family Group Record

Husband **William Barnes**

Wife **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

## Notes

CHILD 3 - William Barnes Jr. (Continued)

1830 Fayette Co., Tennessee. In household of his parents, 1 male aged 10-15 (born 1815/1820).

08 Oct 1839 Yalobusha Co., Mississippi. William Barnes, Jr., aged 22, and Rebecca A. Waits were married.

06 Aug 1840 Perhaps Yalobusha Co., MS, or Missouri. Son, William Jefferson Barnes, was born. (1850 census in Hopkins Co., TX, showed his birthplace as Missouri.)

17 May 1842 Perhaps Yalobusha Co., MS, or Missouri. Son, John Bennet Barnes, was born. (1850 census in Hopkins Co., TX, showed his birthplace as Missouri.)

03 Feb 1844 Perhaps Yalobusha Co., MS. Daughter, Mariam Cyempka Barnes, was born. (1850 census in Hopkins Co., TX, showed her birthplace as Mississippi.)

03 Sep 1845 Arkansas. Son, Jasper Lafayette Barnes, was born.

1846 Cass Co., Texas. A William Barnes was on the poll list, possibly this William or his father. Also on the list were Benjamin Barnes (could this be Bennet?), John M. Barnes (unknown), and John S. Barnes (my ancestor).[1]

1847 Hopkins Co., Texas. William Barnes, Jr., and brother Bennet Barnes were on tax list; neither with real estate, according to June Rayfield Welch, now deceased.

01 Nov 1847 Hopkins Co., Texas. Daughter, Virginia Barnes, was born.

03 Sep 1849 Hopkins Co., Texas. Daughter, Tennessee Gift Barnes, was born.

1850 District 8, Hopkins Co., Texas. Federal Census, p. 148A. William Barnes & Rebecca with William J., 9, MO; John B., 8, MO; Marian C., 6, Miss; Jasper L., 4, Ark; Virginia, 2, Texas; & Tennessee, 1, Texas.

18 Feb 1852 Cass Co., Texas. #130 on list, Alpheus C. Thomason, 320 acres, wit.: John H. Bennett & William Barnes. [2] Was this William Jr. (who was in Hopkins Co. in 1847 and 1850) or William Sr.?

08 May 1852 Hopkins Co., Texas. Son, Marion Carrol Barnes, was born.

04 Dec 1854 Near Gainesville, Cooke Co., Texas. Rebecca, William Jefferson, John Bennet, and Virginia were killed by a Comanche war party. Marian Cyempka, Jasper, Tennessee, and Marion Carrol survived. Apparently, William Barnes, Sr., was not at home, according to family stories.

29 Apr 1861 Smith Co., Texas. William Barnes, Jr., died at age 44, supposedly in the Civil War. I don't know the source of this information. It came from Waits family researchers.

[1] Republic of Texas: Poll Lists for 1846, compiled by Marion Day Mullins (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.), 1982, p. 9.

[2] Gifford White, The First Settlers of Bowie and Cass County (St. Louis, MO: Ingmire Publications), 1983, p. 45.

CHILD 4 - [Female] Barnes

In household of William BARNES, Fayette Co., TN, 1830 census: 1 female aged 10-15 (born 1815-1820).

Not in 1840 Lafayette Co., MS, census (assuming William Barnes in that census is the same as William Barnes in Fayette Co., TN, in 1830 census).

IS THIS DAUGHTER "AMERICA," LAST NAME NOT KNOWN, MARRIED TO JAMES JONES, IN THE 1850 CHICASAW CENSUS? THAT ONE WAS BORN CA. 1820 IN ALABAMA. SEE RIN

# Family Group Record

**Husband**    **William Barnes**

**Wife**        **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

**Notes**

CHILD 4 - [Female] Barnes (Continued)  
4855.

CHILD 5 - [Female] Barnes  
In household of William BARNES, Fayette Co., TN, 1830 census: 1 female aged 5-10 (born 1820-1825).

CHILD 6 - Bennet C. Barnes  
Middle initial could stand for Carroll.

May be the following, NOT PROVED -- this is speculation only: In household of William BARNES, Lafayette Co., MS, 1840 census: 1 male aged 15-20 (born 1820-1825).

In 1850 Hopkins Co., TX, census, p. 151, hh 227/family 227: Bennet BARNES 26 Farmer, \$80 b 1824 AL. Wife Sary 19 AL, Simeon 1 TX.

Bennett BARNES appears in 1854 on Cass Co., TX, tax rolls, p. 9, line 2, between the names of A. A. BARNES and Martha BARNES (wife or widow of John S. BARNES). Bennett may have been a brother of John S. He was assessed for 1 horse worth \$60, one poll tax @ \$ .50, state tax \$ .60; county tax \$ .30.

Bennet C. Barnes was grantee and patentee for 160 acres on 1 Jun 1859 in Fannin District, Denton County, File 2727, Patent 330, Vol. 24, Fan. 3rd class.

In 1860 Wise Co., TX, census, p. 25, hh 166/family 168, 23 Jun 1860: Bennet C. BARNES, M 36 Farmer AL (b. 1824) . Sarah A. 30 F AL; Simeon M 10 TX; John M 6 TX; Olive, F 3 TX; Joel M 1 TX.

Also in this household was Tennessee Gift Barnes, dau. of William Barnes and Rebecca Waits (Rebecca killed by Indians, William in Civil War). William had named a son John Bennet. They were brothers.

21 Jan 1860 patent date, 160 acres, Heirs of B. C. Barnes Dec'd in the Texas Land Title Abstracts of Wise County, TX.

1870 Census of Hopkins Co., TX, 19/19, line 4: Barnes, Sarah A., 41 F W, cannot read or write, blind. This indicates that Bennet died before 1870. Bennet could have died in the Civil War. Also in household: John, 15 M W Texas; Ollie, 13 F W Texas; Jane, 8 F W Texas.

9 Apr 1873 patent date, 160 acres, Heirs of B. C. Barnes Dec'd, in the Texas Land Title Abstracts of Wise County, TX.

In Wise Co., TX, 1880, Pct 2, hh 12: Sarah A. BARNES, F 48 Widow AL.

Bennet C. Barnes was born about 1824 in Alabama or Tennessee. The initials B. C. was also used and all legal documents give his name as Bennet C. Barnes. He died on 13 Oct 1862 in Gainesville, Cooke, Texas. Bennet Barnes was one of the victims of "The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas, 1862."\_\_Sarah A. Rodgers was born in May 1831 in Alabama. She died after 1900 in Texas. She was sometimes called Sary. Sarah was listed as Blind in both 1870 & 1880 census. Sarah was left a widow on the Texas Frontier with an infant, and four other children she had gone blind by 1870.\_\_Bennet C. and Sarah A. Rodgers Barnes had the following children:\_1. Simeon Barnes was born in Sep 1848, Texas.\_Simeon married Nancy C Smith on 25 Feb 1868, Hopkins, Texas. Nancy was born in Feb 1848, Texas.\_2. John Barnes was born about 1853, Texas.\_John married Laura Boyd on 13 Jul 1884.\_3. Susan Olive Barnes was born 4 Feb 1857, Wise County, Texas and died 8 April 1923, in Stephens County, Texas and buried in the Shady Grove Cemetery in Stephens County. Susan married John Green Littlepage. John was born on 16 Jun 1854, Texas. He died on 22 Jun 1936.\_4. Joel Densmore Barnes was born May 1859, Texas. He died in 1929, Wise County, Texas. He was buried in Chico Cemetery, Wise, Texas.\_Joel married Rachel Ann Perkins. Rachel was born on 9 Dec 1859, Texas. She died on 17 Dec 1919, Wise County, Texas. She was buried in Chico Cemetery, Wise, Texas.\_5. Mary Jane Barnes was born 12 Oct 1861, Texas and died 1 Jul 1935, in Era, Cooke, Texas. She married J. B. Stevens in 1885...married #2 husband surname was Blair.



# Family Group Record

Husband **William Barnes**

Wife **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

## Notes

CHILD 6 - Bennet C. Barnes (Continued)

From a web page at [www.rootsweb.ancestry.com](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com), WorldConnect Project, of Terry, [terrymrn@msn.com](mailto:terrymrn@msn.com), database: marshallmeadows, "Trees, Leaves and Nuts," last updated 28 Feb 2011:

GREAT HANGING AT GAINESVILLE. Forty suspected Unionists in Confederate Texas were hanged at Gainesville in October 1862. Two others were shot as they tried to escape. Although the affair reached its climax in Cooke County, men were killed in neighboring Grayson, Wise, and Denton counties. Most were accused of treason or insurrection, but evidently few had actually conspired against the Confederacy, and many were innocent of the abolitionist sentiments for which they were tried. The Great Hanging was the result of several years of building tension. The completion of the Butterfield Overland Mail route from St. Louis through Gainesville brought many new people from the upper South and Midwest into Cooke County. By 1860 fewer than 10 percent of the heads of households owned slaves. The slaveholders increasingly feared the influence of Kansas abolitionists in every unrest. In the summer of 1860 several slaves and a northern Methodist minister were lynched in North Texas. Cooke and the surrounding counties voted against secession and thus focused the fears of planters on the nonslaveholders in the region. Rumors of Unionist alliances with Kansas Jayhawkers and Indians along the Red River, together with the petition of E. Junius Foster, editor of the Sherman Patriot, to separate North Texas as a new free state, brought emotions to a fever pitch. Actual opposition to the Confederacy in Cooke County began with the Conscription Acts of April 1862. Thirty men signed a petition protesting the exemption of large slaveholders from the draft and sent it to the Congress at Richmond. Brig. Gen. William Hudson, commander of the militia district around Gainesville, exiled their leader, but others who remained used the petition to enlist a nucleus for a Union League in Cooke and nearby counties. The members were not highly unified, and their purposes differed with each clique. Most joined to resist the draft and provide common defense against roving Indians and renegades. Rumors began to circulate, however, of a membership of over 1,700 and of plans for an assault when the group had recruited enough men. Fearing that the stories of Unionist plots to storm the militia arsenals at Gainesville and Sherman might prove to be true, Hudson activated the state troops in North Texas in late September 1862 and ordered the arrest of all able-bodied men who did not report for duty. Texas state troops led by Col. James G. Bourlandqv arrested more than 150 men on the morning of October 1. In Gainesville he and Col. William C. Young of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, home on sick leave, supervised the collection of a "citizen's court" of twelve jurors. Bourland and Young together owned nearly a fourth of the slaves in Cooke County, and seven of the jurors chosen were slaveholders. Their decision to convict on a majority vote was a bad omen for the prisoners, all of whom were accused of insurrection or treason and none of whom owned slaves. The military achieved its goal of eliminating the leadership of the Union League in Cooke County when the jury condemned seven influential Unionists, but an angry mob took matters into its own hands and lynched fourteen more before the jurors recessed. Violence in Gainesville peaked the next week when unknown assassins killed Young and James Dickson. The decision already made to release the rest of the prisoners was reversed, and many were tried again. Nineteen more men were convicted and hanged. Their execution was supervised by Capt. Jim Young, Colonel Young's son. Brig. Gen. James W. Throckmortonqv prevented the execution of all but five men in Sherman, but in Decatur, Capt. John Hale supervised a committee that hanged five suspects. A Southern partisan shot a prisoner in Denton. Texas newspapers generally applauded the hangings, disparaged the Unionists as traitors and common thieves, and insisted they had material support from Kansas abolitionists and the Lincoln administration. The state government condoned the affair. Gov. Francis Richard Lubbock,qv an ardent Confederate, praised Hudson for his actions, and the legislature paid the expenses of the troops in Gainesville. Articles from the Texas press were reprinted across the South. President Jefferson Davis,qv embarrassed, abandoned his demand for an inquiry into a similar incident involving northern troops in Palmyra, Missouri, and dismissed Gen. Paul Octave Hébertqv as military commander of Texas for his improper use of martial law in several instances, including the hangings. The northern press heralded the story as another example of Rebel barbarism. Andrew Jackson Hamilton,qv a former congressman from Texas and a Unionist, had been speaking in the North warning of the danger to loyal citizens in Texas. Reports of the Great Hanging and other incidents lent support to his campaign and led to his appointment as military governor of Texas and the disastrous Red River campaignqv of 1864. The unrest did not end with the hangings in North Texas. Albert Pike,qv Confederate brigadier general in charge of Indian Territory, was implicated in testimony and arrested. Although later released, Pike continued to be regarded with suspicion and served the rest of the war in civilian offices. Capt. Jim Young killed E. Junius Foster for applauding the death of his father. He also tracked down Dan Welch, the man he believed to be his father's assassin, then returned with him to Cooke County and had him lynched by some of the family slaves. The Union League was powerless to exact revenge; many members fled along with the families of the slain prisoners, leaving bodies unclaimed for burial in a mass grave. A North Texas company of Confederate

# Family Group Record

**Husband**    **William Barnes**

**Wife**        **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

**Notes**

CHILD 6 - Bennet C. Barnes (Continued)

soldiers in Arkansas learned of the executions and almost mutinied, but tempers were defused by Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, their commander. Several men later deserted to return home, but Shelby prevented a mass assault on Gainesville. The half-hearted prosecution of those responsible for the hangings after the war, resulting in the conviction of only one man in Denton, increased resentment among the remaining Unionists in North Texas, but the failure of a Union League march on Decatur indicated the futility of further attempts at retaliation. BIBLIOGRAPHY: Sam Hanna Acheson and Julia Ann Hudson O'Connell, eds., George Washington Diamond's Account of the Great Hanging at Gainesville, 1862 (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1963). Thomas Barrett, The Great Hanging at Gainesville (Gainesville, Texas, 1885; rpt., Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1961). L. D. Clark, A Bright Tragic Thing (El Paso: Cinco Punto Press, 1992). L. D. Clark, ed., Civil War Recollections of James Lemuel Clark (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1984). Michael Collins, Cooke County, Texas: Where the South and West Meet (Gainesville, Texas: Cooke County Heritage Society, 1981). Richard B. McCaslin, Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1988). James Smallwood, "Disaffection in Confederate Texas: The Great Hanging at Gainesville," Civil War History 22 (December 1976). Richard B. McCaslin The following, adapted from the Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article. Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/GG/jig1.html> (accessed August 5, 2009). (NOTE: "s.v." stands for sub verbo, "under the word.") The Handbook of Texas Online is a project of the Texas State Historical Association (<http://www.tshaonline.org>). Copyright ©, The Texas State Historical Association, 1997-2002 Last Updated: January 17, 2008. \_\_Great Hanging at Gainesville, The, 1862 - Gainesville, Cooke County, Texas\_Address: <<http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?latlongtype=decimal&latitude=33.6243099764871&longitude=-97.1551475959638&zoom=8>>\_Directions: East of Elm Fork Bridge - SH 51 (south side of road), Gainesville.\_Marker #: 5097005347\_Year Dedicated: 1964\_Size, type: Large red granite\_Last reported condition: Good; one small bullet nick\_Great Hanging at Gainesville, The, 1862 - Facing the threat of invasion from the north and fearing a Unionist uprising in their midst, the people of North Texas lived in constant dread during the Civil War. Word of a "Peace Party" of Union sympathizers, sworn to destroy their government, kill their leaders, and bring in Federal troops caused great alarm in Cooke and neighboring counties. Spies joined the "Peace Party" discovered its members and details of their plans. Under the leadership of Colonels James Bourland, Daniel Montague and others, citizens loyal to the Confederacy determined to destroy the order; and on the morning of October 1, 1862, there were widespread arrests "by authority of the people of Cook County." Fear of rescue by "Peace Party" members brought troops and militia to Gainesville, where the prisoners were assembled, and hastened action by the citizens committee. At a meeting of Cooke County citizens, with Colonel W. C. Young presiding, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Citizens Court and to have the Chairman choose a committee to select a jury. 68 men were brought speedily before the court. 39 of them were found guilty of conspiracy and insurrection, sentenced and immediately hanged. Three other prisoners who were members of military units were allowed trial by Court Martial at their request and were subsequently hanged by its order. Two others broke from their guard and were shot and killed. The Texas Legislature appropriated \$4,500 for rations, forage used by State troops here during the unrest. (1964)\_Decimal degrees: N 33.624310 W -97.155148 Degrees, minutes: N 33 37.459 W 097 09.309 UTM: Zone 14, Easting 671126, Northing 3722027

CHILD 7 - [Female] Barnes

In household of William BARNES, 1830 census, Fayette Co., TN: 2 females 0-5 (born 1825-1830).

CHILD 8 - Mary "Polly" Barnes

In household of William BARNES, 1830 census, Fayette Co., TN: 2 females 0-5 (born 1825-1830).

This daughter MAY be Mary -- I do not yet know when Mary was born.

A direct descendant of Mary Elizabeth Barnes (Dan Hale) and I have now been fortunate enough to make contact with a great-granddaughter of Mary E. She told us that her father made notes of family information from his aunt, Ella (Garrett) Zapf, who raised him and his brother after their mother, Marguerite E. (Mitchell) Doyle died. She is going to organize and type up these handwritten notes, but here is what she has told us so far: It is clear that her great-grandmother, who is Dan's third great-grandmother, was a daughter of John S. Barnes and Martha Cannon, because the following list of children that she had matched our information, of which the 1850 Cass County, Texas, census for

# Family Group Record

**Husband**    **William Barnes**

**Wife**        **Sarah "Sally" Sanderson**

**Notes**

CHILD 8 - Mary "Polly" Barnes    (Continued)  
       this family is a major source.

Sarah Jane	born c.1836	Mississippi
Rhody Ann	born c.1838	Mississippi
Mary Elizabeth	born 24 Feb 1840	Mississippi
Emily Josephine	born c.1842 or 1843	Mississippi [Note: the 1850 Cass Co. census called her "Emeline."]
Martha	born 1844-1846	Texas
Berry Henderson	born Nov 1847	Texas
Elmira	born 1847-1848	Texas
John Seaborn	born 02 June 1854	Texas

Here is more information that she had: Great aunts (sisters of Martha Cannon; daughters of Carter Cannon & Sarah)  
 Mary Cannon                    died young  
 Rhody Kelly                    Married J. H. Kelly. She was killed in a storm that blew their house away, and a log hit her. The house was near Fort North Village Creek, Fort Worth area, Texas.  
 Nancy Harrison Clinton [I think this should be read: Nancy. Harrison, Clinton - since Nancy married DeWitt Clinton Harrison.]  
 Elizabeth Watson Thomas [I think this should be read: Nancy. Watson, Thomas.]

Grand uncles [great-uncles--- brothers of Martha Cannon, sons of Carter Cannon & Sarah)  
 John Russell Cannon  
 Elijah Cannon

Great uncles (brothers of John S. Barnes):  
 Benj. Barnes, married Sarah Rodgers [I think this is Bennet, who is known to have married Sarah Rodgers]  
 William Barnes, married [no wife's name given-we know she was Rebecca Waits]  
 Robert Barnes, dead [we had not known of this name]  
 [Lilburn Barnes, who was married to Mary Waits, Rebecca's sister, died in 1838 before Mary Elizabeth Barnes was born, was not listed.]

Great aunt, sister of John S. Barnes:  
 Bolly {could this be Polly?} Mary Morrison Barnes, who married a cousin. [I am not sure if this is Mary Barnes, who married a Morrison, or if it is Mary Barnes, who married Morrison Barnes, or if it is Mary "Polly" Morrison Barnes, who married a cousin whose name is not given.]

Under names of Great-Grand-Aunts: Beritrinca [very hard to read the first name] with the maiden name of Tatum, married John Cannon. Also, notation that John Tatum and Jesse Tatum fought in the Revolutionary War. I suspect the hard to read name is Barthena or Parthena.

I know of a John Cannon, born c.1784 SC, with wife Parthena/Pathana/Barthemey, who was in Cass Co., TX, in the 1850 census and was associated with Carter Cannon. This may be an undocumented son of Russell Cannon.

This clarifies that the maiden name of Sarah, who married Carter Cannon, was Tatum, not Latun or Latimer as previously thought (perhaps from attempts to read old handwriting). My research in records from Pendleton District, SC, indicates that John Tatum was Sarah's father. His wife's name is unknown, although some people think it was Mary Ann Wright. However, it was a different John Tatum, also a Revolutionary War soldier, who married Mary Ann Wright. John's parents were Edward and Martha (unknown), and Edward was the son of Nathaniel Tatum & Elizabeth (unknown). John Tatum was born about 1754, resided in Chatham Co., North Carolina, and died 3 Aug 1824 in Pendleton District, South Carolina. Edward Tatum died there before 28 Dec 1810. Nathaniel Tatum may have been born about 1800 in Virginia; he died before 9 Nov 1750 in Edgecombe Co., North Carolina.