



NEVILLE'S PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY

b. 9/22/1878 *Huntsville, Madison Co., AL*

d. 1/17/1968 *Jonesboro, Craighead Co., AR*



CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY'S PARENTS & GRANDPARENTS

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY

b. 11/12/1843 Moulton, Lawrence Co., AL
d. 10/24/1884 New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA

m. 6/3/1868 Corinth, Alcorn Co., MS

EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

b. 11/29/1846 Houston, Chickasaw Co., MS
d. 3/23/1927 Fayetteville, Washington Co., AR

LEVI JAMES GALLAWAY

b. 5/24/1819 Huntsville, Madison Co., AL
d. 2/1/1867 Milton, Santa Rosa Co., FL

m. 12/29/1842 Moulton, Lawrence Co., AL

ROWENA MCCORD (2nd wife)

b. 5/31/1816 Franklin Co., TN
d. 7/11/1849 Moulton, Lawrence Co., AL

DR. THOMAS QUINCY MARTIN

b. 8/16/1817 Washington, Wilkes Co., GA
d. 10/24/1862 Knoxville, Knox Co., TN

m. 6/3/1841 Lawrence Co., AL

SARAH MCCONNICO PUCKETT

b. 11/4/1826 Moulton, Lawrence Co., AL
d. 3/2/1898 Texarkana, Miller Co., AR

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY'S ANCESTORS

The Gallaway ancestry of **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)** is only traceable with certainty to her great-grandfather **Matthew Gallaway (1759–1824)**, who is recorded sometime before 1790 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. His heritage is Scottish or Scotch-Irish.

The Gallaways moved to Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1816, where Matthew Gallaway's grandson **Levi James Gallaway (1819–1867)**, a newspaper publisher, married **Rowena McCord (1816–1849)** in 1842. Rowena is descended from seventeenth-century Scottish chieftains.

In the late 1850s, Levi James Gallaway was living in Columbus, Mississippi, along with his son, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**. Though he had deep roots in the South, Levi James Gallaway strongly opposed Mississippi's secession from the Union. During the Civil War, he joined the Union Army with the rank of captain. His son, John Bell Gallaway fought for the Confederacy.

After the war, John Bell Gallaway, a railroad man, married **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** of Corinth, Mississippi. They lived in Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, where John Bell Gallaway died. His widow moved the family to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Charlotte Martin Gallaway's maternal grandfather was **Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)**, a descendant of colonial Virginia ancestors who migrated to Georgia and then to Decatur in Morgan County, Alabama. Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin moved his family in 1846 to Houston, Mississippi, and then to near Corinth. He joined the Confederate Army in early 1862 and died later that year of typhoid fever.

The wife of Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin was **Sarah McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)**. The Pucketts, a Virginia family, moved to Tennessee in 1799. In about 1815, they migrated to Lawrence County, Alabama.

MIGRATION | GALLAWAY/MCCORD AND MARTIN/PUCKETT



BLUE is maternal
RED is paternal
rec. = recorded



CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY'S LIFE

Neville's paternal grandmother, **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)**, was born on September 22, 1878, and was the daughter of **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** and **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**. Neville called her Gran and remembers her as a petite (she was 4'11" and wore a size 3 shoe) and kindly grandmother. She lived to be eighty-nine years old, one of the longest lifetimes of Neville's recorded ancestors.

Charlotte Martin Gallaway was named for her uncle **Charles Minor Martin (1855–1878)**, who drowned in Oklahoma at age twenty-three, just three months before Charlotte was born. She was called Charlie until she went to college and enrolled as Charlotte. Some family and her husband continued to call her Charlie.

Charlotte Martin Gallaway was born in Huntsville, Alabama, but we are not sure why, for there is no record that her parents were living there when she was born. Perhaps they were visiting Alabama relatives at the time of her birth. Huntsville may also have been chosen for Charlotte's birth because it was the major city near Lawrence and Morgan Counties, where all of Charlotte's relatives and antecedents

The back of this photograph is inscribed "Charlie Martin Gallaway." The photograph was taken by the Cottage Gallery at 49 and 51 Beal Street in Memphis, Tennessee, in early 1879.

The Gallaway siblings, c. 1881: Paul Martin, about age eight; Earle Walker, about age six; Irene Dabney, about age twelve; and Charlotte Martin, about age three.





had lived. Whatever the case, in the 1880 census, one-year old Charlotte, her parents, and her three older siblings are enumerated in Corinth, Mississippi, at Oak Home, the residence of her grandmother **Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett Martin (1826–1898)**.

In the 1870s, Charlotte Martin Gallaway’s parents lived mostly in Memphis, where John Bell Gallaway worked for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The railroad’s route ran through Corinth (ninety-three rail miles from Memphis) and into north Alabama. It was 212 rail miles from Memphis to Huntsville in Alabama.

In 1882 Charlotte Martin Gallaway’s father, John Bell Gallaway, changed jobs and went to work for the Texas and Pacific Railway. The family then moved to Louisiana, where Charlotte Gallaway’s two younger sisters were born in 1882 and 1885. While living in New Orleans, her father died on October 24, 1884, leaving her mother, a thirty-seven-year-old pregnant widow, with five children. Charlotte was only six years old at the time of her father’s death.

In about 1886, Charlotte Martin Gallaway’s mother moved her family to Fayetteville, Arkansas. The move was made possible by Charlotte’s uncle **Richard “Dick”**

The Gallaway family, c. 1895: (first row, left to right) Eudocia Margaret Martin, about age forty-nine; Margaret Bell, about age ten; Paul Martin, about age twenty-two; (second row, left to right) Charlotte Martin, about age seventeen; Irene Dabney, about age twenty-six; Rowena McCord, about age thirteen.



*Charlotte Martin Gallaway
at Arkansas Industrial
University.*



*Charlotte Martin Gallaway was
a popular and pretty teenage college
student from 1894 to 1898.
She entered college at age sixteen
and graduated at age nineteen.*



*Charlotte Martin Gallaway
(far right) with her Chi Omega
friends in a photograph
entitled "Giggles," c. 1895.*

Puckett Martin (1848–1931), who lived on a farm about five miles outside of Fayetteville. In Fayetteville the Gallaway family moved into a new home, built for them by Charlotte’s uncle. For nearly eighty years, members of the Gallaway family lived in that home, essentially on the campus of the University of Arkansas.¹

In 1894 the attractive young Charlotte Martin Gallaway entered college at Arkansas Industrial University (University of Arkansas), where she was very popular. According to her daughter, **Margaret Frierson (1912–1990)**, in her family recollections, Charlotte was “*a beautiful young lady, who was elected in the first election of that kind, as the prettiest lady at the University of Arkansas.*”

In 1895 Charlotte Martin Gallaway became one of the ten original charter members of the Chi Omega Fraternity* at the University of Arkansas.² Notably, Charlotte’s daughter, Margaret Frierson, her granddaughters Neville and Cherry Frierson (b. 1947), and her great-granddaughter Margaret Purifoy Bryan (b. 1963) all later became members of the Chi Omega Fraternity.

While at the university, Charlotte Martin Gallaway met **Charles Davis Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)** from Jonesboro, Arkansas. They were both students in the Literary Department, and she became his sweetheart. After she graduated from the university in 1898, Charlotte taught elocution in Oklahoma for about a year. We called this course “speech” when I took it in high school in my youth.

On April 30, 1901, after finishing law school in 1900, Charles Davis Frierson Sr. married Charlotte Martin Gallaway in Fayetteville. The event was described in the



Charlotte Martin Gallaway, a bridesmaid in a friend’s wedding, 1898.

**The earliest established college Greek societies, male and female, were called fraternities. Later, to distinguish genders, most female Greek organizations adopted the word sorority. However, Chi Omega, as a nod to its history, has always referred to itself as Chi Omega Fraternity.*

*Charlotte Martin Gallaway
Frierson with her young son,
Charles Davis Frierson Jr., 1907.*



local newspaper as “a little home wedding.”³ The newlyweds moved to Jonesboro, then a town with a population of about five thousand. They lived for several months at the Frierson House with Charles Davis Frierson’s sister **Camille Frierson (1872–1961)** and her husband, Thomas Allen Hughes (1870–1939).

In 1907, almost six years after Charlotte Martin Gallaway and Charles Davis Frierson Sr.’s marriage, Neville’s father, **Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)**, was born. We still have the christening dress he wore in 1907.*

Five years later, the Friersons welcomed their second child, **Margaret Frierson (1912–1990)**, who was named for her grandmother Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway.

As teenagers during the mid-1920s, Charles Davis Frierson Jr. and his sister were photographed with their mother (and the family dogs) on several occasions, including in 1924, when Charles Frierson Jr. went to the International Boy Scout Jamboree in Copenhagen, Denmark.

**There is a paper label stitched onto the dress with pink thread. Written in pencil on the label are the words “A gift from Mrs. Eva Hawthorne to Charles, Jr.—1907.”*



Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (age seventeen), Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (age forty-five), and Margaret Frierson (age eleven) prior to Charles's departure for the International Boy Scout Jamboree in 1924.



The Frierson family, c. 1926: Margaret Frierson (around age fourteen), Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (age nineteen), and Charlotte Martin Gallaway (around age forty-seven).



On August 29, 1925, Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (age eighteen), Margaret Frierson (age thirteen), and Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (age forty-six) were photographed at the Five Lakes Club, Crittenden County, Arkansas. They are standing beside the family's 1919 Chandler automobile.

For about sixty-six years, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson lived in just two homes. From 1902 until 1927, she lived at 115 East Cherry Avenue, in a home that her husband had built in 1902. From early 1927 until her death in 1968, she resided in the Frierson House at 1112 South Main Street.

Charlotte Gallaway Frierson was active in the civic and social life of Jonesboro during her life, though, like her contemporaries, she was not an especially independent person. In fact, she never learned to drive a car. In 1902 she was one of the charter members of the 20th Century Club of Jonesboro, a civic-minded women's club that celebrated 110 years of existence in 2012.



Charlotte Martin Gallaway
Frierson in front of her East Cherry
Avenue home in the 1920s.

Like most women of her status and time, Charlotte Gallaway Frierson was a devout and active church member. She taught Sunday school at the First Presbyterian Church for thirty years and was president of the Women of the Church. Charlotte Gallaway Frierson's religious heritage was Presbyterian, but in Jonesboro she originally attended the Methodist Church in deference to her husband, whose mother, **Emma Gwynne**

Davis (1847–1899), had raised her son as a Methodist. However, Charles Frierson Sr.'s interest in the church waned after his mother died. So a few years after they married, Charlotte Gallaway Frierson returned to the Presbyterian Church. To apologize for her husband's disinterest in the church, she often said, "*He worshipped in the out of doors.*"

During World War II (1939–45), Charlotte Gallaway Frierson wrote often to her son, Charles Davis Frierson Jr., who was stationed in Omaha, Nebraska. In several of those letters, she expressed concern about his religious commitment, and in one letter, she was particularly elated that her grandson Charles Davis Frierson III had joined her Presbyterian Church.⁴



In 1947, when Charlotte Gallaway Frierson was sixty-eight years old, her husband, Charles Frierson Sr., died, and she was a widow for the next twenty years.

Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson had three brothers and three sisters, who were known in the family as “the Aunties.” The eldest, **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**, was a lifelong librarian and spinster who wrote family histories.⁵

The second child, **Eldon Gallaway (1871–1872)**, died in infancy. The third child, **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)**, was a very successful business executive in Tulsa, Oklahoma. At age forty-six, he became totally blind and was nursed by his sisters for much of the remainder of his life.⁶ The fourth child was **Earle Walker Gallaway (1875–1916)**, who moved to Texas, where he died at age forty without children. He is buried in the State Line Cemetery in Texarkana, Arkansas. Charlotte Martin Gallaway was the fifth child. She was followed by her sister **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)**, a teacher and writer.⁷ Charlotte’s youngest sibling, **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**, called Aunt Peg by the family, lived with her mother for forty-two years and then nursed her siblings for much of the rest of her life. She, too, never married.⁸

Haskille Scott Cherry III, Charles Davis Frierson Sr., James Gordon Frierson, Charles Davis Frierson III, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson, infant Charlotte Frierson Cherry, and Neville Frierson. The photograph is c. 1942.



Earle Walker Gallaway, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson’s brother, who died at age forty.



*Charlotte Martin Gallaway
Frierson as a widow in her early
seventies, c. 1950.*



*Margaret Bell Gallaway (age
seventy-two), holding Sandra
Rhea Frierson (age one); Rowena
McCord Gallaway (age seventy-
five); and Charlotte Martin
Gallaway Frierson (age seventy-
nine), late 1957.*



*Neville (age twenty-two) on our
wedding day with her grandmother
Charlotte Martin Gallaway
Frierson (age seventy-nine),
August 24, 1958.*



Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (age eighty) with her son, Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (age fifty-two), July 1959. They were attending the celebration of the one-hundred-year anniversary of the founding of the city of Jonesboro and Craighead County.

In 1951 at about age seventy-three, Charlotte Gallaway Frierson had a stroke and was somewhat incapacitated after that.

During the last decade of her life, Charlotte Gallaway Frierson was mostly bedridden. In about 1960, her youngest sister, Margaret Bell Gallaway, came to Jonesboro to live with her; however, Margaret Bell (Aunt Peg) died of cancer in Jonesboro in 1964. Neville's mother, **Margaret Alice Purifoy Frierson (1908–1973)**, was especially attentive to Charlotte Gallaway Frierson in her declining years. In fact, she visited her mother-in-law every day for many years.

Charlotte Gallaway Frierson passed away at her home, the Frierson House, on Sunday, January 7, 1968, at age eighty-nine. Her obituary in *The Jonesboro Sun* largely defines her as the widow of Charles Davis Frierson Sr., a prominent Jonesboro banker, attorney, chancery judge, and civic leader. Her church, social, and civic activities are also listed. Additionally, the obituary notes that she lived in Jonesboro for sixty-seven years, except for two years, 1953 and 1954, spent living with her daughter, Margaret Frierson Cherry, and son-in-law, Governor Francis Adams Cherry (1908–1965), at the governor's mansion in Little Rock, Arkansas.

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY

PAGES 66–75

1. THE GALLAWAY FAMILY IN FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

In 1886 Neville's seven-year-old grandmother **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)** moved with her mother and five siblings to Fayetteville, Arkansas. Gallaway family members would reside there for the next seventy-eight years.



In 1886 the Gallaway family moved to the town of Fayetteville in northwest Arkansas.

After Charlotte Martin Gallaway's father, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**, died, her mother, **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**, was a widow with six young children. She had to start a new life and wanted to get away from the yellow fever plague that had killed so many from Memphis, Tennessee, to New Orleans, Louisiana, in the late nineteenth century. She also wanted to be near a place where she could educate her six children.

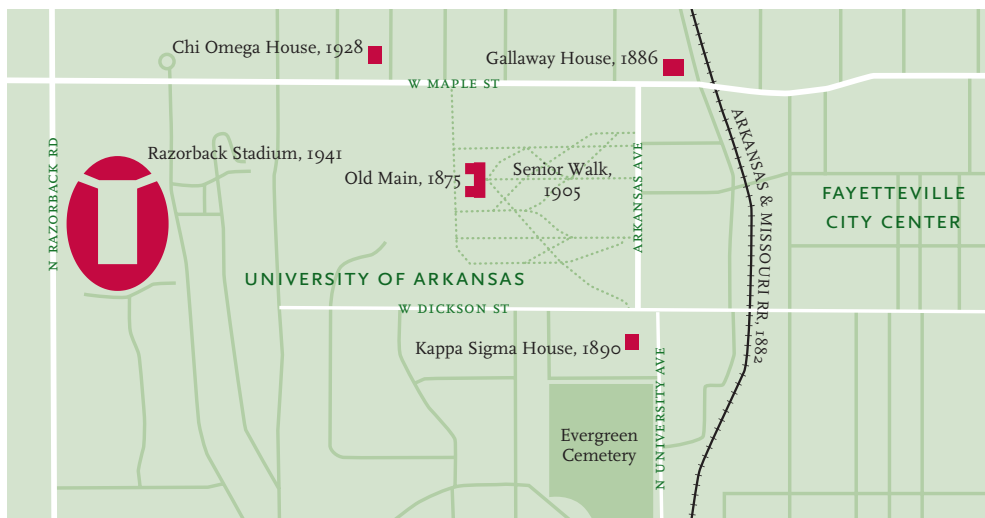
Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway's brother **Richard "Dick" Puckett Martin (1848–1931)** had a farm five miles southwest of Fayetteville, in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains in northwestern Arkansas. A new educational institution, Arkansas Industrial College, had been founded in Fayetteville in 1871. That college would become the University of Arkansas; its oldest, most iconic building, Old Main, was erected in 1875.



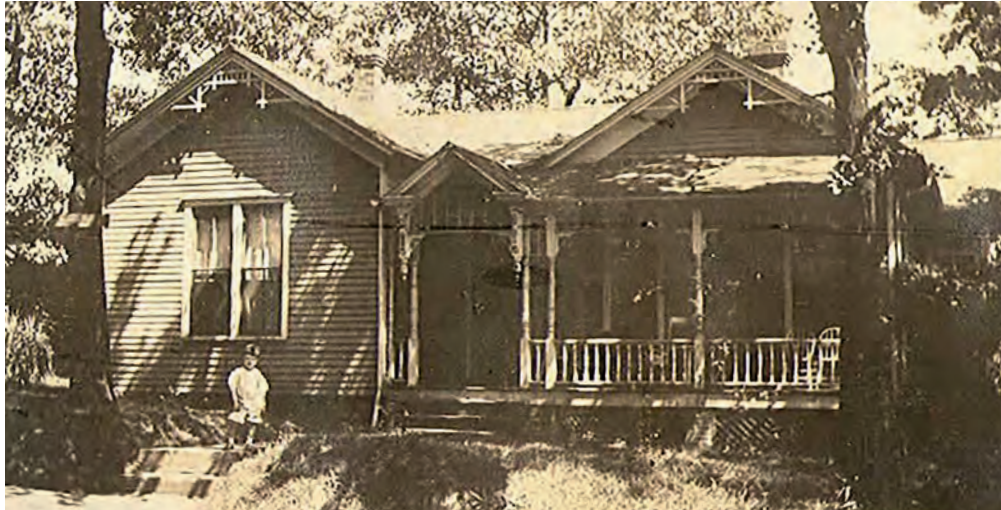
An 1890 engraving of the campus of Arkansas Industrial College (now the University of Arkansas) showing University Hall (now known as Old Main).

It was about two years after her husband's death in 1884 that Margaret Martin Gallaway moved with her family from New Orleans to Fayetteville. Margaret's brother Dick Puckett Martin bought land and built a home for his sister and her six children. The property was located on West Maple Street, a major thoroughfare at the university. Thus, the Gallaways' house was essentially on the college's campus, a block or so from Old Main.

The Gallaway property was also adjacent to a railroad line completed in 1882 by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (known as the Frisco). Today the railway line is called the Arkansas & Missouri (or A&M). Fayetteville's city center is essentially located east of the railroad, and the campus of the university, once the site of a nineteenth-century farm, is located west of the railroad.



The Gallaway house was located on the campus of the University of Arkansas, at the foot of a hill and next to the railroad tracks. It was a short walk from Old Main, the university's oldest building, located at the top of the hill. Evergreen Cemetery, where four Gallaway family members are buried, is also nearby.



The Gallaway house at 620 West Maple Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas, was built around 1886. The house was twenty-five years old in this picture, taken in 1911, and the little boy is four-year-old Charles Davis Frierson Jr.

Margaret Martin Gallaway raised her six children at the house on West Maple Street. She also took in boarders to provide income. She lived there for about forty years, until her death at age eighty in 1927. After her death, the house was known as the “Auntie’s House,” for it was the Fayetteville home of Neville’s three spinster great-aunts: **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**, **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)**, and **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**. Neville particularly remembers visits there in the 1940s and 1950s.

In the fall of 2013, Neville and I went to Fayetteville after visiting Bentonville, Arkansas, to meet with Alice Walton (b. 1949), the Walmart heiress who built the Crystal Bridges Museum there. The museum opened in November 2011 and is located about twenty-five miles north of Fayetteville. In Fayetteville we were given a nice tour of the university campus, and we walked around the area surrounding Old Main. We also drove through the Evergreen Cemetery, where four of Margaret Martin Gallaway’s children are buried. Evergreen Cemetery, located on a ten-acre site, was founded about 1840 and was once the private burial ground for the family that owned the land.

The Gallaway house is no longer standing. After Margaret Bell Gallaway died in 1964, the property was sold and the house razed. On its site today is the Sigma Chi Fraternity house at the University of Arkansas. The Sigma Chi Fraternity purchased the house some years earlier from the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority.

2. CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY AND CHI OMEGA

Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968), Neville's grandmother, was one of the ten charter members of the Chi Omega Fraternity,* founded at the University of Arkansas on April 5, 1895. Today Chi Omega is the largest of all the female Greek letter organizations. Chi Omega has chapters at 176 colleges and has over 300,000 members.

The founding of Chi Omega is credited to Dr. Charles Richardson (1864–1924), a thirty-one-year-old Fayetteville, Arkansas, dentist who was not a student but was especially active with his college fraternity, Kappa Sigma. He gave the Chi Omegas a constitution, a ritual, and a plan of organization. He also designed Chi Omega's first badge, made from dental gold.

Dr. Charles Richardson (called "Sis Doc") never married, and his tombstone simply says he was a founder of Chi Omega.

The other founders of Chi Omega were four female students at the University of Arkansas: Jobelle Holcombe (1877–1962), Ina May Boes (1877–1963), Jean Marie Vincenheller (1878–1954), and Alice Carey Simonds (1872–1900).

Ten charter members were invited and initiated within the month after the founding of Chi Omega. Charlotte Martin Gallaway, at age sixteen, was among the younger initiates. Five of the charter members were initiated on April 27, 1895, and the second five on May 4, 1895.



The original Chi Omega badge, made of dental gold, by Dr. Charles Richardson.

*Chi Omega has retained its original designation as a women's fraternity. The word sorority was not commonly used when Chi Omega was founded.



Twelve of the original members of Chi Omega (three founders and nine charter members), spring 1895: (top row, left to right) Edna Allen, Jobelle Holcombe, Katherine Watson, Molly Remey, Mary Eleanor Duncan; (middle row, left to right) Norma Wood, Mannie Poole, Jean Marie Vincenheller, Alice Carey Simonds; (bottom row, left to right) Charlotte Martin Gallaway, Mary Gettie, Lila Davies.

Chi Omega remained a local organization until 1898, when it began expanding to other colleges. With that expansion, the Chi Omega Fraternity created a Supreme Governing Council and elected six national officers, who were given titles indicated by initials (semi-secrets in the fraternity). Charlotte Martin Galloway and her friend Mary Eleanor Duncan (1877–1958), another charter member, were officers of the first Supreme Governing Council, from 1898 to 1900.



These photographs are from the Manual of Chi Omega and date from about 1908. The designation "S. K. A." is used for the national secretary, and "S. N. V." is the title of the national treasurer.

Mary Eleanor Duncan married a university English professor, Edgar Finley Shannon (1874–1938), in Fayetteville in 1904. Their son, Edgar Finley Shannon Jr. (1918–1997), was also a university English professor. In 1956 he married a Memphian, Eleanor Bosworth (1925–2000), who was my English history professor and Dean of Women Students when Neville and I attended Southwestern at Memphis (now known as Rhodes College) from 1954 to 1958.

Eleanor Bosworth and Edgar Finley Shannon Jr. arranged our first residence at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia, after Neville and I married in 1958. It was an above-the-garage apartment where Eleanor and Edgar Shannon had first lived after their marriage in 1956. In 1959, while I was attending graduate school at the University of Virginia, Edgar Finley Shannon Jr. was named the fourth president of the University of Virginia.* He served in that position for fifteen years and is especially remembered for his opposition to the Vietnam War and his pursuit of racial integration at the university.



Edgar Finley Shannon Jr., president of the University of Virginia from 1959 to 1974, was the son of Mary Eleanor Duncan, a college friend of Charlotte Martin Galloway. Eleanor and Charlotte were original members of Chi Omega Fraternity at the University of Arkansas in 1895.

*The first president of the University of Virginia was appointed in 1904. Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), who founded the university in 1819, decided that it would have no president and would be run by a rector and a Board of Visitors. Jefferson's decision was maintained for the first eighty-six years of the university's history.

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY

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3. “A LITTLE HOME WEDDING” FOR THE “FAIREST BUD IN OUR ROSE GARDEN”

On April 30, 1901, **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)** married **Charles Davis Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)** at 620 West Maple Street in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

“Be good to her who hath her life in thee.”

Many souls breathed that fervent wish yesterday evening when Mr. Charles Frierson took from our midst our Charlotte Gallaway. For the first time this devoted daughter, loving sister and affectionate friend is to know another home than Fayetteville and Mr. Frierson takes her into this home to fulfil the sacred trust imposed upon him by Dr. Davies.

There was nothing ostentatious in this little home wedding, the simplicity making it the more impressive. All of nature’s parts combined to make this day perfect, the woods giving up their flowers, and the birds their song. The front parlor was banked in the lavender lilacs and in the other parlor the white dogwood blossom was in abundance, symbolizing the sweetness and purity of the petite bride.

And in this room beneath a bower of maiden hair ferns and white flowers, surrounded by their best friends, many of them old college mates, the vows of

these two were consummated. At the notes of Mendelssohn’s wedding march, by Miss Risser, Mrs. Gallaway and little Margie entered the room, soon to be followed by Miss Rowena Gallaway, the maid of honor, and Mr. Gordan Frierson as best man. Then in the soft radiance of a setting sun, sending out its gleams as the sweet bride has ever done, came the bride on the arm of the groom, her every step exuding the fragrance that her pathway through life has always done. She was sweetly attired in a shirred liberty silk en traine with the long veil caught in place with a pearl sunburst, the gift of the groom, and she carried a shower bouquet of white carnations. Miss Rowena Gallaway’s gown was of white dotted swiss with sheaf of the white carnations tied with green.

During the reception that followed the ceremony, dainty refreshments were served by Misses Lake, Berry and Hamilton.

Amid a shower of rice, their fraternity yells and the best wishes of her life-long friends and college mates, Mr. Frierson took from us the fairest bud in our rose garden of girls, to transplant her in her new home, Jonesboro.

A Chi Omega.

An article describing Charlotte Martin Gallaway and Charles Davis Frierson Sr.’s April 30, 1901, wedding, published in a local Fayetteville, Arkansas, newspaper.

4. CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY: THE RELIGIOUS CONSCIENCE OF THE FRIERSON FAMILY

Neville's grandmother **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)** was a devout Presbyterian and undoubtedly the religious conscience of the Frierson family. In contrast, her husband, **Charles Davis Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)**, who was a Methodist, seems to have been disinterested and occasionally critical of the Church.

Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson's religious convictions are revealed in several letters written to her son, Neville's father, **Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)**, in 1944 and 1945. During that time, Charles Frierson Jr., a military officer stationed in Omaha, Nebraska, was between thirty-seven and thirty-eight years old.

In the first of these letters, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson expressed her elation over her twelve-year-old grandson, Charles Davis Frierson III's (b. 1932), decision to join the Church:

Sunday—Apr. 2, 1944

My dear Son—

I presume your Margaret told you of Charles' [Charles Davis Frierson III] intention of uniting with the church. I had thought to write you before because I wanted you to know just how it came about. M. [Margaret Alice Purifoy (1908–1973)] and I were thinking that the children would be received on Easter but it was this morning.

You know Mr. Schuster has a class of instruction for church membership once or twice a year and always invites the Juniors. The teachers always tell them to talk to their parents and explain to them that there is no obligation to attend.

M. did not insist on Charles attending, but was pleased when he did. I asked him if Mr. Schuster was making things plain and he said "Oh yes and that the class was going to be received into the church by the elders at the next meeting."

Mr. Schuster told me that he had never had a nicer bunch of children. They were intelligent, interested and reverent. He especially noticed Charles' attitude.

I had promised Mr. Schuster that I would sit up front with the children. Neville and her mother sat behind us.

When services were over, I looked around and there was your Dad [Charles Davis Frierson Sr.] sitting behind them. I don't know when I've been so pleased.

Your son got through the rather embarrassing services beautifully. He is so fine and so fine looking. Be sure and write him that you are glad he took this step.

Neville looked like a picture this morning in her tomato red coat. Francis [Francis Adams Cherry (1908–1965)] raved over her; and James in his dark brown coat and cap reminds me of you long ago. A very adorable family, my son.

Your Margaret is sweet and sensible beyond measure. Dad is always complimenting her cheerful attitude. It is a lovely trait—especially in times like these.

Devotedly,

Mother

In January 1945, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson wrote again to her son, who was still in Omaha. She encouraged him to become more spiritual:

Dearest Son,

This note is just to tell you how much your Dad and I love you—how glad that thirty eight years ago (can it be that long?) you came to us.

We have been so fortunate to have smart, upright, honorable and unselfish children—good looking too. Since you and Sister have been grown—I've felt that you were fully able to direct your own lives and trusted you to do it well.

But as I grow older and realize how easy it is to neglect your spiritual growth, I want to urge you to pray, to reach out for contact with your maker. Working with God and receiving his help makes all of life finer and sweeter.

The church may contain many people that you do not admire or even approve—Eliminate those thoughts from your mind—learn what an instrument for good it is—do your part, and most of all put yourself in a worshipful frame of mind within its doors, and you will find comfort and joy from its services.

Try going to church in Omaha—and don't go to be critical, go to worship God.

I love you and I want you to have life at its best.

Devotedly,

Mother.

In May 1945, Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson wrote again to her son, urging him not to work so much on Sunday and to take his family to church in Omaha during their upcoming summer visit:

Dearest Son,

Thank you for your sweet remembrance on Mother's Day. Your family showered me with gifts. They are so sweet and precious and good looking!

It seems they are having quite a festive farewell with their friends here, that's fine. They will enjoy the summer cottage I know and Margaret can manage with less housework, I am sure, which will be good for her.

I feel that these trips have really been educational to the children. There is one element that I want you to add to them if possible.

I hope you can arrange your work so that you and Margaret can take the children to church. James is so sensible he will be no trouble.

I think you and Margaret should take advantage of hearing some able ministers, as chance may not come again.

You and your Dad work too much on Sunday. I thoroughly believe we need that day for a change of work and thought as well as time to honor God. It helps you get through the next week.

Devotedly,

Mother

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY**PAGES 66–75****5. GREAT-AUNT IRENE DABNEY GALLAWAY—LIBRARIAN, GENEALOGIST, AND SPINSTER**

Neville's great-aunt **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**—a lifelong librarian, genealogist, and spinster—was the oldest of the seven children of **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** and **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**. Irene Dabney was called Sister by her siblings and Aunt Irene by Neville's family.

Irene Dabney Gallaway (age eight or nine) and Paul Martin Gallaway (age four or five) in the late 1870s.

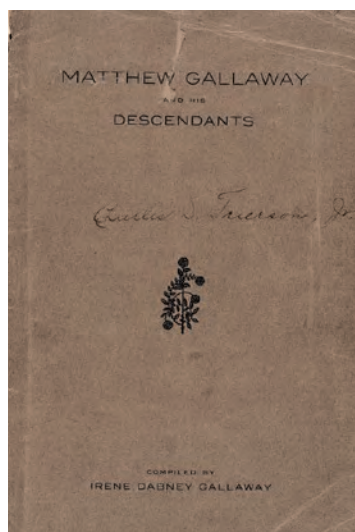
The family was living in Memphis, Tennessee, when this photograph was taken.



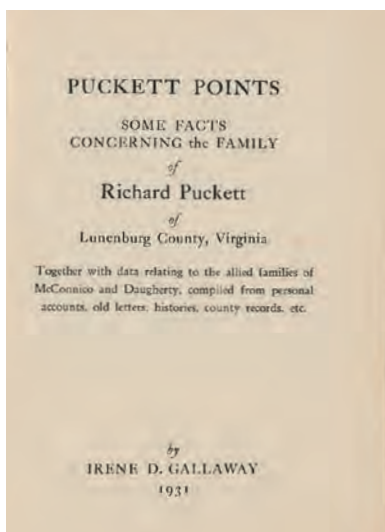
Irene Dabney Gallaway was her generation's family genealogist. She is particularly remembered today for writing and publishing three booklets about her family's history, as well as one about the family of the grandfather of her brother-in-law **Charles Davis Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)**. We have originals of these booklets in our family archives.



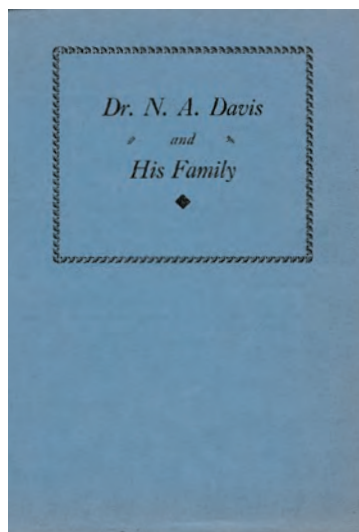
"The Martin Family," 1906.



"Matthew Gallaway and His Descendants," 1908.



"Puckett Points," 1931.



"Dr. N. A. Davis and His Family," 1949.

Irene Dabney Gallaway was born in Corinth, Mississippi. After living with her family in Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, she moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, at age seventeen.

Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990), Irene Dabney Gallaway's niece, wrote about her aunt some years ago, "My oldest aunt was quite timid and my mother [**Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)**] said [she] was probably suited more for a career than marriage."

For fifteen years, from age thirty-six to fifty-one, Irene Dabney Gallaway was the head librarian at the newly built Nicholas P. Sims Library in Waxahachie (pronounced “Wahk-suh-HATCH-ee”), Texas, just south of Dallas. One of the oldest and most beautiful libraries in Texas, the Sims Library opened in 1905 and was built in a classical Renaissance style. The library continues to operate today.



From 1905 to 1920, Irene Dabney Gallaway was the head librarian at what is today called the Nicholas P. Sims Library and Lyceum in Waxahachie, Texas. This photograph was taken in 2007.

Irene Dabney Gallaway returned from Texas to Fayetteville, probably around 1920, to live with her mother and sisters. During the 1920s, she was occupied in part with caring for her brother **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)**, who became blind in the early 1920s, and her mother, Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway, who died in 1927.

From 1935 to 1946, Irene Dabney Gallaway was the head librarian at the Fayetteville Public Library. An online account of the history of the Fayetteville Public Library notes: “*The library grew significantly under the leadership of Irene D. Gallaway, who became head librarian in 1935. A dedicated fundraiser, Gallaway used her ‘Library Chat’ column in the Fayetteville Democrat to solicit ‘benefactions’ and to educate the community about the library’s resources.*”



*Irene Dabney Gallaway,
the oldest of “the Aunties,”
c. 1900.*

Irene Dabney Gallaway died on August 7, 1957, at age eighty-eight. In a letter written just after her death, her sister **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)** reported:

Regarding Sister's health, for several months since the first of the year, we noticed she was definitely failing. . . . She was deaf and could not see beyond two feet. . . . On the 7th of August, I found at noon that she had had a stroke. . . .

I am so proud of Sister; on her meager salary and in spite of being retired for eleven or twelve years she was able to save sufficient for all her funeral expenses with a small sum left. Yes, we have lost our second Mother.

Irene Dabney Gallaway was thirteen years older than her sister Rowena and fifteen years older than her sister **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**. Irene Gallaway is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville with her sisters Rowena and Margaret, and their brother Paul.

Neville remembers all of three of her great-aunts, called “the Aunties”, very well, for she often visited them with her family in the 1940s and 1950s. Today Neville, now eighty years old, recollects her “Aunties” as tiny and somewhat tiring old ladies who kissed too much and fed her food she did not like. I expect most children have similar recollections of their elderly relatives.

CHARLOTTE MARTIN GALLAWAY

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6. GREAT-UNCLE PAUL MARTIN GALLAWAY—CIVIC LEADER AND WRITER

Neville's great-uncle **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)** was the oldest son and second child of **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** and **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**. He was born on March 13, 1873, in Memphis, Tennessee, where his father worked for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Paul Martin Gallaway first attended public school in New Orleans, Louisiana, where his father moved in about 1883 while working for the Texas and Pacific Railway. Paul Gallaway was eleven years old when his father died in 1884, and he was thirteen when his mother moved with her six children to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1886. In Fayetteville, Paul Gallaway was a student at the Preparatory Department of Arkansas Industrial University (which became the University of Arkansas after 1899). After his preparatory studies, Paul Gallaway attended the Collegiate Department at the university for two years, but he did not graduate.

At age seventeen, in about 1890, Paul Martin Gallaway went to Dallas, Texas, for his summer vacation; there he said he *“found the lure of business employment more enticing than collegiate studies.”* In Dallas he became a bookkeeper for the Dallas Ice Factory and Cold Storage Company. From that position, he later advanced to vice president and general manager of the Dallas Ice Light and Power Company.

Paul Martin Gallaway in the 1890s, while he was living in Dallas, Texas.



On March 14, 1900, in Dallas, Paul Martin Galloway married Minnie Murphy (1881–) of Springfield, Illinois. **Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990)**, Paul's niece, described Minnie as "frail and a rather uncertain person." Paul and Minnie had one child, Paul Martin Galloway Jr. (1906–1979), a first cousin of **Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)**.

In 1906 Paul Martin Galloway and his family moved to Tulsa in the Oklahoma Territory, where he became manager of the Peoples Gas and Electric Company. At that time, Tulsa had a population of 5,000; today 400,000 people live there. On November 16, 1907, Paul Galloway participated in a historic event: he pulled the chord that sounded a whistle in Tulsa at the very moment that Oklahoma officially became a state* of the United States. Paul Galloway was, thus, truly a pioneer citizen of both Tulsa and Oklahoma. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Oklahoma becoming a state, Paul Galloway was featured in the Tulsa newspaper.



*Oklahoma was the forty-sixth state to join the United States. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) signed the proclamation of Oklahoma's statehood on November 16, 1907. Arizona and New Mexico joined the United States in 1912, and Hawaii and Alaska joined in 1959.

In 1913 Paul Martin Galloway assumed management of the Tulsa Water, Light and Power Company, which today is the Public Service Company of Oklahoma, a division of American Electric Power. He was for some years a major civic leader in Tulsa. In 1914 he was a founder of the Tulsa Rotary Club, and in 1915 he served as its first president. Paul Galloway was also the exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks (BPOE) and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Both are fraternal social clubs formed in the 1860s in the United States.

In July 1915, Paul Martin Galloway was elected the first president of the Rotary Club of Tulsa, Oklahoma.



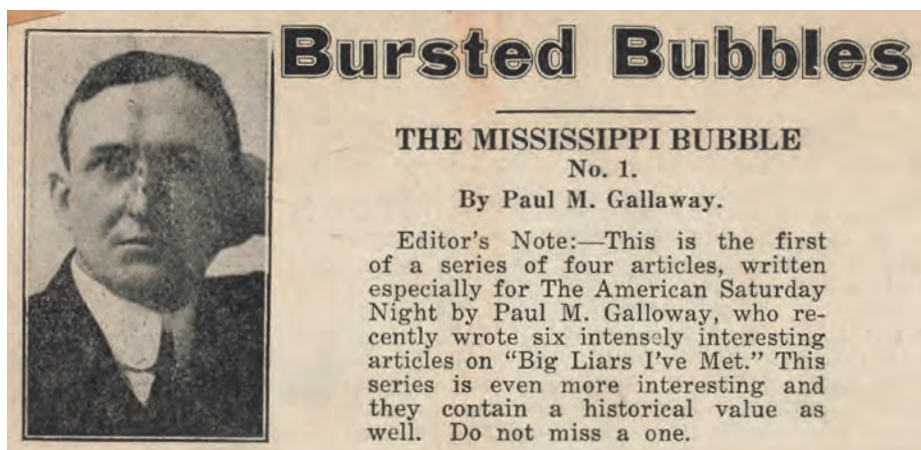
In 1919, at age forty-six, Paul Martin Galloway experienced a violent illness that deadened his optic nerve and caused total blindness. Though Paul Galloway was a writer for the rest of his life, he never stated a cause of his blindness. However, his obituary in the *Tulsa Daily World* printed the following quote after his death in 1941: *"Some of his friends say he contracted the infection leading to the loss of sight when he courageously entered one of the (cold storage) plants rooms filled with ammonia fumes."*

As Paul Martin Galloway became blind, his wife Minnie left him and took their son, Paul Jr., with her. According to Paul Galloway's niece, Margaret Frierson Cherry, Minnie Murphy Galloway *"simply threw up her hands and gave up when my uncle was stricken by this terrible illness and lost his sight."* Paul and Minnie Galloway separated, but there is no record that they ever divorced or reunited.

Paul Martin Gallaway Jr., who was about fourteen years old when his parents separated, is not mentioned in any family records after that time. However, in the 1940 census, he is listed as a thirty-four-year-old amusement machine operator living with his twenty-nine-year-old wife, Dorothy M. Gallaway (1910–1989), and his mother Minnie, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Paul Jr. and Dorothy had no children in 1940. We thus have presumed that Neville's male Gallaway line ended at Paul Gallaway Jr.'s death in 1979.

In about 1920, Paul Martin Gallaway returned to Fayetteville, where he was nursed by his mother and three sisters. He learned Braille and recovered his health, except for his eyesight. In 1923 he returned to Tulsa and organized the Consumer Ice Company of Sand Springs, a suburb of Tulsa; he served as president and general manager of the ice company for many more years.

Throughout his life, Paul Martin Gallaway was a prodigious writer, and especially so after he became blind. He mostly wrote columns for local newspapers and regional periodicals. Hundreds of these are available in family scrapbooks and archives.



Paul Martin Gallaway as a writer and columnist in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

In 1932, at age fifty-nine, Paul Martin Gallaway published a book entitled *Drippings from His Pen*, a compilation of the newspaper and magazine articles that he had written since becoming blind. One such article, entitled “Yet I See Enough,” was published in *Holland's Magazine*, a Dallas-based periodical with a circulation of about 200,000. Excerpts from that article follow:

"You will be stone blind in two years" said the eye specialists. This staggering and disheartening prediction was pronounced to me while I was in the midst of a career of intense business and civic activity. . . . The months that followed this dire revelation were a period of indescribable distress. Wretched were my days and sleepless were my nights.

Transition from light to darkness . . . was not so difficult in my case as I had anticipated that it would be, perhaps because the change was very gradual. In fact it was almost 4 years, instead of two, after my vision began to fail before it left me entirely.

Paul Martin Gallaway explained how he handled personal correspondence when his male secretary was unavailable for dictation: *"I speak of personal correspondence, for which I employ a small writing board that has a bar to space the lines and that clicks like a typewriter when I reach the margin of the paper. This little board I call 'Happy'. It has been an enjoyable 'pal' to me."*

As a blind person, Paul Martin Gallaway wrote about two relatively new inventions, the radio and motion pictures:

Radio has proved itself to be the diversion par excellence of sightless persons. Its importance in the living program of the blind can hardly be over estimated.

Motion Pictures afford me one of the profoundest pleasures I experience. Usually before I go to a movie show, I have somebody read to me the synopsis of the picture to be portrayed. From the reactions of the spectators I am able to follow fairly well the course of events and incidents of the story. With the perfection of "talking" pictures I anticipate deriving even greater enjoyment for an evening at the "movies."

Paul Martin Gallaway summed up his thoughts about blindness with these words:

My physical misfortune has been profitable to all the elements of my being. . . . My sympathy has been broadened, my impulsive restlessness subdued, my faith vitalized. . . . The reality of sightlessness is an ever widening path through my unceasing endeavor to lay hold upon things that are worthwhile.

In April 1936, about two months before Neville was born, Paul Martin Gallaway suffered a massive stroke (cerebral hemorrhage) at the age of sixty-three. After a few weeks of critical illness, he was taken back to Fayetteville, where he lingered as an invalid for about five years and was nursed by his three sisters. Paul Gallaway died in May 1941, at age sixty-eight, at 620 Maple Street in Fayetteville, and he is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery near the University of Arkansas, where his three sisters were later buried.

7. GREAT-AUNT ROWENA MCCORD GALLAWAY—TEACHER AND WRITER

The “knee baby”* of the Gallaway family was Neville’s great-aunt **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)**, a schoolteacher and writer. She was named for her father’s mother, **Rowena McCord (1816–1849)**, the second wife of **Levi James Gallaway (1819–1867)**, her grandfather.

Rowena McCord Gallaway was born in October 1882 in Mansfield, Louisiana, near Shreveport, in the eastern part of the state. Her father, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**, was working at the time of her birth for the Texas & Pacific Railway, which had recently extended its rail line from Shreveport to New Orleans, Louisiana. Soon after her birth, Rowena McCord Gallaway moved with her family to New Orleans, and after her father died in 1884, she moved in 1886 to Fayetteville, Arkansas, with her mother, **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**, and her siblings.

Rowena McCord Gallaway attended the University of Arkansas, where she was a Chi Omega, and graduated in 1902. I found her name on the Senior Walk** at the university when Neville and I visited there in the fall of 2013. Her photograph also appeared in the 1908 University of Arkansas yearbook, then called *The Cardinal*. She is depicted on a page featuring officers and instructors.



Rowena McCord Gallaway, pictured as an instructor in the 1908 Cardinal, the University of Arkansas yearbook. She is about twenty-five years old in this picture.

*“Knee baby” is an old Southern term for the penultimate, or next-to-last, child, usually in a large family. The term is derived from the image of a mother holding her youngest child in her arms (arm baby) and the next youngest child sitting on or standing beside its mother’s knee.

**The Senior Walk at the University of Arkansas is about five miles of sidewalk upon which are etched the names of 120,000 graduating seniors dating from 1876 to the present.

Rowena McCord Gallaway was one of Neville's three spinster great-aunts. **Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990)**, Rowena's niece, explained her marital circumstances thusly:

My mother [Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)] often said that your Aunt Rowena, who was a beautiful girl, blond, and blue eyed could have had many beaux, and should have married, but that she was too serious about having a career and repaying her mother, my Grandmother [Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway], for this education that she had received.

At some time, perhaps as early as 1910, Rowena McCord Gallaway moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma (about 115 miles west of Fayetteville), where she taught Spanish in the local schools. Her brother **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)** was also living there at the time. Rowena McCord Gallaway returned to Fayetteville when her brother went there to recuperate from his illness in 1920.

Margaret Frierson Cherry further reported the following about her Aunt Rowena:

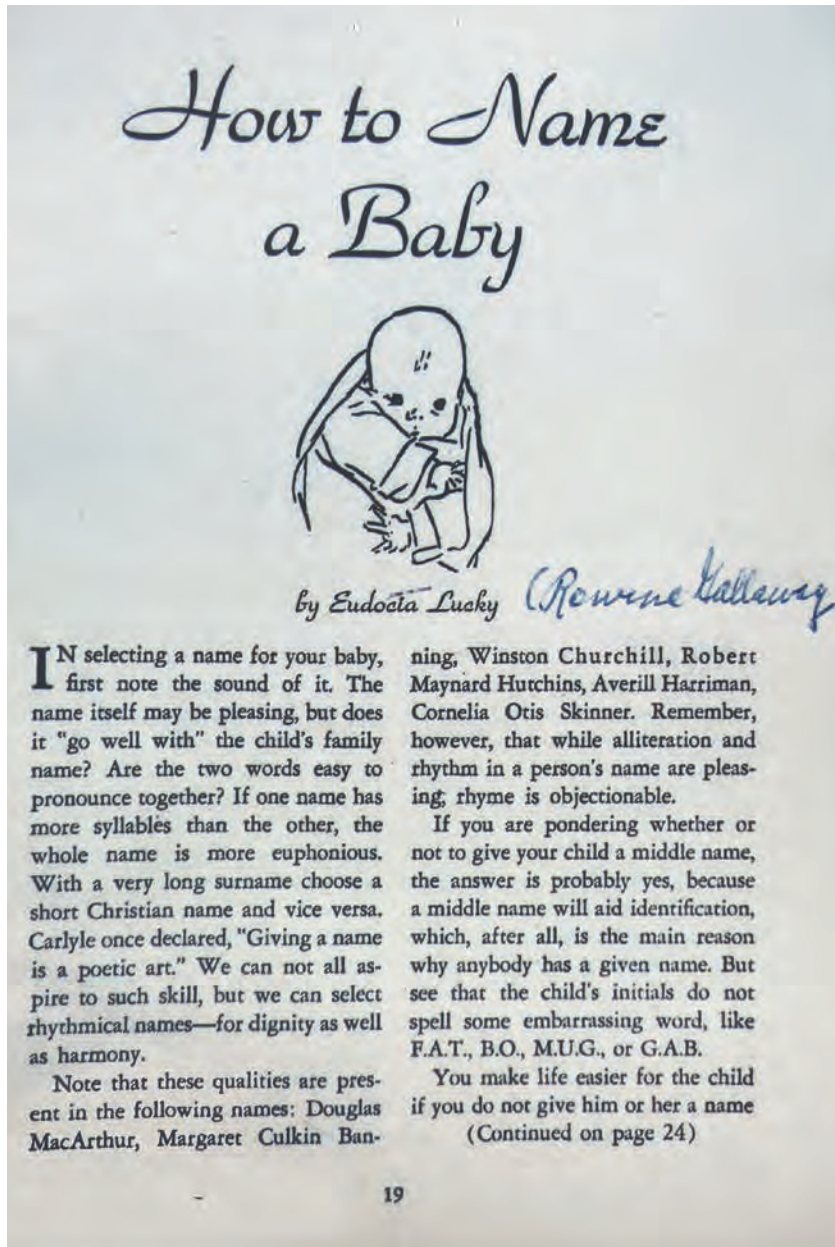
A bit later [probably around 1920], Aunt Rowena, like Aunt Irene [Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)], also returned to Fayetteville. She had stopped work as a teacher in order to pursue her Masters degree at Columbia University in New York, but actually never did teach after that. The big depression had come [Rowena was about forty-seven when the Great Depression (1929–39) began], teaching positions were scarce, her age was against her. She returned to Fayetteville where she did a good deal of writing, some successfully published, and did some tutoring also.*

Rowena McCord Gallaway,
probably in the 1920s.



*Rowena Gallaway received her M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1928 with a major in Spanish.

As a writer, Rowena McCord Gallaway always used pen names or pseudonyms in order to shield her identity. It was especially fashionable for women writers of her time to do that. For an article entitled "How to Name a Baby," Rowena McCord Gallaway used the name Eudocia Lucky. Eudocia was her mother's first name, and Lucky was derived from the maiden name of her great-great-grandmother **Violet Luckie (c. 1765–1846)**. The piece appeared as a special feature in a women's magazine called *Homemaker*.

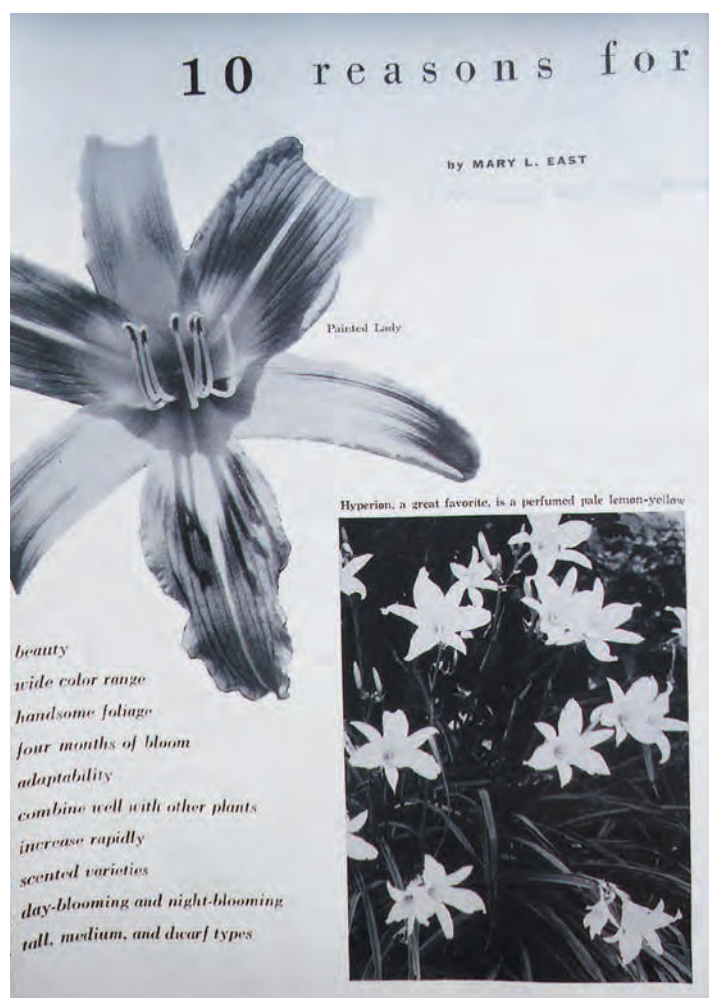


The first page of an article written by Rowena McCord Gallaway for a woman's magazine entitled *Homemaker*.

Rowena McCord Gallaway, like her great-niece Neville, was an avid gardener. Her specialty was 'Hyperion,' a cultivar of the genus *Hemerocallis* (daylily) created in 1925. She grew these flowers in great numbers at the Gallaway house on Maple Street in Fayetteville. In 1956 Rowena McCord Gallaway wrote a feature article for the magazine *Popular Gardening*, for which she used the assumed name Mary L. East (her great-great-grandmother was **Mary "Polly" East** [c. 1770–1863/73]). The article listed ten reasons for growing 'Hyperion.'

The opening page of a magazine feature article entitled "10 Reasons for Growing Hyperion."

This piece appeared in the magazine Popular Gardening in 1956.



Rowena McCord Gallaway died on July 27, 1960, at age seventy-seven, in Fayetteville. She is interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, very near the Maple Street home where she lived for most of her life.

8. AUNT PEG, MARGARET BELL GALLAWAY—YOUNGEST CHILD, LIBRARIAN, AND FAMILY CAREGIVER

Known in the family as Aunt Peg, **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)** was the youngest child of **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** and **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)**. She was born in January 1885, just three months after her father died in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October 1884. Margaret Bell Gallaway's given names came from the middle names of her parents, Eudocia Margaret Martin and John Bell Gallaway.

Margaret Bell Gallaway moved as a one-year-old child to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where she lived with her mother and older sisters **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)** and **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)** for most of the rest of her life. The three sisters, none of whom ever married, are forever known in the family as “the Aunties.”



*Margaret Bell Gallaway,
c. 1910.*

Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990), Margaret Bell Gallaway's niece, said: “My Aunt Peg, the youngest daughter, was a happy disposition, and when I first remember her, she was going out with friends and dating. . . . She had a good time in her younger years, but didn't seem to miss marriage.”



The Gallaway sisters, August 1920: (back row, left to right) Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (age forty-one), Rowena McCord Gallaway (age thirty-seven), Margaret Bell Gallaway (age thirty-five); (front row) Margaret Frierson (almost age eight).

Margaret Bell Gallaway was a librarian. In 1925, at age forty, she is recorded as the agricultural librarian at the College of Agriculture at the University of Arkansas. In the 1940 census, she is listed at age fifty-five as a library assistant at the university.



*Margaret Bell Gallaway,
c. 1940.*

Margaret Bell Gallaway is, I suspect, mostly remembered for nursing family members throughout her life. It was her destiny to be the caregiver for her older relatives. Her brother **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)** recuperated at the Gallaway house in Fayetteville from 1920 to 1923, recovering from the illness that blinded him. In the mid-1920s, Margaret Bell Gallaway tended to her mother, with whom she was living in Fayetteville, until her death at age eighty in 1927. Paul Martin Gallaway had a severe stroke in 1936, and his sisters cared for him in Fayetteville from 1936 until his death in 1941. For some years, Margaret Bell Gallaway also attended to her oldest sister, Irene Dabney Gallaway, who was eighty-eight years old when she died in 1957, and to her older sister Rowena McCord Gallaway, who was seventy-seven years old at her death in 1960.

Margaret Bell Gallaway's sister **Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (1878–1968)** had a stroke in 1951. After Rowena McCord Gallaway died in 1960 in Fayetteville, Margaret Bell Gallaway moved to Jonesboro, Arkansas, to live with and care for her ailing sister Charlotte Gallaway Frierson. At a later time, the Gallaway house at 620 West Maple Street in Fayetteville was sold.

Margaret Bell Gallaway died in Jonesboro at age seventy-nine, on July 13, 1964. She had developed cancer and had undergone an operation that was unsuccessful. Her remains were returned to Fayetteville, and she was buried in Evergreen Cemetery there with her brother Paul Martin Gallaway and her sisters Irene Dabney Gallaway and Rowena McCord Gallaway.