

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY AND EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

On June 3, 1868, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**, a twenty-four-year-old railroad employee and a Civil War veteran, married twenty-one-year-old **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** in Corinth, Mississippi.

John Bell Gallaway was born in the town of Moulton in Lawrence County in northwest Alabama, where his father, **Levi James Gallaway (1819–1867)**, was a newspaper editor. John Bell Gallaway's mother, **Rowena McCord (1816–1849)**, died when he was only five years old and his younger sister, **Harriet "Hattie" McCrary Gallaway (1848–1892)**, was one year old. After their mother's death, the two children were primarily raised by their aunt **Cynthia McCord (1818–1889)** in Lawrence County and in Corinth.

At age seventeen, John Bell Gallaway was living with his father and stepmother in Columbus, Mississippi, where he was working as a printer in early 1861, when Mississippi seceded from the Union and the Civil War began. His father, Levi Gallaway, was run out of town for his Union sympathies, but John Bell Gallaway stayed behind and almost immediately joined the Confederate Army. From ages seventeen to twenty-one, John Bell Gallaway experienced a long and rather adventurous Civil War career.¹ In February 1862, he was captured at the Battle of Fort Donelson² on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. His imprisonment lasted for between five and six months, mostly at Camp Douglas³ on the southern side of Chicago. John Bell Gallaway was released in a prisoner exchange in September 1862, and he immediately rejoined his previous military unit. During eight months in 1863, he was stationed in Meridian, Mississippi, to guard the railroad line there. In 1864 he was mostly engaged in the defense of Atlanta, Georgia, which fell to Union forces on September 2, 1864. In late 1864, he was captured about two and one-half weeks after the infamous Battle of Franklin in Tennessee. The final few months of John Bell Gallaway's Civil War career are shrouded in some mystery and adventure.⁴

For the next almost twenty years, John Bell Gallaway was a roving railroad man.⁵ He first worked for the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and later for the Texas & Pacific



John Bell Gallaway, Neville's great-grandfather.



Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway, Neville's great-grandmother.

Railway in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was only forty years old when he died in New Orleans on October 24, 1884. His obituary in *The Daily Appeal*, published in Memphis, Tennessee, was quite flowery and complimentary.⁶ He is buried in historic Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis.



Eudocia Margaret Martin was born in Houston, Mississippi, and spent her early life⁷ in northeastern Mississippi. She was called Dosha as a child, and as an older woman, she was called both Maggie and Margaret. Between 1869 and 1885, she and her husband had seven children (four girls and three boys). The oldest, **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)**, and the two youngest, **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)** and **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**, never



*Eudocia Margaret Martin
Gallaway, about age
sixty-three, with her grandson,
Charles Davis Frierson Jr.,
about age two, c. 1909.*

married; they were called “the Aunties.” Of the three boys, **Paul Martin Gallaway (1873–1941)** had one child but no known grandchildren; **Eldon Gallaway (1871–1872)** died in infancy; and **Earle Walker Gallaway (1875–1916)** married, moved to Texas, and had no children. And so, for the Gallaway family, it was left to Neville’s grandmother **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)**, the fifth child of John Bell and Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway, to produce descendants. To date Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson has had two children, seven grandchildren, sixteen great-grandchildren, and twenty-five great-great-grandchildren.

At age thirty-seven, Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway became a widow with five children and one more on the way. With the encouragement and assistance of her brother, **Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin (1848–1931)**, she and her family moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, a university town at the foothills of the Ozark Mountains of northwestern Arkansas. For the next forty-one years, she boarded students and lived there with her three unmarried daughters.⁸

Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway died on March 3, 1927, at her home in Fayetteville; she was eighty years old. She was described as a valiant and noble woman by her daughter Margaret Bell Gallaway in a piece entitled “*The Members of My Family as I Knew Them.*”⁹



1. JOHN BELL GALLAWAY IN THE CIVIL WAR

On April 15, 1861, just three days after the Civil War began, seventeen-year-old **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** was mustered into state military service with the Columbus Riflemen* in Columbus, Mississippi, where he had been living and working with his father, **Levi James Gallaway (1819–1867)**. From Columbus, the Columbus Rifleman traveled west by rail to Artesia, Mississippi, and then north to Corinth, Mississippi. In Corinth, on May 25, 1861, they mustered into Confederate service as Company K of the 14th Mississippi Regiment. John Bell Gallaway was a private and remained so throughout the war.

The captain of Company K was a local Columbus bookstore owner, William E. Baldwin (1827–1864), who was elected colonel of the 14th Mississippi on June 5, 1861. Baldwin later became a brigadier general and was killed when his stirrup broke and he fell from his horse in February 1864.

After training in Corinth for two months, John Bell Gallaway spent the first half of August at Camp Brown near Union City, Tennessee. He next departed by train for Knoxville, Tennessee (traveling by way of Corinth; Decatur, Alabama; and Chattanooga, Tennessee), where he guarded bridges and suppressed Unionists in eastern Tennessee. He was ordered to the Cumberland Gap on September 13, 1861, and one week later ordered to march back to Knoxville, where he boarded a train (traveling via Chattanooga; Nashville, Tennessee; and Clarksville, Tennessee) to Russellville, Kentucky. During the late autumn and early winter of 1861/62, John Bell Gallaway's regiment was encamped in nearby Bowling Green, Kentucky.

John Bell Gallaway's first major military encounter was the Battle of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River in Tennessee in mid-February 1862. That battle was a decisive defeat for the Confederates, and John Bell Gallaway was captured there on February 16. His first tour of service as a Confederate soldier thus ended, and from February to September 1862, he was imprisoned at Camp Douglas in Chicago, Illinois.

**Several online sources refer to John Bell Gallaway joining the Starkville Riflemen. There was no such organization. There was, however, a company called the Oktibbeha Riflemen, raised in the county where Starkville, Mississippi, is located. Starkville is twenty-six miles west of Columbus, Mississippi.*



John Bell Galloway's first tour of Confederate service, from his muster on April 15, 1861, in Columbus, Mississippi, to his capture on February 16, 1862, at Fort Donelson in Tennessee.

— on foot
 + + + + + train

John Bell Galloway's incarceration at Camp Douglas lasted only about six months, for he left the prison on September 2, 1862, as a result of a negotiated prisoner exchange. He arrived by steamboat in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on September 17, 1862, and eight days later, his regiment, the 14th Mississippi, was reorganized in Clinton, a city that abuts and is west of Jackson, Mississippi. John Bell Galloway thus began his second tour of service.

In early October 1862, John Bell Galloway was hospitalized at Lauderdale Springs, a resort area nineteen miles northeast of Meridian, Mississippi. Lauderdale Springs was transformed into a Confederate hospital during the Civil War. John Bell Galloway rejoined his regiment in November or December 1862 in north-central Mississippi, where it was skirmishing with the enemy. During the winter of 1862/63, he was encamped just outside Grenada, Mississippi. From mid-February to mid-October 1863, John Bell Galloway and Company K were assigned to protect the railroads in Meridian. Following this relatively quiet period, Company K rejoined the 14th Regiment for its winter encampment in Canton, Mississippi.

In February 1864, Meridian fell to Union forces, and the 14th Mississippi retreated from the eastward advance of General William Tecumseh Sherman's (1820–1891) troops, who were moving across Alabama and on to Atlanta, Georgia, in the spring and summer of 1864. By April 1864, John Bell Galloway's regiment was in Montevallo, Alabama, on its way to Rome, Georgia.

The 14th Mississippi Regiment fought in the first battle of the Atlanta Campaign, which was in Resaca, Georgia, on May 13–15, 1864. The Battle of Resaca ended inconclusively with the Confederate forces retreating. The 14th Mississippi was stationed in the trenches around Atlanta during late July and August. Atlanta fell on September 2, 1864, after which John Bell Galloway's regiment moved into northern Alabama with Confederate troops on their way to attack and recapture Nashville.

We have no military records for John Bell Galloway from his roll call in Atlanta on August 31, 1864, to February 4, 1865. During that time, he survived the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, as did two of my own great-grandfathers, Captain John Malcolm Montgomery (1841–1910) and Private William John Parker (1841–1921). According to family accounts, John Bell Galloway was captured at Carnton (McGavock's Hospital) in Franklin, Tennessee, on December 17, 1864, a little more than two weeks after the Battle of Franklin. While being transported to Nashville by train, John Bell escaped from his captors. Sometime within the next seven weeks, he was apparently recaptured, for on February 4, 1865, John Bell Galloway signed an Oath of Allegiance to the Union in Tullahoma, Tennessee, seventy-five miles southeast of Nashville. He was likely paroled after that.

John Bell Gallaway's Civil War career officially concluded on April 26, 1865, when the 14th Mississippi Regiment surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina. John Bell was twenty-one years old at that time and had spent the last four years fighting in the war. He was not in North Carolina when the surrender took place.



John Bell Gallaway's second tour of Confederate service, from the time of the prisoner exchange in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on September 17, 1862, to his signing of an Oath of Allegiance to the Union on February 4, 1865, in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

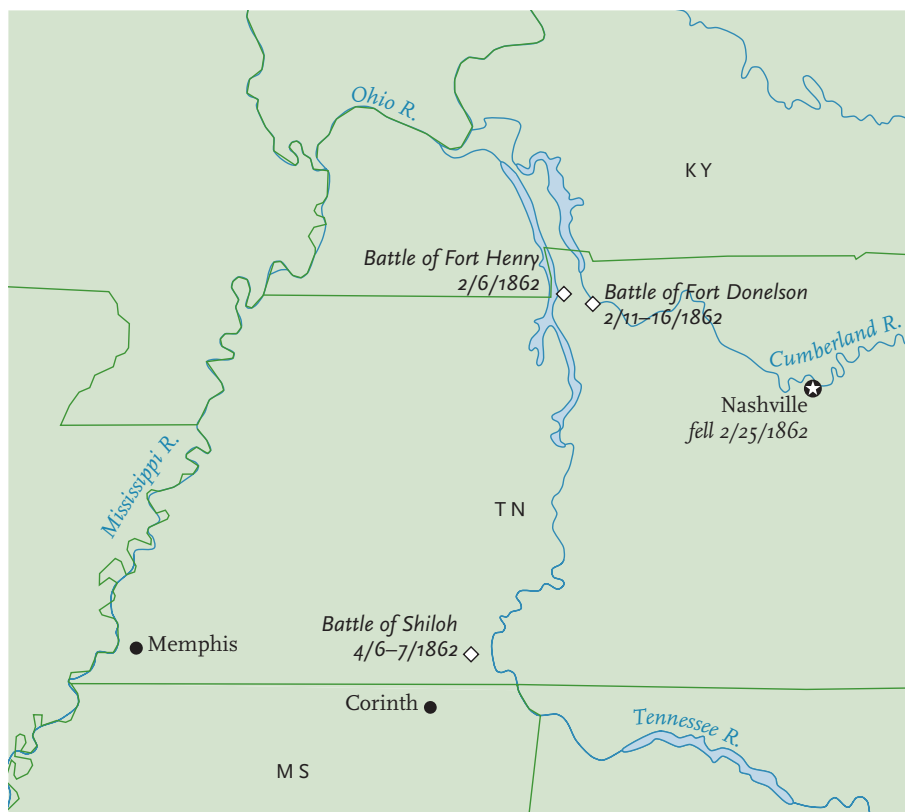
— on foot
 - - - - - train

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

PAGES 62–65

2. CAPTURE OF JOHN BELL GALLAWAY AT THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON

The Battle of Fort Donelson, fought from February 11–16, 1862, was the first battle in which eighteen-year-old **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** fought during the Civil War. He was among over 12,000 Confederate soldiers captured in the battle. Fort Donelson was a Confederate-held earthen bastion (a fortified place) on the Cumberland River, about eighty miles northwest of Nashville, Tennessee, and twelve miles east of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, also a Confederate-held site.



John Bell Gallaway was captured at the Battle of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River in the northwestern part of Middle Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Along with the Union's triumph at the Battle of Fishing Creek (also called the Battle of Mill Springs) on January 19, 1862, and the Union's capture of Fort Henry on February 6, 1862, the fall of Fort Donelson about ten days later represented the first significant conquests for Federal forces in the Civil War. *The Chicago Tribune* wrote that "*Chicago reeled mad with joy*" when the victories were reported.

The capture of Fort Donelson opened the Cumberland River to Federal troops as a route to invade Middle Tennessee. The city of Nashville fell to Federal forces later that month, on February 25, 1862. That success elevated Ulysses S. Grant (1822–1885) from an obscure and largely unproven brigadier general to a major general, and earned him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. Perhaps of greatest significance, General Albert Sydney Johnston (1803–1862), commander of the Confederate forces, lost close to one-third of his men during the Battle of Fort Donelson. He was thus deprived of over 12,000 soldiers for the critical Battle of Shiloh, which took place in early April 1862.

John Bell Gallaway was among the 650 men captured at Fort Donelson out of 1,000 soldiers in the 14th Mississippi Regiment. There were also seventeen members of the regiment killed and eighty-five wounded. John Bell Gallaway was eventually transported from Fort Donelson to Camp Douglas, a prison camp in Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN
PAGES 62–65

3. CAMP DOUGLAS PRISON IN CHICAGO

After his capture at the Battle of Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** was imprisoned for about six months at Camp Douglas, located on the south side of Chicago, Illinois.

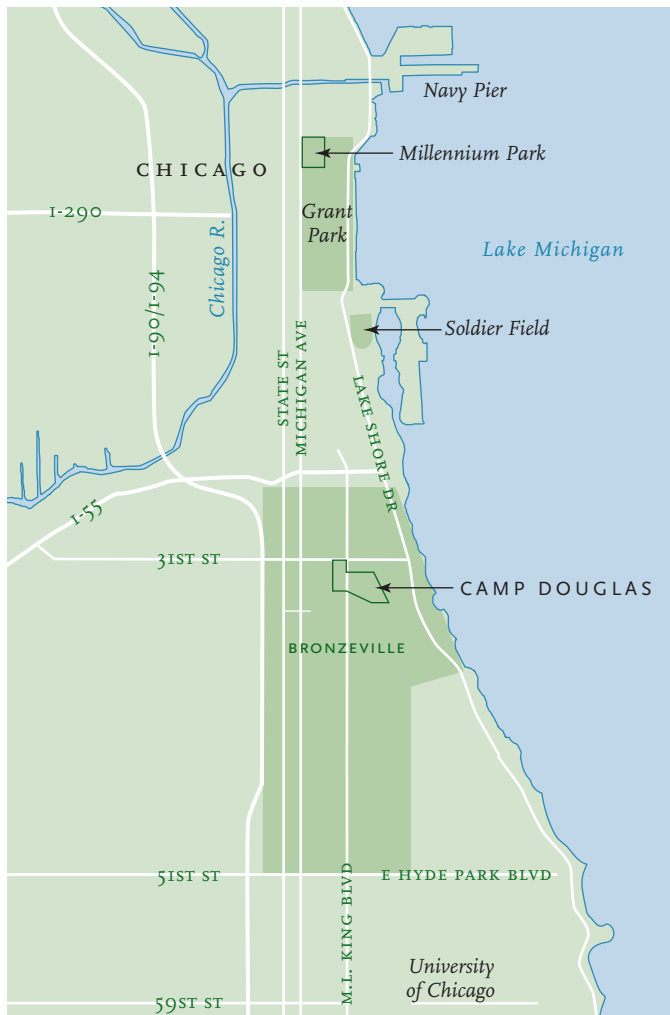


Camp Douglas, in Chicago, was a Union Army prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. Neville's great-grandfather John Bell Gallaway spent about six months there in 1862.

Camp Douglas encompassed an enclosed area of about sixty acres that had been owned by Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas (1813–1861), who died shortly after the Civil War began in April 1861. The camp was located just south of the center of Chicago, in an area today known as Bronzeville.* The camp's northern boundary was East 31st Street. Today the site is mostly filled with residential apartments.

Between 1862 and 1865, it is estimated that 26,060 prisoners were incarcerated for some time at Camp Douglas. Although its capacity was 6,000, Camp Douglas sometimes held as many as 9,000 prisoners. It is estimated that about 4,500 soldiers died at Camp Douglas, a death rate of about

*Bronzeville, a neighborhood on the southern side of Chicago, is considered a very important area of African American urban history. It is partially located in Douglas, one of Chicago's seventy-seven designated community areas. Bronzeville is also the site of the Douglas Tomb, one of the largest (ninety-six feet tall) and oldest (1861–81) memorials in Illinois.



Camp Douglas was located in Bronzeville on the south side of Chicago, Illinois.

17%, the highest of all Union prisons. Some have claimed that as many as 6,000 Confederate soldiers perished at Camp Douglas, which has been called the “Andersonville* of the North.” Captured soldiers gave Camp Douglas the nickname “Eighty Acres of Hell,” a name that also became the title of a 2006 TV movie about Camp Douglas.

In the autumn of 1865, the buildings at Camp Douglas were dismantled, and the property was sold. Very little evidence of the camp remains today. One surviving artifact from Camp Douglas is a large copper and silver bell from the chapel at the prison. The bell was made in 1864 from coins taken from the camp’s prisoners. Today it is in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society. On April 9, 2015, Neville rang that bell in a ceremony honoring the signing of the treaty to end the Civil War at Appomattox Courthouse exactly 150 years earlier. She was asked to participate in that event at the Chicago Historical Society because her great-grandfather had been a prisoner at Camp Douglas.

**The Andersonville prisoner-of-war camp in Andersonville, Georgia, is the most notorious Confederate prison. Almost 13,000 of the 45,000 Union prisoners incarcerated at Andersonville died as a result of starvation, malnutrition, disease, and execution.*



JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

PAGES 62–65

4. JOHN BELL GALLAWAY'S FINAL MONTHS OF THE CIVIL WAR

There are no Confederate military records for **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** after August 31, 1864, when he was present for duty with the 14th Mississippi Regiment. That roll call occurred just two days before the fall of Atlanta, Georgia. However, family lore and John Bell Gallaway's Union military record have led us to speculate about his final months in the Civil War.

THE LORE

In her 1908 booklet about Matthew Gallaway, **Irene Dabney Gallaway (1869–1957)** wrote about the experience of her father, **John Bell Gallaway**, during the closing months of the Civil War:

They [the 14th Mississippi Regiment] were in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. J. B. Gallaway was with Capt. Worrell at McGavock's Hospital, and was taken to Nashville. Young Gallaway was left to look after his captain, Cap't Worrell, who had been wounded.

While being transferred to Nashville, John Bell Gallaway, and another soldier escaped, as the train was entering the city, aided by a large man called Nick. He gave them the password to get by the pickets [soldiers on guard duty]—also full directions and the parole of a dead soldier to use in case of an emergency.

From a hotel in Nashville that night, they went to a theater, and the next day they left the city, following the route suggested by Nick.

Mr. Gallaway met with many detentions and adventures, and before he reached his command, it surrendered in North Carolina.

THE FACTS

The Battle of Franklin was fought on November 30, 1864, and was a horrific defeat for the Confederate forces led by General John Bell Hood (1831–1879). General Hood ordered a frontal charge in which 1,750 Confederate soldiers were killed, 3,800 wounded, and 700 captured or missing, including 15 generals, 6 of whom were killed. After the Battle of Franklin, the victorious Union forces retreated to Nashville, Tennessee (twenty miles north of Franklin), where the Battle of Nashville was fought on December 15–16. Confederate forces under General Hood again suffered a major defeat. After that, Union troops returned to reoccupy Franklin and capture the Confederates remaining there.

Captain William O. Worrell (1831–1905) was from Columbus, Mississippi, where John Bell Gallaway had lived before the war. Worrell had been captured with John Bell at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, but he escaped on July 4, 1862. Worrell was made captain of Company K of the 14th Mississippi upon its reorganization on September 25, 1862. He was shot in the right chest during the Battle of Franklin and taken to Carnton (McGavock's Hospital). Captain Worrell was captured there on December 17, 1864, and released in Nashville in June 1865.

Carnton was the plantation home of John McGavock (1815–1893) and Caroline "Carrie" Winder McGavock (1829–1905) during the Battle of Franklin. It was converted into a hospital after the battle. The house still stands, next to McGavock's Cemetery, where 1,428 Confederate soldiers are buried, including three of my first cousins, three times removed.



A rear view of Carnton, the McGavocks' house, c. 1870. This house became a Confederate field hospital after the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. John Bell Gallaway was captured at Carnton on December 17, 1864, while attending to his wounded captain, William Worrell.



The front view of Carnton on March 28, 2016, with three descendants of John Bell Gallaway: (left to right) Neville, age seventy-nine; Malcolm Montgomery Bryan, age fourteen; and John Henry Bryan III, age fifty-five.

THE UNION RECORD

On February 4, 1865, in Tullahoma, Tennessee (seventy-five miles southwest of Nashville), John Bell Gallaway signed an Oath of Allegiance to the United States. It is therefore highly likely that he was recaptured in Tullahoma (Coffee County) sometime before executing that oath. However, there is no record that he was imprisoned before taking the oath.

The Oath of Allegiance document states that John Bell Gallaway was a resident of Lincoln County (located just south of Coffee County), Tennessee, and had no family. He is described as having a dark complexion, sandy hair, and grey eyes, and he is recorded here as 5' 8" tall. The document also states that John Bell Gallaway volunteered for Confederate service on May 24, 1861, and deserted on November 27, 1864, three days before the Battle of Franklin.

John Bell Gallaway's regiment, the 14th Mississippi, surrendered in Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865, seventeen days after General Robert E. Lee's (1807–1870) surrender at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia. John Bell Gallaway was not in Greensboro.

MY CONCLUSION

After reviewing the family lore and facts about this period of John Bell Gallaway's Confederate service, we have reached the following conclusions: John Bell Gallaway was most likely at the Battle of Franklin, after which he attended to his friend and captain, William Worrell, who was seriously wounded in the battle. They were together at McGavock's Hospital when both were captured by Union troops on December 17, 1864. They were both placed on a troop train for Nashville.

John Bell Gallaway and another soldier did most likely escape from the train while it was entering Nashville. They did, also, plausibly encounter a pro-Confederate citizen who provided them with directions, a password, and perhaps authorized parole papers that had been issued to another Confederate soldier who may have died after receiving them.

John Bell Gallaway made it as far as Tullahoma before being recaptured. Rather than admit to being an escaped prisoner, he lied, claiming to be a deserter; this was a common occurrence at the time. Since there is no record of John Bell Gallaway as a prisoner at Tullahoma, we believe that he was simply released after signing an Oath of Allegiance to the United States on February 4, 1865. Signing such an oath was standard procedure before paroling prisoners.

After John Bell Gallaway's release in early February 1865, he probably went first to Corinth, Mississippi, where his sixteen-year-old sister, **Harriett "Hattie" McCrary Gallaway (1848–1892)**, was living with relatives of their mother, **Rowena McCord (1816–1849)**. For the next few years, John Bell Gallaway lived in Corinth and in Memphis, Tennessee, and worked for the railroad.

5. A ROVING RAILROAD MAN, JOHN BELL GALLAWAY

From the end of the Civil War until his death in 1884, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** was a railroad man who lived during the era of early railroad development in the United States.

John Bell Gallaway was born in Moulton, Alabama, and grew up in Corinth and in Columbus, Mississippi. As an adult, he lived in Memphis, Tennessee; Corinth, Mississippi; Little Rock, Arkansas; New Orleans, Louisiana (twice); and the town of Mansfield in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. His railroad career began with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, an early east-west railway line running from northern Alabama through Corinth to Memphis. He worked as a clerk in the office of the chief engineer and later became the chief purchasing agent for the railroad.

In the 1870 census, John Bell Gallaway is listed as a twenty-six-year-old “*clerk in R. R. office*” with a twenty-two-year-old wife, Mary (a mistake, as her name was **Eudocia Margaret Martin [1846–1927]**), and a seven-month-old daughter, Vienna (a mistake, as her name was **Irene Dabney Gallaway [1869–1957]**). In 1870 they were living in Memphis in the home of twenty-nine-year-old **Dosha Ann Puckett (1837–1907)**, twenty-five-year-old **Laura Steele Puckett (1842–after 1900)**, and twenty-three-year-old **Georgia Puckett (1844–)**, his wife’s aunts. At that time, families often lived with relatives.

In the 1880 census, John Bell Gallaway is enumerated as a “*freight agent*” in Corinth in the household of his brother-in-law James A. Warriner (1849–1937) and twelve others, including his thirty-three-year-old wife and one-year-old daughter, **Charlotte Martin Gallaway (1878–1968)**, Neville’s grandmother.



An 1870s Texas & Pacific Railway steam locomotive. John Bell Gallaway worked for this railroad company, called the T & P, during the last three years of his life.

In 1882 John Bell Gallaway went to work for the Texas & Pacific Railway in Louisiana. In September of that year, this Texas-based railroad completed a route from Shreveport, Louisiana, to New Orleans. In October, John Bell Gallaway’s third daughter, **Rowena McCord Gallaway (1882–1960)**, was born in Mansfield, Louisiana, near Shreveport. His fourth daughter, **Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964)**, was born in New Orleans in January 1885, about three months after John Bell Gallaway’s death in October 1884.

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

PAGES 62–65

6. THE DEATH OF JOHN BELL GALLAWAY

On Friday, October 24, 1884, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)** died in New Orleans, Louisiana; he was forty years old. On Saturday, October 25, *The Times-Democrat*, a New Orleans newspaper published from 1881 to 1914, made this announcement:

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, Mr. John B. Gallaway, the well known claim clerk of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, breathed his last, after weeks of constant suffering. The news of his death cast a gloom, not only in railroad circles, but among a host of warm friends in this city, who loved him for his kindness, generosity, and his sterling honesty.

*John Bell Gallaway,
Neville's great-
grandfather, who
died at age forty-one
in New Orleans,
Louisiana, in 1884.*



On Sunday, October 26, 1884, John Bell Gallaway was interred in Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis. Today his tombstone is moss-covered and barely readable. His grave plot, however, is clearly marked with the name John B. Gallaway.

On Tuesday, October 28, a tribute to John Bell Gallaway appeared in the *Memphis Daily Appeal*, a newspaper published in Memphis from 1847 to 1886. John Bell Gallaway's family reproduced that tribute/obituary with the date, October 29, 1884.

The Sleeps

Impressive Funeral Ceremonies Over the Remains of John B. Gallaway

All that was mortal of John B. Gallaway was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery on Sunday morning. Previous to his death, in New Orleans, on Thursday last, he expressed the desire that his remains be forwarded to Memphis and buried by the Masons. The friends of the deceased convened at the family residence, in New Orleans, and the Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Landrum paid a beautiful and eloquent tribute to the many virtues of the deceased. At the conclusion of his remarks the employers of Mr. Gallaway bore voluntary testimony to the efficiency and integrity of the deceased. They stated that millions of dollars had passed through his hands and his accounts were always correct. His remains were then placed in charge of Mr. Martin, his brother-in-law, and brought to Memphis, and here buried on Sunday morning with all the impressive ceremonies of the order. An opportunity was afforded at the residence of Mr. Dowdy to view the remains on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, and the face wore a calm and natural expression. Many friends of the deceased attended the funeral.

John B. Gallaway was a son of L. J. Gallaway and was born at Moulton, Ala., in 1843. His mother was Miss Rowena McCord, a member of an historic family in North Alabama. He was a man in whom was combined solid talents with brilliant genius. In heart, in head, and in hand he approved himself a man of the noblest impulses, of the truest affection and of a strong intellect. He was sometimes unjust to himself, but never to others; but his aberrations were pardoned by the loftiness of his character. Benevolence illuminated all his works; he scattered the flowers of love and tenderness along his pathway, without any of the thorns of bitterness. He possessed a mind broad and cupacious and an intellect flexible, agile and able to grasp the most difficult questions. His incorruptible honesty was his tower of strength. For twenty years he has occupied high and responsible positions in connection with various railroads, commencing here with the Memphis and Charleston road, and his employers always complimented his ability and his honesty. His character was pure and spotless, and he has left to his sorrow stricken wife and children a name of which they may justly feel proud. He has left them the rich heritage of an honorable life—a memorial more to be prized than fortune, more durable than sculptured monuments with lettered inscriptions.

—Memphis Appeal, Oct. 29, 1884.

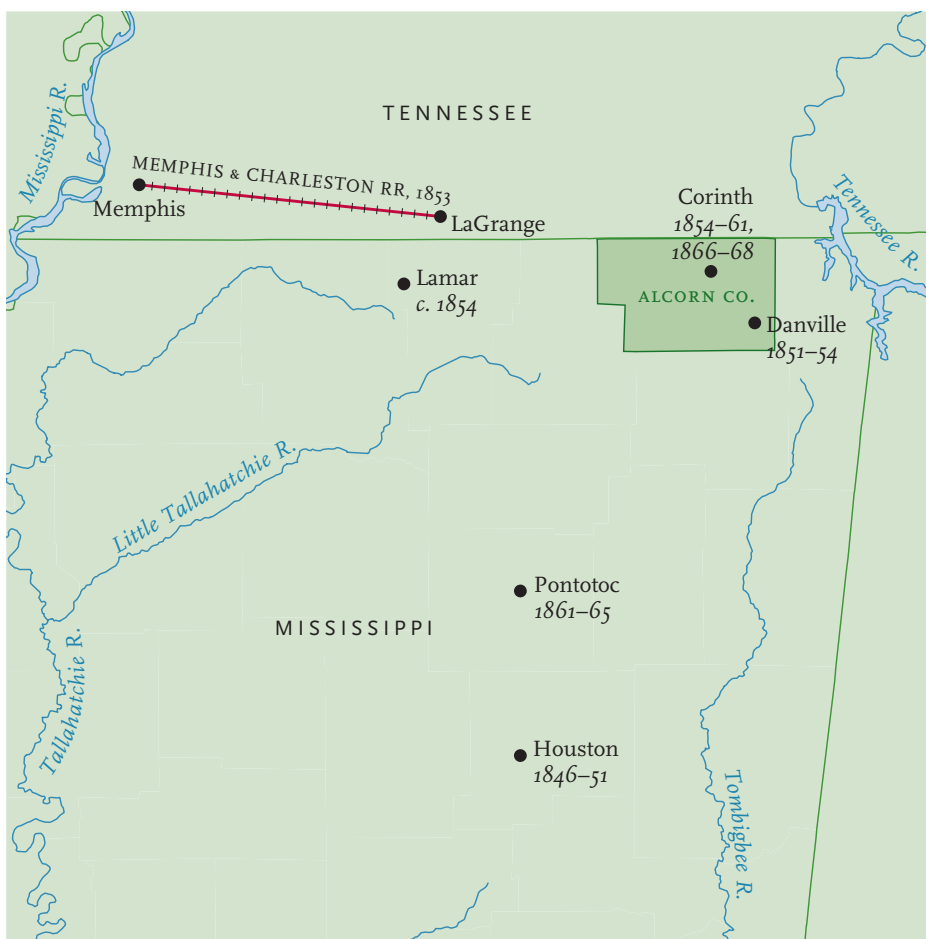
A tribute to John Bell Gallaway dated October 29, 1884. This tribute is an exact copy of the one that appeared on the previous day in The Memphis Daily Appeal.

JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

PAGES 62–65

7. EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN'S EARLY YEARS IN MISSISSIPPI

Neville's great-grandmother **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** was born in Houston, Chickasaw County, Mississippi. For the first twenty-two years of her life, from 1846 to 1868, she resided in five homes in northeastern Mississippi. Eudocia Margaret was called Dosha when she was young; later she was called Margaret and sometimes Maggie.



From 1846 to 1868, Eudocia Margaret Martin lived in five locations in northeastern Mississippi. In about 1854, she visited her grandparents Richard and Eudocia Daugherty Puckett in Lamar, Mississippi.

In her later years, Eudocia Margaret Martin wrote an unpublished autobiography, in which she recalled the first eight years of her life. Excerpts follow:

I was born in Houston, Miss., Nov. 29, 1846. My parents Dr. T. Q. Martin [Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)] and Sarah McConnico Puckett Martin [Sarah McConnico Puckett Martin (1826–1898)] moved to Houston during that year from Lawrence County, Alabama. . . .

One of the greatest sorrows of my mother's life was the death of my little brother Dabney [Dabney Amos Martin (1844–1846)] from scarlet fever when I was three weeks old. At the time my father was absent on a trip back to Alabama; my mother was so young, only twenty years old, and among comparative strangers. As there were no railroads or telegraph lines, a week elapsed before the sad news reached my father. . . .*

About 1851, we moved to Danville [now extinct] in Tishomingo Co. [the site of Danville is now in Alcorn County, Mississippi]. My father formed a partnership with Dr. William Taylor [(1821–1904)]. The town was very small; there were no children near us, so my little brother and a little negro boy, Tom formed a trio of playmates. . . . We lived about three years in Danville. My father bought a farm named "Hazel Dell". It was while living at Hazel Dell that I first started to school.

In her autobiography, Eudocia Margaret Martin recalled a childhood visit with her grandparents **Richard Puckett Jr. (1804–1867)** and **Eudocia Daugherty (1806–1855)** in the town of Lamar in Marshall County, Mississippi, in the early 1850s. Lamar was about forty-five miles east of her home in Danville, a two-day carriage ride in those days. Eudocia Margaret wrote:

*While we were in Lamar, my mother and grandmother visited Memphis. . . . They took the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at LaGrange, Tenn., ten miles distant. The railroad then went no farther east; it was the first [railroad**] to enter Memphis. On returning they brought us all presents, so I was impressed that Memphis was a place one could get beautiful things to wear and good things to eat.*

*Scarlet fever, a bacterial infection, is a once-feared childhood disease characterized by a fever, sore throat, and bright red rash over the body. Antibiotic treatments have made the disease much less threatening. Dabney Amos Martin was two years and six months old when he died.

**The Memphis and Charleston Railroad began rail service from Memphis to LaGrange, Tennessee, in July 1853. In 1857 it became the first railroad in the United States to link the Atlantic Ocean with the Mississippi River.

In 1854 Eudocia Margaret Martin's family moved to a farm outside of Corinth, Mississippi, in Tishomingo County (now Alcorn County). The family lived there until 1861, when they moved to Pontotoc, Mississippi, for the duration of the Civil War. Eudocia Margaret Martin is recorded as attending Chickasaw Female College in Pontotoc. The school existed there from 1851 to 1936.

After the Civil War, Eudocia Margaret Martin and her family lived near downtown Corinth at 808 Fillmore Street, in a house, called Oak Home, purchased by her widowed mother in 1866. In that house, Eudocia Margaret Martin married a young railroad man, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**, on June 3, 1868.



Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway at about age fifty-four, in 1901.

8. EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN GALLAWAY: THE FAYETTEVILLE YEARS

For the forty-one years between 1886 and 1927, Neville's great-grandmother **Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway (1846–1927)** lived on Maple Street, adjacent to the campus of the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

After her husband, **John Bell Gallaway (1843–1884)**, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway decided to move away from sultry and sweltering New Orleans. She chose Fayetteville at the suggestion of her thirty-eight-year-old brother, **Richard “Dick” Puckett Martin (1848–1931)**, who owned a farm in the Farmington Valley, about five miles west-southwest of Fayetteville. Dick Puckett Martin bought land and built a house for his sister and her six children, ages one to sixteen. The house was at the bottom of a hill on Maple Street in Fayetteville.

Margaret Martin Gallaway's granddaughter **Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990)** wrote of her grandmother in an unpublished paper:

[My] plucky little grandmother, Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway, just about 5 feet tall and never weighing over 95–98 pounds, packed her children and moved after the death of her husband to Fayetteville, Arkansas. . . .

She reared those children virtually alone with great courage and strength of character. . . . It was her intent to rear the children in a healthful atmosphere there in the mountains and she really wished to have the chance to be independent of family.

She took in roomers and boarders, University students, always young men. . . . Later, on that property she built another house, just up hill, and they lived there for a good many years.

Eventually, Margaret Martin Gallaway added more rentable spaces to the Maple Street property, and she rented that property to university professors and married college students. In fact, Charles Davis Frierson III (b. 1932), Neville's brother, and his wife lived there in the 1950s, when he was in law school at the University of Arkansas.

Margaret Bell Galloway (1885–1964), Margaret Martin Galloway’s youngest daughter, wrote at some time in the mid-twentieth century a twenty-one page typewritten and bound document entitled “*The Members of My Family as I Knew Them.*” Some excerpts follow:

Mother was everything to her children and a devoted daughter to Grandma, who lived with us from time to time. She was gentle in manner, not given to anger, and she could get along with anyone. She was much respected and admired in the town. In spite of her trials and tribulations, Mother never expressed any bitterness or self-pity.

Mother had a fine mind and was always interested in public affairs. She was a good conversationalist and could talk with anyone. . . . Mother always had servants, sometimes colored, sometimes white, and I have heard her say that she was forty years old before she learned to cook. . . .

Mother fed many tramps who were frequent beggars at our door. She never turned a deaf ear to the sick or needy and always shared her meager means. . . . Mother had good taste in clothes, and having lived in Memphis and New Orleans, her ideas conformed to city styles. . . .

*How they ever financed it, I’ll never know, but Mother and Sister **[Irene Dabney Galloway (1869–1957)]** took Rowena **[Rowena McCord Galloway (1882–1960)]** and me to the [1904] St. Louis World’s Fair. We went in a passenger coach [railroad] filled with Fayetteville people. . . . We all had a wonderful time. . . . We were at the Fair about ten days. . . . Charles **[Charles Davis Frierson Sr. (1877–1947)]** and Charlie **[Charlotte Martin Galloway (1878–1968)]** had gone up there in June and were interested in us seeing it.*

Mother enjoyed excellent health and I was almost full grown before I ever saw her in bed. Then she had a very bad case of erysipelas [a bacterial skin infection, also called “red skin”]. . . . For the greater part of her years in Fayetteville, my mother wore black, gray, or white. With her black hair and eyes, the black was becoming to her. But that was not why she wore it.

*In those days, one wore mourning for any member of the family, and so it was that she wore black after her Father **[Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin (1817–1862)]** died, on the death of her brother **[Charles Minor Martin (1855–1878)]**, when he died, when her sister **[Mary “Mollie” Florence Martin (1857–1893)]** died, and when her mother **[Sarah “Sallie Mac” McConnico Puckett (1826–1898)]** died.*

In Margaret Bell Gallaway's recollections of her mother, she recounted Margaret Martin Gallaway's deep interest in her kinfolk and her visits with relatives throughout the South. Margaret Bell Gallaway also wrote about her mother's visit to the gravesite of her father, Dr. Thomas Quincy Martin, at Gray's Cemetery in Knoxville, Tennessee.

For about thirty years, Margaret Martin Gallaway was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, founded in 1894. The organization's primary work was the care of Confederate cemeteries and the creation of Confederate tombstones and monuments.

Near the end of her memories of her mother, Margaret Bell Gallaway wrote, "*There is no doubt in my mind that the ladies of my mother's era had an individual dignity, gentleness and refinement that is now rare*".

*Neville's great-grandmother
Eudocia Margaret Martin
Gallaway in about 1909, at age
sixty-three. She was the matriarch
of the Gallaway family.*





Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway with her four daughters and two grandsons standing on the lawn of their Fayetteville, Arkansas, home on Maple Street in August 1911: (left to right) Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (age four), Eudocia Margaret (age sixty-four), Charlotte Martin Gallaway Frierson (age thirty-three), Paul Martin Gallaway Jr. (age five), Rowena McCord Gallaway (age twenty-eight), Irene Dabney Gallaway (age forty-two), and Margaret Bell Gallaway (age twenty-six).

Apparently, Margaret Martin Gallaway never lived alone during her Fayetteville years, for there is no record that her daughter Margaret Bell Gallaway ever lived apart from her. While her daughters Irene Dabney Gallaway and Rowena McCord Gallaway moved away for a time, they also came back and lived with their mother.

Thus, the house on Maple Street was the home and gathering place for Margaret Martin Gallaway's family for forty-one years, until her death in 1927. In fact, it remained so until the house was sold in the mid-1960s and subsequently razed. The home site is now the locus of the Sigma Chi Fraternity House at the University of Arkansas.

Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway had seven children, six of whom lived to their maturity, However, she had only three grandchildren. The oldest was Paul Martin Gallaway Jr. (1906–1979), who, we believe, had no children. Thus, it is the descendants of **Charles Davis Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)** and **Margaret Frierson Cherry (1912–1990)** who today hold the legacy of Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway.

Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway in 1913 at age sixty-six with her last grandchild, Margaret Frierson.



JOHN BELL GALLAWAY | EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN

PAGES 62–65

9. A VALIANT AND NOBLE WOMAN, EUDOCIA MARGARET MARTIN GALLAWAY

Neville's great-grandmother **Eudocia Margaret Martin (1846–1927)** lived a long life for her time. She was eighty years old when she died. Within her family, she was a diminutive figure of heroic stature.



Eudocia Margaret Martin Gallaway sitting on the side steps of the front porch of her Fayetteville, Arkansas, home, c. 1920.

Margaret Bell Gallaway (1885–1964) said of her mother, “If I could choose one word to describe my mother’s character, it would be valiant, though noble would apply to her also.” Margaret Bell Gallaway also used a quotation from Mark Van Doren (1894–1972) to define her mother in her declining years:

In the last days of her life when she was no longer very active, I think that Mother exemplified the following description of an educated person—

“The last sign of education one can reveal is serenity in decrepitude and a sense there is still something to be, if not to do.”

Mark Van Doren in “Liberal Education”

Mother retained this sense to the end of her life.

Margaret Martin Galloway's obituary in the Fayetteville newspaper noted, "Judged by the heavenly standard of service, hers was a successful and eminently useful life."

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

MRS. M. M. GALLOWAY

On Wednesday night, the 23rd of March, the spirit of this gentle woman left its habitation of flesh and winged its way to realms of bliss. Mrs. Margaret Martin Galloway, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Quincy Martin, was born in Houston, Miss., and was educated at old Chicasaw College, Pontilock, Miss. Her husband was John Bell Galloway, of Moulton, Ala., who passed away some forty years ago, while the family were living in Louisiana. Mrs. Galloway was the mother of seven children of her own besides mothering several orphan relatives. One of her sons died in infancy, another about ten years ago.

In 1886 Mrs. Galloway brought her family from New Orleans to Fayetteville where she might have a healthful climate and the advantages of good schools as well. Purchasing a home with her modest means, she displayed wonderful faith and heroism as she planned and wrought through the years, with both brain and brawn, in order that she might give to her children a proper preparation for Life's demands. Displaying such a dauntless spirit, never asking or expecting special consideration at the hands of any one, it would be amazing indeed should those about her fail to be influenced by it. With no blare of trumpet, with no proclaiming from the housetop but with unusual prudence and skill, she so managed her affairs that her children are well equipped mentally and spiritually for doing their part in the World's work and her material property more valuable at the close of forty years than at the beginning. Judged by the heavenly standard of service, hers was a successful and eminently useful life and her end was peaceful. At the close of Life's day she fell asleep.

H. L. Paisley.

*Eudocia Margaret Martin
Galloway's obituary
in the Fayetteville, Arkansas,
newspaper, 1927.*

We believe that Margaret Martin Galloway is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, along with four of her children. However, there is no record of her burial there, and no marker has been found.